पेट्रोलियम एवं
प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

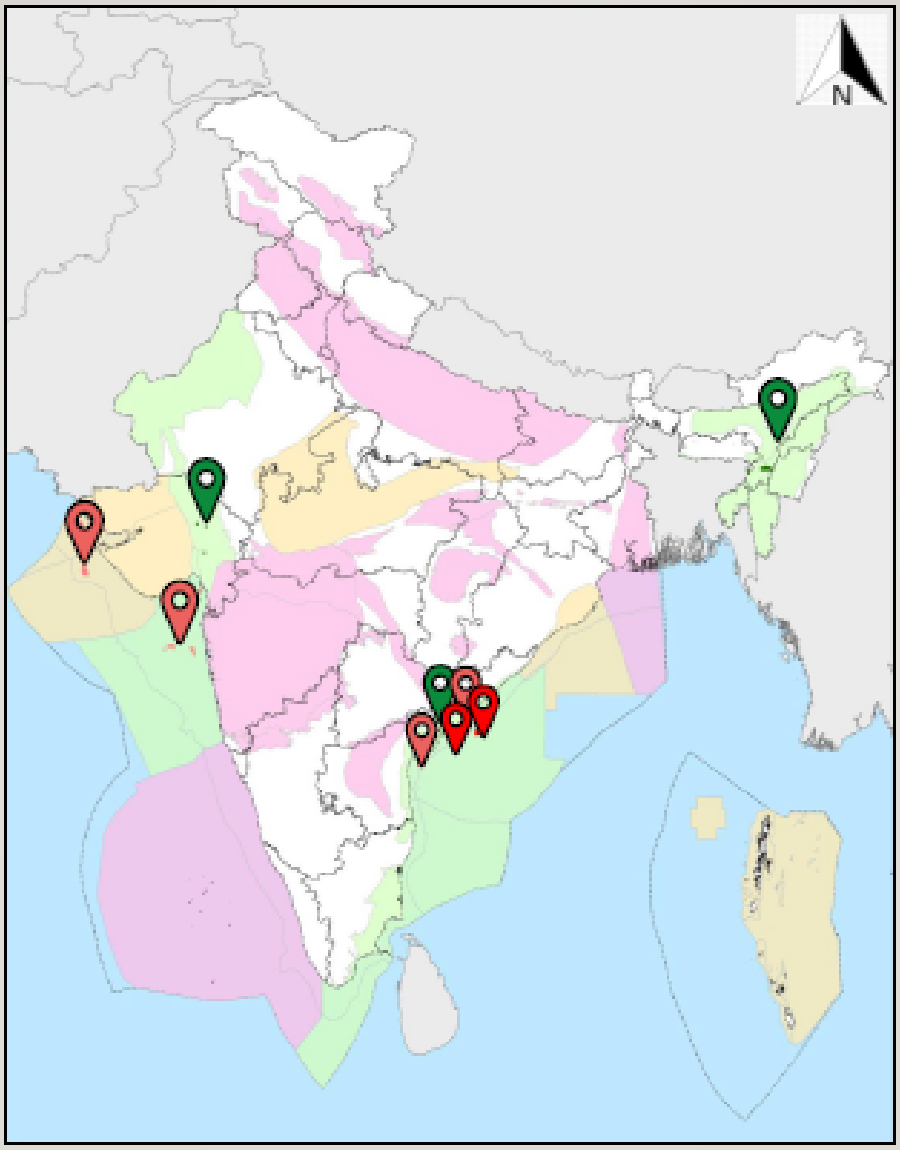
सत्यमेव जयते

DGH

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HYDROCARBONS

(Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas,Government of India)

INFORMATION DOCKET



CONTRACT AREA

KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025

DISCOVERED SMALL FIELD BID ROUND - IV

DISCLAIMER

This document, titled Information Docket, provides a consolidated overview of the Contract Area comprising the discoveries/fields offered under the Discovered Small Fields (DSF) Bid Round-IV. This docket has been prepared based on original inputs /information received from National Oil Companies, Private Operators/JV and available at National Data Repository (NDR).

Third Parties were engaged to independently assess the information and estimate the in-place volumes. In conducting these estimations, Third Parties used the available data/information and employed assumptions, procedures and methods deemed necessary given the timeframe available for evaluation.

The accuracy and clarity of the information presented herein, including the reported hydrocarbon resources, are thus limited to the data available at the time of analysis and the verifications performed by the Third Parties during the evaluation timeframe. The findings are subject to further review and validation by bidders upon receipt of additional and clarified data/information.

Given these limitations, all bidders are hereby advised to undertake their own independent technical and commercial due diligence and conduct thorough evaluations of the data and resource potential to support informed investment and bidding decisions.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

With the extension of the DSF policy 2015, DSF Bid Round IV offers 55 small-to-mid-size oil and gas discoveries through international competitive bidding. There are 9 Contract Areas under DSF-IV spread over Cambay, Assam & Assam Arakan, Gulf of Kutch, Mumbai Offshore and Krishna Godavari Basins. Out of 55 discoveries, there are 19 onshore discoveries in 3 Contract Areas, 26 shallow water discoveries in four Contract Areas and 10 Deepwater discoveries in two Contract Areas. The discoveries have been suitably clustered in order to leverage shared resources and operational flexibility.

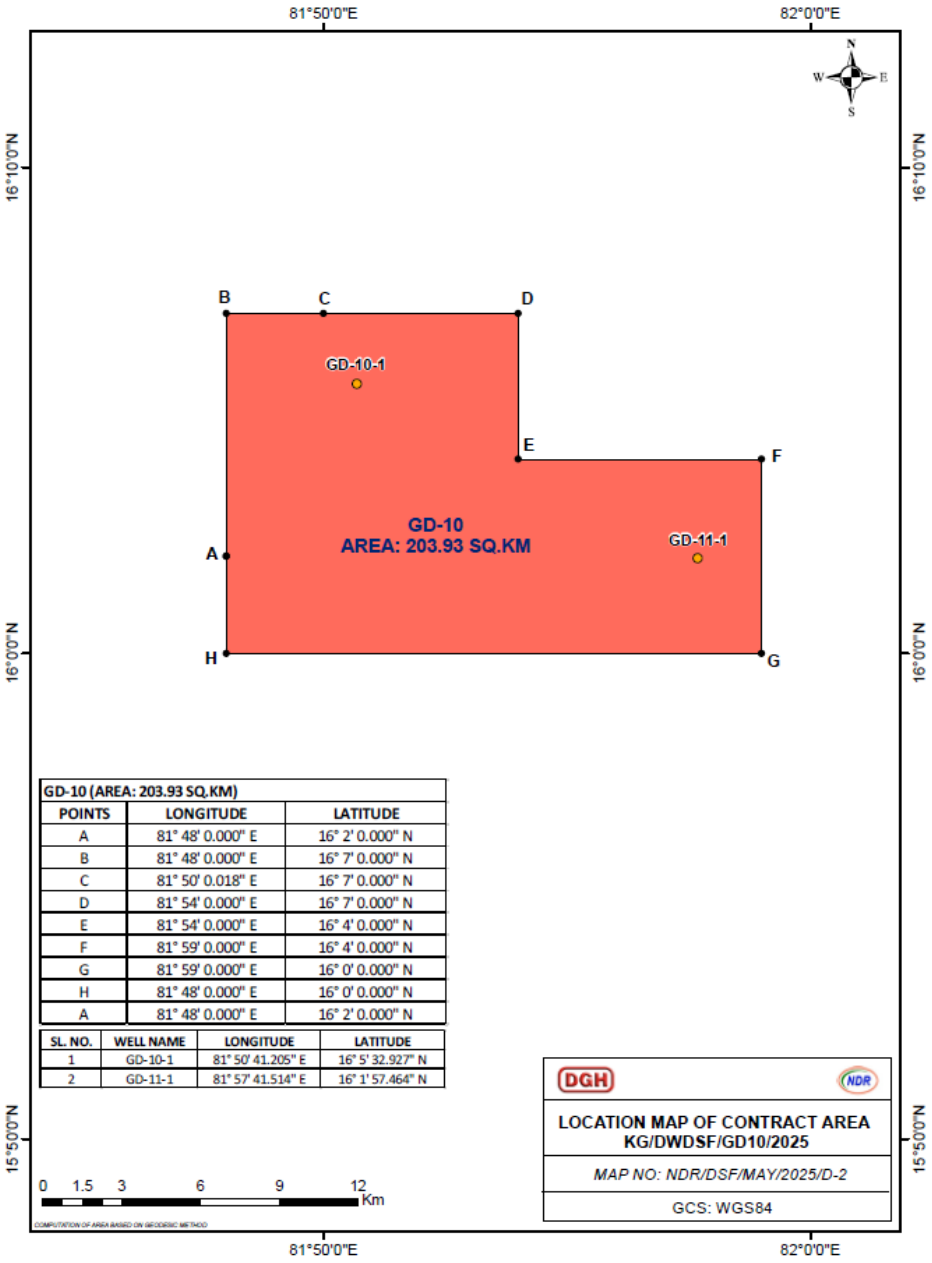
In terms of hydrocarbon prospectivity, the fields-on-offer lie in 5 sedimentary basins which include 8 Contract Areas in Category I basins with hydrocarbon reserves and 1 Contract Area in Category II basins with contingent resources.

Each Contract Area on offer has multiple discoveries comprehensively described in this Docket information to bring in all relevant subsurface facts of geo-scientific and engineering information. This technical booklet will be useful if read while working with the Data Package which would be available on sale once the Data Room is set up for viewing.

2. CONTRACT AREA DESCRIPTION

The contract area titled KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025 is located offshore in the Krishna–Godavari Basin, off the mouths of the Vashista and Vainateyam branches of the Godavari River. The block covers approximately 203.93 sq km and is bounded to the north by NELP Block KG-OS-2004/1, to the west and south by KG-DWN-2003/1, and to the east and southeast by KG-OS-DW-IV and KG-DWN-98/2 respectively, with water depths ranging from about 250 m to 1,250 m. Within this block, exploration wells GD-10-AA and GD-11-AA were drilled as part of 'B' category exploratory campaigns.

LOCATION MAP OF CONTRACT AREA KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025

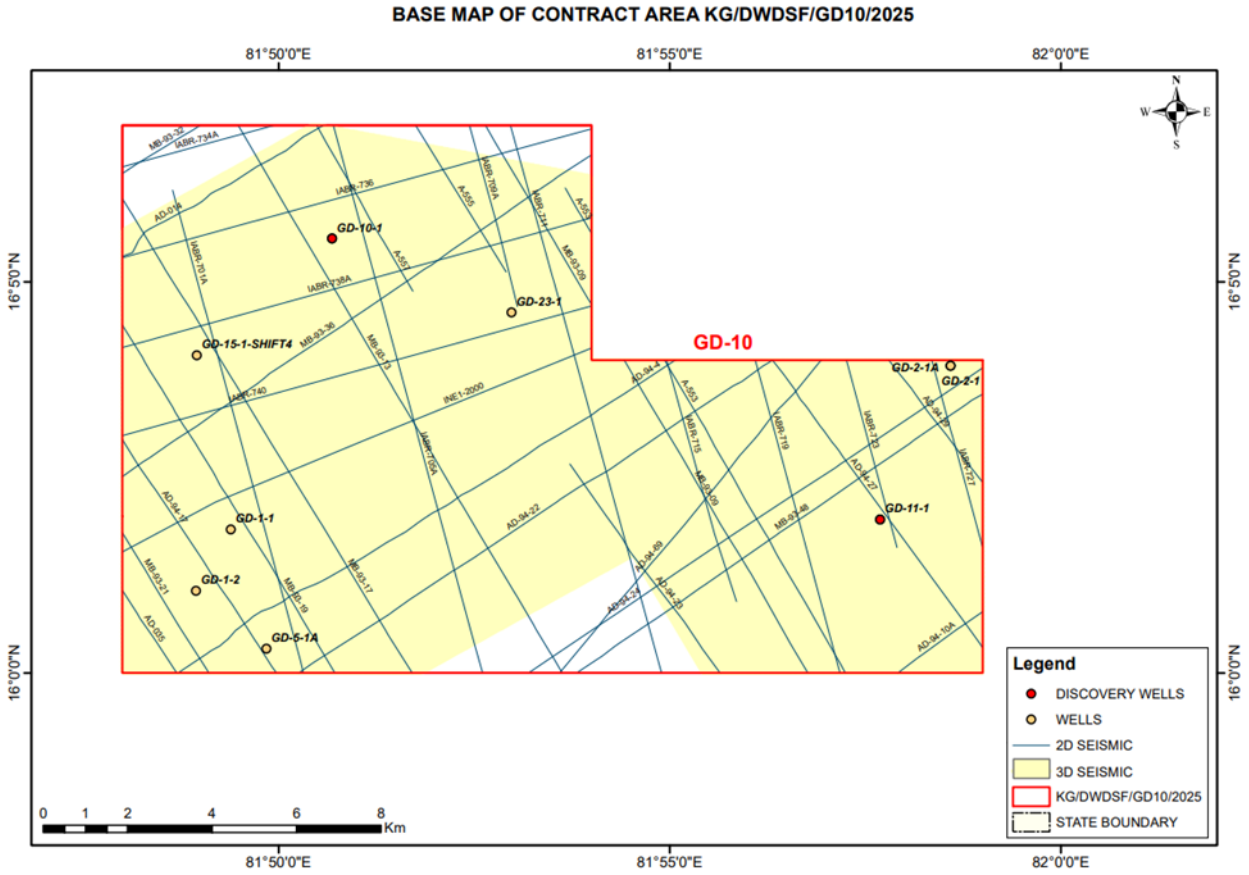


GD-10 (AREA: 203.93 SQ.KM)		
POINTS	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
A	81° 48' 0.000" E	16° 2' 0.000" N
B	81° 48' 0.000" E	16° 7' 0.000" N
C	81° 50' 0.018" E	16° 7' 0.000" N
D	81° 54' 0.000" E	16° 7' 0.000" N
E	81° 54' 0.000" E	16° 4' 0.000" N
F	81° 59' 0.000" E	16° 4' 0.000" N
G	81° 59' 0.000" E	16° 0' 0.000" N
H	81° 48' 0.000" E	16° 0' 0.000" N
A	81° 48' 0.000" E	16° 2' 0.000" N

SL. NO.	WELL NAME	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
1	GD-10-1	81° 50' 41.205" E	16° 5' 32.927" N
2	GD-11-1	81° 57' 41.514" E	16° 1' 57.464" N

The area has information of 298.16 LKM 2D seismic data and 187.1 sq km of 3D seismic data. There are 9 wells in the contract area. The following figure shows the coverage of available seismic 2D and 3D seismic data along with the wells drilled across fields.

Seismic and well data coverage in KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025 Contract Area:



3. BASIN OVERVIEW

The KG Basin is characterized by a primarily siliciclastic shelf margin and is situated along the east coast of the Indian peninsula, lying between the Mahanadi Basin to the north and the Cauvery Basin to the south. Commercial hydrocarbon occurrences spread over wide stratigraphic horizons ranging from the Permian to the Pliocene with geographical onland and offshore distribution, including ultradeep bathymetry. Several oil and gas fields have been discovered onland and offshore with structural, stratigraphic, and strati-structural entrapment conditions. The exploration thrust in the basin has resulted in the discovery of large to medium- and small-sized oil and gas pools in the onland and offshore areas of the shallow, deep, and ultradeep water. The basin is a dual-rift province with a Late Jurassic rift that resulted in a northeast/southwest-trending passive margin basin orthogonally superimposed over the northwest/southeast-trending Gondwana Pranhita-Godavari Basin. The KG Basin consists of sediments with thickness of more than 7,000 meters, ranging in age from the Early Permian to Recent. The onland portion of the basin is mostly covered by the alluviums deposited by the major Godavari and Krishna River systems and several stratigraphic sequences, including that of the Lower Gondwana, which are outcropped near the basin margin. The reservoirs are primarily sandstones with isolated occurrences of limestone and unconventional reservoirs like fractured basalts. The effective source rocks have been identified to be Permian to Eocene shales. The hydrocarbon accumulations often indicate charging by more than one source, and the potential for biogenic plays is significant.

The KG Basin is a Category I basin in the newly formulated three-tier category, implying that the basin has potentially commercially discoverable volumes of in-place hydrocarbons (reserves), which need efficient exploitation through accelerated and enhanced production. This categorization was made in accordance with the industry-standard Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) and conforms to various policies in place or under implementation by government of India.

The basin covers an area of 230,000 square kilometers: 31,456 square kilometers onland, 25,649 square kilometers in shallow water (up to 400 meters of water depth), and 17,2895 square kilometers in deepwater. Twelve plays have been identified within the Basement, Permian, Mesozoic, Paleocene, Eocene, Miocene (+Biogenic), and Pliocene (+Biogenic).

