

Govt staff absorbed in PSU to lose retirement benefits if dismissed

Shishir Sinha

New Delhi

A central government employee absorbed in a public sector undertaking (PSU) will lose retirement benefits, if dismissed or removed from service for misconduct, the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare said. This will also have an impact on compassionate allowance.

"The dismissal or removal from service of the public sector undertaking of any employee after absorption in such undertaking for any subsequent misconduct shall lead to forfeiture of the retirement benefits for the service rendered under the government also and in the event of dismissal or removal or retrenchment the decision of the undertaking shall be subject to review by the ministry administratively concerned with the undertaking," said a notification by the department, making changes in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 2021.

EFFECTIVE FROM MAY 23

It has been made effective from May 23, 2025. The changes will be effective for all the central government officers and employees and also from Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

This will substitute existing provision where it was said that the dismissal or removal from service of the PSU of any employee after absorption in such undertaking for any subsequent misconduct "shall not amount to forfeiture of the retirement benefits for the service rendered under the government" and in the event of dismissal or removal or retrenchment the decisions of the undertaking shall be subject to review by the ministry administratively concerned with the undertaking.

IMPACTS 4 OTHER PROVISIONS

Further, it said the change will also have an impact on four other provisions which include pension and family pension subject to future good conduct (Rule 7), power to withhold or withdraw pension (Rule 8), compassionate allowance (Rule 41) and amount of pension (Rule 44).

It may be noted that a government servant, governed by old pension schemes and joining Central/State/Autonomous Body after January 1, 2004, will be eligible to continue in old pension scheme, if such scheme exists in new organisation, where such an employee submits resignation to take up new appointment with proper permission. Meanwhile, service rendered in PSUs before joining service under the government is not counted for the purpose of pension in government.

● SUSTAINABLE CHECKLIST

Green hydrogen needs demand-side push

SCALING UP. Green tech bodies call for govt-mandated hydrogen purchase obligations to utilise 10% of the volume produced

K Bharat Kumar

India's first-ever reverse auction that was intended to help in the price discovery for commercial green hydrogen showed that the gas could be priced at ₹400 per kg, or \$4.7.

L&T Energy Green Tech won the bid to supply Indian Oil Corporation 10,000 tonnes a year from its green hydrogen plant at its Panipat refinery, via a build-own-operate (BOO) model for 25 years. The good news is that two others, who did not win the bid, were also able to quote prices in the same range — NTPC Green Energy Ltd. quoted ₹398 while Renew E-Fuels came in third at ₹407/kg.

The not-so-great news is that we are still a long shot away from the \$1 per kg of GH₂ that seems to be the global benchmark. A government-mandated purchase obligation on buyers — so that they buy a certain percentage of their requirements from green hydrogen vendors — could help lower prices.

HOW TO SPUR DEMAND?

When the renewable energy industry was at a nascent stage, a similar mandate, called Renewable Purchase Obligation, enabled producers to gradually acquire economies of scale and that helped hammer costs down over time.

Earlier this month, the India Hydrogen Alliance (IH2A) urged the Indian government to implement Hydrogen Purchase Obligations (HPOs) for refineries and ammonia plants, proposing a 10 per cent HPO for existing facilities and a 100 per cent HPO for new plants by 2030.

In a statement, the alliance pointed out that the proposal aimed to “stimulate domestic green hydrogen demand and safeguard an estimated \$80 billion in hydrogen-related investments crucial for achieving the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) targets.”

Currently, India's green hydro-



LONG WAY TO GO. India's green hydrogen production is less than 1% of the 2030 target of 1.5 mt INDIA HYDROGEN ALLIANCE

gen production is less than 1 per cent of the 2030 target of 1.5 million metric tonnes, meant for domestic consumption.

Ammonia plants and refineries account for about 95 per cent of the approximately 6 million tonnes of hydrogen consumed in India, according to Dr Ajinkya Shrish Kamat, Senior Manager - Hydrogen & Innovation at India Energy Storage Alliance (IESA).

The IH2A argues that without HPOs and adequate demand creation, the NGHM targets and associated investments are at significant risk, potentially leading to stranded assets for planned hydrogen plants and supply projects.

