GEORGIA

DECATUR COUNTY

Operator: Hunt Oil Co.

GGS. No. 168

Landowner: Metcalf Well 1

Elevation: 104 ft. (derric)

floor)

Location: Land Distric

Land District 21,

Land Lot 260, center

Total depth: 6152 ft.

of NE 4 of Land Lot 260

Completed: Aug. 19, 1944

Summary of Stratigraphy

Depth to	top	Thickness
(feet)		(feet)

Tertiary

Paleocene

In beds with Tamesi fauna at 1930 ft. ? ?

Cretaceous

Gulf

Beds of Navarro age	2050	50
Beds of Taylor age	2100	380
Beds of Austin age	2480	420
Atkinson Formation upper member	2900	420
do lower member	3320	280
Comanche undifferentiated	3600 5250	to ft. <u>1</u> /

1/ Samples not studied below 5250 ft.

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Lithologic and paleontologic description of cuttings and cores. Samples are cuttings unless otherwise stated.

Depth (feet)

Description

0-1930

Samples not studied.

In Paleocene

Beds with Tamesí fauna

1930-1940 Clay, gray, marly, microfossiliferous; contains many

specimens of several species of Globigerina,

including Globigerina crotalea. Other specimens

of species common in the sample are Bulimina

exigua, and Alabamina wilcoxensis.

1940-2020 Like sample at 1930-1940 ft.

2020-2030 Like sample at 1930-1940 ft., contains specimens of

Globorotalia velascoensis and G. pseudmenadii,

which is common in the typical Tamesí (Velasco)

in Mexico.

2030-2040 Not described.

2040-2050 Clay, marly, but harder and less flaky than the preceding

samples; contains many typical specimens of

Globorotalia velascoensis.

Cretaceous

Gulf

Beds of Navarro age

2050-2060 Marl, gray; specimens of Globotruncana arca, common.

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Depth (feet)

Description

2060-2090

Not described.

Beds of Taylor age

2090-2100

Marl, gray, and a few fragments of fine-grained, chalky glauconitic sandstone. Sample contains specimens of <u>Globorotalites conicus</u>, <u>Stensioina americana</u>, and a variety of <u>Planulina dumblei</u>.

2100-2350

Not described.

2350-2360

Marl, gray, containing abundant specimens of Foraminifera; common species are: Globotruncana spp. Globigerina cretacea, Planulina texana, and Stensioina americana. The sample is probably from the lower part of the beds of Taylor age.

2360-2480

Not described.

Beds of Austin(?) age.

2480-2490

Marl, gray, containing a specimen of <u>Valvulineria</u>

<u>umbilicata</u> typical of the Austin chalk in Texas,

and specimens of <u>Pseudogaudryinella</u> capitosa.

2490-2570

Not described.

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	Depth (feet)	Description
	2570	Sidewall core.
		Clay, greenish-gray, marly, micaceous, containing
		a microfauna indicative of the Austin age of the
		beds.
	2580-2590	Clay, gray and green, marly, containing specimens of
		Kyphopyxa christneri.
	2590-2600	Clay, greenish-gray, shaly, calcareous.
	2600-2790	Not described.
	2790-2800	Shale, brown, thinly flaky, slightly speckled, and a
		little green, flaky, noncalcareous shale.
	2800-2830	Not described.
	2830-2840	Shale, dark brownish-gray, flaky, slightly speckled.
	2840-2900	Not described.
		Atkinson Formation Upper Member
	2900-2910	Sandstone, moderately dense, very fine grained, highly
		micaceous, and fragments of speckled shale; a
		few shell fragments.
	2910-2920	Like sample at 2900-2910 ft.; the sandstone is somewhat
		glauconitic.

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Depth (feet)	Descr	iption	
2920-2930	Sandstone, like sample	e at 2900-2910 ft., and many	
	fragments of Os	strea sp.	
2930-2940	Not described.		
2940-2950	Sandstone, similar to	sample at 2900-2910 ft., but	
	somewhat coarse	er grained and more micaceous	;
	contains a few	black phosphatic fragments,	a
	little bluish-g	green glauconite, nodules of	pyrite,
	and shell fragm	ments.	
2950-2960	Sandstone and abundant	shell fragments, including	
	fragments of <u>Ir</u>	oceramus.	
2960-2970	Not described.		
2975	Sidewall core.		
	Sand, fine-grai	ned, uneven-grained, angular	, clear
	quartz, contair	ning a little glauconite and	a few
	shell fragments	S.	
2970-3030	Sand, fine to moderate	ely fine grained, glauconitic	,
	micaceous, cont	caining shell fragments and f	ish
	bones. The vari	ous types of shale in the sa	mple
	are probably ca	avings from higher levels.	
3030-3040	Sand, like samples at	2970-3030 ft., and a little	green
	flaky shale; sh	nell fragments are abundant.	

