



BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

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DELPHI: A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE
SUMMATION OF HYDROCARBON RESOURCES
USING MONTE CARLO SIMULATION

by

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SUMMARY

DELPHI is designed to summate probability distributions of hydrocarbon resources by Monte Carlo simulation. It is used at BMR to aggregate the estimated undiscovered recoverable hydrocarbon resources of sedimentary basins.

The program produces detailed tabular reports, summary reports, and lineprinter plots of the aggregate probability distributions for oil and gas.

The program is written in extended FORTRAN IV to run on the CSIRO Cyber 76 computer. It uses a system routine to produce the lineprinter plots.

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METHODOLOGY	CHAPTER 1
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DELPHI is designed to summate probability distributions of undiscovered recoverable hydrocarbon resources of sedimentary basins by Monte Carlo simulation.

The Monte Carlo method of simulation is a combination of sampling theory and numerical analysis. The method depends on a large number of repetitive calculations (in this case, simple addition) using values selected at random from probability distributions.

The probability distributions can assume various forms. Figures 1 through 4 illustrate some of the more commonly used distributions and their corresponding cumulative probability distributions. The figures also show how random values are selected from the cumulative distributions using random numbers which are generated by the computer as needed.

However, the existence of recoverable hydrocarbons in any particular basin may be uncertain. This uncertainty is included in the summation by assigning an existence risk (probability of occurrence) to each basin (distribution).

Then, at each pass, and for each distribution, a random number between 0 and 1 is obtained from the computer. If the random number is greater than the existence risk for the basin the resource volume is zero. Otherwise, another random number is obtained, the distribution sampled at random and the values added arithmetically to results from other basins. The solution is retained and the process is repeated. After several thousand passes a probability distribution of all the solutions can be constructed. The process is illustrated in figure 5.

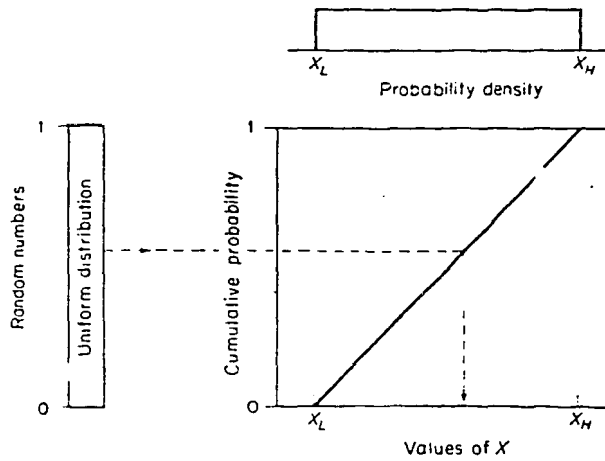


Figure 1 Selecting random values from a uniform distribution.
Source: McCray, 1975

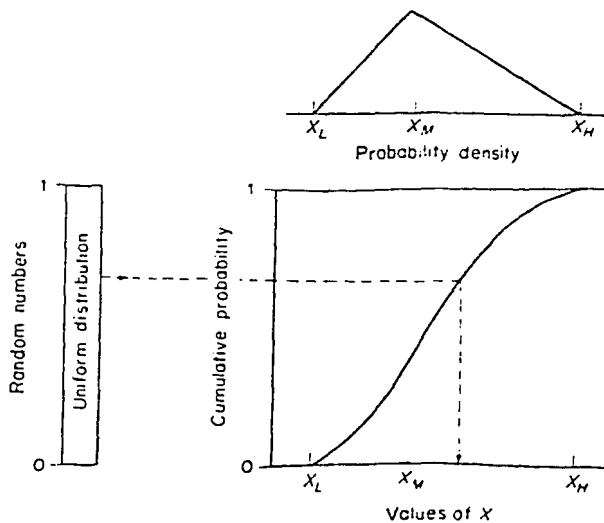


Figure 2 Selecting random values from a triangular distribution.
Source: McCray, 1975

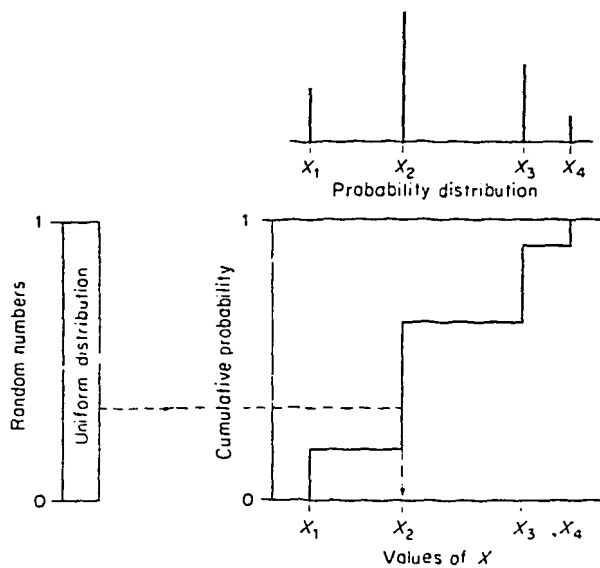


Figure 3 Random selections from a discrete distribution.
Source: McCray, 1975

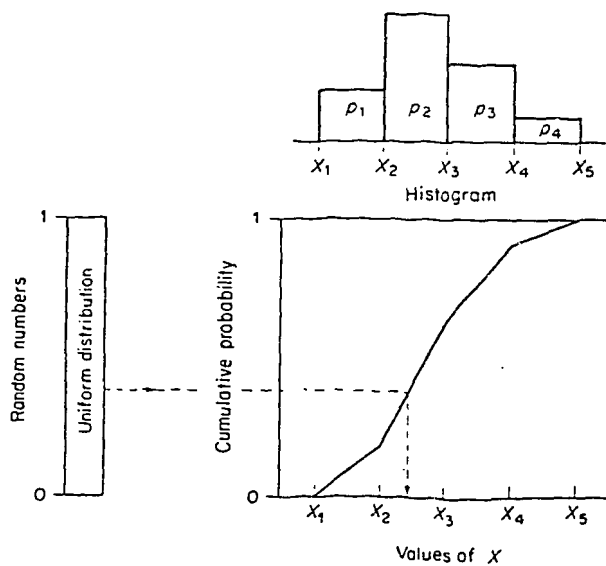
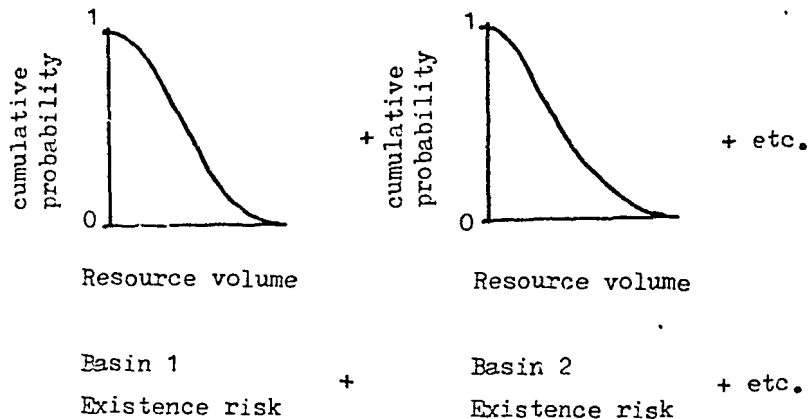


Figure 4 Random selections from a histogram.
Source: McCray, 1975



1. A random number (n) between 0 and 1 is generated by the computer for each basin and compared with the existence risk (e)
2. (A resource volume is chosen at random from each cumulative probability distribution.) (0 is chosen for resource volume)
3. Sum resources obtained from all basins.
4. Repeat process 1. to 3. several thousand times.
5. The summed resource values are used to produce a risked cumulative probability distribution of resources.

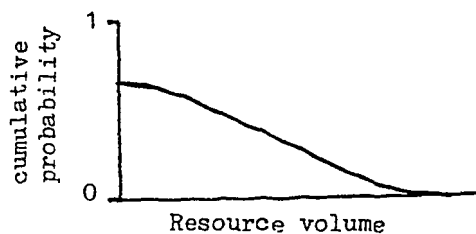


Figure 5. Steps used in adding resources — all existence risk factors independent (After Riesz, 1978).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	CHAPTER 2
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2.1 Objectives

DELPHI is designed to aggregate probability distributions by Monte Carlo simulation. The program is written for the specific purpose of estimating Australia's total undiscovered recoverable hydrocarbon resources. Because of this the program consists mainly of subroutines to write specific reports in specific formats.

2.2 Program Composition

DELPHI consists of a main program and ten subroutines. A system routine, QUIPLOT, is used to produce plotted output.

2.2.1 DELPHI - main program

DELPHI reads the input data and controls the calculations and output of reports.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Initialize variables.
2. Read title of study.
3. Read who compiled the data.
4. Read when the data was compiled.
5. Generate the date of the computer run.
6. Read the number of fields to be considered.
7. For each basin (data set) read for oil then gas.

- a) Type of distribution
 - b) Number of data values
 - c) Magnitude (power of ten) of the values
 - d) Volumetric units of the input data
 - e) Probability that hydrocarbons exist in the basin
 - f) Value for hydrocarbon volume and
 - g) It's associated probability of occurrence.
8. Schedule TABL1 to write the first report:
Table 1 -- Undiscovered oil.
 9. Schedule TABL2 to write the second report:
Table 2 --- Undiscovered gas.
 10. Write heading for third report: Cumulative
probability distributions for oil in
each basin.
 11. Select only those data sets where oil resources exist.
 12. Schedule OCON to convert volumetric units to
metric if necessary.
 13. Schedule CPD to construct cumulative probability
distributions.
 14. Finish writing third report.
 15. Write heading for fourth report: Cumulative
probability distributions for gas in each
basin.
 16. Select only those data sets where gas resources exist.
 17. Schedule GCON to convert volumetric units to
metric if necessary.
 18. Schedule CPD to construct cumulative probability
distributions for gas.
 19. Finish writing fourth report.
 20. Schedule RASH to risk and sum oil resources.
 21. Write fifth report: Table of cumulative

- frequency values for total undiscovered oil.
22. Schedule STAT to calculate statistics to describe the distribution generated by simulation.
 23. Convert the units of some statistics from cubic metres to barrels.
 24. Write sixth report: Statistics describing the simulated oil distribution.
 25. Schedule PERC to construct percent-probability-greater-than curve for the oil distribution.
 26. Write seventh report: Table of percent-probability-greater-than values for oil.
 27. Schedule QUIPLOT to produce eighth report: A plot of the percent-probability-greater-than curve for oil.
 28. Schedule WRITER to produce ninth report: The summary report for oil.
 29. Schedule RASH to risk and sum gas resources.
 30. Write tenth report: Table of cumulative frequency values for total undiscovered oil.
 31. Schedule STAT to calculate statistics to describe gas resources distribution produced by simulation.
 32. Convert cubic metres to cubic feet for report.
 33. Write eleventh report: Statistics describing the simulated gas distribution.
 34. Schedule PERC to construct percent-probability-greater-than curve for gas resources.
 35. Write twelfth report: Table of percent-probability-greater-than values for gas.
 36. Schedule QUIPLOT to produce thirteenth report: A plot of the percent-probability-greater-than curve for gas.
 37. Schedule WRITER to produce fourteenth report: The summary report for gas resources.
 38. End.

2.2.2 Subroutine CPD

CPD constructs cumulative probability distributions from input data.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Initialize variables
2. Test to determine type of input distribution
3. Construct cumulative probability distribution
4. Return.

2.2.3 Subroutine GCON

GCON converts gas data to metric units.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Set loop counter
2. Convert each input value to metric units
3. Return

2.2.4 Subroutine MONTE

MONTE performs the simulation process.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Generate a random number.
2. Equate the random number with the cumulative probability
3. Calculate the corresponding value for the variable.
4. Return.

2.2.5 Subroutine OCON

OCON converts oil data to metric units.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Set loop counter
2. Convert each input value to metric units.
3. Return.

2.2.6 Subroutine PERC

PERC constructs percent-probability-greater-than curves from the simulated distributions.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Initialize arrays
2. Convert frequencies to probabilities
3. Calculate midpoints of class intervals
4. Return.

2.2.7 Subroutine RASH

RASH risks and sums hydrocarbon resources.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Initialize arrays
2. Schedule subroutine MONTE to do simulation
3. Construct a cumulative frequency distribution
4. Return

2.2.8 Subroutine STAT

STAT calculates statistics describing the simulated distributions.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Initialize variables
2. Calculate total volume and mean volume
3. Calculate variance and standard deviation
4. Calculate median
5. Calculate mode
6. Calculate centile value of the mode
7. Calculate 95th centile value
8. Calculate 80th centile value
9. Calculate 20th centile value
10. Calculate 5th centile value
11. Calculate centile value of the mean.
12. Return.

2.2.9 Subroutine TABL1

TABL1 prepares Table 1.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Initialize variables.
2. Write the main heading of the table.
3. Select only those basins (data sets) where oil resources occur.
4. Determine volumetric units of input data and position data in array accordingly.

5. Convert data units.
6. Convert data to integer type.
7. Calculate the mean of each data set in both metric and non-metric units.
8. Multiply each mean by the associated existence risk and sum the 'risked' means.
9. Write the body of the report.
10. Return.

2.2.10 Subroutine TABL2

TABL2 prepares Table 2.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Initialize variables.
2. Write the main heading of the table.
3. Select only those basins (data sets) where gas resources occur.
4. Determine volumetric units of input data and position data in array accordingly.
5. Convert data units.
6. Convert data to integer type.
7. Calculate the mean of each data set in both metric and non-metric units.
8. Multiply each mean by the associated existence risk and sum the 'risked' means.
9. Write the body of the report.
10. Return.

2.2.11 Subroutine WRITER

WRITER prepares the summary reports.

The sequence of operations is:

1. Convert the probabilities associated with the mean and median to percent probability.
2. Test to see if the report pertains to gas or oil.
3. Convert from metric to U.S. measure for reporting.
4. Write the report.
5. Return.

2.2.12 System subroutine QUIPLOT

QUIPLOT produces simple lineprinter plots. Details are available in the CSIRO User Guide.

INPUT DATA PREPARATION	CHAPTER 3
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Input is in card-image format. It can be put in on cards, but it is usually read from a file.

3.1 Data format

	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
Card 1 cols. 1-80	TITLE	8A10 Title of the study. Up to 80 alphanumeric characters.
Card 2 cols. 1-80	CB	8A10 Identification of person or persons who compiled the data. Up to 80 alphanumeric characters.
Card 3 cols. 1-80	CD	8A10 Compilation date. Up to 80 alphanumeric characters.
Card 4 cols. 1-2	NF	I2 Number of data sets (basins). Integer, maximum size 50.
Repeat cards 5 through N, NF times		
Card 5 cols. 1-80	FIELD	8A10 Name of data set (basin). Up to 80 alphanumeric characters.
Card 6 col. 1	TYPO	A1,2I2,A1,F4.2,7F10.3,/,8F10.3,/,8F10.3,/,7F10.3 (If there is no oil in the basin, card 6 must be blank) Type of input data distribution. Single alphabetic character. K=constant, U=uniform, T=triangular, C=cumulative.
cols. 2-3	NUM	Number of pairs of values used to define the distribution.

