

EVENING MEETING—SEPTEMBER 11, 1978

EDUARDO J. GUZMAN—Biographical Sketch



Ingeniero Eduardo J. Guzmán is a native of Puebla, Mexico. He received his degree in geology from the Universidad Central de Venezuela in 1942. Following graduation, he was employed by the Gulf Oil Corp. in eastern Venezuela. After 15 months, he joined Petroleos Mexicanos and conducted both surface and subsurface geological studies. After only 6 years, he was appointed Chief Geologist of

Petroleos Mexicanos. In 1954 he was appointed Assistant Exploration Manager, a post which he held until 1967 when he was appointed to the position of Sub-director of the Instituto Mexicano del Petroleo in charge of exploration technology.

In 1956, Ing. Guzmán served as General Secretary for the Mexican Organizing Committee, and of the 20th International Geological Congress. He served on the organizing committee of the 7th World Petroleum Congress which was held in Mexico in 1967, and is a member of the permanent council of the World Petroleum Congresses. He also toured the United States and Canada as a distinguished lecturer for the AAPG in 1967. He served as national Vice President of the AAPG in 1967-68 and received the AAPG Honorary Membership Award in 1972. He is a member of numerous geological and engineering societies. He is recently retired from the Instituto Mexicano del Petroleo but continues to serve as a consultant to that organization.

PETROLEUM GEOLOGY OF THE REFORMA AREA, SOUTHEASTERN MEXICO (Abstract)

Most of Mexico's oil has come from Cretaceous and Jurassic carbonate rocks, although there was no production from these formations in southeastern Mexico until the significant 1972 Pemex discoveries. By the end of 1977, 15 to 20 onshore and 3 offshore Mesozoic producing sites had been drilled in the Reforma area and Campeche Gulf. Eight of these pools are producing and several can be recognized as giant fields. Conservatively, proved reserves exceed 5 billion bbl of liquid hydrocarbons and 7 tcf of gas. The additional potential in view of the extent and number of favorable structures is enormous.

Daily production in January 1978 was 810,000 bbl of oil and condensate, and about 900 mmcf of gas. Cumulative production at the end of 1977 was about 580 million bbl of oil, approximately 60 million bbl of condensate, and 840 bcf of gas. The number of wells drilled at the time was 249 (202 successful). Three of the wells drilled were offshore.

New reservoirs are mainly Cretaceous and Jurassic dolomites and microfractured limestones at an average depth of 12,500 ft (3,750 m). Trapping conditions are complexly faulted and, locally, overthrust anticlines covered by a

thick Tertiary shale and sandstone sequence. Salt tectonics also are involved. Miocene sandstones have produced in the area since 1960, but Mesozoic discoveries were not made until the development of more sophisticated geophysical and drilling techniques.