

**SURFACE HYDROCARBON GEOCHEMICAL APPLICATIONS TO THE  
STAGECOACH FIELD AND NEARBY PROSPECT  
IN SOUTHCENTRAL NEW YORK STATE**

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*Table of Contents*

**SURFACE HYDROCARBON GEOCHEMICAL APPLICATIONS TO THE  
STAGECOACH FIELD AND NEARBY PROSPECT IN SOUTHCENTRAL NEW YORK  
STATE**

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 METHODOLOGY.....	2
2.1 FIELD METHODS .....	2
2.1.1. SITE SELECTION.....	2
2.1.2. SUMMARY OF FIELD EVENTS .....	3
2.2 LABORATORY ANALYSIS .....	4
2.2.1. SAMPLE HANDLING PROTOCOLS.....	4
2.2.2. CHEMICAL METHODOLOGY.....	5
2.3 FREE SOIL GAS ANALYSIS – THERMAL DESORPTION.....	5
2.3.1. METHODOLOGY.....	5
2.3.2. DATA REPORTING.....	6
2.3.3. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED .....	6
2.4 FLUORESCENCE METHODS.....	6
2.4.1. METHODOLOGY.....	5
2.4.2. DATA REPORTING.....	7
2.4.3. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED .....	7
2.5 PASSIVE SOIL GAS .....	7
2.5.1. METHODOLOGY.....	7
2.5.2. DATA REPORTING.....	8
2.5.3. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED .....	8
3.0 DATA INTERPRETATION.....	8
3.1 DATA COLLECTION .....	9
3.1.1. QAQC.....	9
3.1.2. COMPUTER ASSIMILATION.....	9
3.2 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS .....	9
3.2.1. QUANTITATIVE INTERPRETATIONS .....	9
3.2.2. COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS.....	10
3.3 ANALYTICAL RESULTS .....	11
3.3.1 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS .....	11
3.3.2 COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS—LIGHT HYDROCARBONS .....	11
3.3.2.1 SOIL GAS ANALYSIS FOR LIGHT HYDROCARBONS.....	12
3.3.2.2 FREE SOIL GAS ANALYSIS FOR LIGHT HYDROCARBONS.....	12
3.3.3 COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS—UV FLUORESCENCE.....	12

*Table of Contents, cont'*

**SURFACE HYDROCARBON GEOCHEMICAL APPLICATIONS TO THE  
STAGECOACH FIELD AND NEARBY PROSPECT IN SOUTHCENTRAL NEW YORK  
STATE**

4.0 DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXPLORATION MODEL.....	13
4.1 STAGECOACH FIELD MODEL AREA .....	13
4.1.1 HISTORY OF FIELD DEVELOPMENT .....	13
4.1.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY.....	13
4.1.3 PRODUCTION DATA.....	15
4.1.4 APPLICATION OF SOIL GAS METHODS TO FIELD DATA.....	15
4.1.5 INTEGRATION OF SOIL GAS DATA WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES.....	16
4.1.5.1 REMOTE SENSING .....	16
4.1.5.2 PALEOGEOMORPHIC MAPPING .....	16
4.2 NORTH TIoga COUNTY STUDY AREA .....	17
4.2.1 LOCAL GEOLOGY .....	17
4.2.2 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION DATA.....	18
4.2.3 INTEGRATION OF SOIL GAS DATA WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES.....	19
4.2.3.1 REMOTE SENSING .....	19
4.2.3.2 PALEOGEOMORPHIC MAPPING .....	19
4.3 DISCUSSION OF A NEW EXPLORATION MODEL .....	20
5.0 REFERENCES CITED.....	22

APPENDIX 1 – TABLES AND FIGURES

## **LIST OF TABLES**

TABLE 1.0 - FIELD DATA, STAGECOACH FIELD SAMPLING EVENT
TABLE 2.0 - FIELD DATA, NORTHERN TIOGA SAMPLING EVENT
TABLE 3.0 - THERMAL DESORPTION SOIL GAS DATA, STAGECOACH FIELD
TABLE 4.0 - UV FLUORESCENCE DATA, STAGECOACH FIELD
TABLE 5.0 - PASSIVE SOIL GAS DATA, STAGECOACH FIELD
TABLE 6.0 - THERMAL DESORPTION SOIL GAS DATA, NORTHERN TIOGA AREA
TABLE 7.0 - UV FLUORESCENCE DATA, NORTHERN TIOGA AREA
TABLE 8.0 - PASSIVE SOIL GAS DATA, NORTHERN TIOGA AREA
TABLE 9.0 - CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF GAS FROM STAGECOACH FIELD
TABLE 10.0 - CORRELATION MATRIX FOR DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

FIGURE 1.0 - LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREAS
FIGURE 2.0 - METHANE CONCENTRATIONS, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 3.0 - ETHANE CONCENTRATIONS, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 4.0 - C <sub>2</sub> + CONCENTRATIONS, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 5.0 - GAS DRYNESS DATA, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 6.0 - GAS WETNESS DATA, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 7.0 - TYPICAL SOIL GAS CHROMATOGRAM
FIGURE 8.0 - THERMAL DESORPTION GAS PROBABILITY MAP, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 9.0 - THERMAL DESORPTION GAS PROBABILITY MAP, NORTHERN TIOGA AREA
FIGURE 10.0 - COMPARISON OF CHROMATOGRAMS
FIGURE 11.0 - FREE SOIL GAS PROBABILITY, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 12.0 - UV FLUORESCENCE GAS PROBABILITY, STAGECAOCH FIELD
FIGURE 13.0 - UV FLUORESCENCE GAS PROBABILITY, NORTHERN TIOGA AREA
FIGURE 14.0 - REMOTE SENSING ANALYSIS, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 15.0 - PALEOGEOMORPHIC MAP, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 16.0 - REMOTE SENSING & WELL LOCATIONS, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 17.0 - PALEOGEOMORPHIC THINNING MAP, STAGECOACH FIELD
FIGURE 18.0 - PALEOGEOMORPHIC MAP INTEGRATED WITH REMOTE SENSING, STAGE- COACH FIELD
FIGURE 19.0 - SOIL GAS DATA INTEGRATED WITH REMOTE SENSING, STAGE- COACH FIELD
FIGURE 20.0 - PALEOGEOMORPHIC MAP INTEGRATED WITH SOIL GAS DATA, STAGE- COACH FIELD
FIGURE 21.0 - INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY MAP, STAGECOACH FIELD

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### Abstract and Key Words

Restructuring of the oil exploration industry has significantly altered the nature of the players in the industry and their approach to exploration, particularly in the U.S. The process of hydrocarbon exploration as conducted by the major multinational companies has become a technology driven, high capital cost strategy designed to locate mega-deposits worldwide. The notion that few, if any, such deposits are present in the continental U.S. has reduced the potential for discovery of untargeted but potentially profitable deposits as by-products of exploration and has thinned the ranks of explorationists. Further, the focus on the use of 3-D seismic diverts attention from a host of sophisticated technologies that require careful integration to be effective in complex environments.

The two most fundamental issues in hydrocarbon exploration are the identification of a trap and the existence of hydrocarbons in the trap. The use of paleogeomorphic mapping effectively adds fresh insights to the first question. The second question has been addressed by Surface Geochemical methods for more than 50 years. But, only in the past decade or so has there developed sampling, analytical, quality control, and computer techniques for evaluating the results of field studies. New analytical methods have developed significantly lower detection limits, so that hydrocarbons can be detected at low parts per billion and high part per trillion levels. This allows detection today of  $C_2-C_7+$  hydrocarbons that were undetectable in the 1980s and  $C_5+$  hydrocarbons that were not even known to exist in the natural environment. In addition, a variety of statistical techniques have been developed to afford better compound and mixture identification and comparison of complex mixtures. These permit sophisticated modeling of geochemical data that was not possible before the 1990s.

Surface geochemical data provides potentially three key pieces of information about a site or region. First, it provides broad-based evidence of petroleum hydrocarbon presence and variations in concentration. Second, using both generalized and site specific compositional data, it can yield valuable prospect specific information to target detailed investigations and drilling programs. Finally, under the proper conditions, it can suggest some structural character in areas of high fracturing and faulting. Knowledge of the presence and the types of hydrocarbons in an area provided a powerful basis for further investigation and exploitation. When the geochemical data are integrated with other low cost technologies, it can define favorable areas for development and the most productive wells in existing fields.

The benefit of these tools, especially when combined into a coherent exploration program, is that they are inexpensive (i.e., a fraction of the cost of commercially available 2-D seismic) and are accessible to even the smallest independent company. These data may be applied in either extremely small site-specific packages or on regional or basinal studies. Moreover, they can help answer the basic questions concerning the presence of petroleum and the existence of a trap. When properly used, they can enable virtually any size operator to enhance and support his drilling and development decision-making by a scientifically valid process. The result of the process is a valid and inexpensive exploration model that can be sized for a client's needs.

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## **1.0 Introduction**

Restructuring of the oil exploration industry has significantly altered the nature of the players in the industry and their approach to exploration, particularly in the U.S. The process of hydrocarbon exploration as conducted by the major multinational companies has become a technology driven, high capital cost strategy designed to locate mega-deposits world-wide. The notion that few, if any, such deposits are present in the continental U.S. has reduced the potential for discovery of untargeted but potentially profitable deposits as by-products of exploration and has thinned the ranks of explorationists. Further, the focus on the use of 3-D seismic diverts attention from a host of sophisticated technologies that require careful integration to be effective in complex environments.

This situation is particularly applicable in the relatively mature found in the Lower 48 states. Independent explorationists require other technologies because they have less access to capital. Not coincidentally, the technologies that were utilized in this project (paleogeomorphic mapping, remote sensing, and especially surface geochemistry) are exactly the types of technologies that independents can afford. These tools provide answers to the questions that are routinely asked by independents (i.e., where are the hydrocarbons, how can I reduce my explorations costs and increase my success ratio, and how can I maximize my return on investment). Furthermore, these technologies are the types of tools that can be applied to field extension or in-fill development. They can also be used to model analog fields in a particular basin. Most importantly, these tools can be applied to both international concession work and to underdeveloped domestic basins, especially those basins with limited subsurface data, where the lack of competition allows the acquisition of huge, affordable lease blocks and where success will not be diluted by the "herd Mentality".

The two most fundamental issues in hydrocarbon exploration are the identification of a trap and the existence of hydrocarbons in the trap. The use of paleogeomorphic mapping effectively adds fresh insights to the first question. The second question has been addressed by Surface Geochemical methods for more than 50 years. But, only in the past decade or so has there developed sampling, analytical, quality control, and computer techniques for evaluating the results of field studies.

New analytical methods have developed significantly lower detection limits, so that hydrocarbons can be detected at low parts per billion and high part per trillion levels. This allows detection today of C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>+ hydrocarbons that were undetectable in the 1980s and C<sub>5</sub>+ hydrocarbons that were not even known to exist in the natural environment. In addition, a variety of statistical techniques have been developed to afford better compound and mixture identification and comparison of complex mixtures. These permit sophisticated modeling of geochemical data that was not possible before the 1990s.

The benefit of these tools, especially when combined into a coherent exploration program, is that they are inexpensive (i.e., a fraction of the cost of commercially available 2-D seismic) and are accessible to even the smallest independent company. These data may be applied in either extremely small site-specific packages or on regional or basin studies. Moreover, they can help answer the basic questions concerning the presence of petroleum and the existence of a trap. When properly used, they can enable virtually any size operator to enhance and support his drilling and development decision-making by a scientifically valid process. The result of the process is a valid and inexpensive exploration model that can be sized for a client's needs.



## 2.0 Methodology

Direct Geochemical Services and Pyron Consulting, under the auspices of NYSDERDA, completed a surface geochemical survey demonstration project in selected areas of Tioga County, NY, during the spring and summer of 1998. Hydrocarbons in free soil gas (passive collection) and soil were collected for analysis using two different and complementary methods: Gas Chromatography and UV Fluorescence. Samples were collected in two areas, a geologic (and therefore geochemical) model area and a prospect area as described below:

1. Model Area—Stagecoach Field in Tioga County, NY.
2. Prospect Region—Northern Tioga County, NY.

A regional location map is provided as Figure 1.0.

### 2.1 Field Methods

#### 2.1.1. Site Selection

The Stagecoach Field was selected as a model area because it had readily accessible data. In addition, it is a relatively unique deposit, which, because of its size and productivity, makes it an analog for future fields that may be discovered in the Appalachian Basin. It promised to yield a potentially useful and definitive surface geochemical signature that could be used to develop an exploration model for the region.

The original "Prospect" area identified in the project proposal was in the Catskill region of New York. Initial investigation by the authors had indicated that permits for access would be reasonably available. Unfortunately, it was impossible to acquire permits, and physical access along public rights of way was not forthcoming. In addition, because much of this area is designated for zero development by state law and because it is within the environmentally sensitive watershed for New York City, it was determined that no future development of the resources would be permitted. This would mitigate the industry application of the technique if we were successful in our application.

Therefore, the investigators identified an alternative area in the vicinity of Spencer, NY, in Northern Tioga County. The area consists of approximately 15 square miles along the valley south of Spencer NY in a very loose grid of samples with an average spacing of approximately 0.5 miles. It was determined that for this type of survey, a sampling spacing of 0.25 mile would adequately represent the approach an explorationist might take in an effort to generate and evaluate larger scale prospects in a region. In the Stagecoach Field, the distribution of well bores, including productive wells, is concentrated within a 0.5-mile wide swath. This allowed the concentration of the sampling grid. It was intended from the beginning to acquire both a soil sample and a VaporTec™ passive sample at each location. All sampling was conducted within the road right-of-way to avoid private property, or in the vicinity of producing and dry wells

### 2.1.2 Summary of Field Events

Prior to the indication of fieldwork, a grid pattern was established over both the prospect area and the model area on the base maps. It was decided that a 0.25-mile spacing would be adequate for the initial survey. After completing this process, I received from Belden and Blake Corporation provided a newly created base map that precisely located the existing wells.

Two different field sampling methods were applied to the project: free soil gas analysis was completed using passive soil gas samplers (VaporTec™); and soil samples were collected for analysis of sorbed hydrocarbons. Sampling of the Stagecoach Field was conducted on 5/12, 5/13, and 5/14. Sampling of the prospect area was completed on 5/14 and 5/15. A total of 85 samplers and soil samples were collected from the Stagecoach Field. An additional 52 samplers were installed in the prospect area, between Spencer and West Candor, NY. Mud and inaccessible roads hampered fieldwork. The period before the field activities was marked by seven days of rain. Surface water was flowing over all of the area, and many of the locations were therefore inaccessible. Several of the existing well location roads were gated and locked and could not be accessed.

Both the model and prospect areas had a very poorly developed soil profiles with a lot of rocks and clay. In only a very few instances was there a soil profile that was deeper than 8.0 inches. This forced a field modification of sampling location and VaporTec™ sampler installation. Samplers were installed along the right of way of the road system. Preferential sampling locations were:

- Along a hill or roadcut above the drainage pattern of the area.
- In wooded (i.e., undeveloped) areas above the drainage of the area
- At remote locations along lightly traveled dirt roads
- Along access roads to wells

In all sampling, care was taken to avoid areas potentially contaminated by drilling or operating processes. Sampling avoided surface drainage and occurred primarily on undisturbed land. In addition, roadside bar ditches were avoided and sampling occurred on the far side of the ditches.

With the exception of actively producing wells, it was impossible to find abandoned wells. Apparently, the common practice is to "stub off" abandoned wells approximately 3.0 ft beneath the surface and to cover them to grade. There are no apparent markers for abandoned wells. Because these wells could not be found, and because all roads to the former wellhead had long since disappeared, it was impossible to sample directly at the wellhead. Instead, samplers were placed as close as possible to the presumed location along existing roads.

At existing wells, a VaporTec™ sampler was installed within a 50-foot radius of the wellbore, away from the existing surface equipment and away from the area in which the drilling rig was located during installation. The lack of soil profile precluded the proposed installation of a sampler at 3.0 feet. Whenever possible, the sampler was installed at the highest point locally, above the surface drainage. At each sampling location, a marker flag was installed. In areas in which high grass or trees were involved, ribbon flagging was also used to identify where the samplers were placed.

Each soil sample was taken from approximately 8.0" below surface. Rocks and pebbles were removed, as was loose organic matter (roots, grass, twigs, etc.). Eighty-five (85) locations were

identified for sampling at the Stagecoach Field. VaporTec™ samplers were installed and soil samples collected from each location. Between the installation of VaporTec™ samplers and retrieval many were lost, allowing retrieval of only about 60 of them. In particular, locations near dry wells were lost preferentially to others. This minimized the effectiveness of the use of passive samplers. Most of the losses were due to human interference. The authors' experience is that this loss rate is unusual; normally the recovery rate is approximately 95%.

Subsequent to the initial field activity, a second sampling event was completed in late October-early November, 1998. An additional 8 soil samples were collected in the prospect area. Table 1.0 and 2.0 provide sample data for both the model and prospect areas.

## **2.2 Laboratory Analysis**

Several steps are taken to assure the quality of the data reported from the lab. Among these are:

- Log-in procedure
- Sample holding and storage
- Instrument calibration, both initial and continuing
- Surrogates
- Duplicates
- Blanks

These procedures provide assurance that the samples are handled and analyzed in identical and defensible ways and that the interpretations are not related to variations in analysis, but variations present in the soil or soil vapor in the field.

### **2.2.1 Sample Handling protocols**

Soil samples were received from the field in sealed glass jars. The VaporTec™ samplers were contained in sealed glass 40-ml vials. Both sample types were logged into the lab and each individual container was given a unique log in number. The log-in applies to all samples of any type received in the Direct Geochemical laboratory, and applies regardless of analytical method used. It is a tool to track all samples from receipt to final data delivery and interpretation.

All sample jars and the VaporTec™ samplers were intact without loss of sample or loss of seal.

### **2.2.2. Chemical methodology**

Gas chromatography was run on all of the soil samples and on all of the VaporTec™ samplers received from the field. Two types of chemical analysis were run: Thermal Desorption-Gas Chromatography and UV Fluorescence. Gas chromatography operates on volatile or semi-volatile compounds in the vapor phase. To get the hydro-carbons into the vapor phase, it was necessary to heat the soil sample or the VaporTec™ sampler in a proprietary device to a temperature which will cause desorption of the hydrocarbons from the solid phase into the vapor phase, but not cause pyrolysis. An aliquot of the desorbed hydrocarbons is then injected directly onto the column for analysis on an HP 5890 Gas chromatograph.

Prior to running the analysis, the gas chromatograph is calibrated to identify and quantitate the compounds analyzed. Direct Geochemical selected a range of hydrocarbons from methane to hexane and performed a multi-point calibration. Following calibration, a system blank was run to assure that there was no carry-over and that the system was clean. Then, each sample was run in turn.

### ***2.3 Free Soil Gas Analysis – Thermal Desorption***

#### ***2.3.1. Methodology***

Free soil gases are those that are actively migrating from subsurface sources and are trapped in the process. Absolute concentrations of free soil gases are generally lower in soils. In most cases, soil samples are taken at approximately 3.0–4.0 feet to minimize near surface losses. In both areas, soils were very shallow, preventing such sampling. Therefore, soil samples were taken from the upper 8.0” and placed in a 4 oz. (125 ml) jar equipped with a Teflon lined lid. The soil is packed into the jar to minimize the headspace and maximize the retention of volatile hydrocarbons. The jars are then packaged and returned to the lab for analysis.

Sampling of soils has the obvious advantage of simplicity and speed. It requires only a single trip to the field and can be accomplished with the simplest of tools. The primary disadvantage is the variability of soil and the processes that affect the concentration and composition of hydrocarbons. Coarse-grained or highly inorganic soils tend to sorb hydrocarbons less efficiently than those that are fine grained and/or contain larger amounts of organic carbon. Furthermore, significant variations in these properties can affect the absolute concentration of total hydrocarbons. Moreover, the moisture content of soils can impact the concentration of hydrocarbons. These can adversely affect the interpretation of data, particularly the quantitative analysis.

#### ***2.3.2 Data Reporting***

The data are presented in two formats: tabulated digital and analog. The tabulated digital data are included in this report in Appendix I. These tables present the absolute concentration of each identified hydrocarbon compound in the aliquot of headspace analyzed, with a lower limit of detection of about 5-10 parts per billion by volume (ppbv). The analog output is the chromatogram. Selected chromatograms also are shown in Appendix I. The chromatogram is a powerful visual tool for examining complex data.

#### ***2.3.3 Problems Encountered***

No problems were encountered during the thermal desorption analysis phase of the project.

## **2.4 Fluorescence Methods**

### **2.4.1. Methodology**

UV Fluorescence analysis was performed on all of the soil samples. Each sample was carefully sieved for the silt and clay fraction to -60 mesh and then subjected to intense solvent extraction using a proprietary solvent. The extraction incorporated a proprietary process of temperature control and agitation, followed by gravity separation of the solvent from the soil. An aliquot of the solvent was then placed in the beam of UV light in a Perkin-Elmer MPF-44 Fluorescence Spectrophotometer. As with the gas chromatography, the instrument is first calibrated and then a blank is run to assure that there is no carryover.

The acquired data were tabulated across a scan range of 250-500 nanometers (nm). Emission and excitation are scanned synchronously. The resulting data are expressed in two formats. The first is digital, the results of which are shown in Appendix I, showing the Fluorescence intensity at 5 specific wavelengths. In addition, a Fluorescence Spectrum can be prepared showing the continuous variation in fluorescence intensity with wavelength. Example spectra also are shown in Appendix I.

The results from the soil analysis were placed into a database for processing and interpretation.

### **2.4.2 Data Reporting**

The data are presented in two formats: tabulated digital and analog. The tabulated digital data are included in this report in Appendix I. These tables present the absolute concentration of each identified hydrocarbon compound in the aliquot of headspace analyzed, with a lower limit of detection of about 5-10 parts per billion by volume (ppbv). The analog output is the spectrum. Selected spectra are shown in Appendix I.

### **2.4.3 Problems Encountered**

No problems were encountered during the UV Fluorescence analysis phase of the project.

## **2.5 Passive Soil Gas**

### **2.5.1. Methodology**

Instantaneous sampling of free soil gas often results in the reporting of methane through propane and little else. Because samples often contain such low concentrations of indicator compounds, they require sampling at depths of 5-20 feet. Passive gas sampling affords improved reporting because it allows the concentration of hydrocarbon gases on a non-polar sorbent (e.g., activated carbon).

The passive sampler employed in this project is the VaporTec™ sampler, manufactured by Direct Geochemical. It consists of an aluminum rod coated with granular, activated carbon,

using an inert inorganic cement. The rod is sealed during manufacture within a clean glass housing (40 ml VOA vial) and shipped to the field. The cap is removed in the field and the vial is placed into a shallow (6") core hole in the soil. It is buried and left to trap and concentrate hydrocarbons over a two to three week period. They are then retrieved, sealed, and returned to the laboratory for analysis.

The primary advantage of the VaporTec™ sampler is that the trapping matrix of all samples is identical, and therefore, there is no variation in concentration due to sampling or sampler. The major disadvantage is that the sampler installation and retrieval are done on separate trips to the field, adding time and cost to the project. In areas with highly variable soils, especially tending toward granular types with little organic carbon, VaporTec™ samplers assure a high quality, uniform gas sample.

### 2.5.2 Data Reporting

The data are presented in two formats: tabulated digital and analog. The tabulated digital data are included in this report in Appendix I. These tables present the absolute concentration of each identified hydrocarbon compound in the aliquot of headspace analyzed, with a lower limit of detection of about 5-10 parts per billion by volume (ppbv). The analog output is the chromatogram. Selected chromatograms are shown in Appendix I. The chromatogram is a powerful visual tool for examining complex data.

### 2.5.3. Problems Encountered

Other than the recovery problems discussed above, no problems were encountered during the passive gas sampling analysis phase of the project.

### **3.0 Data Interpretation**

The basic interpretation approach involved the assumption that an existing, relatively well defined and characterized producing field or accumulation, if properly sampled and interpreted, could be used to develop a geochemical model or analog. Therefore, it was necessary to be able to "map" the extent of the known accumulation or productive zone in order to validate the model.

The interpretation of the data involved two independent evaluations, followed by an integration of chemistry and geology. The first, and most traditional, approach was to evaluate and map the absolute concentration of individual and groups of hydrocarbon species (or classes in UV Fluorescence) identified in the survey. The second approach is to evaluate the compositional variation. Compositional interpretation largely discounts the absolute concentration of hydrocarbon species and concentrates on their relative abundance.

The results of analysis are shown in tabular form (Tables 3.0-8.0) in Appendix I. The analysis of both the soil and free soil gas trapped on VaporTec™ samplers revealed the presence in highly variable amounts of alkanes (paraffins) from methane through hexane (and beyond in very low concentrations). Concentrations ranged from hundreds of ppm to the low ppb levels. In addition, at least two olefin compounds (ethene and propene) were observed and quantified. Several unidentified chromatographic peaks were also observed consistently through the survey. These were tentatively identified as butene, benzene, toluene, pentene, hexene, and cycloalkanes of the C<sub>5,6</sub> range. These compounds were not quantitated.

To aid the analysis, Belden and Blake provided a representative sample of gas from the field. The results from the soil, VaporTec™, and Stagecoach Gas analyses were entered into a data base for processing and interpretation using a sophisticated statistical procedure.

#### ***3.1 Data Base Development and Management***

##### **3.1.1. QAQC**

Each sample chromatogram or spectrum is visually inspected for quality assurance by the Laboratory Manager. Following inspection and approval, the digital data are entered into an Excel spreadsheet. The data entries are double-checked by one of the clerical staff in the lab. Chromatograms and spectra are printed and assembled into a file. Raw chromatographic, spectral, and digital data are backed up onto the server and onto floppy diskette.

The Excel file of light hydrocarbon data and UV Fluorescence data are then imported into a data-base for statistical treatment.

### 3.2 Statistical Analysis

#### 3.2.1. Quantitative Interpretations

Historically, the primary interpretive approach that is used in projects of this type is to map variations in concentration of individual or groups of hydrocarbons. There is almost always a strong variation in concentrations across a survey area. It is vital to appreciate how that variation relates to the presence of a subsurface hydrocarbon accumulation. Ideally, deep soil samples are used for quantitative interpretation, minimizing surface effects. Due to lack of soil depth, shallow samples were used here. The proprietary thermal desorption process operated by Direct Geochemical, however, overcomes much of this disadvantage.

