

Contours on top of the basement show a high basement area, nearly reaching the surface, extending south from San Lucas toward San Ardo on both sides of the Salinas River, and a steep basement slope along the present western edge of the Salinas Valley.

3. San Ardo Oil Field, Harry A. Campbell, Jergins Oil Company, Bakersfield, Calif.

The San Ardo oil field lies in and close to the foothills east of the Salinas River south of the town of San Ardo. The Lombardi pool lies at the north end of the field while the Campbell pool is at the south end. The Lombardi pool is limited by the dry holes on the north and east while the limits of the Campbell pool are not established at this date. The first well to find oil sands east of the Salinas River was North American Oil Consolidated's Rosenberg No. 1, in Sec. 34, T. 22 S., R. 10 E. The discovery well for the San Ardo field was The Texas Company's Lombardi No. 1, completed in November, 1947. The discovery well for the Campbell pool was Jergins-North American's Orradre No. 1, Sec. 12, T. 23 S., R. 10 E. This well was completed as a 5,000 MCF gas well in May, 1948.

4. Salinas Valley Microfauna, R. Stanley Beck, consultant, Bakersfield, Calif.

Observations concerning some of the microfauna encountered in wells in the San Ardo oil field and adjacent wildcats in the Salinas Valley.

5. West Area, Tejon Ranch Oil Field, L. C. Forrest, General Petroleum Corporation, Bakersfield, Calif.

This field was discovered by British-American Oil Producing Company and The Capital Company upon completion of Tejon No. 41-5, in Sec. 5, T. 10 N., R. 19 W., on December 14, 1945. Initial production on pump was 86 B/D of 15.5° gravity oil cutting 6% mud. At present there are 49 producing wells with a daily average production of approximately 2,800 B/D of 16° gravity oil. Average completion depth is 2,600 to 2,700 feet. Maximum thickness of the producing sand, Chanac-Santa Margarita Transition (?), is 80 feet.

6. Geology of Hungry Valley Area, South of Gorman, John Crowell, University of California at Los Angeles, West Los Angeles, Calif.

During late Tertiary time a thick section of coarse and fine continental clastics accumulated in the northwestern part of the Ridge basin. Deposition was concurrent with movement on the San Gabriel fault which bounded Ridge basin on the southwest. Movement on this fault ceased in early Pleistocene (?) time and the younger sediments overlapped southwestward across the fault and onto a pediment cut into the basement. Later in the Pleistocene the low-angle Frazier Mountain thrust moved relatively southeastward across the veneer of sediments on the pediment and in part onto the thick Ridge basin deposits. Subsequently the thrust, veneer of sediments, and pediment were folded and faulted along an east-northeast and west-southwest trend.

7. Russell Ranch Oil Field, Cuyama Valley, Mason L. Hill, Richfield Oil Corporation, Bakersfield, Calif.

The Cuyama Valley, lying in the Coast Ranges midway between the San Joaquin and Santa Maria districts, was established as a commercial oil producing province by the completion of Richfield Oil Corporation's Russell No. 28-5, on June 13, 1948. This new field is known as the Russell Ranch oil field. It is situated in the western portion of the valley and is producing from Lower Miocene sands on fault closures. Previously less than a dozen holes and one small producer from upper Miocene sand (Norris Oil Company's Cuyama No. 2) had been drilled in the valley.

Geologically the Cuyama Valley, between the Caliente and San Rafael uplifts, comprises granitic basement and Cretaceous to Pliocene strata folded and faulted in east-southeast trends. Eocene strata are present only in the eastern part of the valley, the Oligocene (?) is a red bed facies, 5,000 feet of lower Miocene sands pinch out southwestward, marine Miocene shales and sands grade eastward into red beds and the Pliocene strata are entirely non-marine.

Initial production of the discovery well, Richfield Oil Corporation's Russell No. 28-5, was 508 barrels per day, flowing, 38° gravity oil, from the interval 2,970-3,360 feet. This interval is lower Miocene and has been designated the Dibblee zone. Five days later another pool was established 2½ miles northwest by completion of Richfield Oil Corporation's Anderson No. 37-30, flowing 3,041 barrels per day, 33.5° gravity oil, from the interval 2,800-3,019 feet, also lower Miocene. The former, named the Russell area, had on October 1, 1948, eight completed wells with initial rates to 2,500 barrels per day, and maximum sand interval of 350 feet. The latter, designated Whiterock area, had nine completed wells with initial rates to 4,000 barrels per day, and maximum sand interval of 480 feet. Also, on October 1, 1948, the Russell Ranch field has eight active development wells, while eight wildcats were drilling at locations as far as 9 miles from production.