

Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium

Sequestration and Enhanced Coal Bed Methane: Tanquary Farms Test Site, Wabash County, Illinois

Final Report

October 1, 2007–January 6, 2012

Principal Investigator: Robert Finley

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Report Issued: January 6, 2012

U.S. DOE Contract: DE-FC26-05NT42588

The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois

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Gallagher Drilling, Inc.

Indiana Geological Survey

Southern Illinois University

Trimeric Corporation



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Contributors

Robert J. Finley and Scott M. Frailey, Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS), Prairie Research Institute, conducted the technical review of this document. Charles C. Monson (ISGS) worked with contributors and reviewers to assemble the report and prepared the Abstract and Executive Summary.

David G. Morse (ISGS) led the effort to find a suitable injection site and all of the well drilling work to the casing point including the coring and open hole logging operations. Morse coordinated the Coal Characterization program and was the primary author for the coal characterization section of this report. Contributors to the coal characterization are as follows: ISGS contributors were Keith Hackley, gas chromatographic and isotopic characterization; and Christopher Korose, Geographic Information Systems and volumetrics. Laboratory experiments on coal adsorption, shrinkage, and swelling were conducted by Satya Harpalani, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Maria Mastalerz, Agnieszka Drobniak, and John Rupp (Indiana Geological Survey) were involved with planning, performed some desorption and gas chemistry and all maceral characterization analyses, and studied the roles of various coal macerals and coal pore size distribution in sequestration.

Ivan G. Krapac (ISGS) coordinated the monitoring, verification, and accounting (MVA) program at the Tanquary site. He designed and developed the general MVA requirements of the site and worked with individual contributors towards the synergistic and collaborative effort of this program. Krapac coordinated, compiled, and edited the MVA strategy and MVA observations and discussions sections. ISGS contributors to both field efforts and data analysis and interpretation included Peter Berger (geochemical modeling), Gayathri Gopalakrishnan (GFLOW modeling), Keith Hackley (gas characterization), Donald Luman (color infrared imagery), Ed Mehnert (groundwater modeling, water well installation and development), and William Roy (geochemical modeling). Abbas Iranmanesh and Bracken Wimmer assisted with monitoring well installation and development, conducted the monthly water and gas sampling of the domestic and injection site ground water and the injection coal seam monitoring wells, and contributed to documentation of sampling methodology. ISGS well drilling crew led by Jack Aud installed groundwater monitoring wells. Bob Butsch (Schlumberger Carbon Services) completed the cased hole log analyses.

Scott Frailey led the pilot planning, scheduling, and logistics of implementing the plan through post-carbon dioxide (CO₂) injection testing and ultimate abandonment of wells and reclamation of the site. Frailey designed the pressure transient tests and performed real time analyses of the data. He coordinated the numerical modeling and pressure transient analyses for analyzing the pressure and injection rate from the CO₂ and water injection periods. Frailey was the primary author for the introduction and sections on site selection; pilot site design modification and well arrangement; drilling operations, open hole tests, and casing; completion; coal seam (in situ) characterization (pre-CO₂); field observations during active CO₂ injection; interpretation, analyses, and modeling of pilot results; and conclusions. Text for these sections was also contributed by David Morse, Charles Monson, and Satya Harpalani.

Ray McKaskle, Kevin Fisher, Andrew J. Sexton, and Joe Lundeen (Trimeric) were responsible for CO₂ injection equipment design, procurement, and testing; they also provided operational support. McKaskle was the primary author for the injection operations section of this report. Additional contributors to this section were Scott Frailey, Damon A. Garner, Jessica Hinton, Charles Monson, and Steve Sargent (ISGS). Ray McKaskle, Kevin Fisher, and Joe Lundeen (Trimeric) were responsible for injection equipment design, procurement, and testing.

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The primary contributors to the section on the effects of CO₂ on coal were Bob Butsch (SCS), Satya Harpalani (SIUC), David Morse, and Scott Frailey (ISGS).

Gary Crawford (Well Test Solutions, Inc.) and Anne Oudinot (ARI) performed pressure transient analysis and numerical modeling, respectively, and contributed text to the coal characterization and interpretation, analyses, and modeling of pilot results sections.

Damon Garner provided extensive data management, archiving, and analysis tool development. Steve Sargent supported the data acquisition program from inception through completion.

Charles Monson (ISGS) was the author of the well plugging and abandonment and site reclamation section. Mike Gallagher (Gallagher Drilling, Inc.) supplied information for this section.

Michael S. Dodd (ISGS) supervised CO₂ pumping operations and production and injection equipment setup. Bill Ellis, Billy Ellis, Rob Lowery, and Wayne Hammel provided field support.

Other ISGS personnel who assisted with this report: Jessica Hinton was responsible for some of the initial report organization, text writing and figures, and working with third-party contributors. Charles Monson, Daniel Klen, Kathryn Menichetti, and Kevin Brown provided editing, figure drafting, unit conversions, and data compilation. Kevin Wolfe was responsible for pre-injection pilot coordination and the data acquisition setup. Andrew Anderson performed pre-injection numerical modeling. Daniel L. Byers and Michael Knapp contributed equipment and site technical drawings and illustrations, graphic design, and layout of final report. Cheryl K. Nimz and Jon Goodwin provided technical editing.

Abstract

The Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium (MGSC) carried out a pilot project to test storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the Springfield Coal Member of the Carbondale Formation (Pennsylvanian System), in order to gauge the potential for large-scale CO₂ sequestration and/or enhanced coal bed methane recovery from Illinois Basin coal beds.

The pilot was conducted at the Tanquary Farms site in Wabash County, southeastern Illinois. A four-well design—an injection well and three monitoring wells—was developed and implemented, based on numerical modeling and permeability estimates from literature and field data. Coal cores were taken during the drilling process and were characterized in detail in the lab. Adsorption isotherms indicated that at least three molecules of CO₂ can be stored for each displaced methane (CH₄) molecule. Microporosity contributes significantly to total porosity. Coal characteristics that affect sequestration potential vary laterally between wells at the site and vertically within a given seam, highlighting the importance of thorough characterization of injection site coals to best predict CO₂ storage capacity.

Injection of CO₂ gas took place from June 25, 2008, to January 13, 2009. A “continuous” injection period ran from July 21, 2008, to December 23, 2008, but injection was suspended several times during this period due to equipment failures and other interruptions. Injection equipment and procedures were adjusted in response to these problems. Approximately 92.3 tonnes (101.7 tons) of CO₂ were injected over the duration of the project, at an average rate of 0.93 tonne (1.02 tons) per day, and a mode injection rate of 0.6–0.7 tonne/day (0.66–0.77 ton/day).

A Monitoring, Verification, and Accounting (MVA) program was set up to detect CO₂ leakage. Atmospheric CO₂ levels were monitored as were indirect indicators of CO₂ leakage such as plant stress, changes in gas composition at wellheads, and changes in several shallow groundwater characteristics (e.g., alkalinity, pH, oxygen content, dissolved solids, mineral saturation indices, and isotopic distribution). Results showed that there was no CO₂ leakage into groundwater or CO₂ escape at the surface. Post-injection cased hole well log analyses supported this conclusion.

Numerical and analytical modeling achieved a relatively good match with observed field data. Based on the model results the plume was estimated to extend 152 m (500 ft) in the face cleat direction and 54.9 m (180 ft) in the butt cleat direction. Using the calibrated model, additional injection scenarios— injection and production with an inverted five-spot pattern and a line drive pattern—could yield CH₄ recovery of up to 70%.

Executive Summary

The Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium (MGSC) has investigated the potential for sequestering carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the largest bituminous coal reserve in the United States: the Illinois Basin. A pilot project was carried out to test storage of CO₂ in the Springfield Coal Member of the Carbondale Formation (Pennsylvanian System), in order to gauge the potential for large-scale CO₂ sequestration and/or enhanced coal bed methane recovery from Illinois Basin coal beds.

The pilot was conducted at the Tanquary Farms site in Wabash County, southeastern Illinois. Numerical modeling was applied iteratively to determine monitoring well locations relative to the injection well. Locations were based on the need to measure pressure and gas composition changes at the monitoring wells during the planned injection period. Permeability estimates were obtained from the literature and from drill-stem and pressure transient tests. Cleat directions were measured at a nearby mine. Ultimately, a four-well design was developed and implemented—an injection well, two monitoring wells with approximately 30-m (100-ft) spacing from the injection well, and one monitoring well with approximately 15-m (50-ft) spacing from the injection well. Surface and bottomhole pressure and temperature gauges were installed at each well to permit monitoring of pressure and temperature data.

Coal cores were taken during the drilling process and were characterized in detail in the lab. Well-developed coal cleats occur with 1- to 2-cm (0.4- to 0.8-in) spacing and contain partial calcite and/or kaolinite fillings that may decrease coal permeability. Coal maceral composition averaged 76.5% vitrinite. Microporosity is a significant contributor to total porosity. Lithotype and mineral matter content influence coal properties such as porosity and permeability, which in turn affect CO₂ adsorption capacity and rates and, hence, sequestration potential. Because coal characteristics vary across the Basin and also laterally between wells at the site and vertically within a given seam, it is critical to characterize injection site coals to best predict the potential for CO₂ injection and storage capacity. Volumetric strain measurements demonstrated higher, pressure-dependent strain during CO₂ replacement of methane (CH₄), verifying that CO₂ injection may influence the cleat porosity and the flow system. Adsorption isotherms indicate that at least three molecules of CO₂ can be stored for each displaced molecule of CH₄.

The CO₂ injection commenced with a series of CO₂ pressure transient tests on June 25, 2008, and was completed on January 13, 2009. A “continuous” injection period ran from July 21, 2008, to December 23, 2008, but injection was suspended several times during this period due to equipment failures and other interruptions. Pressure responses during injection occurred most quickly and intensely at the face cleat well, M-2. However, methane was detected at the butt cleat wells (M-1 and M-3) within hours of CO₂ injection startup but did not occur at the face cleat well for about 4 months. CO₂ breakthrough first occurred at M-1 (the butt cleat well nearest the injector) about a month after injection started, followed by M-3 (the distal butt cleat well) at about 120 days. Initial CO₂ concentrations in both of these wells were low but eventually climbed to 70–95%. The CO₂ breakthrough at face cleat well M-2 did not occur until 136 days after injection began.

A total of approximately 92.3 tonnes (101.7 tons) of CO₂ were injected over the life of the project, at an average rate of 0.93 tonne (1.02 tons) per day, and a mode injection rate of 0.6–0.7 tonne (0.66–0.77 ton)/day. Injection rates decreased from 1.36 tonnes (1.5 tons)/day to 0.45 ton (0.5 ton)/day during the “continuous” injection period. Rates increased to near the maximum initial sustained rates after each suspension of injection, suggesting that rate changes were not primarily due to coal swelling or CO₂ adsorption, which would likely cause more permanent changes in rate.

Additional numerical modeling was conducted after injection was completed. After several iterations, the models gave relatively good matches for injected volume, measured bottomhole pressures, effective permeability, and size and shape of CO₂ plume based on CO₂ detection at monitoring wells. Post-injection logging measured the capture cross section and neutron porosity, finding the greatest gas volume in the injector and face cleat wells (as opposed to the butt cleat wells) at about 4–5% of formation bulk volume. The results suggested that hydrocarbon gas and CO₂ remained in the Springfield Coal at about 274 m (900 ft). Post-injection water transient tests showed that water permeability decreased following CO₂ injection.

Before injection began, a Monitoring, Verification, and Accounting (MVA) program was set up to detect any CO₂ leakage. Four shallow groundwater wells were installed near the injection well, and conditions at two residential wells farther from the immediate site were also monitored. The MVA techniques included groundwater flow modeling, atmospheric monitoring for direct detection of excess CO₂, and monitoring of indirect indicators of CO₂ and CH₄ leakage, such as plant stress, changes in gas composition at wellheads, and changes in several shallow groundwater characteristics (alkalinity, pH, oxygen content, dissolved solids, mineral saturation indices, and isotopic distribution, among others). Baseline (pre-injection or pre-breakthrough) values for those parameters were measured and compared with results during and post-injection. Modeling results indicated that a plume from

an injection well leak would travel only a short distance and would not pose a significant risk to groundwater or surface water. Monitoring results indicated no CO₂ leakage into groundwater or CO₂ escape at the surface. Isotopic composition and carbon-14 activity of CO₂ samples collected after breakthrough at the coal seam observation wells helped confirm that increased CO₂ concentrations at those wells originated from injected CO₂.

Numerical and analytical modeling achieved a relatively good match with observed field data. Based on the model results, the plume was estimated to extend 152 m (500 ft) in the face cleat direction and 54.9 m (180 ft) in the butt cleat direction. Using the calibrated model, additional injection scenarios— injection and production with an inverted five-spot pattern and a line drive pattern—were simulated. A line-drive pattern with injection and production wells aligned in the face cleat direction gave the highest enhanced coal bed methane (ECBM) estimate of 71.4% of original gas in place. The CO₂ storage efficiency and CH₄ production efficiency as a fraction of the original CH₄ gas in place were 2.5 scf of CO₂/scf of CH₄ and 71% scf of CH₄/scf of CH₄.

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Introduction

Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium Background

The Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium (MGSC) is assessing the options for geological carbon dioxide (CO₂) sequestration in the 155,400 km² (60,000 mi²) Illinois Basin. Within the Basin, which underlies most of Illinois, western Indiana, and western Kentucky, there are deep uneconomic coal resources, numerous mature oil fields, and deep saline reservoirs potentially capable of storing CO₂. The objective of the assessment is to determine the technical and economic feasibility of using these geological sinks for long-term storage to avoid atmospheric release of CO₂ from fossil fuel combustion at electrical generation facilities and industrial sources.

The MGSC is a consortium of the geological surveys of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, joined by subcontractors and consultants, to assess carbon capture, transportation, and storage processes and their costs and viability within the three-state Illinois Basin region. The Illinois State Geological Survey serves as the lead technical contractor for the MGSC. The Illinois Basin region has annual emissions of about 265 million metric tonnes (292 million tons) of CO₂ primarily from 122 coal-fired electric generation facilities, some of which burn almost 4.5 million tonnes/yr (5 million tons/year) of coal (U.S. Department of Energy, 2010, p. 162).

Initial MGSC work during 2003–2005, termed Phase I, involved an assessment of carbon capture and transportation options in the region. All available data were compiled on potential CO₂ sinks and on applicable carbon capture approaches. Transportation options focused on small-scale options for field tests and the pipeline requirements for long-term sequestration. Research primarily focused on storage reservoirs in order to assess each of the three geological sinks: coals, oil reservoirs, and saline reservoirs. Results were linked with integrated options for capture, transportation, and geological storage and the environmental and regulatory framework to define sequestration scenarios and potential outcomes for the region. A final task was to generate an action plan for possible technology validation field tests involving CO₂ injection, thus setting the stage for Phase II of the project and actual small-scale field tests during 2005–2009. A 477-page final report (MGSC, 2005), plus two topical reports, on Phase I results are available at www.sequestration.org, the MGSC website.

A key outcome of Phase I was that the geology of the Illinois Basin is favorable for CO₂ sequestration. In some localities, two or more potential CO₂ sinks are vertically stacked. The primary focus of this study, however, was the properties of the rock units that control injectability of CO₂, the total storage resources, the safety of injection and storage processes, and the security of the overlying rock units that act as seals for the reservoirs. For Phase II (2005–2009), a series of four small-scale field tests were initiated. They included testing of the ability of a deep, unminable coal seam to adsorb gaseous CO₂ and the ability to store CO₂ and enhance oil production in mature oil fields. Each of these field tests have an extensive monitoring program for sampling of air, shallow groundwater, and fluids from the injection zone, as well as geophysical and cased hole logging and monitoring of pressure changes to understand the fate of injected CO₂ at our test sites. The integrity of the entire process is being scrutinized to understand what contribution Illinois Basin geological sinks can make to national and international carbon sequestration goals and what technology developed here can be extrapolated to other regions.

MGSC Phase I Illinois Basin Coal Assessment Summary

The Illinois Basin includes substantial coal resources. Illinois has the largest bituminous coal resource of any state: 191 billion tonnes (211 billion tons) (Jacobson and Korose, 2007). The opportunity to sequester CO₂ in coals currently considered to be unminable is based on both technical and economic generalizations. In Phase I, no sequestration consideration was given to coals at depths less than 152 m (500 ft). In the depth interval of 152 to 305 m (500 to 1,000 ft), coals with thickness from 0.46 to 1.1 m (1.5 to 3.5 ft) were assessed as possible CO₂ sequestration resources. At depths greater than 305 m (1,000 ft) in depth, all individual coal seams greater than 1.1 m (1.5 ft) in thickness were assessed.

Updates to the Phase I assessment of CO₂ storage resources and enhanced coal bed methane (ECBM) gas resources were made for the 2010 National Atlas. These estimates are 1.6 to 3.2 billion tonnes (1.8 to 3.5 billion tons) of CO₂ and 85 to 309 billion standard cubic meters (scm) (3.0 to 10.9 trillion standard cubic feet [scf]) of methane (CH₄) (U.S. Department of Energy, 2010).

Phase II Coal Seam Pilot Objectives

The purpose of this project was to determine the CO₂ injection and storage capability and the ECBM recovery potential of Illinois Basin coal seams. The results of the test will be compared to the storage estimates made in the Phase I assessment. The target formation was the Pennsylvanian Springfield Coal. The test site (Figure 1) is on the Tanquary Farms in southeastern Illinois, between Albion and Mt. Carmel, Illinois.

The adsorption of CO₂ onto coals is known to cause the coal matrix to swell, which reduces the cleat apertures, absolute permeability, and CO₂ injection rates. However, there are other phenomena that will also decrease injection rates. In a field pilot

test with CO₂ injection into a coal seam with the cleat system 100% saturated with brine water, continued injection will increase the pressure of the fluids in the cleat system and reduce the pressure differential between the wellbore and the coal, further reducing the injection rate. When CO₂ is injected into a brine-saturated system, CO₂ relative permeability is initially low and increases with increasing CO₂ saturation, which causes CO₂ injection rate to increase with time. Furthermore, coals have pressure-dependent permeability and are expected to have higher permeability with increasing cleat pressure and decreasing permeability with decreasing cleat pressure. Consequently, injection rate alone cannot be used to infer reduced permeability or coal swelling. This pilot was designed to acquire data that could eliminate or quantify the other effects so that any in situ changes to CO₂ injectivity could be determined.

Because of the anticipated coal seam pressure and temperature at the depths of sequestration-target coals in the Basin, CO₂ was injected as a gas. In many CO₂ ECBM pilots, the ECBM test followed conventional coal bed methane (CBM) production via pressure depletion, which results in a combination of ECBM and CBM production data. The ECBM component can only be estimated or inferred through reservoir modeling or an analytical solution. To avoid ambiguity identifying the mechanism causing the presence of methane at observation wells, a site without previous CBM production was sought, and the pilot was designed such that the bottomhole pressures of all of the monitoring wells at the coal seam were maintained above the initial methane saturation pressure of the coal.

This pilot had an extensive monitoring program to provide data to enhance understanding of the fate of injected CO₂ at the site. Monitoring included air, shallow groundwater, color near-infrared (CIR) imagery, and fluids produced from the coal.

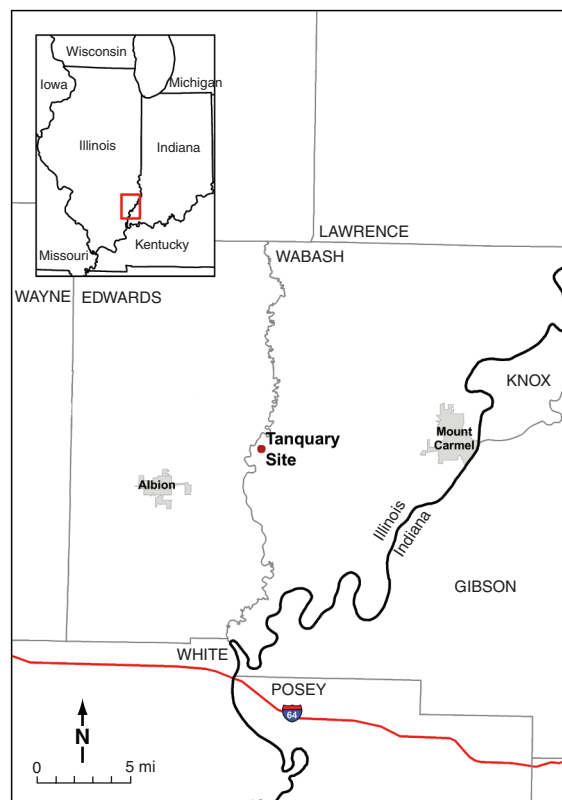


Figure 1. Location of the Tanquary site, Wabash County, Illinois.

Site Screening: General Pilot Requirements

Coal Characterization: The first-tier screening was primarily designed to classify the coal seam at the site using regional maps of coal thickness and depth (Figure 2). Because use of existing wells might not be an option and because all-new pilot wells might need to be drilled, budget and levels of geologic risk were both important considerations. Areas with thicker, shallower coals were chosen, because thicker coals reduced geologic risk, and shallower coals reduced expenses. Because of the quantity and quality of data available, the Herrin Coal Member and the Springfield Coal Member seams were anticipated to be the targets.

Surface Conditions: The second tier of screening was the surface conditions that would accommodate the injection and data acquisition equipment and CO₂ tank truck delivery. Other surface features considered included proximity to lakes/ponds, floodplains, homes, and major roads. Township road commissioner cooperation was also required.

Operation and Development History. The third-tier screening was the number of wellbores in the immediate area that penetrated the coal seams. Areas with fewer penetrations were given stronger consideration.

Operator and Owner Cooperation: The fourth and final tier of screening was interest in the project and cooperation by the owner of the coal seams and by a field operator who would provide field logistics for all aspects of the pilot.

Site Selection

A site was chosen near Browns, Illinois, in western Wabash County (Figure 1) in the southeastern part of the state. The project is called Tanquary based on the local farm name. The location was chosen because several potential coal seams were identified in nearby oil well logs. Well records existed for all plugged and cased wells within a 0.8-km (0.5-mi) radius. These records indicated that there was overlying groundwater protection provided by casing or plugging cement over the entire aquifer interval, which meant that the site met Illinois regulatory requirements for injection wells in oil and gas fields. The site had adequate size for the pilot operations, good road accessibility, and no surface considerations nearby (e.g., residences). Finally, the owners of the coal rights were agreeable to granting a lease for access, drilling, and CO₂ injection and monitoring for the duration of the project.

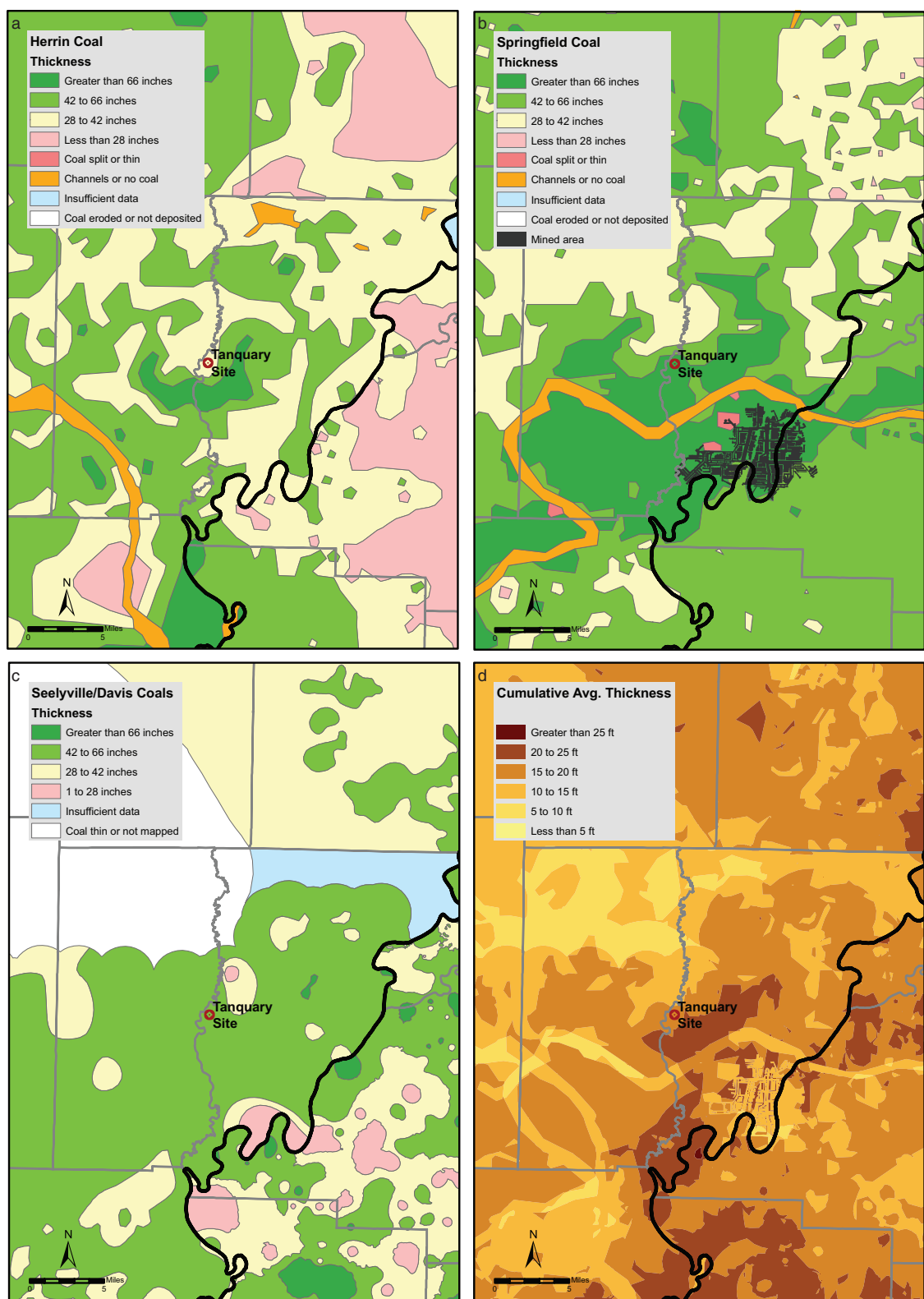


Figure 2. Thickness of the (a) Herrin Coal, (b) Springfield Coal, and (c) correlative Seelyville Coal and Davis Coal near the Tanquary site, as well as (d) cumulative average thickness of the seven major coal seams assessed in the Phase I regional study conducted by the Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium (MGSC, 2005).

Coal and Geology

The Middle Pennsylvanian (Desmoinesian Series) coals of the Carbondale Formation (Figure 3) were the target for CO₂ sequestration in the Illinois Basin. They are the thickest, most widespread, and most actively mined coals in the Basin (Johnson et al., 2009). These coals are targets for local CBM exploration (Demir et al., 2004) and range in depth from about 230 to 380 m (750 to 1,250 ft) in the project area. The Herrin, Springfield, and Seelyville coal seams were considered the main targets prior to drilling any of the pilot wells. Table 1 gives typical depths and thicknesses of the coals in the project area.

The structure map showing the elevation of the top of the Springfield Coal (Figure 4), based on oil well logs within a mile of the Tanquary site, shows the project area lies in the bottom of a small synclinal basin with relatively low dip in all directions except southeast. Southeast of the Tanquary site lies a narrow elongate dome that extends in a northeast-southwest direction. The dome rises 9 m (30 ft) at its peak from the Tanquary wells at a distance of about 300 m (1,000 ft).

A visit to the Wabash Mine, located 10 km (6 mi) southeast of the Tanquary site, provided measurements on the Springfield Coal cleat orientations. The face and butt cleat orientations were well delineated, suggesting that good cleat development might be expected at the site (Figure 5). The butt cleat direction was approximately N23° W, and the face cleat was N67° E.

Table 1. Coal seam depths and thicknesses at the Tanquary project site from M-3 (I-1A) well logs.

Coal seam	Depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)
Danville	759	3.6
Herrin	787	5.1
Briar Hill ¹	856	2.1
Springfield	894	7.0
Houchin Creek ¹	999	2.8
Survant	1,009	1.4
Colchester	1,069	1.0
Seelyville	1,142	6.3

¹Briar Hill and Houchin Creek coal seams were not part of the MGSC Phase I CO₂ storage resource assessment; the Jamestown Coal seam, not found at the Tanquary site, was included in the Phase I assessment.

Geographic Description and Site Logistics

The area immediately around the pilot site is relatively flat and farmed annually in soybeans and field corn (Figure 6a). The specific site (Figure 6b) has a small storage barn used for grain wagons and a grain storage bin and is accessible via a well-traveled, durable gravel road. West of the site about 0.8 km (0.5 mi) is a small wooded area along Bonpas Creek, which is also the county line between Wabash and Edwards Counties. This site is located in a prolific oil-producing part of the Illinois Basin near some of the larger oil fields: Clay City Consolidated, Lawrence, and New Harmony Consolidated. The exact site is between two much smaller oil fields, Browns and Albion. About 450 m (1,500 ft) to the south of the site is a single oil-producing well. About 15 wells have been drilled in the section where this site is located. The closest communities are Browns and Belmont, Illinois; the large cities within 16–24 km (10–15 miles) are Albion and Mt. Carmel, Illinois. The site is about 1.6 km (1 mi) north of Illinois Highway 15. There are three residences on the road leading to the site from the state highway. The Wabash underground coal mine is present about 10 km (6 mi) southeast of the site near Mt. Carmel.

Access with CO₂ tanker trucks was possible, but winter road limits on vehicle weight restricted drilling, work over rig activity, and CO₂ delivery.

Initial Well Pattern Design Modeling Sensitivity

During Phase I, a general purpose model of Illinois Basin coal was developed using COMET3 ECBM software (Reeves and Pekot, 2001; Pekot and Reeves, 2003) to assess CO₂ storage potential. The input parameters were based on data specific to the Basin coals, the published literature, and staff experience with CBM production. A rigorous study of the parameters was performed to develop high, medium, and low estimates of each parameter. These input parameters and the COMET3 software were the basis for the coal simulation model used to aid in the design of the MGSC Phase II Tanquary ECBM project.

The modeling work used to determine the monitoring well locations with respect to the CO₂ injection well was an iterative process and was closely tied to field work and test results. As part of the early site selection process, a drillstem test (DST) was conducted in a well drilled into the Springfield Coal in Effingham County, Illinois. (Unfortunately, the oil company that drilled the well declined to participate further in an ECBM study, so the site was not used for the pilot project.) The results of this test were about 0.05 μm² (50 mD) for the cleat permeability of the coal. Although the DST looked like a good test and confidence in the analyses was strong, 0.05 μm² (50 mD) was considered relatively high for Illinois Basin coal permeability. As such, lower permeability values of 0.01, 0.025, and 0.05 μm² (10, 25, and 50 mD) were used in the ECBM modeling cases to design the pilot site's well locations and ultimately the size of the site required for this pilot. Proximity of face and butt cleat monitoring wells to the CO₂ injection well was desired. The requirement was that within 30–60 days of continuous CO₂ injection, there would be a detectable and measureable change in pressure (with downhole gauges) and gas saturation (post-injection cased hole logging) at the monitoring wells. These thresholds were set at 7 kPa (1 psi) pressure and 10% gas saturation.

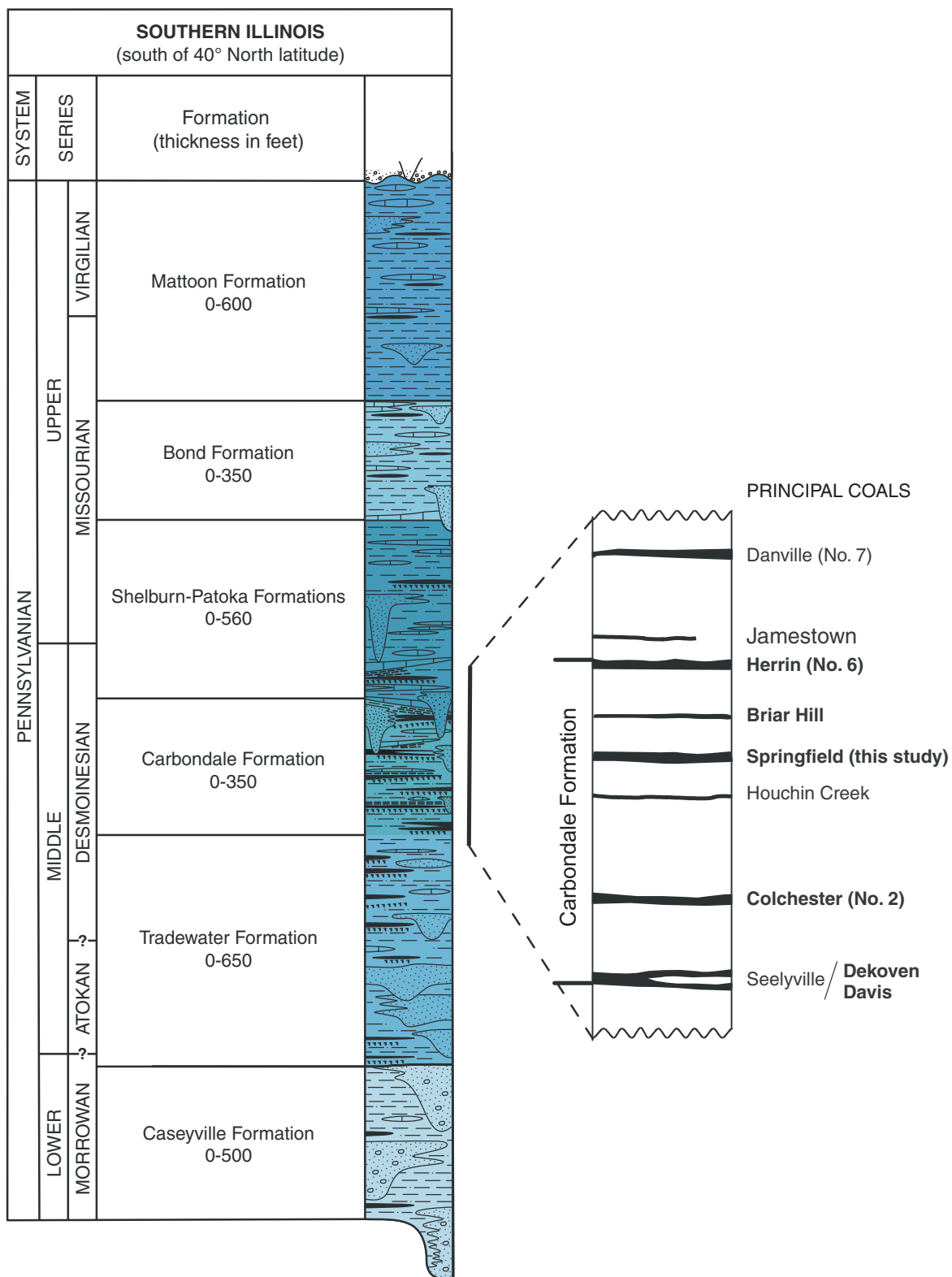


Figure 3. Geologic column showing Pennsylvanian System stratigraphy in southern Illinois and the principal coal units in the Carbondale Formation, including the Springfield Coal, the target of this study.

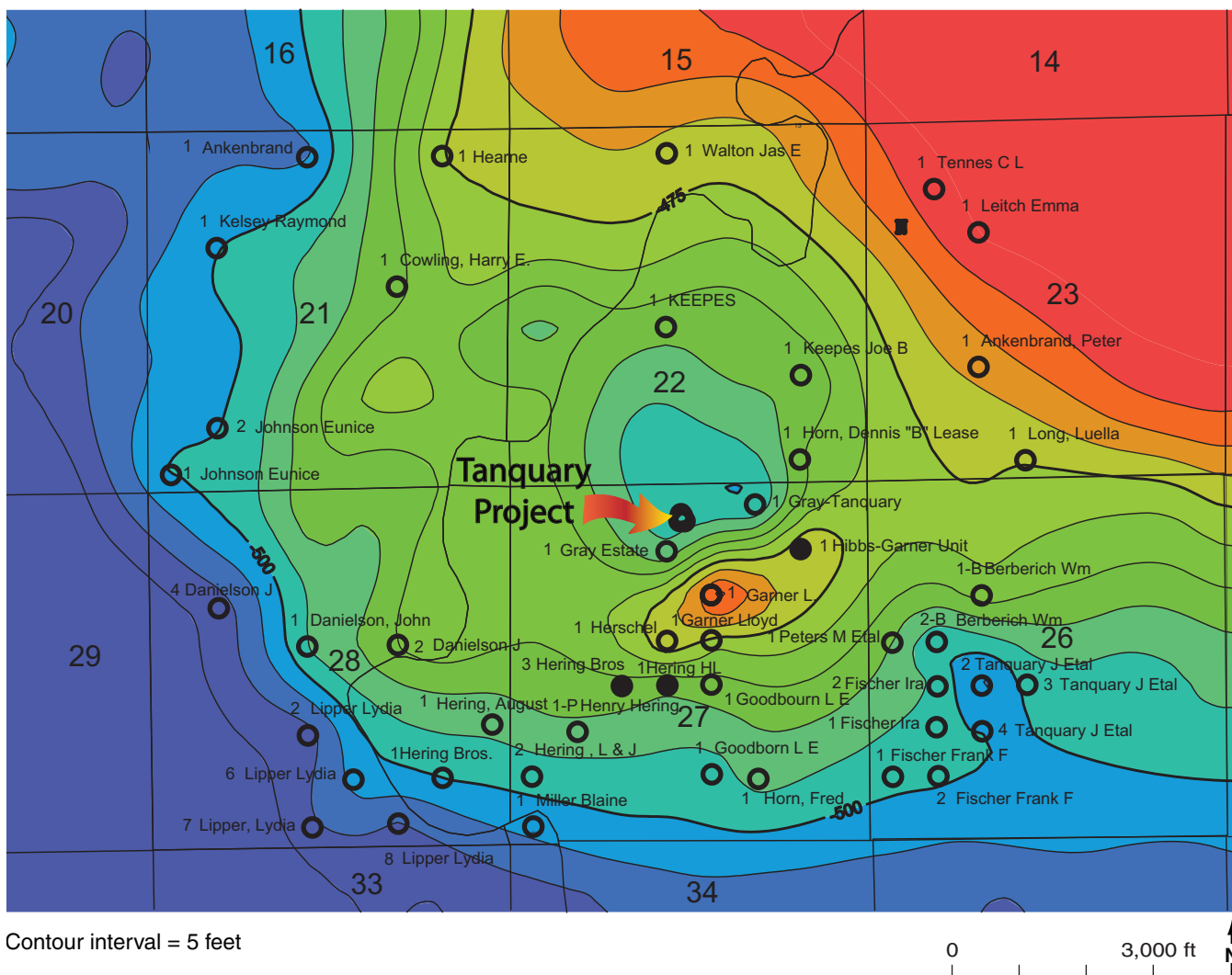


Figure 4. Springfield Coal structural elevation map in the vicinity of the Tanquary project area.

Due to the large number of oil well penetrations in the Basin, data on the thickness, depth, and structure of the Basin's coal seams were abundant. These data, along with the permeability data obtained from the DST, were used to generate model inputs. A grid sensitivity analysis was also conducted to find the smallest grid size that would have negligible effect on the pressure response and saturation profile at potential monitoring well locations. The primary influences on grid sensitivity were found to be the size of each well's grid cell and, to a much lesser degree, the size and number of cells between wells. Two hybrid grids ($0.76 \text{ m} \times 0.76 \text{ m}$ [$2.5 \text{ ft} \times 2.5 \text{ ft}$] and $1.5 \times 1.5 \text{ m}$ [$5 \times 5 \text{ ft}$]) were used (example hybrid grid, Figure 7). Because of the vast expanse of coals in the Basin, the finely gridded model was surrounded by a few rows of larger cells, and an analytical aquifer function was assigned to the outer cells to represent an open boundary. The properties of the aquifer function were assigned the same values as those of the coal seam. The coal seams in the Basin are relatively thin (1.5–3 m [$5\text{--}10 \text{ ft}$]) and encased vertically between shale beds, so a single model layer was used to represent the coal.

After the grid and coal properties were selected, projected pilot injection rates and duration were simulated as part of a parametric study. Variables in the study were matrix and pore compressibility, cleat spacing, initial gas concentration, stress-dependent permeability, porosity, skin, matrix swelling, CH_4 and CO_2 sorption time, differential permeability (k_x/k_y), CH_4 Langmuir constants, and relative permeability. Thirty-six scenarios based on the most likely values were simulated. The wellbores were simulated with rate and pressure constraints; however, the designated CO_2 injection rates were chosen so that the maximum pressure constraint (90% of the projected fracture gradient) would be invoked.

For the sensitivity study with lower permeability (0.01 , 0.025 , and $0.05 \mu\text{m}^2$ [10 , 25 , and 50 mD]), well locations were chosen at 46 m (150 ft) and 91 m (300 ft) in each direction. Nearly 100% of all cases had detectable responses at both wells within 46 m (150 ft). If the wells were spaced at 91 m (300 ft), only the face cleat well would have an adequate gas saturation increase.

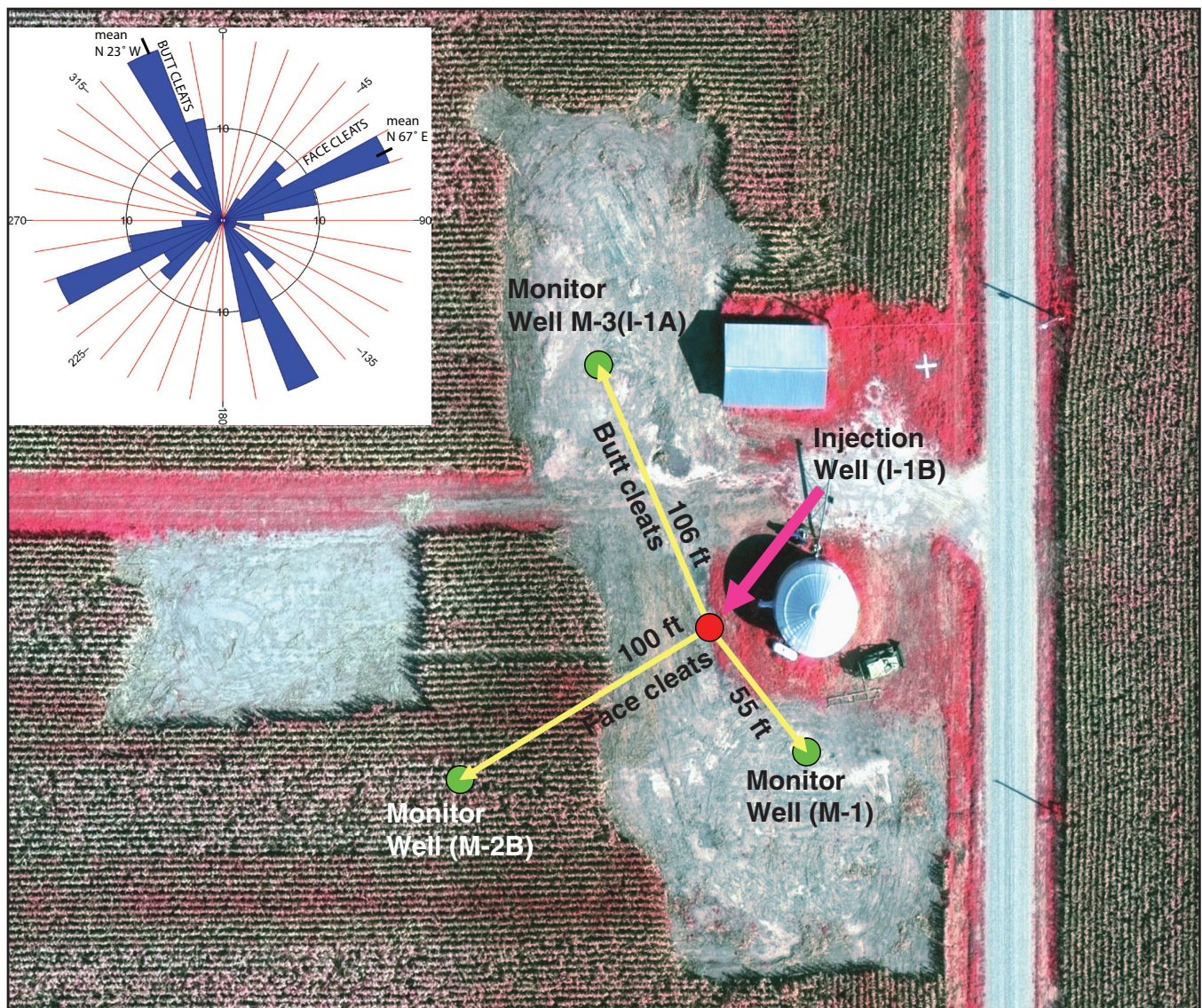


Figure 5. Tanquary site plan showing locations of monitoring and injection wells and Springfield Coal cleat orientations. Distances between wells shown in this plan do not exactly match actual distances.

These results suggested that 46 m (150 ft) between injector and observation wells would be adequate to observe a change in field-detectable pressure (7 kPa [≥ 1 psi]) and saturation ($\geq 10\%$) during the planned 1–2 month injection period of up to the budgeted 544 tonnes (600 tons) of CO_2 (Figure 8). Based on these results, a three-well pilot was initially planned that included two monitoring wells at 46 m (150 ft) from the injection well in the butt and face cleat directions.

Pilot Site Design Modification and Well Arrangement

During the summer of 2007, wells M-1 and M-3 (Figure 5) were drilled about 46 m (150 ft) apart in the butt cleat direction to the depth of the Seelyville Coal. M-3 was planned to be the injector. The Seelyville Coal was cored at 366 m (1,200 ft) and the Springfield Coal at 275 m (900 ft). To get an indication of permeability, a DST was conducted on each of these coals. The permeability estimated from the pressure data acquired from the DST was slightly higher for the shallower Springfield Coal. For these wells, the estimated permeability was 0.002 and $0.007 \mu\text{m}^2$ (2 and 7 mD) for the Springfield Coal. An update to the flow simulations with the lower permeability suggested that 46 m (150 ft) was too far between injector and monitoring well to allow observation of CO_2 or desorbed CH_4 in the observation wells. The modeling results indicated that the wells needed to be within 30 m (100 ft) of the injection well, revealing that the initial design had the wells too far apart to meet pilot objectives.

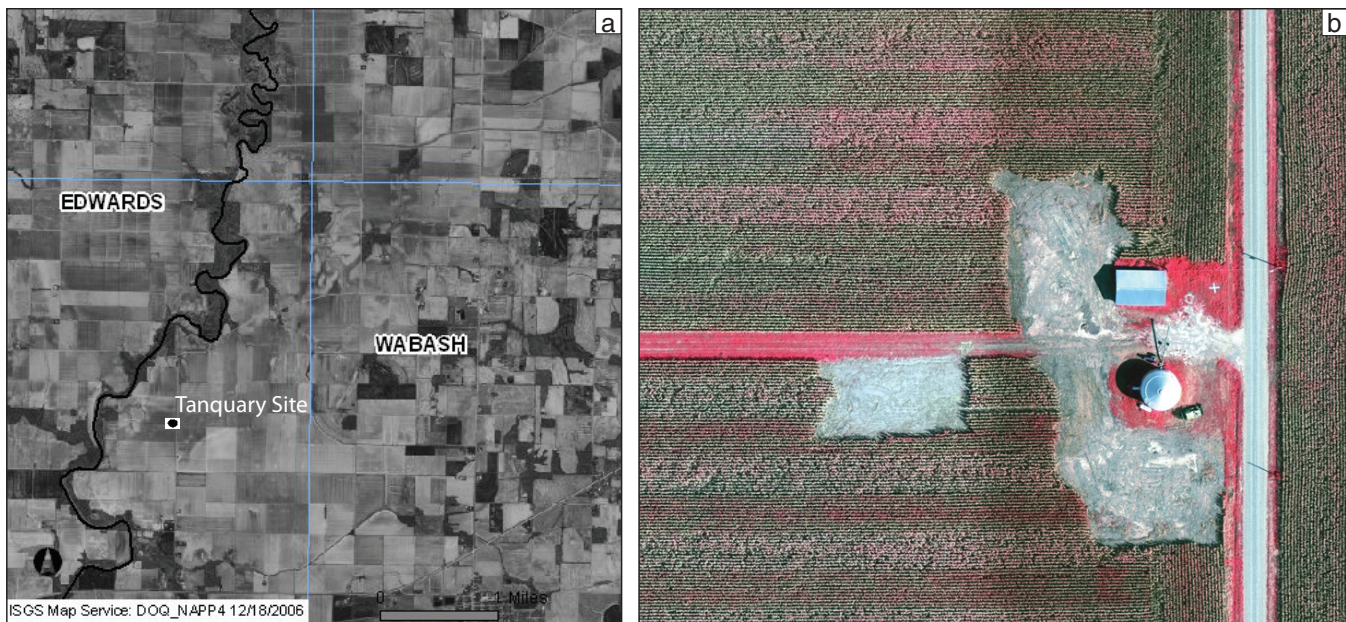


Figure 6. Aerial imagery showing (a) the farms in the area immediately around the Tanquary site and (b) structures on the site itself.

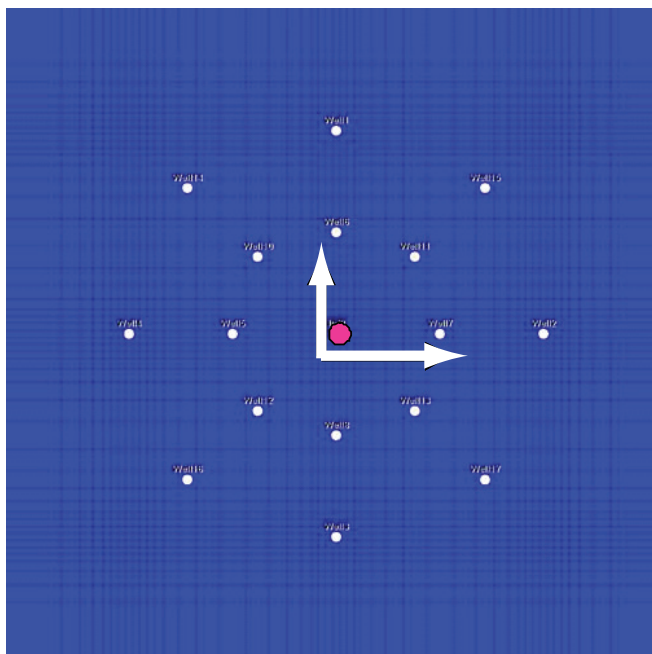


Figure 7. Example of one of the model grids used for pilot design and well spacing. Cleat orientation is along x-y grid direction (face cleat is along the x-axis, and butt cleat is along the y-axis). Sixteen monitoring wells were placed around the central injector in 150- and 300-ft rings. Wells were placed on the diagonals in case the cleat orientations, determined from a nearby mine, did not match up well with the location of the drilled wells.

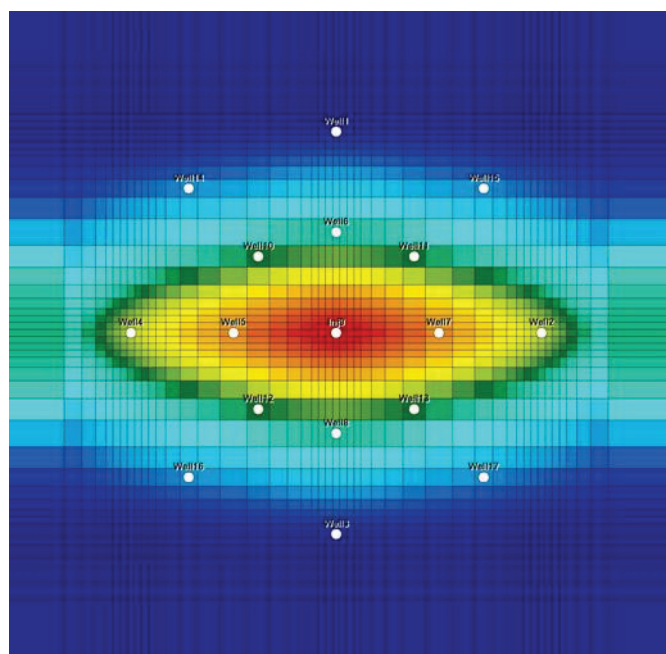


Figure 8. Example of one of the models used for the pilot design and well spacing showing that the outer ring of monitoring wells (300 ft) would not have detectable gas saturation. Consequently, 150-ft well spacing was used for the initial pilot design. The face cleat direction is left to right, and the butt cleat direction is top to bottom. Light blue indicates 10% gas saturation. Green, yellow, and orange represent increasing gas saturation up to 50% saturation for red.

In general, DST results are considered to be less reliable than a pressure falloff test due to the changing rate prior to the shut-in period. Consequently, drilling operations ceased until falloff and pulse tests could be conducted to confirm the DST permeability. The DST also showed positive skin (+6 and +9) and coal cleat pressure very close to the fresh water gradient. These wells were cased and perforated. (More details are given in the completion and coal seam characterization sections).

As part of the pressure falloff tests to confirm the lower permeability indicated by the DST analyses, downhole pressure gauges with surface readouts were placed in both wells. A step rate test was conducted in the first well (M-3) so that injection rate and pressure could be maximized without fracturing the coal. Injection rates were maintained for about 2 hr for each rate. A step rate test (Figure 9) gave a fracture pressure gradient of 22.6 kPa/m (0.96 psi/ft). This corresponded to a water injection rate of 4.25 m³/day (0.78 gal/min [gpm]) or 26.7 barrels of water per day. (These tests results were used to complete the CO₂ injection permit application.)

During the step rate test, pressure in the second well (M-1) was recorded. The butt cleat direction permeability was estimated at 0.003 μm² (3.3 mD), and storativity was estimated at 3.6×10^{-9} /Pa (25×10^{-6} /psi). A constant rate injection period of 9 hours followed the injections of the step rate test at a rate below the parting pressure (3.3 m³/d [0.6 gpm]). Afterwards, well M-3 was shut-in for a 24-hr falloff test. Because the wells' water level was at the surface, well M-3 was shut-in at the surface and very little wellbore storage occurred. The M-3 falloff (Figure 10) gave 0.004 μm² (4.0 mD) and skin of -1.5. After the falloff test, a two-cycle pulse test with 10-hr flow and 10-hr shut-in periods was conducted. For each injection pulse, a pressure increase of 34–41 kPa (5–6 psi) after about 10 hr was measured at the observation well. An inter-well permeability of 0.003 μm² (3.3 mD) and storativity of 3.9×10^{-9} /Pa (27×10^{-6} /psi) were calculated. Finally, a falloff of well M-1 gave a permeability of 0.0043 kPa (4.4 mD) and skin of -3.0.

Falloff tests confirmed the low DST permeability estimates. A comparison of the single well permeability and interwell permeability showed very little difference, suggesting that the face and butt cleat permeability may not be very different. Based on the two well tests only and assuming that the falloff permeability is equal to the geometric average of the face and butt cleat permeability, the face to butt cleat permeability ratio is 1.5:1. However, this ratio is not necessarily very reliable because at the time there was no well in the face cleat direction. When the injection pattern was completed, another pulse test was conducted to estimate the face cleat permeability. (See the coal seam in situ characterization section for more details.)

ECBM modeling with the lower permeability required reduced well spacing for measurable results during the planned injection period. To reduce the current well spacing of 46 m (150 ft), another well had to be drilled between the first two wells and a fourth in the face cleat direction. The final four-well design (Figure 11) had injection well I-1B drilled in the butt cleat direction between the first two wells (M-1 and M-3), 16 m (52 ft) from one and 30 m (98 ft) from the other. The face cleat monitoring well (M-2) was drilled 32 m (105 ft) from the injection well in the face cleat direction to the southwest. (The southwest direction was chosen based on the location of surface buildings, access driveway, and grain storage bin.)

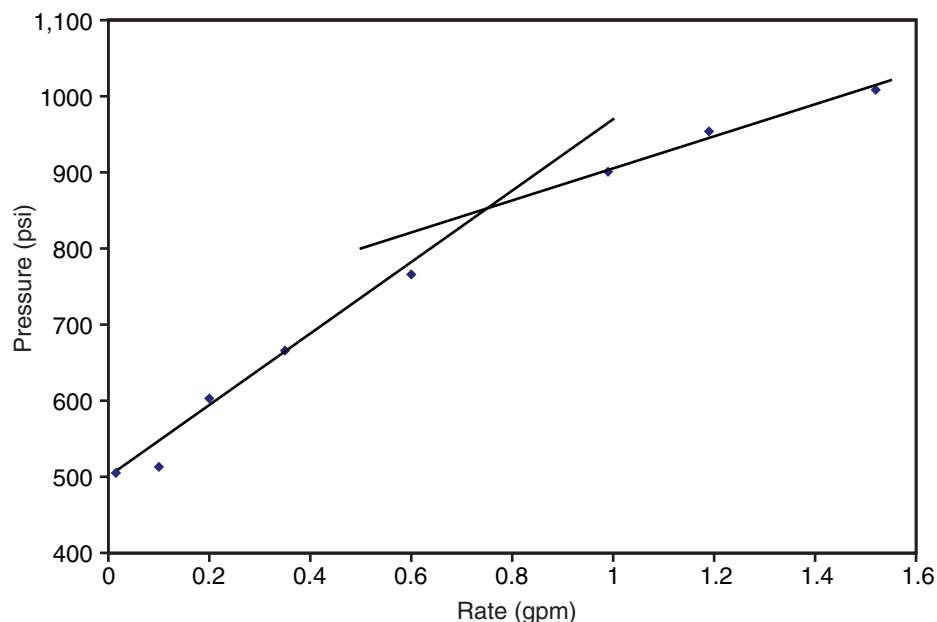


Figure 9. Pressure step rate test data at well M-3 (1-1A), summer 2007.

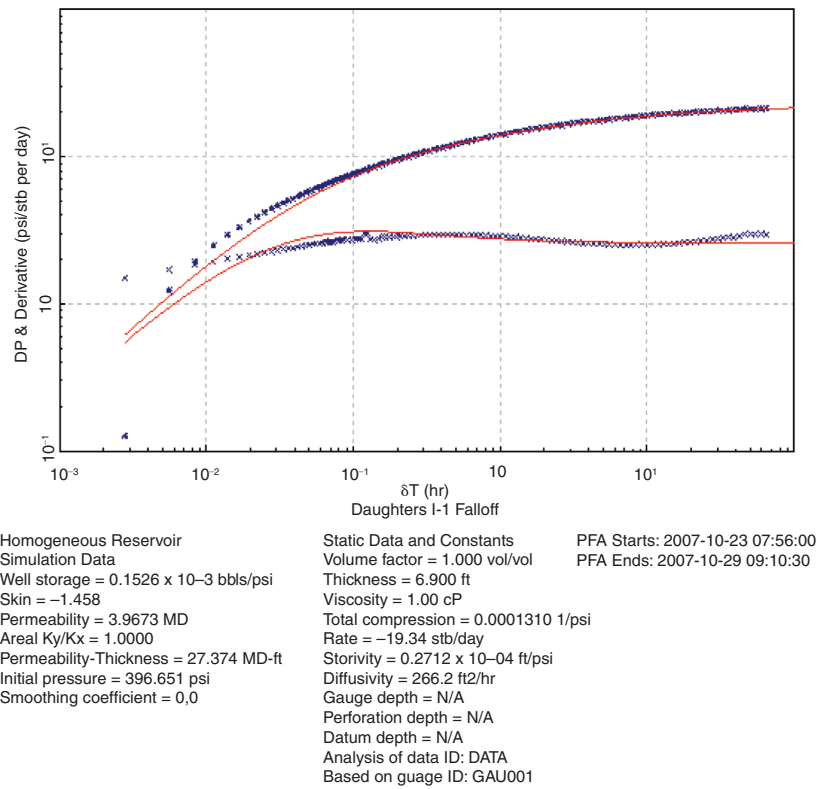


Figure 10. Falloff test at well M-3, summer 2007.

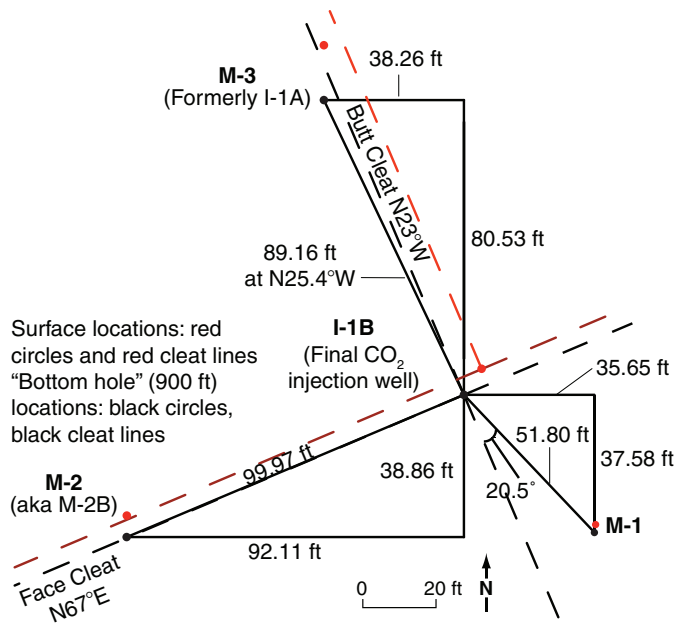


Figure 11. The surface and subsurface well locations superimposed over the cleat orientation. Surface locations and cleat alignments are indicated by red circles and red cleat lines. Downhole locations and cleat alignments are represented by black circles and black cleat lines.

Drilling Operations, Coring, and Logging

The M-1 and M-2 (permitted as M-2B) wells were permitted as water supply wells. Well M-3 was initially permitted as the gas injection well (I-1A) and was subsequently used as a monitoring well and re-permitted as a water supply well. Well I-1B was permitted for gas injection as an enhanced hydrocarbon recovery well. State of Illinois drilling permits were issued to Gallagher Drilling in June and July 2007, and April 2008 (Appendix 1).

The four pilot wells were drilled conventionally as vertical wells using freshwater drilling fluid (0.120 kg/L [8.34 lb/gal]). The first two wells (M-1 and M-3) were drilled to 366 m (1,200 ft), and the second two wells (I-1B and M-2) were drilled to 275 m (900 ft) after the Springfield Coal was chosen as the injection target for this pilot. The surface wellbore was drilled with a 305-mm (12-inch) roller cone bit to bedrock at about 37 m (120 ft). Surface casing (219 mm [8 5/8 inches]) was set into bedrock and cemented to the surface.

The wells were drilled to total depth (TD) with cores taken in the selected coal intervals shown in Table 2, using a split core barrel and conventional drill pipe retrieval. Drillstem tests were conducted in the Springfield Coal in all four wells and the Seelyville Coal in M-1. Thickness values for the Springfield Coal at these wells are given in Table 3.

The M-2 well is structurally the highest of the four wells, lying about 0.9 m (3 ft) higher than the M-1 well and about 1.5 m (5 ft) higher than the I-1B and the M-3 wells. Of all the different coal seams present in the Basin, the Springfield (Table 3) and the Seelyville seams were the thickest at this location (Figure 12).

After the core barrel was opened, the rock (coal and shale) was described, sampled, and boxed. Coal segments 0.3 m (1 ft) long were quickly removed from the core barrel and sealed in airtight gas desorption canisters on site. In order to account for lost gas, clock time was recorded when the coal was cored, when it was lifted off the bottom of the wellbore, when the core arrived at the surface, and when the cores were sealed in canisters. The canisters were kept close to the reservoir temperature of 21°C (70°F).

An extensive logging suite was run in each well. High resolution (2.54-cm [1-inch] vertical data sampling interval) open-hole logging including gamma-ray, density, compensated neutron, photoelectric effect, caliper, and induction logs were run in each well. In addition, full wave sonic and borehole acoustic imaging logs were run in the M-1 and M-3 (I-1A) wells. Marker bed tops and elevations were determined from the logs and are shown in Appendices 2 and 3, respectively.

Well Completion and Wellhead Design

Well Completion

The surface wellbore for the four wells was drilled with a 30.5-cm (12-inch) bit and cased with 21.9-cm (8.63-inch) surface casing. Surface casing was J-55 grade and weighed 35.71 kg/m (24 lb/ft). The production wellbore was drilled with a 20-cm (7.9-inch) bit and cased with 14-cm (5.5-inch), 23.06 kg/m (15.5 lb/ft), J-55 production casing.

Table 2. Whole core recovered for the Tanquary pilot wells.

Well	Core	Cored interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Target seam
M-1	1	883–903	19.35	Springfield Coal
M-1	2	1,142–1,154	12.1	Seelyville Coal
M-2	1	885–905	20	Springfield Coal
M-3 (I-1A)	1	755–772	17	Danville Coal
M-3 (I-1A)	2	784–797	10.6	Herrin Coal
M-3 (I-1A)	3	888–908	20	Springfield Coal
M-3 (I-1A)	4	995–1,005.7	10.3	Houchin Creek Coal
M-3 (I-1A)	5	1,136–1,154	16.9	Seelyville Coal
I-1B	1	887–906.5	19.5	Springfield Coal

Table 3. Thicknesses of the Springfield Coal in the Tanquary pilot wells as measured from core descriptions and well logs.

Well	Core	Tops depth (ft)	Thickness (ft)
M-1	Core #1, Springfield Coal	895.5	6.4
	Log tops for Gallagher Drilling	893.75	6
M-2B	Core #1, Springfield Coal	888.55	5.96
	Log tops for Gallagher Drilling	889.2	6.7
I-1A (M-3)	Core #3, Springfield Coal	895.5	6.95
	Log tops for Gallagher Drilling	894	7
I-1B	Core #1, Springfield Coal	893.5	6.7
	Log tops for Gallagher Drilling	895.5	6.7

The annular volume was filled from bottom to surface with Class A cement with 10% calseal (gypsum), 10% salt (sodium chloride), and 1% latex fluid loss; 175 sacks of cement were used. A cement-bond log was run to confirm the integrity of the casing cement. Cased-hole reservoir saturation tool (RST) logs were run before and after CO₂ injection.

At I-1B (Figure 13), surface casing extended to 29.6 m (97 ft) depth—slightly past the bedrock top at 29.0 m (95 ft)—and production casing extended to 297 m (975 ft). The Springfield Coal was perforated with 6 shot/ft, 60 degree phasing, and 0.95-cm (3/8-inch) diameter perforations. The coal seam was 2.0 m (6.6 ft) thick at I-1B. Perforations were at 273–274.9 m (896–902 ft). The tubing string was 257 m (843 ft) of 6.033 cm (2.375 in) oil field tubing (4.7#, J-55) with a Map Oil Tools model AD-1 packer at the end of the tubing. (The packer is set and released mechanically by turning and pulling the tubing.) The bottomhole pressure gauge for I-1B was originally at 271.2 m (889.6 ft) but was moved to a depth of 265.7 m (871.6 ft) late in the project (bottomhole pressure readings at all four wells were adjusted to a 900-ft datum for comparison with one another).

There were minor variations in casing lengths and perforation depths among the monitoring wells. Figure 14 shows M-1. M-1, M-2, and M-3 had 368.5 m (1,209 ft), 300.2 m (985 ft), and 370.3 m (1,215 ft) of production casing, respectively. Surface casing lengths were 36.6 m (120 ft), 29.6 m (97 ft), and 33.8 m (111 ft) for M-1, M-2, and M-3, respectively. None of the monitoring wells contained tubing. The Springfield Coal was 1.87 m (6.15 ft) thick at M-1, with perforations at 272.5–274.3 m (894–900 ft); 1.91 m (6.25 ft) thick at M-2, with perforations at 271.6–273.5 m (891.2–897.2 ft); and 2.07 m (6.8 ft) thick at M-3, with perforations at 272.9–274.5 m (895.5–900.5 ft). Well M-3 had only 30 perforation holes; the other three wells had 36 holes. Bottomhole pressure gauges were at 274.9 m (902 ft), 274.6 m (901 ft), and 275.2 m (903 ft), respectively, for M-1, M-2, and M-3.

A 946-L (250-gal), 9% formic acid treatment was used to break down the perforations; the acid was displaced with 3,785 L (1,000 gal) of water. Following the acid treatment, the wells were swabbed using a swabbing tool on slick line with a workover rig. The swabbing action was intended to produce the acid from the coal. During this process, a small volume of hydrocarbon gas was brought to surface. All wells were filled

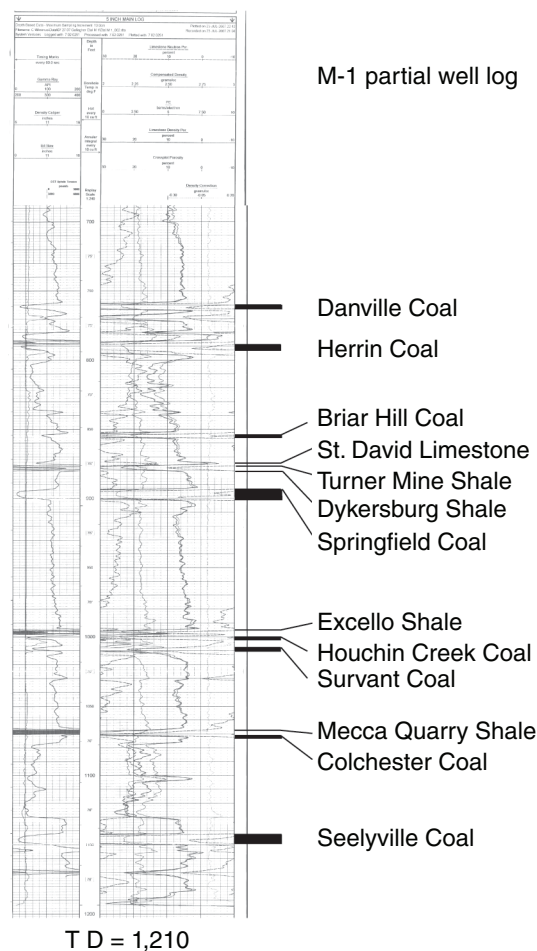


Figure 12. Segment of type well log for Tanquary site, showing coals, including Springfield and Seelyville coal seams. Abbreviation: TD, total depth.

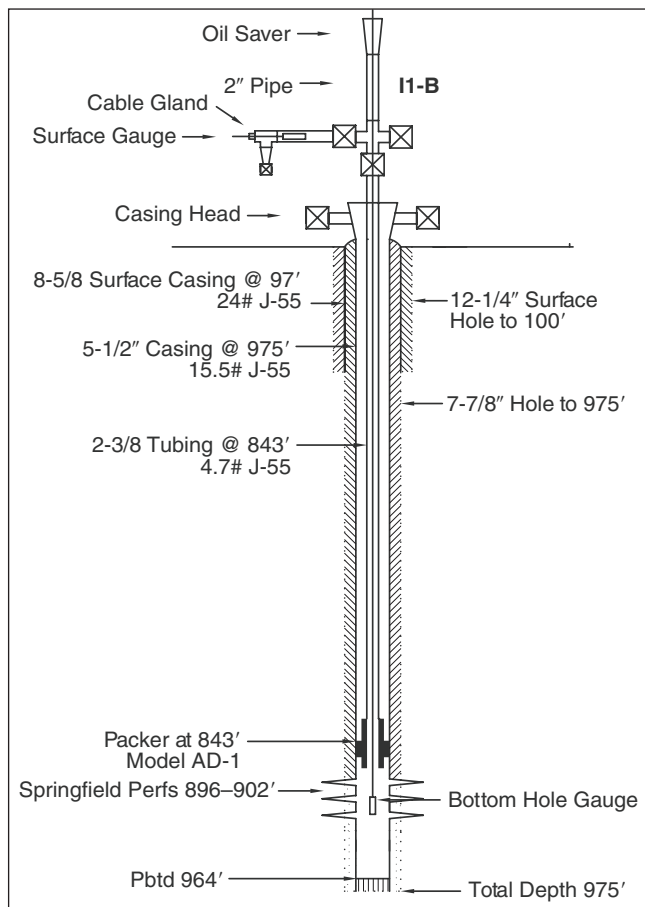


Figure 13. Schematic of I-1B injection well.

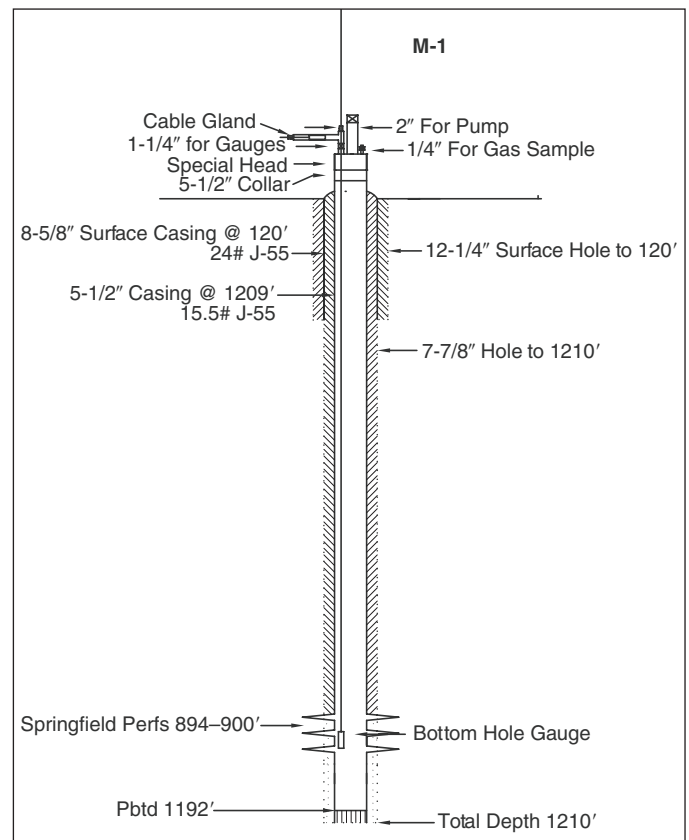


Figure 14. Schematic of representative monitoring well (M-1).

to the surface with fresh water, although the water level in the injection well did not reach the surface for a few days due to air entrained in the tubing. (The effectiveness of the acid stimulation treatment was indicated by the substantial reduction of the skin factors from the DSTs to that estimated from the pressure falloff tests.)

All wellbore casings and tubing were filled to the surface with water prior to starting CO₂ injection. Bottomhole pressure was allowed to stabilize at the initial pressure of 2.65 MPa (385 psig) at all wells. Because the coal seam was slightly overpressured, water flowed from each well when it was opened to the atmosphere at the surface.

The M-wells did not have tubing in the wellbores. The injection well had tubing and packer set near the perforations. Fluids could be analyzed directly at the surface from any of the M-wells using the field infrared gas analyzer (or field IR) or by acquiring a sample that was sent to the IGS laboratory.

Wellhead Design

At I-1B, a casing head was threaded directly onto the surface casing to provide support to the injection wellhead (Figure 15) and the riser pipe (attached to the uppermost joint of injection tubing). The casing head also provided the surface seal between the tubing and the casing.

The I-1B injection well had injection tubing and packer placed within the casing. The wellhead, a Larkin Type K ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches), is rated to 7 MPa (1,000 psi) and is standard for the Illinois Basin. The wellhead was designed to monitor the casing-tubing annulus and the tubing. At the base of the I-1B wellhead, attached to one side of the casing head, was a short pipe nipple, a gate valve, and a mechanical pressure gauge that measured the annulus pressure between the casing and the tubing. On the opposite side of the casing head, another opening was blocked with a bull plug. Above the casing head was a riser pipe that connected to a pipe cross fitting. Short, horizontal pipe extended from each side of the cross.

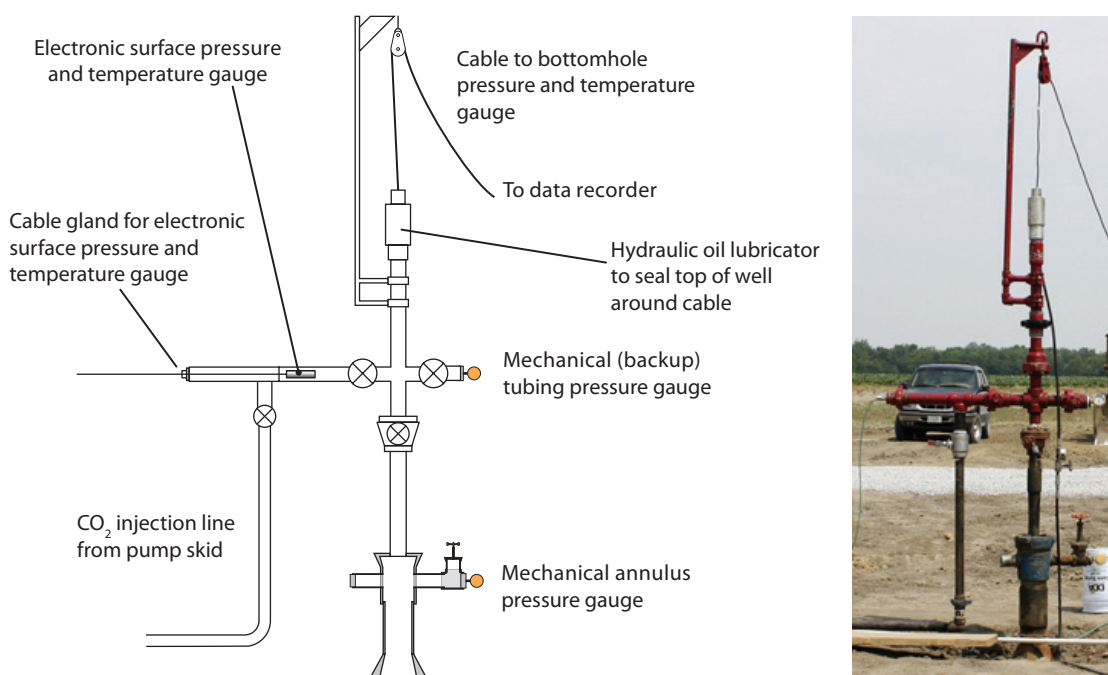


Figure 15. Design of wellhead for injection well I-1B (at left) and photo of wellhead (at right).

One side of the cross was connected to the CO₂ injection line from the pump skid. On this side of the cross were the Geokon gauges to measure the CO₂ injection surface pressure and temperature. A cable gland at the tip of this arm was sealed around the gauge cable. In the middle of this horizontal pipe, the 3.8-cm (1.5-in) steel injection line fed CO₂ into the I-1B wellhead via a pipe tee. The CO₂ injection shut-off ball valve was on the vertical CO₂ flow line rising vertically to the tee. The shut-off valve is manufactured by Balon and has an aluminum bronze body with Viton seals rated for 14 MPa (2,000 psi). The ball valve was modified for CO₂ service by drilling a small hole into the downstream side of the ball. Except for the seal composition and the modification, this type of valve is standard for Illinois Basin oil fields.

On the opposite side of the cross (shorter horizontal pipe) was a mechanical backup tubing pressure gauge with a ball valve between the cross and pressure gauge. Above the crossbar was a vertical length of 5-cm (2-in) pipe topped with a hydraulic oil lubricator. Double E, Inc. manufactured the lubricator, which has stainless steel construction and a 34-MPa (5,000-psi) pressure rating. The elastomer in the lubricator was standard Buna N. The electrical cable to the Geokon electronic downhole pressure and temperature gauges extended out of the top of the wellhead and lubricator through a sheave at the top of the well assembly, from which it hung down to connect to a data logger.

Because one of the objectives of this pilot was to account for free gas due to CO₂ injection only, monitoring wells M-1, M-2, and M-3 were designed to have no pressure drawdown, and gas was sampled at the surface only. However, without a small pressure sink around the wells, it was possible that desorbed or free CO₂ or CH₄ might not enter the perforations of each observation well and would not be detected at the wellbores. A pressure drop that was too large might cause the coal near the wellbore to desorb gas due to pressure decrease and not CO₂ competitive desorption. Consequently, the wellheads of the monitoring wells were designed so that a pump could be lowered a few hundred feet into the wellbore. This design enabled the bottomhole pressure to be reduced while maintaining it above the CH₄ desorption pressure and ensured that any free gas detected was a result of CO₂ injection rather than pressure reduction. This approach reduced ambiguity when free CH₄ gas was detected at the observation wells and improved the data available for modeling and analyses.

As was done for the injection well, each monitoring well (Figure 16) had electronic surface pressure and temperature gauges and a mechanical pressure gauge (backup) placed in a horizontal arm of a tee-fitting. The cable for the downhole pressure and temperature gauges emerged through a gland at or near the top of the wellhead. Needle valves with quick-connect couplers were on all of the monitoring wells to allow for casing gas sampling with minimal pressure disturbance. Plugs were placed in the 5.1-cm (2.0-inch) collars on the casing head in the event that it became necessary to pump these wells.

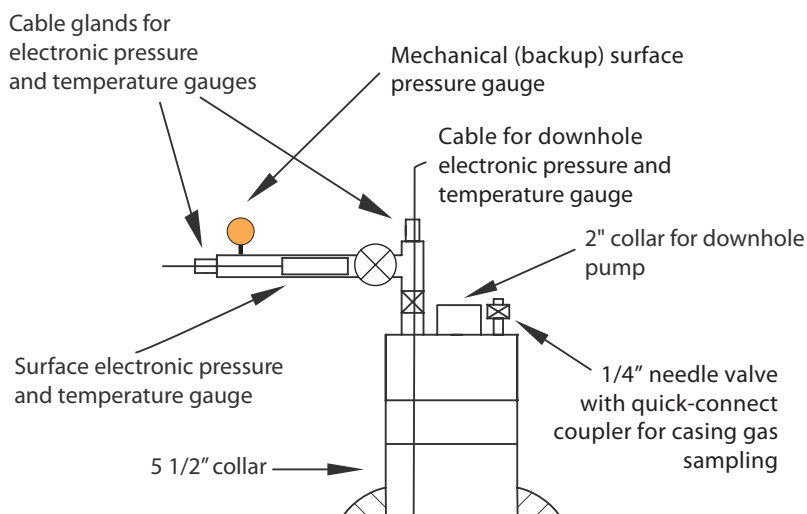


Figure 16. Design of M-1 wellhead (at left) and photo of M-1 (at right). This design is representative of all the monitoring wells. Insulation and heat tape in photograph are to protect the wellhead during the winter months.

Coal Characterization: Core, Log, and Pressure Transient Analyses

The main goal of the coal characterization was to identify properties and spatial variations (vertical and horizontal) of the Springfield Coal to define the baseline, in-situ coal characteristics and to better understand mechanisms and effects of CO₂ injection and storage at the Tanquary pilot site.

Core Description

Full-diameter 7.6-cm (3-inch) cores, including overlying and underlying non-coal rocks, were described (Appendix 4) and photographed in the field (Appendix 5). These included a succinct and quick description of the coals before they were placed in desorption canisters. A detailed coal lithology description was prepared of the M-2 Springfield Coal, which was not desorbed. This coal was embedded in polyester resin and then slabbed to better view the lithology and structures of the coal (Figure 17).

The Springfield Coal is generally a highly banded clarain with minor layers that are “banded bright” where vitrain is very abundant. Most of the coal is average brightness, and a very few intervals are “banded dull”. There are localized bands or blebs of pyrite. Vitrain bands are well cleated with 1.0–2.0 cm (0.4–0.8 inch) spacing. Commonly the cleats are filled with calcite and, to a lesser extent, kaolinite.

Macerals and Coal Composition

There are three basic groups of macerals, or distinct organic entities, in coal: vitrinite, liptinite, and inertinite. Vitrinite is the most abundant coal component and is formed by the thermal alteration of the woody tissue of land plants. It has a glassy or shiny appearance. The reflection of incident light off grains of vitrinite varies with the thermal maturity of the coal. This reflection has been calibrated against known standards to generate what is now called “vitrinite reflectance”. Liptinite is derived from the resinous and waxy parts of plants and include spores, pollen, and leaf cuticle. Inertinite is derived from charred and biochemically altered plant cell wall material and has a very dull appearance, much like charcoal. Illinois coals may have a banded appearance that reflects the interbedding of these three components. Banded coal has the generic name of “clarain”. The brightness of this banded coal increases with its vitrinite content.

Experimental details of coal characterization can be found in Appendix 6. Appendix 7 presents proximate and ultimate analyses (weight percent) as well as vitrinite reflectance (R_o) of coal samples encompassing the entire Springfield Coal seam thickness in wells M-1, M-3, and I-1B. A composite histogram chart presents these data for each successive foot for each well (Figure 18). For M-1, the average seam moisture is 9.90%, ash 7.36% (dry basis), sulfur content 1.59% (on dry basis), and heating value 33.89 MJ/kg (14,571 Btu/lb) on dry ash-free basis [daf]. The coal is high-volatile bituminous B rank, as indicated by R_o of 0.63%. In M-3 and I-1B, these characteristics are similar (Figure 18, ash and sulfur contents). The differences of these parameters between wells are of the same magnitude as the differences between individual benches (0.3-m [1-ft] intervals) in one well (Appendix 7).



Figure 17. Slabbed Springfield Coal from the M-2B well. Coal was embedded with polyester resin and white limestone granules. Several large fractures were induced by drilling. The basal foot of the coal was from the equivalent zone in the I-1B well and contains natural fractures that were filled with diagenetic kaolinite, as were smaller cleats. (For completeness, the lower foot of I-1B was added to the preserved M-2B core because this portion of the M-2B core was crushed during the coring process and could not be preserved.) Local areas in the coal contain pyrite and are indicated by artificial brown staining on the limestone granules. The coal is thinly laminated with bright and dull coal layers typical of the coal lithotype called “clarain”. Pure vitrain and fusain (inertinite) layers are also common but are only a few millimeters thick.

