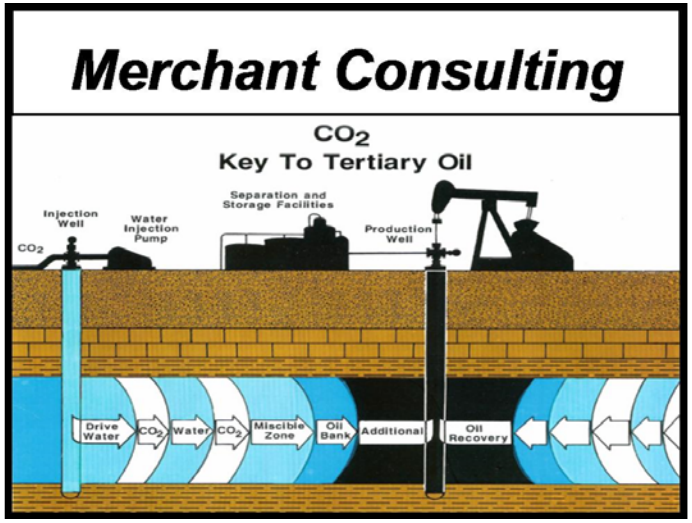
CMTC-554157-MS Enhanced Oil Recovery (CO_2/EOR "Huff-n-Puff") in the 21st Century

David H. Merchant

CO_2 Storage Solutions

WEB Site: www.CO2StorageSolutions.com



Merchant Consulting

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Presented to Houston CMTC Conference

July 16, 2019

Houston, Texas

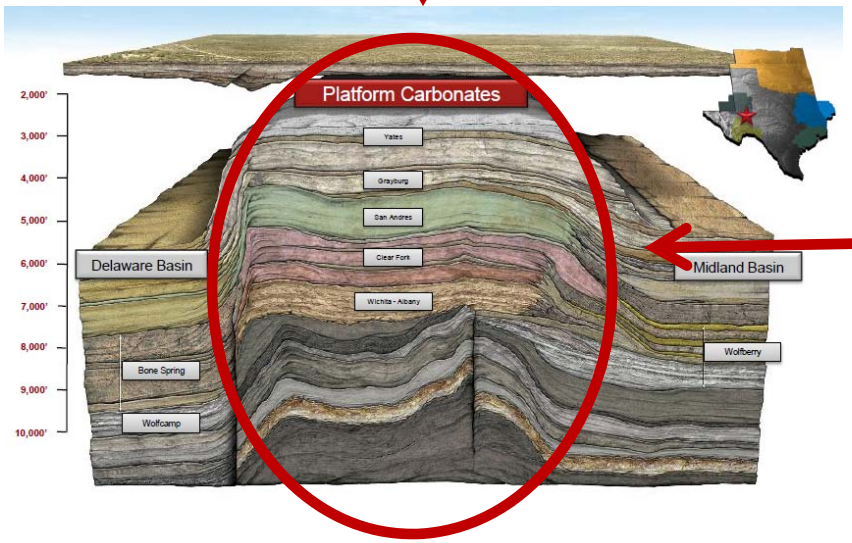
Permian Basin

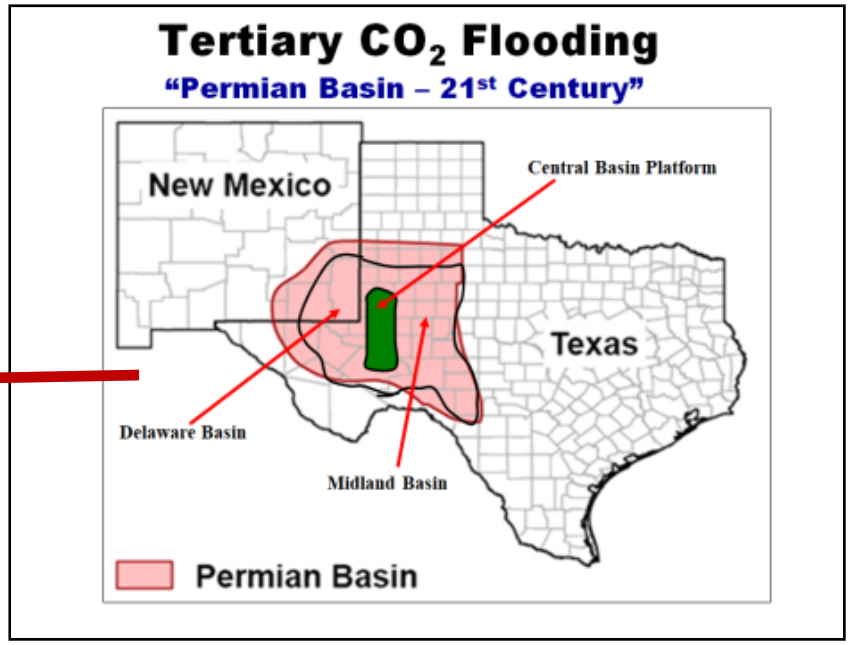
Welcome to the Permian Basin?

A Truly Great Water Wonderland……

Permian Basin Conventional Oil/EOR Recovery

Central Basin Platform

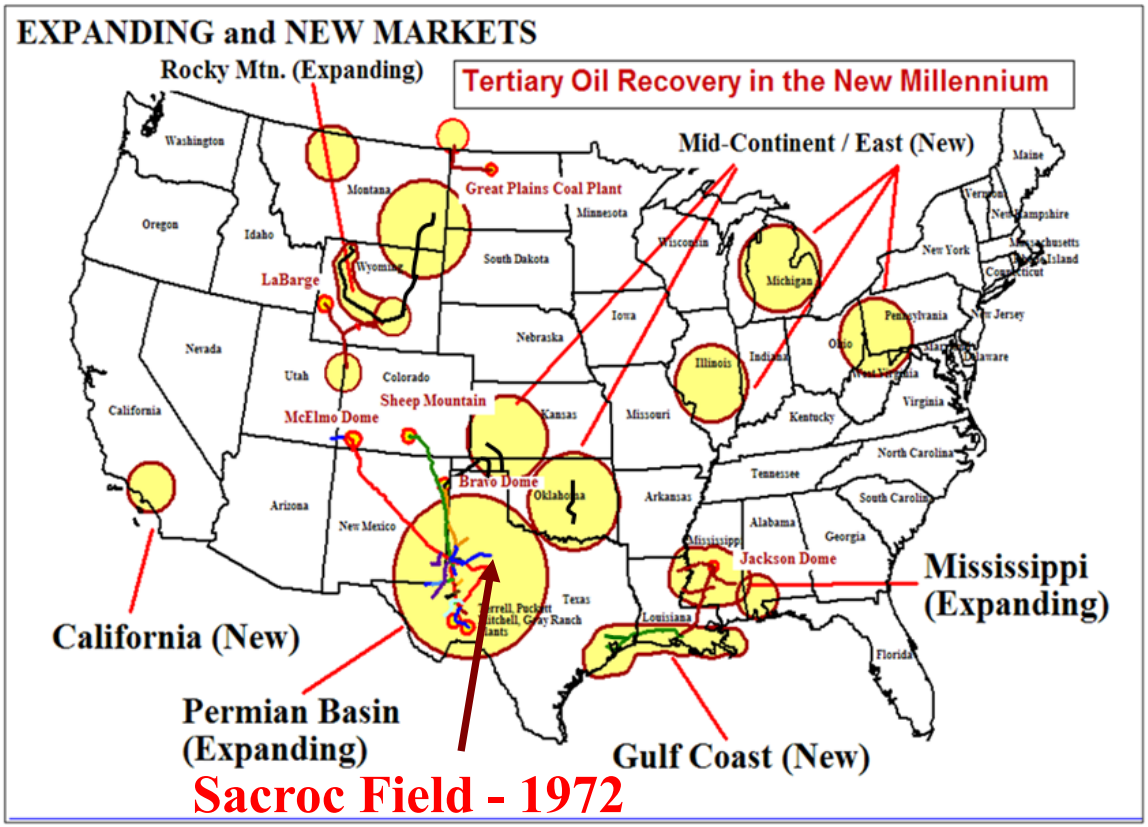




Central Basin Platform:

Billions of Barrels of Oil exist within the Central Basin Platform Carbonates

Conventional Tertiary CO_2 Flooding
"CO_2 Flood History since 1972"

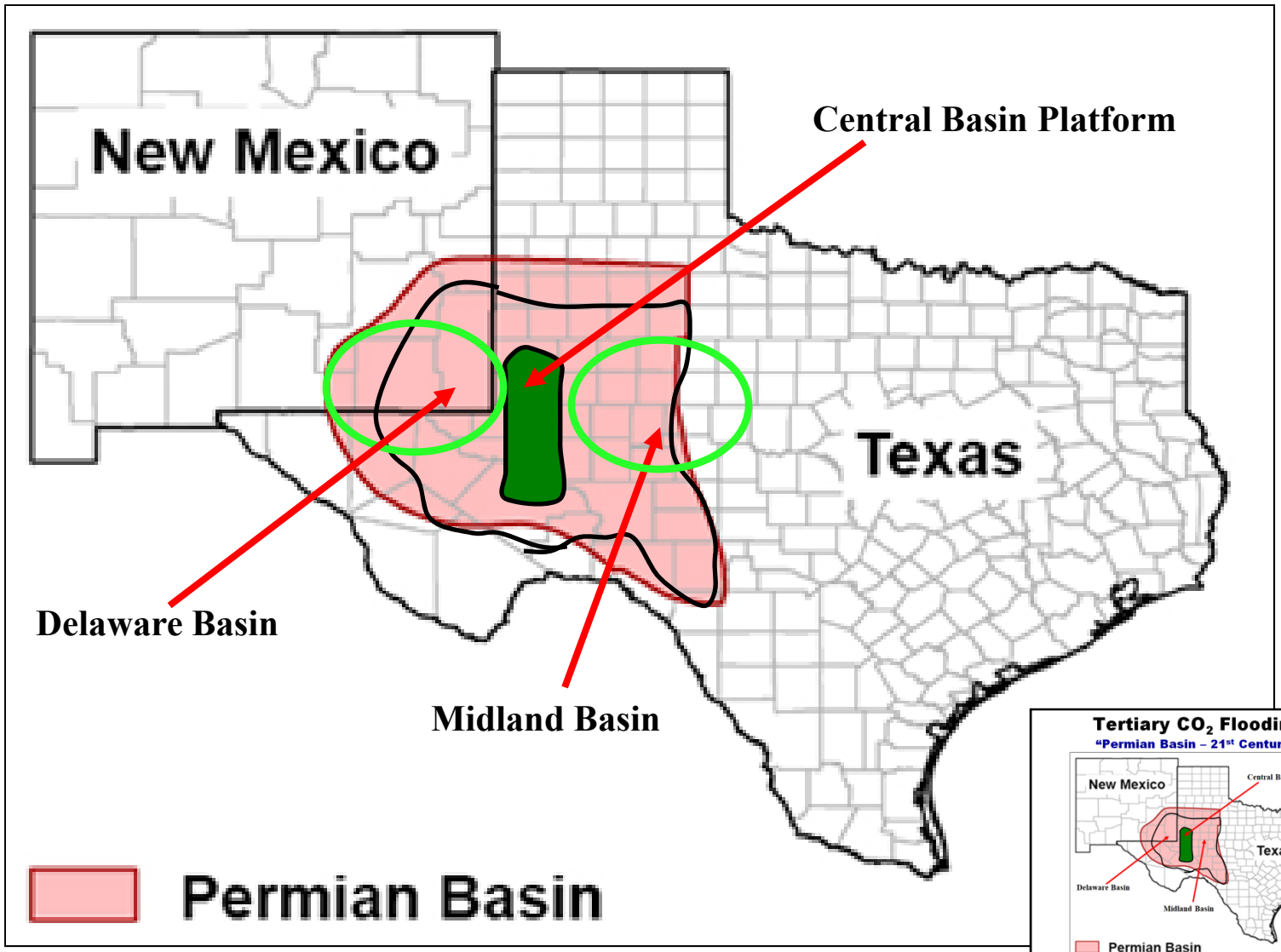


Since 1972 over 130+ CO_2 Tertiary Projects have been implemented in the United States.

