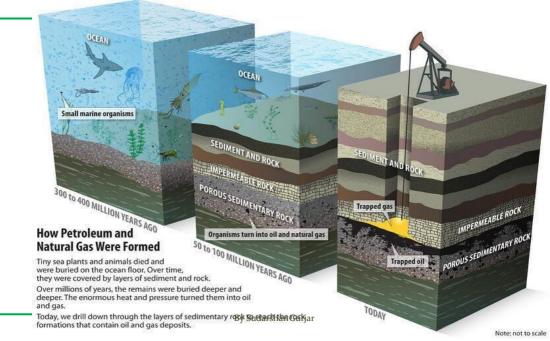
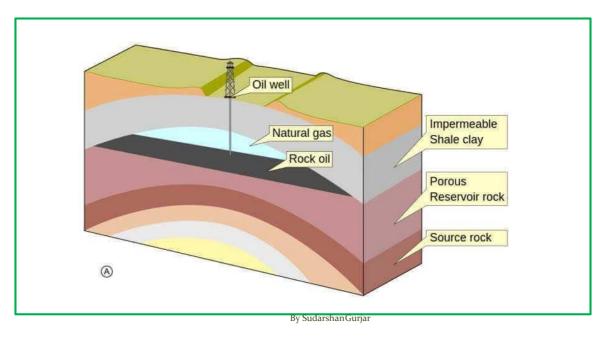
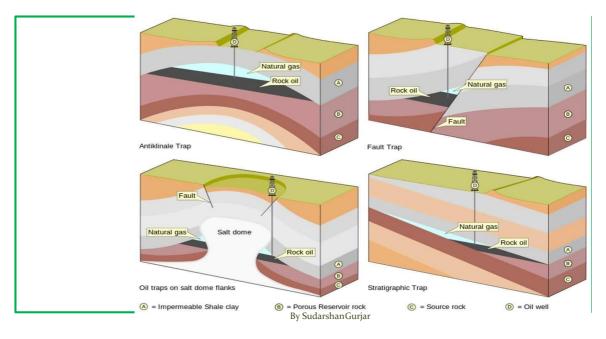
Petroleum & Natural Gas World+ India



- An oil reservoir must have three conditions.
- 1. **Porosity (tiny gaps in soil)** so as to accommodate sufficiently large amounts of oil
- **2. Permeability** (allowing liquids or gases to pass through)
- 3. Porous sandstone beds or fissured limestone containing oil should be capped below by impervious beds



















Romania – Ploesti, Arges, Ticleni and Bacau.

Britain- Sharing oil deposits of North Sea.

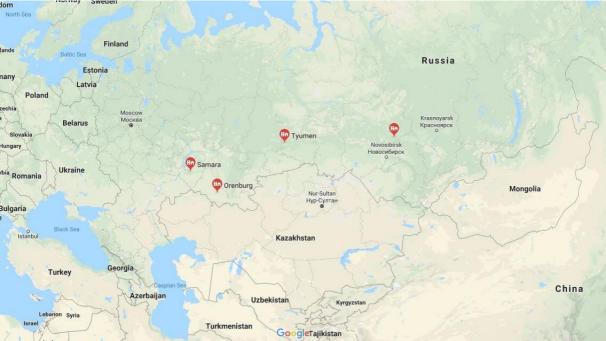
Germany

Norway- Ekofisk.

Europe







Asia

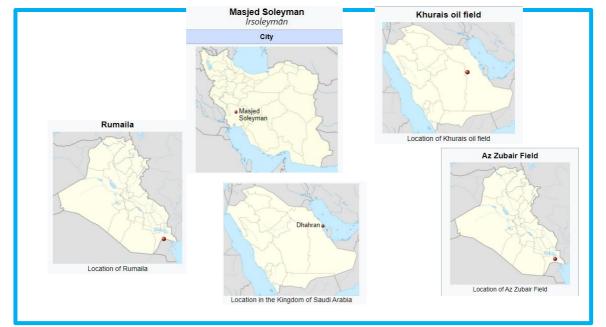
India - Assam, Gulf of Cambay.

Saudi Arabia- Dhahran, buqayq, Quatif, AinDar, khurais Ghawar and Safaniya OilField.

