



~~DM~~  
44

J. J. ROBERTSON #1 Whittman 7-19  
NE/NE Sec 33-T5N-R3W Maricopa Co.

County Maricopa

Area Town of Wittmann

Lease No. \_\_\_\_\_

Well Name J. J. ROBERTSON #1 Wittmann

Location C NE/NE Sec 33 Twp 5N Range 3W Footage 660 /N & E

Elev 1625 Gr \_\_\_\_\_ KB \_\_\_\_\_ Spud Date 6-8-43 Completed 4-1-46 Total \_\_\_\_\_ Abandon 11-22-44 Depth 4280

Contractor Driller: Lance Fletcher, Gai, CA (9-27-81)

Drilled by Rotary \_\_\_\_\_ Cable Tool \_\_\_\_\_

Casing Size \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_ Cement \_\_\_\_\_

Production Horizon \_\_\_\_\_

Initial Production Graded PTA

REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_

Elec Logs \_\_\_\_\_ Sample Log \_\_\_\_\_  
Applic. to Plug \_\_\_\_\_ Plugging Record \_\_\_\_\_ Completion Report \_\_\_\_\_ Sample Descript. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sample Set \_\_\_\_\_  
Core Analysis \_\_\_\_\_  
DSTs \_\_\_\_\_

Water well accepted by \_\_\_\_\_

Bond Co. & No. \_\_\_\_\_

Bond Am't \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Cancelled \_\_\_\_\_ Date Organization Report \_\_\_\_\_

Filing Receipt \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ Well Book \_\_\_\_\_ Plat Book \_\_\_\_\_

Loc. Plat \_\_\_\_\_ Dedication \_\_\_\_\_

API NO. 02-013-05038

Permit Number \_\_\_\_\_ Date Issued \_\_\_\_\_

7-19



HISTORY OF ROBINSON WELL DRILL  
IN DECEMBER 1941-1942

IN SECTION 33-T5N-SW C. & S.R. R. & M.

- (1) I drilled John Robinson Well. There were no abnormal pressures encountered. Using my equipment, Model R, 4000' Okell Rig with 1 E-428 Buda Motor on the draw works.
- (2) I wanted to stop an Acidize Kiabab Lime, but was out-voted by:
  1. Our geologist- John Raymond Height
  2. Our engineer- Alf Tellun
  3. Main Financer- John Robinson

I had 2550' of drill pipe and one hughes core barrel upon location. After using all of drill pipe, I picked up the core barrel and took a 20' core, and got 100% recovery. I sent core to Tucson School Of Mines. Dr. Chapman, head of geological dept., said the formation was a permium age. The decision was made to shut down, and install a second motor on the draw works and go through mud pump and other equipment.

By the time reparis were completed, I was working on South Mountain for Free Fairfield Oil Co.

- (a) The war was on. I was froze on the job.
- (b) Mr. Robinson drilled form 2570-4486-T.D.

Ran An Electric Log

- (1) Mr. Robinson brought the Electric Log to my home in Santa Paula.
- (2) As I remember, the 1st oil sand was 3200'.
- (3) From 3200 to 4486, there were 4 sands, the thickest one was the bottom sand.

Mr. Robinson and I discussed completion procedures

- (1) I advised Mr. Robinson to set solid casing to T.D. cement to surface.
- (2) Shoot and Test the bottom sand
- (a) If well produced, leave other sand for future, Mr. Robinson returned to Arizona.
- (3) I assumed his crews' persuaded Mr. Robinson to set casing @ 3200' and test all sands at one time.

By this time, we had set casing at S. Mountain and were preparing to run a test for Water shut off.

- (1) Owen Formation Testers were the Company doing our test.
- (2) I was day driller and preparing to run in hole with the testing equipment.
- (3) Mr. Owen, who was running the test, to make conversation, said he had just returned from Arizona and that it had its 1st oil well.
- (4) I asked where. His statement was that I wouldn't know. They had a little hay wire outfit down on the Hasampa.

I immediately asked Mr. Owen if he ran the test for Mr. Robinson, after a slight hesitation his reply was yes, and that was his name.

I told Mr. Owen that little haywire drilling rig belonged to me.

- (1) I asked Mr. Owen several questions.
  - (a) After opening tester.
  - (b) Medium-Strong blow started immediately.
  - (c) Continued getting stronger.
  - (d) After 1 min. and several seconds, oil surfaced.
  - (e) He pulled the packer loose closing bottom valve.

Pulled out of the hole.

- (1) Had 1600 ft. of 36 gravity oil. and
- (2) Had 1600 ft. of salt water.

The crew or head driller for Mr. Robinson thought it may be a shoe leak.

- (1) So they ran 2" tubing and did a cement job.
- (2) Cemented tubing in hole.
- (3) Pulled it into twice.
- (4) Walked Away.

There is still evidence of where the oil ran towards the creek, and the dam that was thrown up to keep the oil out of the creek.

*Lance Tucker*

PO Box 965  
SANTA PAULA CALIF  
93060

*Current address  
Ojai, CA.  
924-81*

Robertson wells #1

J.R. Hike geol  $\frac{1}{2}$  Justice geol on well

Sal. ch.  
PKa 1440 - 1800

SL 1800 - 2570 w/ Ls str.

H. L. of 2570 - 70 Pm sh w/ fss.

Dr. Campbell  
Cuttings to Tucson School of Mines.

Extracting oil - pt -  $\frac{1}{2}$ " - from cuttings.

PD 4486 - Elog

5 eds 3200, 3400, etc

4m Owens instr. 32-36" dia  
Lsg @ 3200 For list 1600' @ 1600' SW

Robertson wells #1

J.R. Hike geol. of Justus geol. well

Section  
PKA 1440 - 1800

SL 1800 - 2570 u/Ls str.

Hike 2550.70 Pm sh w/Ass.

Dr. Campbell  
Cuttings to Tucson School of Mines.

Extracting oil - pt - 1/5" - from cuttings.

D 4456 - E-log

5 sds 3200, 3400, etc

Lynn Owens notes 77-36 1981  
Log @ 3200 For List 1600' 0, 1600' 20

Robertson wells #1

J.R. Nite geol. & Justus geol. well

Parcel  
Pka 1440 - 1800

SL 1800 - 2570 v/Ls str.

High 2550-70 Pm sh w/ fss.

Dr. Campbell

Cuttings to Tucson School of Mines.

Extracting oil - pt - 1/2" - from cuttings.

