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Computer Inventoried

GEOLOGISTS REPORT

for

Ron Scott #1-84

3300' FSL, 2970' FEL, Sec. 25, T9S, R19E

Jefferson County, Kansas

August 1984

by

George E. Petersen C.P.G.S.

DEACON GEOLOGY INC.



professional geologists

GEOLOGISTS REPORT

Ron Scott #1-84

August 22, 1984: On location 5:30 AM.

August 23, 1984: Released from location 9:00 PM.

Elevation: 1143' GL (All measurements from G.L.)

Formation Tops	Depth(GL)	Datum	Thickness
Base K.C. Gp.	877	+266	
Marmaton Gp.	1018	+129	101'
Cherokee Gp.	1115	+28	519'
"Upper McLouth Sd."	1579	-436	17'
Base "U. McLouth Sd."	1596	-453	
"Lower McLouth Sd."	1619	-476	11'
Base "L. McLouth Sd."	1630	-487	
Mississippian Lm.	1634	-491	
RTD	1661		
LTD	1660		

Sample returns were examined from a drilled depth of 600' to 1661' (RTD) for the presence of visible hydrocarbons. Formation Tops and intervals for this report were picked from the drilling time log, sample returns, and the Neutron-Density, Porosity Log. There was no evidence of the presence of visible hydrocarbons in any of the geologic units above the "McLouth Sands" or in that portion of the Mississippian that was drilled.

CHEROKEE GROUP:

There were several sands in the upper and middle Cherokee Group above the "McLouth Sands"; however, there was no evidence in the samples of the presence of hydrocarbons in any of these intervals.

The "Upper McLouth Sand" was reached at a logged depth of 1579' (-436) and had a thickness of 17'. Samples from this interval were very poor, consisting primarily of fine to medium individual quartz grains from which any evidence of hydrocarbons had been flushed. There was a very faint odor, poor to fair

show of free oil in these samples which were unbroken and good fluorescence. There were small oil spots on the pit during this time. The Caliper Log indicated a good wall cake thru this interval.

The "Lower McLouth Sand" was topped at a logged depth of 1619' (-476) and separated from the upper sand by 23' of shale and slightly sandy shale. The lower sand has a thickness of 11' in this well. The sand is a coarse to very coarse grained clear quartz sandstone. Abundant free oil was observed on the samples along with a strong petroleum odor. The oil is a dark brown color and cuts easily from the samples with trichlorethane. The samples exhibited good fluorescence.

Log calculations for the two sand intervals were prepared on location by Great Guns while on location. The following values were used for the calculations: $R_w = .2$, $M = 1.8$.

Interval	ϕ	R_t	S_w
1580-82	11	10	100
82-84	15	10	78
84-86	13	10	89
86-88	14	9	87
88-90	16	8½	80
90-92	17	8½	78
92-94	17	8½	76
94-1696	13	15	72
1620-22	15	23	51
22-24	20	22	55
24-26	22	25	35
26-28	20	30	35
28-1630	17	40	26

A good neutron cross-over was observed on the log in the "Lower McLouth" between 1623 and 1628.

The "Upper McLouth" appears to have some potential for the production of oil, and the "Lower McLouth" should produce gas

with some oil. Both zones will probably produce some water.

MISSISSIPPIAN LIME:

The Mississippian samples consisted of a white to light tan, very coarsely crystalline limestone and abundant tripolitic chert. There were no shows of hydrocarbons in the penetrated interval and there is no potential for production from this interval in this well.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

This well should produce gas and some oil from the "Lower McLouth" and has the possibility of oil and gas production from the "Upper McLouth". This well is structurally comparable to the Stan Bracksick #1-84; however, the log results indicate this well is much more likely to produce gas than the Bracksick well.

The following table gives the relationship of the various zones to those of other wells that have recently been drilled.

Formation	B/KC	Marm. Gp.	Chero. Gp.	Upper McLouth	Lower McLouth	Miss.
*Ron Scott 1-84	+266	+129	+28	-436	-476	-491
L. Kimmel 1-84	+292	+148	+55	-416	-437	-484
S. Bracksick 1-84	+290	+128	+32	-435	-462	-480
J. Zacharia 1-84	+292	+154	+59	-412	----	-466
J. Noll 1-84	+293	+156	+60	-409	----	-449
*This well						

Due to the variety of log results on these wells, it seems likely there is some formation damage. Mr. Jack Miles is presently

studying this potential problem and will undoubtedly make recommendations to solve this area of concern.

Should further information be required, please contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Petersen C.P.G.S.

DEACON GEOLOGY INC.

mrp/GEP