

UTAH OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

REMARKS: WELL LOG _____ ELECTRIC LOGS _____ WATER SANDS _____ LOCATION INSPECT _____ SUB. REPORT/abd. _____

6-4-69 Location terminated for failure to plug.
 920706 Inspection of 6-8-92; uncertain of PA stat; added to plugging project. (See 9.T.)

8-21-86 added to system

DATE FILED 10-21-68

LAND: FEE & PATENTED STATE LEASE NO. _____ PUBLIC LEASE NO. _____ INDIAN _____

DRILLING APPROVED: 10-21-68

SPOUDED IN: Unknown

COMPLETED: _____ PUT TO PRODUCING: _____

INITIAL PRODUCTION: _____

GRAVITY A.P.I. _____

GOR: _____

PRODUCING ZONES: _____

TOTAL DEPTH: 12'

WELL ELEVATION: 5970' GR.

DATE ABANDONED: 6-4-69 Terminated

FIELD: ~~New Field~~ Wildcat 3/86

UNIT: _____

COUNTY: Uintah

WELL NO. HARVEST MOON FEE #1

API NO. 43-047-30035

LOCATION 660' FT. FROM ~~XX~~ (S) LINE, ~~3380'~~ FT. FROM (W) LINE. SW SE 1/4-1/4 SEC. 30

1920' FEL

15

TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	OPERATOR	TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	OPERATOR
				3 S.	21 E.	30	HI-GRAVITY PET. & DEV. CO.

Entered in NID File
Location Map Pinned
Card Indexed

Checked by Chief *PMB*
Approval Letter *10-21-78*
Disapproval Letter

COMPLETION DATA:

Date Well Completed Location Inspected
OW..... WW..... TA..... Bond released
GW..... OS..... PA..... State or Fee Land

LOGS FILED

Driller's Log.....
Electric Logs (No.)
E..... I..... Dual I Lat..... GR-N..... Micro.....
BHC Sonic GR..... Lat..... MI-L..... Sonic.....
CBLog..... CCLog..... Others.....

*Mr. Hawthorn:
16533 Sugar Grove Drive
Whiter, Calif. 90604*

213 943-8124

Paul Munnar Sr. - Driller

*Location terminated for failure
& spud - 6-4-79 Schmitt*

STATE OF UTAH
OIL & GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DRILL, DEEPEN, OR PLUG BACK

1a. TYPE OF WORK
 DRILL DEEPEN PLUG BACK
 b. TYPE OF WELL
 OIL WELL GAS WELL OTHER _____ SINGLE ZONE MULTIPLE ZONE

2. NAME OF OPERATOR
Hi-Gravity Petroleum & Development Co.

3. ADDRESS OF OPERATOR
447 E. Main St. Vernal, Utah

4. LOCATION OF WELL (Report location clearly and in accordance with any State requirements.)*
 At surface 1920' FEL & 660' FSL
 At proposed prod. zone SW, SE

14. DISTANCE IN MILES AND DIRECTION FROM NEAREST TOWN OR POST OFFICE*
2 1/2 Miles North & North west from Mueser Utah

15. DISTANCE FROM PROPOSED* LOCATION TO NEAREST PROPERTY OR LEASE LINE, FT. (Also to nearest drlg. line, if any)
330'

16. NO. OF ACRES IN LEASE
700

17. NO. OF ACRES ASSIGNED TO THIS WELL
40

18. DISTANCE FROM PROPOSED LOCATION* TO NEAREST WELL, DRILLING, COMPLETED, OR APPLIED FOR, ON THIS LEASE, FT.
None

19. PROPOSED DEPTH
1500 to 4000 inches

20. ROTARY OR CABLE TOOLS
Cable Tools

21. ELEVATIONS (Show whether DF, RT, GR, etc.)

22. APPROX. DATE WORK WILL START*
October

23. PROPOSED CASING AND CEMENTING PROGRAM

SIZE OF HOLE	SIZE OF CASING	WEIGHT PER FOOT	SETTING DEPTH	QUANTITY OF CEMENT
				<u>Sufficient to set to surface</u>

- 1) approx. ^{1920'} ~~1900'~~ FEL & 660' FSL = CSWSE - Ortholds but may need letter of approval from Markley if they do not have his fee land under lease - also, a registered survey plat is needed.
 - 2) Need Bond
 - 3) Recommend 150' min. surface casing - cemented to surface & adequate plowout preventer installed.
- PMB

IN ABOVE SPACE DESCRIBE PROPOSED PROGRAM: If proposal is to deepen or plug back, give data on present productive zone and proposed new productive zone. If proposal is to drill or deepen directionally, give pertinent data on subsurface locations and measured and true vertical depths. Give blowout preventer program, if any.

24. SIGNED Arthur E. Hawthorne TITLE Pres. DATE October 16, 68

(This space for Federal or State office use)

PERMIT NO. _____ APPROVAL DATE _____

APPROVED BY _____ TITLE _____ DATE _____

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL, IF ANY:

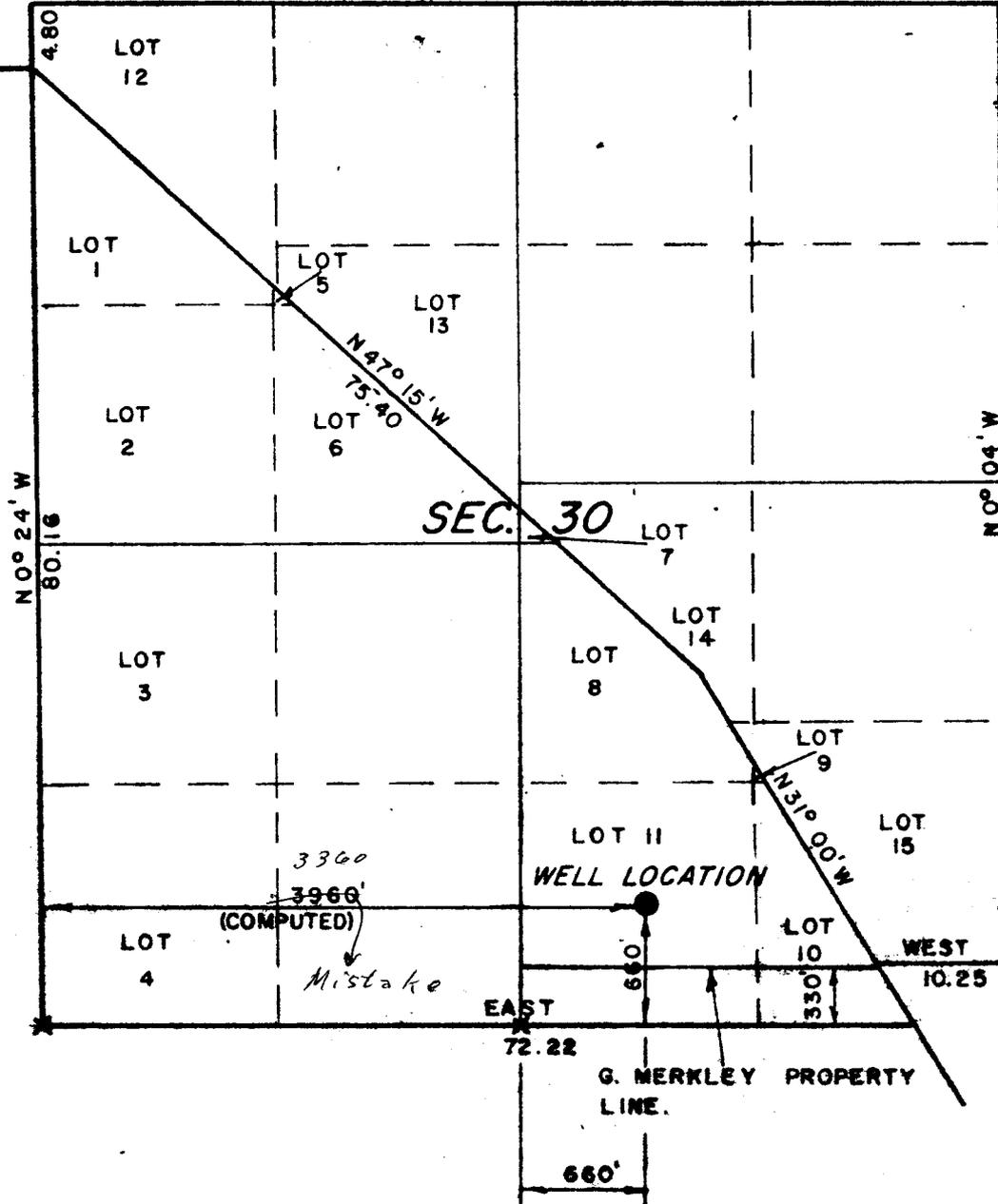
T3S, R21E SLB&M

WEST

PROJECT

HIGH-GRAVITY PETROLEUM

PROPOSED WELL LOCATION
LOCATED AS SHOWN IN LOT
11 OF SECTION 30, T3S,
R21E, SLB&M, UINTAH
COUNTY, UTAH.



CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE PLAT WAS PREPARED FROM FIELD NOTES OF ACTUAL SURVEYS MADE BY ME OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION AND THAT THE SAME ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

John Marshall

REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR
REGISTRATION NO 2454
STATE OF UTAH

UINTAH ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING
P.O. BOX Q - 110 EAST - FIRST SOUTH
VERNAL, UTAH - 84078

SCALE 1" = 1000'	DATE Oct. 17, 1968
PARTY NJM, LDT	REFERENCES GLO Township Plat
WEATHER FAIR COOL	FILE HIGH-GRAVITY PET.

X = CORNERS FOUND (Stone)

Mr. Nathan
Ni Grouse Oil Co.

T3-STR 21 E Dry Frank
& Ashly Cree.

sec 30

Lot 11 - 40 acres - Fee

4000' Water, hit @ 1500'
hopefull.

Vernal, Utah
October 18, 1968

Oil and Gas Commission
State of Utah
State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Gentlemen:

I, Lester Hullinger, of Vernal, hereby state that I own certain property located in Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 21 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian.

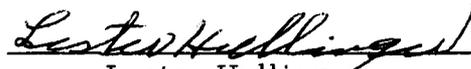
I hereby give my permission that the Hi Gravity Petroleum and Development Company, Ltd. to drill a well within 330 feet of my North property line.

It is my understanding that the well is to be drilled 660 feet North of the South Section line of Section 30, and I own the 330 feet directly North of the South Section line of Section 30.

Permission is therefore granted for the drilling of said well on Lot 11 of Township 3 South, Range 21 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1968.

Very truly yours,


Lester Hullinger

STATE OF UTAH

OIL & GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

5. LEASE DESIGNATION AND SERIAL NO.

6. IF INDIAN, ALLOTTEE OR TRIBE NAME

7. UNIT AGREEMENT NAME

8. FARM OR LEASE NAME

9. WELL NO.

10. FIELD AND POOL, OR WILDCAT

11. SEC., T., R., M., OR BLM. AND SURVEY OR AREA

12. COUNTY OR PARISH 13. STATE

14. DISTANCE IN MILES AND DIRECTION FROM NEAREST TOWN OR POST OFFICE*

15. DISTANCE FROM PROPOSED* LOCATION TO NEAREST PROPERTY OR LEASE LINE, FT. (Also to nearest drig. line, if any)

16. NO. OF ACRES IN LEASE

17. NO. OF ACRES ASSIGNED TO THIS WELL

18. DISTANCE FROM PROPOSED LOCATION* TO NEAREST WELL, DRILLING, COMPLETED, OR APPLIED FOR, ON THIS LEASE, FT.

19. PROPOSED DEPTH

20. ROTARY OR CABLE TOOLS

21. ELEVATIONS (Show whether DF, RT, GR, etc.)

22. APPROX. DATE WORK WILL START*

23. PROPOSED CASING AND CEMENTING PROGRAM

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1a. TYPE OF WORK
 DRILL DEEPEN PLUG BACK

b. TYPE OF WELL
 OIL WELL GAS WELL OTHER
 SINGLE ZONE MULTIPLE ZONE

2. NAME OF OPERATOR

3. ADDRESS OF OPERATOR

4. LOCATION OF WELL (Report location clearly and in accordance with any State requirements.)*
 At surface

At proposed prod. zone Same

George D. Markley

Harvest Moon #1

wildcat

Sec. 30

T35, R21E, SLB4M

Uintah Utah

2 1/2 Miles North Northwest of Town of Maeser

330'

700

40

1500' to 4000'

1500' to 4000'

Cable Tools

Approx. 5870 GR

8-28-68

SIZE OF HOLE	SIZE OF CASING	WEIGHT PER FOOT	SETTING DEPTH	QUANTITY OF CEMENT
<u>To Be Determined</u>		<u>To Be Determined</u>	<u>150'</u>	<u>Sufficient to Circulate Back to Surface</u>

43-047-30035

IN ABOVE SPACE DESCRIBE PROPOSED PROGRAM: If proposal is to deepen or plug back, give data on present productive zone and proposed new productive zone. If proposal is to drill or deepen directionally, give pertinent data on subsurface locations and measured and true vertical depths. Give blowout preventer program, if any.

