UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROVISIONAL PARTS FOR PLATE 2

SYSTEM OR SERIES | FORMATION | GROUP | MICROFAUNAL ZONE | MEGAFAUNAL ZONE | DEPTH (FEET) | SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL (MILLIVOLTS) | COMPOSITION | RESISTIVITY (OHMS M²/M) | SELECTED LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION | FORMATION TEST | DIP | DEVIATION | CORE: RECOVERED, ANALYZED | HOLE DIAMETER AND CASING DIAMETER (DIAMETER WHERE CURVED; AVERAGE WIDTH PER FOOT; IN INCHES) | RATE OF PENETRATION (DIAMETER WHERE CURVED; AVERAGE MINUTES PER FOOT; 0 5 10 15 20 30 IN INCHES) | CORE SET NUMBER (DRILL-STEM TEST) | DEPTH (FEET)

EXPLANATION

- Sandstone
- Conglomerate
- Silty sandstone
- Calcareous sandstone
- Siltstone
- Sandy siltstone
- Conglomeratic sandstone
- Clay shale or claystone
- Sandy clay shale or claystone
- Silty clay shale or claystone
- Calcareous clay shale or claystone
- Limestone
- Coal or carbonaceous material
- Coquinoid limestone
- Coaly material
- Core analysis recovered
- No sample recovered
- Oil show
- Gas show
- Very fine grained
- Fine grained
- Medium grained
- Coarse grained
- Pebbly
- Electric-sparing

BIT SYMBOLS

- DRILL BITS
- Rbi: Hughes OSC
- OSC-1: Hughes OSC-1
- OSC-3: Hughes OSC-3
- OSC-2: Hughes OSC-2
- OWJ: Hughes OWJ
- AJH: Hughes Jet-H
- J: Reed J
- J-HW: Reed J-HW
- J-T: Reed J-T
- Hole opener: Hole opener
- Security: Security hole opener
- SV: Security SV
- X-3: Smith X-3
- CORE BITS
- RCC-1: 6-15/16 in. Reed C-1, soft formation
- RCC-2: 6-15/16 in. Reed C-2, medium formation
- RCC-3: Reed wire line RCC-3 soft formation
- RCC-4-5: Reed wire line RCC-4 hard formation
- RC-72: Reed wire line RC-72 soft formation
- RC-73: Reed wire line RC-73 hard formation

Location: Lat 69°42'30"N.
Long 156°30'30"W.
Elevation: Ground 10 feet above M.S.L.
Rotary table 20 feet above M.S.L.
Spudded: June 15, 1949
Completed: July 31, 1949
Total depth: 11,207 feet
Status: Plugged and abandoned.

Drilling and engineering data compiled from records of Arctic Contractors.

Electric log by Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation.

All depths are measured from the top of the kelly bushing.

Colors were determined by comparison of dry samples with the Rock Color Chart prepared by the National Research Council in 1948.