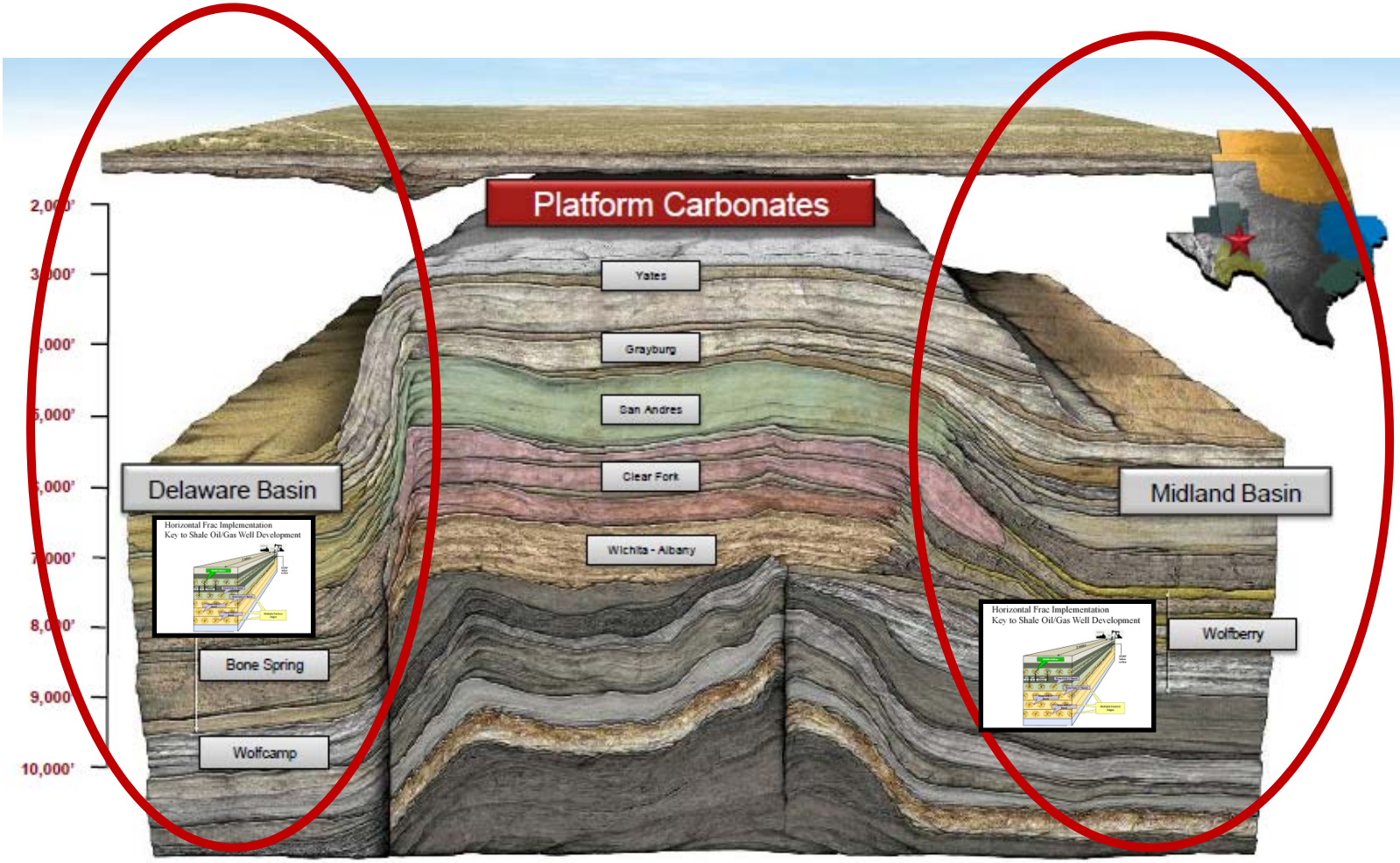
Today, CO_2 projects in the United States produce over 350,000 BOPD with CO_2 transported over 4,500 miles of CO_2 pipeline.

UnConventional Shale Oil Recovery

"Permian Basin – 21st Century"

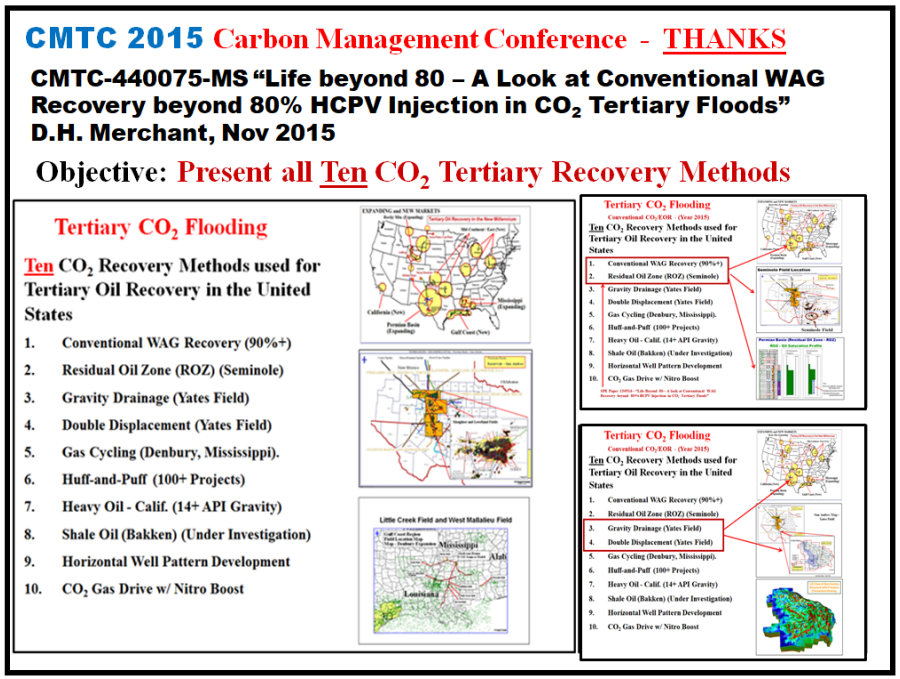


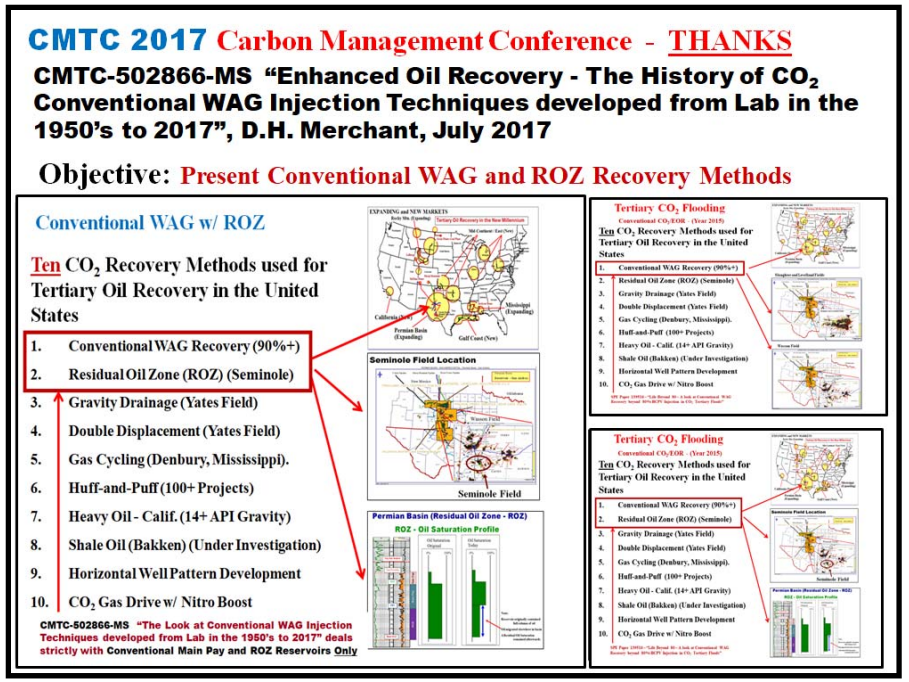
Delaware Basin – Central Basin Platform - Midland Basin



Today, the introduction of Horizontal Frac Drilling in the Permian Basin Shale Oil Basins has provided a resurgence <u>not</u> seen since the expansion of major CO_2 projects in the mid-1980's

Tertiary CO_2 Flooding
"CO_2 Flood History since 1972"





I would like to thank the George Koperna and Jose Figueroa for allowing me to publish and present my papers at both the 2015 CMTC and 2017 CMTC Conferences

CMTC 2015 Carbon Management Conference

CMTC-440075-MS "Life beyond 80 – A Look at Conventional WAG Recovery beyond 80% HCPV Injection in CO_2 Tertiary Floods"
D.H. Merchant, Nov 2015

Objective: Present all Ten CO_2 Tertiary Recovery Methods

Tertiary CO_2 Flooding

Ten CO_2 Recovery Methods used for Tertiary Oil Recovery in the United States

1. Conventional WAG Recovery (90%+)
2. Residual Oil Zone (ROZ) (Seminole)
3. Gravity Drainage (Yates Field)
4. Double Displacement (Yates Field)
5. Gas Cycling (Denbury, Mississippi).
6. Huff-and-Puff (100+ Projects)
7. Heavy Oil - Calif. (14+ API Gravity)
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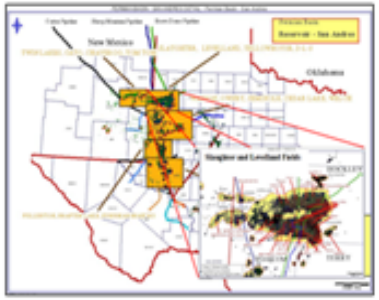
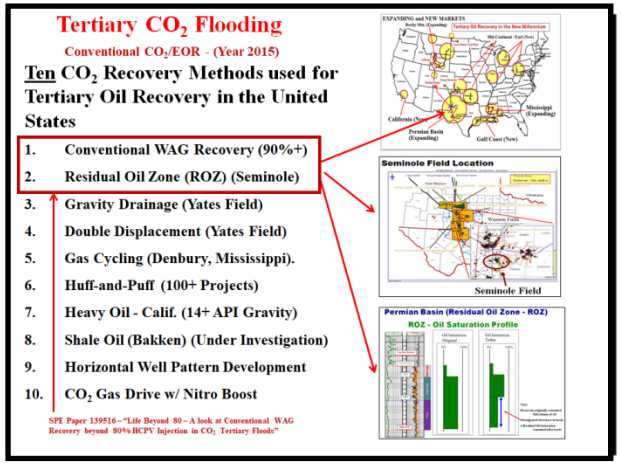
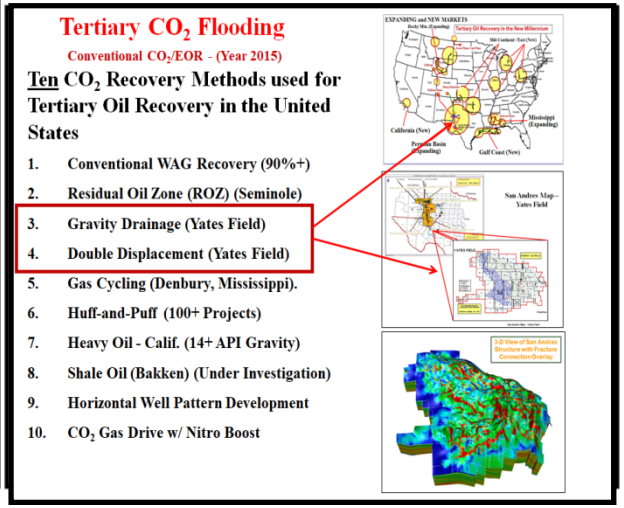
9. Horizontal Well Pattern Development
10. CO_2 Gas Drive w/ Nitro Boost

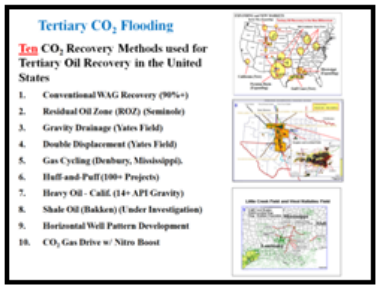


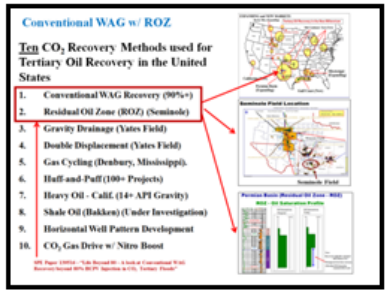


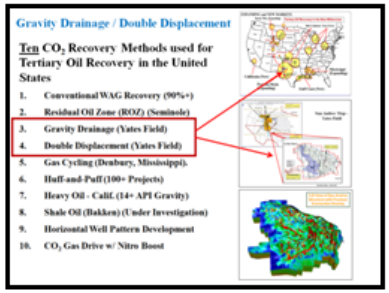


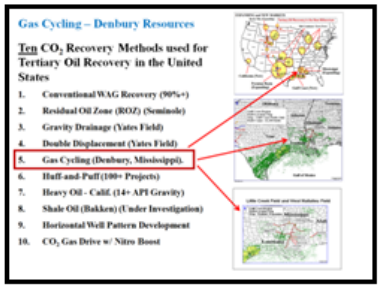
2015's – CMTC 440075 – "Life Beyond 80 - A Look at Conventional WAG Recovery beyond 80% HCPV Injection in CO_2 Tertiary Floods"