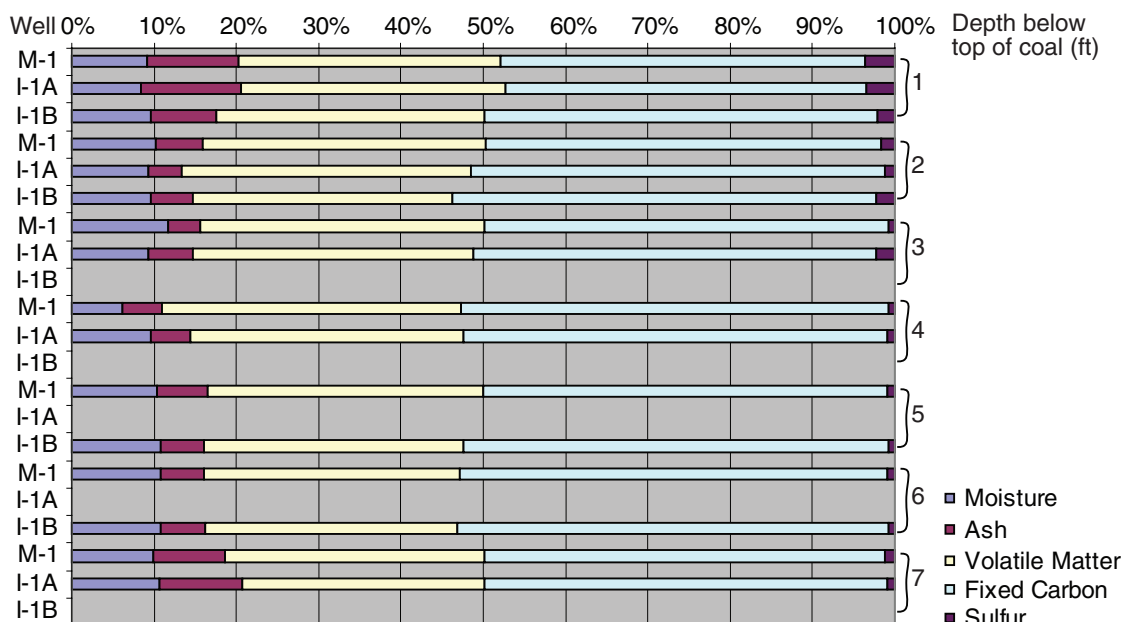


Figure 18. Proximate distribution (percent moisture, ash, volatile matter, fixed carbon, and sulfur) of Springfield Coal samples from wells M-1, M-3 (I-1A), and I-1B with depth.

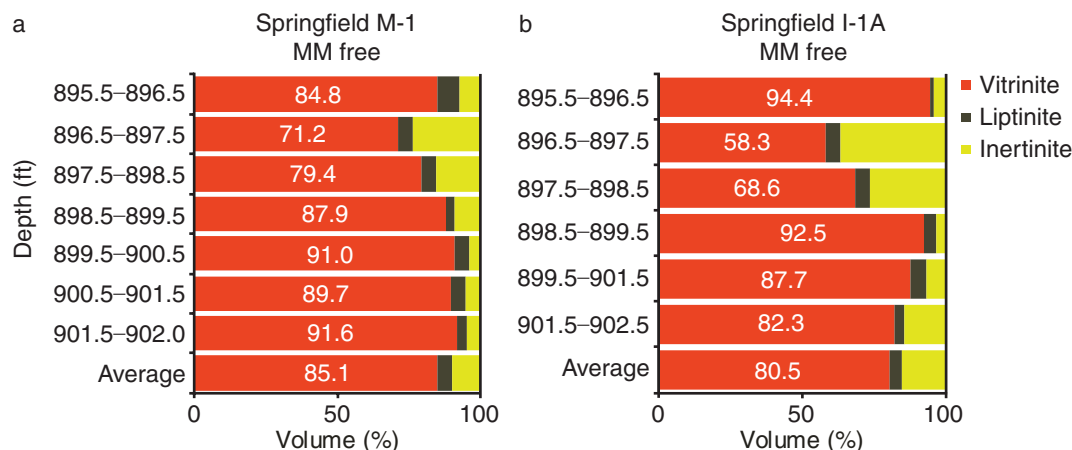


Figure 19. Maceral analysis (vitrinite, lignite, inertinite on a mineral matter [MM] free or ash free basis) of Springfield Coal samples from wells (a) M-1 and (b) M-3 (I-1A).

Petrographically, the Springfield Coal is dominated by vitrinite, averaging 80.5% in M-3 and 85.1% in M-1 (Figure 19). Lignite content is similar in both wells; however, M-3 has higher average inertinite content. Both wells show a similar trend in maceral composition from the top to the bottom of the seam; vitrinite content is higher in the lower part of the seam and in the uppermost bench. Inertinite is highest within the upper half of the coal, below the top interval. Mineral matter (ash) is the highest at the top and bottom interval in each well's coal (Figure 20), reflecting clastic dilution during the transition to and from the peat mire depositional environment.

Gas Content and Composition

Well M-1 was cored in the Springfield and Seelyville coals. Approximately 0.3-m (1-ft)-long segments of each coal (seven and six samples, respectively) were sealed in canisters for gas desorption measurements. After 6 months, the coals were removed from the canisters and their residual gas was determined. This was followed by Langmuir isotherm, proximate, sulfur, Btu determinations, vitrinite reflectance, and maceral composition measurements.

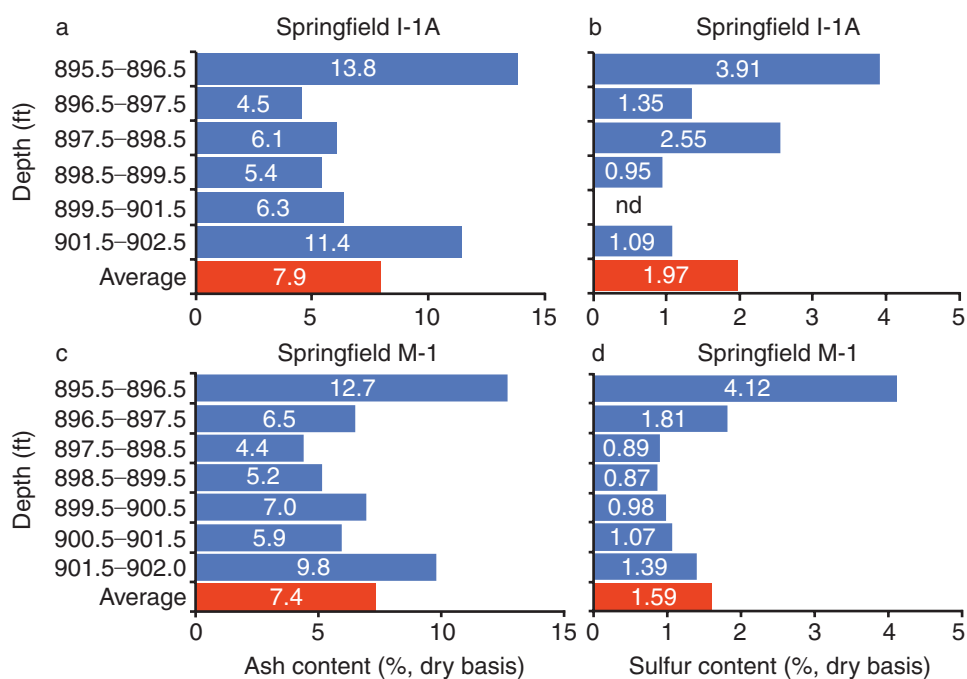


Figure 20. Proximate comparison (ash and sulfur, on a dry basis) of Springfield Coal samples from wells M-1 and M-3 (I-1A).

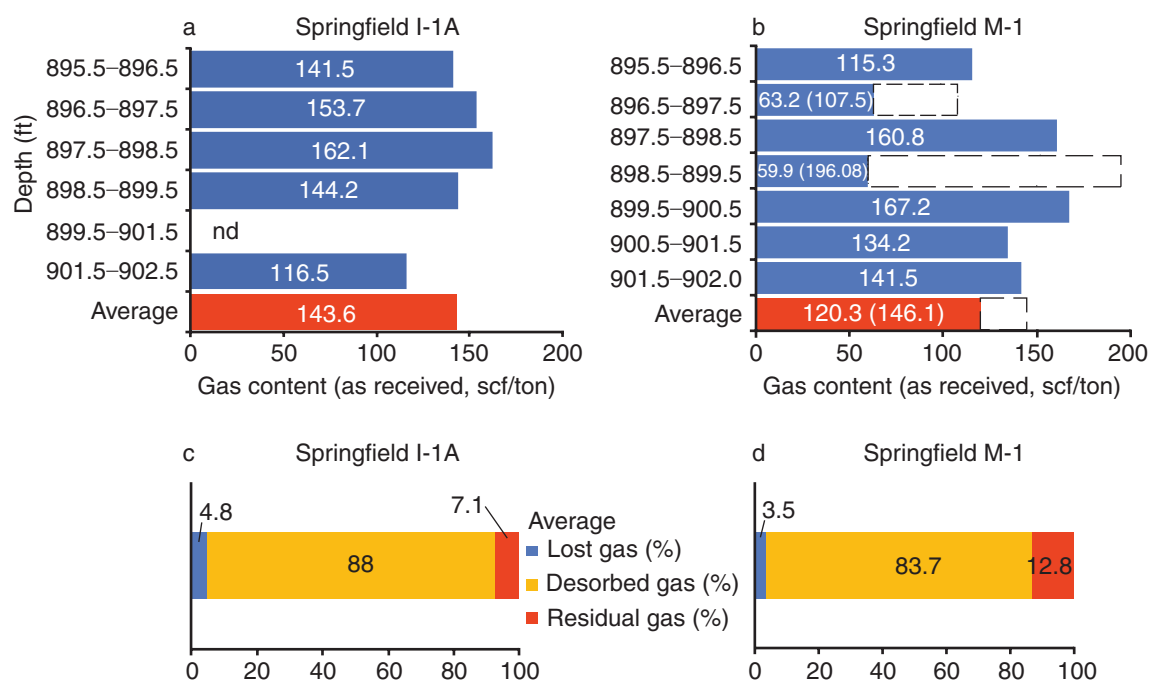


Figure 21. Total gas contents on an as-received basis for Springfield Coal samples from wells M-1 and M-3 (I-1A) versus depth. Values in parentheses and dashed lines were estimated based on residual gas.

Five different coals were cored in M-3, yielding 19 canister samples for desorption. A year later, M-2 and I-1B were drilled and cored in the Springfield Coal only. Four Springfield core segments were desorbed from the I-1B well. The core from M-2 was preserved for geologic study and not used for gas content or adsorption tests, which destroy the core.

All gas content data are summarized in Appendix 8. Variations in gas content as determined by the desorption canister technique in Springfield Coal samples for M-1 and M-3 are presented in Figures 21 and 22. Average gas content for M-1 (based on seven canister analyses covering the whole seam thickness) is 3.7 scm/g (120.3 scf/ton) (on as-received basis). For M-3, average gas content is 3.9 scm/g (126.6 scf/ton). (M-3 average gas content is based on six canister analyses; interval 274.2 m–274.8 m [899.6–901.6 ft] was not desorbed.) Gas content variation among individual canisters for a single well was significant, which indicated the importance of desorbing the entire coal thickness. Other researchers (Strapoć et al., 2008a, 2008b; Mastalerz et al., 2008a, 2008b) have made similar observations for Illinois Basin coals in other locations.

The highest gas content appears to be in the middle and lower part of the seam. However, there is uncertainty in this distribution because the 0.6-m (2-ft) interval was not desorbed for M-3 and because two M-1 canisters leaked. For these two canisters, total gas was estimated based on their residual gas contents and was significantly larger, yielding the adjusted gas content on an as-received basis (Figure 21) and on a dry, mineral matter free (dmmf) basis (Figure 22). On average, lost gas accounted for 4.8%, and residual gas for 7.1%, of the total gas (as-received basis) in M-3. In M-1, lost gas accounted for 3.5% and residual gas for 12.8% of the total gas (as-received basis) (Figure 21). The difference in the relative amount of residual gas between the two wells may have resulted from lower desorbed gas content in the two leaky canisters in location M-1. Both of these series of samples were desorbed for 5 months, so this difference cannot result from different desorption time.

The composition of selected gas samples from M-1 is presented in Appendix 9. Average CH₄ content is 91.23% and average ethane is 0.31%. Propane and butane are almost totally absent. The CO₂ content averages 0.92%, ranging from 0.35 to 1.39%. A large variation occurs in nitrogen content among individual samples, ranging from 1.37 to 17.41%, yielding an average value of 7.53%. Desorption canisters were not purged with inert gas before placing the coal in them. The high nitrogen content may possibly be an artifact of the experimental procedure (Jin et al., 2010), even though an air-free correction was made which subtracted some nitrogen based on the measured oxygen and the natural proportion of nitrogen to oxygen in air.

Stable carbon isotope values of CH₄ are at –61‰, ethane at –46‰, propane at –34‰, and isobutane at –34‰. The δ¹³C and δD of desorbed CH₄ fall in the range of –59 to –61‰ and –198 to –225‰, respectively (Figure 23). Such gas compositions and carbon isotopic values indicate a microbial origin of the coal bed gas. They indicate that microbes were able to access even greater depths than those on the Indiana side of the Illinois Basin where microbial gases were documented to a depth of 243 m (800 ft) (Strapoć et al., 2008a, 2008b). Demir et al. (2004) and Morse and Demir (2007) found comparable desorbed CH₄ isotope values with microbial origin values as deep as 457 m (1,500 ft) in more than 10 cored wells drilled throughout Illinois.

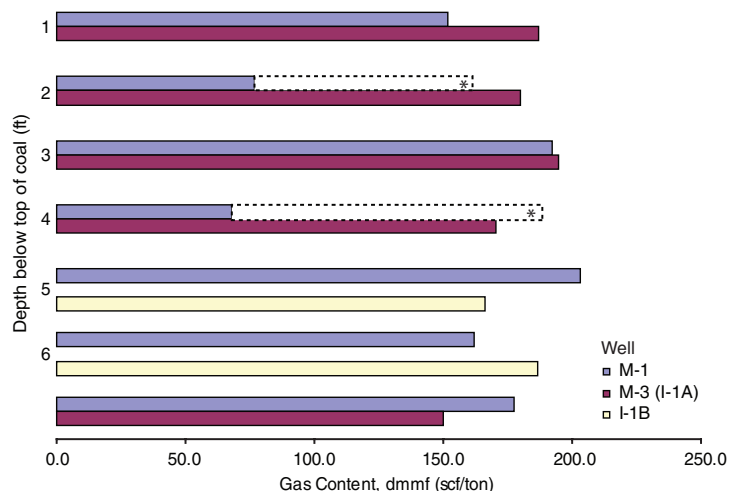


Figure 22. Gas content for Springfield Coal samples from wells M-1, M-3 (I-1A), and I-1B with depth on a dry, mineral matter free (dmmf) basis. Asterisk indicates canister leaked; gas content was estimated based on residual gas values.

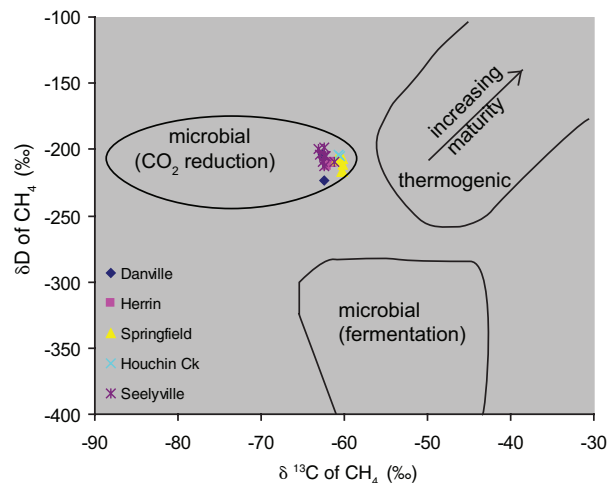


Figure 23. Desorbed methane stable isotopes cross-plot chart indicating origin of methane. Abbreviation: Ck, Creek.

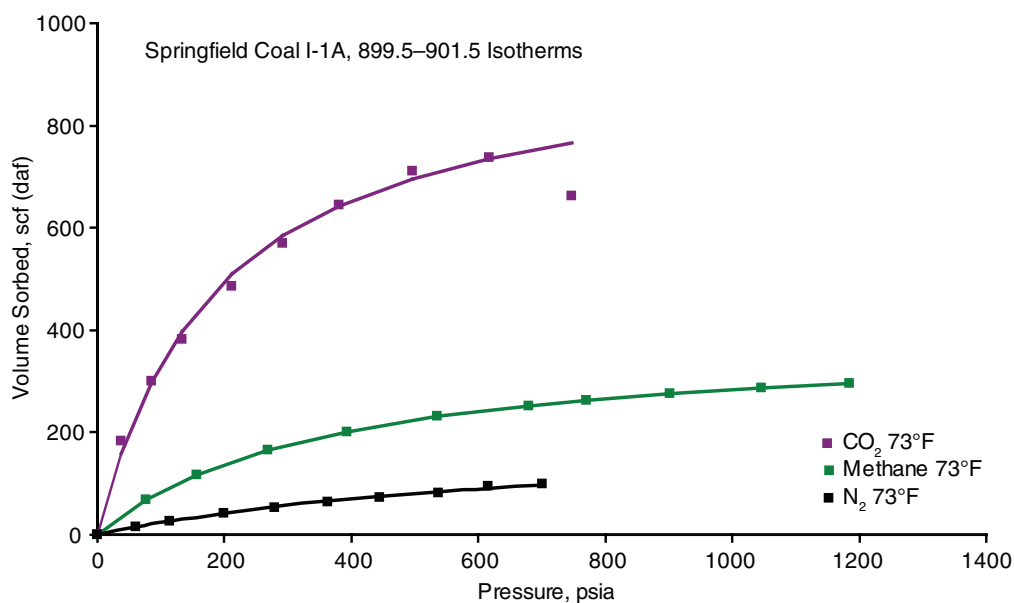


Figure 24. High-pressure isotherms for N₂, CH₄, and CO₂ at 22.8°C (73°F), showing volume of gas sorbed to Springfield Coal samples taken from well M-3 (I-1A) at 899.5–901.5 ft.

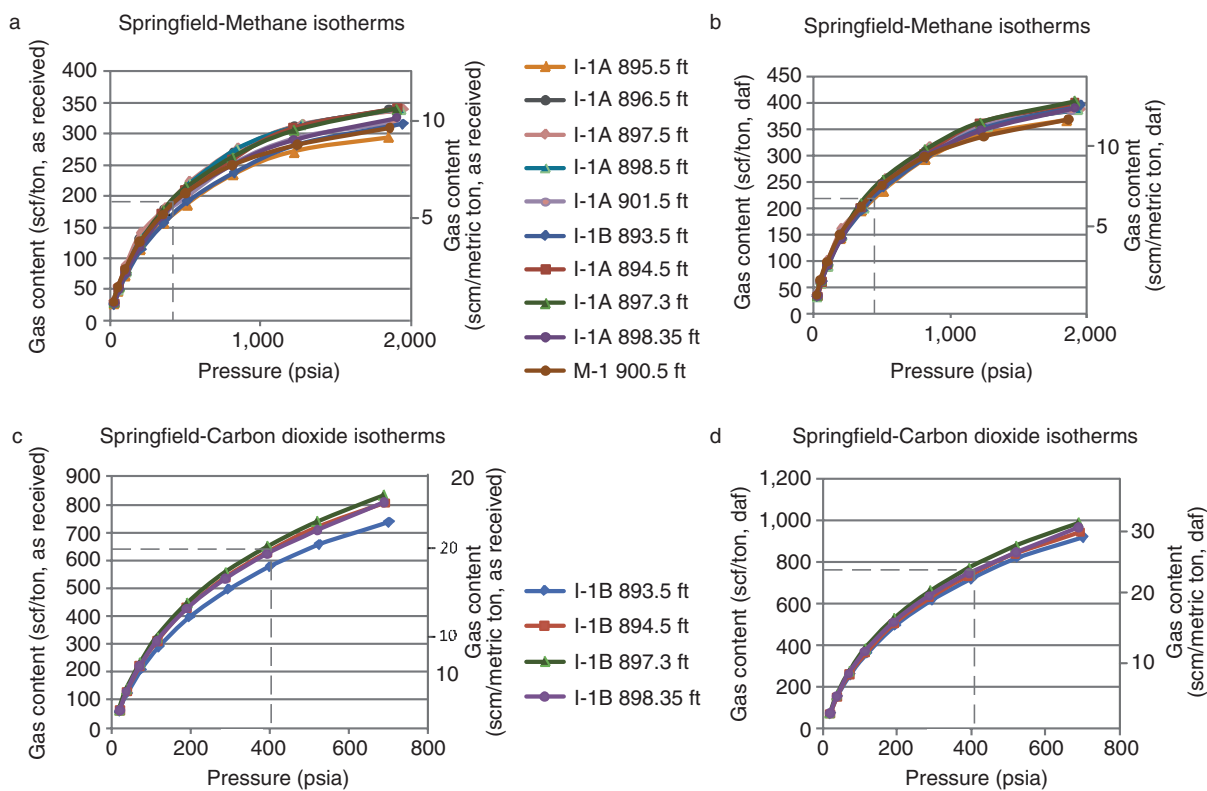


Figure 25. High-pressure CH₄ and CO₂ isotherms on an as-received (a and c) and a dry-ash free (b and d) basis. Dashed lines denote average sorption capacity at the Tanquary site where the Springfield Coal occurs at a reservoir pressure of 2.79 MPa (404 psia).

Gas Adsorption Capacity

Figure 24 compares high-pressure isotherms for CO₂, CH₄, and nitrogen gas (N₂) at 22.8°C (73°F) that present a typical example of sorption capacities for these three gases in the Springfield Coal for M-3. Coal has the most affinity for CO₂, followed by CH₄, followed by N₂.

Langmuir isotherm volumes (V_L) (Appendix 10) at 20.0°C to 22.8°C (68°F to 73°F) for CH₄ for the Springfield Coal samples studied from three of the project wells range from 9.7 to 13.2 scm/g (309 to 423 scf/ton) on an as-received basis and a range from 12.1 to 15.5 scm/g (386 to 497 scf/ton) on a daf basis. These volumes are achieved at pressures from 2.45 to 3.39 MPa (355 to 491 psi). At the in situ coal hydrostatic pressure of 2.66 MPa [387 psi] (depth of 274 m [899 ft]) and geothermal temperature of 20.5°C (69°F), CH₄ adsorption capacity is ~5.3 scm/g (170 scf/ton) (as-received basis) and ~7.2 scm/g (230 scf/ton) [daf basis]) (Figure 25a and b). Canister gas composition from the Springfield Coal in each of the wells was less than the pure CH₄ isotherm values at this pressure, which indicated that the in situ coal was undersaturated with respect to CH₄.

For CO₂, V_L determined from the Springfield Coal in wells M-1, M-3 and I-1B at 20.0°C to 22.8°C (68°F to 73°F) range from 24.0 to 36.8 scm/g (767 to 1,178 scf/ton) on an as-received basis and 29.9 to 43.8 scm/g (958 to 1,401 scf/ton) on a daf basis at Langmuir pressure (P_L) ranging from 1.3 to 2.3 MPa (187 to 329 psi) (Appendix 10). To determine the adsorption capacity at the Springfield Coal reservoir conditions, the reservoir pressure of 2.79 MPa (404 psi) is used with the Langmuir equation and the measured P_L and V_L . This determination results in a CO₂ adsorption capacity of ~19.6 scm/g (639 scf/ton) on an as-received basis or ~23.7 scm/g (769 scf/ton) on a daf basis (Figure 25c and d).

The Springfield Coal Member, a high volatile bituminous coal, has good CH₄ gas content (4.7–6.6 cm³/g [150 to 210 ft³/ton] dmmf). At reservoir pressure and temperature conditions, the Springfield Coal should adsorb at least three times the amount of CO₂ as CH₄.

Log Analyses

High-resolution geophysical well logs (3-cm [0.1-ft] interval data measurements) reveal different features of the coal. Although gamma-ray and bulk density logs (Figure 26) are relatively uniform, the shallow induction log curve (Figure 27) shows much higher resistivity in the lower 0.6–0.9 m (2 to 3 ft) of the Springfield Coal bed than the medium or deep curves. This relationship is seen in all four wells (Figure 28) and is thought to reflect increased freshwater drilling fluid invasion, possibly indicating higher permeability. The fluid invasion generally occurs in the intervals of greatest vitrinite content (vitrinite is the maceral that shows the highest number of cleats). This resistivity effect may potentially be a relative indicator of permeability.

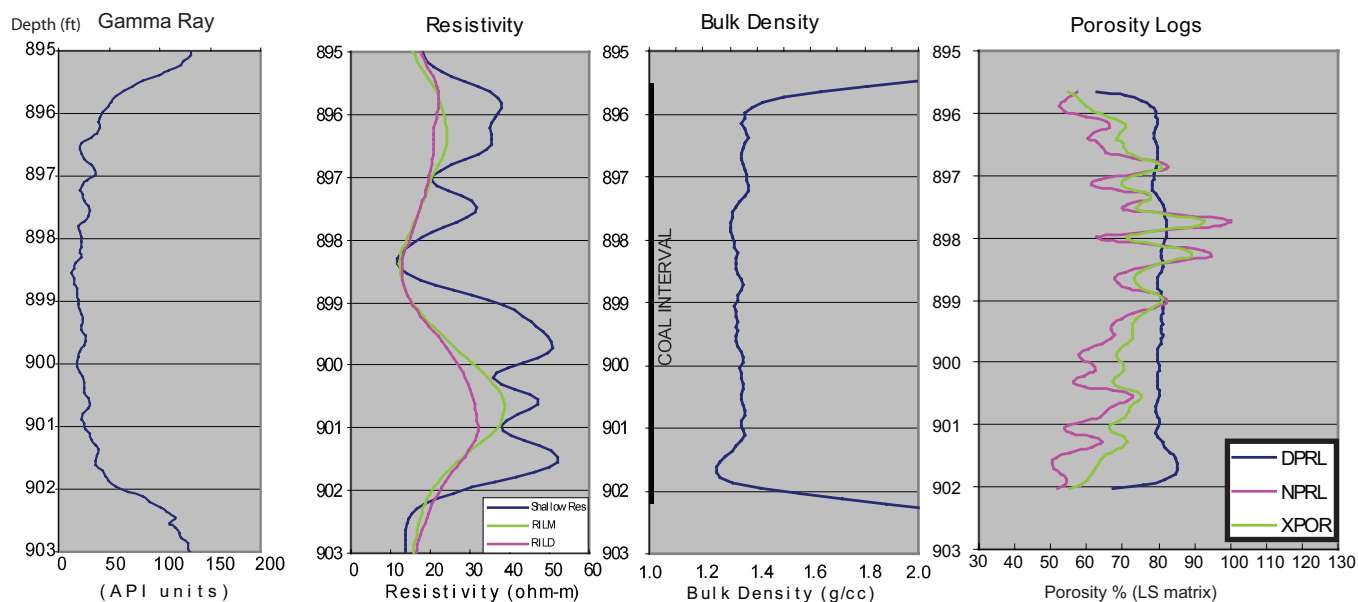


Figure 26. Injection well (I-1B) open-hole log signatures (gamma ray, resistivity, bulk density, and porosity) in the Springfield Coal. Abbreviations: RILM, medium induction log resistivity; RILD, deep induction log resistivity; DPRL, density porosity; NPRL, neutron porosity; XPOR, crossplot porosity; LS, limestone.

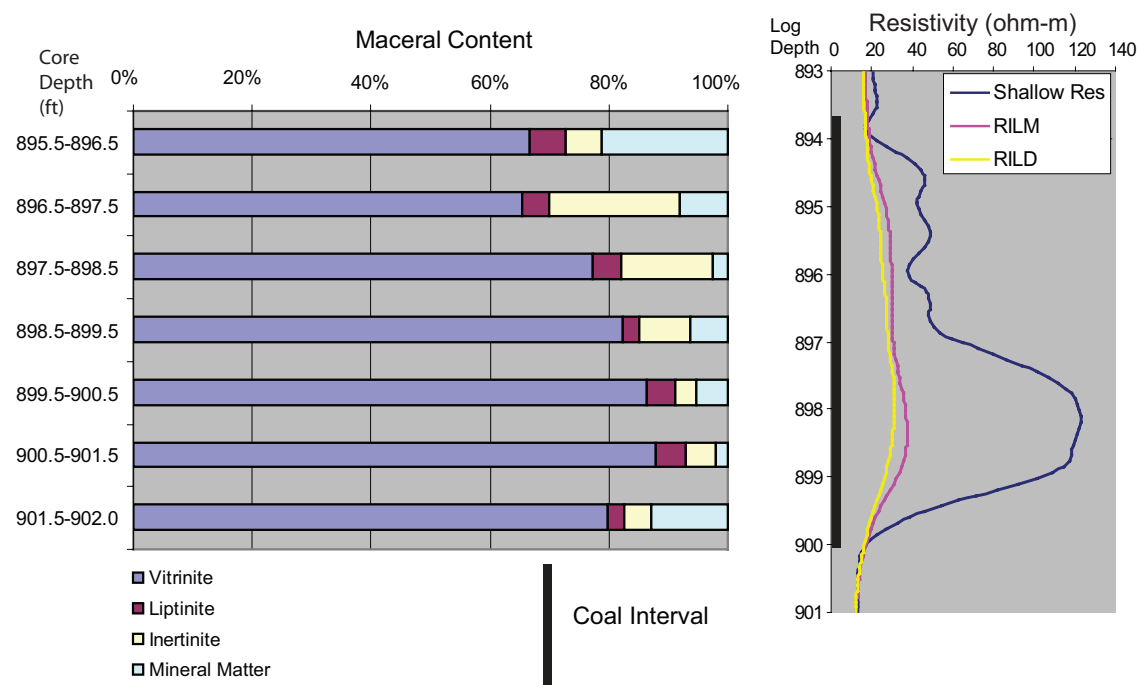


Figure 27. Comparison of maceral content from coal and open-hole log resistivity, M-1 well. Abbreviations: RILM, medium induction log resistivity; RILD, deep induction log resistivity.

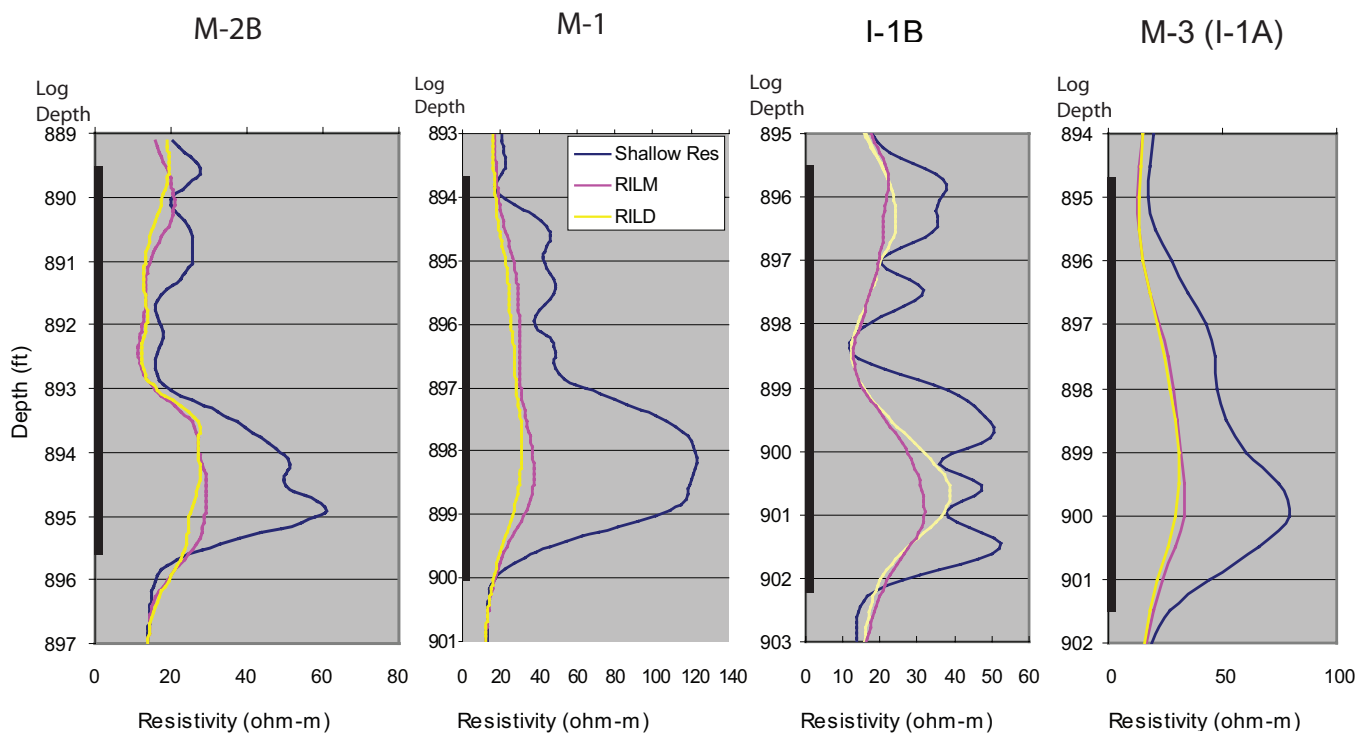


Figure 28. Comparison of Springfield Coal resistivity logs for wells M-2B, M-1, I-1B, and M-3 (I-1A).

For pressure transient and numerical modeling, porosity is required. The porosity logs are generally unreliable in coals. Consequently, the deep resistivity logs were used with Archie's equation relating porosity and resistivity via the formation resistivity factor for completely water saturated pore space. Because the porosity type is in the cleats or fractured, a value of 1 was used for the cementation exponent m . The porosity calculated was about 3%, which compared well with expected porosity for cleated coal seams.

Pore Size Description

An important observation of this study is the wide range of variations in coal characteristics from the top to the bottom of the seam for all the parameters analyzed. One of the reasons for such variations is the change in coal lithotype, being relatively bright at the very top, becoming duller below, and getting brighter again in the lower part (Figure 27). (Brightness is a descriptive modifier for clarain, the banded coal. Brightness indicates varying amounts of inertinite and mineral matter, which dulls the brightness of the coal.) This trend is also expressed well by the maceral composition on a mineral matter free basis (Figure 19), where in both the M-1 and M-3 (I-1A) wells the Springfield Coal vitrinite content is higher at the very top, decreases in the middle, and increases again in the lower part of the seam.

With liptinite content being similar throughout the coal seam section, the ratio of vitrinite to inertinite ratio will influence the coal properties, such as micropore volume (Figure 29), or to a lesser extent, the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) surface area or mesopore volume (Figure 30). Mineral matter (ash) content in the coal (Figure 18) is another factor that, in addition to maceral composition, significantly influences coal properties. Coal beds with higher ash content on bulk volume basis by definition have less coal. The surface area available for adsorption increases or decreases inversely with the ash content (Figures 18 and 20). A negative correlation between coal surface areas and ash contents has been documented for some Illinois Basin coals (Mastalerz et al., 2008a), although it is not a universal regularity. Such differences in coal properties or composition within a coal bed influence CO₂ injection.

Combined data of low-pressure adsorption of N₂ and CO₂ and high-pressure adsorption of CH₄ and CO₂ indicate that lithotype composition in combination with mineral matter content influences microporosity, mesoporosity, and gas adsorption capacity to a large extent. In general, vitrain with low mineral matter content has the highest surface area and mesopore and micropore volume. Fusain has the lowest surface area and mesopore and micropore volume; fusain also has a lower CO₂ adsorption capacity. Unexpectedly, for the Tanquary coal samples, vitrain had lower adsorption capacity than did clarain and bright clarain. This difference is discussed in a subsequent paragraph of this section.

Small pore dimensions and surface area of the coals were examined because they affect adsorption and change with CO₂ adsorption. Laboratory microporosity (<2 nm [7.9×10^{-8} inch]) and mesoporosity (2–50 nm [7.9×10^{-8} – 2.0×10^{-6} inch]) studies of the coal before and after saturation with high-pressure CO₂ (Mastalerz et al., 2008b, 2010) were conducted to examine changes in coal structure. Low-pressure gas adsorption measurements were conducted on a Micromeritics ASAP-2020 apparatus (Mastalerz et al., 2008b). Coal samples weighing 1 to 2 g (0.04–0.07 oz) were analyzed with N₂ and CO₂ gases to obtain information about the mesopore (accessible to both gases) and micropore structures (accessible only to carbon dioxide). The instrument's computer software automatically generates adsorption isotherms and calculates surface areas, pore

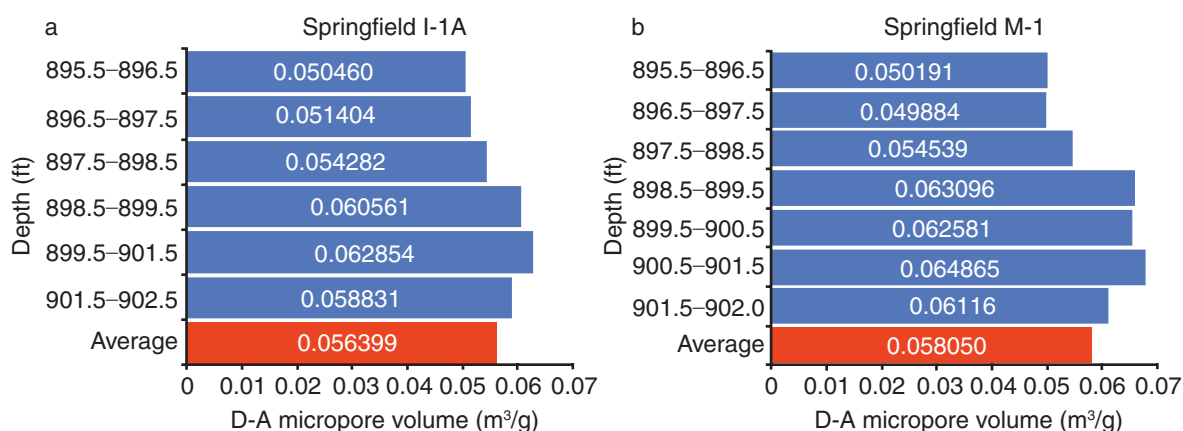


Figure 29. Micropore volume of the Springfield Coal from wells I-1A and M-1 at various depths.

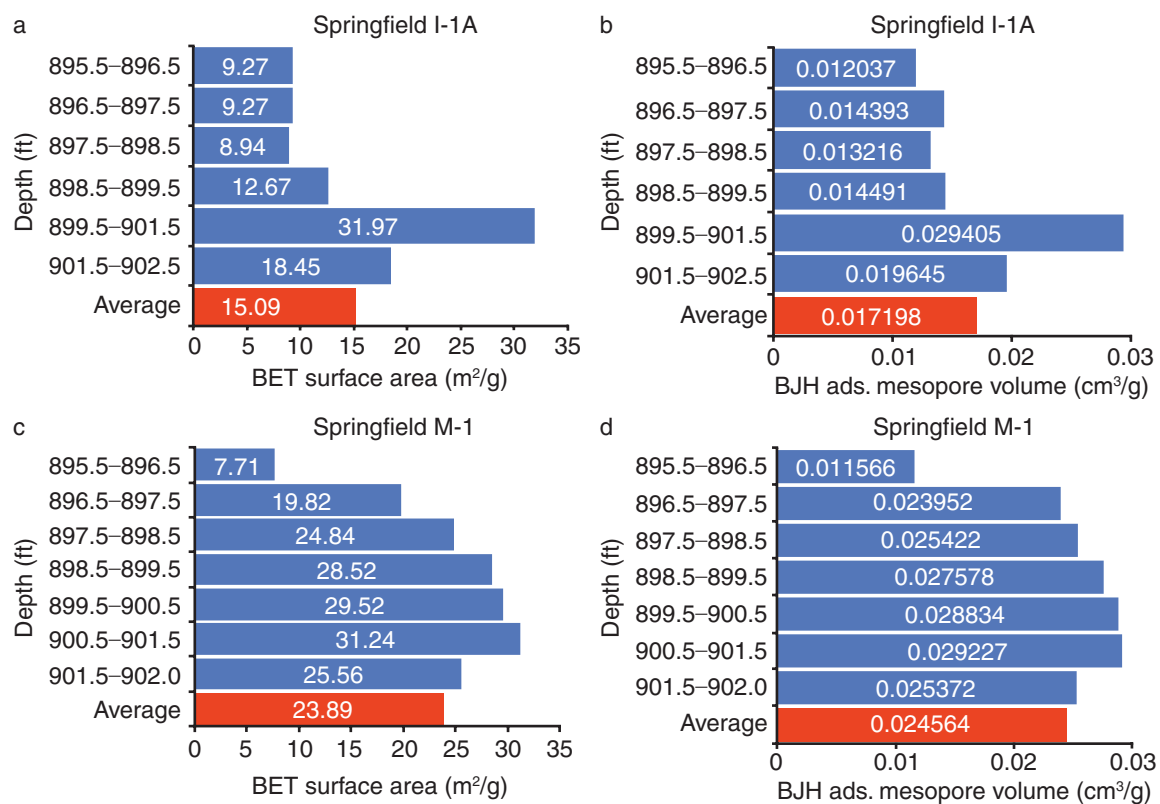


Figure 30. Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) surface area and mesoporosity.

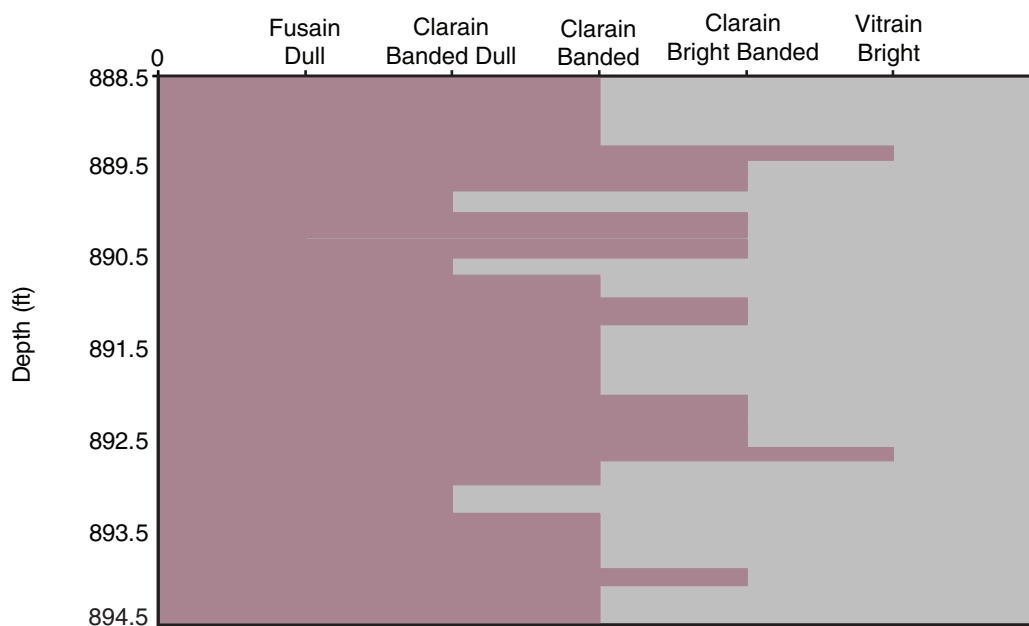


Figure 31. Distribution of Springfield Coal lithotypes at the M-2 well.

volumes, and pore distributions based on multiple adsorption theories, i.e., Langmuir, BET surface area, Barrett–Joyner–Halenda (BJH mesopore volume), Dubinin–Radushkevich (D–R), and Dubinin–Astakhov (D–A), among others (Clarkson and Bustin, 1996, 1999; Webb and Orr, 1997). A detailed description of these theories and techniques can be found in Gregg and Sing (1982).

Appendix 11 shows surface area, mesopore characteristics (determined by N_2 adsorption technique), and micropore characteristics (determined by CO_2 adsorption technique) of whole coal samples from M-1 and M-3. These data (Figure 30) show that the average BET surface area and BJH mesopore volume are about 1.6 times as large in location M-1 as in M-3 (I-1A). In M-1, the BET surface area averages $23.9 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, in contrast to $15.1 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ in M-3; the average BJH mesopore volume is $0.0246 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ ($0.7871 \text{ ft}^3/\text{ton}$) in M-1 and $0.0172 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ ($0.5510 \text{ ft}^3/\text{ton}$) in M-3. These are large differences considering the small distance between the well locations. The analyses were repeated several times, interchangeably for both locations, to eliminate any experimental errors. In contrast to mesopore characteristics, micropore characteristics are very similar in both locations. The Springfield Coal at location M-1 does have larger micropore surface area and micropore volume, but these differences are small compared with those registered by mesopores (Appendix 11 and Figure 29).

Mesopore and micropore characteristics depend significantly on lithotype composition. Coal lithotypes have been described in detail for the Springfield Coal in M-2 (Figure 31). The coal is generally well-banded clarain, which varies in brightness. The very bright bands are due to the predominance of vitrain, whereas the duller layers of clarain are due to the presence of fusain and/or mineral matter. Typically, vitrain adsorbs the most N_2 and CO_2 , followed by bright clarain and clarain (Figure 32). Fusain adsorbs significantly less nitrogen and CO_2 . This result supports the expected relationship between adsorption, surface area, mesopore volume, and micropore volume with lithotypes. The “brighter” lithotypes of Illinois Basin coals are expected to have greater surface area and pore volume and adsorb greater CO_2 volume (Mastalerz et al., 2008a, 2008b).

Figure 33 compares high-pressure CO_2 adsorption isotherms of hand-picked lithotype samples from the Tanquary site's Springfield Coal samples. As expected, fusain has the least adsorption capacity (Figure 33b). However, for the vitrain, bright clarain, and clarain, the relative adsorption capacity was not as expected. Even though vitrain has the largest surface area and mesopore and micropore volume (Figure 29), it does not have the greatest adsorption capacity (Figure 32). Bright clarain and clarain, at reservoir pressure of 2.66 MPa (386 psi), have adsorption capacity 133% greater than vitrain. The adsorption capacity of fusain is 25% less than that of vitrain. Langmuir parameters for these lithotypes are given in Appendix 12. Bright clarain and clarain are nearly identical for pressure less than 2.8 MPa (400 psia).

Mastalerz et al. (2008a, 2008b) documented the higher adsorption capacity of vitrain than of other lithotypes for several Illinois Basin coals, including the Springfield Coal Member. Bright clarain and clarain have similar adsorption capacities (Figure 33); petrographically they differ from vitrain by having significantly larger inertinite and mineral matter. Inertinite in clarain and bright clarain is represented dominantly by micropore-rich semifusinite and inertodetrinite, not fusinite, which dominates the fusain lithotype. Additionally, a possible explanation for the increased adsorption capacity of clarain is the effect of macropores (pores wider than 50 nm [2.0×10^{-6} inch]) on CO_2 and CH_4 adsorption isotherms. Macropores are not accounted for in the mesopore and micropore analyses. The presence of macropores in semifusinite and inertodetrinite of the clarain and bright clarain may contribute to some increased adsorption capacity, in addition to the more abundant micropores and mesopores. However, macropores would not add significantly to the very low mesopore and micropore volumes of fusain and thus would not significantly increase the low adsorption values seen in this analysis (Figure 33).

Differences in coal properties and lithotypes influence CO_2 adsorption significantly. Furthermore, these differences may influence the CO_2 injection process significantly. Comparing a resistivity log to maceral composition in location M-1 (Figure 27), it is clear that high shallow resistivity values correspond to high vitrinite and low mineral matter intervals. It is expected that such intervals have higher permeability and will respond differently to CO_2 injection than the intervals of lower vitrinite and higher mineral matter content that show lower resistivity. Owing to generally higher micropore volume, such vitrinite-rich intervals are expected to have higher adsorption capacity but lower adsorption rates than intervals richer in inertinite materials (Karacan and Mitchell, 2003).

In addition to vertical differences in coal properties within the same seam at a single well, some differences were found laterally within the same coal. The largest distance between surface locations of the wells at the site is between M-1 and M-3 (45.9 m [150.7 ft]), which is considered very short compared with commercial CBM well spacing. Although some parameters are similar, for example, ash content (Figure 20) and gas content (Figure 21), differences are noted in maceral composition. Well M-1 had greater vitrinite (average 85.1% compared with 80.5%) and smaller inertinite contents than M-3 (Figure 19). Similarly, compared with M-3 (I-1A), M-1 has a much larger BET surface area (average $23.9 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ vs. $15.1 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$; Figure 30) and mesopore volume (average $0.0246 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ vs. $0.0172 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$; Figure 30), and slightly larger micropore volume (average $0.0580 \text{ m}^3/\text{g}$ vs. $0.0564 \text{ m}^3/\text{g}$; Figure 29). These variations are large considering the short distance between wells and might result in unexpected differences in response to CO_2 injection, such as the injection rate and, consequently, the time needed for the injected CO_2 to migrate to a monitoring well. The differences in pore size, surface area, and lithotypes may also explain the slightly lower M-3 permeability to water estimated from the pre- CO_2 water pressure falloff tests.

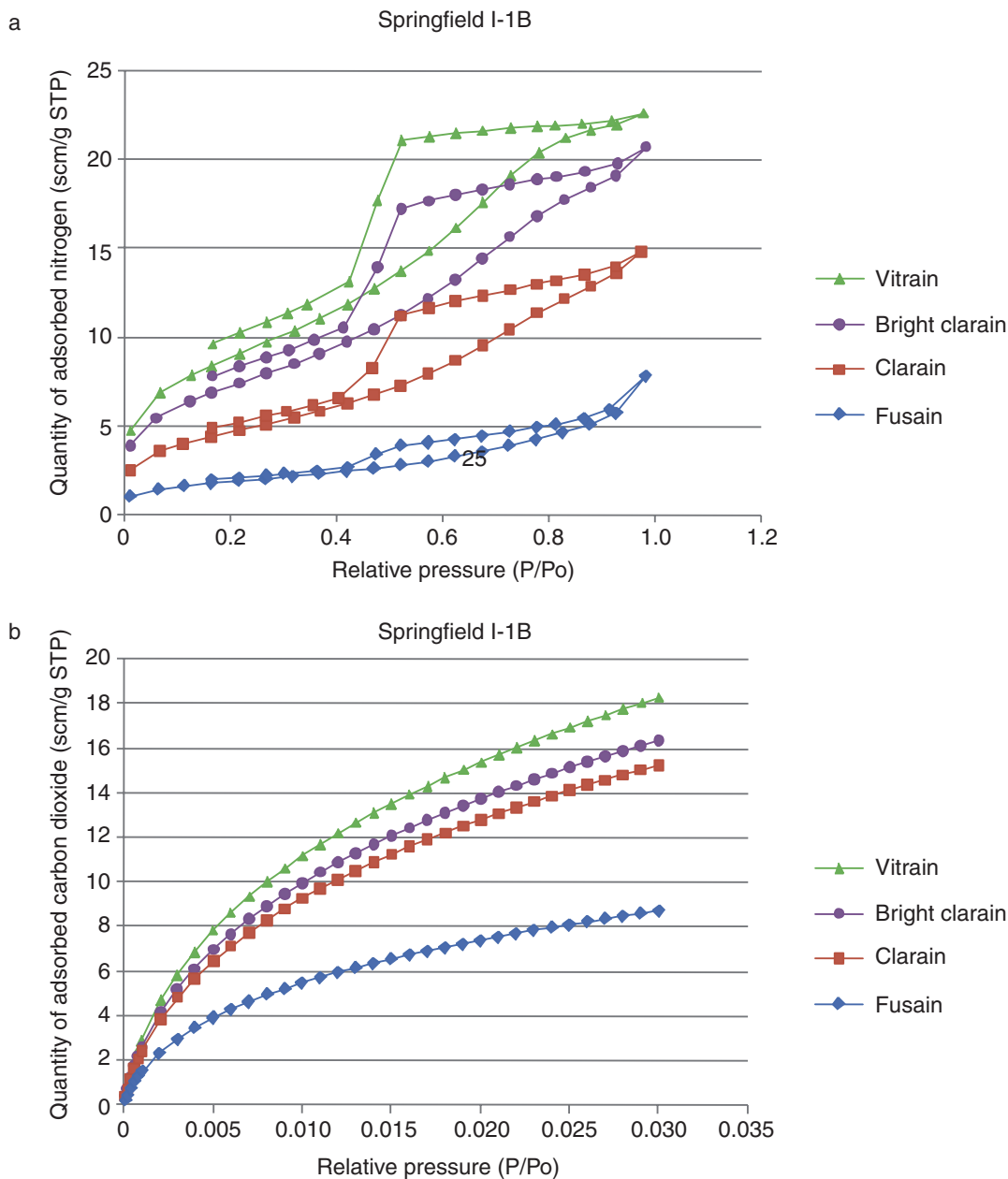


Figure 32. (a) Quantity of adsorbed N_2 at low pressure in isolated lithotypes of the Springfield Coal in location I-1B. Both adsorption and desorption curves are included. (b) Quantity of adsorbed CO_2 at low pressure in isolated lithotypes of the Springfield Coal. Note the decrease in the quantity of adsorbed N_2 and CO_2 from vitrain through clarains to fusain.

Based on a CO_2 phase diagram and considering reservoir temperature and pressure conditions (21°C [69.8°F] and 2.66 MPa [386 psi]) alone, the CO_2 injected in the Springfield Coal Member would be expected to be in the gas phase and have a density of $\sim 0.2 \text{ g/cm}^3$. However, as demonstrated by recent studies (Melnichenko et al., 2009) on the Seelyville Coal Member of the Linton Formation (Pennsylvanian) from the Illinois Basin in western Indiana, at simulated reservoir conditions, the apparent density of the adsorbed CO_2 becomes significantly larger (by a factor of 3 to 4) in micropores, indicating that about half of the micropore volume is occupied by liquid-like, not gas-like, CO_2 . In even smaller nanometer-size pores, nearly all the pore space is filled with liquid-like CO_2 . A sample from the Springfield Coal Member from the Tanquary site behaved in a similar way. The densification of CO_2 from a gaseous phase to a liquid state in the micro- and nanoscale pores has very significant operational and reservoir capacity ramifications. The sorption capacity of coal is also strongly affected by the phase state (subcritical or supercritical) of the injected fluid (Krooss et al., 2001).

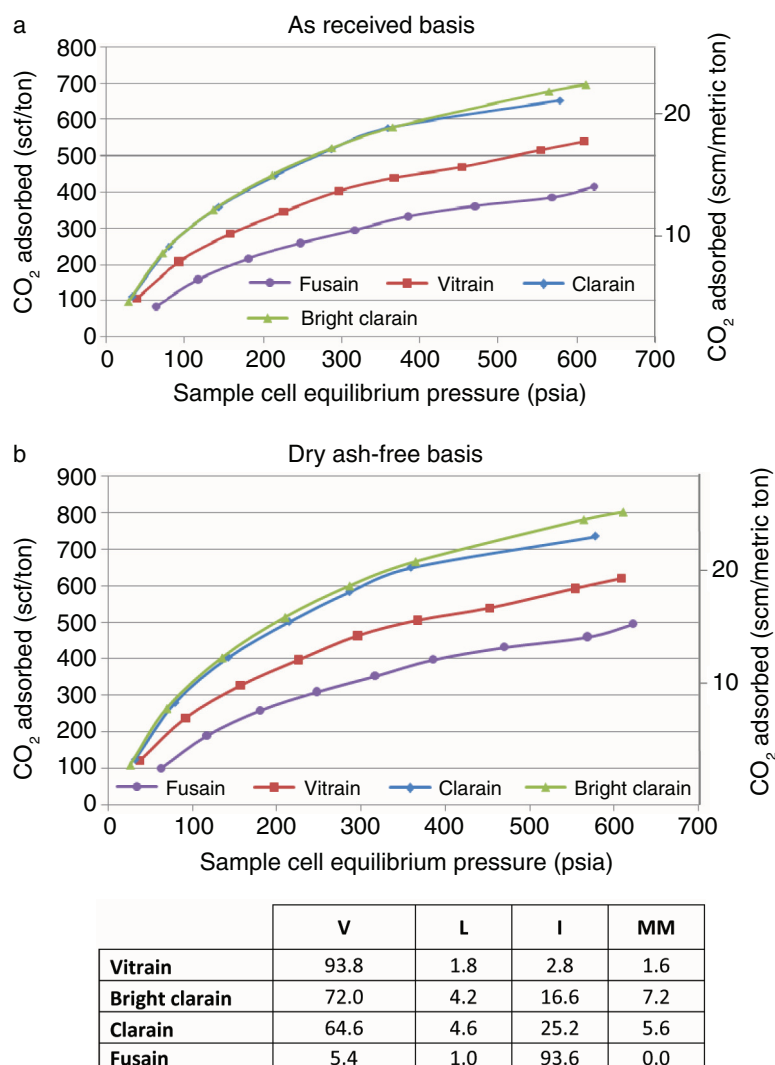


Figure 33. Maceral-specific high-pressure CO₂ adsorption isotherms from Tanquary site Springfield Coal samples, on (a) as-received basis and (b) dry ash free basis.

The CO₂ isotherms indicate that the coal can accommodate at least three times as much CO₂ as CH₄ at the initial coal pressure of 2.65 MPa (384 psig) (Figure 25). This ratio agrees with previous estimates on the Illinois Basin coals by Mastalerz et al. (2004, Figure 97) based on 17°C (62°F) isotherms, where a 3.7 to 5.7 CO₂/CH₄ ratio was documented at a pressure of 2.100 MPa (300 psi) and had a slightly decreasing trend with increase in pressure. However, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, possible densification of CO₂ and its transformation into the liquid-like phase (with CH₄ remaining unchanged) may raise this potential storage ratio of CO₂/CH₄ significantly.

The Springfield Coal (I-1B well, 895.6 ft) was analyzed using small-angle neutron scattering (SANS) at Oak Ridge National Lab and ultrasmall-angle neutron scattering (USANS) at the Center for Neutron Research, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The total porosity, volume fraction of pores accessible to gas, and specific surface area were determined under vacuum and at high-pressure conditions up to 380 bar. Total porosity was determined to be 8%, and the fraction of total porosity accessible to CO₂ was calculated to be 26% of the total porosity. The remaining pore fraction is smaller than the micropore size and is thought to be too small to be accessible to CO₂. This study supports previous observations (Melnichenko et al, 2009) on the Seelyville Coal that CO₂ densifies in the microporous coal network and provided another determination of the CO₂ accessible fraction of the pore volume.

Pressure Transient Analyses

As part of the site development and design, water pressure transient tests between the first two wells drilled were conducted to provide information that would lead to a decision on the location of the remaining wells at the site. (Pressure transient water injection equipment is described in Appendix 13.)

Analytical Solution. PIE pressure transient software (WTS Ltd., 1997) was used for the analytical pressure transient analyses. Homogenous and isotropic models were used for the analyses. Pressure falloff tests of M-1 and M-3 gave permeability estimates of $0.0044 \mu\text{m}^2$ (4.4 mD) and $0.0035 \mu\text{m}^2$ (3.5 mD), respectively. After wells M-2 and I-1B were drilled, additional pressure falloff tests were completed using water injection. The injection of water into these two wells also provided data for a pulse test analysis between all four wells. The permeability of M-2 and I-1B was $0.0048 \mu\text{m}^2$ (4.8 mD) and $0.005 \mu\text{m}^2$ (5.0 mD). The arithmetic average for permeability is $0.0044 \mu\text{m}^2$ (4.4 mD).

Results of the four-well pulse test analyses gave a butt and face cleat permeability of $0.0012 \mu\text{m}^2$ (1.2 mD) and $0.0096 \mu\text{m}^2$ (9.6 mD), respectively, which is a butt cleat to face cleat permeability ratio of 0.12. The geometric average of the directional permeability is $0.0046 \mu\text{m}^2$ (3.4 mD), which compares relatively well with the average permeability from the analyses of the individual well pressure falloff tests ($0.0044 \mu\text{m}^2$ [4.4 mD]).

Numerical Solution. The reservoir simulator used for the study was the COMET3 (binary isotherm: CH_4 and CO_2) model. General details on the model theory are provided in Appendix 13.

Model construction. A grid was generated based on the exact bottomhole locations of the coal seam monitoring wells M-1, M-2, and M-3 (Figure 11). Due to the very short distance between the injector I-1B and the coal seam monitoring wells (from 15.79 m to 30.47 m [51.80 ft to 99.97 ft], Figure 11), the grid was refined with grid blocks as small as $0.6 \text{ m} \times 0.6 \text{ m}$ ($2 \text{ ft} \times 2 \text{ ft}$).

A one-layer, 3.2-ha (7.9-acre) model was constructed for the simulation study. The simulation grid was oriented to respect the face-cleat orientation of $\text{N}67^\circ \text{E}$ (X-axis). M-2 was perfectly aligned with the injector, thus allowing the implementation of a permeability anisotropy and higher permeability in that direction. M-3 is slightly to the west of the butt cleat orientation of $\text{N}32^\circ \text{W}$, and M-1 is east of the butt cleat orientation (Appendix Figure A13-4).

An aquifer (Carter-Tracy unsteady state) was added on each side of the model to simulate the infinite extent of the coal beyond the gridded model. The aquifer was given the same attributes as the reservoir itself (thickness, porosity, permeability, anisotropy, and compressibility). A three-dimensional view of the model is also shown on Appendix Figure A13-5. A multiplication factor of 5 between the vertical axis and the horizontal axis was used to improve the view of the model.

History matching (calibration). Two slugs of water were injected at I-1B for a total volume of 2.0 m^3 (12.5 bbls) followed by two slugs at M-2 for a total volume of 2.2 m^3 (13.5 bbls) between June 17, 2008, and June 20, 2008. Appendix Figure A13-6 shows the injection profile (in dark blue for I-1B and in light blue for M-2), which was replicated in the model.

During the manual history matching process, the field measured water injection rates (I-1B and M-2) were specified and the bottomhole pressures at all the wells were matched. The specification of a water injection rate did not necessarily mean that a given model was capable of injecting this water volume; consequently, a review of the model output was made to ensure that the field observed injection water volume was attained. The pressure transient analyses (analytical) were used as a starting basis for the numerical model characteristics. Based on these results, the average permeability varied between 0.0034 and $0.0054 \mu\text{m}^2$ (3.4 and 5.4 mD) and anisotropy between 5:1 and 10:1. A value of $1.04 \times 10^{-8}/\text{Pa}$ ($72 \times 10^{-6}/\text{psi}$) for pore compressibility was used in the model, based on a study of properties of coal in general and for Illinois Basin coals.

Appendix Figure A13-7 illustrates the history matching results for the injector and the three monitoring wells. Each plot clearly illustrates the pressure response to the water injection with four very distinct peaks. In general, the results were very good except for coal seam monitoring well M-3, which exhibits a small difference in pressure response.

Calibrating the model to match the pre- CO_2 water injection data provided the baseline parameters to the CO_2 injection history match. An average permeability value of $0.0049 \mu\text{m}^2$ (4.9 mD) was found for the best match with an anisotropy of 8.2 corresponding to a face cleat permeability of $0.014 \mu\text{m}^2$ (14 mD) and a butt cleat permeability of $0.0017 \mu\text{m}^2$ (1.7 mD). The initial value of $1.04 \times 10^{-8}/\text{Pa}$ ($72 \times 10^{-6}/\text{psi}$) for the pore compressibility gave the best results. These results are consistent with analytical solutions.

MVA Techniques and Baseline Characterization

MVA Plan

The Monitoring, Verification, and Accounting (MVA) program at the Tanquary ECBM pilot site was designed specifically to the planned injection duration and CO_2 volume. The short duration of the pilot study (18 months) and small CO_2 injection volume, 92.3 tonnes (101.7 tons), meant that only limited resources were needed for the MVA program.

The goals of the MVA program were (1) to deploy and test the monitoring capabilities of a few MVA techniques, and (2) use the techniques to detect significant CO₂ leakage events should they occur.

The MVA techniques deployed at the site consisted of the following:

- atmospheric monitoring of CO₂ concentrations for human health and safety,
- modeling of groundwater flow and particle tracking,
- monitoring of the inorganic compounds and isotopes in the shallow groundwater,
- compositional analysis of gas samples collected from monitoring wells installed in the Springfield Coal seam, and
- CIR imagery of the pilot site to locate and examine plant stress as an indicator of CO₂ leakage.

A short summary of some of the MVA methods is provided here, and further details are given in Appendix 14. Additional operational activities that were included in the MVA program, such as monitoring CO₂ injection rates and volumes and injection reservoir temperature and pressures, are reported in another section of this report: Field Observations During Active CO₂ Injection.

Groundwater modeling was required to design a groundwater monitoring system capable of detecting any small and large CO₂ leaks to shallow groundwater from the injection well and well annulus. The modeling provided estimates of the likely flow rate and transport direction of any CO₂ leakage from the injection point into the groundwater and the risks to the environment and human health from any CO₂ leakage. The software used for the modeling was GFLOW v2.1.0 (Haitjema, 2005). An assumption was made that if a leak occurred at the injection well or the well's annulus, the CO₂ would enter the surficial aquifer at that point. The particle tracking option of GFLOW was used to determine the direction and travel time for a hypothetical CO₂ leak at the ECBM project site. The model assumed a non-reactive particle that is not subject to any retardation processes such as sorption or chemical/biological transformations with groundwater constituents, aquifer materials, or microbes. Thus, the model was predicated on conservative parameters and likely to predict the greatest distances the particle would travel from the source. Model results indicated that a CO₂ plume released from the hypothetical leak at the injection well would not reach Bonpas Creek and would only travel approximately 100 m (300 ft) in 10 yr (Figure 34). The predicted distance that CO₂ would travel in the groundwater under the leak conditions is small because the hydraulic gradient near the injection well is very low, resulting in slow groundwater flow. Thus, for the scenario modeled, CO₂ leakage would not pose a significant risk to groundwater resources in the vicinity of the injection site.

Because of the site's proximity to the Wabash River, a Wabash River flood was simulated by increasing the assigned hydraulic heads in the Wabash River by 4.5 m (14.8 ft). This increase in the river level did not significantly change the flow in Bonpas Creek or the hydraulic heads at the three test points.

Chemical and isotopic analyses of the gas and water samples collected from the shallow groundwater monitoring wells were completed to help characterize the original, pre-injection groundwater composition. These analyses provided a baseline for subsequent samples that could be used to compare and monitor changes that might occur from CO₂ or CH₄ migration into the local groundwater aquifer due to the CO₂ injection experiment. When an external source of CO₂ encounters water, much of the CO₂ may dissolve into the water and change the chemistry and the isotopic composition of the dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) (assuming the isotopic composition of the external source of CO₂ is significantly different from the CO₂ in the natural system). Continuous pre-CO₂ injection monitoring of the shallower aquifer allowed determination of the natural variation in groundwater composition. Sources of naturally occurring fluctuations are seasonal changes that could occur such as precipitation, recharge, and anthropogenic disturbances other than the CO₂ injection.

Geochemical modeling coupled with monitoring data is a vital technique for understanding the chemical fate of injected CO₂, as well as any changes in groundwater composition resulting from CO₂ escaping from the injection formation and migrating into groundwater. For example, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) geochemical model PHREEQC (Parkhurst and Appelo, 1999) has been used to predict the extent of mineral trapping of CO₂ and potential changes in porosity (Gaus et al., 2008) and the long-term fate of CO₂ in the Alberta Basin (Strazisar et al., 2006). Berger et al. (2009) used React 7.0.4 (Bethke and Yeakel, 2007) and PHREEQCI 2.13.2 (USGS, 2007) to create kinetic and equilibrium models for an enhanced oil recovery project led by the MGSC. In this study, the chemical composition of groundwater samples collected from the MVA monitoring wells was input to the USGS geochemical model PHREEQCI. The solid-phase phase equilibria of groundwater samples collected upgradient from the CO₂ injection well were compared with those for the downgradient wells to determine whether there was any evidence that CO₂ had migrated from the coal seam into the unlithified materials above the bedrock.

Low-altitude aerial remote sensing technology was used to acquire temporal, spatial, and spectral information to support the MVA project goals. This technology provided a detailed analysis and documentation of the ground conditions adjacent to the ECBM site. The digital CIR also provided documentation of the pigmentation and cell structure of green vegetation. If an outside stressor changed the reflectance patterns of the vegetation, the impacted area could be detected and mapped with CIR imagery.

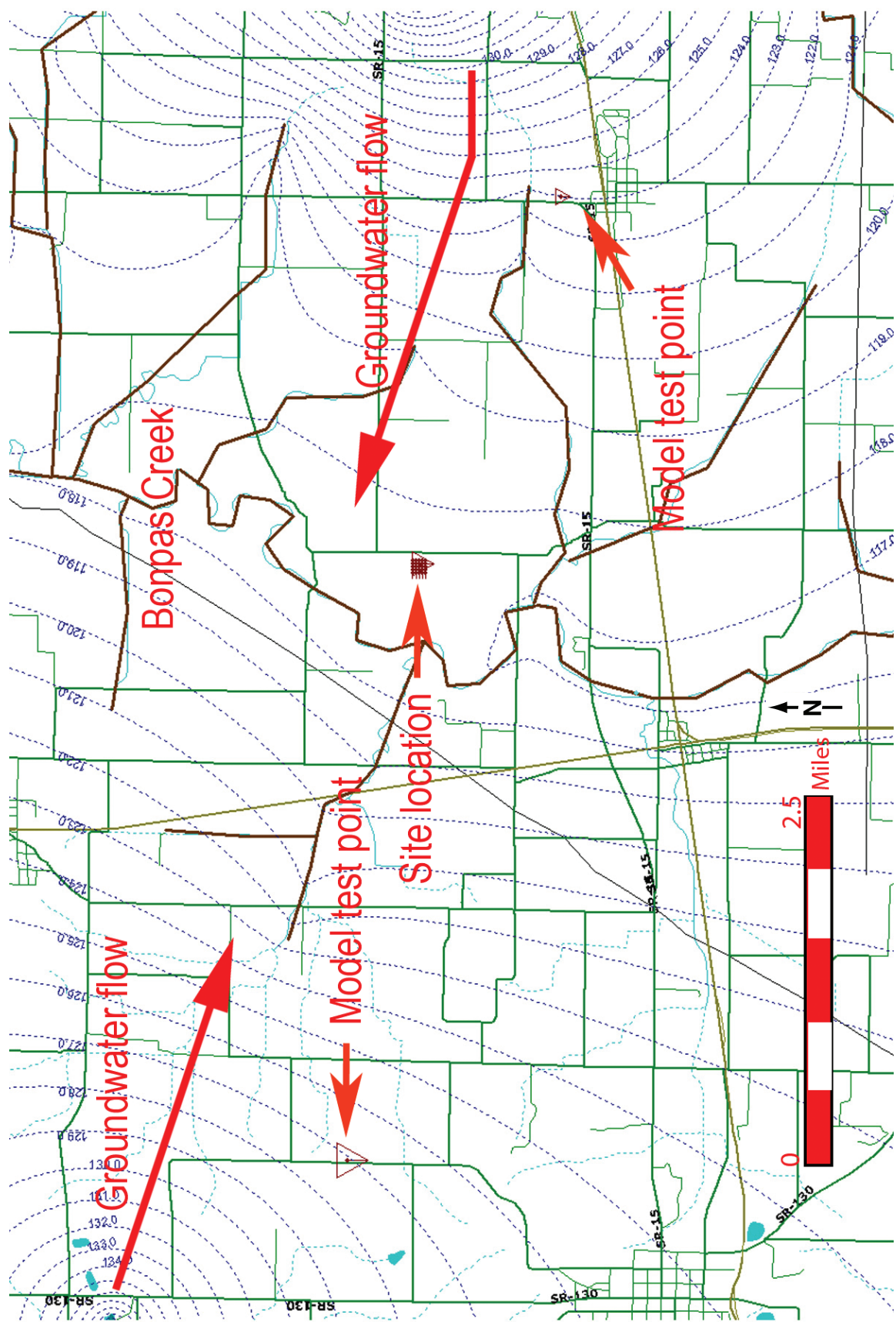


Figure 34. Particle tracking results calculated from GFLOW to show the travel path of particles released into the groundwater and allowed to flow for 10 years. Dashed lines represent groundwater heads (m). The small triangle in center of figure represents study site and cross hatch over site represents extent of particle movement.

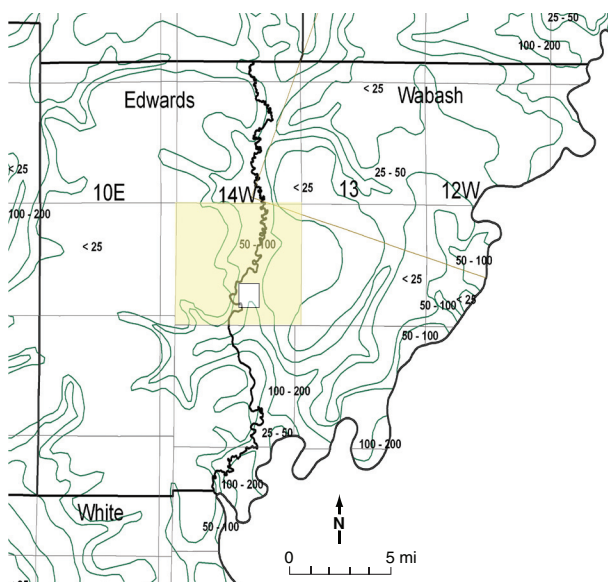


Figure 35. Drift thickness map with T1S R14W highlighted in yellow; the white box within the yellow shaded area identifies the site. Data are from the ISGS database: GISDB_QTGEO. IL_Drift_Thickness_Py (ISGS, 1994), which includes data from Piskin and Bergstrom (1975) and other updated data, accessed March 2008. Township lines are shown in gray. Light brown lines show Indian treaty boundaries.

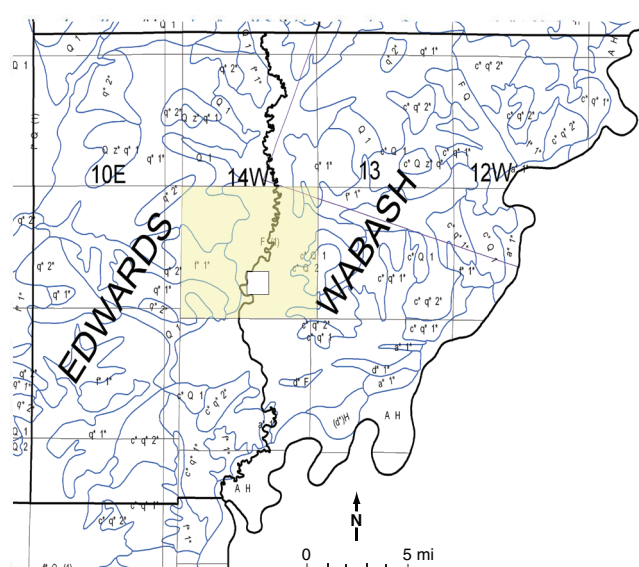


Figure 36. Stack unit map for the area surrounding the study site, with T1S R14W highlighted in yellow. Data are from the ISGS database: GISDB_QTGEO.IL_Stack_Units_To_15m_Py (ISGS, 1995) which includes data from Berg and Kempton (1988) and other updated data, accessed March 2008. Township lines are shown in gray. Purple lines show Indian treaty boundaries.

MVA Geologic Description

Glacial Drift Thickness. As in most of Illinois, un lithified sedimentary deposits overlie the bedrock and form the land surface at the Tanquary site. These materials, commonly called glacial drift, or simply drift, consist of various types of sediments that were deposited by ice, wind, and water, including diamicton (till), sand and gravel, and loess. Near the study site, along Bonpas Creek, the drift is 15 to 30 m (50 to 100 ft) thick (Figure 35). (The yellow box on Figure 35–39 is the section containing the site; the white box within the yellowed section is the local site area.) Elsewhere, in the centers of Edwards and Wabash counties, the drift thins to less than 7.6 m (25 ft), but it thickens to 30 to 60 m (100 to 200 ft) to the south. Close to the Wabash River valley, the glacial drift consists primarily of valley-train deposits (sand and gravel and some finer-grained material) laid down during both the Wisconsin and Illinois Episodes of glaciation. The valley train deposits laid down in the Wabash River valley become finer grained and have less gravel downstream (Frankie et al., 1996). Late in the Wisconsin Episode, the outlets of the Little Wabash River and Bonpas Creek into the main drainage of the Wabash River were blocked, causing lakes to form. Huge quantities of meltwater that flowed down the Wabash River as the continental glaciers were melting away backed up into Bonpas Creek and the Little Wabash River and formed lakes that persisted for many years. The floors of these valleys are wide and extremely level because they are filled with the fine-grained, lakebed sediments (Frankie et al., 1996).

Stack Unit Map. The stack unit map shown in Figure 36 depicts the succession of geologic materials to a depth of 15 m (50 ft). At the Tanquary site (within section T1S, R14W), the surficial geologic materials are mapped as F(1). The Carmi Member of the Equality Formation, coded as F and f on the map, comprises the slackwater silt and clay laid down in the lakes that formed at the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Episode (Willman et al., 1975). Bold or upper case characters indicate that the materials are greater than 6 m (20 feet) thick. Pennsylvanian shale bedrock is coded with the number “1” on the map. The parentheses around the number 1 indicate that the Pennsylvanian bedrock may be found less than 15 m (50 ft) beneath the ground surface, but it generally lies at or just below that depth (Berg and Kempton, 1988). A few miles east and west of Bonpas Creek, there are areas mapped as C and Q over bedrock (1 and 2). C denotes wind-blown silt deposits such as the Peoria Loess or Roxana Silt. Q denotes loamy and sandy diamictons (glacial tills) of the Illinoian Episode, Glasford Formation. The “2” denotes Pennsylvanian sandstones.

In general, the stack unit map shows that the surficial materials are approximately 15 m (50 ft) thick and overlie Pennsylvanian bedrock. The stack unit map is in general agreement with the drift thickness map (Figure 35), which indicates that up to 30 m (100 ft) of glacial drift can be found beneath the site.

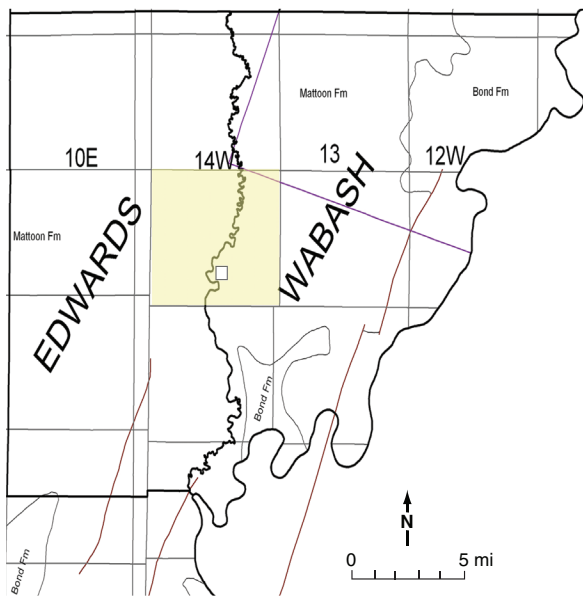


Figure 37. Bedrock geology of Wabash and Edwards Counties, Illinois with T1S R14W highlighted in yellow; the white box within the yellow shaded area identifies the site. Data are from the ISGS database: GISDB_BEDGEOL_IL_Bedrock_Geology_500K_2005 (ISGS, 2005), which includes data from Kolata (2005) and other updated data, accessed March 2008. Township lines are shown in gray. Light brown lines show north-northeast to south-southwest–trending faults; purple lines designate Indian treaty boundaries.

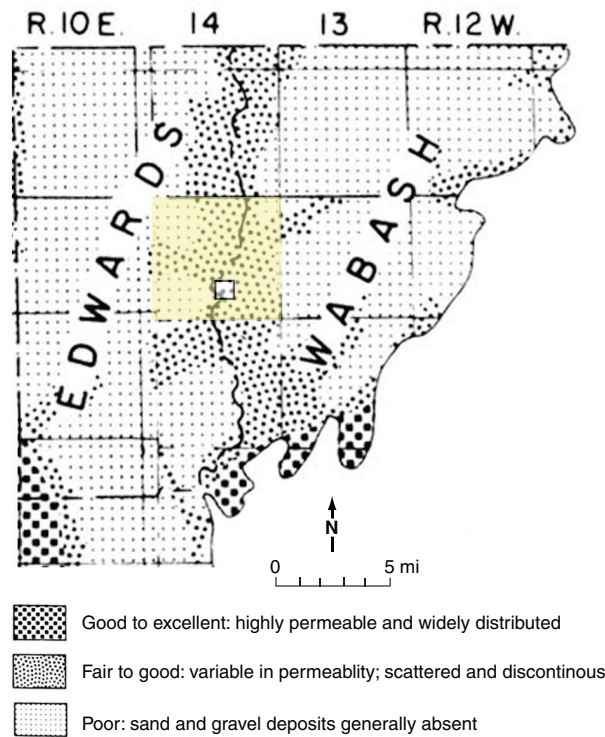


Figure 38. Potential groundwater supplies from sand and gravel aquifers with T1S R14W highlighted in yellow (modified from Pryor, 1956); the white box within the yellow shaded area identifies the site.

Bedrock. The bedrock surface beneath the glacial drift in Wabash County exposes Pennsylvanian formations (Figure 37)—the Mattoon Formation in western Wabash County and the Bond Formation in eastern and southern Wabash County (Kolata, 2005). These formations include thinly bedded sandstones, shale, limestones, and coal. The Mattoon Formation is the youngest Pennsylvanian formation in Illinois, and its top is an erosional surface (Willman et al., 1975). The Bond Formation is characterized by a greater percentage of limestone and calcareous clays and shales than other Pennsylvanian units (Willman et al., 1975). The Bond Formation includes the Mt. Carmel Sandstone, which supplies groundwater in eastern Wabash County. Beneath the rocks of the Pennsylvanian System lie deeper bedrock units that include Mississippian limestone, dolomite, sandstone and shale; Devonian and Silurian formations that consist of limestone and dolomite; and Ordovician and Cambrian formations that consist of shale, dolomite, and sandstone (Kolata, 2005). The bedrock geology map (Kolata, 2005) also shows that the northern end of the northeast-southwest–trending Wabash Valley Fault System extends into Wabash County. The approximate position of this fault system is shown by the brown lines in Figure 37.

Site Hydrology. Pryor (1956) reported that most of Wabash County contains glacial deposits that are thin and not suitable for sand and gravel wells (Figure 38). Thin, scattered deposits of sand and gravel are present in the valley of Bonpas Creek near the site. In the Wabash River valley south of Mt. Carmel, thick sand and gravel deposits are present, so groundwater possibilities are excellent. Shallow Pennsylvanian sandstones yield water throughout most of Wabash County (Figure 39; Pryor, 1956). Many domestic wells in the area obtain water from these sandstones at depths of 30 to 120 m (100 to 400 ft).

The site is surrounded by three major rivers and streams including Bonpas Creek to the west, the Wabash River to the east and south, and the Little Wabash River, which flows farther to the west and south, beyond the western boundary of Edwards County. A USGS gauging station (station number 03378000) is located on Bonpas Creek, less than 1.6 km (1 mi) north of Browns. Monthly and daily streamflow data are available from the U.S. Geological Survey website (Figure 40) (<http://water-data.usgs.gov/il/nwis/sw>).

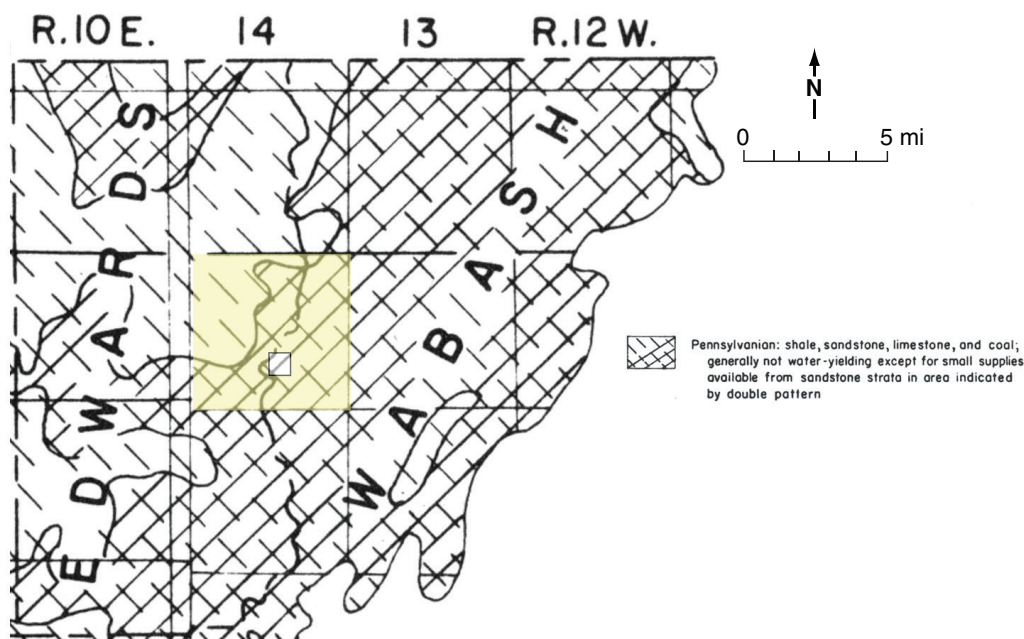


Figure 39. Potential groundwater supplies from bedrock aquifers with T1S R14W highlighted in yellow (modified from Pryor, 1956); the white box within the yellow shaded area identifies the site.

Tanquary MVA Baseline

Coal Seam Wells. No baseline Springfield Coal water samples were obtained pre- CO_2 injection or subsequently. Attempts were made to acquire water samples from the DST sample chamber; however, the low permeability coal seams did not produce enough in situ water to displace the drilling fluid. Consequently, the water collected was predominantly drilling fluid. Pre- CO_2 injection gas samples were not available directly from the coal seam except from the desorbed gas from the coal core samples. The desorbed gas had small amounts of CO_2 , but was not isotopically analyzed.

The first gas samples collected from the coal were at the surface from the M-1 and M-3 wells shortly after CO_2 injection started. Unfortunately, the initial CO_2 concentrations in the samples collected from the coal seam were too small to allow measurement of their radiocarbon (^{14}C) activity. The concentration of ^{14}C in the natural CO_2 associated with the coal seam was expected to be small based on analyses of CO_2 extracted from five different coal seams located in White and Jasper counties in Illinois that had ^{14}C activities ranging from 3.8 to 18.5 pMC (percent modern carbon) with an average of 9.3 pMC (MGSC, 2005), strongly contrasting with the 104 pMC ^{14}C activity of the injected CO_2 .