Integer, maximum size 15.

cols. 4-5	MAGO	Magnitude (power of ten) of oil values in distribution. Integer, maximum size 99.
col. 6	UNITO	Volumetric unit of measure for oil. Single alphabetic character. B=barrels, M=cubic metres.
cols. 7-10	ORISK	Existence risk for oil in the basin.
cols. 11-20	OILVAL(1)	Up to 15 pairs of values may be entered to describe the distribution. The first value of each pair (OILVAL) is the volume of oil and the second value (OFREQ) is the associated frequency or probability. If there are 4 or more pairs of values, additional cards are required.
21-30	OFREQ(1)	
31-40	OILVAL(2)	
41-50	OFREQ(2)	

Card N A1,2I2,A1,F4.2,7F10.3,/,8F10.3,/,8F10.3,/,7F10.3
(The card following the last data card for oil for this basin)
If there is no gas in the basin, insert a blank card.

col. 1	TYPG	Type of input data distribution for gas. A single alphabetic character. K=constant, U=uniform, T=triangular, C=cumulative.
cols. 2-3	NUM	Number of pairs of values used to define the distribution. Integer, maximum size 15.
cols. 4-5	MAGG	Magnitude (power of ten) of oil values in distribution. Integer, maximum size 99.
col. 6	UNITG	Volumetric unit of measure for gas. A single alphabetic character. B=barrels, M=cubic metres.
cols. 7-10	GRISK	Existence risk for gas.
cols. 11-20	GASVAL(1)	Up to 15 pairs of values may be entered to describe the distribution. The first value of each pair (GASVAL) is the volume of oil and second value (GFREQ) is the associated frequency or probability. If there are 4 or more pairs of values, additional cards are required.
cols. 21-30	GFREQ(1)	
31-40	GASVAL(2)	
41-50	OFREQ(2)	

JOB CONTROL

CHAPTER 4

DELPHI can be run by card input or through the Cyber system editor, ED. An ED library document (DEM0DAT) to run DELPHI using the demonstration data exists under PID=DMRXVA, UID=DMRVRA.

The control cards for the job are:

1. DELPHI,P3,T30,MS140000.
2. COMMENT. NAME AND EXTENSION OF PERSON RUNNING THE JOB
3. GETSET,DMR3922.
4. ATTACH,DELPHI,RUNDELPHI,ID=DMRVES,SN=DMR3922.
5. DELPHI.
6. *EOS
7. Followed by the data set as shown in Appendix 3.

If a listing of the program is required with the output reports, the following control cards can be used.

1. DELPHI,P3,T30,MS140000.
2. COMMENT. NAME AND EXTENSION OF PERSON RUNNING THE JOB
3. FTN,SL.
4. LGO.
6. *EOS
7. Followed by the program.
8. Followed by a *EOS card.
9. Followed by the data.

REFERENCES

MCCRAY, A.W., 1975 - PETROLEUM EVALUATIONS AND ECONOMIC DECISIONS
Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs.

RIESZ, E.J., 1975 - SIMULAT: A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE PROSPECT-
BY-PROSPECT METHOD OF ESTIMATING PETROLEUM RESOURCES USING MONTE
CARLO SIMULATION. Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australia, Record

1978/2; BMR Microform MF70 (unpubl.)

APPENDIX 1

```

PROGRAM DELPHI(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE&1=OUTPUT)
DIMENSION TITLE(8),FIELD(50,8),OILVAL(50,15),OFREQ(50,15)
DIMENSION XOIL(100),YOIL(100),XGAS(100),YGAS(100)
DIMENSION TYPO(50),ORISK(50),NUMHO(50),TPG(50),NUMG(50)
DIMENSION GRISK(50),GFREQ(50,15),GASVAL(50,15),COVAL(50,22)
DIMENSION COFREQ(50,22),CGVAL(50,22),CGFREQ(50,22)
DIMENSION RASOIL(101),NUMOIL(100),RSGAS(101),NUMGAS(100)
DIMENSION MAGO(50),MAGG(50),UNITO(50),UNITG(50)
DIMENSION CB(8),CD(8)
COMMON GCF,OCF
REAL MEAN,MNA,MD,MDA,MODE,MOA
INTEGER TYPO,TPG,RES,UNITO,UNITG
*****
C
C               VARIABLES
C             -----
C
C   BOTH    =   LOCAL VARIABLE -- LOWEST VALUE IN SIMULATED
C              OIL AND GAS DISTRIBUTIONS
C   CB      =   COMPILED BY
C   CD      =   COMPILATION DATE
C   CGFREQ=   CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY IN SIMULATED GAS DISTRIBUTION
C   CGVAL   =   GAS VALUE IN SIMULATED DISTRIBUTION
C   COFREQ=   CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY IN SIMULATED OIL DISTRIBUTION
C   COVAL   =   OIL VALUE IN SIMULATED DISTRIBUTION
C   CR      =   DATE OF COMPUTER RUN
C   CS      =   FIFTH CENTILE
C   C20     =   TWENTIETH CENTILE
C   C80     =   EIGHTIETH CENTILE
C   C95     =   NINETY-FIFTH CENTILE
C   ENSP    =   REAL EQUIVALENT OF NUMBER OF SIMULATION PASSES
C   FIELD   =   FIELD NAME
C   GASVAL=   GAS VOLUME VALUE
C   GCF     =   METRIC CONVERSION FACTOR FOR GAS
C   GFREQ   =   GAS VOLUME FREQUENCY
C   GMGAS   =   MEAN OF UNGROUPED DATA FROM SIMULATED GAS DISTRIBUTION
C   GMGASA=   MEAN OF UNGROUPED DATA FROM SIMULATED GAS DISTRIBUTION
C              IN U.S. UNITS
C   GMOIL   =   MEAN OF UNGROUPED DATA FROM SIMULATED OIL DISTRIBUTION
C   GMOILA=   MEAN OF UNGROUPED DATA FROM SIMULATED OIL DISTRIBUTION
C              IN U.S. UNITS
C   GRISK   =   GAS EXISTENCE RISK
C   I       =   INDEX
C   J       =   INDEX
C   K       =   INDEX
C   MAGG    =   MAGNITUDE (POWER OF TEN) OF GAS INPUT DATA
C   MAGO    =   MAGNITUDE (POWER OF TEN) OF OIL INPUT DATA
C   MD      =   MEDIAN OF SIMULATED DISTRIBUTIONS
C   MDA     =   MEDIAN OF SIMULATED DISTRIBUTIONS IN U.S. UNITS
C   MEAN    =   MEAN OF SIMULATED DISTRIBUTIONS
C   MNA     =   MEAN OF SIMULATED DISTRIBUTIONS IN U.S. UNITS

```

C MOA = MODE OF SIMULATED DISTRIBUTIONS IN U.S. UNITS
 C MODE = MODE OF SIMULATED DISTRIBUTIONS
 C NF = NUMBER OF FIELDS
 C NSP = NUMBER OF SIMULATION PASSES
 C NUM = NUMBER OF PAIRS OF VALUES TO BE READ
 C NUMG = NUMBER OF PAIRS OF VALUES FOR GAS IN INPUT DISTRIBUTION
 C NUMGAS = GAS FREQUENCY IN RISKED AND SUMMED DISTRIBUTION
 C NUMO = NUMBER OF PAIRS OF VALUES FOR OIL
 C NUMOIL = OIL FREQUENCY IN RISKED AND SUMMED DISTRIBUTION
 C OCF = METRIC CONVERSION FACTOR FOR OIL
 C OFREQ = OIL VOLUME FREQUENCY
 C OILVAL = OIL VOLUME VALUE
 C ORISK = OIL EXISTENCE RISK
 C PRMN = PROBABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE MEAN
 C PRMO = PROBABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE MODE
 C RASGAS = RISKED AND SUMMED GAS
 C RASOIL = RISKED AND SUMMED OIL
 C RES = RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION
 C STD = STANDARD DEVIATION
 C TITLE = TITLE
 C TOP = LOCAL VARIABLE --- HIGHEST VALUE IN SIMULATED GAS
 C AND OIL DISTRIBUTIONS
 C TOTGAS = CUMULATIVE TOTAL USED TO CALCULATE MEAN FROM
 C UNGROUPED DATA
 C TOTOIL = CUMULATIVE TOTAL USED TO CALCULATE MEAN FROM
 C UNGROUPED DATA
 C TYPG = TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION FOR GAS
 C TYPO = TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION FOR OIL
 C UNITG = UNITS OF GAS INPUT DATA
 C UNITO = UNITS OF OIL INPUT DATA
 C VAR = VARIANCE
 C XGAS = X-AXIS GAS VALUES FOR PLOTTING
 C XOIL = X-AXIS OIL VALUES FOR PLOTTING
 C YGAS = Y-AXIS GAS VALUES FOR PLOTTING
 C YOIL = Y-AXIS OIL VALUES FOR PLOTTING

EXTERNALS -----

C CPD = SUBROUTINE TO CONSTRUCT CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
 C DISTRIBUTIONS FROM INPUT DATA
 C DATE = GENERATES DATE OF COMPUTER RUN
 C GCON = SUBROUTINE TO CONVERT GAS INPUT DATA TO METRIC UNITS
 C OCON = SUBROUTINE TO CONVERT OIL INPUT DATA TO METRIC UNITS
 C PERC = SUBROUTINE TO CONSTRUCT PERCENT-PROBABILITY-GREATER-
 C THAN CURVES FOR SIMULATED DISTRIBUTIONS
 C QUIPLOT = CSIRO SYSTEM ROUTINE FOR LINEPRINTER PLOTS
 C RASH = SUBROUTINE TO RISK AND SUM HYDROCARBON RESOURCES
 C STAT = SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE STATISTICS OF SIMULATED
 C DISTRIBUTIONS
 C TABL1 = SUBROUTINE TO PREPARE TABLE 1

```

C      TABL2 = SUBROUTINE TO PREPARE TABLE 2
C      WRITER = SUBROUTINE TO PREPARE SUMMARY REPORT
C
C*****
C
C      INITIALIZE VARIABLES
C
C      NSP = 10000
C      ENSP = NSP
C      GCF = 0.035314662
C      DCF = 6.28981057
C
C      TITLE
C
C      READ 1000,(TITLE(J),J=1,8)
1000 FORMAT(8A10)
C
C      DATA COMPILED BY
C
C      READ 1000,(CB(J),J=1,8)
C
C      COMPILATION DATE
C
C      READ 1000,(CD(J),J=1,8)
C
C      GENERATE DATE OF COMPUTER RUN
C
C      CALL DATE(CR)
C
C      NUMBER OF FIELDS
C
C      READ 1010,NF
1010 FORMAT(I2)
C
C      OIL & GAS DATA
C
C      DO 10 I=1,NF
C      READ 1000,(FIELD(I,J),J=1,8)
C      READ 1020,TYP0(I),NUM,MAG0(I),UNIT0(I),ORISK(I),(OILVAL(I,J),
+OFREQ(I,J),J=1,NUM)
C      NUM0(I)=NUM
1020 FORMAT(A1,2I2,A1,F4.2,7F10.3,/,8F10.3,/,8F10.3,/,7F10.3)
C      READ 1020,TYPG(I),NUM,MAGG(I),UNITG(I),GRISK(I),(GASVAL(I,J),
+GFREQ(I,J),J=1,NUM)
C      NUMG(I)=NUM
10 CONTINUE
C
C      WRITE FIRST REPORT
C
C      CALL TABL1(NF,FIELD,MAG0,UNIT0,ORISK,OILVAL,CD,TYP0,
+NUM0,OFREQ)

```

```

C
C      WRITE SECOND REPORT
C
C      CALL TABL2(NF, FIELD, MAGG, UNITG, GRISK, GASVAL, CD, TYPG,
+NUMG, GFREQ)
C
C      OIL CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS
C
C      WRITE HEADING FOR THIRD REPORT
C
C      WRITE 1030
1030 FORMAT(1H1, 10X, *UNDISCOVERED OIL RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA*, /, 10X, 40(
+*-*), //)
      DO 20 I=1, NF
C
C      SELECT ONLY THOSE SETS WHERE RESOURCES EXIST
C
C      IF (GRISK(I).EQ.0.0) GO TO 20
C
C      CONVERT TO METRIC UNITS IF NECESSARY
C
C      IF (UNITO(I).EQ.1HB) CALL OCON(I, NUMO, OILVAL)
C
C      CONSTRUCT CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS
C
C      CALL CPD(I, TYPD, NUMO, OILVAL, OFREQ, COVAL, COFREQ)
      K=NUMO(I)
C
C      FINISH WRITING THIRD REPORT
C
C      WRITE 1055, (FIELD(I, J), J=1, 2), (COVAL(I, J), J=1, K)
1055 FORMAT(/, 1X, 2A10, 11F10.3, /, 21X, 11F10.3)
      WRITE 1060, (FIELD(I, J), J=3, 4), (COFREQ(I, J), J=1, K)
1060 FORMAT(1X, 2A10, 11F10.3, /, 21X, 11F10.3)
      20 CONTINUE
C
C      GAS CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS
C
C      WRITE HEADING FOR FOURTH REPORT
C
C      WRITE 1070
1070 FORMAT(1H1, 10X, *UNDISCOVERED GAS RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA*, /, 10X, 40(
+*-*), //)
      DO 30 I=1, NF
C
C      SELECT ONLY THOSE SETS WHERE RESOURCES EXIST
C
C      IF (GRISK(I).EQ.0.0) GO TO 30
C
C      CONVERT TO METRIC UNITS IF NECESSARY

```

```

      IF (UNITG(I).EQ.1HF) CALL GCON(I,NUMG,GASVAL)
C
C      CONSTRUCT CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS
C
      CALL CPD(I,TYPG,NUMG,GASVAL,GFREQ,CGVAL,CGFREQ)
      K=NUMG(I)
C
C      FINISH WRITING FOURTH REPORT
C
      WRITE 1055,(FIELD(I,J),J=1,2),(CGVAL(I,J),J=1,K)
      WRITE 1060,(FIELD(I,J),J=3,4),(CGFREQ(I,J),J=1,K)
30 CONTINUE
C
C      RISK & SUM OIL
C
      CALL RASH(NSP,NF,TYPG,NUMO,ORISK,COVAL,COFREQ,RASOIL,NUMOIL,
+TOTOIL)
C
C      WRITE FIFTH REPORT
C
      WRITE 1030
      WRITE 1080,(RASOIL(I),NUMOIL(I),RASOIL(I+50),NUMOIL(I+50),I=1,50)
1080 FORMAT(2(5X,F20.3,5X,I5))
      WRITE 1081,RASOIL(101)
1081 FORMAT(50X,F20.3,15X,I5)
      GMOIL=TOTOIL/ENSP
      GMOILA=GMOIL*OCF
C
C      CALCULATE STATISTICS TO DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION
C      OF RISKED AND SUMMED OIL RESOURCES
C
      CALL STAT(NSP,RASOIL,NUMOIL,MEAN,MD,MODE,VAR,STD,C5,C20,C80,C95
+ ,PRMN,PRMO)
C
C      CONVERT CUBIC METRES TO BARRELS
C
      MNA=MEAN*OCF
      MDA=MD*OCF
      MOA=MODE*OCF
C
C      WRITE SIXTH REPORT
C
      WRITE 1030
      WRITE 1090,MEAN,MNA,STD
1090 FORMAT(5X,*MEAN VALUE =*,2X,F15.3,25X,F15.3,20X,*STANDARD DEVIAT
+ION =*,F20.5)
      WRITE 1091,MD,MDA,VAR
1091 FORMAT(5X,*MEDIAN VALUE =*,2X,F15.3,25X,F15.3,20X,*VARIANCE =*,10X
+,F20.5)
      WRITE 1092,MODE,MOA
1092 FORMAT(5X,*MODAL VALUE =*,2X,F15.3,25X,F15.3,///)