Two general models of the relationship between soil gas concentration and subsurface accumulation have been advanced through the years. The first, and most "logical", is that subsurface accumulations migrate vertically and produce greater than background surface soil gas concentrations above the accumulation. This implies a largely vertical migration from subsurface to surface. Thus, "anomalies" would be apical, lying immediately over the accumulation.

A second theory has also been advanced - the "halo" concept. Under the various manifestations of this theory, the migrating hydrocarbons can create a cementation of the soils in the shallow subsurface, reducing the rate of migration of residual hydrocarbons. Cementation is most effective over the center of the reservoir and least so at the edges, resulting in greater leakage at the edges. Therefore, the regions around the perimeter of the accumulation may actually exhibit higher concentrations than those over the accumulation. In addition, it is possible for somewhat depressed concentrations to appear over existing fields that have been produced and experienced pressure drops.

Direct Geochemical plotted concentrations of each individual hydrocarbon, groups of hydrocarbons, and ratios of hydrocarbon concentrations (wetness, dryness). Example maps from the Stagecoach Field model area are provided as Figures 2.0 through 6.0.

#### 3.2.2 Compositional Analysis

Compositional analysis takes into account the presence, the absence, and the relative abundance of hydrocarbon species. It is possible to apply a variety of multivariate analytical techniques to evaluate the mixture of species, particularly in relation to mixtures that are representative of known geological conditions. While not essential, whenever it is possible, compositional analysis develops a chemical model or analog from existing production or at least a documented accumulation. The ideal chemical model incorporates geologic information (presence and termination of reservoir conditions), lithology (log analysis), reservoir fluid analysis, well control, structural analysis, and surface geochemical information. The objective is to develop a chemical model that allows the differentiation of potentially productive from demonstrably non-productive or non-commercial reservoirs.

Information on the boundaries of an accumulation, the geologic conditions that create them, and the chemical features in the data that are most diagnostic of that condition enable



development of such a model. To start, examine the values in Table 9.0, which is a detailed analysis of the gas from the Stagecoach Field. Typical of dry gases, it is largely methane and ethane. Unlike most gas analyses for heating value purposes, when exploration is involved, it is vital to extend the range of analysis up to at least the C<sub>6</sub> level. In doing so, we observe detectable concentrations of C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> hydrocarbons, with a trace of C<sub>6</sub>. The presence of heavier hydrocarbons gives direct evidence of the presence of thermogenic subsurface accumulations. Typical surface geochemical results, as shown in Figure 7.0, contain all of those compounds and more.

Background conditions are ordinarily quite variable, both in concentration and composition, resulting from a wide variety of influences and sources in the environment, including vegetative organics. Potentially productive conditions are more uniform in composition, reflecting a significant source of relatively uniform hydrocarbon character that compositionally, if not quantitatively, overwhelms the background.

The data set used to conduct compositional analysis is often very complex, involving 8-20 individually identified compounds. Conventional graphical methods can only display 2-3 variables at a time. And, traditional statistical methods cannot easily encompass such complex data and present it in an understandable format. Bi-variate analysis of data requires a large number of iterations and may yet be unable to explain the relationships in which 3-5 components are necessary.

Multivariate analysis processes a large number of variables at the same time, and can differentiate those variables that are related to known conditions and those that are not. The nature of these variables can be compared to the chemical features of known conditions (e.g., composition of natural gas). The technique can then be used to classify samples that are "unknown" as to their similarity to known conditions. Final classification was conducted using discriminant analysis.

To effect discriminant analysis, samples that were taken in the vicinity of either producing or dry wells (the known geologic conditions) were used to characterize the surface chemical features that best characterize production and are different from background (dry wells). All unknown samples are then compared to the matrix developed by the known samples and the residual probability calculated. The residual probability is plotted on the map as a "gas probability" and contoured. Figures 8.0 and 9.0 are the gas probability maps for the Stagecoach Field model area and the Northern Tioga County prospect area.

### ***3.3 Analytical results***

#### ***3.3.1 Quantitative Analysis***

Examination of the data in Appendix I and the maps in this section reveal that, on average, the concentration of virtually all hydrocarbons in the Stagecoach Field are lower in the off-field areas (i.e., background) than those within the field. This appears to be along the lines of the "halo" concept described above. However, because sampling did not extend very far into background (it should have gone an additional mile or two), it is impossible to specifically interpret this as the case.

In addition, while the average concentration of hydrocarbons is somewhat lower than expected, there is quite a variation among individual compounds. Mapping of either groups or individual

compounds allows a statistically significant variation that can accurately map the extent of gas accumulation in the Stagecoach Field. Therefore, the concentration data should not be used as a stand-alone, independent model for exploration for gas in the region.

Figures 2.0 through 6.0 illustrate this point. These figures, showing plots of absolute methane, ethane, and  $C_{2+}$  concentrations, exhibit similar, but not identical patterns. None of them (using either high or low concentration cut-offs) map the productive part of the field with better than 60% accuracy. Two possible and traditional enhancements of quantitative data are shown in Figures 5.0 and 6.0. Figure 5.0 depicts the percent methane, or gas dryness. Figure 6.0 shows percent wetness, which is the ratio of  $C_{2+}$  divided by  $C_{1+}$  hydrocarbons in the soil gas. Neither effectively maps the field. Other ratios were examined as well, exhibiting similar patterns.

The reason for this result is that methane (and, to a certain extent, ethane) are derived from both thermogenic and biogenic sources. In a gas province, it is vital to be able to utilize higher carbon number compounds, but in a compositional manner.

### 3.3.2 Compositional Analysis—Light Hydrocarbons

Both light-hydrocarbon data sets, soil and VaporTec™ were tested using the discriminant analysis. An evaluation of the correlation matrix, seen in Table 10 indicates that the  $C_3$  to  $C_5$  hydrocarbons, less the olefins, are the primary discriminants or chemical factors that define the gas prone areas. This is visually observed in Figure 10.0, which overlays the chromatograms from a background locations (dry well) and a producing location. The producing area exhibits a significantly higher relative abundance (using a cross-plot) of higher carbon number compounds than the background. This is a characteristic that is quite common in the experience of the authors. The identity of which hydrocarbons and what exact carbon number range is dependent on local conditions. After calculating gas probability values, the resultant maps are shown in Figures 8.0 and 9.0, for Stagecoach and North Tioga areas.

#### 3.3.2.1 Soil Analysis for Light Hydrocarbons.

The residual gas probability for the Stagecoach Field, as based on the analysis of soil samples in the field and gas chromatography, is shown in Figure 8.0. The result is apical in nature and centered directly over the productive zones in the field. The accuracy, defined by well control, is very good, better than 90%. As shown below, it also correlates well with non-geochemical factors. The map also indicates some potential for additional drilling sites.

#### 3.3.2.2 Free Soil Gas Analysis for Light Hydrocarbons.

The free soil gas compositional interpretation is shown in Figure 11.0. The results are similar to that from the soil analysis in the core of the field, but variations at the fringes diminish the overall accuracy to the 80% range. An evaluation of the data suggests that the primary reason is the very limited number of "known" background samples in the data set, with only 2-3 samples taken at dry wells. These results would be quite acceptable if used for reconnaissance or high-grading purposes; the soil analysis results would better serve for evaluating specific drilling locations.

### 3.3.3 Compositional Analysis—UV Fluorescence

In addition, the UV fluorescence data from soils was also evaluated using discriminant analysis, and using the same model parameters as the Light Hydrocarbons. Because the fluorescence responds largely to aromatic hydrocarbons, and the content of the gas is largely devoid of aromatics, it was not expected that the UV Fluorescence would be a direct indicator of gas accumulation, as the light hydrocarbon analysis is. However, it was appropriate to map the indicator (Figures 12.0 and 13.0).

The UV Fluorescence data appears to map the core of the Stagecoach Field, with less overall accuracy than the light hydrocarbons, but in a reasonable fashion for broad-scale reconnaissance. Without considering other, non-chemical factors, the causes for this reasonable correlation between high carbon number organics and dry gas accumulation are not obvious. In the experience of the authors, the primary chemical relationship is probably with a secondary alteration effect in the soil, perhaps related to vegetative interaction with migrating hydrocarbons. The authors have frequently observed the presence of mono- and sesqui-terpenes in areas with high gas leakage and abundant vegetation (both associated with petroleum and mineral exploration). This occurs in association with the intense faulting and fracturing.

Unfortunately, the scope of the present investigation did not allow for further inquiry and testing into the root causes of such UV Fluorescence observations.

## **4.0 Development of an Exploration Model**

### ***4.1 Stagecoach Field Model area***

#### **4.1.1 History of field development**

The Stagecoach field was discovered by Quaker State in 1986 and is now owned and operated by Belden and Blake Corporation. The Stagecoach Field is located in southeastern Tioga County, New York. It was discovered in 1987 with the drilling of the Belden and Blake (Quaker State) #1 Fyock well. The field was confirmed with the drilling of the Belden and Blake (Quaker State) #1 Racht well. Operation of the productive wells in the field, and additional developmental drilling, was transferred to Belden and Blake Corporation in the early 1990's.

Currently, there are 15 productive wells and 18 dry holes in the Stagecoach Field area. As of early 1996, cumulative production from the field was 7.88 billion cubic feet of natural gas, with close to half of that production coming from two wells, the Belden and Blake W. Widell # 1 (2, 295.36 MMCF) and the Belden and Blake E. Campbell # 1 (1,792.65 MMCF).

#### **4.1.2 Local geology**

Tioga County was chosen because it is located at the transition of the Devonian Catskill Delta from marginal marine to deep marine depositional environments. The deeper Devonian basin lay to its south and east. Deposition in the proto-basin transitioned from carbonates in early Devonian time through clean sandstones in the middle Devonian through dark organic shales in the Middle through Upper Devonian as the Catskill Delta prograded into the basin proper.

Upper, Middle and Lower Devonian rocks of south central New York constitute one of the more complete Middle Paleozoic stratigraphic sections in North America. There are three general groupings of rocks: the Genesee Group, the Hamilton Group, and the Helderberg-Onondaga Group. The Genesee Group consists of a thick sequence of organically derived shales. In many studies, the Genesee is considered one of the more significant tongues of deposition that comprise the Catskill Delta. Locally eroded, the sequence is not completely present in Tioga County. At the base of this sequence lies the Tully Limestone. Based on the analysis by Heckel (1966), the Tully is a significant formation in that deposited on and represents a significant unconformity between Genesee and Hamilton sequences. In addition, the Tully also represents a significant lateral facies change from a clastic equivalent further east, to a carbonate over much of the Appalachian Basin province.

The Hamilton Group is considered by many observers to be the precursor of the Catskill Delta. It is composed on a thick sequence of black and gray organic shales that apparently represent a cyclical depositional cycle, as well as a perceived upward coarsening of sediments within a given cycle (Landing and Brett, 1991). Within this sequence of rock, two formations, the Cherry Valley Limestone and the Marcellus Shale have been identified as easily recognized markers within the Hamilton Group, and have been used for structural isopach mapping.

The last Devonian interval of significance in this investigation is the Helderberg Onondaga grouping. This interval includes a basal carbonate member (the Helderberg Group), a middle arenaceous sandstone member (the Oriskany Sandstone) and upper carbonate member (the Onondaga Limestone Group). These rocks were deposited in a near shore marginal marine transition zone. They are of importance in this study because the Helderberg and the Oriskany form significant reservoirs in the Appalachian Basin. As a result, there is a great deal of subsurface data on these intervals, especially as a result of exploratory drilling.

The Devonian rocks of Tioga County unconformably overlie Silurian evaporites of the Salina Group. A Silurian Age "salt basin" formed to the south of Tioga County, and allowed deposition of gypsum, anhydrite and halite. Rickard (1969) noted the similarity and uniformity of deposition of the evaporitic sequence in both the Appalachian and Michigan Basins, with the exception that the barrier reefs found in the Michigan Basin are not found rimming the Appalachian Basin.

There are numerous mapped anticlines and synclines in the study area. Many of these features are the result of Appalachian orogeny, and may have had minimal effect on the entrapment of hydrocarbons. The identified localized and regionalized faulting which apparently was contemporaneous with Middle and Upper Devonian deposition. The cause of this faulting is not well known, but is related to either deep basement readjustment, or adjustment associated with the post-Acadian orogeny.

Previous published reports on the Stagecoach Field include papers by Pyron (1997, 1997b). A series of maps based upon both structural and isopachous thickness of select intervals is found in the first of these publications. The following generalizations were presented for the Stagecoach Field:

1. Without exception, the structural maps created on various formation tops were neither sensitive nor reliable enough to relate to cumulative production. As a result, these maps were not reliable indicators of production. The structure map based upon the Top of Devonian datum was interesting because it apparently shows the location of fault blocks under the field boundaries. Given this interpretation (which has not been verified either by seismic investigations or evaluation of published structure maps), it is easy to understand why faulted reservoirs are so significant to production in this field.
2. The isopach maps which were prepared are slightly more reliable indicators of production, but still not sensitive enough to equate to cumulative production histories. Of greater interest are the isopach maps showing thickness of the Oriskany Sandstone, and the thickness map of the Tully Limestone. In the former, the interpreted thickness of the Oriskany sand increases to greater than 90 feet along the center of the field. (It is important to recognize that sand thickness is not an indicator alone of reservoir quality; the presence of fractures is also very important). The Tully Limestone isopach map shows thinning of this interval over the top of the field.
3. Finally, a paleogeomorphic or synchronous high map was constructed for the field. This map identified interval thinning typical of a paleogeomorphic high. Thinning of the mapped interval can be correlated to hydrocarbon accumulation and production. Those wells that are proximate to the 600-foot thickness interval on this map show the best production, most probably because fractures intersected by the well bore tap the prime reservoir, which lies within the 600-foot interval.

As verification of this analysis, the production history of select wells in the field provided a good basis for appraising the validity of application. The Belden and Blake (Quaker State) #1 Widell well (cumulative production - 2.295 BCF) has a First Derivative Interval thickness of 644 feet, while the Belden and Blake (Quaker State) #1 Campbell well (cumulative production - 1.793 BCF) has a First Derivative Interval thickness of 645 feet. By comparison, the Belden and Blake (Quaker State) #1 Fyock (cumulative production - 8.9 MMCF) has a First Derivative Interval thickness of 718 feet. This corroborates the assumption that wells located closer to the paleogeomorphic thin (i.e., thinning of the interval) with well established fractures will host more economic production than similarly fractured wells located in thicker paleogeomorphic intervals.

#### 4.1.3 Production data

Production in the Stagecoach field is listed by the state agency as being from the upper Helderberg Formation. Discussion with the field operators suggested that they believe that production is associated with a significant fracture that intersects the Oriskany Sandstone. Of even greater interest is that these wells are producing dry natural gas, with very little associated water. Based on review of NYDEC files, it appears as though many of these wells are producing through natural flow, with no completion or induced fracturing treatments.

#### 4.1.4 Application of soil gas methods to field data

The use of geochemical methods in the exploration for hydrocarbons arose from the knowledge that there were surface manifestations of hydrocarbons at depth that could not easily be seen by skilled observers. The goal of explorationists and investors was to use the method to quantify and qualify those manifestations to maximize exploration success.

#### 4.1.5 Integration of soil gas data with previous studies

In order to provide context to the geochemical analysis of the model area, previously published data on the Stagecoach Field were analyzed. In addition, data from a remote sensing study completed by one of the team members was provided to provide further context. The discussion which follows is a shortened version of a detailed discussion.

##### 4.1.5.1 Remote sensing

Remote sensing imagery analysis has been used with varying degrees of success to locate hydrocarbon reservoirs. Most applications involve site specific determinations as to whether hydrocarbons will be encountered when drilling occurs. A second use of remote sensing interpretation methodology (which has been little discussed) involves the strategic application of remote sensing interpretation methods to appraise the hydrocarbon potential of a country or region. Both methods enhance the accuracy of evaluation of hydrocarbon potential prior to the expenditure of large sums of investment capital. A more detailed analysis of the remote sensing data can be obtained by contacting Pyron Consulting.

The remote sensing analysis (Figure 14.0) is extracted from a larger study of the Central New York area. The extracted interpretation has been annotated by installing a layer of data

that shows the location of wells in the Stagecoach Field. The interpretation of this image revealed a variety of well established NE-SW and NW-SE trending lineaments. In addition, during the interpretation, a bias to ignore prominent E-W features was imposed because this direction tracts the processing graining of the image. A series of N-S lineaments reflect local fault structures, or internal fracturing of the basement and overlying rocks associated with compressional and extensional tectonics. There are also two E-W lineaments that follow the trend the Elmira Anticline, a surface feature. Given the frequency of the lineaments, and the over-lapping nature of the patterns, it is logical to conclude that fracture porosity will enhance the productivity of reservoirs when they are encountered.

The observed tonal anomalies are very distinct, and have a bright character, which implies that the reservoir rocks are competently sealed, and that they host non-depleted accumulations of hydrocarbons. These reservoirs might be gas driven, and might host significant associated reserves of natural gas. Significantly, The existing production in the area does not account for the intensity or density of the tonal anomalies. This suggests that additional, non-developed reservoirs may exist below those currently developed.

#### **4.1.5.2 Paleogeomorphic mapping**

Based upon previously published data, one of the most diagnostic methods for analyzing the Stagecoach Field involves the application of paleogeomorphic mapping. Paleogeomorphic mapping involves the location of paleo-structures (ancient structures) which had reservoir parameters conducive to the entrapment and preservation of hydrocarbon source material during primary migration. Paleogeomorphic maps are created by stratigraphic interpretation of well logs, sample logs, and electric logs, and by mapping thicknesses of rock (stratigraphic sequence) indicative of depositional conditions. Thinning of the chosen map interval is directly related to the presence of hydrocarbon reservoirs and is related to porosity, permeability, high oil/low water content and a trapping mechanism (most often diagenetic).

In the model area, the paleogeomorphic map (Figure 15.0) for the Stagecoach Field identifies significant thinning of the map interval. The theory of the development of this map is discussed in Pyron (1997 b). Optimum reservoirs occur in and immediately proximate to the areas of thinning. Further, there are areas of thinning that have not been tested by the drill. Additional discussion of the paleogeomorphic mapping technique can be obtained by contacting Pyron Consulting.

## **4.2 North Tioga County Study area**

### **4.2.1 Local geology**

The stratigraphy of the Northern Tioga County Prospect Area is similar to that identified in the Stagecoach Field area. On a regional basis, Devonian strata begin to thin to the north, and thicken to the south and southwest. In addition, there is a pronounced facies change from a marine to marginal marine (delta) to continental from the west to the east.

Key formations on the regional evaluation of Tioga County included the Tully Limestone, the Onondaga Formation, the Oriskany Sandstone and the Helderberg Group. The base of data used in this investigation is limited to well logs which as a generalization do not completely penetrate the Helderberg Formation. Given this limited data, key structural, isopachous, and paleogeomorphic maps were prepared for the second study area.

Regional studies completed by Rickard (1969, 1973, 1989) were very useful in providing a sense of the regional relationship of the various formations. They also provided information on regional faulting, especially in the Tioga County area. Several pairs of normal faults form a series of downdrop structures across central and extreme northern Tioga County. These faults are apparently pre-Devonian in age, and seem to have effected the amount of deposition in the respective down-drop block.

The subsurface mapping of Northern Tioga County provided in Pyron (1997) provides some subsurface clues as to the location of additional exploratory targets. Using these evaluation parameters, several interesting interpretations can be made based upon the subsurface data.

1. Without exception, the structural maps created on various datum suggested that structures formed within the individual downdrop blocks. These individual structure (which might be referred to as closures) seen to trend north-south, although this may be a result of the distribution of data points, or a bias in the method of contouring. A significant structure (identified as Target B) is located in the northwestern quadrant of Tioga County. This feature is located along the trend of the Van Etten Anticline, a surface feature identified by Williams, Tarr, and Kindle (1909).
2. The isopach maps that were prepared also suggested the presence of potential exploration targets in the downdrop block north and west of the stagecoach field. The isopach maps showing thickness of the Oriskany Sandstone, and the thickness map of the Tully Limestone. In Target B, the Oriskany Sandstone has an estimated thickness of 20 feet, and this may be more suggestive of the location of the ultimate trap.
3. The paleogeomorphic map based on the same mapping interval used in analyzing the Stagecoach Field suggests that significant interval thinning typical of a paleogeomorphic high may be present in an area near West Candor, NY. It appears that this high may be affected by a fault in the Upper Devonian. However, there are only three data points in the map area. There is a reported show of natural gas in the Oriskany Sand in the NYS Natural Gas W.E. Stevens well. This well offsets what should be the paleogeomorphic high. Using the Stagecoach Field experience as a model, thinning of the mapped interval is an effective indicator hydrocarbon accumulation and production.

Based upon the integration of the subsurface mapping, production data, and other subsurface information, it is apparent that several of the subsurface maps that were created can be directly applied to hydrocarbon exploration in Tioga County. Using the criteria established above, it appears that the paleogeomorphic map is an indicator of where economic amounts of hydrocarbons may be located. By analog to the Stagecoach Field, those wells which fall within a mapped thinning of the paleogeomorphic interval have a better than average chance of holding hydrocarbons.



#### 4.2.2 Previous exploration data

In Tioga County, outside of the wells located in on trend with the Stagecoach Field, there are a total of eleven identified exploratory wells. Within the Northern Tioga County Study Area there are four wells Information for two of these wells. One of these wells, the Sawyer well, which was drilled in 1888, had no available information in any of the data repositories checked. The following wells had complete information (i.e., well logs completion cards and associated information) and formed the basis for this evaluation:

- New York Natural Gas W.E. Stevens #1 (drilled in 1947),
- Fault Line Oil Van Riper Unit #1 and the Spencer et. al. Unit #1 (drilled in 1990)

None of these wells is drilled to a horizon deeper than the Helderberg.

#### 4.2.3 Integration of soil gas data with previous studies

##### 4.2.3.1 Remote sensing

The remote sensing analysis (Figure 16.0) is extracted from a larger study of the Central New York area. The extracted interpretation has been annotated by installing a layer of data that shows the location of wells in the Stagecoach Field. The interpretation of this image revealed a variety of well established NE-SW and NW-SE trending lineaments. In addition, during the interpretation, a bias to ignore prominent E-W features was imposed because this direction tracts the processing graining of the image. Several N-S lineaments reflect local fault structures, or internal fracturing of the basement and overlying rocks associated with compressional and extensional tectonics. There are also several E-W lineaments that follow the trend the Van Etten Anticline, a surface feature. Given the frequency of the lineaments, and the over-lapping nature of the patterns, it is logical to conclude that fracture porosity will enhance the productivity of reservoirs when they are encountered.

The observed tonal anomalies are very distinct, and have a bright character, which implies that the reservoir rocks are competently sealed, and that they host non-depleted accumulations of hydrocarbons. Review of the location of the tonal anomalies shows that they are isolated from other tonal anomaly swarms on the master map. These reservoirs might be gas driven, and might host significant associated reserves of natural gas. Significantly, The existing production in the area does not account for the intensity or density of the tonal anomalies. This suggests that additional, non-developed reservoirs may exist below those currently developed.

##### 4.2.3.2 Paleogeomorphic mapping

In the model area, the paleogeomorphic map (Figure 17.0) identifies an area in which there is the potential for paleogeomorphic thinning in the same map interval used to model the Stagecoach Field. The theory of the development of this map is discussed in Pyron (1997 b). Optimum reservoirs may occur in and immediately proximate to the areas of thinning. Given that there is limited subsurface control information, the coincidence of the paleogeomorphic map, the Remote Sensing data, and the geochemical gas probability map suggests that some potential for the area exists. Because the NYS Stevens well had a reported show, an additional test well should be encouraged for the area. Additional

discussion of the paleogeomorphic mapping technique can be obtained by contacting Pyron Consulting.

#### ***4.3 Discussion of a new exploration model***

This study was designed to develop an exploration model that could provide a low cost, accurate tool (or combination of tools) that independent exploration and development companies could use in the Appalachian Basin. The exploration model we have developed for this basin is called the Integrated Exploration Technology (IET). IET incorporates several proprietary, but readily available, tools, including surface geochemical data (light and heavy hydrocarbon analysis of soils and/or free soil gas, as appropriate to the target), remote sensing, paleogeomorphic mapping, gravity and other synoptic data as available, and an electronic assimilation of geologic and historical production information. Each of these data sources is developed as a layer of information, which can then be added to other layers to form an information product.

Surface geochemical data provides potentially three key pieces of information about a site or region. First, it provides broad-based evidence of petroleum hydrocarbon presence and variations in concentration. Second, using both generalized and site specific compositional data, it can yield valuable prospect specific information to target detailed investigations and drilling programs. Most of the time, it is possible to specify if the study area appears to have accumulations of gas or oil or both. Finally, under the proper conditions, it can suggest some structural character in areas of high fracturing and faulting. Knowledge of the presence and the types of hydrocarbons in an area provided a powerful basis for further investigation and exploitation.

The remote sensing layer includes lineament and fracture trace analysis. It also includes tonal anomaly and vegetative stress analysis of LANDSAT MSS and TM or SPOT data. This information is integrated with a base map having well locations, field boundaries, topographic and geographic, culture, and similar data. It provides a basis for highlighting, on a regional basis, targets for exploration, including potential drilling locations. It can also provide strategic evaluations on the favorability of an area for hosting reserves.

The paleogeomorphic layer is a derivative subsurface mapping method that uses sequence stratigraphy to identify regional mapping intervals that can be related to economic accumulations of hydrocarbons. In addition, the precision of the methodology allows evaluation of new drilling locations by determining those areas with the best potential for hosting economic reserves, and those locations that could maximize the return on investment.

The final layers of information include electronically accessed geological information, including core data, local surface geology, mapped structural features, petrophysical analysis, shows of oil and gas, etc. These data can be managed either in spreadsheet, CA, or multiple graphical layers. The layer provides a basis for increasing the knowledge about a select area to aid decision-makers in making investment decisions.

When these elements are integrated, a solid indicator of the best wells in the Stagecoach Field are located in favorable positions relative to the paleogeomorphic map, the gas probability from soils map, and the regional LANDSAT lineament and tonal anomaly maps. A discussion of the integration of each element merits some additional discussion

The first map presented is the integration of the remote sensing data with the paleogeomorphic map (Figure 18.0). The paleogeomorphic thin is located within an area in which the tonal anomalies are

overlapped. In addition, the frequency of cross lineaments suggests that the reservoirs may have enhanced fracture porosity.

