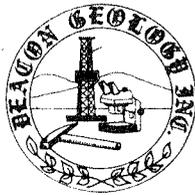


George E. Petersen, c.p.g.s.
consulting geologist



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Computer Inventoried

GEOLOGISTS REPORT

for

Jessie Sayler #1-86

API# 15-087-20230

C, SE4, NW4, Sec. 5, T9S, R20E

Jefferson County, Kansas

January 1986

by

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

DEACON GEOLOGY INC.



professional geologists

GEOLOGISTS REPORT

Jessie Sayler #1-68

January 29, 1986: Called to location @ 7:30 PM.
January 30, 1986: Released from location @ 5:10PM.
Delivered Logs to V. Dow @ 6:18 PM.

Elevation: 1034 G.L. (Topo)

FORMATION TOPS	LOG DEPTH	DATUM	THICKNESS
Base K.C.	762	+272	
Marmaton	903	+131	92'
Cherokee	995	+39	497'
McLouth	(absent)		
Burgess	1,482	-448	10'
Miss. Lm.	1,492	-458	
LTD			
RTD			

Sample returns were examined microscopically from a drilled depth of 800' to T.D. 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 Burgess Sand.

CHEROKEE GROUP:

There were several fairly clean sand intervals noted in the samples and on the logs between 1206 and 1300 feet which had good porosity; however, there was no visible evidence of oil or oil staining in any of these sands. These sands should be closely observed in all future wells as there may be some gas present in these intervals. To date there has been no production from these sands and none was anticipated in this well.

The "McLouth Sands" were very poorly developed in this well and thus no tops were called for this report. A detailed

comparison with other well-logs from this area will undoubtedly allow tops to be picked at a later date. There were no shows or odor from the interval where the "McLouth" is normally found.

The Burgess Sand was topped at a log depth of 1482 feet (-448). This sand was a medium to coarse grained, subrounded quartz sand which contained a slight show of heavy dark brown to black oil. There was no apparent odor. There was a fair cut when trichlorethane was applied along with a yellow fluorescence. The sand became a clear, coarse, subrounded quartz sand which contained tar like residue in the visible pore spaces. There was no odor from these samples and the application of trichlorethane yielded light cuts off of the tar. There was no indications on the logs of the presence of gas and calculations showed 100% water saturation thru the interval. There is no potential for the production of oil or gas from this zone in this well.

MISSISSIPPIAN LIME:

The Mississippian was topped at a log depth of 1492 feet (-458). Sample returns consisted of a tan, semi-lithographic, dense limestone which contained a very heavy black oil on the fracture faces. There was no apparent odor from the samples. The show of oil had disappeared by 1500 feet and no further evidence of oil was found in the remainder of the hole.

There appears to be no potential of oil or gas from the upper Mississippian in this well.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Due to the absence of the "McLouth Sands" and the very heavy nature of the oil found in the Burgess Sand and in the upper Mississippian, it was recommended that this well be plugged.

This lease should not be condemned due to the lack of sand development in this well. The "McLouth Sand" could redevelop over much of the remainder of the lease. Additional drilling to the east, north and west will help to determine the potential for the remainder of the locations on the Sayler property.

Should additional information be required, please contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

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

DEACON GEOLOGY INC.

mrp/GEP