A COMMON PLAN

The proposed HPOs target 47 existing and new refinery and ammonia plants across India. This includes a 10 per cent HPO for 39 existing projects (17 refineries and 22 ammonia plants) to meet 45 per cent of the NGHM target by 2030 (672,000 mt). Additionally, a 100 per cent HPO is proposed for 8 new build/expansion projects (5 re-

finery and 3 fertilizer plants) to fulfill the remaining 55 per cent of the NGHM target (849,000 mt).

Amrit Singh Deo, IH2A Secretariat lead, emphasised that a common hydrogen use and demand roadmap for refineries and fertilizers is essential to aggregate demand and procure green hydrogen volumes of at least 10 per cent until 2030.

IH2A estimates an additional budget of \$2 billion for a contract-for-difference (CfD) framework that could support the transition of all existing refinery and fertilizer plants to 10 per cent HPO offtake, and all new plants to 100 per cent HPO by 2030.

Whether the government would implement HPOs for cost-sensitive industries such as refining and fertilizers, which are linked to inflation and food security, remains to be seen, he says. Though purchase obligations would be beneficial, several foundational elements must be in place first.

Deo highlights the need for a “very reliable and robust green hydrogen certification mechanism

that is scalable” and capable of certifying large volumes. He says that if the government were to allow, say, 5 per cent HPO, then of the approximately 6 million tonnes of hydrogen that is consumed, the country ought to have the capability to certify at least 300,000 tonnes annually. Before certification, green hydrogen plants ought to have started producing at scale, reliably, and in compliance with technical standards, with well-defined and stable business models.

Most ammonia makers and oil refineries operate captive hydrogen plants. The remaining is procured from the market by specialty chemical companies or glass companies, which often pay higher delivered prices due to storage and transportation costs, sometimes reaching ₹400 per kg, and going up to even ₹800 per kg for high-purity requirements, he said.

Does that mean that the \$1 per kg would be difficult to achieve even in the distant future? Kamat says that the often-cited target of \$1 per Kg for green hydrogen was set by the US Department of Energy before

the Covid-19 pandemic and at a time when natural gas prices were low. He noted that today in India, the production cost of grey hydrogen ranges between ₹150 and ₹300 per Kg — significantly higher than the \$1 benchmark.

But green hydrogen costs will eventually decrease, he says, pointing out that government incentives will help spur initial demand which will then become self-sustaining. Initial incentives are vital for establishing large-scale green hydrogen and green ammonia plants.

PUSH FROM STATES

A dozen State governments have announced incentives for green hydrogen and its derivatives.

Odisha is offering a reimbursement of ₹3/kWh on tariff of electricity purchased from its discoms. Gujarat reimburses State GST on capital goods for plants of GH₂ and its derivatives. The land lease policy makes government fallow land available for green hydrogen production on lease charges starting at ₹15,000 per hectare per year.

Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Assam have announced incentives for electrolyser manufacturing, including partial or full reimbursement of State GST on electrolyzers; Rajasthan and Telangana have promised capital subsidy.

Kamat cites IEA data to suggest that merely increasing the utilisation of existing electrolyser manufacturing capacity from 10 per cent to 85 per cent could significantly reduce electrolyser costs by 40-60 per cent, subsequently lowering green hydrogen costs. This scale-up is essential for achieving economies of scale, eventually reducing the need for extensive incentives.

While large-scale plants are needed for the refining and fertilizer sectors, smaller plants could service others such as specialty chemical companies. These smaller-scale projects can provide valuable experience, providing the initial impetus for the scaling process for green hydrogen, he points out, adding that companies are already exploring various business models.

ONGC JV Restarts Production at Cauvery Basin

New Delhi: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Ltd and its joint venture partners have restarted production from the PY-3 Field in the Cauvery Basin off the eastern coast, 14 years after the field was shut down, the company said in a statement without providing production details.

The PY-3 field was brought onstream in 1997 but had been shut since July 2011. A multi-phase revised field development plan was implemented to revive production. Phase I has been completed.

Hardy Exploration & Production (India) Inc. is the operator of the block with an effective 22.79% participating interest. ONGC holds a 50.63% participating interest, and Invenire Petrodyne Ltd. holds the remaining 26.58%.