```

```

        WRITE 1093,GMOIL,GMOILA
1093  FORMAT(///,5X,*MEAN FROM UNGROUPED DATA*,/,5X,24(*-*),//,21X,F15.3
        +,25X,F15.3)
        CALL PERC(NSP,RASOIL,NUMOIL,XOIL,YOIL)
C
C        WRITE SEVENTH REPORT
C
        WRITE 1030
        WRITE 1100,(XOIL(I),YOIL(I),XOIL(I+50),YOIL(I+50),I=1,50)
1100  FORMAT(4(5X,F20.3))
C
C        PLOT OIL DISTRIBUTION -- EIGHTH REPORT
C
        CALL QUIPLOT(XOIL,YOIL,100,1,12H*RISKED OIL*,7H*CPR0B*)
        BOTM=XOIL(1)
        TOP=XOIL(100)
        RES=3HOIL
C
C        WRITE SUMMARY OIL REPORT --- NINTH REPORT
C
        CALL WRITER(MEAN,MNA,MODE,MOA,BOTM,TOP,C95,C80,C20,C5,PRMN,PRMO,
        +RES,MD,MDA,CB,CD,CR)
C
C        RISK & SUM GAS
C
        CALL RASH(NSP,NF,TYPG,NUMG,GRISK,CGVAL,CGFREQ,RASGAS,NUMGAS,
        +TOTGAS)
C
C        WRITE TENTH REPORT
C
        WRITE 1070
        WRITE 1080,(RASGAS(I),NUMGAS(I),RASGAS(I+50),NUMGAS(I+50),I=1,50)
        WRITE 1081,RASGAS(101)
        GMGAS=TOTGAS/ENSP
        GMGASA=GMGAS*GCF
C
C        CALCULATE STATISTICS TO DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION
C        OF RISKED AND SUMMED GAS RESOURCES
C
        CALL STAT(NSP,RASGAS,NUMGAS,MEAN,MD,MODE,VAR,STD,C5,C20,C80,C95
        + ,PRMN,PRMO)
C
C        CONVERT METRES TO CUBIC FEET
C
        MNA=MEAN*GCF
        MDA=MD*GCF
        MOA=MODE*GCF
C
C        WRITE ELEVENTH REPORT
C
        WRITE 1070

```

```

WRITE 1090,MEAN,MNA,STD
WRITE 1091,MD,MDA,VAR
WRITE 1092,MODE,MOA
WRITE 1093,GMGAS,GMGASA
CALL PERC(NSP,RASGAS,NUMGAS,XGAS,YGAS)

```

C
C
C

WRITE TWELFTH REPORT

```

WRITE 1070
WRITE 1100,(XGAS(I),YGAS(I),XGAS(I+50),YGAS(I+50),I=1,50)

```

C
C
C

PLOT GAS DISTRIBUTION -- THIRTEENTH REPORT

```

CALL QUIPLOT(XGAS,YGAS,100,1,12H*RISKED GAS*,7H*CPRB*)
BOTM=XGAS(1)
TOP=XGAS(100)
RES=3HGAS

```

C
C
C

WRITE SUMMARY GAS REPORT -- FOURTEENTH REPORT

```

CALL WRITER(MEAN,MNA,MODE,MOA,BOTM,TOP,C95,C80,C20,C5,PRMN,PRMO,
+RES,MD,MDA,CB,CD,CR)
STOP
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE CPD(I,TYPE,NUM,VAL,FREQ,CVAL,CPR)
DIMENSION VAL(50,15),FREQ(50,15),CVAL(50,22),CPR(50,22)
DIMENSION NUM(50),TYPE(50),A(21)
REAL MODE
INTEGER TYPE

```

```

C
C*****

```

```

C
C      'CPD' CONSTRUCTS CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS
C      FROM ORIGINAL DATA.

```

```

C
C      VARIABLES
C      -----

```

```

C      A      = AREA OF SEGMENTS UNDER THE CURVE
C      AREA   = CUMULATES 'A' TO BECOME TOTAL AREA UNDER THE CURVE
C      CG     = CENTER OF GRAVITY OF SEGMENTS UNDER THE CURVE
C      CPR    = CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
C      CVAL   = RESOURCE VALUE CORRESPONDING TO CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
C      EM     = NEWENDORP'S 'M'
C      FREQ   = FREQUENCY
C      I      = FIELD (BASIN) IDENTIFIER
C      IND    = INDICATES WHETHER INPUT MODE HAS BEEN TREATED
C      J      = LOOP COUNTER, SUBSCRIPT
C      K      = LOOP COUNTER
C      MODE   = MODE
C      NUM    = NUMBER OF VALUES IN ORIGINAL AND CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION
C      NUM3   = NUMBER OF INTERVALS
C      STEP   = 1/20TH OF RANGE OF ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION
C      TOTAL  = CUMULATES PROBABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH 'A'
C      TYPE   = TYPE OF INPUT DISTRIBUTION
C      VAL    = VALUE FROM ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION
C      X      = NEWENDORP'S X
C      XPRIME = NEWENDORP'S X PRIME

```

```

C*****

```

```

C
C      AREA=0.0
C      IND=0

```

```

C
C      IS IT A CONSTANT?

```

```

C
C      IF(TYPE(I).EQ.1HK) GO TO 40

```

```

C
C      IS IT A UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION?

```

```

C
C      IF(TYPE(I).EQ.1HU) GO TO 45

```

```

C
C      IS IT A CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION?

```

```

IF (TYPE(I).EQ.1HC) GO TO 50
IF (NUM(I).GE.4) GO TO 70

```

```

C
C
C

```

```

      IT IS A TRIANGULAR DISTRIBUTION

```

```

      CPR(I,1)=0.0
      CVAL(I,1)=VAL(I,1)
      X=VAL(I,1)
      STEP=(VAL(I,3)-VAL(I,1))/20.
      EM=(VAL(I,2)-VAL(I,1))/(VAL(I,3)-VAL(I,1))
      J=2
      DO 20 K=2,21
      X=X+STEP
      CVAL(I,J)=X
      XPRIME=(X-VAL(I,1))/(VAL(I,3)-VAL(I,1))
      IF (X.GE.VAL(I,2)) GO TO 30
      CPR(I,J)=(XPRIME**2)/EM
      J=J+1
      GO TO 20
30  IF (VAL(I,1).EQ.VAL(I,2)) GO TO 35
      IF (IND.GE.1) GO TO 35
      CVAL(I,J)=VAL(I,2)
      CPR(I,J)=EM
      IND=99
      J=J+1
      CVAL(I,J)=X
35  CPR(I,J)=1.-(((1.-XPRIME)**2)/(1.-EM))
      J=J+1
20  CONTINUE
      NUM(I)=J-1
      GO TO 1000

```

```

C
C
C

```

```

      IT'S A CONSTANT

```

```

40  CPR(I,1)=1.0
      CVAL(I,1)=VAL(I,1)
      GO TO 1000

```

```

C
C
C

```

```

      IT'S A UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION

```

```

45  CPR(I,1)=0.0
      CPR(I,2)=1.0
      CVAL(I,1)=VAL(I,1)
      CVAL(I,2)=VAL(I,2)
      GO TO 1000

```

```

C
C
C

```

```

      IT'S A CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

```

```

50  K=NUM(I)
      DO 60 J=1,K
      CVAL(I,J)=VAL(I,J)

```

```

      CPR(I,J)=FREQ(I,J)
60  CONTINUE
      GO TO 1000
C
C      IT'S A PROBABILITY FUNCTION
C
70  NUMD=NUM(I)-1
      MODE=VAL(I,1)
C
C      CALCULATE TOTAL AREA UNDER THE CURVE
C
      DO 80 K=1,NUMB
      A(K)=((VAL(I,K+1)-VAL(I,K))*(FREQ(I,K)+FREQ(I,K+1)))/2.0
      AREA=AREA+A(K)
      IF (FREQ(I,K+1).GE.FREQ(I,K)) MODE=VAL(I,K+1)
80  CONTINUE
      DO 90 K=1,NUMD
      A(K)=A(K)/AREA
90  CONTINUE
C
C      SET INITIAL VALUES
C
      STEP=(VAL(I,NUMB+1)-VAL(I,1))/20.
      CVAL(I,1)=VAL(I,1)
      CPR(I,1)=0.0
      X=VAL(I,1)
      UL=VAL(I,2)
      TOTAL=0.0
      J=2
      M=2
      IND=0
      DO 400 K=2,21
      X=X+STEP
340  CVAL(I,M)=X
      IF(IND.GE.1) GO TO 350
      IF(X.GE.MODE) GO TO 370
350  IF(UL.GT.X) GO TO 360
      TOTAL=TOTAL+A(J-1)
      J=J+1
      UL=VAL(I,J)
360  TAN=(FREQ(I,J)-FREQ(I,J-1))/(VAL(I,J)-VAL(I,J-1))
      FREQX=FREQ(I,J-1)+(X-VAL(I,J-1))*TAN
      CPR(I,M)=TOTAL+(((FREQX+FREQ(I,J-1))*(X-VAL(I,J-1)))/2.)/AREA
      M=M+1
      GO TO 400
370  CVAL(I,M)=MODE
      CPR(I,M)=TOTAL+A(J-1)
      M=M+1
      IND=99
      GO TO 340
400  CONTINUE

```

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NUM(I)=22
1000 RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE MONTE(I,TYPE,NUM,CVAL,CPR,RVAL)
  DIMENSION CVAL(50,22),CPR(50,22)
  DIMENSION TYPE(50),NUM(50)
  INTEGER TYPE

C
C*****
C
C          VARIABLES
C          -----
C
C      CPR   = CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
C      CVAL  = VALUE CORRESPONDING TO CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
C      DUM   = DUMMY VARIABLE
C      I     = DATA SET IDENTIFIER
C      J     = LOOP COUNTER
C      N     = LOCAL VALUE OF NUM
C      NUM   = NUMBER OF VALUES IN CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION
C      RN    = RANDOM NUMBER
C      RVAL  = RANDOM VALUE OBTAINED BY SIMULATION
C      TYPE  = TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION
C
C          EXTERNAL
C          -----
C
C      RANF  = RANDOM NUMBER FUNCTION
C
C*****
C
      RN=RANF(DUM)
      N=NUM(I)
      IF(TYPE(I).EQ.1HK) GO TO 30
      DO 10 J=2,N
      IF(RN.LE.CPR(I,J)) GO TO 20
10  CONTINUE
20  RVAL=CVAL(I,J-1)+(((RN-CPR(I,J-1))*(CVAL(I,J)-CVAL(I,J-1)))/
+    (CPR(I,J)-CPR(I,J-1)))
      GO TO 100
30  RVAL=CVAL(I,1)
100 RETURN
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE RASH(NSP,NF,TYPE,NUM,ER,CVAL,CPR,SRES,NRES,GTOT)
DIMENSION ER(50),CVAL(50,22),CPR(50,22),SRES(101),NRES(100)
DIMENSION NUM(50),TYPE(50),A(10000)
REAL MAX,MIN
INTEGER TYPE

```

```

C*****

```

```

C
C          VARIABLES
C          -----

```

```

C      A      =  ARRAY TO HOLD RESULTS OF EACH SIMULATION PASS
C      CI      =  CLASS INTERVAL
C      CI2     =  ONE-HALF CLASS INTERVAL
C      CPR     =  CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
C      CVAL    =  VALUE IN CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION
C      DUM     =  DUMMY VARIABLE
C      ER      =  EXISTENCE RISK
C      GTOT    =  GRAND TOTAL
C      I       =  LOOP COUNTER
C      J       =  LOOP COUNTER
C      K       =  LOOP COUNTER
C      M       =  'VARIABLE' SUBSCRIPT
C      MAX     =  MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RESOURCE VOLUME
C      MIN     =  MINIMUM POSSIBLE NON-ZERO RESOURCE VOLUME
C      NF      =  NUMBER OF FIELDS
C      NRES    =  FREQUENCY
C      NSP     =  NUMBER OF SUMULATION PASSES
C      NUM     =  NUMBER OF VALUES IN DISTRIBUTION
C      RN      =  RANDOM NUMBER
C      RVAL    =  RANDOM VALUE
C      SRES    =  VALUE OF SUMMED RESOURCES
C      SUM     =  SUM
C      TYPE    =  TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION

```

```

C
C          EXTERNALS
C          -----

```

```

C      MONTE =  SUBROUTINE FOR MONTE CARLO SIMULATION
C      RANF  =  RANDOM NUMBER FUNCTION

```

```

C*****

```

```

      DO 5 K=1,100
      SRES(K)=0.0
      NRES(K)=0
5  CONTINUE
      SRES(101)=0.0
      M=0

```

```

C
C          DO THE SIMULATION
C

```

```

      DO 200 I=1,NSP
      SUM=0.
      DO 100 J=1,NF

```

```

        RN=RANF(DUM)
        IF(RN.GT.ER(J)) GO TO 100
        CALL MONTE(J,TYPE,NUM,CVAL,CPR,RVAL)
        SUM=SUM+RVAL
100    CONTINUE

C
C        CUMULATE THE SUM FROM EACH SIMULATION PASS
C        SO THAT A MEAN FROM UNGROUPED DATA CAN BE CALCULATED
C

        GTOT=GTOT+SUM
        IF(SUM.LE.0.0) GO TO 200
        M=M+1
        A(M)=SUM
200    CONTINUE
        MAX=0.0
        MIN=999999999.
        DO 300 I=1,M
            IF(A(I).GE.MAX) MAX=A(I)
            IF(A(I).LE.MIN) MIN=A(I)
300    CONTINUE
        CI=(MAX-MIN)/99.
        CI2=CI/2.
        NRES(1)=NSP-M
        SRES(1)=MIN-CI2
        DO 400 I=2,101
            SRES(I)=SRES(I-1)+CI
400    CONTINUE
        DO 500 I=1,M
            DO 500 J=2,101
                IF(A(I).LE.SRES(J)) NRES(J-1)=NRES(J-1)+1
500    CONTINUE
        RETURN
        END

```

```

SUBROUTINE STAT(NSP,SVAL,N,MEAN,MD,MODE,VAR,STD,C5,C20,C80,C95
+ ,PRMN,PRMO)
DIMENSION SVAL(101),N(100)
REAL MEAN,MD,MODE

```

```

C
C*****

```

```

C
C      'STAT' CALCULATES STATISTICS DESCRIBING THE CUMULATIVE
C      FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION PRODUCED BY SIMULATION.

```

```

C
C      VARIABLES
C      -----

```

```

C      DEV  =  DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN
C      EM   =  LOCAL VALUE OF 'N'
C      EN   =  LOCAL VALUE OF 'N'
C      ENSP =  REAL EQUIVALENT OF NSP
C      ENSP2 = ONE-HALF OF ENSP
C      I    =  LOOP COUNTER
C      J    =  INDEX
C      MC   =  ARRAY LOCATION OF THE MODE
C      MD   =  MEDIAN
C      MEAN =  MEAN
C      MODE =  MODE
C      N    =  FREQUENCY ASSOCIATED WITH SIMULATED VALUES
C      NSP  =  NUMBER OF SIMULATION PASSES
C      NVIC =  NUMBER OF VALUES IN A CLASS
C      NVMC =  NUMBER OF VALUES IN MODAL CLASS
C      PROP =  PROPORTIONAL PART OF CLASS INTERVAL FOR CALCULATION
C             OF THE MEDIAN
C      STD  =  STANDARD DEVIATION
C      SUM  =  SUM
C      SVAL =  SIMULATED VALUES
C      VAR  =  VARIANCE

```

```

C
C      EXTERNALS
C      -----

```

```

C      SQRT =  SQUARE ROOT FUNCTION

```

```

C*****

```

```

C
C      INITIALIZE VARIABLES

```

```

C      SUM=0.
C      MEAN=0.
C      DEV=0.
C      VAR=0.
C      STD=0.
C      MD=0.
C      MODE=0.

```

```

ENSP=NSP
ENSP2=ENSP/2.
NSP95=NSP*0.05
NSP80=NSP*0.2
NSP20=NSP*0.8
NSP5=NSP*0.95

```

```

C
C
C

```

CALCULATE TOTAL VOLUME AND MEAN VOLUME

```

SUM=SUM+(((SVAL(2)+SVAL(1))/2.)*N(1))
DO 50 J=2,100
SUM=SUM+(((SVAL(J+1)+SVAL(J))/2.)*(N(J)-N(J-1)))
50 CONTINUE
MEAN=SUM/ENSP

```

```

C
C
C

```

CALCULATE VARIANCE AND STANDARD DEVIATION

```

DEV=(((SVAL(1)+SVAL(2))/2.)-MEAN)**2)*N(1)
VAR=VAR+DEV
DO 60 J=2,100
DEV=(((SVAL(J)+SVAL(J+1))/2.)-MEAN)**2)*(N(J)-N(J-1))
VAR=VAR+DEV
60 CONTINUE
VAR=VAR/ENSP
STD=SQRT(VAR)

```

