The well was zoned for formation changes, obvious Rw changes and shale parameter changes. Within these zones, the cleanest, highest resistivity sands were analysed using optimistic parameters. Where these such sands showed no evidence of hydrocarbons, then it was inferred that all other sands of lower resistivity and similar porosities were also water saturated.

The water saturations (Sw) were calculated using the Indonesia equation as shown below. The constants a, m and n were kept as 0.81, 2.0 and 2.0 respectively:

$$Sw = (Vsh^{0.5(2-Vsh)}/(Rsh/Rt)^{0.5} + (Rt/Ro)^{0.5}) - 2/n$$

The anomolously high water salinities calculated cannot be ignored as all evidence suggests extremely high NaC1 equivalent concentrations. If lower salinities (higher Rw's) are used, the water saturations calculated are in the 200% to 300% range. The deep resistivity values are so low (0.3 to 3.0 ohm/m) that is is impossible to suggest less saline formation waters, athough salinity does decrease to a more reasonable range with depth.

Despite using what appear to be very optimistic Rw values, no evidence of hydrocarbons is seen in any zone throughout the well. All potential reservoirs (some of which have excellent porosity and permeability) are interpreted to be fully water saturated as no shows were observed while drilling.