

OIL LANDS IN
THE
CONANT CREEK OIL
FIELD,
FREMONT COUNTY,
WYOMING.

1913

The lands which are the subject of this report lie along the crest and flanks of the Conant anticline, about twenty miles south from Riverton, Wyoming,- the nearest railroad town and supply point. The lands are readily reached from Riverton over good roads, the distance by road being about twenty-two miles.

The property, consisting of some 2,880 acres described as

the south half of section 12, T. 33 N.,
R. 94 W.;

the southeast quarter of section 11,
T. 33 N., R. 94 W.;

the northeast quarter of section 14,
T. 33 N., R. 94 W.;

all of section 13, T. 33 N., R. 94 W.;

the south half of section 7, T. 33 N.,
R. 93 W.;

all of section 18, T. 33 N., R. 93 W.;

and

all of section 19, T. 33 N., R. 93 W.

is held by right of location and discovery, subject to the mining laws of Wyoming and of the United States.

GEOLOGY.

The lands above mentioned lie along the crest and flanks of the Conant anticline, an off-shoot from the Sulphur Spring anticline which is the principal fold of the region. The Conant fold extends in a northerly direction from the southern boundary of township 33 north, range 94 west, to the northeast quarter of section 14, township 33 north, range 94 west, where it plunges gently northward and disappears. At its southern end, rocks of Triassic age occupy its crest; but as its course is followed northward the red beds of the Triassic system give way to the overlying sandstones, limestones, and clays of the Jurassic age, while at its northern end beds of Cretaceous age appear.

At the base of the Cretaceous series is the Dakota sandstone, which, at many points in Wyoming, contains oil. Above the Dakota sandstone is a series of shales and thin sandstones,

including the Mowry fish scale beds, several hundred feet in thickness. Overlying these shales is a series of sandstones, six in number, separated by thin beds of shale. It is in these sandstones that indications of oil are found in the district. The upper of these sandstones occupies the same position, and is probably equivalent to the highly productive Wall Creek sandstone of the Salt Creek district.

Above the sandstones are shales of the Benton, Niobrara, and Pierre formations extending northward two miles or more to the coal bearing Fox Hills and Laramie formations.

The series of sandstones overlying the Mowry shales are of chief economic importance in this district. Although no indications of oil were noted in the Dakota sandstone, it may yield oil.

OIL.

Indications of oil-- oil springs, gas escapes, beds of asphaltum, and oil saturated sandstones-- are found at many points along the outcrop of the upper Benton sandstones. Oil occurs

in sections 8 and 17, township 33 north, range 94 west, while at two points in the same sections gas escapes in a number of small vents,- burning in flames two or more inches in length.

CONCLUSIONS.

In the lands under discussion, the oil bearing sandstones can be reached at depths ranging from 500 to 3000 feet. It is recommended that a well be drilled at the point marked "Proposed Well No. 3", (see accompanying map and section E--F). A well drilled at this point will reach the upper sand at a depth of about 400 feet, and the lower sand at about 1100 feet.

While it is not possible to positively determine the occurrence or non-occurrence of oil in a new district, by work on the surface; it is possible to calculate the probability of obtaining petroleum. The lands discussed in this report are believed to be well worthy of development. At the present time the Barlitt Oil Company is preparing to drill on

section 1, township 33, range 95, while the Mountain States Oil Company will drill on section 16, township 33, range 94.

Water for drilling can be obtained from Conant Creek. Coal may be obtained at the Signor mine, section 25, township 34 north, range 95 west.

Respectfully submitted,

Cheyenne, Wyoming.

May 30th, 1913.