```

C
C
C

```

CALCULATE MEDIAN

```

DO 70 J=1,100
IF(N(J).LT.ENSP2) GO TO 70
EN=N(J)
EM=N(J-1)
PROP=(ENSP2-EM)/(EN-EM)
MD=SVAL(J)+(PROP*(SVAL(J+1)-SVAL(J)))
GO TO 80
70 CONTINUE

```

```

C
C
C

```

CALCULATE MODE

```

80 NVMC=N(1)
DO 90 I=1,99
NVIC=N(I+1) - N(I)
IF(NVMC.GT.NVIC) GO TO 90
NVMC=NVIC
MC=I
90 CONTINUE
MODE=(SVAL(MC+1) + SVAL(MC+2))/2.

```

```

C
C
C

```

CALCULATE THE CENTILE VALUE OF THE MODE

```

EN=N(MC+1)

```

```

PRMO=1.00-EN/ENSP
C
C      CALCULATE THE 95TH CENTILE VALUE
C
  IF(N(1).GE.NSP95) GO TO 110
  DO 100 J=2,100
  IF(N(J).GE.NSP95) GO TO 120
100 CONTINUE
110 C95=SVAL(1)+(NSP95/N(1))*(SVAL(2)-SVAL(1))
  GO TO 130
120 C95=SVAL(J)+((NSP95-N(J-1))/(N(J)-N(J-1)))*(SVAL(J+1)-SVAL(J))
C
C      CALCULATE THE 80TH CENTILE VALUE
C
130 IF(N(1).GE.NSP80) GO TO 150
  DO 140 J=2,100
  IF(N(J).GE.NSP80) GO TO 160
140 CONTINUE
150 C80=SVAL(1)+(NSP80/N(1))*(SVAL(2)-SVAL(1))
  GO TO 170
160 C80=SVAL(J)+((NSP80-N(J-1))/(N(J)-N(J-1)))*(SVAL(J+1)-SVAL(J))
C
C      CALCULATE THE 20TH CENTILE VALUE
C
170 DO 180 J=1,100
  IF(N(J).GE.NSP20) GO TO 190
180 CONTINUE
190 C20=SVAL(J)+((NSP20-N(J-1))/(N(J)-N(J-1)))*(SVAL(J+1)-SVAL(J))
C
C      CALCULATE THE 5TH CENTILE VALUE
C
  DO 200 J=1,100
  IF(N(J).GE.NSP5) GO TO 210
200 CONTINUE
210 C5=SVAL(J)+((NSP5-N(J-1))/(N(J)-N(J-1)))*(SVAL(J+1)-SVAL(J))
C
C      CALCULATE THE CENTILE OF THE MEAN VALUE
C
  DO 220 J=1,100
  IF(SVAL(J).GE.MEAN) GO TO 230
220 CONTINUE
230 PRMN=N(J-2)+((MEAN-SVAL(J-1))/(SVAL(J)-SVAL(J-1))*(N(J-1)-N(J-2)
+))
  PRMN=1.00-PRMN/ENSP
  RETURN
  END

```

```

SUBROUTINE PERC(NSP,SMV,NMV,YSIM,YSIM)
C*****
C
C      'PERC' CONSTRUCTS PERCENT-PROBABILITY-GREATER-
C      THAN CURVES FROM THE CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS
C      PRODUCED BY SIMULATION.
C
C      VARIABLES
C      -----
C
C      ENSP  = REAL EQUIVALENT OF NSP
C      J      = LOOP COUNTER
C      NMV    = CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY
C      NSM    = REAL EQUIVALENT OF NMV
C      NSP    = NUMBER OF SIMULATION PASSES
C      SMV    = RESOURCE VOLUME CLASS BOUNDS
C      XSIM   = RESOURCE VOLUME CLASS MIDPOINTS
C      YSIM   = CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
C*****
C
C      DIMENSION SMV(101),NMV(100),NSM(100),XSIM(100),YSIM(100)
C      REAL NSM
C
C      ENSP=NSP
C
C      INITIALIZE ARRAYS
C
C      DO 10 J=1,100
C      XSIM(J) = 0.
C      YSIM(J) = 0.
C      NSM(J)=NMV(J)
10 CONTINUE
C      IF(SMV(2).NE.0.0) GO TO 30
C      YSIM(1)=1.0-NSM(1)/ENSP
C      XSIM(1)=0.0
C      DO 20 J=2,100
C      YSIM(J)=1.-NSM(J)/ENSP
C      XSIM(J)=(SMV(J+1)+SMV(J+2))/2.
20 CONTINUE
30 DO 40 J=1,100
C      YSIM(J)=1.0-NSM(J)/ENSP
C      XSIM(J)=(SMV(J)+SMV(J+1))/2.
40 CONTINUE
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE WRITER(MEAN,MNA,MODE,MOA,BOTH,TOP,C95,C80,C20,C5,
+PRMN,PRMO,RES,MD,MDA,CB,CD,CR)
COMMON GCF,OCF
DIMENSION AU(2),U(2),CB(8),CD(8)
REAL MEAN,MNA,MODE,MOA,MD,MDA
INTEGER RES

```

```

C
C*****

```

```

C
C      'WRITER' PRODUCES A SUMMARIZED ANALYSIS OF THE JOINT
C      PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION PRODUCED BY SIMULATION.

```

```

C
C      VARIABLES
C      -----

```

```

C      AU      = TEXT DESCRIPTION OF UNITS
C      BOTH    = LOWEST VALUE IN ARRAY
C      BOTMA   = LOWEST VALUE IN ARRAY IN U.S. UNITS
C      CB      = COMPILED BY
C      CD      = COMPILATION DATE
C      CR      = DATE OF COMPUTER RUN
C      C20     = 20TH CENTILE
C      C20A    = 20TH CENTILE VALUE IN U.S. UNITS
C      C5      = 5TH CENTILE
C      C5A     = 5TH CENTILE VALUE IN U.S. UNITS
C      C80     = 80TH CENTILE
C      C80A    = 80TH CENTILE VALUE IN U.S. UNITS
C      C95     = 95TH CENTILE
C      C95A    = 95TH CENTILE VALUE IN U.S. UNITS
C      GCF     = GAS CONVERSION FACTOR
C      J       = SUBSCRIPT
C      MD      = MEDIAN
C      MDA     = MEDIAN IN U.S. UNITS
C      MEAN    = MEAN
C      MNA     = MEAN IN U.S. UNITS
C      MNP     = INTEGER EQUIVALENT OF THE PROBABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE MEAN
C      MOA     = MODE IN U.S. UNITS
C      MODE    = MODE
C      MOP     = INTEGER EQUIVALENT OF THE PROBABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE MODE
C      OCF     = OIL CONVERSION FACTOR
C      PRMN    = PROBABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE MEAN
C      PRMO    = PROBABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE MODE
C      RES     = TEXT --- RESOURCE NAME
C      TOP     = HIGHEST VALUE IN ARRAY
C      TOPA    = HIGHEST VALUE IN U.S. UNITS
C      U       = TEXT --- DESCRIPTION OF UNITS

```

```

C
C*****

```

```

C
C      CONVERT PROBABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE
C      MEAN AND MEDIAN TO PERCENT PROBABILITY

```

```

C
MNP=PRMN*100.0
MOP=PRMO*100.0
PRMN=MNP
PRMO=MOP

C
C      IS THE REPORT FOR OIL OR GAS?
C
C      IF (RES.EQ.3HOIL) GO TO 10

C
C      IT'S GAS -- CONVERT METRIC TO U.S. MEASURE
C
BOTMA=BOTM*GCF
TOPA=TOP*GCF
C95A=C95*GCF
C80A=C80*GCF
C20A=C20*GCF
C5A=C5*GCF
U(1)=10HBILLION CU
U(2)=10HBIC METRES
AU(1)=10HTRILLION C
AU(2)=9HUBIC FEET
GO TO 20

C
C      IT'S OIL -- CONVERT METRIC TO U.S. MEASURE
C
10 BOTMA=BOTM*OCF
TOPA=TOP*OCF
C95A=C95*OCF
C80A=C80*OCF
C20A=C20*OCF
C5A=C5*OCF
U(1)=10HMILLION CU
U(2)=10HBIC METRES
AU(1)=10HMILLION BA
AU(2)=SHRRELS

C
C      WRITE A REPORT
C
20 WRITE 2000
2000 FORMAT(1H1)
WRITE 2010
2010 FORMAT(19X,43H* * * * * C O N F I D E N T I A L * * * * *,//)
WRITE 2020,RES
2020 FORMAT(19X,*AUSTRALIA'S UNDISCOVERED PETROLEUM RESOURCES*,/,19X,43
+(*-*),//,30X,*SUMMARY REPORT FOR *,A3,/,30X,22(*-*))
WRITE 2022,(CB(J),J=1,8)
2022 FORMAT(//,1X,*DATA COMPILED BY: *,BA10,/,1X,16(*-*))
WRITE 2024,(CD(J),J=1,8)
2024 FORMAT(1X,*COMPILATION DATE: *,BA10,/,1X,16(*-*))
WRITE 2026,CR

```

```

2026 FORMAT(1X,*DATE OF COMPUTER RUN: *,A10,/,1X,20(*-*))
      WRITE 2030
2030 FORMAT(//)
      WRITE 2040,RES,BOTH,U(1),U(2),BOTMA,AU(1),AU(2)
2040 FORMAT(//,1X,*THE ESTIMATED POTENTIAL UNDISCOVERED RECOVERABLE *,A
+3,* RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA,*,/,1X,*SUMMARIZED IN THE TABLE BELOW,
+RANGE FROM A MINIMUM OF*,/,41X,F15.3,1X,2A10,/,39X,*I *,F15.3,1X,
+2A10,*1*)
      WRITE 2045,TOP,U(1),U(2),TOPA,AU(1),AU(2)
2045 FORMAT(//,1X,*TO A MAXIMUM OF*,25X,F15.3,1X,2A10,/,39X,*I *,F15.3,1
+X,2A10,*1*)
      WRITE 2050,RES,MODE,U(1),U(2),MOA,AU(1),AU(2)
2050 FORMAT(//,1X,*THE MOST LIKELY VOLUME OF UNDISCOVERED *,A3,* IS ESTI
+MATED TO BE*,/,41X,F15.3,1X,2A10,/,39X,*I *,F15.3,1X,2A10,*1*)
      WRITE 3000,U(1),U(2),AU(1),AU(2)
3000 FORMAT(//,7X,*PERCENT*,/,5X,*PROBABILITY*,/,5X,*GREATER THAN*,9X
+,2A10,10X,2A10,/,5X,12(*-*),9X,20(*-*),8X,20(*-*),/)
      WRITE 3010,BOTH,BOTMA
3010 FORMAT(8X,*100%*,18X,F15.3,11X,F15.3)
      IF(PRMO.LE.100..AND.PRMO.GE.95.) WRITE 4000,MOP,MODE,MOA
      IF(PRMN.LE.100..AND.PRMN.GE.95.) WRITE 4010,MNP,MEAN,MNA
4000 FORMAT(2X,*MODE*,3X,I2,*%,18X,F15.3,11X,F15.3)
4010 FORMAT(2X,*MEAN*,3X,I2,*%,18X,F15.3,11X,F15.3)
      WRITE 3020,C95,C95A
3020 FORMAT(9X,*95%*,18X,F15.3,11X,F15.3)
      IF(PRMO.LE.95..AND.PRMO.GE.80.) WRITE 4000,MOP,MODE,MOA
      IF(PRMN.LE.95..AND.PRMN.GE.80.) WRITE 4010,MNP,MEAN,MNA
      WRITE 3030,C80,C80A
3030 FORMAT(9X,*80%*,18X,F15.3,11X,F15.3)
      IF(PRMO.LE.80..AND.PRMO.GE.50.) WRITE 4000,MOP,MODE,MOA
      IF(PRMN.LE.80..AND.PRMN.GE.50.) WRITE 4010,MNP,MEAN,MNA
      WRITE 3040,MD,MDA
3040 FORMAT(9X,*50%*,18X,F15.3,11X,F15.3)
      IF(PRMO.LE.50..AND.PRMO.GE.20.) WRITE 4000,MOP,MODE,MOA
      IF(PRMN.LE.50..AND.PRMN.GE.20.) WRITE 4010,MNP,MEAN,MNA
      WRITE 3050,C20,C20A
3050 FORMAT(9X,*20%*,18X,F15.3,11X,F15.3)
      IF(PRMO.LE.20..AND.PRMO.GE.5.) WRITE 4000,MOP,MODE,MOA
      IF(PRMN.LE.20..AND.PRMN.GE.5.) WRITE 4010,MNP,MEAN,MNA
      WRITE 3060,C5,C5A
3060 FORMAT(10X,*5%*,18X,F15.3,11X,F15.3)
      IF(PRMO.LE.5.) WRITE 4000,MOP,MODE,MOA
      IF(PRMN.LE.5.) WRITE 4010,MNP,MEAN,MNA
      WRITE 3070,TOP,TOPA
3070 FORMAT(10X,*0%*,18X,F15.3,11X,F15.3)
      WRITE 2030
      WRITE 2010
      RETURN
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE TABL1(NF, FIELD, MAGO, UNITO, ORISK, OILVAL, CD, TYPO,
+NUMO, OFREQ)
COMMON GCF, OCF
DIMENSION FIELD(50,8), ORISK(50), OILVAL(50,15), TYPO(50)
DIMENSION IOIL(6), CD(8), A(6), MAGO(50), UNITO(50)
DIMENSION NUMO(50), OFREQ(50,15), D(15), F(15)
REAL MODE, MEAN
INTEGER SUM1, SUM2, UNITO

```

```

C
C*****

```

```

C      'TABL1' PRODUCES A TABLE OF VALUES FROM THE ORIGINAL INPUT
C      DATA. RESOURCE FIGURES ARE CONVERTED FROM BARRELS TO
C      CUBIC METRES, OR VICE VERSA, AND EXPRESSED AS ROUNDED
C      INTEGERS. THE MEAN OF EACH DISTRIBUTION IS THEN CALCULATED
C      AND MULTIPLIED BY THE APPROPRIATE EXISTENCE RISK. THE
C      'RISKED' MEANS ARE THEN SUMMED AND REPORTED.

```

VARIABLES

```

C      -----
C      A      = OIL VOLUMES IN AMERICAN UNITS
C      B      = RISKED DISTRIBUTION MEAN
C      CD     = COMPILATION DATE
C      CG     = CENTER OF GRAVITY OF DISTRIBUTION SEGMENT
C      D      = STANDARDIZED DENSITY OF CURVE SEGMENT
C      F      = TEMPORARY HOLDER FOR OFREQ
C      FIELD  = FIELD OR BASIN NAME
C      GCF    = GAS CONVERSION FACTOR
C      I      = LOOP COUNTER, SUBSCRIPT
C      IOIL   = INTEGER EQUIVALENT OF 'A'
C      J      = SUBSCRIPT
C      K      = SUBSCRIPT
C      L      = SUBSCRIPT
C      MAGO   = ORDER OF MAGNITUDE OF INPUT DATA
C      MEAN   = MEAN
C      MODE   = MODE
C      M1     = INTEGER EQUIVALENT OF 'B'
C      M2     = INTEGER EQUIVALENT OF 'B' CONVERTED TO AMERICAN UNITS
C      NF     = NUMBER OF BASINS
C      NUMO   = NUMBER OF VALUES IN OIL DISTRIBUTION
C      OCF    = OIL CONVERSION FACTOR
C      OFREQ  = OIL PROBABILITY
C      OILVAL = OIL VOLUME VALUE
C      ORISK  = OIL EXISTENCE RISK
C      SUM    = TOTAL DENSITY OF CURVE
C      SUM1   = SUM OF THE M1'S
C      SUM2   = SUM OF THE M2'S
C      TYPE   = TYPE OF INPUT DISTRIBUTION
C      UNITO  = UNIT OF VOLUMETRIC MEASURE
C

```

