

ANALYSIS OF CHEROKEE GROUP CUTTINGS SAMPLES FOR GAS CONTENT
-- EVERGREEN OPERATING CORP. RESCHKE #34-34; SW SE 34-T.1S.-R.16E.,
BROWN COUNTY, KANSAS

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SUMMARY

Ten cuttings samples from the Pennsylvanian Marmaton Group and Cherokee Group were collected from the Evergreen Operating Corp. Reschke #34-34; SW SE 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS. The samples calculate as having the following gas contents:

- Little Osage Shale at 1418' to 1422' depth¹ (3 scf/ton)
- Excello Shale at 1438' to 1440' depth¹ (7 scf/ton)
- Croweburg coal at 1545' to 1547' depth² (36 scf/ton)
- Mineral coal at 1585' to 1586' depth² (37 scf/ton)
- Weir "B"(?) coal at 1694' to 1695' depth² (41 scf/ton)
- Rowe "A" coal at 1933' to 1935' depth² (30 scf/ton)
- Rowe "B" or "C" coal at 1940' to 1942' depth² (32 scf/ton)
- ? coal at 2010' to 2012' depth² (34 scf/ton)
- ? coal at 2048' to 2050' depth² (51 scf/ton)
- ? coal at 2057' to 2059' depth² (15 scf/ton)

¹no coal in sample

²assuming accompanying dark shale in sample desorbs 3 scf/ton

BACKGROUND

The Evergreen Operating Corp. Reschke #34-34; SW SE 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS was selected for cuttings desorption tests in association with an on-going coalbed gas research project at the Kansas Geological Survey. The samples were gathered March 12, 13, 14, 2004 by K. David Newell and W. Matthew Brown of the Kansas Geological Survey, with assistance from Richard Robba (consultant to Evergreen). Samples were obtained during coring of the well, with no cessation of drilling before zones of interest (i.e., coals and dark shales in the Marmaton Group and Cherokee Group) were penetrated. The well was drilled using a mud system, with a rig owned by Layne-Christensen, Canada, Ltd.

Lag times for samples to reach the surface (important for assessing lost gas) were determined with a rule-of-thumb rate of circulation of 100 feet per minute. A mud-logging trailer with a gas detector trailer was on site.

Ten cuttings samples from the Pennsylvanian Marmaton Group and Cherokee Group were collected:

- Little Osage Shale at 1418' to 1422' depth (370 grams dry wt.)
- Excello Shale at 1438' to 1440' depth (416 grams dry wt.)
- Croweburg coal at 1545' to 1547' depth (320 grams dry wt.)
- Mineral coal at 1585' to 1586' depth (306 grams dry wt.)
- Weir "B"(?) coal at 1694' to 1695' depth (264 grams dry wt.)
- Rowe "A" coal at 1933' to 1935' depth (316 grams dry wt.)
- Rowe "B" or "C" coal at 1940' to 1942' depth (340 grams dry wt.)
- ? coal at 2010' to 2012' depth (340 grams dry wt.)

- ? coal at 2048' to 2050' depth (808 grams dry wt.)
- ? coal at 2057' to 2059' depth (465 grams dry wt.)

The cuttings were caught in kitchen strainers as they exited the shale shaker emptying to the mud pit. The samples were then washed in water while in the kitchen strainers to rid them of as much drilling mud as possible before the cuttings were placed in desorption canisters. Water with biocide was poured into the canisters before the canisters were sealed.

Temperature baths for the desorption canisters were on site, with temperature kept at approximately 70 °F. The canistered samples at the end of the day were transported to the laboratory at the Kansas Geological Survey in Lawrence, KS and desorption measurements were continued at the same temperature. Desorption measurements were periodically made until the canisters produced negligible gas with daily testing for at least two successive days.

DESORPTION MEASUREMENTS

The equipment and method for measuring desorption gas is that prescribed by McLennan and others (1995). The volumetric displacement apparatus is a set of connected dispensing burettes, one of which measures the gas evolved from the desorption canister. The other burette compensates for the compression that occurs when the desorbed gas displaces the water in the measuring burette. This compensation is performed by adjusting the cylinders so that their water levels are identical, then figuring the amount of gas that evolved by reading the difference in water level using the volumetric scale on the side of the burette.

Most desorption canisters were made in-house at the Kansas Geological Survey. The "ST" canisters enclosed a volume of 38 cubic inches (620 cm³). The "DN" canisters enclosed a volume of 44 cubic inches (720 cm³). Canisters "10 and "J" were obtained from SSD, Inc. in Grand Junction, CO. These canisters are 12.5 inches high (32 cm), 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) in diameter, and enclose a volume of approximately 150 cubic inches (2450 cm³).

The desorbed gas that collected in the desorption canisters was periodically released into the volumetric displacement apparatus and measured as a function of time, temperature and atmospheric pressure.

The time and atmospheric pressure were measured in the field using a portable weather station (model BA928) marketed by Oregon Scientific (Tualatin, OR). The atmospheric pressure was displayed in millibars on this instrument, however, this measurement was not the actual barometric pressure, but rather an altitude-compensated barometric pressure automatically converted to a sea-level-equivalent pressure. In order to translate this measurement to actual atmospheric pressure, a linear regression was determined over several weeks by comparing readings from the Oregon Scientific instrument to that from

a pressure transducer in the Petrophysics Laboratory in the Kansas Geological Survey in Lawrence, Kansas. The regression equation was entered into the desorption spreadsheet and was used to automatically convert the millibar measurement to barometric pressure in pounds per square inch (psi).

A spreadsheet program written by K.D. Newell (Kansas Geological Survey) was used to convert all gas volumes at standard temperature and pressure. Conversion of gas volumes to standard temperature and pressure was by application of the perfect-gas equation, obtainable from basic college chemistry texts:

$$n = PV/RT$$

where n is moles of gas, T is degrees Kelvin (i.e., absolute temperature), V is in liters, and R is the universal gas constant, which has a numerical value depending on the units in which it is measured (for example, in the metric system $R = 0.0820$ liter atmosphere per degree mole). The number of moles of gas (i.e., the value n) is constant in a volumetric conversion, therefore the conversion equation, derived from the ideal gas equation, is:

$$(P_{\text{stp}} V_{\text{stp}})/(RT_{\text{stp}}) = (P_{\text{rig}} V_{\text{rig}})/(RT_{\text{rig}})$$

Customarily, standard temperature and pressure for gas volumetric measurements in the oil industry are 60 °F and 14.7 psi (see Dake, 1978, p. 13), therefore P_{stp} , V_{stp} , and T_{stp} , respectively, are pressure, volume and temperature at standard temperature and pressure, where standard temperature is degrees Rankine ($^{\circ}\text{R} = 460 + ^{\circ}\text{F}$). P_{rig} , V_{rig} , and T_{rig} , respectively, are ambient pressure, volume and temperature measurements taken at the rig site or in the desorption laboratory.

The universal gas constant R drops out as this equation is simplified and the determination of V_{stp} becomes:

$$V_{\text{stp}} = (T_{\text{stp}}/T_{\text{rig}}) (P_{\text{rig}}/P_{\text{stp}}) V_{\text{rig}}$$

The conversion calculations in the spreadsheet were carried out in the English metric system, as this is the customary measure system used in American coal and oil industry. V is therefore converted to cubic feet; P is psia; T is °R.

The desorbed gas was summed over the time period for which the coal samples evolved all of their gas. Lost gas (i.e., the gas lost from the sample from the time it was drilled, brought to the surface, to the time it was canistered) was determined using the direct method (Kissel and others, 1975; also see McLennan and others, 1995, p. 6.1-6.14) in which the cumulative gas evolved is plotted against the square root of elapsed time. Time zero is assumed to be the moment that the rock is cut and its cuttings circulated off bottom. Characteristically, the cumulative gas evolved from the sample, when plotted against the square root of time, is linear for a short time period after the sample reaches

ambient surface pressure conditions, therefore lost gas is determined by a line projected back to time zero. The period of linearity generally is about an hour for cuttings samples.

LITHOLOGIC ANALYSIS

Upon removal from the canisters, the cuttings were washed of drilling mud, and either air-dried for several days, or dried in an oven at 150 °F for 1 to 3 days. After drying, the cuttings were weighed and then dry sieved into 5 size fractions: >0.0930", >0.0661", >0.0460", >0.0331", and <0.0331". For large sample sizes, the cuttings were ran through a sample splitter and a lesser portion (approximately 75 grams) were sieved and weighed, and the derived size-fraction ratios were applied to the entire sample.

The size fractions were then inspected and sorted by hand under a dissecting microscope. Three major lithologic categories were differentiated: coal, dark shales (generally Munsell rock colors N3 (dark gray), N2 (grayish black), and N1 (black) on dry surface), and lighter-colored lithologies and/or dark and light-colored carbonates. The lighter-colored lithologies are considered to be incapable of generating significant amounts of gas. After sorting, and for every size class, each of these three lithologic categories was weighed and the proportion of coal dark shale and light-colored lithologies were determined for the entire cuttings sample based on the weight percentages.

DATA PRESENTATION

Data and analyses accompanying this report are presented in the following order: 1) data tables for the desorption analyses, 2) lost-gas graphs, 3) "lithologic component sensitivity analyses" showing the interdependence of gas evolved from dark shale versus coal in each sample, 4) a summary component analysis for all samples showing relative reliability of the data from all the samples, and 5) a desorption graph for all the samples.

Data Tables of the Desorption Analyses (Table 1)

These are the basic data used for lost-gas analysis and determination of total gas desorbed from the cuttings samples. Basic temperature, volume, and barometric measurements are listed at left. Farther to the right, these are converted to standard temperature, pressure and volumes. The volumes are cumulatively summed, and converted to scf/ton based on the total weight of coal *and* dark shale in the sample. At the right of the table, the time of the measurements are listed and converted to hours (and square root of hours) since the sample was drilled.

Lost-Gas Graphs (Figures 1-10)

Gas lost prior to the canistering of the sample was estimated by extrapolation of the first few data points after the sample was canistered. The linear characteristic of the initial desorption measurements is usually lost within the first hour after the cuttings leave the bottom of the hole, thus data are presented in the lost-gas graphs for only up to one hour

after cuttings are off bottom. Lost-gas volumes derived from this analysis are incorporated in the data tables described above.

"Lithologic Component Sensitivity Analyses" (Figures 10-20)

Collection of pure lithologies using drill cuttings from relatively thin-bedded strata rather difficult. Mixed lithologies are more the norm rather than the exception. Some of this mixing is due to cavings from strata farther up hole. The mixing may also be due to collection of two or more successively drilled lithologies in the kitchen sieve at the exit line, or differential lifting of relatively less-dense coal compared to other lithologies, all of which are more dense than coal.

The total gas evolved from the sample is due to gas being desorbed from both the coal and dark shale. Both lithologies are capable of generating gas, albeit the coal will be richer in gas than the dark-colored shale. Even though dark-colored shale is less rich in sorbed gas than coal, if a sample has a large proportion of dark, organic-rich shale and only a minor amount of coal, the total volume of gas evolved from the dark-shale component may be considerable. The lighter-colored lithologies are considered to be incapable of generating significant amounts of gas.

The total amount of gas evolved from a cuttings sample can be expressed by the following equation:

$$\text{Total gas (cm}^3\text{)} = [\text{weight}_{\text{coal}} \text{ (grams)} \times \text{gas content}_{\text{coal}} \text{ (cm}^3\text{/gram)}] + [\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}} \text{ (grams)} \times \text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}} \text{ (cm}^3\text{/gram)}]$$

A unique solution for *gas content_{coal}* in this equation is not possible because *gas content_{dark shale}* is not known exactly. An answer can only be expressed as a linear solution to the above equation. The richer in gas the dark shales are, the poorer in gas the admixed coal has to be, and visa versa. If there is little dark shale in a sample, a relatively well constrained answer for *gas content_{coal}* can be obtained. Conversely, if considerable dark shale is in a sample, the gas content of a coal will be hard to precisely determine.

The lithologic-component-sensitivity-analysis diagram therefore expresses the bivariate nature inherent in the determination of gas content in mixed cuttings. The gas content of dark shales in Kansas can vary greatly. Proprietary desorption analyses of dark shales in cores from southeastern Kansas have registered as much as 50 scf/ton, but can be as low as 2-4 scf/ton.

A value of 3 scf/ton for average dark shale is based on the assay of the gas content of cores of dark shales with normal gamma-ray readings in Kansas wells. However, high-gamma-ray shales (such as the Excello Shale), also colloquially known as "hot shales", typically have more organic matter and associated gas content than dark shales with no excessive gamma-ray level. Determination of gas content for a coal associated with a "hot" shale therefore carries more uncertainty than if the coal were associated with a

shale without a high gamma-ray value. For example, the Mulky coal is a coal associated with a "hot shale" (Excello Shale).

In general, shale gas content does not have to be very much greater than 10 scf/ton before the associated coal starts to have a gas content less than that of the dark shale. In all the lithologic-component-sensitivity-analysis diagrams, a "break-even" point is therefore noted where the gas content of the coal is equal to that of the dark shale. This "break-even" point corresponds to the minimum gas content assignable to the coal and maximum gas content assignable to the dark shale. It can also be thought of the scf/ton gas content of the cuttings sample minus the weight of any of the lighter-colored lithologies, which are assumed to have no inherent gas content. Conversely though, to assume that all the gas evolved from a cuttings sample is derived solely from the coal would result in an erroneously high gas content for the coal.

