KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN

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Mazzullo beach-bar headquarters at Palmetto Bay, Roatan

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Kansas Geological Society Bulletin, which is published bimonthly both in hard-copy and electronic format, seeks short papers dealing with any aspect of Kansas geology, including petroleum geology, studies of producing oil or gas fields, and outcrop or conceptual studies. Maximum printed length of papers is 5 pages as they appear in the Bulletin, including text, references, figures and/or tables, and figure/table captions. Inquiries regarding manuscripts should be sent to Rebecca Radford, manager@kgslibrary.com or mailed to 212 N. Market, Ste. 100, Wichita, KS 67202. Specific guidelines for manuscript submission appear in each issue of the Bulletin, which can also be accessed on-line at the Kansas Geological Society web site at http://www.kgslibrary.com

SOCIETY Technical Meetings

2016 Technical Talks

May 17— **" 6 hours of films" -** We will be showing 3 hours of films starting at 9:00 AM running until noon. Break for lunch and 3 hours starting back up at 1:15 PM. Bring a sack lunch or dine out but we will have beverages available in the Wisdom Center with a donation jar to help with expenses. Films will cover more of the Valley Fill Systems—SIPES lectures and other various films to be announced. Watch the web site for the most up-to-date information.

May 24— "**Subsurface Lower to Middle Mississippian Stratigraphy and Petroleum reservoirs in Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma" -** Sal Mazzullo, Mazzullo Exploration, LLC, Professor Emeritus, WSU Geology Department.

May 30— **"WSU Student Presentations" -** Larry Richardson Petroleum Class Field Studies

Please remember to check the website for the most up to date information on Technical Talks
http://www.kgslibrary.com/techtalks.cfm

For More Information or suggestions of speakers please contact Dave Clothier: dave@mccoypetroleum.com

Tech Talks are held at Landmark Square
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Note: For those geologists who need 30 points to renew their licenses, there will be a sign-in sheet at each presentation and also a certificate of attendance.

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Bulletin committee members and PhD's in Paleontology are prohibited from entering.

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President's Letter

Photo by A.J.

Society and Library Members,

I hope all is well with each of you as the oil prices seem to have risen somewhat and the hope of higher prices will continue a much needed climb. The April 2016 American Oil and Gas Reporter magazine listed that gas in storage was 51.9 % above our 5 year average, but down 116 BCF from February. Maybe we'll see some help on the gas side of our prices eventually and get away from the less than $2 natural gas numbers we've experienced for a while. In retrospect, it's a shame that for our prices to go up we will have to endure more hardships throughout the industry that has taken years of manpower, investment capital and technology to achieve.

The Kansas Geological Foundation's 21st Annual Mixer will have happened by the time you read this and I hope all, if not, most of you, attended this event. The Petroleum Club staff has always been great to work with and the Club provides a great meeting place for all of us to get together and share ideas of our plans as we try to gear up for some year-end activity if prices continue to rise. This year's event was used as a fund raiser for the digital integration which is so important to the Library's ever increasing database. As a bonus, David Doyel was going to present the development and history of the Scoda Field in Rawlins County, which is truly an interesting discovery. Unfortunately I was unable to attend this event because of an earlier commitment that required my attention in Colorado. The mixer is always a fun event for Brenda and me to attend.

Later this summer, we will be having the KGS Golf, the Fishing Tournament and the much enjoyed KGS Picnic. Please plan to attend these upcoming events and if possible, help with any financial contributions. These events are some of the best places to network and enjoy the camaraderie of fellow geologists and families.

Tim Hellman
President

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From The Manager

Dear Members,

I know we have all felt these trying times but I believe that we are seeing the natives getting restless and chomping at the bit to get back out in the oil patch. We can only sit idle for so long and we just have to do what we were built to do.

As we move into the summer, we have our **Annual KGS Golf Tournament** coming up on Monday, June 27th. We will be back out at Rolling Hills Country Club with David Barker planning a wonderful day for you all. The registration flyer is in this Bulletin and also on-line at www.kgslibrary.com/events. Please help support this event if you get a phone call and if you are a golfer, this is one of the best events the KGS puts on and is always a fun, relaxing day with lots of prizes!

The Foundation had its Annual Spring Mixer on Thursday, April 28th and it was very well attended. David Doyel, Murfin, Inc., gave a great talk on the Scoda Field in Rawlins County and a heart felt plea for the Foundation's Integration Project. Stating that if it wasn't for the log library, this field might never have been discovered. Please consider giving what funds you can to keep this important project going. Your KGS staff is also contributing to the integration of old logs into our library. A special thank you to those of you who have provided us with a new log or geo report copy when one of ours is bad.

We will be winding down with our Technical Talks schedule as we wrap up the month of May. We will be adding a day of film viewing for those who may be needing more points. We are planning May 17th as a catch up day and will be showing several tapes of interest. Viewing will start at 9:00AM and run until noon. We will break for lunch and resume viewing at 1:15 PM. We will have a cooler of sodas, water, and beer available with a donation jar to help with expenses. So you can bring a sack lunch if you want or dine out. Could be a fun way to gain some points and hang with your colleagues to discuss geology over a beer or two.

On page 18 you will find a repeat story by Bob Stolzle which is intended to revive the Tales From The Doghouse stories. I encourage you to tell us a few tales, give us some memories, describe some favorite characters from the oil patch. I know you have some stories out there, give them a share!

Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca Radford

Manager

Memorials — Monna Manes

Monna was born December 2, 1935 in Villisca, Iowa to her parents Chalmer and Gladys Manes. Chalmer was a farmer and teacher. Her mother Gladys was a housewife. Monna had two sisters: Maxown who is deceased, and Mary Lou who worked for St. Francis Hospital for 50 years. Monna's parents were both killed in the Andover tornado in 1991. The family still owns the family farm in Nodaway County, Missouri.

Monna attended country schools until the eighth grade, and then attended high school in Elmo, Missouri. After high school she attended Clarinda Junior College in Clarinda, Iowa where she graduated with an A.A. degree in 1956.

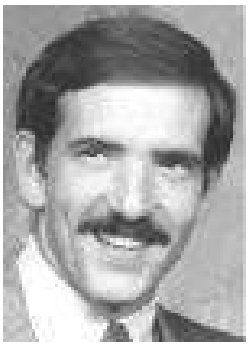
Moving to Wichita after Junior College, Monna found employment with Enmar Incorporated on an assembly line filling paint cans. In 1957, she went to work for the Fourth National Bank where she stayed for nine years. Although she advanced to a loan teller position, she found the work to be quite boring. Eventually deciding there was more to life, she enrolled at Wichita State. A friend suggested she try Geology. After taking the introductory class, she was hooked!

At Wichita State, Monna was fortunate to have Dr. Robert Berg as an instructor and mentor. Monna graduated in Geology in 1970 and received her Master's in 1973. She was the first female to receive a Master's in Geology at Wichita State. It was Monna's opinion that Dr. Berg was instrumental in securing a research assistantship and an instructor position for her at Wichita State. She continued teaching at WSU until 1979, and also taught geology at Butler County Community College.

In 1980, she was hired by R.R.A. Inc. as a field geologist to work in Eastern Kansas and in 1981, she was employed by Energy Exploration Inc. as an Exploration Manager and head Geologist. Here she met Nelson Thomas who was completing the company's wells. He taught Monna how to set wells in Western Kansas. Although she did not label Nelson as the biggest character she had encountered, she did describe him as very entertaining. Monna went on to become and Independent Geologist in 1983 continuing in wellsite work and writing prospectuses for clients. During this period she met many interesting people and promoters, especially being a woman in a very male dominated business.

Monna maintained her interest in geology and continued her membership in the Kansas Geological Society. In the later part of her life, she transferred her interests in rocks and minerals to a jewelry and lapidary business and in doing so, she put to use the information derived from a course in Mineralogy. She cut stones, did silver smithing and design mountings. Monna enjoyed camping and traveling. She also volunteered her time to help a friend teach a science course at West High School in Wichita.

Monna passed away January 17, 2016. Graveside services were held on January 23, 2016 at Andover Cemetery.



Chuck Immich

Immich, Charles George, Jr. was born July 8, 1951 in Wichita, KS to Charles G and Rita (Hughes) Immich. He died on March 16, 2016, in Wichita at the age of 64. After 15 years as a geologist, Chuck finished his career as a Systems Analyst for Spirit. He was a loving husband, father, grandfather and Shocker fan. He is preceded in death by his parents. He is survived by his wife of 43 years, Jeanne; daughters, Rachel (James) Overheul, Stephanie (Kevin) King and Tish (Andrew) Best; sister, Barbara (Ron) Hipp; 8 grandchildren, C.J. and Ainsley Overheul, Kyle, Logan, and Brittany King, Drew, Stephanie, and Reagan Best. A Celebration of Life was held Tuesday, March 29, 2016, at the Wichita Art Museum. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions can be made to the Chuck Immich Memorial fund at St. Jude's Children Research. Condolences may be sent to the family at www.oldmissionmortuary.com

William Lamb

Bill Lamb passed away March 4, 2016 at the age of 67. Bill was a petroleum engineer for Berexco and was a member of the Kansas Geological Society.

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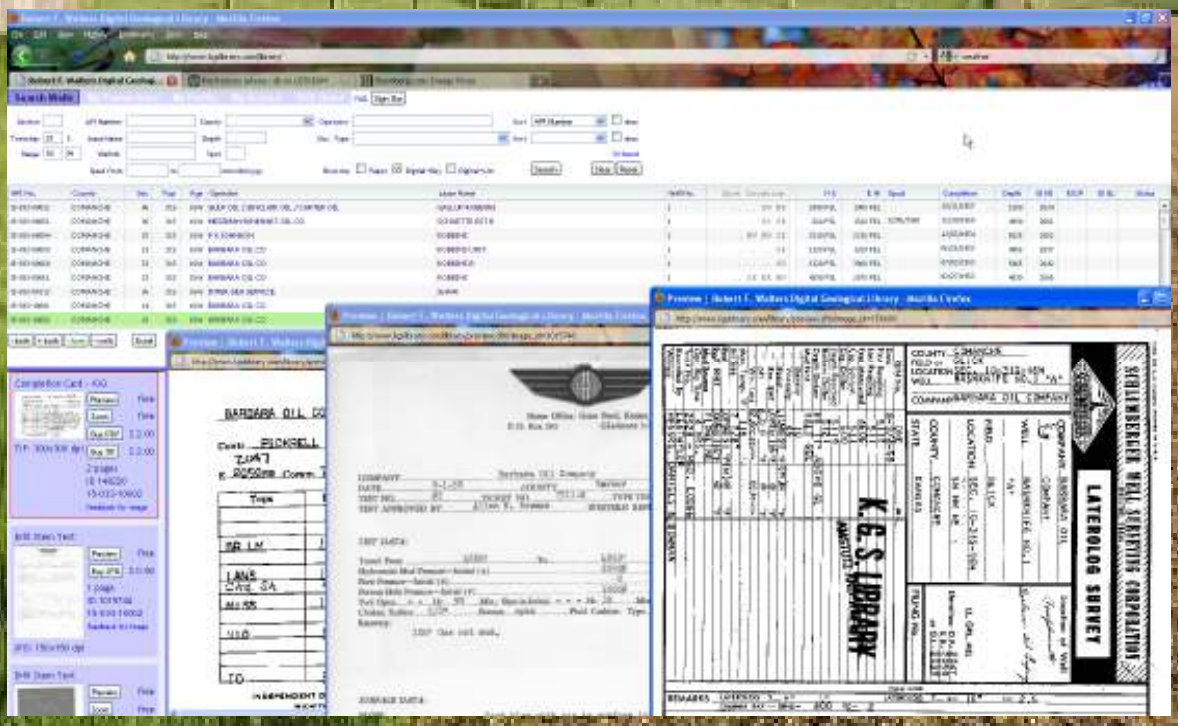