Fig.: Reference sedimentary basin:

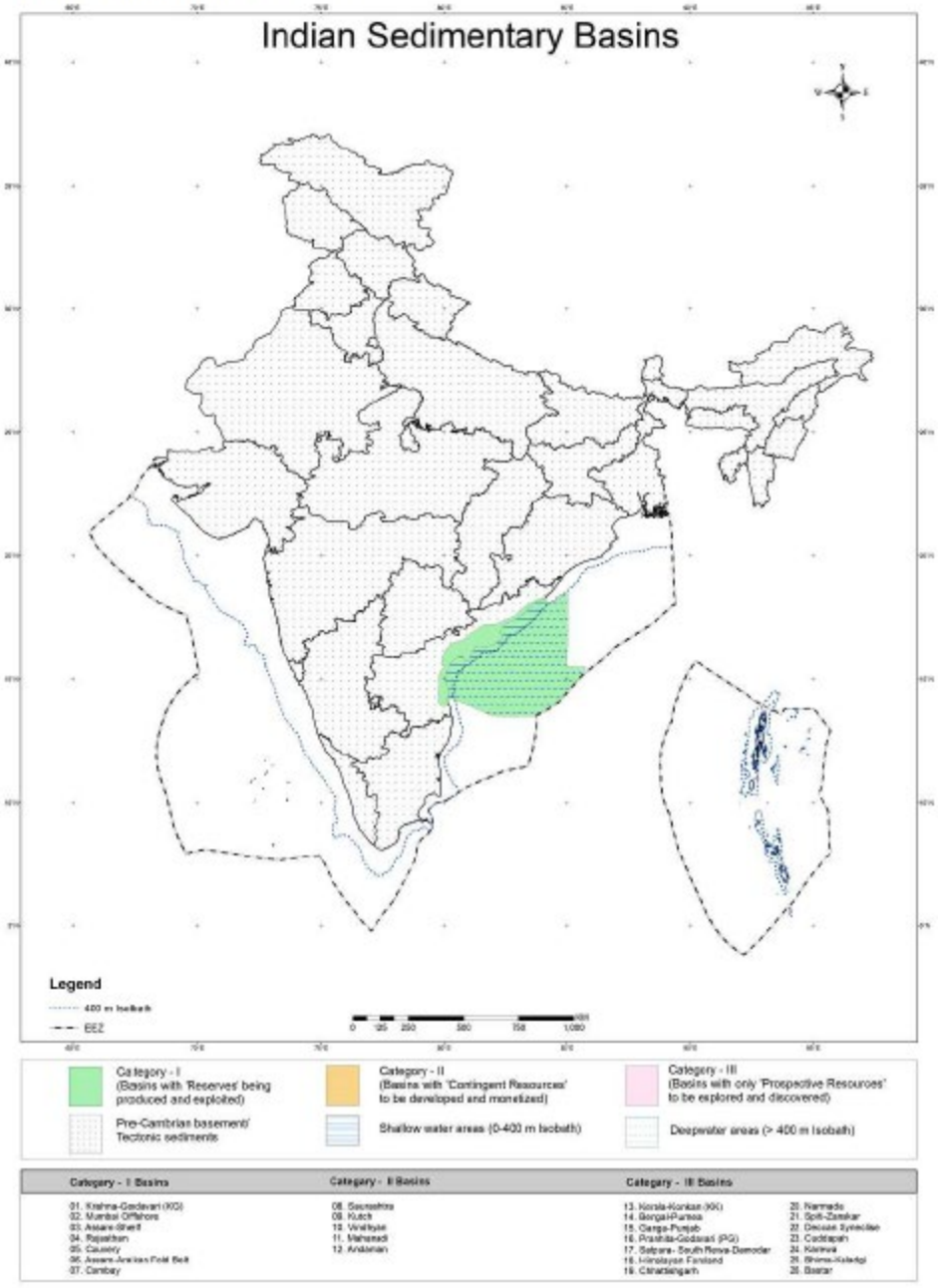


Fig.: Generalized stratigraphy of the basin:

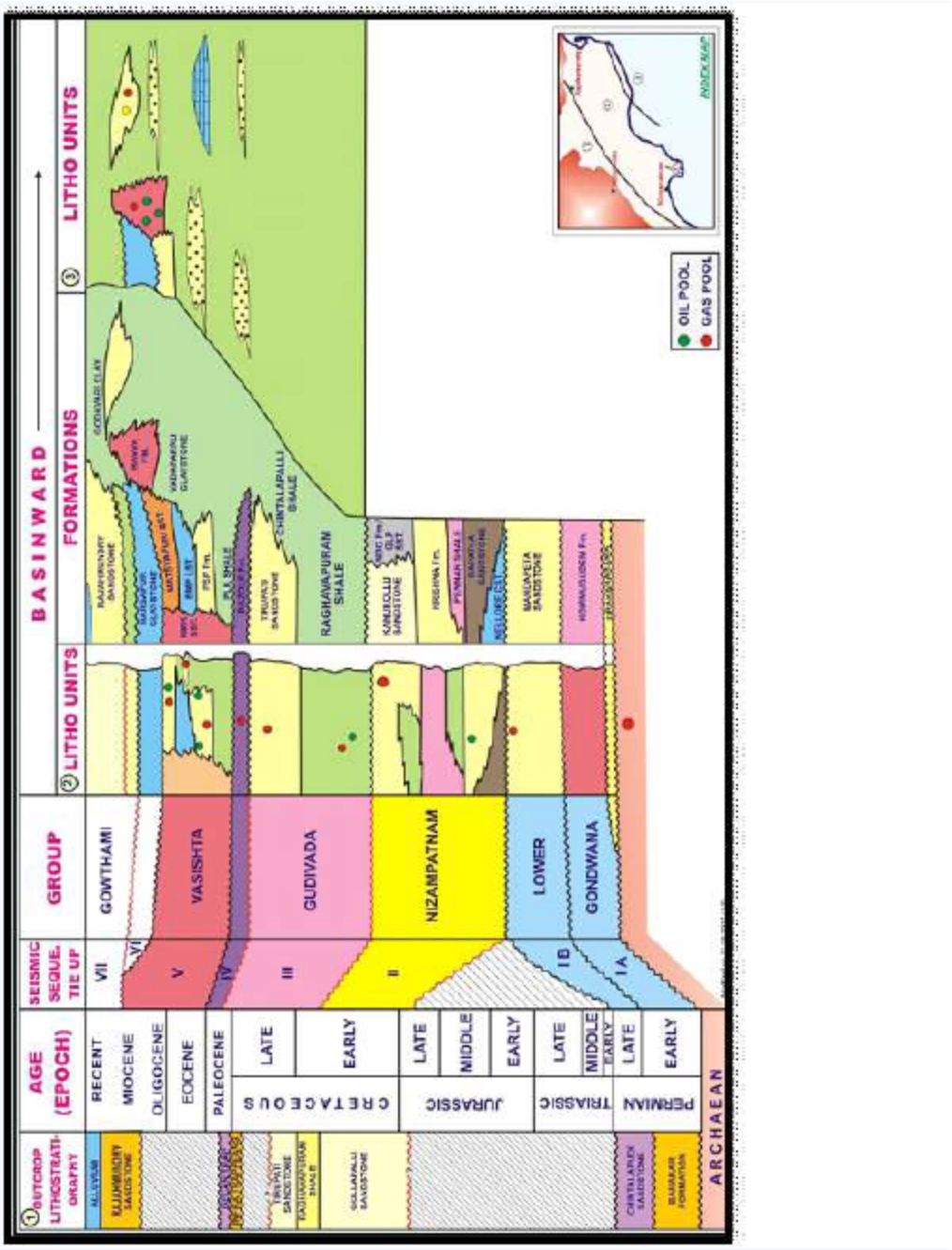
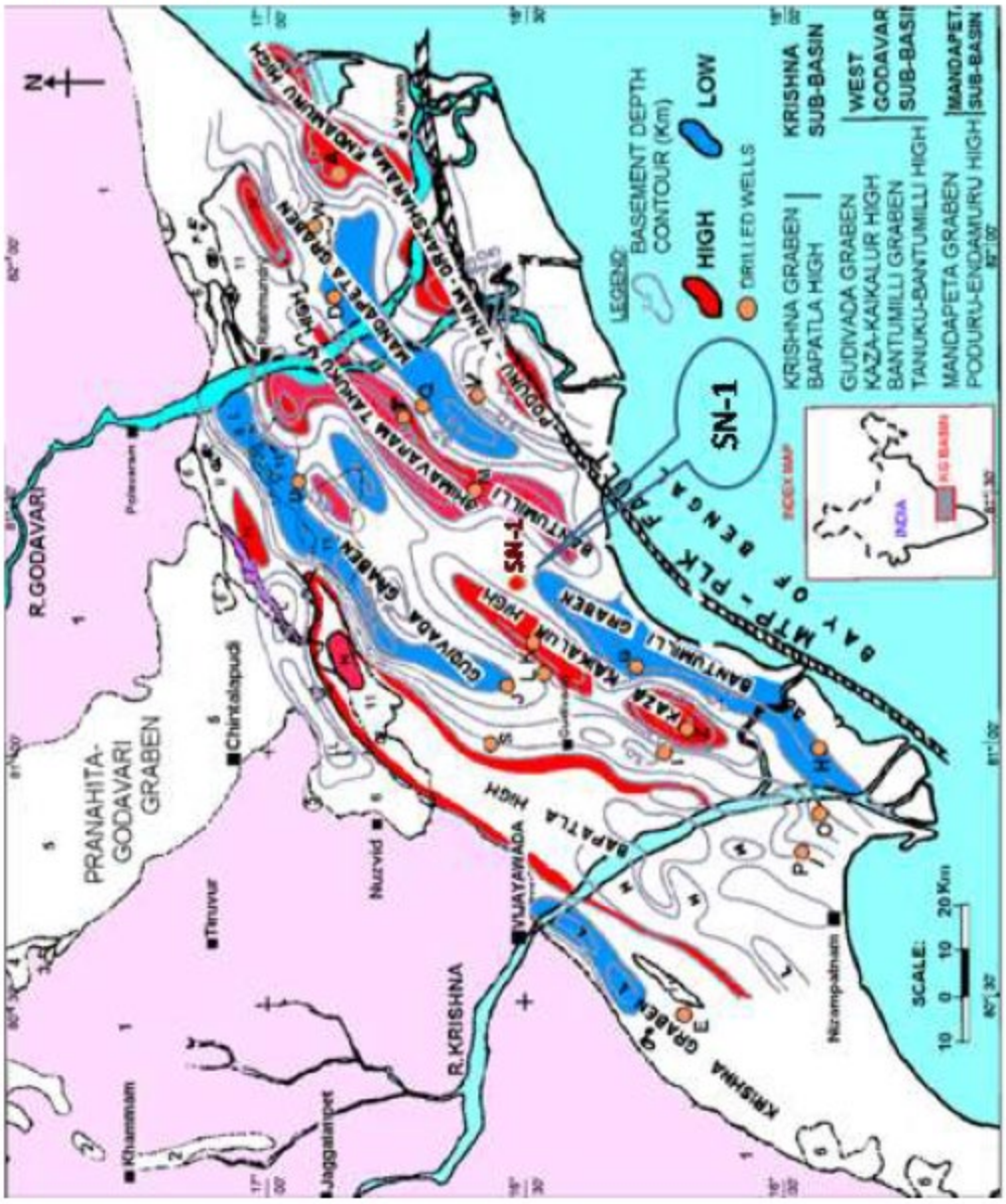


Fig. Tectonic map of the basin:



4. PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE AREA

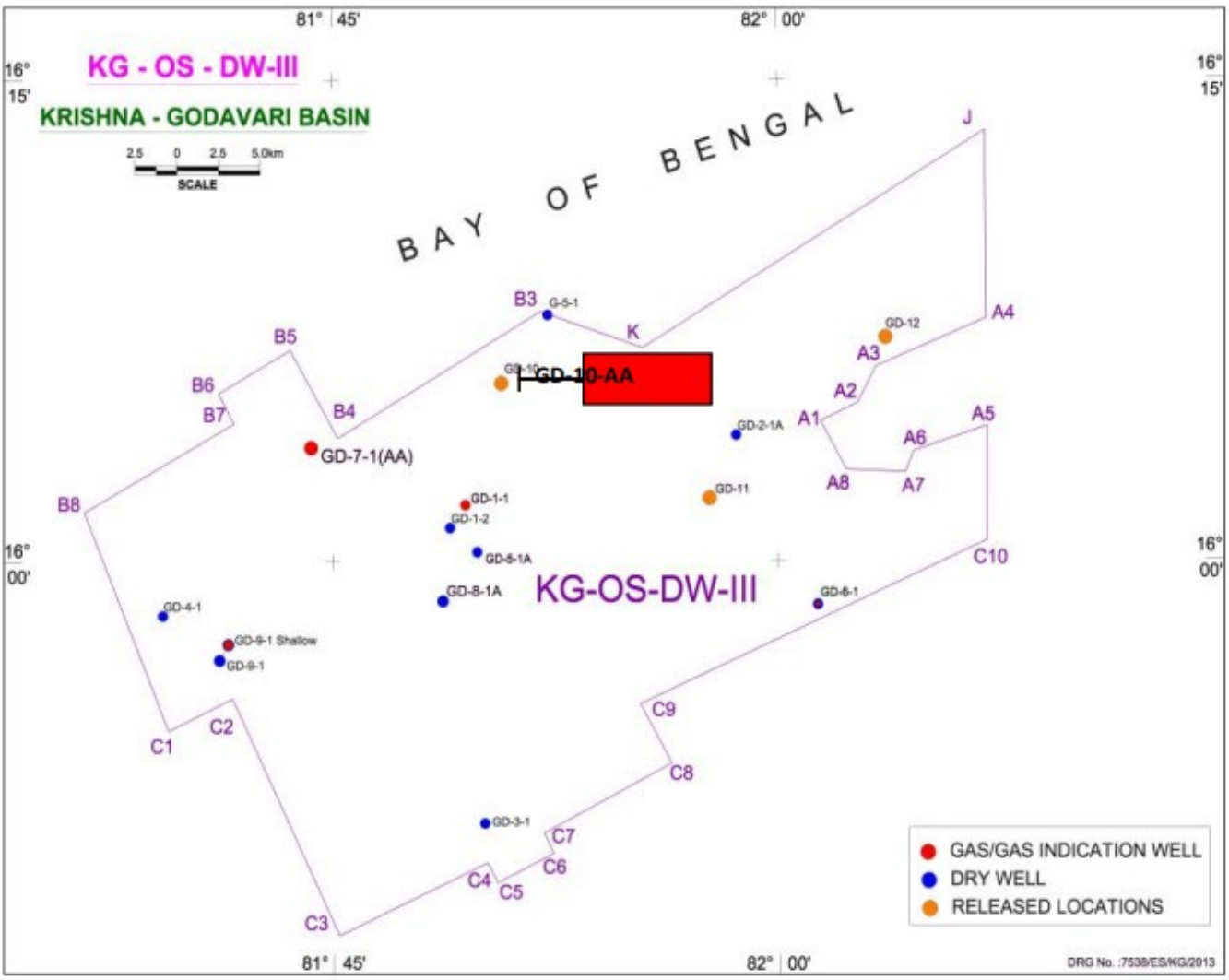
The general gradient of the area is toward the east and southeast. The Godavari and Krishna Rivers form the major deltas in the area. The Krishna delta is a fluvial-dominated elongate and constructive type, and the Godavari delta is lobate and partially affected by wave action. The shelf is narrow near the river mouths and widens in the bay areas. The climate is hot and humid with temperatures reaching up to 42 degrees Celsius (°C) during the summer. The mean daily temperature varies between 35°C and 40°C during the summer and between 25°C and 30°C during the winter. Widespread rains with occasional cyclonic storms occur during the period from June to August due to the southwest monsoon and during the period from October to December due to the northeast monsoon. The average annual rainfall is about 1,250 millimeters. The nearest international airports are located in the cities of Chennai (Madras) and Hyderabad. The cities of Vijayawada and Rajahmundry, at distances of 150 kilometers and 100 kilometers to the west and east respectively, also offer air connectivity. Narsapuram/Narsapur and Machilipatnam are important nearby towns. Visakhapatnam (250 kilometers) is a major port city with ship repair and cargo handling facilities while Kakinada (150 kilometers) is the nearest seaport with all facilities. ONGC Odalarevu Onshore terminal is located approximately 67 km away.

5. GD-10 DISCOVERY AND FIELD DISCRIPTION

5.1. GD-10-AA DISCOVERY AND FIELD DISCRIPTION

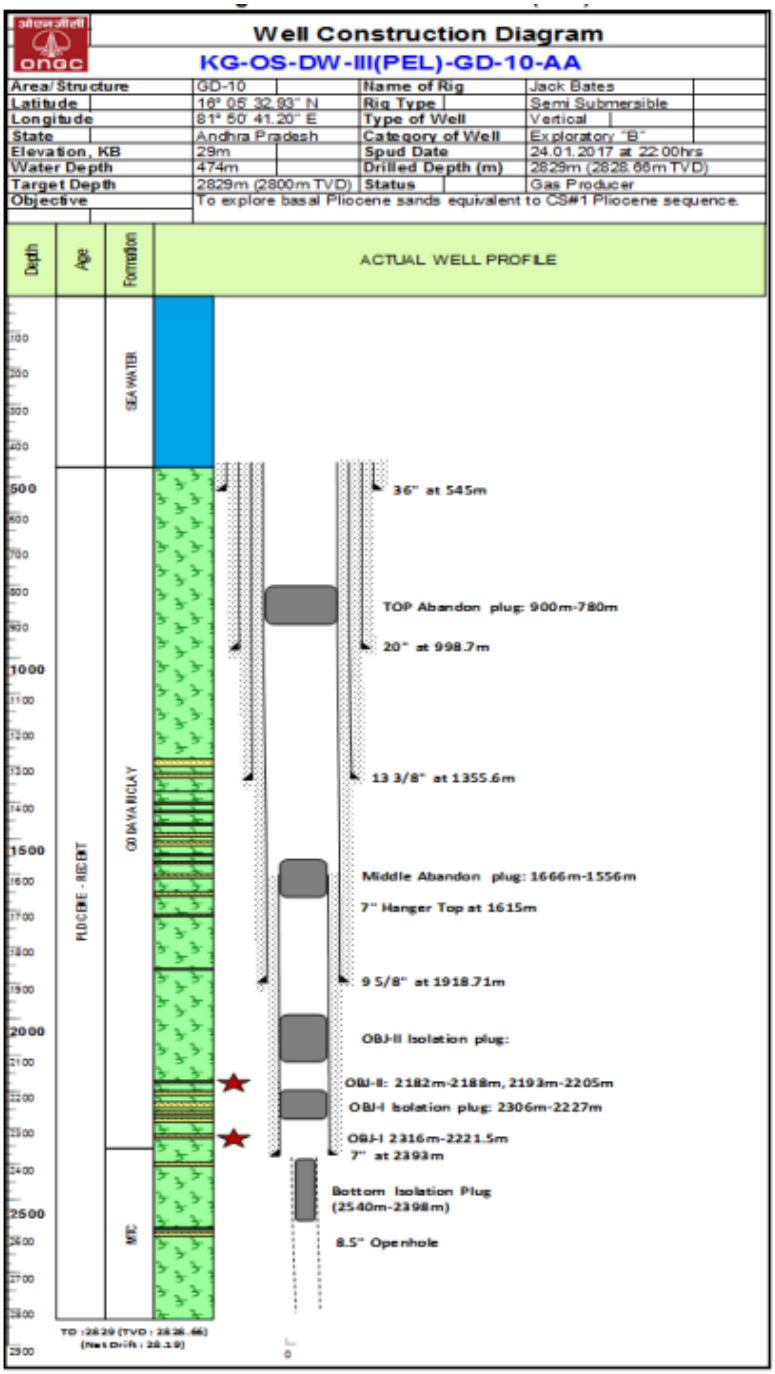
GD-10 (GD-10-AA) is an exploratory Test-B well drilled by ONGC in the KG-OS-DW-III PEL block of the Krishna–Godavari Basin at a water depth of 445 m MSL (474 m RKB). Spudded on 24 January 2017, the well was drilled vertically to a total depth of 2829 m MD (2800 m TVDSS) with a primary objective of exploring hydrocarbon sands within the Basal Pliocene Sequence equivalent to the CS#1 Pliocene.

The well targeted basal Pliocene channel–fan deposits. Drilling and subsequent testing of the object-I interval (2316–2321.5 m MD) resulted in a gas discovery within the Basal Pliocene sequence, with high-quality gas-bearing sands penetrating a gross interval of 5.5 m and delivering up to 390,484 m³/d under a 24/64″ choke during the final flow test on 27 May 2017.



5.1.1. Drilling and Well Completion

Key information regarding the drilled wells has been collated and presented herein. The adjoining figures, wherever shown, illustrate the well construction diagram and the litho-column information for key wells. Other well statics, such as kelly bushing reference depth, water depth, and drilled and logged depths (including well coordinates) are also provided.



5.1.2. Well Logging and Formation Evaluation

The well logs of all discovery wells as well as selected key wells in the contract area were reviewed. The logs recorded in various open-hole sections along with cased hole logs and information from conventional and other wireline formation test data are presented in this docket. The availability of key input reports, such as well completion reports (WCR) and formation evaluation reports (FER), was checked. Reservoir parameters of interesting zones and results of the tested zone(s) are included in this report. Log motifs of tested/interesting zones of key wells are also appended.

5.1.2.1. Well completion and log evaluation reports availability

WCR/FER availability	Spud date	KB	Drilled depth
WCR/FER available	24.01.2017	29 m	2829 m MDRT

5.1.2.2. Well logs acquired

Drill hole size (inch) and well logs recorded

12.25	MDT-GR (1 385.8–1 696.6 m)
8.50	PEX-ZAIT-HNGS-CAL-GR (2 827.3–1 917.6 m) DSI-GPIT-GR (2 821.7–1 917.6 m) MDT-GR (05 May 2017 – 07 May 2017) VSI-GR (2 815–995.24 m)
9.625	(casing only) CBL-VDL-USIT-CCL-GR (2 346.8–1 615.4 m)

5.1.3. Well Testing and Workover History

5.1.3.1. Drill Stem Test (DST)

Two TCP-DST tests were performed:

Formation: Basal Pliocene | Interval(m): 2316–2321.5 |Flow period (hr): 12 | Bean (1/64 inch): 16 | FTHP: 3124 FBHP: 3 532 psi| FBHP: 4 124 psi | Qgas: 6.32 MMscf/d
Formation: Basal Pliocene | Interval (m): 2316–2321.5 | Flow period (hr): 6 | Bean (1/64″): 24 | FTHP: 3 349 psi | FBHP: 4 039 psi | Qg: 13.77 MMscf/d

5.1.3.2. Workovers

Isolation cement plug job in OBJ-I interval (2305–2226 m) and cement bond repair for OBJ-II via perforation at 2215–2216 m with a 13 bbl squeeze were carried out before temporary abandonment. Rig Jack Bates was released on 24 June 2017

5.1.4. Reservoir Engineering Studies and Analysis

Key reservoir engineering datasets, wherever available, were collated and presented under various data genres. In a comprehensive data presentation, the results from well tests, formation dynamics tests, reservoir pressure buildup studies, and pressure-volume-temperature (PVT) data/results are included.