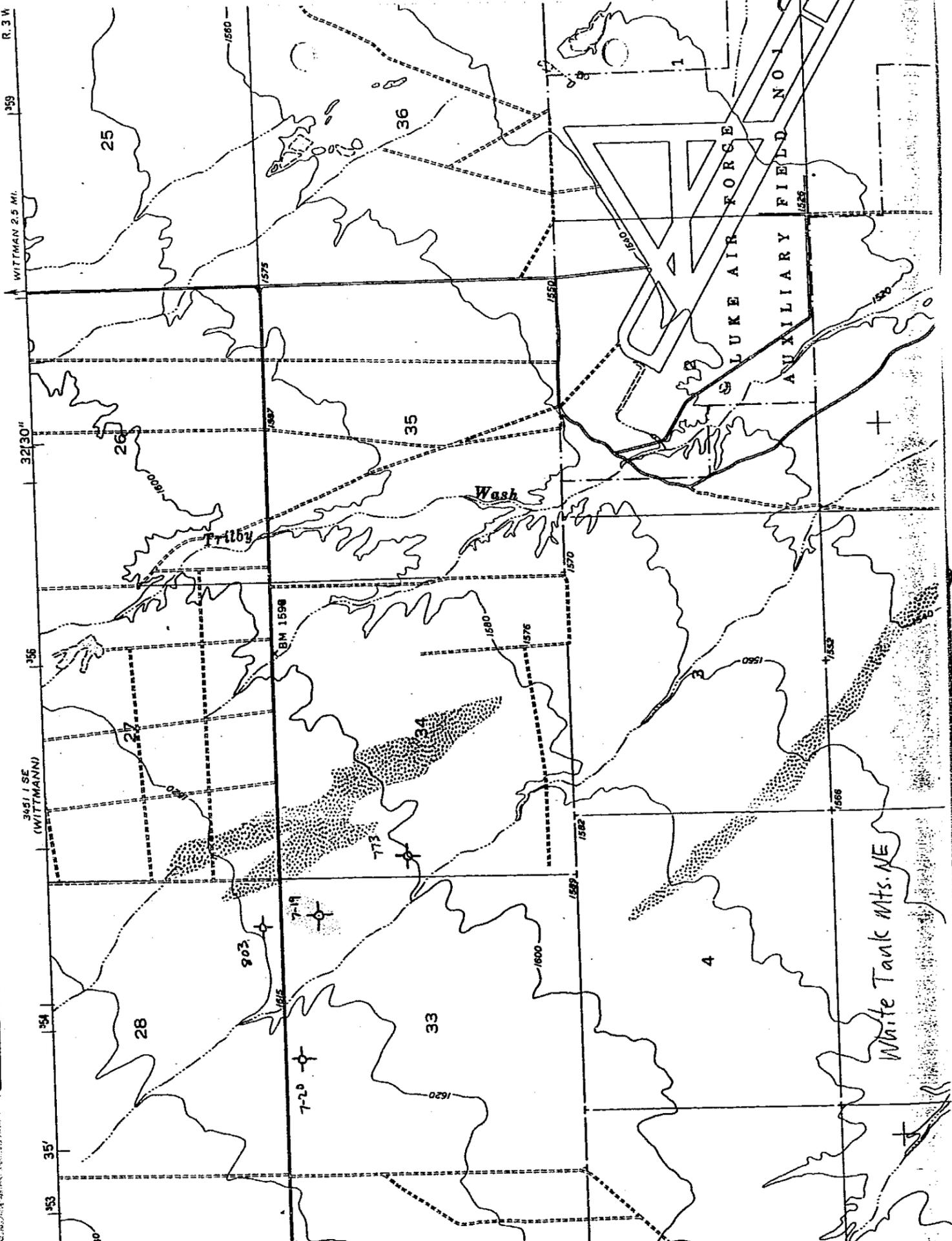
ID 4486 - Elog

5 sds 3200, 3400, etc

Lynn Owens section 22-26 40'

CS @ 3200 Fm List 1600' 0, 1600' 20

NE/ R. 3 W



White Tank Mts. NE



Fife S ington  
Go mor

State of Arizona  
**Arizona Geological Survey**

416 W. Congress, Suite 100  
Tucson, Arizona 85701  
(520) 770-3500



Larry D. Fellows  
Director and State Geologist

September 19, 1995

Mr. Joe Kruger  
Kansas Geological Survey  
1930 Constant Avenue  
University of Kansas  
Lawrence, Kansas 66047-3726

*file 7-21*

Dear Joe:

The information on the wells in the Wittmann area we talked about yesterday is enclosed. This information includes brief drillers logs on the Robertson wells 1 and 2; completion report, dual induction-SFL, borehole compensated sonic, and compensated neutron--formation density logs on the Tri Oil Company well; and dual induction guard and mud logs on the Salt River Basin Joint Venture well.

Even though this information is sketchy, especially for the Robertson wells, it represents the best available data we have in our files. I tried to make sense of the interest in this particular area in my 1991 study of these wells. That study is in the July 22, 1991, issue of *Oil & Gas Journal*.

I look forward to the results of your study.