24. SIGNED Arthur E. Hawthorn Pres DATE October 21, 68

(This space for Federal or State office use)

PERMIT NO. _____ APPROVAL DATE _____

APPROVED BY _____ TITLE _____ DATE _____

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL, IF ANY:

October 21, 1968

Hi-Gravity Petroleum and
Development Company
447 East Main Street
Vernal, Utah 84078

Re: Well No. Harvest Moon Fee #1,
Sec. 30, T. 3 S., R. 21 E.,
Uintah County, Utah.

Gentlemen:

Insofar as this office is concerned, approval to drill the above mentioned well is hereby granted. However, this approval is conditional upon a bond being furnished this office prior to spudding-in.

Should you determine that it will be necessary to plug and abandon this well, you are hereby requested to immediately notify the following:

PAUL W. BURCHELL, Chief Petroleum Engineer
HOME: 277-2890 - Salt Lake City, Utah
OFFICE: 328-5771

This approval terminates within 90 days if the well has not been spudded-in within said period.

Enclosed please find Form OGC-8-X, Report of Water Encountered During Drilling, which is to be completed whether or not water sands (aquifers) are encountered while drilling. Your cooperation with respect to completing this form will be greatly appreciated.

Hi-Gravity Petroleum and Development Company

-2-

October 21, 1968

The API number assigned to this well is 43-047-30035 (see Bulletin D12 published by the American Petroleum Institute).

Very truly yours,

DIVISION OF OIL & GAS CONSERVATION

CLEON B. FEIGHT
DIRECTOR

CBF:sc

OIL *and* GAS

Hi - Gravity
Report
1959

UINTAH DOME OIL & GAS CORP.

BOX 232

VERNAL, UTAH

TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS:

YOUR MANAGEMENT HEREWITH PRESENTS:

1. A REPRINT OF AN ARTICLE ON UINTA BASIN RECENTLY PUBLISHED IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL REPORTER BY OUR NOTED GEOLOGIST AND PETROLEUM ENGINEER MARTIN VAN COUVERING.
2. A SUMMARY OF MR. VAN COUVERING'S GEOLOGICAL REPORT RECOMMENDING THE DRILLING OF OUR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR CLASSIFIED "NEAL DOME" WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE SAME UINTA BASIN DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE.

THIS REPORT IS NOT A SOLICITATION OR OFFER TO SELL SECURITIES BUT IS PRESENTED, ALONG WITH CERTAIN HISTORICAL CORRELATING DATA, SOLELY FOR YOUR FURTHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE DURING OUR SCHEDULED SPRING DRILLING PROGRAM...UNDER OUR CHAPTER X CONFIRMED REORGANIZATION CASE B-128-57 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF UTAH CENTRAL DIVISION.

CONFIDENTLY YOURS,

UINTAH DOME OIL & GAS CORP.

Joseph B. Hoenic
JOSEPH B. HOENIG, PRESIDENT

The Petroleum Prospector

"With all thy getting, get understanding."

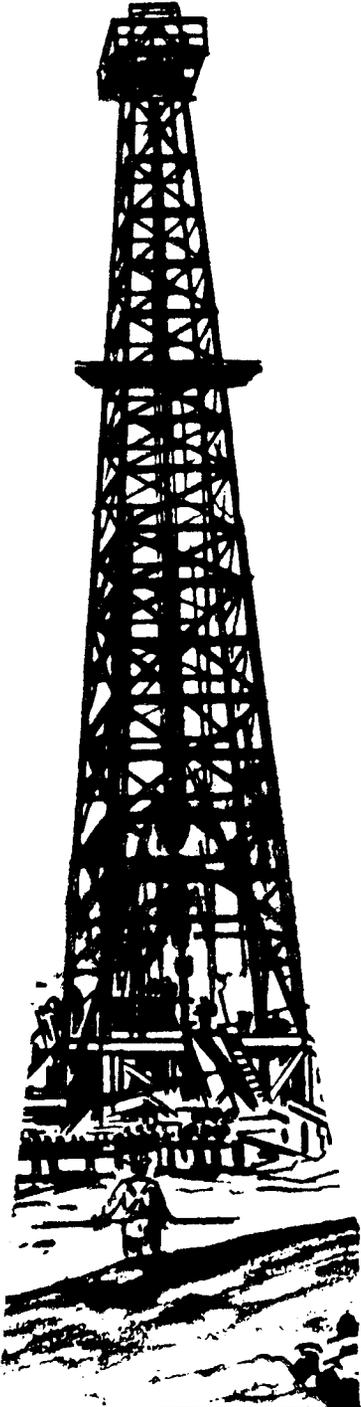
by **Martin Van Couvering**

The Petroleum Prospector looks at the Uinta Basin.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

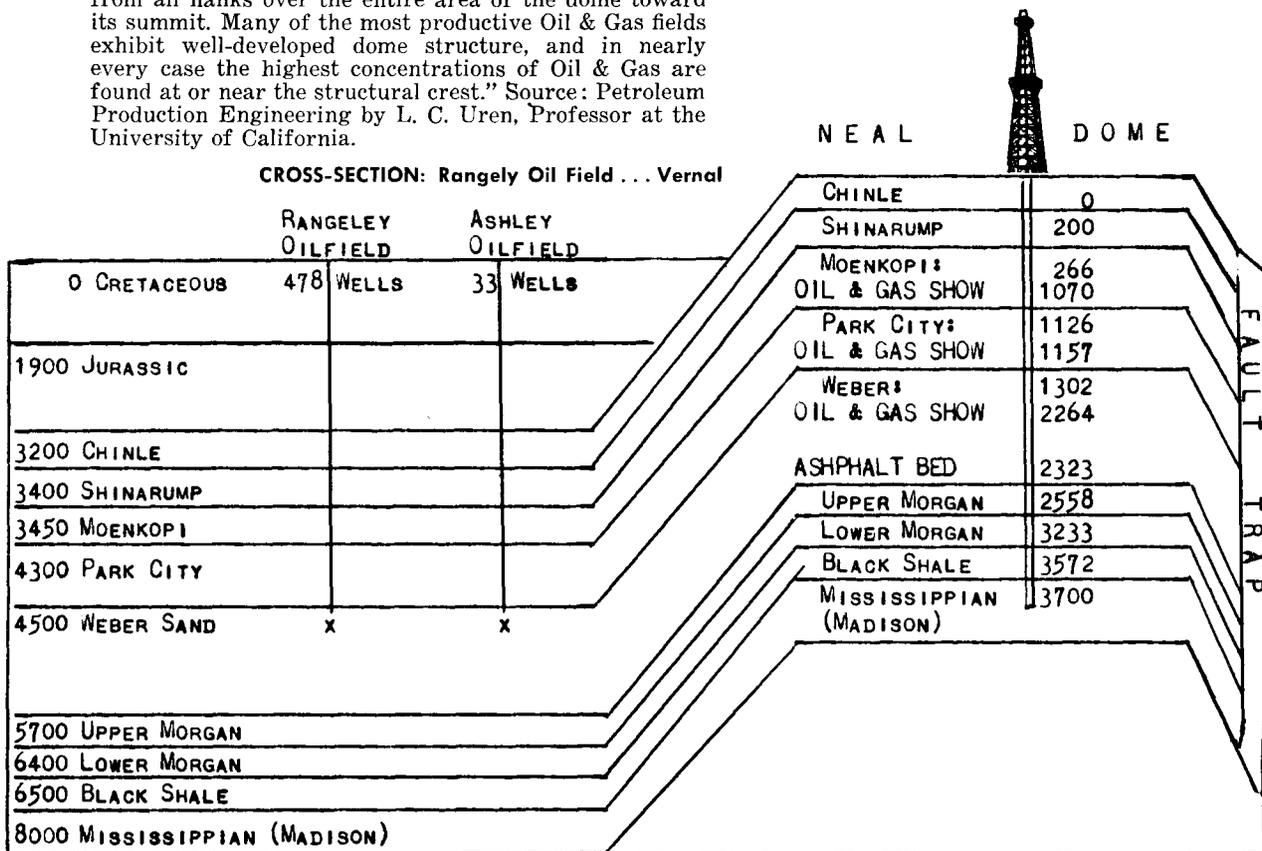
Oil reporter

October, 1958



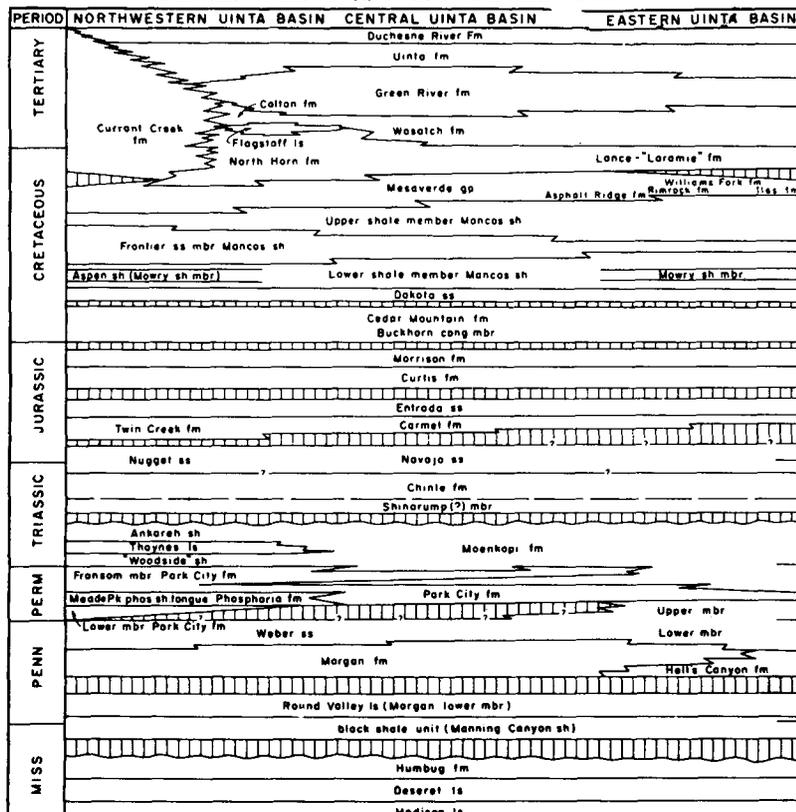
HISTORICAL CORRELATING DATA

DOME STRUCTURES. . . . "IN THE CASE OF DOMES, WE HAVE CONDITIONS FAVORING HIGH CONCENTRATION OF OIL & GAS BEST DEVELOPED. The structure here dips off in all directions from a crestal point and oil is concentrated from all flanks over the entire area of the dome toward its summit. Many of the most productive Oil & Gas fields exhibit well-developed dome structure, and in nearly every case the highest concentrations of Oil & Gas are found at or near the structural crest." Source: Petroleum Production Engineering by L. C. Uren, Professor at the University of California.



OIL & GAS CONSTANTLY SEEK THE HIGHEST LEVEL! The Weber Sandstone is a prolific Oil & Gas sand producing at Rangeley Field from 478 Wells and again at nearby Ashley Valley Field from 33 Oil Wells . . . all from a depth of about 4500 feet. This same Weber Sand then rises sharply to reach its highest point in our Neal Dome at only 1302 feet . . . thus saving many dollars in drilling costs! Also, the 8000' Mississippian Sand can be tested for Oil & Gas in Neal Dome at only 3700 feet!

CORRELATION CHART-UINTA BASIN UTAH



Our "NEAL DOME" Is Recognized as a Potential Oil & Gas Structure in this Uinta Basin:

1. It is classified "Neal Dome" by U.S. Department of Interior Geological survey bulletin 1004 on plate 1, page 7.
2. It is listed as structure #47, on the Tectonic Map of Uinta Basin for the Inter-Mountain Association of Petroleum Geologists as displayed on page 5.
3. It is recommended for Drilling to the Mississippian Sand by Martin Van Couvering, our noted Petroleum Engineer and Geologist, as shown in the conclusion of the report on page 7.
4. Uintah Dome Oil & Gas Corp. is authorized to drill "Neal Dome" under Chapter X Confirmed Reorganization Case B-128-57 in the U.S. District Court of Utah Central Division.