The second map provides an integration of the remote sensing with the soil gas data (Figure 19.0). The areas that have the best potential, as based upon the geochemical data, coincide with the overlapping tonal anomalies. A third map (Figure 20.0) shows the paleogeomorphic map data overlying the geochemical gas probability data. Again there is a coincidence between the most favorable areas, as based upon the geochemical data, and the areas adjacent to or within the paleogeomorphic thin. Interesting, the best wells in the field are located in the areas in which the favorable positions on both the paleogeomorphic map and the geochemical data overlap.

When the data are integrated, the paleogeomorphic thins, overlie both the best areas as defined by the gas probability study and the areas in which tonal anomaly swarms are present (Figure 21.0). There is a coincidence of the integrated favorable areas and the most productive wells in the field. Further, our data suggest additional infill or developmental locations still exist within the field. Further, with the integration of select geophysical data, a complete exploration package could easily be assembled for a reasonable fee. Given that exploration programs must meet imposed budgetary constraints, the bulk of this study could have been completed for a relatively low fee which would not impact either out of pocket costs or the promotional fees associated with prospect development.

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**Appendix 1**  
**Tables, Figures**

## Field Notes Collected During Stagecoach Field Sampling Event

Sample ID	GPS Location			Passive Sampler	Soil Sampler	Soil pH	Install/ Collection Date	Recovery Date	Comments
	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation						
9801	41° 59.92	76° 20.90		X	X	3.5	5/12/98	6/16/98	River Gravels, well mixed
9802	42° 00.20	76° 21.09		X	X	4.3	5/12/98	6/16/98	Silty clay with pebbles
9803	42° 00.20	76° 21.56		X	X	4.9	5/12/98	Lost	" "
9804	41° 59.92	76° 20.56		X	X	5.2	5/12/98	6/16/98	" "
9805	41° 59.97	76° 20.09		X	X	5.4	5/12/98	Lost	River Gravels well mixed with silt
9806	42° 01.34	76° 19.60		X	X	4.8	5/12/98	6/16/98	Yellow-brown clays with rock
9807	42° 00.76	76° 19.77		X	X	5.3	5/12/98	Lost	" "
9808	42° 01.31	76° 19.74		X	X	5.4	5/12/98	6/16/98	Red Brown Silty clay
9809	42° 00.63	76° 21.82		X	X	5.2	5/12/98	Lost	" "
9810	42° 00.88	76° 120.75		X	X	5.2	5/12/98	6/16/98	Black organic soil, intermixed with clay and rock
9811	42° 00.22	76° 19.39		X		5.6	5/12/98	6/16/98	Silty clay and rock
9812	41° 59.60	76° 19.34		X	X	5.8	5/12/98	Lost	Buff-brown clays with rock
9813	42° 00.06	76° 18.99		X	X	5.6	5/12/98	6/16/98	Clay-gravel mixture
9814	42° 00.02	76° 18.80		X	X	5.6	5/12/98	6/16/98	" "
9815	42° 00.01	76° 18.68		X		5.2	5/12/98	Lost	" "
9816	42° 00.21	76° 18.75		X	X	5.1	5/12/98	6/16/98	Buff-brown clays with rock
9817	42° 00.21	76° 18.75		X	X	5.0	5/12/98	6/16/98	Clay-gravel mixture
9818	42° 00.71	76° 18.25		X	X	5.2	5/12/98	6/16/98	Clay-gravel mixture
9819	42° 01.05	76° 18.36		X	X	5.3	5/12/98	6/16/98	Clay-gravel mixture
9820	42° 00.49	76° 19.60		X	X	5.3	5/12/98	6/16/98	Silty Clay
9821	42° 00.68	76° 19.04		X	X	5.7	5/12/98	6/16/98	" "
9822	42° 01.17	76° 17.45		X	X	5.4	5/12/98	Lost	Heavy Black Brown Clay
9823	42° 01.34	76° 19.60		X	X	5.6	5/12/98	6/16/98	Brown Clay and silt
9824	42° 00.57	76° 17.86		X		6.0	5/12/98	6/16/98	Heavy Brown Clay
9825	42° 00.43	76° 17.07		X	X	6.1	5/12/98	6/16/98	" "
9826	41° 59.29	76° 16.24		X	X	5.9	5/12/98	Lost	" "
9827	42° 00.43	76° 17.00		X	X	5.7	5/12/98	6/16/98	Heavy Brown Clay and rock
9828	42° 00.78	76° 16.28		X		5.5	5/12/98	6/16/98	" "
9829	42° 00.51	76° 16.30		X	X	6.1	5/12/98	6/16/98	" "
9830	42° 00.45	76° 15.43		X	X	5.8	5/12/98	6/16/98	" "
<b>Comments:</b> Sampler 9811, passive sampler only, at Nichols-Mead well head Sampler 9815, passive sampler only, at Latcher well head Sampler 9824, passive sampler only, at Cooke well head Sampler 9828, passive sampler only, at I, Mead #1 well head									

### Field Notes Collected During Stagecoach Field Sampling Event

Sample ID	GPS Location			Passive Sampler	Soil Sampler	Soil pH	Install/Collection Date	Recovery Date	Comments
	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation						
9831	42° 02.39	76° 14.16		X	X	5.2	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	Buff-brown clays with rock
9832	42°01.03	76°16.14		X	X	5.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9833	42°01.63	76°16.34		X		5.4	05/13/1998	Lost	Buff-brown silty clays with rock
9834	42°01.37	76°16.30		X	X	5.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9835	42°01.35	76°17.09		X	X	5.6	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9836	42°01.75	76°17.09		X	X	5.4	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9837	42°02.14	76°19.77		X	X	5.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9838	42°02.00	76°16.22		X	X	5.6	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9839	42°01.54	76°17.71		X	X	8.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9840	42°01.60	76°15.60		X		6.2	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9841	42°01.65	76°15.70		X	X	5.5	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9842	42°01.26	76°15.03		X	X	5.9	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9843	42°01.45	76°14.08		X	X	4.2	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9844	42°00.99	76°14.59		X	X	5.1	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9845	42°00.99	76°15.13		X	X	4.9	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9846	42°00.49	76°15.28		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9847	42°01.00	76°14.84		X	X	4.6	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9848	42°02.14	76°14.37		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9849	42°02.59	76°14.70		X	X	4.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9850	42°02.43	76°14.78		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	Lost	" ..
9851	42°02.47	76°14.78		X	X	4.6	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9852	42°02.11	76°15.38		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9853	42°01.63	76°13.71		X	X	4.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9854	42°00.98	76°14.00		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9855	42°00.69	76°14.11		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	Lost	" ..
9856	42°01.81	76°13.15		X	X	4.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9857	42°02.03	76°13.46		X		4.7	05/13/1998	Lost	" ..
9858	42°01.93	76°13.13		X	X	4.6	05/13/1998	06/17/1998	" ..
9859	42°02.18	76°13.02		X		4.6	05/13/1998	06/17/1998	" ..
9860	42°01.49	76°12.89		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	Lost	" "

**Comments:** Re-calibrated GPS unit. took measurement at location 30 Long 42° 00.22. Lat 76° 16. 32  
 Sampler 9833 , passive sampler only, at Owen #1 well head  
 Sampler 9840 , passive sampler only, at Barnhardt well head  
 Sampler 9857 , passive sampler only, at Racht well head  
 Sampler 9859 , passive sampler only, at Fyock well head



Sample ID	GPS Location			Passive Sampler	Soil Sampler	Soil pH	Install/Collection Date	Recovery Date	Comments
	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation						
9861	42° 01.49	76° 12.184		X	X	4.6	5/13/98	6/17/98	Buff-brown clays with no rock
9862	42°00.87	76°13.45		X	X	5.7	5/13/98	6/17/98	Buff-brown silty clays with rock
9863	42°01.29	76°17.85		X	X	5.4	5/13/98	Lost	" "
9864	42°00.77	76°11.71		X	X	5.8	5/13/98	Lost	" "
9865	42°01.25	76°11.99		X	X	5.6	5/13/98	Lost	" "
9866	42°01.77	76°12.65		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/17/98	Brown silty clays with rock
9867	42°02.58	76°12.17		X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
9868	42°01.33	76°11.70		X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
9869	42°02.63	76°11.78		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/17/98	" "
9870	42°02.64	76°10.14		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/17/98	" "
9871	42°03.11	76°10.62		X		NA	5/14/98	6/17/98	" "
9872	42°02.81	76°10.69		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/17/98	" "
9873	42°02.61	76°11.37		X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
9874	42°02.44	76°11.74		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/16/98	" "
9875	42°01.87	76°12.18		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/16/98	Heavy red brown clay, silt
9876	42°02.47	76°13.51		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/16/98	Heavy red brown clay, silt, rocks
9877	42°02.77	76°13.77		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/16/98	" "
9878	42°03.40	76°15.85		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/16/98	" "
9879	42°03.31	76°13.730		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/16/98	" "
9880	42°03.38	76°12.52		X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
9881	42°03.46	76°12.06		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/16/98	" "
9882	42°03.41	76°11.66		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/16/98	" "
9883	42°03.48	76°11.00		X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/16/98	Brown Silt and gravel
9884				X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
9885	42°03.16	76°10.00		X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
Comments: pH meter broken 5/14 Sampler 9871, passive sampler only, at Jones well head GPS location accidentally missed at Location 9885									

## Field Notes Collected During North Tioga Co. Sampling Event

Sample ID	GPS Location			Passive Sampler	Soil Sampler	Soil pH	Install/Collection Date	Recovery Date	Comments
	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation						
0598-01	42° 12.19	76° 31.84	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Buff-brown clays with no rock
0598-02	42° 12.31	76° 31.33	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Organic soil no rock
0598-03	42° 11.84	76° 32.09	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-04	42° 11.88	76° 31.32	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-05	42° 11.75	76° 31.10	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-06	42° 11.04	76° 31.17	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-07	42° 11.18	76° 30.26	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-08	42° 11.30	76° 29.58	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-09	42° 11.38	76° 29.43	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-10	42° 11.78	76° 29.72	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-11	42° 12.25	76° 29.67	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Organic soil no rock
0598-12	42° 11.84	76° 30.19	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-13	42° 12.27	76° 30.69	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-14	42° 12.15	76° 30.13	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-15	42° 12.21	76° 29.78	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Organic sandy soil no rock
0598-16	42° 14.30	76° 28.18	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-17	42° 13.53	76° 28.18	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-18	42° 13.13	76° 28.73	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Organic sandy soil no rock
0598-19	42° 13.41	76° 28.86	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-20	42° 12.64	76° 28.90	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-21	42° 12.19	76° 28.42	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-22	42° 11.89	76° 28.36	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-23	42° 11.31	76° 28.37	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-24	42° 10.72	76° 27.84	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-25	42° 11.29	76° 27.819	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-26	42° 11.97	76° 27.07	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-27	42° 12.43	76° 27.13	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-28	42° 12.59	76° 27.11	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-29	42° 12.56	76° 27.29	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-30	42° 12.32	76° 27.94	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	6/18/98	Organic sandy soil no rock

Comments: pH meter broken 5/14

## Field Notes Collected During North Tioga Co. Sampling Event

Sample ID	GPS Location			Passive Sampler	Soil Sampler	Soil pH	Install/Collection Date	Recovery Date	Comments
	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation						
0598-01	42° 12.19	76° 31.84	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Buff-brown clays with no rock
0598-02	42° 12.31	76° 31.33	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Organic soil no rock
0598-03	42° 11.84	76° 32.09	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-04	42° 11.88	76° 31.32	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-05	42° 11.75	76° 31.10	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-06	42° 11.04	76° 31.17	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-07	42° 11.18	76° 30.26	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-08	42° 11.30	76° 29.58	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-09	42° 11.38	76° 29.43	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-10	42° 11.78	76° 29.72	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-11	42° 12.25	76° 29.67	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Organic soil no rock
0598-12	42° 11.84	76° 30.19	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-13	42° 12.27	76° 30.69	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-14	42° 12.15	76° 30.13	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-15	42° 12.21	76° 29.78	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Organic sandy soil no rock
0598-16	42° 14.30	76° 28.18	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-17	42° 13.53	76° 28.18	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	" "
0598-18	42° 13.13	76° 28.73	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	Lost	Organic sandy soil no rock
0598-19	42° 13.41	76° 28.86	NA	X	X	NA	5/14/98	6/18/98	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-20	42° 12.64	76° 28.90	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-21	42° 12.19	76° 28.42	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-22	42° 11.89	76° 28.36	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-23	42° 11.31	76° 28.37	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-24	42° 10.72	76° 27.84	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-25	42° 11.29	76° 27.819	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-26	42° 11.97	76° 27.07	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-27	42° 12.43	76° 27.13	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-28	42° 12.59	76° 27.11	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	6/18/98	" "
0598-29	42° 12.56	76° 27.29	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	Lost	" "
0598-30	42° 12.32	76° 27.94	NA	X	X	NA	5/15/98	6/18/98	Organic sandy soil no rock
Comments: pH meter broken 5/14									



### Field Notes Collected During Stagecoach Field Sampling Event

Sample ID	GPS Location			Passive Sampler	Soil Sampler	Soil pH	Install/Collection Date	Recovery Date	Comments
	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation						
9801	41° 59. 92	76° 20.90		X	X	3.5	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	River Gravels. well mixed
9802	42°00.20	76°21.09		X	X	4.3	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Silty clay with pebbles
9803	42°00.20	76°21.56		X	X	4.9	05/12/1998	Lost	" "
9804	41°59.92	76°20.56		X	X	5.2	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	" "
9805	41°59.97	76°20.09		X	X	5.4	05/12/1998	Lost	River Gravels well mixed with silt
9806	42°01.34	76°19.60		X	X	4.8	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Yellow-brown clays with rock
9807	42°00.76	76°19.77		X	X	5.3	05/12/1998	Lost	" "
9808	42°01.31	76°19.74		X	X	5.4	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Red Brown Silty clay
9809	42°00.63	76°21.82		X	X	5.2	05/12/1998	Lost	" "
9810	42°00.88	76°120.75		X	X	5.2	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Black organic soil. Intermixed with clay and rock
9811	42°00.22	76°19.39		X		5.6	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Silty clay and rock
9812	41°59.60	76°19.34		X	X	5.8	05/12/1998	Lost	Buff-brown clays with rock
9813	42°00. 06	76°18.99		X	X	5.6	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Clay-gravel mixture
9814	42°00. 02	76°18.80		X	X	5.6	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	" "
9815	42°00.01	76°18.68		X		5.2	05/12/1998	Lost	" "
9816	42°00.21	76°18.75		X	X	5.1	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Buff-brown clays with rock
9817	42°00.21	76°18.75		X	X	5.0	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Clay-gravel mixture
9818	42°00.71	76°18.25		X	X	5.2	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Clay-gravel mixture
9819	42°01.05	76°18.36		X	X	5.3	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Clay-gravel mixture
9820	42°00.49	76°19.60		X	X	5.3	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Silty Clay
9821	42°00.68	76°19.04		X	X	5.7	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	" "
9822	42°01.17	76°17.45		X	X	5.4	05/12/1998	Lost	Heavy Black Brown Clay
9823	42°01.34	76°19.60		X	X	5.6	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Brown Clay and silt
9824	42°00.57	76°17.86		X		6.0	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Heavy Brown Clay
9825	42°00.43	76°17.07		X	X	6.1	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	" "
9826	41°59.29	76°16.24		X	X	5.9	05/12/1998	Lost	" "
9827	42°00.43	76°17.00		X	X	5.7	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	Heavy Brown Clay and rock
9828	42°00.78	76°16.28		X		5.5	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	" "
9829	42°00.51	76°16.30		X	X	6.1	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	" "
9830	42°00.45	76°15.43		X	X	5.8	05/12/1998	06/16/1998	" "
<b>Comments:</b> Sampler 9811 , passive sampler only, at Nichols-Mead well head Sampler 9815, passive sampler only, at Latcher well head Sampler 9824, passive sampler only, at Cooke well head Sampler 9828, passive sampler only, at I, Mead #1 well head									

Table 1

## Field Notes Collected During Stagecoach Field Sampling Event

Sample ID	GPS Location			Passive Sampler	Soil Sampler	Soil pH	Install/ Collection Date	Recovery Date	Comments
	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation						
9831	42° 02.39	76° 14.16		X	X	5.2	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	Buff-brown clays with rock
9832	42°01.03	76°16.14		X	X	5.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9833	42°01.63	76°16.34		X		5.4	05/13/1998	Lost	Buff-brown silty clays with rock
9834	42°01.37	76°16.30		X	X	5.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9835	42°01.35	76°17.09		X	X	5.6	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9836	42°01.75	76°17.09		X	X	5.4	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9837	42°02.14	76°19.77		X	X	5.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9838	42°02.00	76°16.22		X	X	5.6	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9839	42°01.54	76°17.71		X	X	8.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9840	42°01.60	76°15.60		X		6.2	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9841	42°01.65	76°15.70		X	X	5.5	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9842	42°01.26	76°15.03		X	X	5.9	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9843	42°01.45	76°14.08		X	X	4.2	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9844	42°00.99	76°14.59		X	X	5.1	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9845	42°00.99	76°15.13		X	X	4.9	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9846	42°00.49	76°15.28		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9847	42°01.00	76°14.84		X	X	4.6	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9848	42°02.14	76°14.37		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9849	42°02.59	76°14.70		X	X	4.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9850	42°02.43	76°14.78		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	Lost	" ..
9851	42°02.47	76°14.78		X	X	4.6	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9852	42°02.11	76°15.38		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9853	42°01.63	76°13.71		X	X	4.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9854	42°00.98	76°14.00		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9855	42°00.69	76°14.11		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	Lost	" ..
9856	42°01.81	76°13.15		X	X	4.8	05/13/1998	06/16/1998	" ..
9857	42°02.03	76°13.46		X		4.7	05/13/1998	Lost	" ..
9858	42°01.93	76°13.13		X	X	4.6	05/13/1998	06/17/1998	" ..
9859	42°02.18	76°13.02		X		4.6	05/13/1998	06/17/1998	" ..
9860	42°01.49	76°12.89		X	X	4.7	05/13/1998	Lost	" "

**Comments:** Re-calibrated GPS unit. took measurement at location 30 Long 42° 00.22. Lat 76° 16. 32  
 Sampler 9833 , passive sampler only, at Owen #1 well head  
 Sampler 9840 , passive sampler only, at Barnhardt well head  
 Sampler 9857 , passive sampler only, at Racht well head  
 Sampler 9859 , passive sampler only, at Fyock well head



## Field Notes Collected During North Tioga Co. Sampling Event

Sample ID	GPS Location			Passive Sampler	Soil Sampler	Soil pH	Install/ Collection Date	Recovery Date	Comments
	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation						
0598-01	42° 12.19	76° 31.84	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	Buff-brown clays with no rock
0598-02	42°12.31	76°31.33	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	Organic soil no rock
0598-03	42°11.84	76°32.09	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	06/18/1998	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-04	42°11.88	76°31.32	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	" "
0598-05	42°11.75	76° 31.10	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	" "
0598-06	42°11.04	76° 31. 17	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	06/18/1998	" "
0598-07	42°11.18	76° 30.26	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	06/18/1998	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-08	42°11.30	76°29.58	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	06/18/1998	" "
0598-09	42°11.38	76°29.43	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	" "
0598-10	42°11.78	76°29.72	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	06/18/1998	" "
0598-11	42°12.25	76°29.67	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	Organic soil no rock
0598-12	42°11.84	76°30.19	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	" "
0598-13	42°12.27	76°30.69	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-14	42°12.15	76°30.13	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	" "
0598-15	42°12.21	76°29.78	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	Organic sandy soil no rock
0598-16	42°14.30	76° 28.18	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	06/18/1998	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-17	42°13.53	76° 28.18	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	" "
0598-18	42°13.13	76°28.73	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	Lost	Organic sandy soil no rock
0598-19	42°13.41	76°28.86	NA	X	X	NA	05/14/1998	06/18/1998	Brown silty clays with rock
0598-20	42°12.64	76°28.90	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	Lost	" "
0598-21	42°12.19	76°28.42	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	Lost	" "
0598-22	42°11.89	76°28.36	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	06/18/1998	" "
0598-23	42°11.31	76°28.37	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	Lost	" "
0598-24	42°10.72	76°27.84	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	Lost	" "
0598-25	42°11.29	76°27.819	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	06/18/1998	" "
0598-26	42°11.97	76°27.07	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	Lost	" "
0598-27	42°12.43	76°27.13	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	Lost	" "
0598-28	42°12.59	76°27.11	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	06/18/1998	" "
0598-29	42°12.56	76°27.29	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	Lost	" "
0598-30	42°12.32	76°27.94	NA	X	X	NA	05/15/1998	06/18/1998	Organic sandy soil no rock

Comments: pH meter broken 5/14





FREE SOIL GAS SPREA ET STAGECOACH AREA

Direct Geochronal  
Client: NYSERDA  
Project Number: 7303  
Project Name:

FREE SOIL GAS SPREADSHEET, REV. 10/26/98 CGP  
DATE REVISED: May 17, 1998  
INTERSTITIAL SOIL GAS DATA REPORT

G.C. FILE NO.	LAB ID#	Run Code	Client ID	X Coord	Y Coord	Notes	Methane	Ethane	Ethene	Propane	Propene	i-Butane	n-Butane	n-Pentane	Hexane	Summation (through C6)		% (C1/C1)	% (C2/C2)	% (C3/C3)	% (C4/C4)	% (C5/C5)	C2/C1	C3/C1	nC4/C1	C5/C1	nC6/C1	nC7/C1
																C1+	C2+											
G14H0002	7303	1003	9801	-20	190		1906.7	394.68	1002.7	334.04	854.55	34.248	253.91	694.4	1006.7	4580.43	2673.73	41.627	14.38739	58.3729	85.61261	0.2018	0.1732	0.1332	0.0684	0.6401	1.8051	
G14H0003	7303	1004	9802	50	172		1058	176.4	447.34	175.8	547.64	0	147.29	571.06	1676.6	3005.1	2747.15	27.801	6.42120	72.1956	93.57880	0.1667	0.1662	0.1392	0.0966	0.8350	3.2273	
G17H0002	7303	1005	9833	125	92		9535.3	1807	6850.1	1923.8	6351	189.9	1201.8	2801.2	1809.1	9523.8	27.030	18.97352	49.9698	81.02648	0.1895	0.2009	0.1260	1.0604	0.6651	0.9949		
G17H0003	7303	1006	9804	-10	355		3284.7	295.65	6465.6	548.68	2449.5	29.356	364.04	587.0	986.0	6066.18	2781.48	54.148	10.69263	43.8522	89.32077	0.0900	0.1670	0.1108	1.8558	1.2131	1.9637	
G17H0004	7303	1007	9805	32	411		7245.5	1645.3	4259.2	1564.7	5417.3	241.68	1504.5	1812.5	2096.5	23916.5	13717	34.564	11.99661	65.43398	88.00839	0.2271	0.2199	0.2081	0.9507	0.9162	1.1047	
G17H0005	7303	1008	9806	160	485		3696.7	659.49	4929.9	303.43	978.71	0	462.82	423.29	867.8	1536.9	7750.92	34.532	2479.91	28.250	9.02009	71.7398	0.2290	0.3117	0.2940	1.3588	1.2840	3.0412
G17H0006	7303	1009	9807	279	460		974.51	223.4	2397.9	564.82	978.71	0	607.21	488.68	2486.1	10561.85	5391.35	48.858	11.16993	51.8421	88.83007	0.1165	0.1888	0.0968	1.6209	0.8110	1.3558	
G17H0007	7303	1010	9808	415	480		5171.2	602.21	8286.6	976.12	978.71	0	807.43	68.003	805.43	816.47	2486.1	11.16993	71.9599	85.64070	0.1119	0.1252	0.1073	1.1544	0.9993	1.7143		
G17H0008	7303	1061	9809	219	285		6121.9	644.86	3775.1	790.78	3398.3	87.762	637.03	1174.1	12404	21833.69	15718.79	28.040	4.33920	46.7229	81.84384	0.1777	0.1820	0.1026	1.0709	0.6126	1.3313	
G17H0009	7303	1062	9810	219	230		8579.9	1481.8	6461.1	1586.9	1972.4	136.28	902.77	1972.4	12219	26747.77	18162.87	32.077	8.15616	47.9229	81.84384	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	
G17H0010	7303	1063	9812	37	565		2203.8	257.8	3903.3	389.14	2204.8	0	266.03	604.95	1024.5	4756.22	2552.42	10.054	15.90748	54.1168	84.59252	0.1817	0.1980	0.1266	1.0896	0.6968	0.9074	
G17H0011	7303	1065	9813	-15	615		2778.4	504.9	3492.4	550.15	7102.8	74.511	351.8	458.13	1412	4655.58	3276.98	45.883	14.60248	54.1168	84.59252	0.1817	0.1980	0.1266	1.0896	0.6968	0.9074	
G17H0012	7303	1066	9814	-10	710		3914.3	816.28	1810.4	756.89	2721.8	100.05	647.86	724	12219	14807.43	10173.13	27.786	8.02388	72.2142	91.97612	0.2083	0.1934	0.1653	0.9272	0.7377	0.8870	
G17H0013	7303	1067	no sample	35	710											0	0	0	0	0	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	
G17H0014	7303	1068	9816	30	725		6033.7	564.53	5425.2	925.15	4586.9	83.315	363.79	395.89	187.4	9530.66	3496.76	63.310	16.14437	36.6904	83.85663	0.0936	0.1333	0.0934	1.6388	0.9987	0.7013	
G17H0015	7303	1069	9817	325	810		3539	373.5	2651	471.99	2678	197.23	243.41	386.4	1613.1	5627.4	3088.4	45.119	17.09364	54.8815	87.90366	0.1471	0.1829	0.0967	1.2637	0.6571	1.0345	
G17H0016	7303	1070	9818	210	814		8003.3	913.32	5046.5	647.99	2678	197.23	243.41	386.4	1613.1	18013.37	10010.07	46.130	9.11401	55.5702	90.87999	0.1141	0.1259	0.0753	1.0563	0.6588	0.7282	
G17H0017	7303	1071	9819	315	815		2409.4	238.92	3786.3	372.34	2130	61.158	209.72	301.25	3064.0	6492.13	4082.72	32.133	5.81519	43.88274	94.14083	0.0992	0.1345	0.0870	1.5584	0.8778	0.8478	
G17H0018	7303	1072	9820	145	850		1299.8	216.29	2382.7	442.5	1565.6	0	274.53	722.92	4538.4	7454.64	6194.84	16.900	3.49149	83.1005	96.50885	0.1717	0.2312	0.1179	1.2459	1.3669	2.3424	
G17H0019	7303	1073	9821	350	715		1893.7	237.4	3972.4	441.49	1665.3	39.039	360.75	1016	2661.9	6611.24	4717.54	28.644	5.03288	71.3564	94.96772	0.1254	0.2331	0.1102	1.8597	1.5196	4.2789	
G17H0020	7303	1074	9822	305	990		973.82	163.15	6102.2	242.28	1133.1	0	297.08	475.43	1419.5	3571.28	2697.66	27.340	6.28114	72.7319	93.71886	0.1673	0.2468	0.3051	1.4830	1.8209	3.9142	
G17H0021	7303	1075	9823	215	1045		2121.4	329.47	2879.4	436.81	2175.8	0	465.33	811.5	2581.1	6745.61	4624.21	31.449	7.17489	48.5514	82.97511	0.1533	0.2099	0.2194	1.3258	1.4124	2.4630	
G17H0022	7303	1076	no sample	150	915											0	0	0	0	0	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	
G17H0023	7303	1077	9825	110	910		3042.4	455.07	3433.2	583.94	2638.1	29.458	469.07	445.4	7026.58	3983.98	43.301	11.42250	36.6987	88.57750	0.1496	0.1919	0.1542	1.2832	1.8038	2.2469		
G17H0024	7303	1078	9826	125	1010		2056.9	330.85	3383.4	437.82	1836.3	25.229	453.66	760.64	4078.7	8118.57	6061.67	25.336	5.45807	74.6643	94.54193	0.1608	0.2129	0.2306	1.5233	1.3712	2.2920	
G17H0025	7303	1079	9827	111	1140		3795.9	752.24	5535.1	8305.6	3869.4	71.147	645.95	844.08	5196.6	12101.4	9057.13	31.367	9.05713	68.6326	90.94287	0.1982	0.2280	0.1704	1.1507	0.8600	1.1221	
G17H0026	7303	1080	no sample	180	1265											0	0	0	0	0	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	
G17H0027	7303	1081	9829	135	1240		364.05	40.166	486.94	437.82	1836.3	25.229	453.66	760.64	4078.7	8118.57	6061.67	25.336	5.45807	74.6643	94.54193	0.1608	0.2129	0.2306	1.5233	1.3712	2.2920	
G17H0028	7303	1082	9830	120	1262		971.0	157.43	963.1	160.54	862.51	0	148.99	529.57	2164.3	4132.83	3161.03	23.514	4.98667	76.4858	95.01333	0.1622	0.1852	0.1533	1.0185	0.9452	3.3096	
G17H0029	7303	1083	9831	270	1355		3510.4	853.38	2758.4	668.72	2941.9	55.717	416.41	631.13	7174.2	7426.54	2006.14	32.827	13.87552	53.1731	86.14248	0.1574	0.1905	0.1107	1.2106	0.7547	1.1426	
G17H0030	7303	1084	9832	540	1808		5486.9	874.67	2611.2	770.04	2551.6	96.426	727.39	793.04	5305.1	13927.14	8490.14	39.256	10.30206	60.7438	89.69794	0.1594	0.1740	0.1328	0.9032	0.8316	0.9047	
G17H0031	7303	1085	no sample	385	1235											0	0	0	0	0	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	
G17H0032	7303	1086	9834	399	1215		10651	1021.1	14604	1588.8	9715.1	133.43	930.12	618.16	1002	15801.18	9150.18	47.406	19.82849	32.9526	80.17351	0.0959	0.1492	0.0884	1.5560	0.9011	4.0564	
G17H0033	7303	1087	9835	300	1135		13832	1692.6	14072	2857.4	16478	253.09	1075.1	673.88	3760.4	23691.58	9839.38	58.284	17.16411	41.6159	82.83259	0.1224	0.1921	0.0777	1.5700	0.6332	0.3981	
G17H0034	7303	1088	9836	900	1145		3974.8	211.46	6045.2	728.29	5728.4	69.414	224.11	107.22	453.26	5219.14	1274.34	55.763	14.59366	24.2771	83.40631	0.0832	0.0700	0.0564	1.3160	1.0988	0.3070	
G17H0035	7303	1089	9837	626	1250		11187	1265.6	12689	2016.1	10719	137.3	1197.6	831.05	1838	18335.35	7148.35	41.013	17.70479	38.9867	82.99521	0.1131	0.1802	0.1071	1.9930	0.9463	0.6566	
G17H0036	7303	1090	9838	510	1335		17356	2096.5	15047	2765.4	12583	228.73	1347.9	1512.5	1608.6	26075.95	8719.95	46.559	24.04257	33.4406	75.95743	0.1208	0.1390	0.0776	1.3191	0.6436	4.0300	
G17H0037	7303	1091	9839	440	1528		10460	1718.4	4872.2	1844	7207	193.26	910.26	577.69	1286.4	16596												