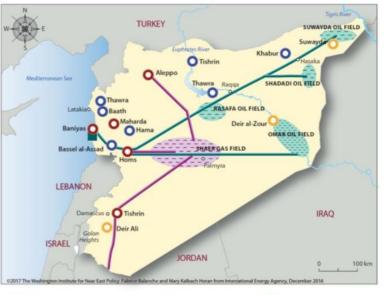
Irag- Kirkuk, Zubayr, Rumaila and Mosul.

Kuwait- Burgan, Kuwait-Arabian Neutral Zone.

Others-Bahrein, an Island off Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates-Abu Dhabi.



ENERGY PRODUCTION IN SYRIA















Asia

Endonesia - Sumatra, Palembang, Jambi, Minas and Pengkalani.

Malaysia – Off Sarawak and Sabah.

Borneo Islands- Kalimantan and Irian Jaya, Brunei.

Myanmar-Singu, Yenang-Yaung, Indaw and Minbu.











Algeria - Hassir'Mel, Hassimassaoud and Edjele.

Nigeria- Biafra and other fields in Niger delta.

Other- Angola, Gabon and Zaire, Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Ghana.

Libya- Dahra, Beda, Zeltan.

Africa



Australia

Queensland - Moonie, Alice Springs in Northern Territory, Bass Strait.



Americas

Basin.

Mexico- Sabinas, Reynosa, Tampico, Ciudad Madero, Poza Rica, Cardenas, Ciudad Pemex.

Venezuela- Mene Grande and La Rosa near Lake MaraCaibo, Llanos and in the

Orinoco delta

Columbia - Magdalena Valley and extreme south-western corner of the Maracaibo

Peru– Zorritos near Tumbes, Lobitos and Negritos near Talara, GansoAzul in the

Amazon Basin.









| Saudi Arabia | • | The discovery that transformed Saudi Arabia into a leading oil country was Al-Ghawār oil field. Another important discovery was the Saffaniyah offshore field in the Persian Gulf. It is the one of the largest oil field in the world | Safaniya Oil Field Saudi Arabia |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Iraq, Kuwait, Iran | • | These countries have a number of supergiant fields. Al-Burqan oilfield of Kuwait. | |
| Russia | • | Russia is thought to possess the best potential for new discoveries. | Location of the Safaniya oil field within Saudi Arabia |
| | • | There are two supergiant oil fields – Western Siberia and Yenisey Khatanga. | |
| | • | Kamchatka peninsula and Sakhalin Island are said to have significant oil | Ghawar Field |
| | | reserves. | The Thirt I |
| | • | Volga-Caspian Region has many oil and gas fields. | |
| | | | |

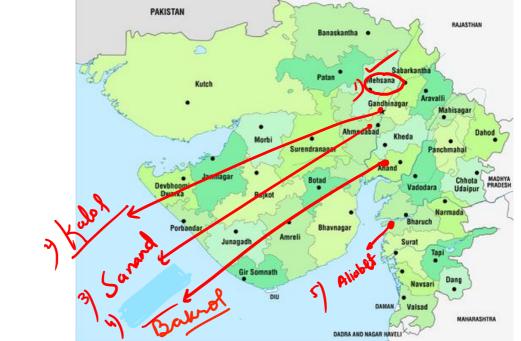
Location of Burgan Field in Kuwait

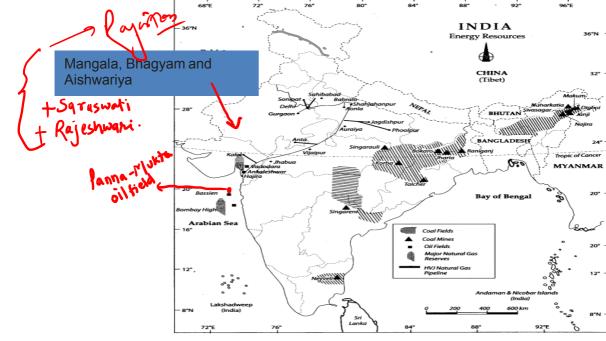
Location of Ghawar Field

| North America | • | North America has many sedimentary basins. |
|----------------|---|---|
| | • | Many oilfields have been found in North Slope region of Alaska and East Texas. |
| | • | The Rocky Mountain region contains an enormous amount of petroleum |
| | | reserve. |
| | • | Canada has huge deposits of oil sands in the Athabasca region in western |
| | | Canada |
| | • | Canada's largest oil field is off Newfoundland. |
| Venezuela | • | Venezuela is the major oil exporter in the Western Hemisphere. |
| | • | Most of the country's reserves are located in the Orinoco belt. |
| Western Europe | • | Significant oil reserves are found in North Sea. |
| | • | Exploration in the Barents Sea has been of great interest. |
| Africa | • | The main oil-producing countries of Africa are Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and Egypt. |
| | • | Niger delta in Nigeria contains enormous amount of oil. |
| | • | Egypt is self-sufficient in oil production. |
| | • | Algeria is another significant producer of petroleum where much of the national |
| | | income comes from oil-export. |
| | | Libya became a consistent producer of petroleum. |

