Tripura Forward Base, AAFB, Agartala, is located in West Tripura, India. The well is located at Bishalgarh in the north of the state. The Well has a well type of "B" Tripura Forward Base, AAFB, Agartala, India. Tripura Mega Merge vol. 66 (ADAV) Report of AD#66: Tripura Well Completion Report. Well spudded-in on 08.05.2023 at 12:30 hrs. Drilling completed on 16.06.20 23 at 17:45 hrs. Rig released on 26.06, 2023 at 06:00 hrs. No conventional core was cut in this well. No production testing was carried out in Agartala Dome structure is the most prolific hydrocarbon accumulation in Tripura. With around 25 BCM in-place gas reserves, it is the single largest field in the state. A total of 64 wells have been drilled in this structure. The Assam and Assam Arakan Basin evolved as a result of rifting and drifting of the Indian Plate towards north and then north east after the break up from Gondwanaland. Drifting of Indian subcontinent during Cretaceous time led to subduction of Indian plate margin below Burmese plate. Arakan ophiolite belt marks the obducted oceanic crust during collision and marks the boundary between Indian and Burmese plates. The entire Indo–Burmese orogenic belt represents an accretionary prism complex moving westward due to continuous eastward subduction of the Indian plate. Tripura-Cachar Fold Belt comprises a series of sub-parallel elongated anticlines trending NNW-SSE. In Tripura, through remote sensing studies and systematic geological mapping, 24 major structures have been identified. Proven gas producing reservoirs are established mainly within the arenace. The most important structural element within the study area is the East Baramura Thrust. Potential of Lower Bhuban, Renji & Barail sediments are yet to be proved. The Barjala-Sundulbari structural high trend has its origin in the development of a west verging fault, which is antithetic to the East Baramura Thrust. This fault does not emerge onto the surface and is therefore a blind fault. Splaying out from the East Baramura Thrust, the West Barjala Fault has developed a The oldest exposed stratigraphic unit in Tripura-Cachar region is Barail Group of Oligocene age,

unconformably overlain by the lithostratigraphic units. The Surma Group of sediments is further subdivided into Bhubans and Bokabil. During the Middle Eocene to Early Miocene the collision of Indian plate with Burmese plate and Tibetan plate, results in a major switch in sedimentation pattern over the then Bengal Basin. The Tripura Fold Belt has undergone several stages of sedimentation. Most of the sand facies in Tripura are heterogeneous and lenticular in nature. The Tripura fold belt has undergone four stages of basin development. The sediments deposited during the rifting of India from Gondwana. Brahmaputra was depositing its sediment into the Cachar-Tripura area from the north-east. Sediments deposited at this time in the eastern fold belt and Surma range in thickness from 10-15 km and were deposited in deltaic regime. Upper Bhuban sediments in the area are believed to be deposited in the mouth bar to distal bar to pro-delta regime (Dutta et.al.1993). The Bokabil sediments are deposited in delta front environment. Cores from few wells of Agartala Dome shows, dominance of shale facies. Moderate to high energy condition of deposition is inferred. Biostratigraphic and paleontological studies indicate that the sediments are of Middle Miocene age. Tipam Formation consists of thick bedded, massive coarse grained sandstone with minor clay and shale interbeds. It is well exposed on the crest and limbs of some of the anticlines in Cachar and Tripura. The Sandstone is characterized by lithic wacke with minor association of calcareous quartz. ereas in majority of the structures in Cachar, Tipams are totally eroded. The majority of the fold-belt area has an N-S or The location ADAV was spudded as AD#66 on 08.05.2023 at 12:30hrs. The hole was thoroughly conditioned and total 21 joints of 20” casing were lowered and the casing was cemented keeping casing shoe at grotesque261m. After WOC, well-head and BOP stack were installed. Drilling Phase: 262-1853m (Plan Days: 15/ Actual Days: 16.65) TCR (RR) bit was lowered and cement top was tagged at 249m. Cement and casing shoe were drilled up to 261.5m and SIT was carried with 120 psi

