SPEAKER FOR EVENING MEETING — MONDAY, MAY 13, 1974

LESLIE K. SCHULTZ — Biographical Review

Born in Visalia, California, Leslie K. Schultz was educated in the California public school system. In 1952 he received the A. B. Degree from the University of California (Berkeley).

Mr. Schultz' professional career has been with the Mobil organization and its predecessors. He joined General Petroleum Corporation in September, 1952, as a Junior Geologist. His assignments until 1956 were in the Los Angeles Basin and offshore California. He was Supervisor, Offshore Coring Operations in 1957, and was District Geologist for the Ventura and Coastal Basins from 1958-1960.

His assignments with Mobil Oil Corporation include offshore Gulf of Mexico from 1960 until 1965, at which time he became a Staff Geologist in the Houston Division. Mr. Schultz transferred to Corpus Christi in 1968 as Division Geologist where he remained until 1971. His current title is Region Geologist-Southern Region Headquarters, Houston.

Mr. Schultz is a member of A.A.P.G. and the Pacific Section of A.A.P.G., as well as H.G.S. He is a Certified Professional Geologist and a Registered Geologist, California.

GEOLOGY OF THE GEORGES BANK BASIN, OFFSHORE NEW ENGLAND

ABSTRACT by Leslie K. Schultz*

The Georges Bank Basin is a basement depression with the deepest area being an arcuate trough approximately 120 miles in length. The basin is centered about 41° N. Lat., 68° W. Long. The deepest part of the basin contains approximately 26,000 feet of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments. This estimate is based on interpretation of geophysical data utilizing new velocity information from wells drilled on the western Scotian Shelf.

Overall stratigraphic similarity to rocks in the western Scotian Shelf is likely. The Jurassic section in the Georges Bank Basin is probably thicker than the western Scotian Shelf equivalent and is composed of predominantly marine units. Examination of geophysical data indicates the existence of more than 14,000 feet of Lower Cretaceous and Jurassic carbonates, marine shales, evaporites and consolidated sands. Salt diapirs similar to those in the Scotian Shelf have not been detected. Structural deformation is apparent in basement rocks in the Georges Bank Basin and consists of high angle normal faulting. Sediments form a southward thickening wedge beneath the continental shelf.

Estimates of recoverable oil and gas from sediments beneath the continental shelf and continental slope have been made by petroleum industry groups and federal agencies. The 30,000 cubic miles of Lower Cretaceous and Jurassic sediments in Georges Bank Basin may contain a significant share of these hydrocarbon reserves, assuring the basin a favorable place among eastern North America's frontier exploration areas.

*Adapted from a paper presented by Leslie K. Schultz and R. L. Grover at Eastern Section A.A.P.G. Symposium, Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 23-25, 1973 and now in press Bulletin, AAPG.