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DEEP COAL BED METHANE POTENTIAL
OF THE SAN JUAN RIVER COAL REGION, SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO

by

Bruce S. Kelso, Steven M. Goolsby, and Carol M. Tremain



COLORADO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

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Funded by the U.S. Department of Energy
GRANT NUMBER DE-FG21-80MC14256

Price: \$15.00

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION

TITLE: Deep Coal Bed Methane Potential of the San Juan River Coal
Region, Southwestern Colorado

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PERFORMING ORGANIZATIONS: Colorado Geological Survey
Room 715, 1313 Sherman Street
Denver, CO 80203

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION: U.S. Department of Energy

REPORT DATE: March 2, 1981

REPORT NUMBER: Final

GRANT NUMBER (US DOE): DE-FG21-80MC14256

ORIGINATOR KEY WORDS: methane, San Juan region, coal rank,
coal mine data, oil and gas production

NUMBER OF PAGES: 56, including 14 figures, 2 appendices, 1 table,
6 plates

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank the U.S. Department of Energy for funding this project and the U.S. Bureau of Mines for providing the background knowledge on coal bed methane and the sample analyses without which this project would not have been possible.

Also greatly appreciated is the assistance of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, the Colorado Division of Mines and the Colorado State Archives in obtaining petroleum exploration and mine data.

Finally, special thanks goes to Donna L. Boreck and the supervisors and staff of the Colorado Geological Survey for their support and assistance in preparing and editing this report.

DISCLAIMER

"This report was prepared with the support of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Grant No. DE-FG21-80MC14256.

However, any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of DOE."

ABSTRACT

The deepest, highest ranking and probably gassiest coals in the San Juan River coal region of southwestern Colorado are found in the 100 mile (mi) wide San Juan Basin of Colorado and New Mexico. The thickest and most continuous coal beds in the basin are found in the Cretaceous Fruitland Formation.

Logs from 231 petroleum exploration drill holes were used to produce the following: a Fruitland Formation isopach, a Pictured Cliffs structure map, Fruitland Formation net coal and net sand isopachs, and Fruitland coal percentage and sand percentage maps. Of the 231 holes, 8 produced natural gas from sandstones in coal bearing zones, 5 were production tested in mixed sandstone and coal intervals (one well had an initial production of 1.6 MMCFGPD), and 5 were drill stem tested in coal bearing zones (one flowed 1 MMCFG in 35 min).

The authors calculate 19.7 billion tons of coal are present in the study area. The coals are ranked high-volatile B (hvB) and high-volatile A (hvA) with local upgrading to medium-volatile (mv). Comparing gas contents of Cretaceous Raton Mesa coals to San Juan Basin coals, a gas potential ranging from 72 cubic feet/ton (cu ft/ton) to 514 cu ft/ton exists. The authors estimate a gas resource in the study area ranging from 1.4 to 10.0 trillion cubic feet.

INTRODUCTION

The Colorado Geological Survey (CGS) is currently involved in a U.S. Dept. of Energy grant entitled "Evaluation of the Methane Content of Unmined/Unminable Coal Beds in Colorado." Coal mine gas occurrences, coal analyses, coal gas content data, and the geologic literature indicate that the San Juan River coal region of southwestern Colorado contains methane gas trapped in coal beds. As noted by Ferebee (1955, p. 175), "the gas in the Fruitland-Pictured Cliffs reservoir [of the San Juan Basin] is exceptionally "dry", more than 98 percent methane, and contains almost no heavier hydrocarbons..some regard it as mostly coal gas." Such evidence justified a detailed methane study of the region. The results of that study are summarized below.

TECTONIC SETTING

Goolsby and others (1979, p. 38), have defined the San Juan River coal region as the area in southwestern Colorado bounded by the lower contact of the coal-bearing Dakota Formation (Figure 1). The primary structure of the coal region is the San Juan Basin, a deep, roughly circular depression approximately 100 mi in diameter (Woodward and Callender, 1977, p. 209). The study area lies within this basin (Figure 1).

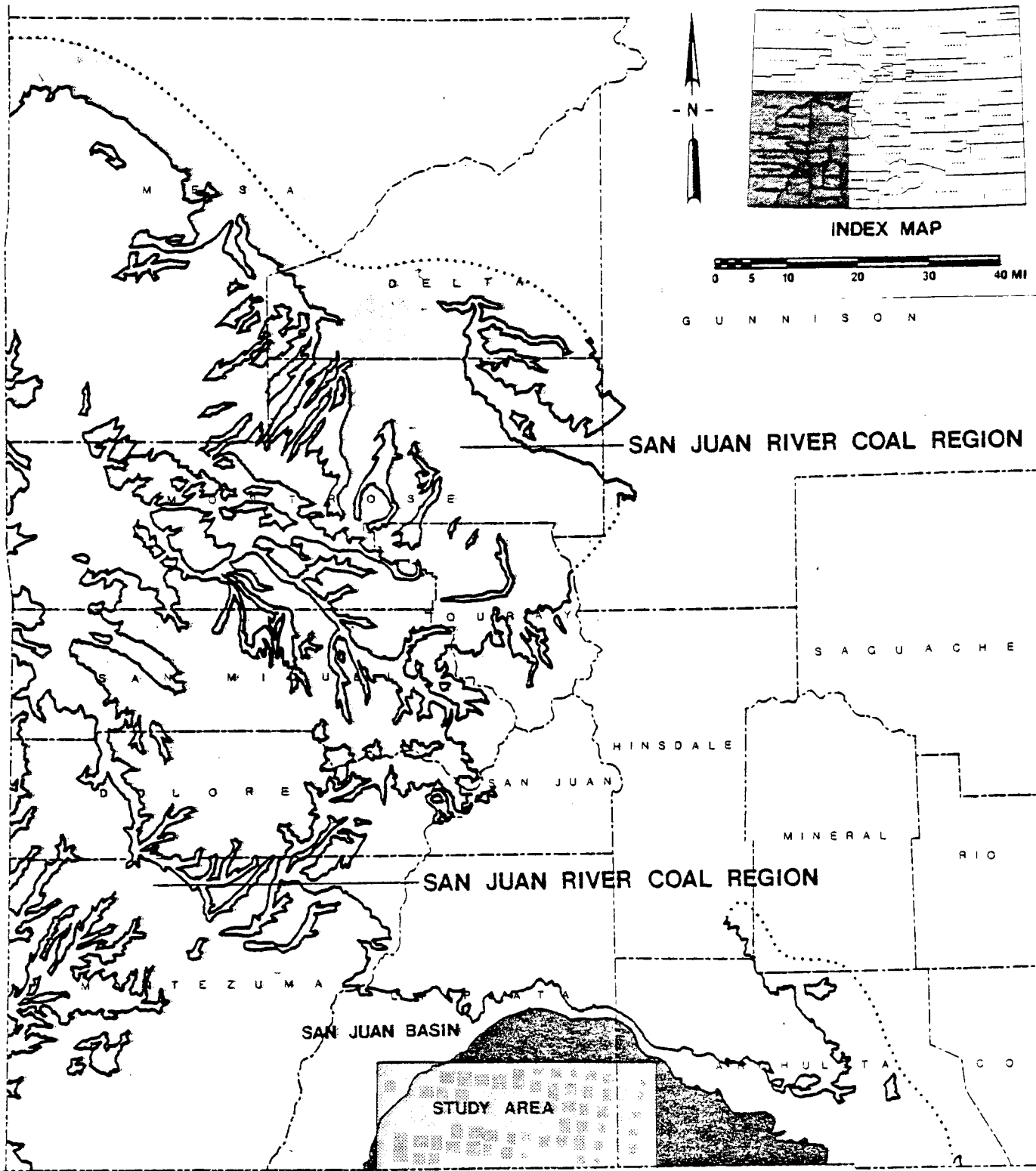


Figure 1. San Juan River Coal Region, southwestern Colorado.

The San Juan Basin is an assymetrical syncline (Figure 2) with at least 13,000 ft of structural relief (Woodward and Callender, 1977, p. 210). The basin's arcuate axis lies south of the Colorado-New Mexico border. The U-shaped Hogback Monocline forms the northern rim of the basin. This monocline dips as much as 60° and has up to 8,000 ft of structural relief (Woodward and Callender, 1977, p. 209). To the east, the Gallina-Archuleta Arch and the Nacimiento Uplift bound the basin. To the south, the basin grades into the Chaco Slope. The southwestern boundary of the basin is formed by the Defiance Monocline.

En echelon northwest-trending folds, and northeast trending high-angle faults of small displacement occur along the basin's eastern boundary (Woodward and Callender, 1977, p. 210). Around the basin's perimeter are radial folds plunging towards the basin's center and minor folds parallel to the basin's margins. The structures shown in Figure 2 formed principally during Late Cretaceous Laramide time. The entire area was eperogenically uplifted, as much as a mile (Kelly, 1951, p. 129), causing removal of upper, middle, and some lower Tertiary sediments. Igneous intrusions were emplaced along the basin's margin during Tertiary times.

STRATIGRAPHY

The Precambrian basement has been encountered between 4,685 and 14,030 ft below the surface in the San Juan Basin. The basement is overlain by sediments from Cambrian to Quaternary in age. These sediments are briefly described in the stratigraphic chart of the San Juan Basin (Figure 3).

The Cretaceous system contains all the coal-bearing sediments in the basin, and for this reason, only the Cretaceous stratigraphy will be discussed in this paper. The stratigraphic descriptions only apply to the Colorado portion of the basin.

In the study area, the Stanolind Ute Indian B#6 well (SE1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 17, T.33N., R.7W.) penetrated over 5,000 ft of Cretaceous sediments and the Precambrian was encountered at 13,047 ft. A combination Gamma Ray/SP-Resistivity log of the Cretaceous sediments is shown in Figure 4.

Cretaceous System

Dakota Sandstone

The Dakota Formation is the oldest Cretaceous unit in the basin. This formation represents a transgressive sequence, recording a marine advance from either east to west or east-southeast to west-northwest (Molenaar, 1977, p. 160). It ranges from 175 to 275 ft in thickness and is usually divided into three zones. The lowest zone, which unconformably overlies the Morrison Formation, is a fluvial coarse conglomerate. The middle zone is a paludal, carbonaceous shale and coal sequence with occasional fluvial sandstones. The upper zone is a fine grained, marginal marine sandstone. Facies changes make correlation of these three zones across the basin extremely difficult.

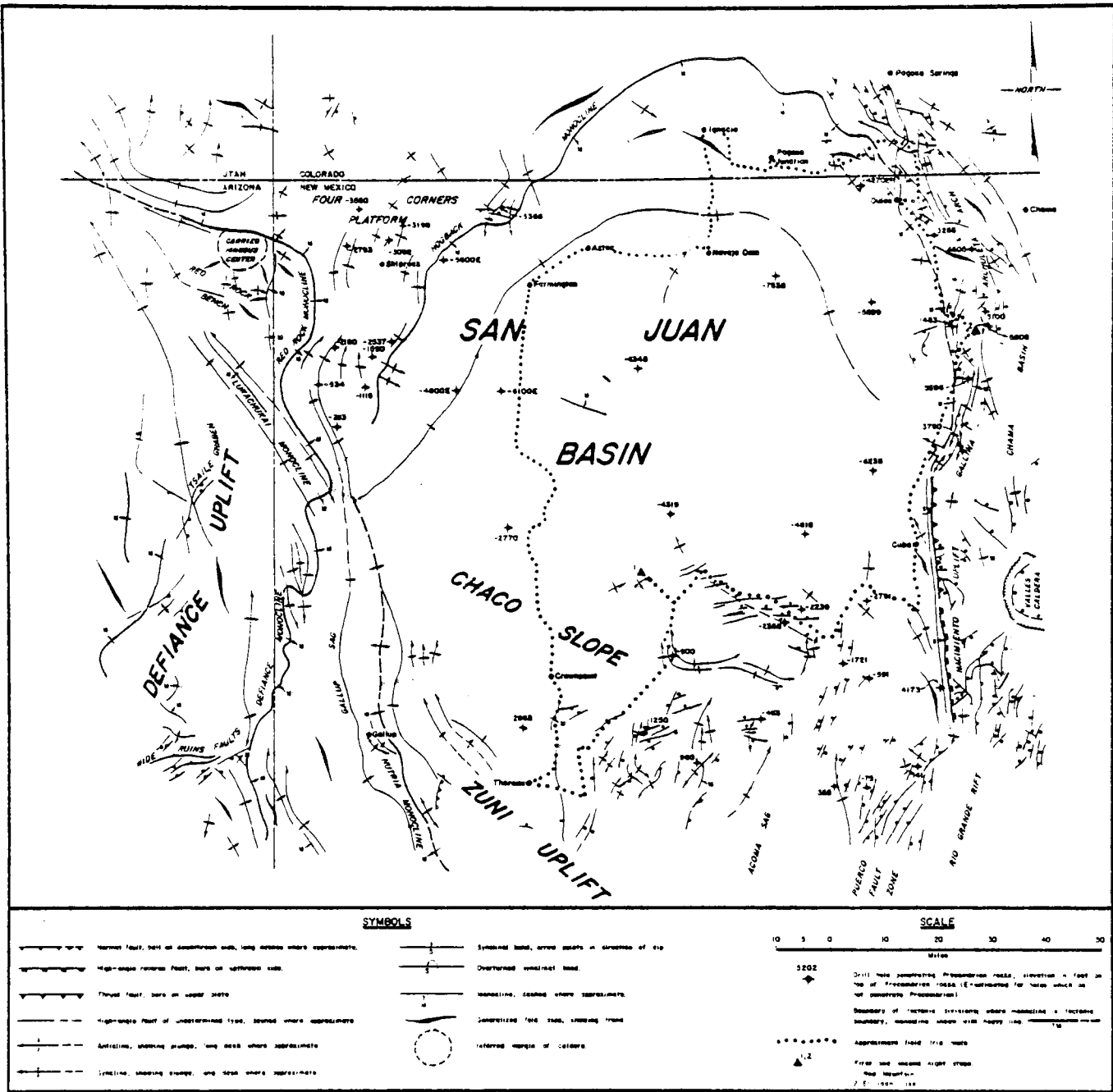


Figure 2. Tectonic map of the San Juan Basin (from Woodward and Callender, 1977, p. 210).

AGE	FORMATION	THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	OIL AND GAS SHOWS
Eocene and Paleocene and Paleocene and Upper Cretaceous	San Jose Fm	250'-400'	Gray to brn ss and varg sh	
	Nacimiento Fm	350'	Brn & gray ss, grnsh & gray sh	
Upper Cretaceous	Animas Fm	1100'-2600'	Brn ss with varg sh	
	McDermott Mbr		Conglomeratic ss & sh	
	Kirtland Sh	1000'-1200'	Gray sh and brn ss	
	Fruitland Fm	100'-600'	Gray sh with gray and brn ss, coal	*
	Pictured Cliffs Ss	125'-400'	Lt gray ss with sh	*
	Lewis Sh	100-2500'	Gray sh with ss lenses	*
Upper Cretaceous	Mesaverde Group	350'-1100'	Massive ss, brn & gray sh, with coals in the Menefee Fm.	*
	Chief House Ss			
	Menefee Sh			
	Point Lookout Ss			
Lower Cretaceous	Mancos Sh	400'-2000'	Dk gray sh with ss lenses, calc at base	●
	Dakota Ss	175'-275'	Lt brn ss w/sh lenses, coal	*
Jurassic	Morrison Fm	300'-600'	Gray & brn ss, sh	*
	Bluff Ss	?	Grnsh-gray ss	
	Summerville Fm	80'+	Red-brn gypsif sh	
	Todilto Fm	?	Ply, impure ls	
	Entrada Ss	50'-200'	Red & orange ss with dk red sh	
	Carmel Fm	25'-100'	Sft red-brn sdy sh	
	Navajo Ss	0'-300'	Buff & red ss	
	Kayenta Fm	0'-40'	Red-brn sdy sh, locally calc	
	Wingate Ss	0'-750'	Dk red-brn sft ss	
	Triassic	Chinle Fm	1500'	Red sh & ss
Shinarump Cong		0'-125'	Crm to red-brn crs ss & cong	
Moenkopi Fm		0'-200'	Red-brn choc & gray sh locally calc	
Cutler Fm		1400'	Red ss & red sh	
Rico Fm		0'-150'	Red-brn sh with thin ls	
Pennsylvanian	Hermosa Fm	1000'-2000'	Ls ss & sh	
	Paradox Fm	0'-3000'	Salt, gypsum & blk sh with thin ls	*
	Molas Fm	25'-100'	Dk gray & purple sh	
Mississippian	Leadville Ls	100'	White & brn ls	
	Ouray Ls	100'	Gray ls	
Devonian	Elbert Fm	0'-150'	Ls, ss & sh	
	Tintic-Ignacio Fm	0'-80'	Quartzite, sdy sh & cong	
Cambrian			Granite & schist	

Figure 3. Generalized stratigraphic column of the San Juan Basin, Colorado (modified from Barnes and Hemenway, 1950, p. 97).

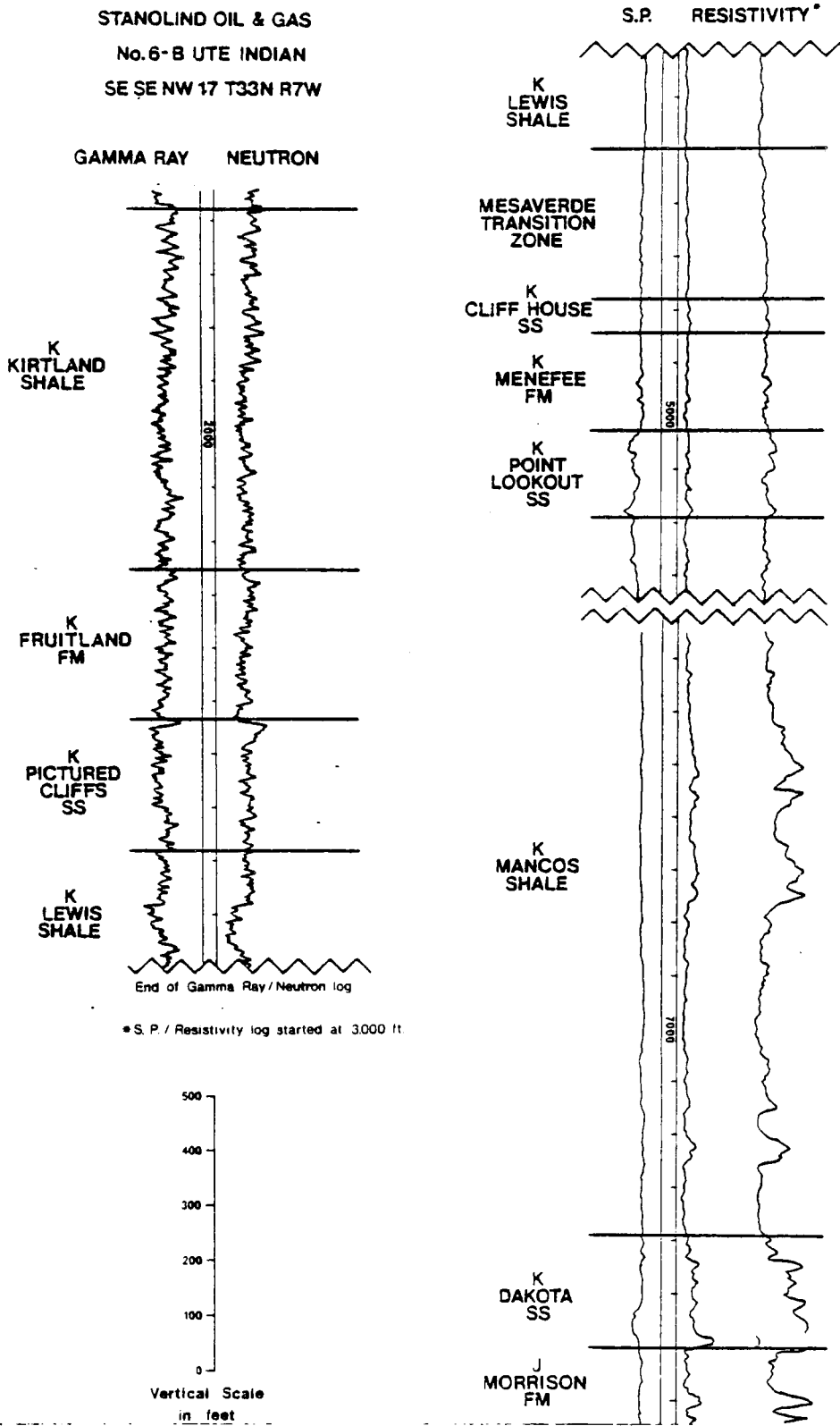


Figure 4. Coal-bearing Cretaceous (Dakota, Menefee, and Fruitland) and associated formations in the San Juan Basin.

Mancos Shale

The Mancos is a marine shale conformably resting on the Dakota. This formation, ranging from 400 to 2,000 ft in thickness, makes up the bulk of the marine sediments of the basin. The Mancos was deposited in a deep water, low energy environment. It is predominantly a dark shale with a few calcareous concretions and bentonite beds. A thin limestone horizon occurs near its base, and offshore sandstone deposits near its top. Some authors divide the Mancos into two subgroups separated by an unconformity (Lamb, 1973, p. 72).

Mesaverde Group

The Mesaverde Group is a 350 to 1,100 ft thick regressive sequence divided into three formations: the basal Point Lookout, the Menefee, and upper Cliff House.

The Point Lookout Formation is a regressive barrier beach sandstone deposited during a period of greater sediment influx than basin subsidence (Sears, et al, 1941, p. 116). It is a gray to brown, medium grained, sandstone ranging from 100 to 300 ft in thickness. Root marks occasionally occur in the contact zone between the Point Lookout and the overlying Menefee Formation.

The Menefee Formation is a series of paludal carbonaceous shales, fluvial sandstones, floodplain shales, and coals deposited above the barrier beach sands of the Point Lookout (Molenaar, 1977, p. 164). Its thickness ranges from 0 ft where the Point Lookout and Cliff House intertongue on the eastern edge of the study area to a maximum of 400 ft.

