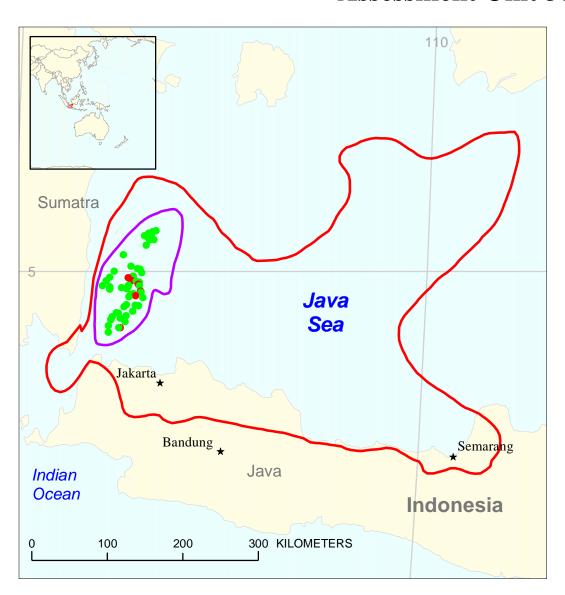
Sunda/Asri Assessment Unit 38240101



Sunda/Asri Assessment Unit 38240101
Northwest Java Basin Geologic Province 3824

USGS PROVINCE: Northwest Java Basin (3824) **GEOLOGIST:** M.G. Bishop

TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM: Banuwati-Oligocene/Miocene (382401)

ASSESSMENT UNIT: Sunda/Asri (38240101)

DESCRIPTION: Faulted half-graben basins located offshore Java. Lacustrine shale source rocks for oils in syn-rift deep-water sandstone reservoirs, late- to post-rift deltaic and marine sandstones, and reef carbonates that formed on fault-block highs and flanking islands.

SOURCE ROCKS: Eocene to Early Oligocene deep lacustrine, brown to black, oil prone shales deposited in a series of half graben; TOC of 1.87 to 8 wt. % and HI of 573 to 637.

MATURATION: The main phase of hydrocarbon generation from the Banuwati Shale occurred in the Middle Miocene.

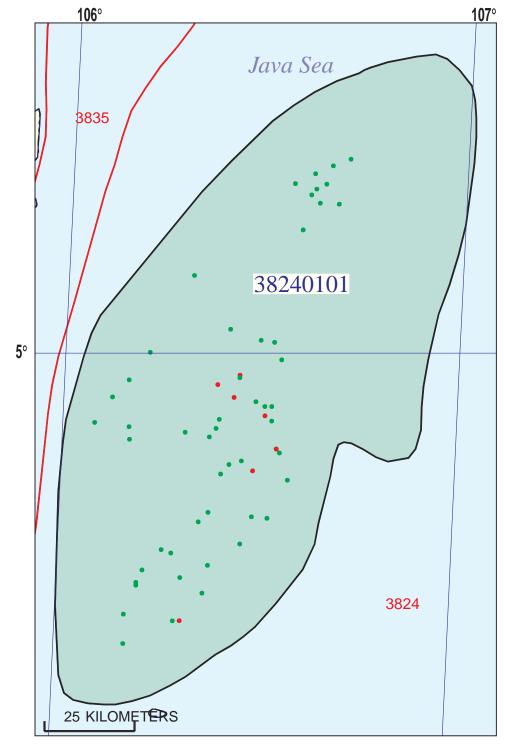
MIGRATION: Lateral migration into adjacent reservoirs, up-dip migration out of the half graben along weathered and fractured granite and other carrier beds, vertical migration along faults to overlying clastic and carbonate reservoirs on structural highs.

RESERVOIR ROCKS: More than three quarters of the discovered reserves are from late synrift Oligocene Talang Akar Formation thick, stacked, and sometimes amalgamated channel sandstones with braided stream, distributary and point bar facies. The Early Miocene Batu Raja carbonates are next in importance.