Sincerely,

Steven L. Rauzi  
Oil & Gas Program Administrator

Enclosures

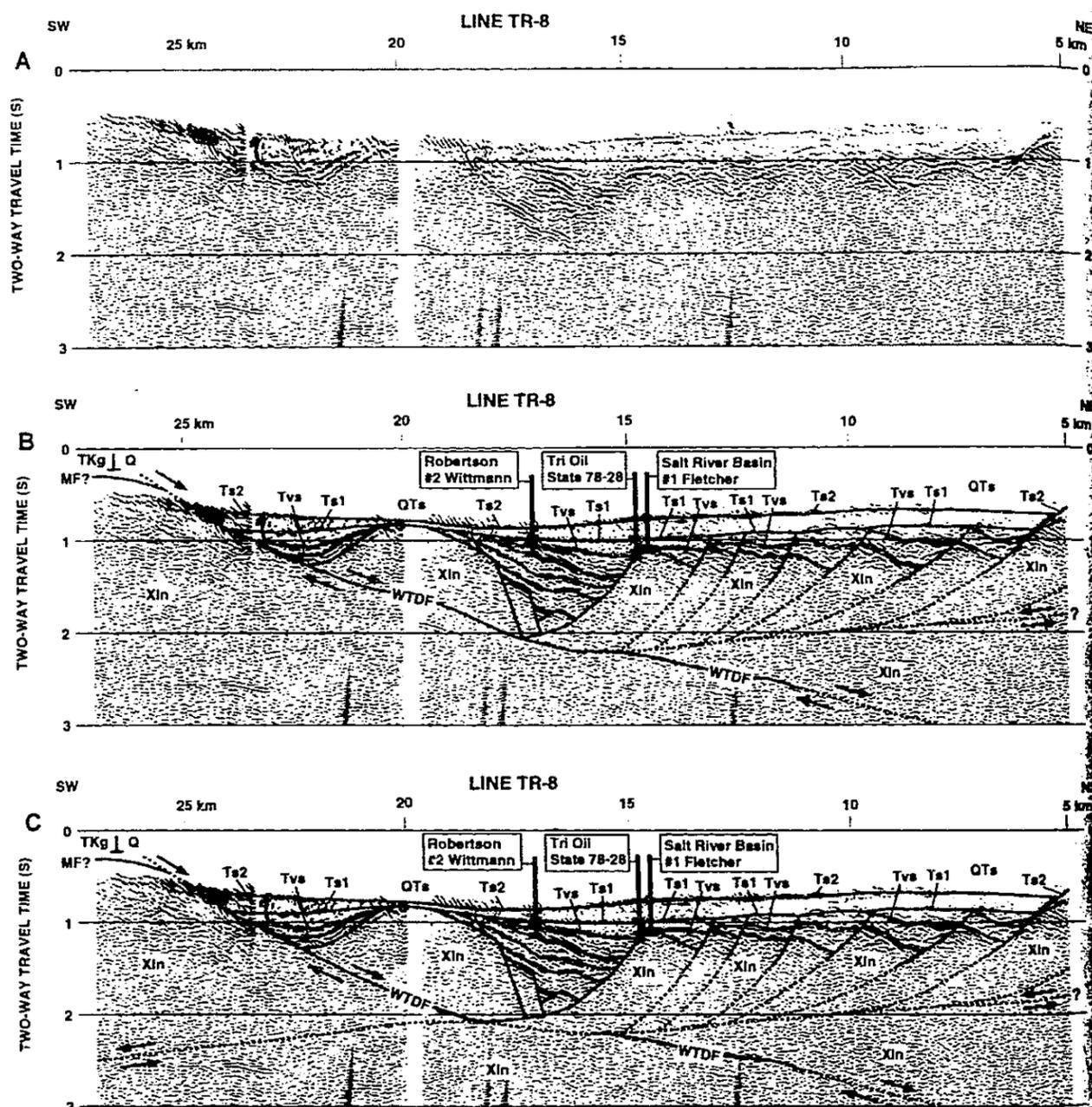
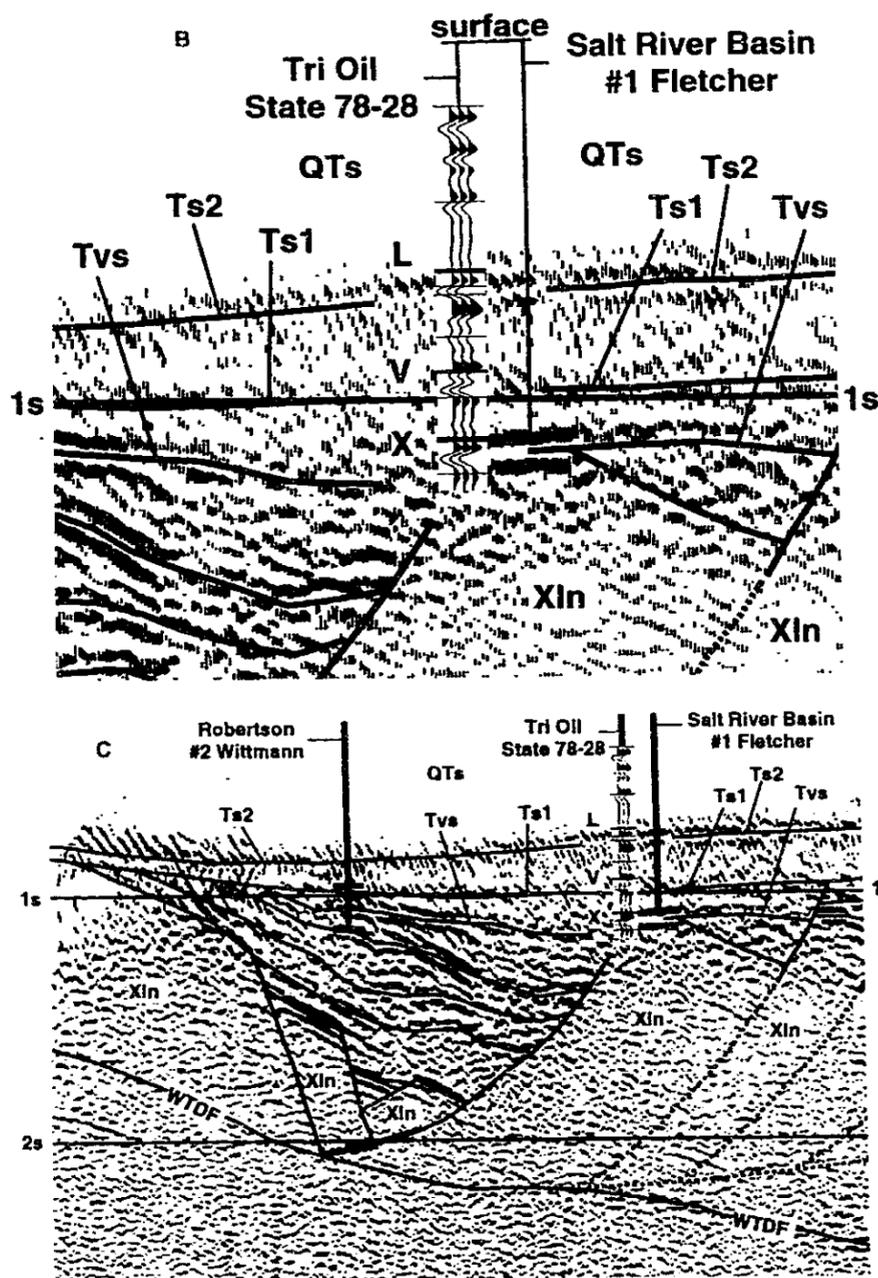