A few samples did have adequate volume for determination of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ composition. The isotopic composition of the CO_2 in the observation wells prior to breakthrough was variable (Appendix 15). One gas sample from well M-1 had a very negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value, -32‰ , which was quite different from the injected CO_2 isotopic composition of -10.8‰ . However, the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of the CO_2 prior to breakthrough at well M-3 resembled the composition of the injected CO_2 . The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of three samples containing small CO_2 concentrations at M-3 ranged from -4.2 to -11.9‰ . The reason for the variability of isotopic values is not understood, but the more negative isotopic composition, such as -32‰ , may be related to possible oxidation of CH_4 due to the introduction of oxygen during drilling and well construction. The initial gas samples from each observation well also consistently contained greater oxygen concentrations than did most of the later samples from the observation wells (Figure 41).

Geologic and Hydrogeologic Data from the Drilling and Installation of Monitoring Wells. The groundwater monitoring wells (ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4) were installed to provide data to determine shallow groundwater flow and quality at the site. The wells were positioned around the CO_2 injection well (I-1B) to detect the CO_2 plume in case of leakage (Figure 42). ECBM4 was located downgradient of the injection well, and ECBM1 was located upgradient or east of the injection well. ECBM2 was located slightly northeast of the injection well, and ECBM3 was located southwest of the injection well. All monitoring wells were located to minimize interference with agricultural activities at the site.

The first borehole (ECBM1) was drilled in April 2008 to a total depth of 30 m (100 ft). A summary descriptive geologic log of the wireline core recovered from this borehole is presented in Table 4. Detailed descriptive geologic logs of the two cored boreholes are in Appendix 16, and additional well construction details are in Appendix 17. Bedrock was not reached in the

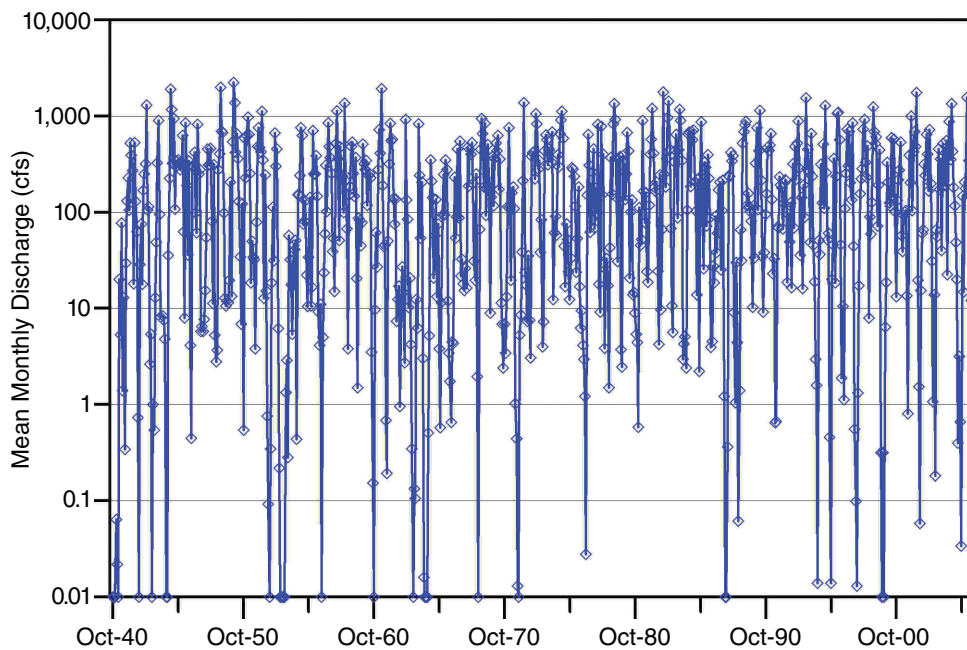


Figure 40. Mean monthly flow data for Bonpas Creek. Data are from the U.S. Geological Survey Web site http://waterdata.usgs.gov/il/nwis/monthly/?format=sites_selection_links&search_site_no=03378000&referred_module=sw (Notes: 0 values were transformed to 0.01 cubic feet per second [cfs] and 35.32 cfs = 1.0 m³/sec).

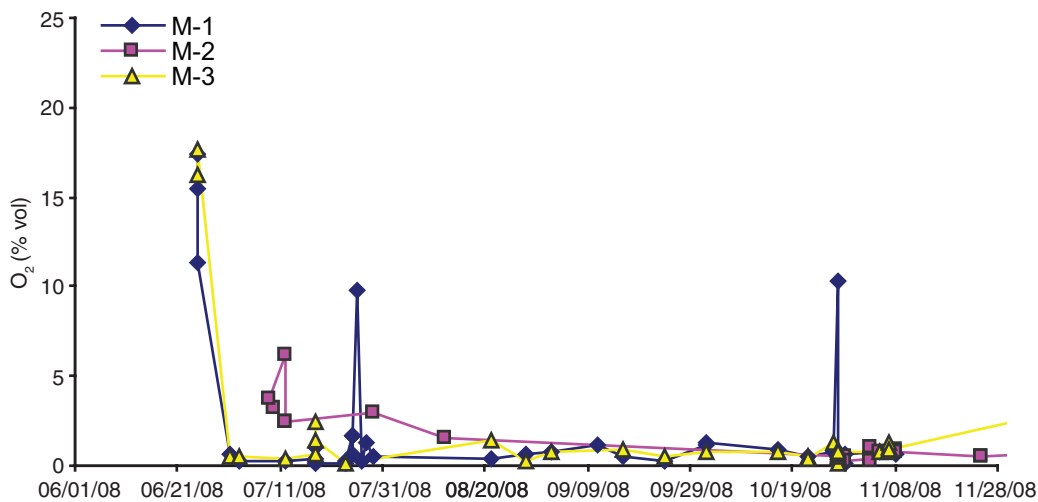


Figure 41. The O₂ concentrations (% by volume) in gas samples collected from the coal seam observation wells at the Tanquary site.

ECBM1 borehole, but at the ECBM4 location, the bedrock was observed to be 29 m (94 ft) below the ground surface. Pennsylvanian bedrock was expected to be found at the bedrock surface, and the lithology of the material recovered in the core was typical for rocks of the Pennsylvanian System. The natural gamma ray logs for ECBM1 and the other three boreholes show the variability in the geologic materials in this alluvial setting (Figure 43). However, a sand and gravel layer was found in all four boreholes at an approximate depth of 26 to 27 m (85 to 89 ft). The wells were completed in this sand and gravel because some local domestic water supply wells were completed in this horizon.

The details of the monitoring well construction are shown in Figure 44 and are described in Appendix 17. After well installation, each well was developed by overpumping with a Waterra pump (with and without a surge block) and a Whale submers-

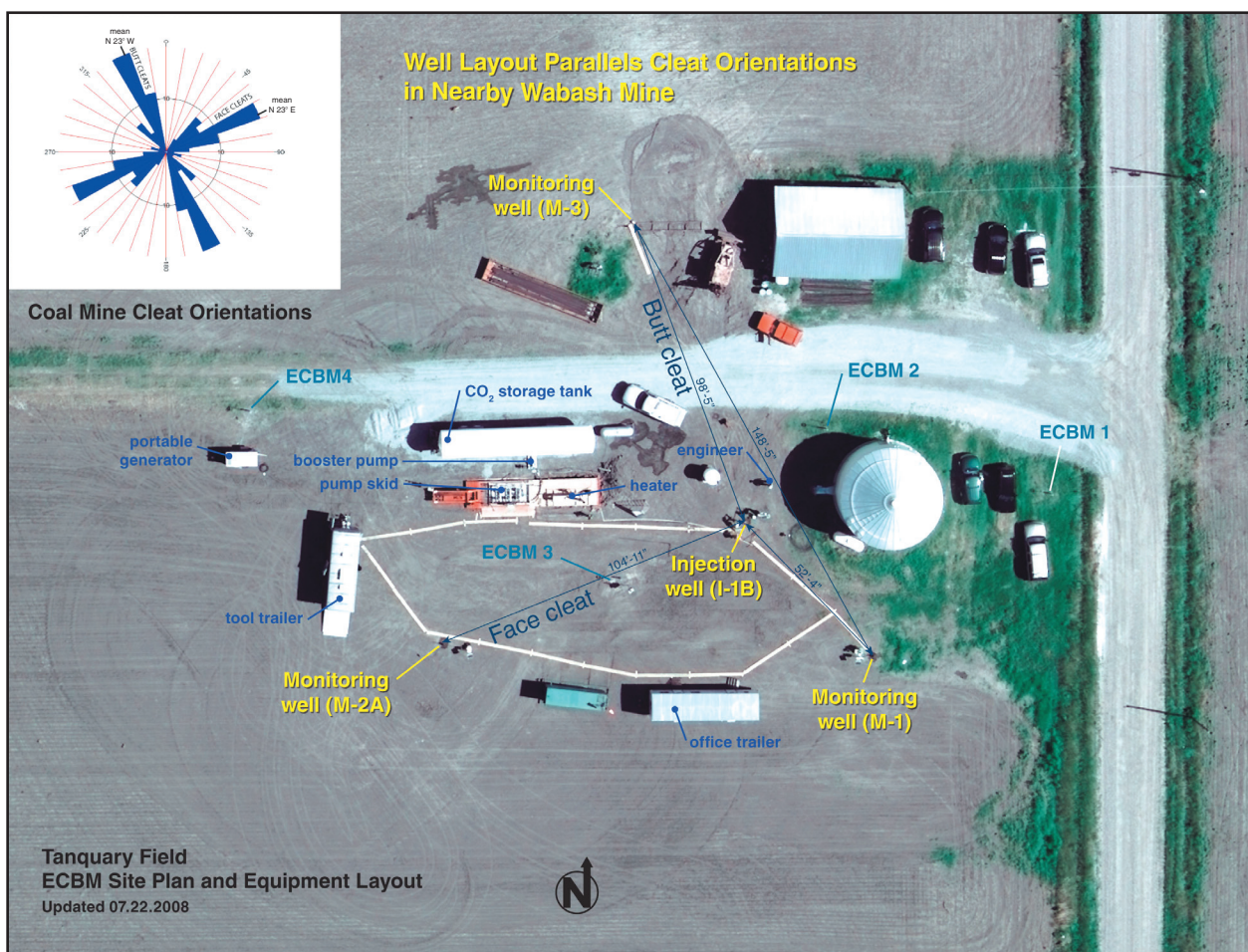


Figure 42. Tanquary site showing the location of the injection well (I-1B), coal seam observation wells (M-1, M-2, and M-3), and groundwater monitoring wells (ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4). The site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 27, T1S, R14W.

ible pump (12 V DC pump). The wells were completed with dedicated bladder pumps and pressure transducers in order to collect groundwater samples and measure water levels in each well.

Pressure transducers were installed in the four monitoring wells. Solinst Leveloggers (www.solinst.com) were installed in the four groundwater monitoring wells and programmed to record the water levels at 6-minute intervals. Because these loggers record absolute pressure, atmospheric pressure was also recorded at the site using a Solinst Barologger. These instruments measured and recorded the water levels in the wells over time. Unfortunately, the Barologger malfunctioned during the study, and required use of atmospheric data from an airport (Lawrenceville) located 40 km (25 mi) from the site. These atmospheric pressure data were processed according to the procedure in the Solinst user's manual and were used to correct the Levelogger data. Groundwater levels in monitoring wells ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4 were monitored beginning June 4, 2008; they started the period at a seasonal high of about 119 m (390 ft) above mean sea level and dropped steadily until reaching a seasonal low of less than 118 m (387 ft) in late fall.

Table 4. Summary geologic log for geologic materials collected from ECBM1 (API 121852849000).

Depth (ft)	Depth (m)	Description of geologic materials
0–5	0–1.5	Silt (topsoil and loess)
5–43	1.5–13.1	Silt and clay (alluvial/lacustrine sediments)
43–72	13.1–21.9	Sand, fine-grained (alluvial sediments)
72–77	21.9–23.5	Clay with silt, sand and gravel (diamicton)
77–83	23.5–25.3	Silt (lacustrine)
83–92	25.3–28.0	Sand and gravel (alluvial)
92–95	28.0–29.0	Silt (lacustrine/alluvial)

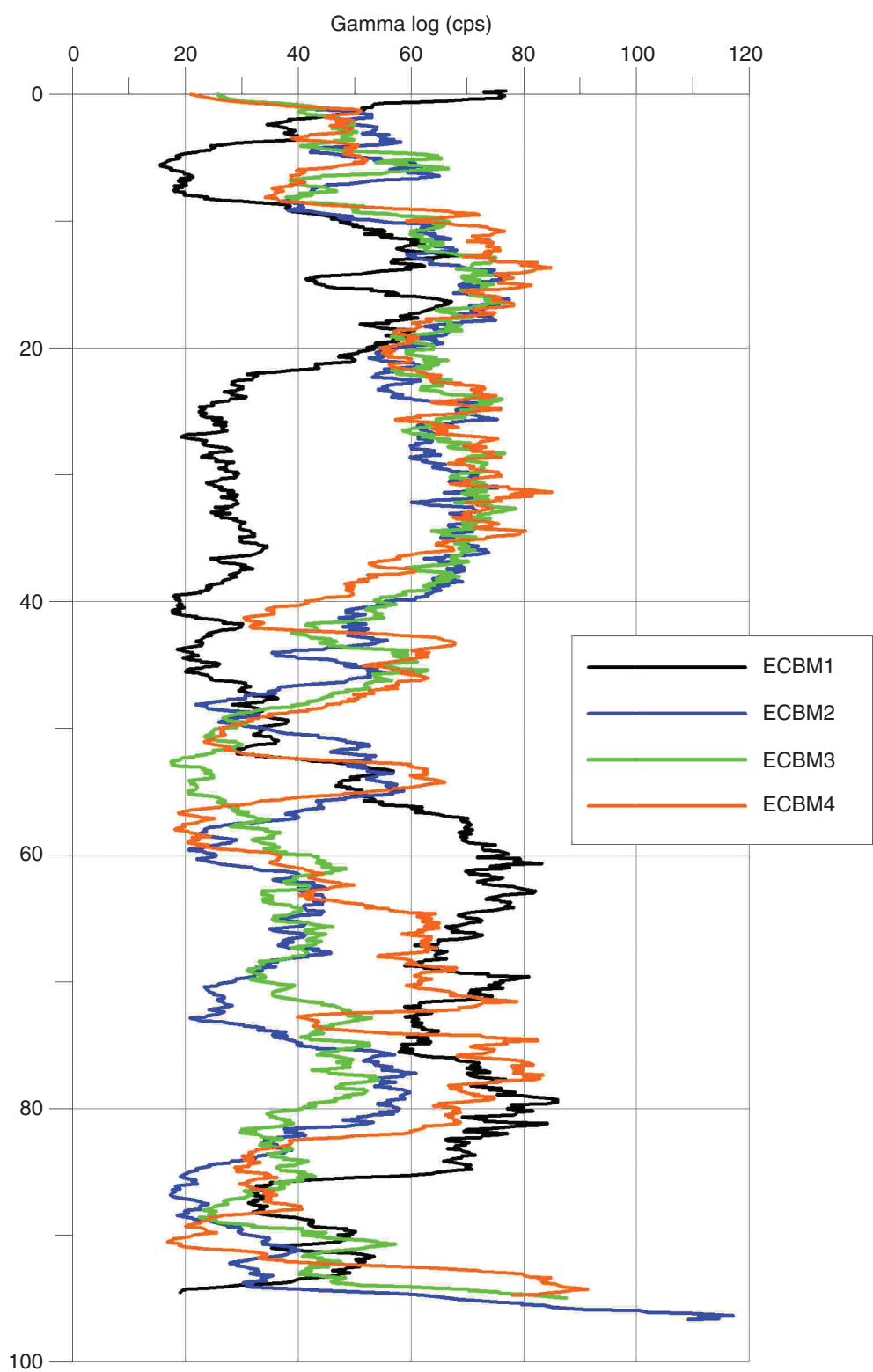


Figure 43. Natural gamma logs recorded in ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4.

API # 121852849000
 Date installed 04 / 29 / 2008
 Hole # ECBM1

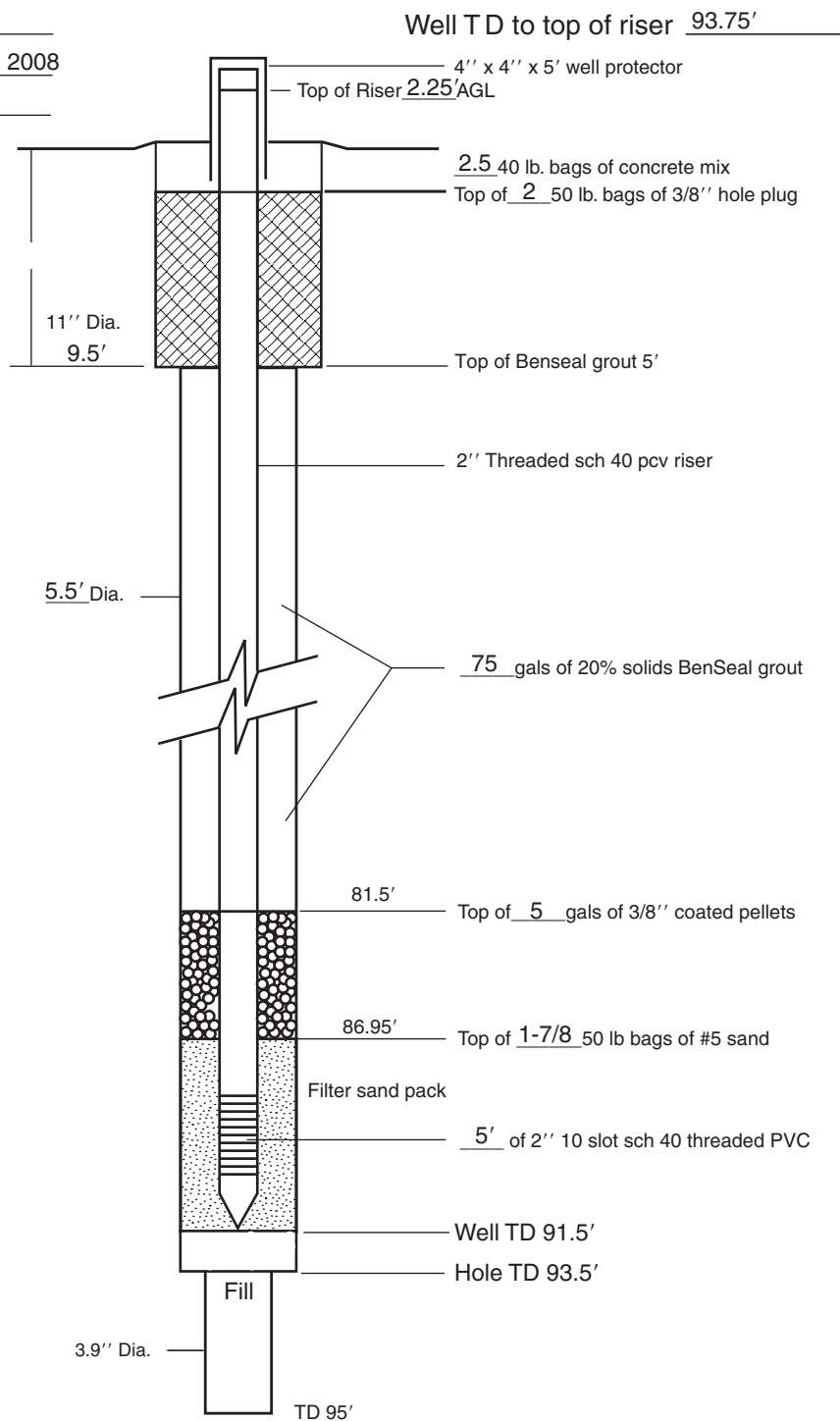
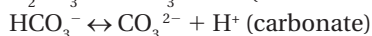
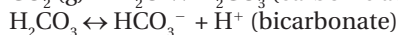
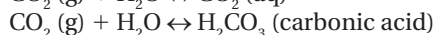
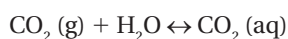


Figure 44. Construction details of groundwater monitoring well ECBM1. (Figures for the other wells appear in Appendix 17.)

Groundwater Wells. The groundwater wells available for sampling included the four groundwater monitoring wells drilled around the CO₂ injection well on the Tanquary site (Figure 42) and two existing residential wells, Hering and Kieffer, located south of the site about 1.6 km (1 mi) and 2.1 km (1.3 mi), respectively.

Chemical characterization. Groundwater samples were collected from the Tanquary site to determine potential impacts on water quality from the CO₂ injection activities. Encroachment of CO₂ into groundwater can result in the following reactions:



The production of H⁺ by the bicarbonate and carbonate reactions can cause a decrease of groundwater pH and subsequent dissolution of parts of the solid matrix of the aquifer. Therefore, analysis of the water quality data focused on the analytes involved in the carbonate chemistry of the water and the potential dissolution products of clay minerals. In addition, as CO₂ is injected into the coal seam, connate water can be displaced from the coal and potentially enter the shallow aquifer system. Water contained in the coal and immediately above the coal was not sampled because of drilling and operational conditions that prohibited sampling of those fluids. Morse and Demir (2007) and Morse (personal communication) indicated that coal seam waters typically have total dissolved solids ranging from approximately 23,000 to 53,000 mg/L and have a brine-like composition. Predominant constituents in these fluids are Ba, Br, Ca, Cl, Mg, Na, and Sr; solution pH values are around 7.2.

Groundwater pH values varied in both the monitoring and residential wells. Residential wells were sampled for about 1 year prior to CO₂ injection (June 2007 to June 2008) and exhibited decreases in pH of as much as 0.6 pH units during that period.

Based on CO₂ reactions with water, alkalinity and total dissolved carbon were expected to increase in aquifers impacted by CO₂ leakage, so alkalinity was monitored throughout the project period. At the Tanquary site, the four groundwater monitoring wells (ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4) had alkalinity levels of 463–518 mg CaCO₃/L in the days immediately preceding CO₂ injection (Figure 45). Alkalinity levels were available for the residential wells for a year before the start of injection and ranged from 612–652 mg CaCO₃/L at the Hering well and 449–474 mg CaCO₃/L at the Kieffer well (Figure 45). Chloride was also monitored in order to detect brine movement into groundwater. Because chloride is a non-reactive constituent in most natural environments and is neither degraded by nor sorbed to geologic materials, it can be used as a tracer in groundwater flow. Chloride concentrations at the ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4 wells ranged from 15–22 mg/L in the days immediately before CO₂ injection, while the Hering well had chloride concentrations in the 147–157 mg/L range. The Kieffer well had chloride concentrations in the 4.21–6.78 mg/L range in the year before injection (Figure 46).

Isotopic characterization. The concentration of CO₂ in the samples of headspace gas collected from the groundwater monitoring wells was less than 0.1% for nearly all of the gas samples collected at the ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4 wells and the Hering well in early to mid-June 2008, before commencement of CO₂ injection (Table 5). Oxygen (O₂) and nitrogen (N₂), the predominant gases in the samples, occurred at concentrations similar to normal atmospheric values. The CH₄ concentrations in the monitoring well headspace samples prior to injection generally were below the detection limit. A headspace gas sample collected from the Hering residential well in early June contained 49.7% CH₄ (by volume). This large concentration suggests that the source of the CH₄ in this well, which is completed in a deeper aquifer than the monitoring wells, was CH₄ naturally occurring in the local groundwater (Coleman et al., 1982).

The tritium (³H) concentrations on selected groundwater samples prior to injection (Table 6) all were below detection limits, indicating that the aquifers sampled have received no significant water recharge within the past 50 yr. (Tritium is a relatively short-lived isotope introduced into the atmosphere in significant quantities only by the mid-twentieth century atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.)

The δ¹⁸O values of the groundwater from the monitoring wells (ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4) were fairly similar to those from the Kieffer residential well, but were quite different from the values for the Hering residential well, which is completed in a different, deeper aquifer. Water sampling occurred from the Springfield Coal monitoring wells (M-1, M-2, and M-3) only once because of the water in the wellbores was pumped-in at the surface from freshwater sources. The single aqueous sample for isotopic analysis from the coal seam observation wells was from well M-2; it had an isotopic composition within the range of all the other wells except the Hering well (Appendix 18; Figure 47).

Mineral Equilibria of Groundwater Samples. Because CO₂ influx into the groundwater from the coal seam has the potential to affect mineral equilibrium relationships in the groundwater, saturation indices for certain minerals were monitored. Groundwater samples collected at the downgradient well (ECBM3) prior to injection appeared to be in equilibrium with quartz (SiO₂) and calcite (CaCO₃)—both of which are likely common minerals in the unconsolidated glacial

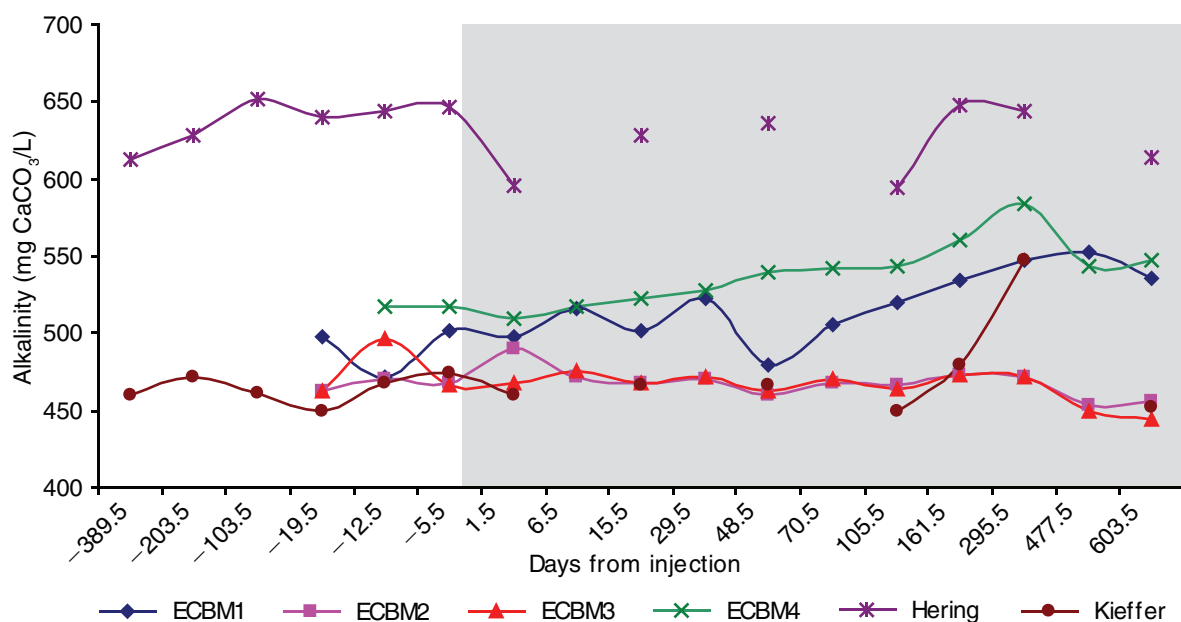


Figure 45. Alkalinity (CaCO_3) concentrations in groundwater samples collected from ECBM monitoring and residential wells at the Tanquary site. The injection and post-injection sampling periods have been shaded in order to highlight pre-injection samples. (x-axis is not to scale.)

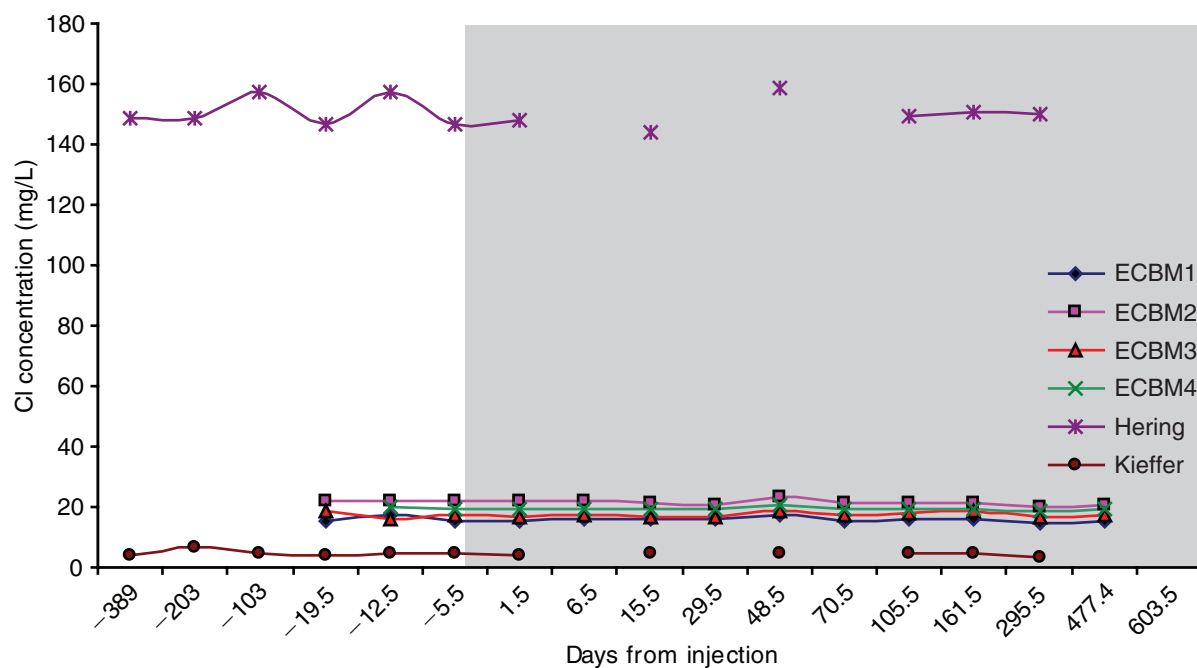


Figure 46. Chloride (Cl) concentrations in groundwater samples collected from ECBM monitoring and residential wells at the Tanquary site. The injection and post-injection sampling periods have been shaded in order to highlight pre-injection samples. (x-axis is not to scale.)

Table 5. Pre-CO₂ gas chromatography results for gas samples from ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4 groundwater wells at the Tanquary site (% concentration normalized by volume).

Well	Sampling date	Time ¹	CO ₂	O ₂ + Ar	N ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₃ H ₈	iC ₄ H ₁₀	nC ₄ H ₁₀	iC ₅ H ₁₂	nC ₅ H ₁₂	C ₆ H ₁₄₊
Hering	06/04/08		0.04	0.87	49.35	49.74	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM1	06/05/08	1055	0.14	21.72	78.15	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM1	06/12/08	1158	0.08	21.66	78.08	0.17	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM1	06/19/08	1218	0.05	21.76	78.19	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	06/05/08	1105	0.06	21.83	78.11	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	06/12/08	1145	0.06	21.73	78.21	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	06/19/08	1225	0.05	21.79	78.17	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
CBM3	06/05/08	1435	0.04	21.77	78.19	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM3	06/12/08	1132	0.07	21.73	78.04	0.17	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM3	06/19/08	1235	0.05	21.72	78.23	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM4	06/12/08	0859	0.08	21.76	77.94	0.21	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM4	06/19/08	1242	0.05	21.79	78.16	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

¹Collection times are given in CDT for samples collected from 03/08/08–11/02/08 and 03/08/09–11/01/09. All other times are CST. Collection times were not available for some samples. iC₄H₁₀ and nC₄H₁₀ designate different isomers of butane; iC₅H₁₂ and nC₅H₁₂ designate different isomers of pentane.

drift—as well as siderite (Figure 48, leftmost portion of graph with pre-CO₂ injection data). All of the well samples were undersaturated with respect to gypsum (CaSO₄·2H₂O). Therefore, it is unlikely that gypsum is present in the glacial drift near the monitoring wells.

Figure 49 shows the saturation indices before and after CO₂ injection for the residential well (Hering and Kieffer) samples, which were also in equilibrium with quartz and calcite before CO₂ injection (points near the origin [0, 0]). Values of the saturation index less than zero indicate that these pre-CO₂ samples were undersaturated with respect to the carbonate phases strontianite (SrCO₃), smithsonite (ZnCO₃), and witherite (BaCO₃).

CIR Imagery. Aerial flyovers of the Tanquary site were conducted multiple times each year, beginning in 2007. The health of vegetation at the site, as indicated by plant color in CIR photography, was used as a proxy for CO₂ exposure. Aerial orthophotographs of the site were taken on June 11, 2007, and August 23, 2007, in order to establish baseline conditions during the growing season and after the harvest, respectively (Figures 50 and 51).

Table 6. Pre-CO₂ injection isotopic results for water samples from Tanquary site.

Sample ID	Location	Sampling date	δ ¹³ C (‰)	δ ¹⁸ O (‰)	δD (‰)	Tritium (TU)
T15-08	ECBM1	06/05/2008	-11.8	-5.91	-38.6	<0.5
T21-08	ECBM1	06/12/2008	-11.7	-6.05	-38.7	<0.5
T26-08	ECBM1	06/19/2008	-11.7			
T16-08	ECBM2	06/05/2008	-12.3	-5.96	-38.8	<0.5
T22-08	ECBM2	06/12/2008	-12.2	-5.77	-39.3	
T27-08	ECBM2	06/19/2008	-13.2	-5.81	-37.5	
T17-08	ECBM3	06/05/2008	-11.8	-5.97	-38.0	<0.72
T23-08	ECBM3	06/12/2008	-11.9	-6.05	-38.5	
T28-08	ECBM3	06/19/2008	-12.1	-5.95	-37.6	
T20-08	ECBM4	06/12/2008	-12.0	-6.06	-39.3	<0.5
T29-08	ECBM4	06/19/2008	-12.7	-6.10	-37.9	
T7-07	Hering	12/4/2007	-8.8	-7.40	-47.5	
T9-08	Hering	3/13/2008	-8.8	-7.55	-50.0	<0.5
T13-08	Hering	6/04/2008	-8.8	-7.35	-48.3	<0.5
T18-08	Hering	6/12/2008	-8.9	-7.08	-49.0	<0.56
T24-08	Hering	6/19/2008	-8.6	-7.35	-47.7	
T8-07	Kieffer	12/04/2007	-11.3	-6.56	-42.4	
T10-08	Kieffer	3/13/2008	-11.6	-6.48	-42.1	<0.5
T14-08	Kieffer	6/04/2008	-13.2	-6.16	-40.5	<0.5
T19-08	Kieffer	6/12/2008	-12.3	-6.37	-42.3	<0.5
T25-08	Kieffer	6/19/2008	-12.9	-6.05	-40.0	

Injection Equipment and Operations

Pumping Equipment

Overview. The surface injection equipment included a portable, 54.4-tonne (60-ton) liquid CO₂ storage tank, a booster pump, the main pump skid with three piston pumps capable of injecting up to 1.6 m³/hr (7 gpm) each, a liquid turbine flow meter, and a propane-fired line heater, along with the necessary valves, instrumentation, and safety equipment. Two additional flow meters (one gas turbine meter and one gas orifice meter) were added as process improvements during the course of the test.

The injection system was designed to be operated at all Phase II pilots. Consequently the system is capable of a wide range of injection rate and pressures. CO₂ liquid flow rates of 0.05–4.8 m³/hr (0.2–21.0 gpm) and surface pressures ranging from 2.1 to 8.3 MPa (300 to 1,200 psig) are possible. The propane-fired line heater was rated for 263,800 kJ/hr (250,000 Btu/hr),

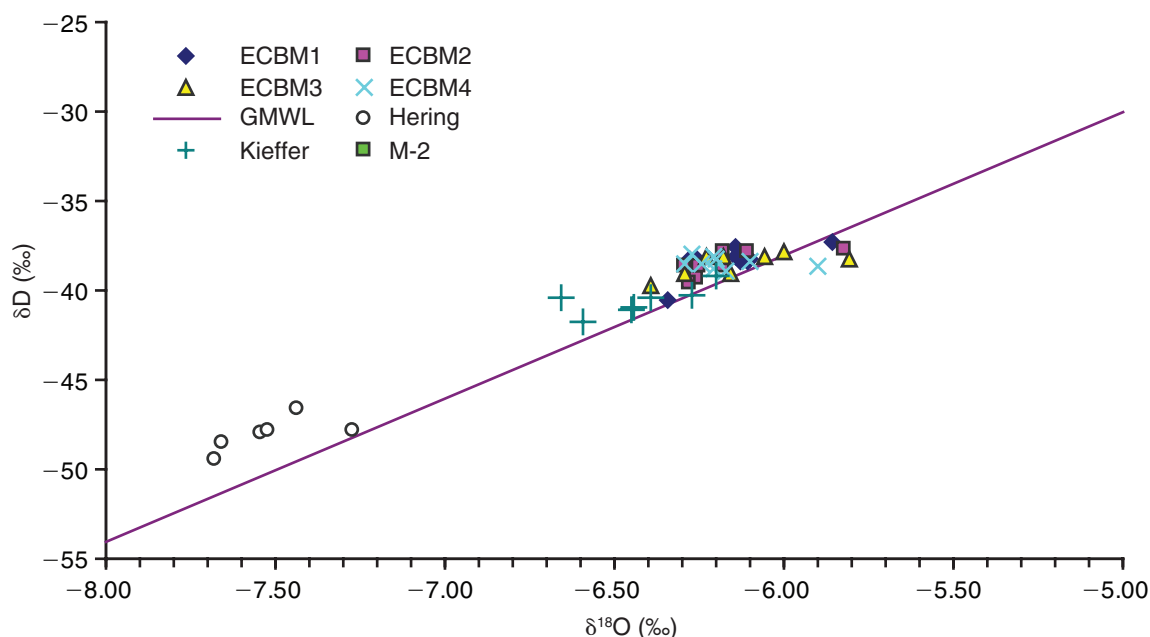


Figure 47. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD values in samples of shallow groundwater from ECBM monitoring and residential wells and from coal seam observation well M-2 at the Tanquary site.

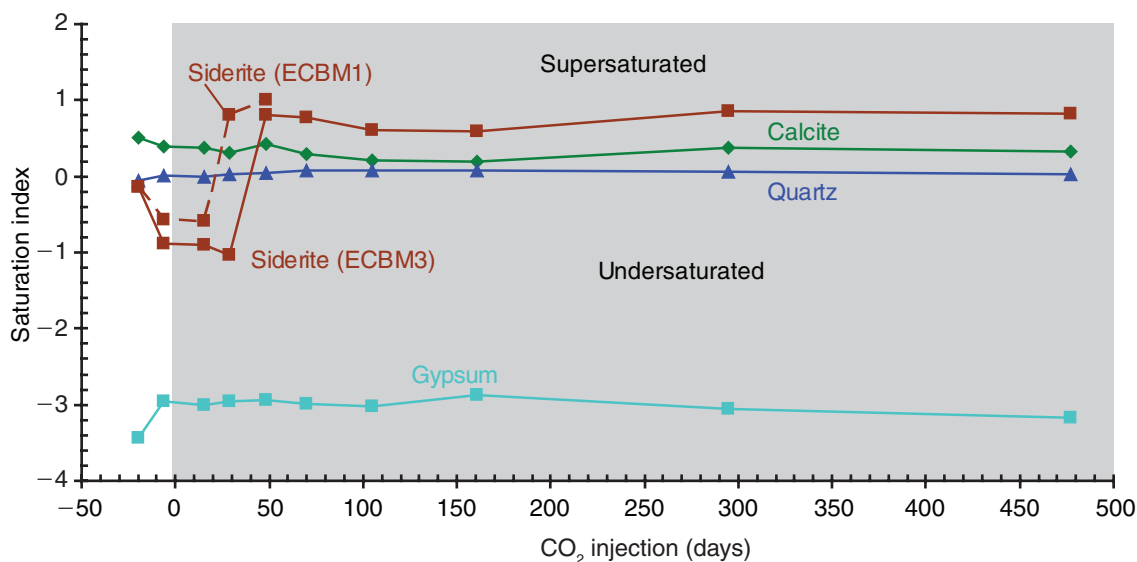


Figure 48. Saturation indices of siderite, calcite, quartz, and gypsum for groundwater samples collected at well ECBM3 (and of siderite for well ECBM1) plotted as a function of time. The injection and post-injection sampling periods have been shaded in order to highlight pre-injection samples.

which provided CO_2 surface temperatures ranging from approximately 10 to 38°C (50 to 100°F) for the conditions included in the design basis for the Phase II pilot tests. A vapor return line to the storage tank and pressure-regulating valves on the discharge side of the pumps allowed the system to be operated for either constant flow rate or constant surface pressure injection conditions. The CO_2 was delivered to the site by 18-tonne (20-ton) liquid CO_2 tanker trucks.

Portable Storage Tank. The pump skid received liquid CO_2 from a 54.4-tonne (60-ton) portable storage tank (Figure 52) leased from Air Liquide for the MGSC Phase II project. Using a portable CO_2 storage tank reduces mobilization and demobilization costs compared with costs using fixed storage tanks. The tank is used for storage only; it must be empty when transported between sites and filled once it reaches the injection site. The storage tank was insulated, but had no refrigeration

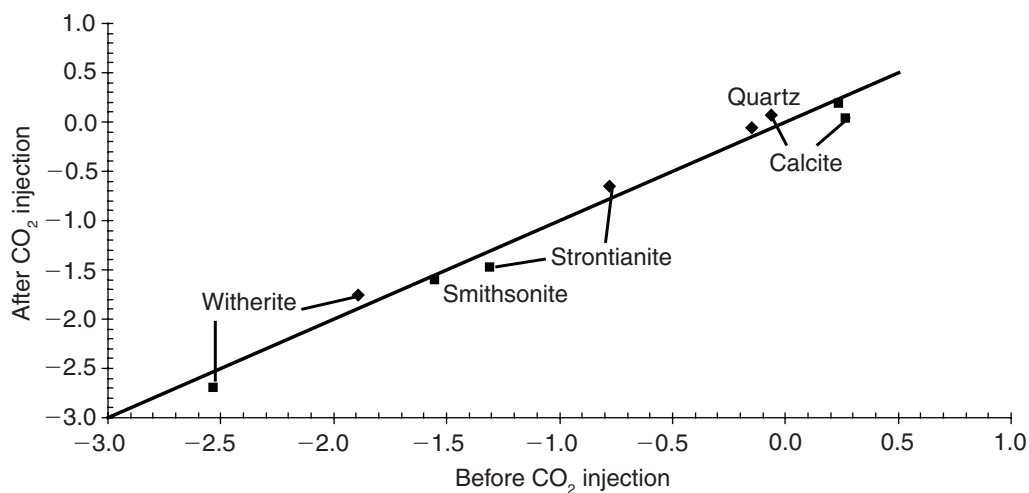


Figure 49. Saturation indices of witherite, smithsonite, quartz, and calcite for water samples collected at the residential wells. The squares represent samples collected at day -21 (before) and day 105 (after) at the Kieffer well. The diamonds represent samples collected at day -21 and day 295 at the Hering well.



Figure 50. Color near-infrared (CIR) digital aerial orthophotography taken June 11, 2007. This aerial image illustrates the site prior to any pilot-related field activity. Corn fields surround the planned injection site situated near the two prominent structures (farm shed and grain bin). The x-shaped feature to the right of the shed is one of five ground control target panels used for the orthorectification of the digital mapping camera imagery.

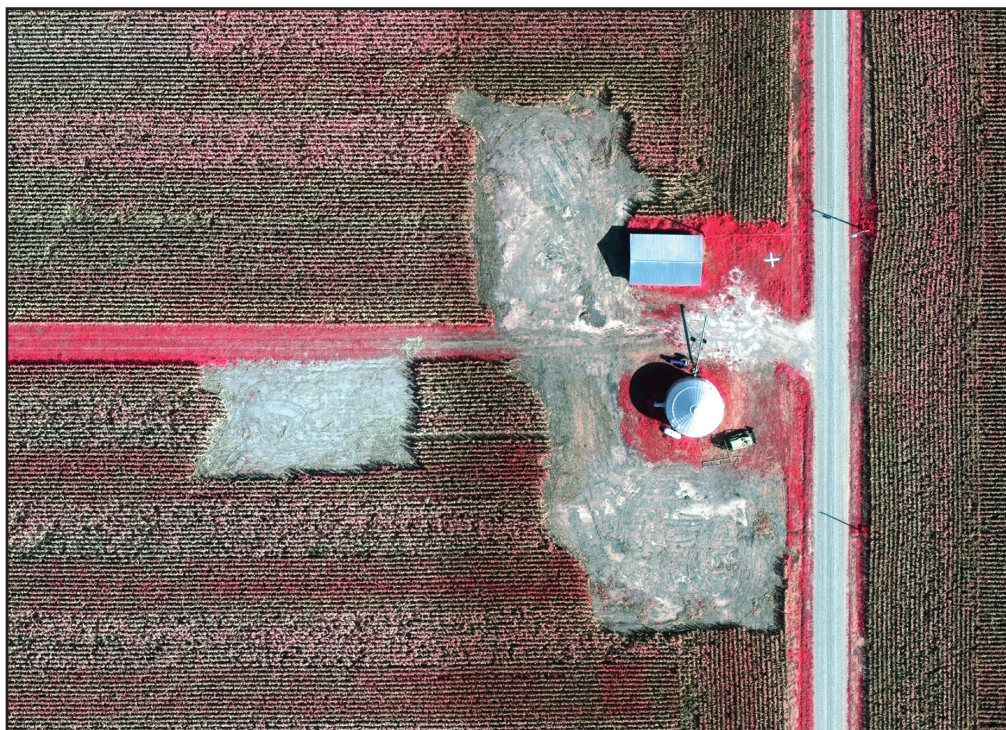


Figure 51. Color near-infrared (CIR) digital aerial orthophotography taken August 23, 2007. Crops have been cleared from the project site, and the M-1 and M-3 wells well have been drilled.

unit on site. The portable storage tank was 14.9 m (49 ft) long, 2.4 m (8 ft) wide, and 4.0 m (13 ft) high, and weighed 27,215 kg (60,000 lb); the CO₂ in the tank was stored at approximately -18°C (0°F) and 2.1 MPag (300 psig). The tank was equipped with two 101.6-mm (4-inch) liquid CO₂ connections and three 50.8-mm (2-inch) vapor CO₂ connections. Bushings were used to reduce the connections to the 50.8-mm (2-inch) liquid CO₂ supply hose and the 25.4-mm (1-inch) liquid/vapor return hose (Figure 53).

Booster Pump. A small booster pump skid was provided to improve the reliability of the main pumps by increasing the pressure of the feed to the main pumps to approximately 138 kPa (20 psi) above the storage tank pressure (the vapor pressure of the liquid CO₂), which decreased the possibility for CO₂ phase change to gas and reduced vapor locking of the piston pumps. The booster pump was a model SRZS 221, horizontally mounted side channel pump manufactured by SERO Pump Systems (Figure 54). The side channel design involves fully open “star” impellers interacting with the side channel casing, creating an intense transfer of energy to the pumped liquid or liquid/gas. (The booster pump control panel is shown in Figure 55.)

The Model SRZS 221 pump is a single-stage, radially split segmented pump design that combines the functionality of a low net positive suction head (NPSH) first-stage impeller with the performance of a side-channel design. The booster pump is a self-priming pump that is able to pump two-phase CO₂, and has low NPSH requirements that help to prevent cavitation. The model purchased for the CO₂ injection skid is a one-stage pump that contains a single balanced mechanical seal with quench features.

The booster pump was rated for 2.04 m³/hr (9 gpm) of liquid CO₂ at 18.3 m (60 ft) of head [179 kPa (26 psi)], requiring 0.39 kW (0.52 hp) at an impeller speed of 1,150 rpm. Minimum flow must be maintained at 0.68 m³/hr (3.00 gpm), and NPSH required is 0.41 m (1.35 ft). The maximum capacity of this booster pump was approximately 3.41 m³/hr (15 gpm) at 6.7 m (22 ft) of head [62 kPa (9 psi)]. The booster pump was rated for a maximum discharge pressure of 4.0 MPag (580 psig). A 50.8-mm (2-inch) Y-strainer from Spence Engineering prevented any particulate matter from damaging pump internals, and a 12.7-mm (0.5-inch) pressure relief valve set at 3.1 MPag (450 psig) downstream of the pump protected the booster pump from overpressure.

Main Pump Skid. The main pump skid consisted of three single-cylinder piston pumps in parallel, a pressure-regulating valve downstream of each pump, a liquid turbine flow meter with instrumentation to measure the injection flow rate and



Figure 52. Air Liquide 54.4-tonne (60-ton) portable CO₂ storage tank. Photograph was taken by Mike Griffith for Air Liquide.



Figure 53. The outlet (bottom) and inlet (top) lines underneath the portable CO₂ storage tank. The black flexible hose with blue stripe runs to the booster pump (liquid CO₂ supply hose) and the solid black hose is the liquid and vapor return from the pump skid. Photograph was taken by Ray McKaskle for Trimeric Corporation.



Figure 54. Booster pump model SRZS 221, horizontally mounted side channel pump manufactured by SERO Pump Systems. Photograph was taken by Ray McKaskle for Trimeric Corporation.

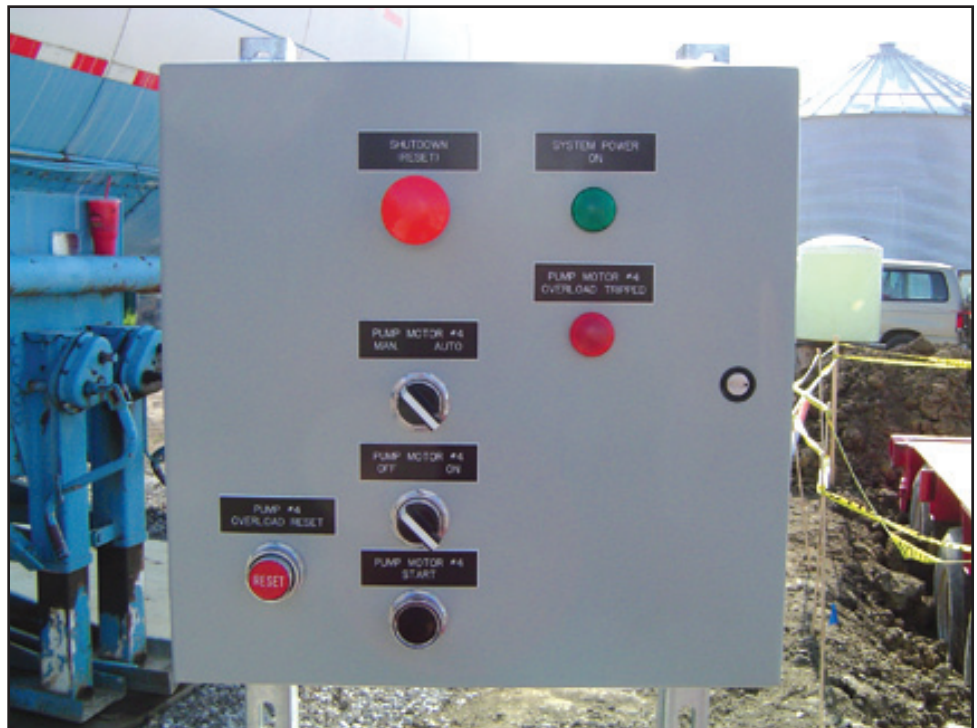


Figure 55. Booster pump control panel. Photograph was taken by Ray McKaskle for Trimeric Corporation.

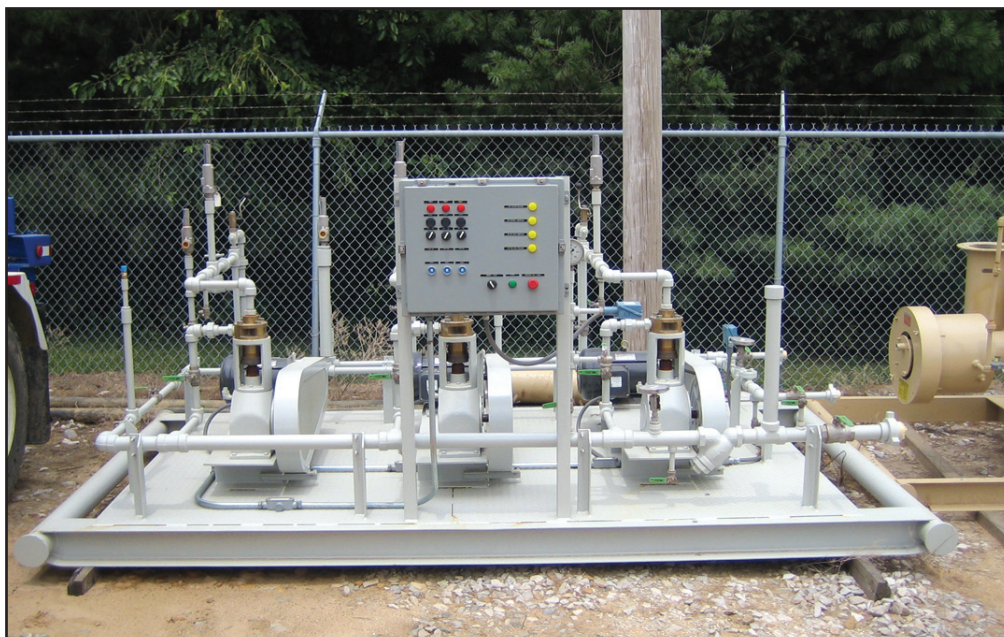


Figure 56. Front view of main pump skid with control panel in front. Inlet to skid is at right front corner of skid. Photograph was taken by Scott Frailey for Illinois State Geological Survey.



Figure 57. Main pump skid in operation (white frost on lines). Black foam insulation wrap on lines leading to pump inlet in foreground. Pump is the light gray vertical component to right; pump motor is dark gray and to the left. Black V-belt connects the pump and motor. Photograph was taken by Ray McKaskle for Trimeric Corporation.



Figure 58. Pressure-regulating valves above and to the right of the Grainger motors (dark gray) above the frosted lines (see arrow, upper right). Photograph was taken by Ray McKaskle for Trimeric Corporation.

send a proportional 4–20 mA signal to a data recorder, and a control panel that could be used for either manual or automatic operation of the main pump skid. Temperature and pressure indicators were also available for manually recording suction and discharge temperatures and pressures. Figures 56 and 57 are pictures of the main pump skid.

Piston pumps. Each CO₂ piston pump on the main skid was manufactured and supplied by Air Liquide. Each piston pump was fitted with operating controls designed to receive liquid CO₂ at an inlet pressure of 1.4 to 2.1 MPag (200 to 300 psig) and deliver the CO₂ at pressures up to 8.3 MPag (1,200 psig). Two sets of sheaves purchased from Motion Industries allowed the pumps to be run at either 419 rpm or 700 rpm, which corresponded to CO₂ rates of 0.91 and 1.59 m³/hr (4 and 7 gpm), respectively, per pump. Each piston pump was driven by its own 7.5-kW (10-hp), 1,750-rpm, 460-V electrical motor supplied by Grainger. Pressure and temperature indicators were provided on both the suction and discharge sides of the pumps. A 50.8-mm (2-inch) Y-strainer from Spence Engineering prevented any particulate matter from damaging pump internals. This strainer was originally installed for operation of the pump skid without using a booster pump. After the booster pump was added, it became redundant to have another strainer upstream of the main pump skid. (Strainers are a source of pressure drop that could cause a change in phase from liquid to gas if the strainer becomes plugged with debris.) It was not practical to remove the strainer housing from the main pump skid after adding the booster pump since it was welded in place. Only the screen was removed from the Y-strainer on the main pump skid after the booster pump was added.

Pressure-regulating valves. The discharge line of each piston pump was equipped with a pressure-regulating valve manufactured and supplied by Air Liquide. Figure 58 shows the pressure-regulating valves above and to the right of the Grainger motors (dark gray) above the frosted flow lines. A hand-operated lever with a ball-shaped handle is on top of the valve. The valve is a ball-type relief valve, arranged to regulate discharge pressure and return CO₂ back to the storage tank via the vapor/liquid return line. When the manually-operated lever is in the “up” position, CO₂ flows through the valve and into the return line that goes back to the CO₂ storage tank. The valve is maintained in this position while the system pressure is increased to the desired pressure during startup and to lower the system pressure prior to shutdown.

During normal operations, when the lever is in the “down” position, the valve acts as a pressure-regulating valve that controls the pressure of the CO₂ downstream of this valve on the main pump skid discharge line. There is a spring on each pressure-regulating valve that was manually adjusted and set with a 9.5-mm (0.375-inch) Allen wrench to divert some of the CO₂



Figure 59. Flow meter on the discharge line of the main pump skid. This part of the discharge line is insulated with black foam wrap to minimize presence of two phases passing through the meter. The booster pump is in the right background. The gray pipe behind the meter is the liquid/vapor return line between the tank and pump skid. Photograph was taken by Ray McKaskle for Trimeric Corporation.

back to the storage tank in order to meet the discharge pressure requirement dictated by the tension in the spring. If the discharge/injection set pressure is not exceeded, all of the CO₂ flows through the discharge line and into the line heater. If the discharge pressure is exceeded, a portion of the CO₂ is diverted back to the storage tank until the pressure set point in the main pump skid discharge line is met.

The hand-operated pressure control valve also functions as a check valve to prevent backflow of fluids from the return line into the pump discharge line should a condition develop where the pressure on the pump discharge line was lower than the pressure on the vapor return line. Additionally, a 25.4-mm (1-inch) globe valve (manufactured by Bonney Forge) downstream of the pressure-regulating valves can be manually adjusted to send some or all of the pump discharge back to the CO₂ storage tank without exceeding the specified pressure in the pressure-regulating valve.

Liquid Turbine Flow Meter. An HO series liquid turbine flow meter, manufactured and supplied by Hoffer Flow Controls, was located on the main pump skid discharge line. Figure 59 is a picture of the flow meter (discharge line near meter was insulated to minimize presence of two phases passing through the meter). The recommended operating temperature of the flow meter ranged from -15 to -12°C (5 to 11°F), and the recommended pressure ranged from 2.8–8.3 MPa (400–1,200 psig). The flow meter was calibrated at flow rates ranging from 0.05–4.54 m³/hr (0.2–20.0 gpm). A totalizer/flow indicator, also supplied by Hoffer, updated the displayed current flow rate and cumulative total flow every 2 sec. This provided a 4–20 mA output that was used for flow rate data recording.

This particular type of flow meter is a volumetric measuring turbine type; the flowing CO₂ fluid engages the vaned rotor, causing it to rotate at an angular velocity proportional to the fluid flow rate. The angular velocity of the rotor generates an electrical signal. The summation of the pulsing electrical signal is directly related to the total flow. The frequency of the signal relates directly to the flow rate. Because the fluid moving through the flow meter engages the vaned rotor, “swirl” present in the fluid upstream and downstream of the meter can change the effective angle of engagement and cause a deviation from the calibration supplied by the manufacturer. The turbine meter was therefore constructed with flow straighteners to minimize the effects of fluid swirl. The outside diameter of the flow straightener element on this unit also narrowed to 15.9 mm from the 25.4-mm (1-in) diameter main pump skid pipe. The reduction in diameter increases fluid velocity and measurement sensitivity at low flow rates.

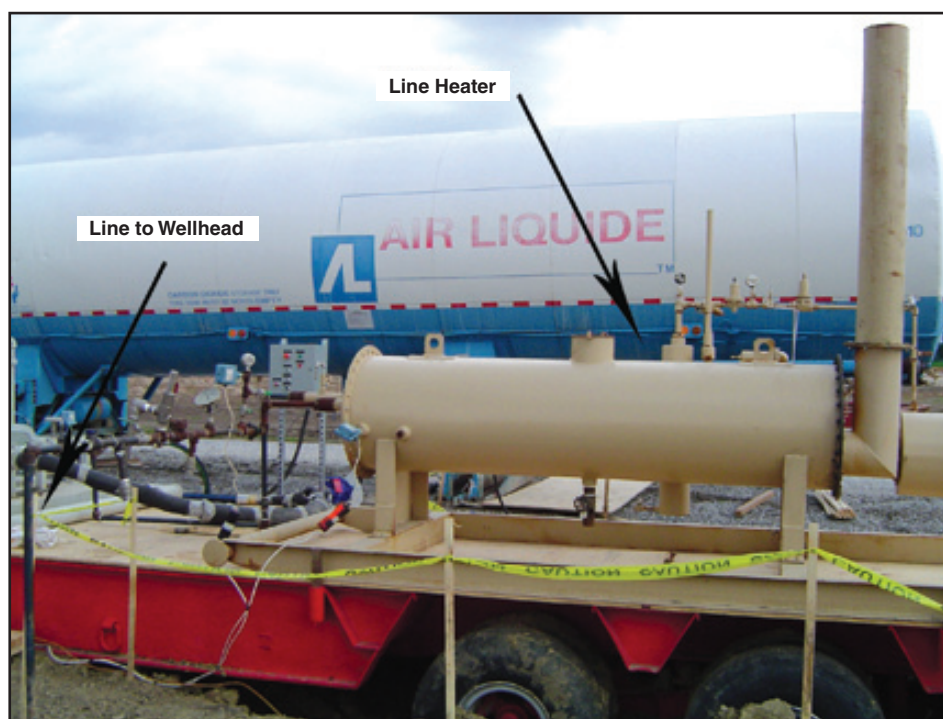


Figure 60. Propane-fired line heater placed on top of flatbed trailer. Storage tank is shown in the background. Photograph was taken by Ray McKaskle for Trimeric Corporation.

Gas Turbine Meter and Gas Orifice Meter. During the tests, it became apparent that the liquid turbine meter was not suited to measurement of the low injection rates used at the coal bed test site (see Operational Challenges section), so a gas turbine meter and gas orifice meter were added as process improvements. A Cameron NuFlo Gas Turbine Flowmeter was installed downstream from the line heater. The NuFlo is a 51-mm (2-inch) flow meter with a two-bladed, stainless steel rotor, stainless steel body, and tungsten carbide bearings and rotor shaft. The recommended operating temperature range of the flow meter was -18 to 107°C (0 to 225°F), and the working pressure range was 0 – 15.3 MPag (0 – $2,200$ psig). At low gas flow range, the meter was able to measure flow rates from about 6.8 – 71.4 scm/hr (5 – 60 scf-d) at 6.0 kPag (1 psig) to about $1,200$ – $12,000$ scm/hr ($30,000$ – $300,000$ scf-d) at 14 MPag ($2,000$ psig). The flow meter was attached to an electromagnetic pickup (a wire coil wrapped around a magnet, inside a casing). Gas flowing through the meter caused the rotor to spin. When the steel blades passed through the magnetic field, they caused magnetic flux, which induced a voltage pulse in the coil. Measurement of the voltage pulse permitted calculation of gas volume and, hence, flow rate.

The orifice meter was simply a length of pipe with an orifice plate—a metal disc with a small hole in the middle—mounted at the end. The restriction in the flow path creates a pressure drop that increases with increasing volumetric flow, and this pressure differential is measured by a scanner, which is able to calculate an actual gas flow rate and convert it to standard gas flow rate. This project used a Cameron NuFlo Scanner 2000 microEFM to measure the gas orifice meter differential pressure, base temperature, and base pressure. The scanner had an operating temperature range of -40 to 70°C (-40 to 158°F). It was housed in an explosion-proof package and had a keypad and LCD display for viewing data and programming the unit. The scanner converted actual gas flow rate to standard gas flow rate. The pressure and temperature recorded with the Scanner was used with the Cameron gas turbine meter also.

In-line Heater. After the liquid CO_2 was discharged from the liquid turbine flow meter, it passed through a reconditioned $263,800$ -kJ/hr ($250,000$ -Btu/hr) line heater supplied by Natco (Figure 60). The line heater was 0.6 m (24 inches) in diameter and 2.4 m (8 ft) long and was equipped with 50.8 -mm (2 -inch) schedule 80 tubing in eight horizontal flow tube passes that were 2.1 m (7 ft) long per pass with 180 -degree elbows between each pass. The heater was equipped with a standard fuel gas manifold with thermostat, thermometer, regulators, and a fuel gas drip scrubber. A reducer was used to route the outlet of the line heater into 25.4 -mm (1 -inch) schedule 80 pipe where a pressure gauge, temperature indicator, and check valve were located downstream of the heater. A skid and lifting lugs were added to the heater for increased portability.

The shell side of the line heater was partially filled with a mixture of propylene glycol and water. Propane fuel gas was burned in a burner that discharged hot flue gas into a horizontal U-shaped fire tube immersed in the lower portion of the propylene glycol/water mixture. Heat released by burning the fuel gas was transmitted through the fire tube wall to the propylene glycol/water mixture. The desired solution temperature was maintained within upper and lower dead band limits by a thermostat that turned the propane flow to the burner on and off as needed. The CO₂ flowed through the eight process tube passes in the heater that were immersed in the upper portion of the propylene glycol/water. Heat was transmitted from the mixture through the tube wall to the CO₂ inside the process tubing.

The pipe from the line heater discharge to the wellhead included mechanical pressure and temperature gauges at the line heater outlet, a check valve to prevent fluids from the injection well from flowing back into the system, a 10.3-MPa (1,500 psig) pressure relief valve, and a main isolation valve immediately upstream of the inlet to the wellhead. Electronic switches for automated shutdown of the main pump skid due to low CO₂ temperature out of the line heater or low pressure at the wellhead inlet were also located on this line, as well as valves used to blow down the system on shutdown. This 25.4-mm (1-inch) pipe and its associated valves and gauges are shown in Figure 60 (left-side of picture) extending horizontally from the left end of the line heater and then toward the foreground and downward at the bottom left corner of the picture. Also between the line heater and the wellhead are the gas turbine and gas orifice meters. The discharge line of each piston pump is equipped with a pressure-regulating valve manufactured and supplied by Air Liquide. Beyond general oversight and troubleshooting, the primary requirement during active CO₂ injection was adjustment of the regulating valve setting on the pump skid.

Data Acquisition Equipment

Pressure and Temperature Sensors. Surface and downhole pressures of all four Springfield Coal seam wells (M-1, M-2, M-3, and I-1B) were measured using Geokon 4500-series vibrating wire pressure transducers. Based on the manufacturer's specifications, the resolution and accuracy of the pressure transducers were at least 0.025% of full scale (FS) and $\pm 0.1\%$ FS, respectively, with a maximum drift of 0.05% FS/year. Each of the pressure transducers also contained a thermistor (type of resistor with strong temperature dependence) with a temperature range of -20 to 80°C (-4 to 176°F) and thermal zero shift of less than 0.05% FS/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The FS for all gauges was 7.6 MPa (1,100 psi). (The I-1B surface sensor failed due to a freezing of water in the wellhead, and it was replaced with an available but different sensor; the FS of the replacement gauge was 12 MPa [1,740 psi].)

Additionally, atmospheric pressure and temperature were measured at the M-3 wellhead using a Geokon 4580-1 (barometer) vibrating wire pressure transducer, which was programmed for a range of 0–17.2 kPa (0–2.5 psi). Based on the manufacturer's specifications, the resolution and accuracy of the barometer was at least 0.025% FS and $\pm 0.1\%$ FS, respectively, with a maximum drift of 0.05% FS/year.

Data Acquisition System. Each pressure-temperature sensor was connected to a vibrating wire spectrum analyzer housed within the data acquisition enclosure at each wellhead. The analyzer measured the wire resonant frequency and resistivity of each sensor; these measurements were transmitted to a data logger and converted to digital pounds per square inch and degrees Fahrenheit. Figure 61 shows a typical data acquisition enclosure. Schematics of the data acquisition and transmission equipment can be found in Appendix 19.

Gas and liquid turbine and gas orifice meters are volumetric meters and require pressure and temperature measurements relatively close to each meter to estimate CO₂ density and calculate the mass flow rate. Siemens Sitrans P Pressure Transmitters and Siemens Sitrans TK-H Temperature Transmitters were used with the Hoffer liquid turbine meter. The Cameron NuFlo Scanner 2000 microEFM was used with the gas orifice meter and gas turbine meter.

Radio transmitters connected to each datalogger sent pressure, temperature, and rate data to a common receiver, housed within the I-1B enclosure. Data collected at a 5-minute interval were then transmitted to the Illinois State Geological Survey by cellular modem once every hour. Detailed data and additional datalogger performance information were collected at a 15-sec interval and stored on removable compact flash cards within each datalogger. The data collected at a 15-sec interval were collected and uploaded to a database periodically and doubled as a backup in case of interrupted modem transmission to the Survey. Data were also transmitted by cable to a desktop computer located in the on-site office trailer. Each data logger had an independent power supply (battery) that was continually recharged by solar panel.

General Operations

Liquid CO₂ was delivered in road transport tanks that had capacities of about 18 tonnes (20 tons). On site, the CO₂ was transferred to the storage tank and pumped through an inline heater to ensure that the CO₂ was in the gas phase before it entered the coal seam. Gaseous CO₂ has lower viscosity and lower density than liquid CO₂. Lower viscosity was expected to improve injectivity in the cleat system of the coal, and low density CO₂ was expected to be less reactive with coal than the higher density CO₂. Also, it was anticipated that commercial CO₂ sequestration would be delivered into a coal seam via pipeline, so relatively higher surface injection temperatures and gas phase were an objective.

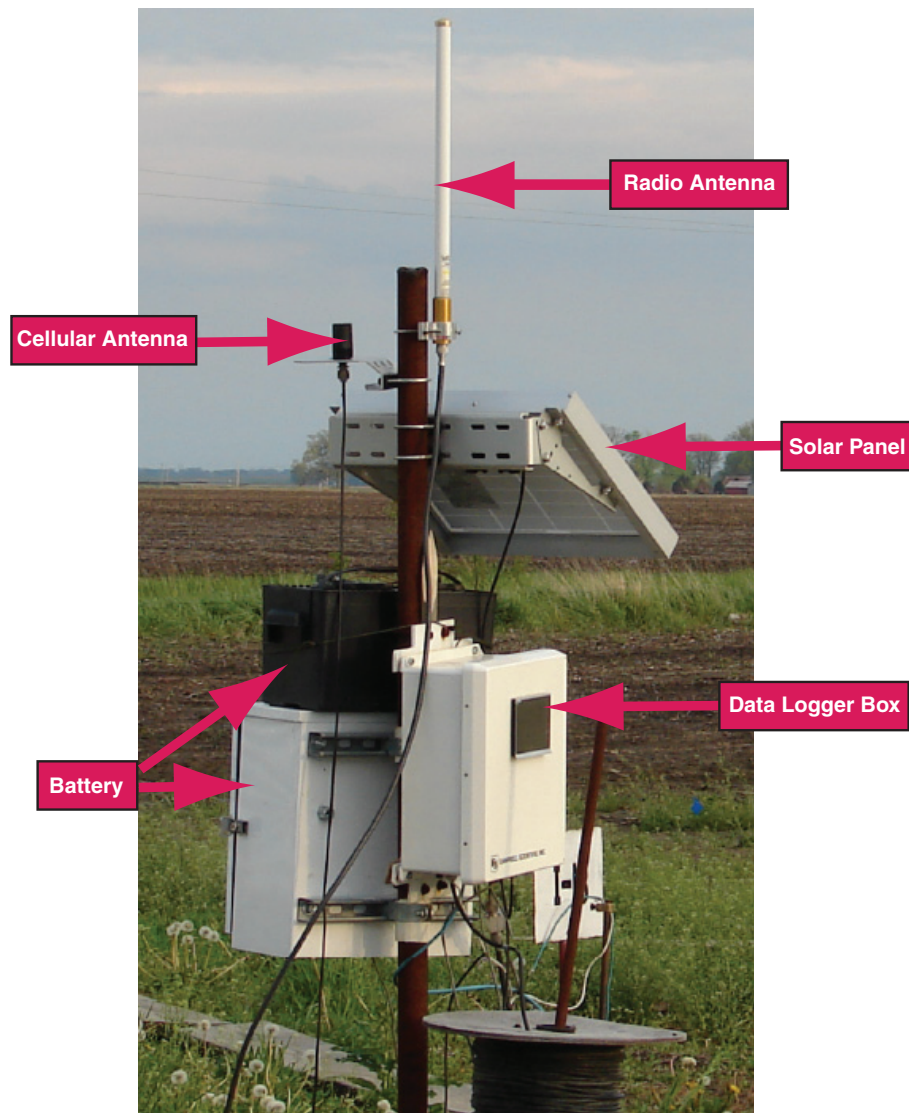


Figure 61. The I-1B data acquisition enclosure from the Tanquary site. In this picture, the battery is sitting above and outside the custom-designed enclosure that encases it during regular operations.

Operational Challenges

The CO₂ injection system was designed to inject CO₂ at flow rates ranging from 0.05 to 4.8 m³/hr (0.2 to 21.0 gpm) at discharge pressures up to 8.3 MPag (1,200 psig). The operating conditions for the Tanquary pilot were frequently below the lower limit of the injection flow rate measurement capability of the liquid turbine flow meter. The maximum rate of vapor phase CO₂ injection during the project was approximately 1.8 tonnes/day (2 tons/day), but injection rates as low as 0.45 tonne/day (0.5 ton/day) were not uncommon. The minimum injection rate that could be measured by the liquid turbine meter was 1.1 tonnes/day (1.2 ton/day). The objectives of injection during the Tanquary test were able to be met using the surface injection equipment with the addition of gas phase flow meters, but a number of lessons learned are included in this section of this report.

Insulation. When the CO₂ injection system was initially designed, it was known from experience that a booster pump and cold insulation on the suction lines to the piston pumps were not always necessary to prevent vapor lock with the particular piston pumps that were selected. In an effort to reduce equipment costs, attempts to operate without a booster pump and insulation were made on the first Phase II test (the huff ‘n’ puff test at Loudon field [MGSC, 2009]). It was soon discovered, however, that vapor locking was an issue in the first test, and so a booster pump was added prior to the Tanquary pilot.

Insulation was added at the huff 'n' puff site and some vapor was bled manually to the atmosphere at the suction to the piston pumps to prevent vapor locking during the huff 'n' puff tests.

During pre-injection equipment startup activities, even with the booster pump in operation, tests suggested that vapor locking in the piston pumps was still an issue. This problem may have been due to low pressure (about 1.7 MPa (240 psig)) in the storage tank. A leaking valve on the storage tank prevented tank pressures from reaching the expected 2.1 MPa (300 psig) levels. Lower-pressure liquid CO₂ is relatively colder, so heat transfer from the piping to the surroundings was greater than expected prior to adding insulation. Polyurethane insulation was added, and the vapor locking issues ceased. No attempt was made to operate with the booster pump and without insulation after the expected 2.1 MPa (300 psig) pressure was achieved in the storage tank. The insulation remained in place for the duration of the coal bed pilot test.

Booster Pump. The booster pump failed four times over the 7-months of injection. The pump seals had to be replaced at a repair shop approximately 241 km (150 mi) away in Bowling Green, Kentucky. In addition to the need for offsite repair, lead time and cost of replacement parts were issues that made recovery from these booster pump failures more difficult and costly. Third-party service technicians reported that the booster pump appeared to have been subjected to high temperatures that could have been due to loss of liquid CO₂ flowing into the pump. Field operations personnel reported that the supply of liquid CO₂ from the storage tank to the booster pump was never interrupted during normal operations. However, system performance was improved and additional booster pump failures were prevented by adding a 9.5-mm (0.375-in) diameter recycle line back to the storage tank from the booster pump discharge that continuously recycled a slipstream of CO₂ back to the storage tank. This kind of protective recycle line is recommended for future low-rate injection tests with booster pumps. If continuous operation is critical in future tests, having a spare booster pump available on-site is recommended.

CO₂ Pump Pressure-Regulating Valves. During operation, attempts to achieve constant bottomhole pressure required frequent manual adjustment of the pressure-regulating valves. The response to these adjustments caused a significant time lag associated with the length of the surface injection piping and the injection well because the surface pressure set point changes were being made in an attempt to modulate the bottomhole injection pressure. When an increase in injection pressure was made, all of the CO₂ from the piston pump discharge was directed to the wellhead, causing a surge in flow measured at the pump skid. When injection pressure was decreased, all of the CO₂ from the piston pump discharge was momentarily directed back to the storage tank, causing a drop in measured flow at the pump skid.

The addition of an instrumented pressure control system that used a pressure transmitter, a process controller, and a control valve that diverted some CO₂ back to the storage tank as needed to control surface injection pressure would alleviate this problem and would eliminate manual injection rate changes. The additional costs associated with the improved pressure control valve system are warranted given the need for precise and frequent adjustment of surface injection pressures. (At the MGSC EOR II Mumfords Hills and EOR III Sugar Creek test sites, a pressure control system was used. Site operations personnel reported that the improved surface pressure control systems worked well in these tests.)

Metering Low Rate CO₂. Operational experience and flow rate data analyses from the Tanquary pilot indicated that future tests with injection rates of ≤ 0.9 tonne/day (1 ton/day) would require alternate flow rate measurement equipment. Various challenges were encountered with each flow rate measurement device depending on the predominant phase flowing through the meter.

The pump skid was originally designed to have a liquid CO₂ turbine meter downstream of the regulating valve near the outlet of the pump skid. This location was immediately upstream of the inline heater that was used to increase the temperature of the CO₂ to that of the gas phase. Because the turbine meter was calibrated for liquid flow, recorded rates would be erroneous if the CO₂ were not completely in the liquid phase as it passed through the turbine meter. These rates might not be usable without a correction factor or correlation to another reliable meter.

In addition, the liquid turbine flow meter was not calibrated for the low injection flow rates that were frequently necessary in order to stay within bottomhole injection pressure requirements during active injection. Reduction in pressure or increase in temperature near the liquid turbine meter could lead to inaccurate measurements. The meter was calibrated to measure between 0.05 and 4.5 m³/hr (0.2 and 20.0 gpm), and the injection rates at the coal bed test site as measured on a liquid basis at the liquid turbine flow meter were between 0.018 and 0.073 m³/hr (0.08 to 0.32 gpm), or 0.45 to 1.8 tonnes/day (0.5 to 2 tons/day). At lower flow rates that required specific settings of the pressure regulating valve, the meter recorded erroneously high rates. (The manufacturer of the liquid flow meter stated that the liquid turbine flow meter was at the minimum practical measurement range of this liquid turbine flow meter.)

A gas turbine meter calibrated for CO₂ gas was placed immediately downstream of the inline heater to measure the gas-phase injection rates on the coal bed test. However, this meter had a minimum threshold rate below which the turbine would not rotate, and non-zero flow rates were recorded as "zero".

A gas orifice meter calibrated for CO₂ gas was placed downstream of the inline heater immediately upstream of the well-head. In general, this type of meter proved to be most reliable in measuring rates. The only exceptions were that in the fall and winter months, especially overnight, injection rates would fall to zero (based on flow meter and injection well pressure). Based on pressure and temperature measured upstream of the orifice meter, the gaseous CO₂ was likely condensing upstream of the orifice plate, blocking flow through the orifice plate, and causing an excessively large pressure differential. This situation was resolved by monitoring inline heater outlet temperature more closely and by adjusting to higher inline heater temperatures overnight to compensate for the cooler ambient temperatures.

The flow rate data reported and used for analyses are a composite of the data from the three flow meters available at the site, depending on functionality of the meters and operational conditions (pressure and temperature). In general, the liquid turbine meter did not provide reliable direct measurements; however, correlations between the liquid flow meter and the gas orifice meters were developed so that when the liquid turbine meter was the only functioning meter, an estimate of flow rate was available.

Routine Operations. Rob Lowery and William Ellis were two of the staff members responsible for daily operations at the coal bed test site. Highlights of their operating experiences and recommendations are noted in this section. (Additional details are given in a separate topical report [in progress] by Trimeric.) Daily operations involved inspecting the lines downstream of piston pumps for frost to ensure that liquid was being pumped through the piston pumps.

- The largest operational issue involved the hand-operated pressure-regulating valves.
- Frequent adjustments were required to maintain bottomhole injection pressures within desired limits.
- Condensation of atmospheric moisture was another major problem affecting the manual pressure-regulating valves. Moisture from the air would condense and freeze on the cold pipes at the base of the valve handles. The buildup of water-ice at the base of the handle would slowly push the valve handle up, eventually putting the injection skid in recycle mode.
- Condensate buildup was also an issue with the gas orifice meter. Additional heating of the CO₂ in the line heater or bleeding pressure upstream of the orifice eliminated the condensate.

No corrosion associated with CO₂ was detected within or on any components of the equipment.

Field Observations During Active CO₂ Injection

Injection Schedule

Appendix 20 contains a timeline of events at the injection and monitoring wells. The CO₂ injection began on June 25, 2008. Because of permit regulations, pumping operations were constrained by the maximum surface injection pressure of 5.07 MPag (736 psig) and maximum bottomhole pressure of 5.34 MPag (775 psig). (The maximum injection pressure specified on the original 2007 permit [Appendix 1] was 4.5 MPag [650 psi], but the permit was amended in 2008 based on a step rate test analyses of M-3.) Because of the relatively low coal permeability, most of the CO₂ injection rates are pressure-constrained with variable injection rate.

To determine the significance of early alterations in flow and coal adsorption characteristics to CO₂ injection, as well as on-site staff training and schedules, several CO₂ pressure transient tests (injection-falloff-pulse) were conducted over the first 4 weeks of injection through July 21, 2008. Three sets of injection pulses of different duration followed by a falloff were conducted (Figure 62):

- three 8-hr injection/12-hr shut-in pulses followed by a 4-day falloff test
- two 12-hr injection/12-hr shut-in pulses followed by a 5-day falloff test
- three 24-hr injection/24-hr shut-in pulses followed by a 9-day falloff test

During the pressure transient testing period, CO₂ injection rates ranged between 0.9 and 2.7 tonnes (1 to 3 tons)/day; cumulative injection was 12.2 tonnes (13.4 tons).

Following the transient tests, continuous CO₂ injection was planned. There were four major suspensions of injection for about 1 to 2 weeks per event for a total of about 2 months. Three of these suspensions were caused by operational problems associated with seal failure on the booster pump. During one shutdown in August, a backup booster pump was installed but it also failed within a few days. The other major interruption of injection, in late October, was due to well shut-in for gas production. During the continuous injection period, July 21, 2008, through December 23, 2008, an additional 71.4 tonnes (78.7 tons) of CO₂ were injected (Figure 63).

Near the end of the injection period, another series of CO₂ pressure transient tests were completed. Eleven injection/shut-in pulses (of varying duration, from 7–8 hr up to 24 hr) were completed followed by a 4-day falloff test. During these tests an

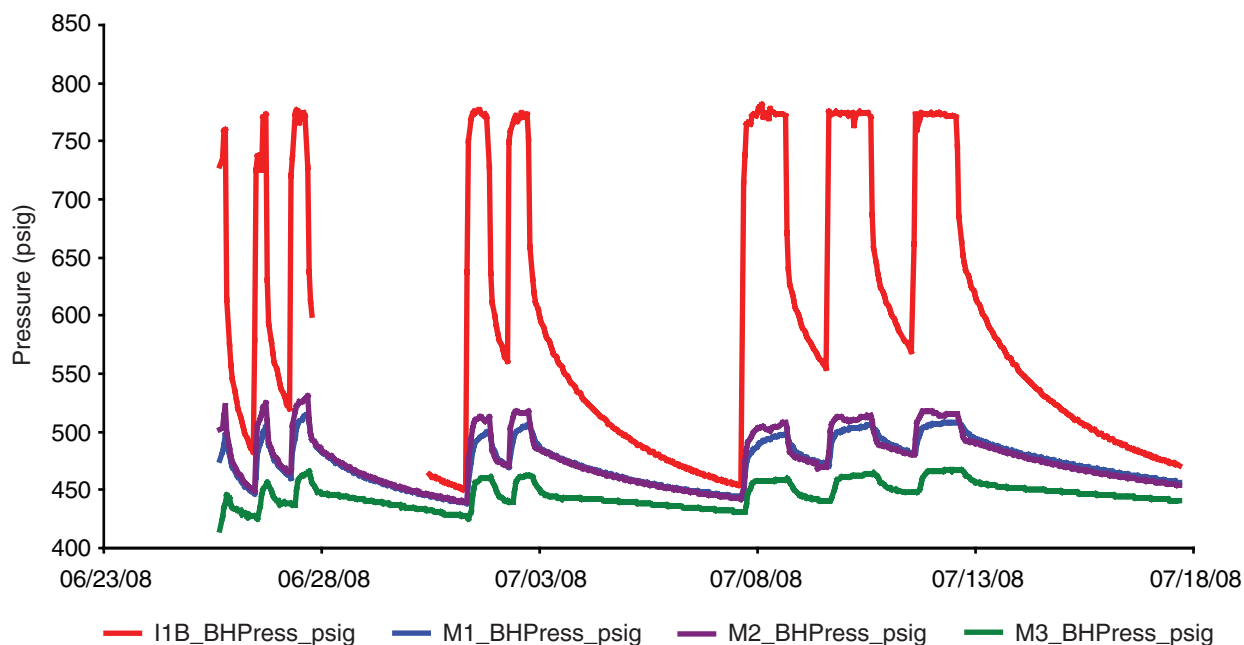


Figure 62. The CO₂ injection pressure transient testing and responses of the injection and monitoring well. The red line represents the results for injection well I-1B; monitoring well results are shown in purple for M-2, blue for M-1, and green for M-3.

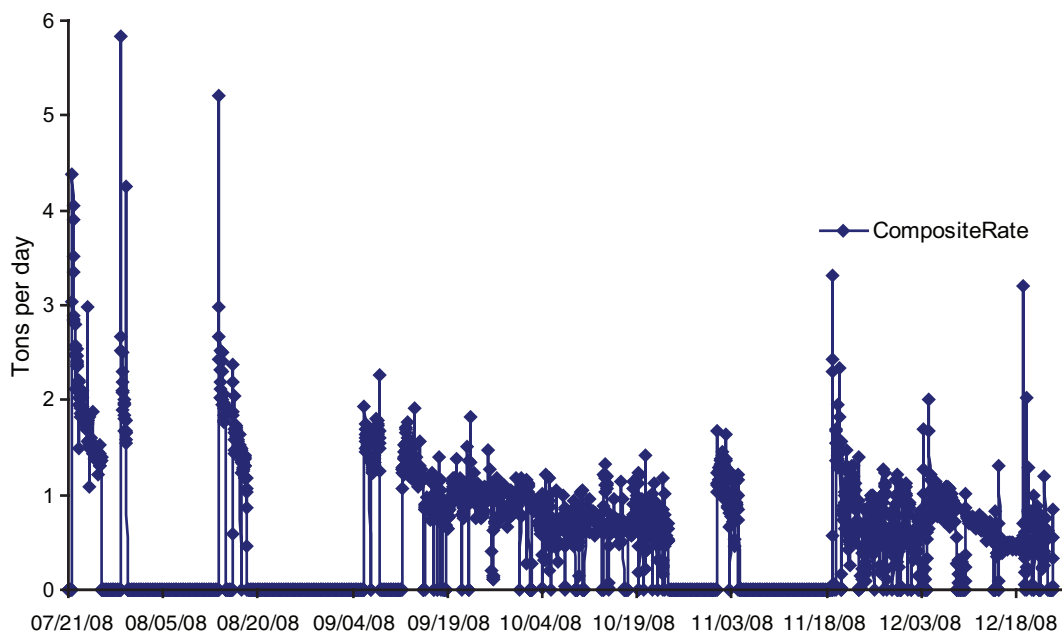


Figure 63. The CO₂ injection rates during the continuous injection period.

additional 8.7 tonnes (9.6 tons) of CO₂ were injected. (Analyses and interpretation of the pressure transient tests are in a subsequent section.)