TRAPS AND SEALS: Primarily stratigraphic and fault bounded traps. The Gumai Shale is the regional seal. The Batu Raja Shale and intraformational seals in the Banuwati Shale, and the Talang Akar are also important.

REFERENCES:

- Wicaksono, P., Wight, A.W.R., Lodwick, W.R., Netherwood, R.E., Budiarto, B., and Hanggoro, D., 1995, Use of sequence stratigraphy in carbonate exploration--Sunda Basin, Java Sea, Indonesia, *in* Caughey, C. A., Carter, D.C., Clure, J., Gresko, M.J., Lowry, P., Park, R.K., and Wonders, A., eds., International Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in S. E. Asia: Proceedings of the Indonesian Petroleum Association, p. 197-229.
- Wright, A., Friestad, H., Anderson, I., Wicaksono, P., and Reminton, C.H., 1997, Exploration history of the offshore Southeast Sumatra PSC, Java Sea, Indonesia, *in* Fraser, A.J., Matthews, S.J., and Murphy, R.W., eds., Petroleum Geology of Southeast Asia: Geological Society Special Publication 126, p. 121-142.



Sunda/Asri Assessment Unit - 38240101

EXPLANATION

- Hydrography
- Shoreline

3824 — Geologic province code and boundary

- --- Country boundary
- Gas field centerpointOil field centerpoint

Assessment unit code and boundary

Projection: Robinson. Central meridian: 0

SEVENTH APPROXIMATION NEW MILLENNIUM WORLD PETROLEUM ASSESSMENT DATA FORM FOR CONVENTIONAL ASSESSMENT UNITS

Date:	5/26/99								
Assessment Geologist:	R.T. Ryder								
Region:						3			
Province:						3824			
Priority or Boutique									
	Banuwati-Oligocene/Miocene					382401			
Assessment Unit:						38240101			
Notes from Assessor MMS growth function.									
CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSESSMENT UNIT Oil (<20,000 cfg/bo overall) or Gas (≥20,000 cfg/bo overall): Oil									
What is the minimum field size?1mmboe grown (≥1mmboe) (the smallest field that has potential to be added to reserves in the next 30 years)									
Number of discovered fields e	xceeding minimum size:.		Oil:	45	Gas:	7			
Established (>13 fields) X Frontier (1-13 fields) Hypothetical (n									
Median size (grown) of discov Median size (grown) of discov	1st 3rd	22	2nd 3rd	7	3rd 3rd	11			
Median Size (grown) of discov		18	2nd 3rd	21	3rd 3rd				
Assessment-Unit Probabilities: Attribute 1. CHARGE: Adequate petroleum charge for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size									
2. ROCKS: Adequate reservoirs, traps, and seals for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size									
3. TIMING OF GEOLOGIC EVENTS: Favorable timing for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size									
Assessment-Unit GEOLOGIC Probability (Product of 1, 2, and 3):									
ACCESSIBILITY: Adequate location to allow exploration for an undiscovered field minimum size									
<u>></u> IIIIIIIIIII						1.0			
UNDISCOVERED FIELDS Number of Undiscovered Fields: How many undiscovered fields exist that are ≥ minimum size?: (uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)									
Oil fields:	min. no. (>0)	10	_median no	40	max no.	80			
Gas fields:	min. no. (>0)	2	median no.	12	max no.	30			
Size of Undiscovered Fields: What are the anticipated sizes (grown) of the above fields?: (variations in the sizes of undiscovered fields)									
Oil in oil fields (mmbo)	min size	1	median size	5	max. size	300			
,	Gas in gas fields (bcfg):min. size 6 median size 25 max. si					900			
5 (<u>-</u>								

Assessment Unit (name, no.) Banuwati-Oligocene/Miocene, 38240101

AVERAGE RATIOS FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS, TO ASSESS COPRODUCTS