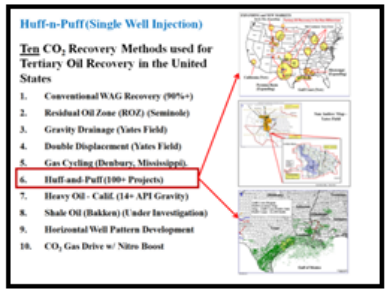
Ten CO_2 Tertiary Recovery Methods

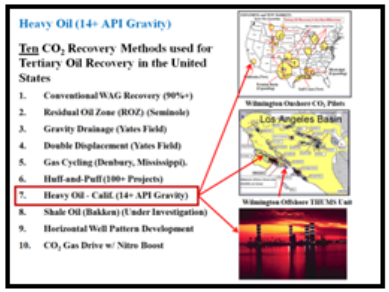


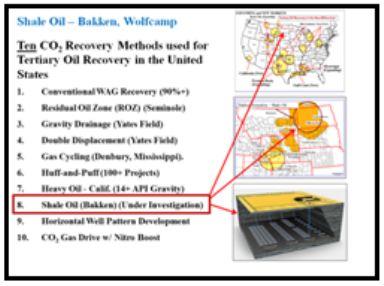


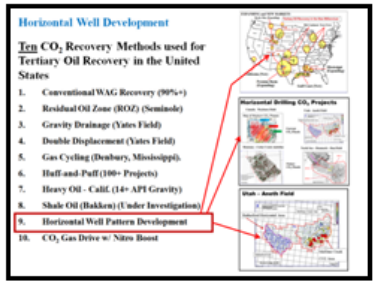


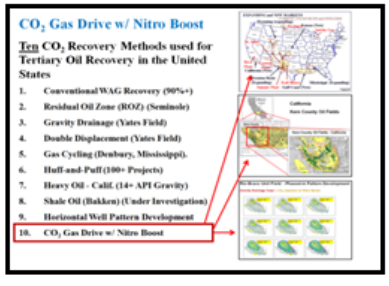












Objective: Present Ten CO_2 Tertiary Recovery Methods

CO_2 Flooding in the United States
40+Years of CO_2 Flood History

1980's – 1990's

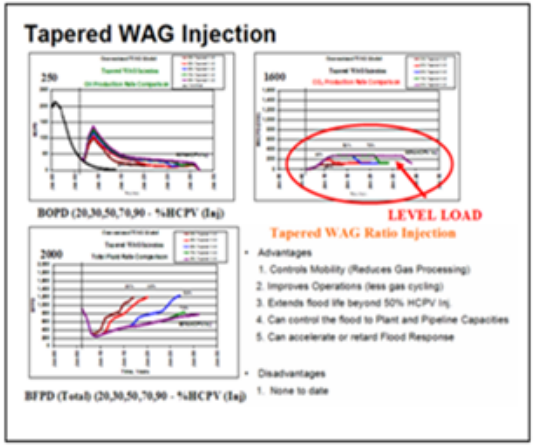
SPE 18977 (1989), Table 1

Field	State	Reservoir	Lithology	%HCPV Injected	Rec Eff, % OOIP	Gross Utilization, Mcf/Bbl	Net Utilization, Mcf/Bbl
Field Scale							
Dollarhide	Texas	Devonian	Trip Chert	30	14		2.4
East Vacuum	Texas	San Andres	Oolitic Dolomite	30	8	11.1	6.3
Ford Geraldine	Texas	Delaware	Sandstone	30	17	9	5
Means	Texas	San Andres	Dolomite	55	7.1	15.2	11
North Cross	Texas	Devonian	Trip Chert	40	22	18	7.8
Northeast Purdy	Oklahoma	Springer	Sandstone	30	7.5	6.5	4.6
Rangely	Colorado	Weber	Sandstone	30	7.5	9.2	5
Sacroc (17 Pattern)	Texas	Canyon Reef	Carbonate	30	7.5	9.7	6.5
Sacroc (4 Pattern)	Texas	Canyon Reef	Carbonate	30	9.8	9.5	3.2
South Welch	Texas	San Andres	Dolomite	25	7.6		
Two Freds	Texas	Delaware	Sandstone	40	15.6	15.6	8
Wertz	Wyoming	Tensleep	Sandstone	60	10	13	10

SPE 18977 Brock and Bryon 1989

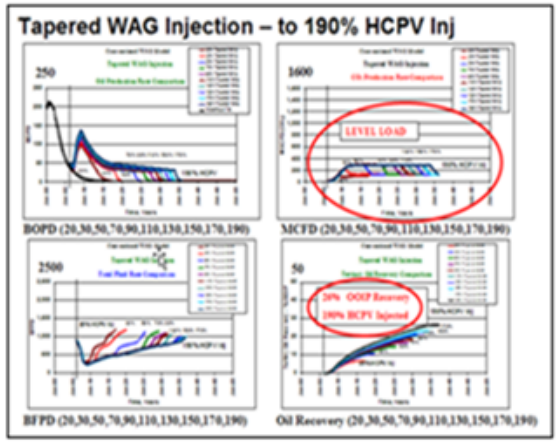
7% to 12% OOIP Rec
30% to 40% HCPV Inj

2000's



18% OOIP Rec
80% HCPV Inj

2010's



20% to 26% OOIP Rec
140% to 190% HCPV Inj

Note: Not all fields will achieve this

Look at how far we have come?

CMTC 2017 Carbon Management Conference

CMTC-502866-MS "Enhanced Oil Recovery - The History of CO_2 Conventional WAG Injection Techniques developed from Lab in the 1950's to 2017", D.H. Merchant, July 2017

Objective: Present Conventional WAG and ROZ Recovery Methods

Conventional WAG w/ ROZ

Ten CO_2 Recovery Methods used for Tertiary Oil Recovery in the United States

1. Conventional WAG Recovery (90%+)
2. Residual Oil Zone (ROZ) (Seminole)
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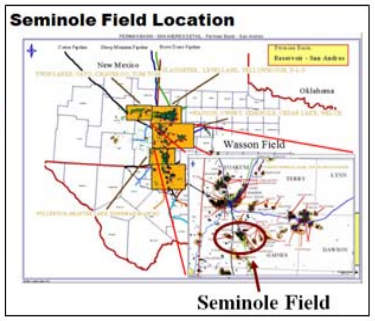

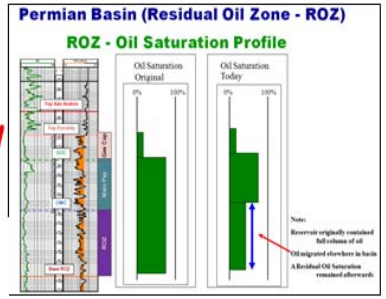

CMTC-502866-MS "The Look at Conventional WAG Injection Techniques developed from Lab in the 1950's to 2017" deals strictly with Conventional Main Pay and ROZ Reservoirs Only

Tertiary CO_2 Flooding

Conventional CO_2/EOR - (Year 2015)

Ten CO_2 Recovery Methods used for Tertiary Oil Recovery in the United States

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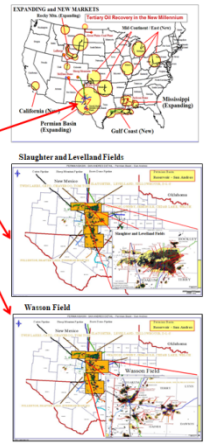
SPE Paper 139516 – "Life Beyond 80 – A look at Conventional WAG Recovery beyond 80% HCPV Injection in CO_2 Tertiary Floods"



Tertiary CO_2 Flooding

Conventional CO_2/EOR - (Year 2015)

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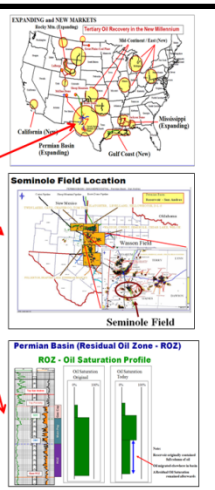


CMTC 2019 Carbon Management Conference

CMTC-5554157-MS "CO2 Sequestration – Enhanced Oil Recovery (CO_2/EOR) in the 21st Century", D.H. Merchant, July 2019

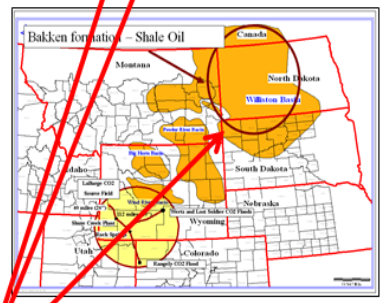
Objective: Present Shale Oil CO_2/EOR "Huff-n-Puff" Recovery Methods

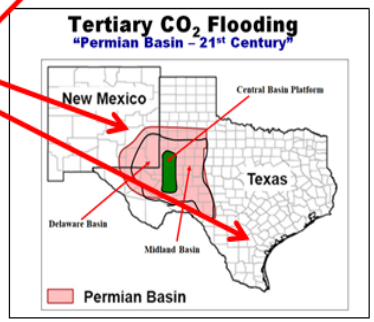
Tertiary CO_2 Flooding

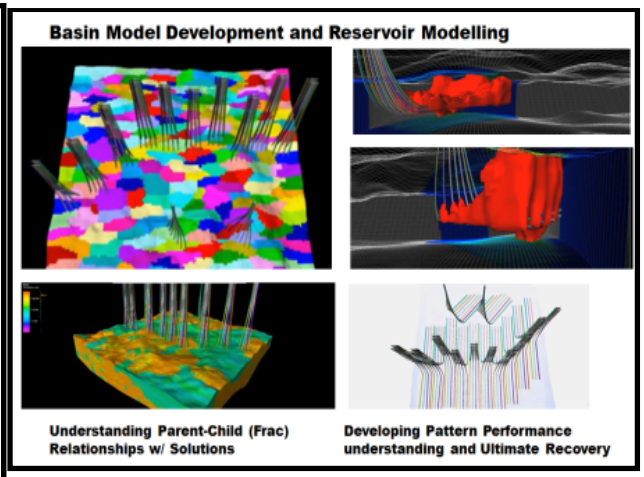
(Unconventional CO_2/EOR in the 21st Century)

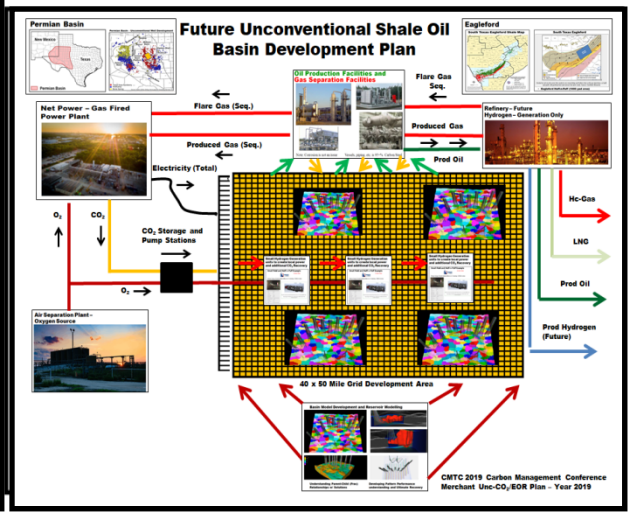
Ten CO_2 Recovery Methods used for Tertiary Oil Recovery in the United States

1. Conventional WAG Recovery (90%+)
2. Residual Oil Zone (ROZ) (Seminole)
3. Gravity Drainage (Yates Field)
4. Double Displacement (Yates Field)
5. Gas Cycling (Denbury, Mississippi). Combine
6. Huff-and-Puff (100+ Projects)
7. Heavy Oil - Calif. (14+ API Gravity)
8. Shale Oil (Permian Basin, Eagleford, Bakken)
9. Horizontal Well Pattern Development
10. CO_2 Gas Drive w/ Nitro Boost









Tertiary CO_2 Flooding

(Unconventional CO_2/EOR in the 21st Century)

Unconventional Shale Oil combined with CO_2 or Hc-gas "Huff-n-Puff"

Shale Oil Basins (Permian Basin, Eagleford, Bakken)

1. Conventional WAG Recovery (90%+)
2. Residual Oil Zone (ROZ) (Seminole)
3. Gravity Drainage (Yates Field)
4. Double Displacement (Yates Field)
5. Gas Cycling (Denbury, Mississippi).