The Petroleum Prospector

"With all thy getting, get understanding."

by Martin Van Couvering

PREFACE

Anyone who considers investing money in the producing end of the oil business, or in prospective oil lands, needs, first of all, to consider the probability of finding oil in a given area. This question falls naturally into two parts:

- (1) Are the kinds of source rocks present that are likely to provide a commercial accumulation?
- (2) Do the proper structural or sedimentary conditions exist to afford a trap in which the oil could accumulate?

Generally speaking, it is useless to look for oil in other than sedimentary rocks—that is, rocks that have been deposited by the action of water or wind. Exceptions occur where oil from such rocks has migrated into others that are not sedimentary. In these cases, we still have to depend on the presence of sedimentary source rocks. Other exceptions are "reefs" built by corals and other similar marine organisms. These are usually surrounded by sedimentary rocks.

By far, the greater part of the oil produced commercially, comes from marine sediments—that is, those that were deposited in the ocean and later changed to rocks, mainly by earth pressures. They are recognized chiefly by the remains of organisms that lived and died in the sea and were not completely destroyed, but were buried by sediments deposited later. Millions of sea shells, skeletons of fishes, and other organic remains have been preserved in this way.

Because of the fact of evolution, paleontologists (students of fossils) can determine, at least roughly, the relative ages of different rocks that have been made accessible through the uplift and exposure of these sediments by mountain-building movements and erosion in the crust of the earth. This is a very important fact in the oil business. If the ages of rocks were unknown, millions of dollars would be wasted in the drilling of unnecessary wells. Too many are drilled anyway, but it would be many times worse without the benefit of paleontology.

Until recently, the actual ages of rocks, in terms of years, were completely unknown; so the geological profession had to resort to names, in-

stead of numbers, to date the rock formations.

Long ago, the history of the earth was divided into half a dozen main divisions, with names such as Paleozoic and Mesozoic. Then these again, were divided into a dozen or perhaps 20 subdivisions, depending on who was doing it. They bear more familiar names, such as Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous.

From there on the nomenclature rapidly becomes more and more complicated, being influenced by differences in rocks found in different parts of the world, and the training and personalities of the geologists who did the naming.

Since thousands of geologists have been working during the last couple of hundred years, a great variety of names has been given to different units of geologic time. This is unfortunate, in a way, but it is an inescapable situation, and anyone in the oil business is going to encounter it to some extent.

When we try to discuss the geology of any area, we simply cannot avoid some reference to time subdivisions. It makes a lot of difference whether a rock is of Cambrian or Tertiary age. (See Correlation Chart on page 2)

An operator is not likely to start drilling where Cambrian rocks are exposed at the surface of the ground (even though such rocks are productive in Wyoming and Texas), but no operator is going to be unhappy simply because he has to start in Tertiary rocks. In the latter case, it is probable that more prospective zones lie below. The same line of reasoning holds, in varying degrees, for rocks of intermediate ages.

The next thing an operator has to be concerned about is the physical characteristics of the rocks. Except under very special circumstances, areas of granite and related rocks are out of consideration. Lavas may overlie productive formations, but they provide a big handicap because they are hard to drill through, and are normally unproductive themselves.

What we like to see are shales, sandstones and limestones. These grade from one into another in infinite variety, and this gradation and interfingering are the reasons for the stratigraphic traps about which we hear and read so much nowadays. For instance, oil may have accumulated in a porous sandstone which, a little farther up-dip, has changed into an impervious siltstone or shale, which then acts as the much-desired barrier.

Oil may be trapped in many other ways, such as in folds in stratified rocks, or against faults, where stresses within the earth have caused the rocks to break and slip by each other, or at unconformities, where impermeable rocks have been de-

posed over the eroded edges of more permeable ones.

In our study of Rocky Mountains geology, all of these things will have to be taken into account, and will be mentioned repeatedly.

UINTA BASIN

The first area with which we will concern ourselves is the Uinta Basin, in northeastern Utah and a bit of northwestern Colorado. This basin occupies most of Uintah and Duchesne Counties, extends into Wasatch, Utah, Carbon, Emery and Grand Counties, Utah, and includes parts of Rio Blanco and Garfield Counties, Colorado. It extends up on the south flank of the Uinta Mountains, at the north, and the northern ends of the San Rafael Swell and the Uncompahgre Uplift, at the south. At the west, it is terminated by the Wasatch Mountains. It is about 130 miles long, and about 110 miles wide at its widest. The Douglas Creek Arch in Colorado does not quite close the basin at its eastern end; so the Piceance Basin of Colorado is thought of as a part of the Uinta Basin by some people. For the present purpose, the two will be considered separate.

The Uinta Basin is not only structural; it is also a topographic basin. The master stream is the Green River, but it rises many miles north of the Uinta Basin, in western Wyoming, and crosses the basin more or less at right angles, a little east of the middle. There is a main line of drainage, from west to east, by means of Strawberry River, which extends from Strawberry Reservoir to the town of Duchesne, and by means of the Duchesne River, from that point to the place where it joins the Uinta River. This river then flows southward to join the Green at the settlement of Ouray. Other streams, such as Lake Fork and Whiterocks River, drain the western part of the basin. Minnie Maud Creek is an east-flowing tributary of the Green, in the southern part of the basin, and White River and Willow Creek are the main tributaries, east of the Green.

The Uinta Mountains, which enclose the basin at the north, are very high, at least five peaks exceeding 13,000 feet in altitude. The southern boundary is also very high. Bruin Peak and Mount Bartles, in Carbon County, both exceed 10,000 feet in altitude, and Indian Head, at the extreme eastern end of Utah County, is over 9,800 feet high. These points form part of the south-facing Roan or Brown Cliffs, which mark the southern boundary of the Tavaputs Plateau, a large topographic feature, extending both east and west of Green River.

The western end of the basin also terminates in mountains that are well over 10,000 feet high. The central part is around 5,000 feet above sea level. At the eastern end, in Colorado, Baxter Pass and Douglas Pass are each well over 8,000 feet, although U.S. Highway 40, which traverses the basin from west to east, is not much more than 5,500 feet in elevation at the state line. Within the Uinta Basin, it passes through the towns of Duchesne, Bridgeland, Myton, Roosevelt, Vernal and Jensen, Utah, and Artesia, Colorado. The pass at its western end, near Strawberry Reservoir, is 8,000 feet high.



The Prospector

Stratification

Displayed on page 2, the correlation chart, from the guidebook of the **Intermountain Association of Petroleum Geologists**, shows what formations are found in different parts of the Uinta Basin, how the individual formations change in thickness, and interfinger with others, and how name changes occur as we go from one part of the basin to another. For instance, the North Horn formation, of the northwestern part of the Basin, is equivalent to the Lance or Laramie formation of the eastern end, at least in age.

Most of the surface of the Uinta Basin is composed of Tertiary rocks. The only exception is along the front of the Uinta Mountains, where older rocks crop out. This includes the area around Dinosaur National Monument.

The sea covered the area where the Uinta Basin is now located, or parts of it, during part or all of the periods indicated on the chart, except the Tertiary, and perhaps the Ordovician. During this long span, the sea withdrew intermittently from all or parts of the area now occupied by the Uinta Basin. As soon as the dry land emerged, erosion by streams began, and some, and often many, of the sediments which had been deposited, were carried away.

The strips with vertical ruling, in the correlation chart represent unconformities, that is, intervals when deposition of sediments was interrupted or else they were removed by erosion before the next younger formations were laid down. Some of these intervals represent millions of years.

Any formation in this chart, from the Madison limestone, of Mississippian age, on up, may prove productive. The formations below the Madison are not necessarily excluded from consideration, but are, at least, highly unlikely prospects. Many of the formations shown on the chart have already produced oil or gas, or both, in or near the Uinta Basin. These include, from top to bottom, the Uinta formation, Green River formation, Wasatch formation, Mesa Verde group, Ferron-Frontier sandstone, Dakota sandstone, Morrison formation, Entrada sandstone, Navajo-Nugget sandstone, Moenkopi formation, Kaibab limestone, Coconino sandstone, Weber sandstone, Paradox member of the Hermosa formation, and Madison limestone. The Navajo formation is saturated with petroleum at the outcrop on the west side of White-rocks Canyon.

The Uinta formation, together with the overlying Duchesne River formation, covers, roughly, the northern half of the basin. It has produced a showing of gas in the Horseshoe Bend field, and probably commercial quantities, for which there is no present outlet, from the Red Wash-Walker Hollow field, where it is approximately 2,600 feet thick.

It is composed of ancient lake beds and stream deposits, and varies greatly from place to place, interfingering with other formations in such a way as to make a clear line of separation between them impossible. The Uinta formation, together with the overlying Duchesne River formation, is thickest (about 7,000 feet) in the vicinity of the Bluebell well in T. 1S, R. 2W., U.S.M.

The Green River formation is at the surface over most of the southern part of the basin and underlies the Duchesne River and Uinta farther north. It produced gas from the Bluebell well and from the Jack Canyon, Peters Point and Red Wash-Walker Hollow fields. Peters Point is said to have reserves in excess of 40 billion cubic feet from an area of 6,000 acres.

More fields, by far, in the Uinta Basin, produce oil from the Green River formation than from any other. They include Brennan Bottoms, Duchesne, Flat Mesa, Gusher, Jack Canyon, Red Wash-Walker Hollow, Roosevelt, South Ouray, and West Pleasant Valley. However, the oil from most of these fields has the common characteristic of a high pour point, making the oil difficult to handle. The Green River formation is composed of sediments deposited in a lake which existed in Eocene (Tertiary) time. The oil apparently was generated in these old lake beds.

Underlying the Green River formation is the Wasatch formation. It shares, with the Green River, the production from several fields, namely, Brennan Bottoms, Jack Canyon and Peters Point; the first oil, the second oil and gas, and the third gas. It also produces gas, independently, in the Chapita Wells, Southman Canyon and Ute Trail fields, and heavy oil in the Duchesne field.

Only one field in the entire Uinta Basin is producing from formations older than the Tertiary, although Chapita Wells produced some oil from the Upper Cretaceous Mesaverde group.

The lone stratigraphically-deep producer is Ashley Valley, producing from the combined Park City (Permian) and Weber (Pennsylvanian) formations. It also produces some gas from the Morrison formation of Jurassic age. It happens that this was the first oil and gas field in Utah,

gas having been discovered here in 1925 and oil in 1948.

The depths of the fields vary from 3,623 feet, at Jack Canyon, to 11,317 feet at the Duchesne field. Yet the much deeper, stratigraphically, Ashley Valley field is only 4,962 feet deep. The deepest well in the entire Uinta Basin is **Carter Oil Co.'s** Minton State No. 1, in Section 32-14S-20E, in Uintah County. It encountered granite at 12,588 feet. This is overlain by the Moenkopi formation of Triassic age.

Structure

The Uinta Basin is a relatively new feature, in terms of earth history, having come into being around the end of the Cretaceous period, or about 60 million years ago, whereas the most recent estimate of the age of the earth is about four billion, 500 million years.

Structurally, the basin is very one-sided, the northern flank being much narrower and steeper than the southern. It is at its widest from the vicinity of Roosevelt to the junction of U.S. Highway 160 with U.S. 6-50, just north of Arches National Monument.

The western end of the axis is a little northeast of Strawberry Reservoir. Then it curves to the northeastward until it is several miles north

of Duchesne and Roosevelt, and then southeastward to a point south of Vernal, and on between Ashley Valley and Red Wash oil fields, to a point south of Rangely oil field in Colorado.

From the axis, the beds rise in a southerly direction, with an average inclination, from the horizontal, of only a few degrees, over much of the area, until they reach the crest of the Tavaputs Plateau, at the Roan Cliffs, where their edges have been exposed by many centuries of erosion.

A short distance south of the Roan Cliffs, and roughly paralleling them, are the similarly south-facing Book Cliffs, which flank the valley followed by U. S. Highway 6-50. On both sides of this highway, the beds dip in a generally northerly direction.

The valley, through which the highway runs, has been carved out of formations which are older than those in the Book Cliffs and which pass underneath these cliffs. The rocks in the Book Cliffs, in turn, are older than those in the Roan Cliffs and the Tavaputs Plateau, and pass underneath them.