Figure 5. Stacked seismic section of line TR-8. A: Uninterpreted. B: Preferred interpretation. C: Alternate interpretation. Horizontal scale is in kilometers from the beginning of the line. These kilometer markers are used for lateral referencing in the text. Vertical scale is in seconds of two-way travel time. There is no vertical exaggeration at a velocity of  $\sim 4$  km/s. Horizontally exaggerated at higher velocities, vertically exaggerated at lower velocities. Solid interpretation lines represent horizons or faults. Dashed lines represent possible fault locations. Arrows indicate relative offset along the White Tank detachment fault and southwest-dipping low-angle normal fault. Projected well locations indicated by thick vertical lines. Top of line is near ground level; bottom of well is indicated by horizontal dash. Other horizontal dashes represent key horizons described in text and Table 3. Abbreviations are as follows: WTDF, White Tank detachment fault; MF, mylonitic front; Q, Quaternary alluvium; QTs, younger Quaternary and Tertiary sediments (basin fill); Ts2, top of unit interpreted to contain mostly undeformed late to middle Tertiary sedimentary rocks and some lava flows; Ts1, top of unit interpreted to contain mostly tilted to slightly tilted mid-Tertiary sedimentary rocks and some volcanic rocks (probably an angular unconformity in many places); Tvs, top of one or more units interpreted to contain mostly tilted mid-Tertiary volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks interlayered with other sedimentary rocks (probably an angular unconformity in many places); TKg, middle Tertiary or Late Cretaceous granite and granodiorite; Xln, crystalline basement. Contact between TKg and Q as determined by detailed geologic mapping (Reynolds, 1988; Reynolds and Grubensky, 1993) is indicated near the top of the section by a vertical line with a short dash near ground level. See Tables 1 and 2 for acquisition and processing parameters.



ary of reflectivity imaged on line PW-21 (Figs. 7 and 8). Basement reflectivity beneath the mylonitic front is present on line TR-8 (Fig. 4), but is more diffuse and less obvious than on line PW-21 (Figs. 7 and 8). This may be due to more noise on line TR-8, differences in acquisition parameters such as the seismic source (Table 1), or less continuity of reflectors in the dip direction. Higher amplitude, more continuous reflections, such as those near 5 s between 40 and 46 km and near 2.5 s between 23 and 24 km

along line TR-8, probably represent subhorizontal intrusions. The intersection of the mylonitic front with the White Tank detachment fault north of crystalline outcrops in the White Tank core complex (Fig. 4) is inferred on the basis of basement reflectivity directly beneath the detachment fault and relations observed in other core complexes (e.g., Davis et al., 1980; Frost and Okaya, 1986; Hauser et al., 1987; Davis and Lister, 1988; Flueh and Okaya, 1989; Reynolds and Lister, 1990; Livaccari et al., 1995).

# EXPLORATION

file 7-21

## Clues point to oil in Arizona's deep Tertiary

### Wittmann area exploratory drilling

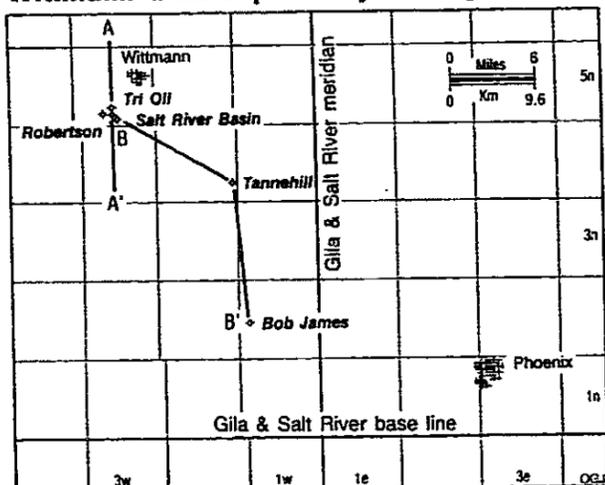


Fig. 1

### Wittmann area features\*

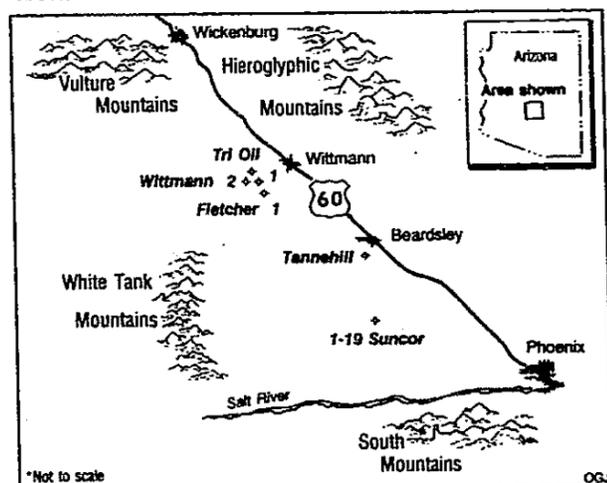


Fig. 2

Steven L. Rauzi  
Arizona Oil & Gas  
Conservation Commission  
Phoenix

Evaluation of several wells near Wittmann, Ariz., suggests the need for additional drilling in the deep Tertiary basins of central Arizona.

In one of the earlier wells, 1 Wittmann, the driller reported as much as 1,600 ft of light oil in a test. Unfortunately, an unsuccessful water shut-off attempt prevented this well's completion.

Later drilling in 1981 and 1982 yielded mixed results and provided information on rotary drilling conditions and costs and basin stratigraphy.

Four of the wells described were drilled on private land and the fifth on a state lease.

Federal land is found in several, mostly isolated, areas in the valley but predominates in the mountains and to the west. One small federal tract, surrounded by private land, over a large salt deposit was picked up in the March 1991 U.S. Bureau of Land Management lease sale.

State land is available on a non-competitive basis and carries a 5 year term with a one eighth royalty on any production.

A major concern is the apparent lack of a good oil and gas source rock in the area. However, a thick section of deeply buried salt at the southern end of the valley is recognized by some to be

just such a source.

In the most recent well, the 1-19 Suncor, more than 2,000 ft of salt was drilled, but no well has penetrated the base of the salt.

Seismic data over the salt suggest that it may extend to a depth of 12,000-15,000 ft. On a more regional basis, gravity and magnetic data show this valley to be one of the deepest in the southern part of Arizona.

The current report provides a summary of the data available in the well files and sample repository of the Arizona Oil & Gas Conservation Commission.

The well data are listed (see table), and the location of the wells and Sections A-A' and B-B' in Maricopa County are shown (Fig. 1).

#### Wittmann area

The Wittmann area is a broad, flat valley floored with Tertiary sediments.

The valley is both topographic and structural in that it is bounded by upfaulted, erosionally subdued mountains of Precambrian to Tertiary crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

The Vulture and Hieroglyphic mountains bound the area on the north and northeast, the White Tank Mountains are on the southwest, and the South Mountains are on the southeast. The Salt River drains the area at the south end of the valley (Fig. 2).