```

C*****
C
C      INITIALIZE VARIABLES
C
C      SUM1=0
C      SUM2=0
C      MEAN=0.0
C
C      WRITE MAIN HEADING
C
C      WRITE 3000,(CD(J),J=1,5)
3000  FORMAT(1H1,44X,*TABLE 1 --- UNDISCOVERED OIL, *,5A10,/,/,1X,
+134(*-*))
C      WRITE 3010
3010  FORMAT(21X,*EXISTENCE*,81X,*EXISTENCE RISK X*)
C      WRITE 3020
3020  FORMAT(8X,*BASIN*,10X,*RISK*,11X,*MINIMUM*,16X,*MOST LIKELY*,18X,
+ *MAXIMUM*,15X,*MEAN ESTIMATE*)
C      WRITE 3030
3030  FORMAT(7X,7(*-*),7X,9(*-*),1X,23(*-*),3X,21(*-*),5X,23(*-*),3X,
+ 22(*-*))
C      WRITE 3040
3040  FORMAT(25X,4(9X,*6*,12X,*6 3*),/,24X,4(8X,*10 DBL*,6X,*10 M*))
C      WRITE 3050
3050  FORMAT(1X,134(*-*))
C
C      SELECT ONLY THOSE DATA SETS WHERE OIL RESOURCES OCCUR.
C      FIND OUT WHAT UNITS THE INPUT DATA ARE IN AND POSITION
C      THE DATA ACCORDINGLY.
C      CONVERT DATA UNITS AND CONVERT DATA TO INTEGER TYPE
C      ROUNDING UP IF THE DECIMAL PART IS GREATER THAN 0.5.
C      CALCULATE THE MEAN OF EACH DATA SET IN BOTH METRIC AND
C      NON-METRIC UNITS.
C      MULTIPLY EACH MEAN BY THE ASSOCIATED EXISTENCE RISK AND
C      SUM THE 'RISKED' MEANS.
C
C      DO 2000 I=1,NF
C      IF(ORISK(I).LE.0.0) GO TO 2000
C      IF(UNITO(I).EQ.1HM) GO TO 1000
C      IF(TYPO(I).EQ.1HK) GO TO 10
C      IF(TYPO(I).EQ.1HU) GO TO 30
C      IF(TYPO(I).EQ.1HT) GO TO 40
C      IF(TYPO(I).EQ.1HC) GO TO 60
C      GO TO 80
C
C      CONSTANT
C
10  DO 20 J=1,5,2
C      A(J)=OILVAL(I,1)
C      A(J+1)=A(J)/OCF
20  CONTINUE

```

```

DO 25 J=1,6
IOIL(J)=A(J)+0.5
25 CONTINUE
GO TO 1900

```

C
C
C

UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION

```

30 A(1)=OILVAL(I,1)
A(2)=A(1)/OCF
A(3)=(OILVAL(I,1)+OILVAL(I,2))/2.
A(4)=A(3)/OCF
A(5)=OILVAL(I,2)
A(6)=A(5)/OCF
DO 35 J=1,6
IOIL(J)=A(J)+0.5
35 CONTINUE
GO TO 1900

```

C
C
C

TRIANGULAR DISTRIBUTION

```

40 K=0
DO 50 J=1,5,2
K=K+1
A(J)=OILVAL(I,K)
A(J+1)=A(J)/OCF
50 CONTINUE
DO 55 J=1,6
IOIL(J)=A(J)+0.5
55 CONTINUE
GO TO 1900

```

C
C
C

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

```

60 K=NUMO(I)
J=K
F(1)=OFREQ(I,1)
DO 70 L=2,K
F(L)=OFREQ(I,L)-OFREQ(I,L-1)
J=J-1
70 CONTINUE
GO TO 100

```

C
C
C

FREQUENCY OR PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

```

80 K=NUMO(I)
DO 90 L=1,K
F(L)=OFREQ(I,L)
90 CONTINUE
100 SUM=0.0
DO 110 J=2,K
IF(F(J).GE.F(J-1)) MODE=OILVAL(I,J)

```

```

D(J-1)=((F(J-1)+F(J))/2.)*(OILVAL(I,J)-OILVAL(I,J-1))
SUM=SUM+D(J-1)
110 CONTINUE
DO 120 L=2,K
IF(F(L-1).LE.F(L)) GO TO 130
CG=(2*OILVAL(I,L-1)+OILVAL(I,L))/3.
GO TO 150
130 IF(F(L-1).EQ.F(L)) GO TO 140
CG=(2*OILVAL(I,L)+OILVAL(I,L-1))/3.
GO TO 150
140 CG=(OILVAL(I,L-1)+OILVAL(I,L))/2.
150 MEAN=MEAN+(CG*D(L-1)/SUM)
120 CONTINUE
IF(UNITQ(I).EQ.1HM) GO TO 1090
B=MEAN*ORISK(I)
M1=B+0.5
SUM1=SUM1+M1
M2=B/OCF+0.5
SUM2=SUM2+M2
A(1)=OILVAL(I,1)
A(3)=MODE
A(5)=OILVAL(I,K)
DO 125 J=1,5,2
A(J+1)=A(J)/OCF
IOIL(J)=A(J)+0.5
IOIL(J+1)=A(J+1)+0.5
125 CONTINUE
GO TO 1950

```

```

C
C      RESOURCES ARE IN METRIC UNITS
C

```

```

1000 IF(TYPD(I).EQ.1HK) GO TO 1010
IF(TYPD(I).EQ.1HU) GO TO 1030
IF(TYPD(I).EQ.1HT) GO TO 1040
IF(TYPD(I).EQ.1HC) GO TO 60
GO TO 80

```

```

C
C      CONSTANT
C

```

```

1010 DO 1020 J=1,5,2
A(J+1)=OILVAL(I,1)
A(J)=A(J+1)*OCF
1020 CONTINUE
DO 1025 J=1,6
IOIL(J)=A(J)+0.5
1025 CONTINUE
GO TO 1900

```

```

C
C      UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION
C

```

```

1030 A(2)=OILVAL(I,1)

```

```

      A(1)=A(2)*OCF
      A(4)=(OILVAL(I,1)+OILVAL(I,2))/2.
      A(3)=A(4)*OCF
      A(6)=OILVAL(I,2)
      A(5)=A(6)*OCF
      DO 1035 J=1,6
      IOIL(J)=A(J)+0.5
1035  CONTINUE
      GO TO 1900

C
C      TRIANGULAR DISTRIBUTION
C
1040  K=0
      DO 1050 J=1,5,2
      K=K+1
      A(J+1)=OILVAL(I,K)
      A(J)=A(J+1)*OCF
1050  CONTINUE
      DO 1055 J=1,6
      IOIL(J)=A(J)+0.5
1055  CONTINUE
      GO TO 1900
1090  B=MEAN*ORISK(I)
      M1=B+0.5
      SUM1=SUM1+M1
      M2=B*OCF+0.5
      SUM2=SUM2+M2
      A(2)=OILVAL(I,1)
      A(4)=MODE
      A(6)=OILVAL(I,K)
      DO 1095 J=1,5,2
      A(J)=A(J+1)*OCF
1095  CONTINUE
      DO 1100 J=1,6
      IOIL(J)=A(J)+0.5
1100  CONTINUE
      GO TO 1950
1900  B=((A(1)+A(3)+A(5))/3.)*ORISK(I)
      IF(B.LT.0.5) GO TO 1910
      M1=B+0.5
      GO TO 1920
1910  M1=B
1920  SUM1=SUM1+M1
      B=((A(2)+A(4)+A(6))/3.)*ORISK(I)
      IF(B.LT.0.5) GO TO 1930
      M2=B+0.5
      GO TO 1940
1930  M2=B
1940  SUM2=SUM2+M2
1950  WRITE 3060,(FIELD(I,J),J=1,2),ORISK(I),(IOIL(J),J=1,6),M1,M2
3060  FORMAT(1X,2A10,2X,F4.2,5X,8(15,8X))

```

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```
      WRITE 3070,(FIELD(I,J),J=3,4)
3070  FORMAT(1X,2A10)
2000  CONTINUE
```

C

```
      WRITE 3050
      WRITE 3080,SUM1,SUM2
3080  FORMAT(109X,I6,7X,I6)
      WRITE 3050
      RETURN
      END
```

```

SUBROUTINE TABL2(NF, FIELD, MAGG, UNITG, GRISK, GASVAL, CD, TYPG,
+NUMG, GFREQ)
COMMON GCF, OCF
DIMENSION FIELD(50,8), MAGG(50), UNITG(50), GRISK(50), GASVAL(50,15)
DIMENSION IGAS(6), CD(8), A(6), TYPG(50)
DIMENSION NUMG(50), GFREQ(50,15), D(15), F(15)
REAL M1, MODE, MEAN
INTEGER SUM2, UNITG

```

```

C
C*****
C
C      'TABL2' PRODUCES A TABLE OF VALUES FROM THE ORIGINAL INPUT
C      DATA. RESOURCE FIGURES ARE CONVERTED FROM CUBIC FEET TO
C      METRES, OR VICE VERSA, WITH VALUES IN CUBIC FEET EXPRESSED
C      AS FLOATING POINT NUMBERS TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE AND VALUES
C      IN CUBIC METRES EXPRESSED AS ROUNDED INTEGERS. THE MEAN
C      OF EACH DISTRIBUTION IS THEN CALCULATED AND MULTIPLIED BY
C      THE APPROPRIATE EXISTENCE RISK. THE 'RISKED' MEANS ARE
C      THEN SUMMED AND REPORTED.

```

VARIABLES

```

C      A      =  GAS VOLUMES IN AMERICAN UNITS
C      B      =  RISKED DISTRIBUTION MEAN
C      CD     =  COMPILATION DATE
C      CG     =  CENTER OF GRAVITY OF DISTRIBUTION SEGMENTS
C      D      =  STANDARDIZED DENSITY OF CURVE SEGMENT
C      F      =  TEMPORARY HOLDER FOR GFREQ
C      FIELD  =  FIELD OR BASIN NAME
C      GASVAL =  GAS VOLUME VALUE
C      GCF    =  GAS CONVERSION FACTOR
C      GFREQ  =  GAS PROBABILITY
C      GRISK  =  GAS EXISTENCE RISK
C      I      =  LOOP COUNTER, SUBSCRIPT
C      IGAS   =  INTEGER EQUIVALENT OF 'A'
C      J      =  SUBSCRIPT
C      K      =  SUBSCRIPT
C      L      =  SUBSCRIPT
C      MAGG   =  ORDER OF MAGNITUDE OF INPUT DATA
C      MEAN   =  MEAN
C      MODE   =  MODE
C      M1     =  INTEGER EQUIVALENT OF 'B'
C      M2     =  INTEGER EQUIVALENT OF 'B' CONVERTED TO AMERICAN UNITS
C      NF     =  NUMBER OF BASINS
C      NUMG   =  NUMBER OF GAS VALUES
C      OCF    =  OIL CONVERSION FACTOR
C      SUM    =  TOTAL DENSITY OF CURVE
C      SUM1   =  SUM OF THE M1'S
C      SUM2   =  SUM OF THE M2'S
C      TYPG   =  TYPE OF INPUT DISTRIBUTION

```

```

C      UNITG = UNIT OF VOLUMETRIC MEASURE
C
C*****
C
      MEAN=0.0
      SUM1=0.0
      SUM2=0
      WRITE 3000,(CD(J),J=1,5)
3000 FORMAT(1H1,44X,*TABLE 2 -- UNDISCOVERED GAS, *,5A10,/,1X,
+134(*-*))
      WRITE 3010
3010 FORMAT(21X,*EXISTENCE*,81X,*EXISTENCE RISK X*)
      WRITE 3020
3020 FORMAT(8X,*BASIN*,10X,*RISK*,11X,*MINIMUM*,16X,*MOST LIKELY*,18X,
+ *MAXIMUM*,15X,*MEAN ESTIMATE*)
      WRITE 3030
3030 FORMAT(7X,7(*-*),7X,9(*-*),1X,23(*-*),3X,21(*-*),5X,23(*-*),3X,
+ 22(*-*))
      WRITE 3040
3040 FORMAT(25X,4(22X,*9 3*),/,24X,4(10X,*TCF*,8X,*10 M*))
      WRITE 3050
3050 FORMAT(1X,134(*-*))
      DO 2000 I=1,NF
C
C      SKIP DATA SETS WHERE RESOURCE IS NONEXISTENT
C
C      IF(GRISK(I).LE.0.0) GO TO 2000
C
C      ARE RESOURCE FIGURES IN METRIC UNITS?
C
C      IF(UNITG(I).EQ.1HM) GO TO 1000
C
C      RESOURCE FIGURES ARE IN CUBIC FEET
C
C      IF(TYPG(I).EQ.1HK) GO TO 10
C      IF(TYPG(I).EQ.1HU) GO TO 30
C      IF(TYPG(I).EQ.1HT) GO TO 40
C      IF(TYPG(I).EQ.1HC) GO TO 60
C      GO TO 80
C
C      CONSTANT
C
10 DO 20 J=1,5,2
   A(J)=GASVAL(I,1)
   A(J+1)=A(J)/GCF
   IGAS(J+1)=A(J+1)+0.5
20 CONTINUE
   GO TO 1900
C
C      UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION
C

```

```

30 A(1)=GASVAL(I,1)
   A(2)=A(1)/GCF
   IGAS(2)=A(2)+0.5
   A(3)=(GASVAL(I,1)+GASVAL(I,2))/2.
   A(4)=A(3)/GCF
   IGAS(4)=A(4)+0.5
   A(5)=GASVAL(I,2)
   A(6)=A(5)/GCF
   IGAS(6)=A(6)+0.5
   GO TO 1900

```

C
C
C

TRIANGULAR DISTRIBUTION

```

40 K=0
   DO 50 J=1,5,2
   K=K+1
   A(J)=GASVAL(I,K)
   A(J+1)=A(J)/GCF
   IGAS(J+1)=A(J+1)+0.5
50 CONTINUE
   GO TO 1900

```

C
C
C

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

```

60 K=NUMG(I)
   J=K
   F(1)=GFREQ(I,1)
   DO 70 L=2,K
   F(L)=GFREQ(I,L)-GFREQ(I,L-1)
   J=J-1
70 CONTINUE
   GO TO 100
80 K=NUMG(I)
   DO 90 L=1,K
   F(L)=GFREQ(I,L)
90 CONTINUE
100 SUM=0.0
   DO 110 J=2,K
   IF(F(J).GE.F(J-1)) MODE=GASVAL(I,J)
   D(J-1)=((F(J-1)+F(J))/2.)*(GASVAL(I,J)-GASVAL(I,J-1))
   SUM=SUM+D(J-1)
110 CONTINUE
   DO 120 L=2,K
   IF(F(L-1).LE.F(L)) GO TO 130
   CG=(2*GASVAL(I,L-1)+GASVAL(I,L))/3.
   GO TO 150
130 IF(F(L-1).EQ.F(L)) GO TO 140
   CG=(2*GASVAL(I,L)+GASVAL(I,L-1))/3.
   GO TO 150
140 CG=(GASVAL(I,L-1)+GASVAL(I,L))/2.
150 MEAN=MEAN+(CG*D(L-1)/SUM)