The area south of the Book Cliffs is not considered a part of the Uinta Basin, although the formations here continue ascending the ends of the San Rafael Swell and the Uncompaghe Uplift.

Uinta Basin Petroleum Prospects

There is no part of the Uinta Basin that does not have the possibility of producing oil or gas. Of course, the probability varies considerably from place to place. There can be little doubt that many more oil and gas fields will be found in this basin.

Probably only a minor part of the reserves have been discovered up to this time. The problem, as always, is to find these hidden reserves. It should be remembered that only 10 years ago (as this is written) there was no oil production in Utah. It happens that the first field (Ashley Valley) is in the Uinta Basin.

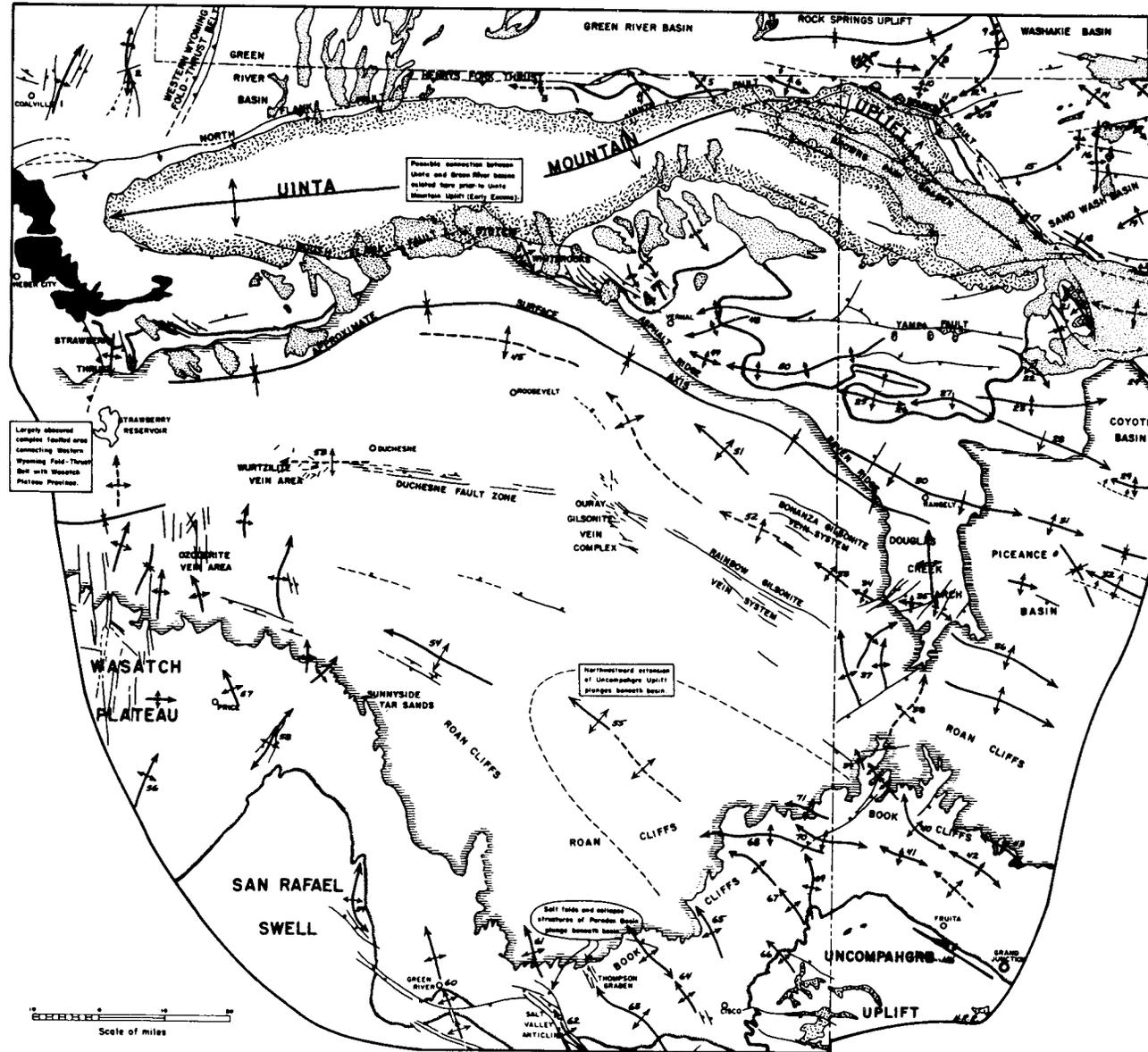
Surface evidence of hydrocarbons is one of the first criteria used in evaluating the petroleum possibilities of an area. Such evidence is very abundant in the Uinta Basin. Numerous exposures of bituminous sands are found on all sides of the basin, and dikes of solid hydrocarbons are found in it.

Almost every well drilled in the basin has encountered shows of oil or gas or both. Some wells which were abandoned, because it was felt the shows were too small, have since been reentered, and some have been offset and successfully completed.

It will probably be a long time before a well is drilled deep enough to penetrate the whole accumulation of sediments in the deepest part of the basin, which is probably north of Duchesne and Roosevelt, in the vicinity of the Bluebell well. This is the deepest well, so far, in the central part of the basin. At its total depth of 12,518 feet, it had not even reached Cretaceous formations. (See Correlation Chart.)

The Green River and related Tertiary formations, which are within reasonable drilling depths, have pro-

NOTICE "NEAL DOME" LISTED AS STRUCTURE NUMBER 47.



Largely obscured complex faulted area connecting Western Wyoming Fold-Thrust Belt with Wasatch Plateau Province.

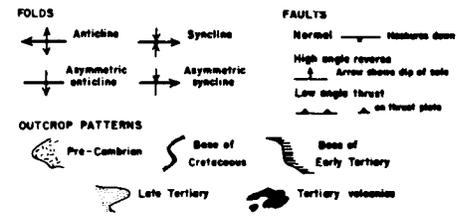
Possible connection between Uinta and Green River basins related here prior to Uinta Mountain Uplift (Early Tertiary).

Northeastward extension of Uncompagres Uplift merges beneath basin.

Salt flats and analogous structures of Permian Basin merge beneath basin.

NUMERICAL KEY TO STRUCTURAL FEATURES
(Anticlines and domes unless otherwise indicated)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Coalville | 35 Douglas Creek |
| 2 Porcupine Mountain | 36 East Douglas Creek |
| 3 Lodgepole | 37 Urodo |
| 4 Linwood | 38 Twin Buttes |
| 5 Spring Creek (Dutch John) | 39 Carbonera |
| 6 Clay Basin | 40 Garmesa |
| 7 Middle Mountain | 41 Highline Canal |
| 8 Canyon Creek | 42 Asbury Creek |
| 9 Alkali Creek | 43 Hunter Canyon |
| 10 Haymower | 44 Fruita Monocline |
| 11 Sugarloaf | 45 Roosevelt |
| 12 Hiawatha | 46 Whiterocks |
| 13 Shell Creek | 47 Neal |
| 14 Powder Wash | 48 Split Mountain |
| 15 Sand Wash Monocline | 49 Ashley Valley |
| 16 Yellowcat | 50 Section Ridge |
| 17 Dry Mountain | 51 Red Wash |
| 18 Two Bar | 52 Chapita Wells |
| 19 Nine Mile Hill | 53 Duchesne |
| 20 Maybell Monocline | 54 Peters Point |
| 21 Cross Mountain | 55 Hill Creek |
| 22 Elk Springs | 56 Huntington |
| 23 Pinyon Ridge (Coyote Basin) | 57 Price |
| 24 Grand Hogback Monocline | 58 Farnham |
| 25 Willow Creek | 59 Woodside |
| 26 Blue Mountain | 60 Green River |
| 27 Skull Creek | 61 Northwest Salt Valley |
| 28 Massadonna | 62 Salt Valley |
| 29 White River | 63 Thompson |
| 30 Rangely | 64 Cisco |
| 31 Yellow Creek | 65 Cottonwood Creek |
| 32 Piceance | 66 Seiber |
| 33 Hells Hole | 67 Harley |
| 34 West Douglas Creek | 68 Westwater Creek |
| | 69 Bitter Creek |
| | 70 Bar X |
| | 71 San Arroyo |



TECTONIC MAP
UINTA BASIN, NORTHEAST UTAH
AND ADJOINING PORTIONS OF NORTHWEST COLORADO
AND SOUTHWEST WYOMING
 PREPARED FROM ALL AVAILABLE SOURCES
 FOR I.A.P.G. GUIDEBOOK, JUNE 1957

HOWARD R. RITZMA CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
 DENVER, COLORADO
 MAY 1, 1957

The Petroleum Prospector

"With all thy getting, get understanding."

by Martin Van Couvering

duced mainly very heavy oil, which is hard to move to market. These Tertiary formations are also very thick. However, Green River oil is good gasoline stock and will become increasingly important with the decline of Rangely production, increased demand in the intermountain region, and improved handling and pipeline techniques.

Gas in the Uinta, Green River, Wasatch and Mesaverde formations awaits only a lateral from the existing trunk line to be attractive to the small investor.

Around the margins of the basin, the Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic, Permian, Pennsylvanian and older formations, which are productive elsewhere in Utah and the Rocky Mountains, are within practicable reach of the drill.

The Ashley Valley field has produced over 8,000,000 barrels of oil from the Pennsylvanian at less than 5,000 feet. The nearby Red Wash-Walker Hollow field, discovered only seven years ago, has produced over 5,000,000 barrels.

The tectonic map, on page five, by **Howard R. Ritzma**, appeared in the guidebook of the Intermountain Association of Petroleum Geologists. It shows 71 named anticlinal structures and many unnamed ones in and about the Uinta Basin.

To have shown also the townships, on a map of this size, would have detracted from its clarity to such an extent as to greatly impair its usefulness, but this information is readily available. As it is, the general configuration of the basin may be visualized.

The Uinta Mountains, limiting it on the north, are plainly apparent, and the nearness of the structural axis, to them, is brought out. At the south, the influence of the San Rafael Swell and the Uncompaghre Uplift may be seen, as well as their relation to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs.

The tectonic map shows that there are many anticlinal structures around the margins of the basin where the objective formations are within reasonable drilling depths. Some of these anticlines are now producing; some have been tested unsuccessfully; some have not been tested.

Those that have been tested, without finding production, are not necessarily condemned. Many oil fields have been found, in other parts of the country, after repeated unsuccessful tests; in fact, no potentially productive area is ever completely condemned.

Many times, structural traps exist that are not visible from the surface of the ground. Some of these have been found by the seismograph or other geophysical devices. Others defy detection, even by such means, and may be stumbled upon by accident.

There should be many so-called stratigraphic traps (which is not a very apt name), in the Uinta Basin, because there is a great deal of change of character, from place to place, of individual strata.

At points where permeable formations become impermeable, up-dip, stratigraphic traps exist, which only need oil to fill them. Because oil is lighter than water, it will move to the top if the two are in contact, which is often the case in areas like the Uinta Basin. If this occurs in a trap, the impervious formations stop the upward movement of the oil, and it accumulates, awaiting only man's ingenuity to uncover it.

These traps are often very hard to find, but, also, they are often very rewarding, as has been demonstrated many times in the Rocky Mountains.

Brennan Bottom, Red Wash-Walker Hollow, Jacks Canyon, Peters Point, Ute Trail, Southman Canyon and Chapi Wells are all productive fields in the Uinta Basin which owe their existence to stratigraphic traps. In fact, there is, as yet, probably no oil or gas produced in the Uinta Basin that was not stratigraphically trapped.

Except where known anticlinal or other traps exist, it is impossible to give reliable advice on where to invest. Most investments are colored by personal feelings and "hunches," or they are properly influenced by experience or knowledge. Until productivity is proven, one has simply to use the best judgment available to him, which may be his own.

Getting located "on trend" is desirable. For instance, the accompanying tectonic map shows that the anticlines numbered 54 (Peters Point) and 55 (Hill Creek) have somewhat the same trend. Land lying between the two may prove productive.

Likewise, Roosevelt (45) and Chapi wells (52) seem to be connected by an unnamed anticline.

Hells Hole (33), West Douglas Creek (34), Douglas Creek (35), and East Douglas Creek (36) seem to be on this same trend. Yellow Creek (31) seems to be an extension of Rangely (30).

These instances will illustrate the idea of following trends, which has long been practiced by non-geological investors, as well as by geologists. Of course the availability of the land is another problem.