– **Our Bureau**

ONGC led JV resumes production from PY-3 offshore petroleum field

This resurgence is the best example of how high-tech engineering solutions & public-private partnerships can revive underutilised assets

SIMONTINI BHATTACHARJEE

NEW DELHI: The resumption of the PY-3 offshore petroleum field in India's Cauvery Basin, following a 14-year gap, is a milestone success in offshore hydrocarbon development, underwritten by state-of-the-art technological innovation, strategic partnership, and renewed focus on energy sovereignty. This resurgence, led by a consortium of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (ONGC), Hardy Exploration & Production (India) Inc. (HEPI), and Invenire Petrodyne Ltd (IPL), is the best example of how high-tech engineering solutions and public-private partnerships can revive underutilised assets while harmonising with national energy security needs.

Technological reengineering: A blueprint for offshore revival

The revival of the PY-3 field was contingent upon a carefully planned multi-phase Field Development Plan (FDP) aimed at fixing both the legacy issues as well as modern operational requirements.

Beginning with, key to Phase I, was the revival of the PDSSA subsea well, an accomplishment delivered through

state-of-the-art well completion technologies and updated flow control systems. The installation of cutting-edge subsea infrastructure—such as high-efficiency manifolds, subsea trees, and remotely operated vehicle (ROV)-friendly equipment—allowed accurate hydrocarbon recovery while reducing operational risk. Not only did this infrastructure upgrade revive productivity but it also integrated fail-safe devices to buffer environmental and technical risks inherent in deepwater drilling.

Floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) technology

The FPSO Svetah Venetia integration represented a paradigm shift in offshore processing capacity. The floating facility, with cutting-edge separation and processing modules, enables real-time separation of oil, gas, and water at the field of extraction itself. By doing away with the requirement for fixed offshore structures, the FPSO provides greater operational flexibility, lower capital outlay, and simplified logistics.

The Svetah Venetia is also used as a temporary storage facility for PY-3's premium light sweet crude (low sulfur, high refinery



yield), which is offloaded from time to time to shuttle tankers for shipment to coastal refineries. This modular design is part of worldwide offshore trends towards adaptive cost-efficient offshore solutions. Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) and Drilling Innovations Phase II of the FDP will apply state-of-the-art EOR methods to enhance reservoir efficiency.

Techniques such as gas lift injection—which maximizes well pressure to increase crude flow—and lateral well drilling will be able to access previously untapped reservoir sections. Such technologies solve problems such as decreasing natural pressure and residual oil saturation, typical for mature fields. Also, directional drilling technologies will allow for accu-

rate targeting of hydrocarbon reservoirs, reducing geological uncertainties and improving recovery rates. These innovations place PY-3 as a proving ground for India's offshore field optimization ambitions. Digitalisation and automation although not necessarily enumerated in project releases, the turnaround probably made use of digital twin modelling, predictive analysis and automated monitoring systems—pillars of contemporary offshore operations. These technologies allow for real-time data capture, predictive maintenance, and remote monitoring of subsea infrastructure, minimizing downtime and operational expense. The wider industry environment, encompassing simplified regulatory approvals

Closer Look

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through digital permitting systems, highlights the position of digital transformation in driving project timing.

The ownership structure of the PY-3 block mirrors a balanced mix of experience and investment:

ONGC (50.63 per cent interest): With its status as India's hydrocarbon centrepiece, ONGC contributes unmatched technical resources, supplying 63 per cent of the country's oil and gas production and controlling seven of India's eight producing basins.

HEPI (22.79 per cent): Invenire Energy Group's subsidiary, HEPI utilizes its heritage of expertise in offshore innovation, as it developed India's first floating production system at PY-3 in 1997.

IPL (26.58 per cent): Originally Tata Petrodyne, IPL is Invenire's upstream division with cross-border operating history in Indonesia and India.

This tripartite partnership is a model of how public-sector diligence and private-sector nimbleness can come together to propel intricate projects. Support from India's Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) eased regulation, facilitating approvals while adhering to environmental and safety standards.

Legacy meets innovation: Pioneering India's offshore future

The PY-3 revival is not merely a technical achievement but a symbolic bridge between India's hydrocarbon legacy and

its future energy aspirations. HEPI's 1997 milestone—introducing floating production and subsea completion systems to India—has been reimagined through contemporary engineering, blending decades of operational insights with breakthroughs in subsea robotics, materials science, and reservoir modelling.

