

MEETINGS

DINNER MEETING—SEPTEMBER 14, 1987

DAVID A. KEMMER—Biographical Sketch



Andy Kemmer received his B.A. in Zoology and M.A. in Geology in 1978, from the University of Missouri. His thesis in Organic Geochemistry included study at the University of Goettingen, West Germany, in 1977.

From 1978 to 1984, Andy was employed by Shell Oil Co., in New Orleans. In 1984, he joined Anadarko Petroleum Corporation as Staff Geologist in Houston. Since 1984,

Andy has worked a variety of assignments in Anadarko's Offshore and Foreign/Frontier Divisions. He is currently Division Geologist, Northern Region, in Denver.

Andy is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Geological Society of America, Houston Geological Society, and the New Orleans Geological Society, where he was Treasurer and a candidate for Vice-President.

EXPLORATION IN JURASSIC OF NORTH MAFLA, EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO*

Exploration in North Mafla focuses on general categories of prospects, potential reservoirs and their associated facies, and seismic modeling of available well control.

Jurassic prospects in North Mafla can be classified into four general categories: (1) basement-related structures, (2) closures associated with the Pensacola-Destin peripheral fault trend, (3) salt anticlines, and (4) prospects associated with interregional structural highs. Each of these categories can be related to documented, predictable, and repeated patterns of hydrocarbon accumulations in east Texas, north Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

The primary objectives in North Mafla are the Jurassic Smackover carbonates and Norphlet sands at depths ranging from 15,000 to 25,000 ft. Major gas accumulations in the Norphlet around Mobile Bay are separated from thicker sequences of Norphlet sands in the De Soto Salt Basin by the offshore extension of the Pensacola Arch. Seismic geometries suggest that Smackover high-energy carbonates may have been deposited on the crest of some of these thick Norphlet sands.

Seismic modeling indicates that a high-amplitude, laterally continuous event associated with a Norphlet-Louann Salt contact is dependent on the presence of Pine Hill Anhydrite member of the Louann Salt. In addition, seismic reflection geometries indicate that the Norphlet sandstone thickens from ± 300 ft. on the eastern flank of the Destin Dome to nearly 1,000 ft. nearby.

Although drilling in the lightly explored North Mafla area has yielded few substantive results to date, the elements necessary for significant hydrocarbon accumulations are known to exist.

*With Roger L. Reagan, Houston, Texas