Combine

6. CO_2 or Hc-gas Huff-n-Puff (100+ Projects)
7. Heavy Oil - Calif. (14+ API Gravity)
8. Shale Oil (Permian Basin, Eagleford, Bakken)
9. Horizontal Well Pattern Development
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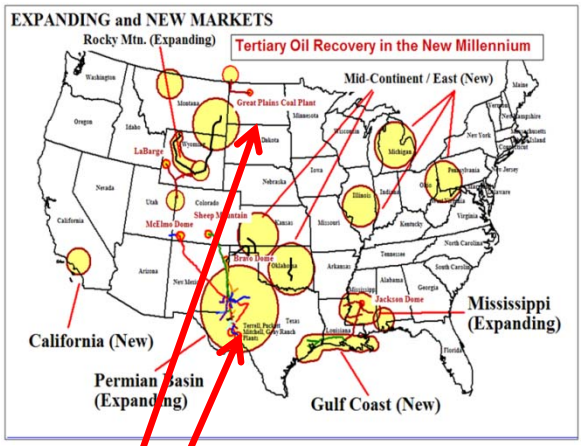
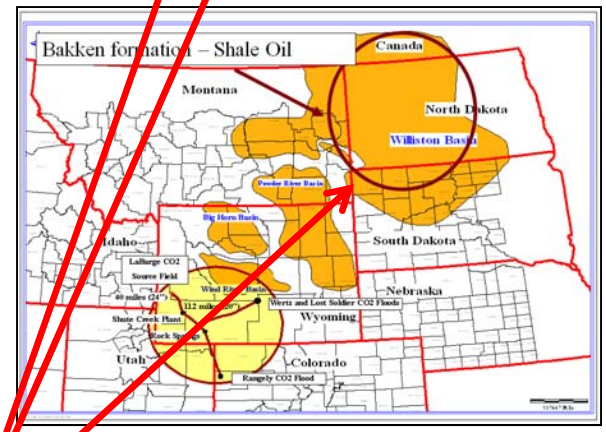
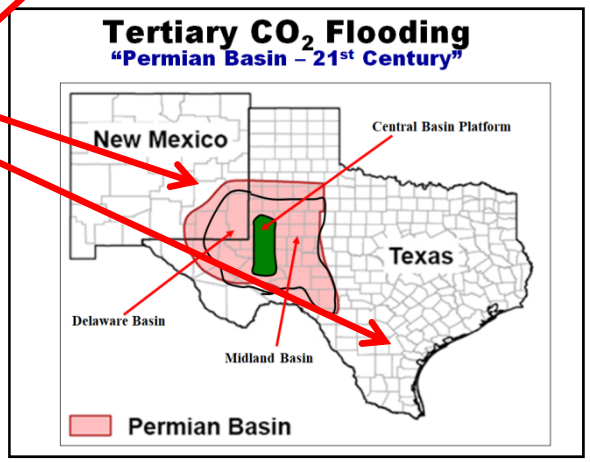
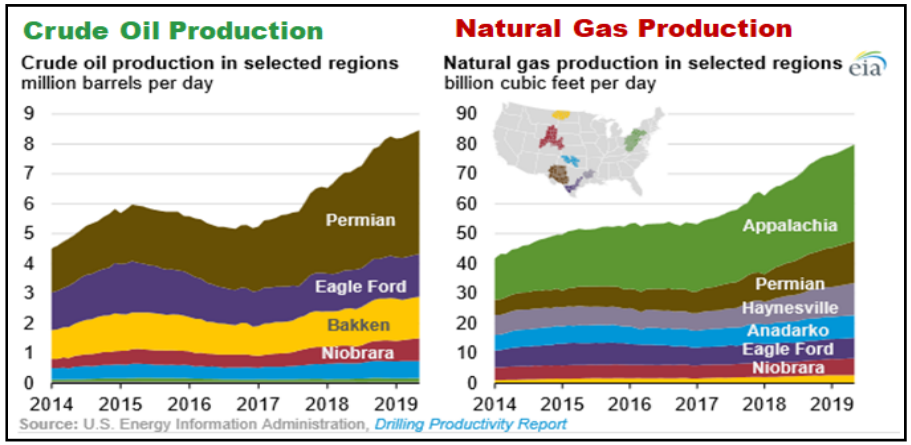
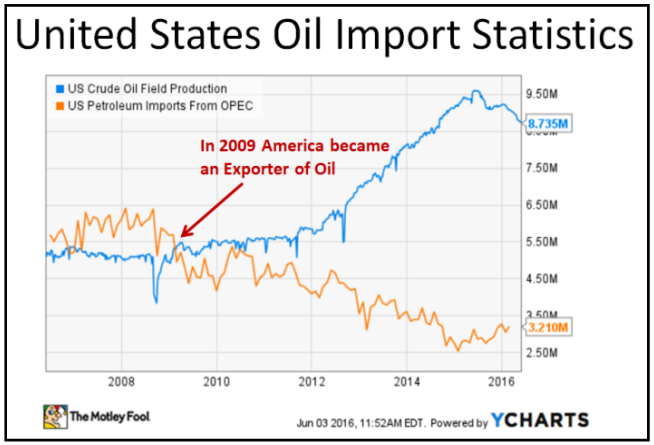






Shale Oil Revolution: The Good.....





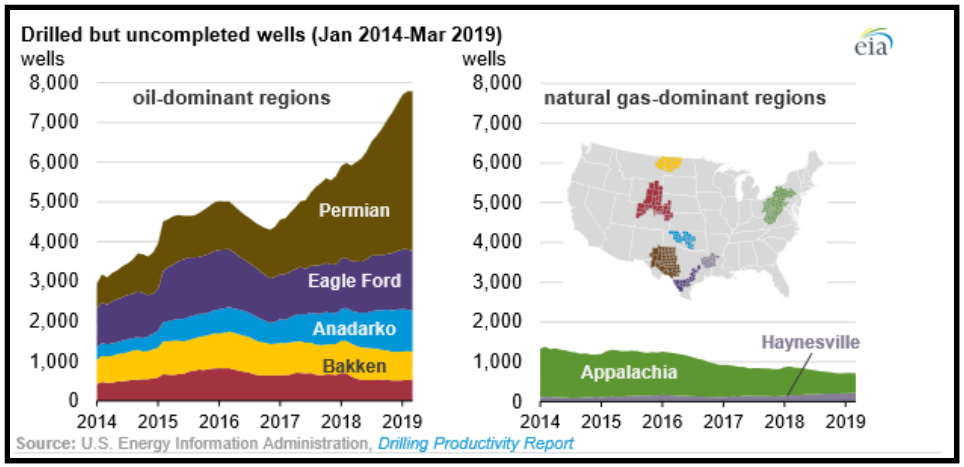
From a United States perspective, the U.S. currently holds the title of Global leader in Recoverable Oil Resources.

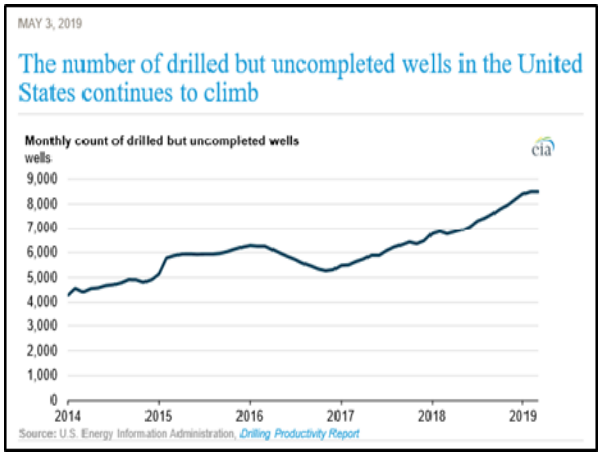
With 293 billion barrels of recoverable oil resources, the U.S. beats out both Saudi Arabia and Russia by 20 billion barrels and 100 billion barrels, respectively.

Permian's tight oil plays hold 100 billion barrels of recoverable oil. Recently, with the stabilization in oil prices, oil companies have been focusing more on core development and cash flows rather than new exploration.

Rystad Energy

Shale Oil Revolution: The Good..... (DUC's)





The Permian Basin along with the remaining six regions contains a record number of DUC's (Drilled but Uncompleted wells).

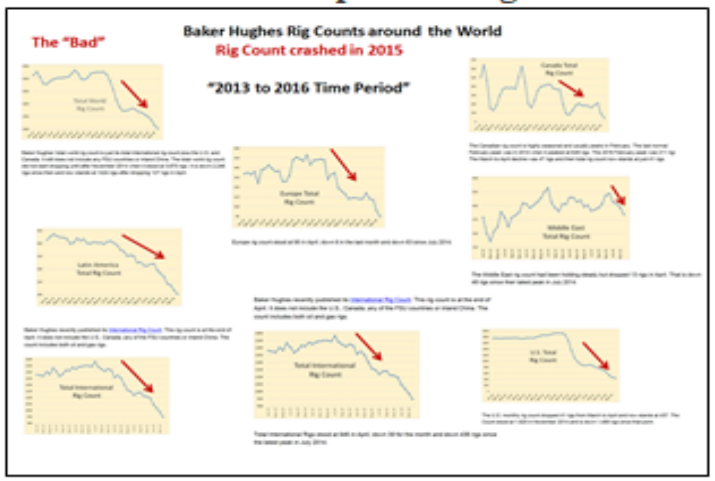
These wells provide a "Nest" full of locations already drilled, but waiting to be completed, providing that safety net to fall back into when oil prices fall.

Since this technology provides a quick entrance back into the Oil Market, the response time utilizing DUC's is much better and quicker to fill the Energy Gap between Supply and Demand when compared to other recovery methods

Rystad Energy

Shale Oil Revolution: The Bad.....

Total Globe Perspective- Rig Count



North Sea Abandonment

From a **Total World perspective**, this impact of the **Shale Oil Revolution** has been felt all over the World. This is shown below by Baker Hughes Well Rig Count reports over the period 2013 to 2016.

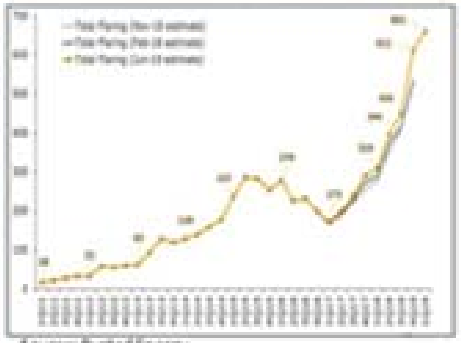
In 2015, Total Rig Count dropped on a Global Basis, impacting the total Global Market. In 2019, WTI oil price settled in between $50 to $60 dollars per barrel.

This impact also had an effect on **North Sea Carbon Capture** efforts to recover oil not recoverable under Primary Recovery. As of 2019, North Sea Primary Oil Recovery has recovered 80% of its ultimate Primary Oil Potential. Tertiary CO_2 Recovery would have saved the Oil Industry in the North Sea.

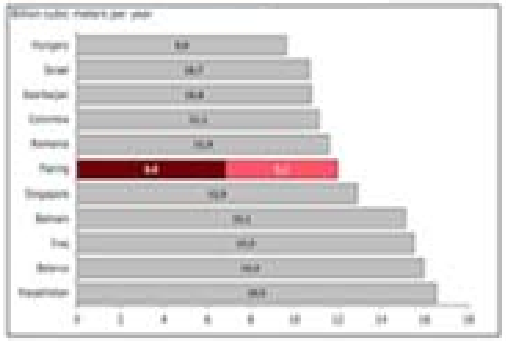
Today, **decommissioning** will plug 4,000 wells, along with the removal of 300 platforms, and 20,000 Km of pipelines at a cost of 35 Billion Pounds.

Shale Oil Revolution: The Ugly.....

Oilfield Flares Provide a Glaring Reminder of the Drive To Produce More Oil



Source: Rystad Energy



Permian and Bakken Flare History (2011 to 2019)

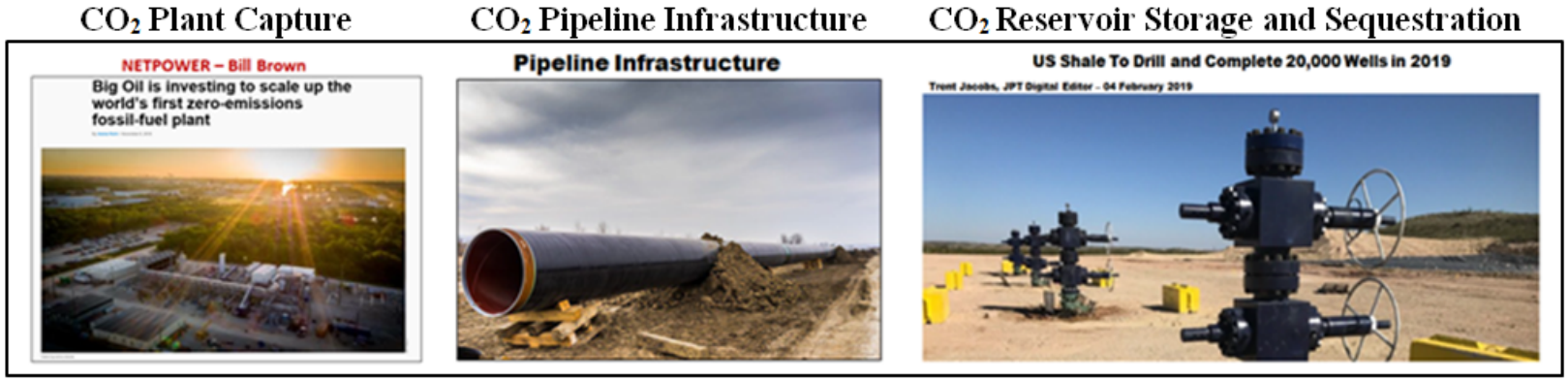
Flare History across America

In every new basin across the World, the amount of associated gas not available for market is flared. This occurs when rising oil production outstrips processing plant and pipeline production capacity, thus the associated hydrocarbon gas produced with the oil is flared.

The volume of natural gas flared in the Permian basin MMCF/day (million ft3/day) has raised sharply since early 2017. More than half of the total comes from the Permian, which has surpassed the Bakken by more than tripling the volume of gas burned per day since early 2017.

CO_2 Storage Solutions

Permian Basin Goal – Zero Gas Emissions



The Three Elements of Carbon Capture in Unconventional Shale Oil Reservoirs

Carbon Sequestration:

Question is "How do you put out the Flare?"