5.1.4.1. Formation dynamics tests

Interval (m.)	Sample No.	Sample type	Depth of measurement	Initial Mud hydrostatic pressure	Formation Pressure (psi)	Temperature (ºC)	Drawdown mobility (md/cp)	Remark
2195	50	MDT	2195	4700,19	4612,13	73,4	1348	Gas after pumping 7.275 L in 33 min
2194	51	MDT	2194	4693,64	4161,84	72,7	19775,46	Gas after pumping 7.275 L in 33 min
2184,5	52	MDT	2184,5	4675,18	4159,67	71,7	8510,76	Gas after pumping 9.215 L in 41 min
2177	53	MDT	2177	4660,72	N/A	72,3	N/A	Pre-test tight; no sustained pressure
2168	54	MDT	2168	4639,45	4155,86	72,1	482,57	-
2161	55	MDT	2161	4624,27	4154,46	71,3	7508,9	Gas after pumping 9.7 L in 44 min
2216	56	MDT	2216	4752,09	4169,46	72,6	6,5	-
2233	57	MDT	2233	4787,77	N/A	72,2	N/A	Pre-test tight; no sustained pressure
2234,3	58	MDT	2234,3	4787,57	4195,67	72	1,83	-
2563,5	59	MDT	2563,5	5485,79	4920,62	81,4	0,61	Retest; no sustained pressure, no FID

5.1.4.2. Gas composition analysis

Formation: Basal Pliocene| Interval(m.): 2213.80| Sample No.: G1084t17-18
C1: 14,84 %| C2: 0.04 %| C3: 0.02 %| iC4: 0.00 %| nC4: 0.00 %| iC5: 0.00 %| nC5: 0.00 %| C6+: 0.00 %|
Carbon-dioxide: 0.13 %| Nitogen+Oxygen: 84,96 %| Sp.Gr.: 0,9074

Formation: Basal Pliocene| Interval(m.): 2215.20| Sample No.: G1175117-18
C1: 2,63 %| C2: 0.00 %| C3: 0.00 %| iC4: 0.00 %| nC4: 0.00 %| iC5: 0.00 %| nC5: 0.00 %| C6+: 0.00 %|
Carbon-dioxide: 0.03 %| Nitogen+Oxygen: 97,34%| Sp.Gr.:0,9569

Formation: Basal Pliocene| Interval(m.): 2205–2182| Sample No.: G1175117-18
C1: 99,31 %| C2: 0.2 %| C3: 0.12 %| iC4: 0.04 %| nC4: 0.03 %| iC5: 0.01 %| nC5: 0.01 %| C6+: 0.01 %|
Carbon-dioxide: 0.05 %| Nitogen+Oxygen: 0.08 %| Sp.Gr.: 0.555|Molar Mass: 16.07

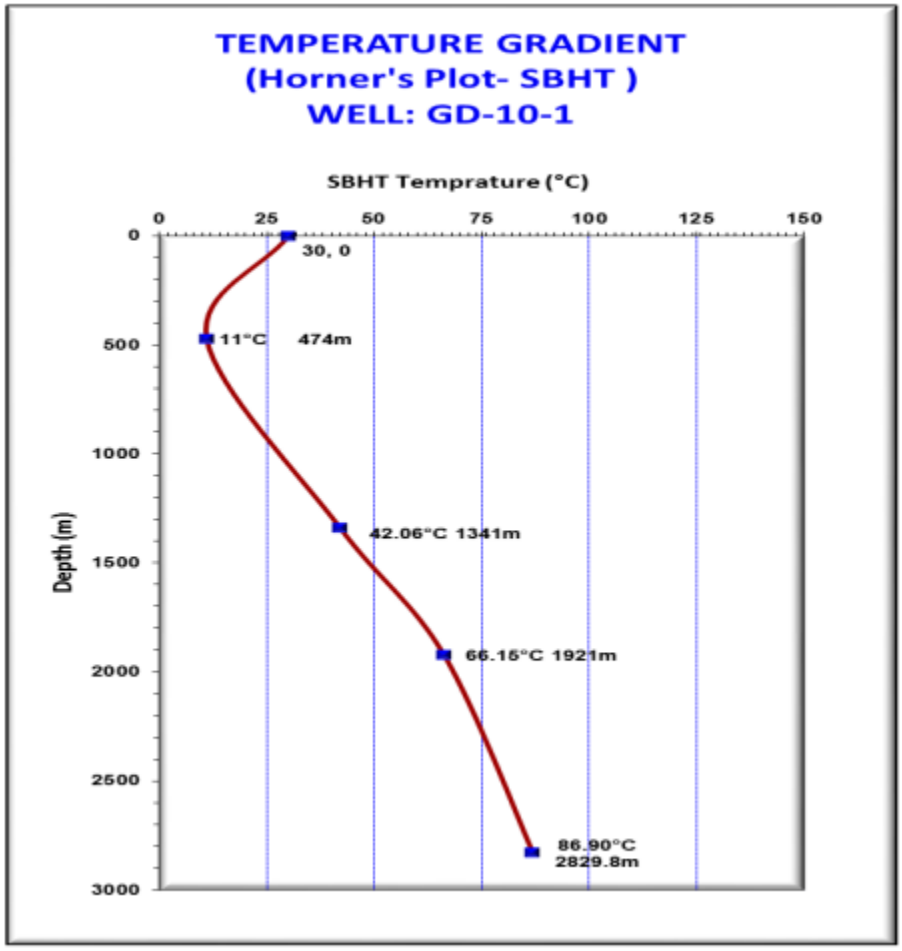
5.1.4.3. Geothermal gradient (from wireline logs)

Formation: Basal Pliocene| Depth of measurement: 1341 m| Temperature: 42,06°C |
Formation: Basal Pliocene| Depth of measurement: 1921 m| Temperature: 66,15°C |
Formation: Basal Pliocene| Depth of measurement: 2829,8 m| Temperature: 86,9°C |

5.1.4.4. Other reservoir studies

None.

5.1.4.5. Annexure to Reservoir Engineering studies/analysis



5.1.5. Geology and Reservoir Description

The geology of the area was comprehensively reviewed using correlations, sections, and maps. The well correlation, seismic sections, top structure, seismic attribute/amplitude, and net sand/pay maps were used to illustrate the magnitude and distribution of key reservoir properties in and around the discovered gas pools (accumulations). The local tectonic setting and geological section of the area, wherever available, are also provided. These maps/sections are sequentially shown field-wise and reservoir-unit-wise on figures, each of which is appropriately titled and illustrated in the following section.

5.1.5.1. Geological description

After integrating all available well data from GD-10-AA (wireline logs, cuttings descriptions, mud logs), 3D seismic volumes and AVO inversion results, the Basal Pliocene reservoir interval was accurately mapped throughout the study area. A detailed well-to-seismic tie—using check shot and sonic logs—was performed and depth-conversion parameters were calibrated to generate a

suite of reservoir maps, including RMS amplitude maps, depth-structure maps at the reservoir top, gross-thickness maps and net-pay thickness maps, all of which feed into the OGIP calculation.

The reservoir facies range from pebbly to very fine-grained sandstones and interbedded siltstones within a turbidite system characterized by stacked sinuous channel-levee complexes and associated over-bank deposits. Full-band width P-impedance volumes were used to delineate discrete geobodies in three dimensions: by applying a P-impedance cutoff, seismically resolvable reservoir-quality sands are volumetrically separated from non-reservoir shales. The gross reservoir interval is defined between the mapped top of reservoir and the gas–water contact; its lateral extent is controlled by the interpreted GWC, sealing faults and facies boundaries.

Thinly laminated sands, which fall below seismic resolution, occur interstratified with thicker channel sands. Because these thin beds may critically influence reservoir connectivity yet remain ambiguous on conventional seismic, a targeted program of core acquisition and high-resolution core-based petrophysical studies—complemented by reprocessing of the 3D seismic with spectral decomposition and inversion—will be undertaken to fully characterize thin-bed potential, reservoir continuity and recovery performance.

5.1.6. Reservoir Properties and OHIP

Estimates of in-place volumes presented in this section have been prepared in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) approved in March 2007 and revised in June 2018 by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts, and the European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers.

The volumetric method was used to estimate the original gas in place (OGIP) of certain fields evaluated herein. Structure maps were prepared using the available data. Time-structure maps were created from the interpreted seismic data. These time maps were converted to depth-structural geological maps using velocity data acquired in wells in the fields. The 3–D seismic data were interpreted to analyze faulting and geological structural trends.

Wireline electrical logs, radioactivity logs, wireline formation pressure tests, wireline fluid sample tests, and other data were acquired in wells drilled in the evaluated fields. When available, drill cuttings, hole cores, and sidewall cores were analyzed. These combined analyses of the well-log data were used to establish petrophysical properties. Estimates of OGIP were made using net pay isopach maps. These isopach maps were constructed using geological depth structure maps and petrophysical analyses of the well-log data.

Following is the summary of the average reservoir parameters and estimates of OGIP. Seismic sections, log motifs, structure and isopach maps are in the annex bound with this information docket.

RESERVOIR PARAMETERS and ORIGINAL GAS in PLACE
as of
JANUARY 1, 2025
for the
GD-10-1 DISCOVERY
of
KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025 CONTRACT AREA

	Reservoir		
	Zone II	Zone IV	Total
Low			
Area, acres	196	312	
Gas Formation Volume Factor, scf/rcf	0.0040	0.0040	
Average Thickness, ft	38.2	9.4	
Average Porosity, %	23.00	26.00	
Average Water Saturation, %	49.00	30.00	
Original Gas in Place, $10^{9}ft^{3}$	9.57	5.79	**15.36**
Original Gas in Place, 10^{6} eq ton	0.24	0.15	**0.39**
Best			
Area, acres	513	1,179	
Gas Formation Volume Factor, scf/rcf	0.0040	0.0040	
Average Thickness, ft	24.6	12.4	
Average Porosity, %	24.00	27.00	
Average Water Saturation, %	47.00	28.00	
Original Gas in Place, $10^{9}ft^{3}$	17.49	30.91	**48.40**
Original Gas in Place, 10^{6} eq ton	0.44	0.78	**1.22**
High			
Area, acres	781	2,162	
Gas Formation Volume Factor, scf/rcf	0.0040	0.0040	
Average Thickness, ft	19.7	13.0	
Average Porosity, %	25.00	28.00	
Average Water Saturation, %	45.00	26.00	
Original Gas in Place, $10^{9}ft^{3}$	23.09	63.19	**86.27**
Original Gas in Place, 10^{6} eq ton	0.58	1.59	**2.17**

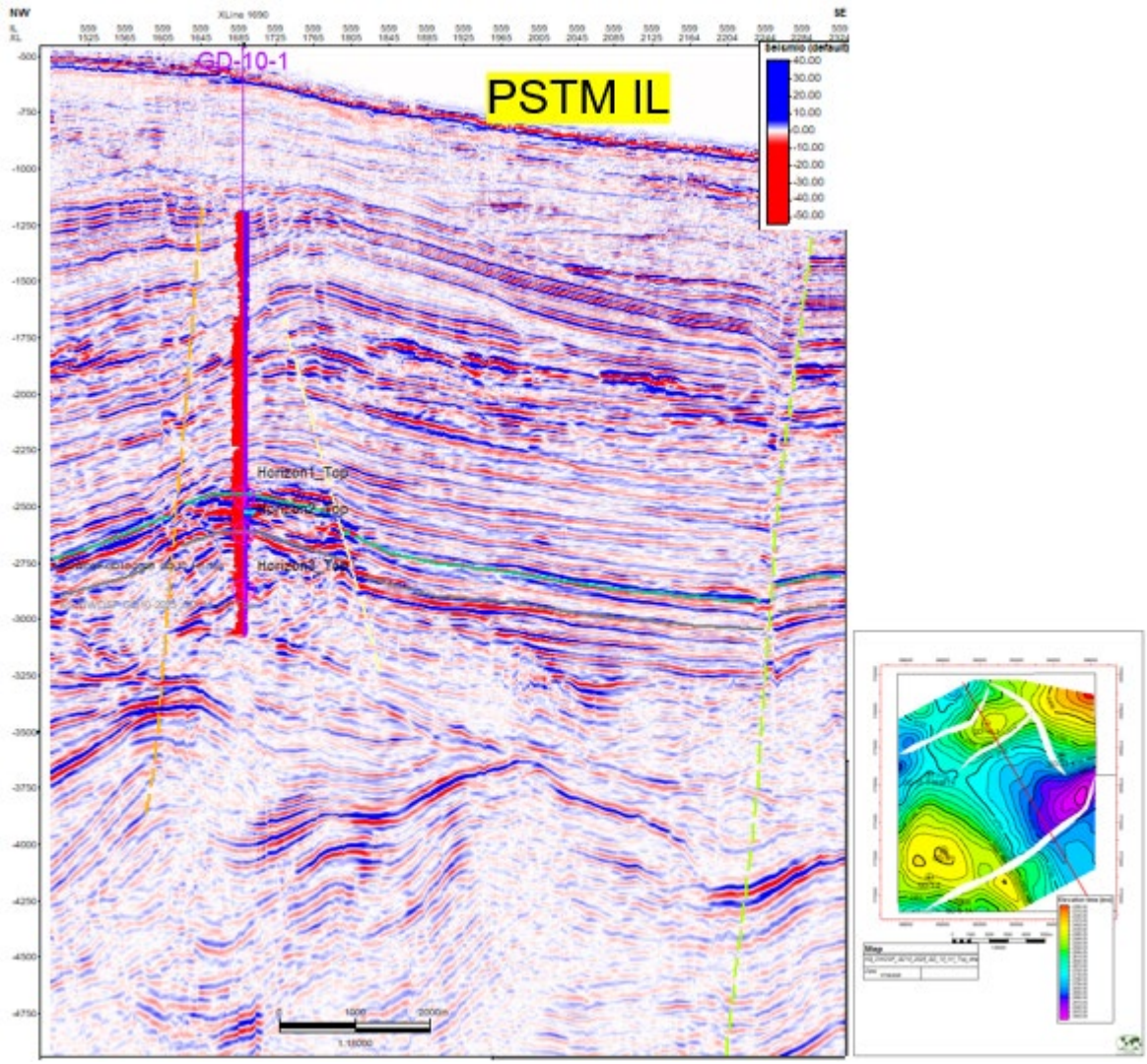
Note: Conversion used 10^{9} scf equal to 0.02519 10^{6} eq tone.

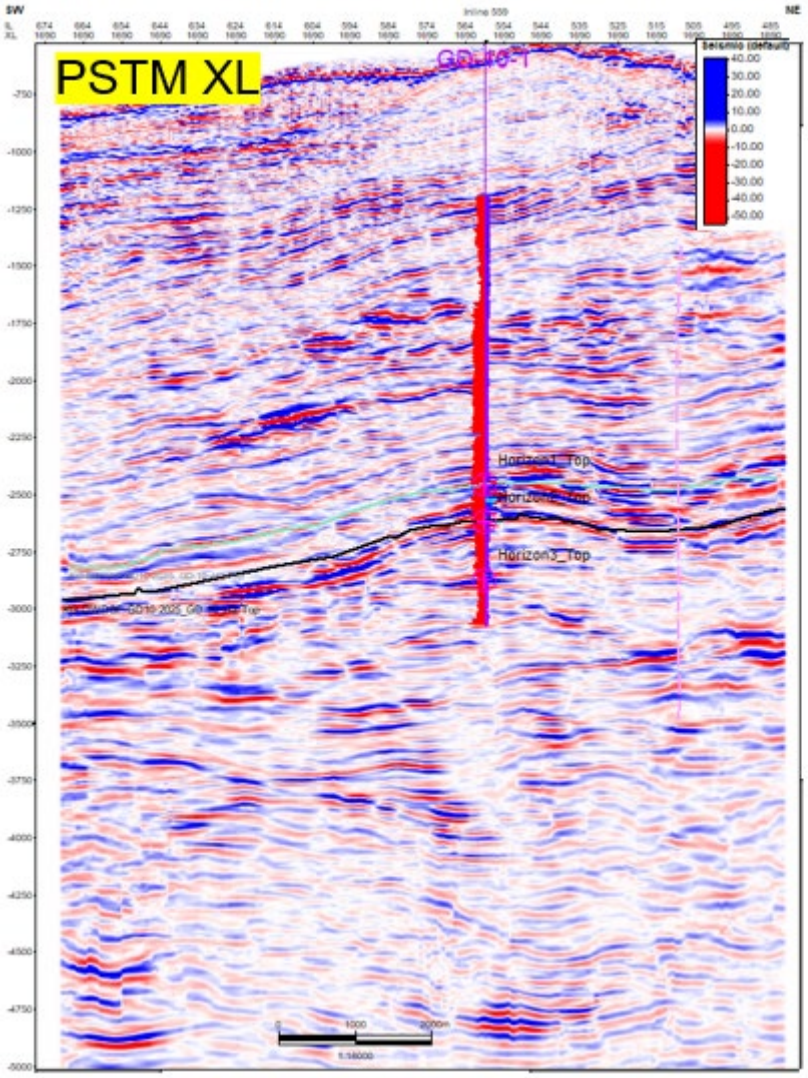
Volumes estimated by a Third Party

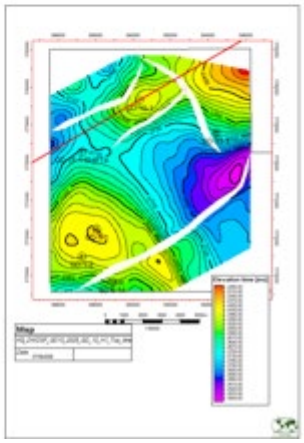
The operator has reported an in-place volume of 1.8 MMTOE (Best case).

