

ANALISIS FASIES DAN LINGKUNGAN PENGENDAPAN FORMASI BATURAJA DAN FORMASI CIBULAKAN ATAS, LAPANGAN "YH", CEKUNGAN JAWA BARAT UTARA

SARI

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Penelitian ini dilakukan pada lapangan "YH" pada dua formasi yaitu Formasi Cibulakan Atas dan Formasi Baturaja, Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara yang termasuk kedalam wilayah kerja PT.Pertamina Ep Region Jawa. Metode yang dilakukan dalam penelitian fasies dan lingkungan pengendapan ini adalah deskriptif analisis dengan mengintegrasikan data sumur berupa data *wireline log*, *cutting* dan *mudlog* serta inti batuan (sumur SK-1, SK-4 dan SK-10) yang meliputi interpretasi kualitatif.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis diketahui jika daerah penelitian tersusun oleh Formasi Baturaja dan Formasi Cibulakan Atas. Formasi Baturaja daerah penelitian berumur Miosen Awal dan tersusun oleh satuan *mudstone-wakstone*, satuan *wakstone-packstone* dan satuan *packstone-grainstone* dengan asosiasi fasies termasuk kedalam *mid ramp*. Sedangkan Formasi Cibulakan Atas berumur Miosen Tengah dan tersusun oleh satuan *sandstone*, *siltstone* dan *shale* dengan asosiasi fasies termasuk kedalam *offshore zone*.

Secara umum sedimentasi cekungan relatif berarah utara – selatan sedangkan pada daerah penelitian setelah dilakukan analisa cenderung barat laut – tenggara disukung dengan hasil interpretasi struktur adanya lipatan. Lingkungan pengendapan pada daerah penelitian terdapat dua lingkungan pengendapan yaitu *platform carbonate ramp* yang termasuk kedalam Formasi Baturaja sedangkan lingkungan pengendapan *shallow sandy seas* termasuk kedalam Formasi Cibulakan Atas.

Kata Kunci : Formasi Baturaja, Formasi Cibulakan Atas , Asosiasi Fasies, lingkungan Pengendapan

**FACIES ANALYSIS AND DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF
BATURAJA FORMATION AND UPPER CIBULAKAN
FORMATION, "YH" FIELD, NORTH WEST JAVA BASIN**

ABSTRACT

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This research was conducted in the "YH" field in two formations, namely the Upper Cibulakan Formation and the Baturaja Formation, North West Java Basin which is included in the PT Pertamina Ep Region Java area. The method used in this study of facies and depositional environment is descriptive analysis by integrating well data in the form of wireline log, cutting and mudlog data and rock core (wells SK-1, SK-4 and SK-10) which includes qualitative interpretation.

Based on the analysis, it is known that the research area is composed of the Baturaja Formation and the Upper Cibulakan Formation. The Baturaja Formation of the research area is Early Miocene in age and is composed of mudstone-wakstone units, wakstone-packstone units and packstone-grainstone units with facies associations included in the mid ramp. While the Upper Cibulakan Formation is Middle Miocene in age and is composed of sandstone, siltstone and shale units with facies associations including the offshore zone.

In general, the sedimentation basin is relatively north-south oriented, while the research area after analysis tends to be northwest-southeast, supported by the results of structural interpretation of folds. There are two depositional environments in the study area, namely the carbonate ramp platform which is included in the Baturaja Formation while the shallow sandy seas depositional environment is included in the Upper Cibulakan Formation.

Keywords: *Baturaja Formation, Upper Cibulakan Formation, Facies Association, Depositional environmen*