

## ABSTRACT

### **GEOHAZARDS IDENTIFICATION OF 'A-1 WELL' USING SEISMIC DATA IN AGNI FIELD, BINTUNI BASIN, PAPUA**

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This study presents the results of the analysis of the seismic data to identify geohazards for wells A-1 at Field Agni, Bintuni Basin, Papua. In this study, wells A-1 is one of the drilling of wells to be done, therefore required an analysis of geohazards in order to determine any possible dangers that exist in each formation will be skipped drilling pipe so as to minimize the risk of loss of drilling. According to the company's previous wells, geohazards contained in this Agni field is surface faults, shallow gas, hard ground, lost circulation, and rubble fault zone. The method is used as a guide to identify geohazards such that the maximum negative amplitude of seismic attributes, reflection strength, and coherence. Based on seismic analysis, the results were inconclusive in this research is geohazards on wells A-1 shows the hazards and risks low, because there is some fault in the formation Steenkool a continuous surface with the shortest distance to the fault of the track is 70 m. Not seen the low amplitude as predicted as shallow gas in the still shallow section. Not proved the existence of a high amplitude as hard dolomite interpreted as the upper Faumai Formation. In Faumai Formation, shows a chaotic seismic pattern so that the suspect is a zone of lost circulation, but the risk to wells A-1 is low because it does not pass through faults in the interval. Fault are interpreted in the middle Faumai has the closest distance to the track is 90 m.

Key word : *Geohazards, surface fault, shallow gas, hard ground, lost circulation*