5.1.7. Annex

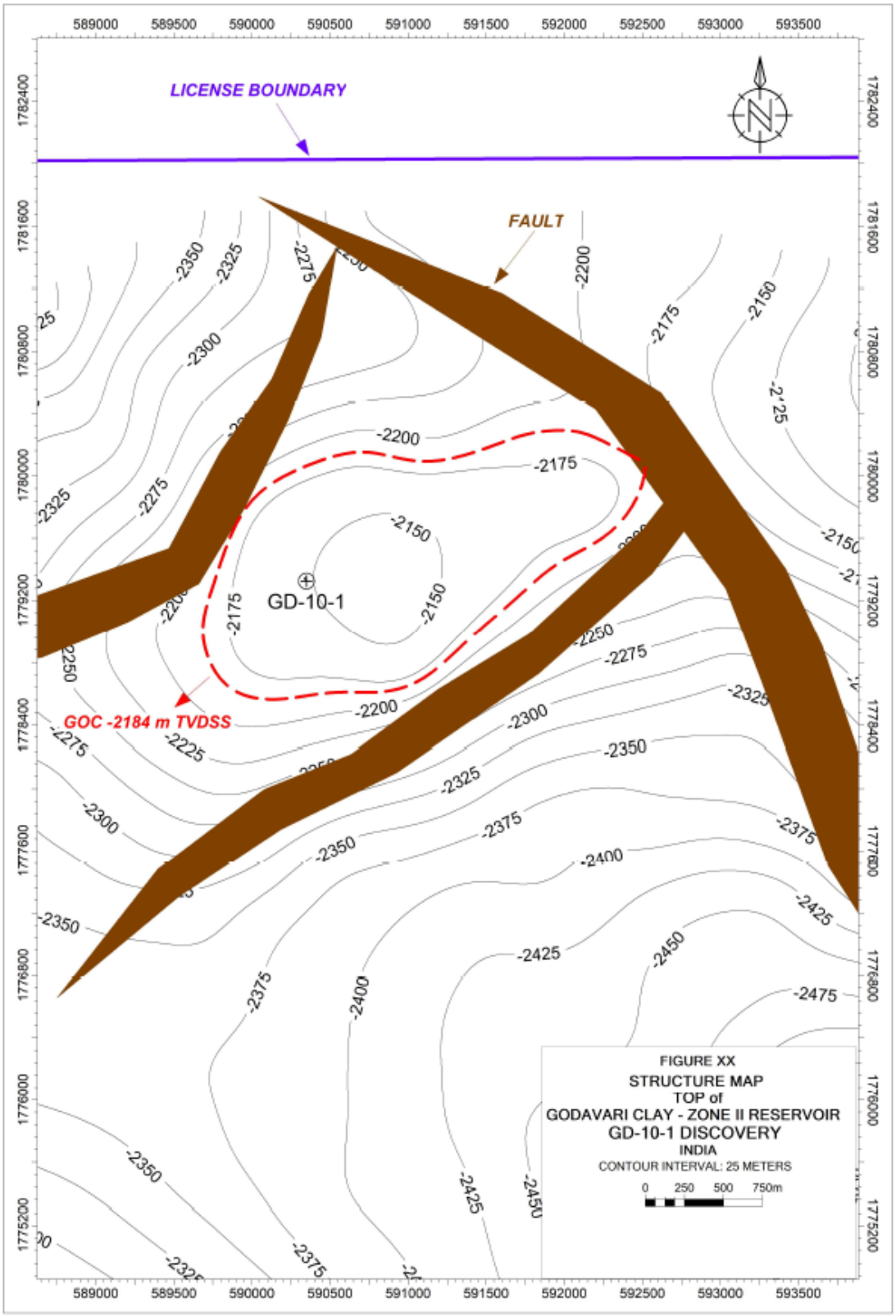
5.1.7.1. Seismic Sections

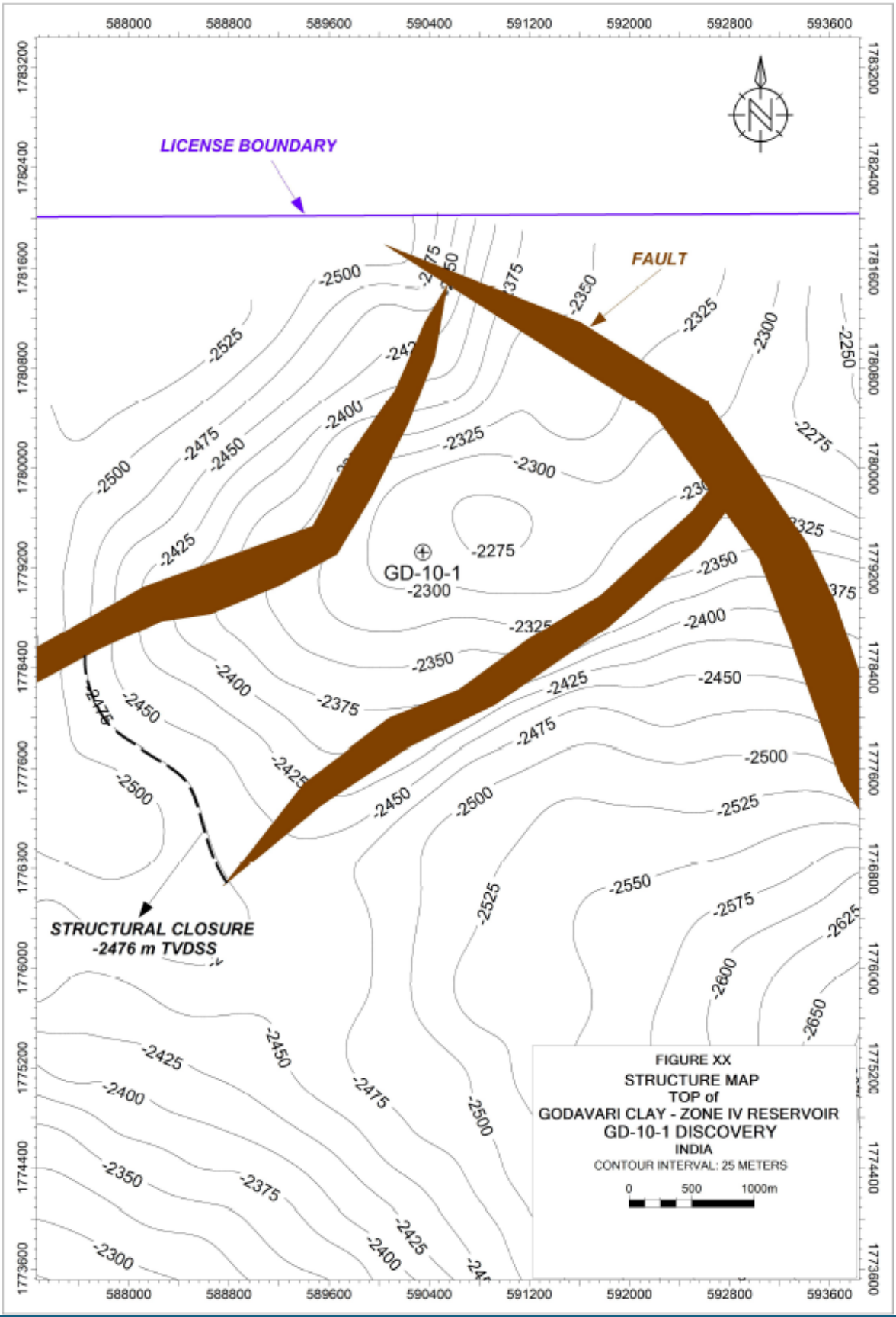



PSTM XL
SW
NE
Inline 500
GD10-1
Seismic (default)
Horizon1_Top
Horizon2_Top
Horizon3_Top

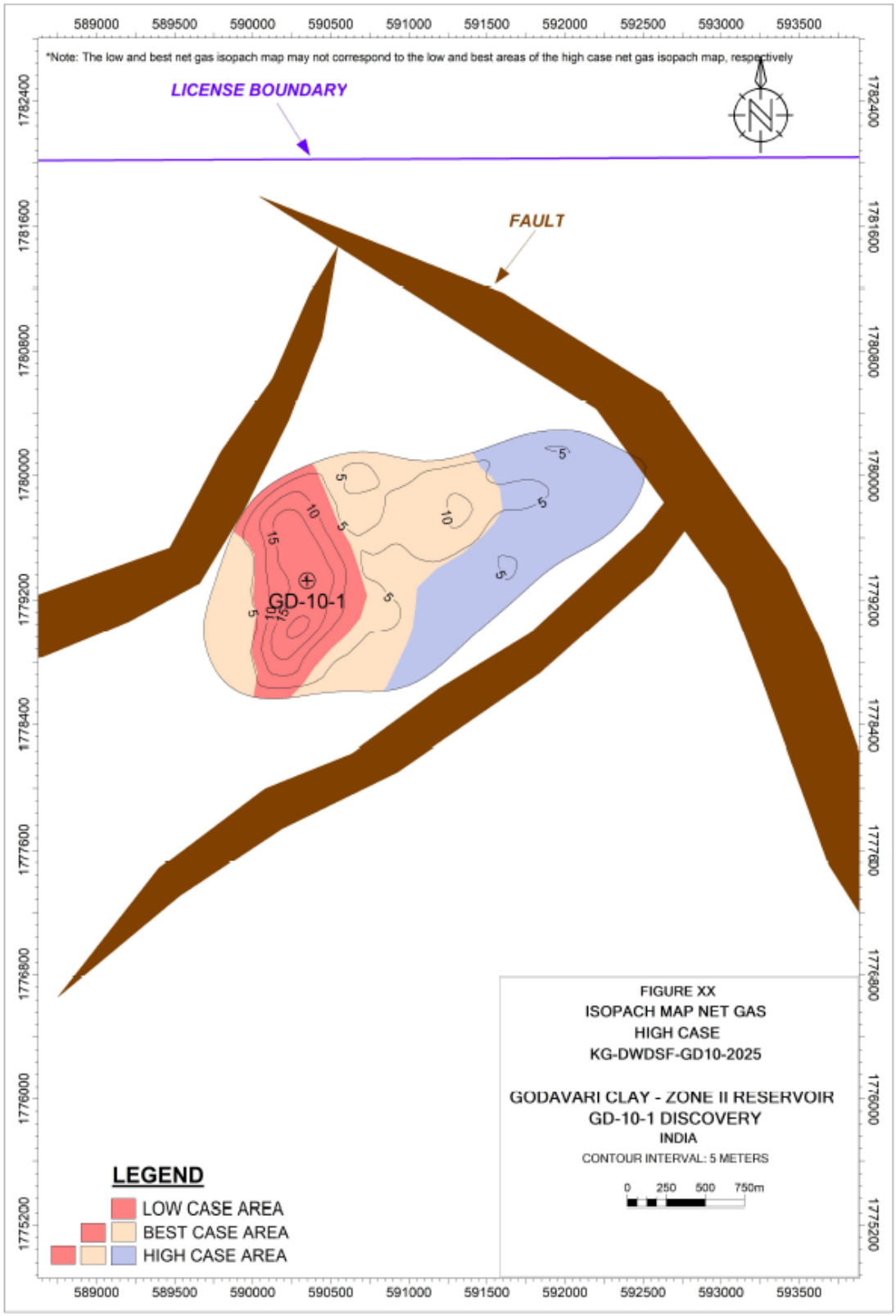


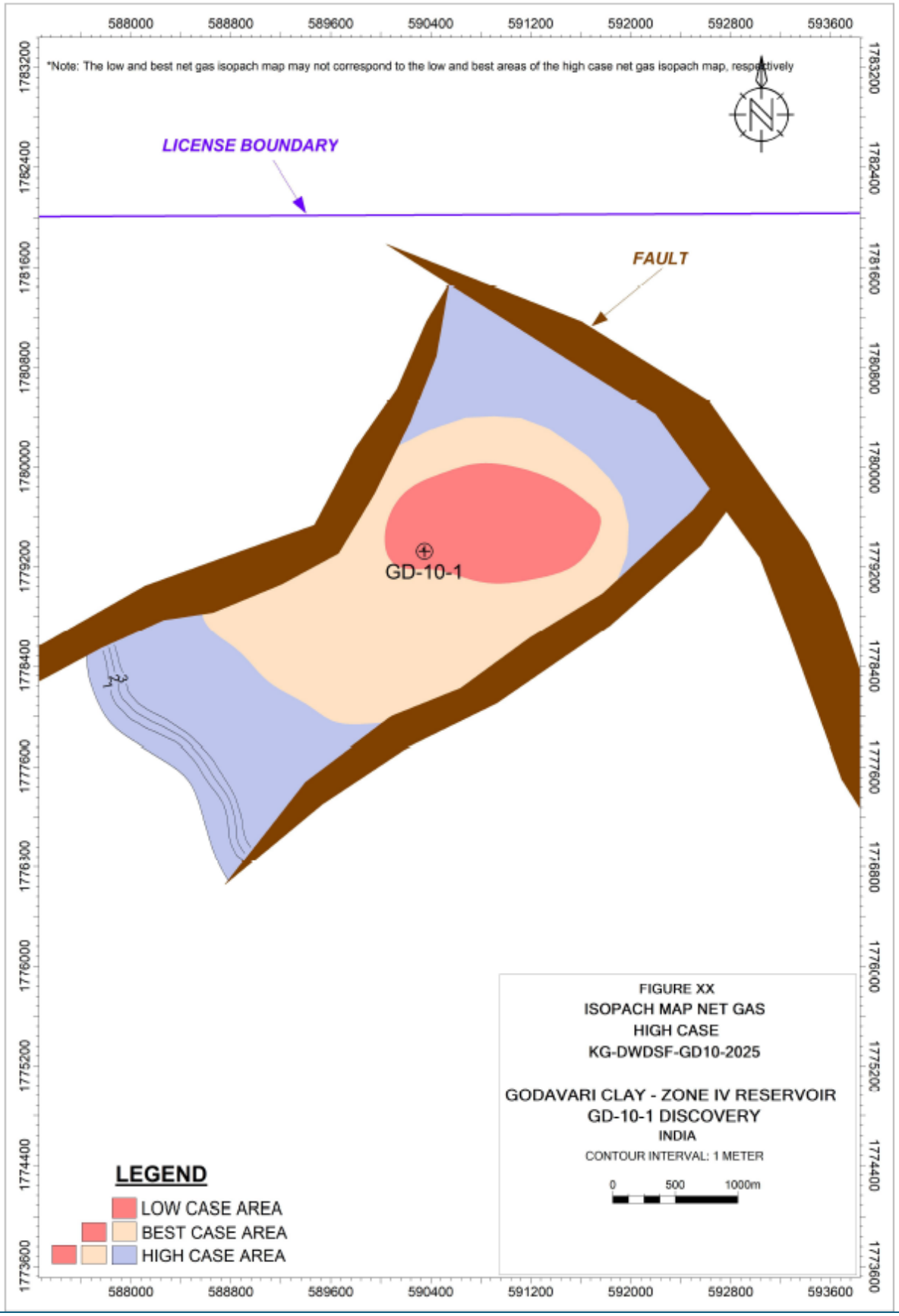
5.1.7.2. Structural Maps



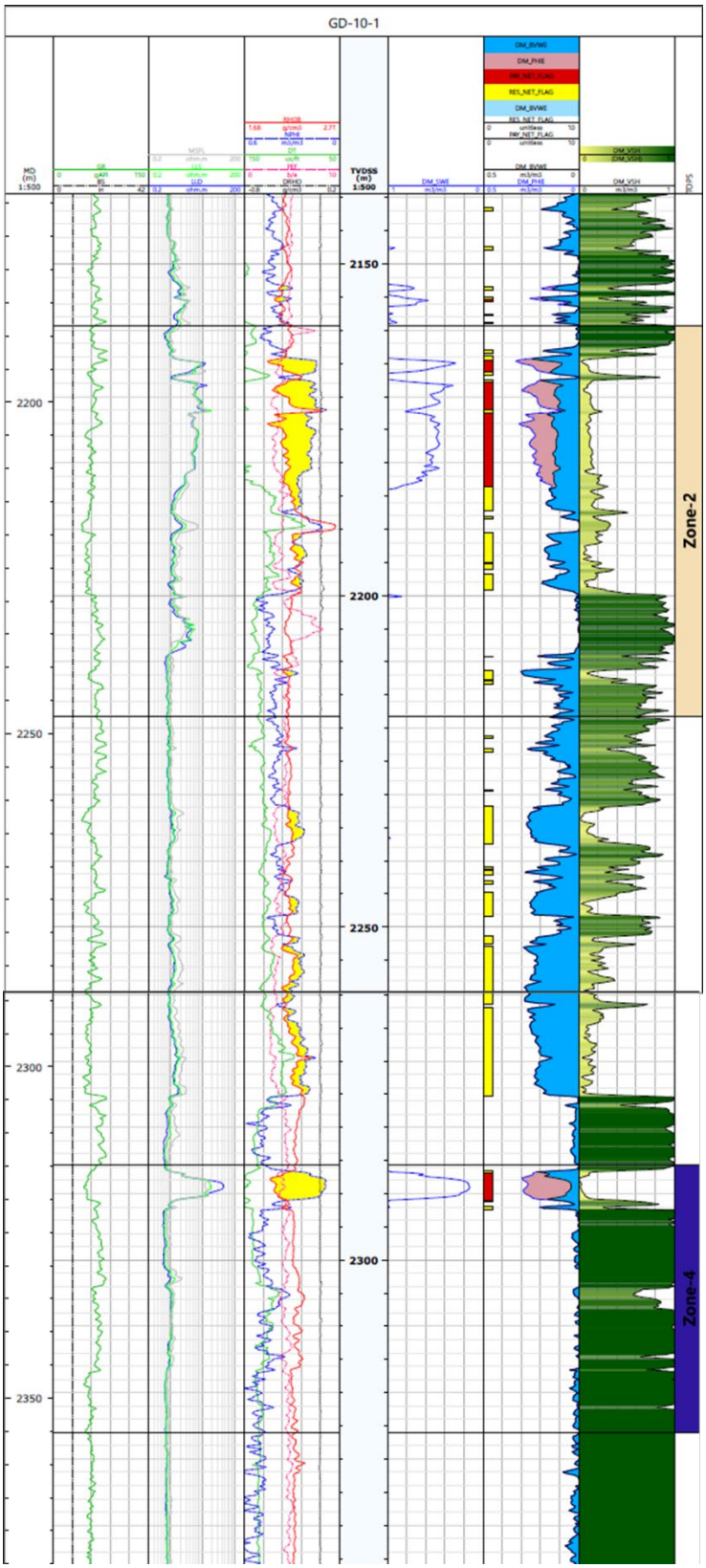

LICENSE BOUNDARY
FAULT
GD-10-1
STRUCTURAL CLOSURE
-2476 m TVDSS
FIGURE XX
STRUCTURE MAP
TOP of
GODAVARI CLAY - ZONE IV RESERVOIR
GD-10-1 DISCOVERY
INDIA
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 25 METERS
0 500 1000m

5.1.7.3. Isopach Maps




588000
588800
589600
590400
591200
592000
592800
593600
1783200
1782400
1781600
1780800
1780000
1779200
1778400
1777600
1776800
1776000
1775200
1774400
1773600
*Note: The low and best net gas isopach map may not correspond to the low and best areas of the high case net gas isopach map, respectively
LICENSE BOUNDARY
FAULT
GD-10-1
LEGEND
LOW CASE AREA
BEST CASE AREA
HIGH CASE AREA
FIGURE XX
ISOPACH MAP NET GAS
HIGH CASE
KG-DWDSF-GD10-2025
GODAVARI CLAY - ZONE IV RESERVOIR
GD-10-1 DISCOVERY
INDIA
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 1 METER
0
500
1000m