The Cliff House Formation is a transgressive sandstone sequence overlying the Menefee Formation. Formation thickness ranges from 150 to more than 450 ft. This gray sandstone weathers yellowish to a reddish brown. It contains lenses of hard, fine to medium grained sandstone, interbedded with softer, fine grained sandstones, mudstones, and shales. These lenses which intertongue with the Lewis and Menefee Formations are the result of minor regressions in the transgressive sequence.

Lewis Shale

The Lewis Shale is another major marine, transgressive deposit ranging in thickness from less than 100 ft to greater than 2,500 ft in the northeast. The Lewis is dark gray, gray-green, and black in color. It contains sandy intervals, calcareous concretions, and numerous bentonite beds. The most prominent bentonite is the Huerfanito Bentonite Bed. This marker bed is usually picked on resistivity, conductivity, and transit-time geophysical logs and has been correlated across the entire basin (see Fassett and Hinds, 1971, p. 6).

Pictured Cliffs Sandstone

The Pictured Cliffs Formation is a regressive, coastal-barrier sandstone overlying the Lewis Shale. The formation thickness varies from

125 to 400 ft due to minor transgressions and regressions. The lower portion of the Pictured Cliffs is primarily interbedded sandstone and shales and the upper portion is a quartzitic, fine to medium grained sandstone.

Fruitland Formation

The Fruitland Formation is a coastal plain deposit of paludal carbonaceous shales, siltstones, sandstones, and coals deposited behind the regressing Pictured Cliffs strand line (Figure 5). The formation ranges from less than 100 ft to greater than 600 ft in thickness and contains evidence of fresh and brackish water environments. The sandstones are soft to hard and gray-white to brown in color. The shales are firm and gray, brown and black in color. The coals were deposited in lagoons, marshes, swamps, and abandoned channels and covered by fluvial shales and sandstones. The Fruitland-Kirtland contact occurs at the top of the highest coal or carbonaceous shale bed, above the base of the Fruitland.

Kirtland Shale

The Kirtland Formation is a 1,000 to 1,200 ft thick sequence deposited in back coastal areas and floodplains. Fassett and Hinds (1971, p. 23) divide this formation into two members. The lower member is a gray to gray-brown shale similar to the upper Fruitland shales. The upper Kirtland member, here called the Farmington-Upper Shale Member, is a combination of interbedded sandstones and shales. The shales of this member are gray, brown, green, and white in color and the sandstones are fine to medium grained and poorly sorted. The absence of carbonaceous shales and coals in this formation suggests a depositional environment in which higher stream gradients and good drainage prevented accumulation of organic material (Fassett and Hinds, 1971, p. 23).

Cretaceous-Tertiary System

Animas Formation

The Animas Formation is divided into two members: the lower McDermott Member and the Upper Member. The McDermott Member is up to 400 ft thick and is composed of lenticular sandstones, shales, and purplish conglomerates (rich in andesitic debris). The Upper Member is a grey-green to tan shale with numerous conglomerates. It is 1,100 to 2,600 feet thick (Newman and McCord, 1980, p. 3-14).

Tertiary System

The Tertiary System in the study area is a basin fill sequence consisting of the Cretaceous-Tertiary Animas Formation, and the Tertiary Nacimiento, and San Jose Formations. Since the Tertiary Formations do not contain coal, they are not discussed in this paper. A description of these formations can be found in Newman and McCord (1980, p. 3-16).

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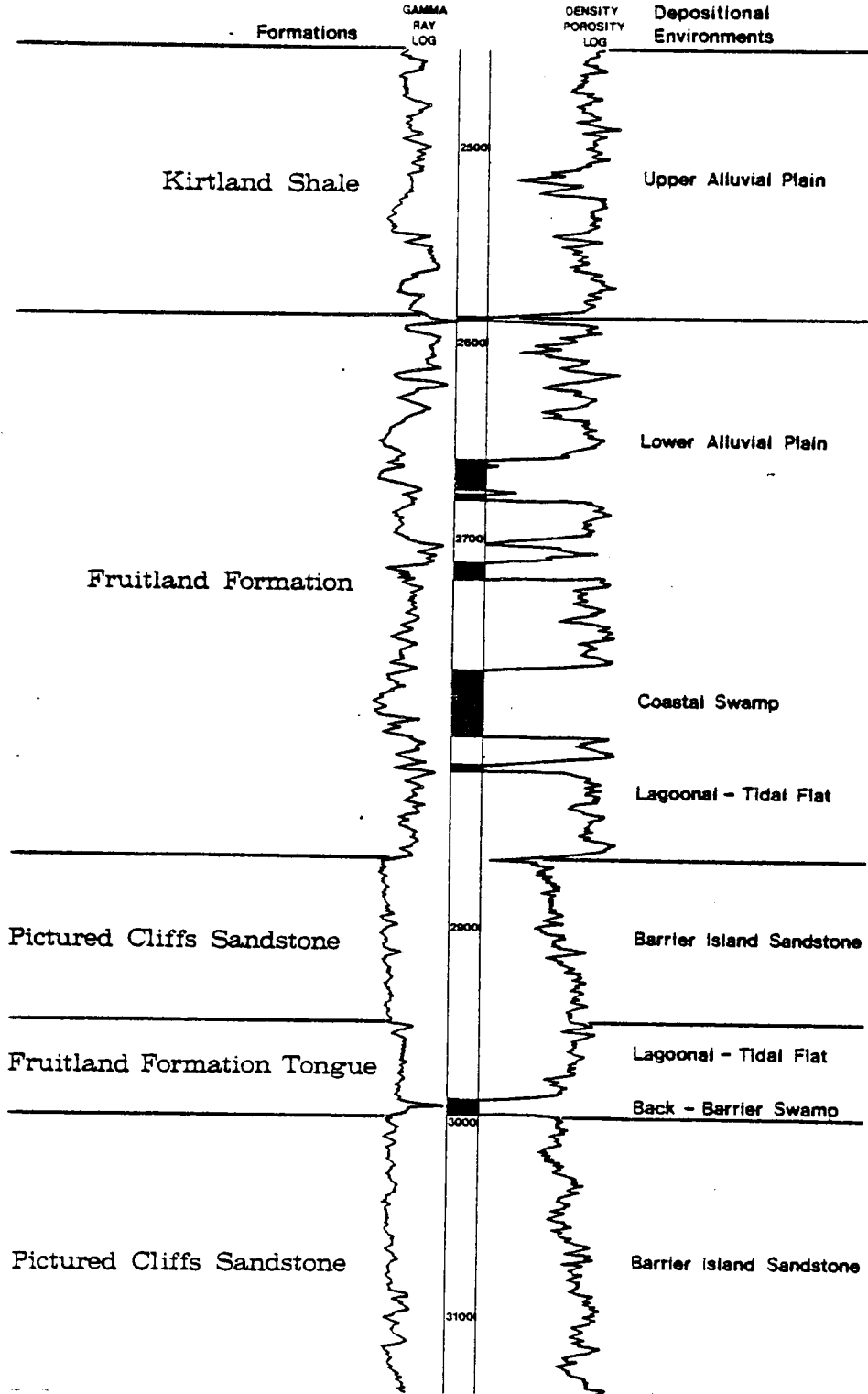


Figure 5. Upper Cretaceous formations of the San Juan Basin. Coals are shown in black.

COAL

Coal Bearing Formations

Three of the formations described previously contain coal in the San Juan River region. In ascending order, they are the Dakota, the Menefee (Mesaverde Group), and the Fruitland Formations.

Four major coal horizons have been delineated in surface exposures of the Dakota Formation (see Boreck and Murray, 1979, p. 54). Seams average from 2 to 8 ft in thickness (Wilson and Livingston, 1980, p. 70) but locally may reach 15 ft. All seams are discontinuous and grade laterally into carbonaceous shale. The Dakota Formation was probably deposited in a flood-plain/braided stream environment with greater peat accumulation during more stable periods.

Like the Dakota coals, the Menefee coals are extremely lenticular. There are 3 major coal bearing horizons, which may contain multiple beds of coal (Boreck and Murray, 1979, p. 55). The seams generally range from 2 to 8 ft in thickness and locally may attain thicknesses of 12 ft. Deposition of peat occurred on a delta-plain between distributary channels.

The Fruitland Formation, which averages 400 ft in thickness, has the thickest and most continuous coal seams in the region. It contains two major coal zones with an occasional third zone where a Fruitland Formation tongue is present (Figure 6). The thickest and most continuous seams are found in the lowermost 70 ft of the formation. Seam thicknesses throughout the entire formation range from less than 1 ft to 72 ft (see Appendix A). The areas of greatest peat deposition probably occurred behind the barrier coastline in brackish to fresh-water lagoons and marshes, with minor deposition on the upper coastal plain (Figure 7).

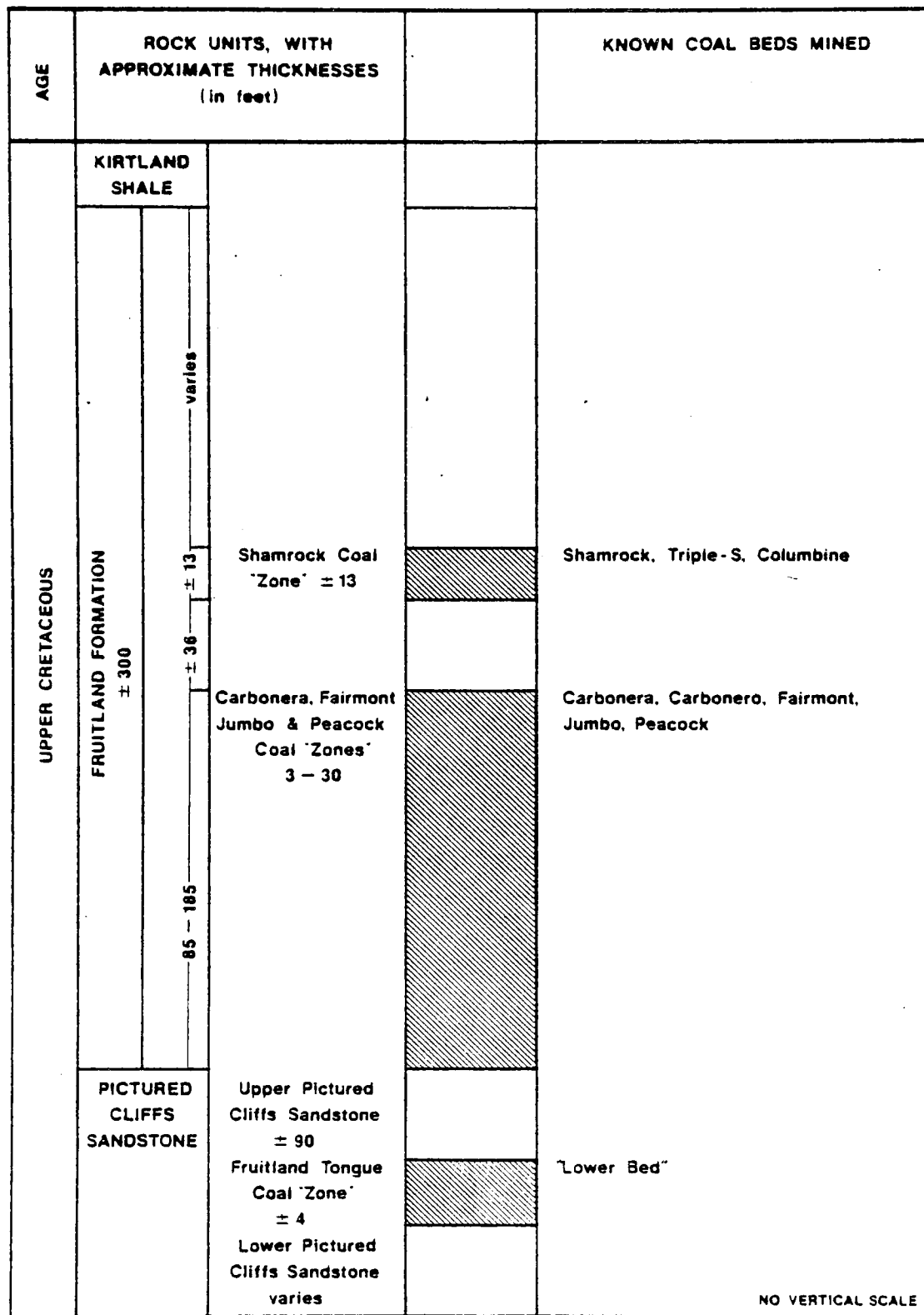
Coal Fields

The study area includes part of the Durango Coal Field where Menefee and Fruitland coals have been mined. Figure 8 shows the locations of the mines in the study area and the surrounding region. Over 30 mines have produced Fruitland Formation coals since the mid-1880's. Coal bed names generally vary with the location of the mine and with the operator (Figure 6).

Production

Production data on the mines of this area are hard to obtain. Often, no records were kept and many mines were not operated on a year-round basis, due to the lack of a rail system and a small local demand. As of 1977, the available cumulative production figures for the mines in the Fruitland Formation were 141,765 short tons of bituminous coal and 17,728 short tons of subbituminous coal (Boreck and Murray, 1979, p. 57).

SAN JUAN RIVER REGION - DURANGO FIELD - FRUITLAND FM.



NO VERTICAL SCALE

Figure 6. Generalized columnar section of coal-bearing rocks in the Fruitland Formation, Durango field, San Juan River region, Colorado (from Boreck and Murray, 1979, p. 56).

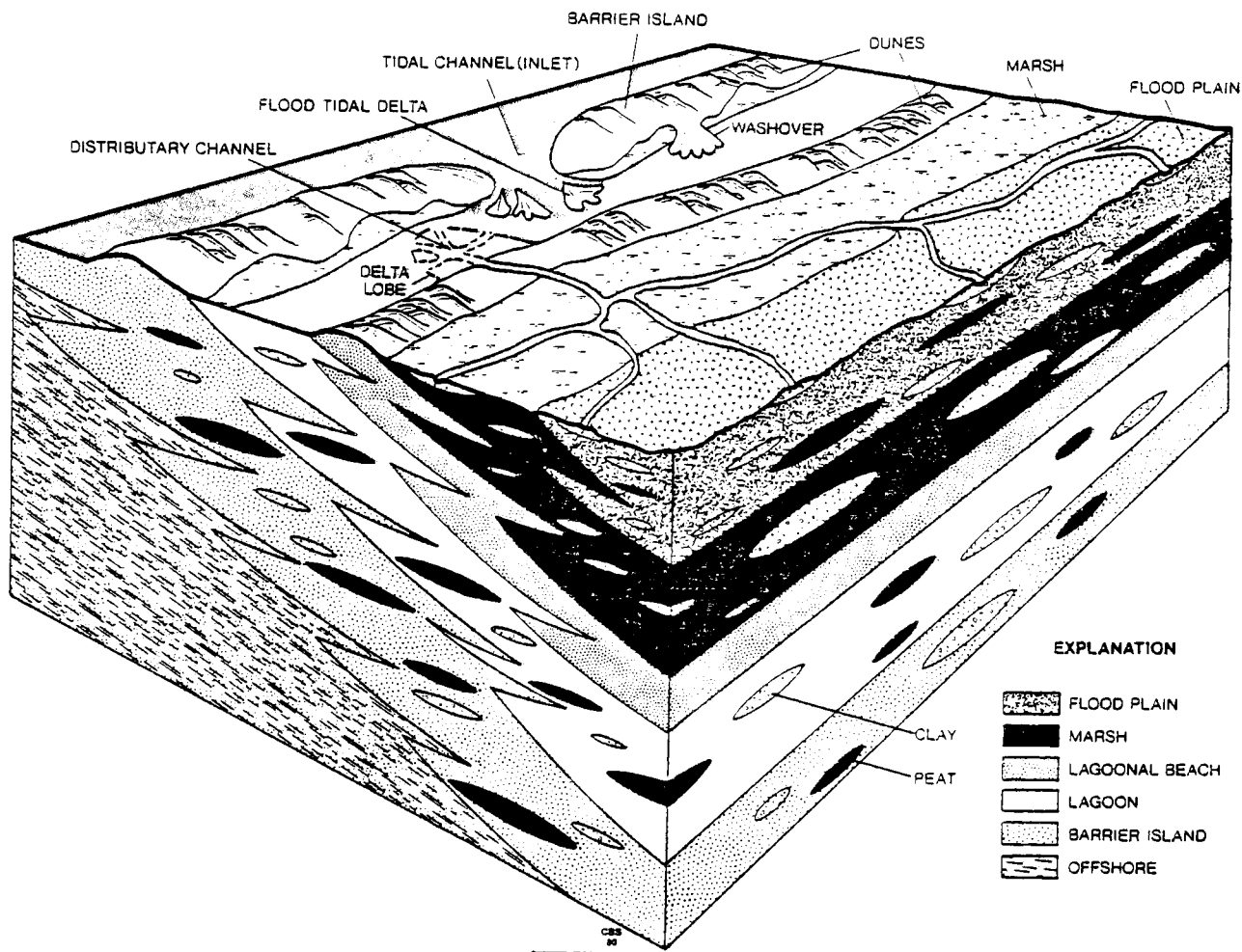


Figure 7. Schematic block diagram showing depositional environments of Fruitland coals.

Resources

Study Area

The authors chose a 590 sq mi study area in the Colorado portion of the basin for coal resource and coal bed methane evaluation because it contained some coals of medium-volatile rank (Figure 9). A great deal of methane gas is generated at this rank (Figure 10). In addition, the overburden in this area is probably sufficient to prevent gas loss and there are enough logs available in the area so that the coals can be mapped. The Fruitland coals are considered the best potential methane targets in this area for the following reasons:

1. The Fruitland Formation contains a larger number of thick coal beds than either the Menefee or Dakota Formations. Individual coal beds up to 72 feet have been identified in the Fruitland Formation in the study area (see Appendix A), while typical thicknesses of Menefee and Dakota coal beds average 8 ft or less.

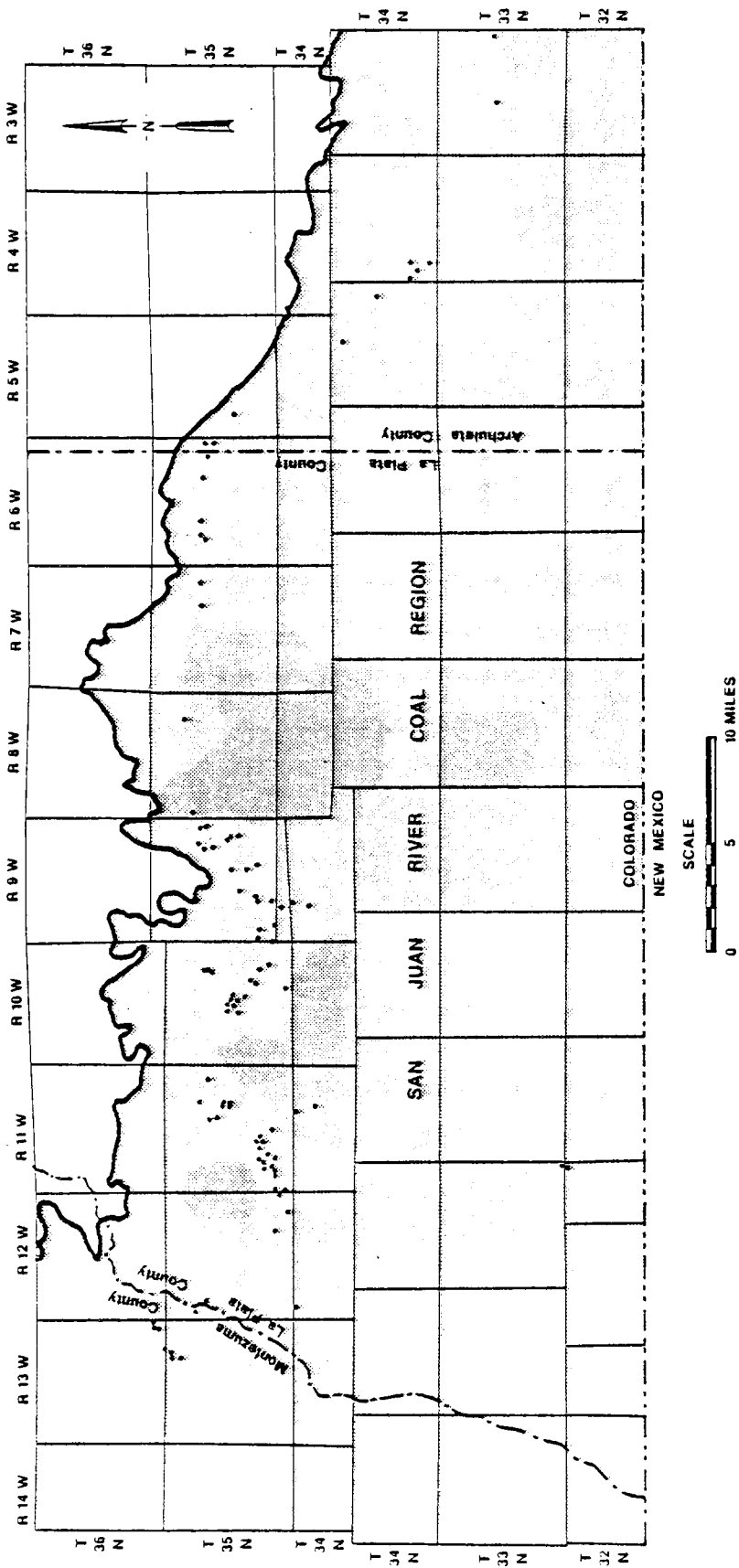


Figure 8. Active and historical coal mines in the San Juan River coal region, southwestern Colorado (from Boreck and Murray, 1979).