### Selected wells, Wittmann area, Maricopa County, Ariz.

Operator	Well	Location	Year drilled	Total depth, ft	Formation at total depth	Remarks
Tannehill	1 Beardsley	SE NE 25-4n-2w	1923	3,350	Tertiary sediments*	Shows in two sands, no tests
Robertson	1 Wittmann	NE NE 33-5n-3w	1944	4,280	Volcanic rock†	1,600 ft oil recovered in test
Robertson	2 Wittmann	NE NW 33-5n-3w	1946	4,970	Volcanic rock†	Shows at 4,650 ft, no tests
Salt River	1 Fletcher	SW NW 34-5n-3w	1981	3,980	Precambrian schist	No shows or tests
Tri Oil	78-28 State	SE SE 28-5n-3w	1982	4,520	Precambrian schist	Swabbed trace to show of oil
Bob James	1 Suncor	NE NE 19-2n-1w	1988	4,000	Tertiary salt	Show at 3,000 ft, no tests

\*Probable. †Questionable.

The Tertiary sediments just southwest of Wittmann are about 4,000 ft thick. They thicken to more than 11,000 ft 20 miles to the southeast, where the Tertiary section includes a large volume of relatively pure nonmarine salt (Fig. 4).

The valley slopes gently southward toward the Salt River. Elevations of the valley floor range from 1,600 ft near Wittmann to 900 ft at the river.

Elevations exceed 4,000 ft in the Vulture and Hieroglyphic Mountains, 3,500 ft in the White Tank Mountains, and 2,500 ft in the South Mountains.

These ranges contain Proterozoic schist similar to and herein correlated with the schist in the Tri Oil and Salt River Basin wells near the town of Wittmann (Fig. 1).

#### Early wells

The Tannehill 1 Beardsley was the earliest well to be drilled in the study area.

This well was drilled in 1923 and is located near the small town of Beardsley in SE NE 25-4n-2w (Fig. 1).

Tannehill drilled the 1 Beardsley with cable tools. His driller reported a gray sand with globules of oil at 2,208-10 ft. He also reported shows in a brown sand at 2,518-40 ft.

A black shale saturated with oil and showing gas was reported at 3,252-80 ft. The TD of the 1 Beardsley is 3,350 ft in probable Tertiary sediments (Fig. 4).

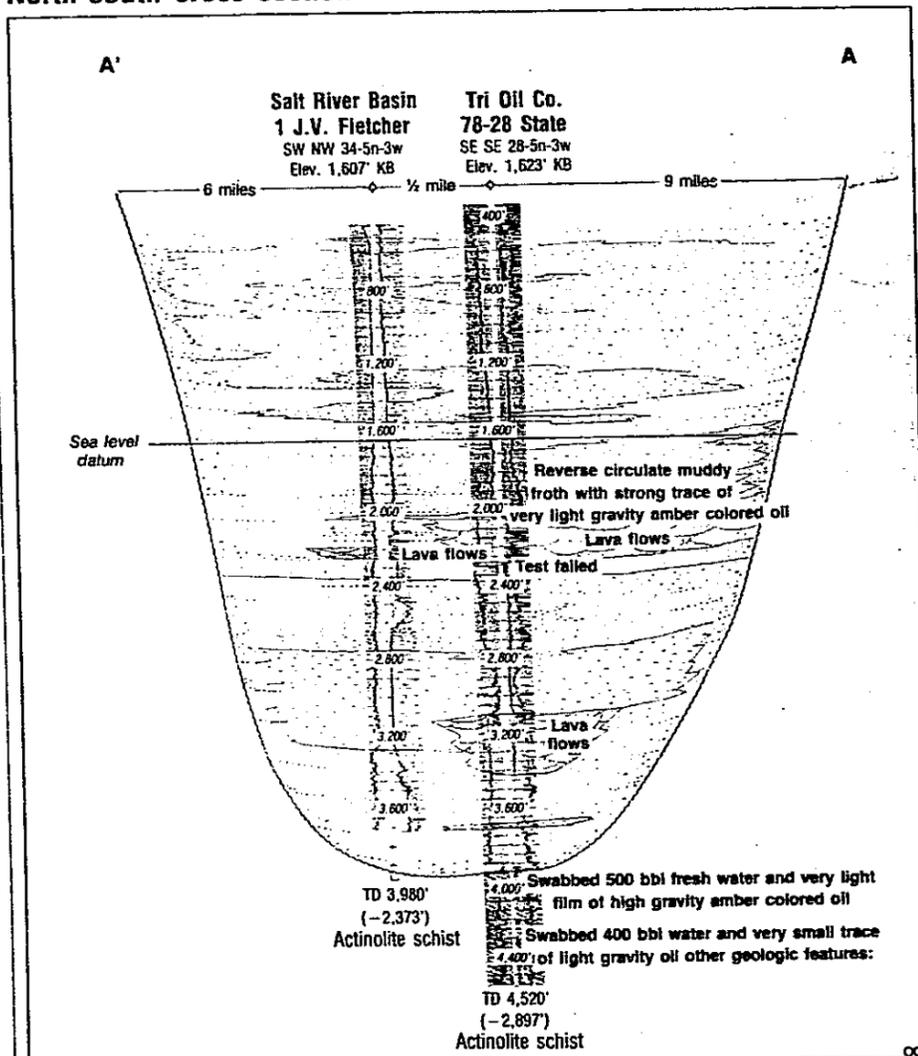
A note on the driller's log records the static water level in the hole. It stood at 138 ft and was drawn down to 183 ft after pumping.

J.J. Robertson drilled the first well near the town of Wittmann in 1944. His well, the 1 Wittmann, is located just southwest of Wittmann in NE NE 33-5n-3w (Fig. 1).

The logs, cores, and cuttings are not available for 1 Wittmann. However, the file on this well does contain the driller's recollection of the operation.

His account describes light oil recovered in a test and a show of oil in a conventional core. He claimed that this core was analyzed at the

### North-south cross section



Tucson School of Mines, where it was considered to be of Permian age.

This driller, Lance Fletcher, provided the financial backing for the nearby 1 Fletcher well drilled in 1981. That he returned to finance this later well lends credence to his recollection of the test in the 1 Wittmann.

In a letter in the well files of the Arizona Oil & Gas Conservation Commission, Fletcher recalled the test as follows:

"A medium to strong blow was immediate, it became stronger until oil surfaced after about a minute."

He went on to report the amount of fluid recovered in the test: 1,600 ft of 36° gravity

oil and 1,600 ft of salt water. When the crew tried to shut off the water, they cemented the tubing in the hole.

The core description, the scenario of the test, and the tubing being cemented in the hole suggest that a light oil is trapped at this location.

