THE SUPERIOR OIL COMPANY
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September 11, 1956

Mr. C. M. Crawford
Lubar Oil Company
308 C. A. Johnson Bldg.
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mark:

Following is information which I hope will help you in making out your reports on Lubar #1 G. Gonzales, SE NE NE, 29-12N-14E, San Miguel County, New Mexico:

Drilling commenced on June 18, 1956, with objective of various Pennsylvanian sands. Well cuttings were collected at 10 foot intervals, examined and plotted, from below the surface casing to total depth. A portable gas detector was used to check drilling mud, and cuttings, for shows of oil and gas from approximately 1800 feet to total depth. A Schlumberger Electric Log, Microlog, and Laterolog were run after completion of drilling from the bottom of the surface casing to total depth of 3224 feet.

From examination of the cutting and the Electric Logs the following formation tops were established: Permian-Sangre de Cristo, 585'; Pennsylvanian-Magdalena, 1505'; Orey Mesa member, 2510'; Upper Sandia Clastic member, 2690'; Lower Sandia Limestone member (Mississippian?) 3118'; and Pre-Cambrian Granite 3212'.

During drilling of the well, the examination of the cuttings under microscope and fluorescent light indicated that sands in the following intervals had shows of oil: 2565-82; 2890-98; 2940-45. A limestone interval from 3140-50 also had a show of oil. All of these shows were of spotty nature, and had a dull fluorescence that indicated the formation would likely produce water instead of oil. Even so, the best of these shows, the interval 2565-82 was checked with a drill stem test covering the interval 2566-2608. This test, open 1 hour, shut in 15 minutes, recovered 140 feet of watery mud. Pressures were as follows: FP 75#-75#, 15 minute SIP - 845#. Subsequent shows

were judged not to have as much merit as the one previously tested, and the decision was made to evaluate all shows with the electric log before doing further testing. Examination of the Schlumberger logs run led to the conclusion that the most promising zone encountered in the well was the one on which the drill stem test was run and similar negative results could be expected from the others. This bore out the information gained from checking mud and cutting samples with the portable gas detector. This device did not register a single anomalous reading through the interval 1800' to total depth. I might add that even sub-commercial oil or gas will give a good reading on this instrument.

Final conclusions from the drilling of this well are as follows:

(1) The minor shows encountered suggest that the Pennsylvanian stratigraphic section was not sufficiently petroliferious to generate large accumulations of oil or gas.

(2) The existence of fresh water in the potential reservoirs suggest that hydrodynamic conditions could have migrated any oil accumulations that may have existed to another area.

Sincerely,

THE SUPERIOR OIL COMPANY

L. M. Knapp

LMK:ehg

cc: N. W. Engel