2. The Fruitland Formation coal beds formed behind regressive barrier islands in marshes and lagoons (see Figure 6 and Fassett and Hinds, 1971, p. 17; Shomaker and Holt, 1973, p. 6; Fassett, 1977, p. 193). Such coal beds are more continuous than those formed in the deltaic depositional environments of the Menefee and Dakota Formations.
3. Overburden thicknesses on Fruitland Formation coal beds are 4,000 ft or less. In comparison, overburdens on Menefee coals often exceed 5,000 ft and overburdens on Dakota coals can exceed 8,000 ft.

Please note: The study area and target Fruitland Formation were chosen not only because of high methane potential but also because of data availability. Additional areas within the San Juan Basin and the deeper Menefee and Dakota Formations could also contain large quantities of methane gas (see Appendix B).

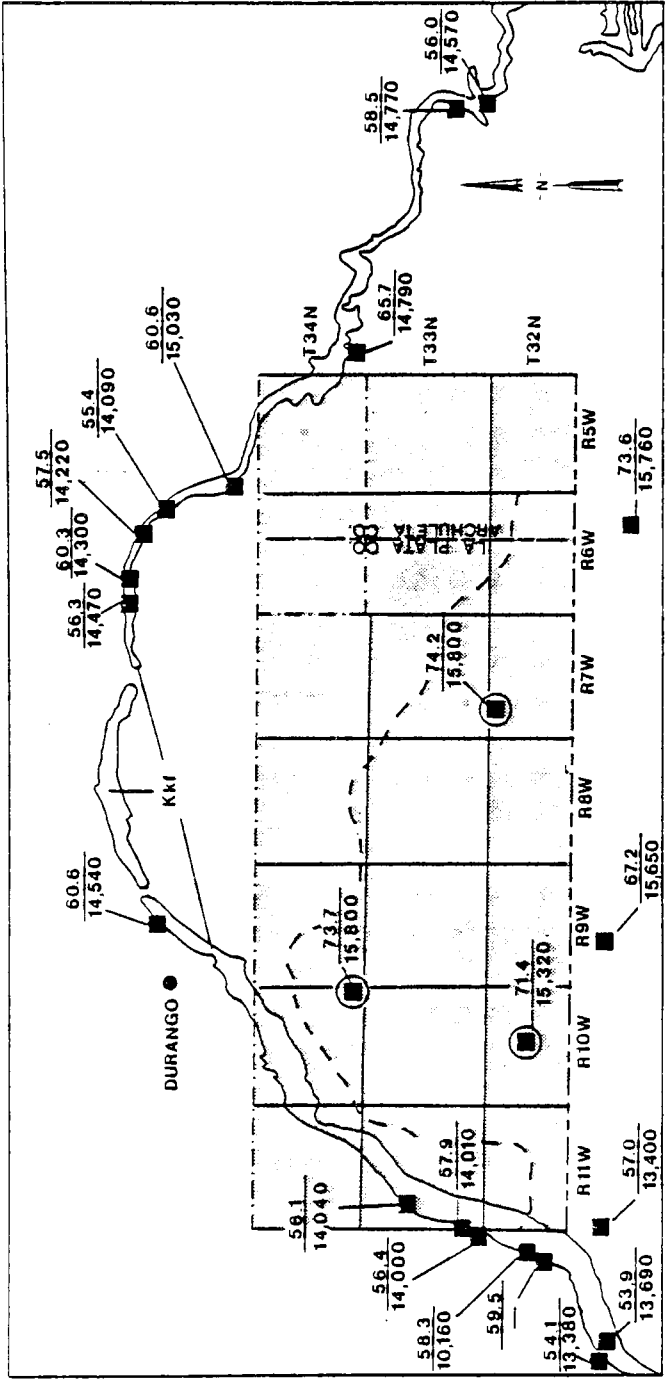
Maps

Nine maps were constructed to show the coal resources of the Fruitland Formation in the study area. Logs from 231 of 719 drill holes in the study area could be used for coal bed determination. Radioactivity logs (gamma ray-neutron logs), bulk density logs, sonic logs, neutron porosity logs, density porosity logs, and compensated density porosity logs were used to identify coal beds.

Interpretation of these logs was based on the following observations. Coals usually have low natural radiation which is seen as a low response on gamma ray logs. They also reflect low apparent density (high apparent porosity) on neutron, sonic, and density logs (Figure 11). Caliper logs were used when available to prevent confusing caved zones with coal seams.

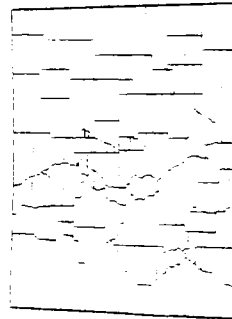
SP-resistivity and gamma ray neutron logs can mislead the interpreter when looking for coals. The response of a SP-resistivity log in a freshwater-bearing sandstone is very similar to the response in coal zone. The Fruitland Formation has freshwater sandstones interbedded with the coals; therefore these logs were not used for picking coals. The response of gas bearing sandstones and coals can be confused on gamma-ray neutron logs. Since this type of log was used for picking coals in this study, it should be noted that the total coal thickness may be exaggerated by the inclusion of gas-bearing sandstones.

Coal bed and sandstone thicknesses obtained from the geophysical logs are conservative estimates. Coal thicknesses, depths, partings, and roof and floor rocks are listed in Appendix A. The subsurface maps on Plates 1, 2, and 3 were constructed from the data in Appendix A.



FROM GOOLSBY AND OTHERS, 1979

INDEX MAP



EXPLANATION

- KIRTLAND SHALE AND FRUITLAND FORMATION OUTCROP
- STUDY AREA
- ENCLOSURES AREA OF DETAILED SUBSURFACE MAPPING
- COAL RANK SAMPLE LOCATION (DMME-EC, MIMMF-BTU)
- MEDIUM VOLATILE RANK COAL

SCALE 1:500,000

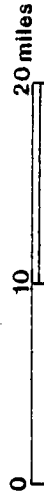
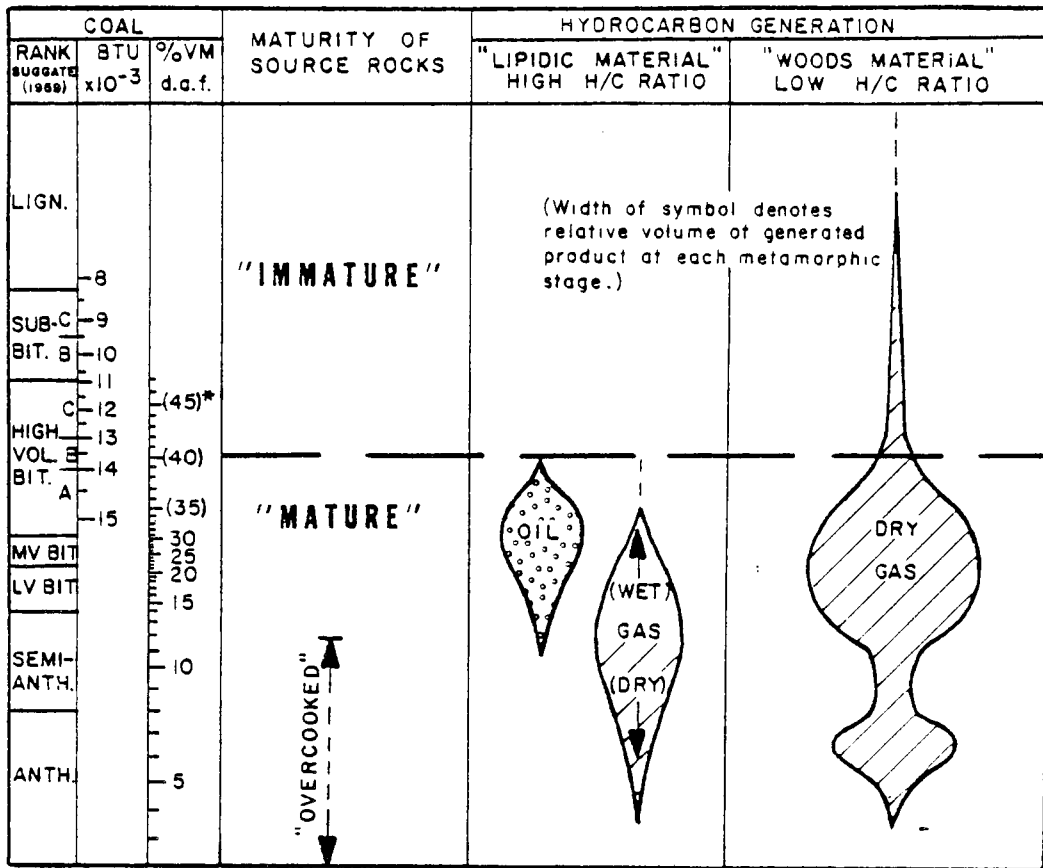


Figure 9. Coal rank sample location map of the study area and surrounding region (from Goolsby and others, 1979).



*% VOLATILE MATTER IN PARENTHESIS IS SUITABLE ONLY FOR HUMIC, VITRINITIC COALS.

Figure 10. Organic metamorphism in coals and its relation to hydrocarbon generation (from Dolly and Meissner, 1977, p. 261).

Plate 1

Map A, Plate 1 shows the location of petroleum exploratory drill holes used in this study.

Map B, Plate 1 is a surface geologic map. The Cretaceous-Tertiary Animas Formation and younger sediments outcrop within the study area. The Fruitland Formation is only exposed at the basin's steeply dipping margins.

Map C, Plate 1 is a structure map contoured on the Fruitland-Pictured Cliffs contact. Periods of stability and minor transgressions, during the overall regression, created intertonguing of the Pictured Cliffs and Fruitland Formations in some areas. The gray shaded areas on Map C show

Figure 11

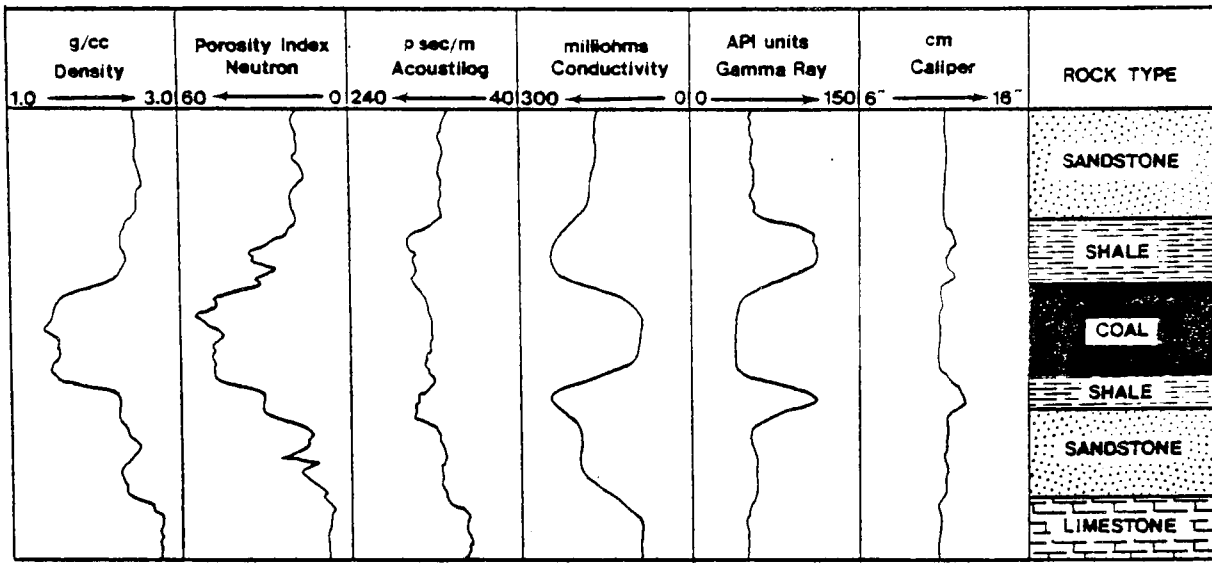


Figure 11. Appearances of coal and associated lithologies on geophysical logs (from Kowalski and Fertl, 1976, p. 2).

where the intertonguing is visible on the geophysical logs used in this study. Due to the presence or absence of intertonguing, three different depositional sequences are possible in the Fruitland-Pictured Cliffs contact zone. The three sequences are described along with the contacts chosen by the authors.

1. Non-tonguing contact-The coals, shales, and sandstones of the Fruitland can directly overlie the obviously massive Pictured Cliffs Sandstone. In this case, the contact was chosen atop the thick Pictured Cliffs Sandstone, below the lowest Fruitland coal bed (see Fassett and Hinds, 1971, p. 19).
2. Tonguing with coal contact-A coal bearing tongue of the Fruitland can bisect the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone. Here, the contact was chosen at the base of the lowest coal within the tongue (gray shaded area on Map C, Plate 1).
3. Tonguing without coal contact-A shaley, non-coal bearing tongue of the Fruitland can bisect the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone. Since the authors found this case hard to distinguish on the geophysical logs, they used the same contact as in case one--the top of the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone, beneath the lowest Fruitland coal bed.

Plate 2

Map A, Plate 2 is an isopach map of the Fruitland Formation.

Map B, Plate 2 (a net coal thickness map of the Fruitland coals) shows the areas of greatest coal development.

Map C, Plate 2 is a coal percentage map of the Fruitland Formation in the study area.

Plate 3

Map A, Plate 3 is a net sand thickness map of the Fruitland Formation.

Map B, Plate 3 is a sand percentage map of the Fruitland.

These maps were constructed to locate the major channel systems in the Fruitland Formation study area. The areas on these maps of greatest net sand thickness and sand percentage should represent areas of major stream development and channel overlapping.

Map C, Plate 3 is the map used to determine the coal resource estimate of the study area. It is modified from the net coal thickness map (Map B, Plate 2). Areas of average coal thickness are screened and shaded to show how the map is broken down for planimetry. The total planimetered area is 276.48 square miles. In this area, a reserve of 1.97×10^{10} short tons (bituminous) is estimated (see map key for further explanation).

Map Interpretations

Several conclusions can be drawn from these maps:

1. The isopach shows the Fruitland Formation is thickest in the western part of the study area or west and south of the migrating regressive strand line (the gray area on the structure map). The net coal thickness map shows that the greatest amount of coal also occurs landwards (southwestwards) of this strand line. Stable continental deposition continued in these areas for relatively long periods of time, resulting in the formation of a thick Fruitland Formation containing thick coal bodies. Planimetry of the total coal thickness map of the Fruitland coals (as shown in Map C, Plate 3) gives a Fruitland coal resource in the study area of 19.7 billion short tons.

2. The areas of greatest coal percentage are found north and east of the strand line. Rapid change in sedimentation occurred during the final regression of the Cretaceous epicontinental sea. As a result, the Fruitland Formation is generally thinner in the northeast and coal represents a larger percentage of the formation.
3. No obvious stream patterns are visible on the sand percentage or net sand thickness maps. This is probably due to the wide spacing of the data points and the ambiguous manner of choosing the upper Fruitland Formation contact on the top of the uppermost coal bed.

OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

Oil was first discovered in the San Juan Basin during 1911 in New Mexico. From 1911 to 1951, exploration was sporadic due to unfavorable market conditions and transportation costs (Barnes, 1951, p. 156). The completion of El Paso Natural Gas Company's 24 in. pipeline to California in 1951 (Figure 12) and the recent increase in stimulation of "tight" formations has regenerated interest in this region.

Fields

The four major oil and gas fields in the study area are: the Barker Dome Field, the Alkali Gulch Field, the Red Mesa Field, and the Ignacio Blanco Field (Figure 12). They produce oil and gas from Pennsylvanian, Jurassic, and Cretaceous rocks.

Barker Dome Field produces natural gas from the Pennsylvanian Ismay and Paradox Formations and a small amount of oil from the Paradox Formation. The Colorado Oil and Gas Commission reports a total production of 1,084 barrels of oil and 1,534,271 MCF of gas from this field during 1979.

Alkali Gulch Field also produces natural gas from the Pennsylvanian Paradox Formation. The 1979 production was 334,387 MCF.

Red Mesa Field produces oil and natural gas from several Cretaceous horizons. The Dakota Formation produces both oil and gas, the Gallup and Mancos Formations oil only, and the Mesaverde Group natural gas only. The 1979 production for this field was 47,603 barrels of oil and 56,310 MCF of gas.

The largest field in the study area is the Ignacio-Blanco Field (Blanco Mesaverde-Basin Dakota in New Mexico). Production is primarily natural gas from the Jurassic Morrison and the Cretaceous Dakota, Lewis, Gallup, Mesaverde, Pictured Cliffs, and Fruitland Formations. Dual completions are common and the total field production in Colorado for 1979 was 25,192,481 MCF of natural gas.

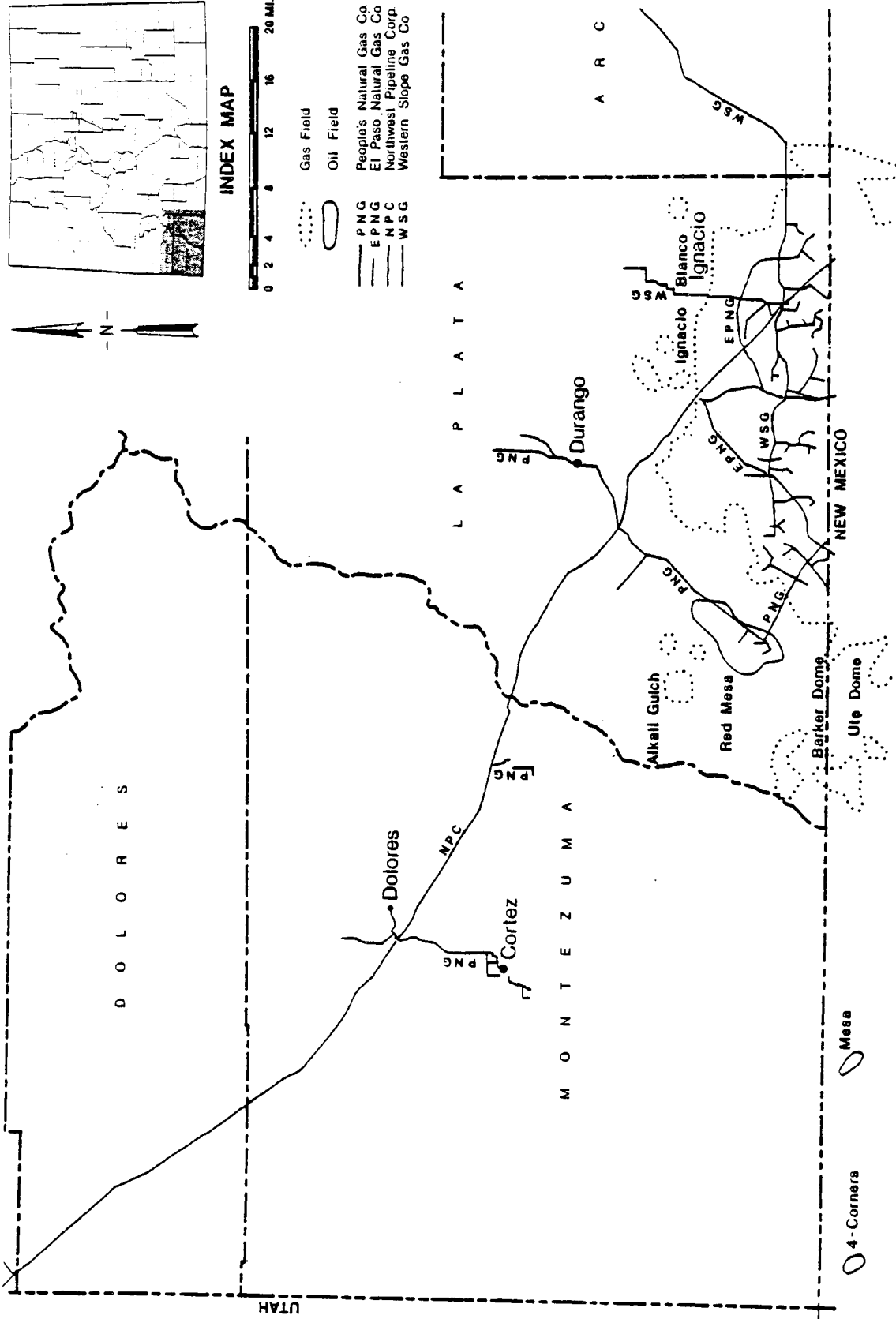


Figure 12. Oil and gas fields and pipelines of southwestern Colorado.

Traps

The Pennsylvanian producing formations are carbonates: limestones, dolomites, oolitic limestones, calcarenites, and calcirudites. Traps are either anticlinal, stratigraphic, or a combination of both. However, it is generally agreed that "stratigraphic variations, from porous reservoir beds to nonporous units, are a major factor in the control of the gas accumulations" (Picard, 1968, p. 1341). Porosity is either intercrystalline, vuggy, intra-oolitic, fracture or some combination of these.

Most Jurassic and Cretaceous reservoirs in the study area are lithologically similar sandstones. These sandstones are medium to fine-grained, argillaceous, slightly calcareous, and somewhat fractured (Silver 1950, p. 117). They often have low permeabilities and porosities. Traps are either anticlinal, stratigraphic or a combination of both.

COAL BED METHANE

In a 1955 discussion of Ignacio-Blanco Field, Ferebee stated that "the Fruitland Formation contains gas in tight, shaley sands, sandy shale, and coal beds." He further noted that this gas was "exceptionally dry, more than 98 percent methane and contains almost no heavier hydrocarbons" and that "some regard it as mostly coal gas."

Since that time, a number of methods for locating coal bed methane have been developed: 1) locating gas occurrences in coal mines, 2) direct desorption of coal samples, 3) locating high ranking coal, and 4) searching for coal gas shows in petroleum exploratory drill holes.

Gas in Coal Mines

Fender and Murray (1978, Plate 1), mapped gas occurrences in 3 mines in the San Juan River coal region. Their map is reproduced in Figure 13. However, these gas occurrences cannot be correlated directly with the gas content of the coal (see Boreck and Strever, 1980, p. 10).