Photos From the Foundation's Spring Mixer

The Foundation's 21st Annual Spring Mixer was held at the Petroleum Club on Thursday, April 28th. A good time was had by all!

David Doyel gave a talk on the discovery of the Scoda Field in Rawlins County. I believe every time David said something was "good" the crowd gave a toast.

That discovery was "good" and therefore, there was a lot of toasting going on!

OF CARIBBEAN PIRATES AND THE GEOLOGY OF ISLAND-FRAGMENTS OF OLD MOUNTAIN RANGES (ROATAN)

S.J. Mazzullo[1] and Chellie S, Mazzullo
Mazzullo Exploration, LLC

[1]Professor emeritus, Geology Department
Wichita State University

Our quest to identify some of the more beautiful places in the Caribbean, and to sample their finest cuisines and adult beverages, led us to Roatan this past March. Roatan is the largest of the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. It is east of Belize (Figure 1) and belongs to the Republic of Honduras. Christopher Columbus sailed by the Bay Islands on his fourth journey to the New World in 1502. On a decidedly more leisurely journey than Columbus', we departed from Houston on a clear and sunny day, after a while flying directly over the Chicxulub crater as the aircraft crossed over the northern coast of the Yucatan Peninsula. This is the subsurface crater that resulted from the end-Cretaceous bolide impact that presumably ended the dinosaur's reign on earth. After traversing the peninsula and then the southern part of the western Caribbean we spotted Roatan in the distance as the plane descended toward the international airport on the south side of the island. Roatan is 37 miles long and 5 miles at its widest point, but we were quite concerned that, from what we saw from the plane, the airstrip at which we were headed didn't seem quite long enough to handle our 737 jet. Alas, the opportunity to purchase nerve-sedating beverages was already past, so we tightened our seat belts, secured the tray tables, and trusted that the airlines certainly must have successfully accomplished this landing many times before. The plane came to a screeching halt with hardly any runway to spare, and we were safely in Roatan. Upon de-planing the sights, sounds, and odors of the Caribbean wonderfully assailed our senses. Roatan is home to about 45,000 people, the majority of which are English-speaking, native "islanders", as they refer to themselves, of European and British-African-Caribbean descent. Garifuna, and American and Canadian expatriates, are included in the population. The island was also home to swashbuckling, rum-drinking pirates (as in *"arghhh"*) from the 1500s to about 1700. The Bay Islands were colonized by the British, then the Spanish, and then the British again, who relinquished control of the islands to Honduras in 1859.