Duchesne County, which holds the heart of the Uinta Basin, is about 50 miles wide, and the potentially-productive area is about 54 miles from north to south. This gives us about 2,700 square miles in which to prospect for oil and gas. But only about 18 dry holes have been drilled in Duchesne County.

That means that, on the average, there is only one dry hole for about 150 square miles of potentially-pro-

ductive area in Duchesne County. Since this is an average, it means that some areas of much more than 150 square miles are completely untested. Approximately 58 townships, south of the Uinta Mountains in Duchesne County, cannot boast a single well.

The equivalent part of Uintah County is much more densely drilled. But even here, the average area per dry hole is about 27 square miles, and there are about 40 whole or fractional empty townships.

The size of the Uinta Basin is a subject that leaves plenty of room for differences of opinion. The figure of 8,500 square miles is frequently cited and represents the area where Tertiary rocks are exposed.

These statistics will serve to show how far we have to go before the Uinta Basin can be considered to have been even reasonably well tested.

The oil business is always in a state of flux. Operators and other investors blow hot and they blow cold, depending on the latest influences. Some like a given area; some dislike it. Some pull out; others pull in. It could not be otherwise human nature being what it is.

All of this is good. It makes opportunities. A seemingly desirable piece of land may not be available today, but it may be tomorrow. Sometimes there is a "sleeper" that has been overlooked.

So be of good cheer. That opportunity you have been waiting for may be just around the corner. And it could be "really something." How many times have we seen a man strike it rich after many years of futile trying? Others are luckier—or smarter.

Little or nothing has been said of the bituminous sandstone of Asphalt Ridge or Sunnyside, or the vast oil shale deposits of the Green River formation, or the gilsonite veins and other solid hydrocarbons of the Uinta Basin, for, while they are exceptionally interesting and spectacular, they offer very little opportunity for the small operator or investor.

Also, nothing has been said about land ownership, which is divided between the Federal Government, the Uintah Indians, the State and County Governments and individuals.

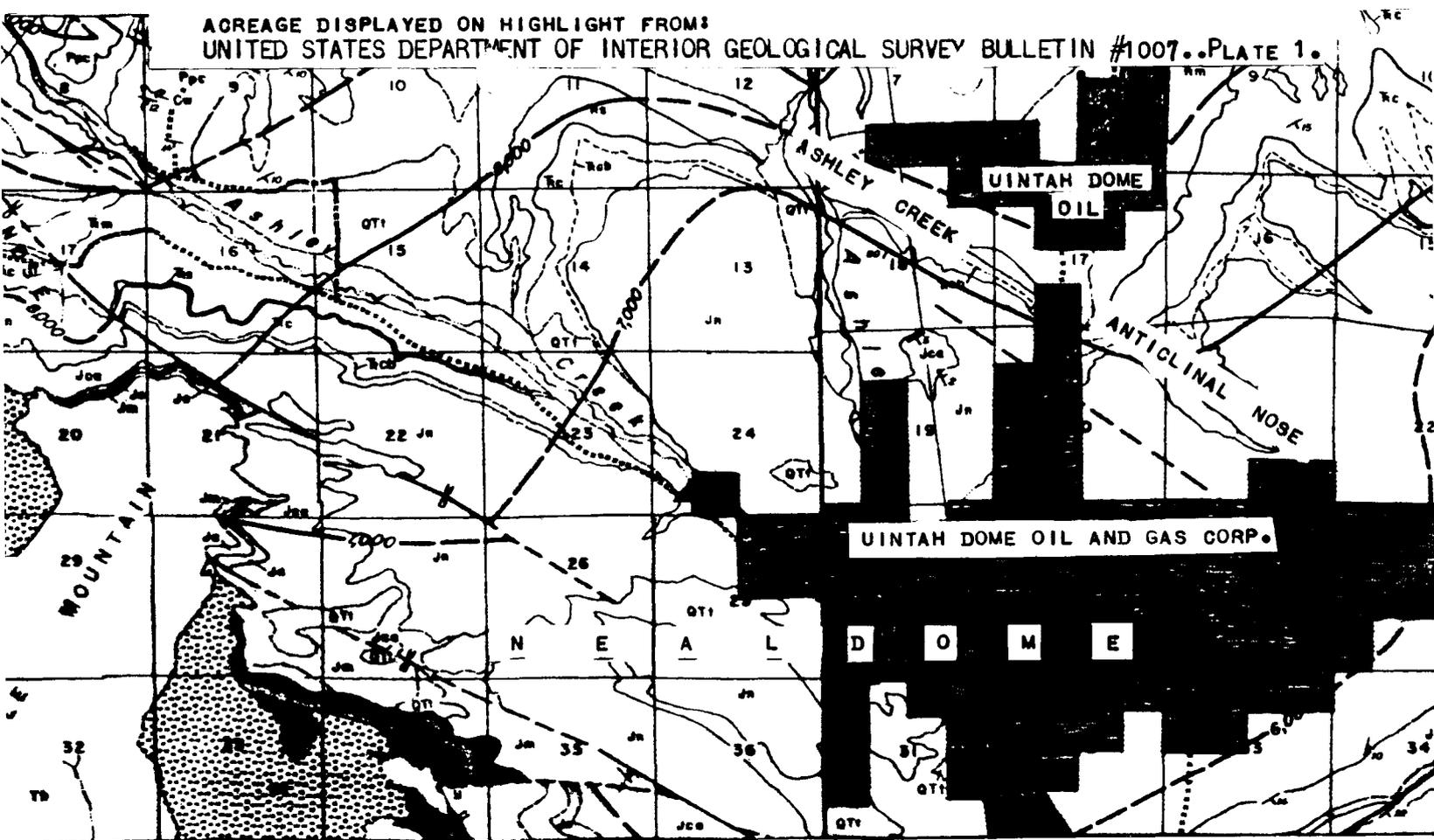
Gas Find Justifies Author

El Paso Natural Gas Co.'s 4 Southman Canyon (SW NE NE 29-10S-24E), Uintah County, verifies the Van Couvering statement regarding possibilities in the basin.

The No. 4 tested up to 7 million CFGPD from perforations at 5942-66 feet in middle Mesaverde. Over 1/2-million CFGPD were gauged in Wasatch from 4093-4132 feet. The gas has a high paraffin content.

Another important well is the Great Lakes Oil & Chemical Co. 1 Stone Cabin Unit (NW SW NE 13-12N-14E), Carbon County, which gauged 5 million cubic feet of sweet gas, plus distillate, from Wasatch between 4953-5325 feet. Drilling continues.

Oil men consider the El Paso well extremely significant because of its dual possibilities. — The Editors.



GEOLOGY OF NEAL DOME, UINTAH COUNTY, UTAH

by

MARTIN VAN COUVERING

Petroleum Engineer and Geologist

PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

.....AFTER THE WEBER SANDSTONE, THE NEXT MOST PROMISING HORIZON IS THE LIMESTONE OF MISSISSIPPIAN AGE, WHICH PROBABLY CORRELATES, AT LEAST IN PART, WITH THE MADISON FORMATION, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCING HORIZONS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES. APPARENTLY THIS FORMATION HAS NOT BEEN TESTED, OR EVEN DRILLED INTO, ON NEAL DOME. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE PRINCIPAL JUSTIFICATION FOR FURTHER DRILLING ON THAT STRUCTURE. OVERLYING IT IS THE PENNSYLVANIAN MORGAN FORMATION, IN WHICH OIL SHOWINGS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED BOTH HERE AND ELSEWHERE. IT HAS BEEN ONLY PARTIALLY PENETRATED IN THE HULLINGER WELL.

WHILE LESS STRESS HAS BEEN LAID UPON OTHER FORMATIONS IN THE STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN, SHOWN ON PLATE 1 OF BULLETIN 1007, IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT THAT ALMOST ANY SEDIMENTARY FORMATION MAY PROVE PRODUCTIVE OF OIL AND GAS. BUT HERE THE PROBLEM BECOMES ONE OF POSSIBILITIES RATHER THAN PROBABILITIES.

CONCLUSION

THE POSSIBILITY OF FINDING OIL OR GAS IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES ON NEAL DOME HAS NOT BEEN EXHAUSTED. THE MOST LIKELY PROSPECT IS THE AS-YET-UNDRILLED LIMESTONE OF MISSISSIPPIAN AGE, BUT THIS IS NOT THE LIMIT OF THE POSSIBILITIES. HOWEVER, THE OTHERS ARE LESS PROMISING.

IN MY OPINION, IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO LEAVE THE LOWER FORMATIONS ON NEAL DOME UNTESTED. OTHER TESTS OF THE AREA MAY BE WARRANTED TOO. THE MANNER OF TESTING IS BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THE PRESENT REPORT.

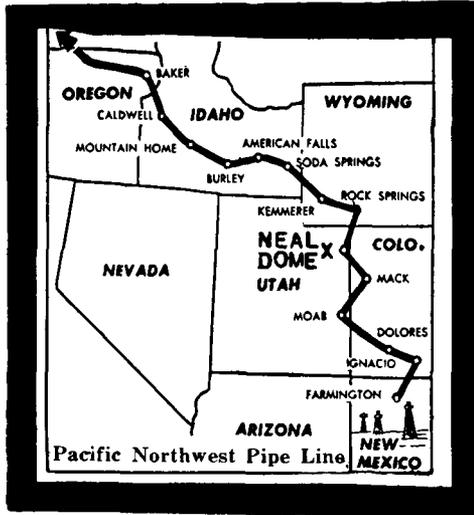
RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Martin Van Couvering

UINTAH DOME OIL & GAS CORP.

Class A Common Stock 350,000 Shares
 Class B Common Stock 150,000 Shares
 Par Value \$1.00 Each

This Certificate issued under the Chapter X Confirmed Reorganization Case B-128-57 in the United States District Court of Utah Central Division.



OUR LOCATION OF TWO POTENTIAL OIL & GAS STRUCTURES: "NEAL DOME" & NEARBY "ASHLEY CREEK ANTICLINAL NOSE" AS CLASSIFIED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN #1007 PLATE 1, PUBLISHED 1955.

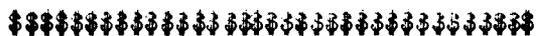
POSITION ASTRIDE THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST PIPELINE.

LOCATION IN RELATION TO PRODUCING OIL & GAS FIELDS OF NE UTAH -- NW COLORADO: IN THE UINAH BASIN.