U.S. Bureau of Mines Direct Method

Coal gas content can be measured directly by the U.S. Bureau of Mines direct desorption method. In this method, a sample of coal approximately 1,000 g in weight is obtained from a conventional core. This sample is sealed in a desorption cannister immediately after the core has been removed from the core barrel. The gas emitted by the encapsulated coal is measured daily by water displacement in a graduated cylinder until emission (desorption) ceases (Figure 14). The gas lost from the coal between the time it was first penetrated by the core bit and the time it was sealed in the cannister is estimated using a "back calculation" method. After desorption (1 week to 6 months), the residual gas in the coal is measured as the coal is crushed in a sealed ball mill. The estimated lost gas, plus the measured desorbed and residual gas, are added to give the total in-place gas content (in cc/g or cu ft/ton) of the coal bed. [Refer to McCulloch and others, (1975, p. 3) for a more complete description of this method].

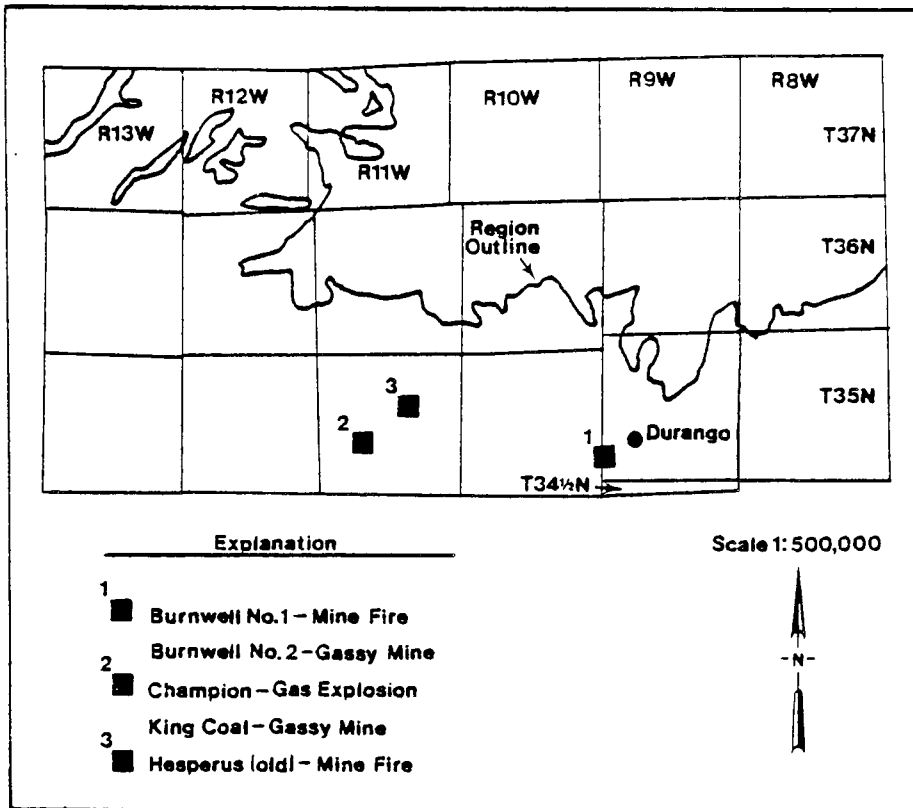


Figure 13. Gassy mines of the San Juan River region.

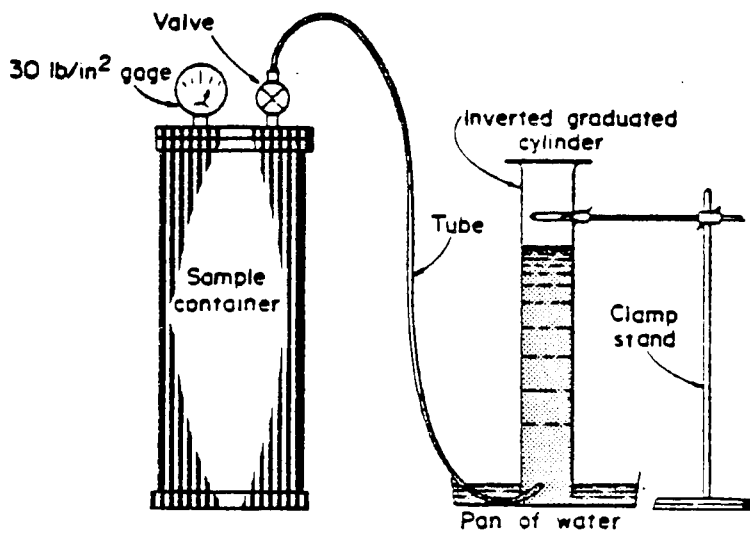


Figure 14. Methane desorption equipment (from Tremain, 1980, p. 35).

This desorption procedure has also been attempted on coal cuttings and coal sidewall cores. Gas contents of desorbed cuttings and sidewall cores seem to be lower than gas contents of conventional core samples of the same coal bed.

Lent (1980, p. 5-7) gives the results of 10 desorption measurements in the San Juan River coal region (see Table 1).

Coal Rank

Coal rank indicates the degree of metamorphism a coal has undergone. There are two standard methods of determining rank--proximate and/or ultimate analyses of coal samples and vitrinite reflectance. In proximate and ultimate analyses, the chemical constituents of a coal sample (100 g or more in weight) are determined in the laboratory using ASTM (American Society of Testing Materials) procedures (see 1978 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 26, p. 380). In the vitrinite reflectance method, the percentage of light reflected by a polished surface of the vitrinite maceral (equivalent to a mineral) indicates the rank of a coal (see Crelling and Dutcher, 1980, p. 15). A 100 g sample of coal is needed for this method also.

Table 1. Desorption results of coal samples from the San Juan River coal region, New Mexico and Colorado.

Test No.	State	Formation	Collector	Depth to bed (ft)	Bed thickness(ft)	cu ft methane/ ton of coal (cm ³ /gm)	Apparent rank
1	Colorado	Menefee	CoGS	295	9.0+	5.3(.17)	hvA
2	Colorado	Menefee	CoGS	310	7.5	10.2(.32)	hvA
3	New Mexico	Fruitland	TRW	407	8	44.5(1.5)	hvB
4	New Mexico	Fruitland	TRW	407	8	10.3(0.3)	hvB
5	New Mexico	Fruitland	BuM	1475	11	134.0(4.2)	hvA
6	New Mexico	Fruitland	BuM	1475	11	123.0(3.8)	---
7	New Mexico	Fruitland	BuM	640	7	65.0(2.0)	hvC
8	New Mexico	Fruitland	BuM	733	23	61.0(1.9)	hvC
9	New Mexico	Fruitland	BuM	458	5	124.0(3.9)	hvC
10	New Mexico	Fruitland	BuM	580	12	79.0(2.5)	hvB

BuM - U.S. Bureau of Mines

CoGS - Colorado Geological Survey

TRW - TRW, Inc. (DOE contractor)

Goolsby and others (1979, Plate 2) mapped coal analyses data for numerous Fruitland coal samples in and around the study area (Figure 9). The three samples in the study area are medium volatile in rank. It has been shown that gas generation increases as rank increases. In addition, the greatest amount of gas is generated when a coal is medium to low volatile in rank (see Figure 10).

Gas Shows in Coal Beds

Once the boundaries of a high coal bed methane potential area are ascertained by checking coal thickness, rank, depth, desorption data, etc., gas shows found in coals in petroleum exploratory drill holes can substantiate the presence of a resource. After the coals were located in the 231 drill holes of the mapped area, the authors searched Petroleum Information completion cards and Colorado Oil and Gas Commission well file data for any indication of gas in the coals or coal zones of these wells.

1. Two wells had gas kicks in coal beds (Nos. 18 and 32). These wells are represented by a (*) on Map A, Plate 1.
2. The five wells marked with a (■) on this map were drill stem tested in coal-sandstone zones. Well number 80 produced an estimated 1 million cubic ft of gas in 35 minutes from a 111 ft zone containing 33 ft of coal.
3. The five wells marked with a (▲) were perforated in both sandstones and coals and were production tested in these zones. Well No. 109 had an initial production of 1,585 MCFGPD from a 130 ft zone containing 54 ft of coal.
4. The 8 wells marked by a (*) on the map, were found to be producing from Fruitland or Mesaverde sandstones interbedded with coal.

Drilling report data, drill stem test data, and production test data from coal beds or mixed sandstone and coal zones are listed in Appendix B.

Methane Resource Estimates

As mentioned in the Coal Section of this text, planimetry of the net coal thickness map (as seen in Map C, Plate 3) gives a Fruitland coal resource in the study area of 19.7 billion short tons. Since the authors had no deep desorption data for the study area, they used gas content data for correlative coals from the Raton Mesa region of Colorado. This correlation is based on the following similarities of the two regions: coal rank, overburden depth, stratigraphic positions, and localized upgrading due to intrusives. Using gas contents obtained in the Raton region (see Tremain, 1980, p. 34) the following range of methane resource estimates were obtained:

Example 1. Assuming all coal is hvB and has a gas content of 72 cu ft/ton--
 1.97×10^{10} tons X 72 cu ft/ton = 1.4×10^{12} cu ft methane

Example 2. Assuming all coal is mv and has a gas content of 514 cu ft/ton--
 1.97×10^{10} tons X 514 cu ft/ton = 1.0×10^{13} cu ft methane

The lack of deep sample analysis and sample desorption prevents the authors from concluding that the study area contains coals of a specific rank and a specific gas content. Therefore the authors estimate a range of 1.4 trillion cubic feet to 10.0 trillion cubic feet of coal gas could be present in the study area.

CONCLUSIONS

The data indicates that gas is present in the coals of the study area. This gas has been produced from sandstones adjacent to the coals and possibly from the coals themselves. Therefore, it might pay to test the Fruitland coals encountered while drilling for deeper targets. With the right economic factors and development of completion techniques for coal bed methane, this gas resource may prove to be important. Data gained from vitrinite reflectance of cuttings, desorption of cuttings, and desorption of conventional cores will continue to support the existing evidence that coal bed gas is being generated and trapped in the deeper portions of the San Juan Basin.

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APPENDIX A, INDIVIDUAL COAL BED DATA FOR THE FRUITLAND FORMATION
FROM GEOPHYSICAL LOG ANALYSIS

Map Number	Drill Hole Identification	Ground Elevation(ft)	Geophysical Log Datum(ft)	Coal Bed Depth(ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft)
1	American Petroleum - Argenta Lee #1/ (Sec. 3 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6463	6478	3011 2965 2936 3139	sh ss slt slt	sh sh slt slt	48 3 6 4	
2	Feldt & Maytag - Ole Govt. No. 1 (Sec. 4 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6552	6565	3105 3074 3024 2997 2886	sh sh sh ss slt	sh sh sh ss slt	6 6 24 3 4	(1-1)
3	Taylor Oil Corp. - #1 McDonald (Sec. 7 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6141	6152	2792 2623 2591 2562 2821	sh sh sh sh ss	sh sh sh sh ss	18 4 9 4 3	(2-4)
4	Kimbank Operating Co. - Penrose No. 1 (Sec. 8 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6399	6411	2792 2730 2704 2673 2622 2767 2760 2712	ss slt slt sh ss slt slt sh	ss slt slt sh ss slt slt sh	23 10 15 5 11 3 3 18	(1-1) (1-2) (1-3)
5	Feldt & Maytag - Lubbs No. 1 (Sec. 9 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6279	6289	2681 2652 2820 2806 2794 2772 2720	sh ss sh sh slt sh ss	sh sh sh sh slt sh ss	21 2 6 12 8 8 3	(1-2) (1-1)
6	Feldt & Maytag - Walton No. 1 (Sec. 10 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6246	6257	2945 2922 2879 2845 2792 2640	sh sh sh sh sh ss	sh sh sh sh sh ss	46 3 3 3 47 5	(1-1)
7	American Petro. Energy Co., Inc. - Argenta Lee No. 1B (Sec. 11 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6374	6389	2922 2879 2845 2792 2640	sh sh sh sh ss	sh sh sh sh ss	3 3 3 3 7	(1-1)
8	Feldt & Maytag - Luchini No. 1 (Sec. 12 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6253.5	6267	2640 2654 2612 2589 2569 2696	ss sh slt slt slt sh	ss sh slt slt slt sh	5 3 6 4 17 10	
9	Feldt & Maytag - Perrino No. 1 (Sec. 13 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6135	6148	2662 2620 2607 2613 2594 2537 2524	sh sh sh sh sh sh ss	sh sh sh sh sh sh ss	20 25 3 4 6 12 2	(1-2)
10	Feldt & Maytag - Cox No. 1 (Sec. 14 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6170	6182	2802 2780 2700 2691 2685	slt sh sh sh slt	slt sh sh sh slt	2 18 20 2 3	
11	Feldt & Maytag - McKee No. 1 (Sec. 15 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6149	6162	2685 2980 2644 2892 2867	ss sh sh ss slt	ss sh sh ss slt	3 4 6 3 13	(1-2) (1-2)
12	Feldt & Maytag - Espinosa No. 1 (Sec. 16 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6317	6328	2830 2778 2744 2722 2742	sh sh sh slt sh	sh sh sh slt sh	24 3 14 3 2	(2-6)
13	D. M. Ferrelle - Lopez No. 1 (Sec. 18 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6443	6455	2685 2980 2644 2892 2867	slt sh sh ss slt	slt sh sh ss slt	3 12 6 3 13	
14	El Paso Natural Gas Co. - Allison No. 30 (Sec. 20 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	6333	6343	2830 2778 2744 2722 2742	sh sh sh slt sh	sh sh sh slt sh	3 3 14 3 2	
15	Ferrelle & Matthews - No. 1 "g" Bone (Sec. 24 T. 32N. R. 6W.)	?	6208	2684 2664 2650 2627 2618	sh sh slt slt sh	sh sh slt slt sh	3 3 10 4 3 3	

Appendix A (continued)

Well No.	Well Name	Geographical Log Datum (ft)	Gravel Elevation (ft)	Coal Bed Thickness (ft)	Coal Bed Depth (ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness (ft)	No. Partings and Thickness (ft)
27	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 18-3, 3Z-1 (Sec. 18 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	6863	6850		3587 3491 3434 3372 3301 3294 3203 3164 3100 3078 3038 2985 3322 3246 3137 3041	Silt Silt Sh Sh Sh Sh Silt Silt Silt Sh Sh Sh Silt Silt Sh Silt Silt Sh	Silt Silt Silt Sh Sh Sh Silt Silt Silt Sh Sh Sh Silt Silt Sh Silt Silt Sh	14 31 12 2 2 2 2 4 29 10 16 2 4 29 24	
28	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 18-4, 3Z-1 (Sec. 18 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	6479	6466		3577 3563 3571 3268 3255 3173	Sh Sh Silt Silt Sh Sh	Sh Sh Silt Silt Sh Sh	3 3 12 11 14 3 30 40	
29	Burkham Trusts - Block 1, #1-19 (Sec. 19 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	6625	6616		3570 3563 3577 3268 3255 3173	Silt Sh Silt Silt Sh Sh	Silt Sh Silt Silt Sh Sh	6 3 3 30 40	(1-2)
30	Abel & Bancroft - Southern Ute #8 (Sec. 21 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	6744	6731.5		3649 3627 3574 3437 3325 3261 3241	Sh Sh Sh Silt Silt Sh Sh	Sh Sh Sh Silt Silt Sh Sh	11 14 3 6 11 18 6	(1-4)
31	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 1-3, 3Z-B (Sec. 1 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	7182	7169		3574 3437 3325 3261 3241	Sh Silt Silt Sh Sh	Silt Silt Silt Sh Sh	3 6 11 18 6	
32	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 1-4, 3Z-B (Sec. 1 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	6702	6689		3194 3180 3135 3919 3789	Sh Sh Silt Sh Sh	Sh Sh Silt Sh Sh	3 3 2 3 6	(1-2) (1-3)
33	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 2-4, 3Z-B (Sec. 2 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	7178	7165		3749 3712 3686 3669 3657 3628 3755 3664 3626 3608 3528 3508 3495 3428	Silt Sh Sh Sh Silt Sh Silt Sh Sh Sh Silt Sh Sh Sh	Silt Silt Sh Sh Silt Sh Silt Sh Sh Sh Silt Sh Sh Sh	17 7 4 8 2 9 7 14 2 12 9 3 10 14 2 2 3 6 14 2 9 14 4 9 7 7 2 4 3 8 10 3 3 6 9 6 6	(1-1) (2-3) (1-2) (1-1) (1-2)
34	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 2-3, 3Z-B (Sec. 2 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	7003	6990		3701 3672 3532 3659 3851 3838 3825 3610 3740 3700	Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh	Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh	2 2 3 3 4 8 10 3 9 6	(1-2)
35	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - Mesa 3Z-B, No. 2-4 (Sec. 4 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	7219	7209		3358 3818 3770 3713 3701	Silt Sh Sh Sh Sh	Silt Sh Sh Sh Sh	3 6 14 4 9	
36	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - Mesa 3Z-B, No. 1-6 (Sec. 6 T. 32N. R. 8W.)	7280	7268		3532 3659 3851 3838 3825 3610 3740 3700	Silt Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh	Silt Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh Sh	2 3 4 8 10 3 9 6	(1-1)

Appendix A (continued)

Well Number	Drill Hole Identification	Ground Elevation(ft)	Geophysical Log Datum(ft)	Coal Bed Depth(ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft)				
54	Stetly Oil Co. - Sam Birch No. 1 (Sec. 9 T.32N. R.9W.)	6499	6511	3204	sh	sh	2					
				3189	sh	sh	5					
				3173	sh	sh	6					
				3163	sh	sh	5					
				3094	sh	sh	50	(3-3)				
				3080	sh	sh	2					
				2980	sh	sh	8					
				2942	sh	sh	6					
				2839	ss	sh	3					
				3376	sh	sh	3.5					
55	Getty Oil Co. - Sam Birch No. 7 (Sec. 10 T.32N. R.9W.)	6678	6690	3363	ss	sh	7					
				3212	sh	sh	14	(1-1.5)				
				3196	sh	sh	12					
				3174	sh	sh	11					
				3131	sh	sh	6					
				3121	sh	sh	3					
				3099	sh	sh	8					
				3000	ss	sh	6					
				3045	sh	sh	3					
				3903	sh	sh	3					
56	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 11-2, J2-9 (Sec. 11 T.32N. R.9W.)	7122	7135	3890	sh	sh	3	(1-1)				
				3741	sh	sh	4					
				3733	sh	sh	8					
				3707	sh	sh	23	(3-6)				
				3639	sh	sh	2					
				3634	sh	sh	3					
				3605	sh	sh	4					
				3598	sh	sh	2					
				3585	ss	sh	4	(1-1)				
				3564	sh	sh	4					
57	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 11-1, J2-9 (Sec. 11 T.32N. R.9W.)	7216	7229.5	3944	sh	sh	4					
				3931	sh	sh	4					
				3752	sh	sh	41	(3-10)				
				3650	sh	sh	5					
				3643	sh	sh	3					
				3631	ss	sh	6	(1-1)				
				3609	ss	sh	4					
				3584	sh	sh	2					
				3800	ss	sh	2					
				3758	sh	sh	36	(2-5)				
58	Murchison Bros. - Block 11, No. 3-12 (Sec. 12 T.32N. R.9W.)	7201	7213	3754	sh	sh	2					
				3689	sh	sh	15	(1-2)				
				3654	ss	sh	2					
				3962	sh	sh	3					
				3921	sh	sh	2					
				3893	ss	sh	6	(1-1)				
				3790	sh	sh	11	(1-1)				
				3755	sh	sh	35	(3-7)				
				3687	sh	sh	4					
				3677	sh	sh	3					
59	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 13-1, J2-9 (Sec. 13 T.32N. R.9W.)	7165	7177	3643	ss	sh	6	(1-2)				
				3615	sh	sh	5					
				3252	sh	sh	5					
				3242	sh	sh	4					
				3080	sh	sh	52	(2-3)				
				2953	sh	sh	10					
				2926	sh	sh	3					
				2903	sh	sh	9					
				2886	sh	sh	3					
				3251	sh	sh	8					
60	Arco Oil & Gas Co. - Southern Ute 15-1, J2-9 (Sec. 15 T.32N. R.9W.)	6511	6524	3237	sh	sh	4					
				3224	sh	sh	2					
				3105	sh	sh	65	(9-11)				
				3014	sh	sh	6					
				2915	ss	sh	2					
				61	Murchison Trusts - Block 12, No. 1-16 (Sec. 16 T.32N. R.9W.)	6533	6542	3251	sh	sh	3	
								3237	sh	sh	8	
								3224	sh	sh	4	
								3105	sh	sh	2	
								3014	sh	sh	65	(9-11)
2915	ss	sh	6									
2915	ss	sh	2									

Appendix A (Continued)