CO_2 Storage Solutions

Permian Basin Goal – Zero Gas Emissions

CO_2 Plant Capture

CO_2 Pipeline Infrastructure

CO_2 Reservoir Storage and Sequestration

Six Plant Options

Century Plant

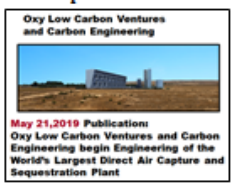
Shovel Ready Coal Projects

Petra Nova Coal Solution

NetPower Gas Solution

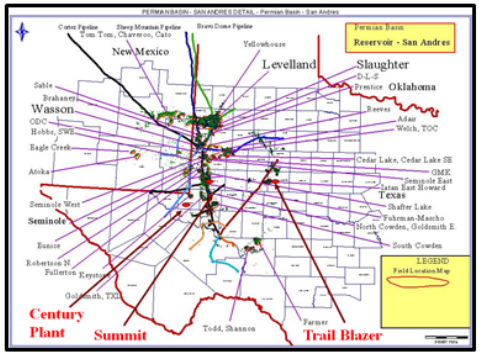
Hydrogen Solution

Air Capture Solution

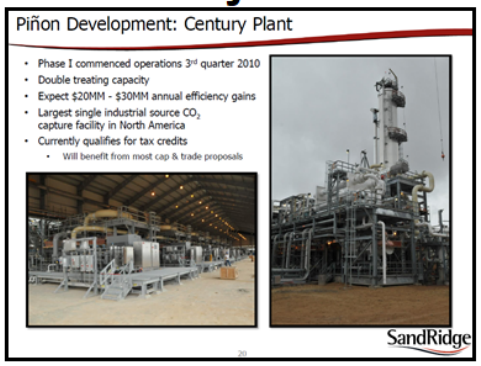


Goal: Zero Emissions (Eliminate the Gas Flare)

Permian Basin – Existing and Possible Future Anthropogenic CO_2 Sources



Century Plant



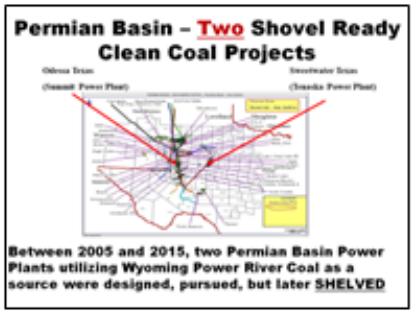
The Century Plant in the Permian Basin was the Largest Single Industrial CO_2 Source Capture Facility in the United States in 2011 and provides CO_2 to Oxy Permian; And, qualifies for Q45 Tax Credits (today)

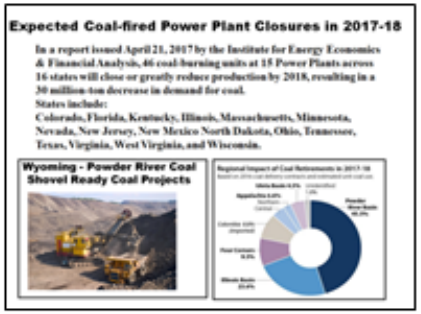
The Summit and Trail Blazer Coal Powered Plants are currently Suspended and put on hold.

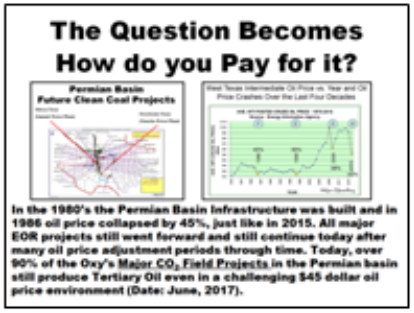
Note: The Century Plant generates CO_2 that is used in the Permian Basin today that helps "Put out the Flare"

Goal: Zero Emissions (Eliminate the Gas Flare)

Permian Basin – Two Shovel Ready
Clean Coal Plant Projects

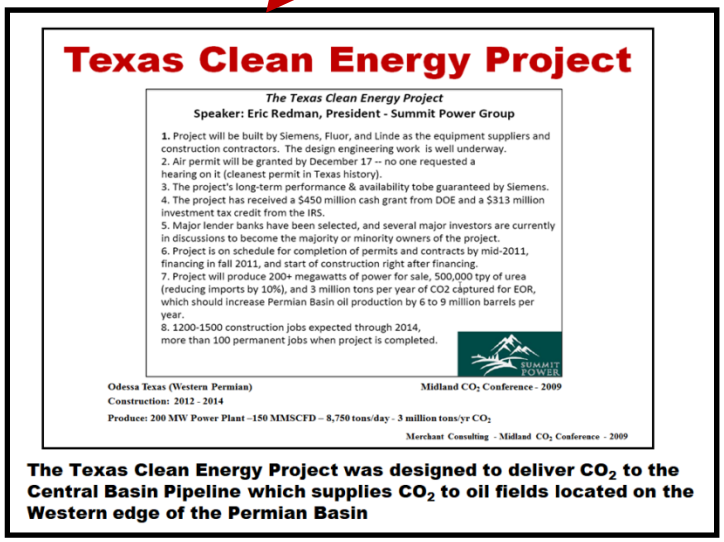


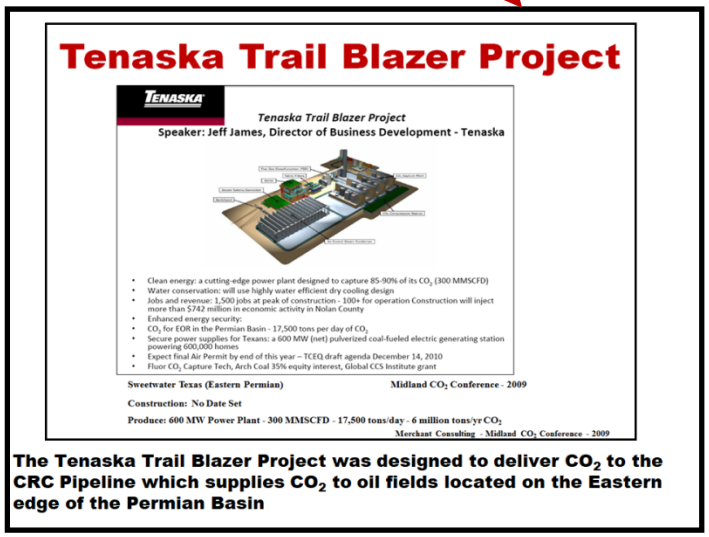




Between 2005 and 2015, two Permian basin Power Plant Projects utilizing Wyoming Powder River Coal as a source were designed, pursued, but later SHELVED.

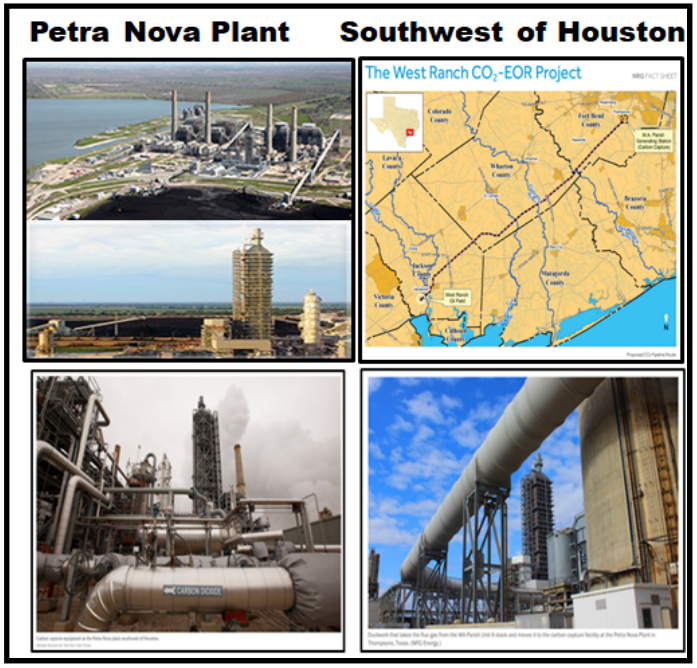
Permian Basin – Two Shovel Ready Clean Coal Plant Projects





Note: These Projects would create jobs... jobs... jobs... in Texas and Wyoming, but would not "Put out the Flare"

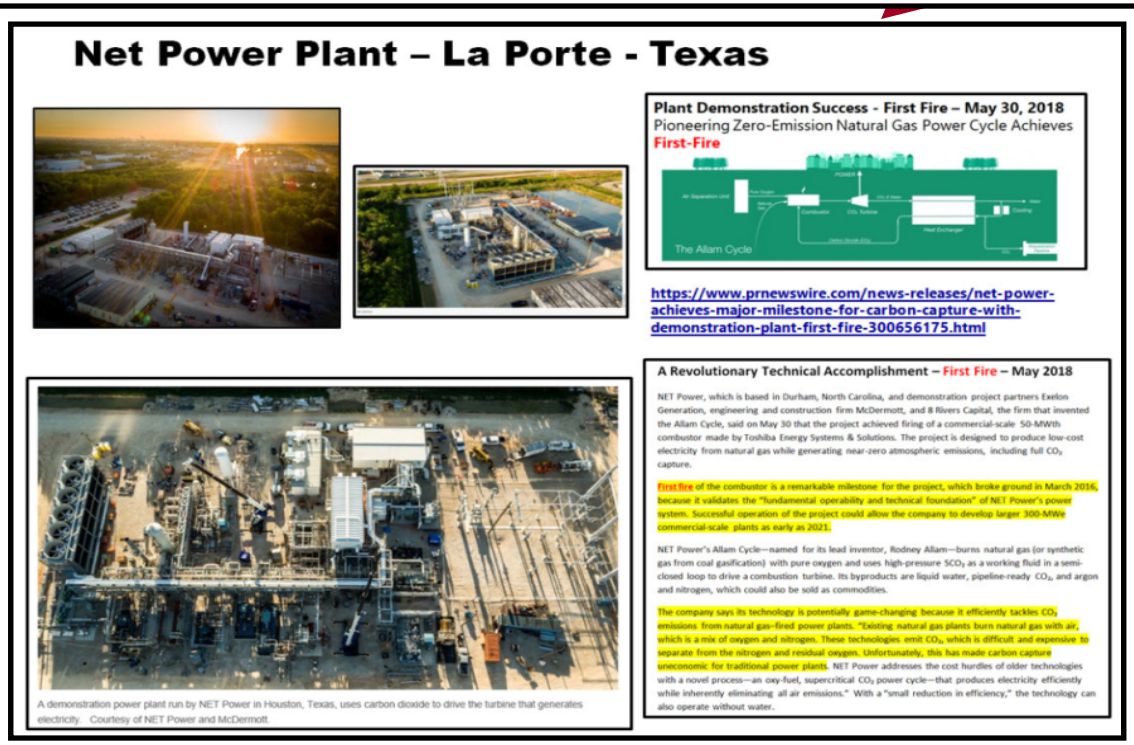
Goal: Zero Emissions (Eliminate the Gas Flare)



In 2017, Rick Perry celebrated with the start-up of the Petra Nova Plant which represents the very First Large Scale "Clean Coal" Facility in the USA.

Unfortunately, it doesn't solve the Flare Problem.

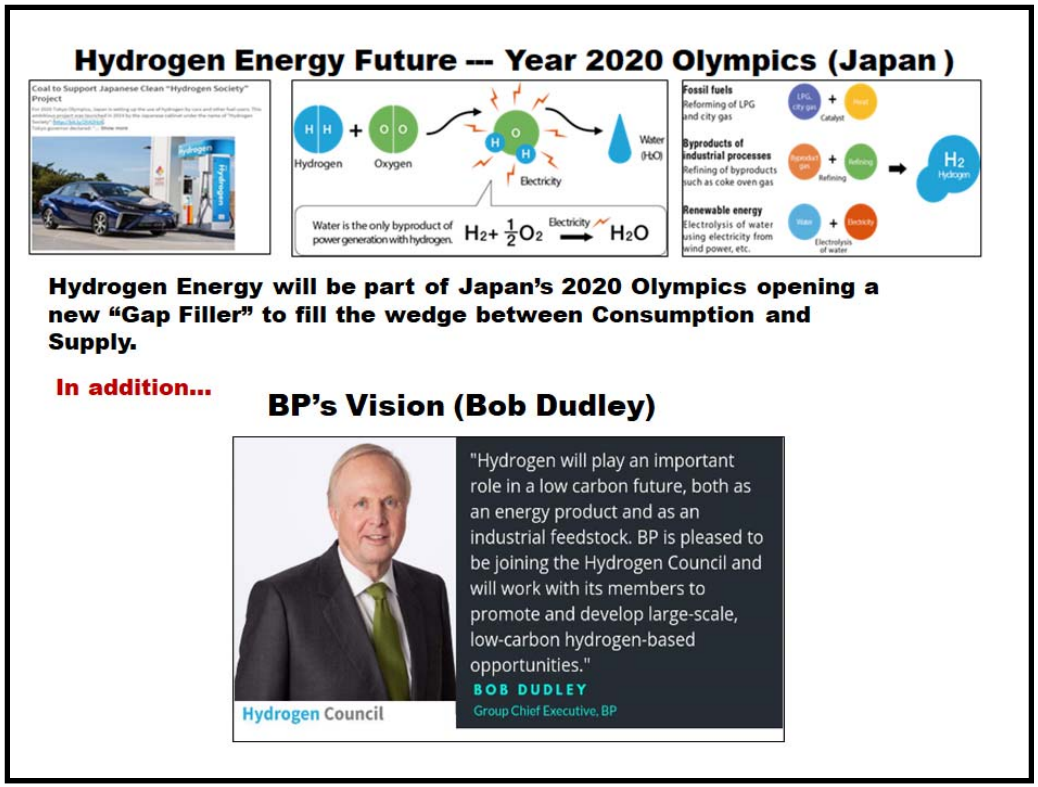
Goal: Zero Emissions (Eliminate the Gas Flare)



In May 2018, Bill Brown and his team "Fired-up" for the first time their new (Allam Cycle) CO_2 Capture Technology.

Since this technology burns Hc-gas + O_2 to make CO_2, this Carbon Capture technology provides the best solution to address the Flare Problem in the Permian Basin.

Goal: Zero Emissions (Eliminate the Gas Flare)



In the future as we deplete our conventional oil and gas reserves, hydrogen will be the new standard. Since the goal is to be carbon free, the Hydrogen Age is right around the corner. Since this technology creates no emissions, this Carbon Capture technology provides one of the best solutions to address the Flare Problem in the Permian Basin.