Summary Component Analysis for all Samples (Figure 21)

This diagram is a summary of the individual "lithologic component sensitivity analyses" for each sample, all set at a common scale. The steeper the angle of the line for a sample, the more uncertainty is attached to the results (i.e., $gas\ content_{coal}$) for that sample. If the coal content is miniscule (i.e., < approximately 5%), the results are a better reflection of the $gas\ content_{dark\ shale}$.

Desorption Graph (Figure 22)

This is a desorption graph (gas content per weight vs. square root of time) for all the samples. The rate at which gas is evolved from the samples is thus comparable at a common scale. The final value represents the standard cubic feet of gas per ton (scf/ton) calculated for the sample, using the combined weight of the coal and dark shale in the sample.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

The Little Osage Shale and Excello Shale samples did not contain significant coal. The gas from these samples is that produced from organic-rich shale. All of the other samples contain adequate coal for reasonable determination of gas content of the coal. No sample had less than 11% coal. According to the summary diagram for the sensitivity analyses (Figure 21), the best constrained results (in which the resultant coal gas content varies the least with shale gas content) is for the ? coal (2048' - 2050'). The least constrained results are for the Weir "B" coal (1694' - 1695').

REFERENCES

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- Kissel, F.N., McCulloch, C.M., and Elder, C.H., 1975, The direct method of determining methane content of coals for ventilation design: U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report of Investigations, RI7767.

McLennan, J.D., Schafer, P.S., and Pratt, T.J., 1995, A guide to determining coalbed gas content: Gas Research Institute, Chicago, IL, Reference No. GRI-94/0396, 180 p.

FIGURES and TABLES

TABLE 1. Desorption measurements for samples.

FIGURE 1. Lost-gas graph for Little Osage Shale at 1418' to 1422' depth.

FIGURE 2. Lost-gas graph for Excello Shale at 1438' to 1440' depth.

FIGURE 3. Lost-gas graph for Croweburg coal at 1545' to 1547' depth.

FIGURE 4. Lost-gas graph for Mineral coal at 1585' to 1586' depth.

FIGURE 5. Lost-gas graph for Weir "B"(?) coal at 1694' to 1695' depth.

FIGURE 6. Lost-gas graph for Rowe "A" coal at 1933' to 1935' depth.

FIGURE 7. Lost-gas graph for Rowe "B" or "C" coal at 1940' to 1942' depth.

FIGURE 8. Lost-gas graph for ? coal at 2010' to 2012' depth.

FIGURE 9. Lost-gas graph for ? coal at 2048' to 2050' depth.

FIGURE 10. Lost-gas graph for ? coal at 2057' to 2059' depth.

FIGURE 11. Sensitivity analysis for Little Osage Shale at 1418' to 1422' depth.

FIGURE 12. Sensitivity analysis for Excello Shale at 1438' to 1440' depth.

FIGURE 13. Sensitivity analysis for Croweburg coal at 1545' to 1547' depth.

FIGURE 14. Sensitivity analysis for Mineral coal at 1585' to 1586' depth.

FIGURE 15. Sensitivity analysis for Weir "B"(?) coal at 1694' to 1695' depth.

FIGURE 16. Sensitivity analysis for Rowe "A" coal at 1933' to 1935' depth.

FIGURE 17. Sensitivity analysis for Rowe "B" or "C" coal at 1940' to 1942' depth.

FIGURE 18. Sensitivity analysis for ? coal at 2010' to 2012' depth.

FIGURE 19. Sensitivity analysis for ? coal at 2048' to 2050' depth.

FIGURE 20. Sensitivity analysis for ? coal at 2057' to 2059' depth.

FIGURE 21. Lithologic component sensitivity analyses for all samples.

FIGURE 22. Desorption graph for all samples.

1	70	1088	4E-05	530	14.122	3.32856E-05	0.94	0.03505983	992.78	41.11	44.63	3/30/04	19:59	383:17:30	392:47:45	19.57783611
0	75	1088	0	535	14.122	0	0.00	0.03505983	992.78	41.11	44.63	3/31/04	14:02	401:23:30	400:53:45	20.03476148
6	71	1084	0.0002	531	14.070	0.000198605	5.62	0.035258435	998.40	41.34	44.66	4/1/04	9:44	421:05:30	420:35:45	20.52051819
33	76	1069	0.0012	536	14.135	0.001087127	30.78	0.036345561	1029.19	42.82	46.14	4/2/04	11:08	448:29:30	445:59:45	21.13034942
19	77	1088	0.0007	537	14.122	0.000824182	17.07	0.036969744	1046.86	43.35	46.87	4/3/04	16:58	476:19:30	475:49:45	21.82467113
10	78	1087	0.0004	536	14.109	0.000328827	9.31	0.037298571	1058.17	43.73	47.25	4/4/04	15:18	498:39:30	498:09:45	22.33085904
11	77	1082	0.0004	537	14.044	0.000359378	10.18	0.037657947	1068.35	44.15	47.67	4/5/04	21:04	528:25:30	527:55:45	22.9874968
-3	72	1081	-1E-04	532	14.031	-9.8841E-05	-2.80	0.037559108	1063.55	44.04	47.58	4/6/04	14:19	545:40:30	545:10:45	23.3598875
2	75	1076	7E-05	535	13.986	6.52218E-05	1.85	0.037824327	1065.40	44.12	47.63	4/7/04	13:59	569:20:30	568:50:45	23.86086151
-1	74	1082	-4E-05	534	14.044	-3.2854E-05	-0.93	0.037591473	1064.47	44.06	47.80	4/8/04	14:07	593:28:30	592:58:45	24.38134233
3	73	1081	0.0001	533	14.031	9.86559E-05	2.79	0.037890129	1067.28	44.19	47.71	4/9/04	18:36	619:57:30	619:27:45	24.8989825
-1	75	1087	-4E-05	536	14.109	-3.2944E-05	-0.93	0.037657185	1068.33	44.15	47.67	4/10/04	18:21	643:42:30	643:12:45	25.37140779
0	75	1084	0	535	14.070	0	0.00	0.037657185	1068.33	44.15	47.67	4/11/04	22:38	673:59:30	673:29:45	25.98134948
5	73	1086	0.0002	533	14.096	0.000185187	4.88	0.037822372	1071.01	44.35	47.87	4/12/04	14:33	689:54:30	689:24:45	26.28610817
10	75	1088	0.0004	535	14.122	0.000329745	9.34	0.038152117	1080.34	44.73	48.25	4/13/04	14:08	713:27:30	712:57:45	26.71064083
7	75	1085	0.0002	535	14.083	0.000230185	6.52	0.038382302	1086.88	45.00	48.52	4/14/04	14:03	737:24:30	736:54:45	27.15528348
11	75	1076	0.0004	535	13.986	0.000358719	10.18	0.038741021	1097.02	45.42	48.94	4/15/04	14:24	761:45:30	761:15:45	27.58989881
8	75	1078	0.0002	535	13.992	0.000198029	6.55	0.03893705	1102.57	45.85	49.17	4/16/04	13:52	785:13:30	784:43:45	28.02186848
-1	75	1081	-4E-05	535	14.031	-3.2782E-05	-0.93	0.038904287	1101.84	45.82	49.14	4/17/04	19:28	814:49:30	814:19:45	28.54513989
-2	75	1079	-7E-05	536	14.005	-8.5403E-05	-1.85	0.038838884	1099.79	45.54	49.06	4/18/04	15:58	835:19:30	834:49:45	28.90198955
-3	75	1088	-1E-04	535	14.122	-9.8924E-05	-2.80	0.03873996	1096.99	45.42	48.94	4/19/04	14:00	857:21:30	856:51:45	29.28086191

SAMPLE DECANISTERED 4/22/2004 DUE TO NO MORE GAS BEING EVOLVED; sampled air dried for 14 days

SAMPLE: 2057.1' to 2058.8' (? coat) cuttings in canister J

dry sample weight: 0.5888 lbs., 268.08 grams

est. lost gas (cc) = TIME OF: 2.0 off bottom

RIG/LAB MEASUREMENTS		CONVERSION OF RIG/LAB MEASUREMENTS TO STP (@60 deg F; 14.7 psi)				CUMULATIVE VOLUMES		SCF/TON	SCF/TON	TIME OF MEASURE				elapsed time (off bottom to canistering)		
measured cc	measured T (F)	measured P	cubic ft absolute	T (R)	psia	cubic ft (@STP)	cc (@STP)	without lost gas	with lost gas	3/14/04	22:42	3/14/04	23:03	3/14/04	23:14	32.0 minutes
										TIME SINCE	TIME SINCE	TIME SINCE	TIME SINCE	TIME SINCE	TIME SINCE	0.533 hours
										off bottom	off bottom	in canister	in canister	in canister	in canister	SQRT (hrs. (since off bottom))
8	71	1087	0.0002	531	14.109	0.000199154	5.84	0.000199154	5.84	0.88	3.09	3/14/04	23:29	0:48:30	0:14:30	0.880340843
1	71	1087	4E-05	531	14.109	3.31924E-05	0.94	0.000232347	6.58	0.79	3.20	3/14/04	23:35	0:52:30	0:20:30	0.935414347
1	71	1087	4E-05	531	14.109	3.31924E-05	0.94	0.000265539	7.52	0.91	3.31	3/14/04	23:47	1:04:30	0:32:30	1.036822068
2	71	1087	7E-05	531	14.109	6.63647E-05	1.88	0.000331924	9.40	1.13	3.54	3/14/04	23:57	1:15:00	0:43:00	1.118033989
1	71	1087	4E-05	531	14.109	3.31924E-05	0.94	0.000365116	10.34	1.24	3.85	3/15/04	0:02	1:19:30	0:47:30	1.151086443
3	71	1088	0.0001	531	14.122	9.98887E-05	2.82	0.000464785	13.16	1.58	3.99	3/15/04	2:41	3:58:30	3:28:30	1.993740204
12	71	1083	0.0004	531	14.057	0.000398843	11.24	0.00081827	24.40	2.94	5.35	3/15/04	10:43	12:00:30	11:28:30	3.485304219
-23	70	1086	-8E-04	530	14.096	-0.00076418	-21.84	9.74882E-05	2.78	0.33	2.74	3/18/04	10:17	35:34:30	35:02:30	5.984476183
-15	72	1078	-5E-04	532	13.992	-0.00049284	-13.96	-0.00039537	-11.20	-1.35	1.08	3/17/04	10:20	59:37:30	59:05:30	7.721722808
-9	72	1087	-3E-04	532	14.109	-0.00029817	-8.44	-0.00089354	-19.64	-2.38	0.04	3/18/04	15:22	88:39:30	88:07:30	9.415855422

SAMPLE DECANISTERED 3/18/2004 DUE TO NO MORE GAS BEING EVOLVED; sampled air dried for 28 days

1418' to 1422' (Little Osage Shale) cuttings in canister ST1
 Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

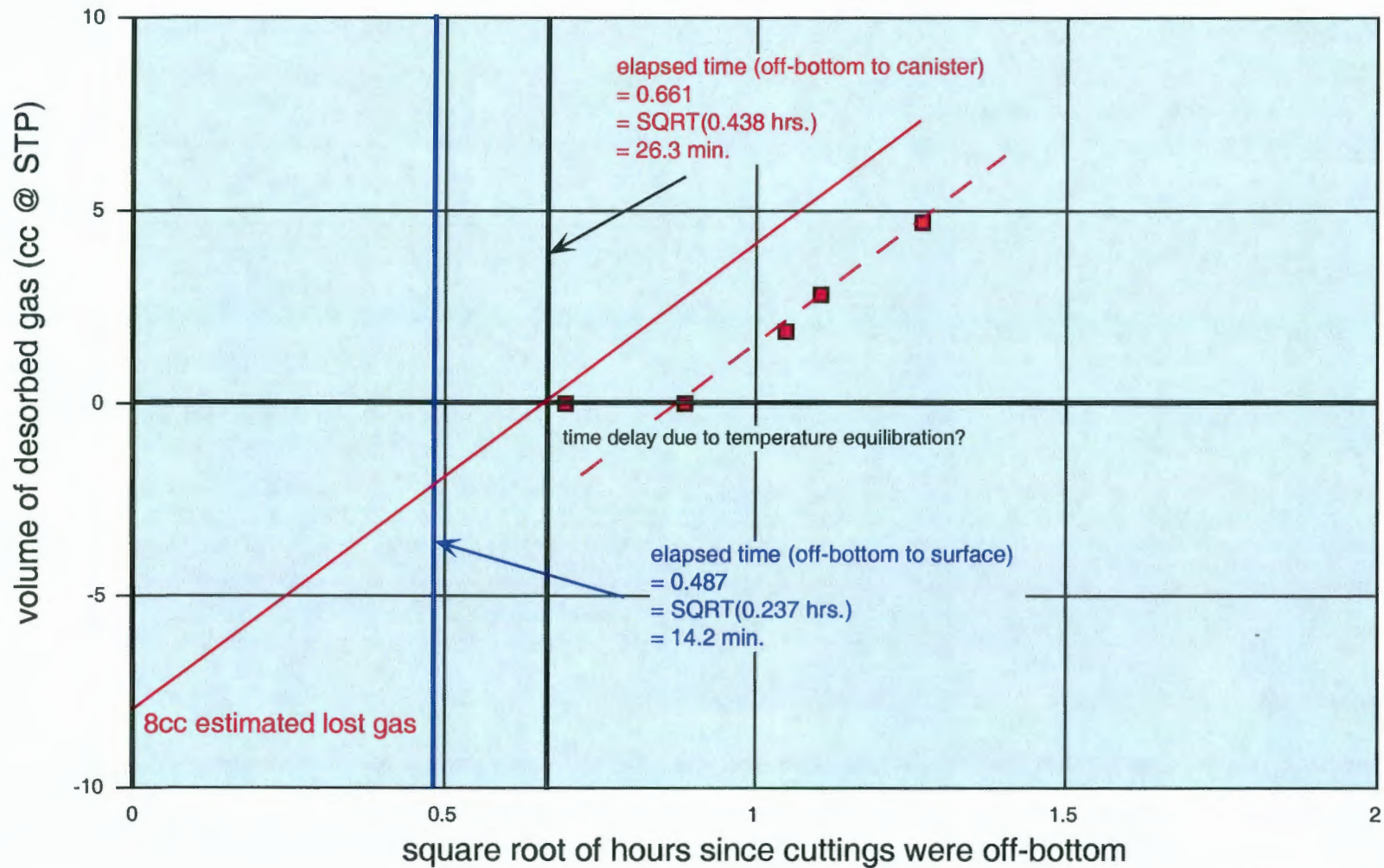


FIGURE 1.