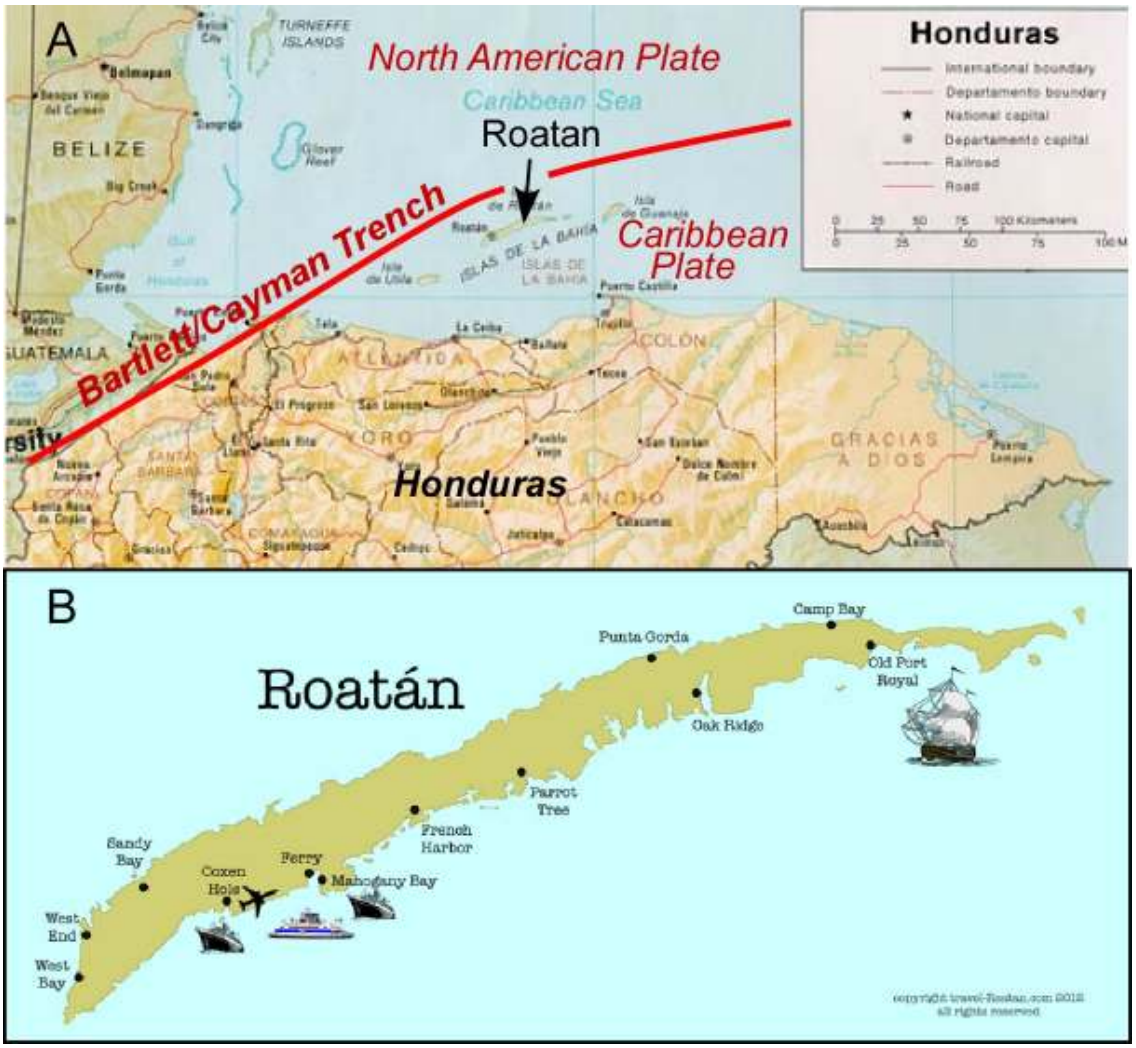

Figure 1. (A) Map of Honduras and location of Roatan in the Bay Islands. (B) Map of Roatan with some towns and villages.

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After the perfunctory check of our citizenship credentials we rented a vehicle and drove east a few miles along the south coast of the island to our turn-off -- the un-marked Jackson Highway that leads to our rented residence at Palmetto Bay. The term "highway" in this case is used in the very loosest of senses inasmuch as the road is an unpaved, mostly unimproved and poorly maintained, very bumpy and rutted gravel and boulder road that cuts across the back-bone ridge of the island (Figure 2) to the northern coast. In places the road adjoins steep jungle-covered cliffs and has no guard rails, which was a bit disconcerting. The highest point on the island is along this ridge and is 1011 ft above sea level. We confidently rented a 4-wheel drive vehicle to make this journey, although we quickly realized from its lackluster performance climbing the ridge that at least half of the horses of its approximately 180-horsepower engine had expired some time ago.

Figure 2. Aerial view looking southeast across the high back-bone of Roatan. The light-colored marine sediments are, fortunately, of calcium carbonate composition. Photo courtesy of Google.

This seems like a good time to address what we ultimately learned about the high back-bone of the island after traversing it several times over the course of our vacation. The island is a horst block that resulted from transpressional tectonics and uplift along the transform fault (marked by the deep Bartlett/Cayman Trench) that separates the North American and Caribbean plates (Figure 1A). This plate boundary lies about 35 miles north of Roatan. The horst was initially uplifted in the late Eocene to early Oligocene, although local periodic uplift has continued into the Holocene. The island is the exposed fragment of an old mountain range that extends beneath the sea to the Honduran mainland. The rocks holding up the ridge are mainly south-dipping schists (Figure 3) that, accordingly to published literature, are of unknown age. Our numerous examinations of outcrops of these rocks indicate that they are low-grade metamorphically-altered chert and quartz-clast conglomerates (relatively fine-grained), shales, and sandstones. We actually took the time to examine the rocks with hand-lenses and also, for the sake of comparison, through the bottoms of emptied beer bottles. The hand-lenses definitely worked better, although consuming the liquid contents of the bottles was most refreshing in this tropical environment. The shales and sandstones appear to be of deep-water origin by virtue of their thin-bedded nature. Amphibolites, peridotites, and quartz pegmatites are locally intruded into the schists as sills and dikes. The island is surrounded by turquoise-blue waters and lots of modern shallow-water sediments of the *good kind* – that is, carbonates derived from a fringing coral reef (Figure 2) that encircles nearly the entire island. Water depths immediately seaward of the reef are 150-200 ft and increase dramatically northward into the Bartlett/Cayman Trenches.

Figure 3. Gently east-dipping schists along the high back-bone of Roatan.