```

```
120 CONTINUE
  IF(UNITG(I).EQ.1HM) GO TO 1090
  M1=MEAN*GRISK(I)
  SUM1=SUM1+M1
  M2=(M1/GCF)+0.5
  SUM2=SUM2+M2
  A(1)=GASVAL(I,1)
  IGAS(2)=(A(1)/GCF)+0.5
  A(3)=MODE
  IGAS(4)=(A(3)/GCF)+0.5
  A(5)=GASVAL(I,K)
  IGAS(6)=(A(5)/GCF)+0.5
  GO TO 1950
```

```
C
C      RESOURCE FIGURES ARE METRIC
C
```

```
1000 IF(TYPG(I).EQ.1HK) GO TO 1010
     IF(TYPG(I).EQ.1HU) GO TO 1030
     IF(TYPG(I).EQ.1HT) GO TO 1040
     IF(TYPG(I).EQ.1HC) GO TO 60
     GO TO 80
```

```
C
C      CONSTANT
C
```

```
1010 DO 1020 J=1,5,2
     A(J+1)=GASVAL(I,1)
     A(J)=A(J+1)*GCF
     IGAS(J+1)=A(J)+0.5
1020 CONTINUE
     GO TO 1900
```

```
C
C      UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION
C
```

```
1030 A(2)= GASVAL(I,1)
     A(1)=A(2)*GCF
     IGAS(2)=A(1)+0.5
     A(4)=(GASVAL(I,1)+GASVAL(I,2))/2.
     A(3)=A(4)*GCF
     IGAS(4)=A(3)*GCF
     A(6)=GASVAL(I,2)
     A(5)=A(6)*GCF
     IGAS(6)=A(6)*GCF
     GO TO 1900
```

```
C
C      TRIANGULAR DISTRIBUTION
C
```

```
1040 K=0
     DO 1050 J=1,5,2
     K=K+1
     A(J+1)=GASVAL(I,K)
     A(J)=A(J+1)*GCF
```

```

IGAS(J+1)=A(J+1)*GCF
1050 CONTINUE
GO TO 1900
1090 M1=SUM*GRISK(I)
SUM1=SUM1+M1
M2=(M1*GCF)+0.5
SUM2=SUM2+M2
A(1)=GASVAL(I,1)*GCF
IGAS(2)=A(1)+0.5
A(3)=MODE*GCF
IGAS(4)=A(3)+0.5
A(5)=GASVAL(I,K)*GCF
IGAS(6)=A(5)+0.5
GO TO 1950

```

C
C
C

CALCULATE INDIVIDUAL RISKED MEANS AND SUM

```

1900 M1=((A(1)+A(3)+A(5))/3.)*GRISK(I)
SUM1=SUM1+M1
B=((A(2)+A(4)+A(6))/3.)*GRISK(I)
IF(B.LT.0.5) GO TO 1910
M2=B+0.5
GO TO 1920
1910 M2=B
1920 SUM2=SUM2+M2

```

C
C
C

WRITE THE BODY OF THE TABLE

```

1950 WRITE 3060,(FIELD(I,J),J=1,2),GRISK(I),A(1),IGAS(2),A(3),
+IGAS(4),A(5),IGAS(6),M1,M2
3060 FORMAT(1X,2A10,2X,F4.2,5X,3(F5.1,8X,15,8X),F5.1,8X,15)
WRITE 3070,(FIELD(I,J),J=3,4)
3070 FORMAT(1X,2A10)
2000 CONTINUE

```

C
C
C

FINISH THE TABLE

```

WRITE 3050
WRITE 3080,SUM1,SUM2
3080 FORMAT(109X,F6.1,7X,I6)
WRITE 3050
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE OCON(I,N,VAL)
COMMON GCF,OCF
DIMENSION N(50),VAL(50,15)

```

```

C
C*****
C
C      'OCON' CONVERTS OIL VALUES FROM BARRELS TO CUBIC
C      METRES
C
C      VARIABLES
C      -----
C
C      GCF  =  GAS CONVERSION FACTOR
C      I    =  SUBSCRIPT
C      J    =  LOOP COUNTER AND SUBSCRIPT
C      M    =  NUMBER OF VALUES
C      N    =  NUMBER OF VALUES
C      OCF  =  OIL CONVERSION FACTOR
C      VAL  =  VALUE
C
C*****
C

```

```

      M=N(I)
      DO 10 J=1,M
      VAL(I,J)=VAL(I,J)/OCF
10 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

```
SUBROUTINE GCON(I,N,VAL)
COMMON GCF,OCF
DIMENSION N(50),VAL(50,15)
```

```
C
C*****
C
C      'GCON' CONVERTS GAS VALUES FROM CUBIC FEET TO CUBIC
C      METRES
C
C      VARIABLES
C      -----
C
C      GCF  = GAS CONVERSION FACTOR
C      I    = BASIN IDENTIFIER
C      J    = LOOP COUNTER AND SUBSCRIPT
C      M    = LOCAL VALUE OF 'N'
C      N    = NUMBER OF VALUES
C      OCF  = OIL CONVERSION FACTOR
C      VAL  = GAS VALUE
C
C*****
C
```

```
      M=N(I)
      DO 10 J=1,M
      VAL(I,J)=VAL(I,J)/GCF
10 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

APPENDIX 2

DEMONSTRATION AND TEST DATA ONLY
 E.L. SMITH, DEMONSTRATION AND TEST DATA ONLY
 14 SEPTEMBER 1981
 25

FIRST BASIN		
T 3 6B0.10 30.0	50.0	110.0
T 3 9F0.80 0.15	0.25	0.8
SECOND BASIN		
T 3 6B0.20 40.0	70.0	385.0.
T 3 9F0.20 0.3	0.5	2.15
THIRD BASIN		
T 3 9F0.10 0.2	0.3	0.6
FOURTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.10 20.0	70.0	150.0
T 3 9F0.05 0.1	0.3	0.6
FIFTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.05 40.0	50.0	80.0
T 3 9F0.80 0.2	0.4	1.5
SIXTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.40 100.0	300.0	5750.0
T 3 9F1.00 2.0	7.0	24.8
SEVENTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.50 20.0	70.0	150.0.
T 3 9F1.00 0.2	0.5	1.0
EIGHTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.01 50.0	60.0	70.0
T 3 9F0.10 0.2	0.3	1.0
NINTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.10 290.0	399.0	1912.0
TENTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.10 75.0	120.0	300.0
T 3 9F0.20 0.2	1.8	4.23
ELEVENTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.10 50.0	100.0	30.
T 3 9F0.10 0.3	0.5	2.0
TWELFTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.80 100.0	300.0	1000.0
T 3 9F1.00 2.0	5.0	8.0
THIRTEENTH BASIN		
T 3 6B0.10 50.0	500.0	1000.0
FOURTEENTH BASIN		
T 3 9F0.50 0.2	0.3	0.5
FIFTEENTH BASIN		
T 3 6B1.00 12.0	27.0	54.0
T 3 9F1.00 0.51	2.0	4.98

SIXTEENTH BASIN

T 3 9F0.05 0.1
SEVENTEENTH BASIN

T 3 6B0.01 20.0
T 3 9F0.10 0.1

EIGHTEENTH BASIN

4 6B0.45 20.0 0.0

T 3 9F0.20 0.5

NINETEENTH BASIN

T 3 6B0.10 30.0

TWENTIETH BASIN

T 3 6B0.10 30.0

T 3 9F0.10 0.2

TWENTY-FIRST BASIN

T 3 6B0.01 40.0

T 3 9F0.20 0.2

TWENTY-SECOND BASIN

T 3 6B1.00 30.0

T 3 9F1.00 0.5

TWENTY-THIRD BASIN

T 3 6B0.01 50.0

T 3 9F0.10 0.2

TWENTY-FOURTH BASIN

T 3 6B0.05 50.0

T 3 9F0.05 0.2

TWENTY-FIFTH BASIN

T 3 6B0.05 50.0

T 3 9F0.05 0.2

0.3

30.0

0.3

100.0

1.0

300.0

80.0

0.3

50.0

1.3

100.0

1.2

70.0

0.5

100.0

1.0

60.0

0.4

0.5

50.0

0.5

300.0

3.0

100.0

200.0

0.8

60.0

3.2

200.0

4.0

100.0

2.0

300.0

2.5

100.0

0.6

0.2

1000.

APPENDIX 3

TABLE 1 -- UNDISCOVERED OIL, 14 SEPTEMBER 1981

BASIN	EXISTENCE RISK	MINIMUM			MOST LIKELY			MAXIMUM			EXISTENCE RISK X MEAN ESTIMATE		
		6 BBL	6 M	3	6 BBL	6 M	3	6 BBL	6 M	3	6 BBL	6 M	3
FIRST BASIN	.10	30		5	50		8	110		17	6		1
SECOND BASIN	.20	40		6	70		11	385		61	33		5
FOURTH BASIN	.10	20		3	70		11	150		24	8		1
FIFTH BASIN	.05	40		6	50		8	80		13	3		0
SIXTH BASIN	.40	100		16	300		48	5750		914	820		130
SEVENTH BASIN	.50	20		3	70		11	150		24	40		6
EIGHTH BASIN	.01	50		8	60		10	70		11	1		0
NINTH BASIN	.10	290		46	399		63	1912		304	87		14
TENTH BASIN	.10	75		12	120		19	300		48	17		3
ELEVENTH BASIN	.10	50		8	100		16	300		48	15		2
TWELFTH BASIN	.80	100		16	300		48	1000		159	373		59
THIRTEENTH BASIN	.10	50		8	500		79	1000		159	52		8
FIFTEENTH BASIN	1.00	12		2	27		4	54		9	31		5
SEVENTEENTH BASIN	.01	20		3	30		5	50		8	0		0
EIGHTEENTH BASIN	.45	20		3	100		16	1000		159	118		19
NINETEENTH BASIN	.10	30		5	300		48	100		16	14		2
TWENTIETH BASIN	.10	30		5	80		13	200		32	10		2
TWENTY-FIRST BASIN	.01	40		6	50		8	60		10	1		0
TWENTY-SECOND BASIN	1.00	30		5	100		16	200		32	110		17
TWENTY-THIRD BASIN	.01	50		8	70		11	100		16	1		0
TWENTY-FOURTH BASIN	.05	50		8	100		16	300		48	8		1
TWENTY-FIFTH BASIN	.05	50		8	60		10	100		16	4		1
											1752		276

TABLE 2 -- UNDISCOVERED GAS, 14 SEPTEMBER 1981

BASIN	EXISTENCE RISK			MINIMUM			MOST LIKELY			MAXIMUM			EXISTENCE RISK X MEAN ESTIMATE		
	TCF	9	3	TCF	9	3	TCF	9	3	TCF	9	3	TCF	9	3
FIRST BASIN	.80	.2	4	.3	7		.8	23		.3	9				
SECOND BASIN	.20	.3	8	.5	14		2.2	61		.2	6				
THIRD BASIN	.10	.2	6	.3	8		.6	17		.0	1				
FOURTH BASIN	.05	.1	3	.3	8		.6	17		.0	0				
FIFTH BASIN	.80	.2	6	.4	11		1.5	42		.6	16				
SIXTH BASIN	1.00	2.0	57	7.0	198		24.8	702		11.3	319				
SEVENTH BASIN	1.00	.2	6	.5	14		1.0	28		.6	16				
EIGHTH BASIN	.10	.2	6	.3	8		1.0	28		.1	1				
TENTH BASIN	.20	.2	6	1.8	51		4.8	137		.5	13				
ELEVENTH BASIN	.10	.3	8	.5	14		2.0	57		.1	3				
TWELFTH BASIN	1.00	2.0	57	5.0	142		8.0	227		5.0	142				
FOURTEENTH BASIN	.50	.2	6	.3	8		.5	14		.2	5				
FIFTEENTH BASIN	1.00	.5	14	2.0	57		5.0	141		2.5	71				
SIXTEENTH BASIN	.05	.1	3	.3	8		.5	14		.0	0				
SEVENTEENTH BASIN	.10	.1	3	.3	8		.5	14		.0	1				
EIGHTEENTH BASIN	.20	.5	14	1.0	28		3.0	85		.3	8				
TWENTIETH BASIN	.10	.2	6	.3	8		.8	23		.0	1				
TWENTY-FIRST BASIN	.20	.2	6	1.3	37		3.2	91		.3	9				
TWENTY-SECOND BASIN	1.00	.5	14	1.2	34		4.0	113		1.9	54				
TWENTY-THIRD BASIN	.10	.2	6	.5	14		2.0	57		.1	3				
TWENTY-FOURTH BASIN	.05	.2	6	1.0	28		2.5	71		.1	2				
TWENTY-FIFTH BASIN	.05	.2	6	.4	11		.6	17		.0	1				
													24.0	681	

UNDISCOVERED OIL RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA

FIRST BASIN	4.770 11.129 0.000 .667	5.406 11.765 .010 .730	6.042 12.401 .040 .787	6.677 13.037 .090 .837	7.313 13.673 .160 .880	7.949 14.309 .250 .917	7.949 14.945 .250 .947	8.585 15.581 .347 .970	9.221 16.217 .437 .987	9.857 16.853 .520 .997	10.493 17.489 .597 1.000
SECOND BASIN	6.359 33.785 0.000 .726	9.102 36.527 .029 .778	11.129 39.270 .087 .825	11.845 42.012 .113 .866	14.587 44.755 .209 .901	17.330 47.497 .299 .932	20.072 50.240 .384 .956	22.815 52.983 .463 .975	25.557 55.725 .537 .989	28.300 58.468 .606 .997	31.042 61.210 .669 1.000
FOURTH BASIN	3.180 13.514 0.000 .594	4.213 14.547 .006 .671	5.247 15.581 .026 .740	6.280 16.614 .058 .801	7.313 17.648 .104 .854	8.347 18.681 .163 .898	9.380 19.714 .234 .935	10.414 20.748 .318 .963	11.129 21.781 .385 .984	11.447 22.815 .415 .996	12.481 23.848 .508 1.000
FIFTH BASIN	6.359 9.539 0.000 .667	6.677 9.857 .010 .730	6.995 10.175 .040 .787	7.313 10.493 .090 .837	7.631 10.811 .160 .880	7.949 11.129 .250 .917	7.949 11.447 .250 .947	8.267 11.765 .347 .970	8.585 12.083 .437 .987	8.903 12.401 .520 .997	9.221 12.719 .597 1.000
SIXTH BASIN	15.899 465.038 0.000 .741	47.696 509.952 .035 .790	60.813 554.866 .064 .834	105.727 599.780 .160 .873	150.640 644.694 .251 .907	195.554 689.607 .337 .935	240.468 734.521 .417 .959	285.382 779.435 .492 .977	330.296 824.349 .562 .990	375.210 869.263 .627 .997	420.124 914.177 .686 1.000
SEVENTH BASIN	3.180 13.514 0.000 .594	4.213 14.547 .006 .671	5.247 15.581 .026 .740	6.280 16.614 .058 .801	7.313 17.648 .104 .854	8.347 18.681 .163 .898	9.380 19.714 .234 .935	10.414 20.748 .318 .963	11.129 21.781 .385 .984	11.447 22.815 .415 .996	12.481 23.848 .508 1.000
EIGHTH BASIN	7.949 9.539 0.000 .500	8.108 9.698 .005 .595	8.267 9.857 .020 .680	8.426 10.016 .045 .755	8.585 10.175 .080 .820	8.744 10.334 .125 .875	8.903 10.493 .180 .920	9.062 10.652 .245 .955	9.221 10.811 .320 .980	9.380 10.970 .405 .995	9.539 11.129 .500 1.000
NINTH BASIN	46.106 175.045 0.000 .732	59.000 187.939 .037 .783	63.436 200.833 .067 .828	71.894 213.727 .132 .869	84.788 226.620 .225 .904	97.682 239.514 .314 .933	110.576 252.408 .397 .957	123.470 265.302 .475 .976	136.363 278.196 .547 .989	149.257 291.090 .614 .997	162.151 303.984 .676 1.000
TENTH BASIN	11.924 29.810 0.000 .687	13.713 31.599 .013 .747	15.501 33.387 .050 .800	17.290 35.176 .113 .847	19.078 36.965 .200 .887	19.078 38.753 .200 .922	20.867 40.542 .297 .950	22.656 42.330 .388 .972	24.444 44.119 .472 .987	26.233 45.908 .550 .997	28.022 47.696 .622 1.000
ELEVENTH BASIN	7.949 27.823 0.000 .688	9.937 29.810 .013 .747	11.924 31.797 .050 .800	13.911 33.785 .113 .847	15.899 35.772 .200 .888	15.899 37.759 .200 .922	17.886 39.747 .297 .950	19.873 41.734 .388 .972	21.851 43.722 .472 .988	23.848 45.709 .550 .997	25.835 47.696 .622 1.000
TWELFTH BASIN	15.899 87.443 0.000 .679	23.053 94.597 .011 .740	30.208 101.752 .045 .794	37.362 108.906 .101 .842	44.516 116.061 .180 .884	47.696 123.215 .222 .920	51.671 130.370 .277 .949	58.825 137.524 .370 .971	65.980 144.678 .457 .987	73.134 151.833 .537 .997	80.289 158.987 .611 1.000
THIRTEENTH BASIN	7.949 83.468	15.501 91.020	23.053 98.572	30.605 106.124	38.157 113.676	45.709 121.228	53.261 128.780	60.813 136.332	68.365 143.884	75.916 151.435	79.494 158.987

