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Steven J Johansen<sup>1</sup>, Alwin Djamaoeddin<sup>2</sup> (1) Petrolera Ameriven, Houston, TX (2) Caltex Pacific Indonesia (Chevron Texaco IBU), Bekasap OU, Duri, Indonesia

### **Sequence Stratigraphy of Bangko Field, Sihapas Group (Miocene), Central Sumatra Basin, Indonesia**

Bangko Field is a faulted anticlinal structure in the Central Sumatra Basin. Major reservoir flow units are defined by parasequences deposited in macrotidal deltaic systems. These have widely different geometries and reservoir qualities, reflecting their positions in the sequence stratigraphic framework. The reservoir sandstones and overlying seal are Miocene in age. The seal is a major flooding surface at the base of the Telisa Formation, dominated by marine mudstones in the field. Most reserves are in the underlying Duri Formation, which is the highest sandstone unit of the Sihapas Group.

The top sandstone in the Duri Formation is an incised valley fill or aggradational coastal plain unit that directly rests on a sequence boundary. It consists of pebbly sandstones deposited in amalgamated estuarine channel complexes, and is generally the best reservoir unit throughout the field. This overlies a highstand systems tract, characterized by shingled delta-front units downlapping onto a maximum flooding surface. The highstand delta systems are muddier than the other systems tracts. The basal sandstones of the Duri Formation are aggradational, backstepping macrotidal delta parasequences within the transgressive systems tract. Tide-dominated channels commonly overlie fluvial-dominated channels within parasequences of the transgressive systems tract. The underlying lowstand system tract, in the upper portion of the underlying Bekasap Formation, rests upon a second sequence boundary near the middle of the Bekasap. A third sequence boundary is near the base of the Bekasap Formation.