64 OIL & GAS FIELDS DISCOVERED

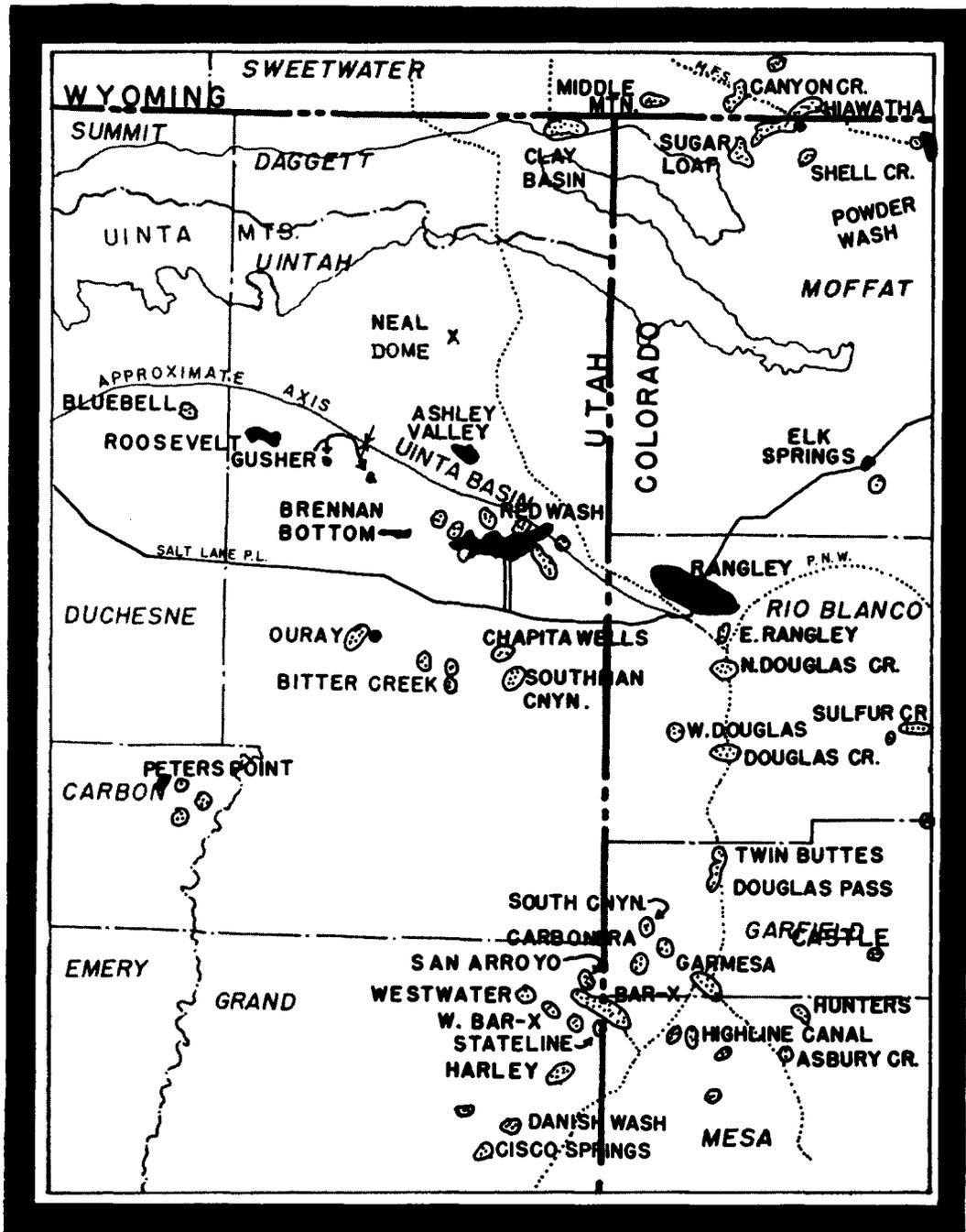
SINCE 1947! THIS MAP DISPLAYS FIELDS OF OIL & GAS WELLS, NOT JUST SINGLE WELLS. RANGELEY FIELD, FOR EXAMPLE, HAS 478 GAS & OIL WELLS AND NOW RANKS AMONG THE TOP 10 OIL FIELDS IN THE U.S. RED WASH HAS 77 OIL WELLS AND ASHLEY VALLEY HAS 33 PRODUCING OIL WELLS.

OUR "NEAL DOME" IS A RECOGNIZED GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE IN THE HEART OF THIS OIL BOOMING UINAH BASIN.



SOME OIL COMPANIES IN UINAH BASIN:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| CALIFORNIA CO | CARTER OIL |
| CITIES SERVICE | CONTINENTAL |
| DEEP WELLS CO | EQUITY OIL |
| GENERAL PETRO | GULF OIL CO |
| HUSKY OIL CO | OHIO OIL CO |
| MONARCH OIL CO | MID-CONTINENT |
| ROY JOHNSON CO | SHELL OIL CO |
| HONOLULU OIL | SINCLAIR OIL |
| PACIFIC WEST | THE TEXAS CO. |
| SUN OIL CO | UTAH-SOUTHERN |
| UNION OF CAL | STANOLIND OIL |
- & MANY OTHER MAJOR OIL COMPANIES. ••

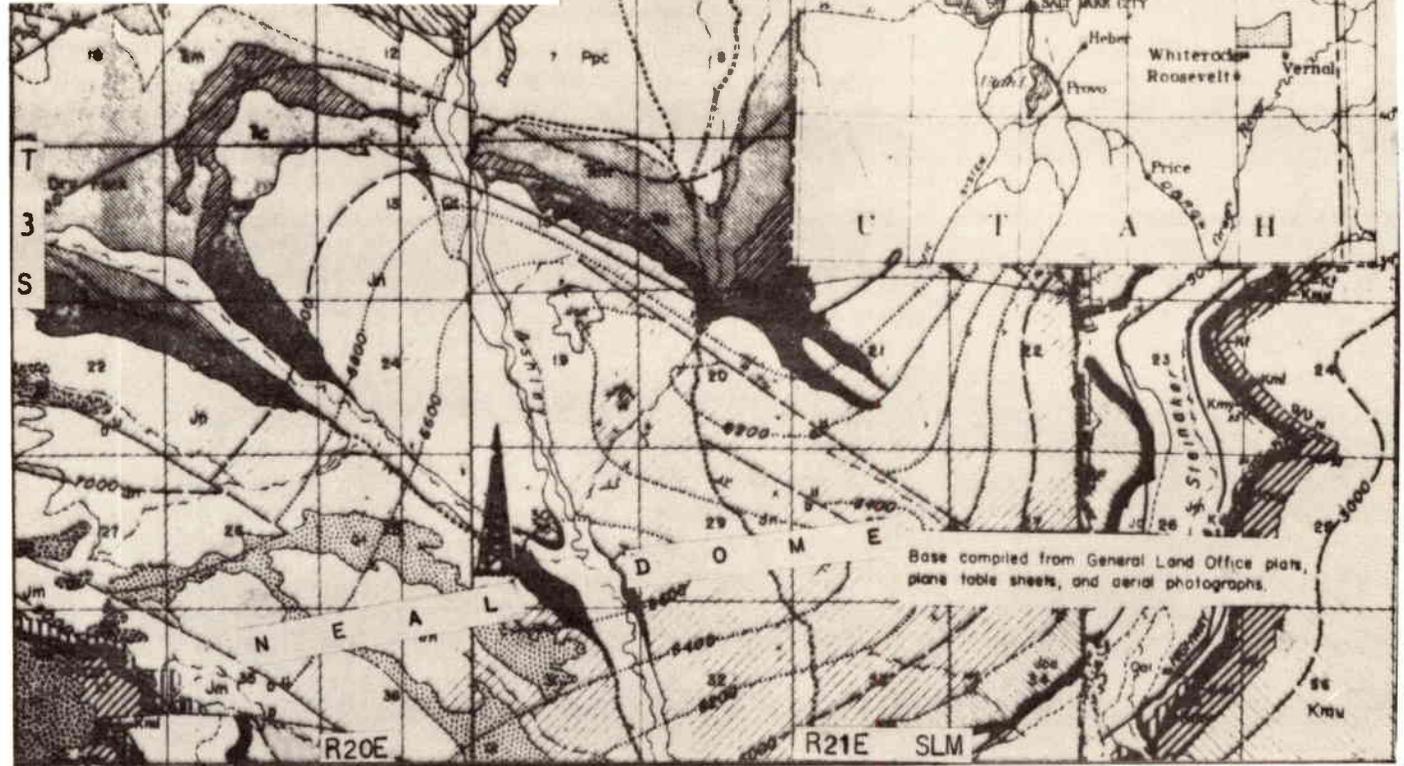


GEOLOGY OF THE ASHLEY CREEK AREA, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH

HIGHLIGHT FROM: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OIL & GAS INVESTIGATIONS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP 82 PREPARED 1947 IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE & DISTRIBUTED BY U.S.G.S.

Possible source beds for petroleum in the area include the marine Mississippian limestone and Mississippian black shale, the marine limestone and shale of the Morgan formation, the Park City formation.



Report of the NEAL DOME, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH By H. L. RATH, Engineer and Geologist

"About six miles airline northwesterly from the business section of the town of Vernal, is situated an oil structure which is known as the NEAL DOME.

"Southerly from the said town of Vernal one can see the Mesa Verde formation well exposed, also showing oil saturated sand or asphaltum. Over-lying the Mesa Verde is the Wasatch Formation showing pink in color, which forms the floor of the desert. Both of these massive formations are dipping up toward the NEAL DOME at an angle of about 15 degrees.

"Looking again northwesterly from Vernal or towards the NEAL DOME, one can see the Dakota sand stone a few miles away, also rising up toward the NEAL DOME, at about a 22 degree dip, with the massive Mancos shale formation lying in between the Mesa Verde formation and the Dakota sand which forms the floor of the Ashley Valley.

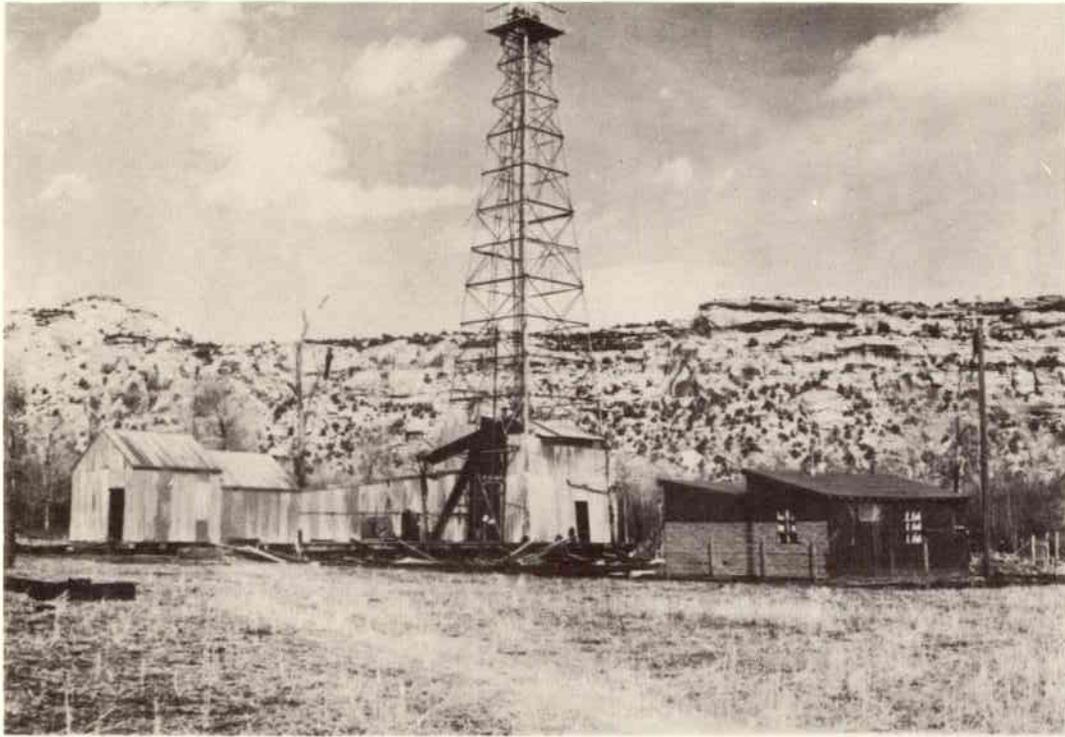
"Under-lying the said exposed Dakota sand stone, in which a showing of oil and gas was discovered in the Ashley Valley Anticline is a massive formation of variegated shale, green and red and other colors, from which are found the large fossils as the Dinosaurs, and the quarries as a Jensen. Then under-lying the said Morrison formation is the Curtis

formation; then Entrada sand stone; the Carmel shale; the massive Navajo sand stone, under-lying which is exposed the red Chinle shale, which forms the surface rock on the crest of the NEAL DOME:

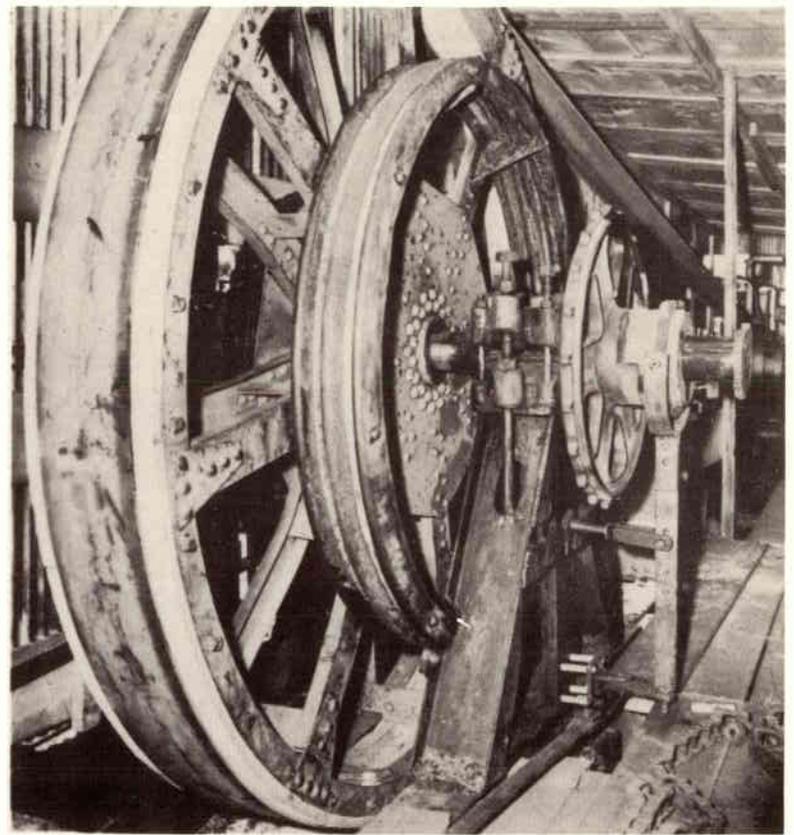
"The average thickness of all these formations exposed and eroded away from the town of Vernal to the crest of the NEAL DOME or surface rock, would be about 6800 feet and it is also interesting to note that all the formations from the Wasatch and Mesa Verde, which is a considerable distance southerly from Vernal, are all rising toward the crest of the

NEAL DOME with apparently no faulting in evidence or other breaks in these formations, and this is known as a drawing ground or gathering area for the oil and gas in the massive Weber sand stone, the oil and gas of which is probably forced by hydrostatic pressure to the geologic high of the NEAL DOME which is a closed structure with about 250 feet of closure.