Once settled into our beach-front rental residence at Palmetto Bay we then set our sights on learning the lay of the land, about old-time pirates, and the geology of the island. Our first major discovery was that the nearest pub on the beach was a mere 4-minute walk from our house. So we set up our headquarters there because of the view (Figure 4), and made plans with the bar-keep to have a local fisherman take us out to sea in a few days to conduct a survey of fish populations in the nearby waters. We learned that the pirates that once roamed the seas here were of English, French, and Dutch extraction and

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included the infamous *Blackbeard* (real name: Edward Teach). Pirates no longer ply the seas here, although we initially were somewhat suspicious of the old-timer who rowed up to our fishing boat in a hand-cut mahogany dugout (Figure 5) and offered us a lionfish he had just caught (Figure 5 insert). Not even Capt Jack Sparrow's ship was as dinky as this man's dugout, and we quickly surmised he wasn't a threat or even a real pirate. Anyhow, lionfish have no predators because their spines are poisonous, and they are voracious eaters and breeders. Hence, they are decimating endemic fish populations throughout the Caribbean since their accidental release from Florida in the 1990s. So what are people doing to try to control their numbers? All over the Caribbean they have come up with and broadly advertised many recipes for cooking the fish (the meat is delicious) and set no limits on lionfish catches. I guess we'll see how that works out. A few days later we drove down to West End and West Bay (Figure 1B) where we saw outcrops of what is referred to as "*ironshore*", which is the local name for uplifted Pleistocene limestone weathered into short, sharp karst pinnacles that can rip into you if you're not careful walking. We had encountered similar rocks in Belize which are known by the Mayan name "*cha-why*" (phonetic spelling). Having spotted these potentially dangerous rocks from a pleasant beach-side bar, we wisely decided not to approach them lest our ability to walk possibly might have been somewhat impaired by the many local beers and rum drinks in which we had imbibed. Supposedly older (34,000-43,000 years old), uplifted Pleistocene reef limestones also have been reported in this area (Cox et al., 2008). Also exposed locally in the western part of the island is dark-colored limestone (Figure 6), the age of which also is not known according to published sources but which we suspect might be Jurassic or Cretaceous based on similarity to limestones in neighboring Belize. These rocks definitely caught our attention because of their very strong odor of hydrocarbons when struck together! Might there be undiscovered oil fields in the area? At this point, congratulating ourselves that we had begun to piece together some of the complex stratigraphy of this apparently little-studied island, we ordered another round.

Figure 4. View from our beach-bar headquarters at Palmetto Bay.

Figure 5. Local fisherman in a mahogany dug-out canoe, and in the insert, the lionfish he gave us.

A few days later we drove east to Camp Bay on Roatan's northeastern coast (Figure 1B). On the way we drive by a quarry that exposed a thick dolomite whose age also is not known (Sutton et al., 2015). These rocks might possibly be Jurassic as the only ancient dolomites in Belize are of this age. At Camp Bay we encountered quite great exposures of thick red shales, sandstones, and chert-clast, schist-clast, and red sandstone-clast conglomerates (Figure 7), but we did not determine their stratigraphic position relative to the dolomite because it was, after all, happy hour. Alas, the age of these rocks also is not known based on published studies, although McBirney and Bass (1969) indicated that they are pre-Tertiary. That's nailing it, huh? These rocks do indicate, however, that there was a significant period of uplift and erosion in eastern Roatan accompanied by deposition of siliciclastics perhaps in grabens. While celebrating our geologic accomplishments at a

Figure 6. Petroliferous, dark-colored limestone of possible Jurassic or Cretaceous age. Scale is 1.5"

nearby pub on the beach we noted that the shoreline sediments here consisted mostly of fine siliciclastic gravel eroded from the supposed "pre-Tertiary" siliciclastics. We saw this same thing elsewhere on Roatan's north coast beaches – that is, carbonate sediments that rapidly passed laterally into siliciclastics eroded from the high back-bone of the island. We surmised that the siliciclastics are being transported to the coast by small streams draining the more elevated areas of the island. We realized that such lithologic changes would wreak geologic havoc in interpreting similar subsurface rocks from wireline logs, so we ordered more beverages.

Not every day was spent doing some geology while we were in Roatan. Most of the days we lounged by the beach and enjoyed long strolls picking up different types of sea shells, corals, and calcareous algae. These "trinkets" are in abundance along the beach because of the proximity to the reef. But, give two semi-professional beach-combing geologists enough idle time and some drink and what happens? We ultimately filled a large basket with a cache of shells that we had numbered with an indelible marker and for which we prepared an identification key (genus and species) for the gracious owners of the residence to enjoy and learn about. In true pirate tradition that was the treasure chest we left behind. *Arghhh*!

Figure 7. Exposure of coarse conglomerate in eastern Roatan. The tick attacking the author's leg is 1/8" long.

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Revival of Tales From The Doghouse

The following piece refers to oil observed in wells drilled for salt water (for the salt) on the Allegheny River near the town of Tarentum, twenty miles above Pittsburg. These oil shows had been noted as early as 1809. From, "Sketches in Crude-Oil", self published by the author, John J. McLaurin in 1896…..

"He thought the Donnelly well, which produced salt-water only, if enlarged and pumped vigorously, would produce oil. Humes received twenty-thousand dollars for his farm. The hole was reamed out and yielded five barrels of petroleum a day. This was in 1856. A specimen sent to Baltimore was used successfully in oiling wool at the carding-mills and the total production was sent to that city for eight years. Eastern capitalists bought the farm and well in 1864, organized "The Tarentum Salt and Oil Company" and determined to dig a shaft down to the source of supply! The wells were four-hundred to five-hundred feet deep. The officers of the company argued that it was feasible to reach that far into the bowels of the earth with pick and shovel and discover a monstrous cave of brine and oil! They picked a spot twenty rods from the Donnelly well, sent to England for skilled miners and started a shaft about eight feet square. Over two years were employed and forty thousand dollars spent in sinking this shaft. Heavy timbers walled the upper portion, the hard rock below needing none. The water was pumped through iron pipes, nine men formed each shift and the work proceeded merrily to the depth of four-hundred feet. Then the salt-water in the Donnelly well was affected by the fresh-water in the shaft, losing half its strength whenever the latter was let stand a few hours, showing their intimate connection by veins or crevices.