Fluorescence Data

Data Revised 10/26/98

**DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL SYNCHRONOUS SCANNED UV FLUORESCENCE SPECTRA DATA**

Client: NYSEKDA STAGECOACH FIELD AREA, TIOGA COUNTY, NY

Method: Client collected surface samples. D<sub>2</sub>O solvent extracted

Date Received: May 28, 1998

X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	LAB ID#	SPIKE CODE	DILU FCTR	CLIENT ID#	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITIES						
						(Relative Fluorescence Intensity Units)						
						290nm	320nm	350nm	410nm	440nm	480nm	500nm
50	172	1053	Dilution	200	9802	243e	157e0	5477	128291	12422e	7e22	58577.2
50	172	1054	Dilution	50	9802	574	2253	8e24	1220e	1030e	e497	e250e
125	92	1055	Dilution	200	9803	3203	17010	73147	1313e8	10404e	82659	e1477.2
-10	355	105e	Dilution	10	9814	207	981	2944	5321	3502	213e	2518.2
32	411	1057	Dilution	1000	9815	14008	71555	2e4450	394383	284495	22247e	1973e12
1e0	485	1058	Dilution	10	980e	290	807	3e04	377e	2200	1287	1952e
270	460	1059	Dilution	10	9817	189	eem	2414	2070	2014	1218	1511.4
415	480	1060	Dilution	10	9808	144	297	91e	1202	748	411	594.1
310	285	1061	Dilution	20	9819	521	3483	12111	1740e	11245	7408	8183e
219	230	1062	Dilution	50	9810	2181	8859	22999	27e44	16718	7914	14119.3
35	520	1064	Neat	1	9812	7e	150	355	2e7	144	89	187.5
15	615	1065	Neat	1	9813	57	1e5	599	e74	38e	213	341.5
-10	710	106e	Dilution	200	9814	3253	18435	777e7	123405	101241	79e41	e2510.0
50	725	1068	Dilution	2	981e	133	508	1442	1571	95e	557	842.2
145	810	1069	Dilution	10	9817	215	1124	3514	4590	2788	1547	2197.8
210	81e	1070	Neat	1	9818	35	58	183	75	40	24	74.9
315	815	1071	Neat	1	9819	35	59	178	7e	38	23	74.2
145	550	1072	Dilution	4	9820	110	699	2032	2472	1420	713	1205.4
350	715	1073	Dilution	2	9821	ee	257	805	771	457	217	423.2
305	990	1074	Neat	1	9822	e0	214	70e	4e3	240	142	317.2
215	1045	1075	Dilution	10	9823	260	1599	5015	5549	3288	179e	2843.e
110	910	1077	Dilution	2	9825	74	177	510	549	399	159	293.9
125	1010	1078	Dilution	50	982e	872	5761	22094	3533e	24457	1e1e4	1e245.2
111	1140	1079	Dilution	20	9827	3e4	1e71	5eee	7028	4081	2453	343e.2
135	1240	1081	Dilution	50	9829	4709	19553	10575	747	229	147	7155.9
120	1362	1082	Dilution	10	9830	1834	8707	e130	3428	20e2	1299	4278.4
220	1355	1083	Dilution	100	9831	1112	4773	1e331	23e04	150e1	988e	11193.2
340	1380	1084	Dilution	100	9832	2785	15729	55e65	81419	544e4	3e408	38401.2
399	1245	108e	Neat	1	9834	e8	222	e41	701	380	210	3e8.2
380	1135	1087	Dilution	50	9835	844	4412	18539	31045	22893	11939	13356.e
500	1145	1088	Neat	1	983e	e2	e9	51	34	19	13	4e.2
e2e	1250	1089	Dilution	10	9837	232	831	31e2	2910	2538	1e25	1952.0
510	1335	1090	Neat	1	9838	71	227	e40	e21	355	182	348.2
440	1528	1091	Dilution	10	9839	317	e4e	23e7	3e74	2465	1404	1e01.8
435	1e20	1093	Dilution	50	9841	1e90	5439	3240	508	304	257	222e.8
431	1710	1094	Dilution	2	9842	79	287	1245	158e	1035	e47	7e8.8
450	1844	1095	Dilution	100	9843	1e68	100e3	54090	73050	54883	39898	35753.8
3e0	1775	109e	Dilution	100	9844	1e40	7e5e	33128	51551	36102	24704	22735.7
250	1760	1097	Dilution	200	984e	3851	19598	73824	127250	99201	7405e	e0135.e
220	1e22	1098	Dilution	10	984e	178	e79	2797	4517	3232	2022	2039.0
340	1e80	1099	Dilution	2	9847	80	1e4	3e4	2e4	139	94	193.2
e00	1800	1100	Dilution	10	9848	188	728	28e7	4123	3040	1758	1932.7
740	1805	1101	Dilution	10	9849	1e4	477	2122	151e	921	571	970.0
725	1e92	1102	Dilution	2	9850	122	187	e58	e18	354	225	3e2.3
730	1570	1103	Dilution	20	9851	418	1e57	5743	8e87	5994	3893	4079.e
595	1580	1104	Dilution	20	9852	402	1554	5e09	8838	e123	3824	4057.3
470	1980	1105	Dilution	50	9853	e70	2958	11410	18880	12828	9580	8e99.3
310	1905	110e	Dilution	2	9854	73	1e4	502	708	459	25e	340.7
198	1850	1107	Dilution	10	9855	125	543	22e8	408e	2952	183e	1773.e
510	211e	1108	Dilution	20	985e	325	1557	e149	9e0e	6851	447e	442e.e
580	2060	1109	Neat	1	9857	83	79	187	43	19	14	81.0
445	21e5	1112	Dilution	2	98e0	89	270	872	1192	7e2	378	5e0.3
175	2020	1113	Neat	1	98e1	79	9e	213	133	e1	41	112.5
310	2075	1114	Neat	1	98e2	8e	111	95	e8	34	25	77.1
240	2210	1115	Dilution	20	98e3	337	129e	4865	712e	4817	3094	3343.e
235	2425	111e	Neat	1	98e4	49	9e	271	257	152	105	155.5
335	2355	1117	Neat	1	98e5	59	e4	43	23	12	7	39.3
459	2335	1118	Dilution	10	98e6	200	348	1149	154e	957	520	752.8
510	2475	1119	Dilution	50	98e7	7e0	3422	131e0	23800	18220	11732	10575.9
590	2e20	1120	Neat	1	98e8	87	128	300	140	80	58	142.9
e82	2755	1121	Dilution	20	98e9	31e	1112	4e74	7229	5191	3512	33e8.e
755	2812	1122	Dilution	10	9870	190	53e	24e4	324e	2272	1383	15e3.7
8e0	2e80	1123	Neat	1	9871	88	95	114	32	17	12	e8.4
910	2e85	1124	Neat	1	9872	37	e0	110	9e	55	35	e7.4
775	25e2	1125	Dilution	200	9873	327e	18932	71973	12e32e	9e703	7893e	59998.5
710	2410	112e	Dilution	10	9874	175	621	2302	31e8	2138	1182	1489.4
530	2285	1127	Dilution	2	9875	e1	188	820	840	54e	275	44e.7
710	2015	1128	Dilution	10	987e	212	535	1814	23e0	1589	927	1174.8
872	1980	1129	Dilution	10	9877	180	703	2283	2587	1e23	1017	1354.2
9e5	19e5	1130	Dilution	10	9878	4e4	447	1484	18e0	1092	e45	981.2
990	2120	1131	Dilution	2	9879	73	202	e25	e08	3e9	182	338.0
1000	2245	1132	Dilution	10	9880	15e	45e	145e	2139	1442	8e0	1013.3
1040	2260	1133	Dilution	20	9881	373	1887	8493	13241	95e7	e322	e0e3.1
995	2420	1134	Dilution	500	9882	8445	43407	1588e2	2e5858	1982e0	155895	12e493.2
1000	2570	1135	Dilution	10	9883	813	522	1e2e	15e0	909	597	1025.0
9e0	2700	113e	Neat	1	9884	39	322	1000	1000	1000	1000	e72.2
955	2810	1137	Dilution	50	9885	851	5188	23577	41533	31759	23444	18998.4
935	2810	1137	Dilution	100	9885	1282	6791	30190	50e05	38268	28144	23822.2

Table 4

Passive Soil Gas Data adsheet, Stagecoach Field

Direct Geochemical Client: NYSERDA DATE RECEIVED: May 17, 1997																										
Project Number: 7383 Interstitial Soil Gas Data Report, Stagecoach Field Area																										
G.C. FILE NO.	LAB ID#	Run Cod	Client ID	X-Coord	Y-Coord	Notes	Methane	Ethane	Ethene	Propane	Propene	iButane	nButane	nPentane	nHexane	SUMMATION (through C10)	%C1 /C1+	%C2 /C2+	%C3+ /C3+	%C3+ /C2+	C2/C1	C3/C1	nC4/C1	C3/C2	nC4/C2	nC5/C2
H04H0000	7383	1200	9801	-20	190		861.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	861.31	0	100	0	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H04H0001	7383	1201	9802	20	172		624.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	624.69	0	100	0	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H04H0002	7383	1202	9803	-10	335		176.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176.73	0	100	0	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H04H0003	7383	1205	9806	160	485		956.48	44.65	0	40.816	0	0	71.328	0	0	1113.274	156.794	85.919956	28.4765498	14.084044	0.0467	0.0127	0.0746	0.9141	1.3075	
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0001	7383	1207	9808	415	080		2699.3	102.12	0	49.186	0	213.09	1544	0	111.93	4506.536	1807.236	59.09744673	5.65061785	40.16255327	0.0378	0.0182	0.5720	0.0816	13.1195	
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0002	7383	1209	9810	219	230		844.78	63.301	0	0	0	0	91.562	0	0	999.643	154.863	84.50816942	40.87548349	15.49183058	0.0749	0.0104	0.1044	0.1465		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0003	7383	1210	9811	37	563		1298.4	61.214	0	0	156.08	0	121.18	0	0	1472.794	182.391	87.61578335	33.56141101	12.36421667	0.0474	0.0099	0.1044	0.1465		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0004	7383	1212	9813	13	615		414.97	0	0	0	0	87.04	0	0	0	502.01	87.04	82.44169997	0	17.33830023	0	0	0	0	0	
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0005	7383	1213	9814	-19	710		1653.3	61.353	0	34.138	66.421	80.679	1084.7	15.14	73.278	2911.809	1268.609	56.58375099	4.83621491	63.61717901	0.0371	0.0206	0.6361	0.5564		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0006	7383	1215	9816	50	725		1662.7	72.483	0	0	0	0	163.79	0	0	1998.973	236.273	87.55785364	30.67744831	12.44214636	0.0326	0.0168	0.9285	1.2797		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0007	7383	1216	9817	145	818		2023.7	95.299	207.18	0	230.37	0	0	0	0	2118.999	95.299	95.50264063	100	4.407735766	0	0.0471	0.0104	0.1044		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0008	7383	1217	9818	210	816		1790	95.921	0	67.242	0	283.03	1264.5	0	0	3226.763	1430.763	53.5769928	6.64128161	44.42310272	0.0531	0.0076	0.7087	13.3497		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0009	7383	1218	9819	115	815		837.7	0	0	0	0	0	265.53	0	0	837.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0010	7383	1219	9820	145	550		1474.2	82.082	0	0	0	49.951	140.06	0	0	1716.242	243.142	85.89197258	33.89629189	14.10802742	0.0557	0.1086	0.1086	1.9500		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0011	7383	1220	9821	350	715		1589.2	52.588	0	0	0	0	89.979	0	0	1716.242	142.567	91.76754148	36.88651653	8.23358824	0.0313	0.0264	0.6566	1.7116		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0012	7383	1222	9823	215	1045		3419.2	105.32	84.648	34.515	249.16	36.183	229.92	0	0	3788.955	369.755	90.24120666	28.48327257	9.278795041	0.0308	0.0181	0.0372	3.2181		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0013	7383	1223	9824	150	915		3745.3	224.13	0	60.847	0	1.76	178.94	0	0	4209.217	663.917	88.97854399	48.31252142	11.02145601	0.0598	0.0162	0.0478	0.7864		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0014	7383	1224	9825	118	910		8085.5	239.29	89.602	87.366	226.06	501.86	6096.5	0	0	10508.658	2423.158	97.90392343	5.409955416	43.09066436	0.0144	0.0232	0.2615	17.1794		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0015	7383	1226	9827	111	1140		3504	234.51	0	294.13	98.891	209.9	1199.2	0	0	5226.14	1732.14	66.91392469	13.65420809	33.08047531	0.0635	0.0816	0.3422	5.8704		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H07H0016	7383	1227	9828	180	1263		4278.8	248.37	0	48.715	0	36.38	187.42	0	0	4984.302	304.208	89.87812744	53.19671561	38.11077256	0.0599	0.0109	0.0418	0.6984		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H10H0001	7383	1228	9829	135	1240		3675.5	236.6	0	45.242	0	0	0	0	0	4127.342	381.842	83.22662038	63.62743577	16.02256233	0.0611	0.0117	0.0117	0.9122		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H10H0002	7383	1229	9830	130	1362		4533.7	286.52	0	84.628	0	0	98.535	0	0	7003.363	495.683	93.29548002	61.0208466	6.70651979	0.0439	0.0158	0.0151	0.4539		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H10H0003	7383	1230	9831	230	1335		3758.5	226.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3984.42	226.12	94.23518032	100	5.67481862	0	0.0602	0.0104	0.0104		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H10H0004	7383	1231	9832	340	1380		6608.5	301.77	0	113.15	0	254.98	477.43	0	0	7390.85	802.35	88.10334229	33.61744831	11.89646171	0.0437	0.0171	0.0272	0.3750		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H10H0005	7383	1232	9833	365	1215		4795.3	302.47	0	66.21	0	1135	0	0	0	8298.98	1501.68	81.88114684	20.11531708	11.18852136	0.0445	0.0097	0.1670	0.2189		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H10H0006	7383	1233	9834	390	1218		4470	286.52	0	87.462	0	767.63	326.7	0	0	5449.88	376.68	74.13271407	25.87878959	39.57848184	0.0614	0.0113	0.2164	2.3130		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H10H0007	7383	1234	9835	390	1135		4703.2	298.13	0	81.703	73.991	875.14	326.7	0	0	6148.16	146.75	84.67649116	31.34748916	32.22727279	0.0443	0.0135	0.1176	0.3053		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H10H0008	7383	1235	9836	510	1145		4773.4	340.78	0	198.25	0	119.25	0	0	0	8449.88	376.68	85.65996202	7.95717888	44.34000797	0.0248	0.0174	0.0212	11.2761		
			NO SAMPLE																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
H10H0009	7383	1236	9837	626	12																					

Free Soil Gas Spreadsheet, North Tloga Study Area

		Direct Geochemical FREE SOIL GAS / HEADSPACE GAS SPREADSHEET, REV. 8/11/98 CGP																								
		Client: NYSERDA																								
		Project Number: 7383																								
		Project Name:																								
G.C. FILE NO.	AB ID#	Run Code	Client ID	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Methane	Ethane	Ethene	Propane	Propene	iButane	nButane	nPentane	nHexane	Summation (through C6)	% (C1 / C1+)	% (C2 / C2+)	% (C2+ / C1+)	% (C3+ / C2+)	C2/C1	C3/C1	nC4/C1	C3/C2	nC4/C2	nC5/C2	
G15H0003	7383	1001	0598-01	672	100	3747.90	705.30	3603.50	895.02	3302.10	74.80	497.62	482.53	3592.60	9921	6173	37.78	11.43	62.22	88.57	0.1882	0.2388	0.1328	1.2690	0.7055	0.6841
G15H0004	7383	1002	0598-02	695	267	7160.00	1398.20	6259.80	1543.80	4834.80	143.62	1139.20	1030.30	5593.60	17865	10705	40.08	13.06	59.92	86.94	0.1953	0.2156	0.1591	1.1041	0.8148	0.7369
G15H0005	7383	1003	0598-03	552	118	3294.70	515.53	4321.60	638.59	2440.20	20.25	463.63	712.57	2625.80	8251	4956	39.93	10.40	60.07	89.60	0.1565	0.1938	0.1407	1.2387	0.8993	1.3822
G15H0006	7383	1004	0598-04	585	275	2678.10	421.94	1958.80	496.61	1706.70	64.32	306.71	437.21	2190.20	6531	3853	41.01	10.95	58.99	89.05	0.1576	0.1854	0.1145	1.1770	0.7269	1.0362
G15H0007	7383	1005	0598-05	420	310	16761.00	1266.40	11565.00	1252.80	33197.00	256.97	441.00	351.26	767.08	20840	4079	80.43	31.05	19.57	68.95	0.0756	0.0747	0.0263	0.9893	0.3482	0.2774
G15H0008	7383	1006	0598-06	310	322	1823.80	147.41	552.70	110.03	1591.70	0.00	81.24	31.61	288.28	2482	659	73.47	22.38	26.53	77.62	0.0808	0.0603	0.0445	0.7464	0.5511	0.2144
G15H0009	7383	1007	0598-07	345	480	1397.50	98.55	883.99	136.94	475.18	0.00	149.56	41.49	221.35	2045	648	68.32	15.21	31.68	84.79	0.0705	0.0980	0.1070	1.3895	1.5176	0.4210
G15H0010	7383	1008	0598-08	340	640	1178.70	100.48	270.92	92.85	254.46	0.00	84.07	32.81	461.68	1951	772	60.43	13.02	39.57	86.98	0.0852	0.0788	0.0713	0.9241	0.8367	0.3265
G15H0011	7383	1009	0598-09	430	700	1330.10	164.25	1240.10	202.33	923.47	0.00	129.50	90.76	295.06	2212	882	60.13	18.62	39.87	81.38	0.1235	0.1521	0.0974	1.2318	0.7884	0.7884
G15H0012	7383	1010	0598-10	535	605	1236.50	115.11	1282.30	126.47	444.20	0.00	102.31	82.76	537.69	2201	964	56.18	11.94	43.82	88.06	0.0931	0.1023	0.0827	1.0987	0.8888	0.71
G15H0013	7383	1011	0598-11	620	605	1523.10	245.20	374.29	196.82	582.94	0.00	283.37	189.06	2018.00	4456	2932	34.18	8.36	65.82	91.64	0.1610	0.1292	0.1860	0.8027	1.1557	0.7
G15H0014	7383	1012	0598-12	580	450	3554.50	561.77	1183.40	511.57	1388.10	52.49	378.65	261.53	2134.10	7402	3848	48.02	14.60	51.98	85.40	0.1580	0.1439	0.1065	0.9106	0.6740	0.46...
G15H0015	7383	1013	0598-13	715	375	7246.00	547.41	2678.20	581.01	1925.10	60.95	397.57	327.60	2449.50	11549	4303	62.74	12.72	37.26	87.28	0.0755	0.0802	0.0549	1.0614	0.7263	0.5985
G15H0016	7383	1014	0598-14	642	500	2619.60	399.17	4747.30	526.27	2370.00	43.12	326.76	592.10	2077.00	6541	3921	40.05	10.18	59.95	89.82	0.1524	0.2009	0.1247	1.3184	0.8186	1.4833
G16H0003	7383	1015	0598-15	700	640	4110.20	527.26	6292.80	670.83	3488.10	58.20	418.42	645.53	2902.40	9275	5164	44.32	10.21	55.68	89.79	0.1283	0.1632	0.1018	1.2723	0.7936	1.2243
G16H0004	7383	1016	0598-16	1200	972	27072.00	4551.00	5054.20	3426.40	3837.00	827.57	1677.90	864.54	3705.90	41298	14226	65.55	31.99	34.45	68.01	0.1681	0.1266	0.0620	0.7529	0.3687	0.1900
G16H0005	7383	1017	0598-17	1055	965	5501.70	635.19	6952.00	898.60	3538.40	69.01	498.30	528.48	4181.20	12243	6742	44.94	9.42	55.06	90.58	0.1155	0.1633	0.0906	1.1417	0.7845	0.8320
G16H0006	7383	1018	0598-18	1035	815	4855.20	1113.50	3033.50	1282.60	3548.70	106.01	884.54	550.26	2159.40	10846	5990	44.77	18.59	55.23	81.41	0.2293	0.2642	0.1822	1.1519	0.7944	0.4942
G16H0008	7383	1019	0598-19	920	840	9966.60	1793.20	4364.70	1673.70	6071.80	346.56	1017.00	484.71	2486.80	17422	7455	57.21	24.05	42.79	75.95	0.1799	0.1679	0.1020	0.9334	0.5671	0.2703
G16H0009	7383	1020	0598-20	780	810	18690.00	2291.20	10608.00	3105.40	11206.00	254.32	1564.50	838.13	2841.50	29331	10641	63.72	21.53	36.28	78.47	0.1226	0.1662	0.0837	1.3554	0.6828	0.3658
G16H0010	7383	1021	0598-21	745	917	14610.00	2260.00	5814.90	2324.30	7276.90	265.94	1259.10	688.17	1591.90	22733	8123	64.27	27.82	35.73	72.18	0.1547	0.1591	0.0862	1.0285	0.5571	0.3045
G16H0011	7383	1022	0598-22	590	935	5521.60	527.26	1367.20	557.68	1717.80	80.32	369.93	155.74	370.33	7503	1981	73.60	26.62	26.40	73.38	0.0955	0.1010	0.0670	1.0577	0.7016	0.2954
G16H0012	7383	1023	0598-23	450	935	8724.70	1786.60	5255.30	1749.90	6132.50	137.71	1091.70	823.90	3995.80	18173	9448	48.01	18.91	51.99	81.09	0.2048	0.2006	0.1251	0.9795	0.6110	0.4612
G16H0013	7383	1024	0598-24	200	1065	12328.00	1802.50	10248.00	1935.20	11117.00	158.09	1153.90	690.63	3113.10	21023	8695	58.64	20.73	41.36	79.27	0.1462	0.1570	0.0936	1.0736	0.6402	0.3832
G16H0014	7383	1025	0598-25	355	1210	19025.00	2889.80	11552.00	3577.20	16232.00	349.62	1945.30	1200.10	2729.90	31367	12342	60.65	23.41	39.35	76.59	0.1519	0.1880	0.1022	1.2379	0.6732	0.4153
G16H0015	7383	1026	0598-26	540	1210	6664.90	1271.60	5559.20	1532.10	5219.00	176.95	776.79	634.90	3182.10	14062	7297	47.40	17.19	52.60	82.81	0.1908	0.2299	0.1165	1.2049	0.6109	0.4993
G16H0016	7383	1027	0598-27	725	1220	4817.80	1124.90	3476.40	1160.30	4059.50	123.84	772.71	597.75	2853.70	11327	6509	42.53	17.28	57.47	82.72	0.2335	0.2408	0.1604	1.0315	0.6869	0.5314
G16H0017	7383	1028	0598-28	805	1230	3261.40	603.17	4424.70	715.56	2935.60	55.65	489.12	590.27	2746.30	8406	5144	38.80	11.72	61.20	88.28	0.1849	0.2194	0.1500	1.1863	0.8109	0.9786
G16H0018	7383	1029	0598-29	755	1135	7488.90	936.92	4764.20	1171.10	4251.80	73.90	708.70	595.01	2064.40	12965	5476	57.76	17.11	42.24	82.89	0.1251	0.1564	0.0946	1.2499	0.7564	0.6351
G16H0019	7383	1030	0598-30	715	1040	10501.00	1078.50	17018.00	1595.70	7200.10	148.21	939.72	1509.40	2417.10	18041	7540	58.20	14.30	41.80	85.70	0.1027	0.1520	0.0895	1.4796	0.8713	1.3995
G16H0020	7383	1031	0598-31	805	1080	5925.30	1173.40	2323.50	1062.80	2976.60	129.65	573.30	734.00	1610.20	11079	5154	53.48	22.77	46.52	77.23	0.1980	0.1794	0.0968	0.9057	0.4886	0.6255
G16H0021	7383	1032	0598-32	880	1228	7844.70	1885.70	4432.90	2101.10	5376.20	187.14	1170.60	662.68	2889.80	16555	8710	47.39	21.65	52.61	78.35	0.2404	0.2678	0.1492	1.1142	0.6208	0.3514
G16H0022	7383	1033	0598-33	1255	1250	5561.20	709.31	5118.30	854.33	4473.90	71.66	495.47	691.77	1248.20	9560	3999	58.17	17.74	41.83	82.26	0.1275	0.1536	0.0891	1.2045	0.6985	0.9753
G16H0023	7383	1034	0598-34	1100	1280	30518.00	2262.10	26860.00	3005.70	75148.00	3350.10	768.75	658.16	1553.30	38766	8248	78.72	27.43	21.28	72.57	0.0741	0.0985	0.0252	1.3287	0.3398	0.1638
G16H0024	7383	1035	0598-35	935	1310	345840.00	23375.00	123150.00	19551.00	155740.00	16584.00	7872.90	3827.90	5497.70	405965	60125	85.19	38.88	14.81	61.12	0.0676	0.0655	0.0228	0.8364	0.3368	0.1638
G16H0025	7383	1036	0598-36	980	1420	50601.00	4123.10	28091.00	3944.60	50714.00	3232.00	1630.20	894.43	1289.70	62483	11882	80.98	34.70	19.02	65.30	0.0815	0.0780	0.0322	0.9567	0.3954	0.2169
G16H0026	7383	1037	0598-37	1245	1485	53754.00	4364.20	30522.00	3055.10	52199.00	1457.60	1248.70	682.11	2304.10	65408	11654	82.18	37.45	17.82	62.55	0.0812	0.0568	0.0232	0.7000	0.2861	0.1563
G16H0027	7383	1038	0598-38	1130	1496	55018.00	4244.80	44356.00	5156.80	115160.00	1996.00	1872.40	929.86	1614.00	68836	13818	79.93	30.72	20.07	69.28	0.0772	0.0937	0.0340	1.2149	0.4411	0.21
G16H0028	7383	1039	0598-39	1473	1010	54022.00	5087.90	28989.00	4482.10	62744.00	4220.90	1597.10	1091.50	3130.50	69411	15389	77.83	33.06	22.17	66.94	0.0942	0.0830	0.0296	0.8809	0.3139	0.21
G16H0029	7383	1040	0598-40	1230	1940	709670.00	74822.00	401120.00	61747.00	479240.00	14820.00	26311.00	4342.90	5574.80	882468	172798	80.42	43.30	19.58	56.70	0.1054	0.0870	0.0371	0.8253	0.3516	0.0580
G16H0030	7383	1041	0598-41	1155	1855	41916.00	3998.60	32419.00	2949.10	74346.00	556.64	1394.40	549.80	1107.00												

