

DINNER MEETING—MARCH 12, 1984

EUGENE R. BRUMBAUGH—Biographical Sketch



E. R. Brumbaugh has been an Active Member of SEG for 33 years. He served the Society as First Vice-President in 1981, as Technical Program Chairman of the 40th Annual International SEG Meeting in New Orleans, and as General Chairman of the 49th Annual SEG Meeting. He has been a member of the Casper, Denver and Oklahoma City Geophysical Societies and is currently a member of the South-

eastern Geophysical Society where he has served as President, First Vice-President, and Membership Chairman.

He received his B.S. degree in physics and mathematics from Juniata College in 1946 after Naval aviation training during World War II. He also has done graduate work in geology at the University of Colorado.

Brumbaugh joined Shell Oil Co. on a seismic crew operating in the Sacramento and San Joaquin basins in California and the Williston basin in Montana. He supervised crew operations and interpretation in the Powder River, Big Horn, Wind River, and Green River basins and western folded belt in Wyoming, the Uinta basin in Utah, and the Denver basin in Colorado. He was division geophysicist in both the Casper and Denver Divisions, and later held staff interpretive assignments in the Anadarko, Ardmore, and Arkoma basins in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Since 1968, he has been in New Orleans working the offshore Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic offshore, and the Gulf Coast onshore. Brumbaugh retired from Shell in 1981 to be regional geophysical manager for Tomlinson Interests, Inc., concentrating on exploration in South Louisiana. He is now a Geophysical Consultant.

He is a member of EAEG, AAPG, SGS, New Orleans Geological Society, and is a registered geophysicist in California.

A COORDINATED GEOLOGICAL-GEOPHYSICAL APPROACH TO FINDING STRATIGRAPHIC TRAPS

Many stratigraphic traps have been found on the gently dipping flanks of the stable sedimentary basins in the United States. Many more remain to be found. The sedimentary environment is becoming well known in most of these basins. This information combined with detailed studies of the already discovered and developed stratigraphic traps allows one to anticipate the type of trap and the tools needed to detect these traps in most areas being explored.

Studies of clastic, erosional and carbonate stratigraphic traps indicate that most have a detectable anomaly associated with them. Some have a minor structural anomaly that is near the level of seismic structural resolution. These and others often have interval thinning in the sediments overlying the trap that is detectable using well data isopach and/or seismic isochron techniques. Most have a high impedance contrast reservoir unit that is thick enough to be detected using seismic wave form and reflection amplitude techniques. A coordinated use of these geological and geophysical tools is discussed briefly in this paper.