

March 1934

Slick #1 Disque,
SW corner NE, 23-17S-11W,
Elevation 1874'

Pennsylvanian conglomerate. 3358-3380'

3358-3362 Clay shales and lime concretions.
3362-3368 Chert and sand. Apparently a bedded conglomerate.
3368-3370 Clay shale and coal.
3370-3380 Clay shale, green. Pennsylvanian in aspect. Does
not appear to be residual in type.

Ordovician Top 3380' (See remarks) Subsea, minus 1506'
Arbuckle Top 3380' " " "

3380-3425 Correlation questionable. Considerable fresh dolomite is present and the possibility of reworked dolomite is remote. Yet stained and weathered chert, coarse sand, and red sandy clay is far more abundant than dolomite from 3405-3425'. This material can hardly be cavings, as it is markedly different from the clean conglomerate at 3362-68'. Oolitic chert is present and some clastic material which suggests Purcell age of the dolomite but other criteria are absent and Purcell age is considered improbable. This part of the section may be Cotter, highly cavernous and filled with Pennsylvanian material. It may be pre-Cotter, but that is doubtful.

3425-3450 Pre-Cotter. These beds are clearly pre-Cotter. The break at 3425' may represent a Cotter-preCotter contact.

Remarks: Price calls the top of the Arbuckle at 3425' and from an economic standpoint he is correct as that point marks the top of the solid dolomite. The conglomerate-filled dolomite, 3380-3425', does not show a definite sequence of criteria and can not be proven to be in place, but the possibility of fresh dolomite occurring with highly weathered chert is remote, if the dolomite is considered to be reworked.

Other wells having sections of this type have been seen, the most outstanding example being the Gypsy #1 Koenig, 10-20S-10W. The conglomerate filled dolomite sections are more common in areas which are structurally low. The Koenig was topographically low in pre-Penn. time.