1438' to 1440' (Excello Shale) cuttings in canister ST4
Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

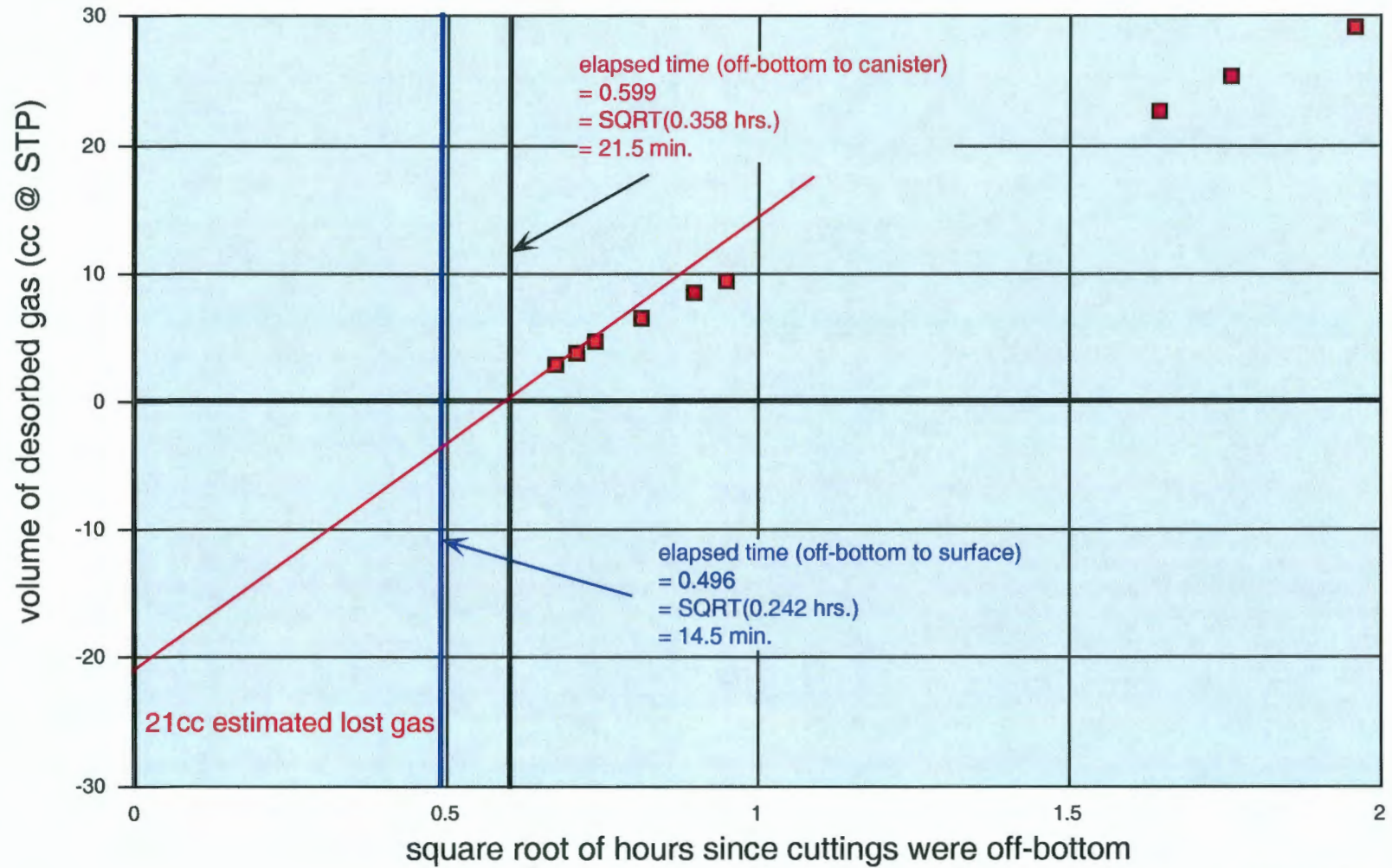


FIGURE 2.

1545' to 1547' (V Shale & Croweburg coal) cuttings in canister ST7
 Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

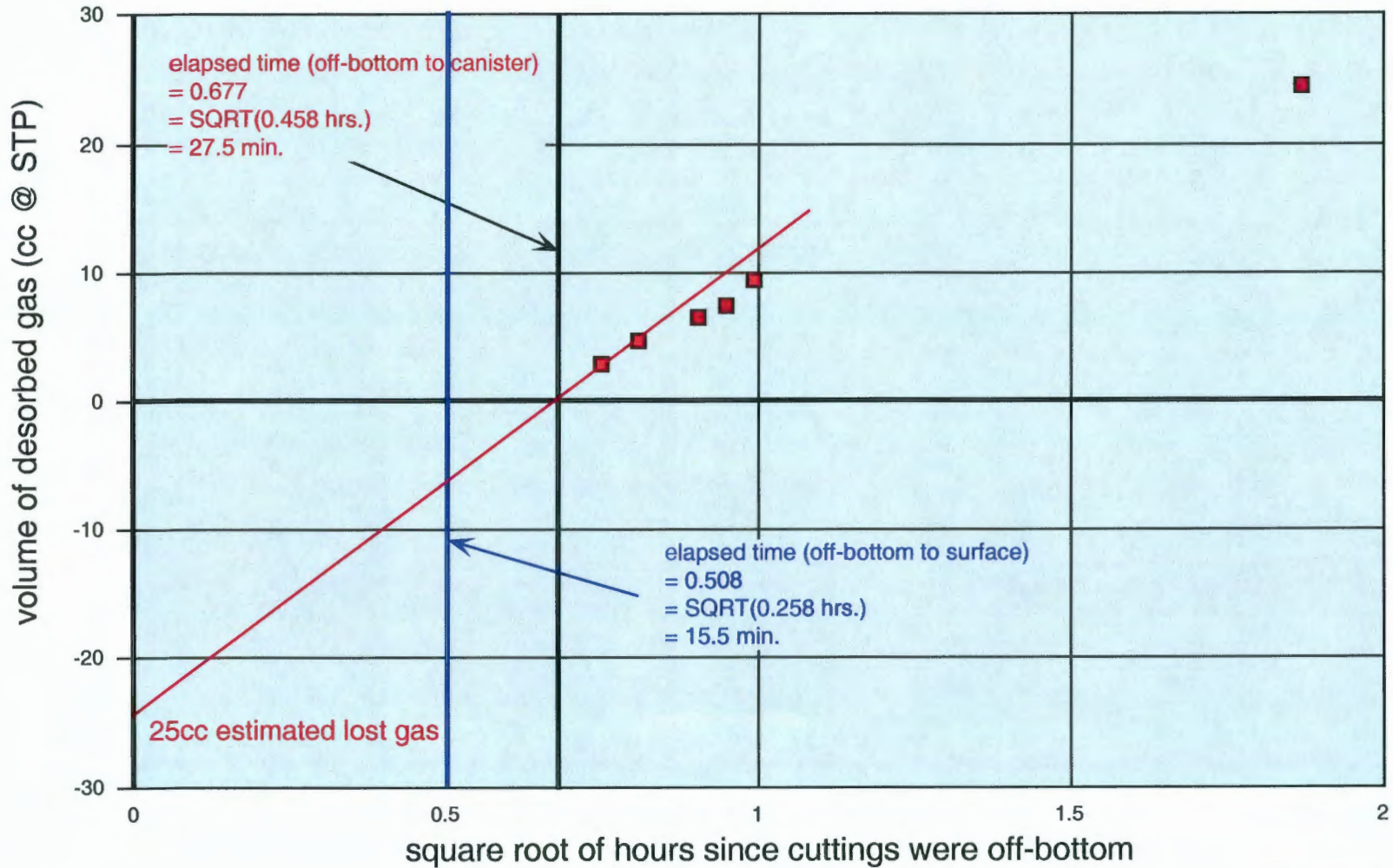


FIGURE 3.

1584.9' to 1585.7' (Mineral coal) cuttings in canister ST5
 Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

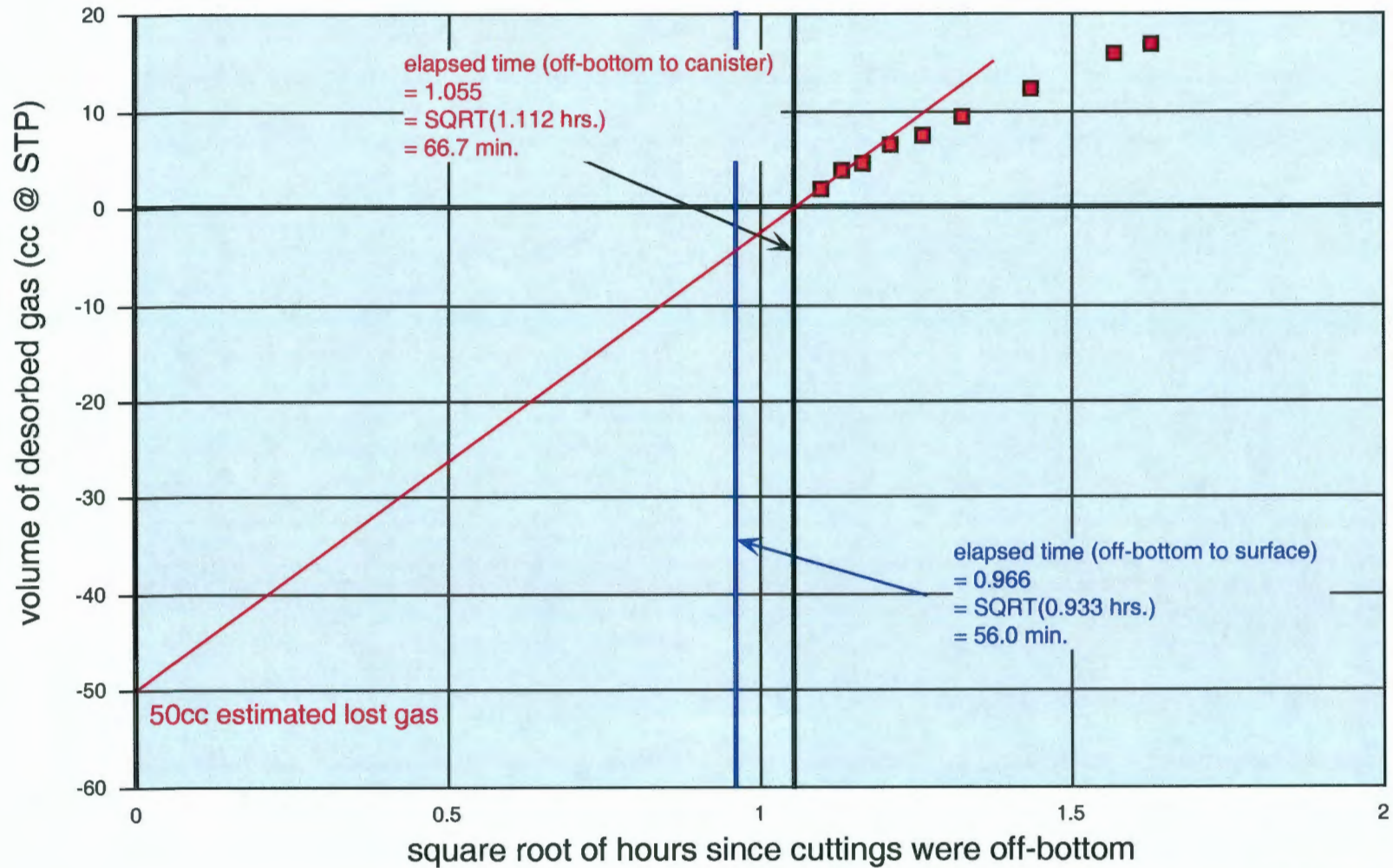


FIGURE 4.