Scanned UV Fluorescence Intensity Spreadsheet, North Tioga Study Area

												DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL SYNCHRONOUS SCANNED UV FLUORESCENCE SPECTRA DATA												
												Client: NYSERDA Date Received: May 28 1999 DGI Job#: 7383												
												Method: Client collected surface samples, D99 solvent extracted FLUORESCENCE SPREADSHEET, REV 06-24-98												
												Date Received: May 28 1998												
SPECTRUM FILE#	LAB ID#	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	SPIKE CODE	RUN CODE	DILU FCTR	CLIENT ID#	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITIES (Relative Fluorescence Intensity Units)										FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY RATIOS						
								290nm	320nm	350nm	410nm	440nm	480nm	Total	320/290	350/290	410/290	480/290	350/320	410/320	480/320	410/350	480/350	480/440
F01F006.SPM	1001	672	100	Dilution	0	100	0598-01	2033	9548	23366	42915	34135	21920	19956.2	4.696	11.493	21.109	10.782	2.447	4.495	16.791	1.837	0.938	0.642
F01F008.SPM	1002	695	267	Dilution	0	200	0598-02	3664	16155	64826	134044	114328	84861	60709.9	4.409	17.691	36.581	23.159	4.013	8.298	31.200	2.068	1.309	0.742
F01F001.SPM	1003	552	118	Dilution	0	10	0598-03	223	741	3157	4079	3037	1869	2013.7	3.326	14.170	18.310	8.389	4.260	5.505	13.631	1.292	0.992	0.615
F01F014.SPM	1004	585	275	Dilution	0	30	0598-04	661	3065	11781	21528	17181	11570	9720.7	4.640	17.833	32.588	17.514	3.843	7.023	26.009	1.827	0.982	0.673
F01F016.SPM	1005	420	310	Dilution	0	10	0598-05	252	842	2586	3887	2811	1754	1864.0	3.347	10.284	15.455	6.973	3.073	4.618	11.177	1.503	0.678	0.624
F01F017.SPM	1006	310	322	Neat	0	1	0598-06	61	181	358	286	169	90	195.2	2.952	5.849	4.674	1.475	1.981	1.583	0.799	0.252	0.534	
F01F021.SPM	1007	345	480	Dilution	0	20	0598-07	314	682	6720	427	243	200	1668.6	2.174	21.428	1.363	0.638	9.857	0.627	0.774	0.064	0.030	0.824
F01F022.SPM	1008	340	640	Neat	0	1	0598-08	46	116	571	243	153	73	199.9	2.524	11.336	5.287	1.587	4.491	2.095	3.326	0.466	0.140	0.477
F01F023.SPM	1009	430	700	Neat	0	1	0598-09	123	237	360	361	233	104	237.2	1.923	2.922	2.930	0.842	1.519	1.523	1.886	1.003	0.288	0.447
F01F024.SPM	1010	535	605	Neat	0	1	0598-10	38	132	351	764	501	267	350.4	3.432	14.382	19.936	6.972	4.166	5.775	13.081	1.386	0.485	0.533
F01F026.SPM	1011	620	605	Dilution	0	200	0598-11	3210	14114	52466	100215	82041	64009	46802.7	4.397	16.345	31.219	19.941	3.717	7.100	25.558	1.910	1.220	0.780
F01F028.SPM	1012	580	450	Dilution	0	200	0598-12	3877	17202	64276	119249	96996	73148	55550.6	4.437	16.577	30.756	18.866	3.737	6.932	24.913	1.855	1.138	0.757
F01F031.SPM	1013	715	375	Dilution	0	100	0598-13	1487	7701	23497	57407	52603	30122	24042.8	5.181	15.807	38.619	20.264	3.051	7.454	35.387	2.443	1.282	0.573
F01F033.SPM	1014	642	500	Dilution	0	50	0598-14	820	3067	10486	17533	13453	8622	8105.4	3.741	12.793	21.390	10.519	3.419	5.717	16.413	1.672	0.822	0.641
F01F034.SPM	1015	700	640	Dilution	0	50	0598-15	775	2992	8570	14687	11373	7328	6870.5	3.863	11.066	18.963	9.462	2.864	4.909	14.684	1.714	0.855	0.644
F01F035.SPM	1016	1200	972	Dilution	0	100	0598-16	1702	6998	27318	51590	40928	29270	23375.5	4.113	16.055	30.320	17.202	3.904	7.372	24.054	1.889	1.071	0.715
F01F037.SPM	1017	1055	965	Dilution	0	10	0598-17	197	610	1690	2558	1838	1104	1231.7	3.100	8.588	12.996	5.609	2.770	4.192	9.341	1.513	0.653	0.600
F01F039.SPM	1018	1035	815	Dilution	0	200	0598-18	4246	17482	73227	145262	122787	94101	66863.6	4.117	17.246	34.211	22.162	4.189	8.309	28.918	1.984	1.285	0.766
F01F040.SPM	1019	920	840	Dilution	0	2	0598-19	81	371	1142	1236	784	356	637.4	4.574	14.070	15.219	4.389	3.076	3.328	9.658	1.082	0.312	0.454
F01F042.SPM	1020	780	810	Dilution	0	200	0598-20	4065	14530	53430	110409	95260	69109	50308.7	3.574	13.143	27.199	17.000	3.677	7.599	23.432	2.066	1.293	0.725
F01F044.SPM	1021	745	947	Dilution	0	100	0598-21	1479	8129	25379	58053	47733	30331	24674.0	5.496	17.159	39.251	20.508	3.122	7.142	32.274	2.287	1.195	0.635
F01F045.SPM	1022	590	935	Dilution	0	100	0598-22	1574	4713	11341	17756	14498	11013	9279.3	2.994	7.205	11.281	6.997	2.406	3.767	9.271	1.566	0.971	0.760
F01F046.SPM	1023	450	935	Dilution	0	50	0598-23	1130	4962	20007	37799	29638	20670	16913.4	4.393	17.713	33.465	18.300	4.032	7.617	26.240	1.889	1.033	0.697
F01F048.SPM	1024	200	1065	Dilution	0	50	0598-24	848	2606	7205	10354	8151	5537	5309.7	3.075	8.501	12.217	6.533	2.765	3.974	9.618	1.437	0.768	0.679
F01F050.SPM	1025	355	1210	Dilution	0	20	0598-25	1774	9864	11759	18919	15183	10801	10623.0	5.174	6.630	10.667	6.090	1.192	1.918	8.561	1.609	0.919	0.711
F01F051.SPM	1026	540	1210	Dilution	0	100	0598-26	2345	9950	31527	65668	51712	39356	29768.9	4.244	13.447	28.008	16.786	3.168	6.600	22.056	2.083	1.248	0.761
F01F053.SPM	1027	725	1220	Dilution	0	200	0598-27	2477	10592	35830	68111	53312	36981	30798.2	4.276	14.465	27.497	14.930	3.383	6.430	21.523	1.901	1.032	0.694
F01F054.SPM	1028	805	1230	Dilution	0	10	0598-28	293	1406	5175	9640	7602	4835	4309.8	4.804	17.681	33.621	16.521	3.681	6.999	25.976	1.902	0.934	0.636
F01F055.SPM	1029	755	1135	Dilution	0	50	0598-29	947	3306	5097	7488	5131	2995	3966.4	3.493	5.385	7.911	3.164	1.542	2.265	5.421	1.469	0.588	0.584
F01F056.SPM	1030	715	1040	Dilution	0	50	0598-30	638	2133	5727	10534	8888	7250	5256.2	3.345	8.978	16.515	11.366	2.684	4.938	13.935	1.839	1.266	0.816
F01F057.SPM	1031	805	1080	Dilution	0	100	0598-31	1945	9941	36397	88489	75451	58448	39043.7	5.112	18.716	45.503	30.055	3.661	8.901	58.799	2.431	1.606	0.775
F02F004.SPM	1032	880	1228	Dilution	0	200	0598-32	3794	14954	60021	145601	135918	109044	66682.9	3.942	15.820	38.377	28.741	4.014	9.736	35.824	2.426	1.817	0.802
F02F006.SPM	1033	1255	1250	Dilution	0	50	0598-33	616	1659	4235	8419	7323	5967	4179.1	2.695	6.880	13.678	9.695	5.075	11.897	1.928	1.409	0.815	
F02F008.SPM	1034	1100	1280	Dilution	0	20	0598-34	717	3484	5706	10648	9343	7539	5618.9	4.857	7.953	14.843	10.509	1.638	3.086	13.024	1.866	1.321	0.807
F02F009.SPM	1035	935	1310	Dilution	0	100	0598-35	1554	5826	19291	42734	38727	31424	20165.7	3.749	12.413	27.499	20.221	3.311	7.335	24.921	2.215	1.629	0.811
F02F011.SPM	1036	1036	1420	Dilution	0	200	0598-36	2978	11513	45338	100230	92219	72696	46550.8	3.867	15.227	33.662	24.415	3.938	8.706	30.972	2.211	1.603	0.788
F02F012.SPM	1037	1245	1485	Dilution	0	50	0598-37	728	2652	7229	15235	11585	11071	7382.9	3.642	9.930	20.927	15.207	2.726	5.745	15.914	2.107	1.531	0.956
F02F015.SPM	1038	1130	1496	Dilution	0	10	0598-38	138	276	1005	641	578	418	495.4	2.000	7.278	4.641	3.025	3.638	2.320	4.188	0.638	0.416	0.722
F02F017.SPM	1039	1473	1010	Dilution	0	100	0598-39	1589	7584	27227	56563	45671	32565	25105.4	4.774	17.140	35.607	20.501	3.990	7.458	28.751	2.077	1.196	0.713
F02F018.SPM	1040	1230	1940	Dilution	0	10	0598-40	214	759	3395	5792	4573	3102	2852.4	3.544	15.851	27.043	14.483	4.473	7.631	21.349	1.706	0.914	0.678
F02F019.SPM	1041	1155	1835	Dilution	0	2	0598-41	65	243	1220	1946	1520	962	887.2	3.706	18.630	29.712	14.697	5.028	8.018	23.213	1.595	0.789	0.633
F02F022.SPM	1042	1096	1730	Dilution	0	50	0598-42	748	2299	6987	12685	10049	7794	6102.6	3.073	9.341	16.989	10.420	3.040	5.518	13.836	1.815	1.115	0.793
F02F024.SPM	1043	1071	1626	Neat	0	1	0598-43	67	102	385	461	346	194	241.7	1.536	5.788	6.929	2.915	3.769	4.512	5.196	1.197	0.904	0.561
F02F026.SPM	1044	845	1330	Dilution	0	200	0598-44	3957	15062	57064	114898	95815	75348	53265.9	3.806	14.420	29.054	19.040	3.789	7.628	24.212	2.013	1.320	0.786
F03F004.SPM	1045	860	1470	Dilution	0	50	0598-45	723	3748	16340	27286	20076	13857	12390.7	5.183	22.600	37.740	19.166	4.360	7.281	27.768	1.670	0.848	0.690
F03F006.SPM	1046	770	1540	Dilution	0	2	0598-46	64	293	854	1003	547	260	494.8	4.552	13.268	15.594	4.038	2.915	3.426	8.503	1.175	0.304	0.475
F03F007.SPM	1047	940	1577	Dilution	0	50	0598-47	583	2679	8779	15695	12023	7096	6966.3	4.599	15.067	26.938	12.180	3.276	5.858	20.687	1.788	0.808	0.589
F03F008.SPM	1048	855	1725	Dilution	0	10	0598-48	184	662	2483	3630	2397	1432	1678.2	3.998	13.492	19.728	7.783	3.750	5.483	13.025	1.462	0.577	0.598

Passive Soil Gas Spreadsheet  
North Tioga Study Area

Direct Geochemical Client: NYSERDA Project Number: 7383 DATE RECEIVED: May 17, 1997 Project Name: Interstitial Soil Gas Data Report, N. Tioga Study Area																														
G.C. FILE NO.	LAB ID#	Run Cod	Client ID	X-Coord	Y-Coord	Notes	Methane	Ethane	Ethene	Propane	Propene	iButane	nButane	nPentan	nHexane	TICN (through C6)		%C1 /C1+	%C2 /C2+	%C2+ /C1+	%C3+ /C2+	C2/C1	C3/C1	nC4/C1	C3/C2	nC4/C2	nC5/C2			
																C1+	C2+													
G15H0003	7383	1001	0598-01	672	100																									
G15H0004	7383	1002	0598-02	695	267																									
G15H0005	7383	1003	0598-03	552	118		5439.90	279.96	139.44	54.69	119.25	31.98	246.01	117.39	225.93		6363.881	923.979	85.48089	30.29939	14.51911	69.70061	0.0515	0.0101	0.0452	0.1953	0.8787	0.4193		
G15H0006	7383	1004	NO SAMPLE	585	275																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G15H0007	7383	1005	NO SAMPLE	420	310																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G15H0008	7383	1006	0598-06	310	322		7282.13	318.09	247.33	79.89	1912.10	124.39	1753.00	351.35	1910.80		11695.261	4413.127	62.26568	7.207814	37.73432	92.79219	0.0437	0.0110	0.2407	0.2511	5.5110	1.11		
G15H0009	7383	1007	0598-07	345	480		6082.68	225.32	272.54	54.97	734.26	161.79	1427.40	119.75	726.76		8636.876	2554.199	70.42682	8.821552	29.57318	91.17845	0.0370	0.0090	0.2347	0.2440	6.3350	0.5		
G15H0010	7383	1008	0598-08	340	640		5774.10	186.61	126.94	51.35	152.27	75.10	67.34	0.00	0.00		6079.405	305.305	94.97804	61.12248	5.021955	38.87752	0.0323	0.0089	0.0117	0.2752	0.3609	ND		
G15H0011	7383	1009	NO SAMPLE	430	700																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G15H0012	7383	1010	0598-10	535	605		4802.90	283.33	107.94	61.91	526.07	54.28	852.95	13.47	76.70		6091.259	1288.359	78.84905	21.99154	21.15095	78.00846	0.0590	0.0129	0.1776	0.2185	3.0104	0.0475		
G15H0013	7383	1011	NO SAMPLE	620	605																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G15H0014	7383	1012	NO SAMPLE	580	450																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G15H0015	7383	1013	NO SAMPLE	715	375																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G15H0016	7383	1014	NO SAMPLE	642	500																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0003	7383	1015	NO SAMPLE	700	640																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0004	7383	1016	0598-16	1200	972		3372.40	202.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3574.76	202.36	94.3392	100	5.6608	0	0.0600	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0005	7383	1017	NO SAMPLE	1055	965																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0006	7383	1018	NO SAMPLE	1035	815																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0008	7383	1019	0598-19	920	840		4134.80	300.61	0.00	104.12	103.97	145.76	590.03	0.00	0.00		5089.56	954.76	81.24081	31.4854	18.79919	68.5146	0.0727	0.0232	0.1330	0.3464	1.8297	ND		
G16H0009	7383	1020	NO SAMPLE	790	810																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0010	7383	1021	0598-21	745	947		4393.80	312.32	65.92	76.80	176.07	40.07	313.89	42.45	36.37		5175.623	781.823	84.89413	39.94766	15.10587	60.05234	0.0711	0.0175	0.0714	0.2459	1.0050	0.1389		
G16H0011	7383	1022	NO SAMPLE	590	935																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0012	7383	1023	NO SAMPLE	450	935																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0013	7383	1024	0598-24	200	1065		4104.90	293.92	0.00	48.15	0.00	0.00	63.02	0.00	0.00		4509.993	405.093	91.01788	72.55618	8.98212	27.44382	0.0716	0.0117	0.0154	0.1638	0.2144	ND		
G16H0014	7383	1025	NO SAMPLE	355	1210																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0015	7383	1026	NO SAMPLE	540	1210																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0016	7383	1027	0598-27	725	1220		1714.00	91.67	0.00	0.00	56.22	0.00	189.30	30.22	0.00		2025.195	311.195	84.63383	29.45838	15.36617	70.54162	0.0535	ND	0.1104	ND	2.0649	0.3297		
G16H0017	7383	1028	NO SAMPLE	805	1230																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0018	7383	1029	NO SAMPLE	755	1135																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0019	7383	1030	0598-30	715	1040		2392.50	153.99	0.00	37.38	0.00	0.00	84.68	0.00	64.51		2733.063	340.563	87.53913	45.2163	12.46085	54.7837	0.0644	0.0156	0.0354	0.2428	0.5499	ND		
G16H0020	7383	1031	0598-31	805	1080		3362.50	266.02	0.00	84.69	248.44	174.67	2597.00	18.95	1376.90		7706.057	4343.557	43.63451	6.124474	56.36549	93.87553	0.0791	0.0252	0.7723	0.3183	9.7624	0.0712		
G16H0021	7383	1032	0598-32	880	1228		3709.40	279.20	211.43	79.92	274.63	45.65	134.82	21.27	0.00		4224.607	515.207	87.80462	54.19181	12.19538	45.80819	0.0793	0.0215	0.0363	0.2862	0.4829	0.0762		
G16H0022	7383	1033	NO SAMPLE	1255	1250																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0023	7383	1034	0598-34	1100	1280		3289.80	244.16	0.00	53.41	0.00	37.73	183.48	28.57	0.00		3799.414	509.614	86.58704	47.91077	13.41296	52.08923	0.0742	0.0162	0.0558	0.2187	0.7315	0.1177		
G16H0024	7383	1035	NO SAMPLE	935	1310																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0025	7383	1036	NO SAMPLE	980	1420																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0026	7383	1037	0598-37	1245	1485		3088.80	160.24	0.00	44.09	74.83	46.97	347.37	0.00	0.00		3640.5	551.7	84.84549	29.04477	15.15451	70.95523	0.0519	0.0143	0.1125	0.2791	2.1678	ND		
G16H0027	7383	1038	NO SAMPLE	1130	1496																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0028	7383	1039	NO SAMPLE	1473	1010																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0029	7383	1040	0598-40	1230	1940		2739.70	147.61	0.00	40.44	133.70	23.03	245.03	132.27	0.00		3305.045	565.345	82.89448	26.10972	17.10552	73.89028	0.0539	0.0148	0.0894	0.2739	1.6600	0.8961		
G16H0030	7383	1041	0598-41	1155	1835		2735.90	207.63	0.00	138.57	116.49	574.33	1008.90	0.00	55.11		4146.113	1410.213	65.98711	14.72331	34.01289	85.27669	0.0759	0.0506	0.3688	0.6674	4.8591	ND		
G16H0031	7383	1042	0598-42	1096	1730		2260.20	154.54	0.00	43.30	0.00	18.97	130.49	0.00	0.00		2588.526	328.326	87.3161	47.06907	12.6839	52.93093	0.0684	0.0192	0.0577	0.2802	0.8444	ND		
G16H0032	7383	1043	NO SAMPLE	1071	1626																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0033	7383	1044	0598-44	845	1330		6794.20	206.95	556.69	51.78	556.25	0.00	0.00	46.16	0.00		7099.097	304.897	95.70513	67.87338	4.29487	32.12462	0.0305	0.0076	ND	0.2502	ND	0.2231		
G16H0034	7383	1045	NO SAMPLE	860	1470																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0035	7383	1046	NO SAMPLE	770	1540																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0036	7383	1047	0598-47	940	1577		2049.50	129.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.00	0.00	0.00		2312.19	262.69	88.63891	49.36998	11.36109	50.63002	0.0633	ND	0.0649	ND	1.0255	ND		
G16H0037	7383	1048	NO SAMPLE	855	1725																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0038	7383	1049	NO SAMPLE	975	1680																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0039	7383	1050	0598-50	990	1733		2651.90	196.36	0.00	47.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2896.134	244.234	91.5669	80.39831	8.433104	19.60169	0.0740	0.0181	ND	0.2438	ND	ND		
G16H0040	7383	1051	NO SAMPLE	870	1960																		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
G16H0041	7383	1052	0598-52	1020	1915		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR															