	0.000 .525	.005 .615	.021 .696	.048 .767	.084 .829	.132 .881	.190 .924	.259 .957	.338 .981	.427 .995	.474 1.000
FIFTEENTH BASIN	1.908 5.247 0.000 .611	2.242 5.580 .007 .685	2.576 5.914 .028 .751	2.909 6.248 .063 .809	3.243 6.582 .112 .860	3.577 6.916 .175 .903	3.911 7.250 .252 .938	4.245 7.584 .343 .965	4.293 7.918 .357 .984	4.579 8.251 .440 .996	4.913 8.585 .529 1.000
SEVENTEENTH BASIN	3.180 5.565 0.000 .625	3.418 5.803 .008 .696	3.657 6.042 .030 .760	3.895 6.280 .068 .816	4.134 6.518 .120 .865	4.372 6.757 .188 .906	4.611 6.995 .270 .940	4.770 7.234 .333 .966	4.849 7.472 .366 .985	5.088 7.711 .460 .996	5.326 7.949 .546 1.000
EIGHTEENTH BASIN	3.180 81.084 0.000 .851	10.970 88.874 .065 .879	15.899 96.664 .174 .905	18.761 104.455 .249 .927	26.551 112.245 .426 .946	34.341 120.035 .561 .963	42.132 127.826 .655 .976	49.922 135.616 .708 .987	57.712 143.407 .748 .994	65.503 151.197 .785 .999	73.293 158.987 .820 1.000
NINETEENTH BASIN	4.770 10.891 0.000 .078	5.326 11.447 .001 .093	5.883 12.004 .003 .110	6.439 12.560 .006 .127	6.995 13.116 .010 .146	7.552 13.673 .016 .166	8.108 14.229 .023 .187	8.665 14.786 .032 .210	9.221 15.342 .041 .234	9.778 15.899 .052 .259	10.334 .065
TWENTIETH BASIN	4.770 18.284 0.000 .646	6.121 19.635 .008 .713	7.472 20.986 .034 .773	8.824 22.338 .076 .826	10.175 23.689 .136 .872	11.527 25.040 .213 .911	12.719 26.392 .294 .943	12.878 27.743 .306 .968	14.229 29.095 .401 .986	15.581 30.446 .490 .996	16.932 31.797 .571 1.000
TWENTY-FIRST BASIN	6.359 7.949 0.000 .500	6.518 8.108 .005 .595	6.677 8.267 .020 .680	6.836 8.426 .045 .755	6.995 8.585 .080 .820	7.154 8.744 .125 .875	7.313 8.903 .180 .920	7.472 9.062 .245 .955	7.631 9.221 .320 .980	7.790 9.380 .405 .995	7.949 9.539 .500 1.000
TWENTY-SECOND BASIN	4.770 18.284 0.000 .575	6.121 19.635 .006 .656	7.472 20.986 .024 .728	8.824 22.338 .055 .792	10.175 23.689 .097 .847	11.527 25.040 .152 .894	12.878 26.392 .219 .932	14.229 27.743 .297 .962	15.581 29.095 .389 .983	15.899 30.446 .412 .996	16.932 31.797 .486 1.000
TWENTY-THIRD BASIN	7.949 11.924 0.000 .583	8.347 12.322 .006 .662	8.744 12.719 .025 .733	9.142 13.116 .056 .796	9.539 13.514 .100 .850	9.937 13.911 .156 .896	10.334 14.309 .225 .933	10.732 14.706 .306 .962	11.129 15.104 .400 .983	11.129 15.501 .400 .996	11.527 15.899 .496 1.000
TWENTY-FOURTH BASIN	7.949 27.823 0.000 .688	9.937 29.810 .013 .747	11.924 31.797 .050 .800	13.911 33.785 .113 .847	15.899 35.772 .200 .888	15.899 37.759 .200 .922	17.886 39.747 .297 .950	19.873 41.734 .388 .972	21.861 43.722 .472 .988	23.848 45.709 .550 .997	25.835 47.696 .622 1.000
TWENTY-FIFTH BASIN	7.949 11.924 0.000 .687	8.347 12.322 .012 .747	8.744 12.719 .050 .800	9.142 13.116 .112 .847	9.539 13.514 .200 .887	9.539 13.911 .200 .922	9.937 14.309 .297 .950	10.334 14.706 .387 .972	10.732 15.104 .472 .987	11.129 15.501 .550 .997	11.527 15.899 .622 1.000

UNDISCOVERED GAS RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA

FIRST BASIN	4.248 13.451 0.000 .705	5.168 14.371 .016 .761	6.088 15.291 .065 .811	7.008 16.211 .146 .855	7.079 17.132 .154 .894	7.929 18.052 .244 .926	8.849 18.972 .335 .953	9.769 19.893 .421 .973	10.690 20.813 .501 .988	11.610 21.733 .575 .997	12.530 22.653 .643 1.000
SECOND BASIN	8.495 34.688 0.000 .720	11.114 37.307 .023 .773	13.734 39.927 .092 .821	14.158 42.546 .108 .863	16.353 45.165 .190 .899	18.972 47.785 .282 .930	21.592 50.404 .369 .955	24.211 53.023 .451 .975	26.830 55.643 .526 .989	29.450 58.262 .596 .997	32.069 60.881 .661 1.000
THIRD BASIN	5.663 11.327 0.000 .667	6.230 11.893 .010 .730	6.796 12.459 .040 .787	7.362 13.026 .090 .837	7.929 13.592 .160 .880	8.495 14.158 .250 .917	8.495 14.725 .250 .947	9.061 15.291 .347 .970	9.628 15.857 .437 .987	10.194 16.424 .520 .997	10.760 16.990 .597 1.000
FOURTH BASIN	2.832 9.911 0.000 .583	3.540 10.619 .006 .662	4.248 11.327 .025 .733	4.955 12.035 .056 .796	5.663 12.743 .100 .850	6.371 13.451 .156 .896	7.079 14.158 .225 .933	7.787 14.866 .306 .962	8.495 15.574 .400 .983	8.495 16.282 .400 .996	9.203 16.990 .496 1.000
FIFTH BASIN	5.663 24.069 0.000 .705	7.504 25.910 .016 .761	9.345 27.751 .065 .811	11.185 29.591 .146 .855	11.327 31.432 .154 .894	13.026 33.272 .244 .926	14.866 35.113 .335 .953	16.707 36.953 .421 .973	18.548 38.794 .501 .988	20.388 40.635 .575 .997	22.229 42.475 .643 1.000
SIXTH BASIN	56.634 379.446 0.000 .680	88.915 411.727 .011 .741	121.196 444.008 .046 .795	153.477 476.289 .103 .843	185.759 508.571 .182 .885	198.218 540.852 .219 .920	218.040 573.133 .279 .949	250.321 605.414 .372 .971	282.602 637.695 .459 .987	314.883 669.977 .539 .997	347.165 702.258 .613 1.000
SEVENTH BASIN	5.663 16.990 0.000 .600	6.796 18.123 .007 .676	7.929 19.255 .027 .744	9.061 20.388 .060 .804	10.194 21.521 .107 .856	11.327 22.653 .167 .900	12.459 23.786 .240 .936	13.592 24.919 .327 .964	14.158 26.052 .375 .984	14.725 27.184 .424 .996	15.857 28.317 .516 1.000
EIGHTH BASIN	5.663 16.990 0.000 .714	6.796 18.123 .020 .769	7.929 19.255 .080 .817	8.495 20.388 .125 .860	9.061 21.521 .174 .897	10.194 22.653 .269 .929	11.327 23.786 .357 .954	12.459 24.919 .440 .974	13.592 26.052 .517 .989	14.725 27.184 .589 .997	15.857 28.317 .654 1.000
TENTH BASIN	5.663 71.217 0.000 .618	12.219 77.772 .007 .691	18.774 84.328 .029 .756	25.329 90.883 .065 .813	31.885 97.438 .116 .862	38.440 103.994 .181 .904	44.995 110.549 .260 .939	50.970 117.104 .346 .966	51.551 123.660 .354 .985	58.106 130.215 .450 .996	64.662 136.770 .538 1.000
ELEVENTH BASIN	8.495 32.564 0.000 .717	10.902 34.971 .021 .770	13.309 37.378 .085 .819	14.158 39.785 .118 .861	15.716 42.192 .181 .898	18.123 44.599 .275 .929	20.530 47.006 .363 .955	22.937 49.413 .445 .974	25.344 51.820 .521 .989	27.751 54.227 .592 .997	30.157 56.634 .657 1.000
TWELFTH BASIN	56.634 141.584 0.000 .500	65.129 150.079 .005 .595	73.624 158.574 .020 .680	82.119 167.069 .045 .755	90.614 175.564 .080 .820	99.109 184.060 .125 .875	107.604 192.555 .180 .920	116.099 201.050 .245 .955	124.594 209.545 .320 .980	133.089 218.040 .403 .995	141.584 226.535 .500 1.000
FOURTEENTH BASIN	5.663 9.911	6.088 10.336	6.513 10.760	6.938 11.185	7.362 11.610	7.787 12.035	8.212 12.459	8.495 12.884	8.637 13.309	9.061 13.734	9.486 14.158

	0.000 .625	.007 .696	.030 .760	.067 .816	.120 .865	.187 .906	.270 .940	.333 .966	.366 .985	.460 .996	.546 1.000
FIFTEENTH BASIN	14.442 77.730 0.000 .625	20.770 84.059 .007 .696	27.099 90.387 .030 .760	33.428 96.716 .067 .816	39.757 103.045 .120 .865	46.086 109.374 .187 .906	52.414 115.703 .270 .940	56.634 122.031 .333 .966	58.743 128.360 .366 .985	65.072 134.689 .460 .996	71.401 141.018 .546 1.000
SIXTEENTH BASIN	2.832 8.495 0.000 .500	3.398 9.061 .005 .595	3.964 9.628 .020 .680	4.531 10.194 .045 .755	5.097 10.760 .080 .820	5.663 11.327 .125 .875	6.230 11.893 .180 .920	6.796 12.459 .245 .955	7.362 13.026 .320 .980	7.929 13.592 .405 .995	8.495 14.158 .500 1.000
SEVENTEENTH BASIN	2.832 8.495 0.000 .500	3.398 9.061 .005 .595	3.964 9.628 .020 .680	4.531 10.194 .045 .755	5.097 10.760 .080 .820	5.663 11.327 .125 .875	6.230 11.893 .180 .920	6.796 12.459 .245 .955	7.362 13.026 .320 .980	7.929 13.592 .405 .995	8.495 14.158 .500 1.000
EIGHTEENTH BASIN	14.158 49.554 0.000 .687	17.698 53.094 .013 .747	21.238 56.634 .050 .800	24.777 60.173 .113 .847	28.317 63.713 .200 .887	28.317 67.253 .200 .922	31.856 70.792 .297 .950	35.396 74.332 .387 .972	38.936 77.871 .472 .987	42.475 81.411 .550 .997	46.015 84.951 .622 1.000
TWENTIETH BASIN	5.663 14.158 0.000 .700	6.513 15.008 .015 .757	7.362 15.857 .060 .808	8.212 16.707 .135 .853	8.495 17.556 .167 .892	9.061 18.406 .232 .925	9.911 19.255 .325 .952	10.760 20.105 .412 .973	11.610 20.954 .493 .988	12.459 21.804 .568 .997	13.309 22.653 .637 1.000
TWENTY-FIRST BASIN	5.663 48.139 0.000 .605	9.911 52.386 .007 .680	14.158 56.634 .027 .747	18.406 60.881 .061 .807	22.653 65.129 .109 .858	26.901 69.376 .170 .901	31.149 73.624 .245 .937	35.396 77.871 .334 .964	36.812 82.119 .367 .984	39.644 86.366 .432 .996	43.891 90.614 .522 1.000
TWENTY-SECOND BASIN	14.158 63.713 0.000 .687	19.114 68.668 .013 .747	24.069 73.624 .050 .800	29.025 78.579 .113 .847	33.980 83.535 .200 .887	33.980 88.490 .200 .922	38.936 93.446 .297 .950	43.891 98.401 .388 .972	48.847 103.357 .472 .987	53.802 108.312 .550 .997	58.757 113.267 .622 1.000
TWENTY-THIRD BASIN	5.663 31.149 0.000 .700	8.212 33.697 .015 .757	10.760 36.246 .060 .808	13.309 38.794 .135 .853	14.158 41.343 .167 .892	15.857 43.891 .232 .925	18.406 46.440 .325 .952	20.954 48.988 .412 .973	23.503 51.537 .493 .988	26.052 54.085 .568 .997	28.600 56.634 .637 1.000
TWENTY-FOURTH BASIN	5.663 38.228 0.000 .617	8.920 41.484 .007 .689	12.176 44.741 .029 .755	15.433 47.997 .065 .812	18.689 51.253 .115 .862	21.946 54.510 .180 .904	25.202 57.766 .259 .939	28.317 61.023 .348 .965	27.458 64.279 .352 .985	31.715 67.536 .448 .996	34.971 70.792 .536 1.000
TWENTY-FIFTH BASIN	5.663 11.327 0.000 .500	6.230 11.893 .005 .595	6.796 12.459 .020 .680	7.362 13.026 .045 .755	7.929 13.592 .080 .820	8.495 14.158 .125 .875	9.061 14.725 .180 .920	9.628 15.291 .245 .955	10.194 15.857 .320 .980	10.760 16.424 .405 .995	11.327 16.990 .500 1.000

UNDISCOVERED OIL RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA

2,762	12	633,004	9031
15,367	116	645,609	9093
27,972	258	658,214	9142
40,577	423	670,819	9197
53,182	651	683,423	9259
65,786	942	696,028	9308
78,391	1332	708,633	9358
90,996	1758	721,238	9407
103,601	2230	733,843	9448
116,206	2713	746,448	9478
128,811	3189	759,053	9516
141,415	3657	771,657	9557
154,020	4074	784,262	9595
166,625	4452	796,867	9626
179,230	4826	809,472	9663
191,835	5122	822,077	9689
204,440	5409	834,682	9717
217,044	5671	847,286	9752
229,649	5899	859,891	9775
242,254	6104	872,496	9796
254,859	6294	885,101	9815
267,464	6450	897,706	9838
280,069	6587	910,311	9856
292,673	6730	922,915	9878
305,278	6873	935,520	9892
317,883	6994	948,125	9909
330,488	7116	960,730	9927
343,093	7232	973,335	9936
355,698	7340	985,940	9945
368,303	7442	998,544	9959
380,907	7546	1011,149	9968
393,512	7652	1023,754	9971
406,117	7750	1036,359	9976
418,722	7833	1048,964	9979
431,327	7914	1061,569	9983
443,932	7999	1074,173	9986
456,536	8080	1086,778	9988
469,141	8173	1099,383	9989
481,746	8237	1111,988	9993
494,351	8327	1124,593	9996
506,956	8396	1137,198	9998
519,561	8474	1149,803	9998
532,165	8532	1162,407	9998
544,770	8603	1175,012	9998
557,375	8680	1187,617	9998
569,980	8765	1200,222	9999
582,585	8820	1212,827	9999
595,190	8867	1225,432	9999
607,794	8916	1238,036	9999
620,399	8976	1250,641	10000
		1263,246	