Map Number	Drill Hole Identification	Ground Elevation(ft)	Geophysical Log Datum(ft)	Coal Bed Depth(ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft)
80	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - NW Cedar Hill 32-10, #2-20 (Sec. 20 T. 32N. R. 10W.)	6466	6479	3162	sh	sh	6	
				3155	sh	sh	3	
				3147	sh	sh	3	
				3086	sh	sh	6	
81	Pacific Northwest Pipeline - NW Cedar Hill 3-20 (Sec. 20 T. 32N. R. 10W.)	6642	6653	3057	sh	sh	12	
				3036	sh	sh	15	
				2936	sh	sh	18	
				2879	sh	sh	4	
82	Carter Oil Co. - Ute No. 1 (Sec. 23 T. 32N. R. 10W.)	6419	6431	3174	ss	sh	38	(1-2)
				3094	sh	sh	20	
				3078	ss	sh	4	
				3101	sh	sh	3	
83	Southern Union Production Co. - Ute "A" No. 10 (Sec. 1 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6355	6366	3087	sh	sh	11	(4-b)
				3022	sh	sh	46	
				2899	sh	sh	11	(1-2)
				2860	sh	sh	21	(2-5)
84	Southern Union Gas - Ute No. 3-A (Sec. 1 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6353	6363	2783	ss	sh	36	(1-2)
				2691	ss	sh	5	(1-2)
				2668	sh	sh	10	(1-1)
				2656	sh	sh	3	
85	Compass Exploration - South Ute No. 1-2 (Sec. 2 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6303	6314	2488	sh	sh	3	
				2454	sh	sh	14	
				2773	sh	ss	38	(2-4)
				2677	sh	sh	3	
86	Southern Union Gas Co. - Ute No. 1-C (Sec. 10 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6240	6251	2660	ss	sh	3	
				2846	sh	sh	7	
				2797	sh	sh	17	
				2780	ss	sh	2	(2-4)
87	Compass Exploration Co. - Southern Ute No. 1-10 (Sec. 10 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6249	6263	2770	sh	sh	6	
				2714	sh	sh	32	(1-J)
				2677	sh	sh	2	(3-4)
				2638	sh	sh	42	
88	Southern Union Gas Co. - Ivie No. 2 (Sec. 11 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6306	6316	2480	ss	sh	4	
				2757	ss	sh	2	
				2748	sh	sh	5	
				2718	sh	sh	20	
89	Southern Union Production Co. - Ute B No. 2 (Sec. 11 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6312	6323	2713	sh	sh	2	
				2613	sh	sh	40	(2-J)
				2582	ss	sh	2	
				2497	ss	sh	3	
90	Southern Union Gas Co. - Ivie No. 1 (Sec. 12 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6466	6477	2804	sh	sh	13	
				2797	sh	sh	3	
				2723	sh	sh	40	(1-J)
				2705	sh	sh	2	
91	Southern Union Gas Co. - Ute 7-A (Sec. 13 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6525	6535	2662	sh	sh	7	
				2596	sh	sh	4	
				2794	ss	sh	20	(1-J)
				2768	sh	sh	41	(1-3)
91	Southern Union Gas Co. - Ute 7-A (Sec. 13 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6525	6535	2635	ss	sh	2	
				2566	sh	sh	2	
				2400	sh	sh	2	
				3063	sh	sh	2	(1-4)
91	Southern Union Gas Co. - Ute 7-A (Sec. 13 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6525	6535	2960	sh	sh	50	
				2953	sh	sh	2	
				2902	sh	sh	8	
				3026	sh	sh	58	(2-5)
91	Southern Union Gas Co. - Ute 7-A (Sec. 13 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6525	6535	3016	sh	sh	4	
				2988	sh	sh	11	
				2943	ss	sh	3	
				2907	ss	sh	3	
91	Southern Union Gas Co. - Ute 7-A (Sec. 13 T. 32N. R. 11W.)	6525	6535	2860	sh	sh	2	
				2852	ss	sh	3	

Appendix A (continued)

Map Number	Well Hole Identification	Ground Elevation (ft.)	Log Bottom (ft.)	Coal Bed Depth (ft.)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness (ft.)	No. Partings and Thickness (ft.)
105	Amoco Production Co. - Conchataria No. 1 (Sec. 10 T. 33N. R. 5W.)	6392	6405	2774	sh silt	sh	1	
				2749	silt	sh	18	
				2743	silt	silt	2	(2-2)
				2726	sh	silt	8	
				2673	ss	silt	2	
106	Sun Oil Co. - Wright #1 (Sec. 16 T. 33N. R. 5W.)	6190	6210	2749	sh	sh	4	
				2699	sh	sh	25	
				2621	silt	sh	3	
107	Sun Oil Co. - Flame & Donagan #1 (Sec. 28 T. 33N. R. 5W.)	6154	6167	2674	ss	ss	42	(1-3)
				2603	sh	ss	5	
				2596	sh	ss	3	
				3674	sh	sh	39	
				3618	sh	sh	2	
				3582	sh	sh	6	
				3496	ss	sh	8	
				2865	silt	sh	45	
				2813	sh	sh	3	
				2775	sh	sh	9	
				2750	ss	sh	3	
				3013	sh	sh	4	
				2951	sh	sh	54	
				2921	sh	sh	2	
				2894	silt	sh	5	
				2835	sh	sh	11	
				2767	sh	sh	33	
				2685	silt	sh	3	
				2650	sh	sh	33	
				2522	sh	sh	4	
				2478	ss	sh	2	
				2578	sh	silt	30	
				2540	silt	silt	4	
				2527	silt	silt	3	
				2492	sh	silt	10	
				2466	sh	sh	2	
				2438	ss	sh	2	
				2572	sh	sh	43	
				2559	ss	sh	3	(1-6)
				2521	ss	g/fc	5	
				2501	sh	ss	10	
				2459	ss	ss	2	
				2540	sh	sh	40	(2-3)
				2532	sh	sh	4	
				2509	ss	sh	2	
				2442	ss	sh	2	
				2369	sh	sh	11	
				2441	ss	sh	59	(3-9)
				2386	sh	sh	9	
				2338	sh	sh	3	
				2581	sh	sh	3	
				2558	sh	sh	15	
				2538	silt	sh	2	
				2513	sh	sh	3	
				2486	sh	ss	7	
				2450	sh	silt	2	
				2850	sh	silt	2	
				2787	silt	sh	35	(3-5)
				2740	sh	sh	12	
				2731	ss	sh	4	
				2705	ss	silt	3	
				2690	sh	silt	3	
				2896	sh	sh	4	
				2850	sh	sh	3	
				2823	sh	sh	22	
				2817	sh	sh	4	
				2800	silt	ss	6	
				2770	silt	sh	13	
				2758	sh	silt	4	
108	Consolidated Oil & Gas Co. - Superior Ute No. 2-4 (Sec. 4 T. 33N. R. 6W.)	7212	7224					
109	Consolidated Oil & Gas Co. - Superior Ute No. 1-6 (Sec. 6 T. 33N. R. 6W.)	6709	6721					
110	Fuchs-Sun-Fuelco Sun No. 1 Holt (Sec. 30 T. 33N. R. 6W.)	6476	6486					
111	Burango Syndicate - Jones No. 1 (Sec. 31 T. 33N. R. 6W.)	6495	6507					
112	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - Ignacio 33-7 No. 7-7 (Sec. 7 T. 33N. R. 7W.)	6498	6509					
113	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - Ignacio 33-7 (Sec. 16 T. 33N. R. 7W.)	6453	6463					
114	Amoco Production Co. - Ute Gas Unit "X" 1 (Sec. 17 T. 33N. R. 7W.)	6584	6596					
115	Amoco Petroleum Co. - No. 1 Ute "I" M.V. Gas Unit (Sec. 18 T. 33N. R. 7W.)	6529	6542					
116	Amoco Production Co. - Ute Gas Unit "Y" 1 (Sec. 21 T. 33N. R. 7W.)	6415	6427					
117	Stanford Oil and Gas Co. - Ute Indian B-3 (Sec. 27 T. 33N. R. 7W.)	6558	6566					
118	Pan American Petroleum Corp. - Shims Gas Unit No. 1 (Sec. 30 T. 33N. R. 7W.)	6487	6501					
119	I.R. McElvain - Aspaas Payne No. 1 (Sec. 30 T. 33N. R. 7W.)	6480	6492					

Appendix A (continued)

Map Number	Well Hole Identification	Ground Elevation(ft)	Geophysical Log Datum(ft)	Coal Bed Depth(ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft)
139	Amerada Petroleum Co. - Criglier No. 1 Mesa Verde Unit (Sec. 21 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	6770	6781	3130	sh	sh	3	
				3121	sh	sh	7	
				3088	sh	sh	9	
				3056	sh	sh	7	
				2983	sh	sh	8	
				2973	sh	sh	7	
				2948	sh	sh	2	
141	Pan American Petroleum Corp. - Pan American Fee Gas Unit "B" No. 1 Inc. (Sec. 23 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	6639	6652	2860	sh	sh	6	
				2970	stl	stl	10	
				2900	sh	sh	17	(1-3)
				2862	sh	sh	6	
				2873	sh	sh	5	
				2863	sh	sh	7	
				2978	sh	sh	5	
142	Pan American Petroleum Corp. - Wirt Gas Unit C-1 (Sec. 25 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	6515	6526	2953	sh	sh	4	
				2935	sh	sh	15	(1-2)
				2900	sh	sh	7	
				2893	ss	ss	3	
				2866	ss	ss	3	
				2858	sh	sh	4	
				2834	sh	stl	3	
143	T.H. McIlwain - Docar No. 2 (Sec. 26 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	6615	6627	2824	sh	sh	5	
				3120	sh	sh	3	
				3070	sh	sh	5	
				3029	ss	ss	20	
				2993	sh	sh	10	
144	Penrose - Zachary Operating Co. - Jaquez No. 4 (Sec. 27 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	7320	7335	2962	sh	sh	8	
				3895	sh	sh	6	(1-2)
				3846	sh	sh	21	
				3831	sh	sh	6	
				3821	stl	stl	4	
				3811	sh	sh	7	(1-1)
				3739	stl	stl	4	
145	Northwest Production Co. - Ignacio 33-B, No. 11-30 (Sec. 30 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	7399	7408	3714	sh	stl	8	
				3946	sh	ss	4	
				3932	stl	stl	3	
				3875	ss	ss	5	
				3836	sh	sh	14	(2-5)
146	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute 31-1, 33-B (Sec. 31 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	7338	7351.5	3792	sh	sh	22	(1-2)
				3712	sh	sh	3	
				3974	sh	ss	5	
				3830	stl	stl	0	(1-6)
				3781	ss	ss	7	
147	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute #32-1, 33-B (Sec. 32 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	7238	7251.5	3760	sh	stl	4	
				3744	stl	stl	6	
				3706	stl	sh	3	
				3699	sh	sh	2	
				3674	ss	ss	2	
148	Pan American Petroleum Co. - Briggs Gas Unit No. 1 (Sec. 35 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	6855	6865	3667	ss	ss	3	(1-3)
				3868	stl	stl	3	
				3822	sh	sh	16	(1-2)
				3774	ss	stl	30	
				3723	sh	sh	6	
149	El Paso Natural Gas Co. - Ignacio 33-B, No. 19 (Sec. 35 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	6853	6864	3708	ss	sh	5	
				3668	stl	stl	9	
				3654	ss	sh	4	
				3632	sh	ss	10	
				3417	stl	stl	3	(1-2)
149	El Paso Natural Gas Co. - Ignacio 33-B, No. 19 (Sec. 35 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	6853	6864	3412	ss	stl	2	(1-3)
				3362	stl	stl	14	(1-1)
				3328	stl	stl	5	
				3290	sh	sh	8	
				3257	ss	ss	11	(1-3)
149	El Paso Natural Gas Co. - Ignacio 33-B, No. 19 (Sec. 35 T. 33N. R. 8W.)	6853	6864	3450	sh	stl	11	(1-3)
				3396	stl	stl	13	(2-5)
				3355	stl	stl	19	
				3317	sh	sh	2	
				3293	sh	sh	9	

Appendix A (continued)

Map Number	Drill Hole Identification	Geophysical Log Datum(ft.)	Ground Elevation(ft.)	Coal Bed Depth(ft.)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft.)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft.)				
158	Mesa Petroleum - Ute Indian #6A (Sec. 9 T.33N. R.9W.)	6373	6360	2751	sh	ss	2					
				2740	sh	silt	6					
				2730	sh	sh	6					
				2708	silt	sh	8					
				2651	sh	sh	13					
				2629	sh	sh	8					
				2530	silt	sh	5					
				2513	silt	sh	4					
				2462	sh	sh	8	(1-1)				
				2451	silt	sh	3					
				2443	sh	silt	4					
				2429	sh	silt	2					
				2345	silt	silt	2					
				2330	sh	silt	8	(2-3) (2-8)				
				3020	silt	silt	46					
159	Mesa Petroleum Co. - Ute Indian #3A (Sec. 10 T.33N. R.9W.)	6747	6734	2989	sh	sh	3					
				2974	silt	silt	9					
				2947	sh	silt	6					
				2899	silt	sh	3					
				2866	silt	silt	13	(1-2)				
				2845	silt	silt	2					
				2820	silt	silt	15	(1-3) (1-2)				
				2713	sh	silt	9					
				2695	sh	silt	8					
				2963	silt	silt	10	(3-4)				
				2953	silt	silt	5					
				2908	silt	silt	4					
				2877	ss	ss	6					
				2824	silt	silt	5					
				2813	ss	ss	6					
160	Mesa Petroleum Co. - Ute Indian #6A (Sec. 11 T.33N. R.9W.)	6560	6546	2741	sh	sh	3					
				2693	sh	sh	3					
				2660	silt	silt	2					
				2599	silt	silt	13					
				2591	sh	sh	14					
				2552	silt	silt	4					
				3022	sh	sh	3					
				2980	sh	silt	4					
				2927	sh	sh	12	(1-1)				
				2881	sh	silt	2					
				2864	sh	sh	8					
				2822	sh	sh	9					
				2785	sh	sh	4					
				2764	silt	silt	3					
				161	Mesa Petroleum Co. - Ute Indian #11A (Sec. 12 T.33N. R.9W.)	6639	6625	2742	sh	sh	8	(1-2)
2717	sh	sh	2									
2694	ss	ss	2									
2670	sh	sh	4					(2-5)				
2634	sh	sh	10									
2900	ss	sh	2									
2938	sh	sh	4									
2901	sh	sh	6									
2870	sh	sh	15					(1-1)				
2815	sh	sh	20									
2770	sh	sh	6									
2718	sh	sh	8									
2697	ss	sh	2									
3080	ss	sh	3									
3038	sh	sh	15					(2-4)				
162	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - Bondad Unit 33-9 No. 7-13 (Sec. 13 T.33N. R.9W.)	6678	6668	3008	ss	sh	2					
				2925	sh	sh	5					
				2898	sh	sh	11					
				2870	sh	sh	4					
				2862	ss	ss	3					
				2857	sh	ss	3					
				2837	sh	sh	3					
				2820	sh	sh	3					
				2806	sh	ss	4					
				163	Standard Oil and Gas Co. - J. L. McCarville No. 1 (Sec. 14 T.33N. R.9W.)	6773	6754	2925	sh	sh	5	
								2898	sh	sh	11	
								2870	sh	sh	4	
								2862	ss	ss	3	
								2857	sh	ss	3	
								2837	sh	sh	3	
2820	sh	sh	3									
2806	sh	ss	4									

Appendix A (continued)

Map Number	Drill Hole Identification	Ground Elevation(ft)	Geophysical Log Datum(ft)	Coal Bed Depth(ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft)
164	U.S. Smelting, Refining, and Minting Co. - Southern Ute 33-9, 4-16 (Sec. 16 T.33N. R.9W.)	6738	6756	3103	sh	sh	5	
				3093	sl	sh	5	
				3034	sh	sh	11	
				3029	sh	sh	3	(1-2)
				3003	sh	sh	12	
				2977	sh	sh	8	
				2962	sh	sh	8	
				2942	ss	sh	3	
				2908	sh	ss	2	
				2802	sh	ss	2	
165	E. L. Fundingslund - Sumical - Federal No. 1 (Sec. 17 T.33N. R.9W.)	6213	6227	2676	sh	ss	12	(1-2)
				2640	sl	sh	12	(1-2)
				2540	sh	ss	5	
				2524	ss	sh	13	
				2503	ss	sl	15	
				2426	sh	sh	3	(1-3)
				2415	ss	sh	7	
				2380	ss	sh	3	
				2863	ss	sh	2	
				2855	sh	ss	4	
166	El Paso Natural Gas Co. - Bondad 33-9, 23-18 (Sec. 18 T.33N. R.9W.)	6411	6421	2843	sh	sh	5	
				2764	sh	sh	3	
				2753	sh	sh	5	
				2746	sh	sh	4	
				2729	sh	sh	11	(1-3)
				2720	sh	ss	3	
				2650	ss	sh	4	
				2607	sh	sh	3	
				2619	sh	ss	4	
				2609	sh	sh	7	
167	Northwest Pipeline Corp. - Carr No. 1 (Sec. 20 T.33N. R.9W.)	6455	6167	2587	sh	sh	7	
				2530	sh	sh	4	
				2507	sl	sh	10	(1-2)
				2460	sh	sh	5	
				2453	sh	sh	2	
				2372	sh	sh	9	(1-2)
				2309	sh	sh	4	
				2302	ss	sh	3	
				2287	sl	sh	2	
				2279	ss	ss	2	
168	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - Bondad 33-9, No. 39-21 (Sec. 21 T.33N. R.9W.)	6635	6646	2193	ss	sh	2	
				3116	sh	sh	5	
				3105	sh	sh	6	
				3061	sl	sh	4	(1-2)
				3044	sh	sl	4	
				3028	sh	sl	2	
				2978	sh	sh	2	
				2963	sl	sh	7	
				2871	sl	sh	3	
				2850	sh	sh	11	
169	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - 9-23 (Sec. 24 T.33N. R.9W.)	6640	6656	3125	sh	ss	5	
				3110	sh	ss	7	(1-1)
				3047	sl	sh	7	
				3021	sh	sl	14	
				2984	sh	sh	6	
				2880	sl	sh	4	
				3176	sh	ss	4	
				3168	sh	sh	2	
				3108	ss	sh	2	
				3085	sh	sh	3	
170	Tex-Star Oil & Gas Corp. - Martinez Unit No. 1 (Sec. 24 T.33N. R.9W.)	6754	6766	3062	sh	sh	17	(2-3)
				3036	sh	sh	11	(2-2)
				2967	sh	sh	4	
				3978	sh	sh	4	
				3901	sl	ss	2	
				3867	sl	sl	18	(1-3)
				3839	sl	sl	19	
				3821	sh	sh	5	
				3801	sl	sl	4	
				171	Robert L. Haynie - Ute 33-9 No. 5 (Sec. 25 T.33N. R.9W.)	7426	7439	

Appendix A (continued)

Map Number	Drill Hole Identification	Ground Elevation(ft)	Geophysical Log Datum(ft)	Coal Bed Depth(ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft)				
1/2	Lynco Oil Co. - Southern Ute No. 3 (Sec. 26 T.33N. R.9W.)	7387	7399	3983	silt	ss	3					
				3963	ss	sh	5					
				3945	silt	sh	11	(1-2)				
				3909	ss	silt	3					
				3863	sh	silt	19	(1-3)				
				3827	ss	silt	25	(3-6)				
				3734	sh	sh	5					
				3724	ss	sh	3					
				3720	ss	sh	2					
				3671	silt	sh	3					
				3130	sh	ss	3					
				3120	sh	sh	5					
				3080	sh	sh	20	(1-3)				
1/3	Murchison Trusts - Block 6, No. 2-29 (Sec. 29 T.33N. R.9W.)	6594	6605	2998	sh	silt	2					
				2948	silt	sh	2					
				2904	silt	sh	4					
				2870	ss	sh	10	(2-4)				
				2843	silt	silt	4					
				2828	silt	silt	6					
				2793	silt	silt	28	(2-2)				
				2656	sh	sh	30	(3-7)				
				2615	silt	silt	5					
				2604	silt	silt	4					
				2593	silt	sh	6					
				2585	ss	sh	2					
				2524	silt	sh	2					
1/4	Atlantic Richfield Co. - Southern Ute #30-1, 33-9 (Sec. 30 T.33N. R.9W.)	6341	6354	2480	silt	sh	3					
				2468	ss	sh	5					
				2618	ss	silt	7					
				2601	sh	sh	7					
				2534	ss	silt	26	(2-4)				
				2466	sh	sh	4					
				2348	silt	sh	5					
				2322	silt	silt	2					
				2313	ss	sh	2					
				2252	sh	silt	2					
				2221	sh	sh	2					
				2210	ss	sh	3					
				3046	sh	sh	4					
3018	silt	silt	2									
1/5	Dixie M. McLane Trust - Spalter No. 4 (Sec. 31 T.33N. R.9W.)	6058	6070	2950	sh	sh	34	(1-3)				
				2932	sh	sh	8					
				2855	ss	sh	7	(1-2)				
				2818	sh	sh	6					
				3879	silt	sh	5					
				3835	sh	sh	18	(2-4)				
				3801	sh	sh	23					
				3786	sh	sh	4					
				2560	sh	sh	4					
				2549	sh	sh	5					
				2530	sh	sh	6					
				2507	silt	sh	3					
				2493	silt	sh	4					
1/6	Murchison Trusts - Block 6, No. 1-32 (Sec. 32 T.33N. R.9W.)	6474	6485	2475	sh	sh	10	(2-2)				
				2405	silt	sh	35	(3-7)				
				2348	silt	sh	4					
				2313	silt	sh	16	(3-6)				
				2290	ss	sh	4					
				2181	ss	sh	3					
				2560	sh	sh	8					
				2533	sh	sh	7					
				2493	sh	silt	3					
				2472	sh	sh	12	(1-3)				
				2422	sh	sh	38	(1-3)				
				2360	sh	sh	20	(1-2)				
				2333	sh	sh	3					
2300	silt	sh	3									
2200	ss	sh	2									
1/7	Northwest Production Corp. - No. 21-36 (Sec. 36 T.33N. R.9W.)	7273	7284	3801	sh	sh	5					
				3786	sh	sh	4					
				2560	sh	sh	4					
				2549	sh	sh	5					
				2530	sh	sh	6					
				2507	silt	sh	3					
				2493	silt	sh	4					
				2475	sh	sh	10	(2-2)				
				2405	silt	sh	35	(3-7)				
				2348	silt	sh	4					
				2313	silt	sh	16	(3-6)				
				2290	ss	sh	4					
				2181	ss	sh	3					
1/8	Compass Exploration Inc. - Animas 1-1 (Sec. 1 T.33N. R.10W.)	6199	6211	2560	sh	sh	8					
				2533	sh	sh	7					
				2493	sh	sh	3					
				2472	sh	sh	12	(1-3)				
				2422	sh	sh	38	(1-3)				
				2360	sh	sh	20	(1-2)				
				2333	sh	sh	3					
				2300	silt	sh	3					
				2200	ss	sh	2					
				1/9	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - No. 16-2 (Sec. 2 T.33N. R.10W.)	6235	6247	3801	sh	sh	5	
								3786	sh	sh	4	
								2560	sh	sh	4	
								2549	sh	sh	5	
2530	sh	sh	6									
2507	silt	sh	3									
2493	silt	sh	4									
2475	sh	sh	10					(2-2)				
2405	silt	sh	35					(3-7)				
2348	silt	sh	4									
2313	silt	sh	16					(3-6)				
2290	ss	sh	4									
2181	ss	sh	3									
2560	sh	sh	8									
2533	sh	sh	7									
2493	sh	silt	3									
2472	sh	sh	12	(1-3)								
2422	sh	sh	38	(1-3)								
2360	sh	sh	20	(1-2)								
2333	sh	sh	3									
2300	silt	sh	3									
2200	ss	sh	2									

