The Canadian River field was discovered by the Cabeen Exploration Corporation Blevins A-1 SW NE NW Sec. 11, T. 9 N., R. 78 W. This well was completed on March 31, 1956, in the Muddy sand of Lower Cretaceous age which was encountered at 1,483 feet. Total depth is 1,593 feet. The well blew out in the Muddy and again at total depth and completion was made through 3½-inch drill pipe and drill collars for an initial production of 2,500 MCFGPD.

New pay discoveries were made by the Cabeen Exploration Corporation Blevins A-2, NW SE SE, Sec. 3, T. 9 N., R. 78 W., in the Dakota (1,704-24 feet) and in the Lakota at 1,768-1,828 feet. Initial production from Dakota was 15,540 MCFGPD through 8%-inch casing and 5,500 MCFGPD through 2%-inch tubing.

Initial bottom hole pressures were 720 psi in the Muddy and 900 psi in the Dakota and Lakota. Gas is nearly pure methane with a BTU rating of approximately 1,000.

At the present stage of development there are two gas wells on standby, one completed in the Muddy and the other dually completed in the Dakota-Lakota.

There are presently six completed oil wells in the field, five in the Lakota and one in the Dakota. Initial production averages 110 to 1,200 BOPD flowing. However, production is regulated to minimize coning of gas and water. Cumulative production to June 1, 1957, is 68,056 BO. Average daily production in June, 1957, is approximately 300 BOPD. Approximately 350 MCFGPD is produced and sold. Most of the gas produced is channelled gas-cap gas.

Three additional wells have been plugged and abandoned.

The Canadian River field is probably most noteworthy because it is one of only three commercial oil or gas fields in the North Park Basin. There are probably only one area in all of the Park Basins, however, where there is sufficient sub-surface control to study the nature of the structural problems in any detail. This is the northeast corner of the North Park Basin where the only commercial production has been established. In this area, if a straight line is drawn normal to the edge of the basin through the Spring Creek trend, Canadian River trend, South McCallum trend and North McCallum trend, it can be seen that the frequency of major anticlinal or fault structure is in excess of one structure for every two miles. All of the above trends have structural relief in excess of 2,000 feet. The Battleship trend is slightly north of such an imaginary line but if projected on strike would pass between the McCallum and Canadian River trends.

With regard to potential reservoir rocks the following sections showing positive microlog separation were encountered in the Cabeen-Continental Blevins A-2 at Canadian River. (All of these sands mentioned have been productive in one or more fields in North Park).

- Muddy 30'
- Dakota 10'
- Lakota 78'
- Morrison 104' (Scattered zones)
- *Entrada (?) 125'
- Total 347'

*This is called Sundance by the Nomenclature Committee. Ed.