

| Glossary | |
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| Asset | It refers to an entity that is involved in production of oil & natural gas from the existing wells and transportation of oil and gas for processing and supply to consumer. |
| Backwashing – Fine filters | Backwashing of Fine filters is a method of reversing the flow so that impurities are removed from the filter. |
| Backwashing - Injector | Backwashing water injector is an additional method to remove the near wellbore damage and restore a significant amount of lost injectivity. |
| Bactericide | Amine/ Aldehyde based chemical which are slug injected at desired rate and periodicity to kill all bacteria susceptible to amine/ aldehyde. Non-Amine Non-Aldehyde (NANA) based chemicals are also slug injected at desired rate and periodicity to kill all bacteria. All these three types of bactericide are slug dosed alternatively to avoid the risk of insensitivity development by microbes with one particular type of biocide. |
| Build up plan | Annual plan prepared by the Asset for injection of water. |
| Coagulant | Chemical to aid the Fine Filters by helping to coalesce very small suspended solid particles into larger particles, which are easier to filter out of water. |
| Corrosion inhibitor | This chemical is injected to prevent corrosion of the equipment and pipelines by coating the inside surfaces. |
| Cumulative voidage compensation | Cumulative compensation of voidage created due to withdrawal of liquid. |
| Defoamer | Reduces surface tension in the filtered seawater to the Deoxy Vacuum Towers and thereby reduces foaming tendency of the water as it goes from pressure across the flow control valve to the vacuum in the tower. |
| Dissolved oxygen | Parts of oxygen dissolved in injection water. |
| Dosing pump | Chemical injection system is one of important component of water injection system. Various water injection chemicals at desired doses at pre-defined frequency are required to be injected (dosed) continuously during water injection operation to maintain the desired quality of injection water. |
| Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) | EOR is oil recovery by injection of materials not normally present in the reservoir. |
| Equipment availability | Availability of that particular equipment for operating purposes. |
| Executive Committee (EC) | The Executive Committee consists of Chairman and Managing Director and Directors in the whole time employment of the company and is authorised to sub- delegate the powers vested in them to the Executives below Board level in the interest of the work of ONGC. |
| GAB | General Aerobic Bacteria. |
| GOR | Gas Oil ratio. |
| IEOT | Institute of Engineering and Ocean Technology, ONGC (at Panvel, Mumbai). |

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| Injectivity | Rate of injection into the reservoir. Well injectivity is affected by presence of solids, biological matter, corrosion products etc. in the injection water. |
| IOGPT | Institute of Oil and Gas Production Technology, ONGC (at Panvel, Mumbai). |
| IRS | Institute of Reservoir Studies, ONGC (at Ahmedabad). |
| Key Performance Indicator (KPI) | KPI is a quantifiable measure used to evaluate the success of an organisation, employee, etc. in meeting objectives for performance. |
| MIC | Microbe Induced Corrosion. |
| OEM | Original Equipment Manufacturer. |
| Oxygen Scavenger | Destroys the remaining dissolved oxygen in the bottom of the De-oxygenation Tower by reacting with it to form non-oxidising chemical. |
| PM Module | Plant Maintenance (PM) Module of SAP system. |
| Pigging | Pig is a small, sphere or disc apparatus that is used to sweep a flow line. Primary reasons for pigging may be (i) line cleaning (commissioning, debris cleaning), (ii) line management (liquid removal, corrosion inhibitor dispersal and wax removal), and (iii) line inspection (intelligent pigging). It is also carried out to ensure the integrity of the pipelines. It is one of the most effective and economical method for control of microbes. |
| Polyelectrolyte | Similar to coagulant but uses a different chemical reaction that causes the small-suspended solid particles to cluster into larger particles for easier filtering. |
| Scale inhibitor | This chemical is injected to prevent calcium/ strontium scale from forming on the inside of the piping and equipment. |
| Secondary recovery | Secondary recovery involves the injection of water to re-pressurise the reservoir and displace the oil. Water flooding is the most common secondary method. |
| SRB | Sulphur reducing Bacteria. |
| System Availability | Availability of equipment (both operating and standby) for uninterrupted flow of production. |
| Voidage Replacement Ratio (VRR) | VRR is defined as the volume of injected fluid to the volume of the produced fluid. |
| Injection well/ String | Injection well is a well through which water is injected into reservoir to maintain reservoir pressure. Injection well may have a single string or dual strings. |
| Production wells and injection wells | Production wells which cease to produce economical level of production are converted to water injection wells to save additional expenditure on drilling new well. |
| Upstream | Upstream is a term for the operations stages in the oil and gas industry that involve in exploration and production. |