UNDISCOVERED OIL RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA

MEAN VALUE = 283.077
MEDIAN VALUE = 199.244
MODAL VALUE = 122.508

1780.503
1253.209
770.553

STANDARD DEVIATION = 222.69430
VARIANCE = 49592.75102

MEAN FROM UNGROUPED DATA

283.115

1780.738

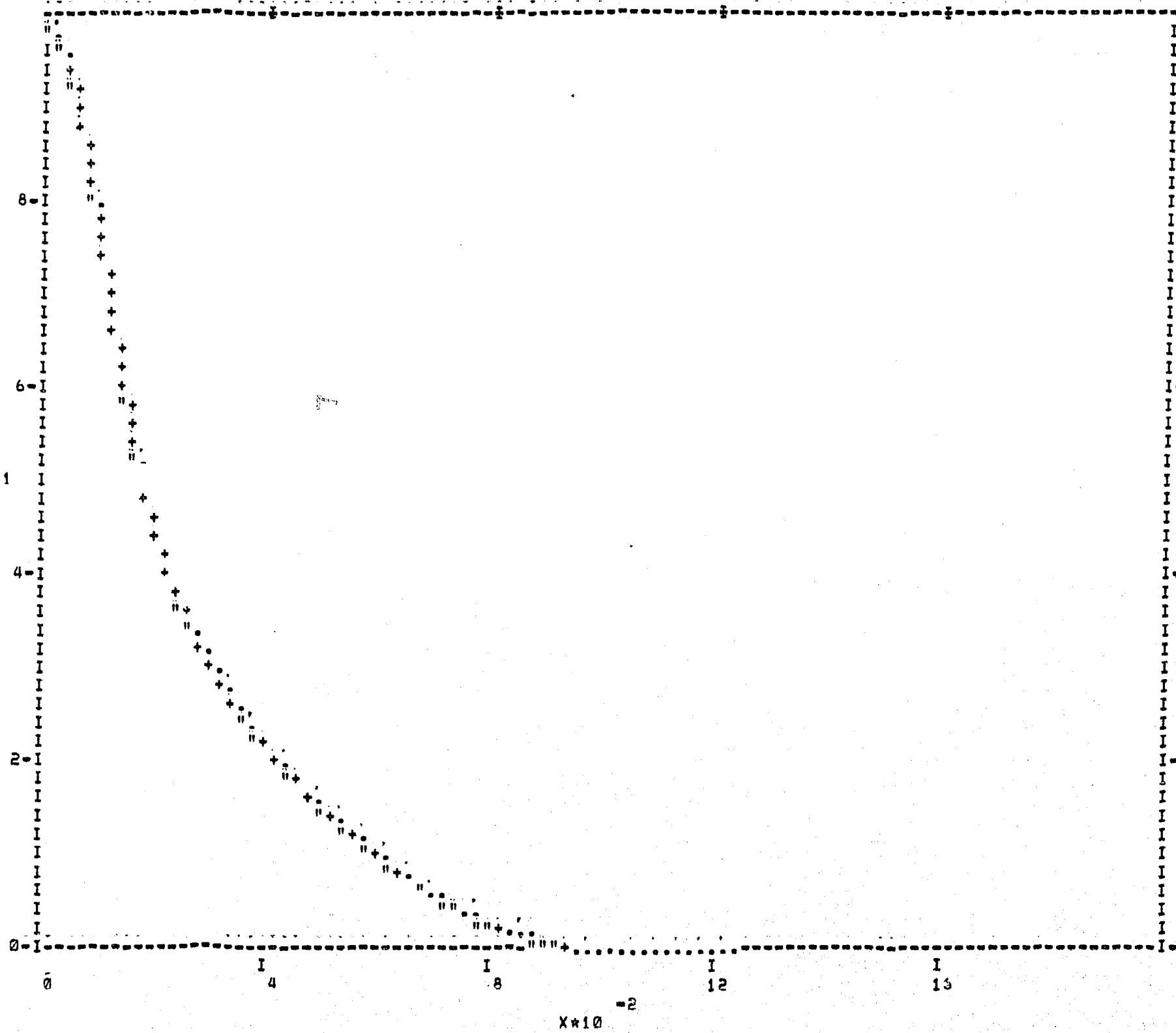
UNDISCOVERED OIL RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA

9.065	.999	639.307	.097
21.669	.988	651.911	.091
34.274	.974	664.516	.086
46.879	.958	677.121	.080
59.484	.935	689.726	.074
72.089	.906	702.331	.069
84.694	.867	714.936	.064
97.298	.824	727.540	.059
109.903	.777	740.145	.055
122.508	.729	752.750	.052
135.113	.681	765.355	.048
147.718	.634	777.960	.044
160.323	.593	790.565	.041
172.928	.555	803.169	.037
185.532	.517	815.774	.034
198.137	.488	828.379	.031
210.742	.459	840.984	.028
223.347	.433	853.589	.025
235.952	.410	866.194	.023
248.557	.390	878.798	.020
261.161	.371	891.403	.019
273.766	.355	904.008	.016
286.371	.341	916.613	.014
298.976	.327	929.218	.012
311.581	.313	941.823	.011
324.186	.301	954.428	.009
336.790	.288	967.032	.007
349.395	.277	979.637	.006
362.000	.266	992.242	.005
374.605	.256	1004.847	.004
387.210	.245	1017.452	.003
399.815	.235	1030.057	.003
412.419	.225	1042.661	.002
425.024	.217	1055.266	.002
437.629	.209	1067.871	.002
450.234	.200	1080.476	.001
462.839	.192	1093.081	.001
475.444	.183	1105.686	.001
488.048	.176	1118.290	.001
500.653	.167	1130.895	.000
513.258	.160	1143.500	.000
525.863	.153	1156.105	.000
538.468	.147	1168.710	.000
551.073	.140	1181.315	.000
563.678	.132	1193.919	.000
576.282	.124	1206.524	.000
588.887	.118	1219.129	.000
601.492	.113	1231.734	.000
614.097	.108	1244.339	.000
626.702	.102	1256.944	.000

RISKED OIL

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***** C O N F I D E N T I A L *****

AUSTRALIA'S UNDISCOVERED PETROLEUM RESOURCES

SUMMARY REPORT FOR OIL

DATA COMPILED BY: E.L. SMITH, DEMONSTRATION AND TEST DATA ONLY

COMPILATION DATE: 14 SEPTEMBER 1981

DATE OF COMPUTER RUN: 12/10/81

THE ESTIMATED POTENTIAL UNDISCOVERED RECOVERABLE OIL RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA,
SUMMARIZED IN THE TABLE BELOW, RANGE FROM A MINIMUM OF

[9.065 MILLION CUBIC METRES
57.015 MILLION BARRELS]

TO A MAXIMUM OF

[1256.944 MILLION CUBIC METRES
7905.937 MILLION BARRELS]

THE MOST LIKELY VOLUME OF UNDISCOVERED OIL IS ESTIMATED TO BE

[122.508 MILLION CUBIC METRES
770.553 MILLION BARRELS]

PERCENT PROBABILITY GREATER THAN		MILLION CUBIC METRES	MILLION BARRELS
		-----	-----
MODE	100%	9.065	57.015
	95%	53.182	334.502
	80%	103.601	651.630
	72%	122.508	770.553
	50%	199.244	1253.209
MEAN	35%	283.077	1780.503
	20%	456.536	2871.527
	5%	759.053	4774.297
	0%	1256.944	7905.937

***** C O N F I D E N T I A L *****

UNDISCOVERED GAS RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA

262.625	1	726.519	6624
271.903	2	735.797	6821
281.181	2	745.075	6998
290.459	2	754.353	7184
299.737	4	763.631	7338
309.015	6	772.909	7494
318.293	8	782.186	7674
327.570	13	791.464	7829
336.848	18	800.742	7981
346.126	35	810.020	8124
355.404	50	819.298	8271
364.682	65	828.576	8403
373.960	91	837.854	8520
383.238	126	847.132	8630
392.516	151	856.409	8747
401.793	188	865.687	8857
411.071	248	874.965	8956
420.349	315	884.243	9037
429.627	377	893.521	9116
438.905	449	902.799	9194
448.183	546	912.077	9282
457.461	678	921.355	9355
466.739	784	930.632	9423
476.016	921	939.910	9486
485.294	1076	949.188	9548
494.572	1255	958.466	9598
503.850	1418	967.744	9658
513.128	1595	977.022	9700
522.406	1783	986.300	9738
531.684	1950	995.578	9777
540.962	2168	1004.855	9811
550.239	2403	1014.133	9840
559.517	2638	1023.411	9868
568.795	2867	1032.689	9896
578.073	3093	1041.967	9911
587.351	3335	1051.245	9927
596.629	3541	1060.523	9941
605.907	3775	1069.801	9958
615.185	4026	1079.079	9974
624.463	4256	1088.356	9977
633.740	4467	1097.634	9980
643.018	4686	1106.912	9984
652.296	4916	1116.190	9988
661.574	5153	1125.468	9989
670.852	5377	1134.746	9992
680.130	5602	1144.024	9993
689.408	5828	1153.302	9996
698.686	6039	1162.579	9998
707.963	6237	1171.857	9999
717.241	6415	1181.135	10000
		1190.413	

UNDISCOVERED GAS RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA

MEAN VALUE = 677.929
MEDIAN VALUE = 664.862
MODAL VALUE = 619.824

23.941
23.479
21.889

STANDARD DEVIATION =
VARIANCE =

152.11932
23140.28836

MEAN FROM UNGROUPED DATA

677.931

23.941

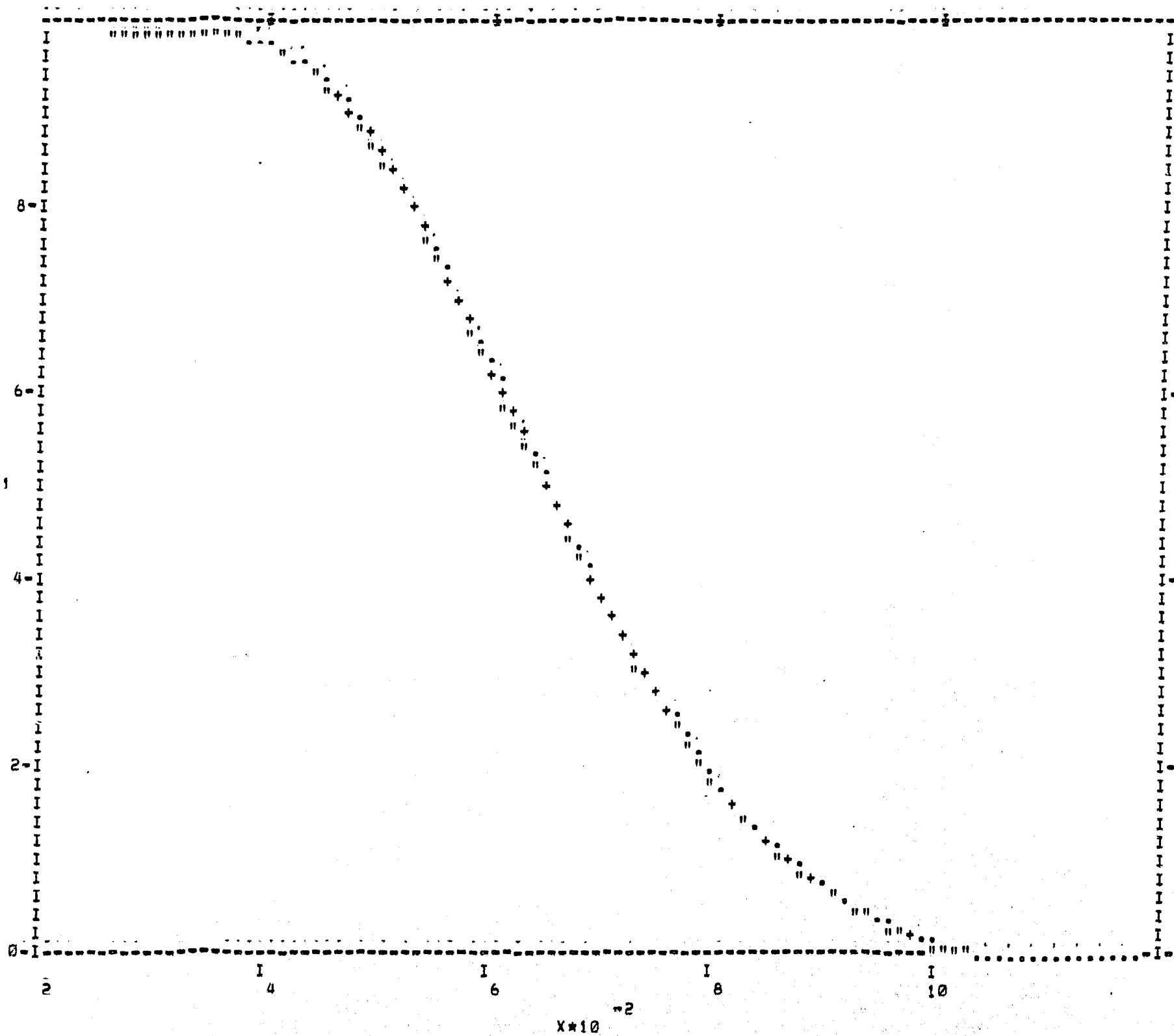
UNDISCOVERED GAS RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA

267.264	1.000	731.158	.338
276.542	1.000	740.436	.318
285.820	1.000	749.714	.300
295.098	1.000	758.992	.282
304.376	1.000	768.270	.266
313.654	.999	777.547	.251
322.931	.999	786.825	.233
332.209	.999	796.103	.217
341.487	.998	805.381	.202
350.765	.997	814.659	.188
360.043	.995	823.937	.173
369.321	.994	833.215	.160
378.599	.991	842.493	.148
387.877	.987	851.771	.137
397.155	.985	861.048	.125
406.432	.981	870.326	.114
415.710	.975	879.604	.104
424.988	.969	888.882	.096
434.266	.962	898.160	.088
443.544	.955	907.438	.081
452.822	.945	916.716	.072
462.100	.932	925.994	.065
471.378	.922	935.271	.058
480.655	.908	944.549	.051
489.933	.892	953.827	.045
499.211	.875	963.105	.040
508.489	.858	972.383	.034
517.767	.841	981.661	.030
527.045	.822	990.939	.026
536.323	.804	1000.217	.022
545.601	.783	1009.494	.019
554.878	.760	1018.772	.016
564.156	.736	1028.050	.013
573.434	.713	1037.328	.010
582.712	.691	1046.606	.009
591.990	.667	1055.884	.007
601.268	.646	1065.162	.006
610.546	.623	1074.440	.004
619.824	.597	1083.717	.003
629.101	.574	1092.995	.002
638.379	.553	1102.273	.002
647.657	.531	1111.551	.002
656.935	.508	1120.829	.001
666.213	.485	1130.107	.001
675.491	.462	1139.385	.001
684.769	.440	1148.663	.001
694.047	.417	1157.940	.000
703.324	.396	1167.218	.000
712.602	.376	1176.496	.000
721.880	.359	1185.774	.000

RISKED GAS

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AUSTRALIA'S UNDISCOVERED PETROLEUM RESOURCES

SUMMARY REPORT FOR GAS

DATA COMPILED BY: E.L. SMITH, DEMONSTRATION AND TEST DATA ONLY

COMPILATION DATE: 14 SEPTEMBER 1981

DATE OF COMPUTER RUN: 12/10/81

THE ESTIMATED POTENTIAL UNDISCOVERED RECOVERABLE GAS RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA, SUMMARIZED IN THE TABLE BELOW, RANGE FROM A MINIMUM OF

267.264 BILLION CUBIC METRES
[9.438 TRILLION CUBIC FEET]

TO A MAXIMUM OF

1185.774 BILLION CUBIC METRES
[41.875 TRILLION CUBIC FEET]

THE MOST LIKELY VOLUME OF UNDISCOVERED GAS IS ESTIMATED TO BE

619.824 BILLION CUBIC METRES
21.889 TRILLION CUBIC FEET]

	PERCENT PROBABILITY GREATER THAN -----	BILLION CUBIC METRES -----	TRILLION CUBIC FEET -----
	100%	267.264	9.438
	95%	448.183	15.827
	80%	540.962	19.104
MODE	59%	619.824	21.889
	50%	664.862	23.479
MEAN	46%	677.929	23.941
	20%	810.020	28.606
	5%	949.188	33.520
	0%	1185.774	41.875

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