ABSTRACT

Sangkarewang formation is the oldest member of Ombilin basin. These formation have been examined geologically but not geochemically yet. Biomarker of sediment from Sangkarewang formation have been studied especially alcohols and ketones. The biomarker obtained from several separation methods. The total organic extract obtained from extraction. Neutral fraction is obtained from total organic extract using column chromatography and alcohol and ketone compounds are obtained from separation using thin layer chromatography. The Biomarker analyzed using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry. Alcanol C_{20}, hopanol C_{27} and C_{31} are identified from alcohols compound. The presence of alcanol indicated aquatic organism contribution and hopanols indicated bacterial activities in sedimentary process. Long chain ketones and hopanon are identified from ketones compound. Long chain ketones range from methyl keton and ethyl keton. Methyl ketone indicated the presence of terrigenous lipids. Hopanon is showed bacterial activities. Alcohol and ketone biomarkers indicated oxidation environment in the sedimentary process.