Mr. Peterson said of it: "The digging of the shaft was finally abandoned in the darkest period of the war, from the necessities of time. A New Yorker named Ferris, and Wm. McKeown, of Pittsburg, bought the property, shaft and all. The daring piece of engineering was neglected and finally commenced to fill up with cinders and dirt, until at last it was level again with the surface of the ground. You may walk over it to-day and I could point it out to you if I was up there. Dig it out and you will find those iron pipes and timbers still there, just as they were originally put in."

Dyed-in-the-wool Tarentumites insist that natural gas caused the suspension of work, flowing into the shaft at such a gait that the miners refused to risk the chances of a speedy trip to Kingdom Come by suffocation or the ignition of the subtile vapor."…..

I think it is worth noting that shortly after 1800, wells were being drilled to six or eight hundred feet deep for brine and the oil sold for lubrication, medicinal purposes and occasionally fuel. In 1862, 400,000 gallons were sold in New York at a price of 36 cents per gallon (that's a price of $15. 27 per barrel). It is also worth noting that these folks had a good understanding of fracture permeability….and that, even then, the locals knew a good show hole when they saw one!

Hope you enjoyed it!
Bob Stolzle

Note: ***Let's try this Tales From The Dog House idea again…..think about some of the stories you know from the oil patch. We can clean them up if necessary but these are dying stories unless someone tells them. Send them in to the library by email to: kgsbulletin@gmail.com***

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AAPG Needs You!
Professional geoscientists, share your world!

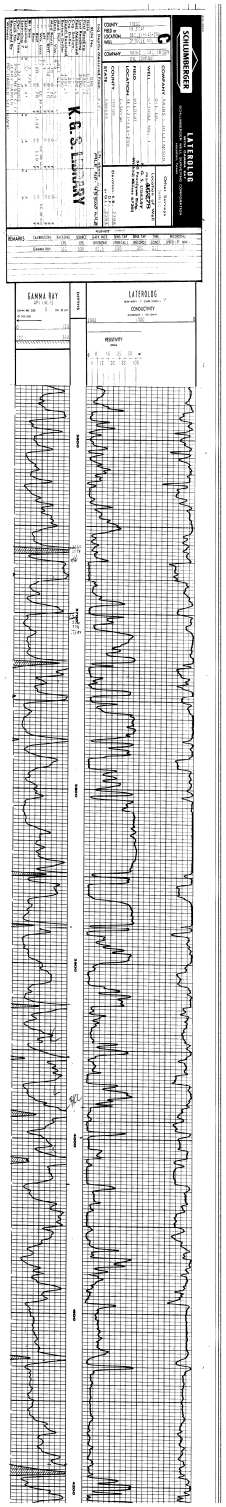
The Mid Continent Section has **17 AAPG Student Chapters**, but only **3 Visiting Geoscientists**...which makes it almost impossible to have a professional geoscientist visit to each school at least once a year or even once every two years. The aim of AAPG's program is to give students a flavor of a professional life in energy resources. It also hopes to encourage dialog between industry and academia.

To be a Visiting Geoscientist bearing the AAPG flag, you are asked to have at least 5 years of experience and make at least one visit per year to a university. It can be a school with an AAPG Student Chapter, or a college/university without one. Your choice.

The Mid Continent schools with Student Chapters are: Missouri University, Fort Hays State University, Iowa State University, Kansas State University, Missouri State University, University of Nebraska, Northwest Missouri State University, Oklahoma State University, University of Oklahoma, University of Arkansas, University of Iowa, University of Kansas, University of Missouri, Columbia University of Tulsa and Wichita State University.

Contact Robbie Gries, co-Chair VGP committee, Denver, if you are interested in learning more.

The KGS Library is pleased to announce a new service



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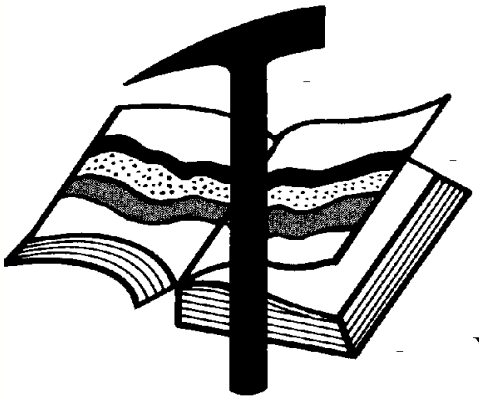

Kansas Geological Foundation

Web Site: www.kgfoundation.org

212 North Market
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- promote geology and earth science
- preserve geological records
- establish memorials and endowments
- support field trips and seminars
- financial aid and grants to students

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Kansas Geological Foundation Services

The Kansas Geological Foundation provides the following services as a part of the organization's commitment to educate the public regarding earth science.

Speaker's Bureau

A list of speakers available to talk about various aspects of geology may be obtained by contacting Janice Bright at the KGS Library, 265-8676. This service is free to the public.

DVD/Videotape Library

The KGF maintains a DVD & videotape library focused primarily on the various fields of earth science. These tapes may be checked out without charge by the public. To obtain a list of tapes, please contact the KGS Library, 212 N. Market, Ste. 100, Wichita, KS 67202, or call Janice Bright at 265-8676.

The Kansas Geological Foundation was founded in March, 1989 as a not-for-profit corporation under the guidelines of section 501(c)(3) of the tax code to provide individuals and corporations the opportunity to further the science of geology. It is dedicated to providing charitable, scientific, literary and educational opportunities in the field of geology for the professional geologist as well as the general public.