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	Depth (feet)	Description
	3040-3060	Not described.
	3060-3070	Sandstone, moderately coarse, glauconitic, fossiliferous;
		contains fairly large fragments of carbonaceous
		material, many shell fragments, fish bones, and
		a few bryozoan fragments. Below this depth, the
		sandstone becomes harder and finer grained, and
		shell fragments gradually decrease in abundance.
	3070-3080	Not described.
	3080-3090	Sandstone, white, dense, fine-grained, glauconitic,
		somewhat micaceous, containing phosphatic and
		carbonaceous material, shell fragments, and
		bryozoan fragments.
	3090-3250	Not described.
	3250-3260	Sand and shell fragments. Shell fragments are common.
	3260-3270	Not described.
	3270-3280	Clay, green and bluish-green, shaly, and a little sand.
		Specimens of Foraminifera are probably cavings.
	3280-3320	Not described.

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Depth (feet)

Description

Atkinson Formation Lower Member (electric log correlation)

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3320-3330	Clay, green, shaly and sand, and sandstone like sample
	at 3270-3280 ft.
3330-3390	Shale, green, and other types of shale that seem to be
	cavings.
3390-3400	Shale, dark-gray, hard, is in cuttings at this depth.
3400-3420	Shale, dark-gray, micaceous, containing specimens of
	arenaceous species of Foraminifera typical of
	the lower member of the Atkinson Formation. The
	shale is the so-called "marine shale" of the
	Tuscaloosa Formation.
3420-3430	Shale, dark-gray, micaceous, containing specimens of
	Ammobaculites bergquisti (abundant), A. comprimatus,
	Trochammina rainwateri, T. exigua, and others
3430-3440	Material and fauna like sample at 3420-3430 ft., but

specimens of Foraminifera more abundant.

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	Depth (feet)	Description
	3440-3510	Not described.
	3510-3520	Shale, gray, and a little green flaky shale; white,
		micaceous, glauconitic sandstone is also in
		cuttings at this depth.
	3520-3530	Like sample at 3510-3520 ft.
	3530-3540	Sandstone, white, fine-grained, glauconitic, pyritic,
		somewhat micaceous, slightly phosphatic, increases
		in abundance. The sandstone contains a few large
		grains of quartz.
	3545	Sidewall core.
		Shale, green, thinly flaky, speckled; contains
		dwarf specimens of <u>Gumbelina</u> and <u>Globigerina</u>
	,	that give the shale a speckled appearance.
	3555	Sidewall core.
		Sand, fine to coarse-grained, roughly angular,
		clear quartz; probably the basal sand of the
		Atkinson Formation.
	3560-3570	Sand and sandstone, like the sample at 3510-3520 ft. and
		below.
	3570-3580	Sand, coarse-grained, is dominant in the sample; contains
		many greenish-yellow quartzitic grains, and a few

grains of pink feldspar.

<u></u>	Metcalf #1	
	Depth (feet)	Description
	3580-3590	Sand, like sample at 3570-3580 ft.; ankerite pellets
		are common.
	3590-3600	Sand, like sample at 3570-3580 ft., and a few cuttings
		of dark brownish-red micaceous shale.
		Comanche undifferentiated
	3600-3610	Sand, coarse-grained, containing greenish-yellow and
		pink grains, and a few grains of feldspar. The
		sample also contains cuttings of dark brownish-
		red, micaceous, sandy (fine-grained sand), unctuous,
		shaly clay.
	3608	Sidewall core.
		Sand, poorly corted, fine to coarse-grained,
		roughly angular quartz, containing a few greenish-
		yellow grains.
	3623	Sidewall core.
		Mudstone, brick-red, green and ochre streaks and
		mottling, sandy (fine-grained sand), micaceous.
	3610-3900	Sample not studied in detail. The material is, mainly,

coarse-grained sand, and red, green and ochre

progressively more abundant with depth.

mottled mudstone; grains of pink feldspar become

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Depth (feet)

Description

Nodules of white, pink-stained, sandy limestone are in the samples at 3900 feet. The samples were not studied in detail, but are composed, mainly, of coarse-grained sand, mudstone and shale, and

nodules of limestone.

Shale, purplish-red, raspberry, and varicolored, and many nodules of white, pink-stained, sandy limestone. The samples were not studied below 5250 ft. At this depth, the samples indicate that the well had not penetrated rocks older than Comanche age.