Injection was completed on January 13, 2009. Cumulative CO₂ injection was 92.3 tonnes (101.7 tons). Of the 202.20 days between startup and shutdown of CO₂ injection, active injection occurred over 99.73 days, at an average rate of 0.93 tonne/day (1.02 ton/day).

Injection Rate and Injectivity

Increase and decrease in injection flow rates alone are not adequate to conclusively infer increases or decreases of CO₂ injectivity due to interaction between CO₂ and coal (e.g., swelling).

Injection Rate. During the pressure transient tests, injection was at constant bottomhole injection pressure; rates were at maximum and decreased with time during the injection period of each test. Maximum instantaneous rates were around 3.6–4.5 tonnes/day (4–5 tons/day) for only a few minutes. This rate could be a false rate as the CO₂ within the wellbore must be compressed at the start of each test and is recorded as an injection rate at the surface. The rates that were sustained over longer periods during these tests were between 1.4 and 2.7 tonnes/day (1.5 and 3 tons/day) (Figure 64a).

During the continuous injection period, rates decreased from 1.36 tonnes (1.50 tons) to 0.45 tonne (0.50 ton)/day over 54 days; the bottomhole injection pressure also decreased during this time from 5.3 MPag (770 psig) to 5.1 MPag (740 psig), which accounts for some of the loss of injection rate. During this same period, the face cleat well's (M-2) bottomhole pressure reached a maximum of 3.38 MPag (490 psig), and the 16 m (52 ft) butt cleat well's (M-1) bottomhole pressure reached 3.34 MPag (485 psig). The 30 m (98 ft) butt cleat well's (M-3) bottomhole pressure reached 3.1 MPag (450 psig).

A histogram of the entire CO₂ injection rate (Figure 64b) showed that the injection rate mode was 0.60–0.70 tonne (0.66–0.77 ton)/day. About 50% of the daily injection rates were between 0.50 and 0.90 tonne (0.55–0.99 ton)/day, and 90% of the injection rates were less than 1.60 tonnes (1.76 tons)/day.

Rate changes due to coal swelling and CO₂ adsorption are likely to be more permanent, such that following a relatively short shut-in period of a few days or weeks, the injection rate should not return to the higher levels. For example, after the sustained injection period, the well was shut-in for 1 week. Upon returning to injection, the CO₂ injection rate went from 0.45 tonne (0.50 tons) to 1.27 tonnes (1.4 tons)/day. Following almost every shut-in period, the injection rate increased to near the maximum initial sustained rate of 1.36 tonnes (1.5 tons)/day.

The decrease in injection rate could be from 0% up to 35% due to multiple causes. Based on the injection rate data alone, there was no obvious decrease in the CO₂ injection rate that could be attributed to CO₂ adsorption.

Injectivity. The injectivity index (II) is defined as the injection rate (q) divided by the pressure difference between the bottomhole injection pressure (p_{wi}) and the initial coal pressure (p_i).

$$II = \frac{q}{p_{wi} - p_i} \quad (1)$$

This index is intended to improve understanding of rate fluctuations or trends that may be due to changes in bottomhole injection pressure. It is based on Darcy's equation:

$$q = 2\pi \frac{kh}{\mu} \frac{p_{wi} - p_i}{\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w} + s} \quad (2)$$

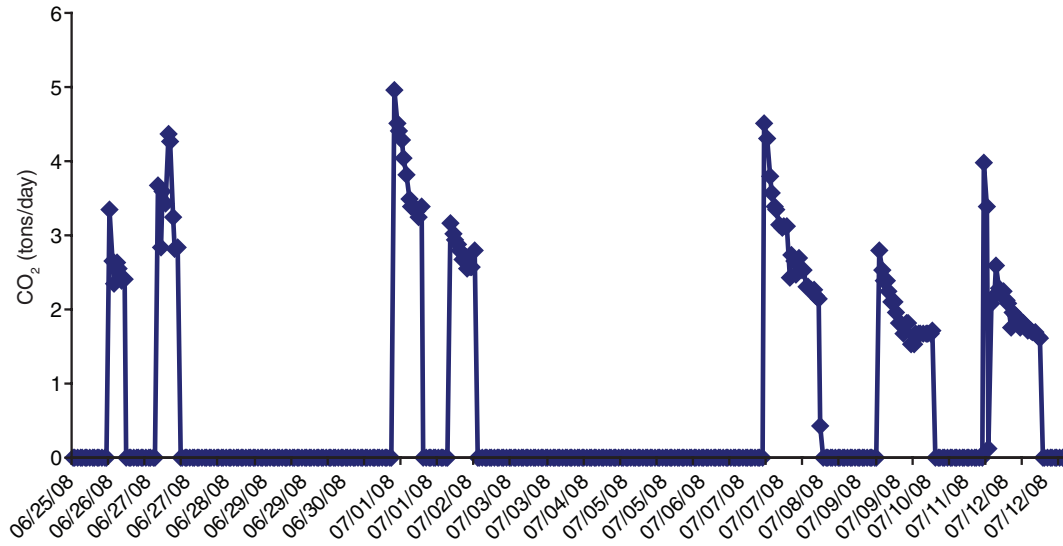
or

$$II = \frac{q}{p_{wi} - p_i} = 2\pi \frac{kh}{\mu} \frac{1}{\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w} + s} \quad (3)$$

If pressure changes alone are affecting injection rate, then the injectivity index is a constant value. If the effective permeability k (product of relative and absolute permeability), viscosity (μ), or skin (s) changes, then the injectivity index changes. (This relationship assumes that coal thickness $[h]$ and the external radius $[r_e]$ and wellbore radius $[r_w]$ do not change.) A decrease in injectivity index results from a decrease in CO₂ relative permeability, a decrease in the absolute permeability of the coal, an increase in fluid viscosity, and an increase in the skin factor(s).

Initially the CO₂ relative permeability is zero and increases with continuous CO₂ injection as CO₂ saturation in the cleat system increases, which would increase the injectivity index. The CO₂ adsorption to coal is expected to swell the coal and

a



b

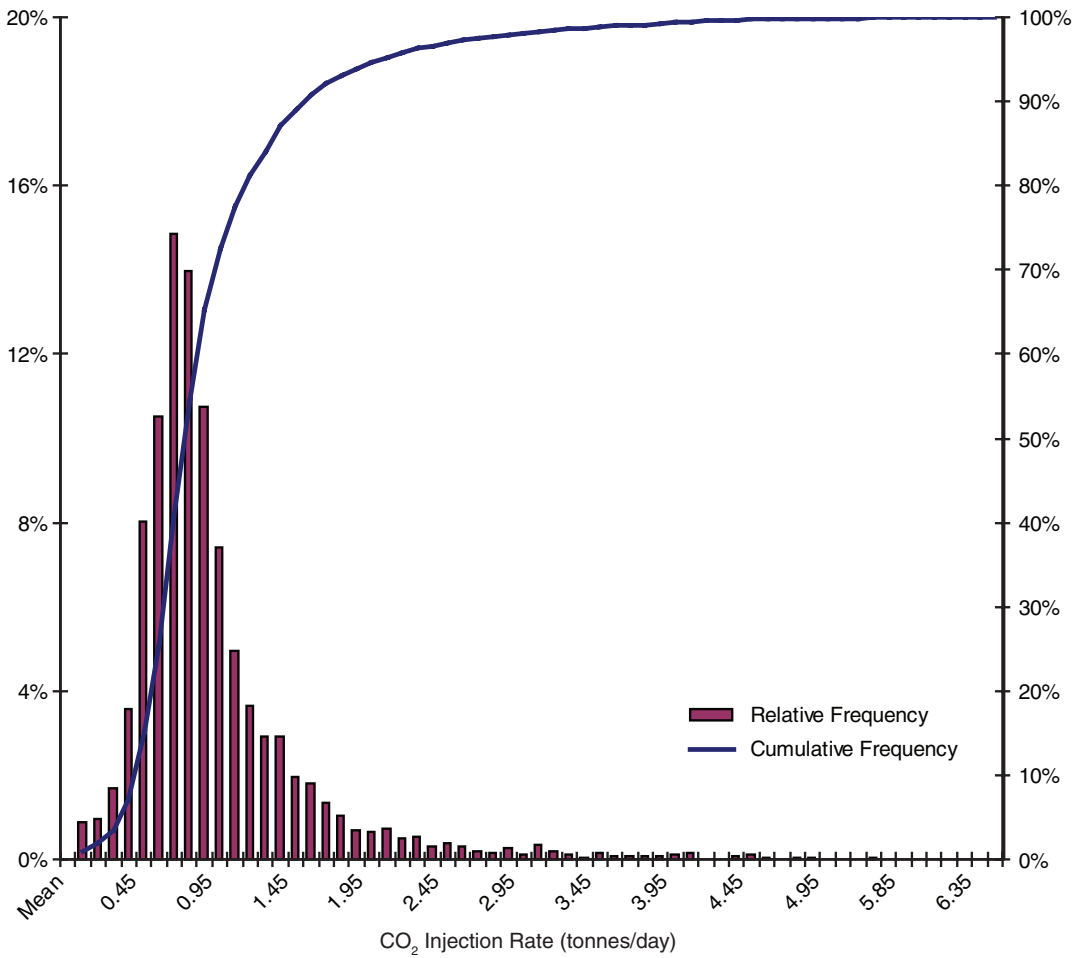


Figure 64. (a) Rates of CO₂ injection during pressure transient tests. (b) Histogram of CO₂ injection rates showing a mode of 0.6–0.7 tonne (0.66–0.77 ton)/day.

reduce the absolute permeability of the coal, which decreases the index. Gaseous CO₂ viscosity is about an order of magnitude lower than the brine saturating the cleat system and, with increasing injection, would cause the injectivity index to increase. Coal is known to have pressure-dependent permeability. At higher injection pressure, the cleats open slightly more, which increases the absolute permeability and injectivity index.

Figure 65 is the injectivity index during the initial injection and pressure transient tests, continuous CO₂ injection, and final pressure transient periods using 2.65 MPa (385 psig) initial pressure. During the early pressure transient period, the injection periods (Figure 65a) were over relatively short periods of time, and smaller volumes of CO₂ saturated the coal seam. The injectivity index was 0.5–0.8 tonne/KPa (4–6 tons/psi). During the continuous CO₂ injection period (Figure 65b and c), the injectivity index was between 0.3 and 0.5 tonne/KPa (2 and 4 tons/psi).

The injectivity index shows indications of permeability changes due to pressure changes. Between September 19 and October 4, 2008, the index was about 0.46 tonne/kPa (3.5 tons/psi) and between October 4 and 24, 2008, the index was about 0.33 tonne/kPa (2.5 tons/psi). At first glance, these results appear as an indication of permeability reduction due to swelling. However, on close inspection of the injection pressure, during the first period the bottomhole injection pressure was about 5.34 MPa (775 psig) and during the second period it was about 5.24 MPa (760 psig). Also, for three rate periods between December 3 and December 19, 2008, the injectivity shows a clear decreasing trend of 0.5 and 0.3 tonne/kPa (4 and 2 tons/psi). During these three periods, the average injection pressures were 5.5, 5.34, and 5.1 MPa (800, 775, and 740 psig). If this reduction in injectivity were due solely to swelling, it would not reflect this dependency on pressure changes. Moreover, the injectivity increased sharply at the start of each new injection period. If the reduction were solely due to swelling, the injectivity at the start of a new injection period should start close to injectivity index near the end of the previous injection period.

Pressure Response of Coal Seam Monitoring Wells

As with the water pressure transient responses of the wells, the pressure responses due to CO₂ injection were similar for wells M-1, M-2, and M-3. M-2, the face cleat well, had the quickest change and largest increase in pressure, followed by M-1, the 15-m (50-ft) butt cleat well. M-3 continued to have the longest lag time between injection change and pressure response and the smallest increase in pressure (Figure 62). However, the character of the pulses (shape and curvature) was different, indicating changes to the in situ properties (storativity and transmissivity).

Gas Volume and Composition Field Response of Monitoring Wells

Within hours of startup of CO₂ injection, CH₄ gas was detected with the field IR instrument at the surface sampling ports of the M-1 and M-3 wellheads. (Gas samples were taken periodically or when an IR reading in the field yielded an anomalous reading; the results of the gas samples are in the MVA section of this report and are in agreement with the field IR readings.) The volume of gas at the top of these wells, calculated using surface and bottomhole pressure (Figure 66), very slowly increased for about 1 week. The gas head of M-1 increased more rapidly to in excess of 30.5 m (100 ft) after about 25 days of CO₂ injection. The M-3 gas head increased to about 10.7 m (35 ft) over the same period. M-2 showed no indication of gas from the surface sampling or from the gas volume calculation. (Table 7 summarizes the periods and volumes of gas withdrawn from the observation wells.)

About 25 days after injection started, the gas volume was slowly withdrawn, sampled, and metered from M-1 and M-3. About 6.2 and 1.4

(220 and 50 ft³) of CH₄ gas were bled from each well, respectively. Water returned to surface from the coal seams within a few hours, indicating that there was adequate water volume saturating the cleat system to refill the wellbores. The gas volume started to build again in M-1 within a few hours and began in M-3 after 3 days. The gas composition was relatively the same from beginning to end of the gas withdrawal without any indication of CO₂.

About one month after CO₂ injection commenced, CO₂ was detected at M-1 at 11–13% concentration, which remained constant for several months. M-3 had 100% CH₄, and M-2 was water only at the surface sampling port. M-3 had CO₂ breakthrough at 120–130 days after injection at about 5–8%.

About 4 months after CO₂ injection started, the calculated gas head in M-1 reached 76 m (250 ft) and for M-3 reached 46 m (150 ft). No gas was detected at the surface of M-2. A second withdrawal of gas from M-1 (1634.1 ft³) and M-3 (295 ft³) was successful in reducing the gas pressure to nearly atmospheric levels. (M-1 was first produced through a wet test meter and then through an orifice meter.) Water did not return to surface for these wells. The M-1 wellbore returned to a similar volume of gas; the M-3 wellbore gas volume increased but did not return to the same level. CO₂ gas composition increased to 95% and 70% in M-1 and M-3, respectively.

At this time, M-2 was opened to allow water to flow slowly for a relatively short time in an attempt to lower the face cleat well's bottomhole pressure in order to check whether a pressure decrease would cause gas to enter the well from the coal.

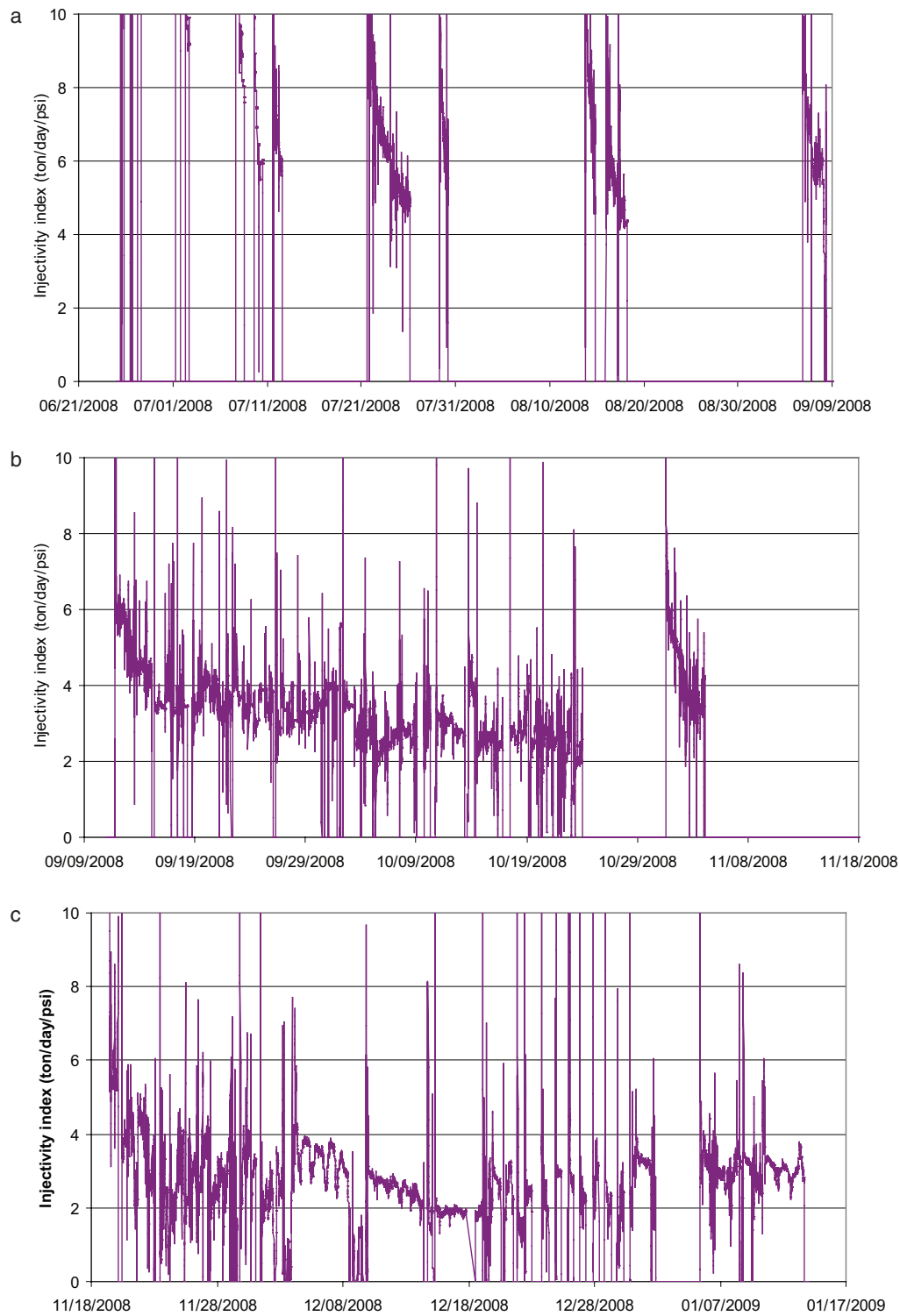


Figure 65. Injectivity index during the (a) initial injection and pressure transient tests, (b) continuous CO₂ injection, and (c) final pressure transient periods using 2.65 MPag (385 psig) initial pressure.

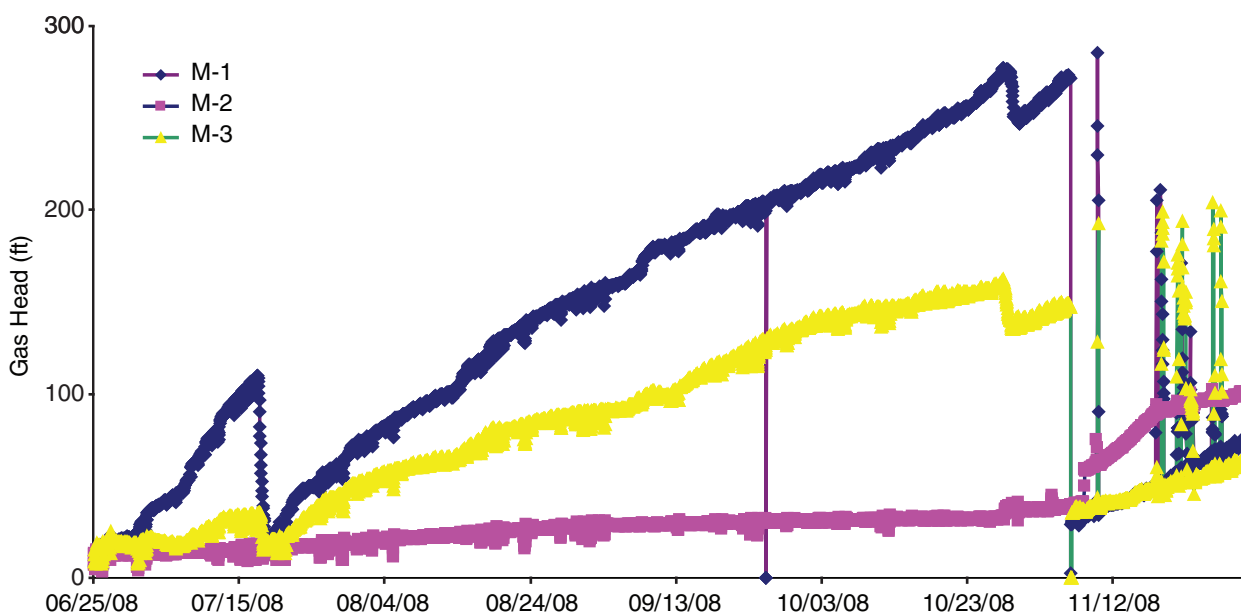


Figure 66. Gas head for each well over time. The first gas withdrawal was on July 18, 2008, and the second was on November 6, 2008. Gas column height calculation used CH_4 density and freshwater density.

The surface pressure was slowly reduced, and initially only a small stream of water flowed. Within a few minutes, CH_4 gas flowed from the face cleat well and continued for about 5 hr until the well was shut-in. M-2 was produced for about 2 hr every few days during the following 2 weeks. Eventually CO_2 was detected; CO_2 gas content in M-2 reached 90%. Water did not return to M-2, and gas continued to occupy the upper part of the wellbore.

In November 2009 at M-2, the field IR detected the presence of an unknown gas that was later determined to be hydrogen from gas samples. Further discussion is in the MVA section of this report.

Figures 83, 84, and 85 show the gas composition for each well during the life of the pilot. Following these tests, CO_2 gas composition for all wells decreased to 0–25%.

CO_2 Effect on the Springfield Coal at the Tanquary Site

CO_2 Injection

Laboratory Cores: Sorption-Induced Volumetric Strain. Volumetric strain measurements (Appendix 21) were carried out on the Springfield Coal samples from M-1 and M-3 at 274.2 and 274.5 m (899.5 and 900.5 ft) measured depth, respectively. The samples were flooded with helium and CH_4 in pressure steps of 1.4 MPa (200 psi) to a final pressure of 5.5 MPa (800 psi). The duration of each pressure step was approximately 7 days.

Figure 67 shows the mechanical compression of the coal matrix resulting from helium injection. The volumetric strain is linear with increasing helium pressure. (Results of these tests on Seelyville Coal samples from these wells are shown also.) The volumetric strain due to helium injection at 5.5 MPa (800 psi) was estimated to be approximately –0.05% for the Springfield Coal sample. Volumetric swelling due to CH_4 adsorption at 5.5 MPa (800 psi) was estimated to be 0.21% for the Springfield Coal samples (Figure 68).

After achieving CH_4 equilibrium at 5.5 MPa (800 psi), CH_4 was displaced by CO_2 by stepwise flooding, maintaining constant total pressure (Figure 69). As expected, the matrix swelling was higher with CO_2 replacing CH_4 than it was with pure CH_4 . The

Table 7. Gas production at monitoring wells, October–November 2008.¹

Well	Date	Gas (ft ³)
M-1	10/28/08–10/29/08	1,634.1 ²
M-1	11/08/08	26
M-2	10/29/08	122
M-2	11/03/08	65
M-2	11/08/08	51
M-3	10/28/08	295
M-3	11/07/08	51
M-3	11/09/08	25

¹Gas volumes are in actual cubic feet. Wet test meter used at ambient pressure and temperature but not converted to standard pressure and temperature.

²Predominantly vented through orifice meter. Volume is in scf.

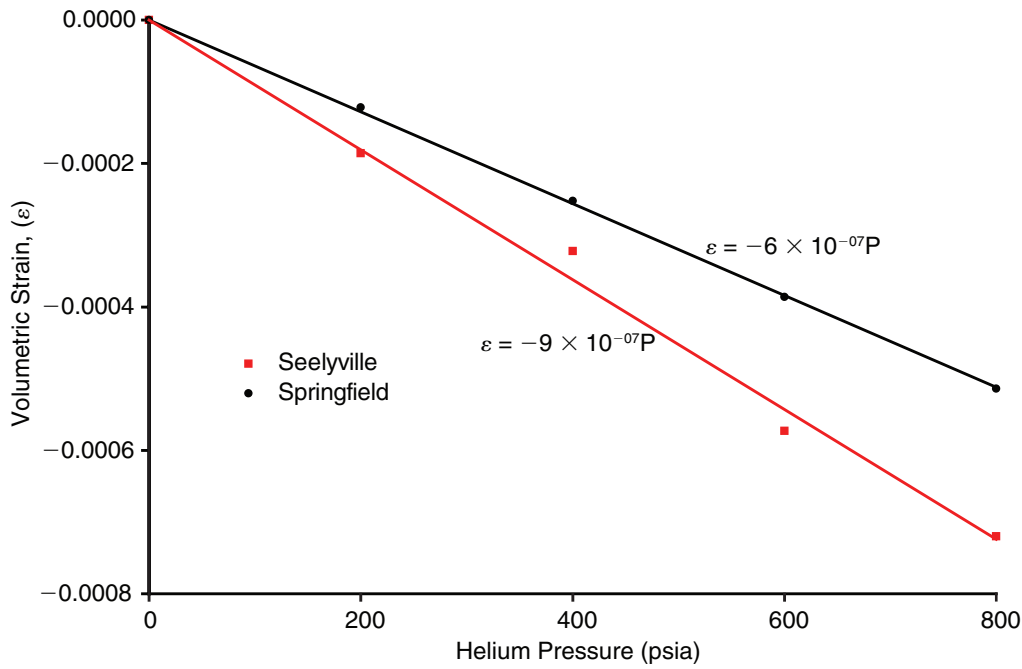


Figure 67. Volumetric strain (ϵ) with helium injection for the Springfield and Seelyville coal seams.

volumetric strain resulting from CO_2 replacement was estimated to be about four times higher than pure CH_4 -induced volumetric strain for the Springfield Coal. Hence, CO_2 injection may significantly influence the cleat porosity and flow system.

In order to quantify the volumetric strain induced by gas pressure and adsorption/ desorption and provide a simple means to aid the use of laboratory results when simulating different alternatives, the grain compressibility (C_g) and matrix swelling coefficient (C_m) were calculated. These are defined as the fractional change in the volume of solid coal per unit change in pressure, given as

$$C_g = - \frac{1}{V_g} \cdot \frac{dV_g}{dP} \quad (4)$$

and

$$C_m = \frac{1}{V_m} \cdot \frac{dV_m}{dP} \quad (5)$$

where V_g is the coal grain volume, V_m is the coal matrix volume, dV_m is the change in volume of solid matrix, and dP is the change in applied pressure. The measured strains were used to calculate the grain compressibility (C_g) and matrix swelling coefficient (C_m) using the equations 4 and 5. (Compressibility is considered to be a positive number; hence the use of the negative size in equation 4.)

The strain measured by helium injection was used to estimate the grain compressibility for coal samples. The grain compressibility was calculated to be $8.7 \times 10^{-11}/\text{Pa}$ ($6 \times 10^{-7}/\text{psi}$) for the Springfield Coal (Figure 67).

It is apparent from Figure 68 that sorption-induced strain is strongly dependent on pressure and follows a trend very similar to the sorption isotherm. A Langmuir-type plot was, therefore, established, and the Langmuir-type constants were computed for the model:

$$\epsilon_s = \epsilon_{\max} \cdot \frac{P}{(P + P_\epsilon)} \quad (6)$$

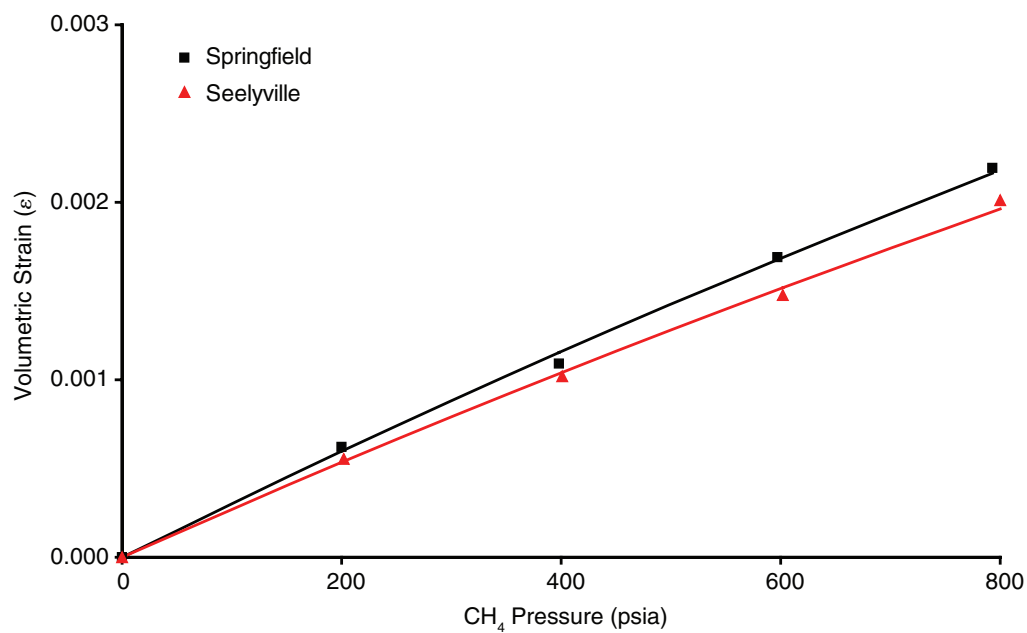


Figure 68. Volumetric strain (ϵ) with CH_4 flooding for the Springfield and Seelyville coal seams.

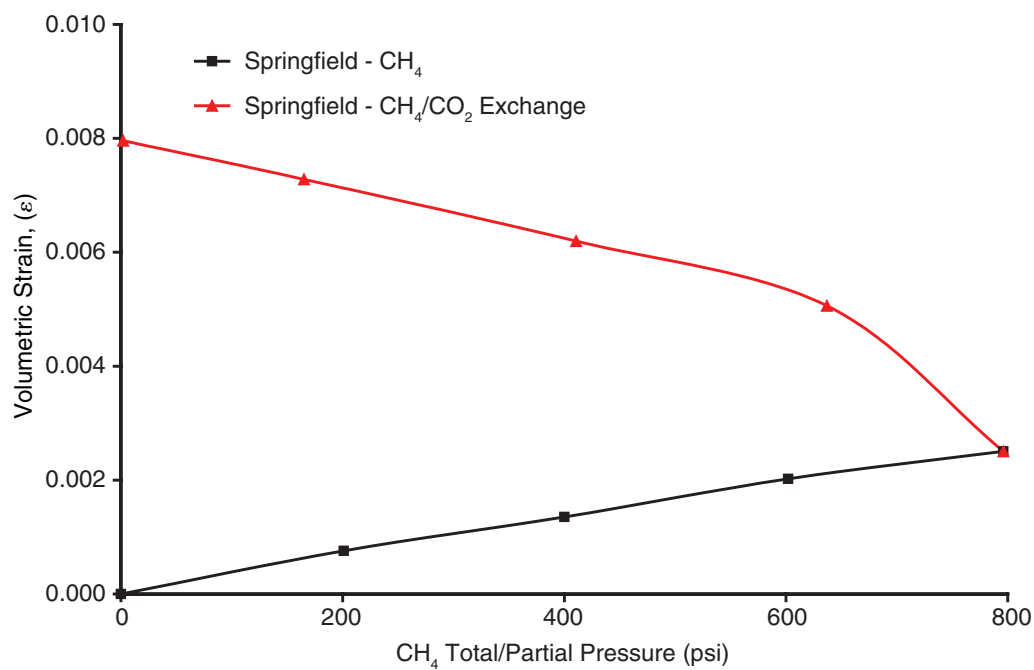


Figure 69. Volumetric strain (ϵ) for CH_4/CO_2 exchange for the Springfield Coal seam.

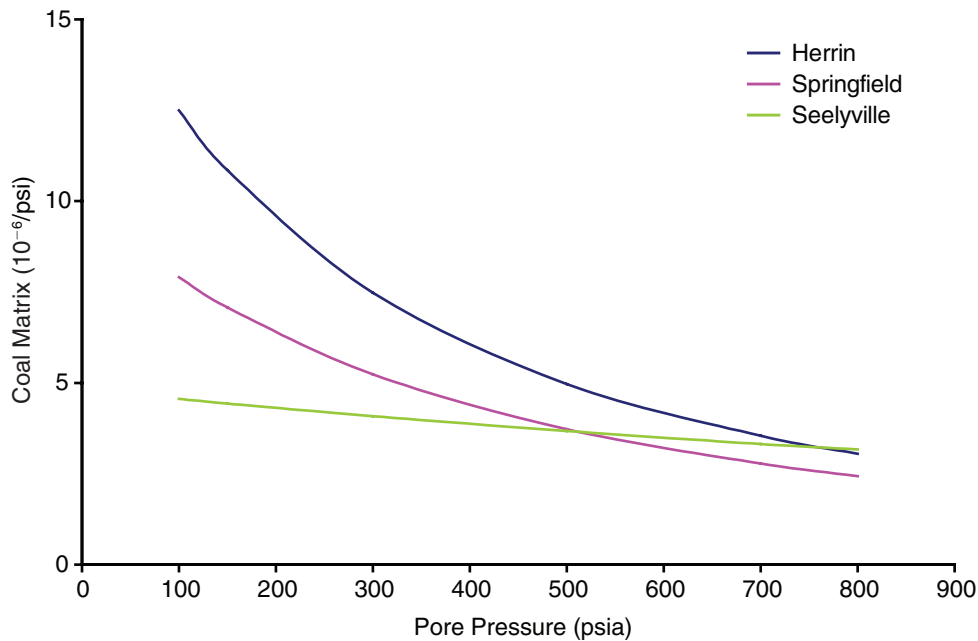


Figure 70. Coal matrix swelling coefficient for methane for the Herrin, Springfield, and Seelyville coal samples.

where ε_s is the sorption-induced volumetric strain at pressure P , ε_{\max} is the maximum strain that can be achieved at infinite pressure, and P_e is the pressure at which coal attains 50% of the maximum strain. Langmuir equivalent strain constants (ε_{\max} , P_e) for CH_4 are presented in Table 8.

The swelling coefficient was estimated using the measured volumetric strains. The calculated swelling coefficient for CH_4 is shown in Figure 70. The matrix swelling coefficient increases with decreasing pore pressure. The value of C_m increases from about $4 \times 10^{-10}/\text{Pa}$ to about $1.2 \times 10^{-9}/\text{Pa}$ ($3 \times 10^{-6}/\text{psi}$ to about $8 \times 10^{-6}/\text{psi}$) with reduction in CH_4 pressure from 5.5 MPa (800 psi) to 0.69 MPa (100 psi) for the Springfield Coal; the swelling coefficient is almost constant, as expected, because the volumetric strain was almost linearly dependent on gas pressure (Figure 68).

During active CO_2 injection at the Tanquary site, the Springfield Coal seam in situ pressure at the injection well I-1B was at a maximum of about 5.34 MPa (775 psig) and minimum of 2.65 MPa (385 psig) initial pressure. At initial pressure, the matrix compressibility is about $7.3 \times 10^{-10}/\text{Pa}$ ($5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{psi}$); however, this experiment assumes the coal is saturated with CH_4 in situ coal was undersaturated by about 0.69 MPa (100 psi).

Effective Permeability to CO_2 (Pressure Transient Analyses). During CO_2 injection, there were several planned and unplanned shut-in periods that provided pressure transient data for analyses that led to an estimate of CO_2 effective permeability throughout the injection period. Because the cleats were initially 100% saturated with brine, the effective permeability to CO_2 was initially zero. As the CO_2 saturation increases, the effective permeability of CO_2 should increase to a maximum and approach the pre- CO_2 water permeability if water saturation approaches zero. However, with time as the CO_2 adsorbs to the coal, the coal may swell and reduce the aperture of the cleat system and decrease the permeability.

Figure 71 is a graph of the pressure derivative of five of the falloffs during the CO_2 injection period. Qualitatively, increasing values of the derivative indicate decreasing mobility, and shifts to the right with time indicate the growing size of the volume of coal contacted by CO_2 .

Table 9 lists chronologically the CO_2 effective permeability from the falloff tests and includes the cumulative volume of CO_2 . The permeability increases from $0.00046 \mu\text{m}^2$ (0.46 mD) to $0.0036 \mu\text{m}^2$ (3.6 mD) and then starts to decrease over the remaining duration of active CO_2 injection. The beginning of the permeability trend decrease is between July 7 and July 21, 2008 (7.1 and 13.4 tonnes [7.8 and 14.8 tons] injected), which may indicate the time during active injection (11–25 days after injection started) when swelling started to dominate the permeability change and adsorption started to play an important role.

Table 8. Estimated model parameters for Springfield Coal samples.

Sample	Model parameters			
	CO_2		CH_4	
	P_e	ε_{\max}	P_e	ε_{\max}
Springfield Coal	-	-	5,988	0.0185

Table 9. The effective permeability of CO₂ calculated from pressure falloff tests throughout the injection period and cumulative injected mass.

	06/26/08	06/27/08	07/01/08	07/07/08	07/21/08	08/13/08	09/05/08	11/18/08	01/15/09
Injected mass (ton)	1.7	3.0	5.0	7.8	14.8	24.6	30.2	71.0	101.7
Permeability (mD)	0.46	0.55	1.3	3.6	2.5	2.0	1.8	0.71	0.69

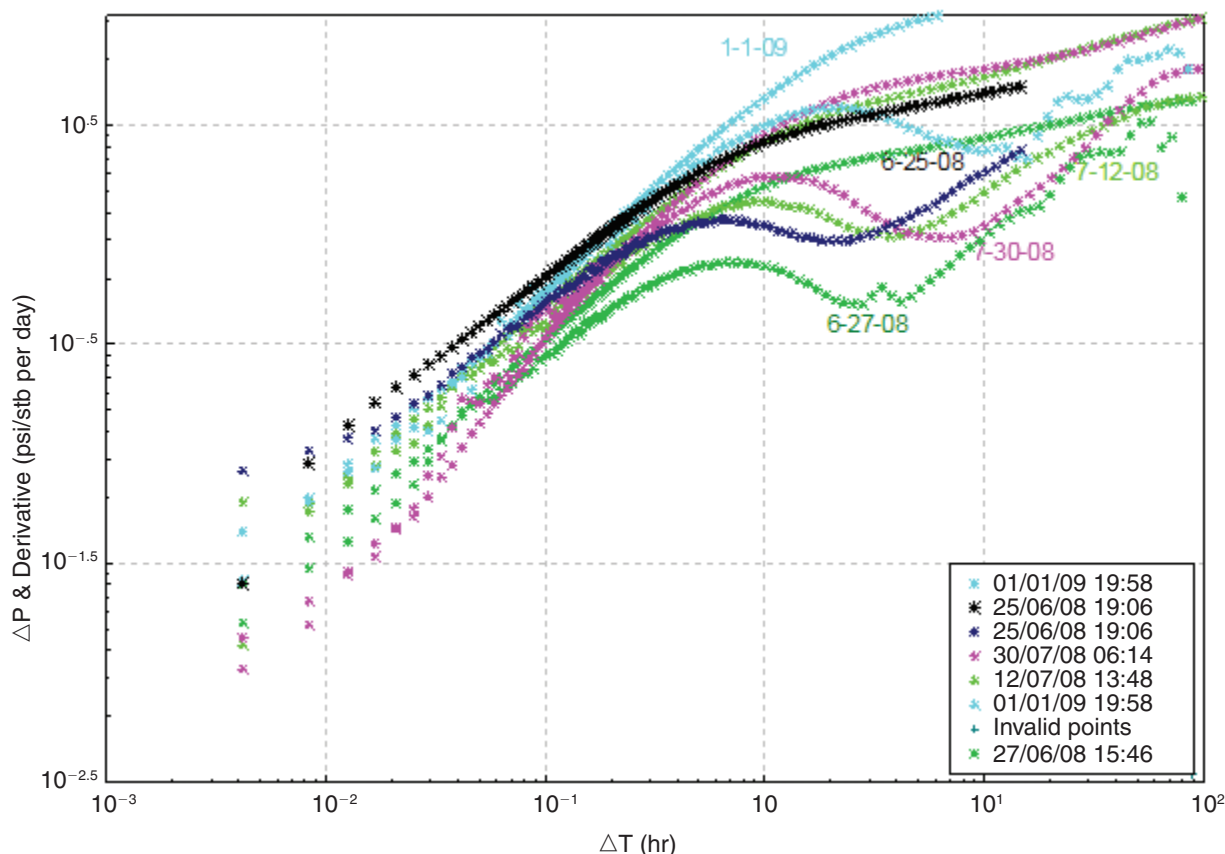


Figure 71. The pressure derivative of five of the falloffs during active CO₂ injection.

CO₂ Plume Shape and Size (Numerical Modeling). Two days after the end of the water injection, CO₂ injection started at the site. A total of 92.3 tonnes (101.7 tons) was injected during a 7-month period. After the first simulation run of the CO₂ injection period, it was obvious that the gridded model area was not big enough to handle the increase in pressure in all grid blocks due to the CO₂ injection and the absence of production. To remedy this problem, the grid was extended to a total area of more than 3237 ha (8,000 acres) by adding larger outer grid cells, thus replacing the aquifer function. (Figures relevant to the COMET modeling are in Appendix 22.)

In addition to the increase in the size of the model, a very small initial gas saturation (0.0001) had to be added in order to ease the start of the injection in the simulator. Due to the undersaturated condition of the coal, this very limited amount of CH₄ was immediately adsorbed to the coal surface.

Finally, after several simulations were run and a good approximation of the CO₂ plume size was determined, the grid was further refined (smaller cells) on the west and east side of the injector (the plume exhibits an elliptical shape along the face cleat direction). Appendix Figure 22-1 shows the full size grid (left) as well as an enlargement of the wells' area (right) illustrating the refinement.

The model was run with injector I-1B injecting on rate while matching flowing bottomhole pressures at the injector and the three monitoring wells. The injection profile is shown on Appendix Figure 22-2. The model was able to inject the actual

volume observed in the field. Appendix Figure 22-3a–d illustrates the bottomhole pressure at the four wells with the actual field data in orange and simulated data in purple, for the best match.

It can be seen that the match is not perfect; the simulated data are lower than the actual data except for monitoring well M-3, which matches relatively well. A possible explanation would be that the actual permeability might be too high for the model (too easy for the model to inject the required volumes), but the model permeability values had to be kept within a reasonable range of those permeability values obtained from the pre-CO₂ water injection history-match. Because the matched value of 0.014 μm² (14 mD) (during the water injection) for the face cleat permeability was slightly higher than the results from the pressure transient analysis, a small tolerance was allowed. In addition, the parameters influencing the permeability change versus pressure were also optimized during the history-match process while trying to increase the swelling of the coal due to the CO₂ injection, thus decreasing the permeability.

The matrix compressibility parameter C_m models the swelling of the coal due to CO₂ being adsorbed on its surface, as several molecules of CO₂ replace only one molecule of desorbed CH₄. Another key parameter affecting coal permeability is the differential swelling factor C_k . Because the CO₂ molecule is larger than the CH₄ molecule, when CO₂ replaces CH₄ on the coal surface, its size causes additional swelling beyond that caused by the fact that several CO₂ molecules replace each CH₄ molecule. As a consequence, the differential swelling factor for CO₂ is always greater than 1.

Appendix Figure 22-4 illustrates permeability versus pressure with different values of C_m and C_k to better understand these concepts. The base case on the upper left graph of this figure has an average matrix compressibility value of $1.5 \times 10^{-10}/\text{Pa}$ ($1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{psi}$) and a differential swelling of 1.5. By injecting CO₂ under these conditions, permeability does not decrease much from 0.014 to 0.013 μm² (14 to 13 mD) at 3.45 MPa (500 psi). In the upper right graph, the swelling is accentuated by increasing the matrix compressibility to $7.3 \times 10^{-10}/\text{Pa}$ ($5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{psi}$), which decreases the permeability to 0.008 μm² (8 mD) as soon as CO₂ is injected. An increase in the differential swelling to 3.5 decreases the permeability to 0.003 μm² (3 mD) (lower graph). The best match was obtained with a face cleat permeability slightly decreased to 0.012 μm² (12 mD), a matrix compressibility of $7.3 \times 10^{-10}/\text{Pa}$ ($5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{psi}$), and a differential swelling factor of 2.5. Appendix Figure 22-5 illustrates the evolution of permeability versus pressure in the model, and the optimized relative permeability curves are shown in Appendix Figure 22-6.

Appendix Figure 22-7 shows a face cleat permeability of 0.002 μm² (2 mD) at the injector and 0.008 μm² (8 mD) at M-2 (unchanged at M-1 and M-3), whereas Appendix Figure 22-8 shows a butt cleat permeability of 0.0003 μm² (0.3 mD) at the injector and around 0.001 μm² (1 mD) at M-2 (unchanged at M-1 and M-3). The geometric average for each well is 0.00077 μm² (0.77 mD) for the injector and 0.0028 μm² (2.8 mD) for M-2. Assuming that a geometric average of the butt and face cleat permeability can represent the equivalent permeability, the numerical model permeability is in very good agreement with the CO₂ effective permeability in Table 9 for the injection well. Pressure transient analysis results also indicated an increased value of $2.2 \times 10^{-8}/\text{Pa}$ ($150 \times 10^{-6}/\text{psi}$) for the pore compressibility C_p but at this time, COMET3 requires that C_p be a constant.

Finally, Appendix Figure 22-9 shows the shape and size of the CO₂ plume (gas saturation), which extends about 150 m (500 ft) in the face cleat direction and about 55 m (180 ft) along the butt cleat direction, an area of about 6,600 m² or 0.66 ha (71,000 ft² or 1.6 acres). The CO₂ detected at M-1 and M-3 is in relatively good agreement with the model results; however, the CO₂ present at M-2 was detected in the field only after a very short water withdrawal period.

The elliptical plume area corresponds to 140 m³ (5,000 ft³) of bulk coal/ton of CO₂ stored or 0.382 m³ (13.5 ft³) of CO₂/ton of bulk coal. This value is very low compared to the CO₂ adsorption predicted by the Langmuir isotherm; however, this area is for the entire plume shape. The storage within the higher saturation area is relatively closer to that predicted by the isotherm.

Post-injection

Logging. One of the tools used to monitor the movement of CO₂ in the coal seam was the Schlumberger Reservoir Saturation Tool (RST). The RST is a wireline neutron logging tool that measures the macroscopic capture cross section and neutron porosity. Cased-hole RST data were measured on the injector well and the three monitor wells. The measured RST data are most influenced by geologic formations within feet of the wellbore; subsequent interpretations reflect the near wellbore region of each well.

The wireline evaluation program consisted of running open-hole logging tools normally associated with a “triple-combo” logging package on all wells. A sonic log was also run in the M-1 monitoring well. Although the open-hole logs were run in each well at the time they were drilled (M-1 and M-3, July 2007; M-2 and I-1B, May 2008), the first logging runs (base pass) of the RST cased hole logs for all wells occurred early in June 2008 prior to CO₂ injection. About 10 months after CO₂ injection was completed, in early October 2009, a second run of the RST log was made in each well. The open-hole logs in all wells were run by Weatherford and were part of the RST cased hole log analyses (Figures 72–75).

The primary measurement of the RST-Pulse Neutron Capture (PNC) tool is the rate at which thermal neutrons are captured by the formation. This measurement is called sigma (SIGM) and is the macroscopic capture cross section. Because chlorine

has the greatest ability to capture thermal neutrons and hydrogen has the greatest ability to slow the high energy neutrons to the thermal level, this measurement is very responsive to the saltwater in the porosity. If the amount of saltwater decreases and is replaced by hydrocarbon or CO₂, then the capture cross section of the formation will decrease, because hydrocarbons and CO₂ have low sigma values compared with those of saltwater. The tool also measures thermal neutron porosity very similarly to the openhole neutron porosity tools. The RST porosity is called TPHI. This porosity responds to CO₂ very much like hydrocarbon gas because they both have a very low hydrogen index. Hydrocarbon gas and CO₂ both cause neutron porosity measurement to be too low compared with the actual porosity because the neutron porosity measurement is primarily responding to the hydrogen index. Because of these differences the sigma measurement and the porosity measurement from the RST tool can be combined in an analysis to determine the saturation of saltwater and hydrocarbon gas or CO₂ in the formation porosity. Hydrocarbon gas and CO₂ cannot be differentiated because the neutron porosity response of each is the same, and there is not enough difference between their sigma values to provide adequate differentiation. (In the log analyses section of this report the term “gas” means either hydrocarbon and/or CO₂ unless explicitly stated differently.)

Methodology. The interpretation of the RST data requires use of a probabilistic computer program with a simultaneous equation solver. The evaluation is completed by optimizing simultaneous equations described by one or more interpretation models. The initial interpretation model uses the data from the open-hole logs plus the data from the RST base log. Once the analysis of the open-hole data was complete, the lithology and porosity outputs were used to build the interpretation model for the RST sigma log interpretation.

The analysis of coal from log data is something that was not very well addressed until the 1990s, when the measurement of certain elements through advances in spectral analysis provided reliable interpretations in coal beds. Prior to this time, coal was usually identified generally as “bulk” coal, but no additional computations were performed. With a combination of different measurements, current processing can evaluate the properties of coal beds, producing estimates such as volatiles, carbon content, sulfur content, and ash content. Gas content can be estimated if the Langmuir isotherm for that gas is known. However, this type of analysis does little to help identify changes in gas volumes within the pore space of a coal bed. Therefore, a new method to identify changes in the gas content in the coal needed to be developed. The following discussion explains this new interpretation method.

Coal usually has very low porosity, and the porosity that is present is quite often associated with cleats (fractures) in the coal. Log analysis of very low porosity, fractured formations is quite difficult even using a full suite of open-hole logs, but the new interpretation technique needs to identify changes in the gas saturation within the coal using the pulse neutron capture tool measurements of the RST. In low porosity formations, the calculation of water saturation is very sensitive to small variations in porosity. For example, a saturation of 2.5% gas would change water saturation almost 40% if the porosity is changed from 3 to 5 porosity units (the percentage of pore space in a unit volume of rock); this porosity change is within the resolution of log calculated porosity.

The two main measurements from the RST are SIGM, the macroscopic capture cross section, and TPHI, the neutron porosity. Of these two measurements, SIGM is the most accurate and has the best statistical precision and is therefore the best measurement to identify a change in the coal gas. The standard equation used to calculate a change in water saturation, ΔS_w , is

$$\Delta S_w = (\text{SIGM}_{\text{monitor}} - \text{SIGM}_{\text{base}}) / \phi (\text{SIGM}_w - \text{SIGM}_{\text{CO}_2}) \quad (7)$$

As gas replaces water, the $\text{SIGM}_{\text{monitor}}$ becomes less than $\text{SIGM}_{\text{base}}$, and the ΔS_w will therefore be negative representing a decrease in water. Because the porosity is so low and very difficult to quantify, rather than trying to calculate a change in water saturation on a pore volume basis and using a porosity measurement that may be in error, the amount of porosity that becomes filled with gas after injection is computed. Mathematically, this is represented by the product of water saturation and porosity. The equation becomes

$$\Delta S_w \phi_{\text{gas/CO}_2} = (\text{SIGM}_{\text{base}} - \text{SIGM}_{\text{monitor}}) / (\text{SIGM}_w - \text{SIGM}_{\text{CO}_2}) \quad (8)$$

The $\text{SIGM}_{\text{CO}_2}$ value is relatively low at 0.5, and the SIGM_w value used was calculated based on the R_w values computed in the adjacent sands. The R_w was determined to be 0.32 at 24°C (75°F), and the SIGM_{wa} is then 29 Capture Units. The $\text{SIGM}_{\text{base}}$ and $\text{SIGM}_{\text{monitor}}$ values are those measured on the base pass and monitor pass, respectively. Any changes to porosity and gas saturation are included in the calculated value of $\Delta S_w \phi_{\text{gas/CO}_2}$, which is on a bulk volume basis.

Some outputs from the RST can be used to estimate the uncertainty in the computation of the gas volume. The output logs include the uncertainty curve of SIGM. The prescribed method for running and monitoring the quality of the RST log suggests that the uncertainty of SIGM should be about 0.25 in the zones of interest. At the well site, the main variable the logging engineer has to control SIGM uncertainty is the logging speed. The logging speed for the first run was about 1,100 m/hr (3,600 ft/hr) and the resulting uncertainty on SIGM is close to 0.5. The logging speed for the second run was about 300 m/hr (1,000 ft/hr), resulting in the desired 0.25 uncertainty on SIGM. With an overall range in uncertainty of 0.75, this equates into

Scale : 1 : 400

L.P. DAUGHTERS ETAL #I-1B

06 : Gallagher_Daughters

DEPTH (700.FT - 950.FT)

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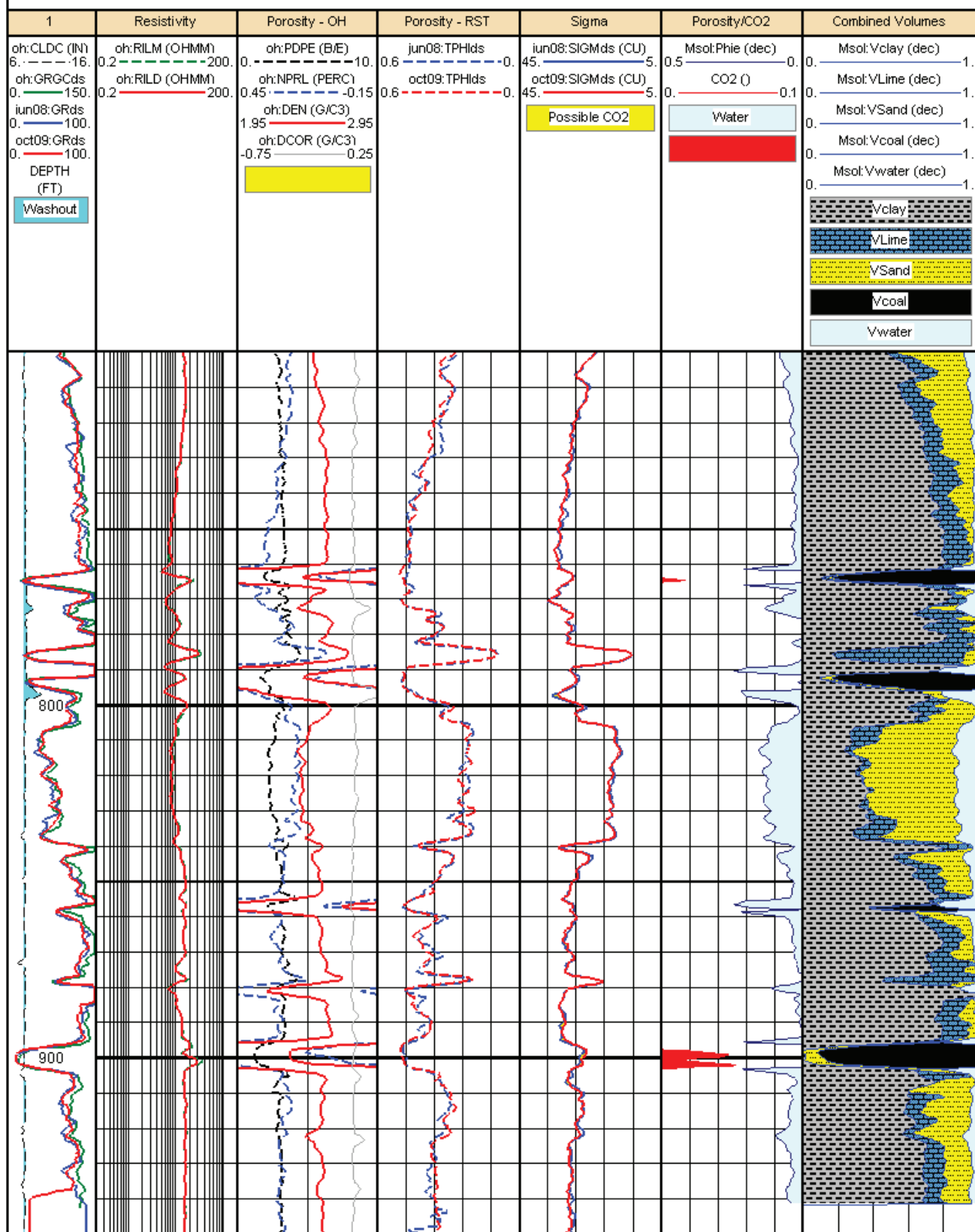


Figure 72. Log analysis of I-1B. Description of log curves:

Depth Track:

oh:GRGCds – Gamma-ray from the open-hole logging run (depth shifted). jun08:GRds – Gamma-ray from the first run using the reservoir simulation tool (RST) (depth shifted). oct09:GRds – Gamma-ray from the second RST run (depth shifted).
oh:CLDC – Openhole caliper with shading to bit size indicating hole washouts.

Resistivity Track:

oh:RILM – Resistivity from medium induction measurement.
oh:RILD – Resistivity from deep induction measurement.

Porosity – OH Track:

oh:DEN – Measurement of the bulk density of the formation from open-hole logs. This measure is used in combination with the neutron and sonic for porosity, lithology identification, and fluid identification in the porosity.
oh:NPRL – Measurement of the neutron porosity of the formation from open-hole logs. This measure is used in combination with the density and sonic for porosity, lithology identification, and identification of fluids in the porosity.
oh:PDPE – Photoelectric effect. This measure is used in combination with the neutron and density for lithology identification.
oh:DCOR – This measure is the amount of correction applied to the density measurement to correct for borehole and mud cake.

Porosity - RST Track:

jun08:TPHIds – Neutron porosity from the first RST run. This measure is used with the SIGM to determine the fluid volumes in the reservoir at that time.
oct09:TPHIds – Neutron porosity from the second RST run. This measure is used with the SIGM to determine the fluid volumes in the reservoir at that time.
The overlay of the two porosity curves makes it easier to identify where changes occurred between RST runs.

Sigma Track:

jun08:SIGMds – Sigma from the first RST run. This is used with the TPHI to determine the fluid volumes in the reservoir at that time.
oct09:SIGMds – Sigma from the second RST run. This is used with the TPHI to determine the fluid volumes in the reservoir at that time.
The overlay of the two sigma curves makes it easier to identify where changes occurred between RST runs.

Porosity/CO₂ Track:

msol:PHIE – Effective porosity from the analysis of the open-hole data. The light blue shading shows the area from the effective porosity to zero porosity.
CO₂ – Volume of CO₂ calculated to be in the coal. The red shading indicates the area from zero CO₂ to the calculated volume of CO₂.

Combined Volumes Track: Volumetric display of the lithology and porosity.

a gas volume of 2.5%. Therefore, any gas volumes less than 2.0% of bulk volume ($\Delta S_w \phi_{\text{gas/CO}_2}$) are likely below the interpretation resolution and may reflect no change in saturation.

Interpretation of results. In general, the greatest gas volume was detected in the injector well (I-1B) and the well in the direction of the face cleats (M-2). Gas volume was lower in the butt cleat monitoring wells. It is thought that hydrocarbon gas and CO₂ remained in the Springfield Coal at about 274 m (900 ft).

The volume of gas in the injection well (I-1B) is as high as 5.0% of the formation bulk volume (Figure 72), which is the upper end of porosity found in coal and could reflect an increase in porosity and/or 100% change in water saturation. It could also be due to the resolution of the analysis. The volume of gas in the face cleat well (M-2) was about 4.3%, also on the high end of porosity in coal (Figure 74). The volume of gas estimated in the other two wells was about 2.0%, with M-1 being slightly higher (Figure 73) and M-3 being slightly lower than 2.0% (Figure 75).

All of the wells' calculated logs have very low changes in gas volume that resemble values for gas in the coals above the 274 m (900 ft) injection zone. In all of the wells except M-1 these values are about 1.0%, which is interpreted as being near the limitation on the statistical precision of the measurement. This result indicates that gas is not in these zones above the Spring-

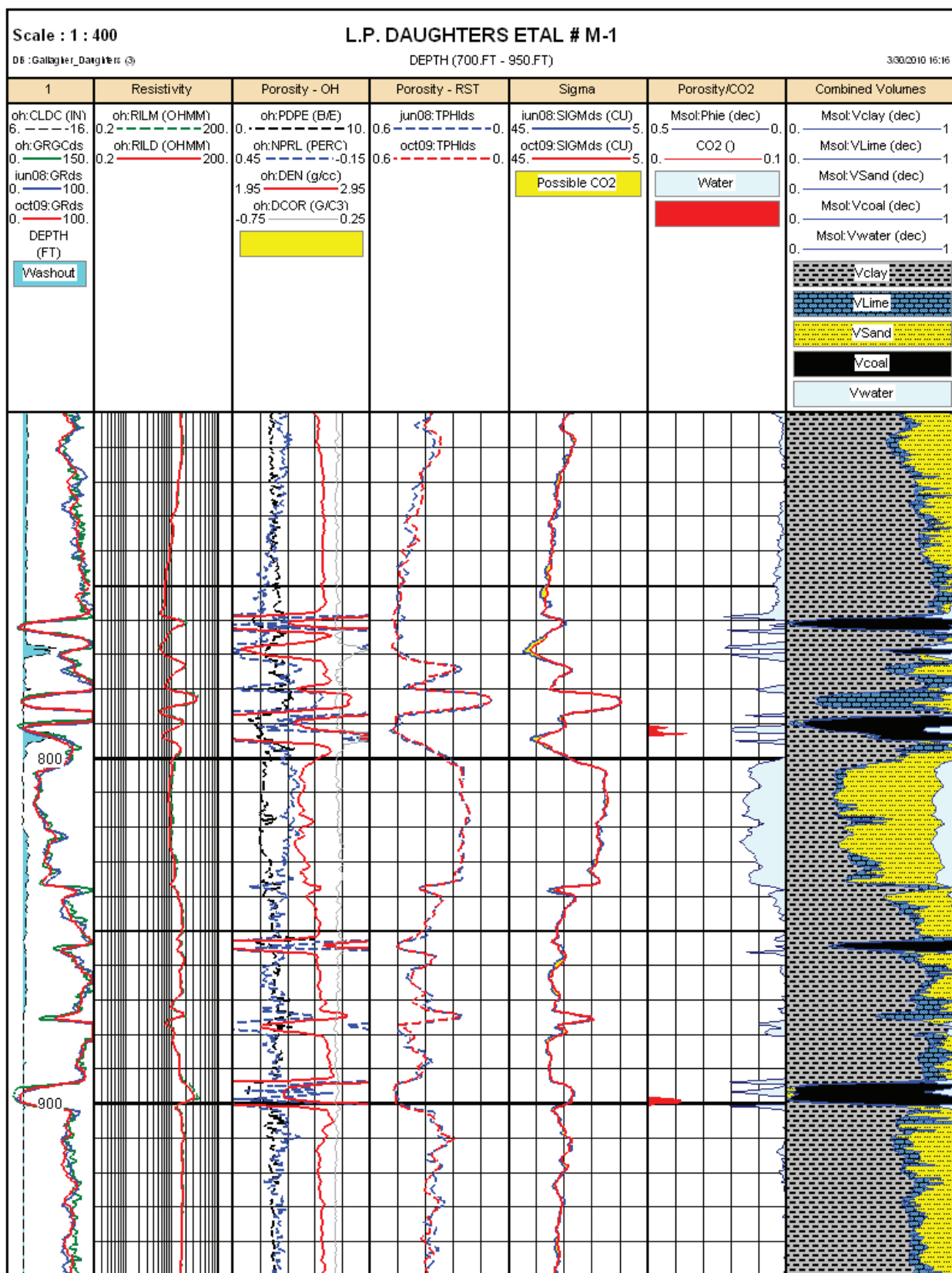


Figure 73. Log analysis for well M-1. See Figure 72 caption for explanation.

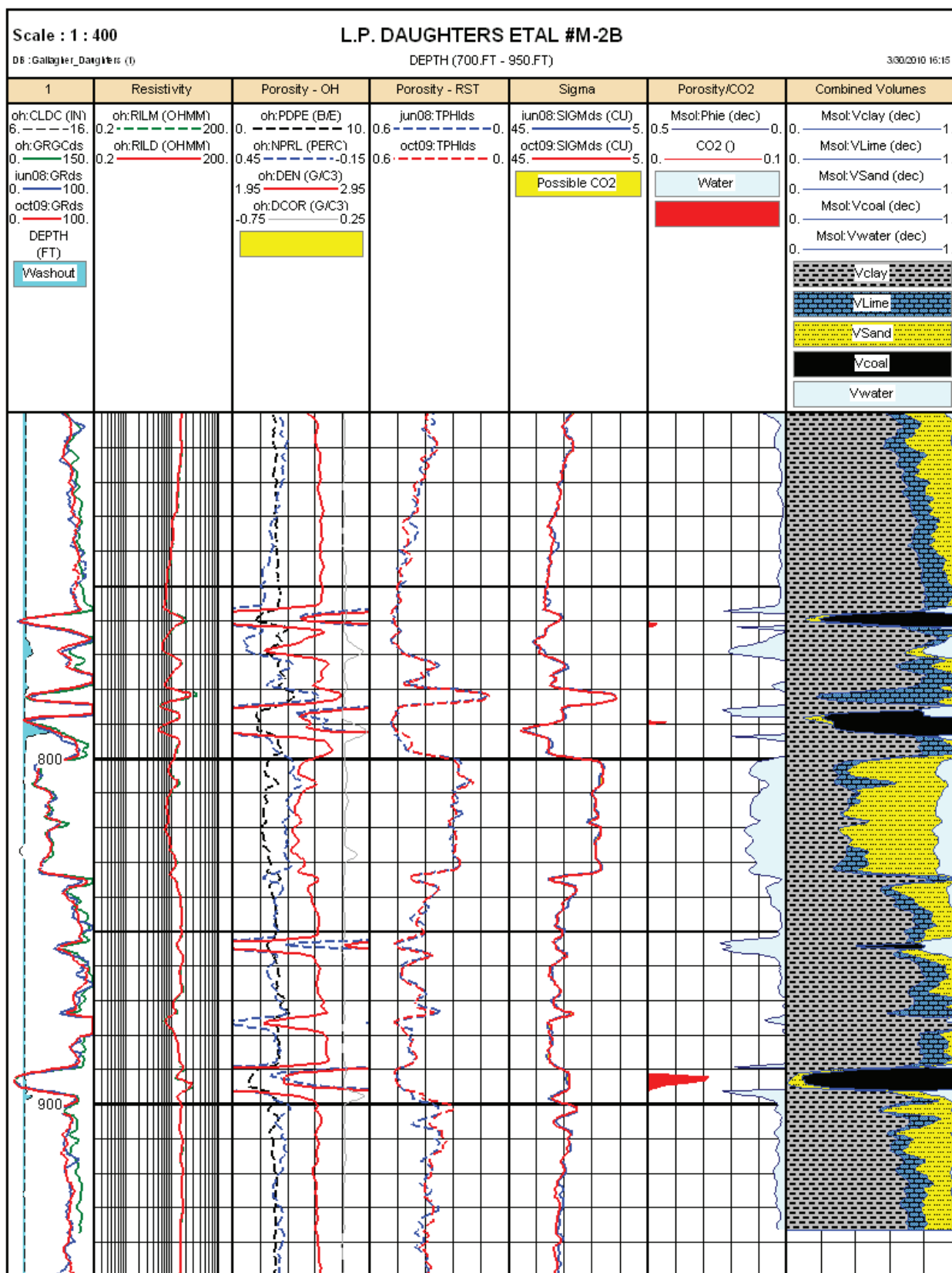


Figure 74. Log analysis for well M-2B (M-2). See Figure 72 caption for explanation.

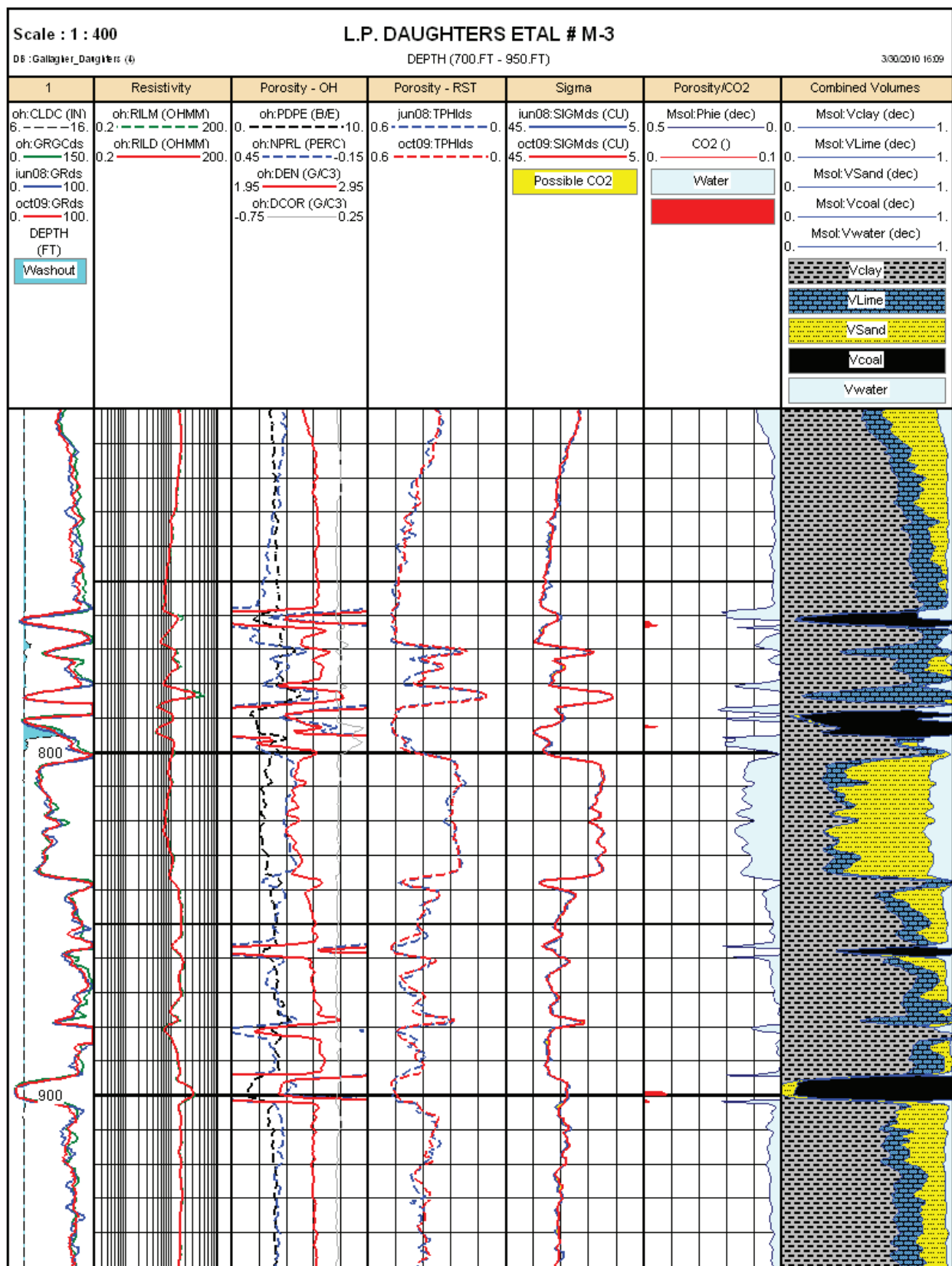


Figure 75. Log analysis for well M-3. See Figure 72 caption for explanation.

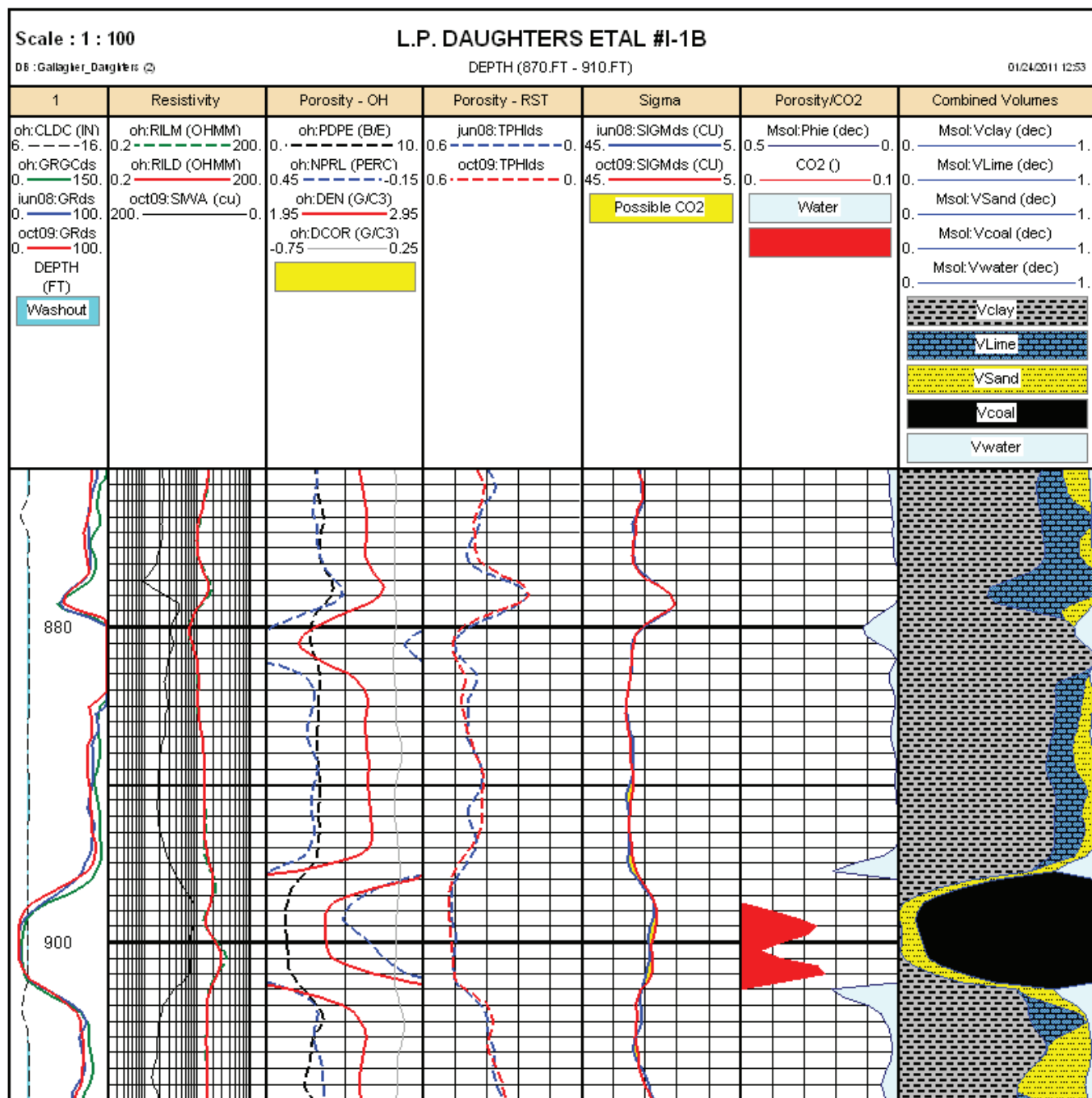


Figure 76. Log analysis for well I-1B, magnified showing two separate lobes of CO₂.

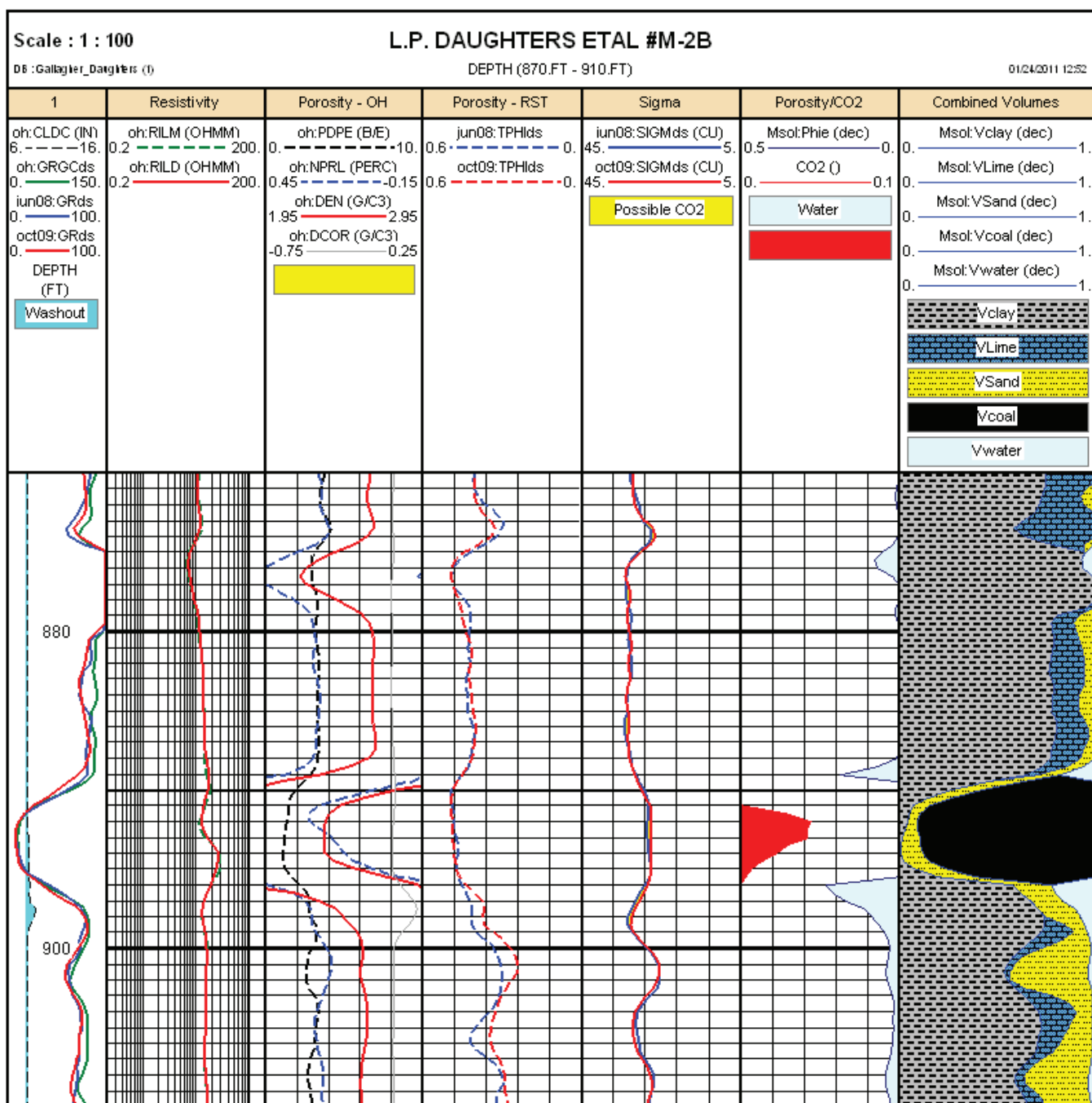


Figure 77. Log analysis for well "M-2B" (M-2), magnified showing the continuous volume of CO₂.

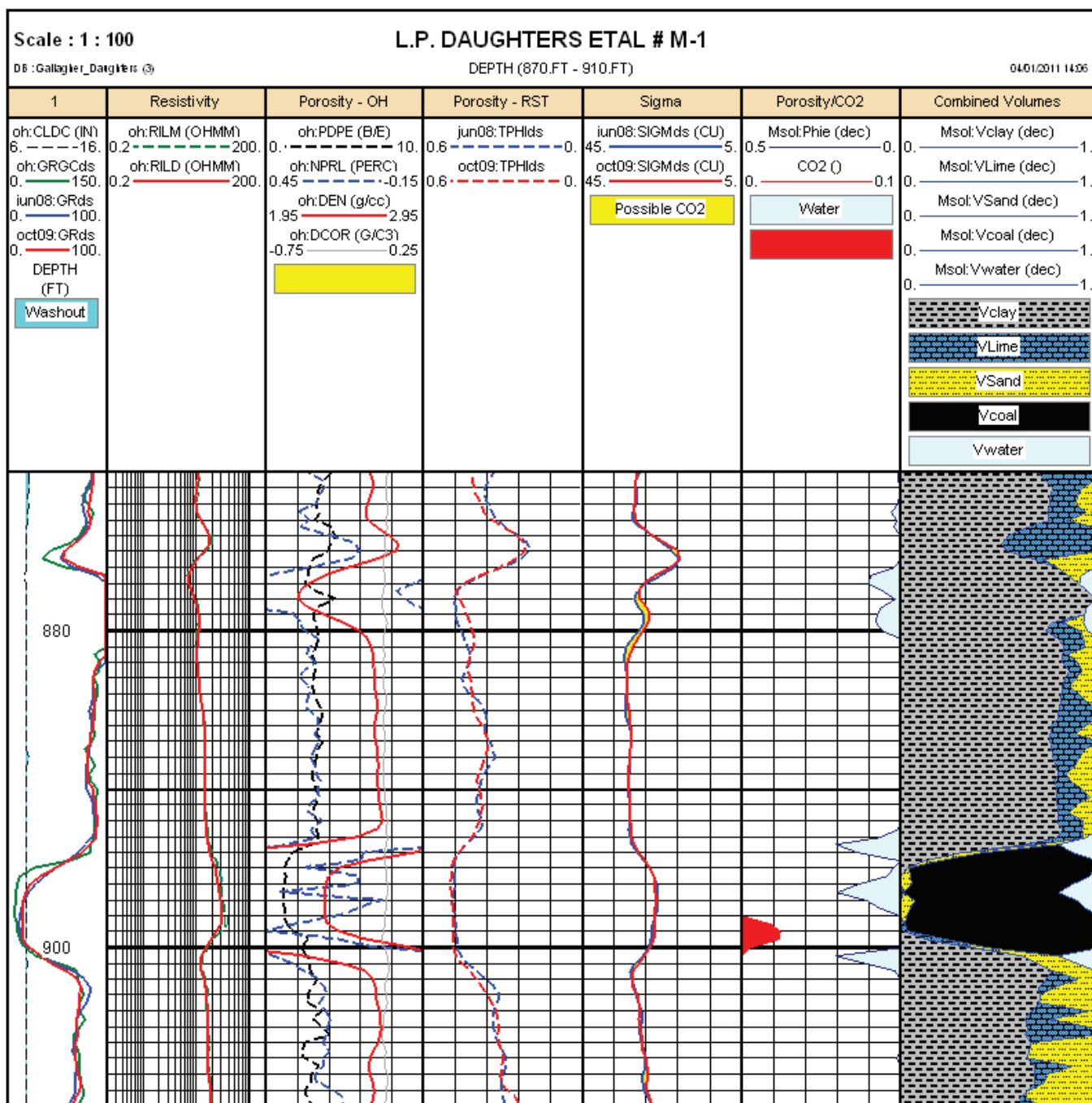


Figure 78. Log analysis for well M-1, magnified.

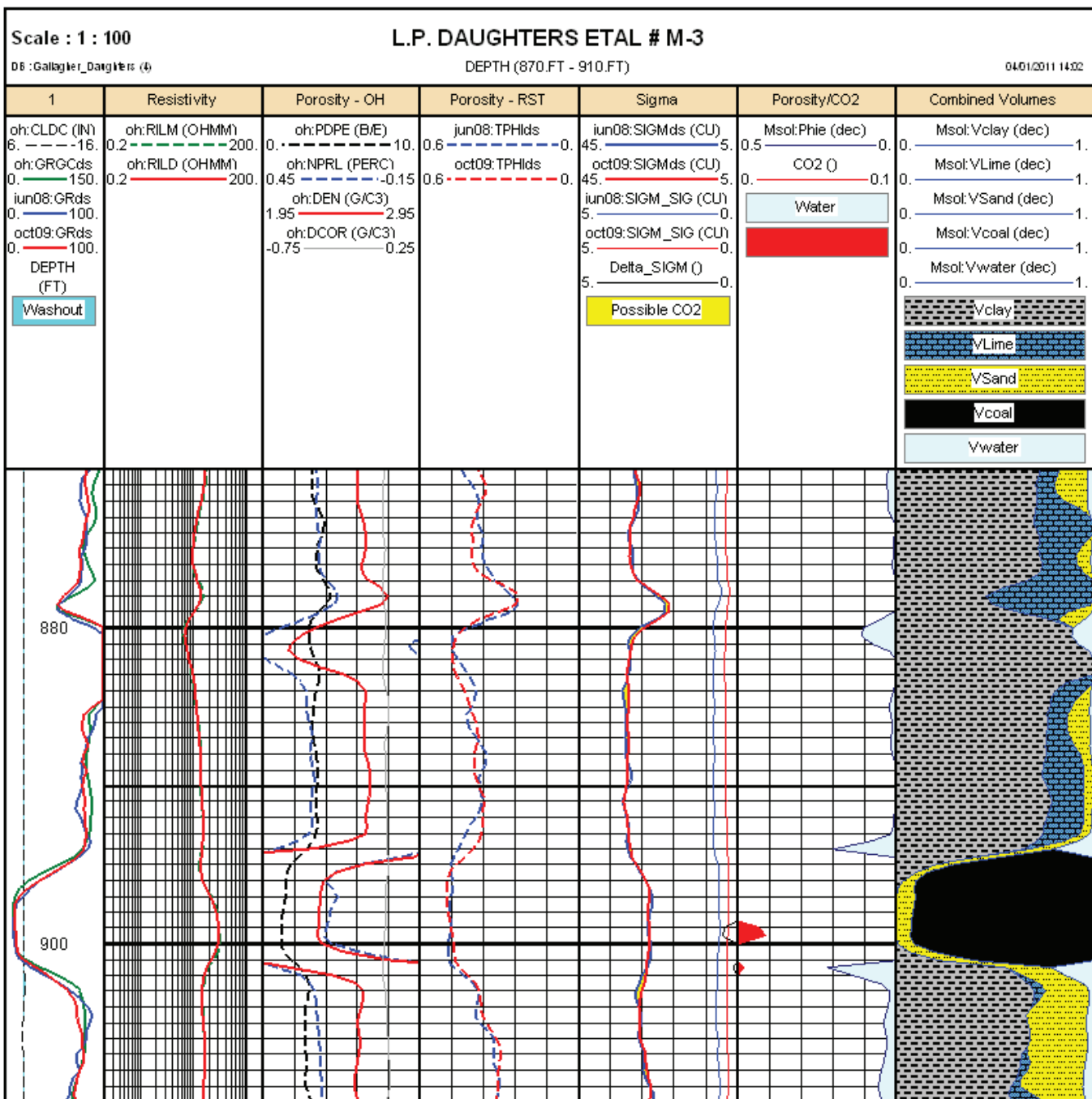


Figure 79. Log analysis for well M-3, magnified.

field Coal. In M-1, the volume of gas spikes over 2.0% at 242 m (793 ft). Because the caliper shows this interval to be a wash-out, and because the RST is affected by changing bed boundaries, this value probably is an anomaly and no gas is likely to be present. However, if the scope of the project were larger this would certainly be of interest to see if the calculated volume of gas continues to change. If such were the case, then the interpretation would have to change to reflect that the gas had moved out of the injected zone. Additionally, if this were gas from the injection coal bed, for gas to move from the injection zone approximately 30 m (100 ft) vertically without any RST response would require an explanation.