1694' to 1695' (Weir "B" (?) coal) cuttings in canister ST6
 Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

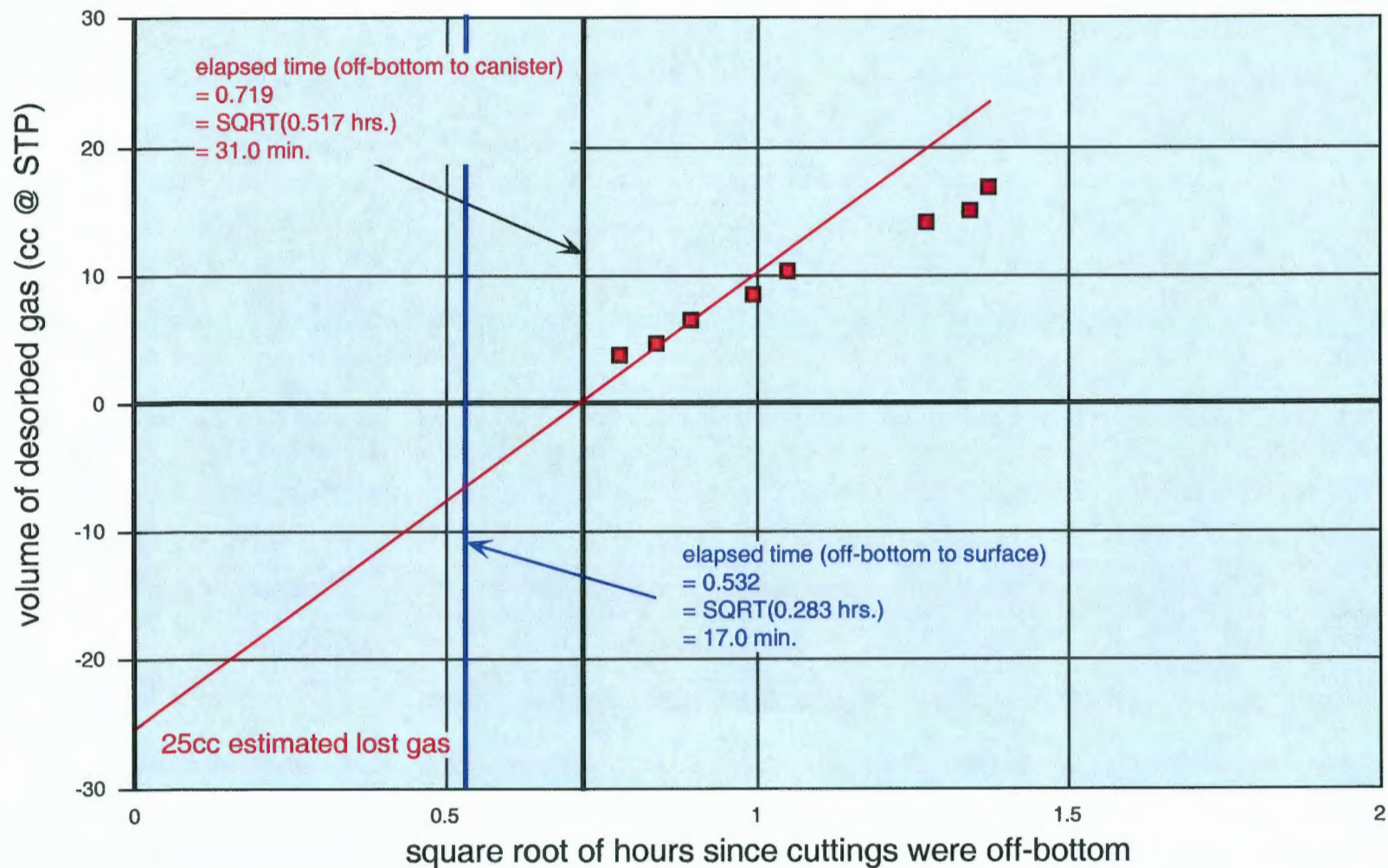


FIGURE 5.

1933' to 1935' (Rowe "A" coal) cuttings in canister DNNN
Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

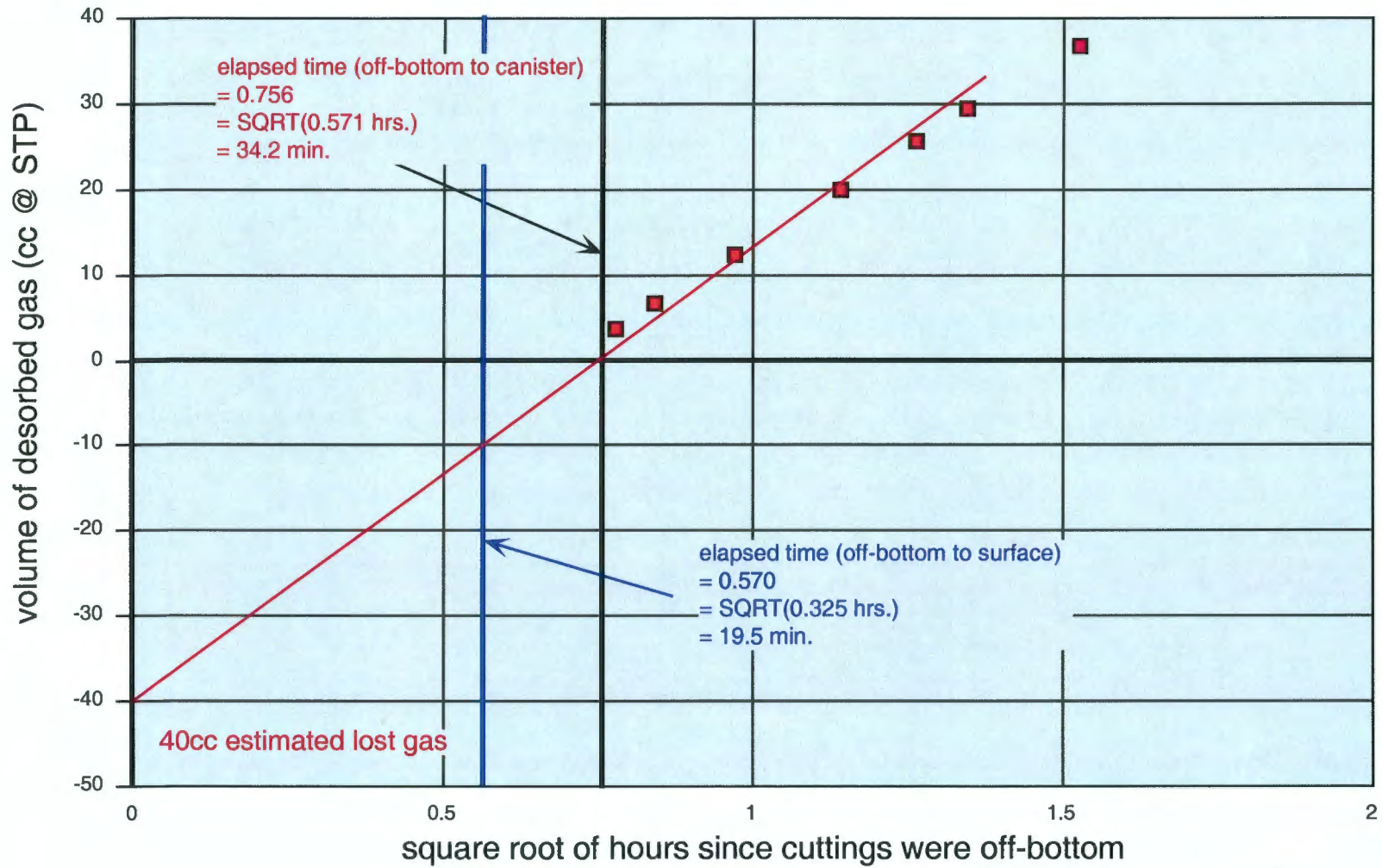


FIGURE 6.

1940' to 1942' (Rowe "B" or "C" coal) cuttings in canister DN1
 Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

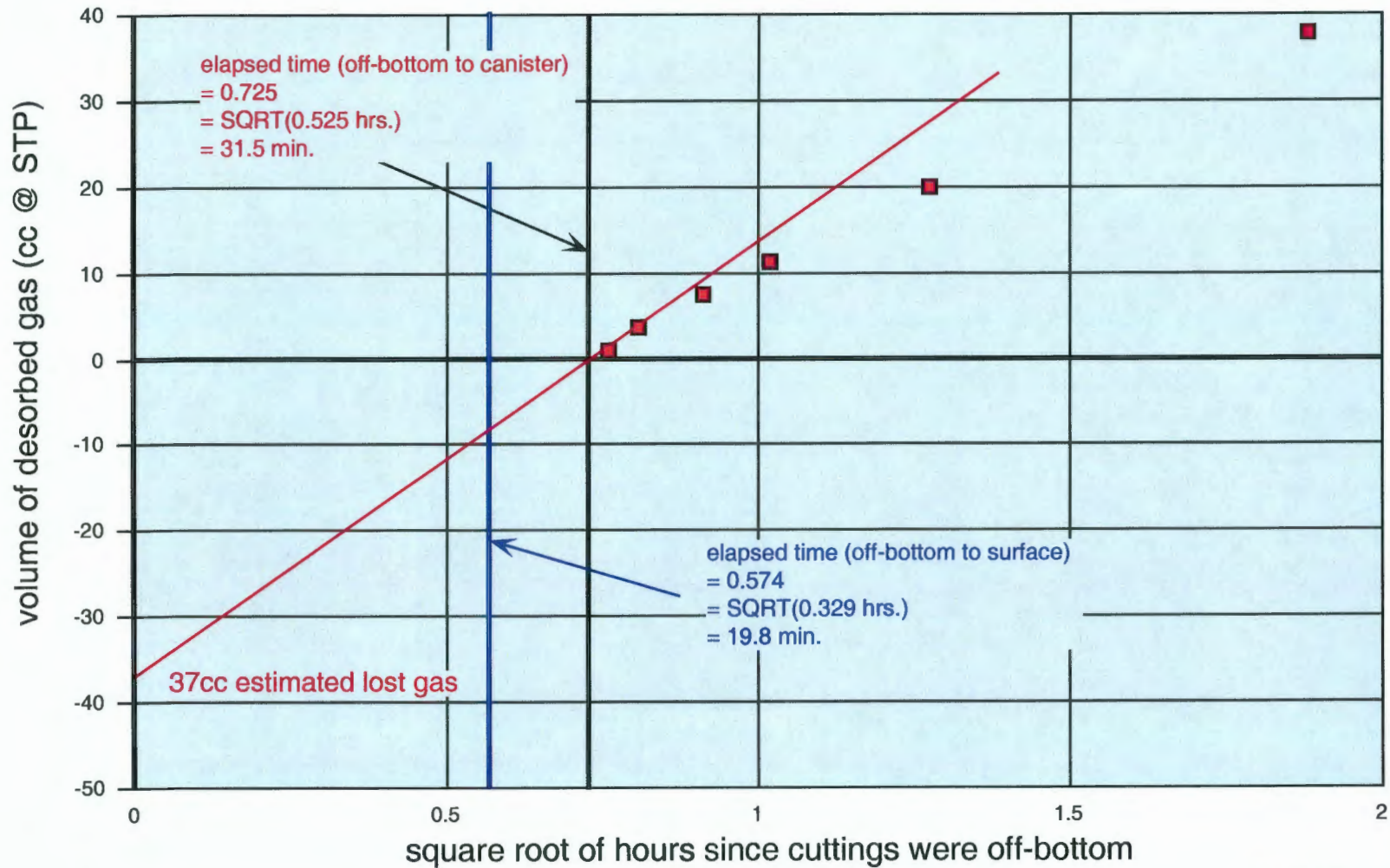


FIGURE 7.

2010' to 2012' (? coal) cuttings in canister DN2
 Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

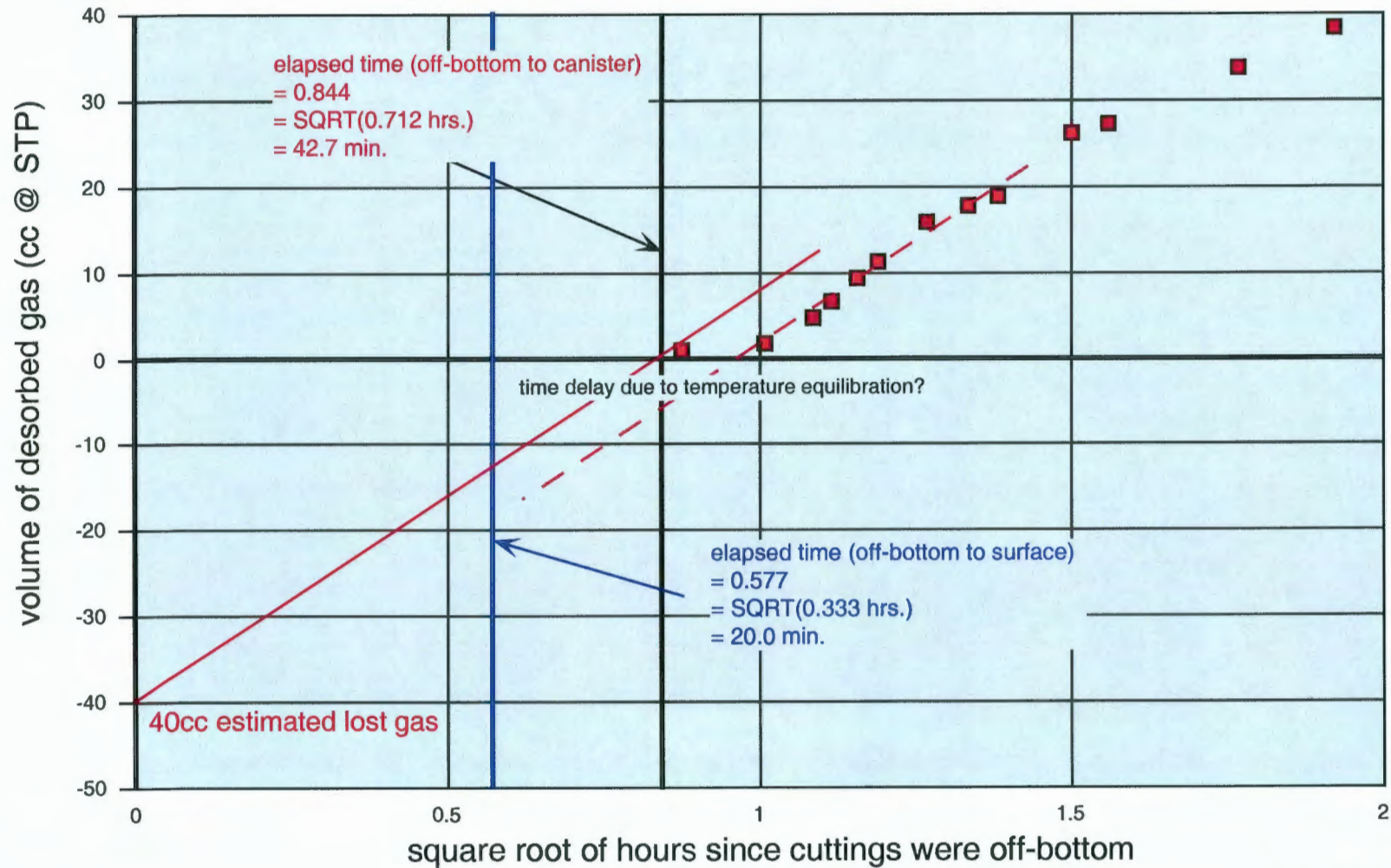


FIGURE 8.