Table 8

Gas Composition  
Stagecoach Field, NY

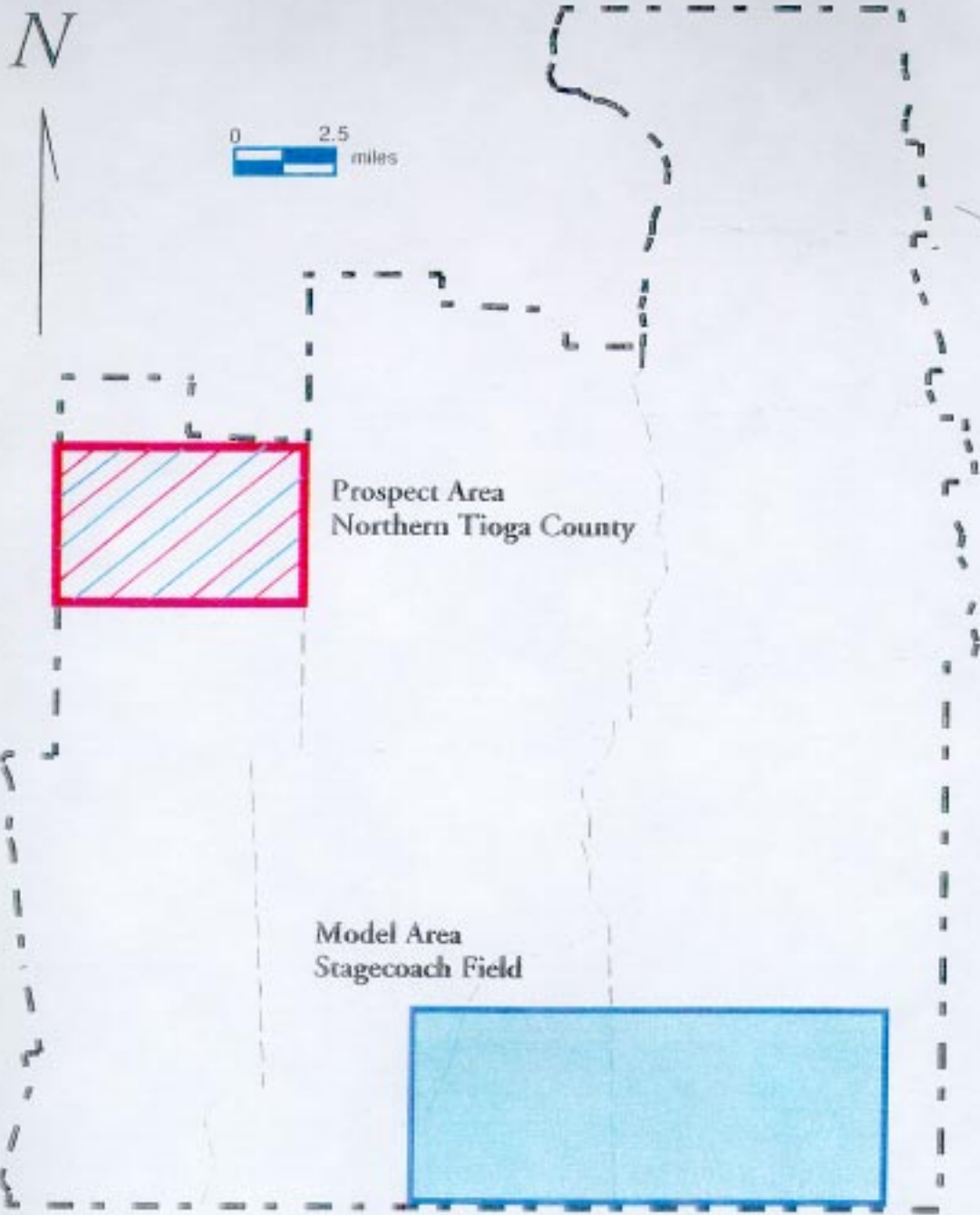
Compound	%Composition
Methane	98.7312384%
Ethane	1.1908819%
Ethene	0.0000000%
Propane	0.0776618%
Propene	0.0000000%
I-Butane	0.0000635%
N-Butane	0.0001272%
I-Pentane	0.0000183%
N-Pentane	0.0000065%
I-Hexane	0.0000019%
N-Hexane	0.0000004%

Table 9



## Correlation Matrix -- TD Soil Samples

Variable	Methane	Ethane	Ethene	Propane	I-Butane	N-Butane	Pentane
Ethane	1.00	-0.26	0.55	-0.39	0.03	0.64	0.13
Ethene		1.00	0.13	-0.51	0.01	-0.06	-0.04
Propane			1.00	-0.45	0.78	0.26	-0.08
Propene				1.00	-0.06	-0.76	-0.59
I-Butane					1.00	-0.13	-0.20
N-Butane						1.00	0.72
Pentane							1.00

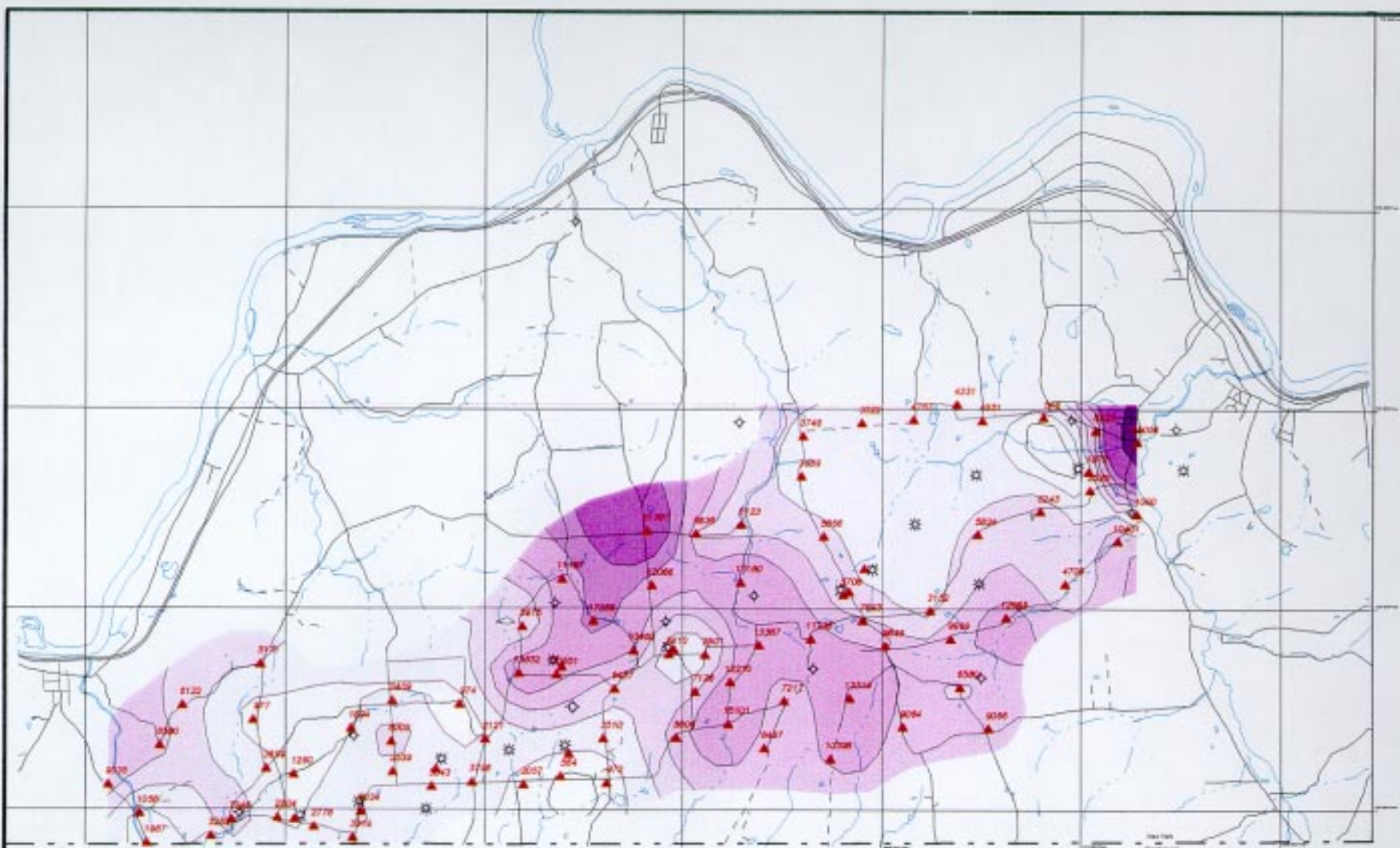


Location of Model and Prospect Area, Tioga County, NY

Figure 1

DIRECT  
GEOCHEMICAL, INC.

Pyron Consulting  
924 Hale Street  
Pottstown, PA 19864

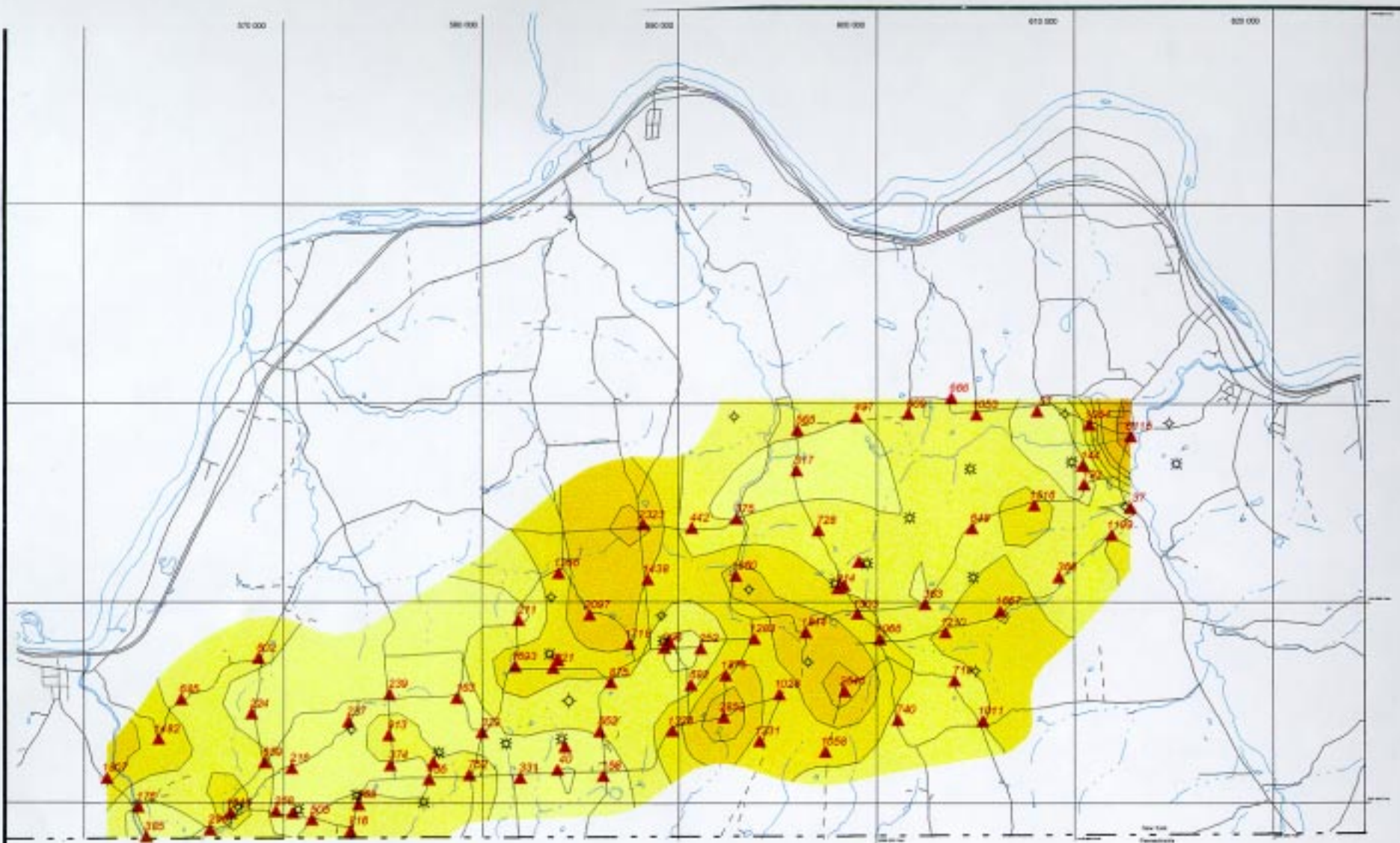


**Figure 2**

**Methane in Soils**

**Stagecoach Field, New York**

**DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL**



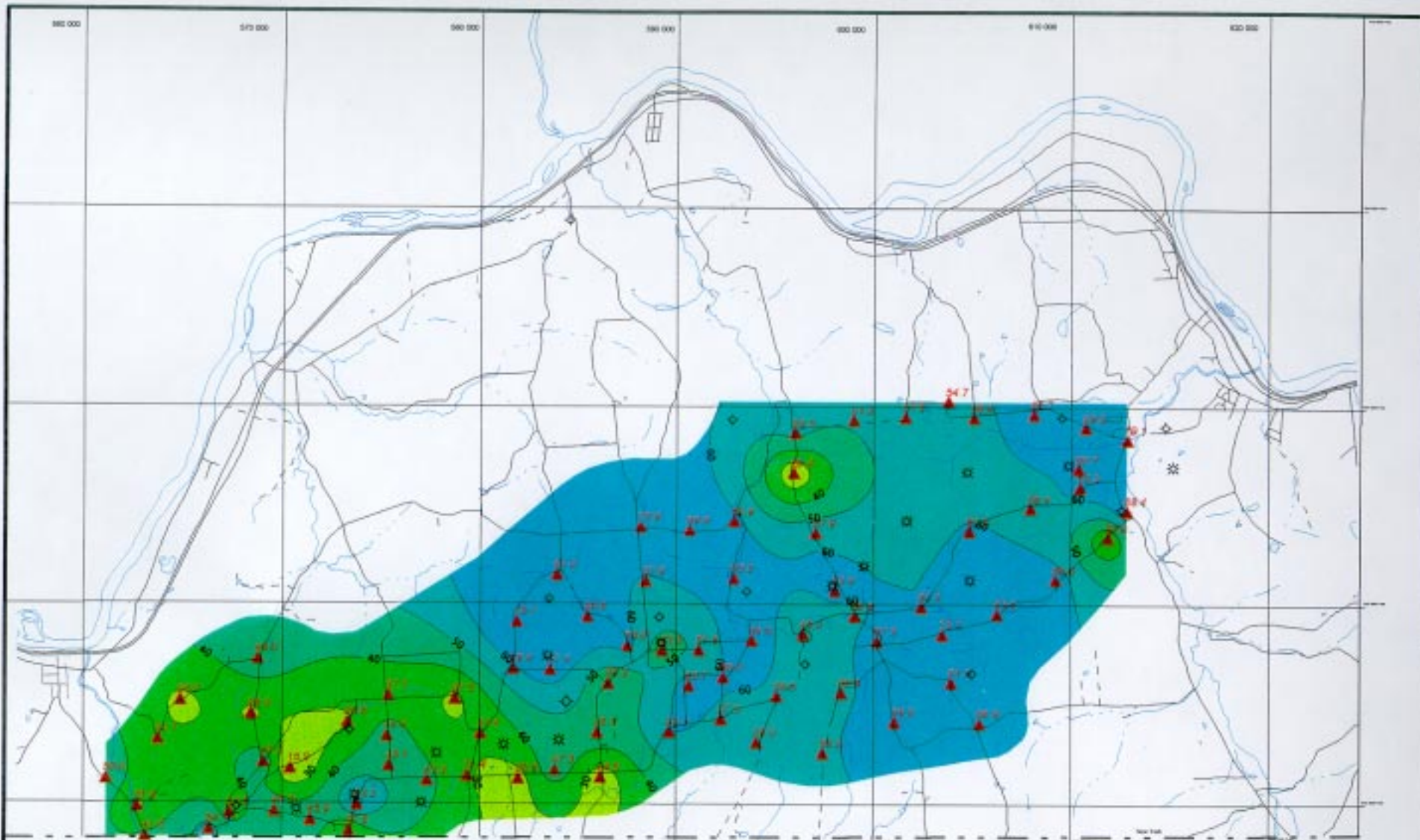
**Figure 3**

**Ethane in Soils**

**Stagecoach Field, New York**

*DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL*





**Figure 5**  
**Percent Methane (Gas Dryness)**  
**Stagecoach Field, New York**

*DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL*

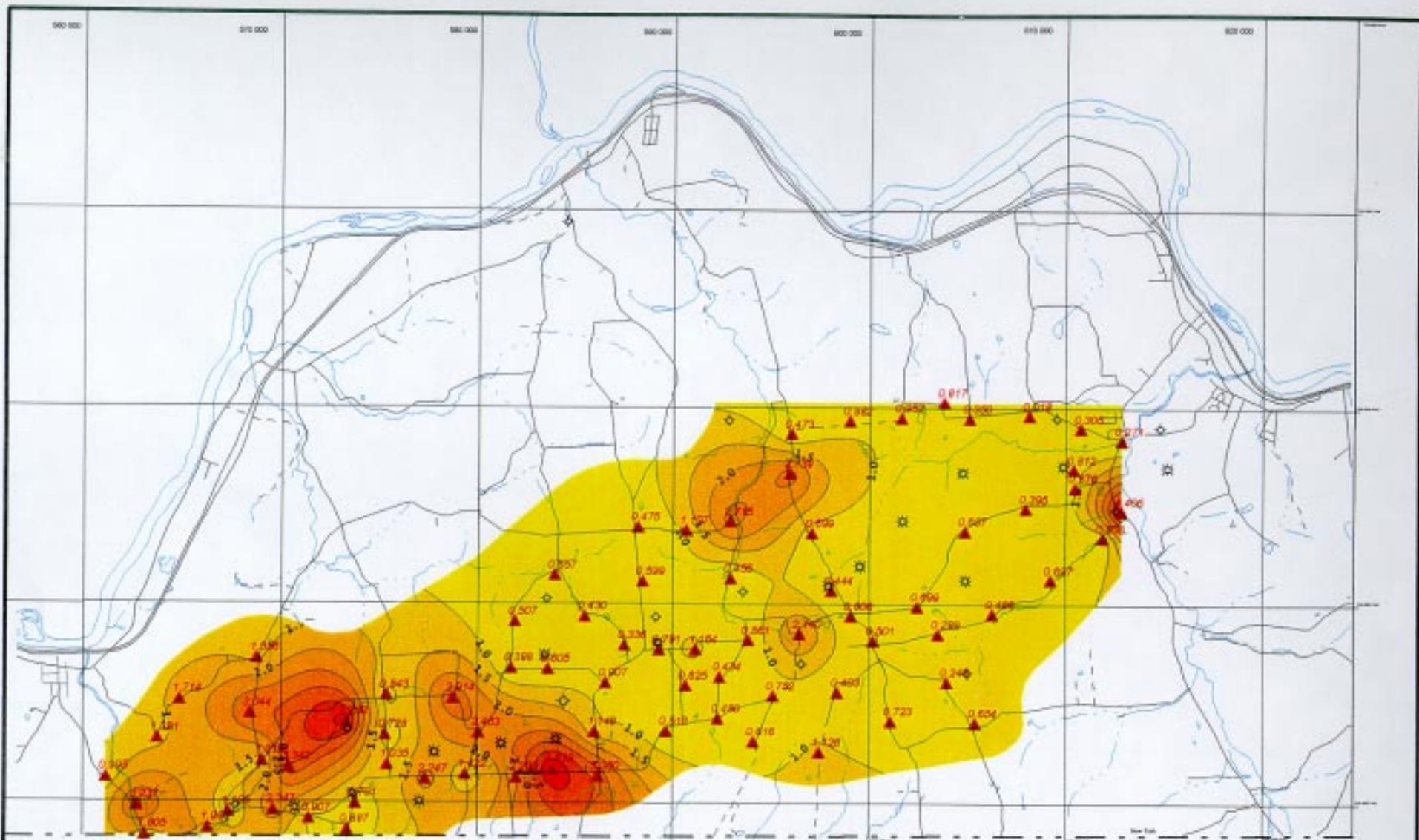


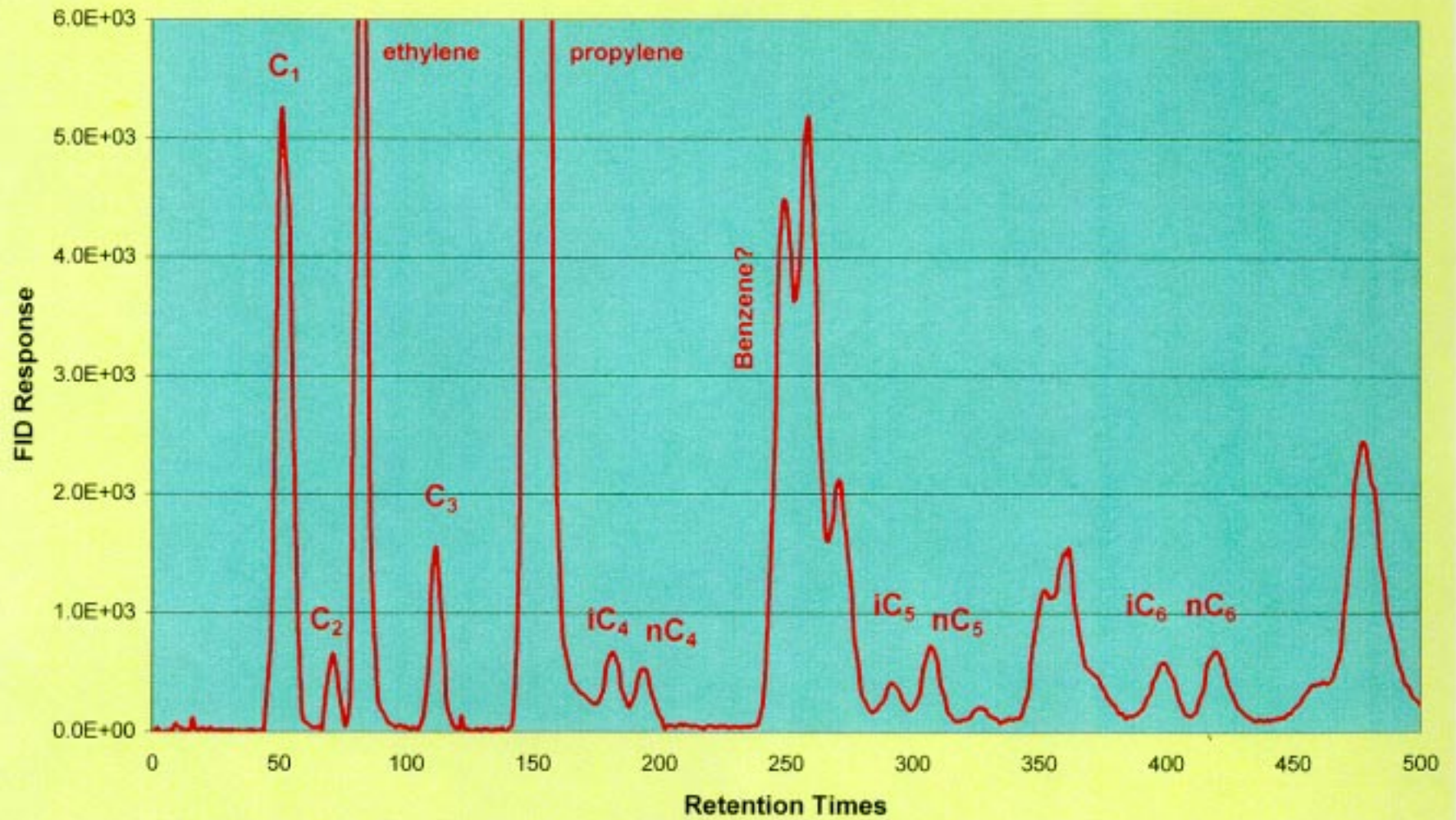
Figure 6

Gas Wetness Ratio: nC5/C2

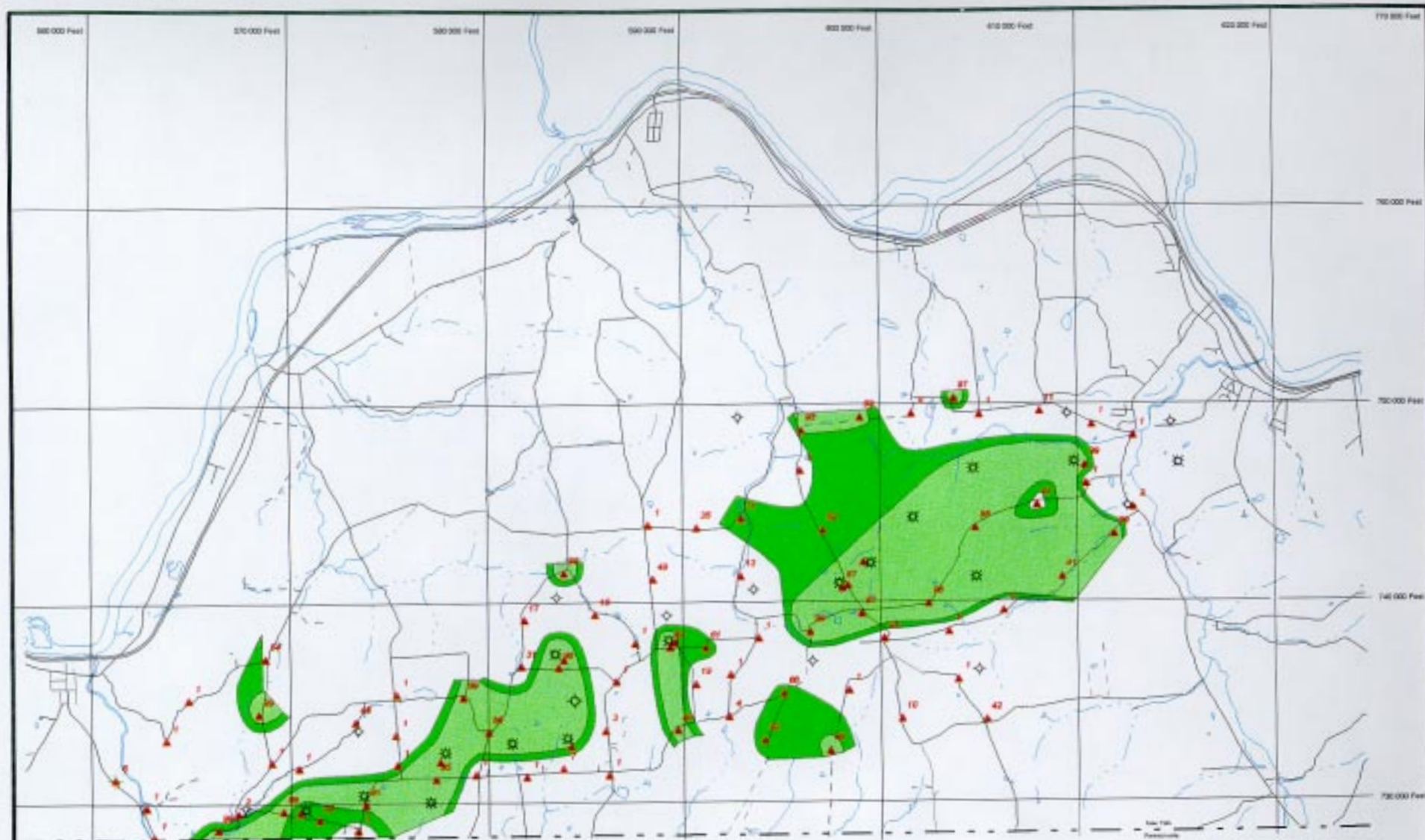
Stagecoach Field, New York

*DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL*

# Stage Coach Field, Surface Soils Thermally Desorbed Gases







**Figure 8**  
**Gas Probability**  
**Thermal Desorption**  
**Stagecoach Field, New York**

*DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL*

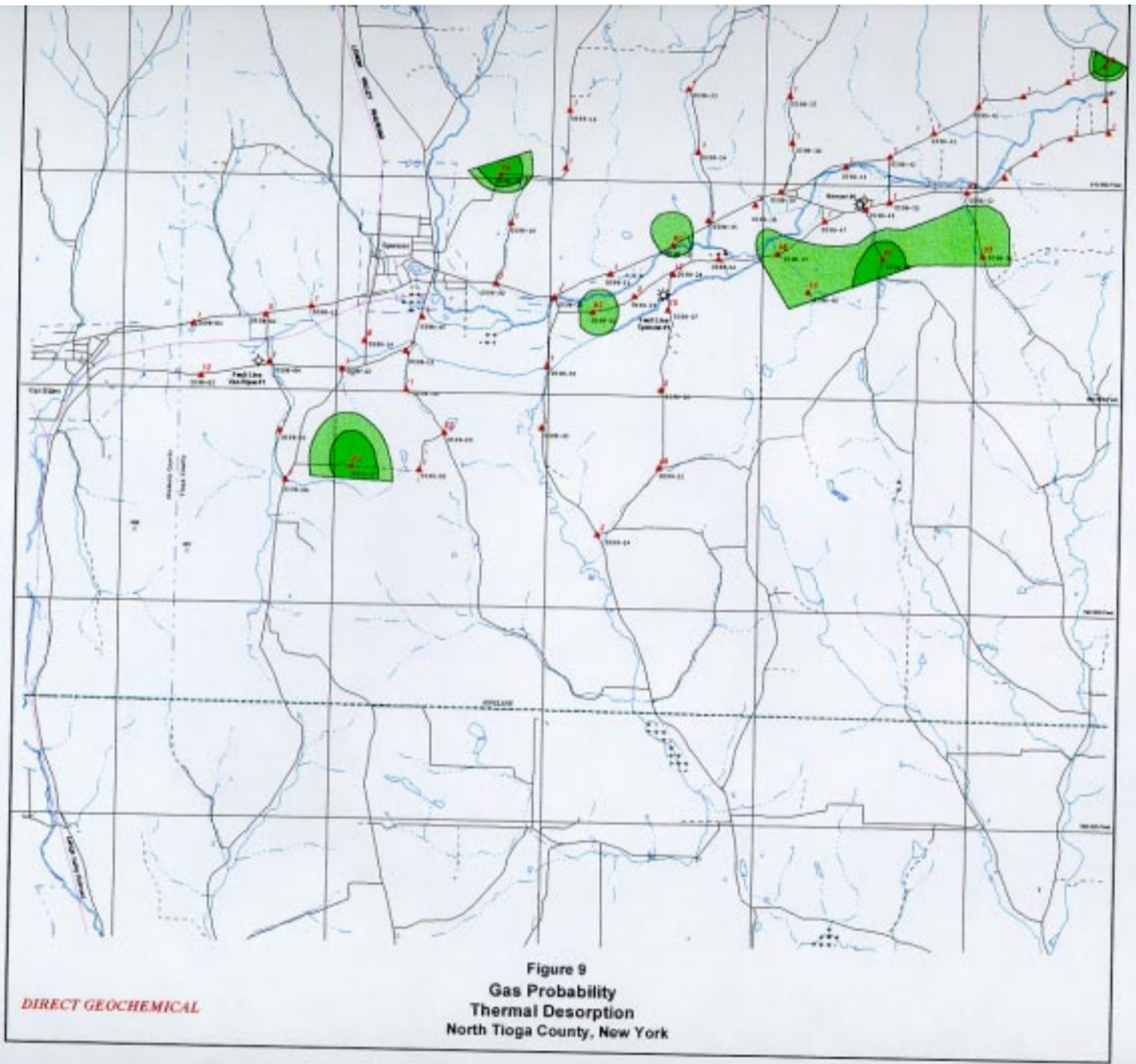


Figure 9  
Gas Probability  
Thermal Desorption  
North Tioga County, New York

DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL

**Stage Coach Field, Surface Soils  
Thermally Desorbed Gases  
Sample 9804: 99% Gas Probability  
Sample 9883: 11% Gas Probability**

