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The permeability of Decker coal was measured at different confining pressures varying from 0.241 mPa to 1.82 mPa. Tests were run on water-saturated cylindrical samples obtained by coring a larger block at several different orientations. Permeabilities ranged from 5 to 100 nm² (μD). Permeability was reduced as confining pressure was increased. Permanent permeability loss was observed. Permeability was directional only to the extent that the major visible fractures in the samples were directional. Permeability measurements were not reproducible, though a trend can be identified.

Snoeberger, D. F., and STONE, R., Evaluation of the native hydraulic characteristics of the Felix coal (Eocene, Wasatch formation) and associated strata, Hoe Creek site, Campbell County, Wyoming, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, Rept. UCRL-51992 (1975).

The native hydraulic characteristics of the shallow (35- to 50-m-deep) Felix coal and adjacent strata have been estimated from the results of comprehensive field tests at the Campbell County, Wyoming, site of proposed in situ coal-gasification experiments. The field tests involved withdrawal of water from, and water injection into, wells completed in the Felix coal. Measurement of the effects of these hydraulic perturbations, in terms of water-level fluctuations in wells completed in the coal and adjacent strata, provided the data for the analysis. At the proposed gasification site, the Felix coal consists of two seams. The estimates of hydraulic conductivity of the 3-m-thick Felix No. 1, the shallower of the two seams, range from about 0.3 to 1 m/day. The coefficient of storage of the Felix No. 1 is approximately