2048' to 2050' (? coal) cuttings in canister 10
 Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

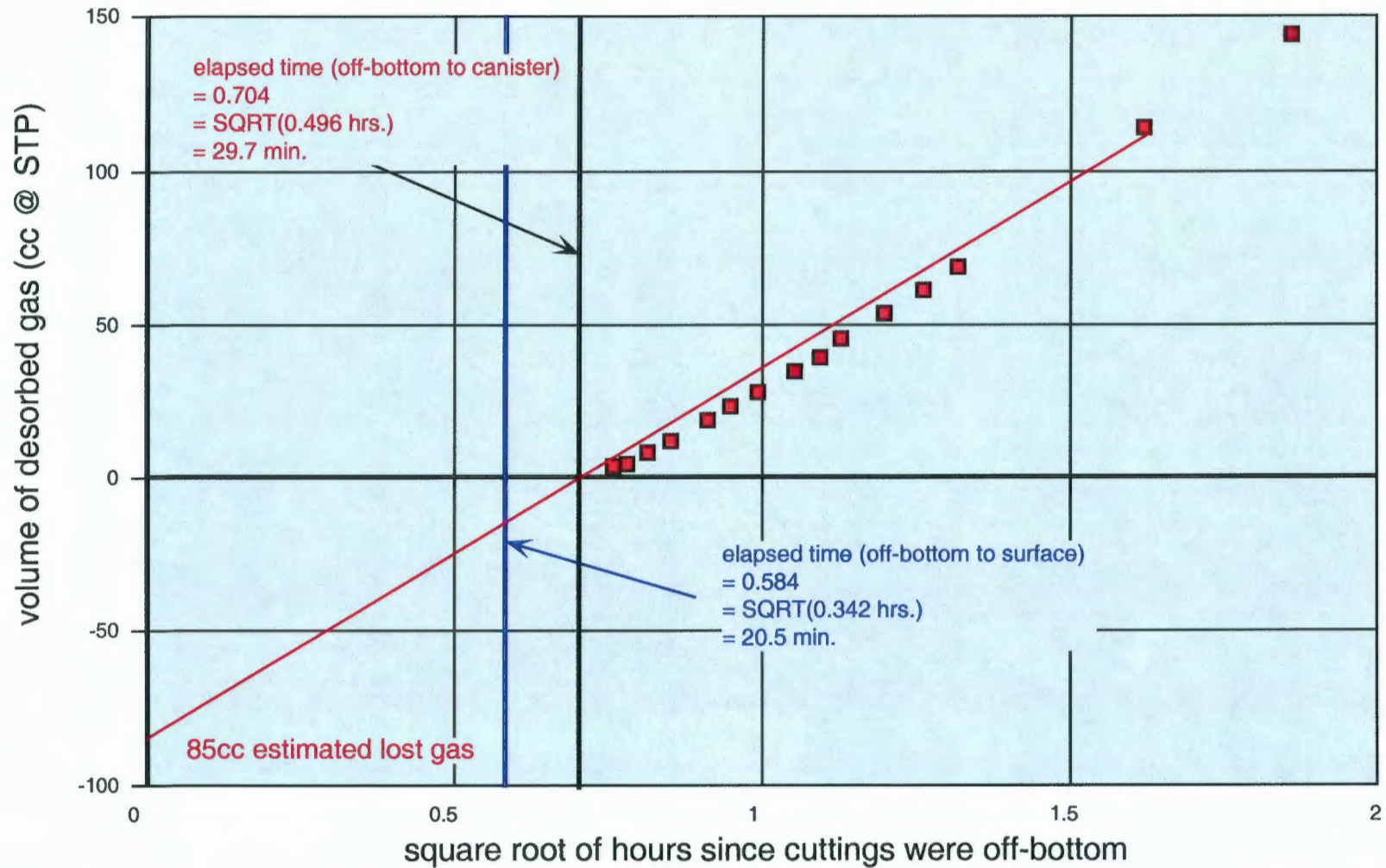


FIGURE 9.

2057.1' to 2058.6' (? coal) cuttings in canister J
Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

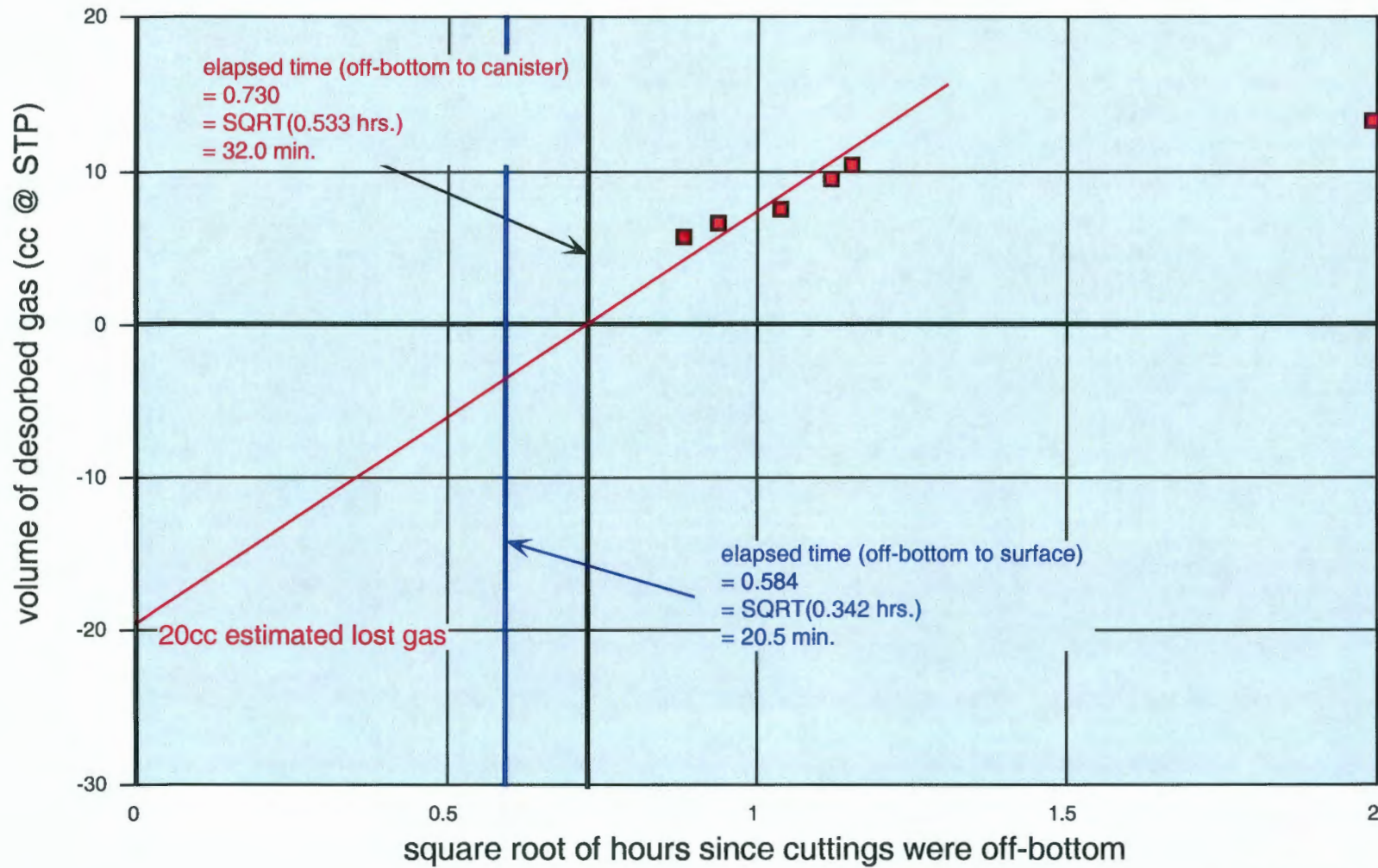


FIGURE 10.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Little Osage Shale from 1418-1422'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 16.5 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 369.96 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 200.93 grams (54.3%)

weight_{dark shale} = 169.03 grams (45.7%)

weight_{coal} = 0.00 grams (0.0%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	29.33	00.00% / 21.17% / 78.83%
>0.0661"	31.28	00.00% / 52.52% / 47.48%
>0.0460"	103.20	00.00% / 61.99% / 38.01%
>0.0331"	134.24	00.00% / 45.33% / 54.67%
<0.0331"	71.92	00.00% / 30.00% / 70.00%

369.96 TOTAL

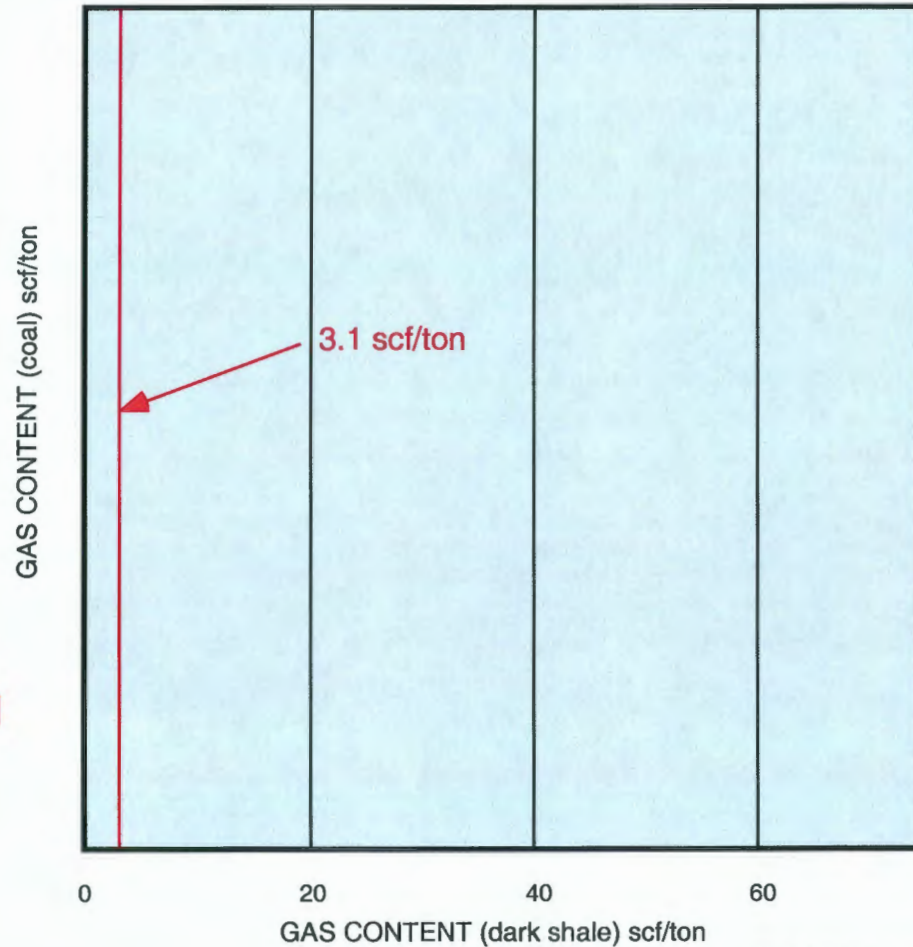
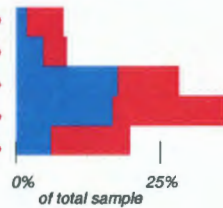


FIGURE 11.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Excello Shale from 1438-1440'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 64.2 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 415.50 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 118.33 grams (28.5%)

weight_{dark shale} = 297.17 grams (71.5%)

weight_{coal} = 0.00 grams (0.0%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	15.10	00.00% / 37.82% / 62.18%
>0.0661"	43.63	00.00% / 62.32% / 37.68%
>0.0460"	154.98	00.00% / 89.45% / 10.55%
>0.0331"	125.49	00.00% / 65.22% / 34.78%
<0.0331"	76.39	00.00% / 57.41% / 42.59%
415.50 TOTAL		