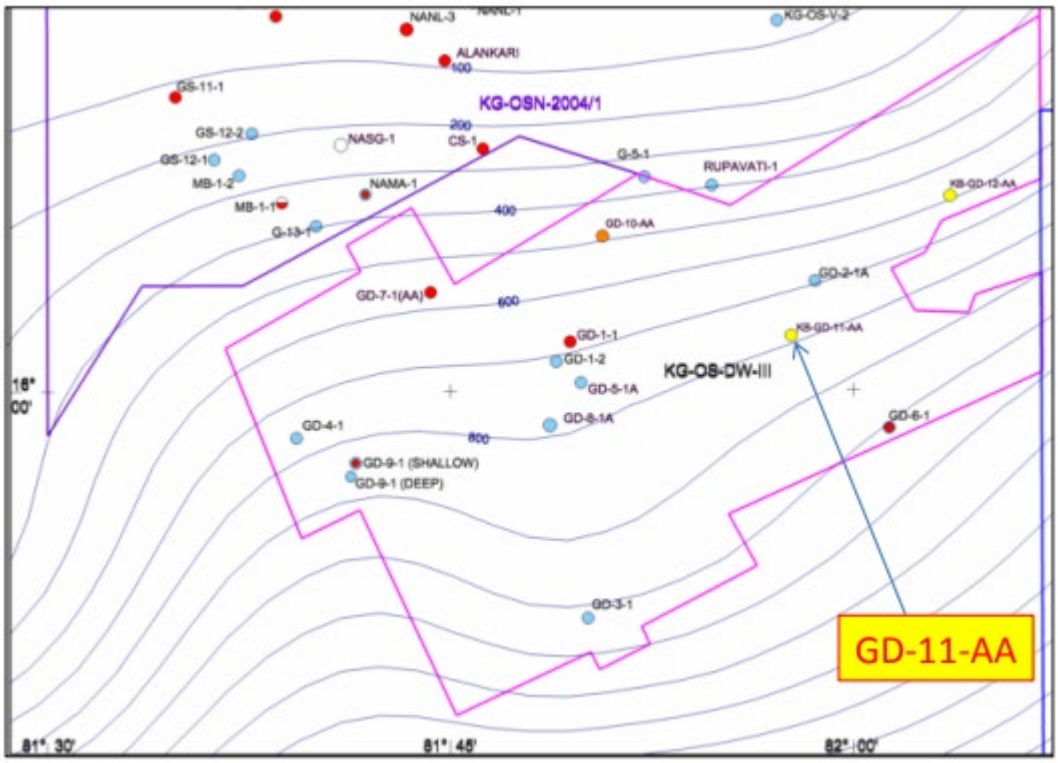
5.1.7.4. Log Motifs



5.2. GD-11-AA DISCOVERY AND FIELD DISCRIPTION

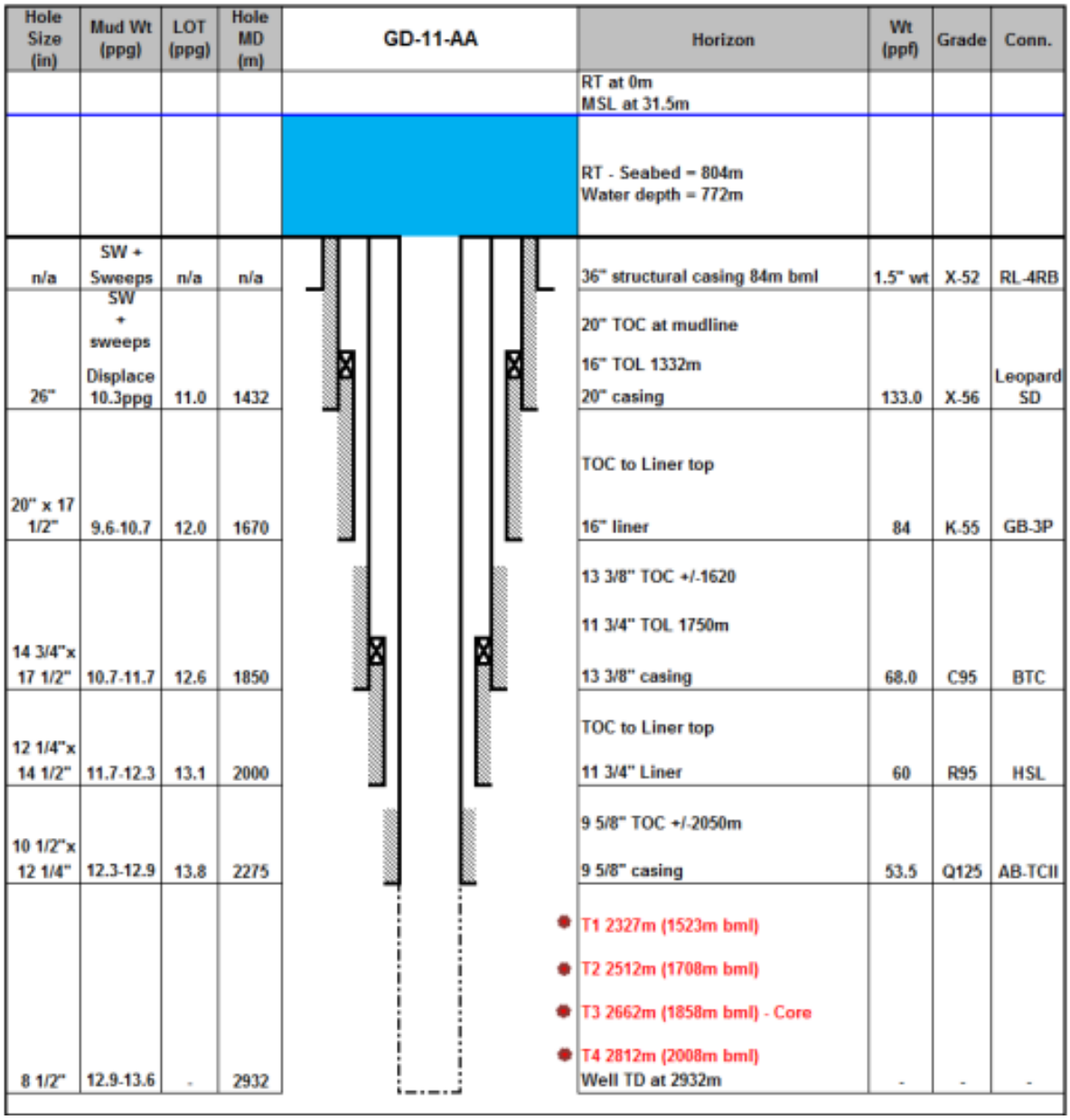
GD-11-AA is an exploratory Test-B well drilled by ONGC in the KG-OS-DW-III PEL block of the Krishna–Godavari Basin at a water depth of 781 m MSL (812.5 m RKB). Spudded on 11 September 2014, the well was drilled vertically to a total depth of 2 810 m MD (2 771.25 m TVDSS) with a primary objective of exploring hydrocarbon sands within the Basal Pliocene sequence equivalent to KGSO41NACS-I. Fig. 1 shows the location map of GD-11.

The well targeted basal Pliocene channel–fan deposits. Drilling and subsequent testing of the object I interval (2 575–2 557 m MD) resulted in a gas discovery within the Basal Pliocene sequence, with high-quality gas-bearing sands penetrating a gross interval of 18 m and delivering up to 725 542 m³/d under a 40/64″ choke during the final flow test on 11 December 2014.



5.2.1. Drilling and Well Completion

Key information regarding the drilled wells has been collated and presented herein. The adjoining figures, wherever shown, illustrate the well construction diagram and the litho-column information for key wells. Other well statics, such as kelly bushing reference depth, water depth, and drilled and logged depths (including well coordinates) are also provided.



Hole Size (in)	Mud Wt (ppg)	LOT (ppg)	Hole MD (m)	GD-11-AA	Horizon	Wt (ppf)	Grade	Conn.
					RT at 0m MSL at 31.5m			
					RT - Seabed = 804m Water depth = 772m			
n/a	SW + Sweeps	n/a	n/a		36" structural casing 84m bml	1.5" wt	X-52	RL-4RB
26"	SW + sweeps Displace 10.3ppg	11.0	1432		20" TOC at mudline 16" TOL 1332m 20" casing	133.0	X-56	Leopard SD
20" x 17 1/2"	9.6-10.7	12.0	1670		TOC to Liner top 16" liner	84	K-55	GB-3P
14 3/4"x 17 1/2"	10.7-11.7	12.6	1850		13 3/8" TOC +/-1620 11 3/4" TOL 1750m 13 3/8" casing	68.0	C95	BTC
12 1/4"x 14 1/2"	11.7-12.3	13.1	2000		TOC to Liner top 11 3/4" Liner	60	R95	HSL
10 1/2"x 12 1/4"	12.3-12.9	13.8	2275		9 5/8" TOC +/-2050m 9 5/8" casing	53.5	Q125	AB-TCII
8 1/2"	12.9-13.6	-	2932		T1 2327m (1523m bml) T2 2512m (1708m bml) T3 2662m (1858m bml) - Core T4 2812m (2008m bml) Well TD at 2932m	-	-	-

5.2.2. Well Logging and Formation Evaluation

The well logs of all discovery wells as well as selected key wells in the contract area were reviewed. The logs recorded in various open-hole sections along with casedhole logs and information from conventional and other wireline formation test data are presented in this docket. The availability of key input reports, such as well completion reports (WCR) and formation evaluation reports (FER), was checked. Reservoir parameters of interesting zones and results of the tested zone(s) are included in this report. Log motifs of tested/interesting zones of key wells are also appended.

5.2.2.1. Well completion and log evaluation reports availability

WCR/FER availability	Spud date	KB	Drilled depth
WCR/FER available	11.09.2014	31.5 m	2 810 m MDRT

5.2.2.2. Well logs acquired

Drill hole size (inch) and well logs recorded

14.75	LWD/MWD (1565–1905 m MD): GR-Propagation, Resistivity, Acoustic slowness Wireline (1577.10–1892.02 m MD): ZAIT-PEX-HNGS-SS
12.25	LWD/MWD (1903–2256 m MD): GR-Propagation, Resistivity, Acoustic slowness Wireline (2253.32–1888.90 m MD): ZAIT-GPIT-PPC-SS-PEX-HNGS-GR |Wireline (1889–1550 m MD): CBL-GR Wireline (2240–1211.84 m MD): VSI-GR (15.1 m intervals)
8.50	LWD/MWD (2240–2810 m MD): GR-Propagation, Resistivity, Density-neutron porosity, Hole-caliper, Acoustic slowness Wireline (2810.8–2244.1 m MD): ZAIT-PEX-SS-HNGS GD-11-1-AA-WCR-MLOG-CLOG Wireline (2805.60–2244.1 m MD): CMR-ECS-HNGS-GR | Wireline (2799.4–2240 m MD): VSI-GR Wireline (2326–2671.2 m MD): MDT-GR (69 pre-tests; 45 good; 22 tight; 2 lost seal; 5 samples) Wireline (2680–2550 m & 2460–2390 m MD): OBMI-HNGS GD-11-1-AA-WCR-MLOG-CLOG
8.50	Wireline (05–06 Nov 2014, 2755–2130 m MD): USIT-CBL-VDL-GR Wireline (07–08 Nov 2014, 2586–2587 m MD): Perforation-CCL log Wireline (13–14 Nov 2014, 2578–2150 m MD): USIT-CBL-VDL-GR

5.2.3. Well Testing and Workover History

5.2.3.1. Drill Stem Test (DST)

DST 1

Formation: Godavari Clay Formation| Interval(m): 2 557–2 575|No flow

DST 2

Formation: Godavari Clay Formation| Interval(m): 2 557–2 575 | Flow period (hr): 0,16 | Bean (1/64 inch): 24 | FTHP: 3528 FBHP: 4469.6 psi | Qgas: 12.4 MMscf/d |

Formation: Godavari Clay Formation | Interval(m): 2 557–2 575 | Flow period (hr): 0,25 | Bean (1/64 inch): 16| FTHP: 3803 FBHP: 4524.0 psi | Qgas: 6.04 MMscf/d |

Formation: Godavari Clay Formation | Interval(m): 2 557–2 575 | Flow period (hr): 0,25 | Bean (1/64 inch): 20 | FTHP: 3774 FBHP: 4512.7 psi | Qgas: 7.97 MMscf/d |

Formation: Godavari Clay Formation | Interval(m): 2 557–2 575 | Flow period (hr): 0,25 | Bean (1/64 inch): 32 | FTHP: 2996 FBHP: 4342.8 psi | Qgas: 22.89 MMscf/d |
Formation: Godavari Clay Formation | Interval(m): 2 557–2 575 | | Bean (1/64 inch): 40 | FTHP: 2744 FBHP: 4312.3 psi | Qgas: 25.62 MMscf/d |

5.2.4. Reservoir Engineering Studies and Analysis

Key reservoir engineering datasets, wherever available, were collated and are presented under various data genres. In a comprehensive data presentation, the results from well tests, formation dynamics tests, reservoir pressure buildup studies, and pressure-volume-temperature (PVT) data/results are included.

5.2.4.1. Formation dynamics tests

Interval (m.)	Sample No.	Sample type	Depth of measurement	Initial Mud hydrostatic pressure	Formation Pressure (psi)	Temperature (ºC)	Drawdown mobility (md/cp)	Remark
2566,9	56	MDT	2566,9	5193,93	4571,43	70,4	551,73	Good
2565,6	57	MDT	2565,6	5195,72	4571,41	70,03333333	810,86	Good
2562,8	58	MDT	2562,8	5190,46	4570,81	69,73888889	453,56	Good
2561,2	59	MDT	2561,2	5188,72	4570,37	69,55555556	36,38	Good
2560,21	60	MDT	2560,21	5188,18	4570,04	69,38333333	143,55	Good
2558,52	61	MDT	2558,52	5185,44	4569,69	69,32222222	1027,68	Good
2557,52	62	MDT	2557,52	5184,29	4569,51	69,18888889	86,61	Good

5.2.4.2. Gas composition analysis

Formation: Late Pliocene (Godavari Clay)| Interval(m.): 2 575–2 557| Sample No.:G1423114-15
C1: 99,29 %| C2: 0.01 %| C3: 0.00 %| iC4: 0.00 %| nC4: 0.00 %| iC5: 0.00 %| nC5: 0.00 %| C6+: 0.22 %|
Carbon-dioxide: 0.48 %| Nitogen+Oxygen: -| Sp.Gr.: 0,5593

Formation: Late Pliocene (Godavari Clay)| Interval(m.): 2 575–2 557| Sample No.: G1424114-15
C1: 99,37 %| C2: 0.04 %| C3: 0.01 %| iC4: 0.00 %| nC4: 0.00 %| iC5: 0.00 %| nC5: 0.00 %| C6+: 0.15 %|
Carbon-dioxide: 0.43 %| Nitogen+Oxygen: -| Sp.Gr.:0,5585

Formation: Late Pliocene (Godavari Clay)| Interval(m.): 2 575–2 557| Sample No.: G1426114-15
C1: 99,14 %| C2: 0.04 %| C3: 0.01 %| iC4: 0.00 %| nC4: 0.00 %| iC5: 0.00 %| nC5: 0.00 %| C6+: 0.22 %|
Carbon-dioxide: 0.55 %| Nitogen+Oxygen: -| Sp.Gr.:0,5604

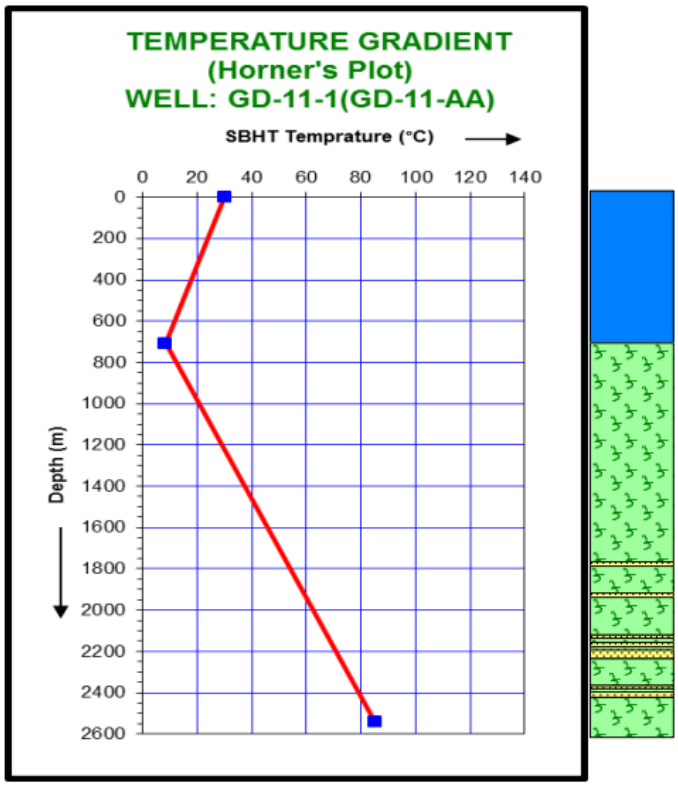
5.2.4.3. Gas composition analysis

Formation: Late Pliocene (Godavari Clay)| Depth of measurement: 1892 m| Temperature: 43,3°C |
Formation: Late Pliocene (Godavari Clay)| Depth of measurement: 2253 m| Temperature: 62,8°C |
Formation: Late Pliocene (Godavari Clay)| Depth of measurement: 2810 m| Temperature: 71,1°C

5.2.4.4. Other reservoir studies

Well test analysis report.

5.2.4.5. Annexure to Reservoir Engineering studies/analysis



5.2.5. Geology and Reservoir Description

The geology of the area was comprehensively reviewed using correlations, sections, and maps. The well correlation, seismic sections, top structure, seismic attribute/amplitude, and net sand/pay maps were used to illustrate the magnitude and distribution of key reservoir properties in and around the discovered gas pools (accumulations). The local tectonic setting and geological section of the area, wherever available, are also provided. These maps/sections are sequentially shown field-wise and reservoir-unit-wise on figures, each of which is appropriately titled and illustrated in the following section.

5.2.5.1. Geological description

After integrating all available well data from GD-11-AA (wireline logs, cuttings descriptions, mud logs), 3D seismic volumes and AVO inversion results, the basal Pliocene (Godavari Clay) reservoir interval was accurately mapped throughout the study area. A detailed well-to-seismic tie—calibrated with checkshot and sonic logs—was performed and the velocity model adjusted for depth conversion. From this, a suite of reservoir maps was generated: RMS amplitude maps, depth-structure maps at the reservoir top, gross-thickness maps and net-pay thickness maps, all feeding into the OGIP calculation.

Facies range from coarse, pebbly turbidite channel sands to fine-grained, overbank silts within stacked, sinuous channel-levee complexes. Full-bandwidth P-impedance inversion volumes were used to delineate discrete geobodies: by applying a P-impedance cutoff, seismically-resolvable reservoir-quality sands are volumetrically separated from non-reservoir shales. The gross reservoir interval is defined between the seismic-mapped top and the gas–water contact; its lateral extent is controlled by the interpreted GWC, sealing faults and facies boundaries.

Thinly laminated sands—below seismic resolution—occur interstratified with thicker channel sands. Because these thin beds may critically influence reservoir connectivity yet remain ambiguous on conventional seismic, a targeted program of coring and high-resolution, core-based petrophysical studies—complemented by reprocessing the 3D seismic with spectral decomposition and inversion—will be undertaken to fully characterize thin-bed potential, reservoir continuity and recovery performance.

5.2.6. Reservoir Properties and OHIP

Estimates of in-place volumes presented in this section have been prepared in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) approved in March 2007 and revised in June 2018 by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts, and the European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers.

The volumetric method was used to estimate the original gas in place (OGIP) of certain fields evaluated herein. Structure maps were prepared using the available data. Time-structure maps were created from the interpreted seismic data. These time maps were converted to depth-structural geological maps using velocity data acquired in wells in the fields. The 3–D seismic data were interpreted to analyze faulting and geological structural trends.

Wireline electrical logs, radioactivity logs, wireline formation pressure tests, wireline fluid sample tests, and other data were acquired in wells drilled in the evaluated fields. When available, drill cuttings, hole cores, and sidewall cores were analyzed. These combined analyses of the well-log data were used to establish petrophysical properties. Estimates of OGIP were made using net pay isopach maps. These isopach maps were constructed using geological depth structure maps and petrophysical analyses of the well-log data.

