8. Airborne Magnetometer Profile across Cuyama Valley, Wayne Hoylman, Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Incorporated, Los Angeles, Calif.

Several northeast-southwest airborne magnetometer profiles across the structural trends in the Cuyama Valley, Caliente Range and Carrizo Plains area, including the Russell Ranch oil field, will be shown in comparison with a geological cross section of the same areas with interpretative comments.

9. Oceanic Sand, J. H. McMasters, Honolulu Oil Corporation, Bakersfield, Calif.

The Oceanic sand was named from its discovery as an oil producing zone in the Independent Exploration Company's well Oceanic No. 1, Sec. 22, T. 20 S., R. 21 E., Cymric field, in 1945. Its stratigraphic position is in the Refugian stage of the Oligocene series, and it is correlated in general with the "Y" zone of North Belridge field and the Wagonwheel sand outcropping north and southwest of Wagonwheel Mountain in the Devils Den region. The limits of its areal distribution are rather loosely controlled except on the west, but in general they define a narrow band extending from Devils Den at least as far south as McKittrick.

The economic importance of the Oceanic sand has been established in the Belgian anticline, Cymric, Bacon Hills, and North Belridge fields, and continued exploration should develop other pools.

10. West Mountain Oil Field, Leo H. Moir, Jr., Wilshire Oil Company, Incorporated, Los Angeles, Calif.

The West Mountain oil pool is a part of the South Mountain oil field and is the most westerly dome on the anticlinal Oak Ridge uplift in Ventura County, California. Normal faulting separates this fold into three blocks, each with different productive capacities. The oldest beds outcropping on the structure are of Oligocene (?) Sespe age. Drilling has penetrated this formation which is divisible into an upper and lower part on the basis of lithology. Saturation is confined to bottom conglomeratic portion of the "upper" division and the upper 1,500 feet of the "lower" division. A peculiarity of this "lower" division is the lenticular nature of the strata and their reaction to the waters normally used in the drilling muds. The Eocene beds have been penetrated, but the contact lacks sufficient lithological or foraminiferal character to determine the exact point of contact. Sands within this gradational zone show some saturation, but are as yet untested. At present, 27 wells drilled in this pool have proved at least 325 acres and have produced to date over 425,000 barrels of oil.

11. Major Elements of Utah Geology and Current Exploration Program, J. Stewart Williams, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

A general discussion of the stratigraphy and structure of the sedimentary areas of that part of the Colorado Plateau and eastern Basin and Range province located in this state.

The current exploration program has already resulted in two discoveries, one by Equity Oil Company on the north limb of the Uinta basin and the other by The California Company near Escalante in the Kaiparowitz basin in the southwest part of the state.

12. Possibilities of New Stratigraphic Trap Areas in Rocky Mountain Region, Henry Carter Rea, consultant, Casper, Wyoming.

The Rocky Mountain region offers every type of structural and stratigraphic trap favorable for the accumulation of oil. The presence of many well defined surface anticlines has given the impression that this region is strictly a structural province and the stratigraphic trap has been relegated to a place of minor consideration.

Because of the profitable development of the Cretaceous sand traps along the east side of the Powder River basin of Wyoming, this type of accumulation will be elaborated on to indicate that where similar geologic conditions exist in other of the Rocky Mountain basins the same type of production can be expected.

Fundamental in this concept of sand trap accumulation is that structural considerations as we know them, do not apply. To discuss the various theories on the origin, migration and accumulation of oil to account for this type of accumulation is to be g the question. The fact has to be recognized that the Cretaceous sands of the Rocky Mountain region are extremely lenticular and are capable of forming favorable traps for the accumulation of oil due to the lensing of the sand members themselves—on structure, on regional dip, and in synclines.

To date no method, other than the drill, has been devised to isolate an oil-bearing sand lens with any degree of certainty that one will be found. This "punch-board" type of exploration and development drilling is frowned upon as being unscientific, but it has proved very profitable to many operators in the Powder River basin of Wyoming. From the economic standpoint it has several