Manish Maheshwari, Invenire Energy Chairman, and Arunangshu Sarkar, ONGC Director, highlighted the project's congruence with India's National Energy Policy to minimize crude import reliance (at present in excess of 85 per cent) by reviving domestic upstream capabilities. The PY-3 field's light sweet crude with low refining complexity serves this purpose directly by substituting more expensive, sulfur-laden imports.

Wider implications: A model for sustainable growth

The PY-3 revival has strategic value beyond near-term production benefits, the Cauvery Basin success could trigger investment in surrounding offshore blocks and monetize its common infrastructure and learning. The project sets a precedent for reviving shut-in fields, estimated to hold 30–40 per

cent of India's yet-to-unlock hydrocarbon reserves, using phased FDPs and EOR. By maximizing proven assets, India can reconcile its fossil fuel dependence with renewable energy aspirations, providing transitional energy security.

ONGC's participation in seven non-operating joint ventures yet again reflects its position as a co-leader, facilitating knowledge-sharing and risk-partitioning in high-risk offshore ventures. The revamp of the PY-3 field is a perfect example of the synergy between technical innovation, strategic partnership and policy-inspired vision. By leveraging subsea technology, FPSO modularity, and EOR innovation, the consortium has breathed new life into a non-producing asset and made it a cornerstone of local energy production.

As Phase II gets underway, the project will not only enhance India's crude production but also enhance its ability to master the intricacies of offshore hydrocarbon production in the age of energy transition.

This success speaks to a larger reality: in pursuit of energy independence, mastery of technology and collective determination are essential.

ONGC makes oil, gas discoveries in Mumbai offshore

Agencies

NEW DELHI

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has made promising offshore oil and gas discoveries in the Mumbai Offshore basin that could help augment production in the near future.

The discoveries have been made in blocks awarded under the OALP regime, the state-owned firm said in its fourth-quarter earnings statement. The discoveries, which have been named Suryamani and Vajramani, are in the offshore Mumbai basin. Exploratory well MBS202HAA-1 on Block MB-OSHP-2020/2 flowed 2,235 barrels per day of oil and 45,181 million cubic metres a day of gas during testing done in the January-March quarter. This is the first discovery in Basal Clastics in OALP Block MB-OSHP-2020/2. The success in well MBS202HAA-1 was notified as New Prospect Discovery and rechristened as 'Suryamani'.



Mumbai offshore is home to India's biggest oil and gas fields

Subsequently, during the current quarter, a second zone was tested on the same well, which flowed 413 barrels per day of oil and 15,132 cubic metres a day of gas. This success in Mukta Formation was encountered for the first time in OALP Block MB-OSHP-2020/2 and was notified as New Pool Discovery of Suryamani prospect.

ONGC makes promising oil, gas discoveries

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA ■ New Delhi

State-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has made promising offshore oil and gas discoveries in the Mumbai Offshore basin that could help augment production in the near future.

The discoveries have been made in blocks awarded under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) regime, the state-owned firm said in its fourth-quarter earnings statement.

The discoveries, which have been named Suryamani and Vajramani, were made in OALP-VI block MB-OSHP-2020/2 and OALP-III block MB-OSHP- 2018/1, both in the offshore Mumbai basin.

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Exploratory well MBS181HNA-1 in OALP-III Block MB-OSHP-2018/1 Mumbai flowed 2,122 barrels of oil per day and 83,120 cubic metres of gas a day during testing. "This discovery is an independent fault bounded nosal feature and lies

in the western part of the block MB-OSHP-2018/1. The success in well MBS181HNA-1 was notified as New Prospect Discovery named as 'Vajramani'," ONGC said. Mumbai offshore is home to India's biggest oil and gas fields. Mumbai High, located 160 km off the west coast of India in the Arabian Sea, is the nation's largest and most prolific offshore oil and gas field. The field produces about 1,34,000 barrels per day (bpd), accounting for 35 per cent of India's domestic oil production. The field also produces around 10 million standard cubic metres per day (mmscmd) of gas, representing about 18 per cent of the country's gas output.

Mumbai Offshore is also home to the giant Bassein and Satellite gas fields and other significant fields like Heera and Neelam, and Panna-Mukta.

India imports more than 85 per cent of its oil needs and about half of its natural gas requirement. The new discoveries will help augment domestic production, although ONGC gave no timelines for developing the new finds or the production potential.