That it was not developed was due to mechanical problems. Alternatively, these reports suggest that oil has migrated through the Wittmann area.

TD of the 1 Wittmann is reported to be at 4,280 ft in volcanic rock.

Robertson drilled the 2 Wittmann in 1946 in NE NW 33-5n-3w, about 1,500 ft west of the 1 Wittmann (Fig. 1).

He apparently drilled this well to re-enter the oil zone that was lost when tubing was cemented in the 1 Wittmann. However, it seems unusual to the author that he would have stepped out so far from the original hole.

The 2 Wittmann file contains a very general lithologic summary. It reports sand and gravel to 3,100 ft, conglomerate to 3,800 ft, and volcanic rock from 3,800 ft to TD 4,970 ft. It also records a show of oil from 4,650-60 ft in the volcanic rock. No tests are reported.

#### Modern drilling

Salt River Basin Joint Venture drilled the 1 Fletcher in 1981 in SW NW 34-5n-3w,

## Northwest-southeast cross section

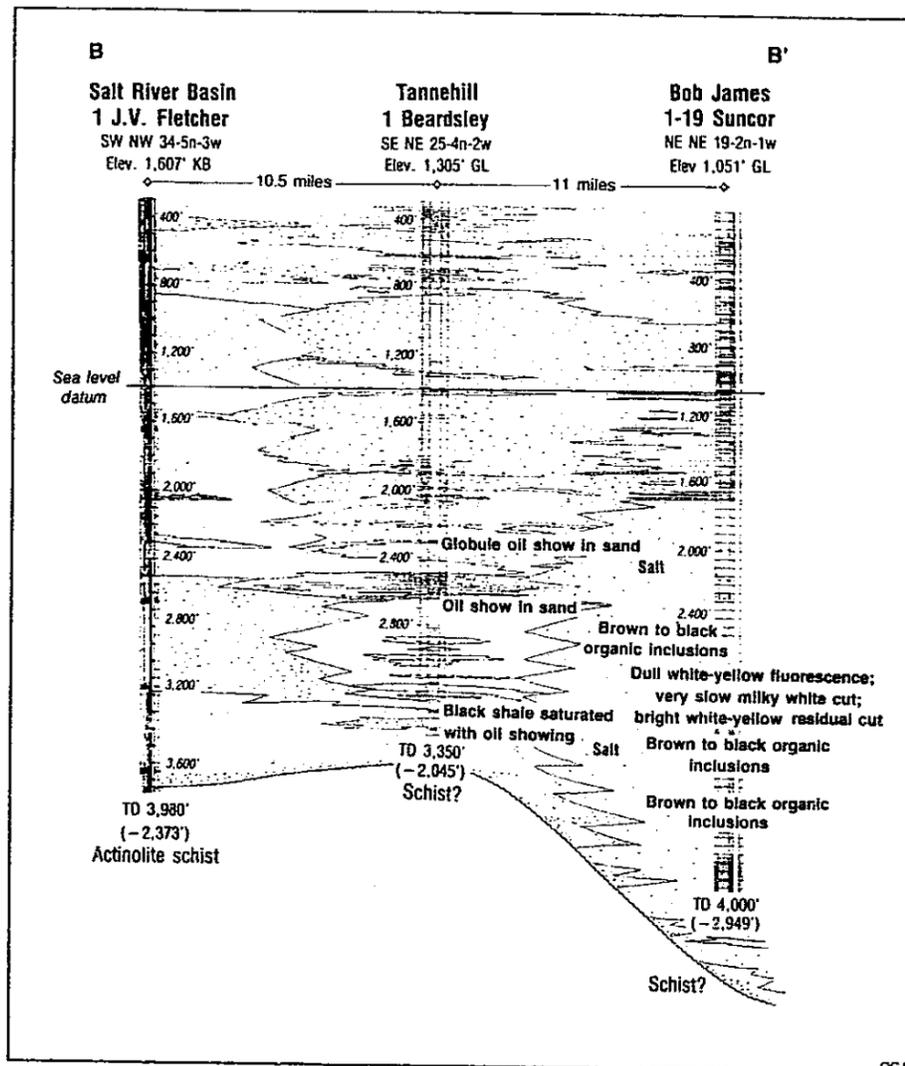


Fig. 4

control the inflow of water.

The operator admitted such and wrote that he had no doubt that he had failed to find and produce a significant oil and gas saturation in this well.

The Bob James 1-19 Suncor well is in NE NE 19-2n-1w (Fig. 1).

This well is included here because it provides information on the probable source for the oil and gas reported in the wells drilled near the towns of Wittmann and Beardsley.

The 1-19 Suncor was drilled in 1988 to test sand objectives below a large deposit of salt near Luke Air Force Base (Fig. 4).

The Suncor well penetrated salt at 1,720 ft and was still in salt at TD 4,000 ft.

The mud log records sandstone, claystone, and several beds of anhydrite overlying the salt. It also records several thin beds of orange to brown claystone within the salt and a thin bed of black shale encased in salt at 3,950 ft.

Several zones of brown to black organic inclusions are reported in the salt, and a particularly interesting zone of very slightly calcareous to clayey siltstone is reported at 3,000 ft.

This siltstone has a dull white to yellow fluorescence with a very slow milky white cut. The siltstone also has a bright white to yellow residual cut but no odor or visible stain.

Since the Suncor well was still in salt at TD, its primary objective of testing sands below the salt was not accomplished. Testing of the supposed sands is still a valid objective.

Additional objectives include salt overhangs, stratigraphic intertonguing around the periphery of the salt, and faulted wedges of sediment within the salt.

This well offers a probable source for the oil and gas reported in the several wells in the Wittmann area.

## Possible oil source rocks

The oil and gas shows reported in the Tannehill, Wittmann, and Tri Oil Co. wells indicate that oil and gas are

his one ing fitt-un-he so

ongic and per-nic TD a t in sts

ling en-r in 3w,

about 1,350 ft southeast of 1 Wittmann (Fig. 1). Lance Fletcher, the previously mentioned driller on the 1 Wittmann well, was the lease holder and financier for the 1 Fletcher.

The mud and electric logs record a continuous sequence of fine- to coarse-grained, varicolored alluvium and colluvium. A 50 ft thick volcanic flow is present at 2,200 ft.

The interval 2,700-3,400 ft is notably silty and clayey, indicating the development of an effective seal in this part of the basin. Precambrian actinolite schist was penetrated at 3,940 ft, and the well bottomed in schist at 3,980 ft (Figs. 3, 4). No shows or

tests are reported.