A detailed analysis of the Springfield Coal at each well showed differences in the character of the volume of CO₂ within each well. The injector well's RST interpretation indicates that a small interval in the center of the coal has less gas present, such that there are two separate layers of CO₂-filled porosity (Figure 76). M-2 seems to have only one continuous layer of CO₂ (Figure 77). The entire vertical thickness of the coal appears to have gas present for each of these wells. The smaller indication of gas in M-1 and M-3 (Figures 78 and 79) indicates the presence of gas only near the base of the coal. These vertical variations may be indicative of layering effects or preferential flow paths of hydrocarbon and CO₂ between the injection and monitoring wells.

Post-CO₂ Injection Water Pressure Transient Analyses

After CO₂ injection was completed and the post-CO₂ cased hole logs were run, a series of water injection pressure transient tests were conducted. The tests were designed to acquire pressure data that could be used to calculate the coal permeability at individual wells and the butt and face cleat permeability. The purpose of using water was to eliminate the relative permeability effect of the gas that was present. Table 10 has the pre- and post-CO₂ water permeability estimates for each well. After the relatively lengthy injection periods, it was assumed that any free gas in the cleats had been displaced well beyond the immediate area surround the injection and monitoring wells.

The permeability of I-1B decreased most substantially, followed by M-2. M-1 showed an increase, and M-3 had a slight decrease. The differences in the calculated pre- and post-CO₂ permeability are relatively small and may reflect the accuracy of estimating permeability from a pressure transient test, the presence of CO₂ in the cleat system, and/or the swelling of coal. This statement is primarily driven by the 0.0011 μm² (1.1 mD) increase in permeability of M-1, which is difficult to explain, assuming that the gas adsorbed to the coal around M-1 has increased. Therefore, this indirectly gives an idea of the accuracy of these pressure transient tests.

During each well's injection falloff sequence, the pressure at the remaining wells was measured and recorded for analysis as a pulse (interference) test. Assuming a cleat orientation, a pulse test analysis estimates the butt and face cleat permeability. The equivalent permeability can be calculated using the geometric average of the two values. The results of the pre-CO₂ and post-CO₂ pulse test analyses are given in Table 11.

The post-CO₂ injection equivalent permeability (0.0019 μm² [1.9 mD]) reflects a decrease from the pre-CO₂ estimate. The butt and face cleat permeability decreased proportionally such that the ratio of butt to face cleat permeability remained unchanged.

The pre- and post- CO₂ injection average permeability for the individual wells' falloff tests (Table 10) was higher than those equivalent permeability estimates from the pulse tests. Nevertheless, analyses of both test types support the decreases in water permeability following CO₂ injection.

Storativity (porosity-compressibility product) can be estimated from pulse tests. The pre- and post-CO₂ injection water injection pulse test storativity results were 1.81×10^{-9} /Pa (1.25×10^{-5} /psi) and 4.86×10^{-9} /Pa (3.35×10^{-5} /psi). These results indicated the coal was slightly more compressible with the adsorbed CO₂.

MVA Observations and Interpretations

Results and Discussion

Groundwater Modeling Results. The GFLOW groundwater model was calibrated using streamflow data from Bonpas Creek (Figure 80). The streamflow for Bonpas Creek was 0.39 m³/sec (13.9 ft³/sec). The model was most sensitive to changes in hydraulic conductivity and recharge. A 50% change in hydraulic conductivity resulted in a twofold increase in the streamflow rate; a 1% change in the recharge resulted in a fourfold increase in the streamflow rate. The calibrated recharge rate was

Table 10. Effective permeability (md) to water calculated from pressure falloff tests before and at individual wells after CO₂ injection (analytical solutions).

Period	I-1B	M-1	M-2	M-3	Avg
Pre-CO ₂	5.0	4.4	4.8	3.5	4.4
Post-CO ₂	1.2	5.5	2.7	3.2	3.2

Table 11. Effective permeability anisotropy to water calculated from pulse tests before and after CO₂ injection (analytical solutions).

Period	$k_{\text{butt}}/k_{\text{face}}$	k_{butt} (mD)	k_{face} (mD)	k_{eq} (mD)
Pre-CO ₂	0.12	1.2	9.6	3.4
Post-CO ₂	0.12	0.67	5.4	1.9

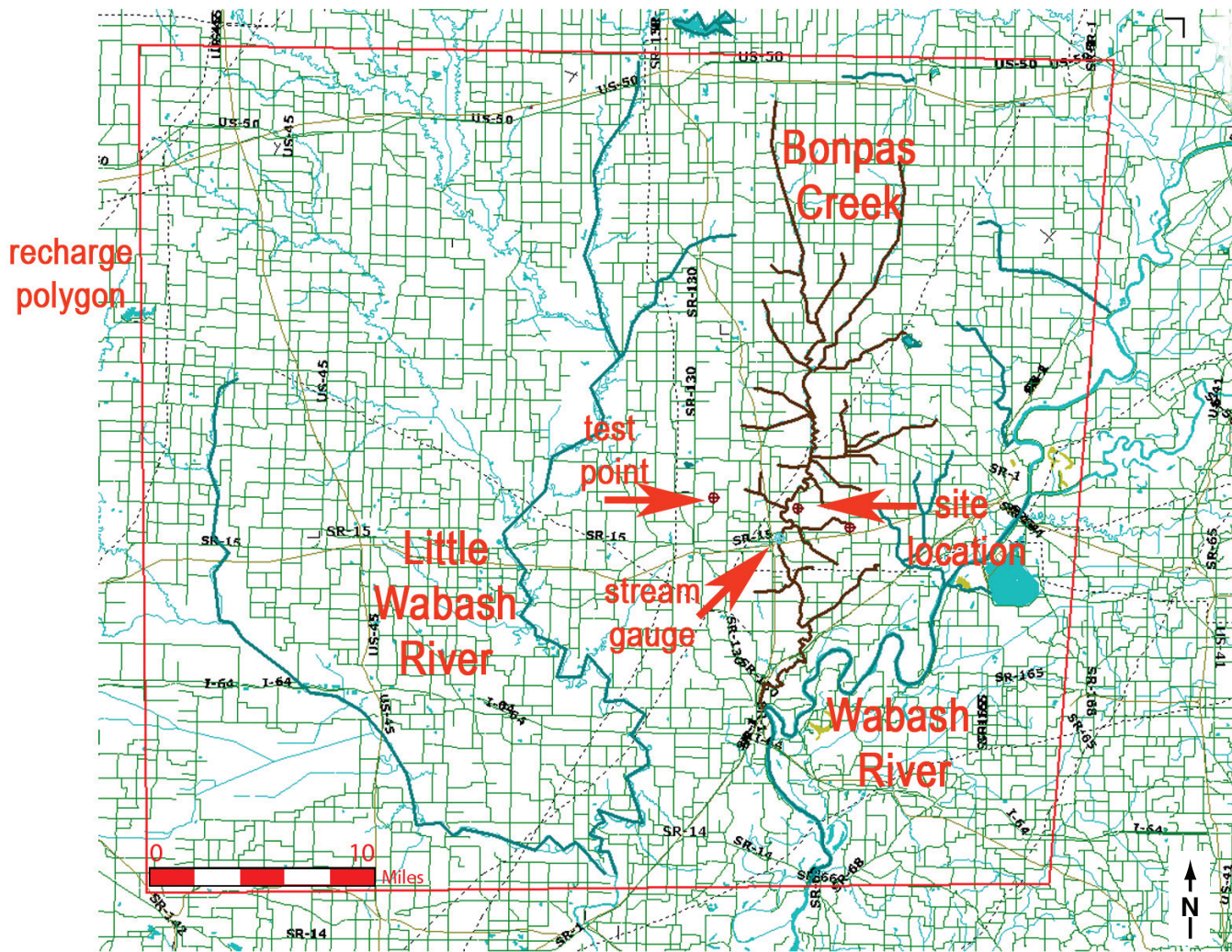


Figure 80. The enhanced coal bed methane (ECBM) site with major hydrologic features identified. The outer, red polygon designates the area where recharge is applied in the groundwater model. The brown dots (open circle with centered plus sign) designate the three test points used in the GFLOW hydrologic modeling. The ECBM field site is located by the center dot located just east of Bonpas Creek. The turquoise circle designates the U.S. Geological Survey stream gauging station north of Browns. The brown lines mark Bonpas Creek and its tributaries. Other significant streams are shown with jade-colored lines. The green lines show the road network in the area.

at 0.0091 m/yr (0.36 inch/yr), which is lower than expected for this site. The modeled and target streamflow for Bonpas Creek differed by 0.2%. Model results indicated that groundwater flow beneath the field site was primarily to the west, towards Bonpas Creek (Figure 81).

Hydrogeologic Data from the Monitoring Wells. Figure 82 shows groundwater levels in ECBM 1–ECBM4. For the period June 4, 2008, through May 18, 2009, the groundwater level in ECBM 1–ECBM4 fluctuated seasonally from highs of approximately 119 m (390 ft) above mean sea level to lows of approximately 117 m (385 ft) above mean sea level. Although the water levels in the four wells were similar, the water level in ECBM1 was consistently 0.12–0.13 m (0.35–0.40 ft) higher than the other three wells. A check for common errors, such as an incorrect elevation of the well casing, was made, but none were found.

A possible explanation in this small difference in water levels is the groundwater discharge from the bedrock. The four wells were completed in a sand and gravel layer that directly overlies the bedrock. If the bedrock beneath ECBM1 has a slightly greater hydrostatic pressure and is in hydraulic communication with the sand and gravel completion, the discharge from the bedrock to the overlying sand and gravel would create a slightly higher water level. Another hypothesis could be local recharge from the surface.

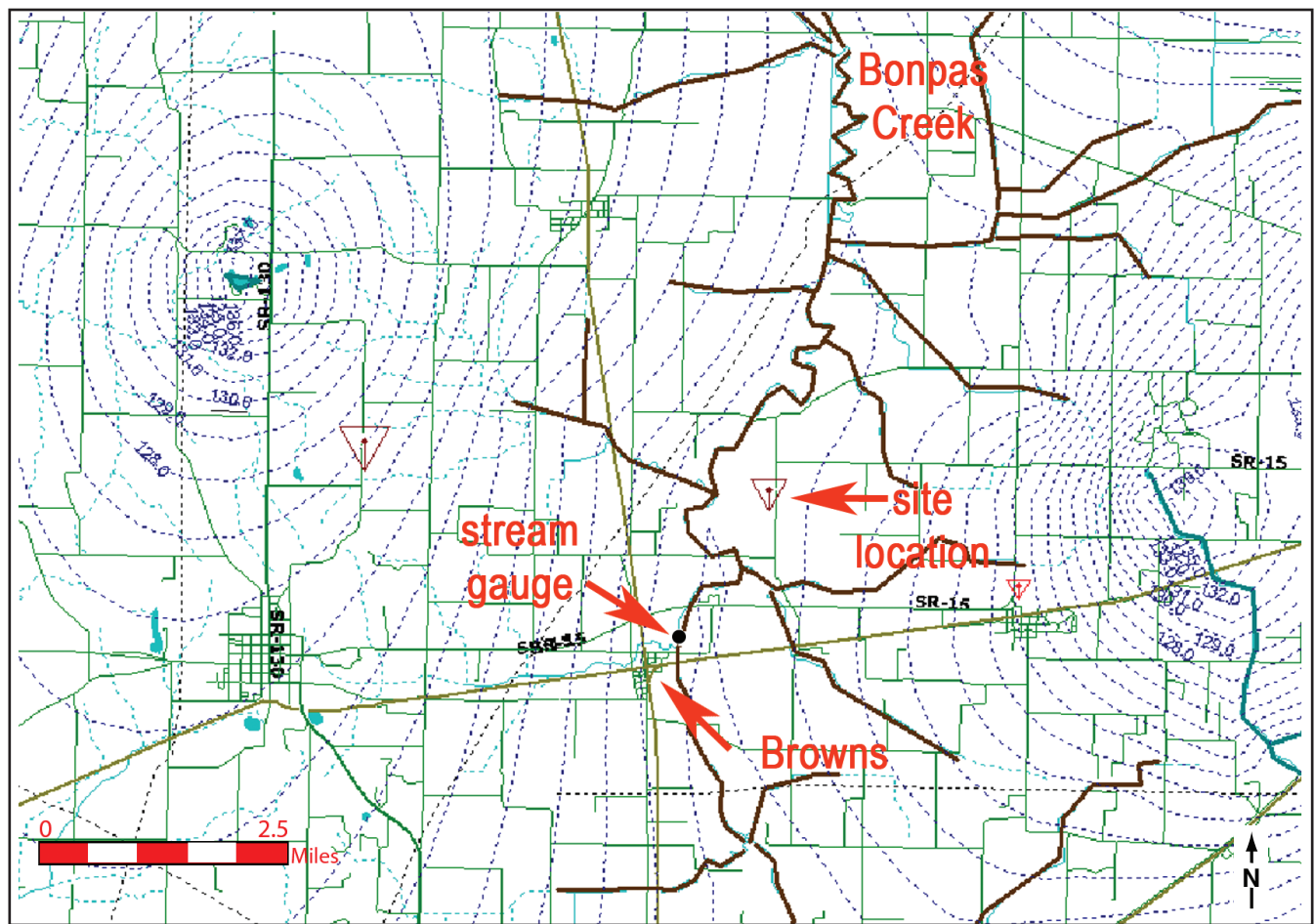


Figure 81. GFLOW model for the site. The triangles designate the three test points used. The enhanced coal bed methane (ECBM) field site is marked by the center triangle east of Bonpas Creek. The turquoise mark designates the USGS stream gauging station north of Browns. The brown lines mark Bonpas Creek and its tributaries. Other significant streams are shown with jade-colored lines. The model-predicted groundwater hydraulic heads are shown as dashed blue lines.

The higher head in ECBM1 relative to the other wells clearly indicates that groundwater in this sand and gravel aquifer flows to the west toward Bonpas Creek, which matches the flow direction predicted by the groundwater modeling discussed earlier.

Coal Seam Observation Wellhead Gas Sampling. Gas samples were collected from the coal seam observation wells once injection of CO₂ began on June 25, 2008. (The gas samples were analyzed using gas chromatography techniques to confirm and correlate the field IR readings which were taken much more frequently.) Initially, CO₂ concentrations ranged from less than 0.01 to about 0.2% by volume (Appendix Table A23-1–3). Breakthrough of CO₂ was first detected on July 24, 2008, 29 days after injection began, in well M-1 when CO₂ concentrations increased to about 12% (Figure 83). The CO₂ concentration varied between 11 and 13% in well M-1 until October 16, when concentrations began to gradually increase to approximately 19%. On October 29, 2008, concentrations increased dramatically to 80% CO₂.

The next CO₂ breakthrough was detected in well M-3, 125 days after injection began (Appendix Table A23-3, Figure 83). Concentrations in well M-3 increased from 0.01 to 3.1% and gradually increased to 6.5% within a week of initial breakthrough. A significant CO₂ increase (45%) was detected on October 28, 2008, which coincided with an attempt to remove the gas head from well M-3. Over an 8-hr period, 8,353 scm (295 scf) of CH₄ and CO₂ were released and metered from the gas head of this well.

In well M-2, CO₂ breakthrough was not detected until November 8, 2008, 136 days after injection began (Appendix Table A23-2, Figure 83). At M-2, no CH₄ gas was present until October 29, 2008, when the well was flowed for about 5 hr and produced 3,455 scm (122 scf) of CH₄ gas with no significant CO₂. Concentrations of CH₄ remained elevated (93 to 96%) until November 8, when CO₂ broke through (Figures 83 and 84); the CO₂ concentration increased from less than 1% to 88% on

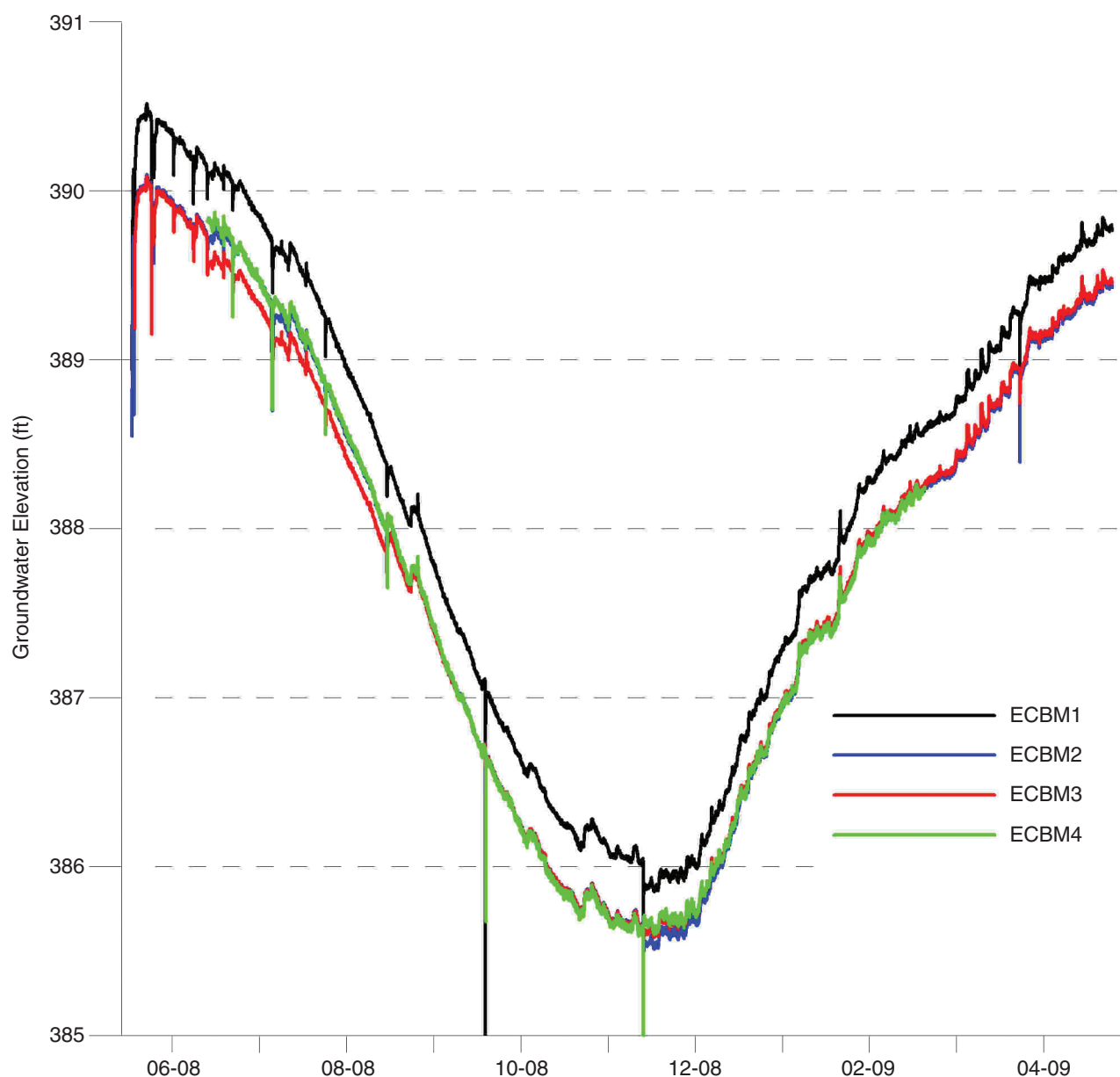
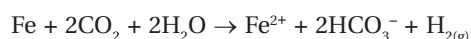


Figure 82. Water levels in the four groundwater monitoring ECBM wells at the Tanquary site.

November 8. Significant concentrations of hydrogen (H_2) were also observed in well M-2 after the initial CO_2 breakthrough (Appendix Table A23-2). The H_2 concentration reached approximately 43% by volume in several gas samples. The reason for the production of H_2 is not clear, but it may be due to a reaction that can occur between CO_2 and iron in the presence of water (Rau, 2004; Han et al., 2009):



The CH_4 concentrations in observation wells M-1 and M-3 were initially 16 and 12%, respectively, but quickly increased to 80 to 90+% over a few weeks (Appendix Tables A23-1 and A23-3, Figure 84). Generally, when CO_2 concentrations were small, CH_4 concentrations were large. In all three coal seam observation wells, CH_4 was observed prior to significant CO_2 detection. This relationship between CO_2 and CH_4 concentrations was basically linear (Figure 85).

The $\delta^{13}C_{CO_2}$ of the initial samples of CO_2 collected from M-1 after breakthrough (July 24, 2008) was nearly identical to that of the injected CO_2 (Appendix Table A15-1). However, while the CO_2 concentration remained constant, the $\delta^{13}C_{CO_2}$ in samples

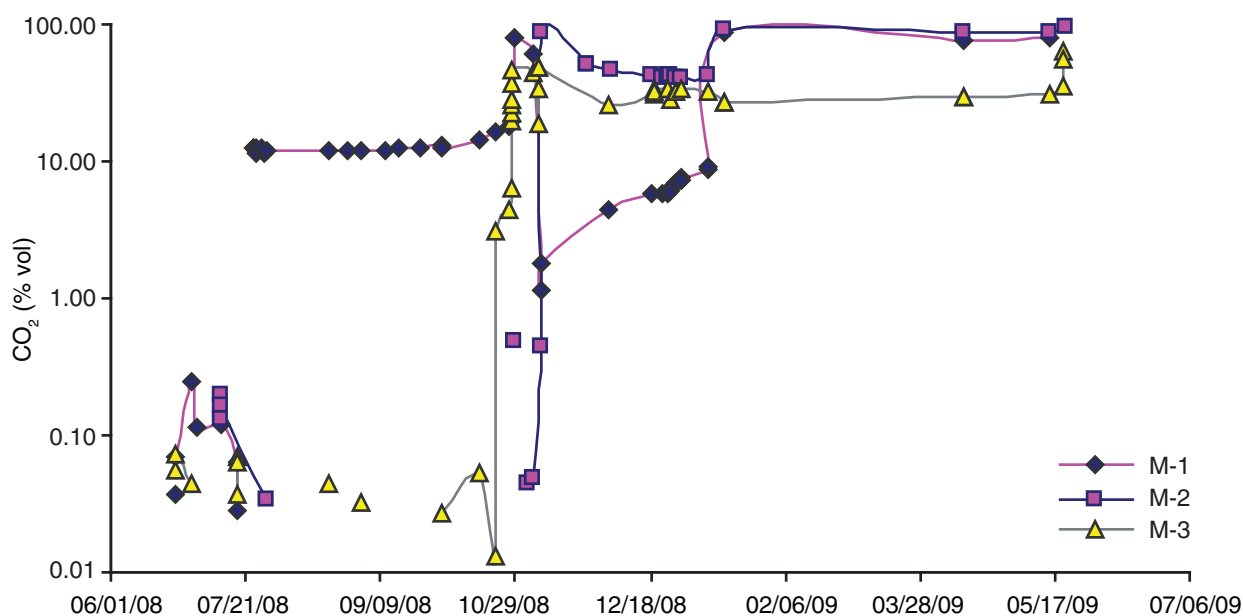


Figure 83. The CO₂ concentrations in gas samples collected from the coal seam observation wells M-1, M-2, and M-3 at the Tanquary site.

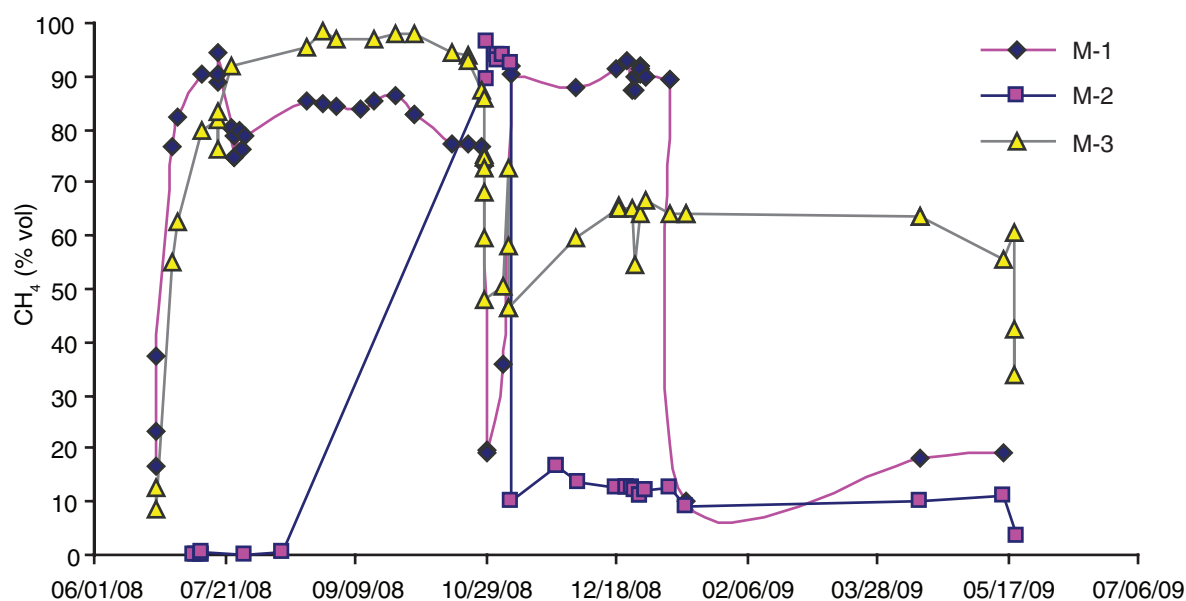


Figure 84. The CH₄ concentrations in gas samples collected from the coal seam observation wells M-1, M-2, and M-3 at the Tanquary site.

from M-1 gradually became more negative through the beginning of October, after which the CO₂ began to show more positive values. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}$ values quickly became more positive near the end of October as the concentration of CO₂ also began to increase (Figure 86) with related gas sampling and gas release from the top of the well.

The pattern observed at M-1—isotopically negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of CO₂ followed by more positive values with increasing CO₂ concentration—was similar during sampling events in December and January, when M-1 was allowed to build up pressure from additional CO₂ injection. A similar trend of negative to more positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values with time and increasing CO₂ concentration was also observed for the CO₂ collected from observation well M-3 after CO₂ breakthrough occurred around October

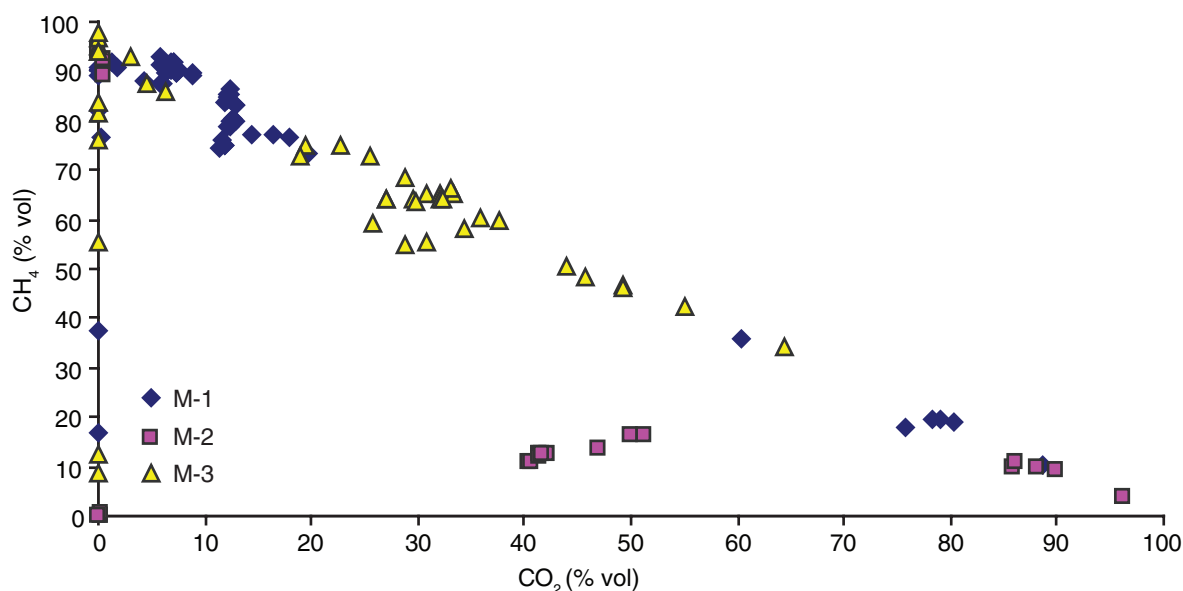


Figure 85. The CH_4 and CO_2 concentrations in gas samples collected from the coal seam observation wells M-1, M-2, and M-3 at the Tanquary site. Samples with small CO_2 concentrations (<1%) represent the time prior to CO_2 breakthrough. M-2 samples with small CH_4 concentrations and CO_2 concentrations between 40 and 52% are samples that contained significant hydrogen concentrations.

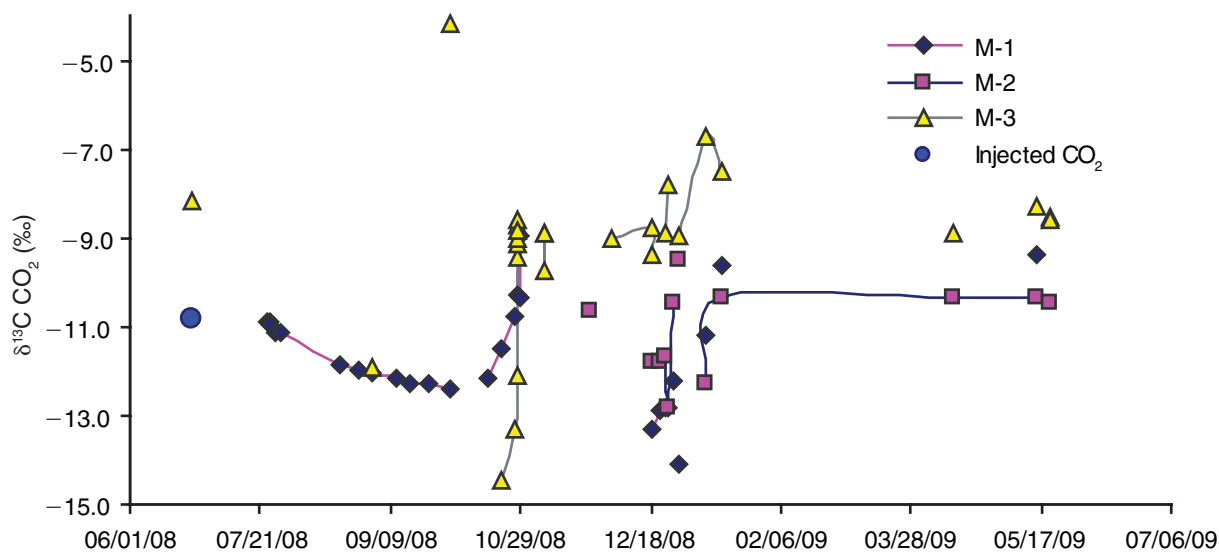


Figure 86. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of CO_2 in gas samples collected from the coal seam observation wells M-1, M-2, and M-3 at the Tanquary site. Also plotted is a sample of the injected CO_2 on the date of injection startup (blue dot to left).

22, 2008 (Figure 86). The isotopic composition of the CO_2 that initially broke through at M-3 was negative compared with the injected CO_2 and became more positive as CO_2 evolved (Appendix Table A15-3). The trend of negative to more positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values observed for the CO_2 sampled at the M-1 and M-3 observation wells can be explained by the tendency of coal to retain the isotopically heavier molecules ($^{13}\text{CO}_2$) relative to the isotopically lighter CO_2 ($^{12}\text{CO}_2$), as observed in laboratory canister desorption studies of coal (Strapoc et al, 2006). Although the initial samples from well M-1 after CO_2 breakthrough showed a trend from -10.91‰ (nearly the same as the injected CO_2 [-10.81‰]) down to -12.38‰ and back to -8.98‰ , the initial CO_2 that broke through may not have diffused into the coal seam and was fairly representative of the isotopic composition of the injected CO_2 . As time passed, perhaps the CO_2 was able to diffuse into the coal pores and the isotopi-

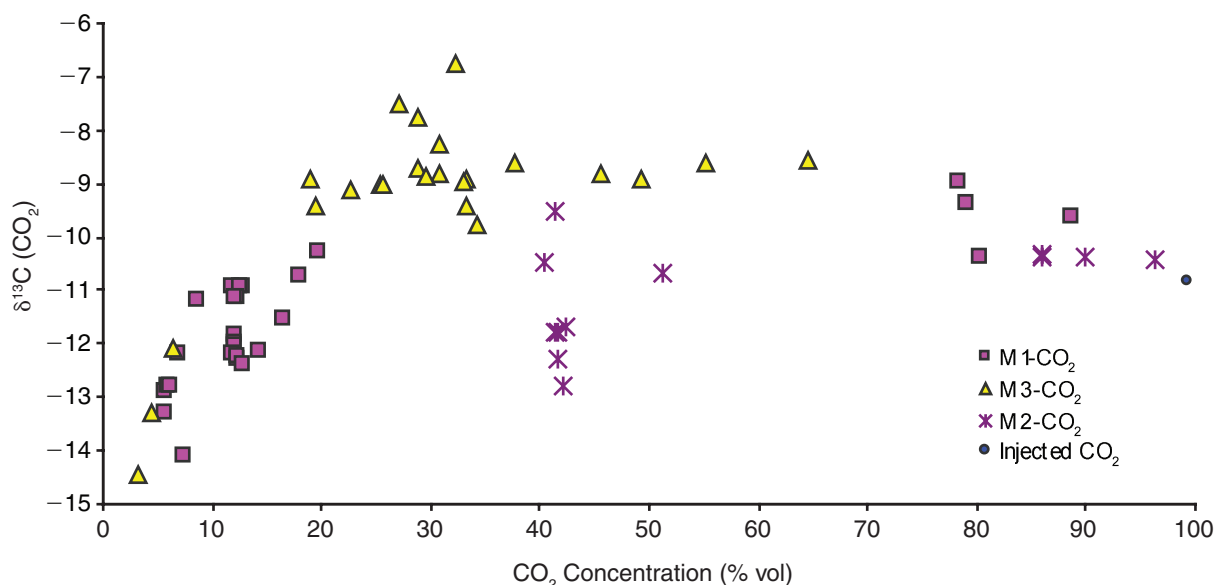


Figure 87. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of CO_2 versus concentrations of CO_2 in gas samples collected from the coal seam observation wells at the Tanquary site. Also plotted is a sample of the injected CO_2 .

cally heavier molecules remained in the coal as equilibrium was established. Then, as the CO_2 was continually sampled, the isotopically heavier CO_2 molecules gradually diffused out of the pores after the isotopically lighter CO_2 molecules. Desorption studies have shown that as the concentration of CO_2 increases, the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ becomes more positive and then levels off. This phenomenon was observed at the Tanquary site, as shown in Figure 87. The gases sampled from wells M-1 and M-3 followed a pattern similar to that observed in desorption studies, whereas the gases collected from well M-2 did not. The H_2 observed in the gas samples from well M-2 (Appendix Table A23-2) showed that other reactions occurred at this observation well that did not occur at wells M-1 and M-3.

The carbon-14 (^{14}C) activity of the CO_2 in some of the gas samples from the observation wells also was analyzed (Appendix 15). The ^{14}C analyses of the gas samples help confirm that the increased CO_2 concentrations sampled in observation wells originated from the injected CO_2 . The injected CO_2 was from an ethanol plant and had a ^{14}C concentration of 104 pMC representing “modern” carbon. Previous analyses of naturally occurring CO_2 extracted from seven different coal samples ranged from 3 to 18.5 pMC. These results indicate that there is a large difference between the ^{14}C concentration of natural CO_2 associated with coal seams and the injected CO_2 at this pilot study site. Many of the gas samples contained 25% or less CO_2 ; however, the ^{14}C activity was very high, often greater than 95 pMC. For example, a sample from M-3 containing 25% CO_2 had a ^{14}C activity of 102.3 pMC, which is nearly identical to the injected CO_2 activity. Another gas sample with only 3% CO_2 from M-3 had 98.9 pMC ^{14}C activity, confirming it was injection CO_2 .

There were a few samples of CO_2 that had lower than 90 pMC. Most of those samples with less than 90 pMC ranged from 83–89 pMC; one sample from M-1 had only 78 pMC. These samples with significantly lower ^{14}C concentration must have some contributions of CO_2 from a carbon source with very little to no ^{14}C concentration. One possible source of low ^{14}C CO_2 is dissolution of carbonates typically found in coal cleats. Dissolution of carbonates would not be surprising considering that the injection of CO_2 would lower the pH of the aqueous phase and initiate carbonate dissolution. Another possible source of low ^{14}C CO_2 would be the oxidation of hydrocarbons in the system. There is a correlation between the lower ^{14}C concentrations of the CO_2 from each site and greater heavy hydrocarbons in the samples. It is also possible that both carbonate dissolution and hydrocarbon oxidation could have contributed to the lower ^{14}C concentrations. A contribution of CO_2 from both sources would explain why there is no systematic correlation between lower ^{14}C concentration and more negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values. The hydrocarbons would have negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ contribution, and the dissolution of carbonates would typically have more positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values. Thus, a significant change in the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values would tend to be dampened if both hydrocarbons and carbonates were contributing to the CO_2 reservoir. Some of the ^{14}C variation could be due to the physical adsorption/desorption phenomena discussed earlier in relation to the stable isotope results in which we observed the coal retaining the heavier isotopes which gradually diffused back out of the pores with time (Figure 88).

A pattern also was observed for the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of the CH_4 released from the observation wells prior to CO_2 breakthrough. Isotopically heavier (less negative) $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of CH_4 were initially observed, followed by lighter values, and then eventually isotopically heavier values as time passed and as the concentration of CH_4 increased (Figure 89). The initially more positive values

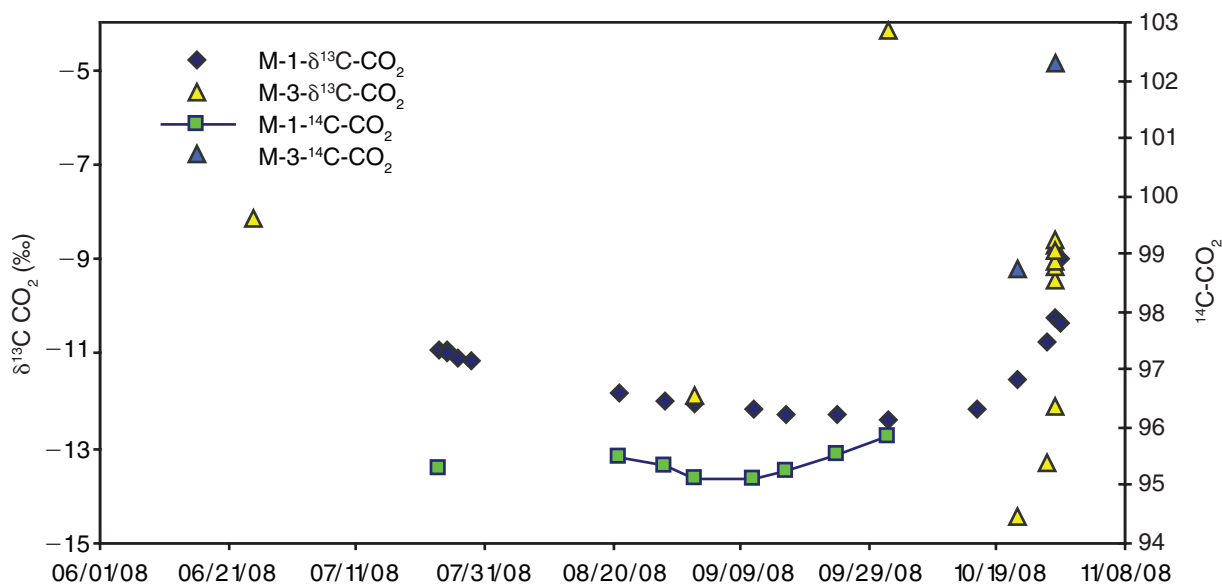


Figure 88. The ^{14}C analyses for CO_2 in samples from coal seam observation wells M-1 and M-3. Also included is the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ composition of CO_2 in the gas samples.

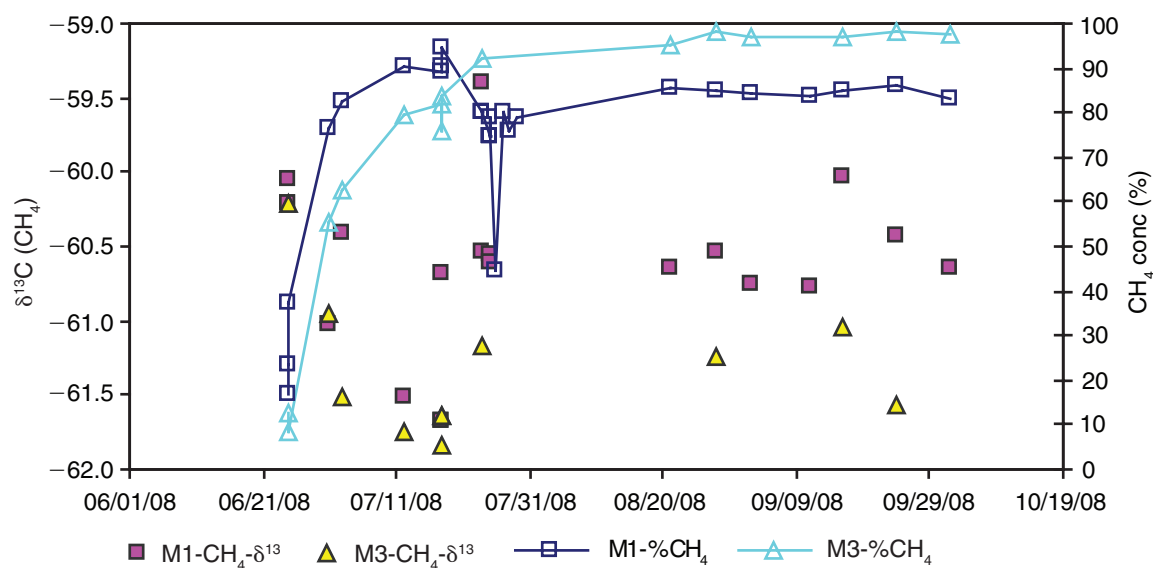


Figure 89. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of CH_4 versus concentrations of CH_4 in gas samples from coal seam observation wells at the Tanquary site. Symbols with lines represent CH_4 concentrations; symbols alone represent $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values.

for the CH_4 did not fit the desorption fractionation effect, which typically results in more negative (isotopically lighter) values for the CH_4 initially released from coals (Strapoć et al, 2006, Guoyi et al., 2007). The isotopically heavier (less negative) values of the initial CH_4 samples may be related to the initial drilling, well development processes, and water pressure transient testing, which, as suggested earlier, may have introduced oxygen to the system (Figure 41). Microbial oxidation of CH_4 produces isotopically heavier (more positive) $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values for CH_4 and isotopically lighter (more negative) values for CO_2 . A very negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value was observed for the initial CO_2 sampled in M-1. If oxidation had recently occurred, it could be that the initial CH_4 sampled had been influenced by some oxidation; as desorption of gases from the coal continued prior to CO_2 breakthrough, isotopically lighter (more negative) CH_4 desorbed from the coal pores, causing the overall $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of the CH_4 to decrease (become more negative). As desorption continued, isotopically heavier (more positive) molecules began to desorb and caused the overall $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of the CH_4 to increase again. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of the CH_4 stabilized with time.

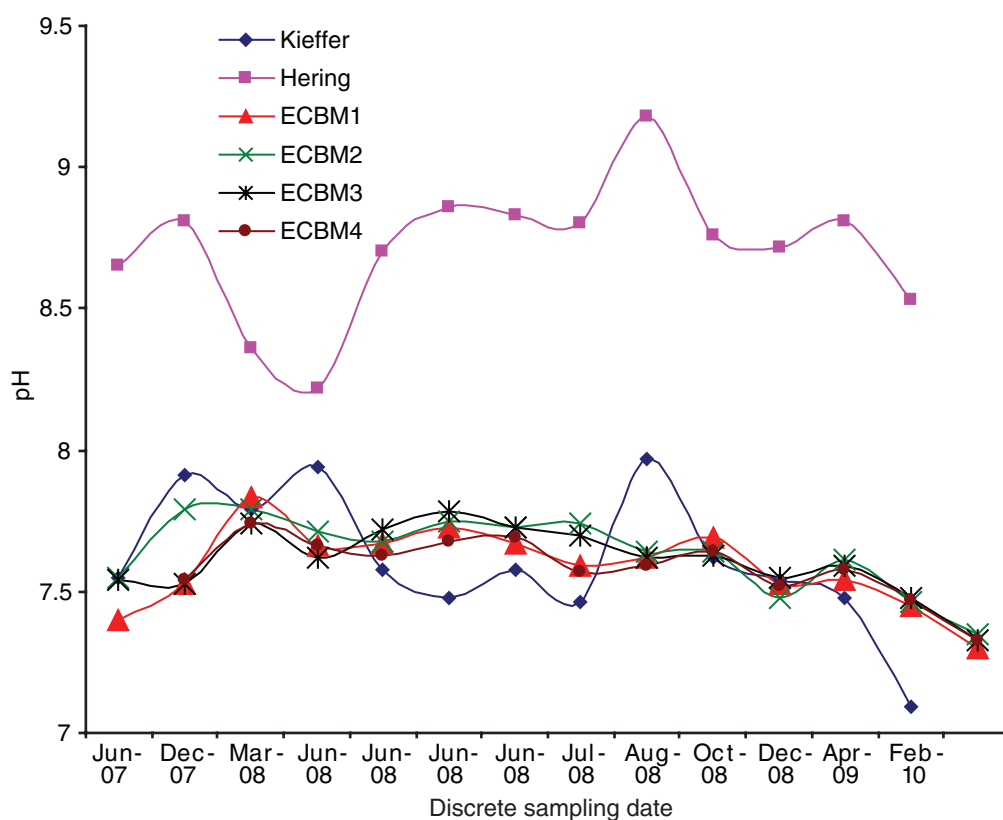


Figure 90. The pH of groundwater samples from groundwater ECBM monitoring and residential wells at the Tanquary site. Note that the x-axis shows equally spaced sampling dates and not chronological time.

Chemical Characterization of Groundwater Wells. Groundwater samples were collected from the Tanquary site to determine potential impacts on water quality from the project. Injection of CO_2 into groundwater can cause a decrease in groundwater pH and dissolution of certain constituents of the rock matrix of the aquifer. Consequently, analyses of the water quality data focused on the analytes involved in the carbonate chemistry of the water and the potential dissolution products of clay minerals. As CO_2 is injected into the coal seam, connate water can be displaced and potentially enter the shallow aquifer system; thus, elements such as Cl and Na, which are typical constituents of coal seam waters, were examined in the groundwater samples.

Groundwater pH varied in both the monitoring and residential wells. Residential wells were sampled for about 1 year prior to CO_2 injection (June 2007 to June 2008) and exhibited decreases in pH of as much as 0.6 pH units during that period (Figure 90). Because there were adequate background data for the residential wells, a t-test statistical analysis was applied to determine whether there were any significant changes between the means of the pre-injection and post-injection pH values. Despite pH fluctuations, there was no significant ($\alpha = 0.5$) difference between the average pH values prior to and after CO_2 injection for either residential well's groundwater.

The Kieffer well is open at a depth similar to that of the monitoring wells at the ECBM site (28 m [93 ft]) and almost certainly draws its water from the same aquifer. The Hering well, however, is completed at a greater depth (50 m [165 ft]) and, as shown by the differences in its geochemistry, draws from a different aquifer. Despite this difference, the groundwater in all of the wells exhibited a relatively small, general decrease in pH with respect to time. The pH values for all groundwater samples from the monitoring wells were similar to the residential wells and followed the same seasonal trend. Particle tracking modeling indicated that CO_2 would not migrate to the residential wells 10 yr after a hypothetical release, also suggesting that the observed variability in pH values probably was not due to CO_2 leakage but rather to a combination of analytical measurement and natural groundwater variability.

Based on CO_2 reactions with water, it would also be expected that alkalinity and total dissolved carbon would increase in aquifers impacted by CO_2 leakage. Alkalinity in ECBM wells 2 and 3 remained relatively constant throughout the project period with no significant trend observed (Figure 91). However, alkalinity concentrations in monitoring wells ECBM1 and

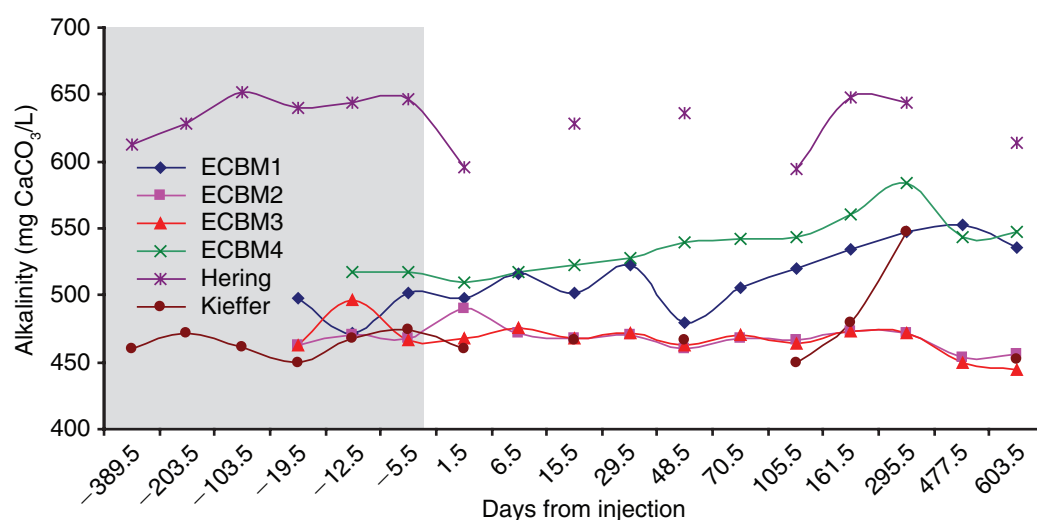


Figure 91. Alkalinity of groundwater samples collected from monitoring and residential wells at the Tanquary site. The pre-injection sampling period has been shaded in order to highlight samples taken during and post-injection. Note that the x-axis shows equally spaced sampling dates and not chronological time.

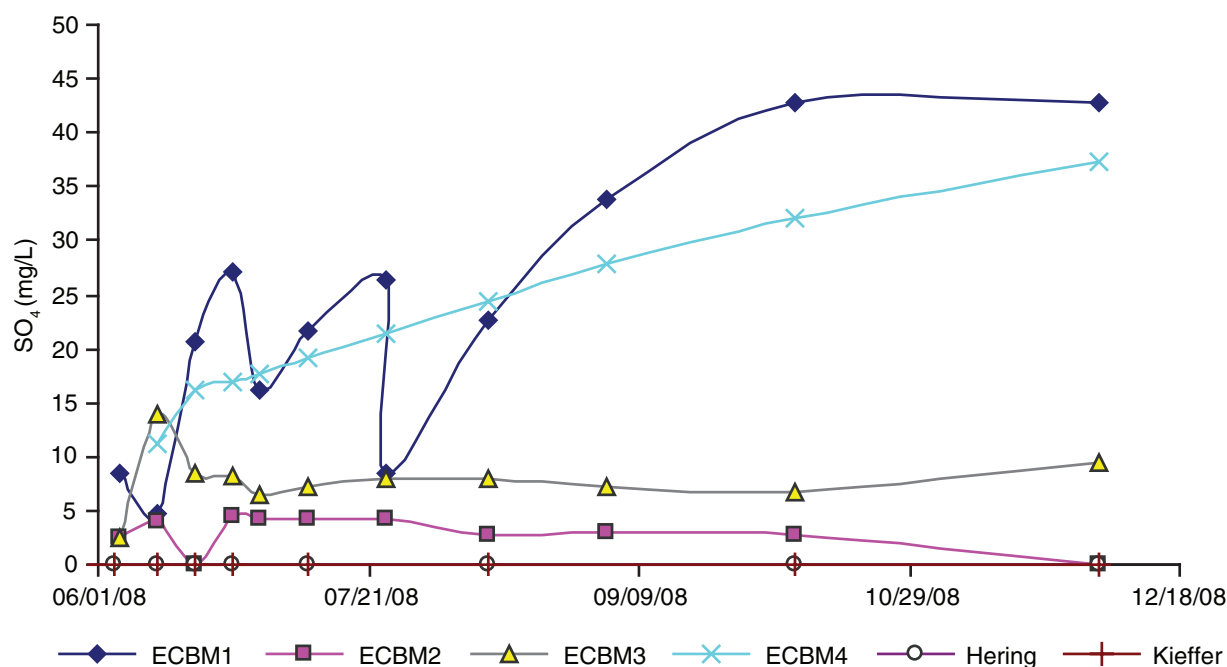


Figure 92. Sulfate (SO_4) concentrations in groundwater samples from monitoring and residential wells at the Tanquary site.

ECBM4 did show a distinct trend that could have resulted from effects from the materials used to drill the wells or from the oxidation to CO_2 of organic carbon contained in the geologic material near the well (see next section). The wireline rock coring technique used in drilling wells ECBM1 and ECBM4 involved the use of a sodium bentonite mud-rotary drilling process. The pH of the sodium bentonite drilling mud was adjusted to approximately pH 11 using sodium carbonate, and the coring process required longer exposure of the aquifer formation to the sodium bentonite-based drilling mud and a higher pressure in the well bore (personal communication, Jack Aud, ISGS driller). The longer exposure time and higher pressure likely resulted in more drilling mud infiltrating into the aquifer material than for the ECBM2 and ECBM3 wells, which were not cored. Although all of the wells were extensively pumped to develop them prior to sampling, it is still pos-

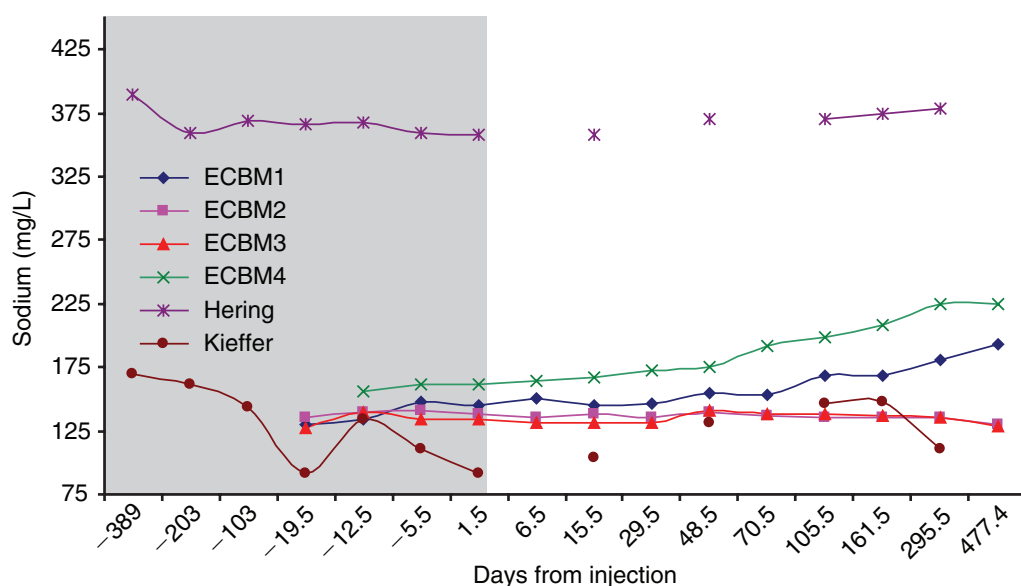


Figure 93. Sodium (Na^+) concentrations in groundwater samples from monitoring and residential wells at the Tanquary site. The pre-injection sampling period has been shaded in order to highlight samples taken during and post-injection. Note that the x-axis shows equally spaced sampling dates and not chronological time.

sible that drilling mud components entered into the aquifer, particularly around wells ECBM1 and ECBM4, continued to slowly migrate from the formation into the well bore and could have caused the observed gradual increase in groundwater alkalinity in these two holes.

Chloride concentrations remained relatively constant in all the wells during the project period, suggesting there was no detectable movement of brine from the coal seam into the shallow groundwater (Figure 46). All of the monitoring wells showed an initial increase in sulfate concentration (Figure 92), some of which could be due to oxidation of sulfide minerals. This result also agrees with the elevated oxidation reduction potential (Eh) and dissolved oxygen (DO) values observed in the initial samples of the monitoring wells. Although this increase was very slight in samples from wells ECBM2 and ECBM3, and soon stabilized in wells ECBM1 and ECBM4, the sulfate and sodium concentrations (Figures 92 and 93) increased with time and, like the increase in alkalinity with time, these increases also are likely an artifact of the core drilling process.

Isotopic Characterization of Groundwater Wells. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of the groundwater from the monitoring wells ranged from -5.8 to -6.3‰ , and the δD values ranged from -37.5 to -40.6 . These values were fairly similar to those from the Kieffer residential well, but are quite different from the values for the Hering residential well, which is completed in a different, deeper aquifer (Appendix 18, Figure 47). Only one aqueous sample from the coal seam (M-2) was isotopically analyzed; it had an isotopic composition within the range of all the other wells except the Hering well (Appendix 18, Figure 47).

The concentration of CO_2 in the samples of headspace gas collected from the groundwater monitoring wells was generally less than 0.1% (Appendix 24). The predominant gases in the samples, O_2 and N_2 , occurred at concentrations similar to normal atmospheric values. The CO_2 concentrations did not increase in the gas samples collected from the groundwater wells after the first breakthrough of CO_2 in coal seam observation well M-1. The CH_4 concentrations in the monitoring well headspace samples generally were below the detection limit; the largest concentration detected was 0.3% by volume.

The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of the dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) from the monitoring well water samples varied during the initial sampling periods; however, the isotopic variations did not correlate with chemical evidence that would be typical of CO_2 migrating from the injected coal seam into the shallow groundwater aquifer. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values for the DIC of the Hering residential well water samples were significantly heavier (more positive) (about -9‰) than the other groundwater wells (about -12‰) (Figure 94). Isotopically heavy $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values in the groundwater would be expected if the CO_2 injected into the coal seam had migrated to the shallower groundwater aquifers because the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of the injected CO_2 (-10.8‰) is more positive than typical for CO_2 derived from natural infiltration from the soil zone. However, the $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{DIC}}$ values for the Hering well were isotopically heavier prior to the start of CO_2 injection and remained relatively constant throughout the project period. In contrast, the oxygen and deuterium values of the groundwater from the Hering well were isotopically lighter (more negative) than the groundwater collected from the other wells at the Tanquary site.

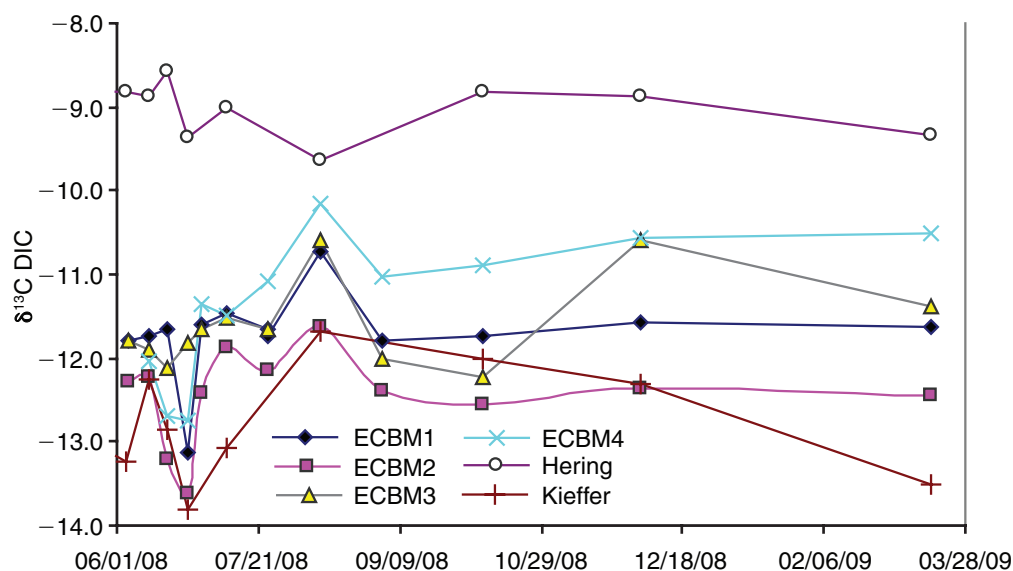


Figure 94. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values for dissolved organic carbon (DIC) in samples of shallow groundwater from monitoring and residential wells at the Tanquary site.

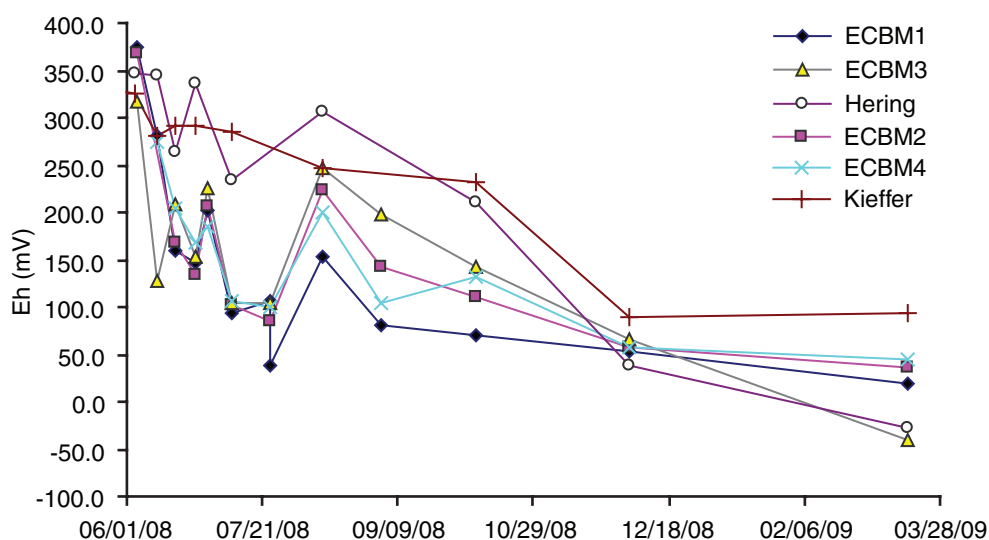


Figure 95. Redox potential (Eh) of groundwater samples collected from monitoring and residential wells at the Tanquary site.

The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values for the DIC in the groundwater from the monitoring wells and the Kieffer residential well decreased to more negative values in the latter part of June and then increased until August 12, after which the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ returned to the initial values observed in early June (Appendix 18, Figure 94). The decrease in $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{DIC}}$ suggested an input of CO_2 with a relatively negative isotopic composition, which could be caused by oxidation of organic carbon in the aquifer. Liu and Coleman (1981), Liu et al. (1986), and Hackley (2002) report that most buried and/or dissolved organic carbon has a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of approximately -25‰ . The possibility of initial oxidation agrees with data for the monitoring wells that showed that both the Eh and dissolved oxygen (DO) were initially elevated and then decreased with time (Figures 95 and 96). It is presumed that oxygen was introduced to the monitoring wells either through the initial drilling or the well development procedures. The fact that the Eh and DO values in the residential wells behaved in the same way even though they draw from different aquifers is puzzling. This behavior might have been caused by chemical treatment of the wells, but there is no other evidence of chemical treatment at the two residential wells.

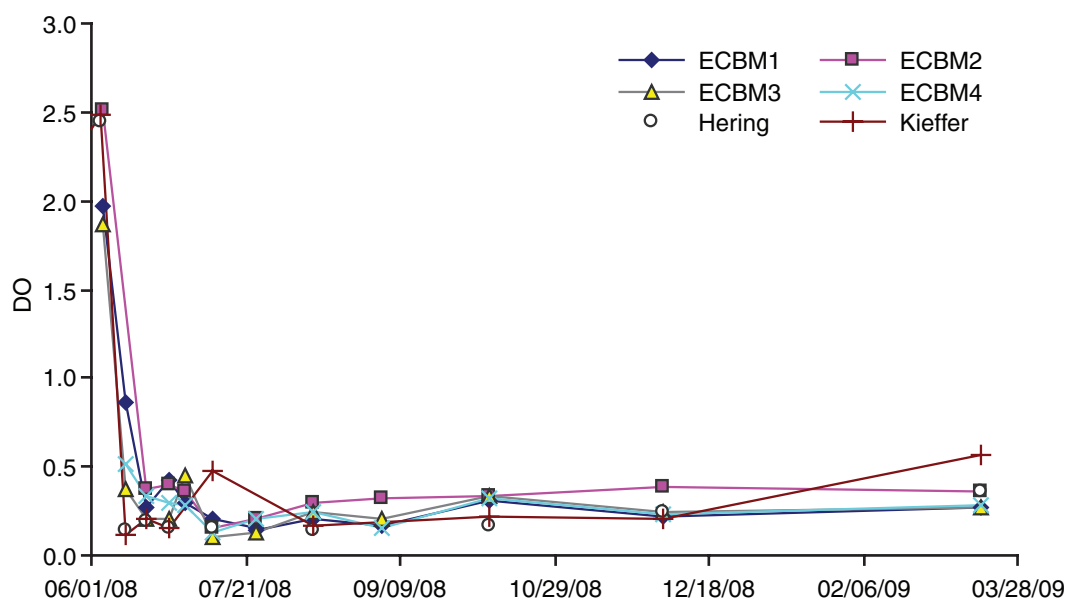


Figure 96. Dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations in groundwater samples collected from monitoring and residential wells at the Tanquary site.

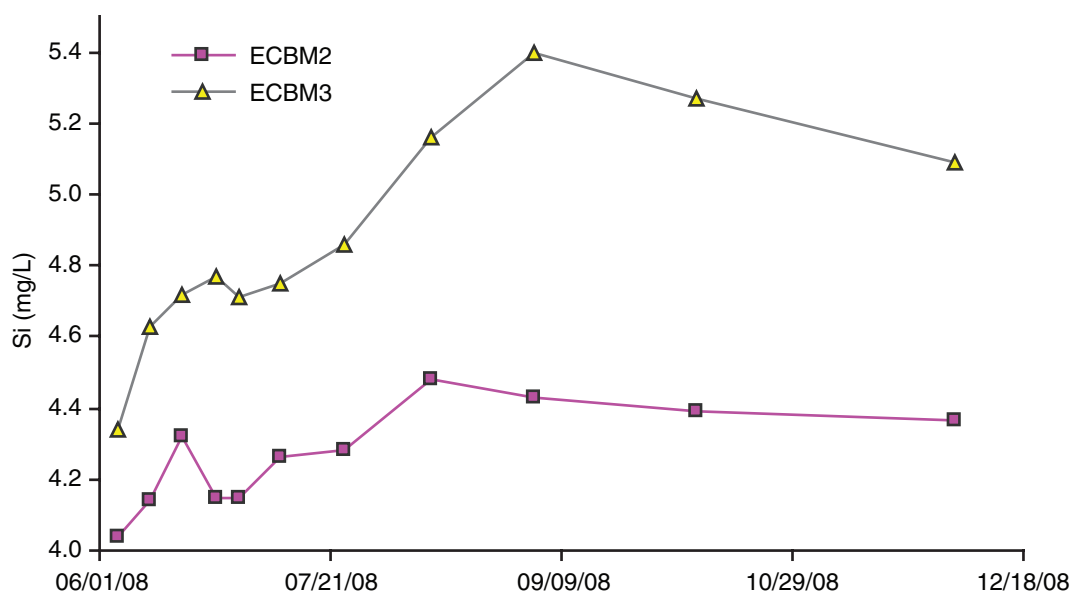


Figure 97. Silica (Si) concentrations in groundwater from two of the monitoring wells at the Tanquary site.

The initial decrease to more negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values followed by more positive values (Appendix 18, Figure 94) was probably associated with the initial oxidation of organic carbon to CO_2 by the oxygen introduced by the drilling and well development procedures, which introduced CO_2 with more isotopically negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values into the inorganic carbon pool of the monitoring wells. The added CO_2 also would increase the carbonic acid and bicarbonate contents and decrease the pH of the water, which would begin to dissolve available carbonates in the system and increase the alkalinity of the water (Figure 45). The increase in carbonate and bicarbonate could have been caused by infiltration of the injected CO_2 into the aquifer. However, the increase in alkalinity occurred prior to the start of CO_2 injection, and the isotopic composition of the DIC would have continuously become more isotopically positive, resulting in less negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values. After the initial oxidation of organic carbon, carbonate dissolution probably occurred and released isotopically more positive (heavier) $\delta^{13}\text{C}$,

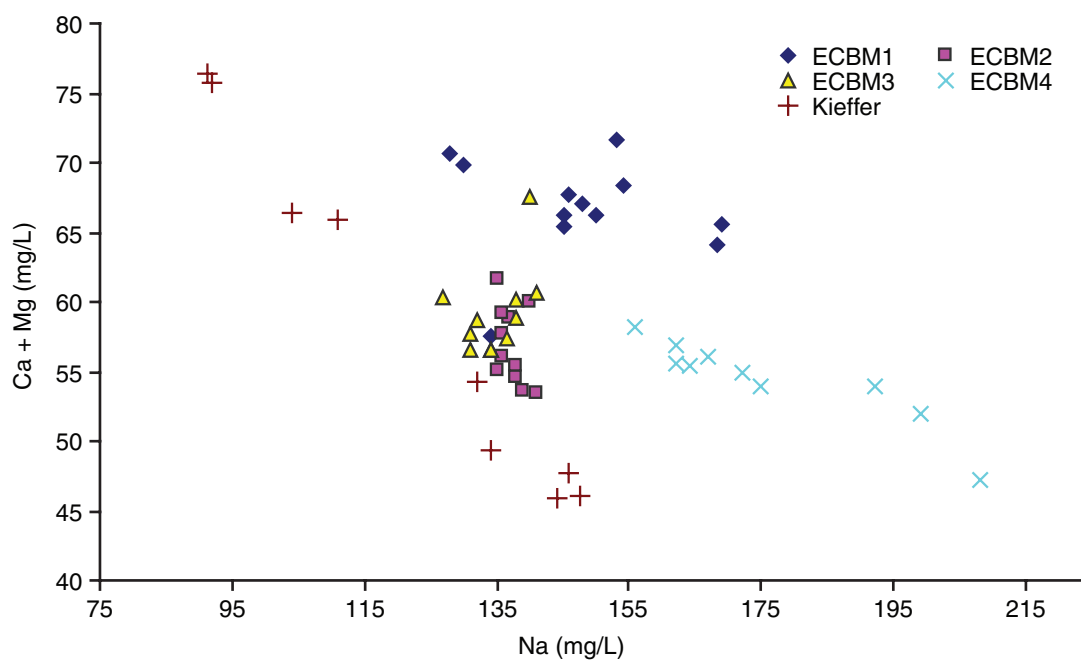


Figure 98. Calcium (Ca^{2+}) plus magnesium (Mg^{2+}) and sodium (Na^+) concentrations in groundwater from the monitoring wells and one of the residential wells at the Tanquary site.

which caused the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of the DIC to become more positive (Figure 94). The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of DIC stabilized as the system equilibrated. In addition to carbonate dissolution, there could also have been silicate mineral dissolution due to the increased carbonic acid that would have initially occurred. Dissolution of silicate minerals would tend to increase the Si in solution, which was observed in wells ECBM2 and ECBM3 (Figure 97). The carbonate and silicate dissolution reactions also would release cations such as Ca^{2+} and probably Mg^{2+} , which would promote cation exchange reactions and increase Na^+ concentration. A negative relationship was observed between Ca^{2+} plus Mg^{2+} and Na^+ ions for most of the shallow groundwater wells (Figure 98); that is, as the Na^+ concentration in the water increased, the concentration of Ca^{2+} plus Mg^{2+} decreased. Sodium could also be released due to silicate dissolution reactions.

Groundwater from the Hering well originates in a deeper aquifer (total well depth 50.3 m [165 ft]) than the monitoring and residential wells (total depth 28.4 m [93 ft]). The inorganic water quality from the Hering well samples also indicated that the groundwater had undergone a different geochemical evolution than the other groundwater sampled in the area.

The headspace gas from the Hering well contained a significant amount of CH_4 (49.7% by volume), probably associated with microbial CO_2 reduction, which has been documented in groundwater wells screened in Paleozoic rocks in Wabash County (Coleman et al., 1982). Past microbial activity in the aquifer also would help explain the greater concentration of DIC and the more positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{DIC}}$ composition observed in the Hering well (Grossman et al., 1989; Aravena et al., 1995; Hackley et al., 1999, 2010). The groundwater sampled from the Hering well, coming as it does from a different aquifer, may possibly have had greater contact with carbonate rocks, which would also result in more positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{DIC}}$ values.

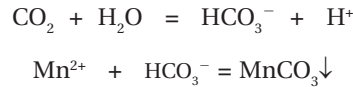
Thus, most of the isotopic and chemical variation observed in the shallow groundwater wells appears to be associated with initial oxidation and, especially in ECBM1 and ECBM4, the drilling fluids and additives used in well construction and development, particularly the sodium bentonite drilling mud and the sodium carbonate used to adjust the pH of the drilling mud. These two effects influenced the redox state and geochemistry of the aquifer systems near the wells, disrupting the equilibrium and causing much of the variability observed in the groundwater chemistry and isotopic composition of the DIC.

Mineral Equilibria of Samples from Groundwater Monitoring Wells. The U.S. Geological Survey's PHREEQC geochemical modeling program (Parkhurst and Appelo, 1999) was used to analyze the geochemical data. The geochemical modeling showed that the groundwater samples were relatively dilute solutions, having an ionic strength of about 0.01. Groundwater samples collected downgradient from well ECBM3 appeared to be in equilibrium with quartz (SiO_2) and calcite (CaCO_3) (Figure 48). Both minerals are common in the unconsolidated glacial drift. All of the well samples were undersaturated with respect to gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Therefore, it is unlikely that gypsum is present in the glacial drift near the monitoring wells.

The saturation index of the samples with respect to siderite (FeCO_3) fluctuated during the early phase of CO_2 injection, which could have been linked to CO_2 injection because siderite is a carbonate mineral. However, the upgradient well (ECBM1) displayed changes in the saturation index with respect to siderite (Figure 48) that perfectly paralleled the changes in the downgradient well. Therefore, these fluctuations probably were caused by natural variations unrelated to CO_2 injection.

Plotting the saturation indexes for the same four minerals in the upgradient well (ECBM1) in a scatter diagram against the indexes in the downgradient well indicated that the mineral equilibrium relationships had not been impacted by CO_2 leakage during the entire 497-day sampling period (Figure 99). For example, samples collected both upgradient and downgradient from the CO_2 injection well were all nearly in equilibrium with calcite. Table 12 provides examples of the saturation indices for other common minerals.

In each case, a saturation index near zero indicates that the water sample was in equilibrium with that solid phase. A negative index indicates that the solution was undersaturated with respect to that mineral and suggests that the mineral is probably not present in the surrounding materials, like halite, or, that if it is present, it is thermodynamically poised to dissolve. A positive index indicates that the mineral is thermodynamically poised to precipitate from solution. When the four wells were compared, there was no indication that CO_2 had migrated from the coal seam. For example, an influx of CO_2 would have increased the concentration of HCO_3^- which would have caused rhodochrosite to be oversaturated and precipitate:



However, the saturation index for rhodochrosite remained negative.

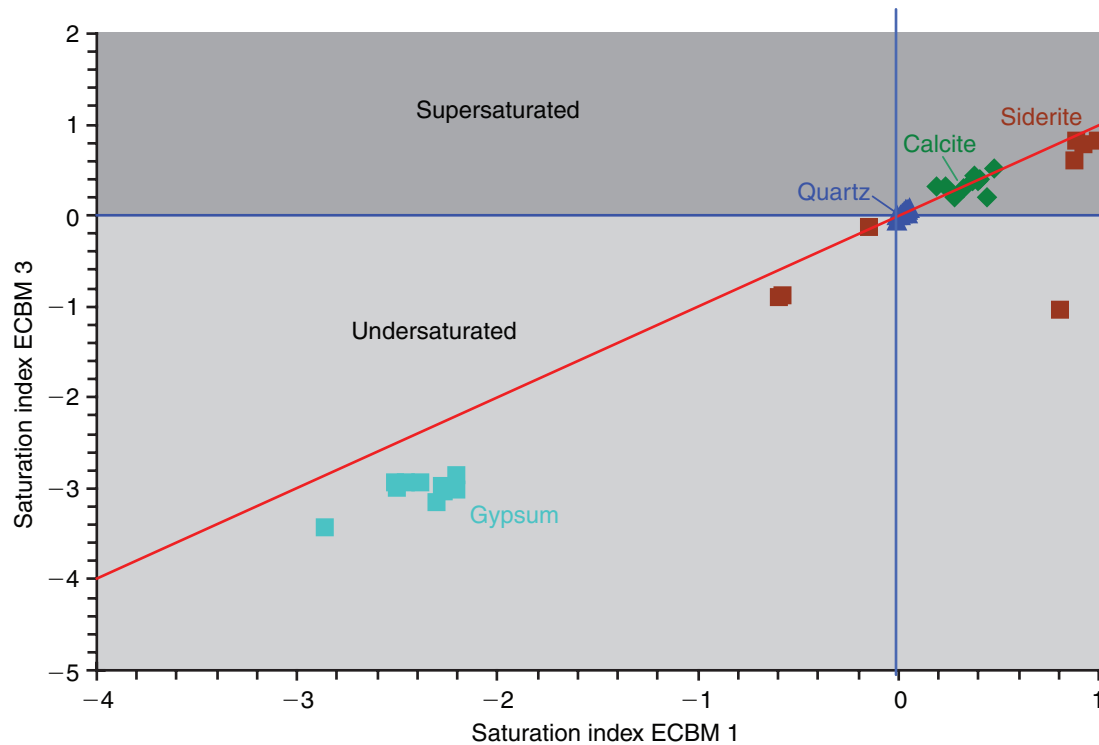


Figure 99. Saturation indices for selected minerals for samples collected from well ECBM1 (upgradient) compared with ECBM3 (downgradient). The red line is a unit slope.

Table 12. Saturation indices for selected minerals for the upgradient well samples (ECBM1 and ECBM2) and the downgradient well samples (ECBM3 and ECBM4).

Mineral	ECBM1 ¹	ECBM2 ²	ECBM3 ¹	ECBM4 ²
Aragonite (CaCO_3)	0.04	0.23	0.17	0.16
Barite (BaSO_4)	0.36	-0.88	-0.58	0.46
Chalcedony (SiO_2)	-0.41	-0.46	-0.44	-0.37
Ferric hydroxide ($\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$)	-1.19	0.38	-0.68	0.13
Fluorite (CaF_2)	-2.32	-3.92	-2.53	-2.22
Halite (NaCl)	-7.10	-7.12	-7.20	-6.95
Rhodochrosite (MnCO_3)	-0.40	-0.14	-0.04	-0.42
Strontianite (SrCO_3)	-1.34	-1.30	-1.29	-1.24

¹Samples taken 477 days after CO_2 injection was first initiated.

²Samples taken 295 days after CO_2 injection was first initiated.



Figure 100. Color near-infrared (CIR) digital aerial orthophotograph taken June 23, 2008. The site as it appeared in full development and operation. The soybean crop has not yet been planted.

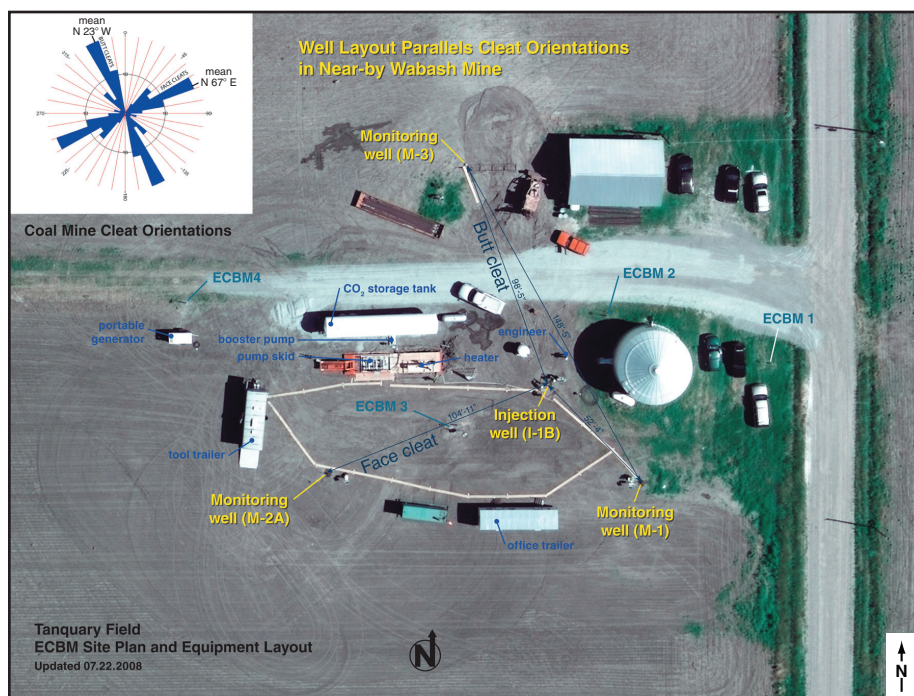


Figure 101. Color near-infrared (CIR) digital aerial orthophotograph taken June 23, 2008. Detailed site plan and equipment layout. The CIR image shown in Figure 100 has been converted to natural color for this application.

Mineral Equilibria of Samples from Residential Wells. The groundwater monitoring samples collected at the residential wells also were geochemically modeled. Like the groundwater samples from the ECBM wells, the residential well samples were relatively dilute, having an ionic strength of about 0.015. The chemical equilibria of well samples collected at day -21 (Negative sign designates days before injection started) were compared with day 105 for the Kieffer well and day 295 for the Hering well (Figure 49). (Different sample dates were used because of the data available.) Similar to the samples from the ECBM groundwater monitoring wells, the residential well samples were in equilibrium with quartz and calcite before the onset of CO₂ injection and for months afterward. The residential wells were undersaturated with respect to various carbonate phases such as strontianite (SrCO₃), smithsonite (ZnCO₃), and witherite (BaCO₃) before and after the onset of injection. Like the ECBM groundwater monitoring well samples, the geochemical modeling results from the residential wells provided no indication that CO₂ migrated from the coal seam offsite into the unlithified aquifer materials at the two residences. (If CO₂ had leaked into the groundwater at the residential wells, the 105-day Kieffer sample and the 295-day Hering sample saturation index would have plotted above the unit slope on Figure 49.)

CIR Imagery. Aerial flyovers of the Tanquary site were conducted twice each year, during the early summer and early fall, to collect images began before the drilling of the injection well and other development work at the site. Flyovers continued after the site was cleared in order to capture any changes that occurred in the two principal crop stages.

The CIR digital aerial orthophotography shown in Figures 100 through 105 documents the activity at the Tanquary site from June 2008 through October 2009. The project site was surrounded by agricultural row-crop fields and the crop rotation during that 3-year period was corn-soybeans-corn, which is the reason for the changing color and texture of the dominant vegetation in these images and the 2007 images in Figures 50 and 51. Figure 101 is distinctive in that it represents the Tanquary site at its maximum development, and this June 23, 2008, aerial image was used as the basis for a detailed annotated illustration of the project site at the height of pilot activity. Figures 101 and 104 are also distinctive in that they represent natural color renditions produced directly from the CIR aerial photography. These types of images were deemed more desirable for the purposes of general mapping and illustrations. Figure 105 was produced from the last aerial flyover on October 2, 2009, after the corn crop had been harvested. It shows the project site as it appeared near its conclusion, after the injection equipment was relocated.



Figure 102. Color near-infrared (CIR) digital aerial orthophotograph taken September 10, 2008. Mature soybean fields surround the site prior to harvesting. The vivid magenta color of the soybeans is indicative of green, healthy plants. The dark magenta color of the plants immediately adjacent to the injection site is indicative of damaged and stressed crops due to impacts of machinery and other factors, not contamination by CO₂.