ONGC makes promising oil, gas discoveries

New Delhi: State-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has made promising offshore oil and gas discoveries in the Mumbai Offshore basin that could help augment production in the near future. The discoveries have been made in blocks awarded under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) regime, the state-owned firm said in its fourth-quarter earnings statement. The discoveries, which have been named Suryamani and Vajramani, were made in OALP-VI block MB-OSHP-2020/2 and OALP-III block MB-OSHP-2018/1, both in the offshore Mumbai basin. **PTI**

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ONGC-led JV resumes production at Cauveri PY-3 Field

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NEW DELHI

An ONGC-led joint venture has resumed oil production from the PY-3 Field, located offshore in the Cauvery Basin on India's east coast.

The joint venture of Oil and Natural Gas Corp. Ltd (ONGC) with Hardy Exploration & Production (India) Inc., and Invenire Petrodyne Ltd, has implemented a multi-phase revised Field Development Plan (FDP) to revive production in the PY-3 Field.

Originally brought on-stream in 1997, the PY-3 Field has been shut since July 2011.

"Phase I of the revised FDP has now been completed. This included integrity assessment, conditioning and activation of the subsea well PD3SA; installation of subsea infrastructure; and hook-up to the Floating Production, Storage and Off-loading (FPSO) vessel Svetah Venetia," it said.

The FPSO is being used to process and separate oil, gas and water. The produced oil is stored on the FPSO and off-loaded to shuttle tankers for transport to refineries.

The statement said that Phase II of the FDP will involve drilling additional wells and applying enhanced oil recovery (EOR) techniques to boost output from this prolific field, which yields light, sweet crude oil.

Hardy Exploration & Production, a company of the Invenire Energy Group, is the operator of the block with an effective 22.79% participating interest. ONGC holds a 50.63% effective participating interest, and Invenire Petrodyne has the remaining 26.58%.

Petroleum exports volume down 12.5% in April

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ
New Delhi, May 25

INDIA'S EXPORTS OF petroleum products declined by 12.5% in volume terms to 4.2 million tonne (MT) in April 2025, down from 4.8 MT in April 2024, according to data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

The drop in exports last month was largely driven by reduced shipments of high-speed diesel (HSD) and aviation turbine fuel (ATF), the data showed.

In value terms, the export declined by nearly 35% to \$2.4 billion in April 2025 from \$3.7 billion a year earlier.

Imports of refined petroleum products also dipped, falling 9% year-on-year to 3 MT. The import bill dropped 14% to \$1.8 billion, PPAC data revealed.

"Imports made due to deficit in production like LPG and lubes accounted for 45.9% share of total petroleum products import during

SLOWING SHIPMENTS

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■ Imports of refined petroleum products dipped, falling **9%** year-on-year to **3 MT**

■ Domestic consumption of petroleum products remained flat at **20.1 MT** in April



April 2025 as compared to 43.0% during April 2024," PPAC said. Petroleum coke (petcoke) accounted for 29.3% of total imports during the month, with the entire volume being brought in by private sector players.

India's domestic consumption of petroleum products remained flat at 20.1 MT in April—unchanged from the same month last year.

However, for FY26, domestic demand is projected to reach a record 252.9 MT.

According to data from global real-time analytics firm Kpler, India's petroleum product exports in April fell by 22% month-on-month to 1.12 million barrels per day, compared to 1.44 million barrels per day in March. On a year-on-year basis, exports were down over

Petroleum products exports April



Source: PPAC

7% from 1.20 million barrels per day in April 2024.

The United Arab Emirates, Singapore, and the Netherlands remained the top destinations for India's petroleum exports last month. However, shipments to all three countries saw a decline in April.

Kpler anticipates a temporary dip in crude processing volumes—by about 250,000 barrels per day—

in the second quarter of 2025, as major refiners including Reliance Industries, Indian Oil Corporation, and Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals undertake planned maintenance shutdowns.

"However, export volumes are expected to remain strong," said Sumit Ritolia, Lead Research Analyst, Refining & Modeling at Kpler.

A more significant rise in crude processing is expected by late 2025 or early 2026, as several brown field expansion projects at refineries in Koyali, Barauni, and Panipat come online.

