

Computer Inventoried

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GOELOGISTS REPORT

for

**GRIFFITTS # 1
2350' FSL, 4818 FEL, sec 23, T9S, R19E
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KANSAS**

December, 1994

by

**George E Petersen C.P.G.
DEACON GEOLOGY INC.**



professional geologists

**GEOLOGISTS REPORT:
GRIFFITTS #1**

**December 20, 1994: Called to well @ 7:00 AM , drlg @ 1130 ft
Released from well @ 4:30 Am, Dec 21, upon completion of
logging.**

ELEVATION : 1046.4 GL, 1047 DF (all mearsuments from GL)

FORMATION TOPS SAMPLE TOP LOG TOP DATUM THICKNESS

Base KC	918	918	+228	
Marmaton	1054	1054	+ 92	136'
Cherokee	1150	1150	- 4	502'
Coal marker	1544	1546	-400	4'
Lower McLouth Sd	1622	1624	-478	8'
Mississippian Lm	1645	1644	-498	

Sample returns were examined microscopically from a drilled depth of 850 feet to TD for the presence of visible hydrocarbons. Formation tops and thicknesses were picked from the drilling time log , sample returns and the Neutron/Density Porosity Log. There were no shows of visible hydrocarbons in the drilled interval in this well.

KANSAS CITY GROUP:

There were no indications that hydrocarbons were present in this interval in this well. The sequence was represented by thick limestones and thin shales.

PLEASANTON GROUP:

The interval between the base of the Kansas City Group and the top of the Marmaton Group is composed of gray to green to dark gray, clayey to slightly sandy shales. There is no potential for the production of hydrocarbons from this interval in this well.

MARMATON GROUP:

The Marmaton Group is composed of thick limestones and thin black shales. There were no shows of hydrocarbons in the Marmaton in this well and the zone is considered non-productive.

CHEROKEE GROUP:

The Cherokee Group which was reached at a drilled depth of 1150 feet, is made up of thick shales , interbedded sandstones and coal seams along with a few thin limestone beds. There were no visible shows of hydrocarbons in any of the sands in this section. Examination of the Neutron/Density Porosity Log indicated that the sands encountered above the McLouth sand were of low porosity and /or shaly in nature. These sands gave no indication that oil or gas was present.

The lower McLouth sand ,found between 1624 and 1634 (log depth) was a very clean , coarse, well rounded quartz sand that had no odor or show of oil or gas. Log porosity values indicated that the porosity averaged nearly 24%,however Rt values were less than 4%. There is no potential for the production of oil or gas from this interval in this well.

MISSISSIPPI LIME:

Sample returns consisted of light tan to light brown limestone along with white to gray tripolitic chert. There was no visible porosity and no shows of hydrocarbons present in the samples. This drilled interval is considered non-productive in this well.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Due to the lack of any evidence of the presence of hydrocarbons in this well , the decision was made to plug and abandon .

Although there were no hydrocarbons present, this well yields important information that at least a portion of the McLouth section is present with sufficient thickness and porosity to warrant further exploration in the immediate area. This clean sand suggests that the area to the SW needs to be evaluated as any raise in structural position may form a trap capable of holding gas in commercial quantities. Due to the erratic nature of the depositional environment in which these sands were deposited , this well should not condemn acreage in the immediate area.

There in a note on the Geologists log in the Pleasanton Group section about sand laminations. This was later determined to be arkosic sand material from a glacial deposit just below the surface pipe that washed out during the drilling process.

Should additional information be required , please contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

George E Petersen C.P.G.

Deacon Geology Inc.