Figure 103. Color near-infrared (CIR) digital aerial orthophotograph taken June 27, 2009. The image shows the site as it appears in early summer surrounded by healthy corn fields. The distinctive bands in the corn are due to the differing cell structures of two separate corn hybrids planted in alternating rows. Although the corn leaves appear to be the same green color in the visible portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, the near-infrared reflected energy passes into the cell structure of the leaves and is re-reflected back to the DMC sensor in direct relationship to the nature and character of the differing cell structure. This image is a good demonstration of the sensitivity of CIR imagery and the value of plants as an excellent surrogate for monitoring stress.



Figure 104. Color near-infrared (CIR) digital aerial orthophotograph taken June 27, 2009. Natural color rendition of the same image as in Figure 103 produced directly from the original near-infrared imagery. Although this type of natural color conversion is accepted for general purpose applications, comparison with Figure 103 shows that the subtle color variations inherent in the near-infrared imagery, which are important for MVA interpretation, have been muted.

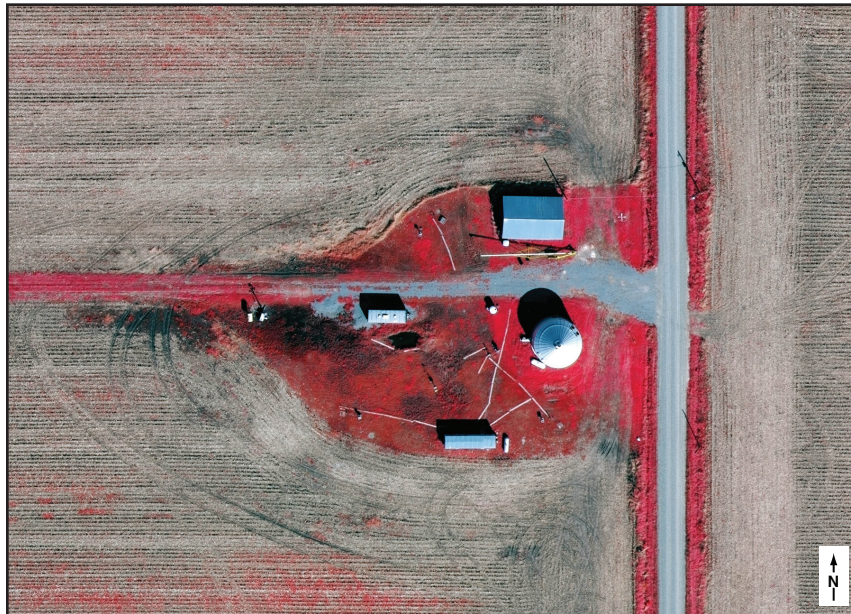


Figure 105. Color near-infrared (CIR) digital aerial orthophotograph taken October 2, 2009. The project site is shown as it appeared near the end of the three-year Mitigation, Validation, and Accounting effort. The corn crop that surrounded the site has been harvested.

In the application of CIR photography for monitoring leaks of injected CO₂ at and near the injection site, the vegetation serves as a surrogate indicator of the stressor. Prolonged exposure to elevated levels of CO₂ in either the soil root zone or the atmosphere in close proximity to the plants would eventually result in a physical change in the cell structure of the plants that, in theory, should be reflected by a noticeable pattern in the CIR imagery. No such patterns were discerned during the entire 3 years of monitoring other than the normal phenological changes that occur during each crop stage. The absence of such patterns in the CIR imagery supports the findings of the groundwater modeling and the chemical and isotopic compositional data from the shallow groundwater in the near vicinity of the project site. Based on the monitoring technologies deployed at the site, leakage of CO₂ from the coal seam injection zone did not occur.

Interpretation, Analyses, and Modeling of Pilot Results

Ultimately the purpose of the pilot was to design a CO₂ injection test to measure and record data that could be used in analyses and models to estimate CO₂ storage and ECBM without CO₂ leaving the coal seam. Because of the short duration and budget of the pilot, the wells needed to be close together and consequently could not be produced without adversely moving CO₂ to the monitoring wells too quickly. Numerical modeling provides a means of calibrating a model to the observed data to make simulations of larger-scale injection in a larger pattern. The following scenarios are considered:

Case 1: Produce the three coal seam monitoring wells under actual injection scenario.

Case 2: Inject/produce with an inverted five-spot pattern on 1 ha (2.5 acres).

Case 3: Inject/produce with a line drive pattern with wells aligned with the cleat orientation.

Case 1: Producing Coal Seam Monitoring Wells

For this first case, the three existing monitoring wells were converted to producers during the actual CO₂ injection scenario (92.3 tonnes [101.7 tons] injected over a 7-month period), producing at 70 Pag (10 psig) bottomhole flowing pressure for a year. To evaluate the eventual incremental ECBM gas production, a non-injection or coalbed methane (CBM) case had to be run for comparison. Figure 106 shows the CH₄ and CO₂ production at each of the monitoring wells for the injection case (CH₄ rate in red, CO₂ in purple) and the non-injection case (CH₄ rate in orange). At M-1, a cumulative 8,880 scm (314,600 scf) of CH₄ is produced while CO₂ is being injected (versus 8,790 scm [310,400 scf] with no injection) with an associated 286.2 m³ (1,800 bbls) of water and 4,080 scm (144,100 scf) of CO₂ produced. At M-2, aligned with the face cleat orientation, a cumulative 10,470 scm (369,700 scf) of CH₄ is produced while CO₂ is injected (versus 11,720 scm/day [413,900 scf/day] with no injection) with an associated 197.5 m³ (1,242 bbls) of water and 13,900 scm (490,900 scf) of CO₂ produced. Finally, at M-3, in the butt cleat orientation and farther away, a cumulative 8,930 scm (315,400 scf) of CH₄ is produced while CO₂ is injected (versus 8,920 scm/day [315,000 scf/day] with no injection) with an associated 350.0 m³ (2,200 bbls) of water but no CO₂ produced. Overall, when CO₂ is being injected, less CH₄ is produced than when there is no CO₂ injection. Due to the proximity of the producers and the injector, the area affected by increased pressure from the injection includes the producers, consequently desorbing less CH₄. Converting the monitoring wells to producers does not seem to be a viable option for ECBM and CO₂ sequestration.

Case 2: Inverted Five-Spot

For the inverted five-spot pattern, four producing wells were added to the model (two along the face cleat orientation and two along the butt cleat orientation) on a 1-ha (2.5-acre) spacing. In order to ease the injection of the CO₂, the minimum grid block size was increased to 3.1 × 3.1 m (10 × 10 ft). A view of the model is shown in Figure 107. The model was run with an injection bottomhole pressure constraint of 5.34 MPag (775 psig) (identical to the actual limit from the field) and a production well bottomhole pressure constraint of 70 Pag (10 psig) for 3 yr. To assess the incremental gas production and CO₂ sequestration, a comparative non-injection case was also run.

The injection profile at the site is shown on Figure 108a. Note that the peak injection rate of 2,000 scm/day (70,000 scf/day) is similar to those observed at the field (Appendix Figure 22-2) for a total volume of 850,000 scm (30 million scf) of CO₂ injected. The decrease in injection rate is as expected due to the swelling of the coal. The response at the producers is shown on Figure 108b for the face cleat wells where a CO₂ breakthrough is noticeable after about 3 months and on Figure 108c for the butt cleat wells with no CO₂ breakthrough. No incremental CH₄ is produced at the face cleat wells (which are actually producing less due to the rapid CO₂ breakthrough), whereas an incremental 10,000 scm (400,000 scf) is produced at each butt cleat well over 3 yr. Overall, an additional 20,000 scm (700,000 scf) of CH₄ was produced for a net volume (injected minus reproduced) of 570,000 scm (20 million scf) of CO₂ injected.

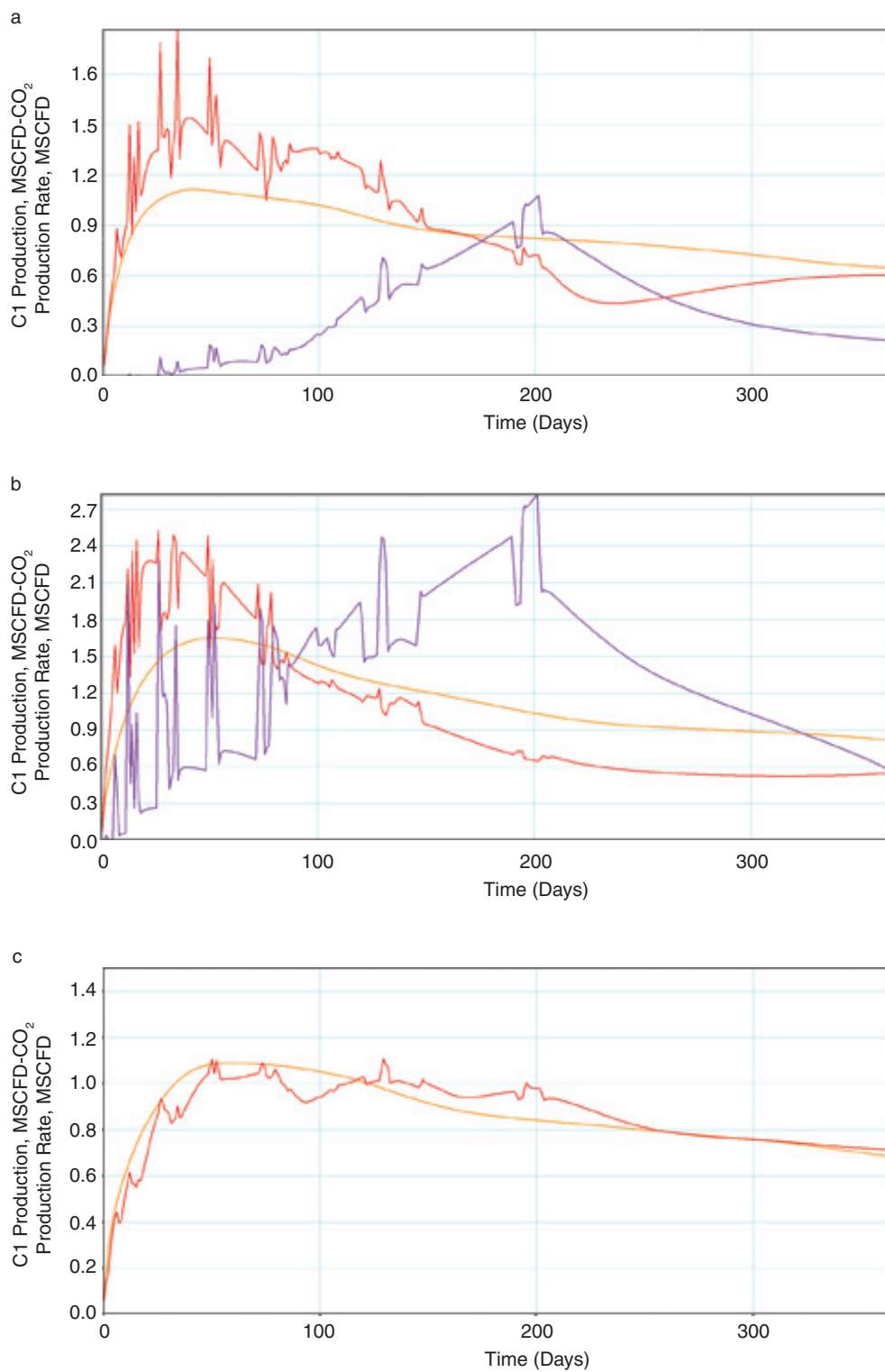


Figure 106. CH₄ and CO₂ production at each of the monitoring wells for the injection case (CH₄ rate in red, CO₂ in purple) and the non-injection case (CH₄ rate in orange). (a) M-1 CBM and ECBM CH₄ and CO₂ production. (b) M-2 CBM and ECBM CH₄ and CO₂ production. (c) M-3 CBM and ECBM CH₄ and CO₂ production.

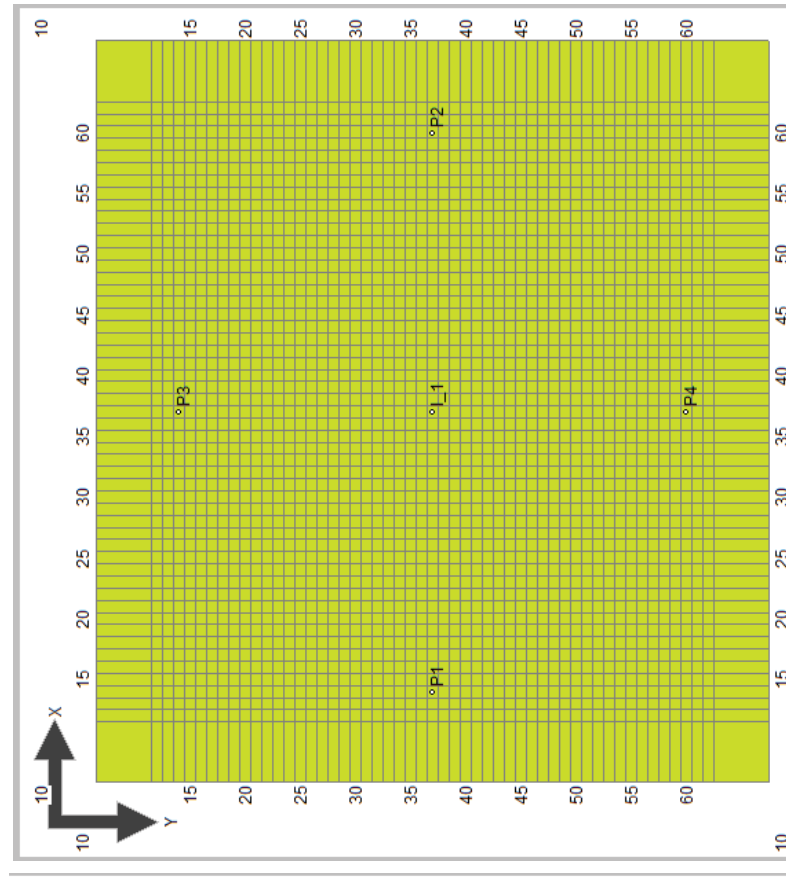
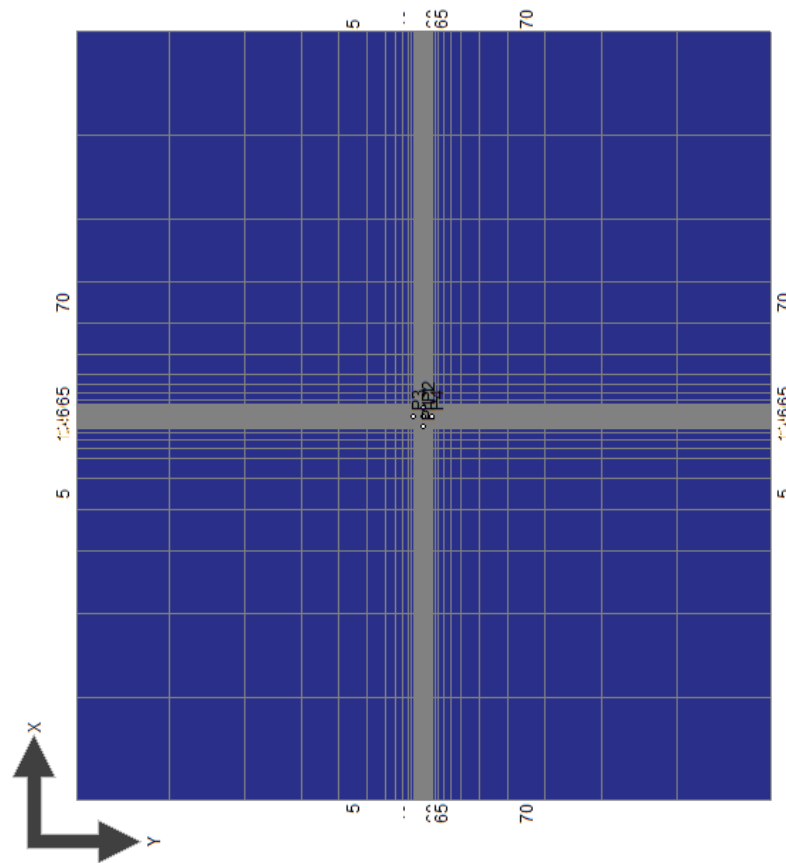


Figure 107. Inverted 5-spot model view. Numbers on model edges represent distances from origin in feet. Some distances on left-hand image were compressed for modeling purposes, rendering numbers illegible.

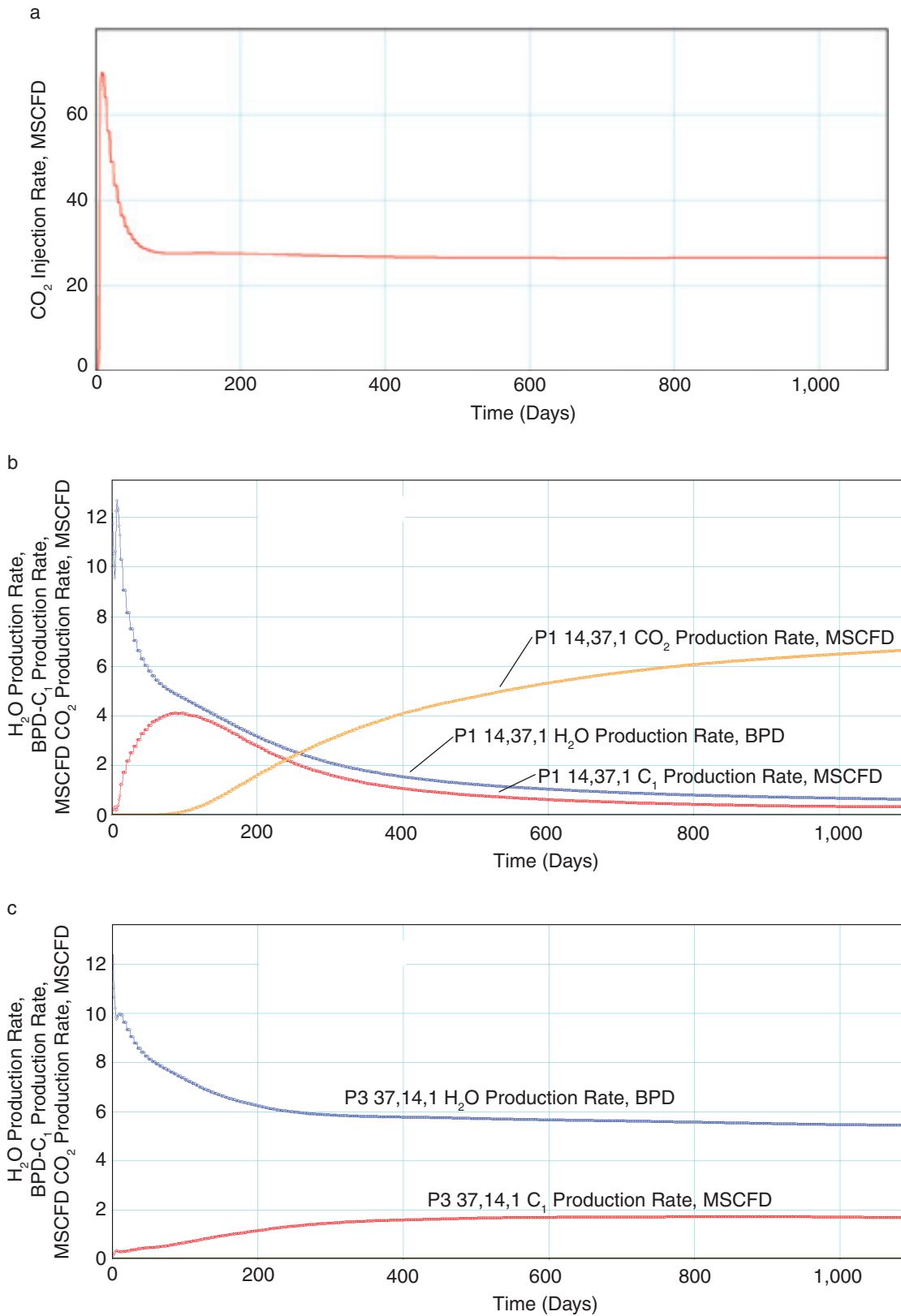


Figure 108. (a) Inverted 5-spot CO₂ injection profile. (b) Inverted 5-spot face cleat well production profile. (c) Inverted 5-spot butt cleat well production profile (MSCFD-1,000 scf/d).

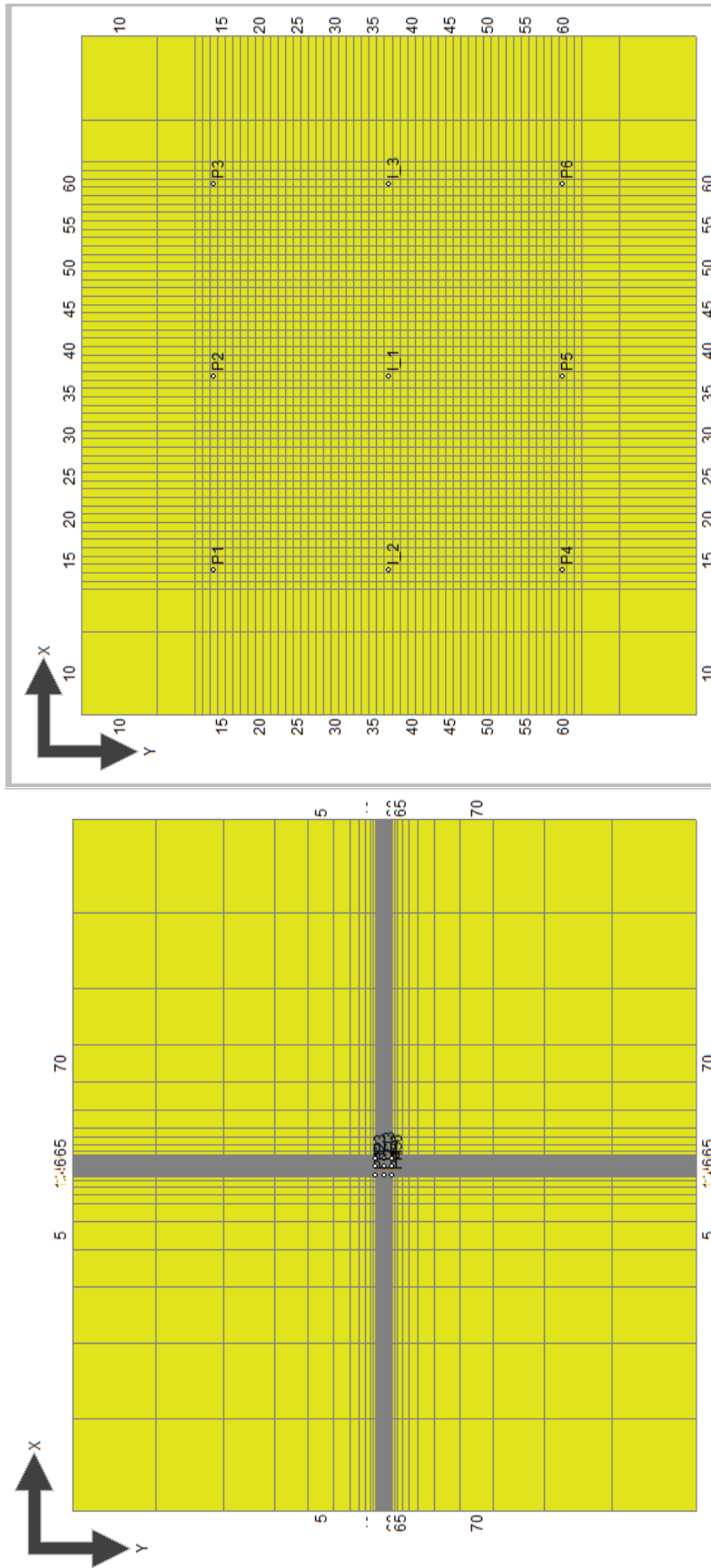


Figure 109. Line drive model view. Numbers on model edges represent distances from origin in feet. Some distances on left-hand image were compressed for modeling purposes, rendering numbers illegible.

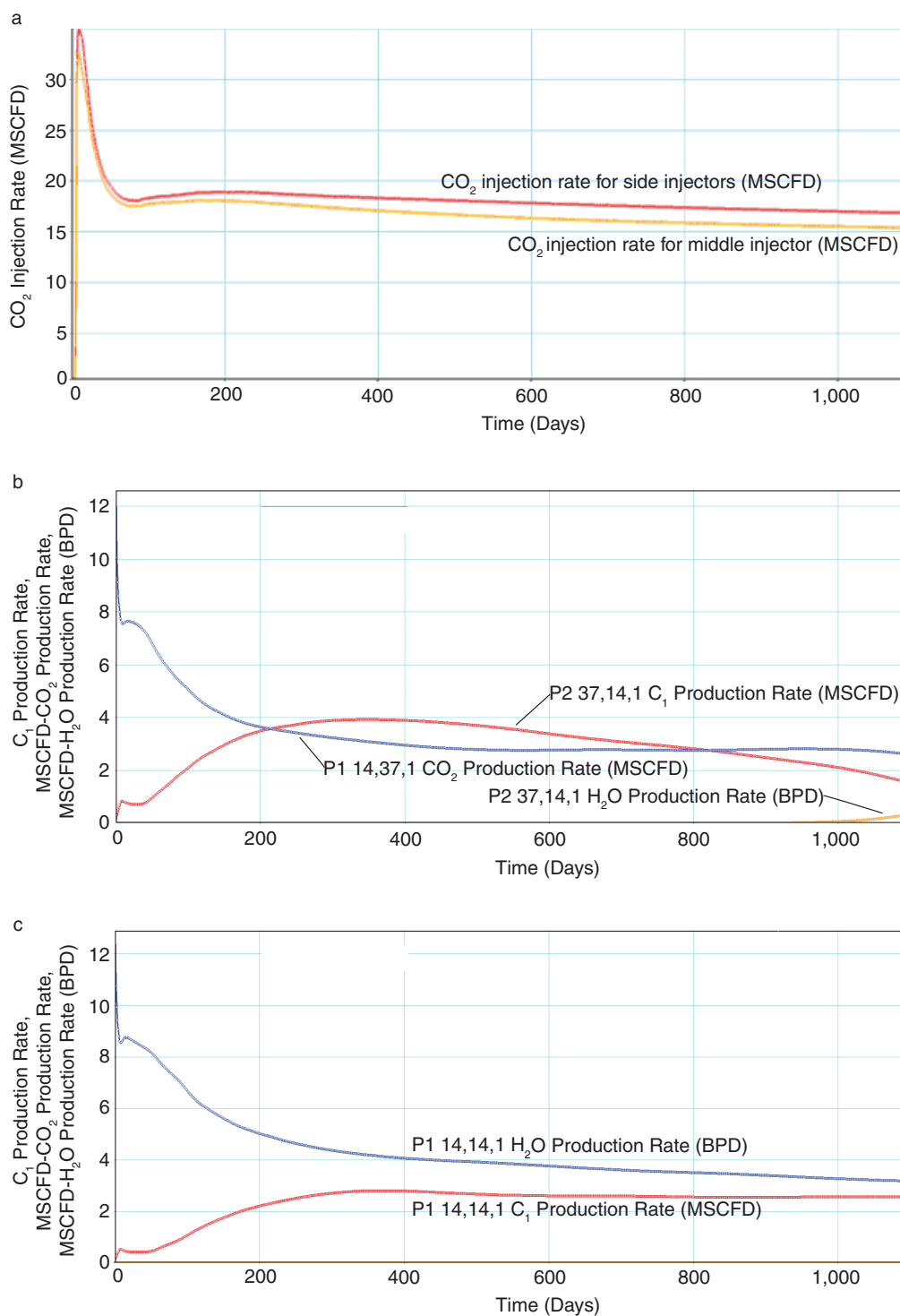


Figure 110. (a) Line drive CO₂ injection profile. (b) Line drive middle well production profile. (c) Line drive corner well production profile (MSCFD-1,000 scf/d).

Case 3: Line Drive

To limit the production of CO₂ in the face cleat orientation, a line drive pattern was implemented with three injectors and a total of six producers (three on each side). The model is shown in Figure 109. The model was run with an injection pressure constraint of 4.82 MPa (700 psig) (the highest pressure that could be reached in the simulator) and a production pressure constraint of 70 Pa (10 psig) for 3 yr. To assess the incremental gas production and CO₂ sequestration, a comparative non-injection (CBM) was also run.

The injection profile at the site is shown on Figure 110a with the injection rate for the middle injector in yellow and the injection rate for each side injector in red (similar due to the symmetry). A total volume of 1.6 million scm (58 million scf) of CO₂ was injected over the 3-yr period. A decrease in injection rate is visible as expected due to the swelling of the coal and the increase in pressure of the coal. The response at the producers is shown on Figure 110b for the middle wells where a CO₂ breakthrough is noticeable after about 2.7 yr and on Figure 110c for the corner wells with no CO₂ breakthrough. An incremental 40,000 scm (1.4 million scf) of CH₄ is produced at each middle and corner well over 3 yr. Overall, an additional 17,000 scm (8.6 million scf) of CH₄ was produced for a net volume (injected minus reproduced) of 1.6 million scm (58 million scf) of CO₂ injected, making a net CO₂/CH₄ ratio of 6.7, with the full injected volume being sequestered as no CO₂ is being reproduced.

CH₄ Recovery and CO₂ Storage Factors

In the Phase I assessment, CH₄ recovery factors of 60–89% and CO₂ storage factors of 4.9 to 8.6 ft³ of CO₂/ft³ of CH₄ OGIP were derived based on a parametric study conducted using known properties of Illinois coals and data from other basins available in the literature and staff experience. For 50% CO₂ in the gas production stream, the inverted five-spot and line drive examples gave 54.6 and 71.4% for the gas recovery and 2.5 and 2.7 for storage factors. The gas recovery compares well with the Phase I estimates; however, the CO₂ storage factor is 50–75% lower than the Phase I estimate. The difference is attributed to the differences in the average pressure and the outer boundary of each model.

Well Plugging and Abandonment and Site Reclamation

All wells were plugged and then cut off 0.9 m (3 ft) below ground level. Monitoring wells M-1, M-2, and M-3 were filled with cement. Wells ECBM1–ECBM4 were filled with bentonite gel to within 3 m (10 ft) of the surface and topped off with 7 ft (2.1 m) of cement. Plugging intervals are given in Table 13. Extra soil was brought in and the site was leveled to original contours. All buildings, pumps, and material were relocated offsite.

Table 13. Plugging depths.

Well	Plugged depth (ft)
M-1	3–1,180
M-2B	3–895
M-3	3–1,020
I-1B	3–890
ECBM1	3–10 (cement), 10–80 (bentonite gel)
ECBM2	3–10 (cement), 10–97 (bentonite gel)
ECBM3	3–10 (cement), 10–80 (bentonite gel)
ECBM4	3–10 (cement), 10–83 (bentonite gel)

Conclusion

About 100 tonnes of CO₂ were injected over 100 days of active injection, averaging 0.46 tonne of coal/m/day (0.15 ton/ft/day) at this site. To reduce ambiguity of the results, a single coal seam was tested. At this site and most of the Illinois Basin, multiple coal seams are present. Assuming CO₂ injection rate is proportional to the thickness of coal, two to four times the injection rate could be anticipated if multiple coal seams are completed simultaneously.

Coal characterization showed that the coals at the Tanquary site had some of the highest gas content measured in the Basin. The pre-CO₂ water injection tests confirmed the face and butt cleat direction that was measured in a nearby mine. The micro-size pore system contributed significantly to the total porosity.

Through pressure transient analyses, increasing permeability was estimated followed by a series of steadily decreasing trends. If injection had been for a longer period, permeability may have increased due to continued increase in pressure of the cleat system and subsequent opening of the cleats.

The MVA program concluded that all CO₂ remained within the injection coal seam.

The cased hole well log analyses, chemical and isotopic compositional data from the shallow groundwater samples, groundwater geochemical modeling, and CIR imagery were used to conclude that injected CO₂ remained in the coal seam.

The numerical modeling calibrated to the CO₂ injection was used to make projections of CO₂ storage and CH₄ production at larger well spacing and periods of injection and production. A line-drive pattern with injection and production wells aligned in the face cleat direction gave the highest ECBM estimate. The CO₂ storage efficiency and CH₄ production efficiency as a ratio to the original CH₄ gas in place were 2.5 scf CO₂/scf CH₄ gas in place and 71% scf CH₄/scf CH₄ gas in place.

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Appendix 1. State of Illinois Drilling Permits


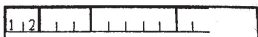
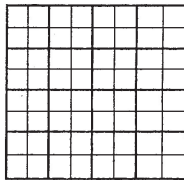
	STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES Office of Mines and Minerals Division of Oil and Gas PERMIT TO DRILL AND/OR OPERATE A WELL FOR: <u>WATER SUPPLY</u>		No. 058796
		Date Issued: 6/18/2007	
PERMITTEE: PERMITTEE NO.: 287 GALLAGHER DRILLING, INC. P. O. BOX 3046 EVANSVILLE, IN 47730	Albion Cons - S		Reference #: 210974
WELL NAME: L.P. DAUGHTERS ETAL #M-2B LOCATION: 0558S 0171W NEc NW SEC: 27 TWP: 01S RGE: 14W COUNTY: WABASH LOWEST FORMATION AND MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED DEPTH: TRADEWATER 1300 FT SURFACE ELEVATION: GL 395 FT. TYPE OF TOOLS: ROTARY DRILLING CONTRACTOR: GOFF & PRUITT, CARMi, IL		This permit expires one year from date of issuance unless drilling or conversion operation are commenced prior thereto.	
PERMIT CONDITIONS: 1. SET AND CEMENT AT LEAST <u>395 FT.</u> OF SURFACE CASING OR SET AND CEMENT ALTERNATIVE SURFACE CASING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 240.610 b). 2. CUTTINGS REQUIRED: FROM TO			
<small>Issuance of this permit under 225 ILCS 725/1, Illinois Oil & Gas Act, does not in any way authorize any take of any listed species in violation of the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, 520 ILCS 10/1 et. seq. or The Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 844.16. U.S.C. Sect 1531 et seq. If "take" as defined by these Acts is anticipated to result from oil activities, the permittee should apply for an incidental take permit from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Resource Conservation for state listed species and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for federally listed species.</small>			
<small>This permit or a legible photocopy shall be posted at the wellsite before drilling commence. If necessary, to plug this well, notify:</small> CARMi (618) 382-3150 District Office		<small>This permit is conditioned upon compliance with the requirements of the Illinois Oil and Gas Act and the implementing regulations and authorizes the drilling and operation of the above described well.</small> Division of Oil and Gas CORRECTED COPY Division Supervisor 8-1-2007	

Figure A1-1. The M-2 water supply well permit.



STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Office of Mines and Minerals
Division of Oil and Gas

PERMIT TO DRILL AND/OR OPERATE A WELL FOR: WATER SUPPLY

112118152181414100

No. 058797

Date Issued: 6/18/2007

Reference #: 210975

PERMITTEE:

PERMITEE NO.: 287

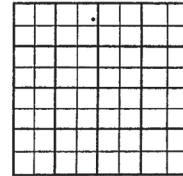
GALLAGHER DRILLING, INC

P.O. BOX 3046

EVANSVILLE, IN 47730

10321

Albion C - S



WELL NAME: L.P. DAUGHTERS ETAL #M-1

LOCATION: 0590S 076W NEc NW

SEC: 27 TWP: 01S RGE: 14W COUNTY: WABASH

LOWEST FORMATION AND MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED DEPTH: TRADEWATER 1300 FT

SURFACE ELEVATION: GL 396 FT.

TYPE OF TOOLS: ROTARY

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: GOFF & PRUITT, CARMi, IL

This permit expires one year from date of issuance unless drilling or conversion operation are commenced prior thereto.

PERMIT CONDITIONS:

1. SET AND CEMENT AT LEAST 395 FT. OF SURFACE CASING OR SET AND CEMENT ALTERNATIVE SURFACE CASING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 240.610 b).
2. CUTTINGS REQUIRED: FROM TO

Issuance of this permit under 225 ILCS 725/1, Illinois Oil & Gas Act, does not in any way authorize any take of any listed species in violation of the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, 520 ILCS 10/1 et. seq. or The Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 844.16. U.S.C. Sect 1531 et seq. If "take" as defined by these Acts is anticipated to result from oil activities, the permittee should apply for an incidental take permit from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Resource Conservation for state listed species and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for federally listed species.

This permit or a legible photocopy shall be posted at the wellsite before drilling commence. If necessary, to plug this well, notify:

CARMi (618) 382-3150

District Office

This permit is conditioned upon compliance with the requirements of the Illinois Oil and Gas Act and the implementing regulations and authorizes the drilling and operation of the above described well.

Division of Oil and Gas

Division Supervisor

Figure A1-2. The M-1 water supply well permit.



STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Office of Mines and Minerals
Division of Oil and Gas
PERMIT TO DRILL AND/OR OPERATE A WELL FOR: GAS INJECTION

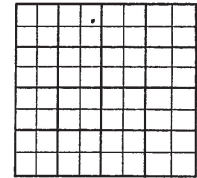
1121852845600

No. 202956
Date Issued: 7/11/2007
Reference #: 211043

PERMITTEE NO. 287
GALLAGHER DRILLING, INC
P.O. BOX 3046
EVANSVILLE, IN 47730

WELL NAME: L.P. DAUGHTERS ETAL #1-1A
LOCATION: 0460S 0150W NEc NW
SEC: 27 TWP: 01S RGE: 14W COUNTY: WABASH
INJECTION INTERVAL(S) AS FOLLOWS: SPRINGFIELD 890'-896' SEELYVILLE 1155'-1160'
SURFACE ELEVATION: GL 395 FT. DRILLING CONTRACTOR: GOFF & PRUITT, CARMI, IL

Albion Cons - S



This permit expires one year from date of issuance unless drilling or conversion operation are commenced prior thereto.

PERMIT CONDITIONS:

1. INSTALL TUBING AND PACKER UNDER SUPERVISION OF DIVISION WELL INSPECTOR.
2. PRIOR TO INJECTION, CONDUCT A MECHANICAL INTEGRITY TEST A MINIMUM OF 300 PSI FOR 30 MINUTES UNDER SUPERVISION OF A DIVISION WELL INSPECTOR.
3. MAXIMUM INJECTION RATE AND PRESSURE: 2 MMSCF/DAY BBL/DAY; 650 PSI.
4. SET AND CEMENT AT LEAST 395 FT. OF SURFACE CASING, OR SET ALTERNATIVE SURFACE CASING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 240.610 b)

Issuance of this permit under 225 ILCS 725/1, Illinois Oil & Gas Act, does not in any way authorize any take of any listed species in violation of the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, 520 ILCS 10/1 et. seq. or The Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 844.16. U.S.C. Sect 1531 et seq. If "take" as defined by these Acts is anticipated to result from oil activities, the permittee should apply for an incidental take permit from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Resource Conservation for state listed species and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for federally listed species.

This permit or a legible photocopy shall be posted at the wellsite before drilling commence. If necessary, to plug this well, notify the following District Office:

CARMI (618) 382-3150

District Office

This permit is conditioned upon compliance with the requirements of the Illinois Oil and Gas Act and the implementing regulations and authorizes the drilling and operation of the above described well.

Division of Oil and Gas

Dorene Bullion

Division Supervisor

Figure A1-3. The I-1A gas injection well permit.



STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Office of Mines and Minerals

Division of Oil and Gas
PERMIT TO DRILL AND/OR OPERATE A WELL FOR: GAS INJECTION

11/18/2007 14:57:00

No. 202957

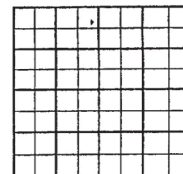
Date Issued: 7/11/2007

Reference #: 211044

PERMITTEE NO. 287
GALLAGHER DRILLING, INC
P.O. BOX 3046
EVANSVILLE, IN 47730

WELL NAME: L.P. DAUGHTERS ETAL #1-1B
LOCATION: ~~4955 0131W N 14E 1/4~~ 548S 170W NEc NW
SEC: 27 TWP: 01S RGE: 14W COUNTY: WABASH
INJECTION INTERVAL(S) AS FOLLOWS: SPRINGFIELD 890'-896' SEELYVILLE 1155'-1160'
SURFACE ELEVATION: GL 395 FT. DRILLING CONTRACTOR: GOFF & PRUITT, CARMI, IL

Albion Cons - S



This permit expires one year from date of issuance unless drilling or conversion operation are commenced prior thereto.

PERMIT CONDITIONS:

1. INSTALL TUBING AND PACKER UNDER SUPERVISION OF DIVISION WELL INSPECTOR.
2. PRIOR TO INJECTION, CONDUCT A MECHANICAL INTEGRITY TEST A MINIMUM OF 300 PSI FOR 30 MINUTES UNDER SUPERVISION OF A DIVISION WELL INSPECTOR.
3. MAXIMUM INJECTION RATE AND PRESSURE: 2 MMSCF/DAY BBLSDAY: 650 PSI
4. SET AND CEMENT AT LEAST 395 FT. OF SURFACE CASING, OR SET ALTERNATIVE SURFACE CASING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 240.610 b)

Issuance of this permit under 225 ILCS 725/1, Illinois Oil & Gas Act, does not in any way authorize any take of any listed species in violation of the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, 520 ILCS 10/1 et. seq. or The Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 844.16. U.S.C. Sect 1531 et seq. If "take" as defined by these Acts is anticipated to result from oil activities, the permittee should apply for an incidental take permit from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Resource Conservation for state listed species and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for federally listed species.

This permit or a legible photocopy shall be posted at the wellsite before drilling commence. If necessary, to plug this well, notify the following District Office:

CARMI (618) 382-3150

District Office

This permit is conditioned upon compliance with the requirements of the Illinois Oil and Gas Act and the implementing regulations and authorizes the drilling and operation of the above described well.

Division of Oil and Gas

Duane Bullion

Division Supervisor

Figure A1-5. I-1B enhanced hydrocarbon recovery well permit.

Appendix 2. Geological Unit and Marker Bed Log Tops

Table A2-1. Elevation, total well depth, and geological unit thickness and depth to top and base for wells M-1, M-3, M-2, and I-1B.

Well name	Daughters et al. M-1			Daughters et al. I-1A			Daughters et al. M-2B			Daughters et al. I-1B		
	Ref. elev. (ft)	396			396			395		395		
Site name		M-1			M-3			M-2		I-1		
Total well depth (ft)		1,210			1,215			985		975		
Formation/Member/bed ¹	Depth		Thickness (ft)	Depth		Thickness (ft)	Depth		Thickness (ft)	Depth		Thickness (ft)
	top (ft)	base (ft)		top (ft)	base (ft)		top (ft)	base (ft)		top- (ft)	Base (ft)	
Carthage Ls Mbr	326	329	3.3	326	329	3.4	326	328	2.4	327	330	3.5
Black shale	419	421	2.3	418	421	3.0	416	418	2.0	420	421	1.5
West Franklin Ls Mbr	527	549	21.3	529	548	19.0	526	548	22.0	529	550	21.6
Danville Coal Mbr	759	763	3.7	759	763	3.6	758	761	3.7	762	765	3.7
Bankston Fork Ls	763	765	2.3	763	765	2.2	761	764	2.8	763	765	2.5
Brereton Ls Mbr	781	786	5.5	781	786	4.5	780	784	4.2	783	788	5.0
Anna Shale	786	788	2.0	786	788	2.0	784	786	2.3	788	788	0.0
Herrin Coal Mbr	788	792	4.3	788	792	4.5	786	790	3.7	790	794	3.9
Sub-Herrin ss	802	837	34.5	802	836	34.0	800	833	33.5	805	838	33.3
Briar Hill Coal Mbr	853	855	2.0	857	859	2.0	853	855	2.0	856	858	2.3
St. David Limestone	874	876	1.8	877	879	2.0	873	874	1.3	877	879	2.0
Turner Mine Shale	876	879	3.8	879	883	3.5	874	878	3.4	879	880	1.5
Dykensburg Shale	879	894	14.4	883	894	11.7	878	894	16.1	882	896	13.5
Springfield Coal Mbr	894	900	6.1	894	901	6.8	889	896	6.3	896	902	6.6
Excello Shale	995	998	2.8	997	999	2.2						
Houchin Creek Coal Mbr	999	1,001	2.3	999	1,002	2.7						
Survant Coal	1,008	1,009	1.0	1,009	1,010	1.5						
Mecca Quarry Shale Mbr	1,067	1,070	2.5	1,067	1,069	2.5						
Colchester Coal Mbr	1,070	1,070	0.8	1,069	1,070	1.0						
Sub-Colchester ss	1,077	1,130	53.4	1,075	1,130	55.0						
Seelyville Coal Mbr	1,143	1,149	6.0	1,143	1,149	6.5						
Carrier Mills Shale	1,169	1,171	1.5	1,168	1,170	1.5						

¹Abbreviations: Ls, Limestone; Mbr, Member; ss, sandstone.

Appendix 3. Geological Unit and Marker Bed Log Elevation

Table A3-1. Total well depth and elevation of geological units for wells M-1, M-3, M-2, and I-1B.

Well name	Daughters et al. M-1	Daughters et al. M-2	Daughters et al. M-2B	Daughters et al. I-1B
Ref. elev. (ft)	396	396	395	395
Site name	M-1	M-3	M-2	I-1
Total well depth (ft)	1,210	1,215	985	975
Formation/Member/bed ¹	Elevation	Elevation	Elevation	Elevation
Carthage Ls Mbr	70	70	69	68
Black shale	-23	-22	-21	-25
West Franklin Ls Mbr	-131	-133	-131	-134
Danville Coal Mbr	-363	-363	-363	-367
Bankston Fork Ls Mbr	-367	-367	-366	-368
Brereton Ls Mbr	-385	-385	-385	-388
Anna Shale	-390	-390	-389	-393
Herrin Coal Mbr	-392	-392	-391	-395
Sub-Herrin ss	-406	-406	-405	-410
Briar Hill Coal Mbr	-457	-461	-458	-461
St. David Limestone	-478	-481	-478	-482
Turner Mine Shale	-480	-483	-479	-484
Dykersburg Shale	-483	-487	-483	-487
Springfield Coal Mbr	-498	-498	-494	-501
Excello Shale	-599	-601		
Houchin Creek Coal Mbr	-603	-603		
Survant Coal Mbr	-612	-613		
Mecca Quarry Shale Mbr	-671	-671		
Colchester Coal Mbr	-674	-673		
Sub-Colchester ss	-681	-679		
Seelyville Coal Mbr	-747	-747		
Carrier Mills Shale	-773	-772		

¹Abbreviations: Ls, limestone; Mbr, Member; ss, sandstone.

Appendix 4. Core Descriptions, Log Tops, and Coal Lithotypes

Table A4-1. Core descriptions for well M-1.

CORE DESCRIPTION

Gallagher Drilling, L.P. Daughters et al. **#M-1**
 Sec. 27, T1S, R14W 590S 76W NE/c NW
 Wabash County, elevation G.L. 396.0'
 Logged by D. G. Morse, July 17, 2007

Core #1

Cored 883–903' Springfield Core
 Springfield Coal 895.5 – 901.9'
 Samples: 895.5–900.5' to IGS; 900.5–901.5' to ISGS

Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	
883.00	895.50	<u>claystone</u> , gray, laminated to thin-bedded, slight flattening of layers; apparent horizontal fractures' spin-offs at 886.75', 992.05', and 993.35'
895.50	901.90	<u>coal (Springfield)</u> , large vertical cleat fractures in the middle of the coal, slightly inclined; may be induced by coring
901.90	902.65	<u>claystone</u> , gray-green, mottled with slickensides
		Base of core 902.65'

Core #2

Cored 1,142–1,154' Seelyville Core
 Seelyville Coal 1,144.65-1,151.1'
 Samples: IGS: 1,144.5–1,145.5'
 ISGS: 1,145.5–1,146.5'
 IGS: 1,146.5–1,150.7'

top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	
1,142.00	1,143.60	<u>claystone</u> , gray, silty, laminated, very local, silt lenses-flasers; lenticular lamination at 1,142.8'
1,143.60	1,143.80	<u>siltstone</u> , finely laminated, very fine-grained, sandy, with organic partings
1,143.80	1,144.50	<u>claystone</u> , gray, laminated
1,144.50	1,151.10	<u>coal</u> , some fractures at top, broken coal, generally cored cleanly; sharp contact at base
1,151.10	1,154.10	<u>siltstone</u> , gray, mottled, calcareous blebs, and very tiny pyrite
		Base of core 1,154.1'

Table A4-2. Log tops for Gallagher Drilling, L.P. Daughters et al. #M-1.

Coal thickness (ft) (ft)	Top (ft)	Bottom Geological unit
	325.75	329.00 Carthage Limestone Member
	418.50	420.75 black shale
	527.25	548.50 West Franklin Limestone Member
3.5	759.00	762.50 Danville Coal Member
	762.50	765.00 Bankston Fork Limestone
	780.50	786.00 Brereton Limestone Member
	786.00	788.00 Anna Shale
4.25	788.00	792.25 Herrin Coal Member
	802.00	836.50 sub-Herrin Coal sandstone
2.00	853.25	855.25 Brier Hill Coal
	873.75	875.50 St. David limestone
	875.50	879.25 Turner Mine Shale
	879.25	893.75 Dykersburg Shale
6.00	893.75	899.75 Springfield Coal Member
	994.75	997.50 Excello Shale
2.25	999.00	1,001.25 Houchin Creek Coal Member
1.00	1,008.25	1,009.25 Survant Coal Member
	1,067.00	1,069.50 Mecca Quarry Shale
0.75	1,069.50	1,070.25 Colchester Coal Member
	1,077.00	1,130.00 sub-Colchester sandstone
6.00	1,142.75	1,148.75 Seelyville Coal Member
	1,169.00	1,170.50 Carrier Mills Shale
Net coal 25.75'		

Table A4-3. Core descriptions for well M-2B.

CORE DESCRIPTION

Gallagher Drilling, L.P. Daughters et al. #**M-2B**
 Sec 27, T1S, R14W 558S 107W, NE/c, NW
 Wabash County, elevation G.L. 395'
 Logged by D. G. Morse, May 21–23, 2008

Core #1
 885–905.2'

Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	
885	888.6	shale, gray, silty; clean horizontal fissile cracks
888.55	894.51	coal (Springfield), banded, shiny, 1/4" pyrite band at 889.45; some vertical cleats pyrite-filled near pyrite band 891': calcite cleat 891-894': long vertical cleat with 1/32"-thick calcite vein fill 892.7': 1.5" pyrite nodule, cleats nearby; pyrite with calcite on each side 893.0': coal, quite broken up but through-going fracture noted basal 6" of coal, quite broken
894.5	898.0	gray claystone, washed out on sides, swirly; a few calcite concretions 1/4–1/2" in diameter; slickensides; grades to interlaminated silty shale with claystone interbeds at base; siltstone laminae are lenticular (ripples) and inclined
898.0	901.0	very fine sandstone to silty sandstone, light gray; two orthogonal stress-induced fractures; sharp base
901.0	904.5	gray clayey siltstone, with fine laminae at top and becomes more silty downward
904.5	905.2	finely interlaminated gray shale and light gray silt, some lenses (flasers) of light gray siltstone
905.2		end of core

Notes: Driller has base of hole at 905.5'. Some coal is thought to have been lost in coring 21' in 20' barrel. Coal is broken up at base, and core barrel tape was broken, producing a bulging barrel, overpacked by drilling.

Table A4-4. Log tops for Gallagher Drilling, L.P. Daughters et al. #M-2B.

Coal thickness (ft)	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	Geological Unit
	326.0	328.5	Carthage Limestone Member
	416.5	418.3	black shale
	526.0	547.7	West Franklin Limestone Member
3.8	757.4	761.2	Danville Coal Member
	761.7	764.0	Bankston Fork Limestone
	779.6	784.0	Brereton Limestone Member
	784.0	785.7	Anna Shale
4.3	785.7	790.0	Herrin Coal Member
	799.5	833.1	sub-Herrin sandstone
2.1	853.0	855.1	Briar Hill Coal Member
	873.0	874.3	St. David limestone
	874.3	877.7	Turner Mine Shale
	877.7	895.5	Dykersburg Shale
6.7	889.2	895.9	Springfield Coal Member
			Net coal 16.9'

Table A4-5. Detailed lithotypes of the Springfield Coal at well M-2B.

Top	Bottom	Thickness (ft)	Litho- type ¹	Comments ²	Cleat mineral	Range cleat spacing (mm)	Avg. cleat spacing (mm)
888.55	889.17	0.62	3	Banded		3–6	5
889.17	889.31	0.14	3	Banded		10–12	11
889.31	889.44	0.13	5	Bright, well cleated	py	5–10	7
889.44	889.46	0.02	0	Pyrite band			
889.46	889.77	0.31	4	Banded bright, frequent cleats		8–20	14
889.77	890.02	0.25	2	Banded dull, few cleats		7–20	14
890.02	890.28	0.26	4	Banded bright, frequent cleats			
890.28	890.34	0.06	1	Dull, no cleats		none	0
890.34	890.51	0.17	4	Banded bright, frequent cleats	kaol	10–20	14
890.51	890.71	0.2	2	Banded dull, few cleats			
890.71	890.95	0.24	3	Banded			
890.95	891.24	0.29	4	Banded bright/bright, well cleated	cc	7–16	12
891.24	892.02	0.78	3	Banded	kaol, cc	3–19	8
892.02	892.59	0.57	4	Banded bright	cc		
892.59	892.71	0.12	5	Bright	cc		
892.71	892.99	0.28	3	Banded	cc		
892.99	893.31	0.32	2	Banded dull	cc		
893.31	893.90	0.59	3	Banded	cc		
893.90	894.08	0.18	5	Bright	cc		
894.08	894.51	0.43	3	Banded	cc		

¹Lithotypes: 5, vitrain; 4, banded-bright clarain; 3, banded clarain; 2, banded dull clarain; 1, dull fusain.

²Abbreviations, py, pyrite; cc, calcite; kaol, kaolinite.

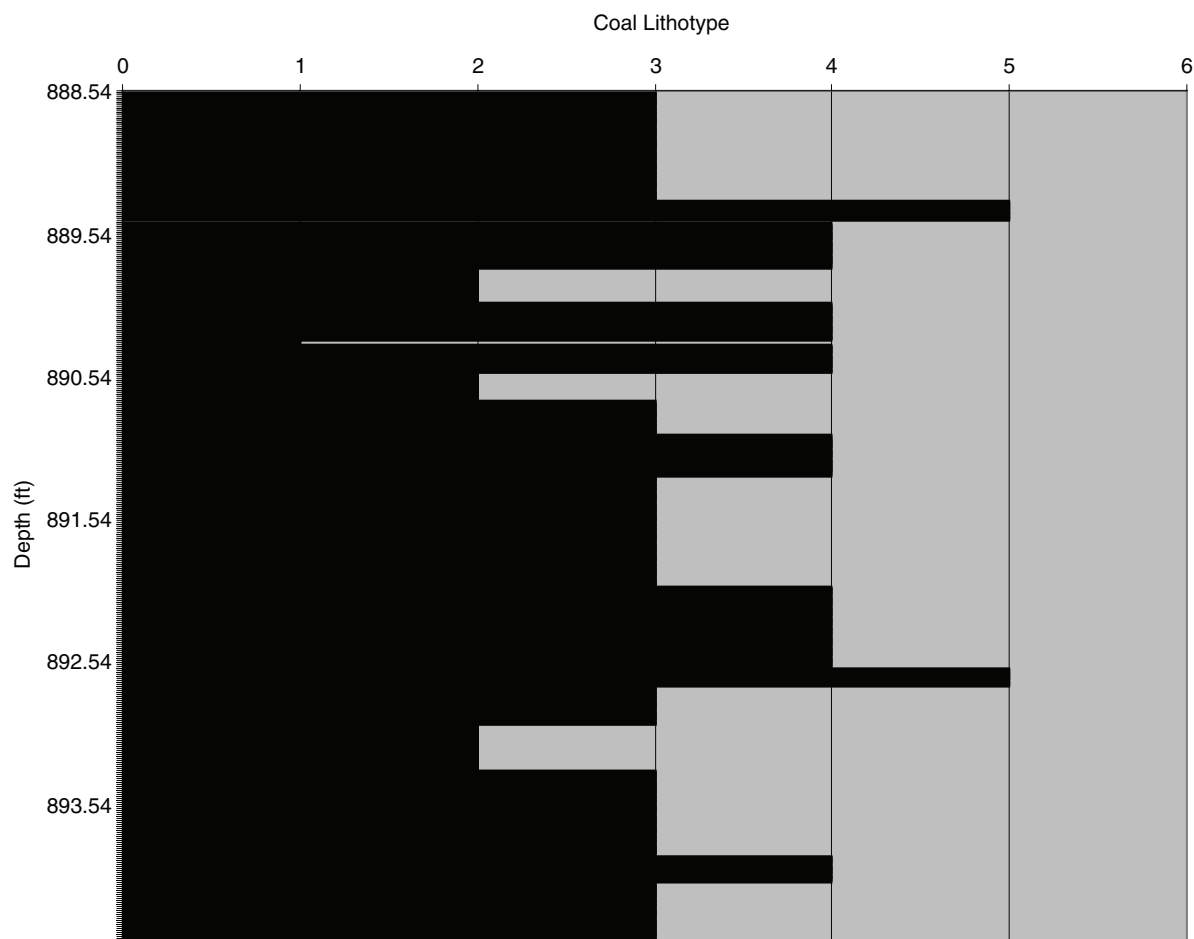


Figure A4-1. M-2 Springfield Coal lithotypes: 5, vitrain; 4, banded-bright clarain; 3, banded clarain; 2, banded dull clarain; 1, dull fusain.

Table A4-6. Core descriptions for well M-3 (I-1A).

CORE DESCRIPTION

Gallagher Drilling, L.P. Daughters et al. **#I-1A (M-3)**
 Sec. 27, T1S, R14W 460S 150W NEc NW (150 ft from **#M-1** well)
 Wabash County, elevation G.L. 396.0'
 Logged by D. G. Morse, July 24, 2007

Core #1

755–772: Danville Coal Core

Danville Coal: 760.5–764.3'

Three samples: 760.5–761.5', 761.5–762.5', 762.5–763.5'

Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	
755.00	759.80	shale, gray, laminated with tan siderite bands and blebs
759.80	760.50	claystone, dark gray; brachiopods and pyrite nodules
760.50	764.30	coal (Danville, 3.7'); upper part has a few face cleat fractures, lower part clean cylinders of coal; local pyrite bands to ¼" in coal.
764.30	768.25	claystone, gray, mottled; local limey nodules
768.25	769.20	claystone, very dark gray to black, mottled; carbonaceous
769.20	769.40	2" siderite band
769.40	770.60	claystone, dark gray, mottled with slickensides; sharp contact at base
770.60	772.00	limestone, gray
		Base of core 772.0'

Core #2

Cored 784–797' – Herrin Coal Core

Herrin Coal: 789.5–793.45'

Four samples: 789.0–790.0', 790.0–791.0', 791.0–792.3', 792.55–793.45'

Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	
784.00	787.00	limestone (Brereton), tan, fine grained limestone with light gray blotches; sharp contact at base
787.00	787.30	claystone, gray; fossiliferous, calcareous
787.30	787.60	shale, black; carbonaceous with small brachiopod fossils
787.60	789.05	shale (Anna), black, laminated; pyrite lamination at base
789.05	793.45	coal (Herrin), shiny, with calcareous cleat fill locally and goat's beard; 791.79: ½0 pyrite band 792.40–792.559: blue band
793.45	794.60	underclay, dark gray-black, mottled; becomes gray downward in 10 transition; slickensided (jammed core barrel); carbonaceous partings in underclay
		Base of core 794.60'

Core #3

Cored 888–908' Springfield Coal Core

Springfield Coal: 895.5–902.45' (6.95')

Samples: 895.5–896.5', 896.5–897.5', 897.5–898.5', 898.5–899.5', 899.5–901.5', 901.5–902.4'

Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	
888.00	895.50	<u>claystone</u> , gray, fissile, some darker gray bands at 894.2–894.4' and 894.9–895.05'.
895.50	902.45	<u>coal (Springfield, 6.9')</u> , very sharp contact. Sampled all coal: 895.5–896.5', 896.5–897.5', 897.5–898.5', 898.5–899.5' 895.5': four 1' samples 899.5': one 2' sample (can 37) 901.5–902.4': one 1' sample
902.45	903.65	<u>claystone</u> , mottled; slickensides; mud clots cling to core
903.65	908.10	<u>siltstone</u> , sandy, little limey blebs near top, grades to siltstone below; gray with near vertical, slightly inclined fracture 1.5' long; 1" tan band near base and swirly bed below this tan bed Base of core 908.1'

Core #4

Cored 995.0–1,105.7' Houchin Creek Coal Core

Excello Shale: 997.5–1,001.4' and Houchin Creek Coal: 1,001.4–1,004.05'

Samples: Excello 999.6–1,000.65'; Houchin Creek 1,001.4–1,002.4', 1,002.4–1,003.4'

Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	
995.00	995.70	<u>shale</u> , dark gray
995.70	996.90	<u>shale</u> , very dark grayish becoming laminated black shale at base
996.90	997.50	<u>limestone</u> , gray; may be large concretion (?)
997.50	1,001.40	<u>shale (Excello)</u> , black; laminated with 2" × 3"-diameter, round concretion with limestone core and pyrite(?); shale contains several small brachiopods
1,001.40	1,004.05	<u>coal (Houchin Creek)</u> , with calcite along cleat faces, ½" pyrite band at very top—disseminated organic matter; some coal pulverized in coring
1,004.05	1,005.40	<u>underclay</u> , gray, mottled, slickensides; jammed in base of barrel terminating coring Base of core 1,005.4'

Core #5

Cored 1,136–1,154 Seelyville Coal Core

Seelyville Coal: 1,144.65–1,150.7' (6.05')

Samples: 1,144.65–1,145.7', 1,145.7–1,146.7', 1,146.7–1,147.7', 1,147.7–1,148.7', 1,148.7–1,150.7'

Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	
1,136.00	1,137.10	claystone, gray; laminated; 1–1½" thick color variations; darker gray at top
1,137.10	1,139.00	claystone, gray and dark gray; laminated
1,139.00	1,139.80	siltstone, gray; laminated, clayey, with hard silty laminations
1,139.80	1,142.20	shale, gray to dark gray; laminated, fissile, some dark and light bands form laminations
1,142.20	1,144.20	siltstone, clayey, laminated, clean, fine-grained, silty 1143.4–1143.6' interlaminated zone, set packer here—hard 1142.4–1142.6': fine silt laminations also, but more clay here
1,144.20	1,144.35	shale, gray; laminated
1,144.35	1,146.50	shale, dark olive-green; carbonaceous
1,144.65	1,150.70	coal (Seelyville), some calcite on face cleats; quite broken-up (from coring?), better cylinders downward; pyrite zones on veins, not along laminations; gradational contact at base
1,150.70	1,151.15	coal (Bone), shaly, coaly, dull shine, fissile; pyritiferous parallel to laminations; several white, fine laminations near base, transitional base over ¼" interval
1,151.15	1,152.90	underclay, dark gray, silty, mottled, hard, possibly calcareous
		Base of core 1,152.9'

Table A4-7. Log tops for Gallagher Drilling, L.P. Daughters et al. #I-1A (M-3).

Coal thickness (ft)	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	Geological unit
	325.0	329.0	Carthage Limestone
	418.0	421.0	black shale
	529.0	548.0	West Franklin Limestone
3.5	759.0	762.5	Danville Coal
	763.0	765.5	Bankston Fork Limestone
	781.0	785.5	Brereton Limestone
	785.5	787.5	Anna Shale
4.5	787.5	792.0	Herrin Coal
	802.0	836.0	sub-Herrin sandstone
2.0	856.5	858.5	Brier Hill Coal
	877.0	879.0	St. David limestone
	879.0	882.5	Turner Mine Shale
	882.5	894.0	Dykersburg Shale
7.0	894.0	901.0	Springfield Coal
	992.0	999.0	Excello Shale
2.75	999.0	1,001.75	Houchin Creek Coal
1.5	1,008.5	1,010.0	Survant Coal
	1,066.5	1,069.0	Mecca Quarry Shal
1.0	1,069.0	1,070.0	Colchester Coal
	1,075.0	1,130.0	sub-Colchester sandstone
6.5	1,142.5	1,149.0	Seelyville Coal
	1,168.0	1,169.5	Carrier Mills Shale
			Net coal 28.75'

Table A4-8. Core description for well I-1B.**CORE DESCRIPTION**

Gallagher Drilling, L.P. Daughters et al. #I-1B
 Sec 27, T1S, R14W 548S 170W, NEc, NW
 Wabash County, elevation G.L. 395'
 Logged by D. G. Morse, May 29, 2008

Core #1
 887.0–906.5'

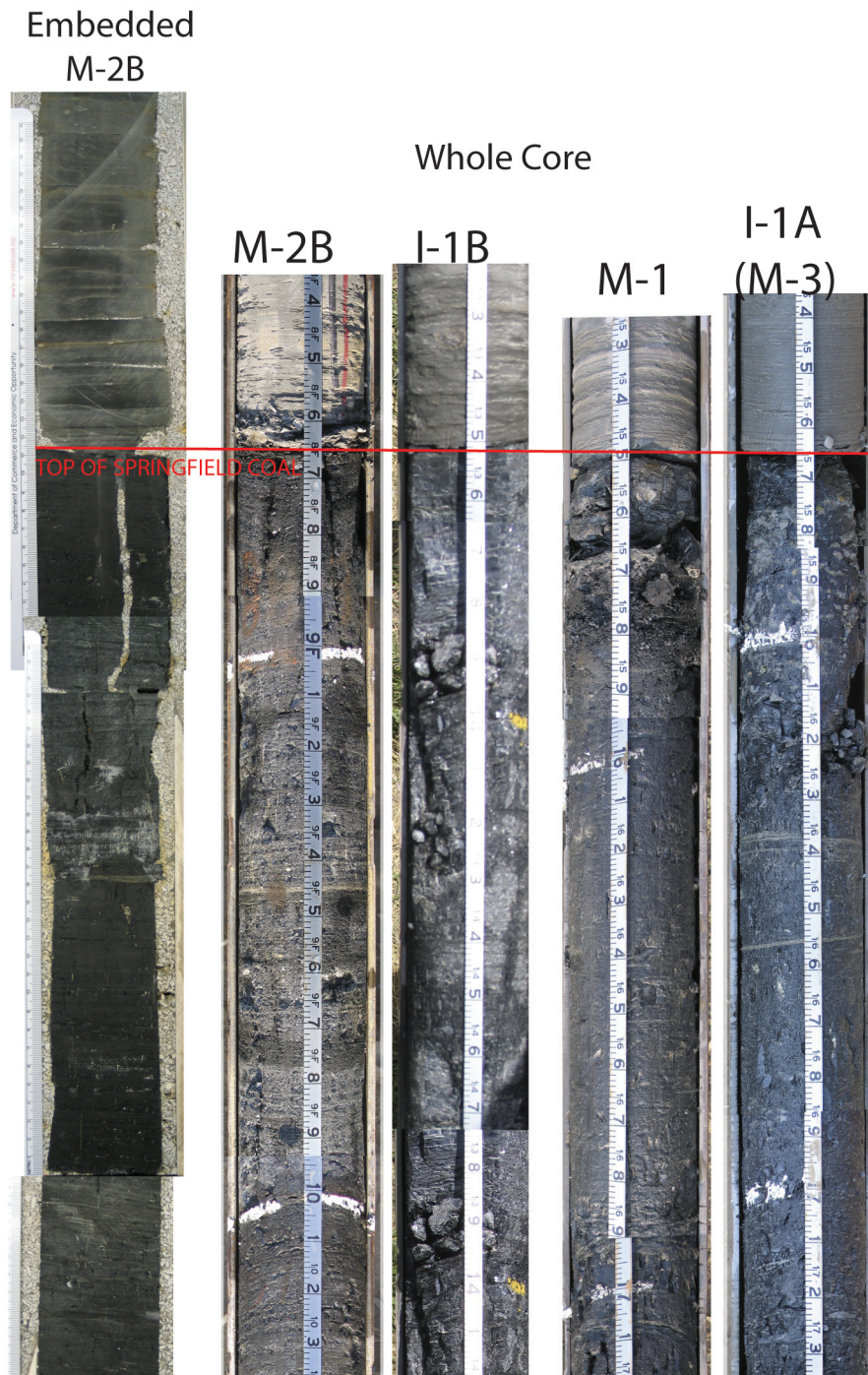
Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	
887.0	887.8	<u>siltstone</u> , gray clayey
887.8	893.5	<u>claystone</u> , gray, silty; lower 6" has 1/8" pyrite clusters
893.5	900.2	<u>coal (Springfield)</u> , desorption samples described: 893.5–894.5': Coleman "A" bright clarain-banded coal with abundance of vitrain layers; white cleat fillings (calcite, kaolinite, and pyrite) >2" high; calcite and pyrite-filled, spacing: 0.28, 0.24, and 0.39"; some pyrite dull on bedding planes; may be clayey, predominantly bright glassy bands of vitrain 894.5–895.5': average clarain-banded with vitrain bands to 8 mm (3.5") thick, some dull fusain layers to 4 mm (1.7") thick; cleats, commonly filled with calcite, less so with kaolinite, even less with pyrite; cleats spaced 0.35, 0.12, 0.31, 0.59, and 0.43"; dull bands (fusain) to 0.08" thick 897.3–898.4': dull clarain- banded with some vitrain bands to 0.28 or 0.31" interbedded with very fine <0.04" bands, vitrain bands cleated with 0.16" spacing; cleat filling is kaolinite and calcite; face cleats >3" high; calcite and kaolinite on fractures diagonal to face cleat 898.35–899.05': vitrain – very bright, banded coal, predominantly; vitrain, fine white cleat fillings (kaolinite); cleat spacing: 0.35, 0.31, 0.39, 0.20, 0.28"; coal splits on horizontal dull layers (inertinite), calcite vein fills on 2" high-face cleats, no obvious minerals on butt cleats
900.2	901.3	<u>claystone</u> , dark gray, clotty, rooted carbonaceous claystone; increasing carbonaceous material up to coal layer; transitional to coal; contains tan calcareous nodules
901.3	903.3	<u>siltstone</u> , green-gray mottled with calcareous nodules decreasing downward
903.3	904.7	<u>siltstone</u> , gray siltstone with local laminae containing more clayey siltstone; vertical root casts (calcareous)
904.7	905.2	silt lenses; lenticular-bedded, light gray very fine sandy; with clayey silt interbeds
905.2	906.5	siltstone, gray clayey with inclined breaks; not slickensided
906.5		base of core

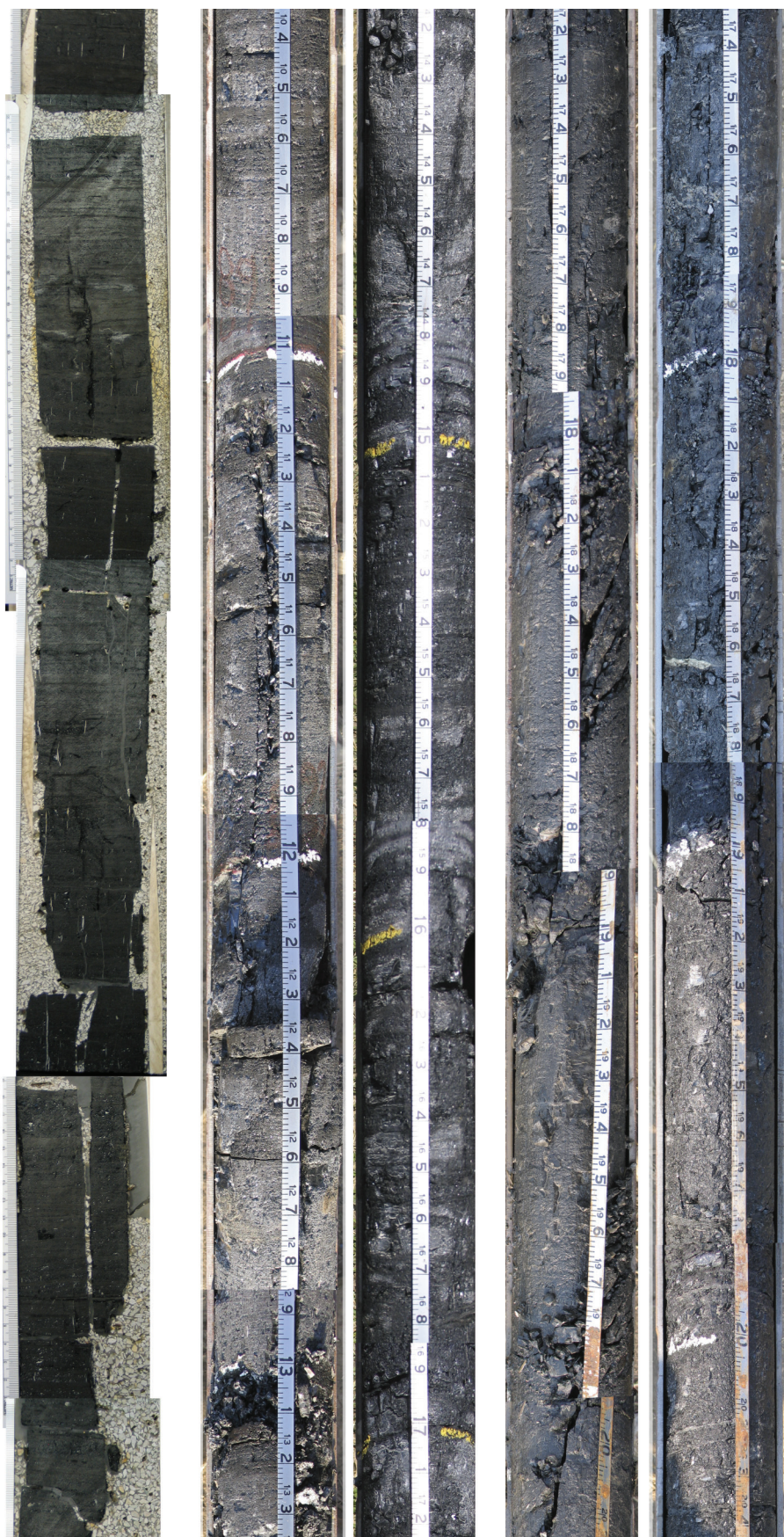
Table A4-9. Log tops for Gallagher Drilling, L.P. Daughters et al. #I-1B.

Coal thickness (ft)	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	Geological unit
	327.0	330.0	Carthage Limestone
	419.0	423.0	black shale
	529.0	550.5	West Franklin Limestone
3.7	761.5	765.2	Danville Coal
	770.2	774.3	Bankston Fork Limestone
	783.0	787.8	Brereton Limestone
	787.8	789.8	Anna Shale
4.4	789.8	794.2	Herrin Coal
	805.0	838.0	sub-Herrin sandstone
2.2	855.7	857.9	Briar Hill Coal
	876.5	878.5	St. David limestone
	878.5	882.0	Turner Mine Shale
	882.0	895.5	Dykersburg Shale
6.7	895.5	902.2	Springfield Coal
			Net coal 17.0'

Appendix 5. Springfield Coal Core from Each Well at Tanquary

Whole core pictures were taken at the well site in the original split core barrel. The embedded core was from the M-2B well with the exception that the basal one foot of the I-1B core was substituted for the rubble in the basal foot of the M-2B in order to better represent the whole Springfield Coal. Embedding involved surrounding the coal with polyester resin and granular limestone in a sealable PVC pipe and then evacuating air from the pipe and allowing the resin to harden. The coal core could then be slabbbed to view the bedding and coal lithotypes. The rubble and the numerous large fractures were induced by drilling.





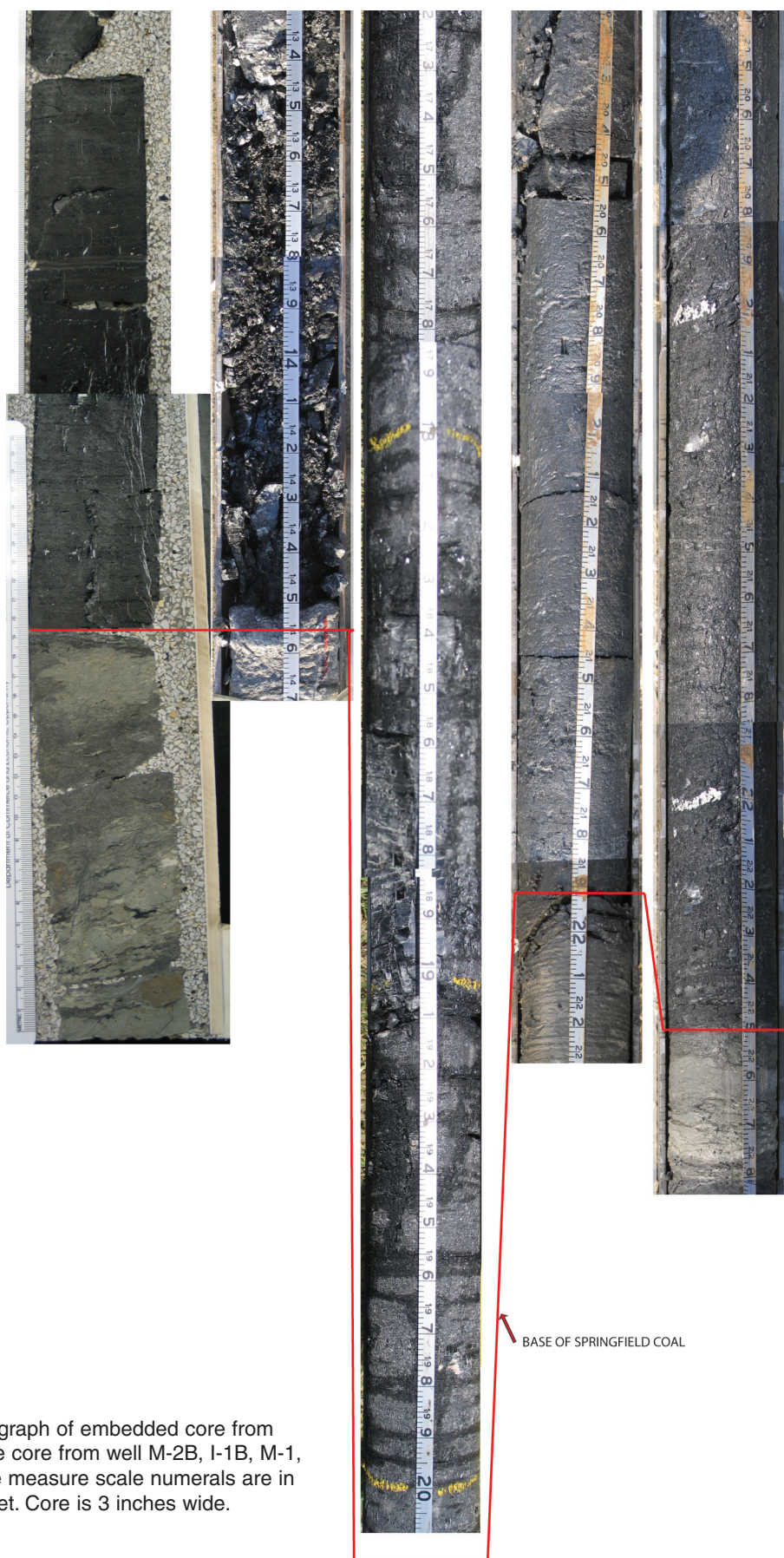


Figure A5-1. Photograph of embedded core from well M-2B and whole core from well M-2B, I-1B, M-1, and M-3 (I-1A). Tape measure scale numerals are in feet and tenths of feet. Core is 3 inches wide.

Appendix 6. Experimental Details for Coal Characterization

Desorbed Gas Content Measurements

To determine the desorbed gas content of coal and shale samples, the volume of gas released from the samples that accumulated in the free space of the canisters was measured at timed intervals. The released gas was bled into a volumetric displacement apparatus, called a manometer, by opening a valve attached to the canister. The principal component of the manometer is a burette filled with sodium sulfate solution of 50% saturation to minimize dissolution of CO_2 into the fluid. Time, canister pressure and temperature, barometric pressure, and ambient temperature were recorded each time the released gas volume was measured. The canisters were kept at ambient lab conditions, approximately 21°C (70°F). The frequency of the desorbed gas measurements depended on desorption rate and was reduced with time. Generally, measurements were made every 10 minutes during the first hour, every 15 minutes between hr 1 and 2, every 30 minutes between hr 2 and 3, every hour between hr 3 and 6, every 2 hr between hr 6 and 10, and then less frequently depending on the rate of desorbed gas accumulation in the canisters. Gas desorption from samples became negligible after about 6 months. The cores were then removed from the canisters and their weight and bulk volume were measured. All relevant desorption, coal weight and volume, and canister volume data were input to a desorption analysis software application (McLennan et al., 1995) to compute desorbed and lost gas contents of each core sample of coal or shale.

Residual Gas Determinations

Samples removed from the canisters at the end of the desorption measurements were shipped to an outside lab, and a representative 100-g (3.5-oz) split was ground in a sealed mill to release and capture the residual gas. The gas released from the ground coal was vented into a manometer to determine its volume. The manometer temperature and barometric pressure were then determined so that the gas volume could be corrected to standard conditions (1 atmosphere = 14.696 psi = 101.3 kPa and 15.5°C = 60°F) (Demir et al., 2004).

Gas Sampling and Analysis

Desorbed gas from each canister was periodically sampled at a port in the desorption line following the gas volume measurement procedure. The gas was collected in a pre-vacuumed serum tube with a rubber cap to which a small amount of high-vacuum silicon grease was applied in order to prevent gas leakage during storage. All gas samples were analyzed for chemical composition, and selected samples were analyzed for the carbon and hydrogen isotopic composition of the CH_4 component of the gas. Chemical composition was determined by gas chromatography, and isotopic composition was determined by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.

CH_4 , N_2 , and CO_2 Adsorption Isotherms of Coals

Half of the canister coal sample was crushed to <60 mesh after desorption. A 150- to 200-g (5.3- to 7.1-oz) representative split of the crushed sample was equilibrated with moisture according to standard procedures (ASTM, 2006) to restore its original in situ moisture, because moisture significantly affects gas adsorption by coal. The moisture-equilibrated coal was exposed to the pure gas under consideration— CH_4 , N_2 , or CO_2 —at a constant reservoir temperature of 20 or 23°C (69 or 73°F) and at a series of pressures calculated to yield the desired distribution curve of equilibrium adsorption pressures. Each adsorption step consisted of charging a reference cell with the respective gas to a calculated starting pressure. After allowing for stabilization of the pressure and temperature, pressure was released from the reference vessel into the sample chamber. The resulting pressure was monitored until equilibrium was achieved. Data were analyzed using Boyle's law. Gas compressibility and changes in dead volume owing to gas adsorbing on the coal were considered in the data reduction process (McLennan et al., 1995). Langmuir parameters, V_L and P_L , and a final isotherm curve were then prepared, showing the equilibrium gas adsorption capability at various pressures. The analysis and data collection basically followed the procedure outlined in Mavor et al. (1990).

Proximate, Ultimate, and Petrographic Analysis

Proximate and ultimate analyses were conducted according to standard procedures (ASTM, 2006). Coal composition was determined by point counting (500 points) under reflected light on a Zeiss Photoscope II. Random vitrinite reflectance (R_o) measurements (25 points) were collected on each coal sample. The reported R_o values represent the average of these percentage reflectance measurements.

Mesoporosity and Microporosity Analyses

Low-pressure gas adsorption measurements were conducted on a Micromeritics ASAP-2020 porosimeter and surface area analyzer. Equivalent splits of coal samples weighing 1 to 2 g (0.04 to 0.07 oz) were analyzed separately with N_2 and CO_2 gases to obtain information about the mesopore (2–50 nm, accessible to both gases) and micropore structures (<2 nm, accessible only to CO_2). Before analysis with either N_2 or CO_2 , the samples were automatically degassed by heating at about 110°C (230°F) in vacuum for about 14 hr to remove adsorbed moisture and atmospheric gases. In order to quantify N_2 gas adsorption in coal, the temperature of the sample is reduced to the temperature of liquid nitrogen and incremental doses of N_2 gas are admitted automatically by the computer-controlled instrument. For CO_2 adsorption, the temperature of the sample is reduced to 0°C (32°F), and incremental doses of CO_2 gas are admitted to the sample. The instrument's computer software automatically generates adsorption isotherms and calculates surface areas, pore volumes, and pore distributions based on multiple adsorption theories, including Langmuir, Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET), Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH), Dubinin-Radushkevich (D-R), and Dubinin-Astakhov (D-A), among others (Clarkson and Bustin, 1996, 1999; Webb and Orr, 1997). These techniques were described in detail by Gregg and Sing (1982).

Appendix 7. Proximate Analysis, Ultimate Analysis, and Vitrinite Reflectance of Springfield Coal

Table A7-1. Proximate and ultimate analyses (weight percent) and vitrinite reflectance (R_o) of the Springfield Coal samples from locations M-1, M-3 (I-1A), and I-1B.

Well depth (ft)	M (%)	Ash (% dry)	HV (MJ/kg, daf)	HV Btu/lb (daf)	S total (% dry)	VM (% dry)	FC (% dry)	C (% dry)	H (% dry)	N (% dry)	O (% dry)	R_o (%)
M-1												
895.5–896.5	9.51	12.69	33.58	14,437	4.12	36.57	50.74	69.81	4.84	1.48	7.06	0.65
896.5–897.5	10.3	6.51	34.11	14,666	1.81	38.99	54.5	76.97	5.07	1.67	7.97	0.63
897.5–898.5	11.8	4.41	34.24	14,718	0.89	39.52	56.07	79.34	5.27	1.8	8.29	0.64
898.5–899.5	6.23	5.18	33.76	14,515	0.87	39.06	55.76	78.62	5.2	1.74	8.39	0.64
899.5–900.5	10.49	6.97	34.01	14,619	0.98	37.65	55.38	77.39	5.1	1.75	7.81	0.61
900.5–901.5	10.98	5.94	33.97	14,605	1.07	35.24	58.82	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.63
901.5–902.0	10.02	9.83	33.58	14,437	1.39	35.42	54.75	73.7	4.88	1.7	8.5	0.63
Average	9.9	7.36	33.89	14,571	1.59	37.49	55.15	75.97	5.06	1.69	8	0.63
M-3												
895.5–896.5	8.71	13.82	33.51	14,406	3.91	36.41	49.76	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.58
896.5–897.5	9.4	4.55	32.6	14,685	1.35	39.18	56.27	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.63
897.5–898.5	9.52	6.06	32.04	14,664	2.55	38.67	55.27	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.6
898.5–899.5	9.66	5.4	32.26	14,662	0.95	37.13	57.47	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.63
901.5–902.5	10.79	11.43	30.11	14,618	1.09	33.3	55.26	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.63
Average	9.62	8.25	32.1	13,607	1.97	36.94	54.81					0.61
I-1B												
893.5–894.5	9.76	9.1	31.02	14,670	2.29	36.77	54.13	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.65
894.5–895.5	9.84	5.75	31.93	14,563	2.54	35.81	58.44	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.66
897.4–898.4	10.88	5.87	31.95	14,592	0.79	35.65	58.48	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.7
898.4–899.1	10.84	6.15	31.88	14,604	0.9	34.74	59.12	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.68
Average	10.15	6.72	31.7	14,607	1.63	35.74	57.54	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.67

Appendix 8. Gas Content of Coal and Shale Samples

Table A8-1. Gas content of Tanquary Project coal and shale samples. All data were collected at 15.5°C (60°F) and 101.3 kPa (1 atm).