Following is the summary of the average reservoir parameters and estimates of OGIP. Seismic sections, log motifs, structure and isopach maps are in the annex bound with this information docket.

RESERVOIR PARAMETERS and ORIGINAL GAS in PLACE
as of
JANUARY 1, 2025
for the
GD-11-1 DISCOVERY
of
KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025 CONTRACT AREA

	Reservoir		
	Target II	Target III	Total
Low			
Area, acres	272	245	
Gas Formation Volume Factor, scf/rcf	0.0037	0.0037	
Average Thickness, ft	15.8	46.6	
Average Porosity, %	33.00	23.00	
Average Water Saturation, %	46.00	40.00	
Original Gas in Place, $10^9 ft^3$	8.96	18.40	**27.36**
Original Gas in Place, 10^6 eq ton	0.23	0.46	**0.69**
Best			
Area, acres	697	701	
Gas Formation Volume Factor, scf/rcf	0.0037	0.0037	
Average Thickness, ft	22.5	65.5	
Average Porosity, %	35.00	25.10	
Average Water Saturation, %	44.00	37.00	
Original Gas in Place, $10^9 ft^3$	35.96	84.98	**120.94**
Original Gas in Place, 10^6 eq ton	0.91	2.14	**3.05**
High			
Area, acres	1,609	1,817	
Gas Formation Volume Factor, scf/rcf	0.0037	0.0037	
Average Thickness, ft	27.0	57.6	
Average Porosity, %	37.00	27.00	
Average Water Saturation, %	42.00	34.03	
Original Gas in Place, $10^9 ft^3$	109.29	218.44	**327.73**
Original Gas in Place, 10^6 eq ton	2.75	5.50	**8.26**

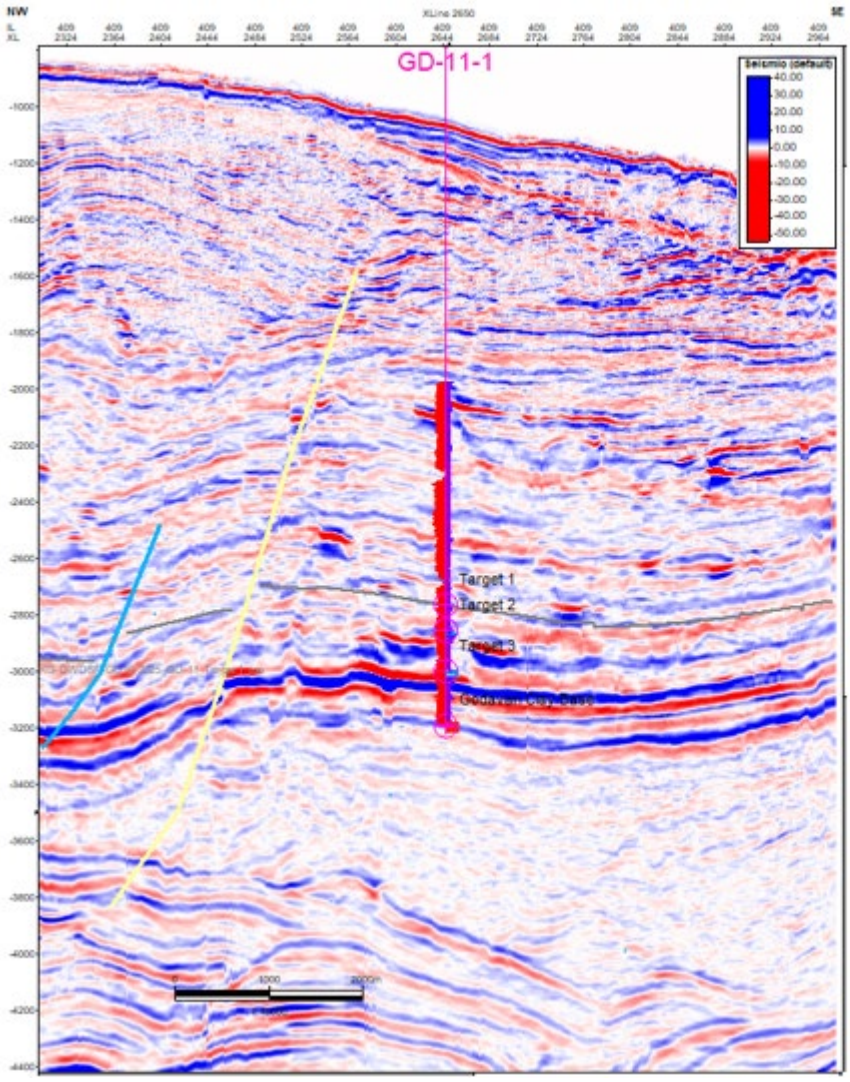
Note: Conversion used 10^9 scf equal to 0.02519 10^6 eq tone.

Volumes estimated by a Third Party

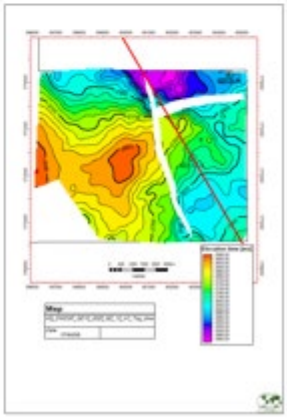
The operator has reported an in-place volume of 0.7 MMTOE (Best case).

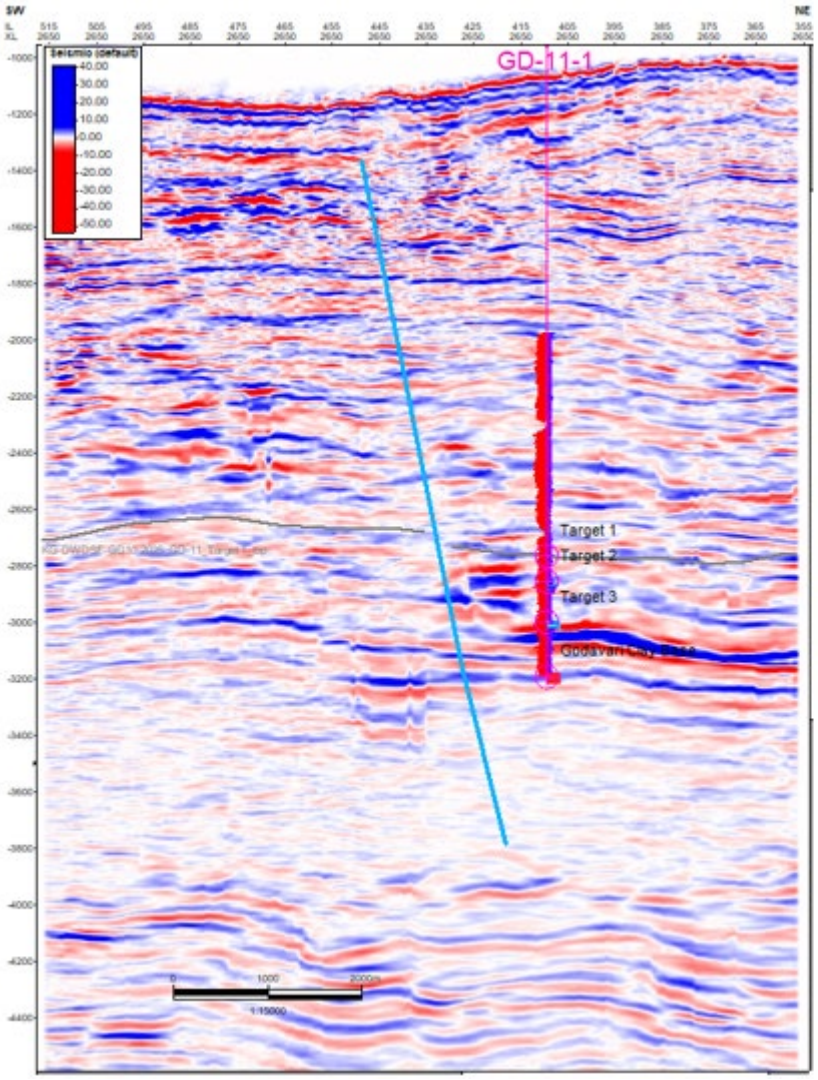
5.2.7. Annex

5.2.7.1. Seismic Sections

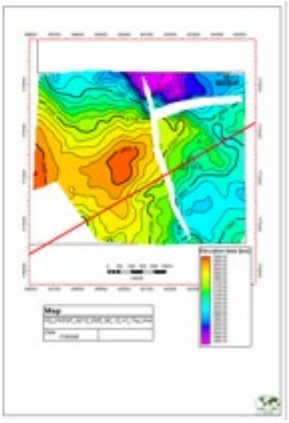


PSTM IL

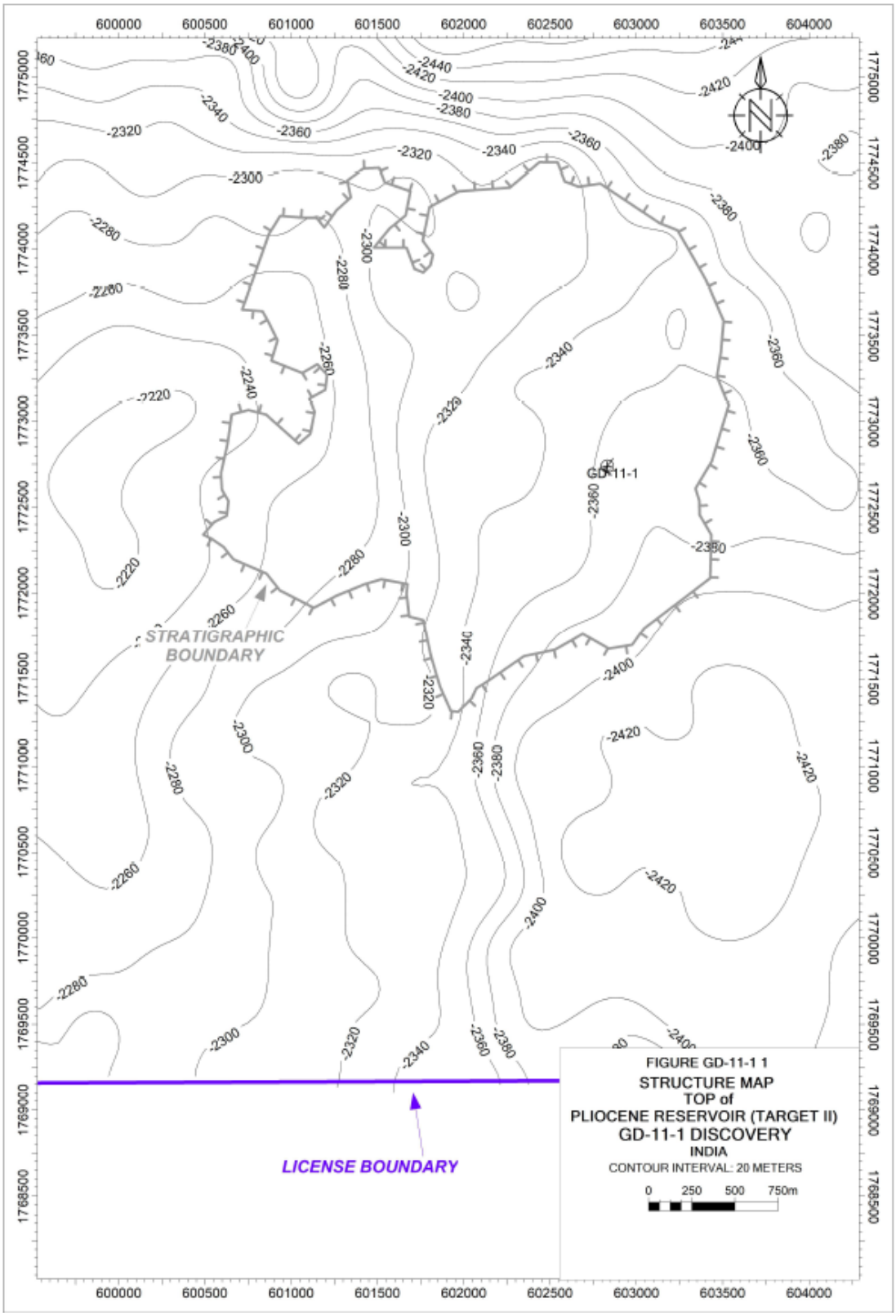


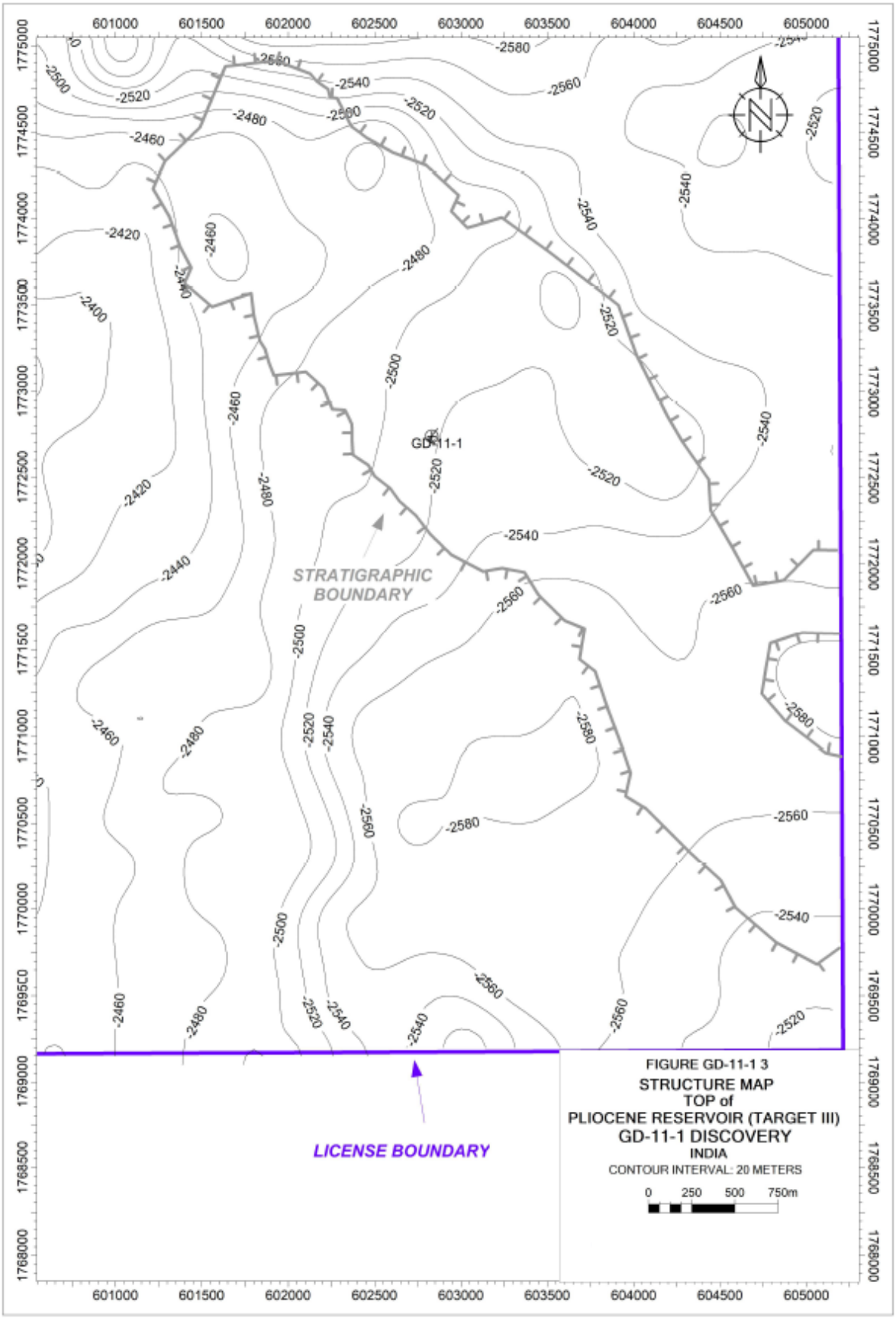

SW
NE
GD-11-1
Seismic (default)
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
-10.00
-20.00
-30.00
-40.00
-50.00
Target 1
Target 2
Target 3
Godavari Clay Strata
0
1000
2000m
1:15000