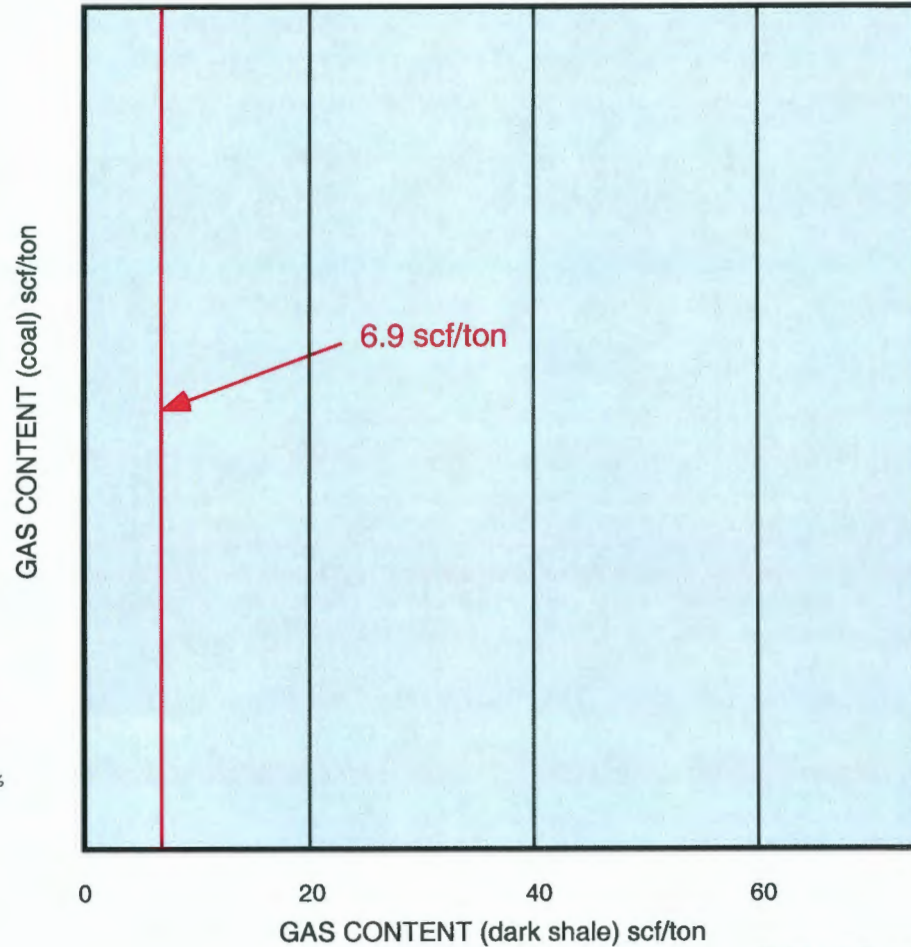
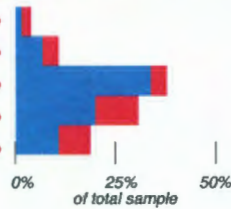


FIGURE 12.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Croweburg coal cuttings from 1545' to 1547'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 108.4 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 319.95 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 58.90 grams (35.2%)

weight_{dark shale} = 44.08 grams (37.5%)

weight_{coal} = 202.89 grams (27.3%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	20.18	68.63% / 16.08% / 15.29%
>0.0661"	63.99	54.38% / 13.60% / 32.02%
>0.0460"	119.50	22.83% / 36.96% / 40.22%
>0.0331"	72.08	9.86% / 57.75% / 32.39%
<0.0331"	44.20	10.00% / 50.00% / 40.00%

319.95 TOTAL

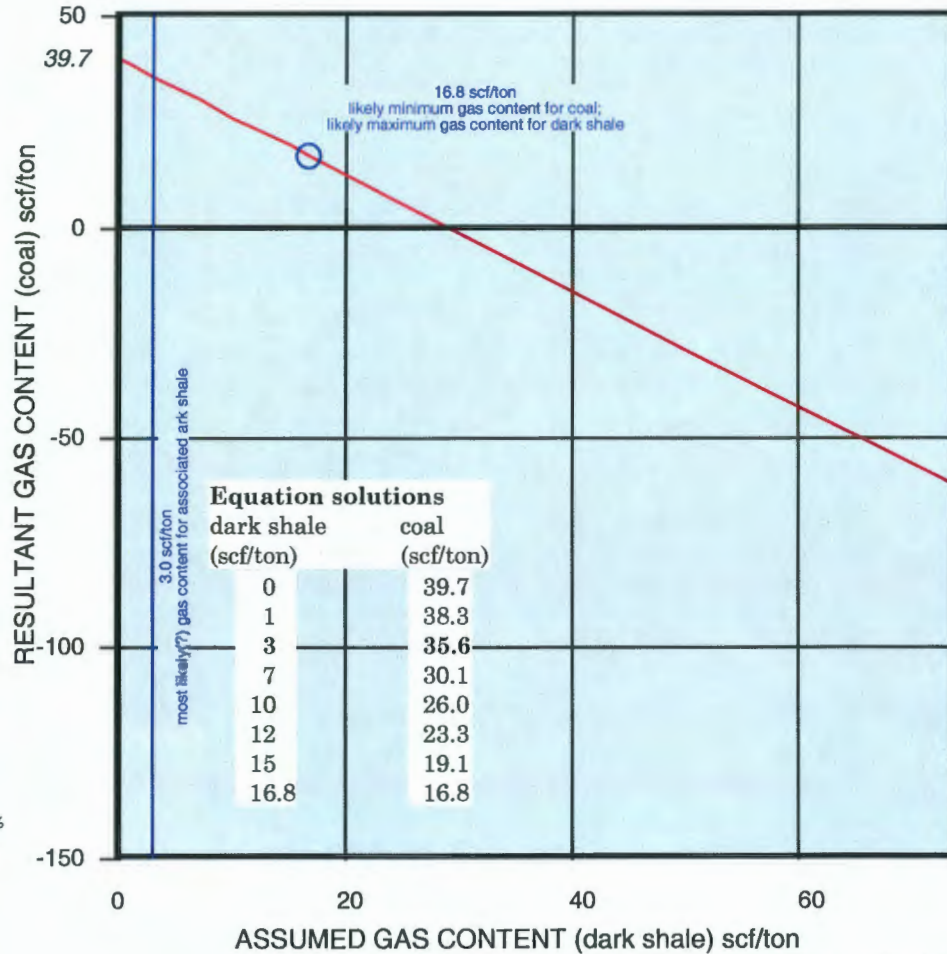
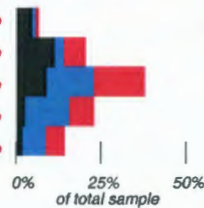


FIGURE 13.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Mineral coal cuttings from 1584.9' to 1585.7'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 237.8 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 305.87 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 58.90 grams (19.3%)

weight_{dark shale} = 44.08 grams (14.4%)

weight_{coal} = 202.89 grams (66.3%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	181.03	95.12% / 1.55% / 3.32%
>0.0661"	38.74	63.97% / 20.65% / 15.38%
>0.0460"	36.32	14.13% / 45.00% / 40.87%
>0.0331"	29.51	1.25% / 38.13% / 60.63%
<0.0331"	20.27	2.00% / 28.00% / 70.00%

305.87 TOTAL

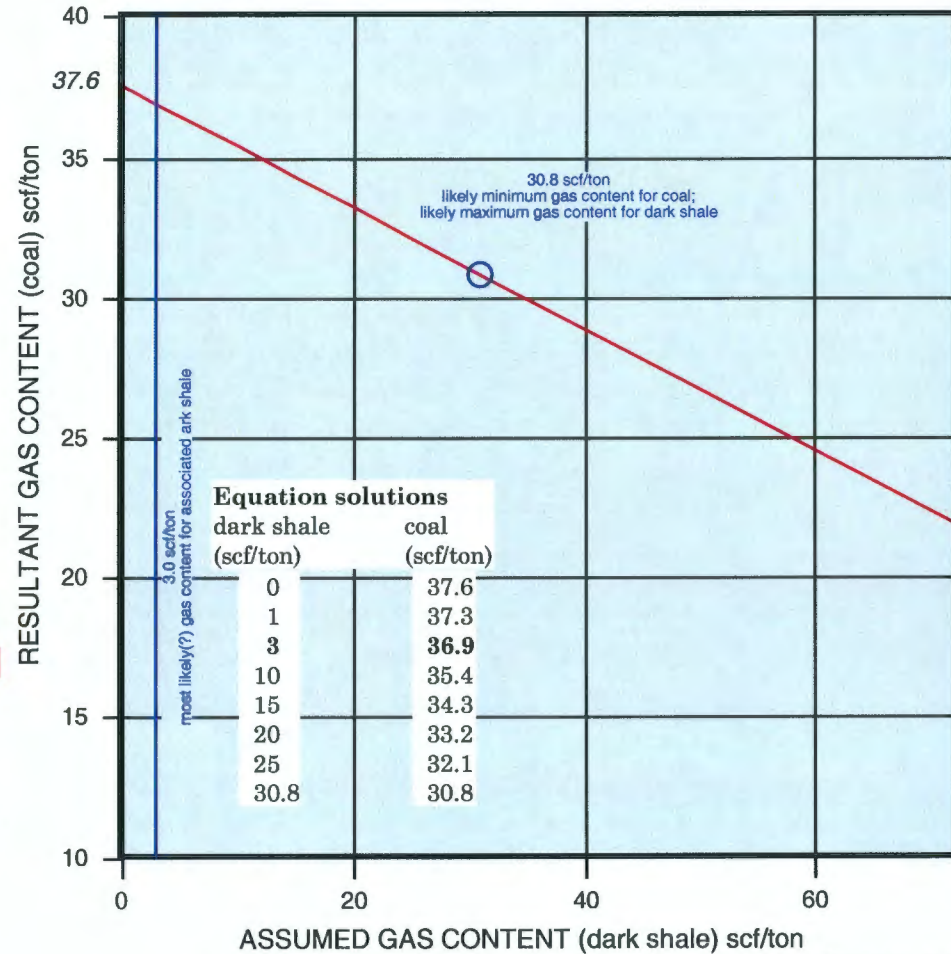
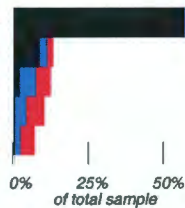


FIGURE 14.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Weir "B" (?) coal cuttings 1694' to 1695'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 95.4 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 264.06 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 85.05 grams (32.2%)

weight_{dark shale} = 112.28 grams (42.5%)

weight_{coal} = 66.72 grams (25.3%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	16.52	79.44% / 6.07% / 14.49%
>0.0661"	30.14	74.17% / 9.46% / 16.37%
>0.0460"	71.05	28.89% / 42.22% / 28.89%
>0.0331"	84.74	9.02% / 59.84% / 31.15%
<0.0331"	61.61	5.00% / 45.00% / 50.00%

264.06 TOTAL

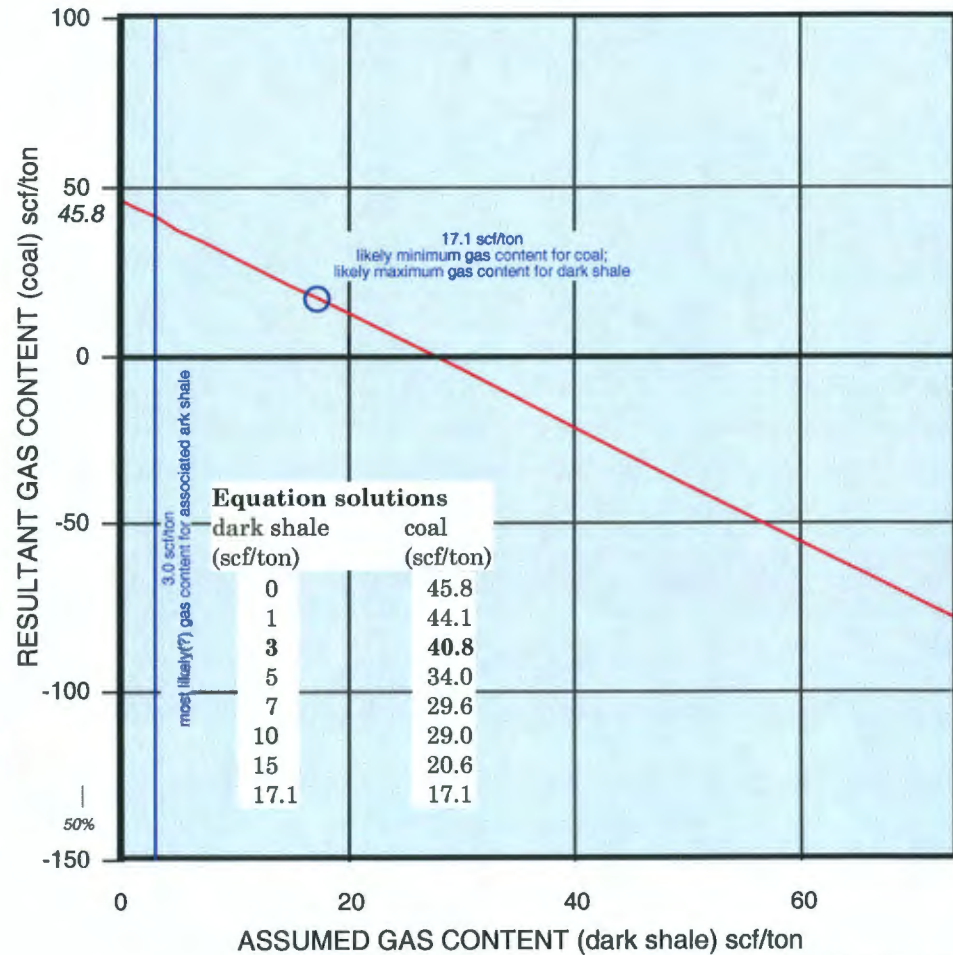
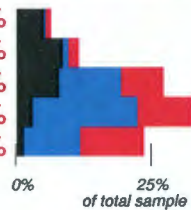


FIGURE 15.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Rowe "A" coal cuttings from 1933' to 1935'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 270.1 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 315.61 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 10.87 grams (3.4%)

weight_{dark shale} = 18.95 grams (6.0%)

weight_{coal} = 285.55 grams (90.6%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	63.86	88.20% / 10.28% / 1.52%
>0.0661"	129.96	94.82% / 1.91% / 3.27%
>0.0460"	80.42	88.11% / 7.69% / 4.20%
>0.0331"	21.74	90.48% / 3.57% / 5.95%
<0.0331"	19.64	80.00% / 15.00% / 5.00%