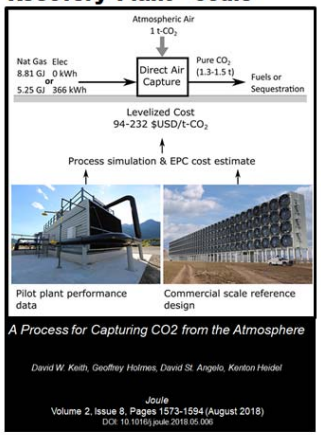
Goal: Zero Emissions (Eliminate the Gas Flare)

Direct Air CO_2 Capture - 21st Century

Oxy Low Carbon Ventures and Carbon Engineering

May 21,2019 Publication:
Oxy Low Carbon Ventures and Carbon Engineering begin Engineering of the World's Largest Direct Air Capture and Sequestration Plant

Canadian Direct Air CO_2 Recovery Plant - Joule



Joule in Canada is currently extracting CO_2 from the Atmosphere in their Test Facility

CO_2 Capture Technology from Direct Air is new and currently expensive when compared to other CO2 Capture Technologies in 2019. However, as the technology advances, the cost of capture will come down.

In May 2019, Occidental Petroleum (Oxy Permian) teamed up with Carbon Engineering to advance this technology in the 21st Century.

CO_2 Storage Solutions

Permian Basin Goal – Zero Gas Emissions

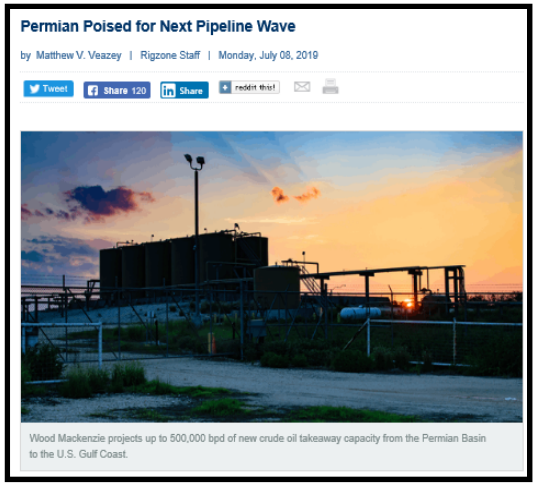
CO_2 Plant Capture

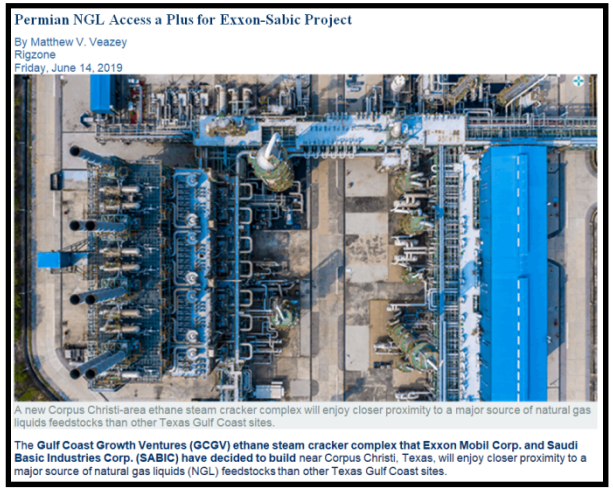
CO_2 Pipeline Infrastructure

CO_2 Reservoir Storage and Sequestration

Pipeline Options

Permian Basin and Eagleford Pipelines to Gulf Coast





According to Wood Mackenzie in July 2019, between now and 2022 , pipeline operators should add approximately 4 million barrels per day of new production capacity bound for the Gulf Coast with 2 million barrels per day flowing into Corpus Christi for export over seas.

Carbon and Capture Benefits:
First, it will allow the United States to sell NGL to Europe and the rest of the World, thereby allowing the conversion of existing “Coal Powered Plants” in other Countries to newer “Gas fired Generator Plants”, thus making the World Greener.

Negative:
It doesn’t provide CO_2 /EOR Technology to advance in the Permian Basin or Eagleford and unfortunately, it doesn’t solve the Flare Problem in the Permian Basin.

CO_2 Storage Solutions

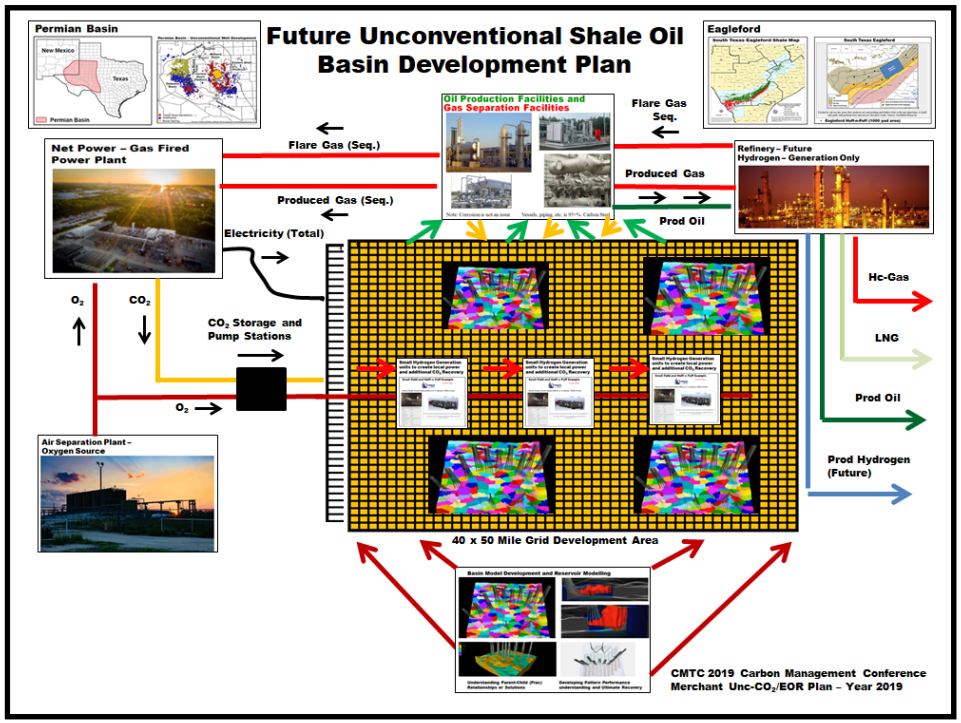
Permian Basin Goal – Zero Gas Emissions

CO_2 Plant Capture

CO_2 Pipeline Infrastructure

CO_2 Reservoir Storage and Sequestration

Reservoir Options



Permian Basin – Unconventional Shale Oil
What is Huff-n-Puff Tertiary Oil Recovery?

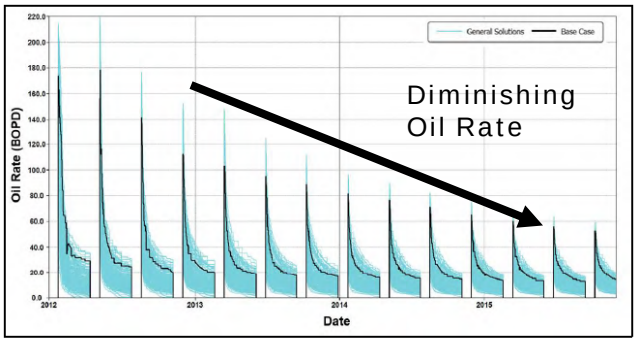


Figure 10: Uncertainty assessment for CO_2 Huff-n-Puff using the optimal cycle scheme

What is Huff-n-Puff?
The Huff-n-Puff Recovery process is a single-well process that has been successfully implemented in conventional reservoirs for several decades.

The injecting fluid can be Methane (C1), Ethane (C2), Propane (C3), CO_2, H_2S, or a combination (C2+C3) of components.

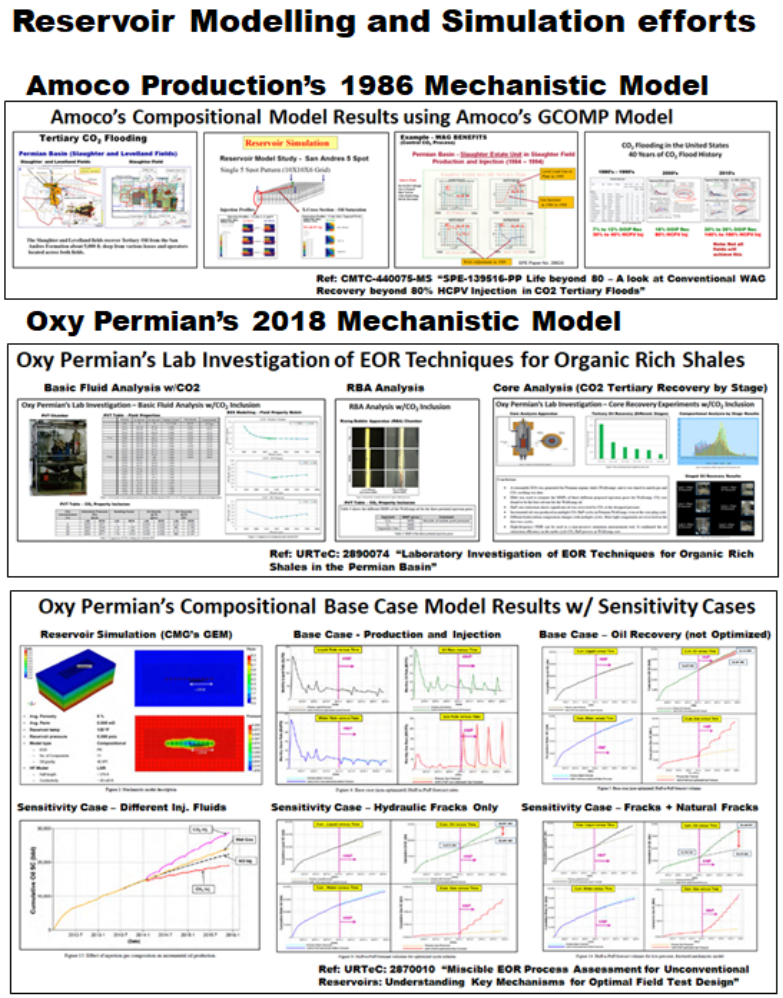
CO_2 Huff-n-Puff for an individual well is a three-step process
Step 1: CO_2 is injected in the production well.
Step 2: The well is shut in for a predetermined time called the “soak period.”
Step 3: The well is returned to production, and oil flows toward the wellbore because of a pressure sink.

The process repeats itself until an economic limit is reached.

Permian Basin Unconventional (Permian Lab and Well Simulation Results)
Oxy Permian - Unconventional CO_2 Learnings

Amoco 1986

Oxy Permian
2018 Publication



Reservoir Modelling provides an understanding of Reservoir Performance under different scenarios

Permian Basin Unconventional (Permian Lab and Well Simulation Results)
Oxy Permian - Unconventional CO_2 Learnings

Reservoir Simulation (Single Well Predictions)

Compositional Reservoir Modelling is predicated on the ability to properly match field historical performance and lab data. The compositional model developed by Oxy Permian utilized an 11 component description based on the Peng-Robinson Equation of State (PR EOS). The primary recovery history match (Base Case) was calibrated to match Wolfcamp primary performance using assisted history matching techniques. The cycle scheme for the non-optimized (base case) Huff-n-Puff forecast assumed a schedule of 10 days of injection at 1.0 MMSCFD, 7 days of soaking, and 180 days of production.

The incremental oil realized under the un-optimized base case was around 23% over a period of 2 years with a gross utilization of around 22 MSCF/Bbl.

Cycle Scheme Optimization (Sensitivity Case Runs)

Optimizing the injection-soak-production design greatly influences CO_2 Huff-n-Puff performance. The optimized cycle scheme involved 22 days of injection at 1.0 MMSCFD, 2 days of soaking, and 80 days of production.

The Optimized Huff-n-Puff oil recovery oil recovery wedge was 81% higher than primary production (compared with 23% for the non-optimized case. **In addition, the gross utilization calculated was 25 MMSCF/BBL (Compared with 22 MMSCF/Bbl for the non-optimized case).**

Effect of Natural Fractures on Process Performance

The presence of hydraulic and natural fractures provides a large contact area for injected gas to penetrate into the low-permeability matrix to improve recovery. Therefore, the effect of natural fractures on Huff-n-Puff process performance was incorporated into the model. The Huff-n-Puff cycle scheme modeled involved 30 days of injection at 1.0 MMSCFD, 2 days of soaking, followed by 40 days of production.

The Huff-n-Puff wedge was 250% higher than primary production for the naturally fractured reservoir, compared to 81% higher for the optimized Huff-n-Puff hydraulically fractured case.

In addition, the calculated gross utilization was 18 MMSCF/Bbl for the naturally fractured case, compared to 25 MMSCF/Bbl for the optimized hydraulically fractured case.