PSTM XL



5.2.7.2. Structural Maps

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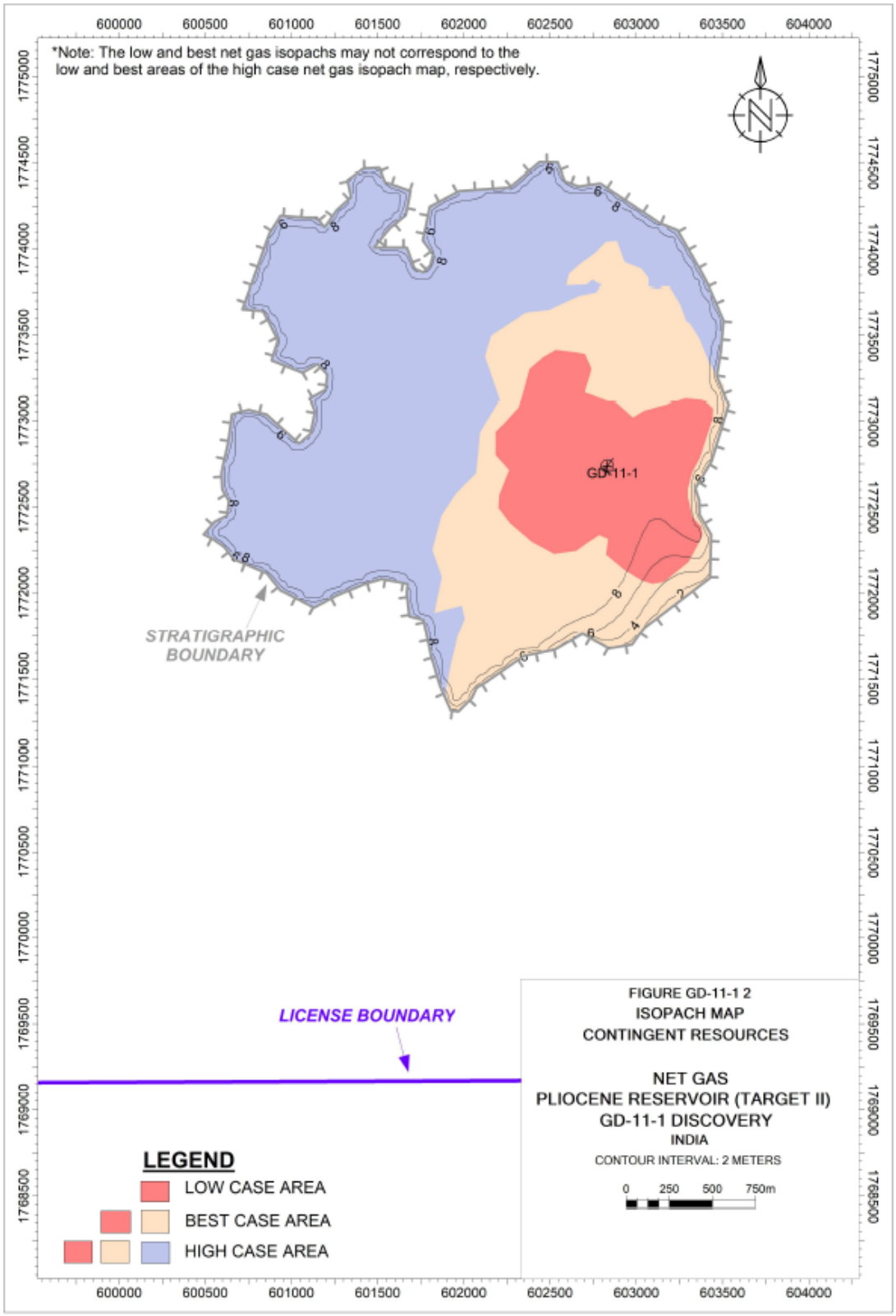
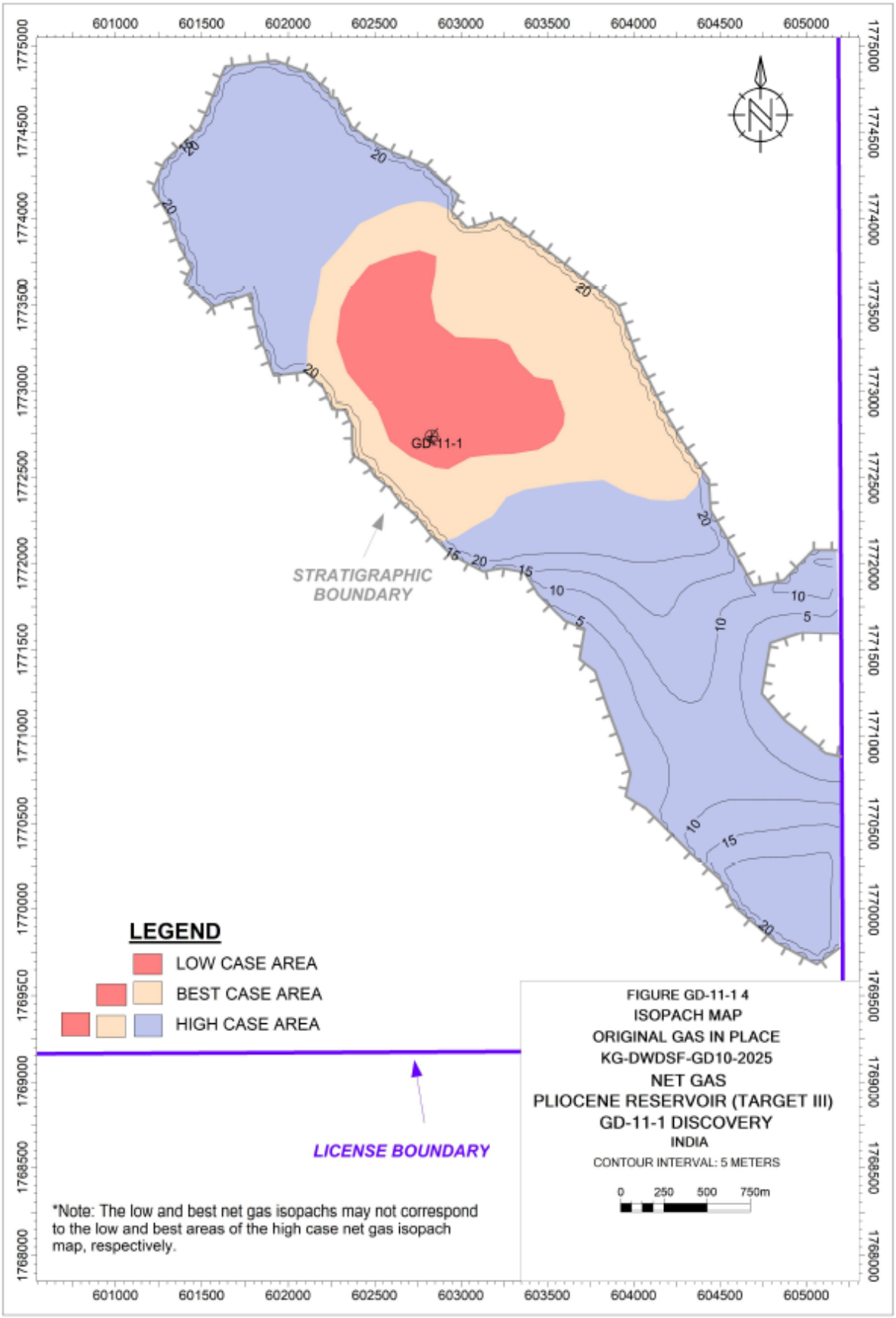
1774000
1773500
1773000
1772500
1772000
1771500
1771000
1770500
1770000
1769500
1769000
1768500
1768000
GD-11-1
STRATIGRAPHIC BOUNDARY
LICENSE BOUNDARY
FIGURE GD-11-1 3
STRUCTURE MAP
TOP of
PLIOCENE RESERVOIR (TARGET III)
GD-11-1 DISCOVERY
INDIA
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 20 METERS
0 250 500 750m

5.2.7.3. Isopach Maps

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601500
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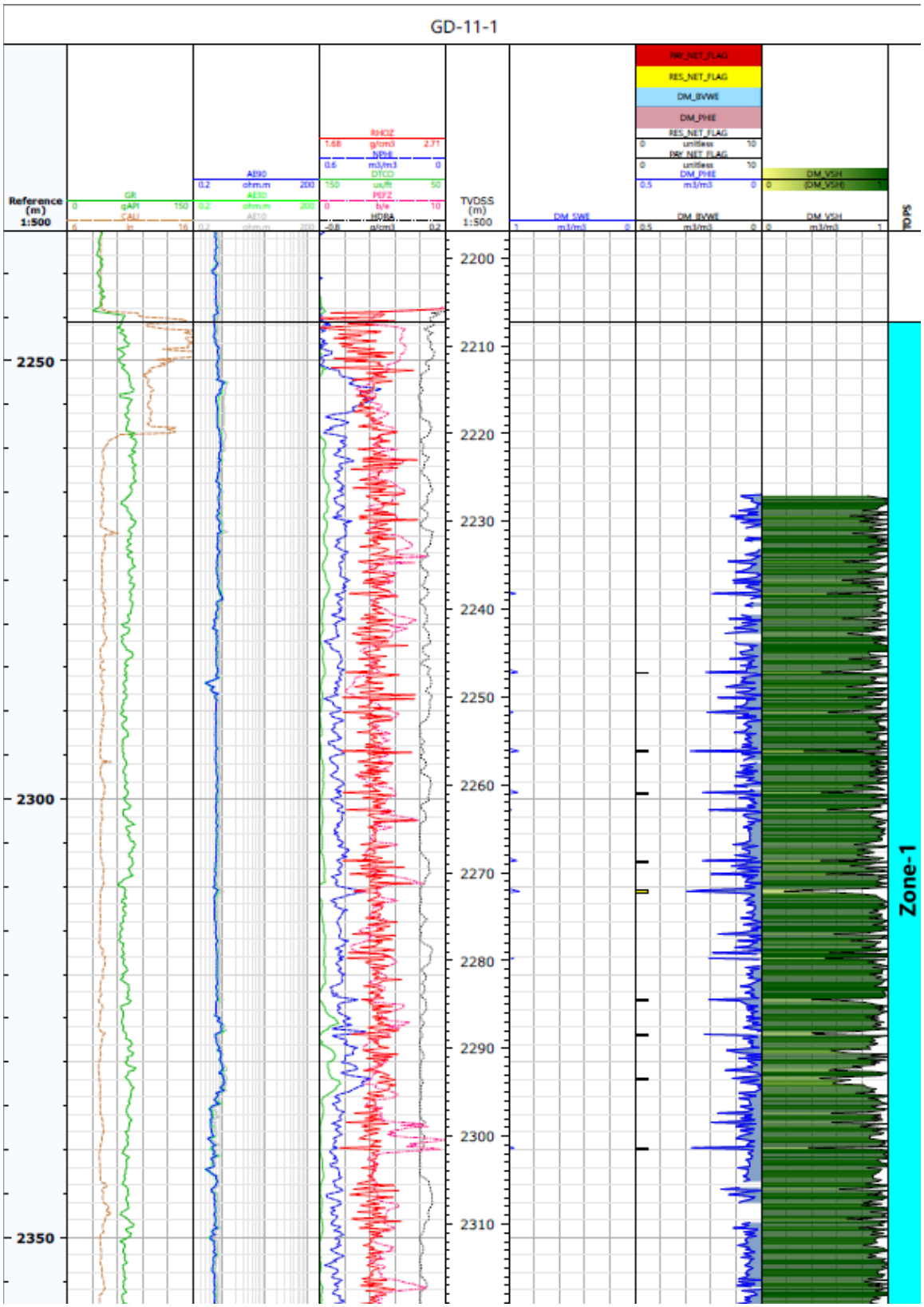
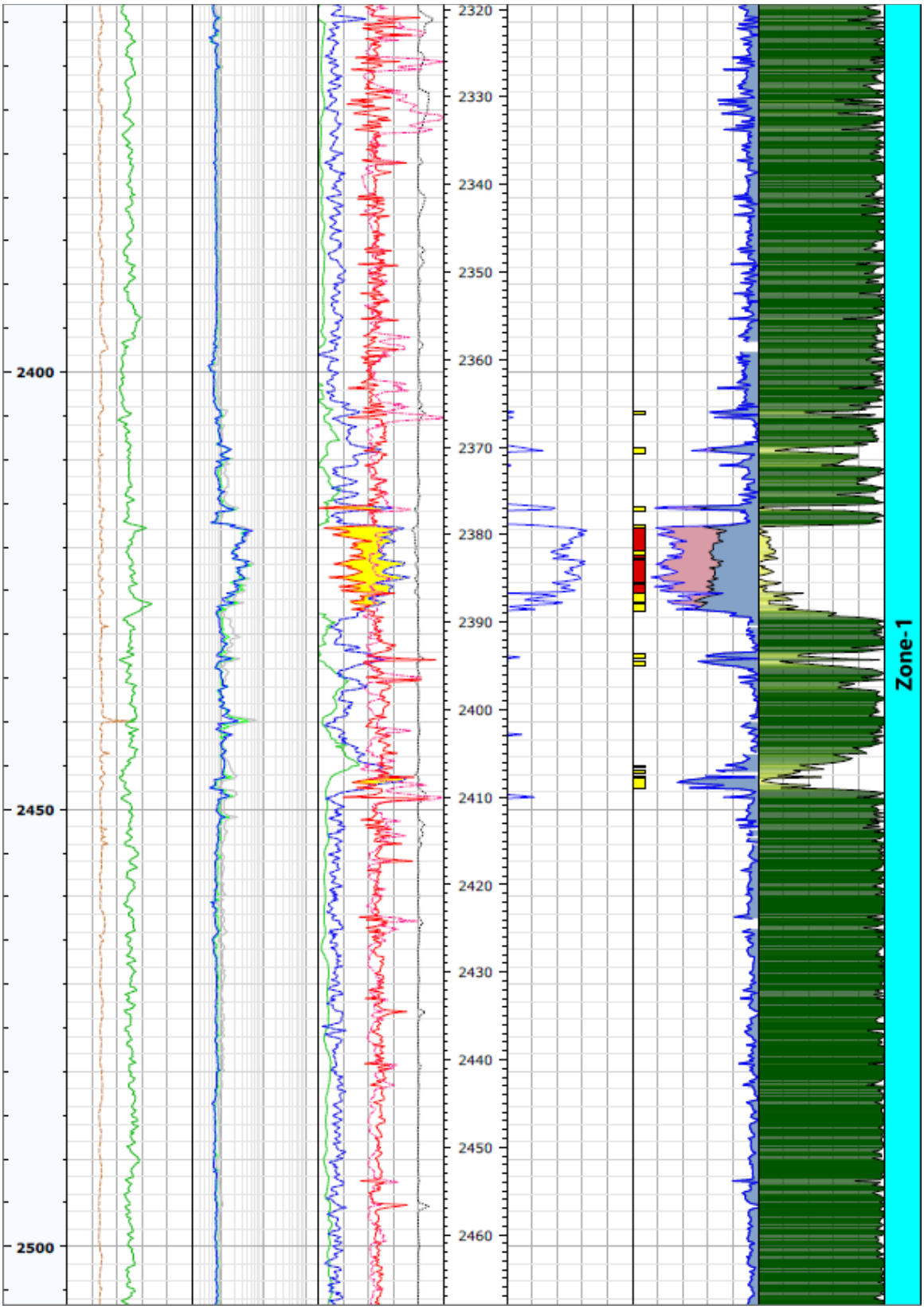
602500
603000
603500
604000
604500
605000
1775000
1774500
1774000
1773500
1773000
1772500
1772000
1771500
1771000
1770500
1770000
1769500
1769000
1768500
1768000
GD-11-1
STRATIGRAPHIC BOUNDARY
LEGEND
LOW CASE AREA
BEST CASE AREA
HIGH CASE AREA
LICENSE BOUNDARY
*Note: The low and best net gas isopachs may not correspond to the low and best areas of the high case net gas isopach map, respectively.
FIGURE GD-11-1 4
ISOPACH MAP
ORIGINAL GAS IN PLACE
KG-DWDSF-GD10-2025
NET GAS
PLIOCENE RESERVOIR (TARGET III)
GD-11-1 DISCOVERY
INDIA
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5 METERS
0 250 500 750m

5.2.7.4. Log Motifs

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2390
2400
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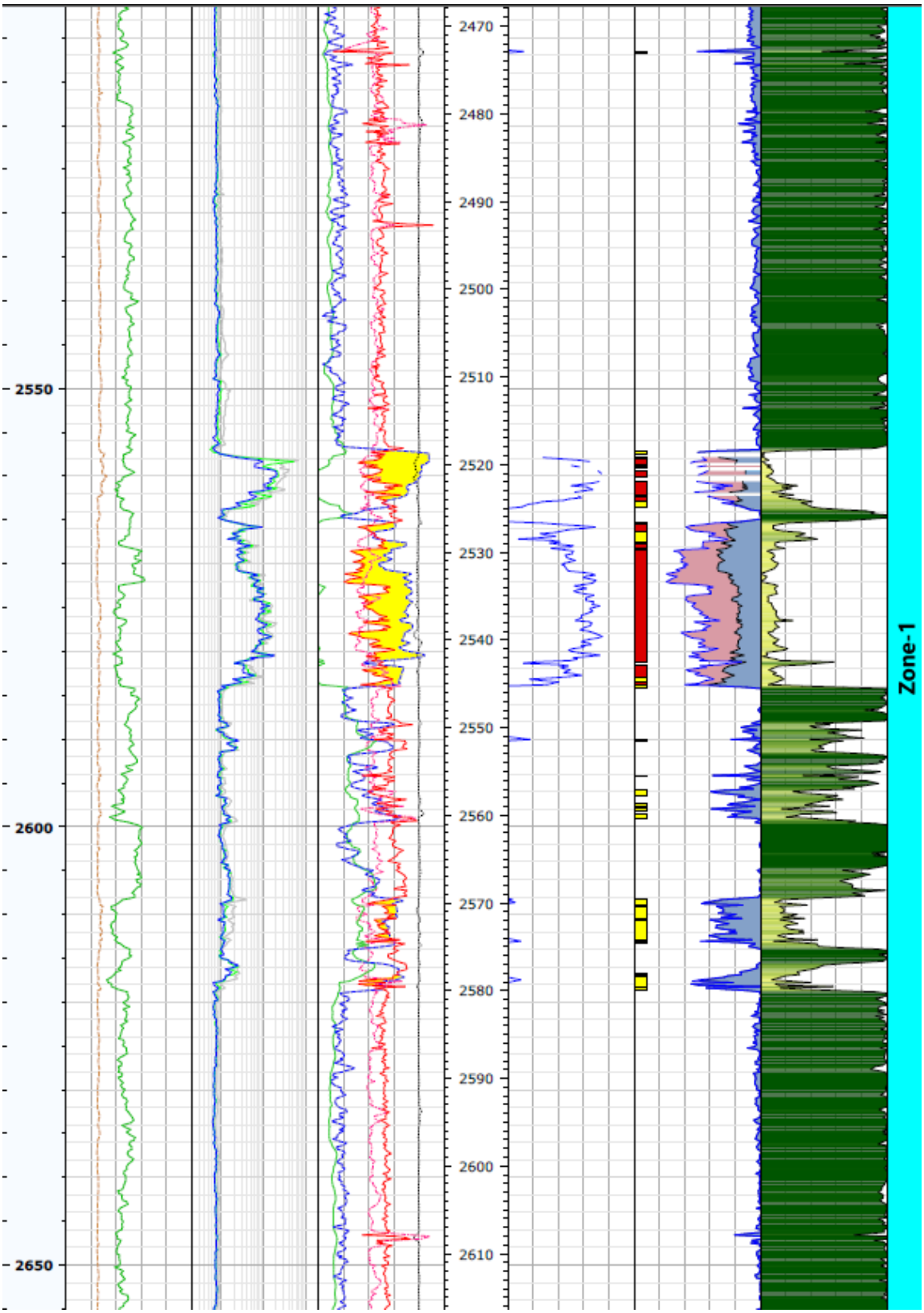
2400
2450
2500
Zone-1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2500
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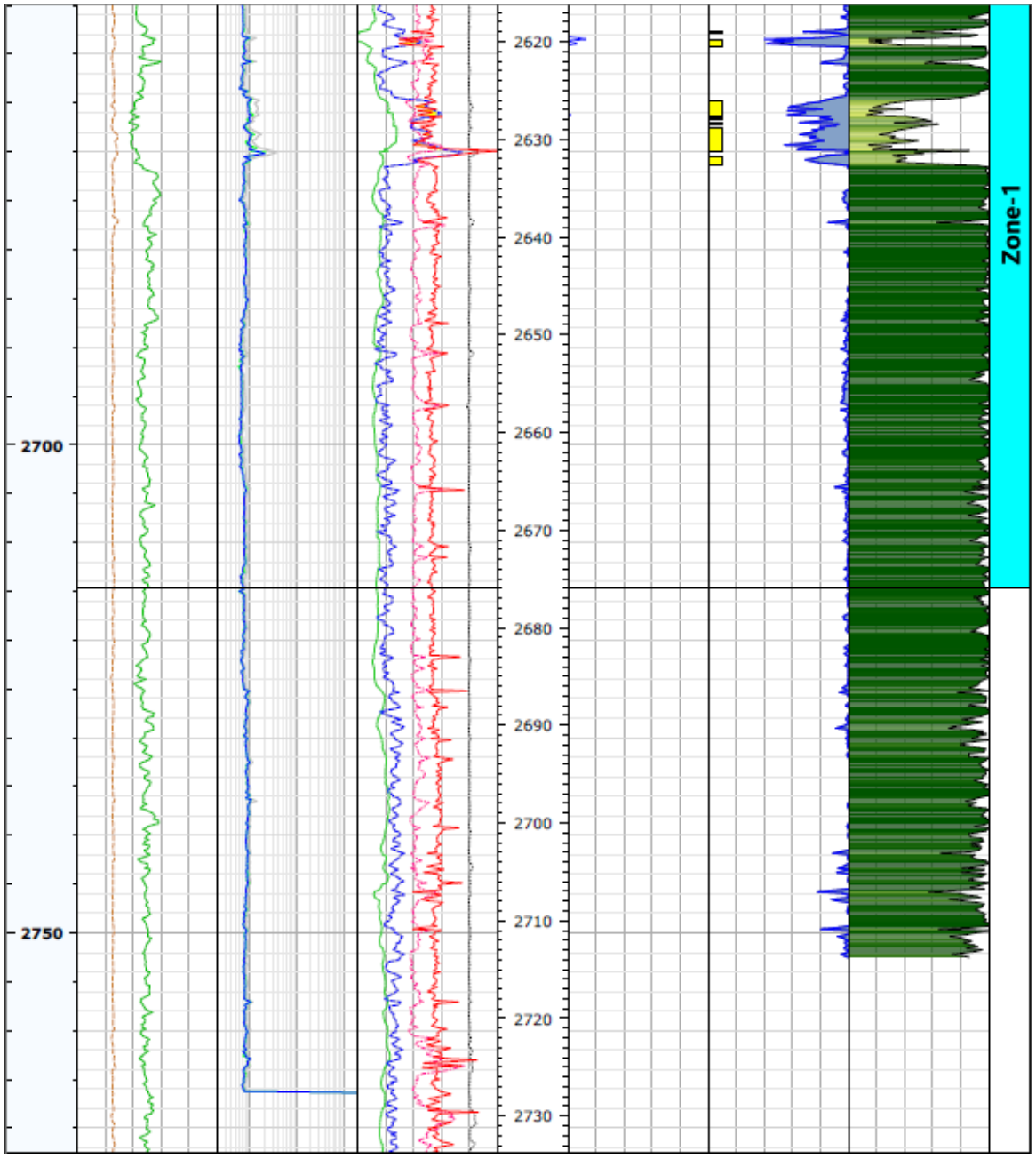
2600
2650
Zone-1


2620
2630
2640
2650
2660
2670
2680
2690
2700
2710
2720
2730
2700
2750
Zone-1

5.3. STATUS OF ADDITIONAL WELLS IN THE AREA

The contract area is a single area with 2 discoveries/fields (GD-10-1 and GD-10-2) and 6 additional wells. The status of the additional well(s) has been described field-wise in the following section.