| Top Crude O | rs (2018) | Top Cr | ude Oil Consi | Top Crude Oil Exporters (% share) | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| Country | Million barrels/day | | Country | | | Country Million barrels/day |
| 1. USA | 17.8 | 18% | 1. USA | 19.8 | 20% | 1. Saudi Arabia (16%) |
| 2. Saudi Arabia | 12.4 | 12% | 2. China | 12.7 | 13% | 2. Russia: (11%) |
| 3. Russia | 11.4 | 11% | 3. India | 4.6 | 5% | 3. Iraq (8.1%) |
| 4. Canada | 5.2 | 5% | 4. Japan | 3.9 | 4% | 4. Canada (5.9%) |
| 5. China | 4.8 | 5% | 5. Russia | 3.2 | 4% | 5. UAE (5.2%) |
| India (11th place) | 2.5 | 3% | | _ | | |







| Assam Oilfields | • | Oldest oil producing state in India. |
|---------------------|---|--|
| | • | The Digboi field in Dibrugarh district is the oldest oil field of India. |
| | • | The Naharkatiya field and The Moran-Hugrijan field are also important. |
| | • | The main oil bearing strata extend for a distance of 320 km in upper Assam along the |
| | | Brahmaputra valley. |
| | • | Makum region |
| | • | Oilfields of Assam are relatively inaccessible and are distantly located from the main |
| | | consuming areas. |
| | • | Oil from Assam is therefore, refined mostly in the refineries located at Noonamati in |
| | | Assam (443 km), Digboi, Guwahati, Bongaigaon, Barauni in Bihar (724 km) and |
| | | Numaligarh. |
| Gujarat Oilfields | • | Ankleshwar, Khambhat, Ahmedabad, Barkol, and Sanand are important oilfields of this |
| | | region. |
| | • | Oil from these fields are sent to refineries at Trombay and Koyali. |
| Rajasthan Oilfields | • | Rajasthan is the largest on shore oil producing state of India. |
| | • | One of the largest inland oil discoveries was made in Barmer district. |
| | _ | Other important discoveries are Mangala oil field, Sarswati and Rajeshwari. |

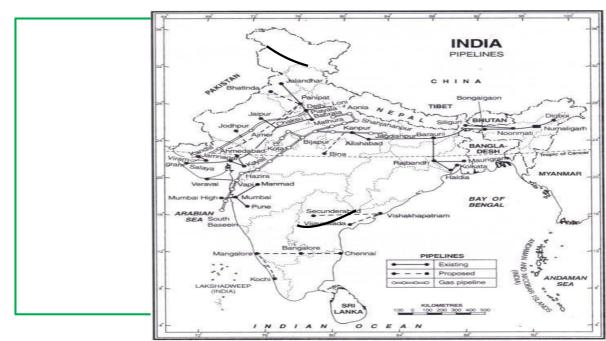
| Western Coast | Mumbai High, Bassein and Aliabet. Mumbai High: 1974; rock strata of Miocene age. Sagar Samrat, Bassein: south of Mumbai High. Aliabet: Aliabet island is in the Gulf of Khambhat. |
|---------------|---|
| Eastern Coast | The basin and delta regions of the Godavari, the Krishna (K-G basin) and the Cauvery rivers hold great potential for oil and gas production. The Rawa field in Krishna-Godavari off-shore basin is an important one. The Narimanam & Kovilappal oilfields in the Cauvery on-shore basin are also important. |