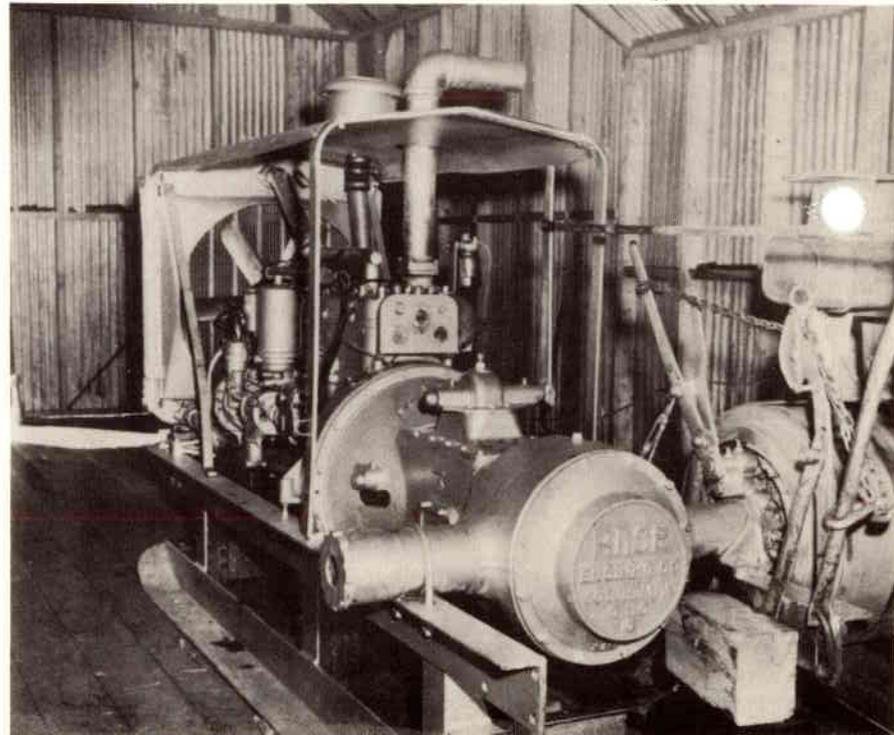
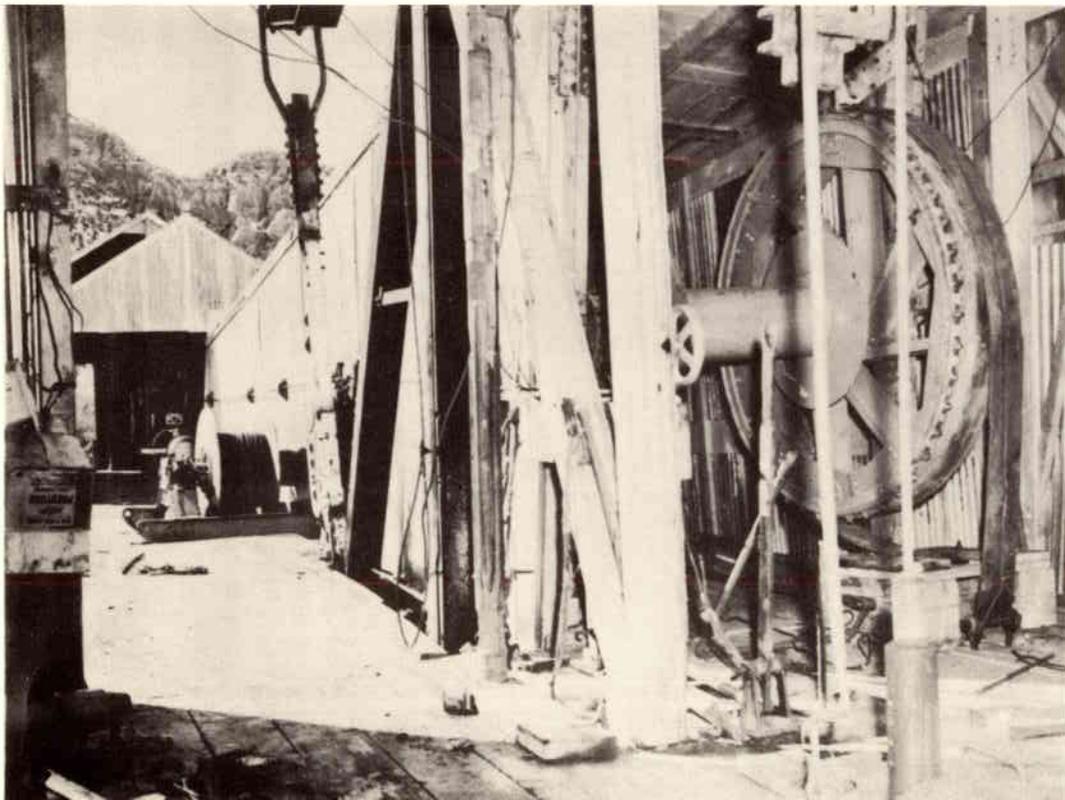
"It is also very interesting to note that with the formation erosion into the Chinle shale as exposed on the crest of the NEAL Dome, a great amount of drilling and expense should be saved for the testing of the Weber sand. For example, the surface rock of the Ashley Valley anticline is an excellent closed structure in Mancos shale." 1948



94 FOOT STEEL DERRICK..AMERICAN STANDARD CABLE TOOL..4500' RATING



11 FOOT BANDWHEEL..POWERED 190HP HERCULES HXE



EASE SCHEDULE; UINTAH DOME OIL & GAS CORP.

NAME OR NUMBER	ACRES	ANNUAL RENTAL	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS COVERED	EXPIRES
STATE OF UTAH ML 1260	304.77	50c	(ALL UINTAH COUNTY, UTAH) LOTS 6,7,8; E 1/2 NW 1/4; W 1/2 NE 1/4; IF SECTION 32 T3S R21E SLM	1/2/63
U.S.GOV'T UTAH 015964	1920	25c	SEC 21: S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 27: W 1/2 NW 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 28: ALL SEC 29: ALL SEC 30: E 1/2 NE 1/4 SEC 33: NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4 T3S R21E SLM	8/1/60 RENEWABLE 5 YR.
MORGAN & IRMA MERKLEY VERNAL, UTAH	700	50c	SEC 7: SE 1/4 SW 1/4 & S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 8: SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 17: N 1/2 NE 1/4 & SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 18: NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 30: LOT 14,8; N 60 RDS OF LOTS 10,11,15; LOT 13; NE 1/4 NW 1/4; SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 19: E 1/2 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 R3S R21E SLM	7/28/61
LESTER & MARTHA BINGHAM VERNAL, UTAH	640	\$1	SEC 20: E 1/2 SW 1/4; E 1/2 NW 1/4; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 W 1/2 SW 1/4 SEC 17: N 1/2 NE 1/4; SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 8: SE 1/4 NE 1/4; SOUTH 1/2 T3S R21E SLM	6/13/60
ELMER & LUCY LIND ET ALL...VERNAL, UTAH	320.28	\$1	SEC 25: W 1/2 NE 1/4; SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 24: SE 1/4 SW 1/4; BEG 20 RD N OF SE COR OF SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SAID SEC 24 THENCE W 28 RDS NE ALONG TOP OF BANK 41 RDS MORE OR LESS TO A POINT ON EAST LINE SAID SW 1/4 SW 1/4 27 1/2 RDS N OF BEGINNING, THENCE S. 27 1/2 RDS TO BEGINNING T3S R20E SLM SEC 30: E 1/2 SW 1/4 AND LOTS 2 & 3 T3S R21E	7/28/61
WM. AND NELLIE HULLINGER VERNAL, UTAH	100	\$1	SEC 30: SOUTH 20 RODS OF LOTS 10,11,15 SEC 31: N 1/2 NE 1/4 T3S R21E SLM	7/28/61
D.A. & ERMA SESSIONS VERNAL, UTAH	211.89	25c	SEC 31: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 & NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 32: LOTS 1,2,3,4,5 AND SW 1/4 SW 1/4 T3S R21E SLM	7/28/61

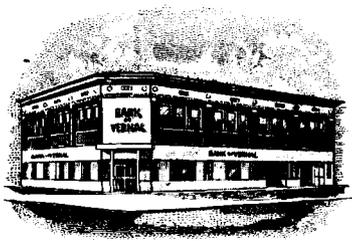
ALL LEASES CARRY 12 3/4% TO LESSOR AND 4 1/3% OVER-RIDE TO C.J.NEAL WHO ORIGINALLY BLOCKED OUT NEAL DOME.

6/15/58...3080 ACRES OIL & GAS LEASE &/OR OPERATING RIGHTS..VERNAL OIL & GAS COMPANY:
OUT OF U.S.GOV'T
OIL & GAS LEASES

U.S. LEASE #	EXPIRES	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	U,INTAH COUNTY,UTAH	TOTAL ACRES
U.S. 017182	2/1/61	SECTION 17: S 1/2 OF S 1/2 SECTION 20: NE 1/4 AND NW 1/4 OF S 1/2 SECTION 21: SW 1/4 OF NW 1/4; N 1/2 SW 1/4 NE 1/4	T3S R20E SLM	160 320 40
U.S. 017181	2/1/61 RENEWABLE 5 YEARS	SECTION 21: S 1/2 OF NE 1/4 SECTION 22: NW 1/4; AND W 1/2 OF NE 1/4	" " "	80 240
U.S. 05855	1/31/62	SECTION 13: W 1/2 OF W 1/2 SECTION 25: NW 1/4 SECTION 26: NE 1/4 OF NE 1/4	" " "	160 160 40
U.S. 017181	2/1/61 RENEWABLE 5 YR.	SECTION 26: SE 1/4 OF NE 1/4 SECTION 34: S 1/2 OF S 1/2 SECTION 35: SW 1/4	" " "	40 160 160
U.S. 017180	2/1/61 RENEWABLE 5 YR.	SECTION 18: S 1/2 OF NE 1/4; NW 1/4 NW 1/4; E 1/2 NW 1/4	T3S R21E SLM	200
U.S. 019352	11/1/61 RENEWABLE	SECTION 20: NE 1/4	" " "	160
U.S. 017180	2/1/61 RENEWABLE	SECTION 22: NW 1/4; AND W 1/2 NE 1/4	" " "	240
U.S. 015963	8/1/60 RENEWABLE 5 YR.	SECTION 24: NE 1/4; AND E 1/2 NW 1/4	" " "	240
U.S. 017180	2/1/61 RENEWABLE 5 YR.	SECTION 25: S 1/2 OF S 1/2; N 1/2 SE 1/4; NE 1/4 SW 1/4; SECTION 26: SE 1/4 OF SE 1/4; AND SW 1/4 OF SW 1/4 SECTION 27: SE 1/4 OF SE 1/4; AND E 1/2 NE 1/4; NW 1/4 NE 1/4	" " "	280 80 160
U.S. 019352	11/1/61 RENEWABLE 5 YR	SECTION 33: E 1/2 OF SW 1/4; AND S 1/2 OF SE 1/4	" " "	160

3080

ALL LEASES CARRY 12 3/4% ROYALTY TO U.S.GOVERNMENT... AND 5% OVER-RIDING ROYALTY TO JOSEPH B. HOENIG.