KGF can receive in-kind donations through which the donor may receive a tax deduction. Of equal importance, the KGF provides the financial resources to sort, process and file this data at the KGS library. If you have a donation to make, please contact the KGF at 265-8676.

Your tax-deductible membership donation helps to defray the cost of processing donations and to support public education programs about the science of geology. Annual membership begins at $50.00 per year. Donations of $100.00 or more are encouraged through the following clubs:

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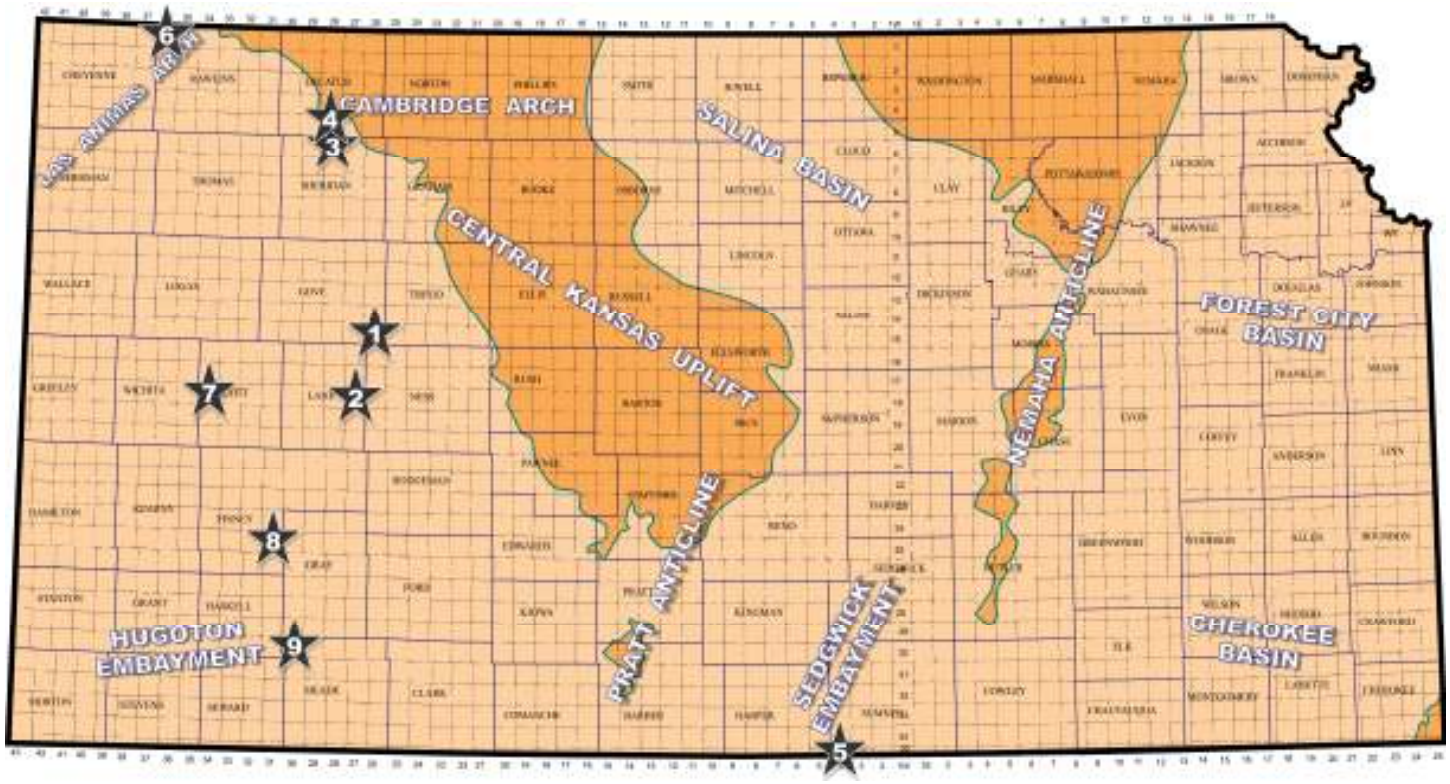
Exploration Highlights

By John H. Morrison, III
Independent Oil & Gas



1-Palomino Petroleum Inc., Newton (KS), has established a new oil-producing field in Gove County with the successful completion of the #1 Clodfelter Families Trust. The new discovery is located in the NW/4 of section 14- T 15s- R 26W, about eight miles north of the city of Utica. The Mississippian formation was perforated from 4,300 to 4,318 ft where it produced on pump at the rate of 65 barrels of oil and 18 barrels of water per day. WW Drilling tools were used to bottom the well at a total depth of 4,454 ft. Field area lies nearly one mile from recognized Lansing-Kansas City oil production in the Bearcub Field (1986).

2-L. D. Drilling, Inc., Great Bend (KS), has completed its #1-15 Francis and Joyce Dowd well for an estimated 70 barrels of oil per day in Lane County. The well is producing crude from the Marmaton (4,434 to 4,436 ft) and Cherokee (4,540 to 4,544 ft) formations at site located in the SE/4 of section 15- T 18s- R 27W. The well is a development well in the Alamota Field (1971), where the Lansing-Kansas City and Cherokee zones have been productive. Marmaton production is a new pay source for the field. Company rotary tools drilled the well to a total depth of 4,704 ft. Field area is situated almost two miles northeast of the town of Alamota, Kansas.