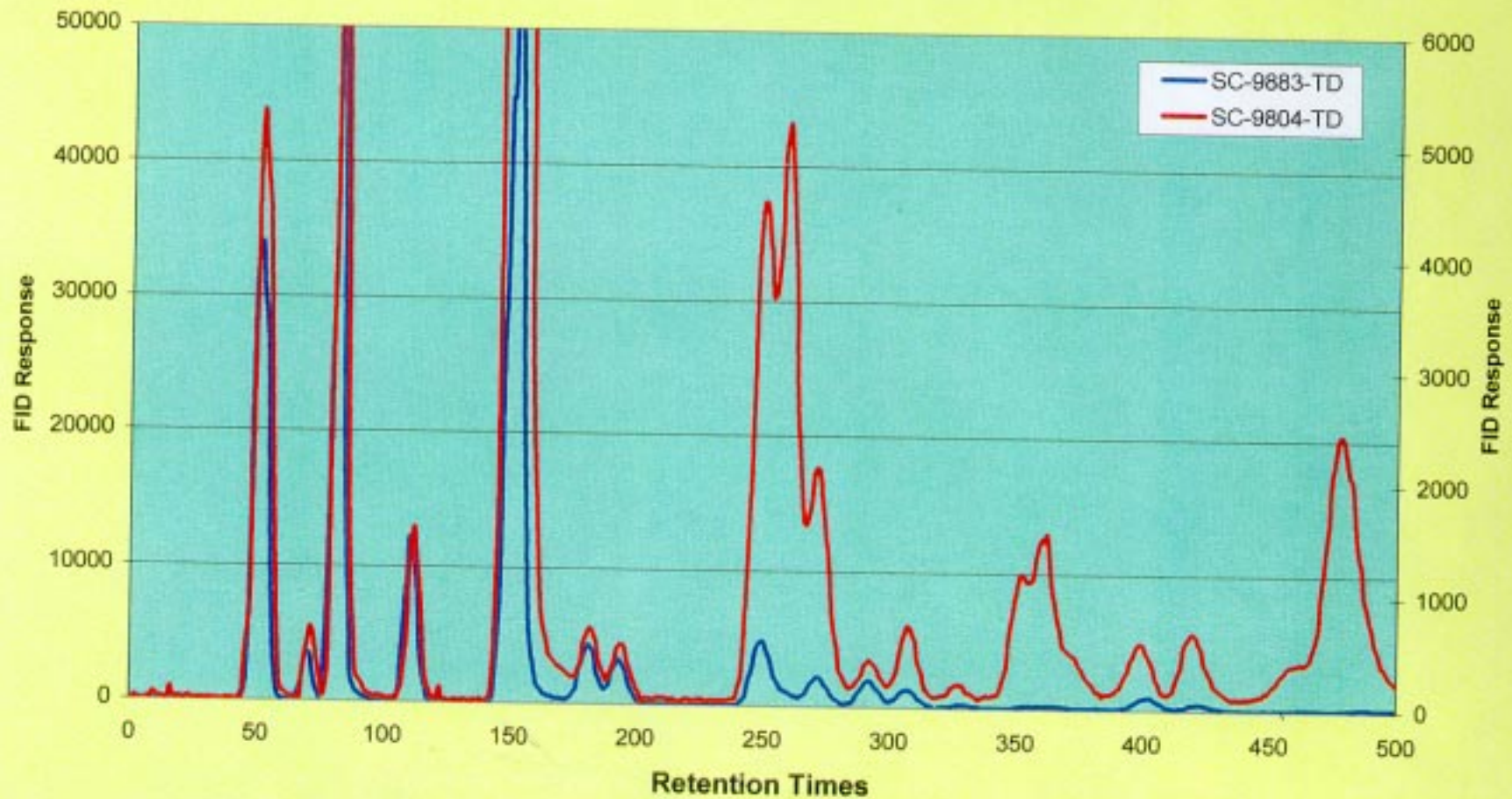


Figure 10

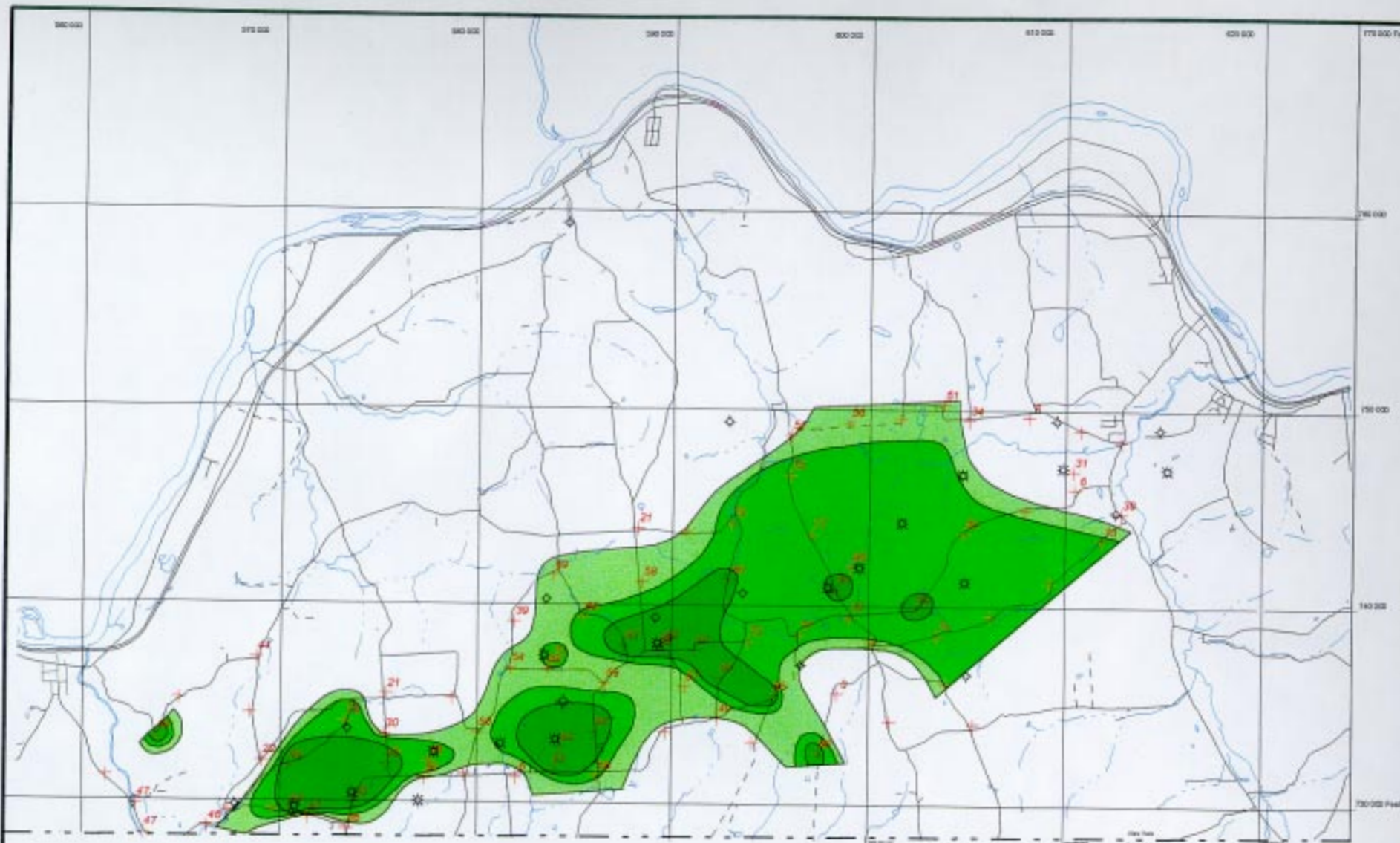


Figure 11

Free Soil Gas - VaporTec

Stagecoach Field, New York

*DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL*

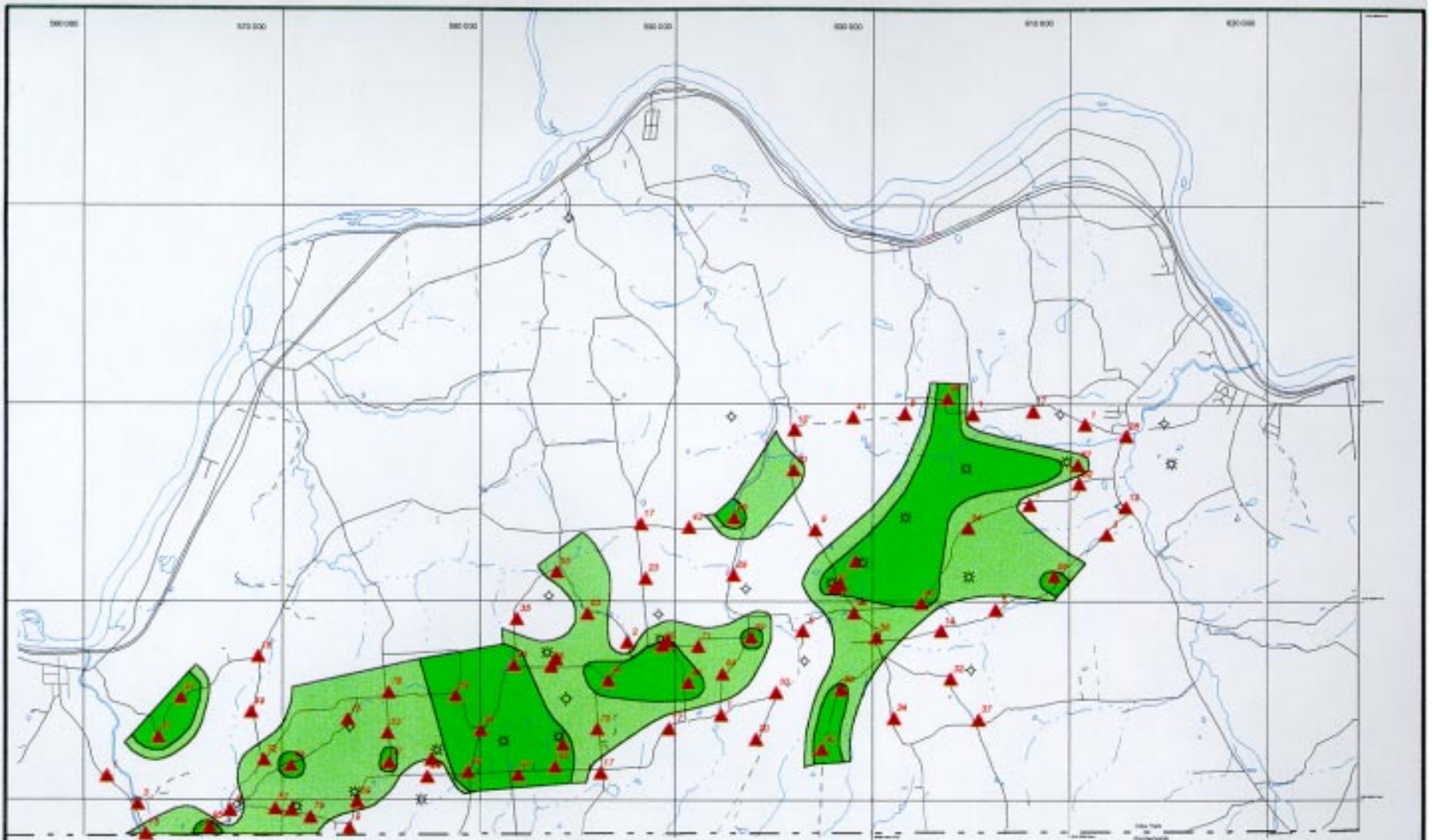


Figure 12

Gas Probability - UV Fluorescence

Stagecoach Field, New York

*DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL*

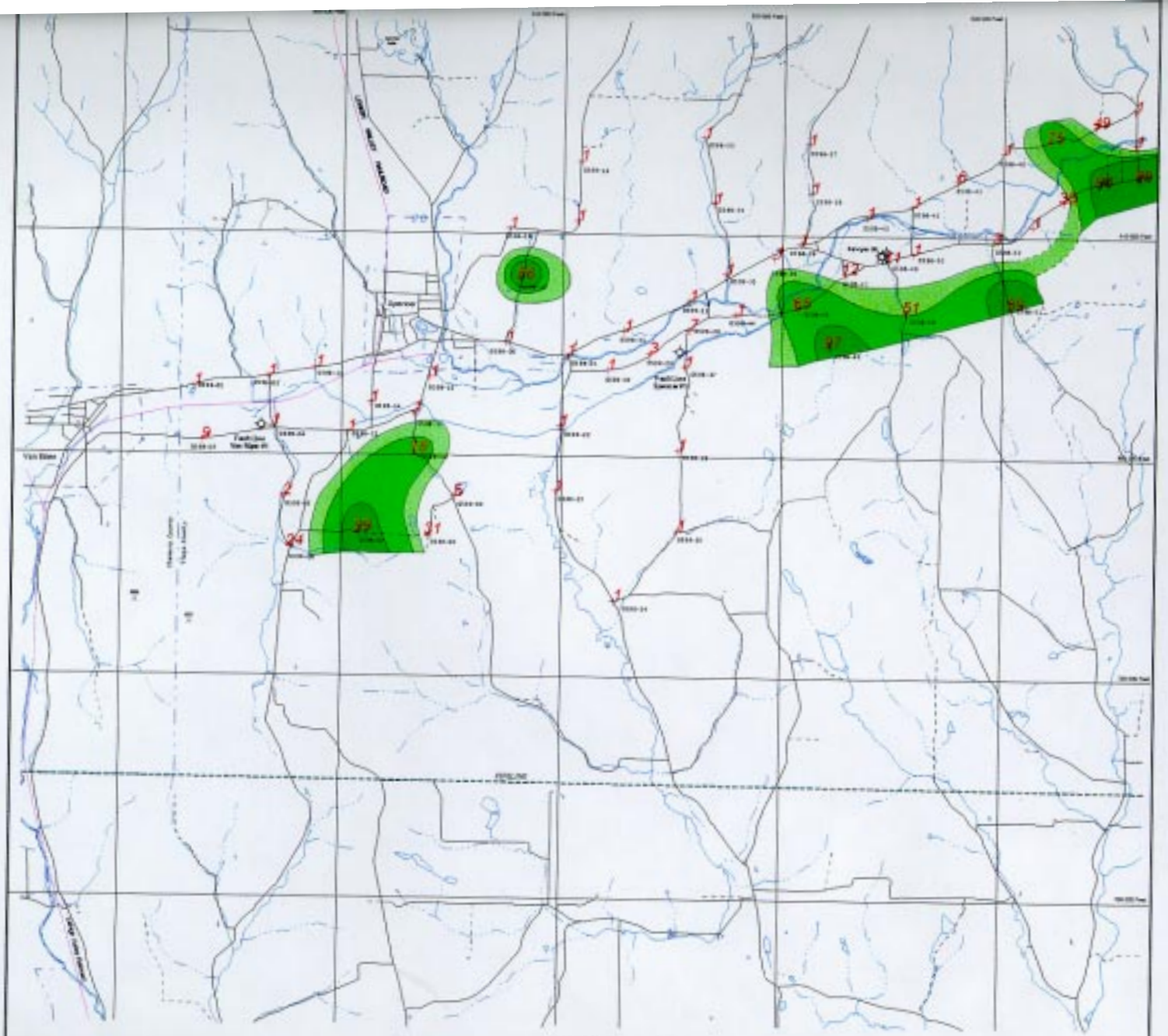
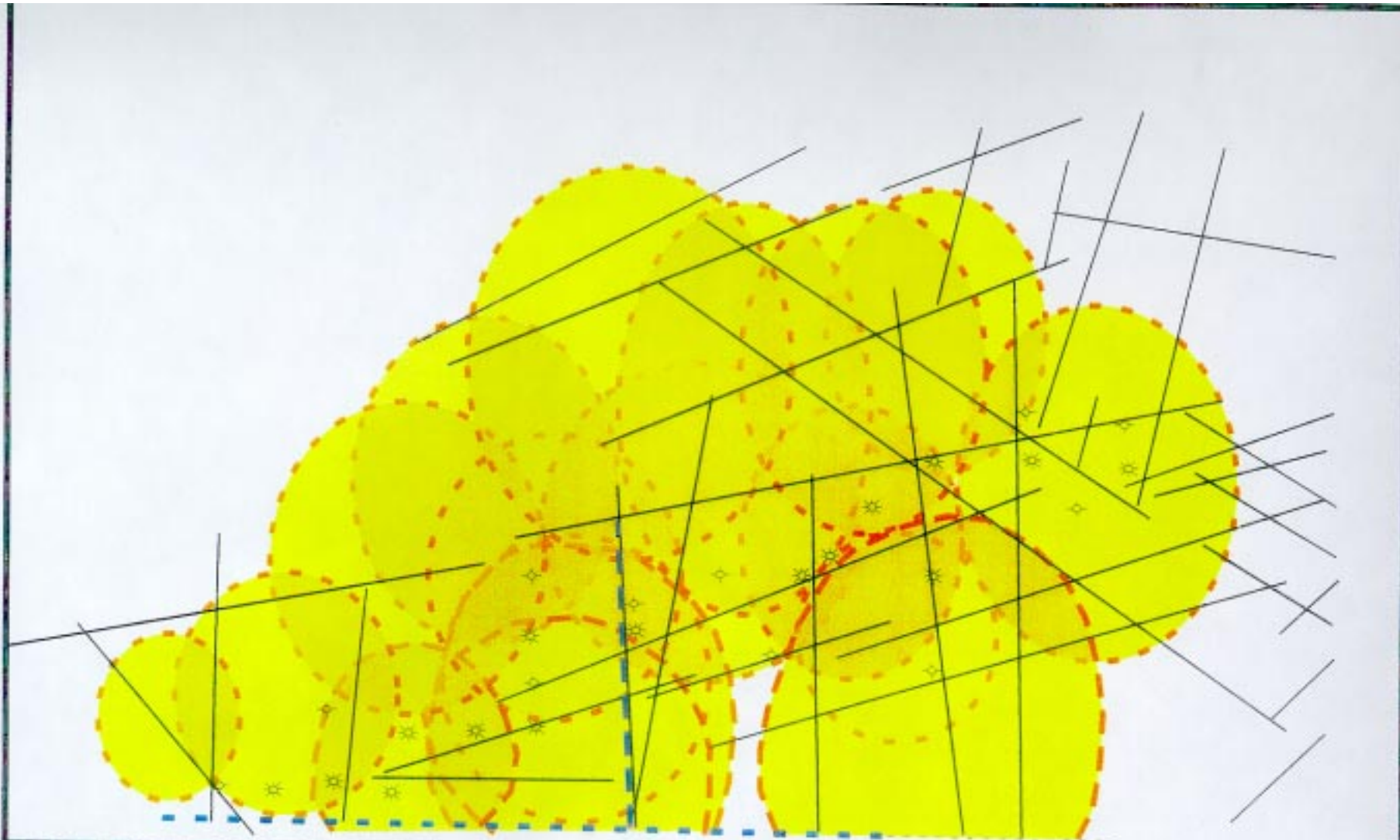