KG-OS-DW-III

GD-1-1 The GD-1-1 well, drilled 35 km offshore in the Krishna-Godavari Basin, targeted Pliocene–Miocene sands based on 3D seismic interpretation. It reached a total depth of 2706 m in the Godavari Clay Formation, bottoming in the Pliocene section. Correlation with nearby wells revealed structural variations, with GD-1-1 being deeper or shallower depending on the reference well within the clay and silty streak intervals. Three intervals were tested. Object-I (1616–1618 m) and Object-II (1570–1573 m) produced gas at rates of 52,544 m³/d and 33,349 m³/d respectively, but with declining flow rates and pressures. Object-III (1497–1505 m and 1514–1518 m) yielded minor water with dissolved gas and high salinity.
The well was declared dry and permanently abandoned due to non-commercial results, though it confirmed gas presence in the Godavari Clay at Middle and Upper Pliocene levels.

GD-1-2 The GD-1-2 well, located 33 km off the Narsapur Coast in the Krishna-Godavari offshore basin, was drilled as a “B” category exploratory location targeting Pliocene sediments, based on correlation with the GD-1-1 well. It reached a total depth of 2518.5 m (RKB) in a water depth of 751 m and was bottomed in the Pliocene section, encountering the Godavari Clay. Correlation with GD-1-1, located 1.5 km to the southwest, indicated that GD-1-2 is structurally deeper by 10 m at key stratigraphic markers, including the top of pay and thick arenaceous sections. The equivalent intervals of Object-I, II, and III from GD-1-1 were encountered between 1623–1625 m, 1600–1603 m, and 1503–1511 m, but no hydrocarbons were found. Gas shows were recorded from 1340 m onward, though they were not considered commercially significant.
Several additional sand packs were also intersected in the Pliocene but were deemed unpromising from a hydrocarbon perspective. As no objects were recommended for testing, the well was abandoned without testing. The lack of hydrocarbon accumulation is attributed to the well being structurally lower compared to GD-1-1.

GD-2-1A The GD-2-1A well was drilled as a vertical exploratory test in the Krishna-Godavari Basin to evaluate Pliocene (P2–P3) and deeper Miocene–Eocene sands. It replaced the original GD-2-1 well, which was abandoned at 1416 m due to technical issues. GD-2-1A reached a depth of 2700 m in 653 m water depth, encountering Godavari Clay of Pliocene age. The well showed deviation from 1350 m onward, with a maximum angle of 29° and horizontal drift of 330 m.
Correlation with GD-1-1 and GD-1-2 indicated the well was structurally deeper by up to 154 m at key markers. Two intervals were tested (2244–2236 m and 1883–1877 m), both producing only saline water with no hydrocarbons. The well was declared dry and permanently abandoned, though it contributed useful geological and structural data for the area.

GD-2-1 The GD-2-1 well was positioned by the drillship *Sagar Vijay* on 06.03.2004 for seabed penetration testing. After anchoring and pretensioning, the rig was placed 11 m from the original location. A 26″ bit was lowered, but the initial test failed due to ROV malfunction. The test was repeated on 10.03.2004 with the ROV operational, recording the murk line at 669.53 m, competent mud line at 674.73 m, and refusal at 678.53 m. A second test on 12.03.2004 confirmed similar results, with refusal encountered 7–7.5 m below the murk line. Final rig positioning was completed on 17.03.2004 after further anchoring.

GD-5-1A The GD-1-2 well was drilled in the Krishna-Godavari offshore basin within the PEL block “KG-OS-DW-III”, targeting Pliocene fan deposits identified on the basis of seismic interpretation. The well was located southwest of GD-1-1 and selected to evaluate a fan prospect within the 6D structure, associated with toe thrust-related submarine channels. It reached the upper Pliocene section, where good reservoir-quality sands were encountered. However, no hydrocarbons were recorded. The well was drilled to test the western fan system, as GD-1-1 had tested a rollover feature and produced gas from the upper Pliocene between 1573–1570 m and 1618–1616 m. In contrast, GD-1-2 proved to be water-bearing despite the presence of clean sand intervals.
The lack of hydrocarbon accumulation is attributed to the well’s structural position, interpreted to lie at the downdip end of the channel system identified in GD-1-1. Subsequent analysis confirmed that GD-1-2 was drilled in a structurally lower setting, resulting in a dry hole despite the presence of reservoir-quality sands.

GD-15AA The GD-15-AA (Shift 4) well, located in the KG-OS-DW-III PEL block, was drilled as a “B” category exploratory location targeting the lower Pliocene sequence with a planned depth of 2800 m TVDSS. The well was spudded on 26.04.2017 in a water depth of 566 m and drilled to a total measured depth of 2817 m, after extending the original target to evaluate additional sand at the base of the section.
Drilling penetrated approximately 2301 m of Pliocene sediments before terminating within the Godavari clay. Multiple sand packages were intersected in the 17½″ and 12¼″ hole sections and evaluated using logs and MDT data. Minor gas shows were observed, but no significant hydrocarbons were confirmed, and the sands were interpreted as water-bearing. Due to the absence of commercial hydrocarbons, the well was declared dry and permanently abandoned without conducting further testing. The rig Aban Abraham was released on 16.06.2017, and operations moved to the next planned location GD-13-AA in the same PEL block.

GD-23-1 The GD-23-AA well was drilled as a “B” category exploratory location targeting lower Pliocene sands, with a planned depth of 2800 m TVDSS. The well was spudded on 23.07.2019 by the rig *Platinum Explorer* in 610 m water depth and drilled to a total depth of 2650 m in the 12¼″ section, with casing shoes set at 712 m, 1203 m, 1461 m, and 1641 m for the 36″, 20″, 16″, and 13⅜″ casings, respectively.
Minor gas shows were observed during drilling of the 17½″, 14¾″, and 12¼″ hole sections. Logging operations included RT Scanner and RCI in the 12¼″ interval. The primary target within the Pliocene Godavari Clay was encountered between 2446 m and 2535 m. Gas was indicated on RCI at 2446–2447 m, but sand below showed water on logs and RCI at 2455 m and 2495 m. The secondary target at 2140–2151 m and associated RCI at 2141 m also indicated water-bearing sands.
Since the geological objective of the well was fulfilled and no further testing was warranted; the well was abandoned without running 9⅝″ casing. Final status was reported as "Gas indications, permanently abandoned" in accordance with standard safety and abandonment procedures. The rig Platinum Explorer was released at 09:00 hrs. on 26.08.2019.
Additional water-bearing sand packs were encountered at 2425–2430 m and 2562–2571 m, based on log interpretation and RCI data. Petro-physical evaluation confirmed that all evaluated sand bodies, except for one gas-bearing meter at the top of the primary target, were non-commercial.

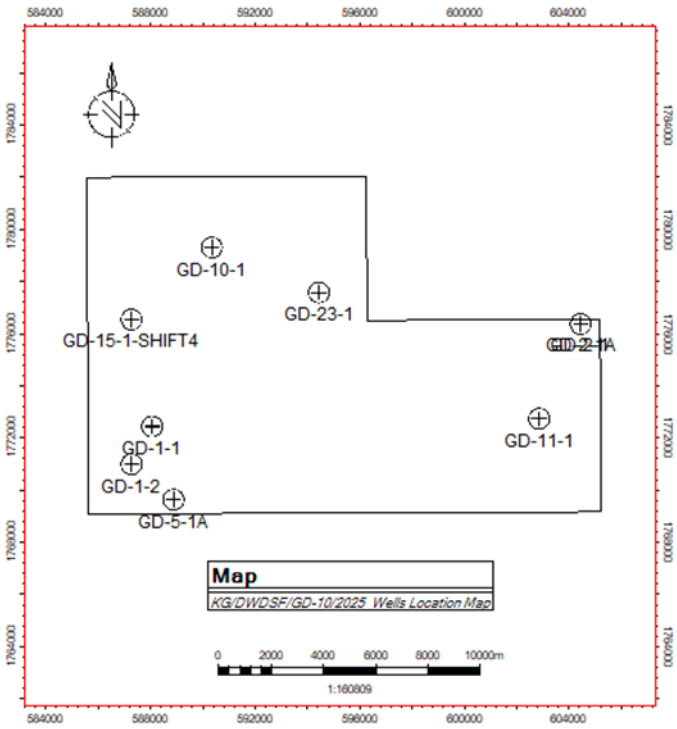
6. DATA PACKAGE INFORMATION

This information docket for the contract area, titled, KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025 is available with Data Package, which includes seismic data, well data and well completion and other reports. Given below is the detail of datasets that are available in the Data Package.

6.1. Well, Seismic Data and Reports availability

There are a total of 9 wells available near the discoveries as shown in the table and map below.

Well Name	Latitude	Longitude	Easting	Northing	CRS
GD-1-1	16°01'49.9001"N	81°49'23.4098"E	588061.39	1772486.89	WGS 84, UTM44
GD-1-2	16°01'02.7901"N	81°48'56.7400"E	587274.50	1771036.12	WGS 84, UTM44
GD-10-1	16°05'32.9266"N	81°50'41.2048"E	590345.34	1779349.62	WGS 84, UTM44
GD-11-1	16°01'57.4640"N	81°57'41.5141"E	602863.20	1772783.01	WGS 84, UTM44
GD-15-1-SHIFT4	16°04'03.4568"N	81°48'57.3779"E	587271.61	1776587.91	WGS 84, UTM44
GD-2-1	16°03'55.3579"N	81°58'35.5958"E	604453.36	1776413.41	WGS 84, UTM44
GD-2-1A	16°03'55.3601"N	81°58'35.6002"E	604453.49	1776413.48	WGS 84, UTM44
GD-23-1	16°04'36.1999"N	81°52'58.9001"E	594443.58	1777623.54	WGS 84, UTM44
GD-5-1A	16°00'18.4298"N	81°49'50.6798"E	588883.04	1769679.33	WGS 84, UTM44



Seismic 2D Data:

Line segment name	Processing type	FSP/CDP	LSP/CDP	Length (Km)	CRS
MB-93-48	FINAL_STACK	1	1576	11.3834	WGS84 UTM 44N
MB-93-36	FINAL_STACK	105	4080	13.1629	WGS84 UTM 44N
MB-93-32	FINAL_STACK	1	3696	2.1181	WGS84 UTM 44N
MB-93-21	FINAL_STACK	1	2176	3.8665	WGS84 UTM 44N
MB-93-19	FINAL_STACK	1	2254	9.5663	WGS84 UTM 44N
MB-93-17	FINAL_STACK	1	2296	13.0381	WGS84 UTM 44N
MB-93-13	FINAL_STACK	1	2232	14.9271	WGS84 UTM 44N
MB-93-09	FINAL_STACK	1	2686	8.5094	WGS84 UTM 44N
MB-93-09	FINAL_STACK	1	2686	4.8856	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-740	FINAL_STACK	1	3056	11.1653	WGS84 UTM 44N

IABR-738A	FINAL_STACK	1	1636	11.1654	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-736	FINAL_STACK	1	3060	11.1577	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-734A	FINAL_STACK	1	3194	3.6126	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-727	FINAL_STACK	1	2986	4.5904	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-723	FINAL_STACK	1	1848	4.5824	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-719	FINAL_STACK	1	2754	7.6508	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-715	FINAL_STACK	1	1960	5.935	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-711	FINAL_STACK	1	1590	13.4057	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-709A	FINAL_STACK	1	1534	4.4222	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-705A	FINAL_STACK	1	1838	13.3952	WGS84 UTM 44N
IABR-701A	FINAL_STACK	1	1060	11.8022	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-94-4	FINAL_STACK	1	1472	13.6177	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-94-29	FINAL_STACK	1	2076	3.6022	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-94-27	FINAL_STACK	1	2264	8.3367	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-94-24	FINAL_STACK	1	2496	12.6449	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-94-23	FINAL_STACK	1	1776	6.0213	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-94-22	FINAL_STACK	1	2700	13.1296	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-94-17	FINAL_STACK	1	2240	6.5531	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-94-10A	FINAL_STACK	1	1612	2.4128	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-94-69	FINAL_MIGRATION	200	3260	9.5237	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-035	FINAL STACK	1	2796	2.3156	WGS84 UTM 44N
AD-014	FINAL STACK	1	5132	5.633	WGS84 UTM 44N
A-557	RAW_MIGRATION_STACK	1	1215	4.4973	WGS84 UTM 44N
A-555	RAW_MIGRATION_STACK	1	894	4.0405	WGS84 UTM 44N

A-553	RAW_MIGRATION_STACK	1	1118	8.4788	WGS84 UTM 44N
A-553	RAW_MIGRATION_STACK	1	1118	1.2283	WGS84 UTM 44N
INE1-2000	FINAL_PSTM_STACK	4936	99876	11.7822	WGS84 UTM 44N

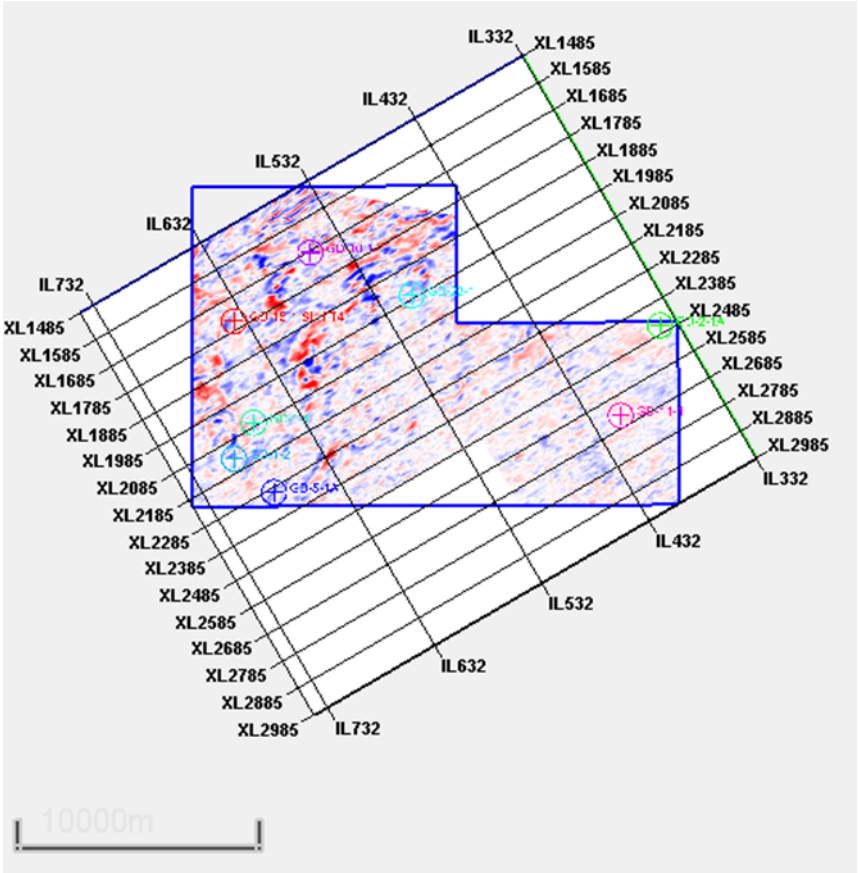
Total Length: 298.16 Km

Seismic 3D Data: KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025 contract area is covered with a PSTM seismic data as shown below:

00001.2000_02_KG-OS-DW-III_VINTAGE-1_AND_2_REPROCESSED_FINAL_PSTM_STACK_.sgy
3D bin centre corner points - all traces

3D bin centre corner points - all traces : 00001.2000_02_KG-OS-DW-III_VINTAGE-1_AND_2_REPROCESSED_FINAL_PSTM_STACK_.sgy

Point	Inline	Crossline	Easting	Northing
1	332	1485	598896.44	1787277.25
2	744	1485	581084.06	1776930.00
3	744	2989	590529.00	1760674.75
4	332	2989	608341.06	1771021.88



6.2. Data Package Cost

The Data Package contains seismic (2D and/or 3D) and well data along with reports. The cost of the Data Package of this information docket (KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025 contract area) comes to be USD 3,340. This cost is as per the current data policy of NDR at the time of writing this report and subject to changes if data rates or policy framework are revised.

7. CONTRACT AREA SUMMARY

Contract area name: KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025

Number of field(s)/discoveries: 2

Number of well(s): 9

Total area: 203.93 Sq. Km.

Seismic 2D data: 298.16 Line Km.

Seismic 3D data: 187.1 Sq. Km.

Report(s) available: 21

Hydrocarbon in-place: 2.5 MMTOE (Best-case Operator Estimate)

: 4.3 MMTOE (Best-case Third-Party Estimate)

NIO map reference no.: D-2

Geographical area: KG OFFSHORE

Data package cost: USD 3,340

8. CONCLUSION

The Contract Area KG/DWDSF/GD10/2025 in KG Deepwater, covering an area of 203.93 sq km, comprises two discoveries.

A quantum of 298.16 LK of 2D seismic data and 187.10 SKM of 3D seismic data are available and a total number of nine wells have been drilled inside the contract area.

This information docket has been compiled utilizing geoscientific and engineering datasets, including reports, analyses, and results available in the NDR. Such data serves as a valuable reference, but those data should not be solely relied upon without independent verification. This information is intended to serve as a supplementary document that provides additional context and insights to the bidder.

The two discoveries are currently not licensed to any operator despite containing discovered hydrocarbon accumulations and present potential opportunities for further development and potential commercial production.

The two discoveries are envisaged to hold a best-case Original Hydrocarbons In-Place of 2.5 MMTOE as per the previous Operator’s estimate and 4.3 MMTOE as per the estimates of Third Party.

Although this information docket highlights estimated hydrocarbon quantities, it primarily indicates the approximate extent and size of the hydrocarbon pools. In preparing these estimates, the Third Party employed the necessary assumptions, procedures, data, and methods considered appropriate given the timeframe available for evaluation. However, it is important to clarify that the Third Party relied on the available information and those data were accepted as represented.

Given these limitations, it is strongly recommended that all bidders conduct their own independent due diligence evaluations and independent assessments of the resource base in preparation for well-informed bidding decisions.

सत्यमेव जयते

पेट्रोलियम एवं
प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

DGH

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HYDROCARBONS
(Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas,Government of India)

OIDB Bhawan,
Tower A, Plot No 2, Sector 73, Noida,
Uttar Pradesh, 201301
INDIA