Appendix A (continued)

Map Number	Drill Hole Identification (Sec., T., R., S., R., 11W.,)	Ground Elevation(ft)	Geophysical Log Datum(ft)	Coal Bed Depth(ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft)
204	American Petroleum Energy Co., Inc. - Argenta-Ute No. 9 (Sec. 13 T.33N., R.11W.,)	6780	6795	3237	sh	ss	21	(1-2)
				3159	ss	ss	10	
				3151	sh	ss	3	
				3128	sh	sh	19	
				3089	sh	sh	16	
				3015	ss	ss	13	(1-1)
				2975	ss	ss	7	
				2947	sh	sh	2	
				2896	sh	ss	6	
				2890	ss	ss	3	
205	American Petroleum Energy Co., Inc. - Argenta-Ute No. 16 (Sec. 14 T.33N., R.11W.,)	6845	6860	2771	ss	sh	5	
				3250	ss	ss	23	
				3153	ss	ss	37	(1-2)
				3069	sh	sh	14	
				3023	sh	ss	9	
				2991	sh	sh	11	
				2966	ss	ss	2	
				2906	sh	ss	3	
				2890	ss	ss	3	
				2830	ss	ss	2	
206	American Petroleum Energy Inc. - Argenta Ute No. 8 (Sec. 14 T.33N., R.11W.,)	7083	7095	3463	sh	ss	20	(2-4)
				3370	sh	sh	2	
				3321	sh	sh	23	(3-6)
				3270	ss	ss	15	(3-3)
				3221	sh	ss	11	(2-2)
				3196	ss	ss	10	(2-3)
				3209	sh	sh	27	
				3197	sh	ss	8	
				3124	sh	ss	26	(1-2)
				3056	ss	ss	18	(1-3)
207	American Petroleum Energy Co. - Argenta Ute Lease #10 (Sec. 23 T.33N., R.11W.,)	6771	6786	3007	ss	ss	3	
				2944	ss	ss	12	
				2849	sh	sh	14	
				3065	sh	sh	6	
				3041	sh	sh	13	
				2947	sh	ss	6	
				2894	ss	ss	18	
				2862	ss	ss	11	
				3163	ss	ss	6	
				3123	ss	ss	7	
208	Lion Oil Co. - Ada No. 1 (Sec. 25 T.33N., R.11W.,)	6534	6545	3021	sh	ss	17	(2-4)
				2956	sh	ss	45	(3-7)
				2902	sh	ss	7	
				2875	sh	sh	6	
				3186	ss	ss	3	
				3170	ss	ss	2	
				3163	sh	ss	6	
				3112	sh	ss	2	(3-6)
				3067	sh	ss	30	
				3022	sh	ss	3	
209	Lion Oil Co. - Ute No. 1 (Sec. 27 T.33N., R.11W.,)	6725	6736	2918	sh	ss	38	(2-4)
				2888	ss	ss	2	
				2880	sh	sh	4	
				2817	ss	ss	2	
				2973	sh	ss	3	
				2933	sh	ss	3	
				2866	sh	ss	4	
				2851	ss	ss	7	(2-4)
				2793	ss	ss	3	
				2752	sh	ss	3	
210	Val R. Reese and Assoc. - Ute 2-34 (Sec. 34 T.33N., R.11W.,)	6675	6686	3163	sh	ss	6	
				3067	sh	ss	2	
				3022	sh	ss	3	
				2918	sh	ss	38	
				2888	ss	ss	2	
				2880	sh	ss	4	
				2817	ss	ss	2	
				2973	sh	ss	3	
				2933	sh	ss	3	
				2866	sh	ss	4	
211	Consolidated Oil and Gas Co. - Spring Creek No. 2-29 (Sec. 29 T.34N., R.6W.,)	6895	6906	2851	sh	ss	27	(2-4)
				2793	ss	ss	7	
				2752	sh	ss	3	
				2744	sh	ss	4	
				2905	ss	ss	4	
				2835	ss	ss	32	
				2780	ss	ss	7	
				2757	ss	ss	12	
				2739	sh	ss	10	
				2739	sh	ss	10	
212	Fueoco - Southern Ute No. 1 (Sec. 26 T.34N., R.7W.,)	6705	6718	2905	ss	ss	4	
				2835	ss	ss	4	
				2780	ss	ss	32	
				2757	ss	ss	7	
				2739	sh	ss	12	
				2739	sh	ss	10	
				2739	sh	ss	10	
				2739	sh	ss	10	
				2739	sh	ss	10	
				2739	sh	ss	10	

Appendix A (Continued)

Map Number	Drill Hole Identification	Ground Elevation(ft)	Geophysical Log Datum(ft)	Coal Bed Depth(ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft)
213	Northwest Production Corp. - #2-B Ignacio (Sec. B 1.34N. R.8W.)	6790	6803	2396 2375	sh sh	sh	4	(1-2)
214	Fuelco - No. 1 Sun-Tyner Lunt (Sec. 1B 1.34N. R.8W.)	6764	6778	2302 2253 2587 2570 2470 2401 2371	sh sh silt sh sh sh ss	silt sh ss sh sh sh sh	4 32 3 6 21 7 4	(1-1)
215	Rincon Operating Co. - REA No. 1 (Sec. 32 1.34N. R.8W.)	6547	6560	2350 2988 2815 2767 2711 2659 2586 3027 2998	silt ss sh silt sh sh ss ss silt	silt ss sh silt sh sh sh sh ss	8 4 4 35 8 21 3 3	(2-3)
216	Rincon Operating Co. - Berry No. 1 (Sec. 33 1.34N. R.8W.)	6735	6747	2863 2852 2806 2787 2774	sh ss sh sh silt	sh ss sh sh silt	2 8 3 3 5	(1-1)
217	Northwest Production Corp. - Ignacio 34-8, No. 1-34 (Sec. 34 1.34N. R.8W.)	6653	6363	2955 2904 2883	sh sh sh	sh sh silt	3 6 7	(1-1)
218	Fuelco - Craig No. 1 (Sec. 16 1.34N. R.9W.)	6758	6770	2646 2561 2481 2390 2792 2773	sh ss sh sh ss silt	silt ss sh sh ss silt	28 9 18 30 14 10	(1-3) (1-2) (4-9) (1-1)
219	Rincon Operating Co. - Rincon Clarye No. 1 (Sec. 19 1.34N. R.9W.)	6843	6556	2761 2727 2695 2609 2574 2417 2412	silt silt sh sh silt ss silt	sh silt sh sh silt ss silt	6 11 23 16 6 15 2	(1-2)
220	Southern Union Production Co. - Mason #1 (Sec. 29 1.34N. R.9W.)	6578	6588	2388 2381 2831 2825 2814 2787 2717	silt sh sh sh sh sh sh	silt sh sh sh sh sh sh	3 4 3 5 6 13 43	(2-6)
221	Southern Union Gas Co. - Beston No. 1 (Sec. 29 1.34N. R.9W.)	6612	6622	2627 2922 2913 2903 2858 2797 2753	sh sh sh ss sh sh silt	sh sh sh ss sh sh silt	3 3 4 3 3 46	(4-10)
222	Compass Exploration - Beston Lee No. 1-30 (Sec. 30 1.34N. R.9W.)	6553	6565	2704 2616 2831 2825 2806 2755 2690	silt sh ss sh sh sh sh	silt sh ss sh sh sh silt	4 4 3 5 7 40	(3-5)
				2598 2574 2555	ss sh silt	ss sh silt	3 5 4	

Appendix A (continued)

Well Number	Well Name, Location (Sec., T., R., S., E., No., Z-#)	Geophysical Log Datum (ft.)	Ground Elevation (ft.)	Coal Bed Depth (ft.)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness (ft.)	No. Partings and Thickness (ft.)
223	Compass Exploration - No. 2-31 (Sec. 31 T. 34N. R. 9W.)	6533	6518	2883	sh	sh	3	
				2873	sh	sh	5	
				2848	sh	sh	6	
				2792	sh	sh	7	(1-1)
				2742	sh	sh	36	
				2634	sh	sh	2	
				2616	ss	sh	2	
				3078	sh	sh	4	
				3048	sh	sh	5	
				3038	ss	sh	2	
224	Southern Union Production Co. - Sulton No. 2 (Sec. 33 T. 34N. R. 9W.)	6687	6676	3000	sh	sh	9	
				2983	sh	sh	6	
				2977	sh	sh	2	
				2932	sh	sh	3	
				2846	sh	ss	4	
				2815	sh	sh	5	
				2807	sh	sh	4	
				2796	sh	sh	6	
				2650	sh	sh	23	(1-3)
				2743	sh	sh	3	
225	Cabren Exploration Corp. - Thompson No. 1 (Sec. 27 T. 34N. R. 10W.)	6624	6624	2676	sh	sh	21	(1-3)
				2650	sh	sh	2	
				2565	sh	sh	28	(2-5)
				2553	ss	ss	3	
				2536	sh	sh	4	
				2485	sh	sh	4	
				2437	?	?	4	
				2587	sh	sh	14	(2-5)
				2569	ss	sh	9	(1-4)
				2556	sh	sh	3	
226	Fynco Oil Company - Dorothy Gould No. 8 (Sec. 24 T. 34N. R. 10W.)	6382	6371	2506	sh	sh	8	
				2474	sh	sh	22	(1-2)
				2375	ss	sh	20	(4-7)
				2326	sh	sh	4	(4-6)
				2320	sh	sh	3	
				2273	sh	sh	3	
				2252	sh	ss	3	
				2156	sh	sh	8	(1-2)
				2136	sh	sh	2	
				3325	sh	sh	3	
227	American Petroleum Energy Co., Inc. - Argenta No. 2 (Sec. 31 T. 34N. R. 10W.)	6892	6879	3273	sh	sh	27	(3-12)
				3204	sh	sh	21	(2-6)
				3114	sh	sh	11	(1-2)
				3038	sh	sh	10	(3-6)
				3015	ss	sh	12	(1-2)
				2996	sh	sh	8	(3-6)
				2964	ss	sh	3	(1-2)
				2870	ss	sh	3	
				2862	sh	sh	3	
				3230	sh	sh	8	
228	Northwest Production Corp. - Bondad 1-J2, No. 10-34 (Sec. 32 T. 34N. R. 10W.)	6862	6862	3221	sh	sh	5	
				3214	sh	sh	3	
				3147	sh	sh	19	(1-3)
				3122	sh	sh	3	
				3084	sh	sh	12	(1 2)
				3019	sh	sh	3	
				2986	sh	sh	8	
				2973	sh	sh	2	
				2967	sh	sh	2	
				2944	sh	sh	4	

Appendix A (continued)

Map Number	Drill Hole Identification	Ground Elevation(ft)	Geophysical Log Datum(ft)	Coal Bed Depth(ft)	Roof Lithology	Floor Lithology	Coal Bed Thickness(ft)	No. Partings and Thickness(ft)
229	Robert L. Haynie - Ute 34-10 No. 1 (Sec. 33 T.34N. R.10W.)	6992	7005	3327	silt	sh	13	{ 1-2 } (1-2)
				3308	silt	silt	12	
				3260	sh	silt	20	
				3217	sh	sh	17	
				3116	sh	sh	10	
				3101	sh	sh	7	
				3095	sh	sh	3	
				3076	sh	sh	6	
				3020	sh	silt	4	
				3014	ss	sh	2	
				2956	silt	silt	2	
				2933	silt	silt	2	
				2777	sh	sh	4	
230	Johnston-Shear Co. - Bundad No. 2-34 (Sec. 34 T.34N. R.10W.)	6485	6497	2762	sh	sh	5	
				2736	sh	sh	4	
				2724	sh	sh	5	
				2709	sh	sh	11	
				2665	sh	sh	18	
				2574	sh	sh	16	
				2530	sh	sh	3	
				2515	sh	sh	5	
				2494	silt	sh	4	
				2486	silt	sh	4	
				2465	sh	sh	3	
				2420	sh	silt	16	
				2341	sh	sh	7	
231	Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. - Bundad 34-19, No. 3-36 (Sec. 36 T.34N. R.10W.)	6213	6224	2336	ss	sh	2	(1-2)
				2295	sh	sh	2	
				2111	sh	silt	4	

APPENDIX B

Gas Kicks in Coals

<u>Well Nos.</u>	<u>Details</u>
18	"Gas kick 2875-96'." "Mud:9.5#" (Coal at 2894-2899')
32	"Sml gas kick @3185'." "Mud:9.3#" (Coal at 3180-3190')

Drill Stem Tests Over Mixed Sandstone and Coal Zones

<u>Well Nos.</u>	<u>Details</u>
80	"DST-2888-2997, 2 hrs, SI 30 min, gas in 25 min, rec 60 GCM, FPO-625#." (Coal at 2936-2954'). "DST-3000-3147', 2 1/2 hrs, SI 30 min, gas in 4 min, est 1000 MCF in 35 min, flowed wtr in 2 hrs, FP 500-1305#." (Coal at 3036-3051'; 3057-3069'; 3086-3092')
107	"DST 2641-2725, op 23, SI 45, op 47, SI 45, GTS in 9 min, no gauge, rec 250 GCM, FP 137-157, SIP 1219-1258, HP 1487-1461." (Coal at 2674-2716')
109	"DST 2756-2916 (Fruitland) 1 hr, gas in 2 min @200 MCFPD, rec 165 GCM, FP 96#, SIP (30 min) 1240# HP 1400#." (Coal at 2775-2784', 2813-2816', 2865-2910')
160	"DST 2505-2965, op 10, SI 30, op 150, SI 240, rec 441 mud, 1125 HGCM, FP 235-374, 511-702, SIP 1131-1386, HP 2487-2961." (61' coal between 2552-2967, see Appendix A)
163	"DST 2790-3107, 2 hrs, gas in 9 min, @rate 75 MCF, 1345' GMC, FP 560-830#, SIP (1 1/2 hrs) 1420#." (52' coal between 2806-3905', see Appendix A)

Production Tests in Mixed Sandstone and Coal Zones

<u>Well Nos.</u>	<u>Details</u>
107	"Perf 2607*, 2614, 2621, 2628, 2635, 2642, 2649, 2654, 2660, 2665. Acidized w/500 gals. Perf 2680-89 w/1 pf. Acidized w/500 gals. Perf 2720-24 w/lpf. Acidized w 500 gals. F 6 MCFGPD." (Coals at 2603-2608', 2674-2716')
109	"Jet-2 per ft- 2744-50, 2760-68, 2778-82, 2790-97, 2801-08, 2870-74, 1 per ft-2820-60; sdfract.

28,000#sd, 31,000 gals water. 1 PF (Fruitland)
1585 MCFGPD, 3/4 "ck" (Coals at 2775-2784',
2865-2910')

114

"12-4-73 perforated Fruitland intervals 2505-09,
2521-24, 2578-82, 2592-96 with 2 SPF. Displaced hole
with 1% KCl water. Spotted 500 gallons 15% HCl at
2596'. Pumped in 3500 gallons water treated with
1% KCl and 10 pounds Gel per 1,000 gallons.
Sand-water fraced with 6,630 gallons water, treated
as above, and 6,000 pounds 10-20 sand. BDP 1200.
Established injection rate of 36 BPM at 3200 psi.
After 6,000 pounds sand in formation, rate dropped
from 36 to 30 BPM and pressure increased to 3500 psi
in 45 seconds. Bled off pressure and attempted to
frac again. Only got 18 BPM at 3500 psi.

On 12-5-73 spotted 500 gallons 15% HCl acid and
reperfed intervals 2502-09, 2521-24, 2578-96 with
2 SPF. Pumped 3,240 gallons treated water and
sand-water fraced with 17,870 gallons treated water,
5,800 pounds 20-40 sand and 8,000 pounds 10-20 sand
and started to sand off. Rate dropped to 10 BPM with
3500 psi. Backflowed for 8 minutes and flushed.
Maximum and average pressure 3500 psi. AIR 31 BPM.
Tested well by alternately flowing and swabbing
well with gas too small to measure. (Coals at
2459-2461', 2501-2511', 2521-2526', 2572-2615')

117

"Initial Production: 622 MCF Gas Per Day, SIP 1379#,
Perf. 292 shots 2569-2640'." (Coal at 2581-84')

134

"Perf 2596-2610, 2614-20, 2666-74, 2679-83 w/2pf.
Fract w/40,320, gals wtr, 40,000 sd" "made large
quantities of water and very little gas." (Coal
at 2607-2621', 2666-2684')

*underlined perforations are in coal beds

Wells Producing from Sandstones in Coal Bearing Zones
(coals are listed in Appendix A)

<u>Well Nos.</u>	<u>Details</u>
83	"IPF 377 MCFGPD, 3/4" ck, TP 19#, CP 84#." in Fruitland sandstone, "perf. 2520-38 w/2pf."
86	"IPF 2237 MCFGPD, 3/4" ck, 3 hrs., TP 172#, CP 349#" in Fruitland and Picture Cliffs sandstones, "perf 2448-62 w/2pf sdwtrfract" and "perf 2796-2820 w/lpf sdwtrfract."
89	"IPF 824 MCFGPD, 3/4" ck, TP 56#, CP 184#" in

Fruitland sandstone, "perf 2610-30 w/2pf sdwtrfract."

92 "IPCAOF 7326 MCFGPD" in Mesaverde sandstones, "perf 5317-5801" gross

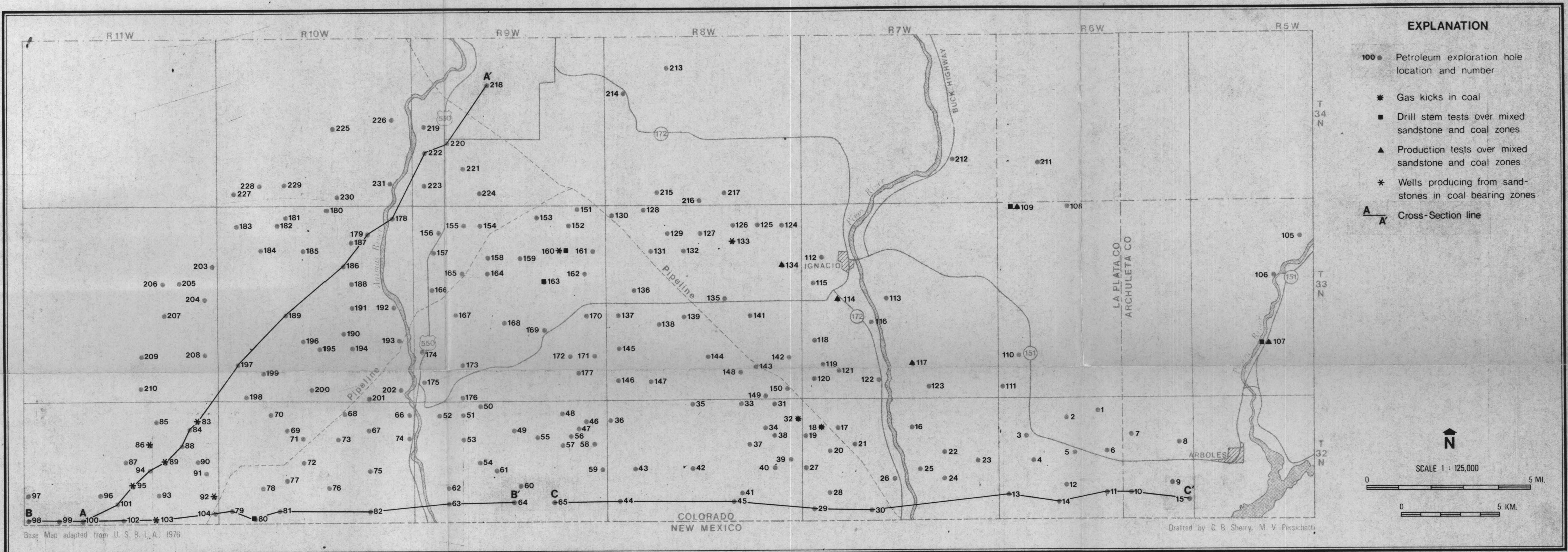
95 "IPF 44 MCFGPD, 3/4" ck, CAOF 351 MCFGPD" in Fruitland sandstones, "perf 2416-2552 (gross)"

103 "IPF 7653 MCFGPD" in Mesaverde sandstones, "perf 5079-5560 (gross)."