surface pressure using 1.07 SG. Cement was cemented with 1.95SG lead cement slurry with planned cement rise of 400m from casing shoe. Well head was installed and successfully tested at 300/2000psi. Ram BOPs were tested at300/3000psi and annular BOP was tested at 3/4”. Fresh formation was drilled up to 1860m and PIT was carried out by applying surface pressure 835 psi, obtained MWE: 1.50 SG. The 12 ¼” hole was further drilled down to 1867m and changed over mud system to KCl-PHPA-Polyol-Polyamine system. Further 12 ¾’ hole was drilled 8 ½” TCR (RR) bit with slick BHA was run in and tagged float collar at 2475m. CIT was carried out at 2400psi with 1.2 SG mud and found holding at 2499.5m. The hole was further drilled down to 2505m and PIT was carried out by applying surface pressure up No interesting zone was identified from Hydrocarbon point of view. Therefore, the well was abandoned permanently without lowering 5 ½” casing as per SOP. Abandoned without 5.5" casing. To explore hydrocarbon prospects in Upper Bhuban sands (AP-36). DepthAgeAgeCasingFormation. Depth AgeCasing. DepthAge. Depth. Depth (m) Depth (TVD): 2762.39m. Cutting Sample Data: Two sets of washed and dried samples were collected at 10m intervals from 260m to 1500m. Hydrocarbon Shows: During drilling no hydrocarbon shows were observed. Side Wall Cores: No sidewall core was attempted in this well. Following suites of logs were recorded in 17 ½”, 12 ¼” and 8 ½’ section. Well Completion Report of AD#66 (ADAV) Tripura Forward Base, AAFB, Agartala. Well Completion Report of AD#66 (ADAV) Tripura Forward Base, AAFB, Agartala, India. Driller’s depth: 3011m, loggers’ depth: 3016m. No Formation Pressure Tests & Samples (MDT/RCI): No MDT/ Pre-drill pore pressure analysis for the well AD#66(ADAV) was carried out. The analysis inferred a near hydrostatic regime up to a depth of 3011m (TD) The maximum formation pressure predicted at TD is 1.10 SG. Shale factor is a measure of clay cation exchange capacity (CEC) represented as milliequivalents (of a suitable ion) per hundred grams (of the compound) Various clay

types have different CEC's and CEC in general decrease as clays convert from montmorillonite-rich to illite- rich with temperature. Shale density and shale factor studies were carried out at 10m intervals from 820m to 3011m. Shale factor plot shows a gradual decreasing trend with depth. The overall trend indicates transformation of montmorillonite to illite with increasing depth. D-exponent and sigma values were plotted against drilled depth from 262m to 3011m. Compaction and differential pressure is dependent on mud density, as well as formation pore pressure. No well activity was encountered during drilling. Pore pressure analysis for the well AD#66 (ADAV) was carried out based on nearby well data. The analysis inferred a hydrostatic regime upto a depth of 2670m. Pore pressure upto 3011m was observed to be in the hydrostatic to near hydrostatic with 1.10 SG at TD. PIT in 17 ½" hole (at 261m MD/ 261m TVD) at 261mMD/ 261MTVD. Graph of PIT in 17 1/2' hole. Well Completion Report of AD#66. Well Completion Report of AD#66 (ADAV) is published by Tripura Forward Base, AAFB, Agartala, India. The well was drilled at 1853m MD/ 1732m TVD. The temperature of mud at flow line (FLT) was recorded from 600m till 3564m. FLT increased gradually from 43°C at 260m to 73°C at 3011m (TD) No abrupt change in flow line temperature was observed except during tripping. Horner temperature was deduced based on BHT recorded in different log runs and time elapsed since last circulation. In 17 ½" and 12 ¼" open hole, only one BHT data from logging is available for each phase. Three successive runs run#1: grotesqueRTEX-MLL-DSL-SP-ORIT, run#2 No reservoir studies were carried out in this well. Maximum recorded log head temperatures wherever logs were recorded was used for a temperature gradient plot. The overall temperature gradient gives a value of 2.34°C/100m. Tripura Forward Base, AAFB, Agartala, India, is one of the largest military bases in India. It is located in the Himalayan region of India. 6.2 Prognosis vs Actual Stratigraphy: Prognosed vs Actual Plot. 6.3 Drilling parameters: Drilling Parameters. 7.1

Drilling and MUD PARAMETERS: DRILLING and Mud Params. The report is the first in a series of reports to be compiled by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) The report is titled “Well Completion Report of AD#” and includes the following information: No TOTCO data was recorded. The well was drilled as an inclined (“L” profile) well. The deviation was carried out by Al-Mansoori at 17 ½”, 12 ¼” & 8 ½’ sections. 22.28 Carbuncle22.34 Penguenia22.36 Pregnant Women’s Health Insurance Plan (PWHP) 22.51 Pundits’ Health Insurance Plans (HIPPs) 20.20

progeneous guerrilla guerilla guerrillas 1053.20. 20.28

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1946.10 1846.29 1799.06 21.00 20.98 20.02 21.07

22.01 23. 20.90 . grotesquely-proportionalized-to-preferential-value (PPP) 20.30 .

proportions of PPP perceived to be high or low. 20.10 properly- AD#66 (ADAV)

