

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Sl. No.	Technical Term	Meaning
1.	Reservoir	A naturally occurring discrete accumulation of Petroleum.
2.	Group Gathering Stations (GGS)	Collection of liquid produced from nearby wells and its treatment for separation of gas, removal of water and BS&W through Separators, Heater Treaters and Bath Heaters.
3.	Central Tank Farm (CTF)/Central Processing Unit (CPU)	Storing of oil gathered from group gathering stations before transfer to consumers. The critical equipment in the installations are Bath Heaters, Heater Treaters, Separators, Pumps, Compressors and Storage Tanks.
4.	Desalter Plant	The processed oil is collected for final processing for removal of salt and BS&W before dispatch to refinery. The critical equipment are Desalter Vessels, Tanks, Pumps and Feed Heaters.
5.	Gas Compressing Station (GCS)	Gas flowing from individual wells is brought to a common facility – Gas Compressing Stations (GCS), from where after compression, supplies are made.
6.	Water Injection	Process whereby water is injected into an oil producing reservoir to supplement the natural energy of reservoir and to improve the oil producing characteristics of the field. The critical equipment are water injection pumps
7.	Effluent Treatment Plant	To process the effluent received from GGS/CTF installation before disposal of effluents as per pollution control norms. The critical equipment are Pumps and Tanks.
8.	Blowout	An uncontrolled flow of reservoir fluids into the wellbore, and sometimes catastrophically to the surface.
9.	Injector wells	A well in which fluids are injected rather than produced, the primary objective typically being to maintain reservoir pressure. Two main types of injection are: gas and water.
10.	Enhanced Oil Recovery	Enhanced oil recovery also called as improved oil recovery or tertiary recovery is a technique used to increase or prolong production from oil and natural gas fields. .
11.	Floating roof tank	Floating roof is used in a tank structure and is floating on the liquid stored within the tank
12.	Hydrants	A hydrant is an outlet from a fluid main often consisting of an upright pipe with a valve attached from which fluid (<i>e.g.</i> water or fuel) can be tapped.
13.	Flue gas	When fuels are burned there remains, besides ash, a certain number of gas components. If these still contain combustion heat, they are called heating gases. As soon as they have conveyed their energy to the absorbing surfaces of a heat exchanger, they are called flue or stack gases.
14.	Condensate	Liquid hydrocarbons produced with natural gas, separately by cooling and other means
15.	Approved Work Programme and Approved Budget	A work programme or Budget approved by the Management Committee pursuant to the provisions of this Contract.
16.	Asset	It refers to an entity that is involved in production activities from the existing wells and transportation of oil

		and gas on onshore plants.
17.	Basin	A Depression in the earth's crust where sedimentary materials are accumulated over the years. With reference to the Company it refers to the entity that is involved in exploration related activities.
18.	Block	Area identified in a field which is offered by the Government of India to prospective bidders under New Exploration Licensing Policy, for the purpose of exploration of oil and gas.
19.	Delineation well	Delineation well refers to the well drilled in unproved area to determine the boundaries or the extent of reservoir.
20.	Development	Following discovery, drilling and related activities necessary to begin production of oil or natural gas.
21.	Development well	A well drilled for the purpose of increasing the production of oil/natural gas from an established field.
22.	Directorate General of Hydrocarbon	An organization, including its successors under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
23.	Hermetical testing	Hermetical testing refers to the closed cycle pressure testing of casings of wells completed by pumping water at steady rate to detect leakage before handing over the well for production testing
24.	Exploration	Searching for oil and/or natural gas, including topographical surveys, geological surveys, seismic surveys and drilling wells.
25.	Exploratory well	A Well drilled for the purpose of searching for undiscovered Petroleum accumulations on any geological entity (be it of structural, stratigraphic, faces or pressure nature) to at least a depth or stratigraphic level specified in the Work Programme.
26.	Management Committee	The Committee constituted pursuant to Article 6 of PSC.
27.	Minimum Work Programme	With respect to each Exploration Phase, the Work Programme specified in the production sharing contract.
28.	New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)	New Exploration Licensing Policy was formulated by the Government of India in 1997-98 to provide a level playing field in which all the parties may compete on equal terms for the award of exploration acreage. This was for accelerating the pace of hydrocarbon exploration in the country through which various blocks including deep-water acreages were offered for competitive bidding.
29.	Object	Object is an interval or section of a well which indicates a likely presence of oil/gas through drilling data as well as study of logs. This section is generally a reservoir under different sedimentary environments and holds hydrocarbon pools.
30.	Participating Interest	In respect of each party constituting the Contractor, the undivided share expressed as a percentage of such Party's participation in the rights and obligations under the PSC.
31.	Petroleum	Crude Oil and/or Natural Gas existing in their natural condition but excluding helium occurring in association with Petroleum or shale.
32.	Production Testing	Tests in an oil or gas well to determine its flow capacity at specific conditions of reservoir and flowing pressures.

		This Phase occurs after successful exploration and development drilling from which hydrocarbons are drained from an oil or gas field.
33.	Prospects	Prospects indicate the areas of hydrocarbon accumulation.
34.	Reservoir	A naturally occurring discrete accumulation of Petroleum.
35.	Rig Days	No. of days for which rigs were in operation/available during a particular period.
36.	Rigs	An assembled equipment used for drilling a well bore.
37.	Shot hole	For conducting the seismic surveys, shot holes of pre-determined depths are drilled for laying the explosives which are detonated to generate shock waves known as 'seismic waves'.
38.	Spud	Process of starting the well drilling process by removing rock, dirt and other sedimentary material with the drill bit.
39.	Well	A borehole, made by drilling in the course of Petroleum Operations, but does not include a seismic shot hole.
40.	Work Programme	A work programme formulated for the purpose of carrying out Petroleum Operations