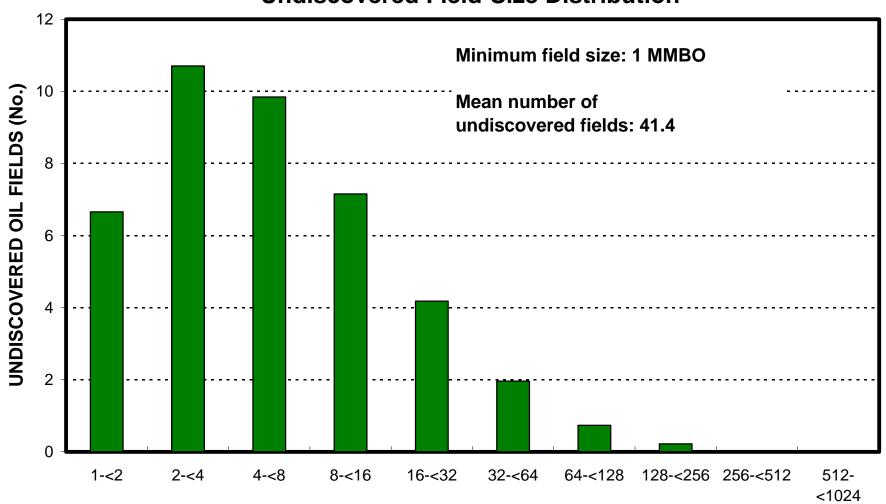
mum media 00 600 12 24 mum media	900
12 24 Imum media	36
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	an maximum
10 20	30
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mum modi	an mayimum
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15 35	49
	49
15 35	49 0.25
(OR UNDISCOVERED FIE of undiscovered fields)

Assessment Unit (name, no.) Banuwati-Oligocene/Miocene, 38240101

ALLOCATION OF UNDISCOVERED RESOURCES IN THE ASSESSMENT UNIT TO COUNTRIES OR OTHER LAND PARCELS (uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)

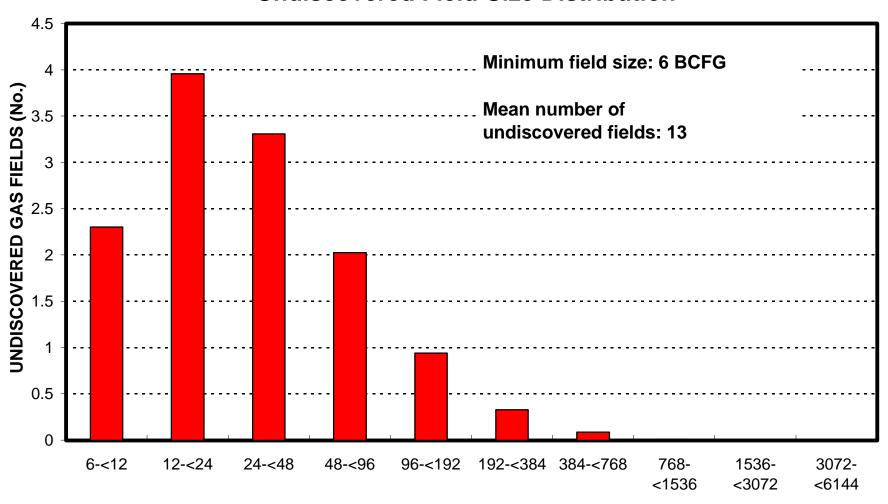
1. Indonesia represents	100	_areal % of the total assessment unit			
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):	minimum	median	maximum		
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor): Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%)		100 100			
Gas in Gas Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):	minimum	median	maximum		
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor): Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%)		100 100			

Sunda/Asri, AU 38240101 Undiscovered Field-Size Distribution



OIL-FIELD SIZE (MMBO)

Sunda/Asri, AU 38240101 Undiscovered Field-Size Distribution



GAS-FIELD SIZE (BCFG)