

March, 1942

Cetal (Harbar), # 1 Ray  
SE SW NE, 32-53-20W  
Elev. 2187'  
Rotary to TD

Pennsylvanian Conglomerate 3575'-3582'

	3575-3580	White marine limestone, silty and sandy. Some green clay, sand free, may be interbedded.
	3580-3582	Green clay, sandy to very sandy.
<u>Sand</u>	Top 3582'	Penetration 30' or more. Subsea -1395'
	3582-3587	Samples poor. Abundant sandy green clay. No sand in samples. Top of sand from Heathman (42-1940).
	3587-3599	Sand, fine to medium with scattered coarse grains, friable, calcareous and dolomitic.
	3599-3602	Cavings
	3602-3612	Medium and coarse sand.
	3612-3627	Samples poor. Small amount of sand. Caving sandy green clay abundant. No pre Cambrian material. Operators reported "base of sand" at 3612' according to Cole (41-1940).

Pre Cambrian Top 3627' Penetration 6½' Subsea -1440'  
3627-3630 (uncirculated) No Pre Cambrian material in samples. Top taken from Heathman (42-1940) who reported granite wash.  
3630-3633½ TD No samples.

Remarks: Neither the Cities Service # A-1 Ray, discovery well of the Ray Field, nor this test, the first offset, gives a fair indication of the producing section although both were carried to Pre Cambrian. Rotary samples were poor on both.

Cores on the discovery well showed 19' of weathered arkosic quartzite, poorly represented in rotary cuttings, above granite. It is quite probable that this material was drilled in the Cetal # 1 Ray and that the operators' "base of sand" at 3612' (Subsea -1425') is the top of the Pre Cambrian, giving a thickness of 30' for the producing sand.

RFW & ML