ASSOCIATION ROUND TABLE

Our appreciation is expressed to the well-logging department of the Baroid Sales Division of the National Lead Company for donating the printing of the program, to Riley Reproductions for printing the announcements, to Geophoto Services for the pictures of the meetings, and to the numerous exhibitors for their assistance in financing the convention.

Salt Lake City, Utah, has been chosen for the second annual meeting, dates of which will be announced later in the year.

The abstracts of the papers follow.

ABSTRACTS

1. ADDRESS OF WELCOME. By Max L. Krueger, President, Rocky Mountain Section, American Association of Petroleum Geologists; Consultant, Laramie, Wyoming.

The rapid increase in exploratory activity of all categories is reviewed over the past ten years in the Rocky Mountains. Charts show these increases. The discovery rate for 1949 and 1950 in the Rocky Mountains is also discussed. Future exploration activities in this region can be expected to continue to increase based on the projected completion of new pipe line outlets within the next year.

2. ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION DATA. By Maury Goodin, Petroleum Information, Denver, Colorado.

Salt Lake City, Utah, has been chosen for the second annual meeting, dates of which will be announced later in the year.

Three new-field discoveries were made in Montana during 1950. All are located along the same structural trend in Rosebud County. The area is a part of the Big Snowy anticlinorium and will undoubtedly spur additional exploration on this major structural feature of central Montana.


The Sussex oil field, located on the southwest margin on the Powder River Basin, Johnson County, Wyoming, is at present in the process of production development. Two unitized areas, and one intervening pool, comprise the Sussex oil field which lies in parts of two townships. The first pool discovery was made during 1948 within the Sussex Unit. Later development and exploratory drilling have opened six additional pools.

The Sussex field was worked out by the aid of seismograph, gravity and surface geology. This field is of interest from a geological standpoint because it differs structurally from other fields in the Rocky Mountains. The Sussex oil field pools are located on a faulted structural terrace on the northeast margin of the Salt Creek anticline. The terrace is noticeable at the surface by pronounced widening in the Lance formation which crops out over the surface of the field. Normal faulting in low-dip beds is believed to be the major factor in controlling accumulation of oil.

The deepest horizon penetrated to date in the field is the Sundance formation of Jurassic age. Production has been found in the Sussex, Shannon, Frontier, and Lakota sands of Cretaceous age.


Five wells constitute the discoveries of the Glenrock area, located on the south rim of the Powder River Basin, Converse County, Wyoming. Production is obtained from sands in the Cretaceous Muddy and Dakota horizons on three separate structural features. The Glenrock field proper is a faulted (?) block east of, and associated with, the large Big Muddy uplift. South Glenrock is producing from a structural nose extending eastward from the east end of Big Muddy. The Deer Creek field is a separate feature south of a sharp syncline separating it from Big Muddy, being less than two miles from the north front of the northern Laramie Mountains. Production varies from approximately 7,200 feet at Glenrock through the depths 5,800-5,900 feet at South Glenrock to 5,100 feet at Deer Creek. The discovery well for the entire Glenrock area was the Steelco McDonald No. 1, completed December 27, 1949, from the Muddy sand.

Slides showing a map of the region and its relationship to the Big Muddy oil field, which was discovered in 1916, and a cross section correlating the discovery wells point to the key geologic features. Kodachrome slides of operations and cores illustrate the developments of the area.

6. SLICK CREEK FIELD, BIG HORN BASIN, WYOMING. By L. E. Harris, General Petroleum Corporation, Casper, Wyoming.

General Petroleum Corporation's well 82-32-G, SE, SE, NE, Sec. 32, T. 47 N., R. 92 W., Washakie County, Wyoming, discovery well in the Slick Creek field, was completed in the Phosphoria limestone at a total depth of 10,554 feet on September 27, 1950, for an initial production of 683 barrels of 33 1/2 gravity oil per day flowing through a 3/4-inch surface choke. Two step-out wells have since been drilled. An electric-log correlation diagram is presented. Reservoir conditions, production data, and drilling methods are discussed.