

P8P502

July, 1934.

Smith and Ash #10 Wilkens,
NE corner, 24-17S-10W,
Elevation 1779'

Pennsylvanian conglomerate 3223-3228:

3223-3224 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sand and stained chert. A fine conglomerate.

3224 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3228 No sample.

Ordovician	Top 3228'	Subject to measurement correction.	Sub-sea, minus 1449'
Arbuckle	" "	Penetration 39'	" " " "
3228-3238	Purcell, zone 3.	Unusually thick.	
3238-3241	Purcell, zone 4.		
3241-3248	Purcell, zone 5.	No sample 3241-46'. May be correction as this zone is too thick.	
3248-3257	Purcell, zone 6		-1469'
3257-3267	No samples. Cores described in detail by Price. Oil zones at 3270 and 3274. Water at 3267'. The base of zone 6 should, on interval, be around 3274'. 3274-3277' would be zone 7 on that basis.		

These three wells illustrate the relation of porosity to exposure, and, in this case, exposure is probably closely related to structural position. The #10 contains the greatest amount of secondary chert and is the least porous. #1, the north offset, contains less chert and is somewhat more porous. #1B east offset to #1, has still less chert and the zones of porosity for the zones present tend to check the normal downip occurrence. Of three ways of figuring structure, #10 is highest on the top of the beveled Arbuckle; 10 is also highest on top of zone 6, a stratigraphic point within the dolomite, but on the basis of porosity #1B is the highest as oil was found in the top of zone 6, at a structurally higher point than the oil zones in the other wells.