MEETINGS

DINNER MEETING—JANUARY 11, 1988

DAVID H. ANSPACH—Biographical Sketch

David H. Anspach received both his undergraduate and graduate degrees in geology at Texas A&M University, completing his BS in 1968 and MS in 1972. His thesis involved surface and subsurface mapping as well as depositional environmental interpretations of Eocene and younger strata in the Normangee Lake area of Leon County, Texas. In addition, his graduate work included the following investigations: 1) petrology of the Muddy Sandstone, Bell Creek Field, Wyoming; 2) marine geology of Quaternary sediments, Gulf of Mexico; and 3) Rocky Mountain structural geology for the USGS.

In 1972, Mr. Anspach began work as a geologist with Pennzoil Producing Company. From 1976 to 1986, he was the Texas District Exploitation Geologist for the Houston Marine District, U.S. Offshore Division. This district covered offshore West Cameron, Louisiana, Texas, California and Alaska. His duties consisted of subsurface investigations for the exploration and development of offshore fields in these areas, including Point Thompson Field, Alaska, Point Arguello Field, California, and High Island, Blocks A-474/A-499 Field, Texas.

Mr. Anspach is presently with Pennzoil Company in Houston, Texas, working as an Advanced Explorationist in

deposited in an outer shelf environment of deposition (Eco. Zone 3). These sands originated from prograding deltas located to the southwest, north, and northeast. Sediments with a southwesterly source were transported as sand plumes by northeasterly flowing currents. Greatest sand accumulation occurred at the intersection of the growth faults and the northeasterly trending sand plumes.

In contrast, stratigraphic traps are the primary trapping mechanism in the Lower Pleistocene and Upper Pliocene G-5 through G-25 horizons. These laterally discontinuous, highly productive sands consist of submarine fan and slope facies indicative of an upper to lower slope depositional environment (Eco. Zones 4 and 5). The sands were transported into the area by turbidity flows from the north and northeast and by deepwater currents flowing to the northeast from a southwest depocenter. Many of these current-transported sands were deposited on the downthrown side of down-to-the-northeast growth faults.

**With S. E. Tripp, R. E. Berlitz, and J. A. Gilreath*