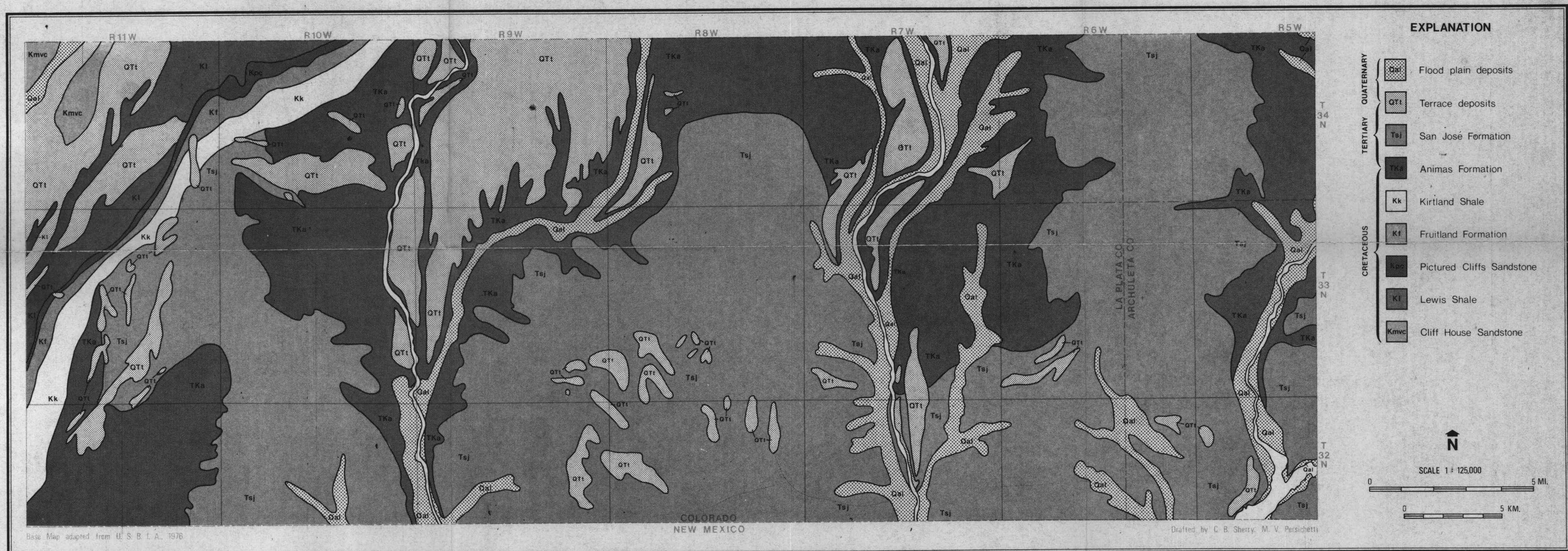
133 "SI Gas" perf "2610-85 (gross)" in Fruitland sandstones

160 "IPCAOF (Fruitland) 420 MCFGPD," perf Fruitland sandstones 2769-96 (gross)

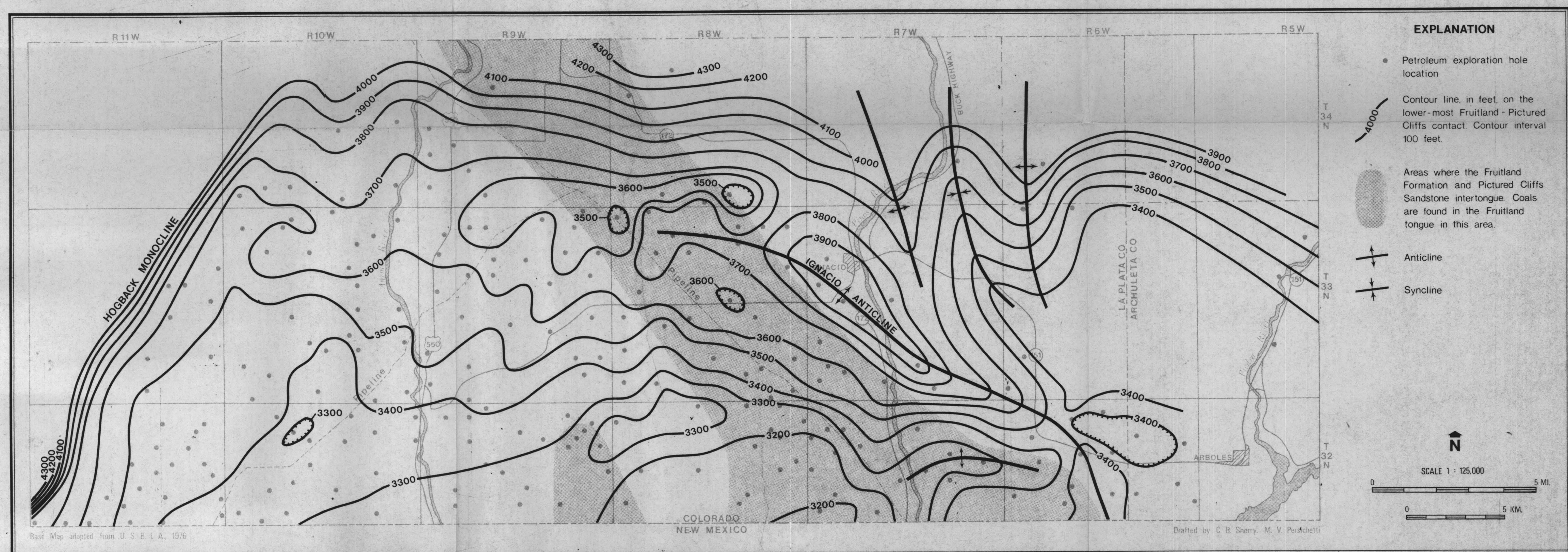
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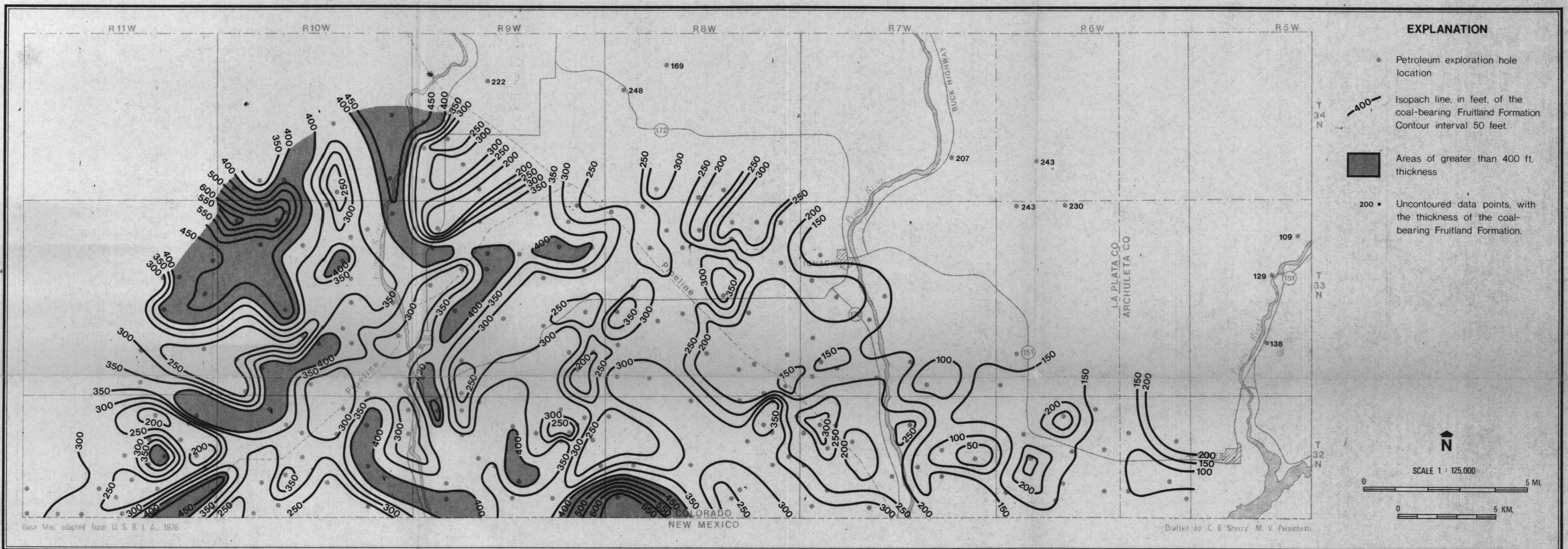
MAP A - PETROLEUM EXPLORATION HOLE LOCATION MAP, A PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN, COLORADO



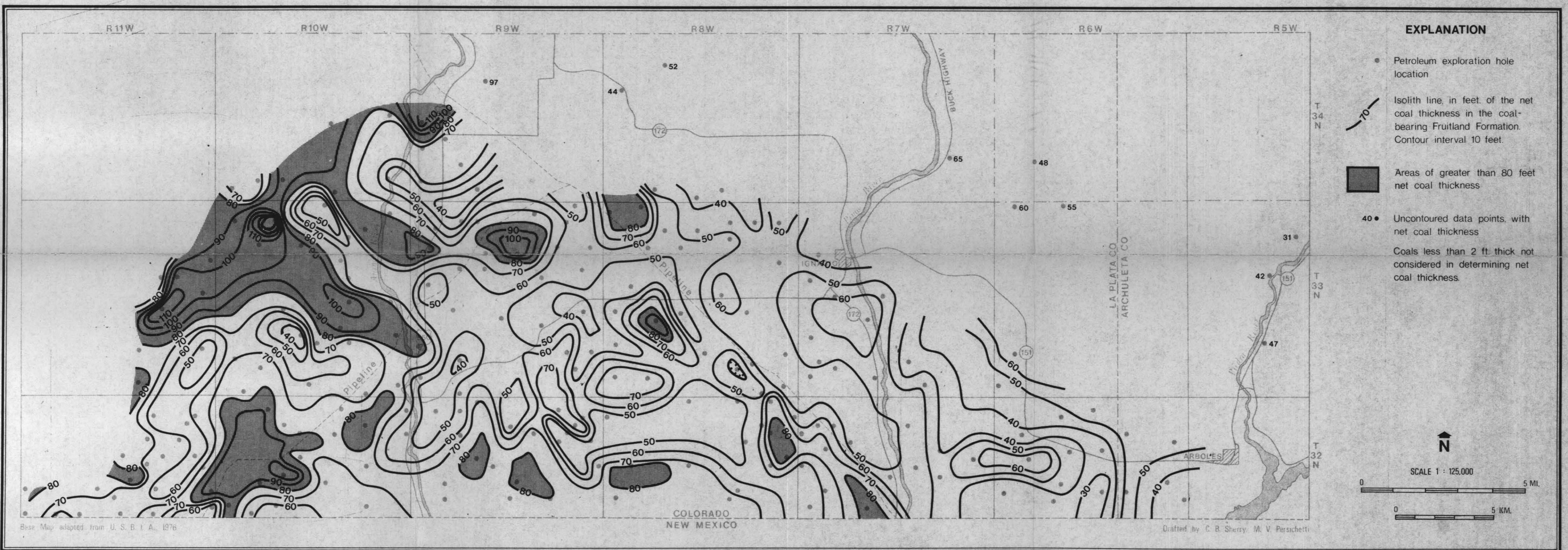
MAP B - GEOLOGIC MAP OF A PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN, COLORADO



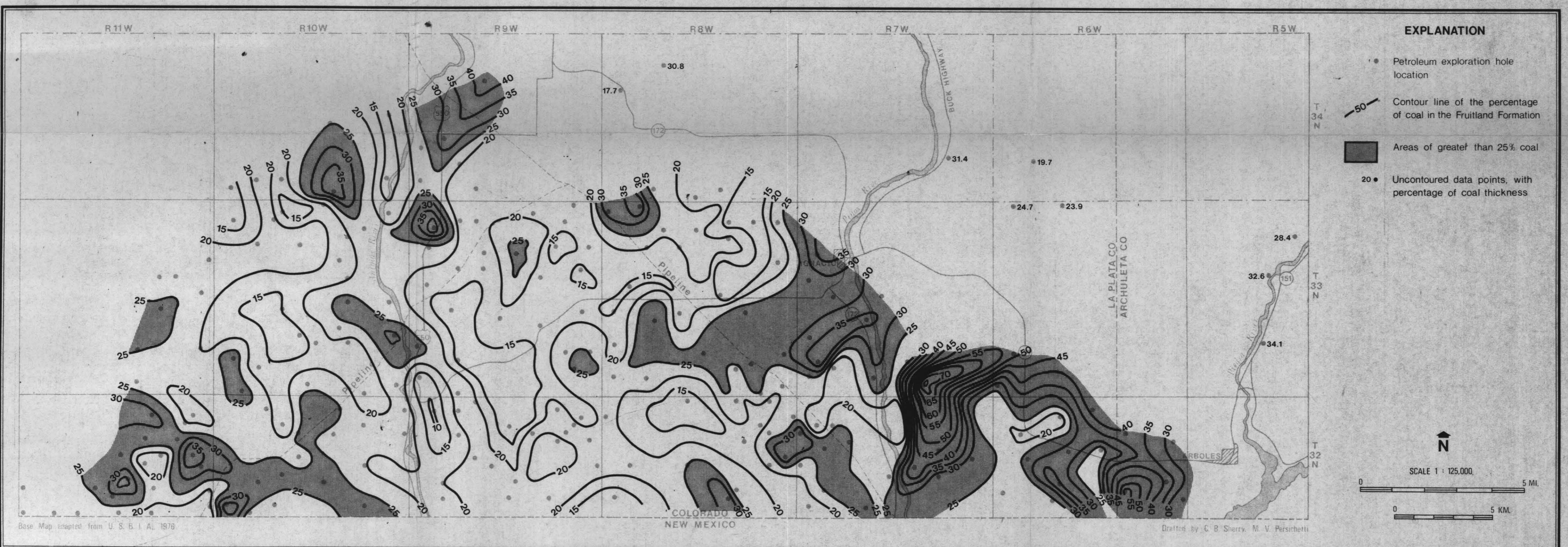
MAP C - STRUCTURE MAP ON THE LOWER-MOST FRUITLAND-PICTURED CLIFFS CONTACT, A PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN, COLORADO



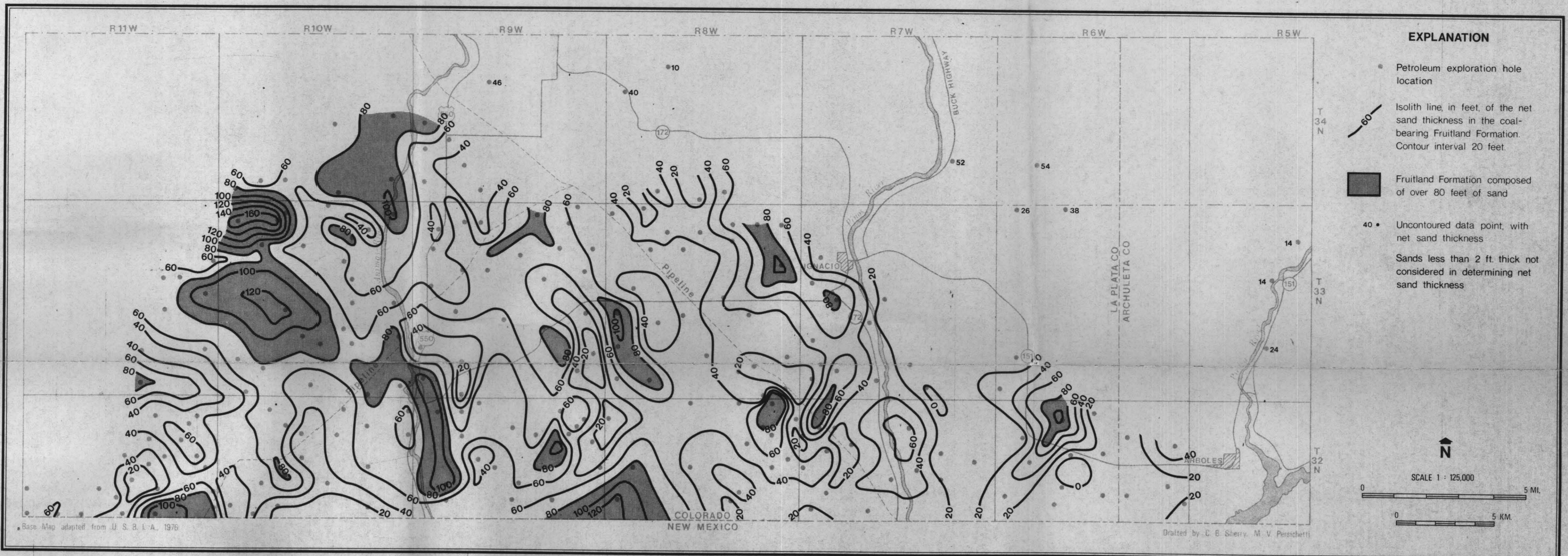
MAP A - ISOPACH MAP OF THE COAL-BEARING FRUITLAND FORMATION, A PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN, COLORADO



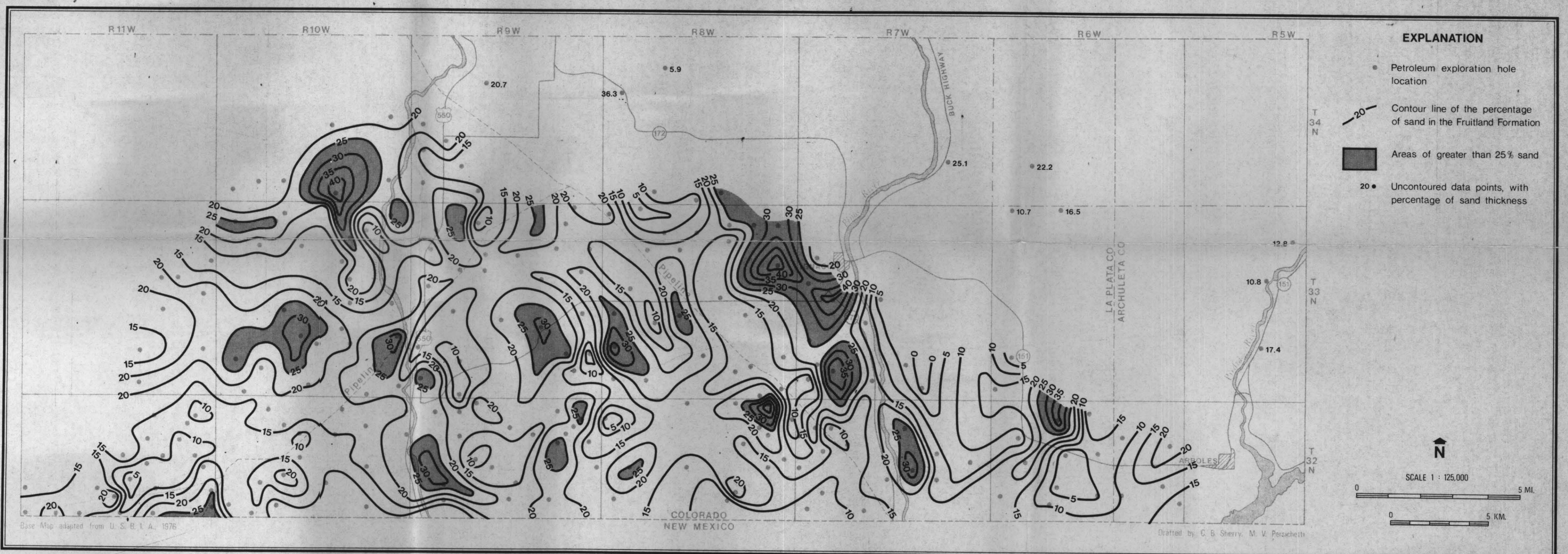
MAP B - NET COAL THICKNESS MAP OF THE COAL-BEARING FRUITLAND FORMATION, A PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN, COLORADO



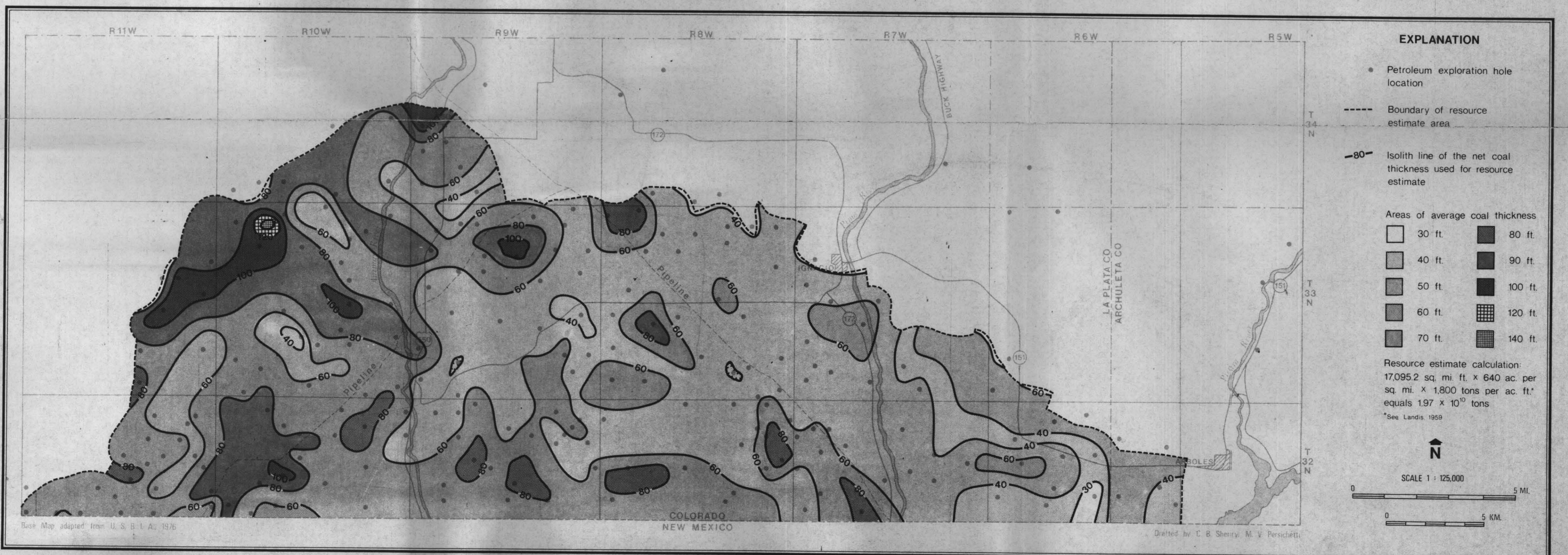
MAP C - COAL PERCENTAGE MAP OF THE COAL-BEARING FRUITLAND FORMATION, A PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN, COLORADO



MAP A - NET SAND THICKNESS MAP OF THE COAL-BEARING FRUITLAND FORMATION, A PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN, COLORADO