Unit and well	Can	Depth (ft)	Desorption (ml)	USBM ¹ air-dry as received (scf/ton)	Lost gas, air dry as received (scf/ton)	Residual air dry as received / USBM (scf/ton)	Total, air dry as received / USBM (scf/ton)	Total, daf basis / USBM (scf/ton)	Total, dmmf basis / USBM (scf/ton)	Notes
Springfield	M-1	32	895.5–896.5	4,592	84.0	5.8	25.5	115.3	159.3	
	M-1	18	896.5–897.5	2,287	43.9	6.8	12.5	63.2	84.8	little leak at times
	M-1	31	897.5–898.5	1,484	139.9	7.9	13.0	160.8	201.9	
	M-1	12	898.5–899.5	1,936	31.2	5.9	22.8	59.9	74.0	Leak
	M-1	17	899.5–900.5	6,622	134.9	6.3	26.0	167.2	210.8	little leak at times
	M-1	IGSG/								
	IGS-86	900.5–901.5	5,555	111.2	2.9	24.0	134.2	160.2	162.0	
	M-1	13	901.5–902	3,146	130.6	0.0	10.9	141.5	177.4	Leak
	I-1A	C-1	895.5–896.5	6,847	125.7	6.3	9.5	141.5	179.8	
	I-1A	C-2	896.5–897.5	7,349	138.2	7.5	8.0	153.7	177.7	
	I-1A	C-3	897.5–898.5	7,105	146.1	9.8	6.2	162.1	190.7	
	I-1A	C-4	898.5–899.5	6,920	121.5	5.0	17.7	144.2	168.7	
	I-1A	Spr-6	899.5–901.5	5,478	cut off	sent to SIU for other analyses		-	-	
	I-1A	C-5	901.5–902.5	5,950	101.6	6.0	8.9	116.5	147.4	
	I-1B	Colmn-A	893.5–894.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leak
Seelyville	I-1B	Colmn-B	894.5–895.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leak
	I-1B	A-2	897.5–898.35	6,442	116.1	7.0	14.9	138.0	164.5	
	I-1B	A-1	898.35–899.05	4,771	130.2	6.9	17.5	154.6	184.7	
	M-1	34	1,144.65–1,145.65	2,809	59.4	9.0	16.0	84.4	109.7	
	M-1	IGSG/	1,145.65–1,146.65	5,204	107.6	5.1	10.7	123.4	128.7	
		IGS-10								
	M-1	23	1,146.65–1,147.65	1,404	35.3	7.4	17.6	60.3	70.8	
	M-1	25	1,147.65–1,148.65	6,964	135.8	10.4	18.9	165.1	196.2	
	M-1	35	1,148.65–1,149.65	6,218	114.8	11.2	26.0	152.0	198.5	
	M-1	9	1,149.65–1,150.65	2,883	58.3	8.2	17.0	83.5	98.6	Leak
Danville	I-1A	B1	760.5–761.5	4,430	80.8	2.1	15.8	98.7	129.6	
	I-1A	B2	671.5–672.5	5,608	101.9	1.3	12.6	115.8	140.3	
	I-1A	B3	762.5–763.5	5,498	93.9	1.5	16.2	111.6	140.7	
Herrin	I-1A	B4	789–790	4,579	85.9	1.5	17.1	104.5	122.5	
	I-1A	B5	790–791	4,571	86.0	2.4	10.3	98.7	124	
	I-1A	D1	791–792.3	6,391	114.2	4.8	11.4	130.4	156.3	
	I-1A	D2	792.55–793.45	5,652	110.6	3.8	16.3	130.7	171.4	
Excello Shale	I-1A	D5	999.6–1,000.65	4,317	49.8	2.5	1.3	53.6	161.3	
Houchin Creek	I-1A	D3	1,001.4–1,002.4	5,100	89.6	4.2	14.9	108.7	124.9	
	I-1A	D4	1,002.4–1,003.4	4,591	74.8	3.9	11.5	90.2	120.3	
Seelyville	I-1A	A1	1,144.65–1,145.6	4,363	90.6	5.5	12.3	108.4	131.4	
	I-1A	A2	1,145.7–1,146.7	3,957	73.6	4.2	11.7	89.5	111.2	
	I-1A	A3	1,146.7–1,147.7	4,618	86.2	5.6	10.0	101.8	120.6	
	I-1A	A4	1,147.7–1,148.7	5,844	108.7	6.2	7.0	121.9	145.4	
	I-1A	IGS-38	1,148–1,150.7	3,589	discontinued after 4 days, sent to SIU for other analyses					

¹Abbreviation: USBM, United States Bureau of Mines.

Appendix 9. Desorbed Coal Gas Composition

Table A9-1. Composition of desorbed gases from selected coal samples from well M-1.

Depth	CH ₄	CO ₂	C ₂	C ₃	iC ₄	N	C1/(C2+C3)
895.5–896.5	96.735	1.29	0.235	0	0	1.745	412
896.5–897.5	86.3	1.39	0.4	0	0	11.92	218
897.5–898.5	96.38	0.67	0.31	0	0	2.65	311
898.5–899.5	81.05	1.18	0.37	0	0	17.41	219
899.5–900.5	88.88	0.64	0.35	0.05	0	10.09	228
901.5–902.0	98.05	0.35	0.23	0	0	1.37	426
Average	91.23	0.92	0.31	0.01	0	7.53	302

Appendix 10. Langmuir Parameters of Coal Samples Run for High-Pressure Isotherms

Table A10-1. Langmuir parameters for CO₂, CH₄, and N₂ of the coal samples run for high-pressure isotherms.

Coal seam, well, depth (ft)	Langmuir Parameters: CO ₂							
	Volume (scf/ton, as-received)	Volume- (scm/g, as received)	Volume (scf/ton, daf)	Volume (scm/g , daf)	Pressure (PSIA, as-received)	Pressure (MPa, as-received)	Temperature (°F)	Temperature (°C)
Springfield								
I-1B, 893.5	1057	33.0	1,324	41.4	320	2.20	69	20.6
I-1B, 894.5	1175	36.7	1,380	43.1	329	2.26	69	20.6
I-1B, 897.3	1178	36.8	1,401	43.8	303	2.09	69	20.6
I-1B, 898.4	1152	36.0	1,381	43.2	316	2.18	69	20.6
M-1, 900.5	767	24.0	958	29.9	187	1.29	73	22.8
	Langmuir Parameters: CH ₄							
M-3, 895.5	353	11.0	442	13.8	395	2.72	68	20.0
M-3, 896.5	410	12.8	470	14.7	411	2.83	68	20.0
M-3, 897.5	405	12.7	464	14.5	393	2.71	68	20.0
M-3, 898.5	416	13.0	474	14.8	437	3.01	68	20.0
M-3, 901.5	383	12.0	466	14.6	408	2.81	68	20.0
I-1B, 893.5	390	12.2	488	15.3	489	3.37	69	20.6
I-1B, 894.5	423	13.2	497	15.5	476	3.28	69	20.6
I-1B, 897.3	412	12.9	490	15.3	433	2.99	69	20.6
I-1B, 898.4	397	12.4	476	14.9	449	3.10	69	20.6
M-1, 900.5	347	10.8	433	13.5	353	2.43	69	20.6
M-1, 900.5	309	9.7	386	12.1	360	2.48	73	22.8
	Langmuir Parameters: N ₂							
M-1 900.5	186	5.8	208	6.5	788	5.43	73	22.8
Other Coals	Langmuir Parameters: CH ₄							
Danville-1, M-3, 760.5	321.7	10.1	415.4	13.0	431.1	2.97	68	20.0
Danville-2, M-3, 761.5	363.0	11.3	436.2	13.6	409.9	2.82	68	20.0
Danville-3, M-3, 762.5	333.1	10.4	415.0	13.0	442.3	3.05	68	20.0
Herrin-1, M-3, 789.0	367.3	11.5	435.7	13.6	480.6	3.31	68	20.0
Herrin-2, M-3, 789.0	374.0	11.7	458.3	14.3	459.7	3.17	68	20.0
Herrin-3, M-3, 791.0	395.6	12.4	475.4	14.8	528.9	3.64	68	20.0
Herrin-4, M-3, 795.55	374.3	11.7	480.8	15.0	523.3	3.60	68	20.0
Seelyville-2, M-3, 1145.7	311.5	9.7	466.5	14.6	477.4	3.29	68	20.0
Seelyville-3, M-3, 1,146.7	355.8	11.1	426.4	13.3	457.5	3.15	68	20.0
Seelyville-4, M-3, 1,147.7	341.1	10.6	392.8	12.3	409.4	2.82	68	20.0

Appendix 11. Coal Micropore and Mesopore Characteristics

Table A11-1. Micropore and mesopore characteristics of the coal samples from wells M-1 and M-3 (I-1A).

Depth (ft)	N ₂ adsorption			CO ₂ adsorption			
	BET ¹ surface area (m ² /g)	BJH adsorption mesopore volume (cm ³ /g)	Mesopore size (nm)	D-R monolayer capacity (cm ³ /g)	D-R micropore surface area (m ² /g)	D-A micropore volume (cm ³ /g)	Micropore size (nm)
M-1							
895.5–896.5	7.7	0.011566	6.60	25.2	115.0	0.050191	1.37
896.5–897.5	19.8	0.023952	5.52	24.7	112.9	0.049884	1.35
897.5–898.5	24.8	0.025422	4.86	27.1	123.8	0.054539	1.37
898.5–899.5	28.5	0.027578	4.65	31.5	144.1	0.063096	1.37
899.5–900.5	29.5	0.028834	4.65	30.5	139.4	0.062581	1.37
900.5–901.5	31.2	0.029227	4.51	32.0	146.1	0.064865	1.38
901.5–902.0	25.6	0.025372	4.73	30.1	137.6	0.061160	1.38
Average	23.9	0.024564	5.07	28.7	131.3	0.058050	1.37
M-3							
895.5–896.5	9.3	0.012037	5.84	24.8	113.3	0.050460	1.37
896.5–897.5	9.3	0.014393	6.83	26.3	120.1	0.051404	1.37
897.5–898.5	8.9	0.013216	6.53	27.1	123.7	0.054282	1.37
898.5–899.5	12.7	0.014491	5.26	29.9	136.8	0.060561	1.37
899.5–901.5	31.9	0.029405	5.02	29.4	136.5	0.062854	1.37
901.5–902.5	18.5	0.019645	4.96	29.9	136.5	0.058831	1.38
Average	15.1	0.017198	5.65	27.9	127.8	0.056399	1.37

¹Abbreviations: BET, Brunauer–Emmett–Teller; BJH, Barrett–Joyner–Halenda; D–R, Dubinin–Radushkevich; D–A, Dubinin–Astakhov.

Appendix 12. Langmuir Parameters for CO₂ in Coal Lithotypes

Table A12-1. Langmuir parameters for CO₂ of isolated lithotype samples of Springfield Coal from well I-1B at 20.6°C (69°F).

Lithotype I-1B Springfield	Volume (scf/ton, as received)	Volume (scm/g, as received)	Volume (scf/ton, daf)	Volume (cm ³ /g, daf)	Pressure (psia, as received)	Pressure (MPa, as received)
Vitrain	744	23.3	853	26.7	248	1.71
Bright clarain	969	30.3	1,113	34.8	242	1.67
Clarain	914	28.6	1,029	32.2	222	1.53
Fusain	677	21.2	807	25.2	406	2.8

Appendix 13. Pressure Transient Analysis Equipment and Modeling

Water Injection Equipment

Gallagher Drilling designed and built the water pump skid (Appendix Figure 13-1). The skid consisted of a pump attached to a DC motor that was controlled by a drive system (Appendix Figure 13-2).

The pump was a Cat Pumps Model 230, a three-frame reciprocating plunger pump that operated at 1,725 rpm and had a maximum flow rate of 12.5 m³/d (2.3 gpm). At the maximum flow rate, the pump required 0.12 to 1.79 kW (0.16 to 2.4 hp) for its pressure range of 0.7 to 10.3 MPa (100 to 1,500 psi). The pump drew water out of a large, cylindrical plastic tank and sent it into the well. Inlet port size was 1.27 cm (0.5 inch), and discharge port size was 0.940 cm (0.37 inch).

The pump was driven by a 1.5-kW (2-hp), 24-V DC motor from Ohio Motor, model D-561562X8877A. This motor was attached to a KB Electronics KBPC-240D (9338H) FNFP drive system, which controlled speed and torque. A panel-mounted Exttech 461960 tachometer with a 0.1-rpm resolution and 1-sec sampling time displayed rotation speed. A Lenz mechanical pressure gauge with a 13.8-MPa (2,000-psi) maximum pressure was also mounted on the panel.

The flow line downstream of the pump was fitted with a Hedland 1.3-cm (0.5-in) brass flow meter (model H605B-002-MR) to measure H₂O injection rate and a Cameron 1-cm (0.375-inch) stainless steel NuFlo liquid turbine meter to confirm the flow rate. The Hedland flow meter had a flow range of 1.43–10.8 m³/d (0.26–2.0 gpm) and a maximum pressure of 24.1 MPa (3,500 psi). The turbine meter had a flow range of 1.6–16 m³/d (0.3–3 gpm) and a pressure drop of 28 kPa (4.0 psi) at maximum flow. The turbine meter was also equipped with a NuFlo MC-III WP Flow Analyzer for data measurement (including measurement of injection rates and total amount of liquid injected) and logging.

Pressure Transient Analyses: COMET3 Modeling and Baseline Water Injection Calibration Plots

The reservoir simulator used for the study was the COMET3 (binary isotherm: CH₄ and CO₂) model. Details on the model theory are provided in the references (Sawyer et al, 1990; Paul et al., 1990; Reeves et al., 2003; Reeves and Oudinot, 2005; Palmer and Reeves, 2007). Theoretical and experimental studies investigating the effects of stress on coal permeability have been reported in the literature and indicate that coal swelling and permeability reduction occurs when CO₂ replaces CH₄ in the reservoir. Some theoretical models have been developed to estimate the variables that control changes in permeability as a function of pressure and gas concentration.

More specifically, analytical models relating coal permeability to pore volume compressibility (C_p), matrix compressibility (C_m), and differential swelling factor (C_k) as well as the cubic relationship between permeability and porosity have been developed. Such a formulation has been implemented into COMET3 and, hence, adequately represents the coal behavior during depletion and enhanced production.

An example of the coal swelling process can be given using Appendix Figure A13-3. Beginning with an initial pressure of 11.0 MPa (1,600 psia), the reservoir is first dewatered. As water leaves the fractures, the reservoir is being depleted, and reservoir pressure decreases. Under this dewatering process, no resisting force opposes fracture closure; thus, fracture permeability decreases. This phenomenon is controlled in the model by the pore volume compressibility- C_p .

As soon as CO₂ is injected (Appendix Figure A13-3) at 8.27 MPa (1,200 psi), it is preferentially adsorbed on the coal surface and saturates the coal. Composition of the reservoir gas changes from CH₄ to CO₂. This gas change is illustrated by the “displace with CO₂” arrow on Appendix Figure A13-3, resulting in the reservoir’s permeability dropping as it goes from the CH₄ isotherm (in red) to the CO₂ isotherm (in blue). Then, depending on the coal rank and capacity ratio, CO₂ adsorption induces the matrix to expand or “swell”, closing the fractures and ultimately decreasing permeability drastically, a phenomenon controlled by the matrix compressibility C_m .

Baseline (pre-CO₂) water injection calibration plots are shown in Appendix Figures A13-3 to A13-7.

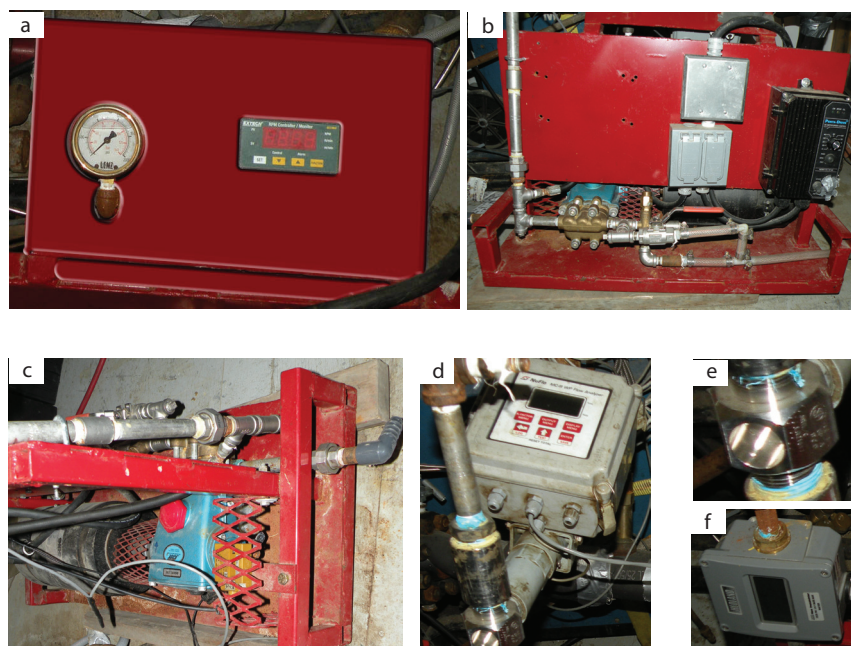


Figure A13-1. Components of water injection equipment. (a) Front of instrument panel showing mechanical pressure gauge and tachometer. (b) Rear of instrument panel showing drive system. (c) Overhead view of motor. (d) Flow analyzer. (e) Liquid turbine flowmeter. (f) Brass flow meter and transmitter.

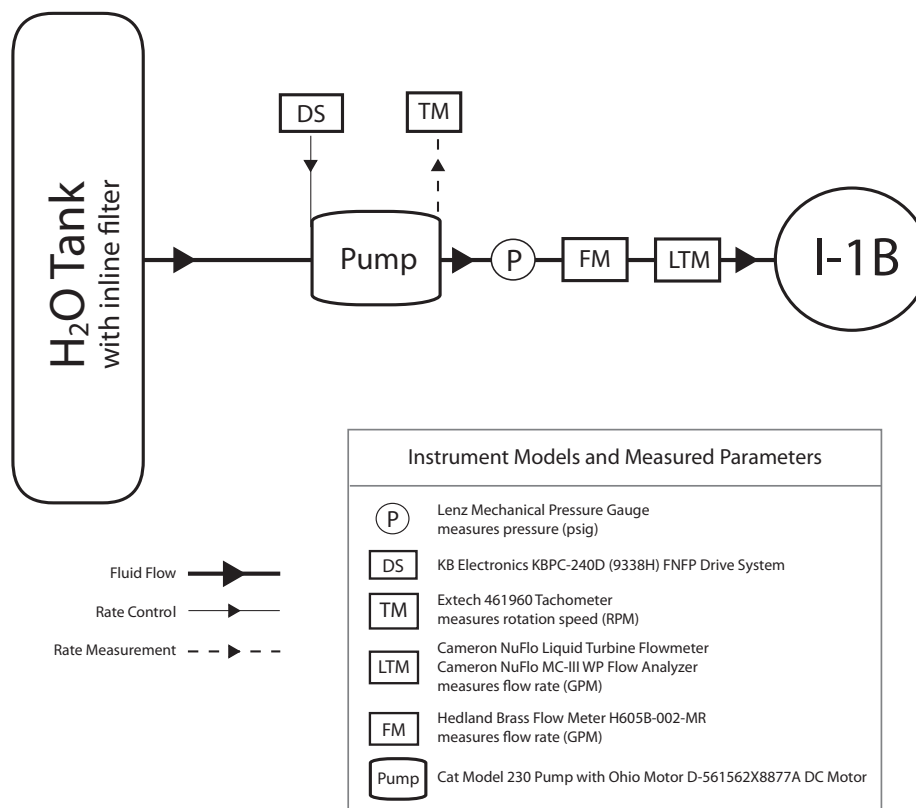


Figure A13-2. Water pump skid schematic.

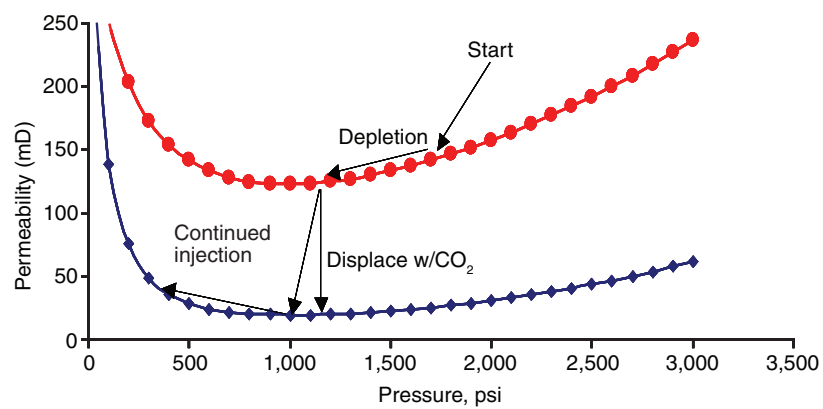


Figure A13-3. Permeability changes during CO₂ injection with pressure and concentration.

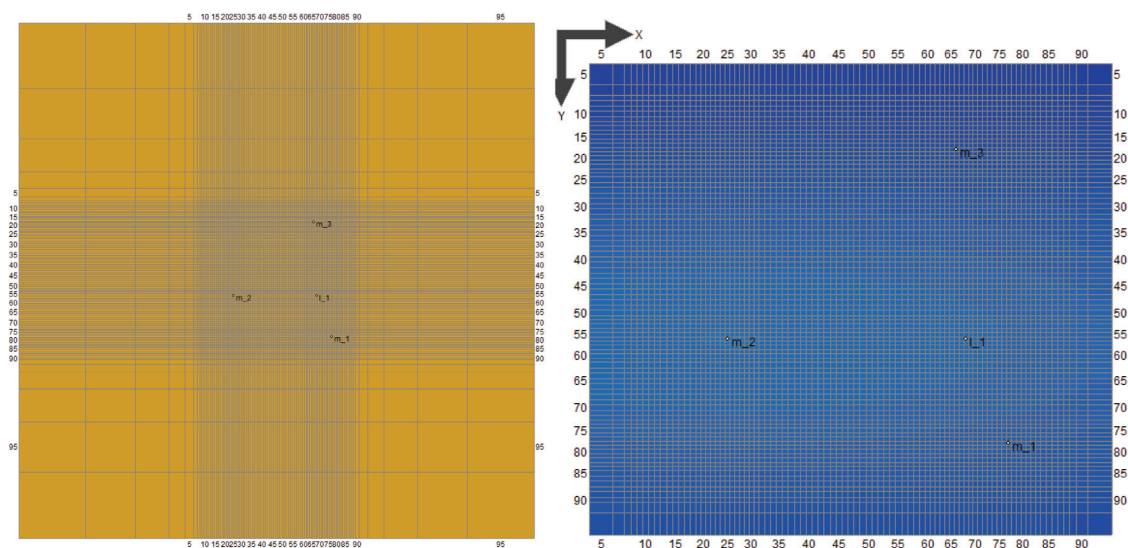


Figure A13-4. (a) Model top view; (b) Close-up view of model. Numbers on model edges represent distances from origin in feet.

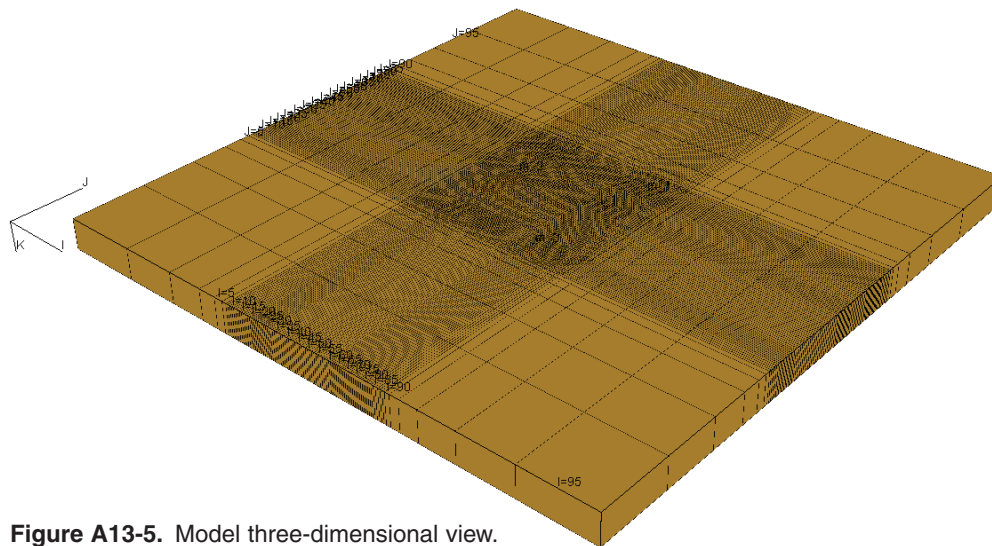


Figure A13-5. Model three-dimensional view.

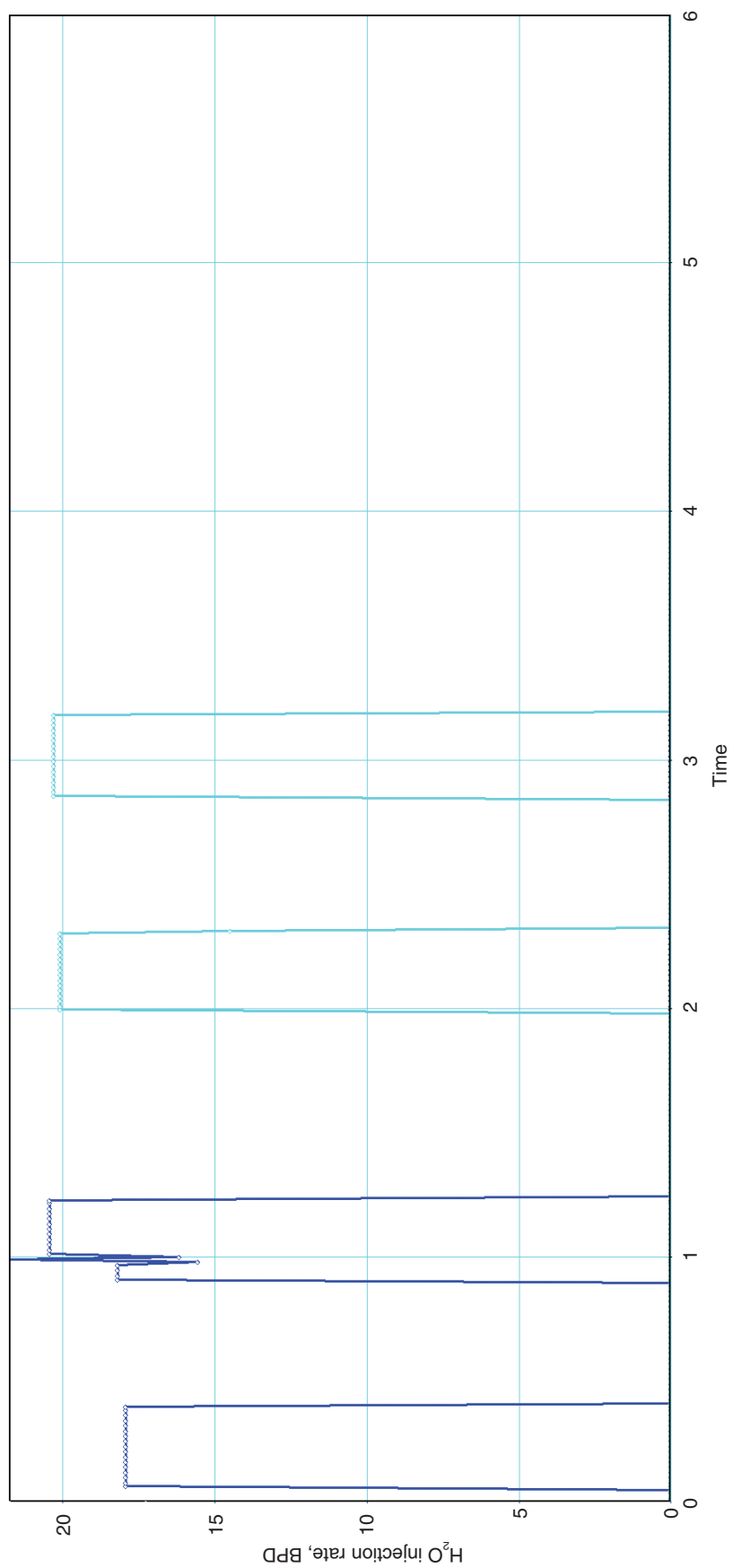


Figure A13-6. History matching: Water injection profile (dark blue for I-1B and light blue for M-2).

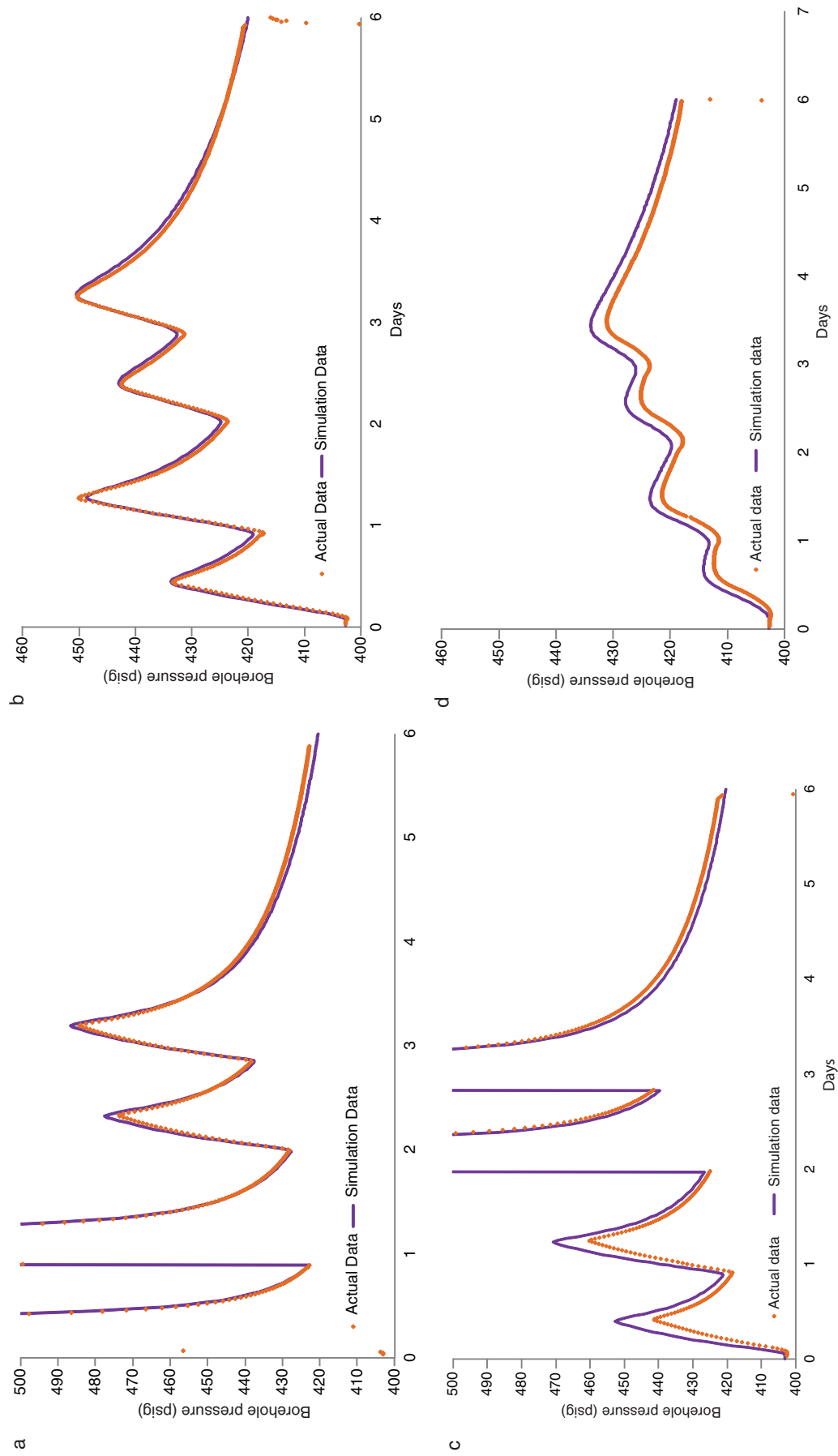


Figure A13-7. History-match results for pressure response at (a) the injection well I-1B and coal seam monitoring wells (b) M-1, (c) M-2, and (d) M-3. Plots shown here are simplified to 500 data points rather than the 9000 data points used in the original simulation output.

Appendix 14. MVA Methods

Groundwater Modeling for the Site

Prior to deployment of a groundwater monitoring network at the ECBM site, groundwater modeling was conducted (1) to design a groundwater monitoring system able to detect any CO₂ leaked to shallow groundwater; (2) to determine the flow rate and transport direction of any CO₂ leakage from the injection point; and (3) to determine the risks to human health and the environment from any CO₂ leakage.

Analytic element modeling (AEM) was used for this project because shallow groundwater and surface water flow can be modeled simultaneously using a relatively simple data set. A disadvantage of the AEM method is that transient flow and three-dimensional flow can only be partially represented in the model, and gradually varying aquifer properties cannot be represented at all. However, these issues were not significant at this site.

The AEM method was developed at the end of the 1970s by Otto Strack at the University of Minnesota (Strack and Haitjema, 1981). In this method, instead of discretizing the entire groundwater flow domain, only the surface water features are discretized, entered into the model as input and represented by closed form analytical solutions or analytic elements. The solution to a complex, regional groundwater flow model is derived from the superposition of hundreds of analytic elements.

Analytic elements were chosen to best represent certain hydrologic features. For instance, stream sections and lake boundaries were represented by line sinks, and small lakes or wetlands were represented by areal sink distributions. Areal recharge was modeled by an areal sink with a negative strength. Streams and lakes that were not fully connected to the aquifer were modeled by line sinks or area sinks with a bottom resistance. Discontinuities in aquifer thickness or hydraulic conductivity were modeled by use of line doublets (double layers). Specialized analytic elements were used for special features such as drains or slurry walls. Locally, three-dimensional solutions may be added, such as a partially penetrating well (Haitjema, 1985).

Model Description

The software used for the analytic element model was GFLOW v2.1.0. Input parameters were (1) measured directly on-site, (2) estimated from available information, or (3) calibrated in the modeling process (Table A14-1). Particle tracking was used to determine the flow paths and travel time for CO₂ from a hypothetical leak. The model was evaluated for impacts to the rivers and surficial aquifer from the CO₂ leakage. A monitoring scheme using four monitoring wells was designed to detect CO₂ leakage.

As shown in Table A14-1, the aquifer base elevation represents a horizontal plane that acts as a no-flow boundary. The thickness of the aquifer is the actual thickness of the material above the aquifer base. Porosity is defined as the fraction of pore space present in the aquifer material. Hydraulic conductivity is a proportionality that relates the flow of water through a cross-sectional area of a geologic material under a unit hydraulic gradient; it is a measure of the ease with which water moves through a porous medium. The width and depth of Bonpas Creek are self-evident dimensions, whereas resistance describes the hydraulic resistance of the creek bed, typically due to the deposition of fine-grained materials in the creek bed.

Table A14-1. Input parameters for GFLOW.

Aquifer parameters	Value	Source
Base elevation	92.9 m (305 ft)	Field data
Thickness	20 m (66 ft)	Field data
Porosity	0.2	Estimate
Hydraulic conductivity	8.35 m/day (27.4 ft/day)	Model calibration
Recharge	0.0091 m/yr (0.36 inch/yr)	Model calibration
Bonpas Creek parameters	Value	Source
Width	10 m (33 ft)	Field data
Depth	5 m (16 ft)	Field data
Resistance	0	Estimate

Techniques for Drilling and Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation

Groundwater monitoring wells were drilled and completed in April and May 2008. Four boreholes were drilled by Illinois State Geological Survey staff members using the Survey's CME-75 rig. Two of the boreholes (ECBM1 and ECBM4) were drilled using wireline coring tools, which require the use of bentonite-based drilling mud for unconsolidated materials. The wireline tool provides either a 5.4-cm (2 1/8-in) or 5.7 cm (2 1/4-in) sample in unconsolidated materials (depending on the shoe used) and a 6.4-cm (2.5in) sample in bedrock. The cored hole was then reamed to a diameter of 14.0 cm (5.5 inches) to allow the installation of 5.1-cm (2-inch)-diameter PVC casing and screen to construct monitoring wells. The other two boreholes (ECBM2 and ECBM3) were drilled by the mud rotary method, which produced a 14.0-cm (5.5-in)-diameter borehole. No samples were collected from these boreholes.

Geophysical logs were run in all the boreholes prior to monitoring well construction. The natural gamma log was run in each borehole using an MGX II console and 2PGA-1000 downhole tool from Mt. Sopris Instrument Company (<http://www.mountsopris.com>) Golden, CO) in a borehole filled with drilling mud or water. The natural gamma log provides data on the amount of gamma rays-emitting clays, primarily from the presence in the clays of naturally occurring isotopes of potassium, thorium, and uranium, which are used to identify the lithology of the geologic materials beyond the borehole.

All monitoring wells were constructed with 5-cm (2-inch)-diameter PVC casing with threaded connections. Slotted screens with 0.025-cm (0.010-inch) slots were used for the four monitoring wells. The elevations of the monitoring wells were determined by level surveying, based on the known elevation of a local benchmark. Level surveying was conducted with an automatic level (Wild Model NA2) and a micrometer or similar instrument. The micrometer allows elevations to be measured to one-tenth of a millimeter. The elevations of all wells were determined to the nearest 0.003 m (0.01 ft). The elevations of the tops of the PVC casing are 121.27 m (397.88 ft) for ECBM1, 121.67 m (399.19 ft) for ECBM2, 121.36 m (398.18 ft) for ECBM3, and 121.55 m (398.82 ft) for ECBM4.

After well installation, the well was developed by overpumping with a Waterra pump (with and without a surge block) and a Whale submersible pump (12-V DC pump).

Hydrogeologic Data from the Drilling and Monitoring Well Installation

Pressure transducers were installed in the four monitoring wells. Solinst Leveloggers (www.solinst.com) were installed in the four groundwater monitoring wells and were programmed to record water levels at 6-minute intervals. Because these loggers record absolute pressure, atmospheric pressure was also recorded at the site using a Solinst Barologger. These instruments allowed us to monitor the water levels in the wells over time. Unfortunately, the Barologger malfunctioned during the study, forcing us to use atmospheric data from an airport (Lawrenceville) located 40 km (25 mi) from the site. These atmospheric pressure data were processed according to the procedure in the Solinst User's Manual and were used to correct the Levelogger data. Figure 82 shows the results of this monitoring of groundwater levels.

Collection and Analysis of Groundwater Samples

Once all the monitoring wells were drilled and developed, bladder sampling pumps were installed into each well. The bladder pumps minimize sample disturbance and exposure to the atmosphere, which is critical when evaluating water quality in relation to CO₂ effects. Samples of residential well water were collected from faucets located outside the residences that were plumbed in such a manner as to bypass all water treatment equipment. Water levels in the site monitoring wells were determined using continuous recording pressure transducers and an electronic water level indicator prior to and during sample collection. A low flow sampling technique was used to collect groundwater samples (ASTM Standards, 2002). This method minimizes water disturbance and drawdown while optimizing water purge volumes to ensure that a representative water sample is collected from the formation (Puls and Barcelona, 1996). During the sampling process, water quality parameters such as pH, specific electrical conductance (EC), oxidation-reduction potential (Eh), and dissolved oxygen (DO) content were continuously measured using a flow-through cell. Once these parameters became stable, samples were collected. Stabilization criteria, based on three successive measurements of each parameter (Yeskis and Zavala, 2002), were as follows: pH ± 0.1 pH unit; EC $\pm 3\%$; Eh ± 10 mV; and DO ± 0.3 mg/L.

The sample preservation techniques used were those outlined in publications by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1974) and the American Public Health Association (1992). Non-filtered samples were used to determine ammonia and dissolved CO₂ concentrations. Samples to be analyzed for alkalinity, anions, cations, tritium, and carbon/oxygen isotopes were filtered through 0.45- μ m (1.77×10^{-5} in) pore size filters. All samples were kept on ice in the field and refrigerated at 4°C (39°F) in the laboratory until analyzed. Anion concentrations were determined by ion chromatography (O'Dell et al., 1984), and cation concentrations were determined by inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP) spectrophotometry (American Public Health Association, 1992). Detection limits were 0.01 mg/L for chloride, nitrate-N, and sulfate, and 0.05 mg/L for phosphate-P. Detection limits for the ICP analyses were in the range of 0.00037 mg/L for constituents such as Sr (strontium) to 0.217 mg/L for S (sulfur). Ammonia-N concentrations were determined by electrode and had a detection limit of 0.1 mg/L (Orion Research Incorporated, 1990; American Public Health Association, 1992). Concentrations of total DIC (as CO₂) were determined by electrode and had a detection limit of 4.4 mg/L (Orion Research Incorporated, 2003). A titration method with a detection limit of 2 mg/L was used to measure alkalinity (American Public Health Association, 1992). Electrical conductivity, pH, oxidation-reduction potential, and temperature were determined in the field using electrodes according to standard methods (American Public Health Association, 1992). Oxidation-reduction potentials are reported relative to a standard ZoBell solution (Wood, 1976).

Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Quality Data

The time between the groundwater monitoring well development and the beginning of CO₂ injection was 1 month; during this time sampling occurred weekly. The pre-CO₂ injection sampling period was too brief to collect enough background water quality data to apply rigorous statistical techniques in determining changes in groundwater quality. For example, relatively simple techniques, such as the use of control charts, require 6 to 8 months of background data (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1989). For all statistical methods employing the use of pooled background data, the background data set should be large enough to reflect naturally occurring changes in hydrogeology. For moving background data sets, Sara and Gibbons (1991) recommend that only data from the eight most recent sampling events be used. This approach helps to minimize temporal variability (Sara and Gibbons, 1991). Simple time series charts were constructed for intrawell and interwell comparisons of groundwater quality analytes. Intrawell comparison provided a historic data review for a single well. Pre- and post-CO₂ injection water quality data were compared by this technique. Interwell data analyses compared water quality data collected from downgradient wells to data from the background well. ECBM1 was considered as the background well based on the groundwater flow direction and the extent of the CO₂ plume in the coal predicted prior to injection.

Isotopic Analysis of Gas and Water Samples

Gas samples were taken from the headspace of the coal seam observation wells (M-1, M-2, and M-3) and the groundwater monitoring wells (ECBM1, 2, 3, and 4) around the injection well. The samples were collected in 1-L (61-inch³) Cali-5-Bond gas sampling bags produced by Calibrated Instruments, Inc., fitted with luer valves. The gas samples were analyzed on a Varian 3800 gas chromatograph equipped with a thermal conductivity detector (TCD) for fixed gases (CO₂, N₂, O₂, and CH₄) and flame ionization detector (FID) for hydrocarbons from CH₄ through hexane (C₆H₁₄). Gas samples with sufficient CO₂ were analyzed for stable carbon isotopes ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$). Selected samples containing sufficient CH₄ were analyzed for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and hydrogen isotopes (δD). The aqueous samples were analyzed for stable carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$), oxygen ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$), and hydrogen (δD) isotopes as well as tritium (^3H). The CO₂ from a few gas samples was also analyzed for radiocarbon (^{14}C) concentrations.

The gas samples were extracted from the sample bags by passing a syringe through a septum fitted onto the luer valve. For those gas samples containing very little to no hydrocarbons heavier than CH₄, the extracted gas sample was then injected into a vacuum line, and the CO₂ was cryogenically purified and sealed in a 6-ml (0.37-inch³) Pyrex tube for isotopic measurement. For those gas samples that contained heavier hydrocarbons, the samples were sent to a laboratory equipped with a gas chromatograph separation method connected to a vacuum line for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ analysis of the CO₂. Due to the number of aqueous samples, some of the samples were also sent to an outside lab for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD isotopic analysis. For those samples analyzed at the ISGS, the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value was analyzed using a modified CO₂-H₂O equilibration method as originally described by Epstein and Mayeda (1953), with the modifications described by Hackley et al. (1999). The δD values of selected water samples were determined using the Zn-reduction method described in Coleman et al. (1982) and Vennemann and O'Neil (1993), with the modifications described by Hackley et al. (1999). The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of DIC was determined using a gas evolution technique. Approximately 10 ml (0.6 inch³) of water was injected into an evacuated vial containing crystalline phosphoric acid and a stir bar. The CO₂ evolved from the water sample in the vial was cryogenically purified on a vacuum system and sealed into a Pyrex break tube for isotopic analysis.

The isotopic compositions of the samples ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, and δD) were determined on a dual inlet ratio mass spectrometer. Each sample was directly compared against an internal standard calibrated versus an international reference standard. The final results are reported versus the international reference standards. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ results are reported versus the Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB) reference standard. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD results are reported versus the international Vienna-Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-SMOW) standard. Analytical reproducibilities were as follows: for $\delta^{13}\text{C} \leq \pm 0.15\text{‰}$, for $\delta^{18}\text{O} \leq \pm 0.1\text{‰}$, and for $\delta\text{D} \leq \pm 1.0\text{‰}$.

The ^3H analyses were done by the electrolytic enrichment process (Ostlund and Dorsey, 1977) and the liquid scintillation counting method. The electrolytic enrichment process consists of distillation, electrolysis, and purification of the ^3H -enriched samples. The results are reported in tritium units (TU), and the precision for the tritium analyses reported in this study is ± 0.25 TU.

The ^{14}C activity of the DIC was analyzed using acceleration mass spectrometry (AMS). The DIC was extracted from the water samples by acidification; the released CO₂ was quantitatively collected on a vacuum line. The ^{14}C concentrations are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC) relative to the NBS reference material (oxalic acid #1) which is, by convention, defined as 100 pMC.

Geochemical Modeling of Groundwater Quality Data

The groundwater quality data were input into the U.S. Geological Survey model PHREEQCI (Parkhurst and Appelo, 1999; USGS, 2007). The software calculated the saturation index with respect to mineral phases found in the default thermodynamic database. These results allowed us to evaluate the equilibrium state of the groundwater chemistry before and after CO₂

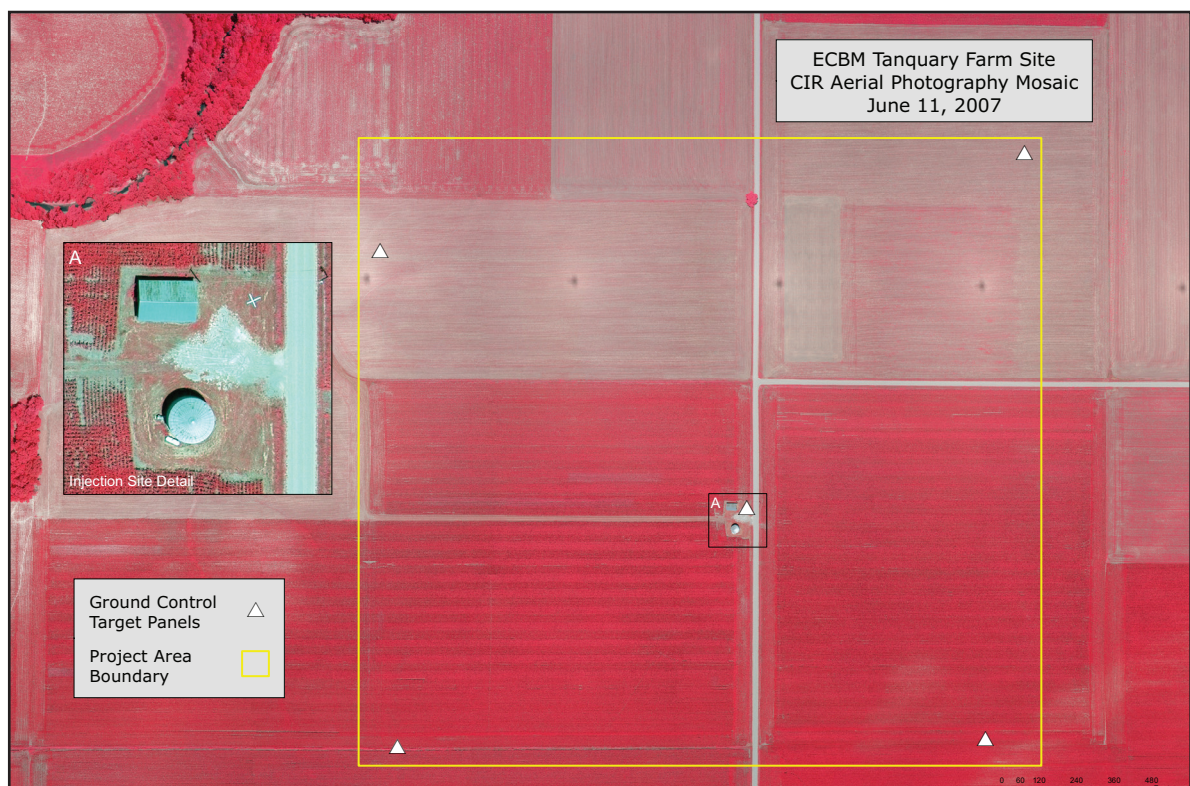
injection. Major changes in a saturation index could signify a shift in the groundwater/mineral phase equilibrium and resulting dominant chemical reactions of the groundwater system. Leakage of CO₂ from the coal seam into the shallow groundwater could cause a change in the carbonate equilibrium and pH of the water that would be reflected in the modeling output. These equilibrium data could then support and help explain any observed changes in water quality that were evident from the time series analyses.

Color Infrared Imagery Acquisition

Aero-Metric, Inc. of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has extensive experience in providing high-quality digital imagery across the United States, and they performed the MVA aerial monitoring task successfully for the entire 3 year of testing under the Sequestration and Enhanced Coal Bed Methane project. Digital color near-infrared imagery (CIR) was acquired with a Zeiss Digital Mapping Camera (DMC). Using the same contractor and imaging device throughout the project resulted in a high degree of consistency in the deliverables and eliminated one potential source of error.

An additional component of the aerial imagery acquisition was the establishment and acquisition of surveyed ground control in the images. This control was used to geometrically correct the digital imagery to create high-accuracy orthophotography for the remote sensing and geographic information systems applications conducted as part of the MVA effort. The Illinois Department of Transportation, Aerial Surveys Division contributed their time and expertise to establish the ground control for the ECBM site at no cost.

Aero-Metric established a flight plan for the ECBM site to ensure that the camera was able to acquire the digital imagery at the correct resolution, scale, and areal extent (Appendix Figure A14-1). Raw DMC imagery was downloaded at Aero-Metric's office, processed, and orthorectified using the IDOT ground control. The resulting digital orthophotography deliverables were then sent to ISGS for image interpretation.



Appendix Figure A14-1. Project layout plan for color infrared imagery acquisition at the Tanquary ECBM site. This image was taken on June 11, 2007, and was the first aerial photography acquired for the project area. Bonpas Creek, a tributary to the Wabash River, is visible at the upper left. The inset enlargement shows the site as it appeared prior to any development by ISGS. One of the five ground control target panels, used for orthorectification of the aerial photography, is clearly visible at upper right of the inset.

Appendix 15. Isotopic Results for Gas Samples from Injected CO₂ and Observation Wells

Note that sample names in column 1 are labeled slightly differently depending on the field personnel's choice of using dashes between the letter and number in the well names.

Table A15-1. Isotopic results for gas samples from injected CO₂ and observation well M-1. The concentrations of CO₂ were too low for isotopic analysis for many samples.

Sample	Date	Time ¹	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{VPDB}}$ of CO ₂	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{VPDB}}$ of CH ₄	δD of CH ₄	¹⁴ C pMC	±pMC
Injection							
CO₂							
Tank							
CO ₂	06/25/08		-10.8			104.4	
Well							
M-1							
M-1-1	06/25/08	1735		-60.0	-195.4		
M-1-2	06/25/08	1832		-60.2	-199.1		
M-1-3	06/25/08	2352		-60.2	-198.5		
M1-5	07/01/08	1618		-61.0	-202.4		
M-1	07/03/08	1130		-60.4	-203.8		
M-1	07/12/08	1000	-32.4	-61.5	-207.8		
M-1	07/18/08	0017		-61.7			
M-1	07/18/08	0336		-61.7	-205.9		
M-1	07/18/08	0500		-60.7	-203.6		
M-1	07/24/08	1130	-10.9	-60.5	-204.5	95.3	0.13
M-1	07/24/08	1130		-59.4	-203.1		
M-1	07/25/08	0145	-10.9	-60.6	-202.2		
M-1 dup	07/25/08	0145					
M-1	07/25/08	0945	-10.9				
M-1	07/25/08	1845					
M-1	07/26/08 ²	0200					
M-1	07/27/08	1316	-11.1				
M-1	07/28/08	1300					
M-1	07/29/08	1140	-11.1				
M-1	08/21/08	1300	-11.8	-60.7	-205.7	95.5	0.13
M1	08/28/08	1059	-12.0	-60.5	-207.4	95.4	0.13
M-1	09/02/08	1135	-12.1	-60.8	-208.8	95.1	0.15
M-1	09/11/08	1505	-12.2	-60.8	-208.5	95.1	0.15
M-1	09/16/08	1501	-12.3	-60.0	-208.5	95.3	0.14
M-1	09/24/08	1315	-12.3	-60.4	-207.7	95.6	0.14
M-1	10/02/08	1500	-12.4	-60.6	-208.1	95.9	0.13
M-1	10/02/08	1500					
M1	10/16/08	1445	-12.2				
M1	10/22/08		-11.5				
M1	10/27/08		-10.7			97.0	0.13
M1 #1	10/28/08 ²	1902				96.7	0.13
M1 #2	10/28/08	2111	-10.3				
M1 #4	10/29/08	1228	-9.0				
M1 #5	10/29/08	1630	-10.4			103.6	0.14

Table A15-1. Continued.

Sample	Date	Time ¹	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{VPDB}}$ of CO_2	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{VPDB}}$ of CH_4	δD of CH_4	^{14}C pMC	$\pm\text{pMC}$
Well							
M1	11/05/08					103.1	0.17
M1 #1	11/08/08	2038					
M1 #2	11/08/08	2143					
M1 #1	11/09/08 ²	1432					
M1	12/03/08	1432					
M1	12/18/08	1445	-13.3			93.6	0.14
M1	12/22/08	1522	-12.9			98.3	0.16
M1	12/24/08	1515	-12.8			99.8	0.14
M1	12/25/08	0700	-12.8				
M1 dup	12/25/08 ²	0700					
M1	12/27/08	0703	-12.2			100.6	0.14
M1 dup	12/27/08	0703					
M1 dup	12/27/08	0703					
M1 dup	12/27/08	0703					
M1 dup	12/27/08	0703					
M1	12/29/08	0705	-14.1			78.1	0.13
M1 dup	12/29/08	0705					
M1 dup	12/29/08	0705					
M1	01/08/09	1415	-11.2			99.7	0.14
M1	01/08/09	1415					
M1	01/14/09	1500	-9.6			103.7	0.14
M-1	04/13/09	1828					
M-1	05/15/09	1426	-9.4				
M-1	11/28/09	1052	-9.4	-58.2	-211		

¹Collection times are given in CDT for samples collected from 03/08/08–11/02/08 and 03/08/09–11/01/09. All other times are CST. Collection times were not available for some samples.

²Results in red suggest possible air contamination.

VPDB, reference to Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB) standard.

Table A15-2. Isotopic results for gas samples from observation well M-2. The concentration of CO₂ was too low for isotopic analysis for some samples.

Sample	Date	Time ¹	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{VPDB}}$ of CO ₂	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{VPDB}}$ of CH ₄	δD of CH ₄	¹⁴ C pMC	±pMC	Comments
Well M-2								
M-2B	07/10/08	1210						
M-2B	07/09/08	0900						
M-2B	07/12/08							(some air with GC injection)
M-2B dup	07/12/08							
M2	07/29/08	1145						
M2-B	08/12/08							
M2 #1	10/29/08	1213						
M2 #3	10/29/08	1651						
M2 #1	11/03/08	2122						
M2 #4	11/03/08	0017						
M2 #2	11/03/08	2132						
M2	11/05/08							
M2 #1	11/08/08	0903						
M2 #2	11/08/08	1102				101.3	0.19	
M2	11/25/08	1456	-10.7					
M2	11/25/08	1456						
M2-B	12/04/08	1204						H ₂ concentration estimated
M2	12/18/08	1450	-11.8	-59.20	-216	86.7	0.15	
M2	12/22/08	1514	-11.8					
M2 Dup	12/22/08	1514						
M2	12/24/08	1520	-11.7			88.2	0.16	
M2	12/25/08	0700	-12.8	-58.70	-215	87.3	0.16	
M2	12/27/08	0701	-10.5			102.9	0.21	Air contamination?
M2 Dup	12/27/08	0701						Air contamination?
M2	12/29/08	0710	-9.5			88.6	0.19	
M2 Dup	12/29/08	0710						
M2	01/08/09	1425	-12.3	-59.20	215	100.1	0.20	
M2	01/14/09	1510	-10.4			103.4	0.17	
M-2	04/13/09	1835	-10.4					may contain H ₂ , low raw GC yield
M-2B	05/15/09	1450	-10.3					
M-2B	05/21/09	0932	-10.4					
M2	11/28/09	1158						

¹Collection times are given in CDT for samples collected from 3/8/08–11/2/08 and 3/8/09–11/1/09. All other times are CST. Collection times were not available for some samples.
VPDB, reference to Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB) standard.

Table A15-3. Isotopic results for gas samples from observation well M-3. The concentration of CO₂ was too low for isotopic analysis for some samples.

Sample	Date	Time ¹	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{VPDB}}$ of CO ₂	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{VPDB}}$ of CH ₄	δD of CH ₄	¹⁴ C pMC	±pMC
Well M-2							
M-3-1	06/25/08	1130	-8.2	-60.2	-205.2		
M-3-1	06/25/08	1925		-41.3	-196.0		
M-3	07/01/08	1630		-60.9			
M-3	07/03/08	1145		-61.5	-202.2		
M-3	07/12/08	1000		-61.7	-204.4		
M-3	07/18/08	0846		-61.8	-203.0		
M-3	07/18/08	0912		-61.6	-205.5		
M-3	07/18/08	0941		-61.6	-208.4		
M-3	07/24/08	1150		-61.2	-206.4		
M-3	08/21/08						
M3	08/28/08	1109		-61.2	-203.9		
M-3	09/02/08	1134	-11.9				
M-3	09/16/08	1505		-61.0	-206.2		
M-3	09/24/08	1335		-61.6	-204.8		
M-3	10/02/08	1500	-4.2				
M3	10/16/08	0255					
M3	10/22/08						
M3	10/22/08 ²		-14.4			98.8	0.2
M3	10/27/08		-13.3			98.5	0.22
M3 #2	10/28/08	1059	-12.1				
M3 #6	10/28/08	1313	-9.4				
M3 #7	10/28/08	1347	-9.1				
M3 #8	10/28/08	1430	-9.0			102.3	0.2
M3 #9	10/28/08	1515	-8.7				
M3 #10	10/28/08	1610	-8.6			101.9	0.21
M3 #11	10/28/08	1714	-8.8				
M3	11/05/08					102.4	0.19
M3 #1	11/07/08	2025	-8.9			100.9	0.17
M3 #2	11/07/08	2156	-9.8			101.0	0.19
M3 #3	11/07/08	2314	-8.9			102.1	0.19
M3 #3	11/07/08	2314					
M3	12/03/08	1438	-9.0			102.2	0.17
M3	12/19/08	0027	-8.8			83.1	0.19
M3	12/19/08	0028	-9.4				
M3	12/19/08	1228					
M3	12/24/08	1525	-8.9			89.4	0.21
M3	12/25/08	0700	-7.8			99.9	0.18
M3	12/27/08	0706				90.1	0.22
M3	12/29/08	0715	-9.0			102.4	0.17
M3	01/08/09	1430	-6.7			91.2	0.20
M3	01/14/09	1515	-7.5			100.5	0.17
M3	01/14/09	1515					
M-3	04/13/09	1837	-8.9				
M-3 dup	04/13/09	1837					
M-3	05/15/09	1525	-8.3				
M-3	05/20/09	0735					
M-3	05/20/09	0850	-8.5				
M-3	05/20/09	0903	-8.6				
M3	11/28/09	1227	-12.2	-58.9	-210.0		

¹Collection times are given in CDT for samples collected from 03/08/08–11/02/08 and 03/08/09–11/01/09. All other times are CST. Collection times were not available for some samples.

²No date on gas bag (date is a guess).

VPDB, reference to Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB) standard.

Appendix 16. Detailed Geologic Logs for ECBM1 and ECBM4

Table A16-1. Sample description for samples from groundwater well ECBM1.

Well name: ECBM1

API: 121852849000

Date: 4/28/2009

Location: Wabash County, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, T1S, R14W

Personnel: Wimmer, Iranmanesh, Mehnert, Aud, Blacker, and Griest

Drilling rig (rig type and driller): CME 75 ISGS

Core	Depth (ft)	Description (recovery, texture, color, structure)
1	0–4.5	Recovery = 0.73'
		0–0.73': silt, topsoil, roots throughout, possible manganese nodules 7.5 YR 2.5/1 "loess"
2	4.5–9.5	Recovery = 2.03'
		0–0.2': silt, with sand and gravel, fine to coarse grained, laminated, iron stained, slight reaction to acid
		0.2–1.5': silt, pieces of gravel, mottled, some plasticity and lamination
		mottle: 2.5Y 5/6 silt: 2.5Y 5/4
		1.5–1.9': sand, strong reaction to acid 2.5Y 5/6
3	9.5–15	1.9–2.03': sand, silty, strong reaction to acid, no structure
		Recovery = 0.9'
		0–0.4': clay, silty, laminated
4	15–20	0.4–0.9': silt
		Recovery = 5'
		0–0.9': silt, clayey, some roots throughout
		0.9–2.3': silt
		2.3–3.6': clay, laminated
5	20–30	3.6–5.0': clay
		Recovery = 6.8'
		0–4.9': clay, gley 1 5/10Y
6	30–35	4.9–6.8': clay, sandy, gley 1 5/10Y
		Recovery = 0.85' poor recovery, possible rock in core-catcher
7	35–40	0–0.85': silt, laminated, gley 1 5/10Y
		Recovery = 0.52'
8	40–45	0–0.52': silt, very plastic, gley 1 5/10Y
		Recovery = 2.3'
		0–2.0': silt, gley 1 5/10Y
9	45–47	2.0–2.3': sand, silty, fine-grained, sand is rounded, slight reaction to acid
		Recovery = 1.5'
		0–0.6': sand, silty
10	47–50	0.6–1.5': sand, silty, very fine-grained
		Recovery = 2.8'
		0–1.0': sand, silty, very fine-grained
11	50–53	1–2.8': sand, fine-grained, white pieces of shell torn apart
		Recovery = 1.8'
12	53–60	0–1.8': sand, fine-grained, few shell pieces, no reaction to acid
		Recovery = 0.1': poor recovery; very fine-grained sand washes out of the core catcher
13	60–62	0–0.1': silt, sandy, laminated
		Recovery = 1.3'
		0–0.4': sand, medium-grained, possible coal pieces
14	62–65	0.4–1.3': sand, fine-grained
		Recovery = 0.7'
15	65–70	0–0.7': sand, fine-grained, organic fragment in top, possibly a leaf, no reaction to acid
		Recovery = 0.4' sand washed out
16	70–70.8	0–0.4': sand, fine-grained, no plant or shell fragments
		Recovery = 1.2'
17	70.8–75	0–1.2': sand, fine to very fine-grained, rounded to sub-rounded
		Recovery = 3.6'
		0–0.8': sand, fine-grained
		0.8–1.2': sand and gravel
18	75–80	1.2–3.6': silt with sand and gravel, some plant and coal fragments, "till"
		Recovery = 1.5'
		0–1.5': silt with sand and gravel, slight reaction to acid, sand pocket at 0.1', gley 1 3/10Y "glacial till"

Table A16-1. Continued.

19	80–85	Recovery = 4.8'
		0–0.9': silt, laminated, Gley 2 3/10G
		0.9–2.9': silt, sandy, no lamination, Gley 2 5/10G
		2.9–4.8': sand, very fine-grained, rounded to sub-rounded, Gley 1 4/10Y
20	85–86	Recovery = 0.6'
		0–0.2': sand, silty
		0.2–0.6': sand, fine to coarse grained, sub-angular to sub-rounded
21	86–87.7	Recovery = 1.7'
		0–0.9': sand, medium grained
		0.9–1.7': sand, fine grained, some dark material at very base of core
22	87.7–93	Recovery = 4.4'
		0–2.0': Sand, medium grained, Gley 1 5/5 GY
		2.0–3.9': Sand and gravel
		3.9–4.4': Silt, sandy, slightly laminated, organic fragments
23	93–95	Recovery = 1.5'
		0–0.5': Silt, no structure, Gley 1 4/10Y
		0.5–1.5': Silt, slightly laminated, Gley 1 3/10Y

Table A16-2. Description of samples from groundwater well ECBM4.

Well name: ECBM4

API: 121852849300

Location: Wabash County, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 27, T1S, R14W

Dates: 4/29/08 and 4/30/08

Personnel: Mehnert, Wimmer, Iranmanesh, Aud, Blacker, Griest

Drilling rig (rig type and driller): CME 75 ISGS

Core	Depth (ft)	Description (recovery, texture, color, structure)
1	0–4.5	Recovery = 3'
		0–2.0': silt, blocky, root structures, 10YR 3/2
		2.0–3.0': silt, laminated, mottled, reacts slightly with acid
		matrix: 10YR 3/3 mottle: 10YR 5/6
2	4.5–9.0	Recovery = 4.4'
		0–2.2': silt, laminated, 10YR 4/6
		2.2–2.5': silt with sand and gravel, some carbonate
		2.5–2.8': silt, 10YR 5/8
		2.8–3.0': silt with sand and gravel, 10YR 5/8
		3.0–4.4': silt, 10YR 5/8
3	9–15	Recovery = 4.9'
		0–1.1': silt, root channels, mottled, reaction with acid
		matrix: 10YR 3/2 mottle: 10YR 4/6
		1.1–2.4': silt, very plastic, slightly laminated, roots, reaction with acid, 7.5YR 3/2
		2.4–4.9': silt, laminated, 7.5YR 3/2, sharp change in lamination at 3.7'
4	15–20	Recovery = 4.0'
		0–2.2': clay, very plastic
		2.2–4.0': silt, no structure
5	20–25	R = 2.0'
		0–0.6': silt, clayey, slightly laminated, gley 1 3/10Y
		0.6–0.9': clay, silty, very plastic, gley 1 3/10Y
		0.9–2.0': silt, clayey, gley 1 3/10Y
6	25–30	Recovery = 3.5'
		0–3.5': silt, few shell pieces, slight reaction with acid, few coarse sediments, 10YR 3/1
7	30–35	Recovery = 4.0'
		0–1.9': clay, mottled, gley 1, 2.5/10Y
		1.9–2.1': clay, blocky structure
		2.1–4.0': silt, clayey, very plastic, few shells
8	35–40	Recovery = 3.0'
		0–0.7': silt
		0.7–2.9': silt, sandy, laminated, some organic material
		2.9–3.0': sand, very fine, some organic material
9	40–45	Recovery = 0.8': lots of very fine sand
		0–0.8': sand, some silt, very fine, no reaction to acid
10	45–50	Recovery = 0' no recovery

Table A16-2. Continued.

11	50–55	Recovery = 1.1'
		0–1.1': sand, fine grained, gley 1 4/10 GY
12	55–60	Recovery = 0.65'
		0–0.65': sand, fine grained, gley 1 4/5 GY
13	60–62.5	Recovery = 1.0'
		0–0.45': sand, some gravel and silt
		0.45–1.0': sand, silty, very fine grained, no gravel, some coarse sand
14	62.5–65	Recovery = 2.9'
		0–2.5': sand, fine to medium grained, some shale and coal fragments
		2.5–2.8': sand, medium to coarse grained
		2.8–2.9': silt, with some coarse pebbles, Gley 1 3/10Y "till"
15	65–67.5	Recovery = 0.8'
		0–0.8': silt, with coarse pebbles, Gley 1 3/10Y "till"
16	67.5–73	Recovery = 1.8'
		0–1.8': silt with coarse pebbles and plant fragments, Gley 1 3/10Y "till"
17	73–75	Recovery = 0.5'
		0–0.2': silt, with coarse pebbles, Gley 1 3/10Y "till"
		0.2–0.5': sand, silty, fine grained, plant fragments, Gley 1 3/10 Y
18	75–80	Recovery = 5'
		0–5.0': silt, clayey, mottled, no reaction with acid, very dense "till" matrix: gley 2 4/5G mottle: gley 1 4/10Y
19	80–85	Recovery = 3.8'
		0–2.2': silt, sandy, very fine sand, pieces of shale
		2.2–2.6': sand, silty, very fine grained
		2.6–5.0': sand, silty, fine grained, grains sub-angular to sub-rounded
20	85–90	Recovery = 2.8'
		0–2.8': sand, silty, fine grained, sub-angular to sub-rounded
21	90–92.7	Recovery = 1.6'
		0–0.6': sand, fine to coarse with a few pieces of gravel
		0.6–1.3': sand and gravel
		1.3–1.6': silt, with sand and gravel "till"
22	92.7–93.5	Recovery = 0.9'
		0–0.2': sand, silty with some gravel "till"
		0.2–0.9: silt, laminated, few plant fragments
23	93.5–95	Recovery = 1.6'
		0–0.3': gravel, coarse
		0.3–1.6': shale, clay-rich, bedrock?

Appendix 17. Construction Details for ECBM Groundwater Monitoring Wells

Note for all Appendix 17 tables: Some fields were intentionally left blank.

Table A17-1. Well construction details for ECBM1.

Well name: ECBM1 API: 121852849000
Well location: Wabash County, NE¹/₄, Sec. 27, T1S, R14W
Personnel: Mehnert, Wimmer, Iranmanesh, Aud, Blacker, Griest
Date well was constructed: 4/29/2008

Final hole depth: 91.5' Surface completion: Stick-up

Backfilled? 2' with sand

Depth and thickness of aquifer: 5' from 92–87'

Depth of water in well: 9.07' from top of PVC riser

Screened interval: 5' (92–87'), 10-slot screen

Depth to which hole collapsed: N/A

Sand added: 80 lbs.

Depth: 93.5–86.95'

Bentonite (Benseal) added: 150 lbs.

Depth: 81.5–5'

Depth of backfill: 93.5–91.5'

Texture of backfill: sand

Any additional Bentonite?

Depth:

Pellets: 50 lbs.

86.95–81.5'

Holeplug: 100 lbs.

5-2'

Concrete: 110 lbs. (2.5 bags)

2'-surface

Well location:

Distance and direction from centerline: 25' west of centerline

Distance and direction from some landmark (ft.): 40' east of grain bin

Description of landmark: silver-colored grain bin elevator

Distance and direction from intersection (miles): CR150E, CR1300N; about 1/8 mile south of intersection

Description of intersection:

Was well developed at time of construction? Yes

Was well logged (natural gamma) at time of construction? Yes

Details of monitoring well construction: see Figure 44

Table A17-2. Well construction details for ECBM2.

Well name: ECBM2 API: 121852849100
Well location: Wabash County, NE/4, Section 27, T1S, R14W
Personnel: Mehnert, Wimmer, Iranmanesh, Aud, Blacker, Griest
Date well was constructed: 5/1/2008

Final Depth of Hole: 93' Surface completion: stick-up

Backfilled? No

Depth and thickness of aquifer: 5' (93–88')

Depth of water in well:

Screened interval: 93–88'

Depth to which hole collapsed: N/A

Sand added: 212.5 lbs. Depth: 93–80.4'

Bentonite (Benseal) added: 100 lbs. Depth: 73.3–12'

Depth of backfill: Texture of backfill:

Any additional Bentonite? Depth:

Pellets: 50 lbs. 80.4–73.3'

Holeplug: 150 lbs. 12–2'

Concrete: 120 lbs. 2'–surface

Well location:

Distance and direction from centerline:

Distance and direction from some landmark (ft.): 10' Northwest of grain bin

Description of landmark: Silver-colored grain bin

Distance and direction from intersection (miles): CR 150E, CR 1300N, SSW of intersection, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile

Description of intersection:

Was well developed at time of construction? Yes

Was well logged (natural gamma) at time of construction? Yes

Table A17-3. Well construction details for ECBM3.

Well name: ECBM3 API: 121852849200
Well location: Wabash County, NE¹/₄, Sec. 27, T1S, R14W
Personnel: Mehnert, Wimmer, Iranmanesh, Aud, Blacker, Griest
Date well was constructed: 5/1/2008

Final hole depth: 93.2' Surface completion: stick-up

Backfilled? No

Depth and thickness of aquifer: 5' (93.2–88.2')

Depth of water in well: NA

Screened interval: 93.2–88.2'

Depth to which hole collapsed: N/A

Sand added: 175 lbs. Depth: 79.7'

Bentonite (Benseal) added: 112.5 lbs. Depth: 73.9–8'

Depth of backfill: Texture of backfill:

Any additional Bentonite? Depth:

Pellets: 50 lbs. 79.7–73.9'

Hole plug: 100 lbs. 8–2'

Concrete: 120 lbs. 2'–surface

Well location:

Distance and direction from centerline:

Distance and direction from some landmark (ft.): 40' WSW of grain bin

Description of landmark: Silver-colored grain bin elevator

Distance and direction from intersection (miles): CR150E, CR1300N, ¹/₈ mile south of intersection

Description of intersection:

Was well developed at time of construction? Yes

Was well logged (natural gamma) at time of construction? Yes

Table A17-4. Well construction details for ECBM4.

Well name: ECBM4 API: 121852849300
Well location: Wabash County, NE¹/₄, Sec. 27, T1S, R14W
Personnel: Mehnert, Wimmer, Iranmanesh, Aud, Blacker, Griest
Date well was constructed: 4/30/2008

Final hole depth: 92' Surface completion: stick-up

Backfilled?: No

Depth and thickness of aquifer: 5' (92–87')

Depth of water in well: 2.82'

Screened interval: 92.2–87.2'

Depth to which hole collapsed: N/A

Sand added: 225 lbs. Depth: 92.2–78.2'

Bentonite (Benseal) added: 100 lbs. Depth: 70.8–12'

Depth of backfill: Texture of backfill:

Any additional Bentonite? Depth:

Pellets: 50 lbs. 78.2–70.8'

Hole plug: 235 lbs. 12–2'

Concrete: 80 lbs. 2'–surface

Well location:

Distance and direction from centerline:

Distance and direction from some landmark (ft.): 180' W of grain bin

Description of landmark: Silver-colored grain bin elevator

Distance and direction from intersection (miles): CR150E, CR1300N, SW of intersection, ¹/₈ mile

Description of intersection:

Was well developed at time of construction? Yes

Was well logged (natural gamma) at time of construction? Yes

API # 121852849100

Date installed 05 / 01 / 2008

Hole # ECBM2

Well T.D to top of riser 95.59'

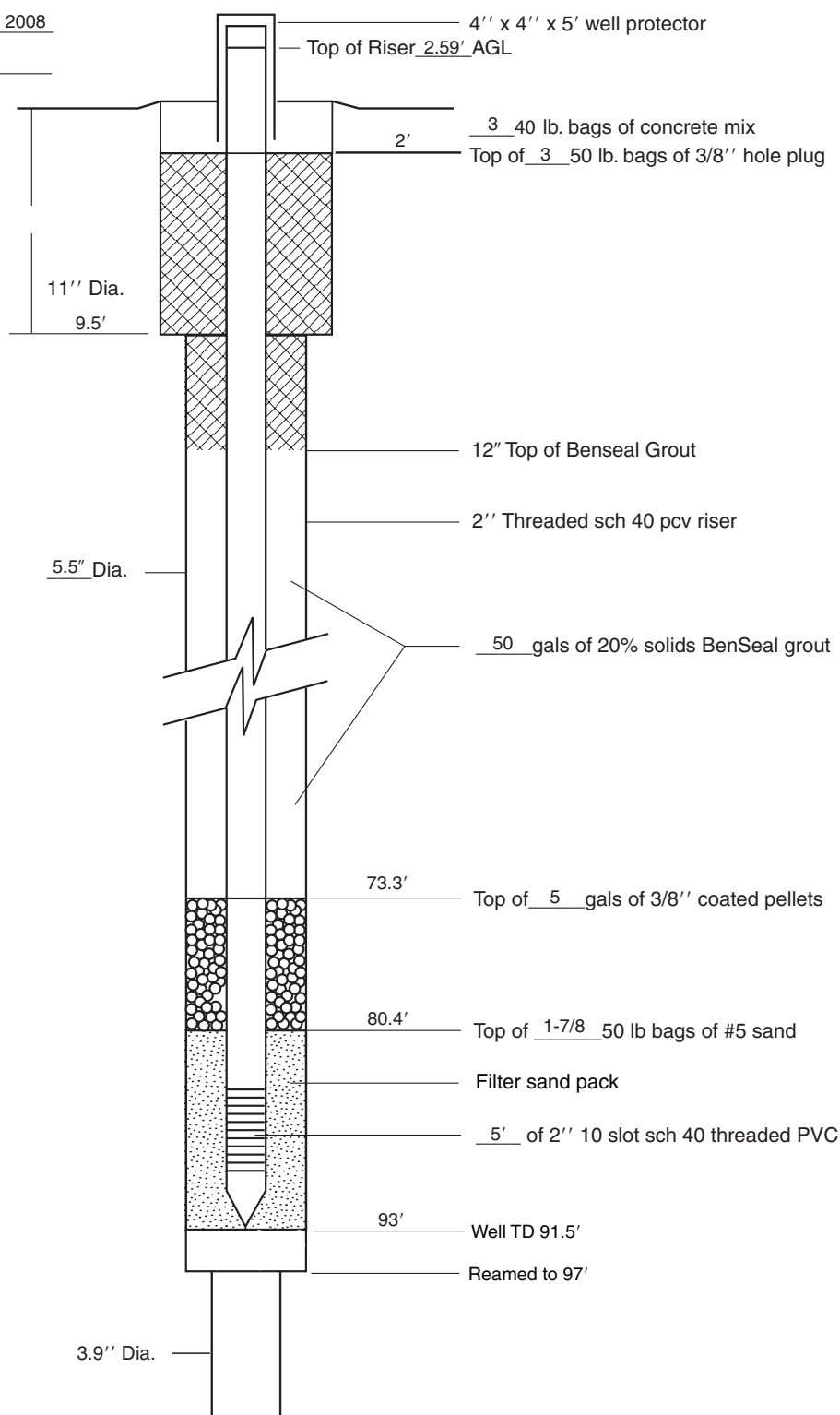


Figure A17-1. Details of groundwater monitoring well construction, ECBM2.

API # 121852849200

Date installed 05 / 01 / 2008

Hole # ECBM3

Well T.D to top of riser 95.58'

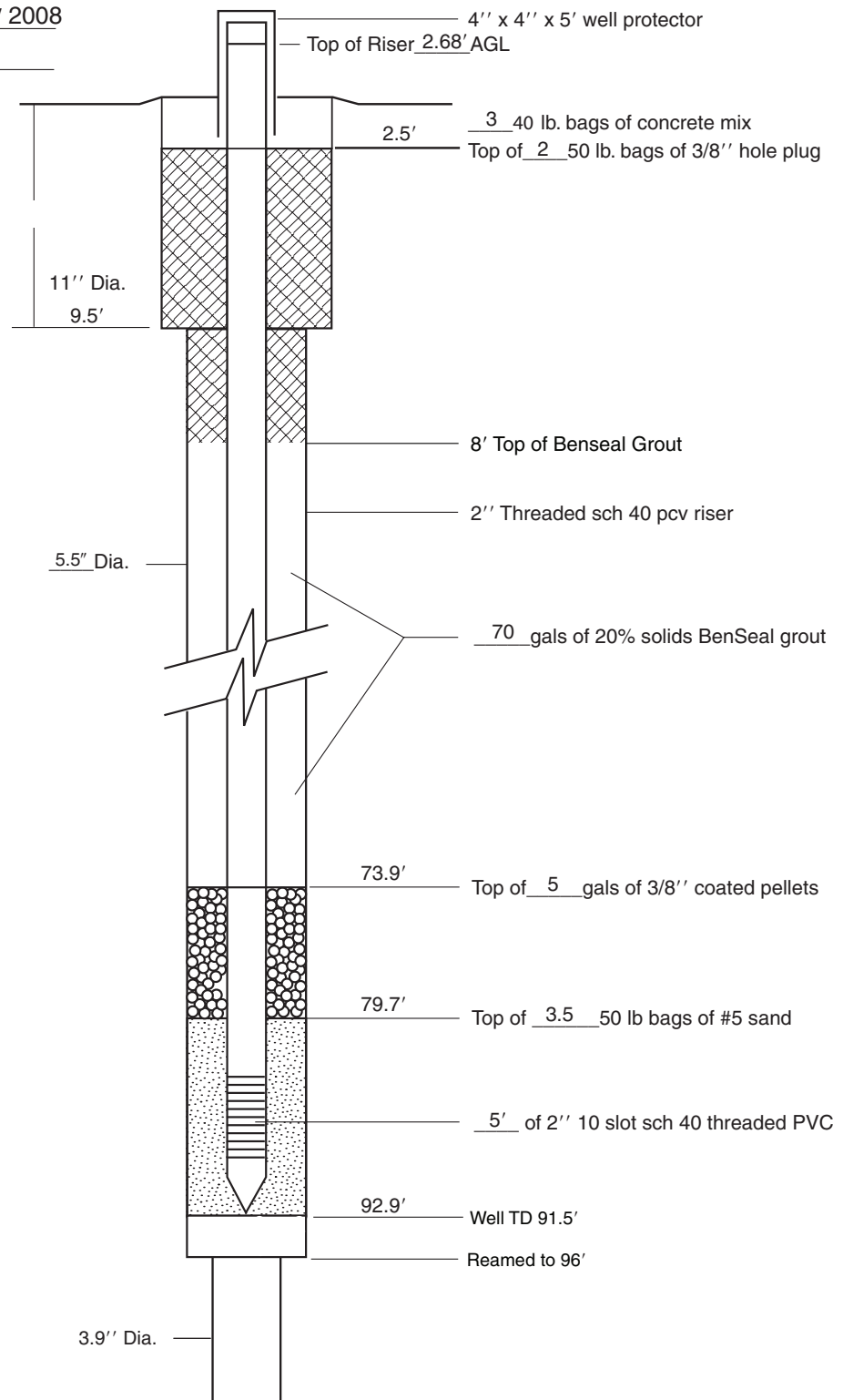


Figure A17-2. Details of groundwater monitoring well construction, ECBM3.

API # 121852849300

Date installed 04 / 30 / 2008

Hole # ECBM4

Well T.D to top of riser 95.58'

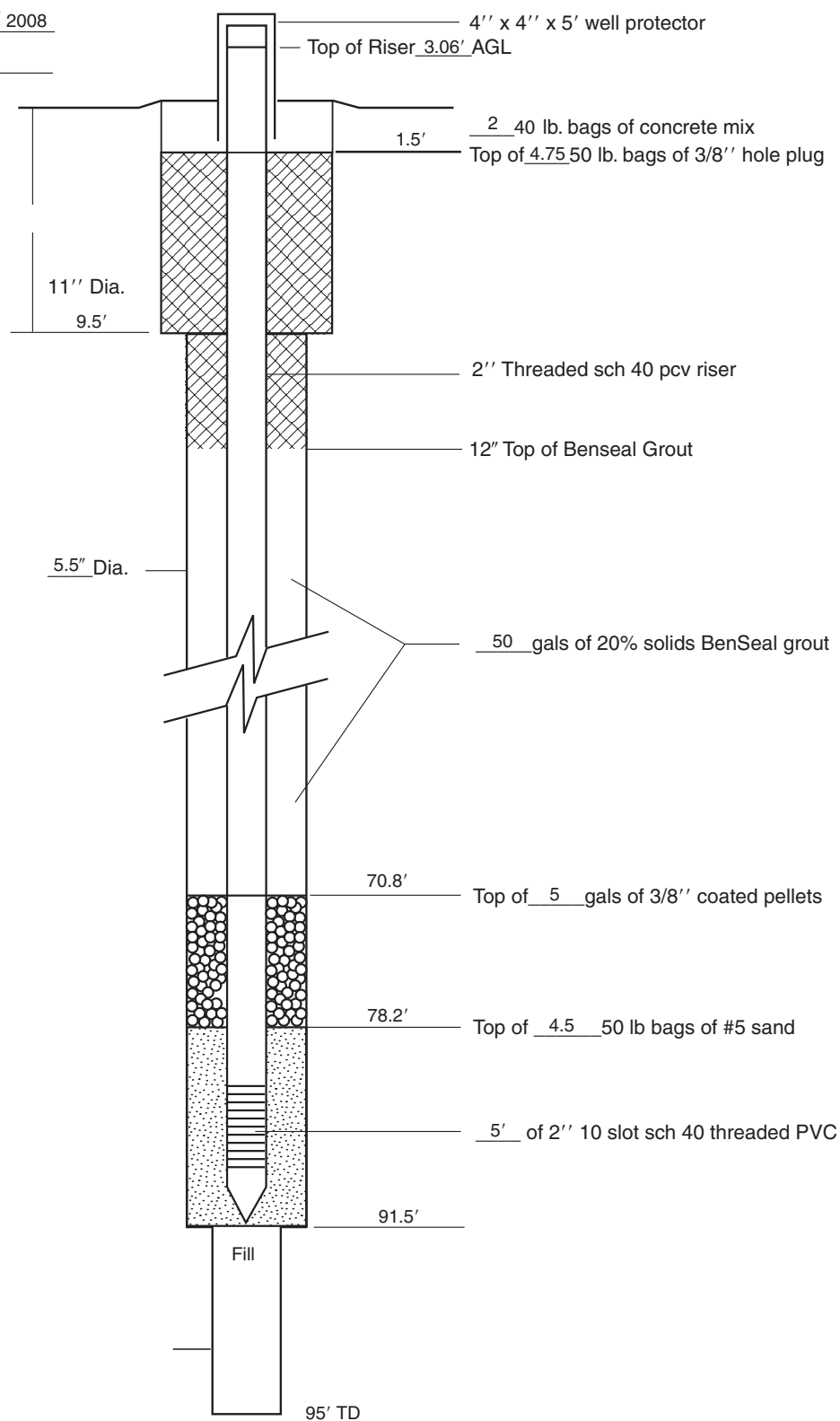


Figure A17-3. Details of groundwater monitoring well construction, ECBM4.