In 1982, the Tri Oil 78-28 State was the most recent well to be drilled in the vicinity of Wittmann (Fig. 1). The 78-28 State is in SE SE 28-5n-3w, about 1,350 ft due north of 1 Wittmann and about one half mile northwest of 1 Fletcher.

The operator ran dual-induction, sonic, neutron, and dipmeter logs and set and cemented 7 in. casing to 4,517 ft. He then perforated and attempted to test several zones.

The first test at 2,020-21 ft failed because of a loose joint.

The second test at 2,337-38 ft recovered seven stands of hole fluid in 1 hr from an-

other loose joint.

The third test at 4,216-17 ft recovered 3,800 ft of fresh water in 41 min. It had a final flowing pressure of 1,597 psi.

After these three tests, 221 holes were shot across two large intervals, 2,024-2,343 ft and 3,935-4,514 ft.

The well was then fractured using 52 tons of sand. Swabbing recovered fresh water with strong traces to slight shows of gas and light oil.

Unfortunately, the large interval of perforated pipe made it difficult for the operator to tell which zone in the well was effectively stimulated.

Tri Oil could not determine which perforations were yielding the oil, and it failed to

### The author . . .



Rauzi

Steven L. Rauzi grew up in Moab, Utah, and received BS and MS degrees in geology from Utah State University in Logan. From 1980-87 he worked for Texaco in Los Angeles as an exploration and development geologist. Since 1988 he has been the oil and gas program administrator for the Arizona Oil & Gas Conservation Commission in Phoenix.

present in this area.

At the least, these shows record a period of oil and gas migration through the basin. If a potential source rock for oil and gas can be described, then the reported shows in these wells take on a greater significance.

At least two possible source rocks for oil and gas have been identified. The first is the "black shale saturated with oil" in the Tannehill well.

The second, and more likely source, is the thick section of salt, and intimately associated sediments, in the Suncor well (Fig. 1).

In fact, the shows in the Wittmann area wells suggest that oil migrated out of and away from the deeply buried salt at Luke Air Force Base. At least 20 miles of oil migration is indicated.

#### Luke salt

The salt at Luke, or Luke salt, is at least Miocene in age.

It is overlain by basalt that has been age dated at about 10.5 million years.<sup>1</sup>

The average bromine content of the Luke salt is about 2 ppm. Values of less than 30 ppm bromine tend to represent nonmarine salt, and the Luke salt deposit is probably of lacustrine or playa origin.<sup>2</sup> The sheer volume of relative-

ly clean salt at Luke tends to suggest a lacustrine deposit.

The organisms in saline lakes normally include a narrow range of species that grow in remarkable abundance.<sup>3</sup> These authors cite several examples of abundant biotas in saline lakes.

For example, they describe saline lakes that provide sufficient food for enormous flocks of flamingos, in some cases a million or more birds.

Most species of flamingos obtain their food from organic rich bottom muds. These saline lakes must therefore maintain a high productivity of phytoplankton, which settle and are incorporated into the bottom muds.

Under the right conditions, these muds, along with significant amounts of bird droppings, can be preserved and become good source rocks for oil and gas.

Like modern saline lakes, the lake, or lakes,<sup>4</sup> in which the Luke salt was deposited could very well have sustained an abundance of organisms that accumulated as organic rich bottom muds.

In the case of Luke, organic rich muds may have been concentrated during volcanic-associated phytoplankton "blooms." Thus extra-rich muds in the Luke salt could correlate with periods of increased volcanic activity.

The "oil-saturated black shale" reported in the Tannehill well could represent just such a relationship. Salt-associated source beds may well be a significant factor not just in the oil and gas play of the Wittmann area but in the entire Phoenix basin as well.

**Heat source, stratigraphic trap**  
Gravity and magnetic data suggest that the Luke salt is at least 10,000 ft thick.<sup>2,5</sup>

Seismic data suggest that it may extend to a depth of 12,000-15,000 ft.<sup>6</sup> These depths are sufficient to generate oil and gas.

Sufficient heat and pressure necessary to generate oil and gas from salt-associated source beds also may have been provided by Tertiary intrusion and volcanism. Such was the case at Dinebi-Keyah field in northeastern Arizona.

There, a Tertiary sill was intruded into Pennsylvanian carbonate rocks. That sill was intruded into Pennsylvanian carbonate rocks. That sill has produced more than 17 million bbl of oil.<sup>7</sup>

Concrete evidence of such intrusive relationships has not been documented in the study area, but a sill intruded into either the black shale described in the Tannehill well or organic-rich muds associated with the Luke salt offers the same possibility for stratigraphic traps in the Wittmann area.

#### Conclusion

The 1 Wittmann was reported to have produced 1,600 ft of light oil and 1,600 ft of salt water in a cased hole test.

Unfortunately, mechanical problems and an unsuccessful water shut-off attempt prevented development of the Wittmann well.

Shows of oil also were reported in two sands in the Tannehill Beardsley well. If these sands pinch out laterally into clay, stratigraphic traps are possible in the undrilled parts of this basin.

Two possible sources for

oil and gas in the Wittmann area include the "oil-saturated black shale" in the Tannehill well and the thick section of Miocene salt in the Suncor well.

The salt in the Suncor well may serve as a trapping mechanism to oil and gas below the salt.

#### References

1. Eberly, L.D. and T.B. Stanley, Cenozoic stratigraphy and geologic history of southwestern Arizona: Geol. Soc. America Bull., Vol. 89, 1978, pp. 921-940.
2. Eaton, G.P., D.L. Peterson, and H.H. Schuman, Geophysical, hydrological, and geochemical reconnaissance of the Luke salt body, Central Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Prof. Paper 753, 1972, 28 p.
3. Kirkland, D.W., and R. Evans, Source-rock potential of evaporitic environment: AAPG Bull., Vol. 65, 1981, pp. 181-190.
4. Lowery, C.J., Sedimentation of Cenozoic deposits in western Salt River Valley, Arizona: unpublished master's thesis, Arizona State University, Tempe, 1964.
5. Oppenheimer, J.M., Gravity modeling of the alluvial basins, southern Arizona: unpublished master's thesis, University of Arizona, Tucson, 1980.
6. Gary Stewart, personal communication, 1991.
7. Arizona Oil & Gas Conservation Commission, well files and sample cuttings.

## KANSAS

Caribou Resources, Denver, has staked eight 2,000 ft geological wildcats in Pomona and North Pomona fields of Franklin County.

Targeting Cambro-Ordovi-

cian Arbuckle, the wells are in 35- and 36-15s-18e; 13-, 24-, and 25-16s-17e; and 8-, 16-, 18-, and 20-16s-18e.