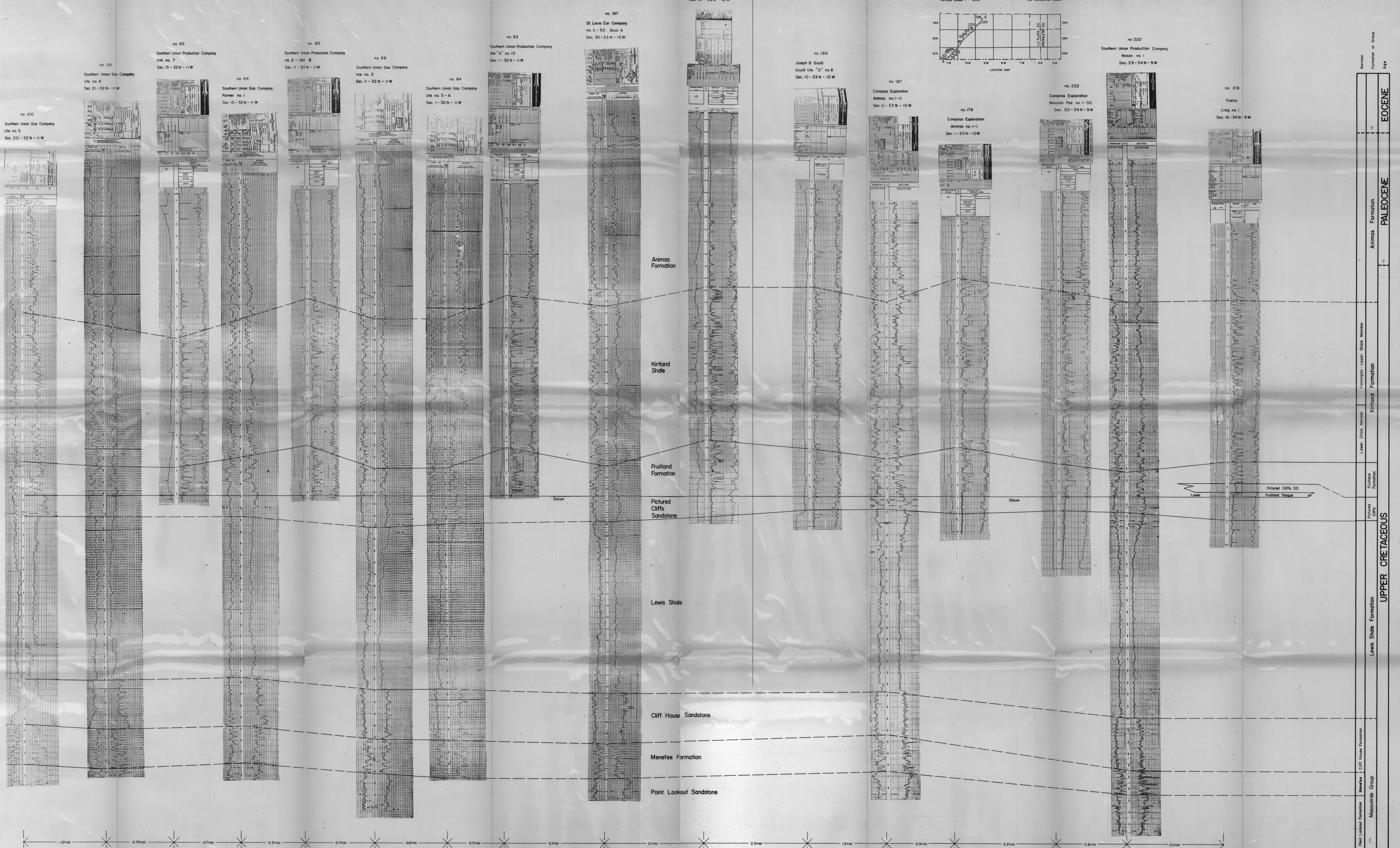
MAP B - SAND PERCENTAGE MAP OF THE COAL-BEARING FRUITLAND FORMATION, A PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN, COLORADO



MAP C - COAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE MAP OF THE COAL-BEARING FRUITLAND FORMATION, A PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN BASIN, COLORADO

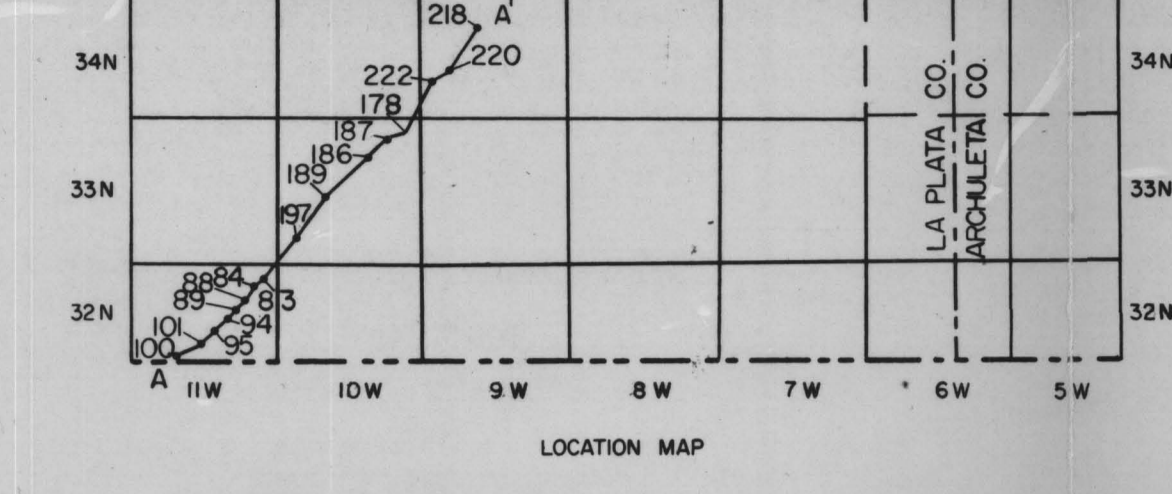
A
 SOUTHWEST

A
 NORTHEAST



SOUTHWEST-NORTHEAST STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION THROUGH
 THE SAN JUAN RIVER COAL REGION, COLORADO

Vertical Scale 1" = 200'
 No Horizontal Scale

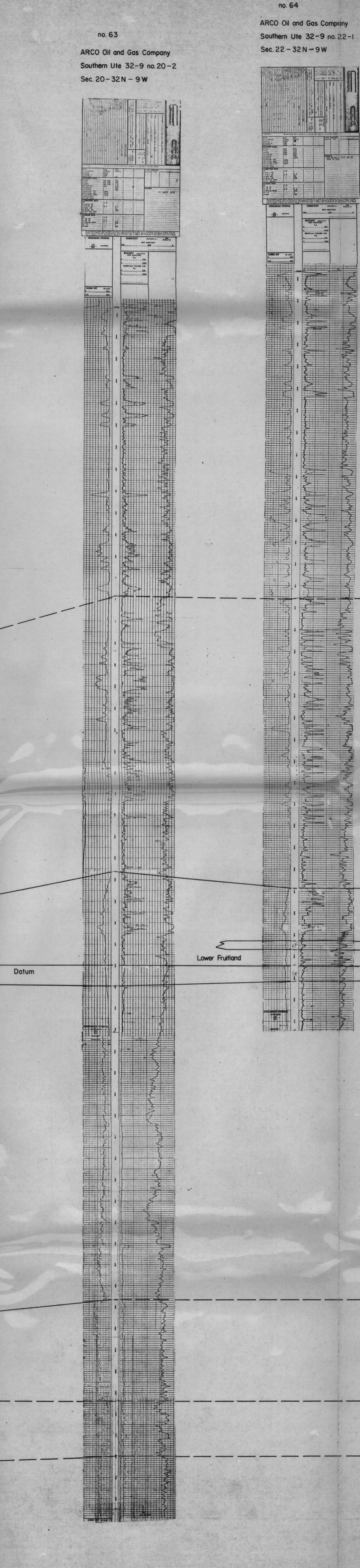
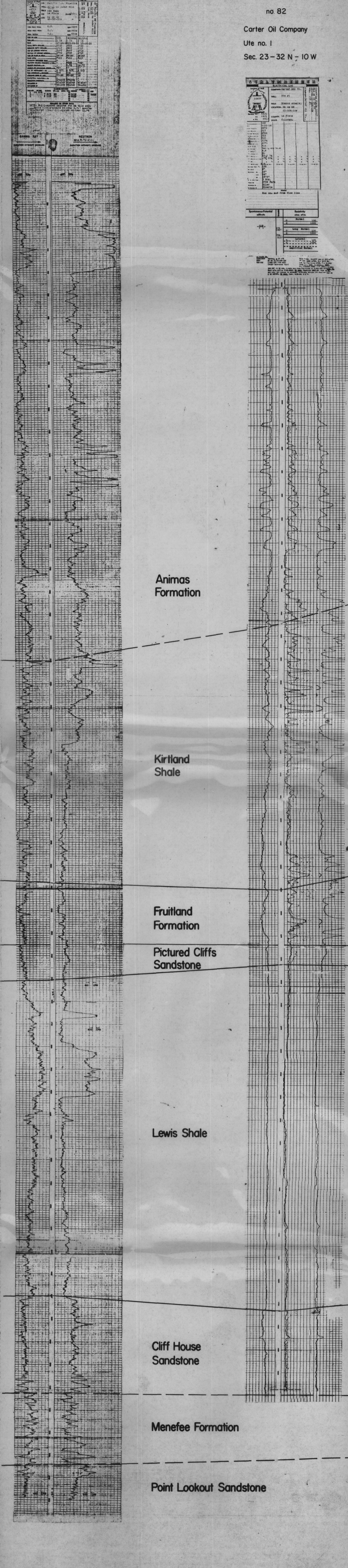
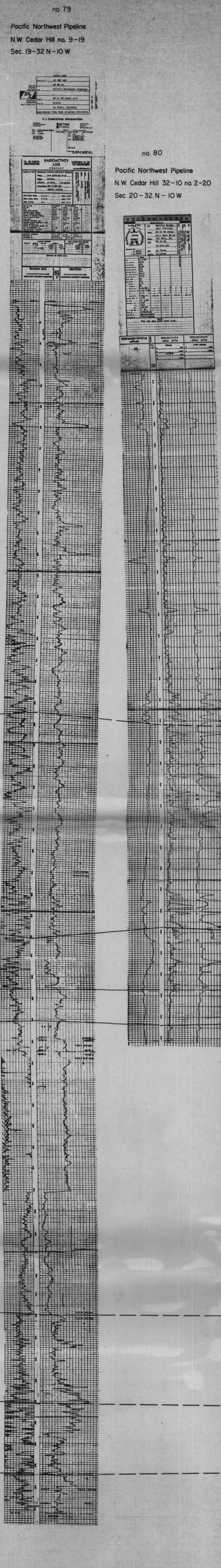
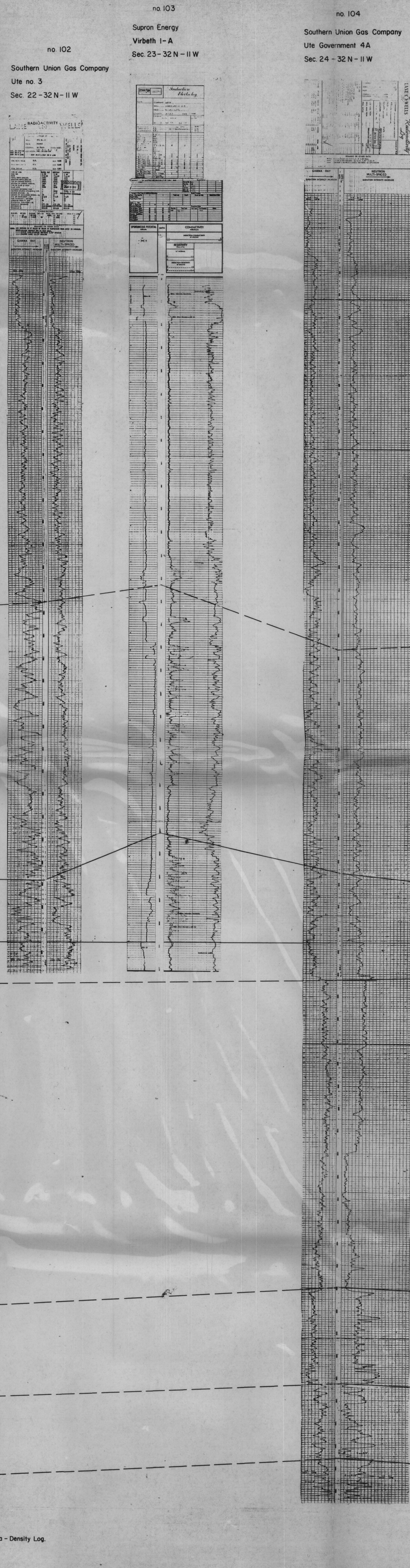
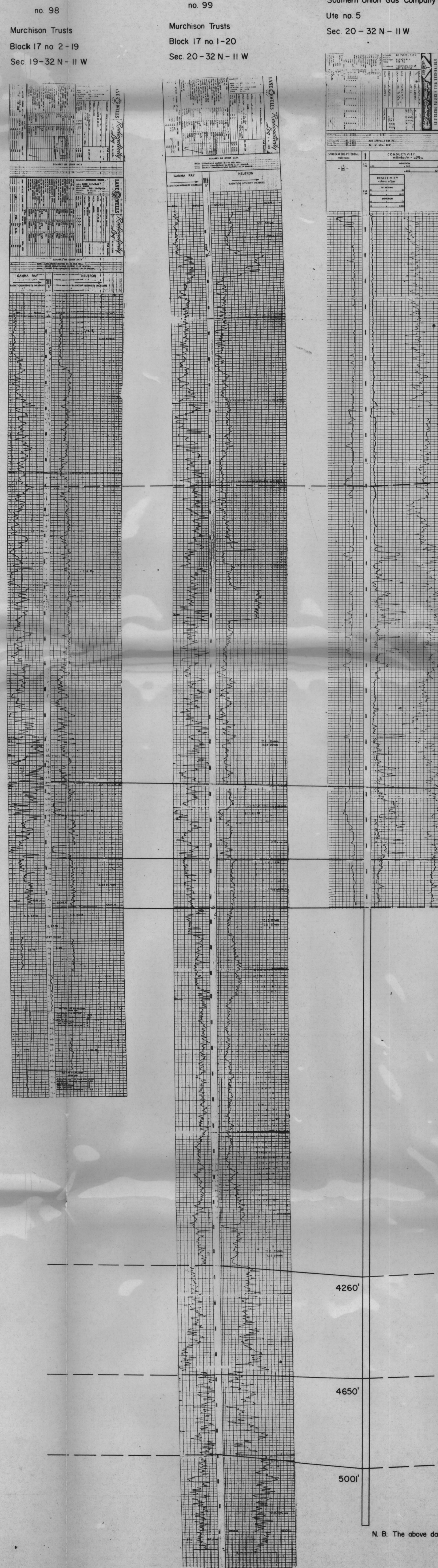
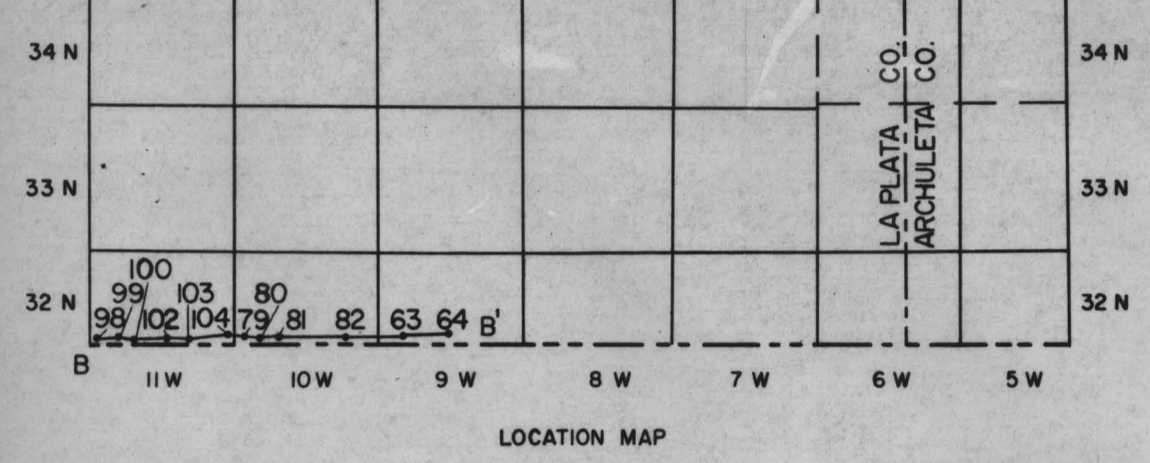


Member	Formation or Group	A*
	Animas Formation	2
	Paleocene	
	Fruitland Formation	2
	Kiriland Formation	2
	Upper Cretaceous	
	Lewis Shale Formation	2
	Cliff House Formation	2
	Menefee Formation	2
	Point Lookout Sandstone	2

B
 WEST

WEST-EAST STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION THROUGH
 THE SAN JUAN RIVER COAL REGION, COLORADO

Vertical Scale 1" = 200'
 No Horizontal Scale



Animas Formation

Kirtland Shale

Fruitland Formation

Pictured Cliffs Sandstone

Lewis Shale

Cliff House Sandstone

Menefee Formation

Point Lookout Sandstone

Datum

Datum

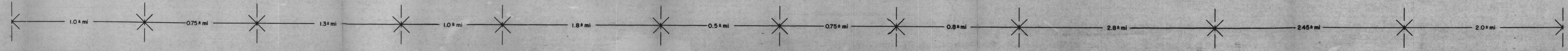
Lower Fruitland

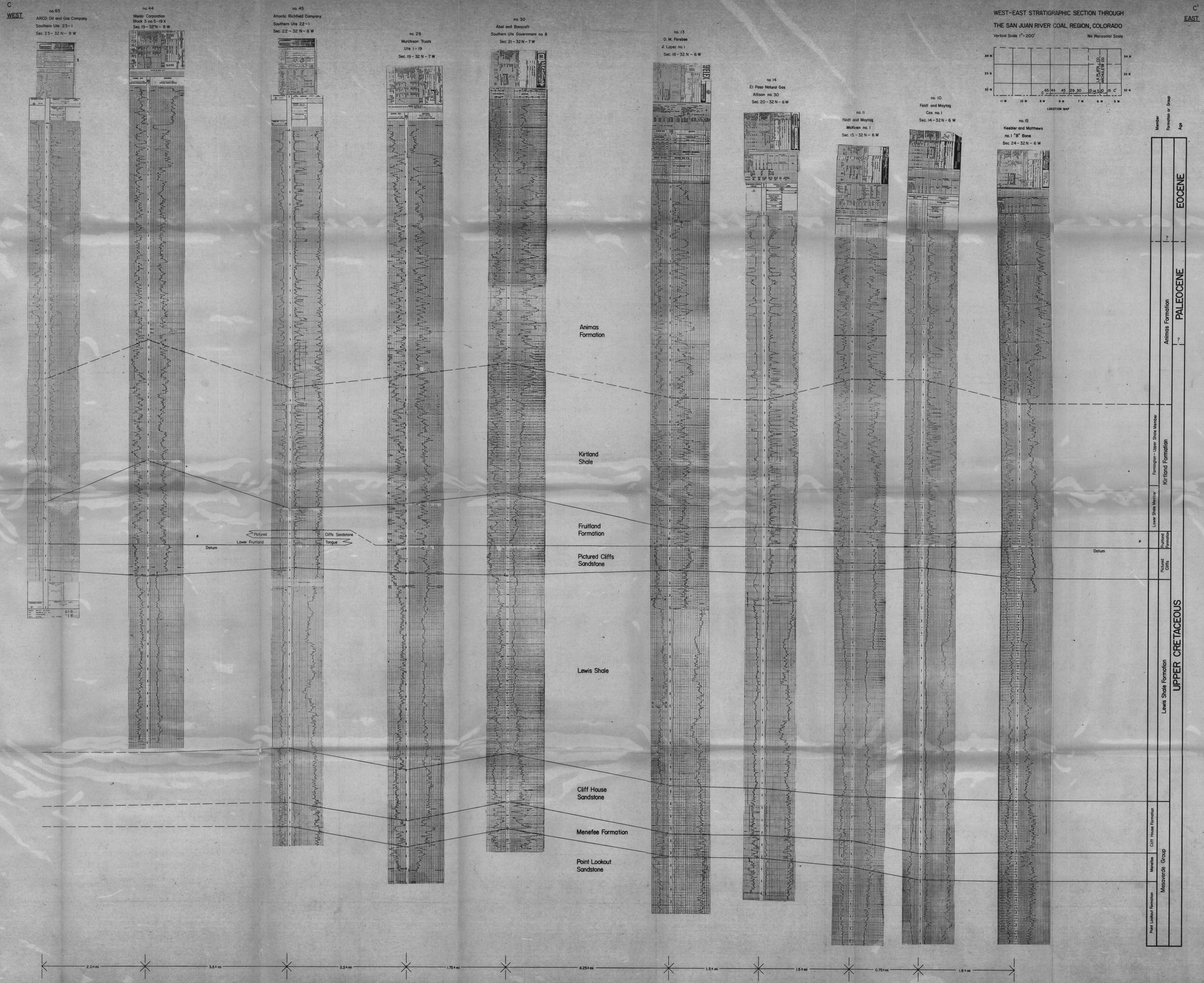
Tongue

Pictured Cliffs Sandstone

N.B. The above data from the Gamma-Density Log.

Member	Formation or Group	Age
Point Lookout Formation	Mesaverde Group	UPPER CRETACEOUS
Cliff House Formation	Cliff House Formation	
Lewis Shale	Lewis Shale Formation	UPPER CRETACEOUS
Fruitland Formation	Fruitland Formation	
Kirtland Shale	Kirtland Formation	
Animas Formation	Animas Formation	PALEOCENE
		EOCENE





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