THE PARCELS POST
BANK OF THE WORLD
UNCLE SAM
CARRIED OUR BRICKS

Bank of Vernal

N. J. MEAGHER, PRESIDENT
D. R. BARR, VICE-PRESIDENT
N. J. MEAGHER, JR., CASHIER
WARREN MOTT, ASST. CASHIER
GENE R. HALL, ASST. CASHIER

Vernal, Utah,
November 1, 1968

State of Utah
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Oil and Gas Conservation
1388 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

Dear Sirs:

We have on deposit today, from Mr. Arthur E. Hawthorne, Pres. of Hi-Gravity Pet. & Dev. Co., the sum of \$5,000.00, which is required by you as guarantee for fulfillment of requirements by your office in connection with oil and gas operations permitted within the State.

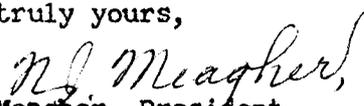
I am enclosing copy of letter which I am sending to Mr. Hawthorne today. This money will be held available for its placement in a different form instead of execution of a bond with said corporation.

What we need to know is which of the forms of deposit, we indicate to Mr. Hawthorne by letter, is more agreeable to you. Either suggestion I made in the letter can be effected by us and if you require possession of the Cashier's Check or Certificate of Deposit it will be agreeable to us, if it will be to the Hi-Gravity Pet & Dev Co.

The escrow form is the more acceptable to us but I imagine the Time Certificate form is the more desirable to the Hi-Gravity people. We will conform to your joint desires.

Thank you, I am

Very truly yours,


N.J. Meagher, President

NJM/jow

Enclosure

November 1, 1968

Mr. Arthur E. Hawthorne
Hi-Gravity Pet. & Dev. Co.
16533 Sugargrove Drive
Whittier, California 90604

Dear Mr. Hawthorne:

We have your good letter of October 29, 1968 and we have spent many hours today trying to reach you on the phone. As it is now past banking hours and as we have been unable to communicate with you by phone, we have to take this method of advising you concerning receipt of your check for \$5,000.00 and what we are doing relative to your request.

Your check for \$5,000.00 is accepted just the same as if you were here and needed the cash for it instantly. However, the Federal law is that Savings Accounts may not be accepted by banks for any others except persons. Deposits may not be accepted in a Savings Account for any corporation. Therefore we hold the money available for you for the purpose you indicated in your letter and not the bond forms, which you sent. We are writing to the Division of Oil and Gas Conservation for the State of Utah stating that we have \$5,000.00 available for whatever purpose it is required of Hi-Gravity Pet. & Dev. Co. of Whittier, California by the Division of Oil and Gas Conservation. Enclosed is copy of the letter that we send to them.

In regard to the \$5,000.00, we can handle the matter in either of two ways, at least. The first would be to issue a Certificate of Deposit payable to Hi-Gravity Pet. & Dev. Co. and the Division of Oil and Gas Conservation, State of Utah. The Certificate of Deposit must be made for a definite time. I presume that this period of time cannot now be determined exactly as it cannot be cashed prior to its maturity. If you make it for a period of one (1) year then you can continue renewals for as many years as you wish, one by one thereafter. It will be necessary for us to know if this will be agreeable to both you and the Division of Oil and Gas Conservation and with your order and their acceptance they will be assured of the availability of money to them.

Another method would be for us to issue a Cashier's Check for \$5,000.00 payable to the Division of Oil and Gas Conservation, but held by the Bank of Vernal, under agreement between yourselves and the Division of Oil and Gas Conservation, to assure full conformity on your part to meet the

requirements of law and an agreement between Hi-Gravity Pet & Dev. Co. and the State of Utah that fulfillment of the terms of the agreement will be fully met on your part, and failure to meet those terms will entitle the Division of Oil and Gas Conservation to draw the money held in escrow by us. The difference in these two methods is that with the Time Certificate of Deposit we will pay you interest at the rate of 4% per annum, but the requirement of law is that the bank must not pay the Time Certificate until it matures. In the method of the escrow with Cashier's Check, no interest is paid but at any time during the escrow period the escrow may be terminated, in which event the money is immediately turned back to you, if terms between Hi-Gravity and the Division of Oil and Gas Conservation have been fulfilled.

Of course, the terms of such agreement should be worked out exactly by both of you and a copy thereof would be held in escrow with the \$5,000.00 you now put here. We will be very glad to aid in this matter in any way we can. We are just making suggestions to you, as other means are available.

I am returning to you the bond forms, as the methods that we suggest require no bond forms on our part, as our Certificate or Cashier's Check comprises all that any bond of the bank could secure. We do not execute any such forms as are herewith enclosed and signed by you.

With assurance of our aim to serve you in the very best manner, I am

Very truly yours,

N.J. Meagher
N.J. Meagher, President

NJM/jow

November 7, 1968

Mr. N. J. Meagher, President
Bank of Vernal
Vernal, Utah 84078

Dear Mr. Neagher:

Reference is made to your letter of November 1, 1968, concerning the \$5,000.00 deposit held by you for the Hi-Gravity Petroleum and Development Company and your letter to Mr. Hawthorne. The escrow form of deposit would be more desirable insofar as this Division is concerned. However, it might be simpler if the Bank, since the money is already on deposit, would complete our standard Bond Form as surety for the Hi-Gravity Petroleum and Development Company and file the same with this office. Enclosed are some forms for your consideration.

In any case, what ever way the Hi-Gravity Petroleum and Development Company decides to handle this matter will be acceptable to this Division.

Very truly yours,

DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION

CLEON B. FEIGHT
DIRECTOR

CBF:cnp

cc: Arthur E. Hawthorne
Hi-Gravity Petroleum and Development Company
16533 Sugargrove Drive
Whittier, California 90604

January 13, 1968

Hi Gravity Petroleum and
Development Company
447 East Main Street
Vernal, Utah 84078

Re: Well No. Harvest Moon Fee #1,
Sec. 30, T. 3 S., R. 21 E.,
Uintah County, Utah.

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to our letter of October 21, 1968, in which approval was granted to drill the above mentioned well conditional upon a bond being furnished this office. As of this date this office has not as yet received said bond.

This letter is to advise you that you cannot spudd-in said well until the necessary bond is filed with this office.

Very truly yours,

DIVISION OF OIL & GAS CONSERVATION

CLEON B. FEIGHT
DIRECTOR

CBF:sg

January 16, 1969

HI-Gravity Petroleum and
Development Company
447 East Main Street
Vernal, Utah 84078

Re: Well No. Harvest Moon Fee #1,
Sec. 30, T. 3 S., R. 21 E.,
Uintah County, Utah.

Gentlemen:

Your attention is directed to our letter of January 13, 1969 with respect to the above mentioned well.

A recent inspection of the well site has disclosed that this well has already been spudded and an undetermined amount of conductor pipe set.

You are hereby advised that you are drilling an unauthorized well and you are requested to cease drilling until the necessary bond is filed with this Division.

Very truly yours,

DIVISION OF OIL & GAS CONSERVATION

**CLEON B. FREIGHT
DIRECTOR**

CBF:scg

cc: Arthur E. Hawthorne
16533 Sugar Grove Drive
Whitter, California 90604

LAW OFFICES

BEASLIN, NYGAARD, COKE & VINCENT

447 EAST MAIN STREET
VERNAL, UTAH 84078
TELEPHONE 789-1201

SALT LAKE OFFICE
SUITE 920 BOSTON BLDG.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111
TELEPHONE 328-2506

JOHN C. BEASLIN
HENRY S. NYGAARD
BRUCE E. COKE
CRAIG T. VINCENT
JOHN R. ANDERSON
WILLIAM J. ANDERSON

January 20, 1969

State of Utah
Division of Oil and Gas Conservation
1588 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

Attention: Mr. Cleon B. Feight

Re: Well No. Harvest Moon Fee #1
Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 21
East, Uintah County

Dear Mr. Feight:

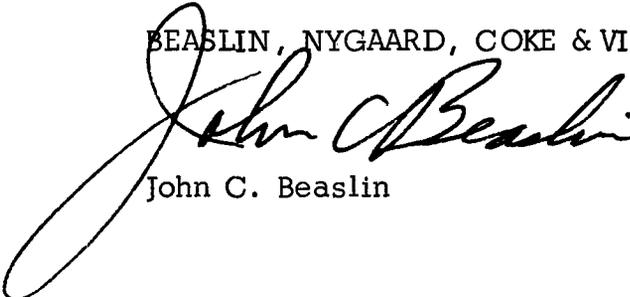
Pursuant to your letter of January 16, 1969, to Hi-Gravity Development and Petroleum Company, please be advised that I talked with Mr. Paul Moran today with reference to the contents of your letter.

Please be advised that the location has not been spudded, but there is, however, a piece of conductor pipe approximately twelve feet long, which was placed in a hole for the purpose of lining up the drill only.

The bond should be in your office within the next few days.

Very truly yours,

BEASLIN, NYGAARD, COKE & VINCENT



John C. Beaslin

JCB:jr

April 29, 1969

Hi-Gravity Petroleum Company
Attn: Mr. Hawthorn
16533 Sugargrove Drive
Whitter, California 90604

Re: Well No. Harvest Moon Fee #1
Sec. 30, T. 3 S, R. 21 E,
Uintah County, Utah

Gentlemen:

With respect to your letter of January 20, 1969, this office has not as yet received the bond covering the above mentioned well.

It would be appreciated if you could forward the bond as well as a "Report of Operations" at your earliest convenience.

Your cooperation with regard to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

DIVISION OF OIL & GAS CONSERVATION

CLEON B. FEIGHT
DIRECTOR

CBF:sd

Enclosures: Forms

June 4, 1969

Hi-Gravity Petroleum Company
Attn: Mr. Hawthorn
16533 Sugargrove Drive
Whitter, California 90604

Re: Well No. Harvest Moon Fee #1
Sec. 30, T. 3 S, R. 21 E,
Uintah County, Utah

Gentlemen:

Approval to drill the above mentioned well, which was granted in our letter of October 21, 1968, is hereby terminated for failure to spud-in within the time prescribed.

If and when you should decide to drill this well, it will be necessary for you to again obtain the approval of this Division.

Very truly yours,

DIVISION OF OIL & GAS CONSERVATION

CLEON B. FEIGHT
DIRECTOR

CBF:sd

INSPECTOR: CK INSP DATE: 920608 COMMENTS : Y
REVIEWED : REASON: 02 :

OPERATOR : P0312 : HI-GRAVITY PETRO & DEV CO LEASE: FEE
WELL NAME: HARVEST MOON FEE #1 API : 43-047-30035
S: 30 T: 3.0 S R: 21.0 E CONTRACTOR : _____
COUNTY : Uintah FIELD: 001 : WILDCAT

DRILLING/COMPLETION/WORKOVER:

- APD - WELL SIGN - HOUSEKEEPING - BOPE
- SAFETY - POLLTN CNTL - SURFACE USE - PITS
- OPERATIONS - OTHER
SHUT-IN - / TA - :
- WELL SIGN - HOUSEKEEPING - EQUIPMENT* - SAFETY
- OTHER

ABANDONED:

N MARKER N HOUSEKEEPING N REHABILITATION - OTHER

PRODUCTION:

- WELL SIGN - HOUSEKEEPING - EQUIPMENT* - FACILITIES
- METERING* - POLLTN CNTL - PITS - DISPOSAL
- SECURITY - SAFETY - OTHER

GAS DISPOSITION:

- VENTED/FLARED - SOLD - LEASE USE (NOT PRINTED)

PF KEYS: (1) NO UPDT (9) WELL DATA (10) COMMENTS (12) DELETE (16) EXIT

OIL AND GAS INSPECTION COMMENTS

WELL NAME: HARVEST MOON FEE #1 API: 43-047-30035
INSPECTOR: CK DATE: 920608 REVIEWED:

*FACILITIES INSPECTED:

LOCATION-----

REMARKS:

MISCELLANEOUS-OLD-WOOD-BOARDS/DEBRIS-ALL-OVER.-THE-HEAVY-STEEL-BOX-WAS-FILLED-
WITH-DIRT-COULD-NOT-MOVE.-MAY-BE-A-HOLE-UNDER-DEBRIS.-----

ACTION:

ADDED-WELL-TO-PA-PROJECT-LIST-7/6/92.-----

PF KEYS: (1) NO UPDATE (10) COMMENTS (12) DELETE DATA

*LA'd per technical review 4/27/2001 (eff 6/4/1969),
by G. Hunt & B. Hill. well Drilled to 12'.
operator claims well never spudded.
DLS*