3-Suemaur Exploration & Production LLC, Corpus Christie (TX), has discovered new Lansing – Kansas City oil reserves at their #1 Schroeder spotted in the SE/4 of section 26- T 6s- R 28W in Sheridan County. The wildcat pool opener was drilled to a total depth of 4,475 ft at site located over three miles from now abandoned LKC oil production in the Geisinger Field (1968). The new Rejuvenation field lies about three miles south and eight miles east of the town of Selden, Kansas.

4-Elsewhere, **Suemaur E & P** has completed the 1 Jacobs Brothers in Decatur County to establish a new oil-producing area two miles south and one mile west of Dresden, Kansas. The remote wildcat well is producing an undisclosed amount of crude from the Lansing - Kansas City formation at site located over five miles east of the Chipmunk Southeast Field (2008). The Chipmunk Southeast pool gave up nearly 5,300 bbl of oil from the LKC zones prior to it's abandonment in January 2016. Suemaur's latest Jacobs Brothers discovery has been designated as the Six Pack pool opener.

5-K3 Oil & Gas Operating Company, Inc., The Woodlands (TX), has discovered new oil reserves in the Simpson Sand formation at the 3-3 Boyer in Sumner County. Spotted in the NW/4 of section 3- T 35s- R 4W, the wildcat pool opener was drilled to a total depth of 5,050 ft at site located almost seven miles west of the city

of Caldwell. Closest established production in the area lies over one mile to the northwest in the Eden Road Field (2008). The new field has been named Eden Road South.

ADDITIONAL UPDATES

6-Murfin Drilling Company, Inc., Wichita (KS), established the Scoda Field in Rawlins County at the end of 2013. The new oil field was opened with the completion of the 1-1 Mary Ann for 97 bbls of oil per day, no water, in section 1- T 1s- R 36W. Pay was recovered from the Lansing-Kansas City formation below 4,100 ft in depth. The Scoda Field has since produced nearly 962,000 bbls of oil from 23 completed oil wells drilled by Murfin Drilling, with the exception of two wells that were drilled by Wichita-based **BEREXCO, LLC**. Field area lies about fifteen miles north and three miles east of McDonald, Kansas.

7-Hartman Oil Company, Inc., Wichita (KS), discovered new Marmaton and Cherokee oil deposits in Scott County in early 2014 with the completion of their 1-11 Prime Pork. The well was completed for 30 bbls of oil per day, no water, in section 11- T 18s- R 34W, about one mile north and two miles east of Modoc, Kansas. The well established the Prime Pork Field that has produced nearly 16,000 bbls of crude from three producing wells. **New Gulf Operating, LLC**, Tulsa (OK), drilled two of the development wells.

8-American Warrior, Inc., Garden City (KS), completed its 1-2 Clark in Finney County for 60 bbls of oil per day in April 2014. The well was drilled in section 2- T 25s- R 31W, near the town of Pierceville, and was thus recognized as the Pierceville Field discovery well. It is still producing oil from the Mississippian formation at around 4,500 ft in depth. Since that time American Warrior has successfully completed six development wells, and has found additional reserves in the Fort Scott member of the Marmaton formation at one of those wells. The seven producers have yielded over 18,000 bbls of crude.

9-McCoy Petroleum Corporation, Wichita (KS), opened the Mertilla Southeast Field in early 2014 after the Mississippian Chester formation produced 25 bbls of oil per day, no water, from a depth of 5,300 ft. The discovery well, 1-17 Patterson - O'Brate was drilled to a total depth of 5,708 ft in section 17- T 30s- R 30W, about twelve miles north and two miles west of Plains, Kansas in Meade County. McCoy has completed five additional development wells in the field. The wells have produced a cumulative total of over 62,000 bbls of oil.

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Harold McNeil	03/91	1991
Millard W. Smith	08/91	1991
Clinton Engstrand	09/91	1991
M.F. "Ted" Bear	10/91	1991
James & Kathryn Gould	11/91	1991
E. Gail Carpenter	06/91	1993
Benton Brooks	09/92	1992
Robert C. Armstrong	01/93	1993
Nancy Lorenz	02/93	1993
Norman R. Stewart	07/93	1993
Robert W. Watchous	12/93	1993
J. George Klein	07/94	1994
Harold C.J. Terhune	01/95	1995
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Don R. Pate	03/95	1995
R. James Gear	05/95	1995
Vernon Hess	06/95	1995
E. K. Edmiston	06/95	1995
Jack Rine	07/95	1995
Lee Cornell	08/95	1995
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Wilson Rains	10/95	1995
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Robert L. Dilts	05/97	1997
Delmer L. Powers	06/72	1997
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Bus Woods	01/98	1998
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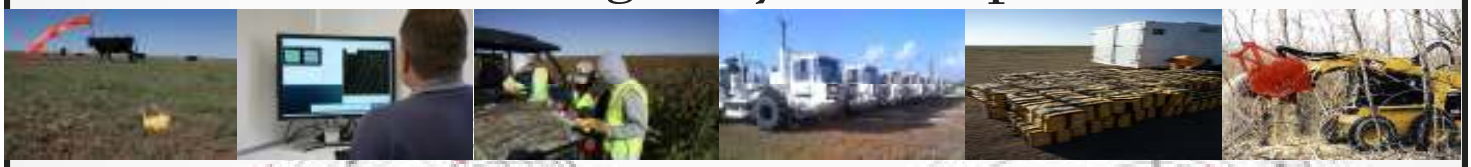

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March—April 2016

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June 2016

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