Appendix 18. Isotopic Results for Water Samples from the ECBM Site

Table A18-1. Isotopic results (‰) for groundwater samples from ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, ECBM4, Hering, and Kieffer wells.

Sample	Well	Sampling date	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$	δD	Tritium unit (TU)
T15-08	ECBM1	6/5/2008	-11.8	-5.91	-38.6	<0.5
T21-08	ECBM1	6/12/2008	-11.7	-6.05	-38.7	<0.5
T26-08	ECBM1	6/19/2008	-11.7			
T32-08	ECBM1	6/26/2008	-13.1	-6.28	-38.3	
T36-08	ECBM1	7/1/2008	-11.6	-6.14	-37.5	
T42-08	ECBM1	7/10/2008	-11.5	-6.22	-36.9	<0.5
T46-08	ECBM1	7/24/2008	-11.7	-5.86	-37.3	
T50-08	ECBM1	7/24/2008	-11.7	-6.10	-38.3	
T53-08	ECBM1	8/12/2008	-10.7	-6.11	-38.4	
T57-08	ECBM1	9/3/2008	-11.8	-6.14	-38.1	
T63-08	ECBM1	10/8/2008	-11.7	-6.26	-38.2	
T70-08	ECBM1	12/3/2008	-11.6	-6.13	-38.4	
T76-09	ECBM1	3/16/2009	-11.6	-6.34	-40.6	
T16-08	ECBM2	6/5/2008	-12.3	-5.96	-38.8	<0.5
T22-08	ECBM2	6/12/2008	-12.2	-5.77	-39.3	
T27-08	ECBM2	6/19/2008	-13.2	-5.81	-37.5	
T33-08	ECBM2	6/26/2008	-13.6	-6.26	-39.3	
T37-08	ECBM2	7/1/2008	-12.4	-6.28	-39.6	
T43-08	ECBM2	7/10/2008	-11.9	-5.75	-36.3	<0.58
T47-08	ECBM2	7/24/2008	-12.2	-6.11	-37.8	
T54-08	ECBM2	8/12/2008	-11.6	-6.25	-38.6	
T58-08	ECBM2	9/3/2008	-12.4	-5.82	-37.7	
T64-08	ECBM2	10/8/2008	-12.6	-6.18	-37.9	
T71-08	ECBM2	12/3/2008	-12.4	-6.29	-38.7	
T77-09	ECBM2	3/16/2009	-12.4	-6.18	-38.7	
T17-08	ECBM3	6/5/2008	-11.8	-5.97	-38.0	<0.72
T23-08	ECBM3	6/12/2008	-11.9	-6.05	-38.5	
T28-08	ECBM3	6/19/2008	-12.1	-5.95	-37.6	
T34-08	ECBM3	6/26/2008	-11.8	-6.06	-38.1	
T38-08	ECBM3	7/1/2008	-11.6	-6.39	-39.7	
T44-08	ECBM3	7/10/2008	-11.5	-5.84	-36.4	<0.66
T48-08	ECBM3	7/24/2008	-11.6	-6.23	-38.1	
T55-08	ECBM3	8/12/2008	-10.6	-6.00	-37.8	
T59-08	ECBM3	9/3/2008	12.0	-6.29	-39.1	
T65-08	ECBM3	10/8/2008	-12.2	-6.18	-38.1	
T72-08	ECBM3	12/3/2008	-10.6	-5.81	-38.2	
T78-09	ECBM3	3/16/2009	-11.4	-6.16	-39.0	
T20-08	ECBM4	6/12/2008	-12.0	-6.06	-39.3	<0.5

Table A18-1. Continued.

T29-08	ECBM4	6/19/2008	-12.7	-6.10	-37.9	
T35-08	ECBM4	6/26/2008	-12.7	-6.10	-38.4	
T39-08	ECBM4	7/1/2008	-11.3	-6.27	-38.0	
T45-08	ECBM4	7/10/2008	-11.5	-6.21	-38.1	
T49-08	ECBM4	7/24/2008	-11.1	-6.20	-38.3	
T56-08	ECBM4	8/12/2008	-10.2	-6.17	-38.9	
T60-08	ECBM4	9/3/2008	-11.0	-6.29	-38.5	
T66-08	ECBM4	10/8/2008	-10.9	-6.24	-38.5	
T73-08	ECBM4	12/3/2008	-10.6	-5.90	-38.6	
T79-09	ECBM4	3/16/2009	-10.5	-6.21	-38.8	
T7-07	Hering	12/4/2007	-8.8	-7.40	-47.5	
T9-08	Hering	3/13/2008	-8.8	-7.55	-50.0	<0.5
T13-08	Hering	6/4/2008	-8.8	-7.35	-48.3	<0.5
T18-08	Hering	6/12/2008	-8.9	-7.08	-49.0	<0.56
T24-08	Hering	6/19/2008	-8.6	-7.35	-47.7	
T30-08	Hering	6/26/2008	-9.4	-7.68	-49.4	
T40-08	Hering	7/10/2008	-9.0	-7.28	-46.2	<0.60
T51-08	Hering	8/12/2008	-9.6	-7.66	-48.5	
T62-08	Hering	10/8/2008	-8.8	-7.54	-48.0	
T68-08	Hering	12/3/2008	-8.9	-7.52	-47.9	
T74-09	Hering	3/16/2009	-9.3	-7.27	-47.9	
T8-07	Kieffer	12/4/2007	-11.3	-6.56	-42.4	
T10-08	Kieffer	3/13/2008	-11.6	-6.48	-42.1	<0.5
T14-08	Kieffer	6/4/2008	-13.2	-6.16	-40.5	<0.5
T19-08	Kieffer	6/12/2008	-12.3	-6.37	-42.3	<0.5
T25-08	Kieffer	6/19/2008	-12.9	-6.05	-40.0	
T31-08	Kieffer	6/26/2008	-13.8	-6.20	-39.2	
T41-08	Kieffer	7/10/2008	-13.1	-6.33	-38.7	<0.64
T52-08	Kieffer	8/12/2008	-11.7	-6.44	-40.9	
T61-08	Kieffer	10/8/2008	-12.0	-6.27	-40.3	
T69-08	Kieffer	12/3/2008	-12.3	-6.59	-41.8	
T75-09	Kieffer	3/16/2009	-13.5	-6.45	-41.1	
Observation						
T67-08	well M-2	10/8/2008	-8.25	-6.83	-42.8	

Appendix 19. Schematics of Data Acquisition and Transmission Equipment

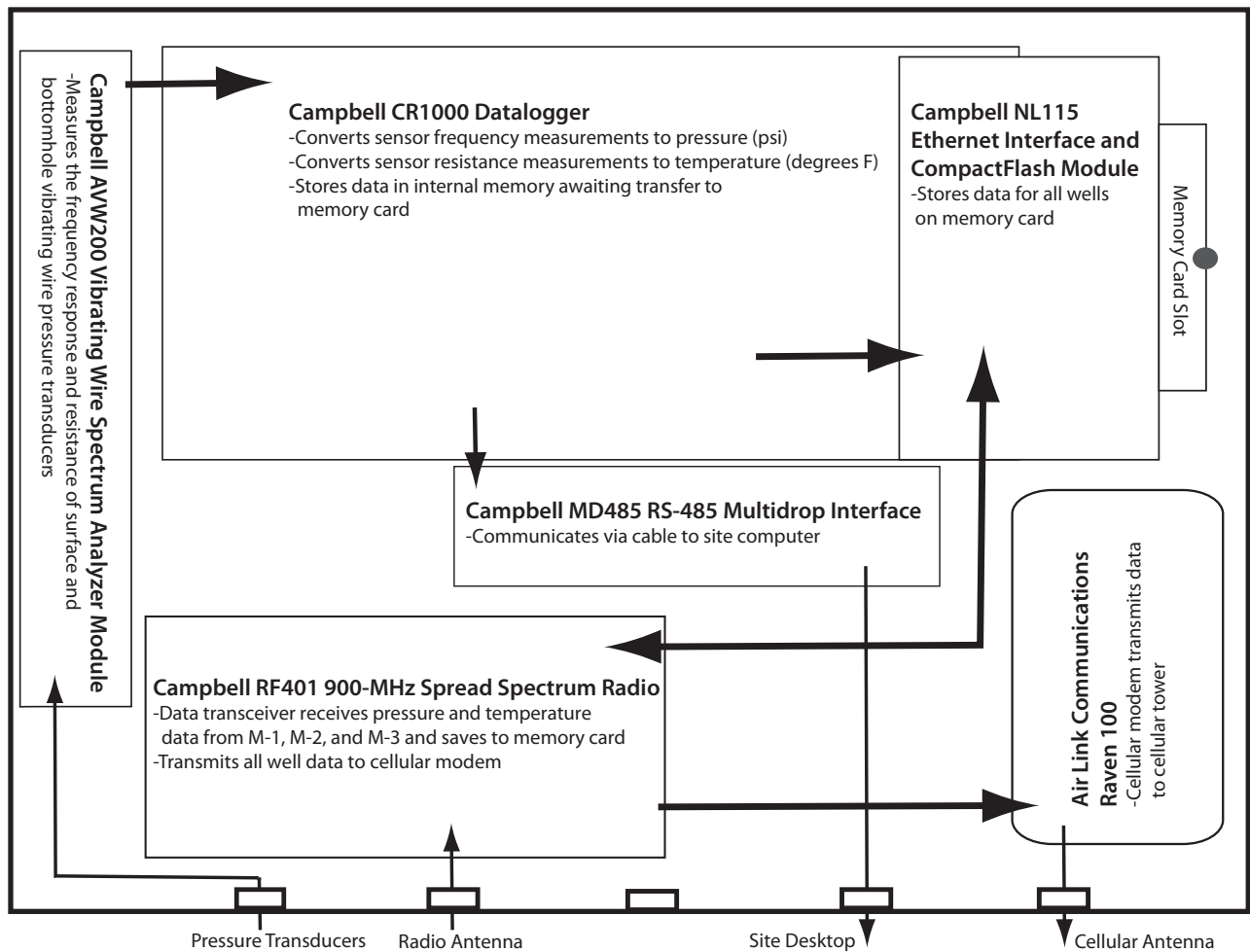


Figure A19-1. Datalogger setup for injection well I-1B.

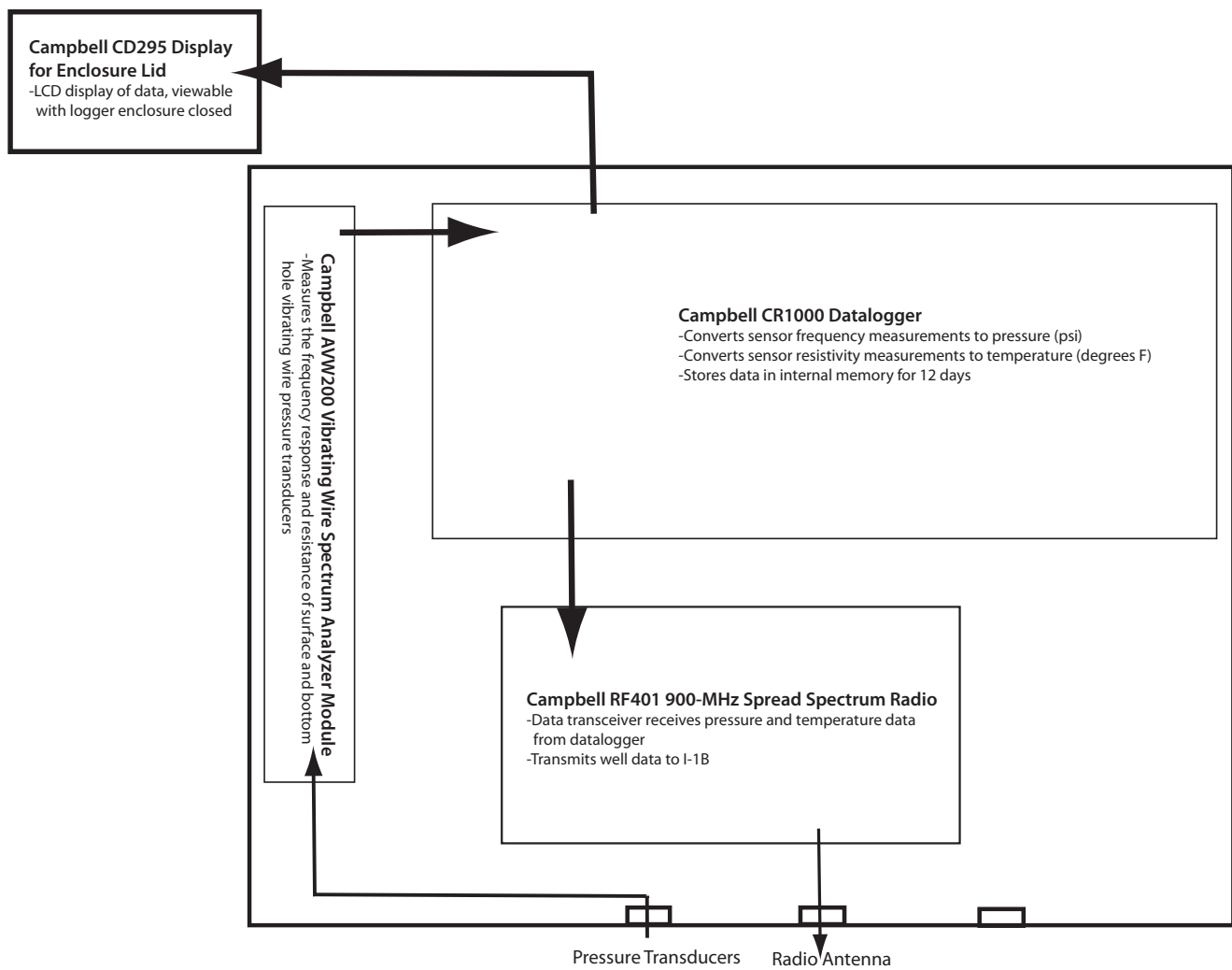


Figure A19-2. Datalogger setup for monitoring wells M-1 and M-2.

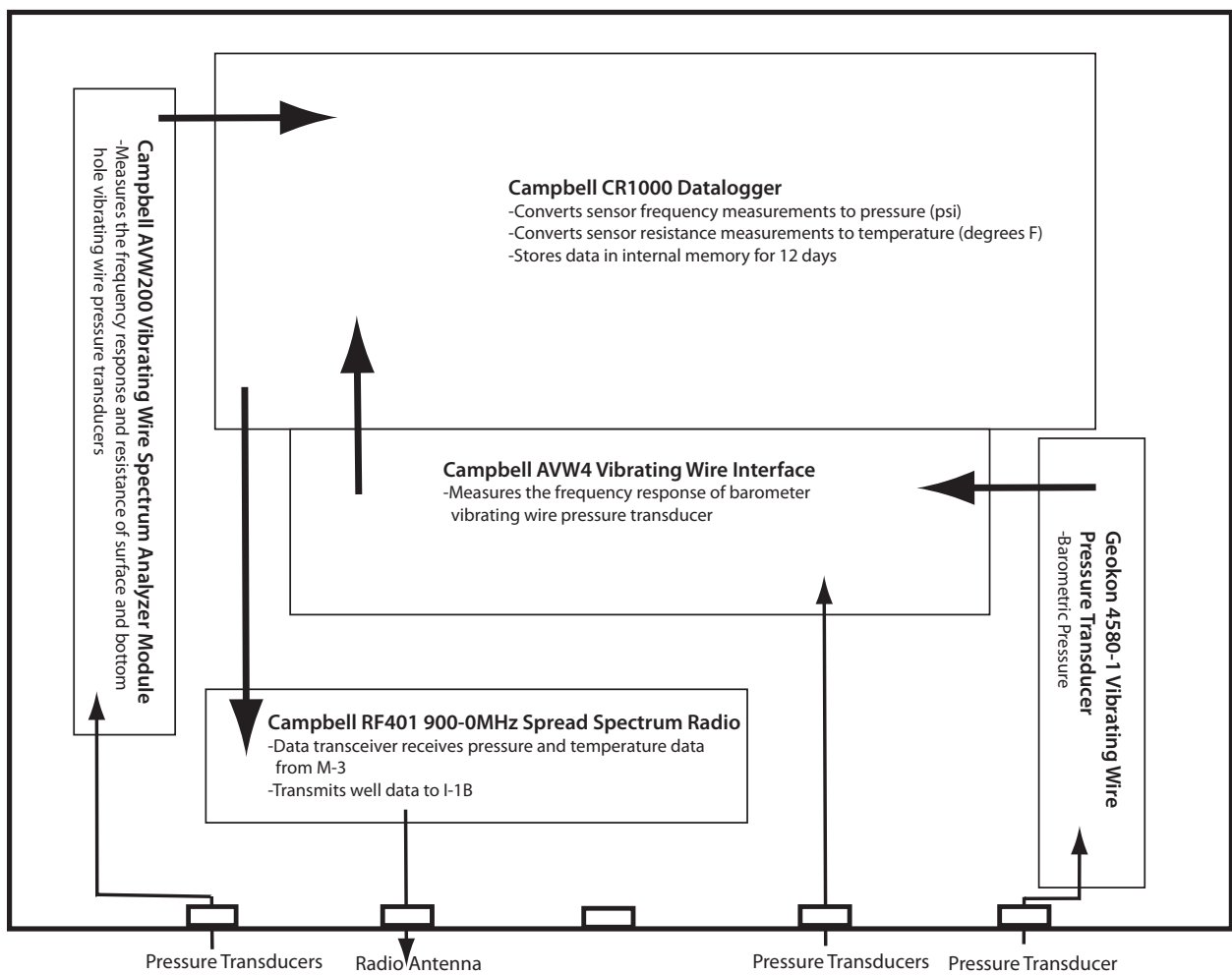


Figure A19-3. Datalogger setup for monitoring well M-3.

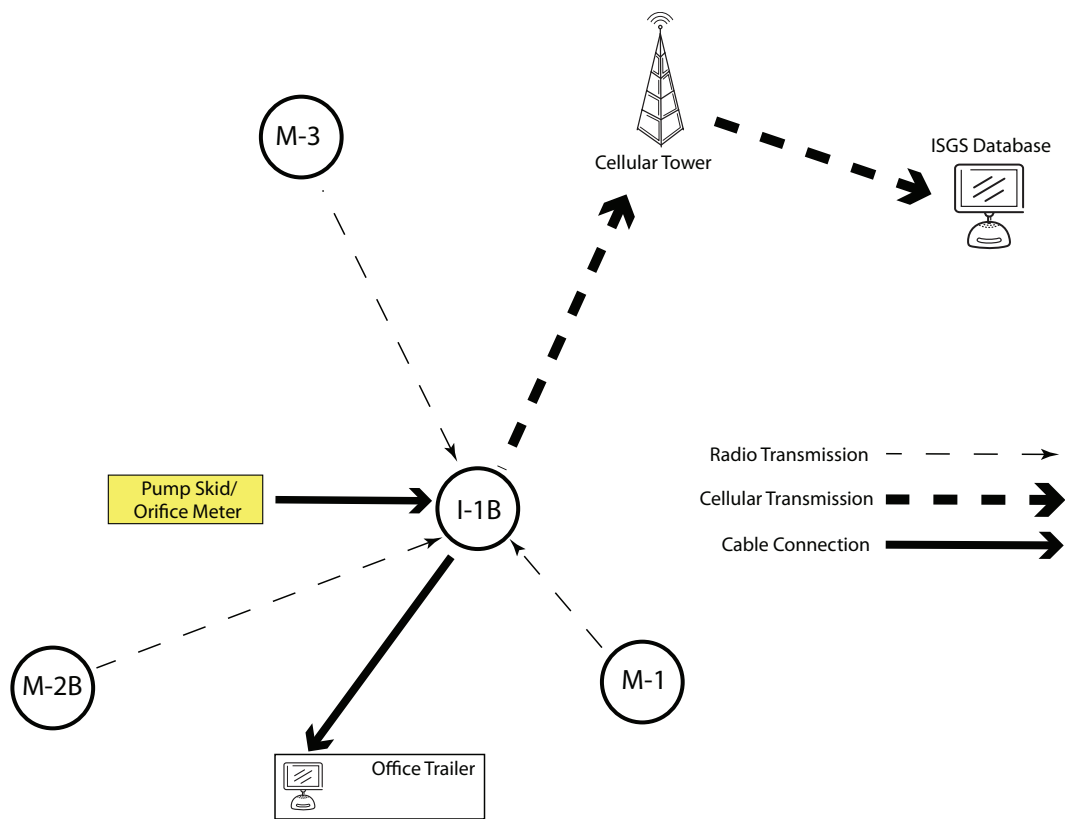
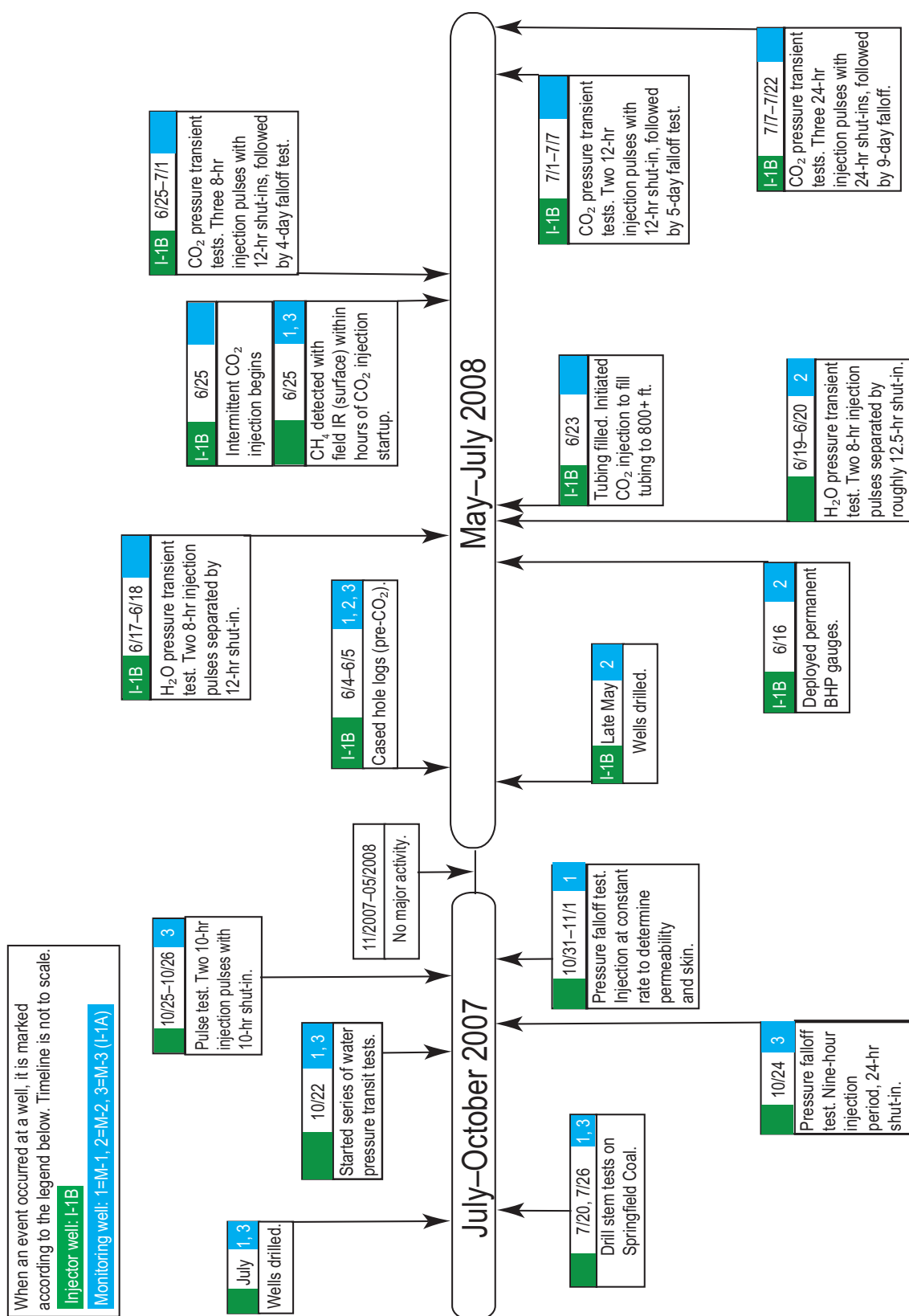


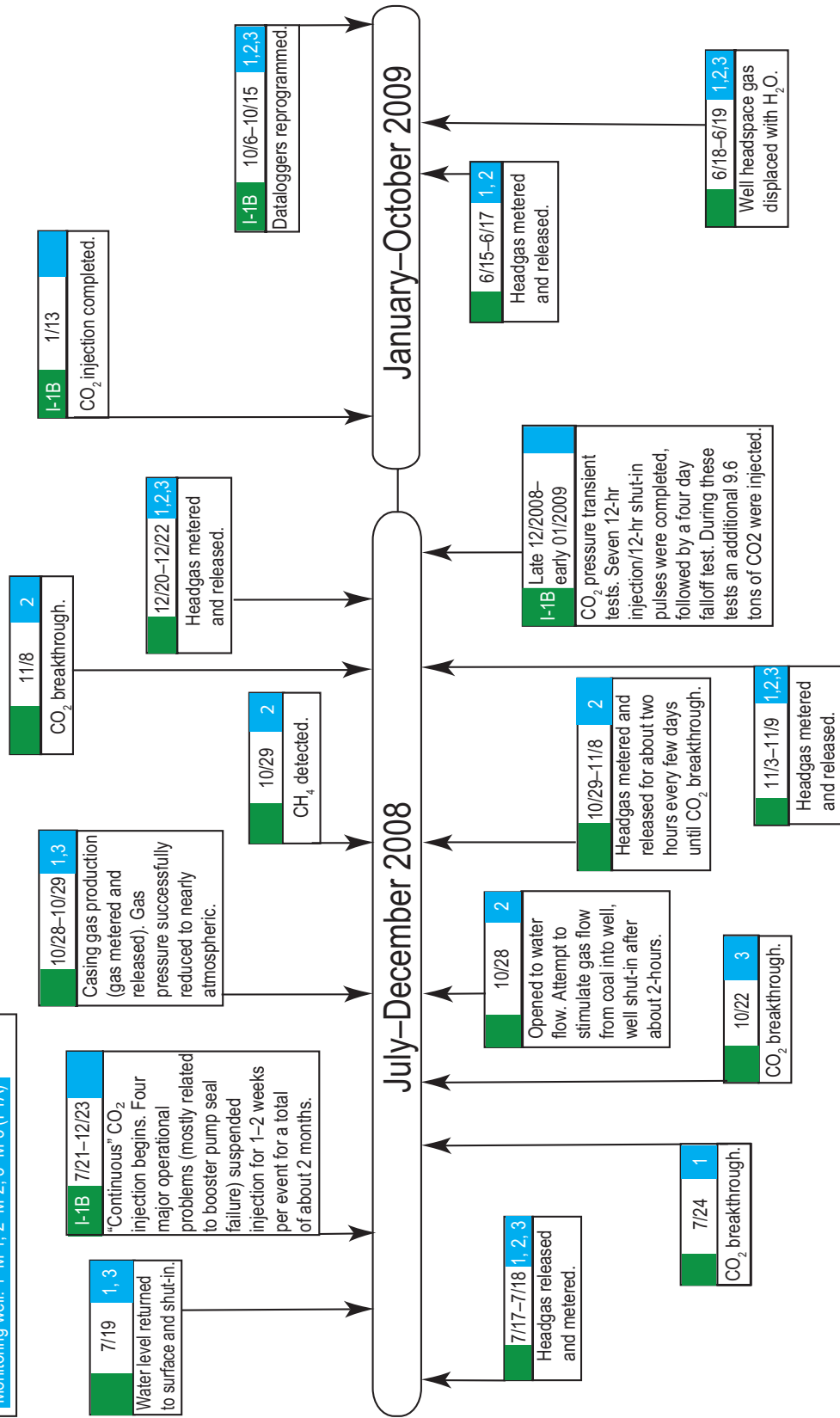
Figure A19-4. ECBM modes of data transmission.

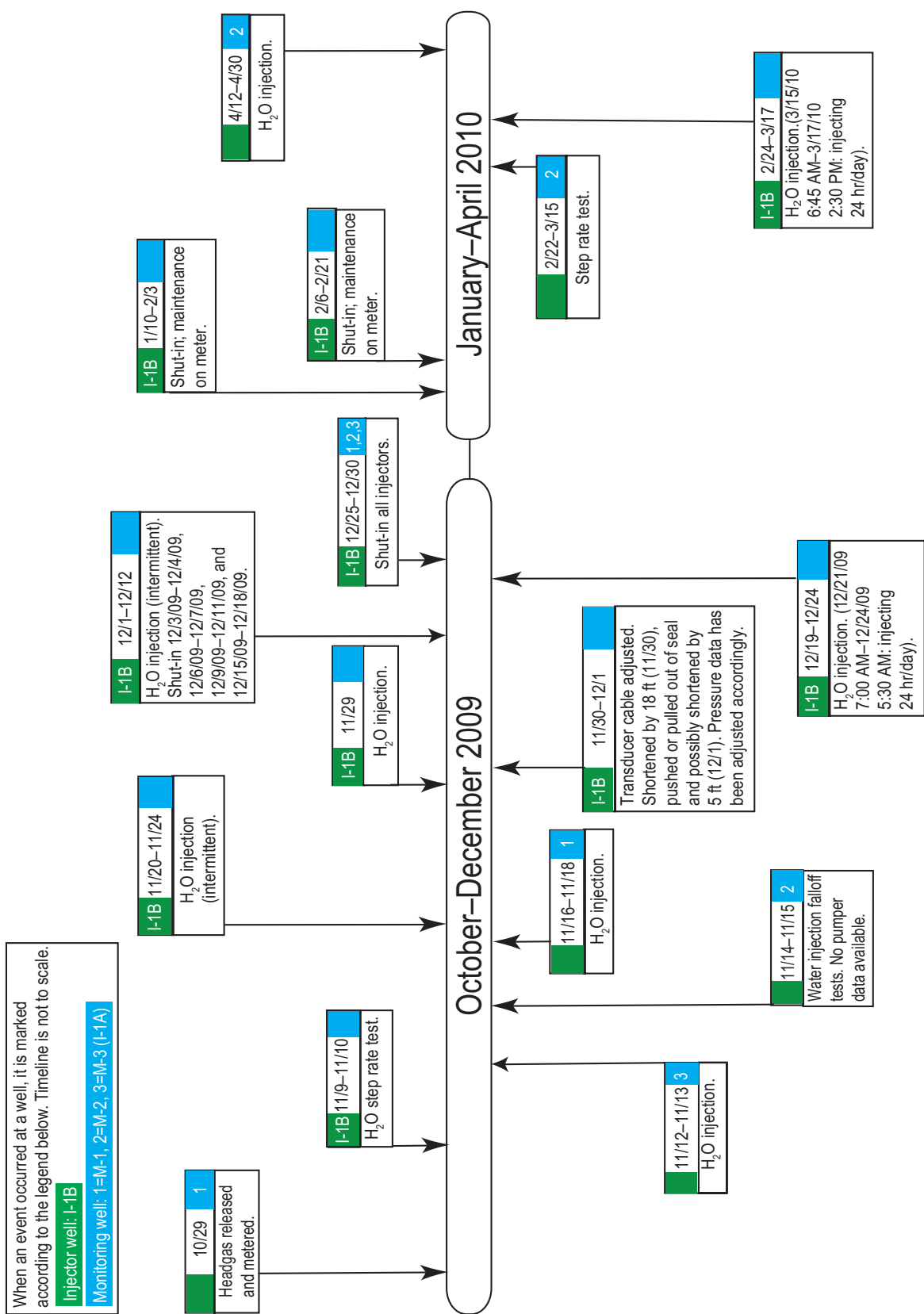
Appendix 20. Sequence of Events



When an event occurred at a well, it is marked according to the legend below. Timeline is not to scale.

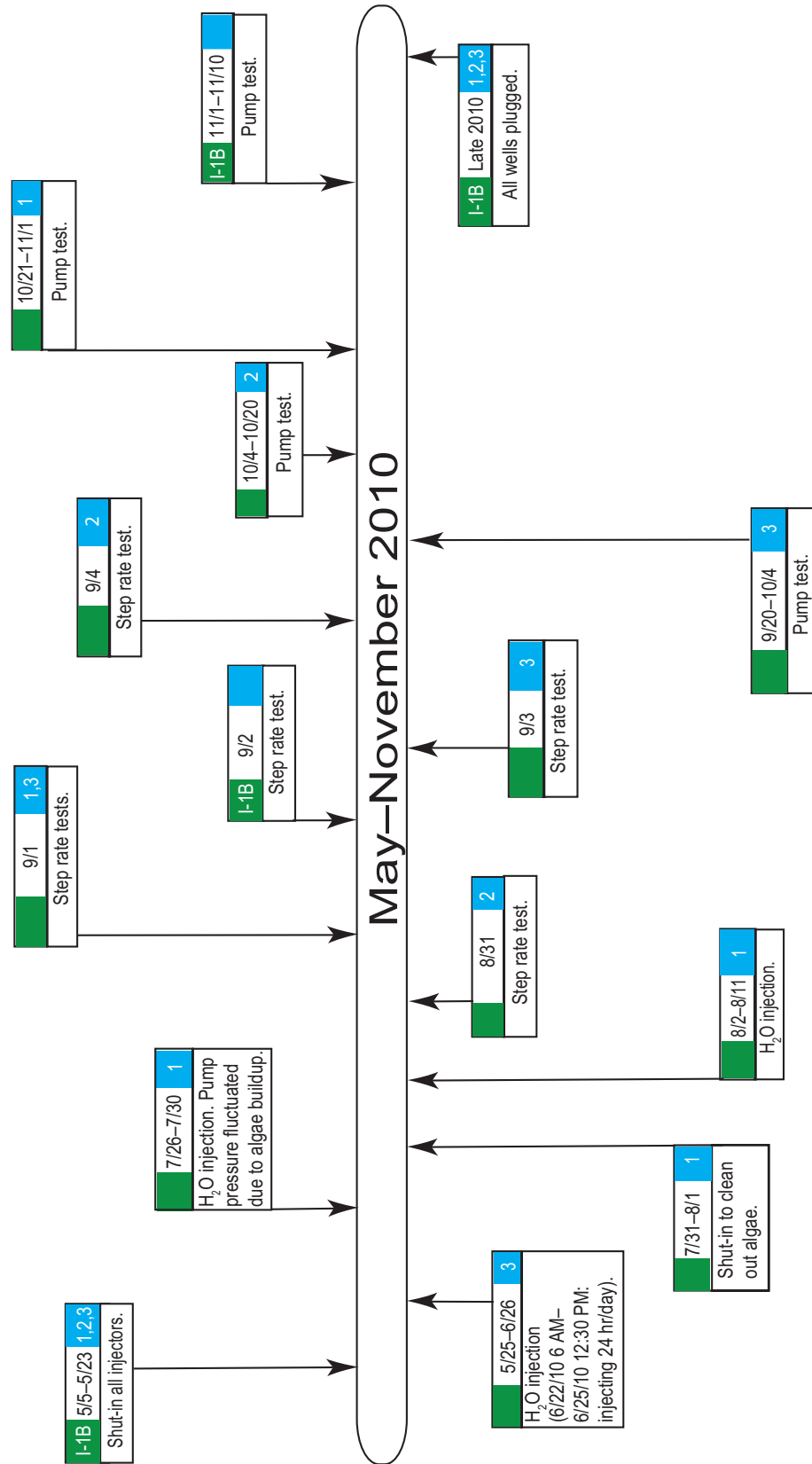
Injector well: I-1B
Monitoring well: 1=M-1, 2=M-2, 3=M-3 (I-1A)





When an event occurred at a well, it is marked according to the legend below. Timeline is not to scale.

Injector well: I-1B
Monitoring well: 1=M-1, 2=M-2, 3=M-3 (I-1A)



Appendix 21. Procedure for Volumetric Strain Measurement during the Swelling/Shrinkage Experiment

Sample Preparation

The coal core with the least number of cleats was selected for the experimental work. Test specimens were first cut into triangular prism shapes, and the orthogonal surfaces of the samples were polished. After the surface was prepared, three strain gages were affixed to the surface of each sample in order to monitor the strains in the three orthogonal directions (x, y, and z). The test specimens were then stored in an environmental chamber under in situ temperature and humid conditions.

Experimental Setup

The setup designed for this experiment had the capability of measuring volumetric strain with change in gas pressure and composition. The primary components of the setup were pressure vessels capable of withstanding very high pressure, a data acquisition system (DAS) to monitor the strains, and a gas chromatograph (GC) to determine the composition of the gas mixtures. For each sample, individual strain data were recorded by the DAS. The volumetric strain, ε_s , for each sample tested was calculated using the following equation:

$$\varepsilon_s = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z \quad (A1)$$

where ε_x , ε_y , and ε_z are the linear strains measured in the x, y, and z directions respectively. Maintaining a constant temperature throughout the experiment is extremely important since the adsorption/desorption of gas, and hence, the sorption-induced strain, is very sensitive to temperature. The pressure vessels containing the samples were placed in a high-precision constant temperature water bath. A schematic of the experimental setup is shown in Figure A21-1.

Experimental Procedure

Prior to starting the experiment, each sample was removed from the environmental chamber and placed in the high-pressure vessel. The experiment was initiated by first conducting the mechanical compliance test using a non-adsorptive gas, helium. For this, each sample was subjected to a stepwise increase in helium pressure up to a final pressure of 800 psi. Because helium is non-adsorptive, the volumetric strain was purely due to mechanical compression of the solid coal resulting from changes in the external pressure. The measured volumetric strain was used to obtain the grain compressibility (C_g) of the sample.

Following the mechanical compliance test, helium was bled from the vessels. Two of the samples were then flooded with CH_4 and one with CO_2 to measure the coal matrix swelling strain for CH_4 and CO_2 . Gas pressure in all three sample containers was gradually increased to a final pressure of 5.5 MPa (800 psi). Using the measured strain, the matrix swelling coefficients for CH_4 and CO_2 were calculated.

Following the adsorption part of the experiment, one CH_4 -saturated sample was selected to replicate the CO_2 -ECBM practice in the field. In this phase of the experiment, CH_4 in one of the containers was gradually replaced with CO_2 , keeping the total gas pressure constant and measuring the incremental strain continuously. The procedure was continued until the gas within and surrounding the sample was pure CO_2 .

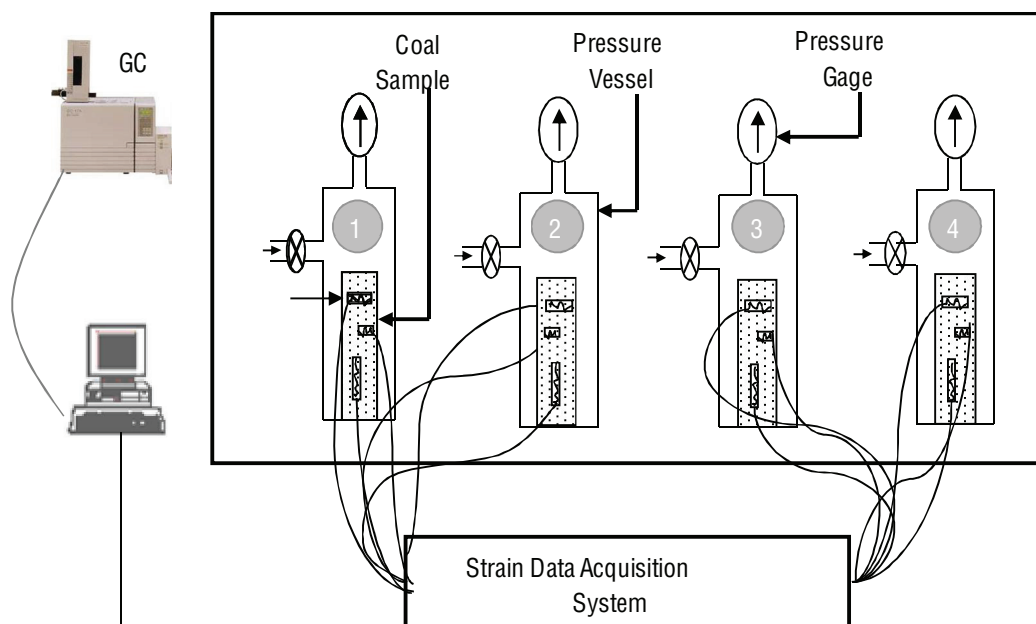


Figure A21-1. Schematic of the experimental setup to measure volumetric strain.

Appendix 22. CO₂ Plume Modeling Figures

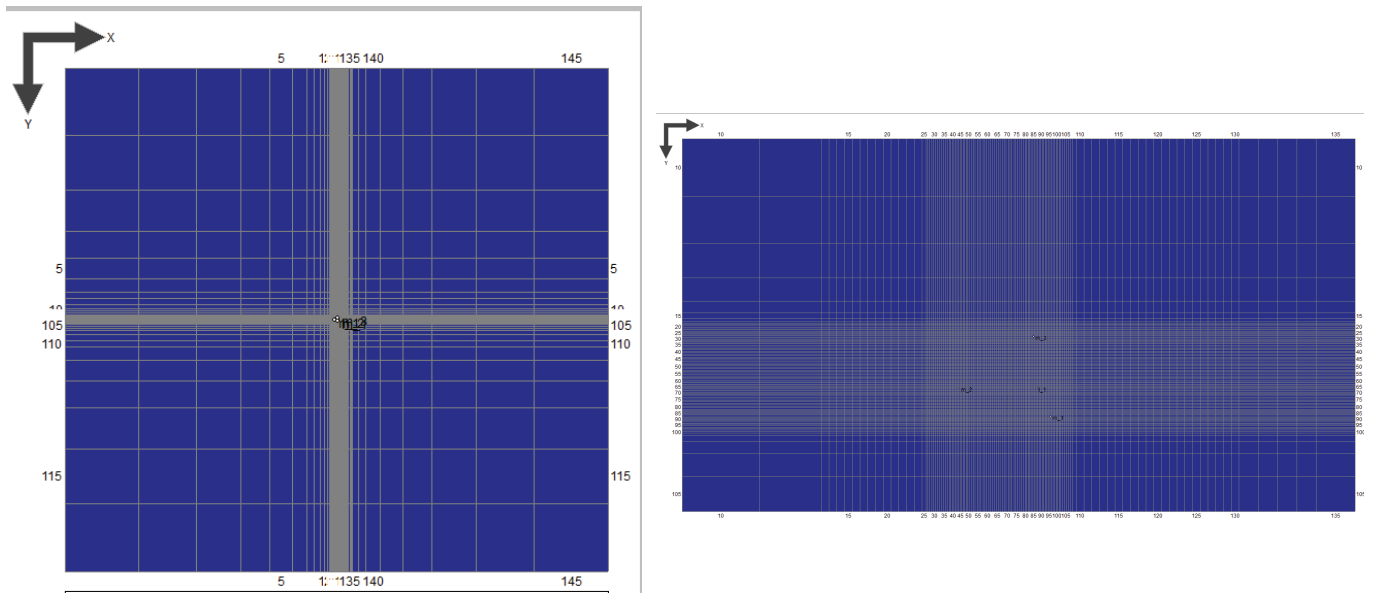


Figure A22-1. Model view: full-size grid (left) and zoom of well area (right) illustrating grid refinement after multiple simulations. Numbers on model edges represent distances from origin in feet. Some distances on left-hand image were compressed for modeling purposes, rendering numbers illegible.

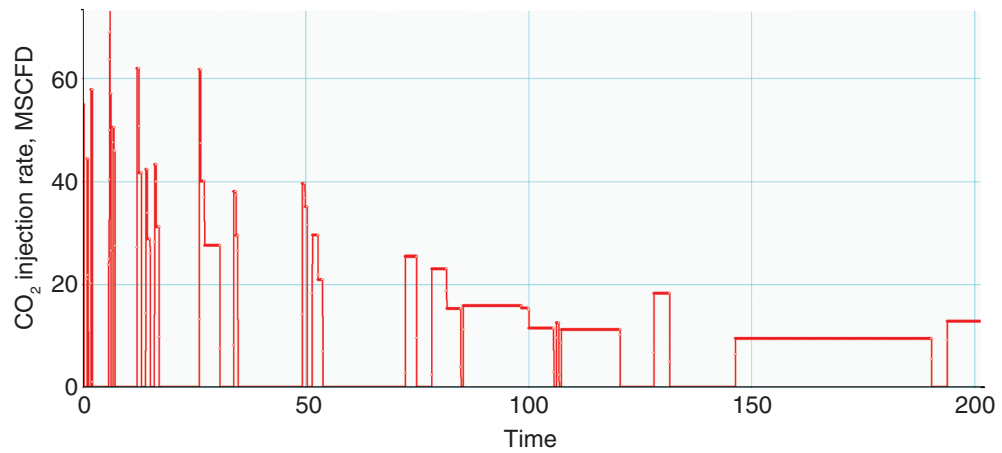


Figure A22-2. CO₂ injection rate profile (MSCFD-1,000 scf/d).

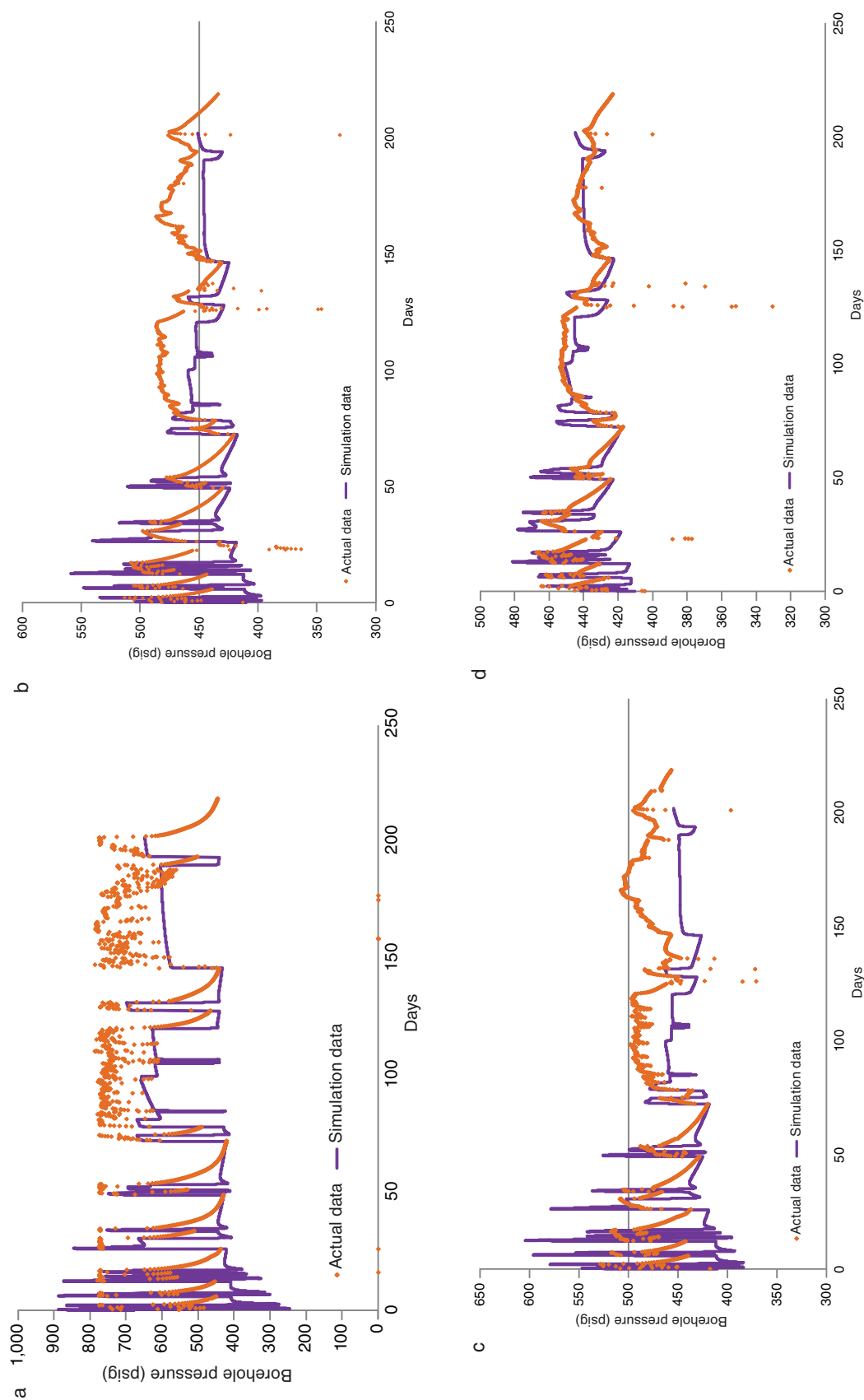


Figure A22-3. Pressure history-match for (a) injection well I-1B and monitoring wells (b) M-1, (c) M-2, and (d) M-3. Plots shown here are simplified to 500 data points rather than the 9000 data points used in the original simulation output.

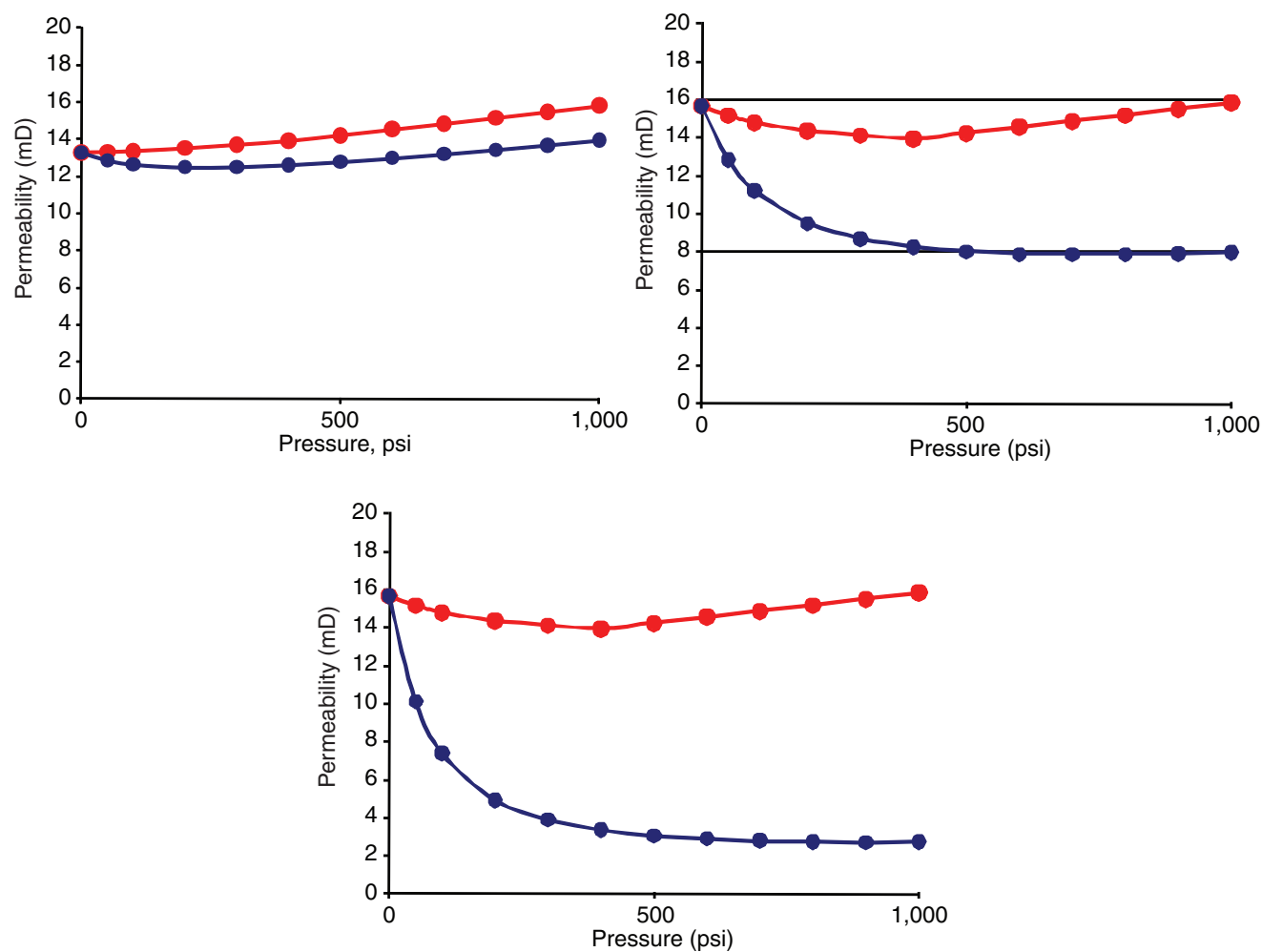


Figure A22-4. Illustration of permeability evolution due to coal swelling (increasing swelling from left to right; see text for details). Blue or lower curve is the permeability change due to CO₂ only, and the red or upper curve is the permeability change due to CH₄ only.

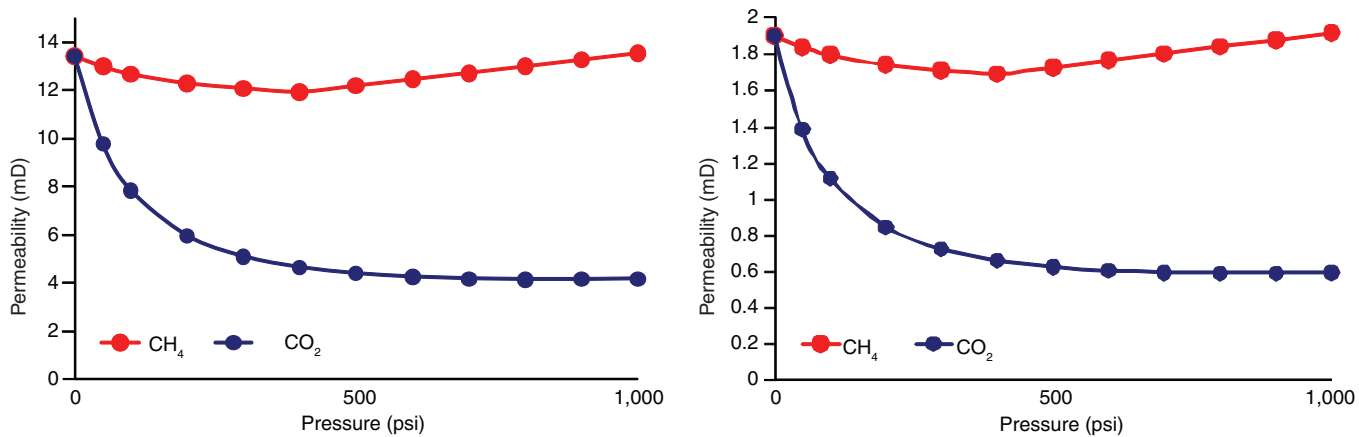


Figure A22-5. Model permeability versus pressure (face cleat at left and butt cleat at right). Blue or lower curve is the permeability change due to CO_2 only and the red or upper curve is the permeability change due to CH_4 only.

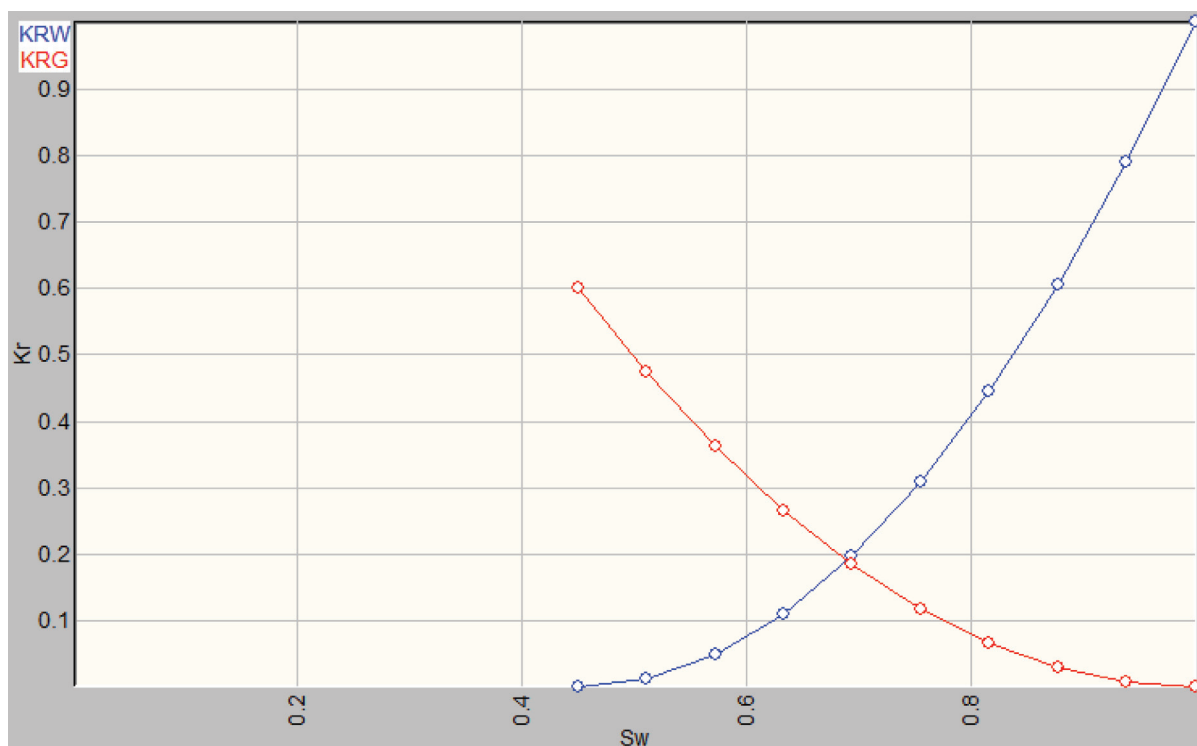


Figure A22-6. Optimized relative permeability curves.

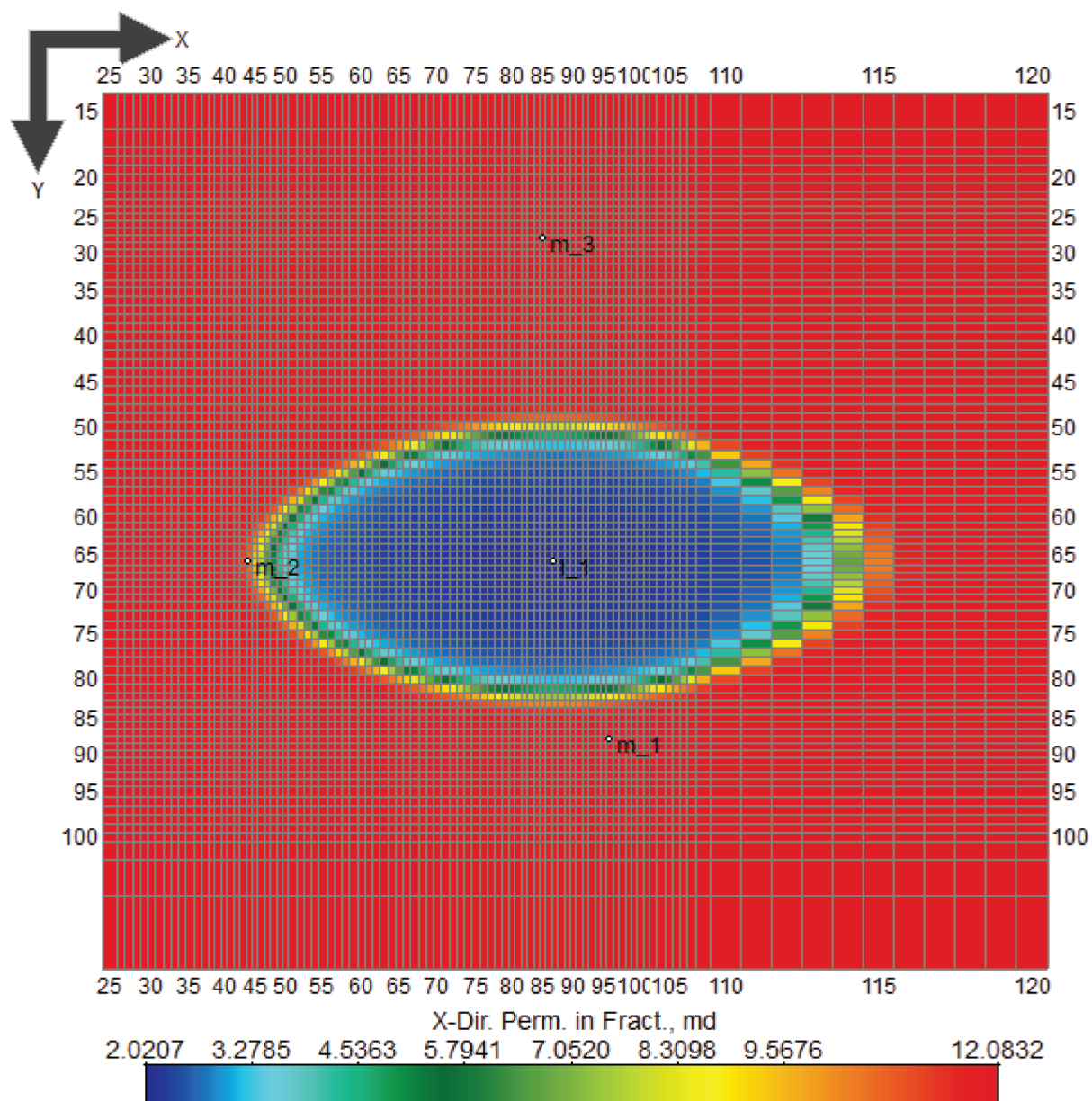


Figure A22-7. Face cleat permeability at the end of CO₂ injection (not to scale).

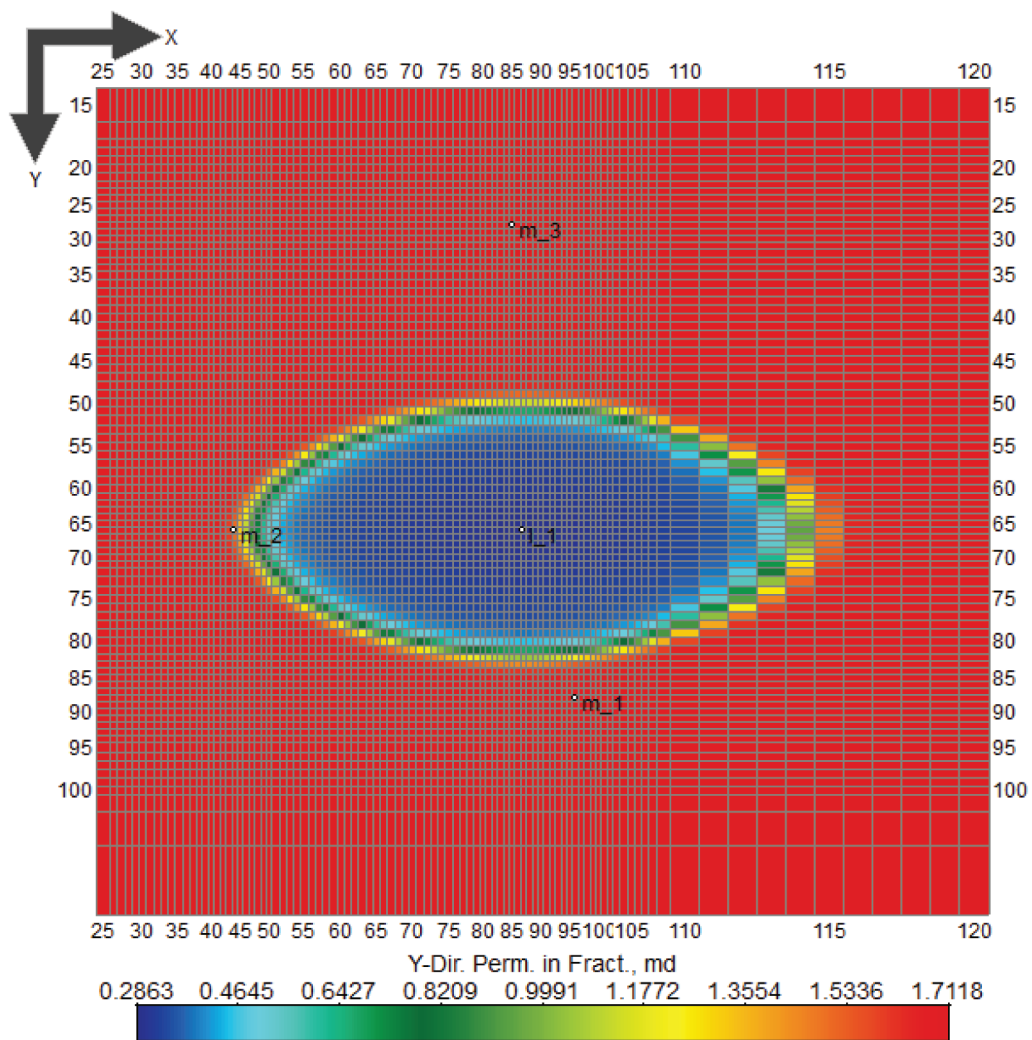


Figure A22-8. Butt cleat permeability at the end of CO₂ injection (not to scale).

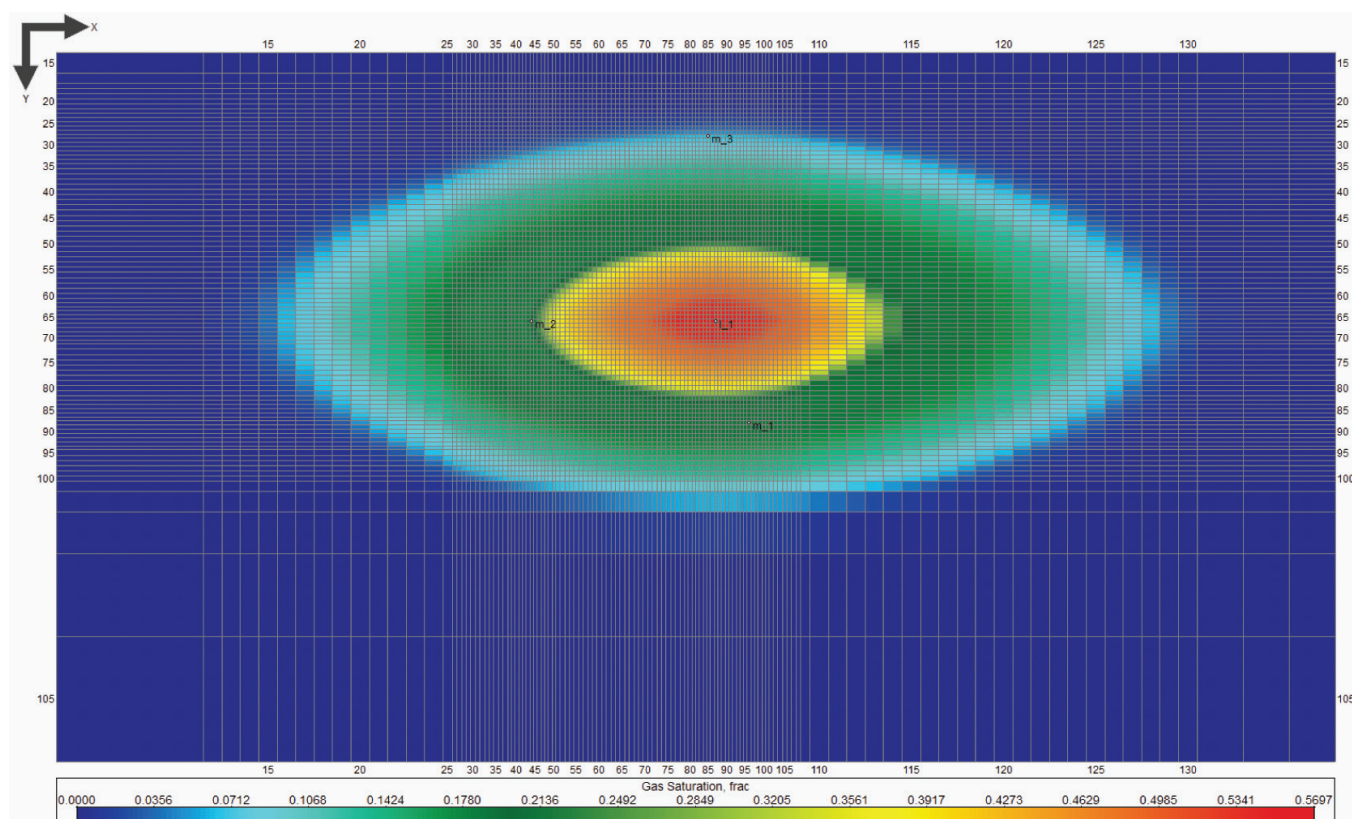


Figure A22-9. The CO₂ plume view at the end of CO₂ injection (not to scale).

Appendix 23. Gas Chromatography Results for Gas Samples from Injection CO₂ and Coal Seam Observation Wells during and Post-CO₂ Injection

Table A23-1. Gas chromatography results for gas as samples from injection CO₂ and observation well M-1.

Sample	Date	Time ¹	CO ₂	O ₂ + Ar	N ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₃ H ₈	iC ₄ H ₁₀	nC ₄ H ₁₀	iC ₅ H ₁₂	nC ₅ H ₁₂	C ₆ H ₁₄ +
Injection CO₂ Tank													
CO ₂	06/25/08		100.0	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Well													
M-1													
M-1-1	06/25/08	1735	0.04	17.35	65.80	16.62	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.04	0.03
M-1-2	06/25/08	1832	<0.01	15.43	61.35	23.22	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1-3	06/25/08	2352	0.07	11.34	51.04	37.30	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.08
M1-5	07/01/08	1618	0.25	0.66	22.31	76.78	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/03/08	1130	0.12	0.27	17.26	82.32	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/12/08	1000	0.12	0.20	9.00	90.33	0.03	0.03	<0.01	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.10
M-1	07/18/08	0017	0.06	0.42	10.47	89.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/18/08	0336	0.03	1.02	8.41	90.50	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/18/08	0500	<0.01	0.09	5.53	94.33	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/24/08	1130	12.73	0.18	6.69	80.37	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/24/08	1130	12.80	0.21	6.84	80.13	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/25/08	0145	11.78	1.70	11.75	74.76	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1 dup	07/25/08	0145	11.77	1.66	11.55	74.99	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/25/08	0945	12.46	0.58	8.22	78.72	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/25/08	1845	11.42	1.65	12.34	74.59	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/26/08 ²	0200	6.84	9.80	38.49	44.87	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/27/08	1316	12.38	0.21	7.43	79.97	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/28/08	1300	11.51	1.30	10.99	76.17	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	07/29/08	1140	12.02	0.47	8.45	79.03	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	08/21/08	1300	12.15	0.40	1.99	85.45	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	08/28/08	1059	12.02	0.69	2.40	84.87	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	09/02/08	1135	12.01	0.82	2.64	84.50	0.03	<0.01	0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.01	<0.01
M-1	09/11/08	1505	11.93	1.20	3.18	83.67	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	09/16/08	1501	12.29	0.46	2.04	85.15	0.03	0.02	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	09/24/08	1315	12.40	0.26	1.18	86.15	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	10/02/08	1500	12.91	1.21	2.79	83.07	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	10/02/08	1500	12.81	1.27	3.00	82.90	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	10/16/08	1445	14.36	0.85	7.44	77.32	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	10/22/08		16.42	0.52	6.01	77.02	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	10/27/08		17.97	0.79	4.64	76.53	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 #1	10/28/08 ²	1902	12.52	10.36	37.57	39.52	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.03
M1 #2	10/28/08	2111	19.76	0.81	5.99	73.41	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 #4	10/29/08	1248	78.38	0.13	2.03	19.47	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 #5	10/29/08	1630	80.33	0.59	<0.01	19.08	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	11/05/08		60.35	0.81	2.82	36.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 #1	11/08/08	2038	1.15	0.65	6.14	92.02	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 #2	11/08/08	2143	1.77	1.08	6.59	90.51	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 #1	11/09/08 ²	1432	1.04	5.67	23.01	70.24	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	12/03/08	1432	4.36	1.12	6.66	87.82	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	12/18/08	1445	5.79	0.44	2.13	91.34	0.05	0.02	<0.01	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.12
M1	12/22/08	1522	5.72	0.21	1.05	92.96	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	12/24/08	1515	5.82	1.07	5.44	87.62	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	12/25/08	0700	6.25	0.06	0.72	89.82	0.22	0.20	0.23	1.18	0.35	0.61	0.36

Table A23-1. Continued

Sample	Date	Time ¹	CO ₂	O ₂ + Ar	N ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₃ H ₈	iC ₄ H ₁₀	nC ₄ H ₁₀	iC ₅ H ₁₂	nC ₅ H ₁₂	C ₆ H ₁₄ +
Well													
M1 dup	12/25/08 ²	0700	6.06	0.62	3.30	87.37	0.19	0.17	0.19	1.00	0.30	0.51	0.30
M1	12/27/08	0703	6.88	0.28	1.47	91.26	0.05	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 dup	12/27/08	0703	6.96	0.11	0.76	92.07	0.05	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 dup	12/27/08	0703	6.82	0.51	2.10	90.47	0.05	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 dup	12/27/08	0703	7.00	0.15	0.81	91.93	0.05	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1 dup	12/27/08	0703	6.94	0.23	1.08	91.64	0.05	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	12/29/08	0705	7.43	0.17	1.69	89.93	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.24	0.07	0.12	0.07
M1 dup	12/29/08	0705	7.55	0.11	1.60	89.96	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.24	0.07	0.12	0.07
M1 dup	12/29/08	0705	7.42	0.16	1.71	89.92	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.24	0.07	0.12	0.07
M1	01/08/09	1415	8.71	0.17	1.53	89.48	0.06	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	01/08/09	1415	8.96	0.16	1.49	89.28	0.06	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M1	01/14/09	1500	88.59	0.16	0.97	10.28	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	04/13/09	1828	75.71	1.35	4.83	18.03	0.03	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	05/15/09	1426	79.11	0.48	1.03	19.38	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-1	11/28/09 ²	10:52	0.31	19.95	77.43	2.32	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

¹Collection times are given in CDT for samples collected from 3/8/08–11/2/08 and 3/8/09–11/1/09. All other times are CST. Collection times were not available for some samples.

²Results in red suggest possible air contamination.

Table A23-2. Gas chromatography results for gas as samples from observation well M-2.

Sample	Date	Time ¹	CO ₂	O ₂ + Ar	N ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₃ H ₈	iC ₄ H ₁₀	nC ₄ H ₁₀	iC ₅ H ₁₂	nC ₅ H ₁₂	C ₆ H ₁₄ +	H ₂
M-2B	07/10/08	1210	<0.01	3.17	96.68	0.15	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M-2B	07/09/08	0900	<0.01	3.70	96.12	0.09	0.04	0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	
M-2B	07/12/08 ³		0.13	6.18	93.46	0.24	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M-2B dup	07/12/08		0.19	2.51	97.19	0.10	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2	07/29/08	1145	0.03	2.98	96.98	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2-B	08/12/08		<0.01	1.50	98.15	0.35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
M2 #1	10/29/08	1213	0.48	0.52	9.70	89.27	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2 #3	10/29/08	1651	<0.01	0.26	3.30	96.39	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2 #1	11/03/08	2122	<0.01	0.40	5.50	94.06	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2 #4	11/03/08	0017	0.04	1.03	4.91	93.94	0.07	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2 #2	11/03/08	2132	<0.01	0.31	6.54	93.12	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2	11/05/08		0.05	0.74	5.21	93.93	0.07	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2 #1	11/08/08	0903	0.44	0.96	5.94	92.60	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2 #2	11/08/08	1102	88.18	0.74	1.07	10.00	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M2	11/25/08	1456	51.34	0.47	2.25	16.51	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	29.4
M2	11/25/08	1456	50.12	0.48	3.29	16.57	0.00	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	29.5
M2-B	12/04/08	1204	46.99	0.61	0.67	13.81	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	38.03
M2	12/18/08	1450	41.60	0.34	1.24	12.40	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.70	0.24	0.38	0.19	42.6
M2	12/22/08	1414	41.46	0.13	1.00	12.63	0.23	0.16	0.06	0.41	0.16	0.53	0.20	43.0
M2 Dup	12/22/08	1414	41.37	0.15	1.03	12.49	0.24	0.17	0.06	0.42	0.16	0.54	0.19	43.2
M2	12/24/08	1520	42.28	0.08	1.06	12.64	0.17	0.13	0.18	0.82	0.16	0.22	0.06	42.2
M2	12/25/08	0700	42.22	0.21	1.18	12.28	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.41	0.18	0.34	0.24	42.8
M2	12/27/08 ²	0701	40.45	6.44	21.06	11.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	21.0
M2 Dup	12/27/08 ²	0701	40.58	6.45	21.12	10.99	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	20.9
M2	12/29/08	0710	41.37	0.32	1.30	12.29	0.07	0.05	0.16	0.89	0.29	0.52	0.33	42.4
M2 Dup	12/29/08	0710	41.43	0.29	1.27	12.21	0.07	0.05	0.16	0.89	0.29	0.53	0.33	42.5
M2	01/08/09	1425	41.74	0.13	1.08	12.66	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.22	0.04	0.06	0.07	43.9
M2	01/14/09	1510	89.79	0.07	0.97	9.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	
M-2	04/13/09	1835	85.86	1.03	3.14	9.97	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	?
M-2B	05/15/09	1450	86.07	0.99	1.84	11.10	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M-2B	05/21/09	0932	96.32	0.08	<0.01	3.59	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
M-2	11/28/09 ²	1158	0.13	19.71	71.68	8.48	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	

¹Collection times are given in CDT for samples collected from 03/08/08–11/02/08 and 03/08/09–11/01/09. All other times are CST. Collection times were not available for some samples.

²Italicized H₂ concentration estimated based on initial gas chromatographic analysis without H₂ analysis; H₂ later confirmed present.

³Results in red suggest possible air contamination.

Table A23-3. Gas chromatography results for gas as samples from observation well M-3.

Sample	Date	Time	CO ₂	O ₂ + Ar	N ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₃ H ₈	iC ₄ H ₁₀	nC ₄ H ₁₀	iC ₅ H ₁₂	nC ₅ H ₁₂	C ₆ H ₁₄ +
M-3-1	06/25/08 ²	1130	0.05	16.18	71.24	12.53	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3-1	06/25/08 ²	1925	0.07	17.70	73.68	8.54	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	07/01/08	1630	0.04	0.51	44.15	55.23	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.04
M-3	07/03/08	1145	<0.01	0.56	36.94	62.50	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	07/12/08	1000	<0.01	0.40	20.00	79.59	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	07/18/08	0846	0.07	0.67	17.49	81.74	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07
M-3	07/18/08	0912	0.06	2.46	21.27	76.18	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	07/18/08	0941	0.04	1.47	14.98	83.49	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	07/24/08	1150	<0.01	0.19	7.77	92.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	08/21/08		0.04	1.44	3.26	95.22	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3	08/28/08	1109	0.00	0.30	1.35	98.32	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	09/02/08	1134	0.03	0.83	2.17	96.93	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	09/16/08	1505	0.00	0.87	2.23	96.87	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	09/24/08	1335	0.00	0.55	1.27	98.14	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	10/02/08	1500	0.03	0.72	1.35	97.86	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3	10/16/08	0255	0.05	0.78	4.73	94.27	0.07	0.07	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3	10/22/08		0.01	0.49	5.62	93.82	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3	10/22/08		3.11	0.42	3.60	92.82	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3	10/27/08		4.53	1.28	6.66	87.48	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #2	10/28/08	1059	6.31	0.96	6.86	85.82	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #6	10/28/08	1313	19.53	0.42	4.83	75.17	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #7	10/28/08	1347	22.61	0.46	1.91	74.98	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #8	10/28/08	1430	25.43	0.11	1.73	72.69	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #9	10/28/08	1515	28.87	0.51	2.32	68.27	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #10	10/28/08	1610	37.75	0.59	1.92	59.71	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #11	10/28/08	1714	45.62	0.81	5.34	48.20	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3	11/05/08		44.04	0.84	4.47	50.65	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #1	11/07/08	2025	19.05	0.99	6.96	72.93	0.03	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #2	11/07/08	2156	34.29	1.28	6.40	58.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #3	11/07/08	2314	49.30	0.83	3.30	46.53	0.02	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3 #3	11/07/08	2314	49.18	0.85	3.46	46.46	0.02	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3	12/03/08	1438	25.73	2.61	12.18	59.43	0.02	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3	12/19/08	0027	30.82	0.36	1.72	65.11	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.76	0.25	0.40	0.25
M3	12/19/08	0028	33.20	0.16	<0.01	65.90	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.26	0.07	0.13	0.10
M3	12/19/08	1228	32.05	0.14	1.70	65.38	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.25	0.07	0.13	0.10
M3	12/24/08	1525	33.35	0.19	0.05	65.26	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.35	0.15	0.30	0.22
M3	12/25/08	0700	28.85	2.89	13.38	54.66	0.02	0.02	<0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.09
M3	12/27/08	0706	32.18	0.42	1.55	64.38	0.11	0.02	0.11	0.62	0.16	0.28	0.15
IM3	12/29/08	0715	33.13	0.18	0.11	66.45	0.02	0.11	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M3	01/08/09	1430	32.26	0.54	2.10	64.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.36	0.15	0.25	0.18
M3	01/14/09	1515	27.12	1.43	7.38	63.89	0.02	0.03	<0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06
M3	01/14/09	1515	27.15	1.39	7.07	64.22	0.02	0.03	<0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06
M-3	04/13/09	1837	29.65	0.84	5.60	63.87	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3 dup	04/13/09	1837	29.77	0.83	5.56	63.80	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	05/15/09	1525	30.89	2.55	10.99	55.57	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	05/20/09	0735	35.78	0.23	2.31	60.54	0.07	0.58	0.07	0.32	0.04	0.01	0.05
M-3	05/20/09	0850	64.42	0.21	1.40	33.97	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	05/20/09	0903	55.07	0.43	2.30	42.20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
M-3	11/28/09 ²	1227	0.21	21.2	75.74	2.85	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

¹Collection times are given in CDT for samples collected from 3/8/08–11/2/08 and 3/8/09–11/1/09. All other times are CST. Collection times were not available for some samples.

² Results in red suggest possible air contamination.

Appendix 24. Gas Chromatography Results for Gas Samples from the ECBM Site

¹Collection times are given in CDT for samples collected from 3/8/08–11/2/08 and 3/8/09–11/1/09. All other times are CST. Collection times were not available for some samples.

Table A24-1. Gas chromatography results for gas samples from wells ECBM1, ECBM2, ECBM3, and ECBM4.

Sample	Date	Time ¹	CO ₂	O ₂ + Ar	N ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₃ H ₈	iC ₄ H ₁₀	nC ₄ H ₁₀	iC ₅ H ₁₂	nC ₅ H ₁₂	C ₆ H ₁₄ +
Hering	06/04/08		0.04	0.87	49.35	49.74	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM1	06/05/08	1055	0.14	21.72	78.15	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM1	06/12/08	1158	0.08	21.66	78.08	0.17	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM1	06/19/08	1218	0.05	21.76	78.19	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM1	06/26/08	1325	0.05	21.96	77.95	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
ECBM1	07/01/08	1045	0.04	22.04	77.92	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM1	07/24/08	1038	0.08	22.45	77.33	<0.01	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
ECBM1	12/03/08	1327	0.11	21.96	77.93	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	06/05/08	1105	0.06	21.83	78.11	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	06/12/08	1145	0.06	21.73	78.21	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	06/19/08	1225	0.05	21.79	78.17	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	06/26/08	1339	0.04	21.96	77.99	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	07/01/08	1055	0.11	21.96	77.94	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	07/24/08	1045	0.06	22.52	77.42	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM2	12/03/08	1414	0.07	21.17	78.75	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM3	06/05/08	1435	0.04	21.77	78.19	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM3	06/12/08	1132	0.07	21.73	78.04	0.17	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM3	06/19/08	1235	0.05	21.72	78.23	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM3	06/26/08	1345	0.05	21.95	78.00	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM3	07/01/08	1059	0.05	21.92	78.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM3	07/24/08	1055	0.17	22.45	77.23	0.14	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM3	12/03/08	1447	0.09	21.96	77.95	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM4	06/12/08	0859	0.08	21.76	77.94	0.21	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM4	06/19/08	1242	0.05	21.79	78.16	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM4	06/26/08	1355	0.05	21.92	78.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM4	07/01/08	1105	0.06	22.54	77.39	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
ECBM4	12/03/08	1525	0.21	21.05	78.45	0.29	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

¹Collection times are given in CDT for samples collected from 3/8/08–11/2/08 and 3/8/09–11/1/09. All other times are CST. Collection times were not available for some samples.