315.61 TOTAL

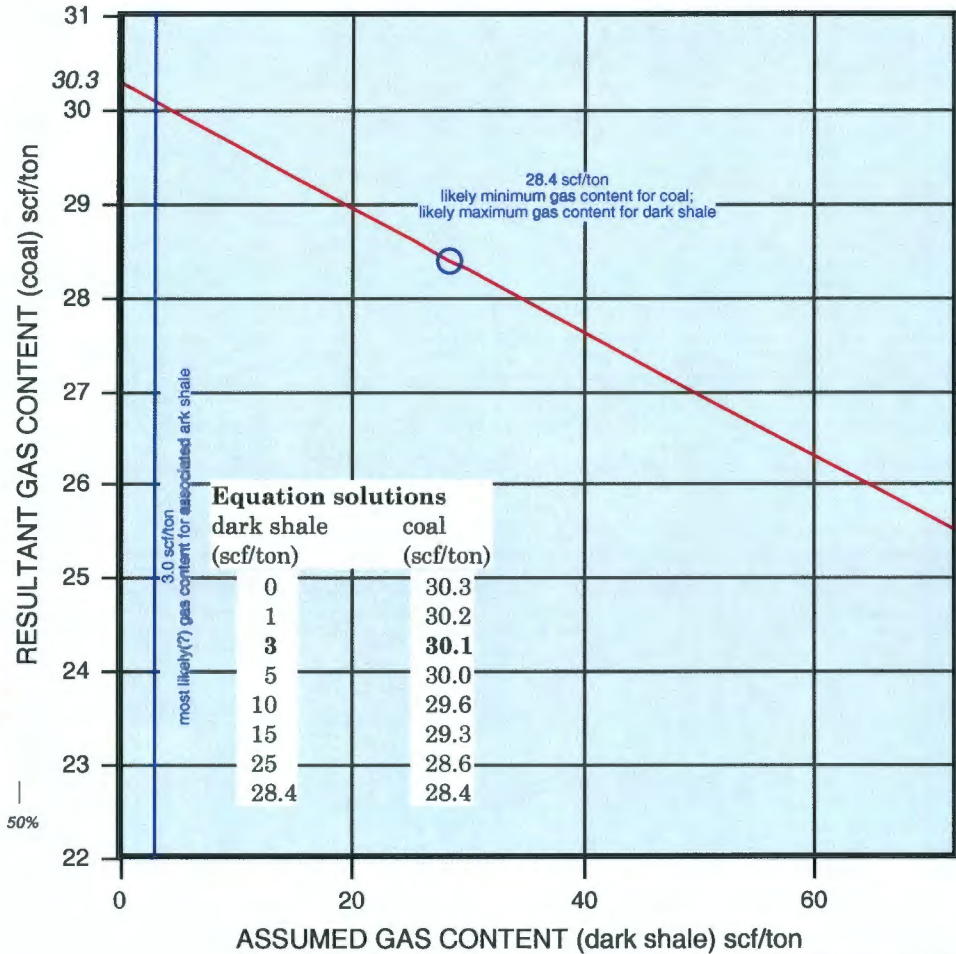
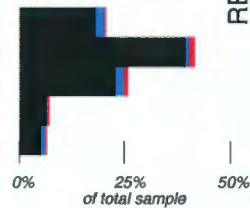


FIGURE 16.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of Rowe "B" or "C" coal from 1940'-1942'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 192.0 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 339.65 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 61.12 grams (18.0%)

weight_{dark shale} = 95.89 grams (28.2%)

weight_{coal} = 182.64 grams (53.8%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	55.86	86.17% / 11.82% / 2.02%
>0.0661"	51.99	86.25% / 8.75% / 5.00%
>0.0460"	78.72	68.78% / 21.84% / 9.39%
>0.0331"	84.83	23.71% / 43.30% / 32.99%
<0.0331"	68.25	22.58% / 45.16% / 32.26%

339.65 TOTAL

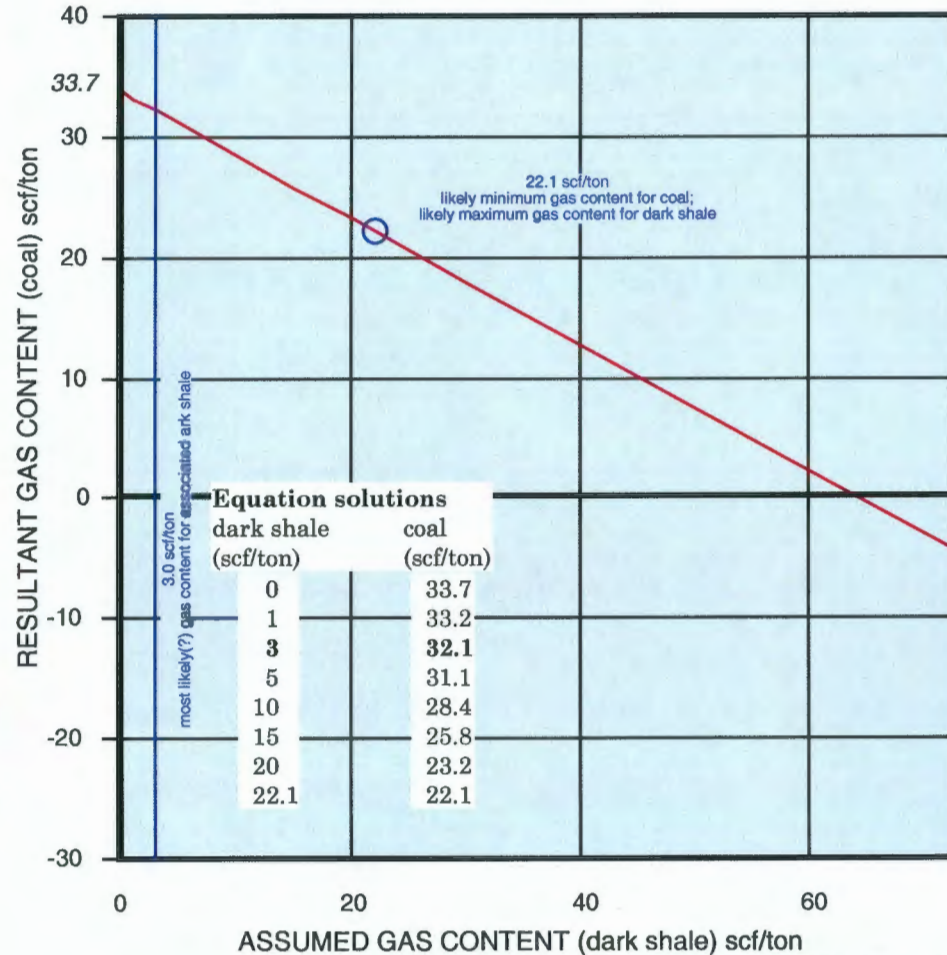
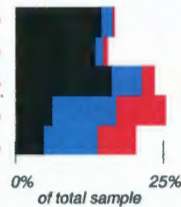


FIGURE 17.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of ? coal from 2010-2012'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 157.2 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 339.40 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 76.30 grams (22.5%)

weight_{dark shale} = 124.01 grams (36.5%)

weight_{coal} = 139.08 grams (41.0%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	19.06	48.18% / 42.73% / 9.09%
>0.0661"	60.77	81.49% / 9.13% / 9.37%
>0.0460"	102.71	49.82% / 31.05% / 19.13%
>0.0331"	91.97	20.00% / 50.00% / 30.00%
<0.0331"	64.89	16.67% / 50.00% / 33.33%
339.40 TOTAL		

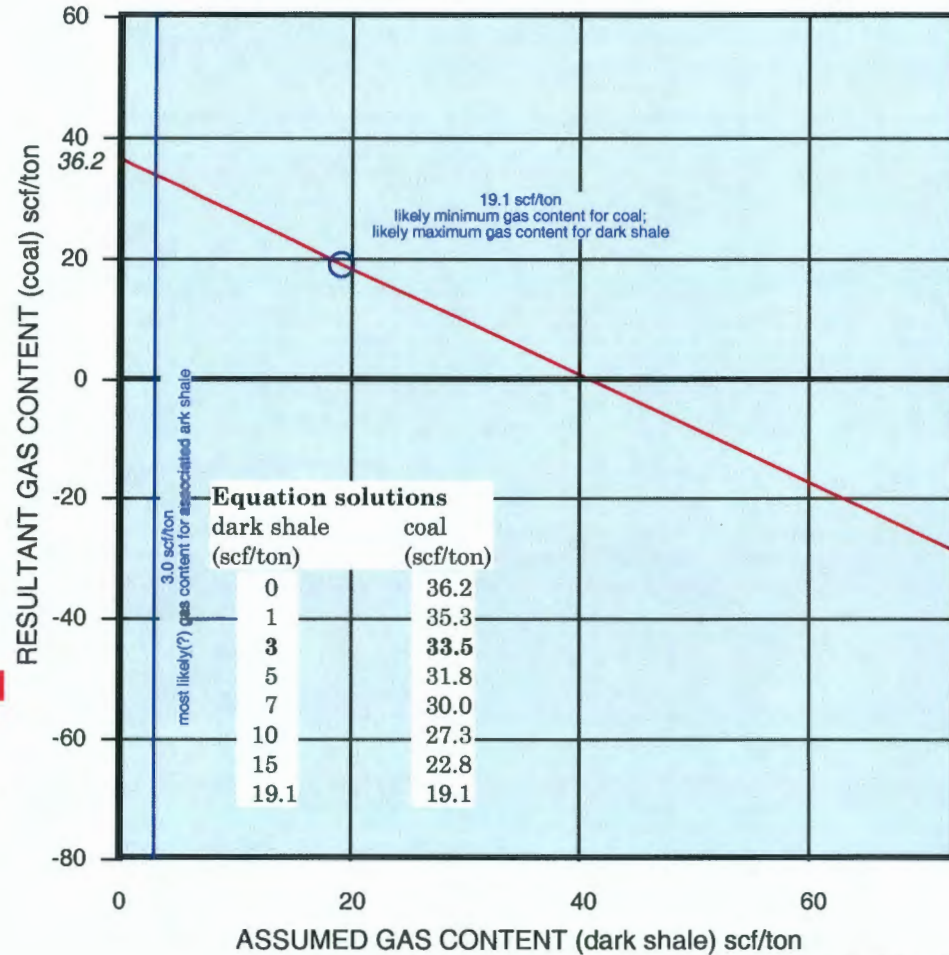
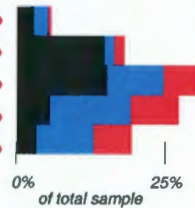


FIGURE 18.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of ? coal from 2048'-2050'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 1187.6 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 808.42 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 34.72 grams (4.3%)

weight_{dark shale} = 22.59 grams (2.8%)

weight_{coal} = 751.11 grams (92.9%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	283.52	94.73% / 1.61% / 3.66%
>0.0661"	331.86	95.11% / 1.99% / 2.91%
>0.0460"	137.58	91.54% / 2.90% / 5.57%
>0.0331"	29.13	81.91% / 7.45% / 10.64%
<0.0331"	26.34	65.00% / 20.00% / 15.00%

808.42 TOTAL

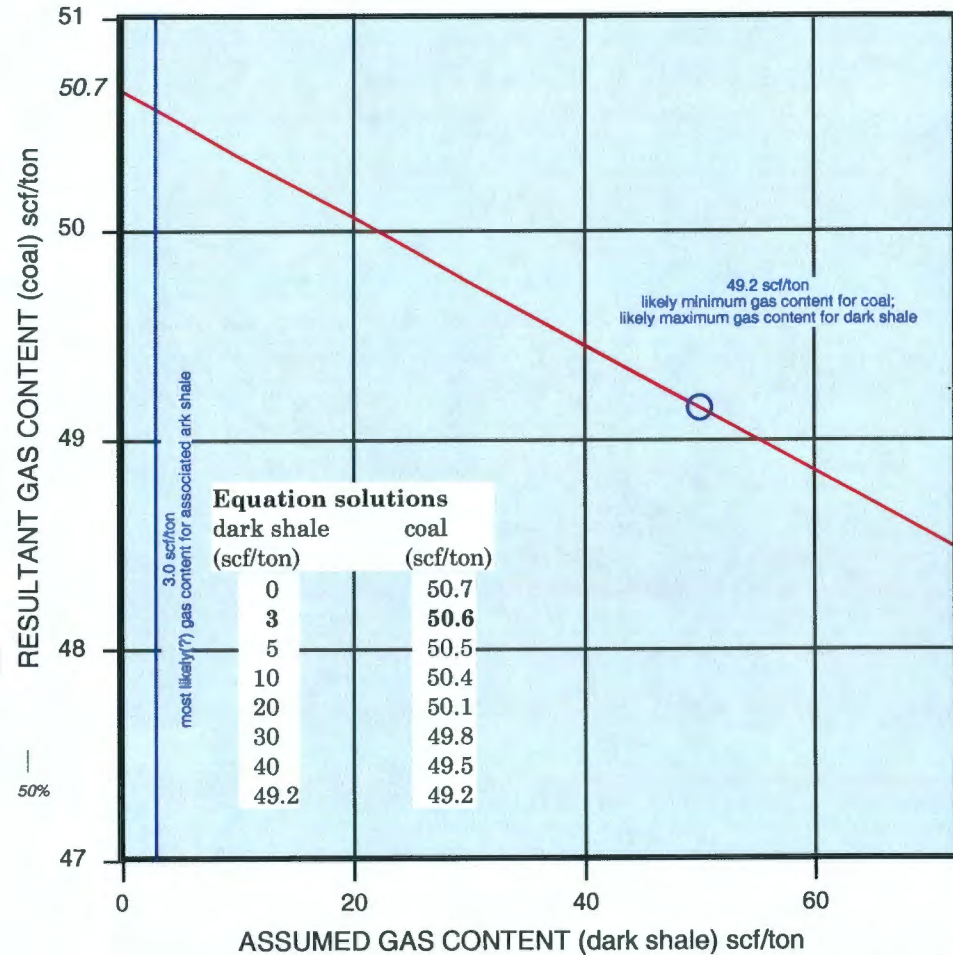
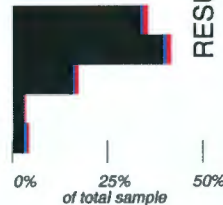