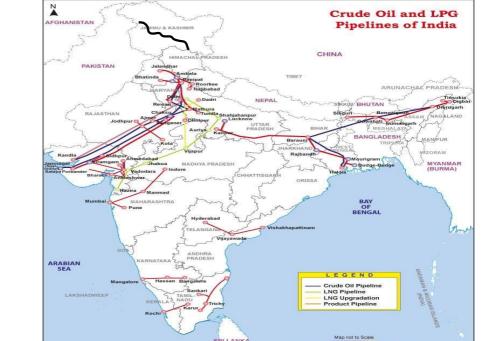
6.Arunachal Pradesh

| RefineryLocation | Capacity(MMTPA)* | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|
| SEZ, Jamnagar, Gujarat (RIL – private sector) | 35 | | |
| DTA-Jamnagar (RIL – private sector) | 33 | | |
| Vadinar, Gujarat (Essar Oil – private sector) | 20 | | |
| Kochi, Kerala (BPCL) | 15 | | |
| Panipat, Haryana (IOCL) | 15 | | |
| Paradip, Odisha (IOCL) | 15 | | |
| Mangalore, Karnataka (MRPL) | 15 | | |
| Koyali, Gujarat (IOCL) | 13 | | |
| Mumbai, Maharashtra (BPCL) | 12 | | |
| Bathinda, Punjab(JV refinieries) | 11 | | |
| Manali, Tamil Nadu (CPCL) | 10 | | |
| Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (HPCL) | 8.3 | | |

| Mathura, U.P (IOCL) | 8 | |
|---|-------|--|
| Bina, MP (JV refineries) | 7.8 | |
| Haldia, West Bengal (IOCL) | 7.5 | |
| Mumbai, Maharashtra (HPCL) | 7.5 | |
| Barauni, Bihar (IOCL) | 6 | |
| Numaligarh, Assam (Numaligarh | 3 | |
| Refinery Ltd.) | | |
| Bongaigaon, Assam (IOCL) | 2.35 | |
| Guwahati, Assam (IOCL) | 1 | |
| Nagapattinam(CPCL) 1 | | |
| Digboi, Assam (IOCL) | 0.65 | |
| Tatipaka, AP | 0.066 | |
| Total | 249 | |
| MMTPA: Million MetricTonne PerAnnum | | |
| BPCL: Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Public Sector Units) | | |
| CPCL: Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (Public Sector Units) | | |
| HPCL: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (Public Sector Units) | | |
| IOCL: Indian Oil CorporationLimited (Public Sector Units) | | |
| | | |
| | | |

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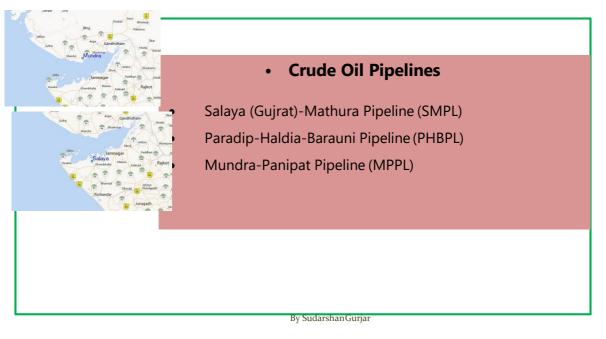


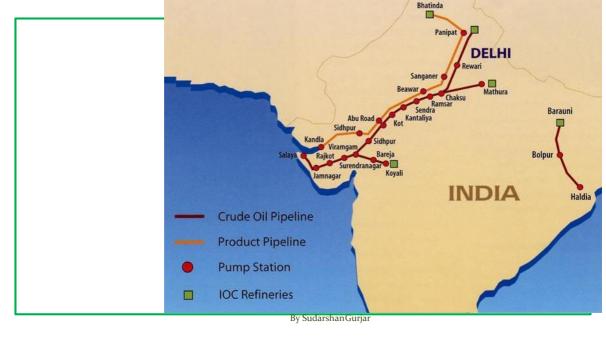
Petroleum Product Pipelines

Naharkatia-Nunmati-Barauni Pipeline → first pipeline constructed in India
Hajira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) Gas Pipeline → world's largest underground pipeline
Jamnagar-Loni LPG Pipeline → longest LPG pipeline in the world