Meanwhile, India's petroleum sector may be spared from recent trade tensions with the United States. While the US has imposed a 26% reciprocal tariff on several Indian goods, key commodities including energy products and certain minerals have been exempted. Industry stakeholders view this as a positive development that could shield petroleum exports from major disruption.



Promising oil, gas discoveries in Mumbai offshore for ONGC

PRESSTRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, May 25

STATE-OWNED OIL AND Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has made promising offshore oil and gas discoveries in the Mumbai Offshore basin that could help augment production in the near future.

The discoveries have been made in blocks awarded under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) regime, the state-owned firm said in its fourth-quarter earnings statement.

The discoveries, which have been named Suryamani and Vajramani, were made in OALP-VI block MB-OSHP-2020/2 and OALP-III block MB-OSHP-2018/1, both in the offshore



Mumbai basin.

Exploratory well MBS 202 HAA-1 on Block MB-OSHP-2020/2 flowed 2,235 barrels per day of oil and 45,181 million cubic metres a day of gas during testing done in the January-March quarter.

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covery of Suryamani prospect." Exploratory well MBS 181 HNA-1 in OALP-III Block MB-OSHP-2018/1 Mumbai flowed 2,122 barrels of oil per day and 83,120 cubic metres of gas a day during testing.

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ओएनजीसी को मिला तेल गैस का भंडार

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) ने मुंबई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में तेल और गैस की आशाजनक खोज की है। इससे निकट भविष्य में उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है।

ओएनजीसी ने अपनी चौथी तिमाही के नतीजों की घोषणा में कहा कि ये खोज मुक्त क्षेत्र लाइसेंसिंग नीति (ओएएलपी) व्यवस्था के तहत दिए गए ब्लॉक में की गई है। सूर्यमणि और वज्रमणि नाम की ये खोजें

ओएएलपी-6 ब्लॉक एमबी-ओएसएचपी-2020/2 और ओएएलपी-3 ब्लॉक एमबी-ओएसएचपी-2018/1 में की गईं। दोनों ही अपतटीय मुंबई घाटी में हैं।



जनवरी-मार्च तिमाही में किए गए परीक्षण के दौरान ब्लॉक एमबी-

ओएसएचपी-2020/2 पर अन्वेषणात्मक कुआं एमबीएस202एचएए-1 से प्रतिदिन 2,235 बैरल तेल और 45,18 करोड़ घन मीटर गैस प्रवाहित हुई।

ओएनजीसी ने कहा कि इस कुएं में मिली सफलता को नई संभावना खोज के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया और इसका नाम बदलकर 'सूर्यमणि' कर दिया गया।

इसके बाद, चालू तिमाही के दौरान, उसी कुएं पर दूसरे क्षेत्र का परीक्षण किया गया, जिसमें प्रतिदिन 413

बैरल तेल और 15,132 घन मीटर गैस प्रवाहित हुई।



ओएनजीसी को मुंबई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में मिला तेल और गैस

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) ने मुंबई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में तेल और गैस की आशाजनक खोज की है। इससे निकट भविष्य में उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है। ओएनजीसी ने अपनी चौथी तिमाही के नतीजों की घोषणा में कहा कि ये खोज मुक्त क्षेत्र लाइसेंसिंग नीति (ओएएलपी) व्यवस्था के तहत दिए गए ब्लॉक में की गई हैं। सूर्यमणि और वज्रमणि नाम की ये खोजें ओएएलपी-6 ब्लॉक एमबी-ओएसएचपी-2020/2 और ओएएलपी-3 ब्लॉक एमबी-ओएसएचपी-2018/1 में की गई।

नवोदय टाइम्स

Mon, 26 May 2025

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ओ.एन.जी.सी. ने की मुंबई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में ओ.ए.एल.पी. ब्लॉक में तेल, गैस की खोज

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई (एजेंसी):
सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी ऑयल एंड
नैचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ओ. एन. जी.
सी.) ने मुंबई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में तेल
और गैस की आशाजनक खोज की है।
इससे निकट भविष्य में उत्पादन बढ़ाने
में मदद मिल सकती है।

ओ.एन.जी.सी. ने अपनी चौथी
तिमाही के नतीजों की घोषणा में कहा
कि ये खोज मुक्त क्षेत्र लाइसेंसिंग नीति
(ओ.ए.एल.पी.) व्यवस्था के तहत
दिए गए ब्लॉक में की गई हैं।