FIGURE 19.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen Reschke #34-34; 34-T.1S.-R.16E., Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for calculation of gas content of ? coal from 2057.1-2058.6'

$$\text{GAS CONTENT}_{\text{coal}} = \frac{\text{total gas desorbed} - ((\text{gas content}_{\text{dark shale}}) * (\text{weight}_{\text{dark shale}}))}{\text{weight}_{\text{coal}}}$$

total gas desorbed = 44.4 ccs

TOTAL DRY WEIGHT OF SAMPLE = 465.31 grams

weight_{light-colored lithologies} = 199.25 grams (42.8%)

weight_{dark shale} = 214.19 grams (46.0%)

weight_{coal} = 51.86 grams (11.2%)

sieve size	grams	% coal / % dark shale / % light-colored liths
>0.0930"	29.69	45.99% / 29.46% / 24.55%
>0.0661"	67.13	22.07% / 44.37% / 33.56%
>0.0460"	177.81	6.56% / 54.75% / 38.69%
>0.0331"	118.52	8.41% / 44.86% / 46.73%
<0.0331"	72.16	2.44% / 34.84% / 62.72%
465.31 TOTAL		

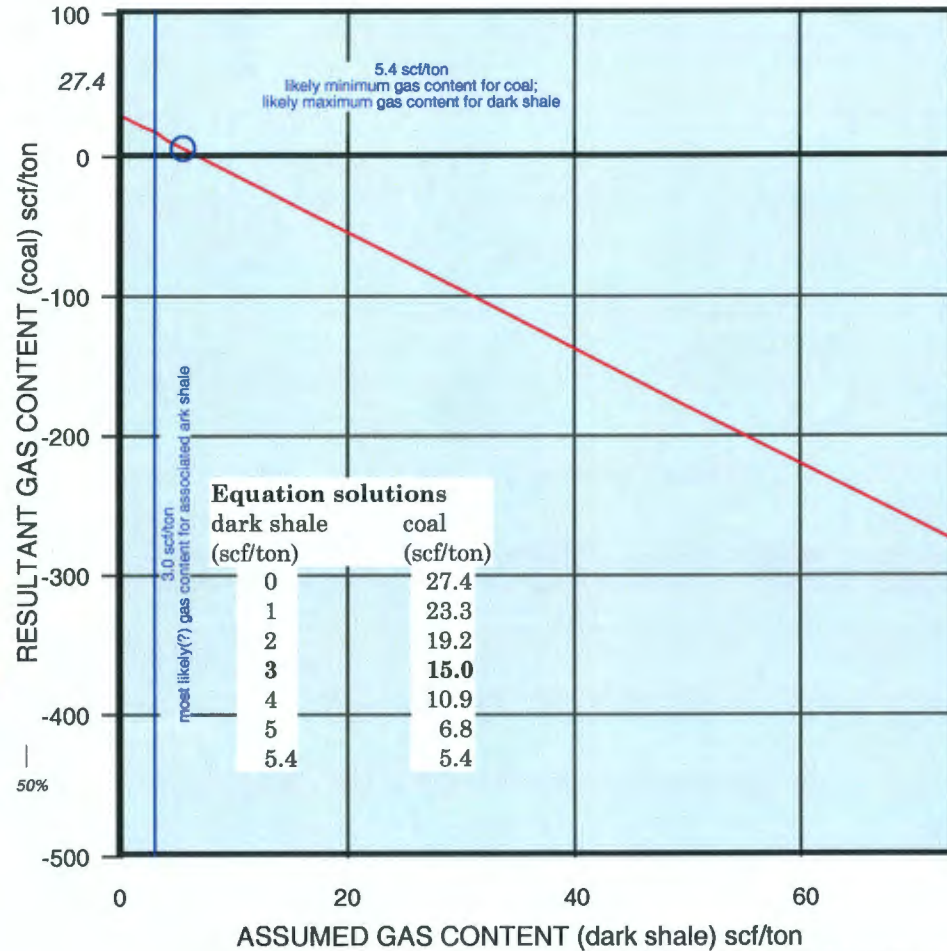
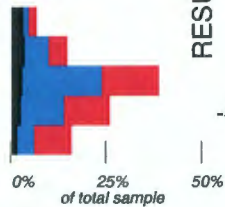


FIGURE 20.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

LITHOLOGIC COMPONENT SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS for all samples

1000'	UNIT	coal in sample	scf/ton w/ shale @ 3 scf/ton	maximum scf/ton	minimum scf/ton
1100'	Little Osage Shale	0%	----	----	3.1
	Excello Shale	0%	----	----	6.9
	Croweburg	27%	35.6	39.7	16.8
1200'	Mineral	66%	36.9	37.6	30.8
	Weir "B" (?)	25%	40.8	45.8	17.1
	Rowe "A"	91%	30.1	30.3	28.4
1300'	Rowe "B" or "C"	54%	32.1	33.7	22.1
	2010' (? coal)	41%	33.5	36.2	19.1
	2048' (? coal)	93%	50.6	50.7	49.2
1400'	2057' (? coal)	11%	15.0	27.4	5.4
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>○ 1418'-1422' Little Osage Sh.</p> <p>○ 1438'-1440' Excello Sh.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>○ 1545'-1547' Croweburg</p> <p>○ 1585'-1586' Mineral</p> </div> </div>					
1500'					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>○ 1694'-1695' Weir "B" (?)</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"></div> </div>					
1800'					
1900'					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>○ 1933'-1935' Rowe "A"</p> <p>○ 1940'-1942' Rowe "B" or "C"</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"></div> </div>					
2000'					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>○ 2010'-2012' ? coal</p> <p>○ 2048'-2050' ? coal</p> <p>○ 2057'-2059' ? coal</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"></div> </div>					
2100'					

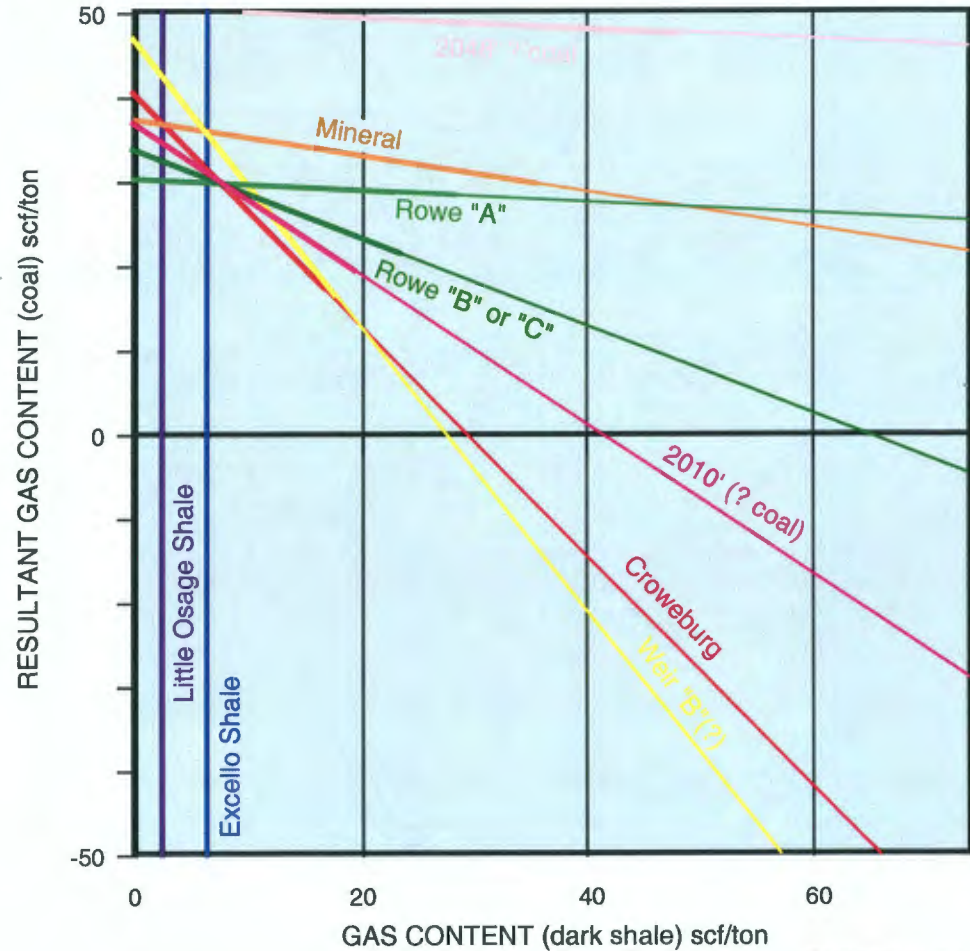


FIGURE 21.

Desorption Characteristics of Cuttings Samples

based on total weight of gas-generating lithologies (i.e., coal and dark shale) in sample
Evergreen #34-34 Reschke; 34-T.1S.-R.16E.; Brown County, KS

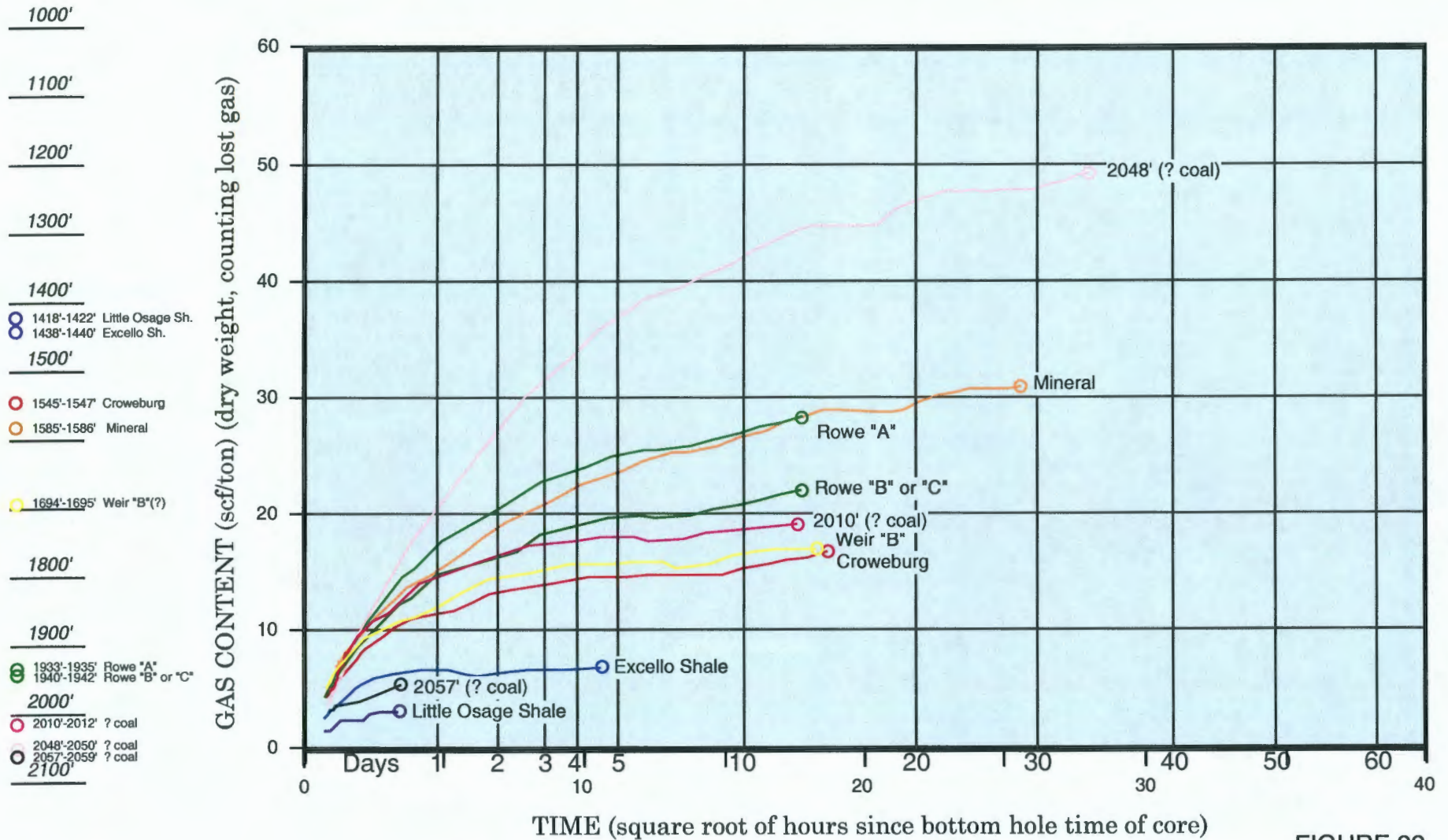


FIGURE 22.