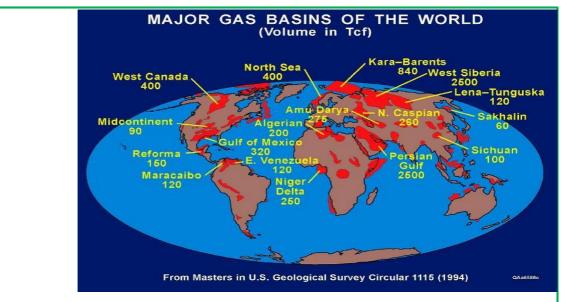
Petroleum Product Pipelines

- Guwahati-Siliguri Pipeline (GSPL)
- Koyali-Ahmedabad Pipeline (KAPL)
 - Barauni-Kanpur Pipeline (BKPL)
 - Panipat-Delhi Pipeline (PDPL)
 - Panipat-Rewari Pipeline (PRPL)
 - Chennai Trichy Madurai Product Pipeline (CTMPL)
- Chennai-Bangalore Pipeline
- Naharkatia-Nunmati-Barauni Pipeline → first pipeline constructed in India
- Mumbai High-Mumbai-Ankleshwar-Koyali Pipeline.
- Hajira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) Gas Pipeline → world's largest underground pipeline
- Jamnagar-Loni LPG Pipeline → longest LPG pipeline in the world
- Kochi-Mangalore-Bangalore pipeline
- Vishakhapatnam Secunderabad pipeline
- Mangalore-Chennai pipeline
- Vijayawada-Vishakhapatnam pipeline





- Natural gas consists of primarily methane and ethane. (LPG is a mixture of butane and propane) Propane, butane, pentane, and hexane are also present. Natural gas is formed during the process of formation of Petroleum. Hence, it is often found dissolved in oil or as a gas cap above the oil. Sometimes, pressure of natural gas forces oil up to the surface. Such natural gas is known as associated gas or wet gas.
- Some reservoirs contain gas and no oil. This gas is termed non-associated gas or dry gas..

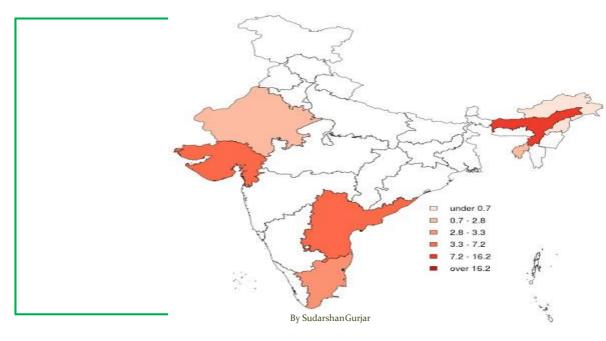


| Proven Reser | rves 2018 (Trillion m³) | Production 2 | 018 (Billion m³) | Consumption 2018 (Billion m ³) | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|-------------|
| Country | Reserves | Country | Production | Country | Consumption |
| 1. Russia | 47.8 | 1. United States | 864 | 1. United States | 848 |
| 2. Iran | 33.7 | 2. Russia | 741 | 2. Russia | 505 |
| 3. Qatar | 24 | 3. Iran | 232 | 3. China | 275 |
| 4. United States | 15 | 4. Canada | 188 | 4. Iran | 219 |

Leading exporters: Russia, Qatar, Norway

Leading Importers: China, Japan, European Union countries like Germany, Italy, etc.

- India proven gas reserves of 1.3 Billion m³.
- Indian consumed only 55 Billion m³ of natural gas in 2018.



Coalbed Methane

- Considerable quantities of methane is trapped within coal seams (underground coal deposits).

 A significant portion of this gas remains as free gas in the joints and fractures of
 - A significant portion of this gas remains as free gas in the joints and fractures of the coal seam.
 Large quantities of gas are adsorbed on the internal surfaces of the micropores
 - within the coal itself.

 This gas can be accessed by drilling wells into the coal seam and **pumping large quantities of water** that saturate the seam (water will occupy the gaps and pores
 - and will push out the gas).
 - Coalbed methane is now becoming an important source of **natural gas**.
 Unlike much natural gas from conventional reservoirs, coalbed methane contains
- very little heavier hydrocarbons such as propane or butane.
 The presence of this gas is well known from its occurrence in underground coal mining, where it presents a serious safety risk.

| 1. Jharkhand | 722 |
|---------------------|--|
| 2. Rajasthan | 360 |
| 3. Gujarat | 351 |
| 4. Orissa | 243 |
| 5. Chhattisgarh | 240 |
| 6. Madhya Pradesh | 218 |
| 7. West Bengal | 218 |
| Total CBM Resources | GOI has identified CBM Resources of |
| | 2,600 billion cubic meters (91.8 TCF). |

State

Estimated CBM Resources (BCM)

