09-22S-04E
SWNW SENE

DEACON GEOLOGY INC.
3223 SW McClure Rd
Topeka, Ks 66614-4037
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GEOLOGISTS REPORT

For

DeForest B #6
15-115-21386-0000
NW ¼, SE ¼, NE ¼,
Sec. 9, T22S, R4E
1985 FNL 1105 FEL
MARION COUNTY, KANSAS

CONFIDENTIAL
JUL 22 2008
KCC

April 4,2008

RECEIVED
KANSAS CORPORATION COMMISSION
JUL 23 2008
CONSERVATION DIVISION
WICHITA, KS

By

GEORGE E PETERSEN R.G., C.P.G.

DEACON GEOLOGY INC

GEOLOGISTS REPORT

DeForest B #6
March 31, 2008: Arrived on location at 10:15 AM
April 3, 2008: Left location @ 10:15 PM upon completion of logging.

ELEVATION: 1440 G L, all measurements from GL.

FORMATION	SAMPLE DEPTH	LOG DEPTHS	DATUM	THICKNESS
Oread Ls		1550	- 110	
Heebner		1590	- 150	
Lansing	1842	1840	-400	
B/KC	2198	2197	-757	
Cherokee	2335	2335	-895	
Miss Chat	2338	2342	-902	13
Miss Lm	2354	2355'	-915	35'
Kinderhook Sh	2380	2380	-940	127'
Hunton Lm		2507	-1067	

RTD 2554 LTD 25541

Sample returns were examined microscopically from a drilled depth of 1800' to TD for the presence of visible hydrocarbons. Formation tops and intervals for this report were picked from the Dual Compensated Porosity Log, sample returns and the drilling time log. There was no visible evidence of the presence of hydrocarbons in any of the sample returns above the Mississippian Chat.

LANSING- KANSAS CITY GROUPS:

The Lansing was reached at a log depth of 1840' (-400). The Lansing- Kansas City sequence is a thick section of limestone's with thin dark gray to black shale partings.

There were no indications that oil or gas were present in the interval between the base of the Kansas City Group and the top of the Lansing Group. This interval should be checked in all wells as there has been production from the Lansing elsewhere in the county.

The interval between the base of the Kansas City Group and the top of the Cherokee is composed of shales and sandy shales of the Pleasanton Group, and limestones, shales and coals of the Marmaton Group. There are no visible indications that hydrocarbons are present in these intervals.

The Cherokee shale appears to have a thickness of only seven feet in this well and is composed of dark gray shale.

MISSISSIPPIAN CHAT:

The Mississippian Chat was reached at a log depth of 2342' (-902). The Mississippian Chat has been a prolific producer of oil and gas in Marion County. Geological information that is available from old well logs indicates thicknesses range from 30' to greater than 85'. A thickness of 13 feet was found in this well. This well had a sequence of clean white to tan to gray tripolitic chert. Log responses showed that porosity values in this section ranged to over 28%. There was an oil show noted in pinpoint porosity in some of the chert fragments. There was also some staining indicating the presence of hydrocarbons in the samples. The application of trichlorethane to the samples yielded slight cuts of bright yellow fluorescence. There was a faint odor present. The resistivity values through this interval are high enough to indicate that oil and or gas might be present. Further evaluation of the interval is warranted before eventual abandonment of the well.

KINDERHOOK:

The Kinderhook has been non-productive to date; however, there was a strong gas odor present during the drilling of the lower portion of this interval. There is now gas production from similar geologic units in other states. It is suggested that this interval be tested before eventual abandonment of this well.

An unusual log response on the induction log between 2670 and 2686 is the result of a seam of red hematite. This was noted in the sample Returns.

HUNTON:

The Hunton is the prime zone of interest in this well as it is a direct off set to the wells` to the west which are productive from this interval. The Hunton was reached at a log depth of 2507' (-1067). Sample returns had a strong petroleum odor through the majority of the interval. The limestone grades from a true limestone to a partially dolomitic limestone. There was vuggy and intergrain porosity observed in the samples. There was good flourescence and some free oil.It is suggested that the zone be perforated between 2508 thru 2510.

Although the Hunton is lower than the wells to the west, the porosity is higher than the porosity in either the #4 or #5. This thin break had good Rts and should be capable of producing oil .

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Log responses and sample returns suggest that the Hunton has hydrocarbons present and may be productive from the two foot interval from 2508-10.

The Hunton appears to be productive when compared to the well to the south. If the Hunton proves to be non commercial, the Mississippian Chat should be tested before abandonment of the well..

Any wells that need to be recompleted in this field should have a cased hole log run to allow for correlation of various geologic units. As more good log information becomes available the development of this field can proceed in the most efficient and successful manner.

Although there were several instances of very minor lost circulation zones, it would appear that the use of the steel tanks and shale shaker helped to keep the mud weight below 9# thus reducing the chance of the mud breaking down the formation.

DISCLAIMER:

The author of this report has no working or over riding royalty interest in this well.

Respectfully submitted

George E Petersen, R. G., C.P.G.
Deacon Geology Inc.