

INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATIONISTS DINNER MEETING—JANUARY 17, 1990

RICH SCATTOLINI—Biographical Sketch



Rich Scattolini, a consulting geologist/geophysicist, received a Bachelor of Arts from Temple University 1969 and worked for the US Geological Survey in Menlo Park and the Arctic doing Field Geothermal studies. In 1972 he obtained a Masters of Science and in 1978, a Doctorate in Geology from the University of North Dakota. While in Grand Forks, North Dakota, he was a staff geologist for the North

Dakota Geological Survey, where he did work on the Red Wing Creek oil field and initiated a Heat Flow and Heat Production study of the Williston Basin.

In 1978, at Phillips Petroleum in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Rich worked a number of domestic and international projects, including offshore China and Sumatra, offshore California, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and the Overthrust belt. After transferring from Bartlesville to Houston with Phillips, Rich generated prospects in the offshore Gulf of Mexico. In 1982, Rich worked for the offshore Louisiana Group at Santa Fe Energy. From August 1983 to December 1986, Rich was Senior Geologist and Senior Geophysicist at AGIP Petroleum in Houston.

Rich is an active and certified member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and the American Geophysical Union in addition to the Houston Geological Society and the Geophysical Society of Houston.

BOB JOHNSON—No Biographical Sketch Available

REGIONAL STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY AND PETROLEUM GEOLOGY OF GUATEMALA

Understanding the regional setting in Guatemala is important for two reasons. One is scientific, to improve our understanding of geologic history especially from the Permian to the Present and to improve our understanding of present day plate tectonic processes occurring in this complex region. The other reason is more related to the problem of finding large hydrocarbon deposits by understanding the development of the Peten basin. In Mexico, at the northern end of the Chiapas-Peten basin, lie the Reforma area fields and Campeche field. The stratigraphy of the rocks differs slightly in Guatemala from those found in Mexico, but the potential reservoir rocks have many of the same characteristics as those found in the Mexican oil fields. The reserves of the Mexican fields have been estimated at over 60 BBO.

In Guatemala, a country of 85,000 square miles where only 75 wells have been drilled, reservoir rocks of the

Coban can be found in basinal, and arch settings, both of which are favorable for hydrocarbon entrapment. Fault types range from normal and thrust faults to more complex strike-slip faults. Anticlinal folds are untested to under-tested.

Oil is found primarily in the Coban limestones but there is also some potential for hydrocarbons in sands of the Jurassic Todos Santos Formation. In the southern Peten basin where commercial oil deposits have been found, evaporites have trapped hydrocarbons. In the northern Peten basin, structures of low relief will trap heavy oil similar to that found in the Coban B's Xan horizon. The La Libertad arch, a major east-west trending anticlinorium, will require additional drilling to find commercial quantities of hydrocarbons likely to be trapped there.