Sites are 5-7 miles west and northwest of Ottawa.

## KENTUCKY

Equitable Resources Exploration Co., Kingsport, Tenn., reported completing two western Kentucky discoveries during 1990.

The K10001 John Hopkins Hospital, 16-K-27, Hopkins County, pumped 50 b/d of oil from Mississippian Cypress perforations at 2,171-91 ft. The discovery opened East Earle Creek field.

Total depth is 4,243 ft. The well encountered noncommercial gas shows in New Albany at 3,820-46 ft and 3,968-4,052 ft, Petroleum Information reported.

Equitable has drilled five other wells nearby. It plugged

two, completed one as an oil producing well, and was placing the other two on the pump. It has also staked a seventh test in the area.

Equitable also completed K10002 Andrew Mast, 7-K-18, 4 miles north of Marion in Crittenden County.

It flowed 40 Mcfd of gas from Devonian New Albany shale at 2,260-2,458 ft and 2,518-2,620 ft. Total depth is 2,841 ft.

Well site is about 6 miles northwest of Tribune field, which produces oil from Mississippian McClosky.

The discovery well is more than 30 miles northwest of



**Oil and Gas Conservation Commission**

STATE OF ARIZONA

5150 N. 16th STREET, SUITE B-141  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85016  
PHONE: (602) 255-5161

January 8, 1991

Mrs. Lance Fletcher  
P. O. Box 965  
Santa Paula, CA 93060

Dear Mrs. Fletcher:

This letter is in response to the telephone call I made to you this morning. As I mentioned on the phone, I am interested in the well your husband drilled near Wittmann, Arizona. One of the things I am curious about is why did Mr. Fletcher drill the well where he did. Do you know why he chose to drill at this particular location?

I am also curious about two important references we have on the well. One reference mentions an electric log that Mr. Robinson took to Santa Paula to show Mr. Fletcher. The other mentions a 20-foot core sent to the Tucson School of Mines. Do you have any information on either the log or the core?

I would also consider the well cuttings and any test reports to be valuable information. Can you provide information about either of these? In any event, I would be very thankful for any information at all that you can provide me on this well.

Before I close, I want to thank you for talking with me on the phone this morning and for inviting me to write to you about the well. I do appreciate your interest in my study on this area.

Sincerely yours,

*Steven L. Rauzi*

Steven L. Rauzi  
Oil & Gas Commission

7-19

1946 <sup>date</sup>

Robinson Oil 1 - Whitman -  
5N - 3W - NENE  
depth 4365

1948 Robertson Oil 2 -  
Whitman  
5N - 3W - NENE  
depth 5000

We found this information  
in Bulletin # 182 on page 195  
under Mojicopa County -

We believe that the  
Robertson Oil 1946 and  
the one Mr. Fletcher referred  
to may be the same well.  
Perhaps 1946 is when  
actual records of well  
were completed.

John Robinson Oil Well WHITMAN  
Drilled in 1942 T.D. 4456  
MARICOPA CO., 5 miles So of  
WHITMAN on Highway (93) also (89)  
Electric log Ran by Schlumberger  
Geology by John Raymond Height  
of Salt River Valley Arizona

John Robinson Engineer  
AIF Tellum.  
of Colorado School of Mines  
would appreciate all information  
you have in regards to this.

Thank you

Lance Fletcher  
PO Box 965  
Santa Paula  
Calif 93060

HISTORY OF ROBINSON WELL DRILL  
IN DECEMBER 1941-1942

IN SECTION 33-T5N-3W G. & S.R. B. & M.

- (1) I drilled John Robinson Well. There were no abnormal pressures encountered. Using my equipment, Model R, 4000' Okell Rig with 1 E-428 Buda Motor on the draw works.
- (2) I wanted to stop an Acidize Kiabab Lime, but was out-voted by:
  1. Our geologist- John Raymond Height
  2. Our engineer- Alf Tellun
  3. Main Financer- John Robinson

I had 2550' of drill pipe and one hughes core barrel upon location. After using all of drill pipe, I picked up the core barrel and took a 20' core, and got 100% recovery. I sent core to Tucson School Of Mines. Dr. Chapman, head of geological dept., said the formation was a permium age. The decision was made to shut down, and install a second motor on the draw works and go through mud pump and other equipment.

By the time reparis were completed, I was working on South Mountain for Free Fairfield Oil Co.

- (a) The war was on. I was froze on the job.
- (b) Mr. Robinson drilled form 2570-4486-T.D.

Ran An Electric Log

- (1) Mr. Robinson brought the Electric Log to my home in Santa Paula.
- (2) As I remember, the 1st oil sand was 3200'.
- (3) From 3200 to 4486, there were 4 sands, the thickest one was the bottom sand.

Mr. Robinson and I discussed completion procedures

- (1) I advised Mr. Robinson to set solid casing to T.D. cement to surface.
- (2) Shoot and Test the bottom sand
- (a) If well produced, leave other sand for future, Mr. Robinson returned to Arizona.
- (3) I assumed his crews' persuaded Mr. Robinson to set casing @ 3200' and test all sands at one time.

By this time, we had set casing at S. Mountain and were preparing to run a test for Water shut off.

- (1) Owen Formation Testers were the Company doing our test.
- (2) I was day driller and preparing to run in hole with the testing equipment.
- (3) Mr. Owen, who was running the test, to make conversation, said he had just returned from Arizona and that it had its 1st oil well.
- (4) I asked where. His statement was that I wouldn't know. They had a little hay wire outfit down on the Hasampa.

I immediately asked Mr. Owen if he ran the test for Mr. Robinson, after a slight hesitation his reply was yes, and that was his name.

I told Mr. Owen that little haywire drilling rig belonged to me.

- (1) I asked Mr. Owen several questions.
  - (a) After opening tester.
  - (b) Medium-Strong blow started immediately.
  - (c) Continued getting stronger.
  - (d) After 1 min. and several seconds, oil surfaced.
  - (e) He pulled the packer loose closing bottom valve.

Pulled out of the hole.

- (1) Had 1600 ft. of 36 gravity oil. AND
- (2) Had 1600 ft. of salt water.

The crew or head driller for Mr. Robinson thought it may be a shoe leak.

- (1) So they ran 2" tubing and did a cement job.
- (2) Cemented tubing in hole.
- (3) Pulled it into twice.
- (4) Walked Away.

There is still evidence of where the oil ran towards the creek, and the dam that was thrown up to keep the oil out of the creek.

*Lance Fisher*

PO Box 965  
Santa Paula Calif  
93060

*Current address  
Ojai, CA.  
924-81*