Conclusion

Oxy Permian **proved** through lab and Reservoir Simulation, the Huff-n-Puff CO_2/EOR process could recover significant additional oil with additional cycles for Permian organic rich shales. The multi-cycle incremental recovery – even at the small core plug scale- suggests the significant potential for multiple huff-n-puff cycles for a future

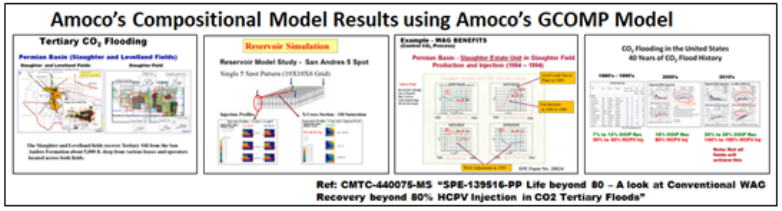
Permian Basin Unconventional (Permian Lab and Well Simulation Results)
Oxy Permian - Unconventional CO_2 Learnings

Amoco 1986

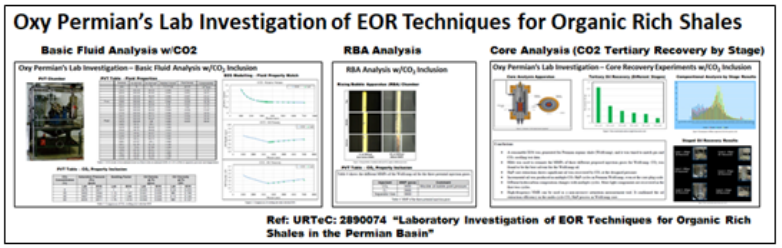
Oxy Permian
2018 Publication

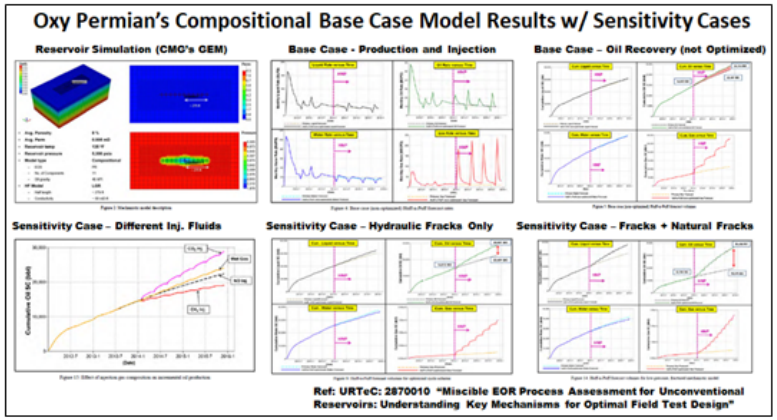
Reservoir Modelling and Simulation efforts

Amoco Production's 1986 Mechanistic Model



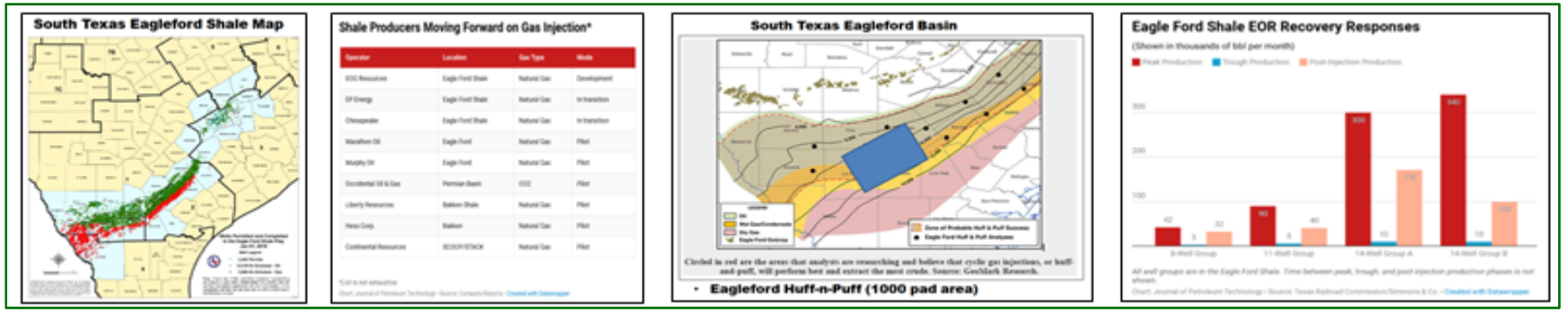
Oxy Permian's 2018 Mechanistic Model





Reservoir Modelling provides an understanding of Reservoir Performance under different scenarios

Eagleford Unconventional (Proven Hydrocarbon Gas Huff-n-Puff Projects) EOG and Others - Unconventional CO_2 Learnings



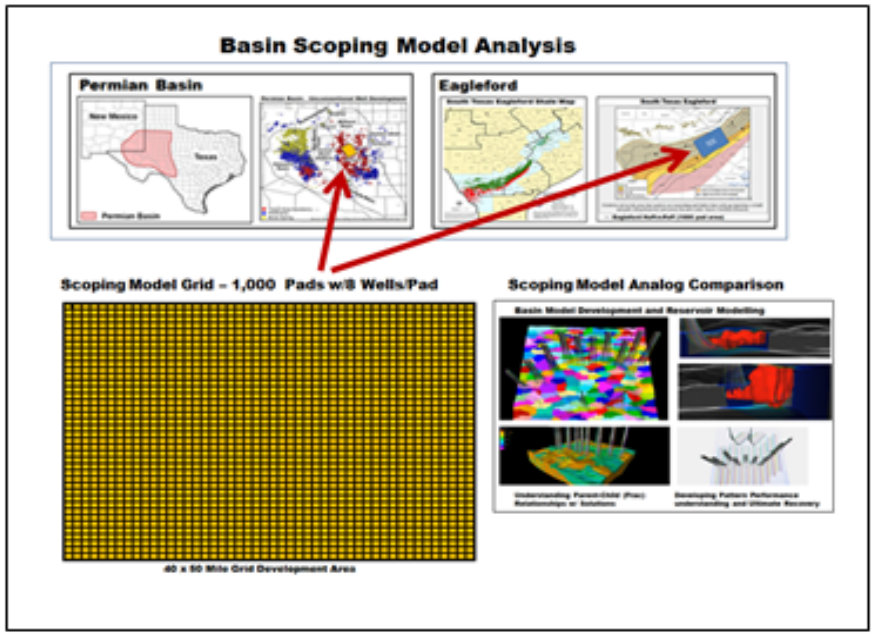
John Watson, a senior research analyst put together a report late last year that highlighted production details of “Shale Oil Hc-gas Huff-n-Puff” projects in the Eagleford.

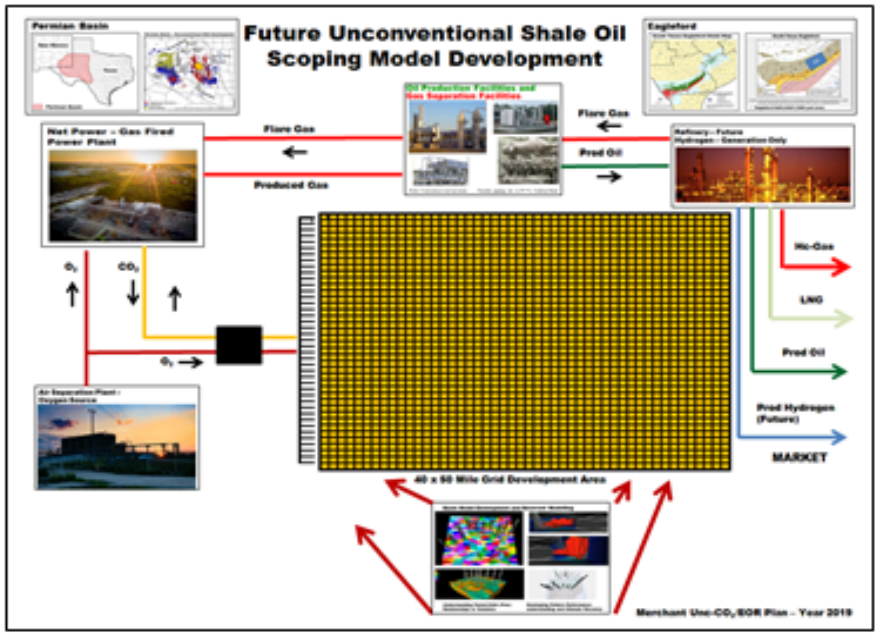
He found dozens of pad wells that saw a combined 10-fold rise in production above their trough. Among the standouts, a group of 11 wells that reached a combined peak production rate in December, 2011 of about 90,000 bbl a month. By August 2017, these wells were pumping out only 5,000 bbl a month. After gas injections began, the group produced 40,000 bbl a month—an average increase from about 15 BOPD to 117 BOPD per well. Another case involved 14 wells that peaked at 330,000 bbl a month in 2013, and then dropped to 10,000 bbl per month. Post injection, output increased to 170,000 bbl a month.

Pilot Response Proof:

A comparison of Oil Recovery for the different pattern areas is shown above, proving the Huff-n-Puff process works with actual proven results.

What will the Permian Basin or Eagleford look like with the inclusion of Uncon-CO_2/EOR in the future by the year 2050?

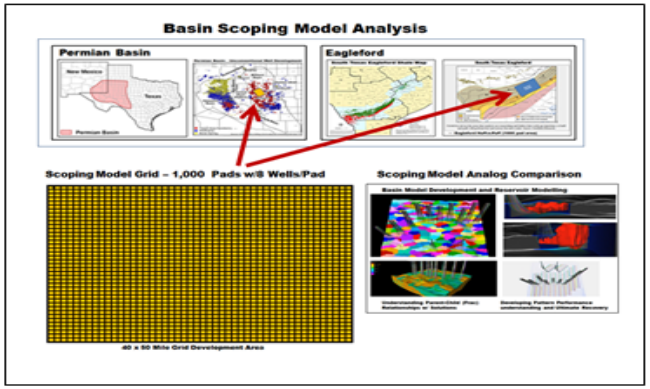


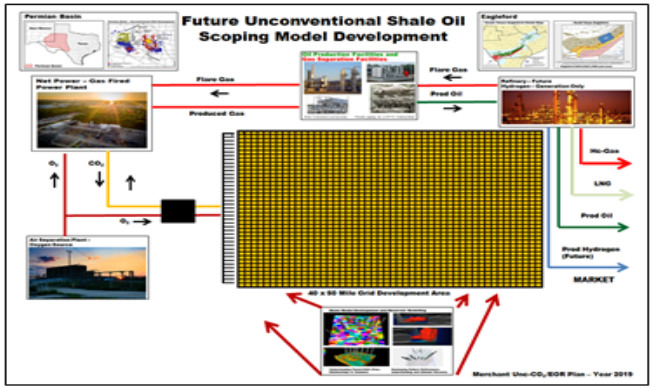


<u>Permian Basin and Eagleford:</u> What is the CO_2 Storage Capacity of a 1,000 Pad region (40 by 50 square mile area) located within either the Midland or Eagle Ford Basins Look Like?

Reservoir Modelling provides an understanding of Reservoir Performance under different scenarios

Permian Basin and Eagleford: What is the CO_2 Storage Capacity of a 1,000 Pad Region (40 by 50 square mile area) located within either the Midland or Eagle Ford Basins Look Like?





The Scoping Model Prediction of CO_2 Storage and Sequestration was built on the following:

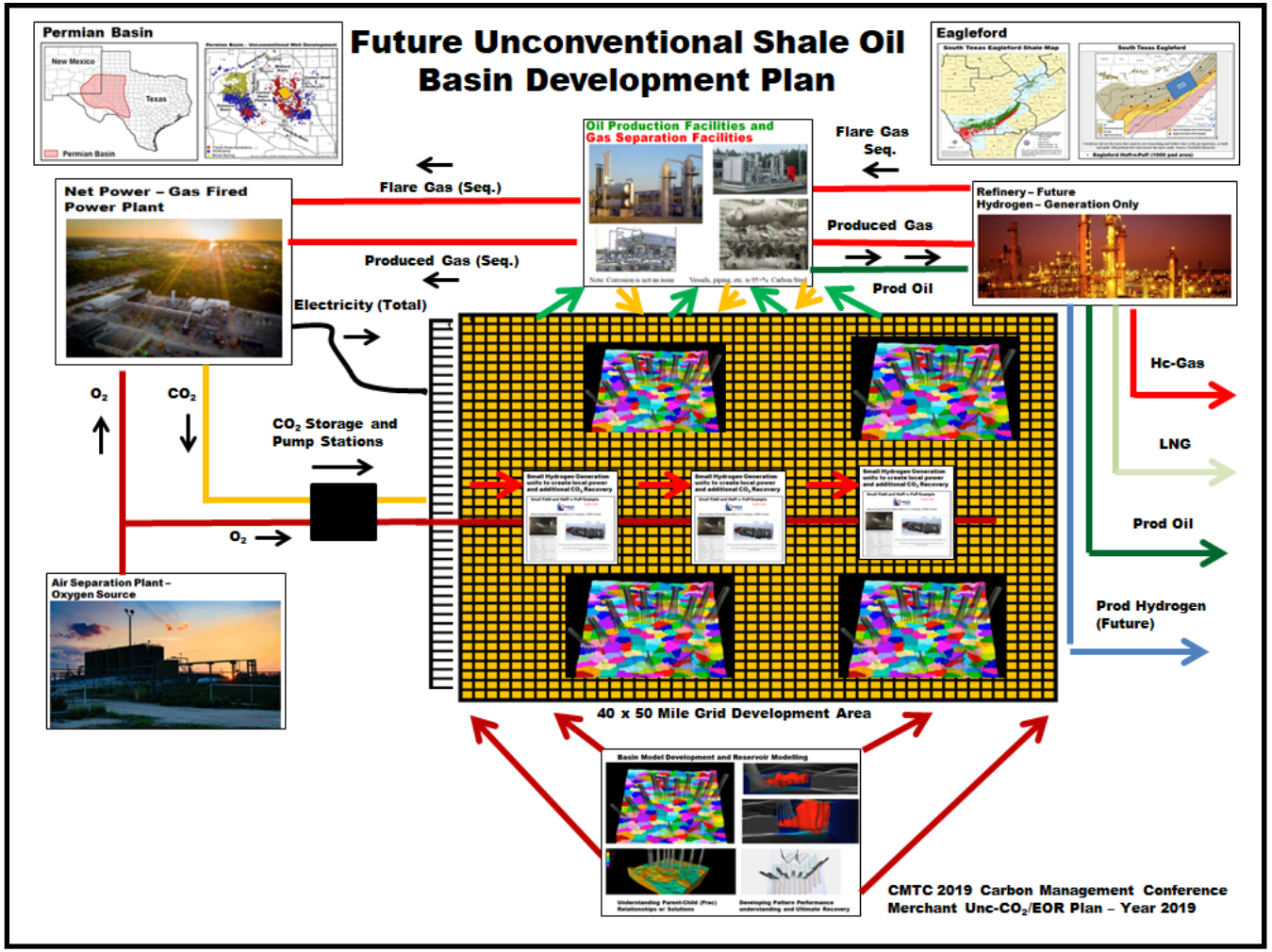
Assumptions

1. Assume that 1000 drilling PADS in the Eagle Ford Formation would be available for future CO_2 sequestration or 1,000 PADS would be located within the Wolfcamp zones A and B, which have similar CO_2 sequestering potential and CO_2/EOR Recovey characteristics, but over a much larger area in the Midland Basin.
2. Assume that each Drill Pad (PAD) was 1 mile by 2 miles in drainage area with 8 horizontal Eagle Ford wells per PAD
3. Assume that 5% of the active Huff-and-Puff (HnP) EOR gas injectant (in this case CO_2, not Rich gas) would be retained during 5 gas injection cycles per well
4. Assume that that 80% of the removed reservoir bbls could be refilled with sequestered CO_2 gas and the wells on each PAD would be abandon (with monitoring) to sequester about 4.5 Bcf per well PAD
5. Assume a conservative 1000 PADs (8000 wells) would be used for CO_2 sequestering at final abandonment (Fifth Cycle wth Huff, but no Puff (Storing CO_2 in Reservoir)

Results

The Scoping Model estimates 4.5 Tcf of CO_2 could be stored or sequestered in the ground permanently over a 50x40 square mile area of the Bakken or Midland Wolfcamp A and B reservoirs.

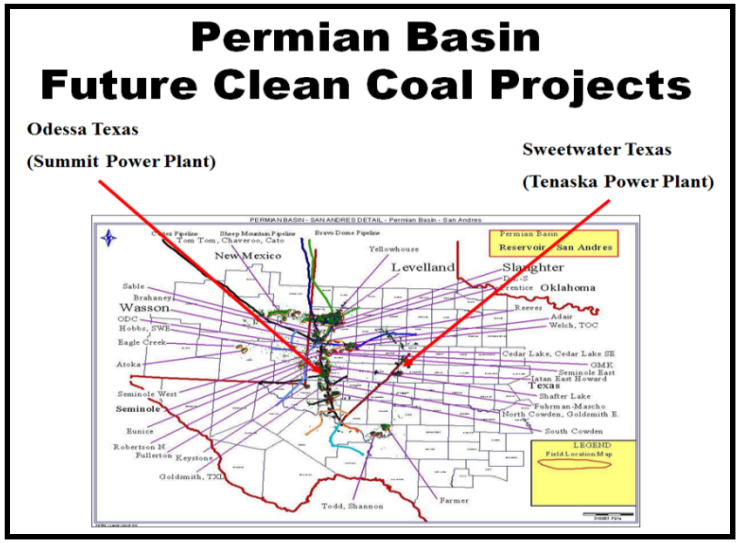
What will the Permian Basin or Eagleford look like with the inclusion of Unconventional CO_2/EOR Huff-n-Puff in the future by the year 2050?

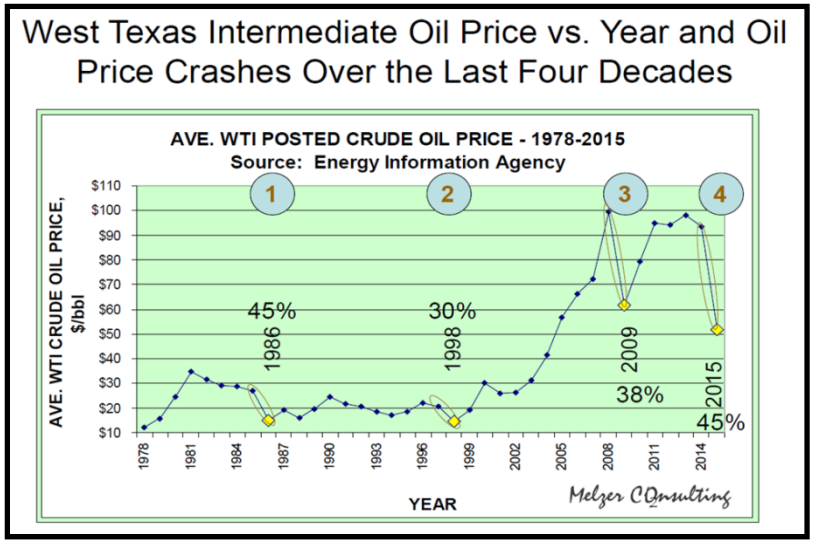


Results

The Scoping Model estimates 4.5 Tcf of CO_2 could be stored or sequestered in the ground permanently over a 50x40 square mile area of the Bakken or Midland Wolfcamp A and B reservoirs.

The Question Becomes How do you Pay for it?

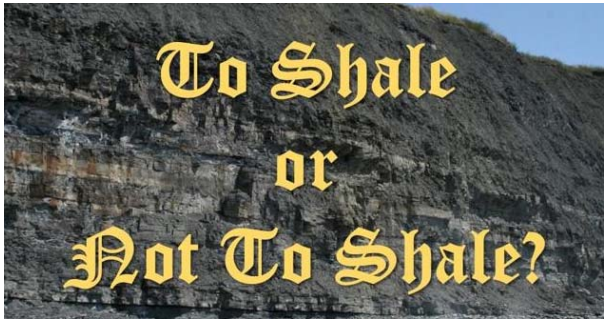


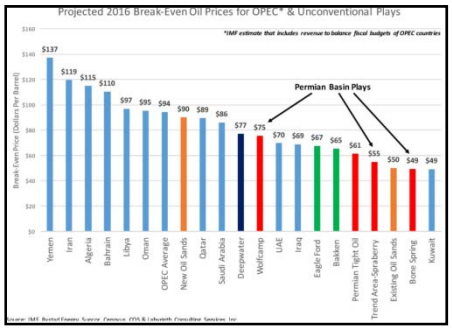


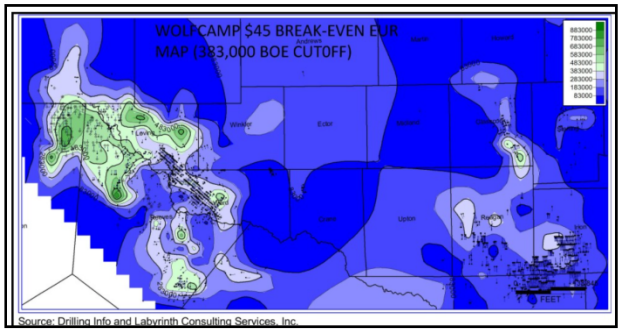
In the 1980's the Permian Basin Infrastructure was built and in 1986 oil price collapsed by 45%, just like in 2014. All major EOR projects still went forward and still continue today after many oil price adjustment periods through time. Today, over 90% of the Oxy's Major CO_2 Field Projects in the Permian basin still produce Tertiary Oil even in a challenging $40to$50 dollar oil price environment (Date: Jun, 2019).

Today, Who is the Competition?

Wolfcamp at $45 Break-even EUE estimated at 383,000 BOE CUTOFF

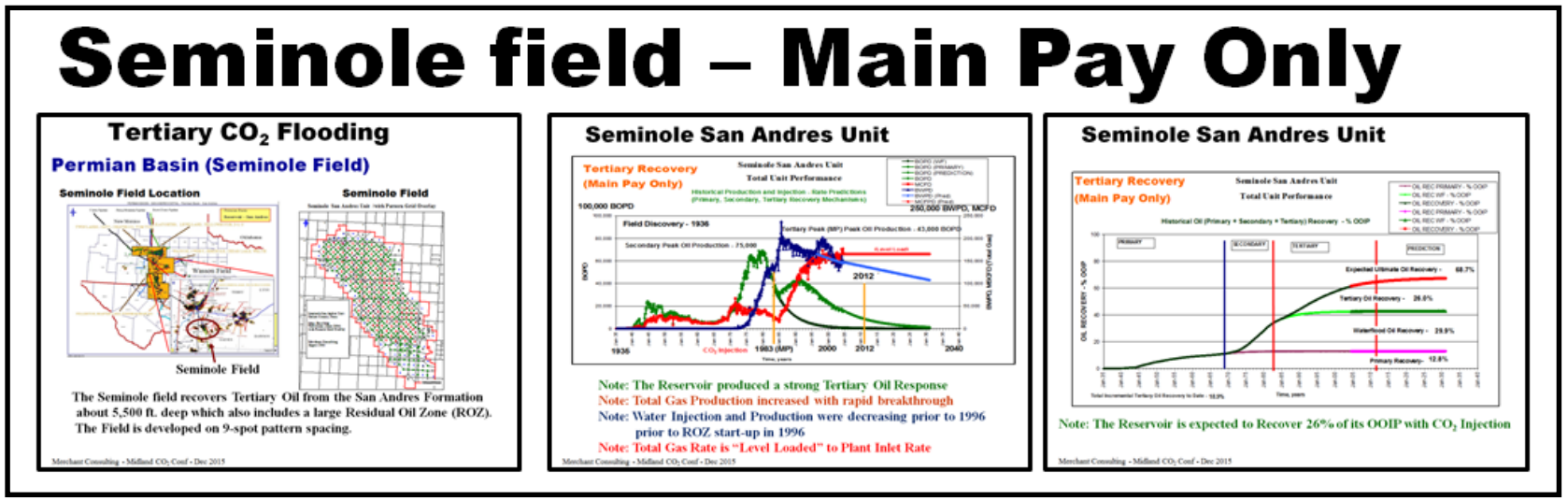




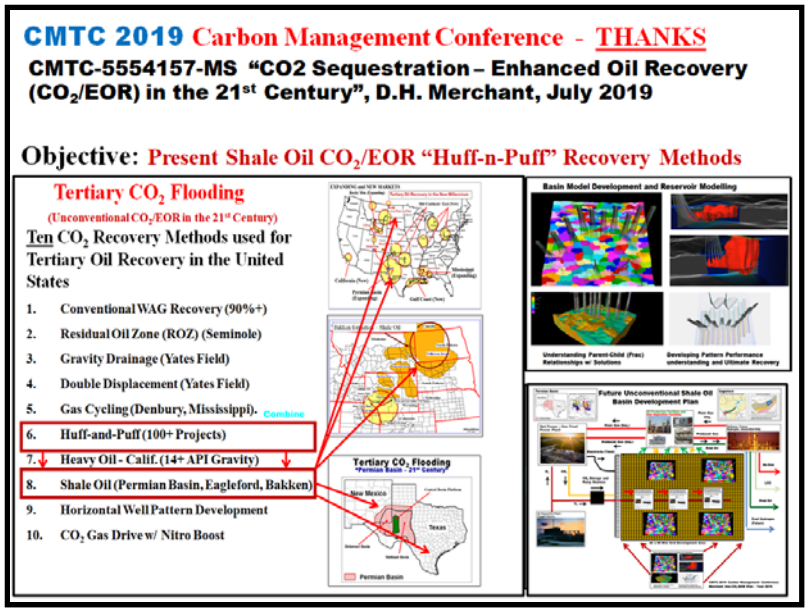


Versus

San Andres formation - Seminole Main Pay EUE Projection estimated at 26% of Original OOIP of 968 MMBO (Decline Curve)



Tertiary CO_2 Flooding
"CO_2 Flood History since 1972"



I would like to thank the George Koperna and Jose Figueroa for allowing me to publish and present my 2019 CMTC paper.

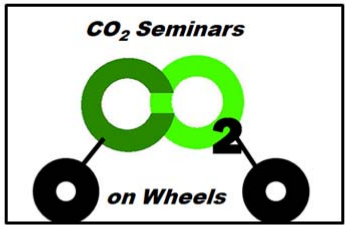
I would also like to thank Mike Uland and Jim Gilman of iReservoir Consulting Services in Denver for their Technical assistance regarding Unconventional Shale Oil Recovery understanding.

CMTC-554157-MS Enhanced Oil Recovery
(Shale CO2/EOR Huff-n-Puff in the 21st Century

Questions Today or Future Questions?

Merchant Consulting Introduction

"CO_2 Seminars on Wheels"



Merchant Consulting - CO_2 Storage Solutions

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WEB: www.ReservoirManagementSolutions.com

Merchant Consulting - CO_2 Seminars On Wheels

Email: DavidMerchant@CO2SeminarsOnWheels.com
WEB: www.CO2SeminarsOnWheels.com

Key Words: Merchant Consulting, CO2 Storage Solutions, CO2 Seminars on Wheels

When you can't go to a Conference, then why not have the Conference come to you?