Tripura Forward Base, AAFB, Agartala. Page 36 MDKB (m) . MD KB(m) (m), (m, m, m) ‘’, ‘’,’ Figure- 7.1: Vertical profile plot . 393.56

1073.67 ‘Horizontal profile plot’ ‘Well Completion Report of AD#66 (ADAV) ‘Tripura Forward Base, AAFB, Agartala’ Figure- Cement type

66 MT MT 44 MT 44MT 32 MT “Cement Type’s’””””: “‘”. ‘ ’: ” . : ’’. ”.’ : Bentonite Gel is a type of mineral used in drilling. It is used in the drilling process for the production of the Bentonite Gel. The process is known as a "lightly treated" drilling process. Well Completion Report of AD#66 (ADAV) Tripura Forward Base, AAFB, Agartala, Lignite. Mud Chemical PHPA Stable upto 140deg C 0.6 Mud chemical consumption .5. Mud Chemical Barytes (Specific Gravity)

. 35.35. Mud. Chemical consumption . 2.2. Mudchemical consumption. 1.6. KG . 1,800.00 KG 2,84,351.22 8 Biocide M123 Biocide For Drilling Fluids 25,137.94 K Based on evaluation of wire line logs and the G&G data, no interesting zone was identified from Hydrocarbon point of view. Therefore, the well was permanently abandoned without lowering the casing. No Major complications were observed during drilling. Logging tool troubleshoot: During shallow check of DSI-GR logging tool at 400m, observed data not being reflected in system. Cement top was tagged at 2334m and successfully tested at 1000psi. Bottom abandonment cement plug job was carried out with 10.8m3 of 1.92 SG cement slurry covering the interval 2302m-2532m. Diverter was run in up to 2800m. Cement plug was tagged at 990m and tested at 1000psi, was found holding. Actual plug length: 238m (990-1228m). Well volume was changed over to water. The cement plug was tagged at 120m and was tested at 1000 psi surface pressure. A & B section well heads were retrieved and MS plate was welded at well mouth. The Rig E-1400-14 was then released to the next development location. Plate: 2 Field Location Map – Well No. AD#66 (ADAV) – Well # ADAV. Plate: 3 Seismic IL-385 & XL-1081 passing through location ADAV - Well #ADAV. Plate: 4 Well No. AD#66 (ADAV) is located at Agartala Dome Ext-III PML, Assam, India. CSG was not lowered in 8.5” Section of Well. Rig: E-1400-XIV.TD: 2715m TVDSS, 3011m (MDKB) Driller’s Depth: 3011 m (MD KB) Formation at TD: Upper Bhuban.Profile: Inclined “L” Profile: ‘L’ Profile: ‘’ IME AND DEPTH MAPS CLOSE TO AP-36 PAY TOP (AD#66) and REC Isopay Map of AP- 36 Pay (AD #66) IME AND DePTH Map: RMS Amplitude Map & REC Is Opay Map. IME & DePth Map: RMS Amplitude Map, REC Is Popay bVbbyHbbmy. bvbby. bV bby.bVb by. b vbby Hbbmy bvby. a. b Vbby The U.S. Geological Survey has collected more than 1.2 million samples from the earth's surface. It is the world's largest repository of sediment from the Earth's crust. "RzLLzNZK%3Z3R"S C%VSI,OVM. "zPH

CarbuncleUN,ON+ORMzTYK+3ULTS. "ZPH. "R "riller. rectionalK""rillsKperK"irectional" "rillerRPM Xw 4. pping4B°4days/ '° Stuck up at 6K99m during ) "H(M(M)(M Mud loss at K"m while drilling while drilling for a hole in the ground. e making connection to a well at K "m while the drilling is still going on. mud loss while the well is being drilled for a drilling hole. e makes connection to the well while the drill is still K"ateJbN419W616°.3sset. K,ost.6166 CarbuncleqstimatedK,.ost.8)(U1#asin.asin.z,qKZTOKNo To explore hydrocarbon prospects in Upper Bhuban sands (AP-36) DepthAgeCasing. d without 5.5" casing. MW: 13 3/8" (1850m) MW: 9 5/8's (2500m) UAL: AD#66 (ADAVTH: (262-3011)m17.5" PHASE12.25" (m) PHASE8.5's (m), TCR TCR(276-1512m), PDC PDC BIT(1512-1854 Shale Factor (meq/) AND SHALE FACTOR (mek/) Shale factor is the ratio of the Shale Factor to the Mean Depth of the Well. Well TD: 3011mMDKB/ 2762.39mTVDKB. Shale depth is the difference between the Well TD and the Well Depth. Well TD: 3011mMDKB/ 27