सूर्यमणि और वज्रमणि नाम की ये
खोजें ओ.ए.एल.पी.-6 ब्लॉक एम.बी.-
ओ.एस.एच.पी.-2020/2 और
ओ.ए.एल.पी.-3 ब्लॉक एम.बी.-
ओ.एस.एच.पी.-2018/1 में की गईं।
दोनों ही अपतटीय मुंबई घाटी में हैं।

जनवरी-मार्च तिमाही में किए गए
परीक्षण के दौरान ब्लॉक एम.बी.-
ओ.एस.एच.पी.-2020/2 पर
अन्वेषणात्मक कुआं एम. बी. एस.
202एचएए-1 से प्रतिदिन 2,235 बैरल
तेल और 45,18 करोड़ घन मीटर गैस
प्रवाहित हुई। ओ.एन.जी.सी. ने कहा
कि इस कुएं में मिली सफलता को नई
संभावना खोज के रूप में अधिसूचित
किया गया और इसका नाम बदलकर
'सूर्यमणि' कर दिया गया। इसके बाद,
चालू तिमाही के दौरान, उसी कुएं पर
दूसरे क्षेत्र का परीक्षण किया गया,
जिसमें प्रतिदिन 413 बैरल तेल और
15,132 घन मीटर गैस प्रवाहित हुई।

ओएनजीसी ने मुंबई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में ओएएलपी ब्लॉक में तेल, गैस की खोज की

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा)। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) ने मुंबई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में तेल और गैस की आशाजनक खोज की है। इससे निकट भविष्य में उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है। ओएनजीसी ने अपनी चौथी तिमाही के नतीजों की घोषणा में कहा कि ये खोज मुक्त क्षेत्र लाइसेंसिंग नीति (ओएएलपी) व्यवस्था के तहत दिए गए ब्लॉक में की गई है। सूर्यमणि और वज्रमणि नाम की ये खोजें ओएएलपी-6 ब्लॉक एमबी-ओएसएचपी-2020I2 और ओएएलपी-3 ब्लॉक एमबी-ओएसएचपी-2018I1 में की गईं। दोनों ही अपतटीय मुंबई घाटी में हैं। जनवरी-मार्च तिमाही में किए गए परीक्षण के दौरान ब्लॉक एमबी-ओएसएचपी-2020I2 पर अन्वेषणात्मक कुआं एमबीएस202एचएए-1 से प्रतिदिन 2,235 बैरल तेल और 45,18 करोड़ घन मीटर गैस प्रवाहित हुई। ओएनजीसी ने कहा कि इस कुएं में मिली सफलता को नई संभावना खोज के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया और इसका नाम बदलकर सूर्यमणि कर दिया गया। इसके बाद, चालू तिमाही के दौरान, उसी कुएं पर दूसरे क्षेत्र का परीक्षण किया गया, जिसमें प्रतिदिन 413 बैरल तेल और 15,132 घन मीटर गैस प्रवाहित हुई।

ओएनजीसी ने मुंबई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में ओएएलपी ब्लॉक में तेल, गैस की खोज की

एजेंसी ■ नई दिल्ली

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) ने मुंबई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में तेल और गैस की आशाजनक खोज की है। इससे निकट भविष्य में उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है।

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एमबी-ओएसएचपी-2018/1 में की गई। दोनों ही अपतटीय मुंबई घाटी में हैं। जनवरी-मार्च तिमाही में किए गए परीक्षण के दौरान ब्लॉक एमबी-ओएसएचपी-2020/2 पर अन्वेषणात्मक कुआं एमबीएस 202एचएए-1 से प्रतिदिन 2,235 बैरल तेल और 45,18 करोड़ घन मीटर गैस प्रवाहित हुई। ओएनजीसी

ने कहा कि इस कुएं में मिली सफलता को नई संभावना खोज के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया और इसका नाम बदलकर सूर्यमणि कर दिया गया। इसके बाद, चालू तिमाही के दौरान, उसी कुएं पर दूसरे क्षेत्र का परीक्षण किया गया, जिसमें प्रतिदिन 413 बैरल तेल और 15,132 घन मीटर गैस प्रवाहित हुई।