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GEOLOGISTS REPORT

for

J.Dunn #1-89

API No. 15-087-20449

SW, SE, SE, sec. 33, T8S, R20E

Jefferson County, Kansas

September 1989

by

George E Petersen C.P.G.

DEACON GEOLOGY INC.



professional geologists

GEOLOGISTS REPORT

J. Dunn #1-89

Sept. 20,1989: Called to wellsite @ 8:30PM, on location @ 10:00PM, drilling @ 1228'.

Sept. 21,1989: Left wellsite upon completion of logging @ 11:40AM & delivered logs to Dow Geological Services in Topeka @ 12:30 for further study.

ELEVATION: 1079 GL (estd from topo map)

FORMATION TOPS	LOG DEPTH	DATUM	THICKNESS
Base KC	790	+298	117'
Marmaton	989	+181	112'
Cherokee	1010	+ 69	497'
" Coal marker"	1424	-345	-
"U.McLouth Sd."	1460	-381	8'
"M.McLouth Sd."	1468	-389	12'
"L.McLouth Sd."	1480	-409	8'
"Burgess Sd."	1494	-415	6'
Mississippian Lm.	1507	-428	-
RTD & LTD	1535		

Sample returns were examined microscopically from a drilled depth of 1000' to TD for the presence of visible hydrocarbons. Formation tops and intervals for this report were picked from sample returns, drilling time log, and the Neutron-Density Porosity Log. There was no evidence of the presence of hydrocarbons in any of the geologic units above the "McLouth Sands".

CHEROKEE GROUP:

Although there were several sand intervals present in the Cherokee section above the "McLouth Sands", there was no evidence of oil ,oil staining, or fluorescence in any of these intervals and the logs do not indicate any gas effect in these upper sands.

The "McLouth Sands" were topped at a log depth of 1460'. These sands have been divided into an upper (1460-68),middle(1468-80), and lower(1480-88) unit for mapping and correlation purposes. The upper portion was a tan to brown, coarse grained, tight quartz sand that had a very slight show of medium brown free oil ,a very slight show of gas, and a very faint odor. The middle part of the sand was a coarse grained, clear, well rounded quartz that contained a slight show of free dark brown oil and had a faint odor. The lower unit was a medium to coarse grained,tan to clear,subrounded quartz sand. There was a good show of dark brown free oil in the samples and a moderate petroleum odor.

The logs indicate the "McLouth Sands" in this well are very similar to those found in the J.Dunn #1-85 and it is expected that this well will also be commercially productive with both oil and gas being present.

Log calculations were prepared on location by Mr. Glenn Schmeidler of LOG TECH INC. using the following values:M=1.8,Rw=.2.

INTERVAL	ϕ	Rt	Sw
1464-66	10	11	100
66-68	11	12	100
68-70	13	11	78
70-72	14	18	62
72-74	12	12	87
74-76	13	12	83
76-78	13	13	78
78-80	13	11	87
80-82	14	20	58
82-84	12	16	75
84-86	12	30	55

These calculations are very similar to those calculated in the J Dunn #1-85. There also appears to be a slight gas effect present on the log between 1480 and 1482.

This well should be capable of producing oil along with some gas from the "McLouth Sands".

MISSISSIPPIAN LIME:

The top of the Mississippian Lime was reached at a depth of 1507 feet(-428). Sample returns consisted of light to medium to gray, very finely crystalline limestone. There was well developed vuggy porosity which contained a good show of medium brown free oil. There was a strong odor present and the application of trichlorethane yielded bright streaming cuts. Preliminary log calculations indicate Sw values between 33 & 40% between 1510 & 1516. There was also a show of gas in the samples.

Due to the very good porosity and good oil show, it is recommended that this zone be carefully tested before eventual abandonment of the well. The good vug development has not been seen to this extent anywhere in the immediate area and appears to have the potential to produce oil.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the same structural position and log similarities, this well should be a twin to the J Dunn #1-85 which is located just to the NE. There is the potential that this well can produce from both the McLouth and the Mississippian, but it should not be done at the same time.

There was an excessive amount of oil on the pits which was dumped there along with the drilling water. The trucks hauling the water should be cleaned before use. This contaminated drilling fluid made the sample examination very difficult. As additional developmental wells are drilled, care should be taken to reduce

or eliminate this source of oil.

At some point in time, accurate well surface elevations should be surveyed in to allow for more accurate mapping of the various geologic units.

Should additional information be required, please contact me.

Respectfully submitted

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