Figure 13

Gas Probability - UV Fluorescence  
 North Tioga County, New York

DIRECT GEOCHEMICAL



Remote Sensing Interpretation  
Anotated with Well Location Map

Pyron Consulting  
924 Hale Street  
Pottstown, Pa 19464

*Stagecoach Field Area*  
*Tioga County, NY*

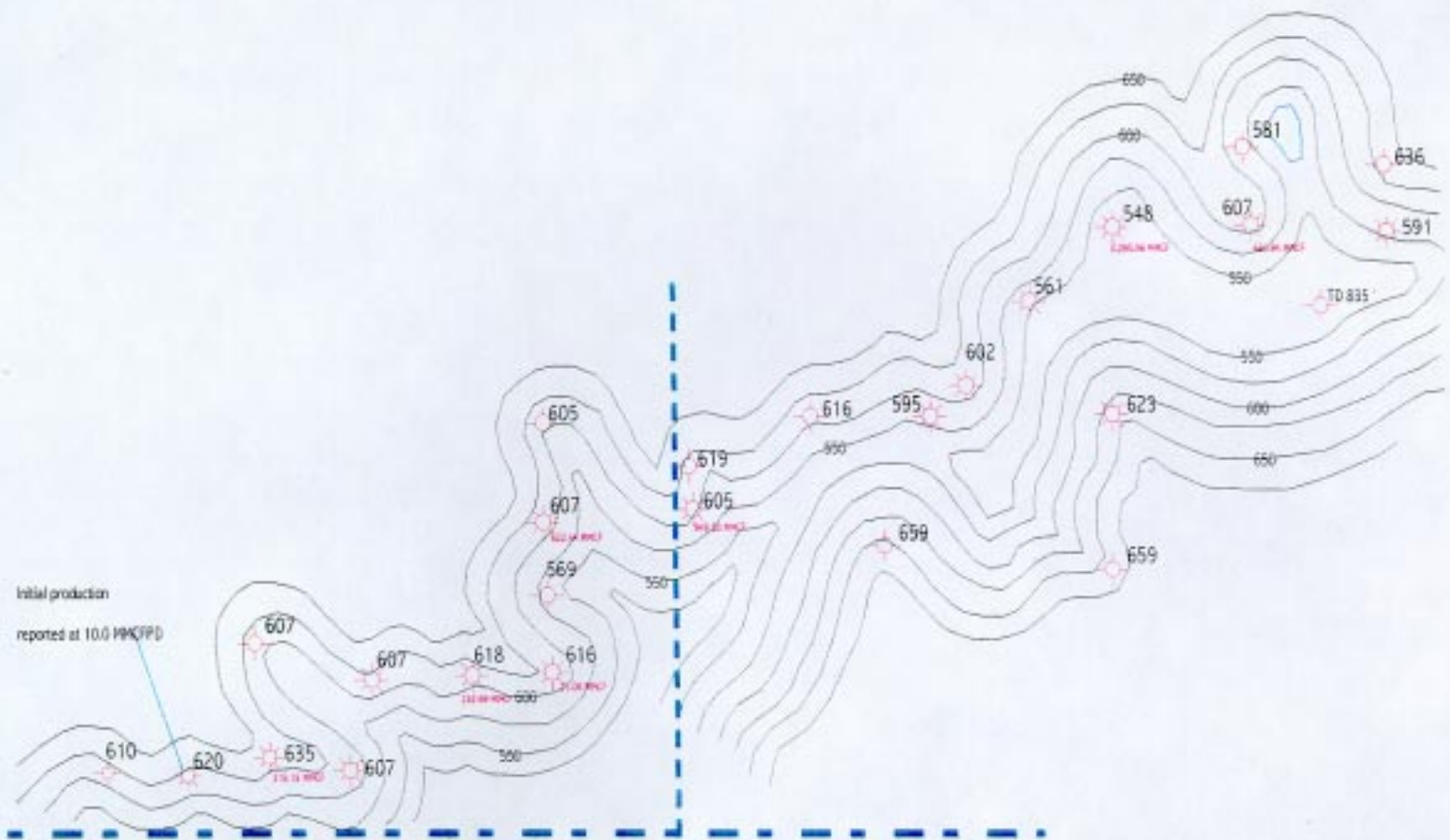
Figure 14



Tonal Anomntaly



Lineaments



Initial production  
reported at 10.0 MMCFD

Figure 15

Paleogeomorphic Map  
Annotated with 1996 Production Data

Pyron Consulting  
924 Hale Street  
Pottstown, Pa 19464

Stagecoach Field Area  
Tioga County, NY



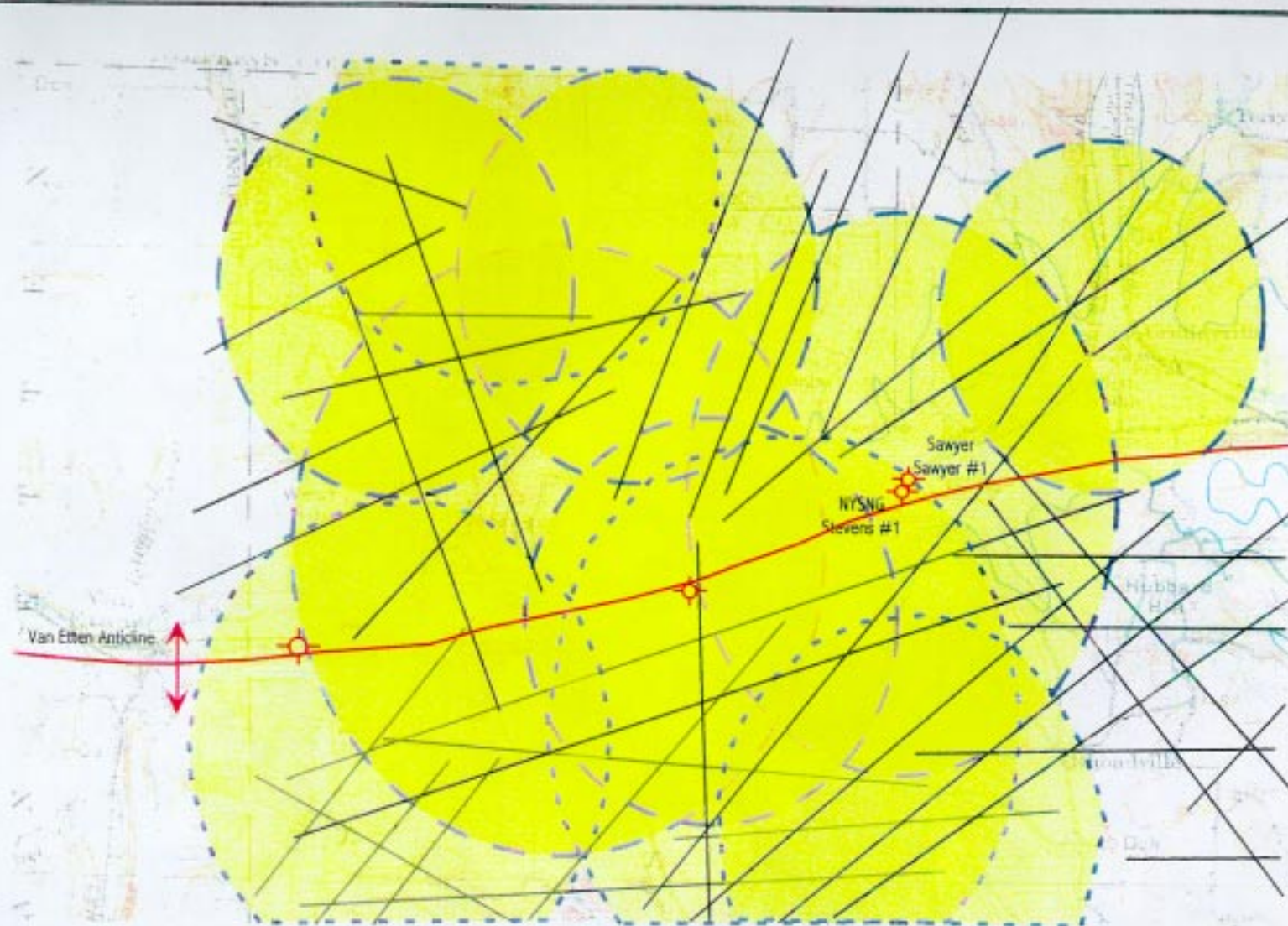


Figure 16

<p>Remote Sensing Interpretation Anotated with Well Location Map</p>	
<p>Pyron Consulting 924 Hale Street Pottstown, Pa 19464</p>	<p>Northern Tioga County Prospect Area Tioga County, NY</p>

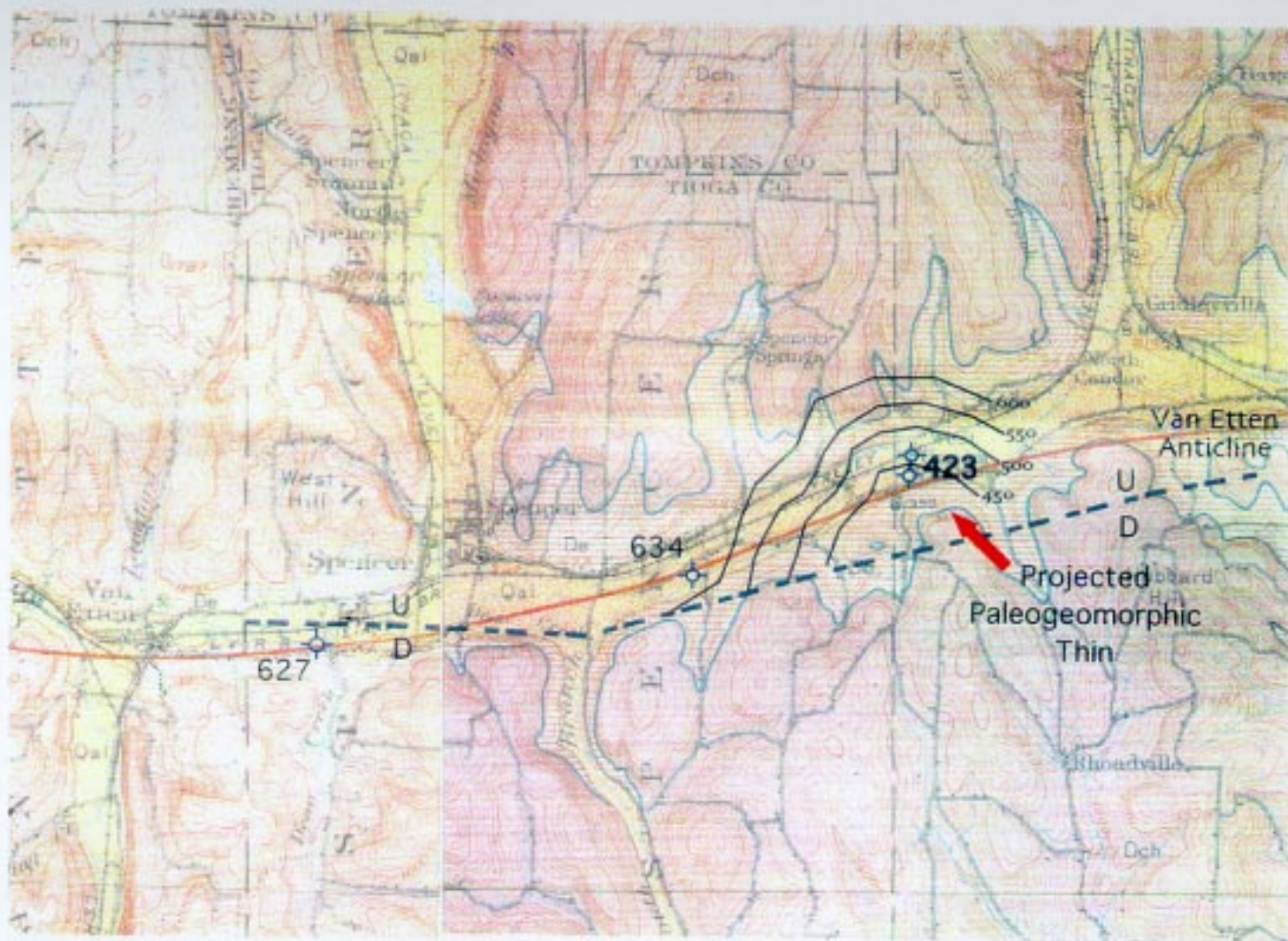
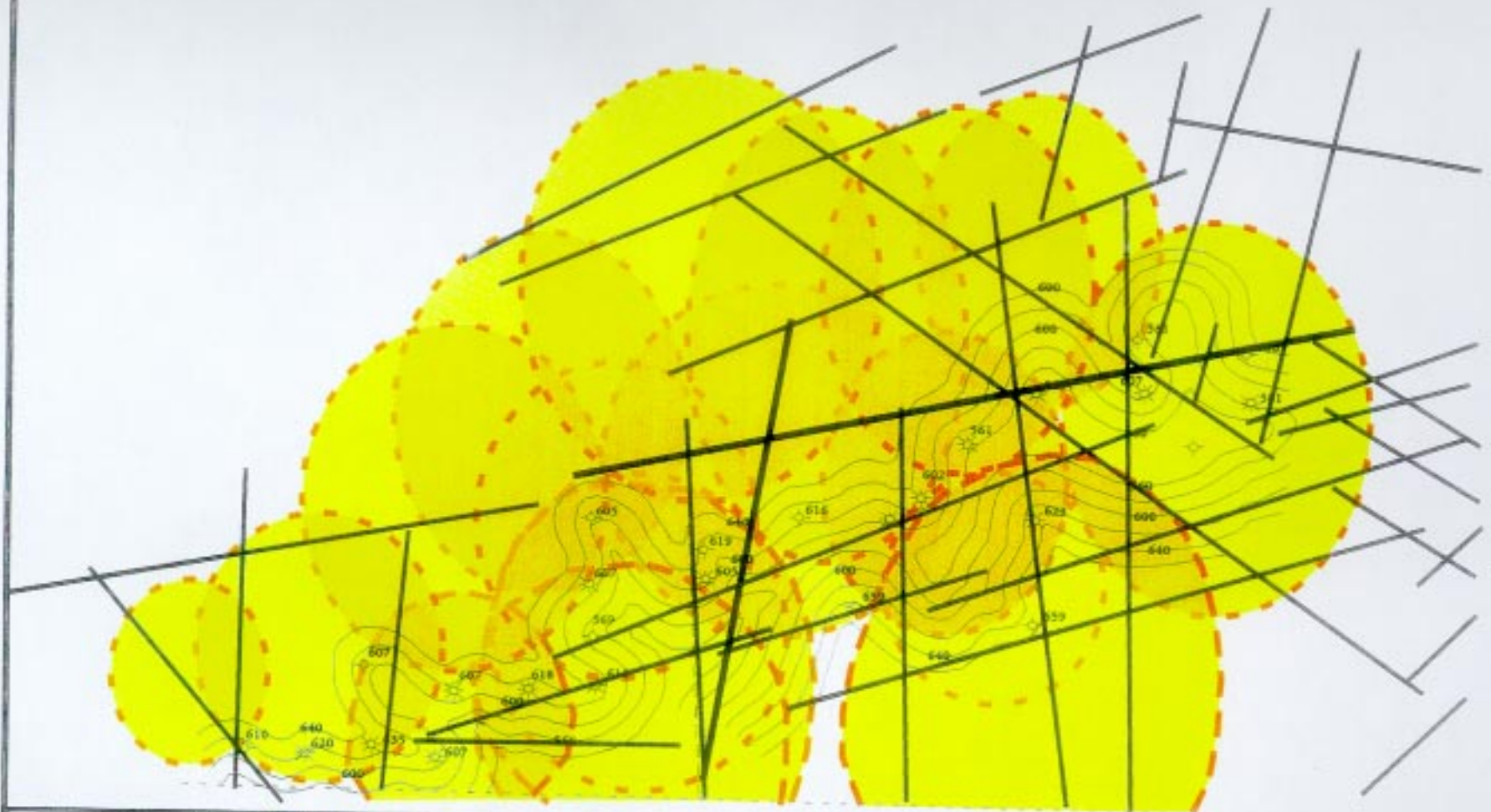


Figure 17

Paleogeomorphic Map Showing  
Projected Paleogeomorphic Thin

Pyron Consulting  
924 Hale Street  
Pottstown, Pa 19464

Northern Tioga  
County Prospect Area  
Tioga County, NY



COMPOSITE MAP  
 Remote Sensing Interpretation  
 Integrated with Paleogeomorphic  
 Map

Pyron Consulting  
 924 Hale Street  
 Pottstown, Pa 19464

*Stagecoach Field Area  
 Tioga County, NY*

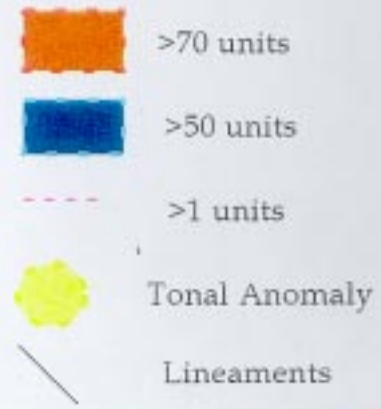
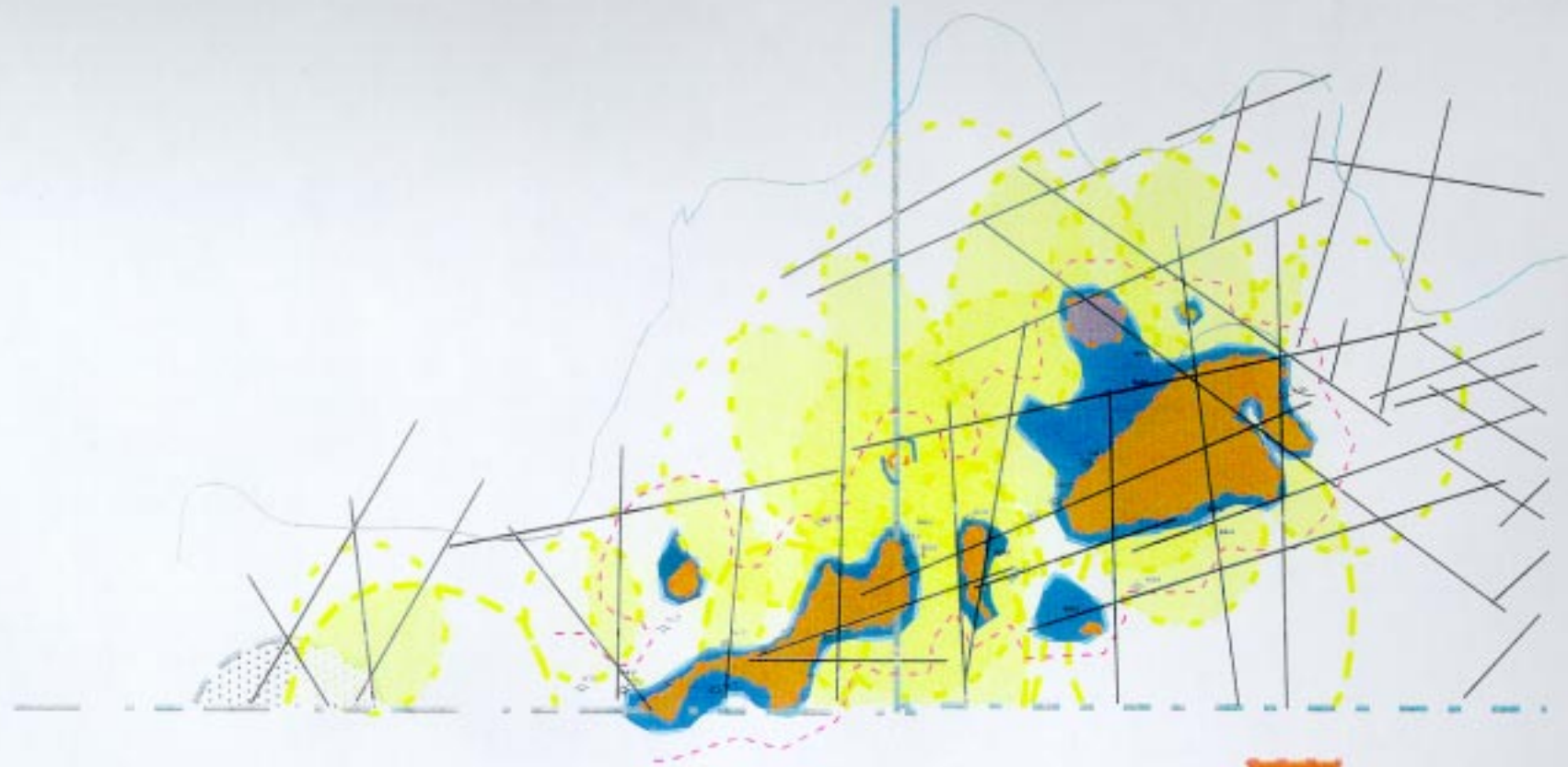
Figure 18



Tonal Anomaly

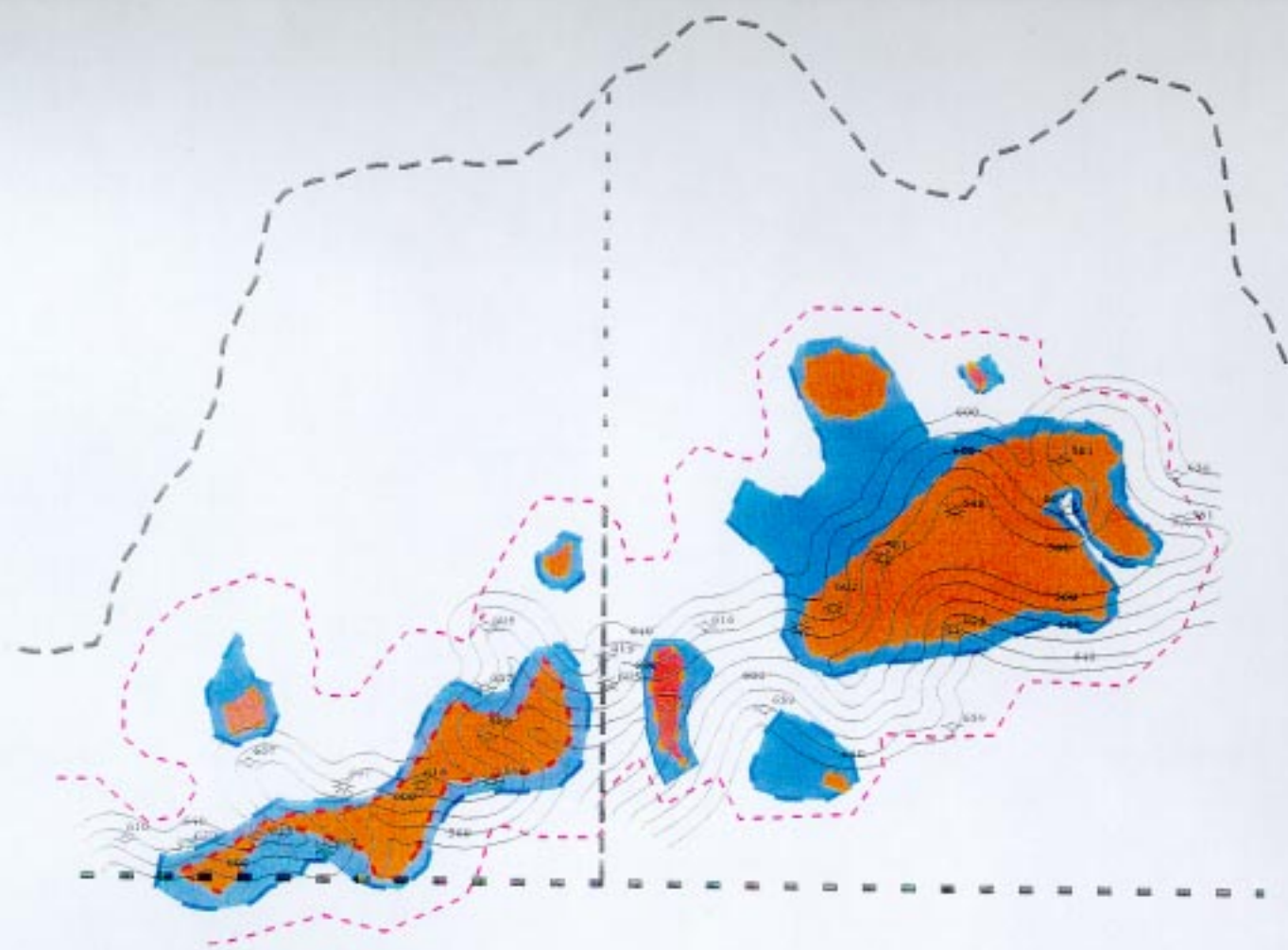


Lineaments



<b>COMPOSITE MAP</b> Remote Sensing Interpretation Integrated with Soil Gas Survey	
Pyron Consulting 924 Hale Street Pottstown, Pa 19464	<i>Stagecoach Field Area</i> <i>Tioga County, NY</i>

Figure 19

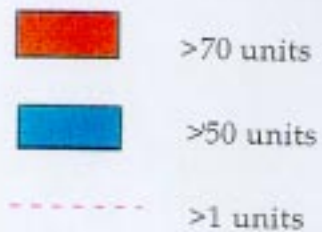


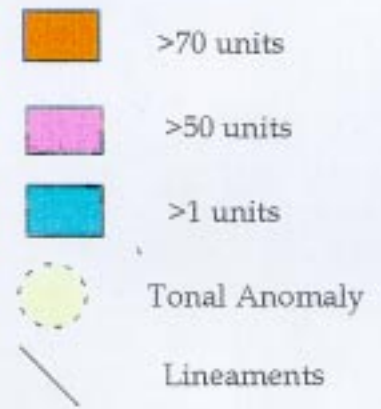
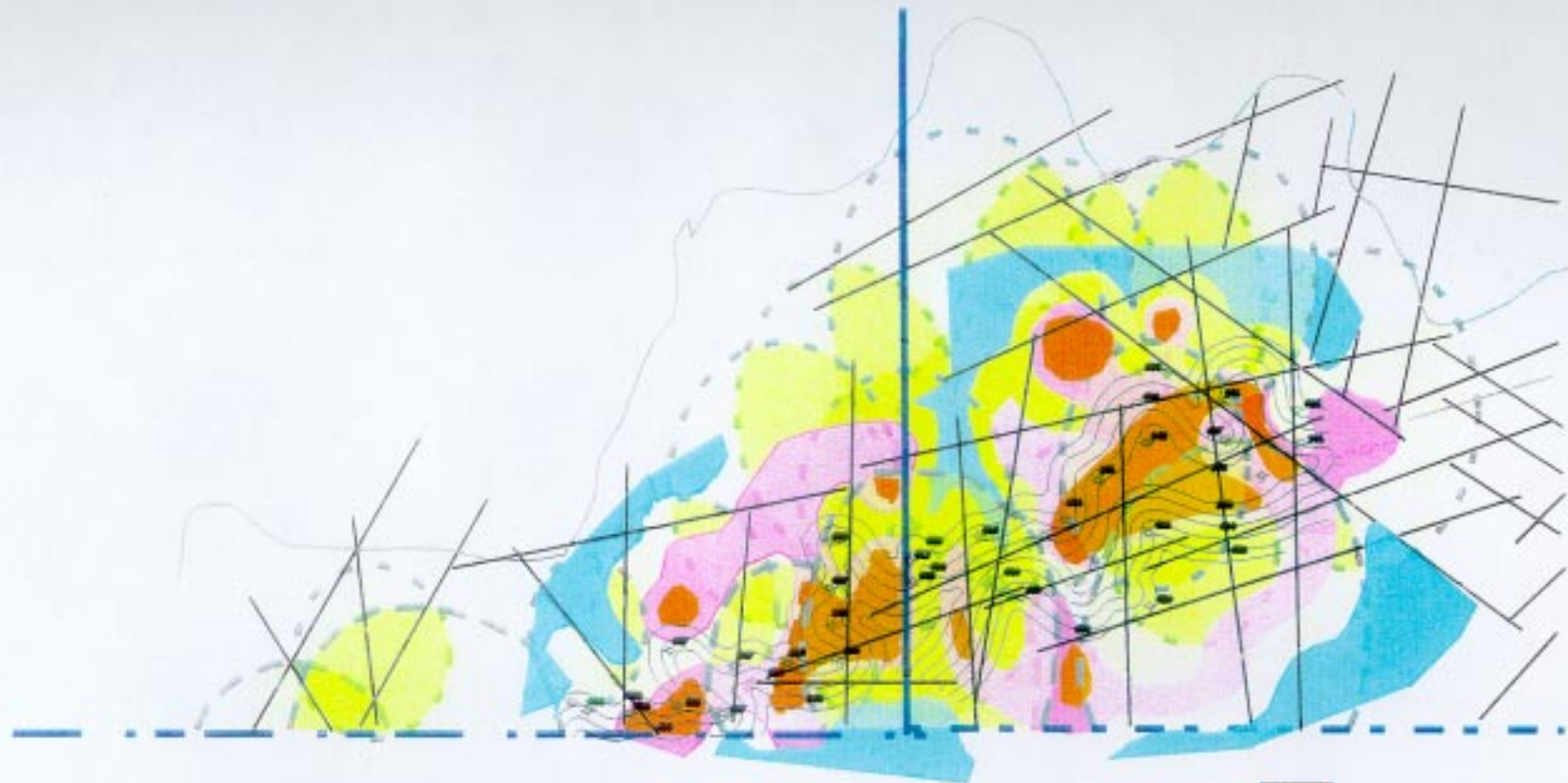
COMPOSITE MAP  
 Paleogeomorphic Map  
 Integrated with Soil Gas Survey

Pyron Consulting  
 924 Hale Street  
 Pottstown, Pa 19464

Stagecoach Field Area  
 Tioga County, NY

Figure 20





COMPOSITE MAP  
INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES

Pyron Consulting 924 Hale Street Pottstown, Pa 19464	<i>Stagecoach Field Area</i> <i>Tioga County, NY</i>
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Remote Sensing Interpretation  
Integrated with Paleogeomorphic  
Map and Soil Gas Survey

Figure 21