



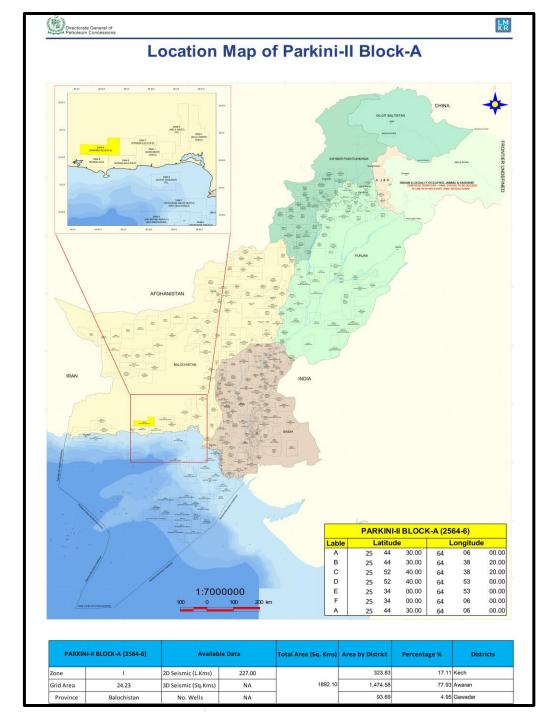
BLOCK: PARKINI-II BLOCK-A (2564-6)

ONSHORE BLOCK BIDDING ROUND 2025

MINISTRY OF ENERGY PETROLEUM DIVISION (DGPC)

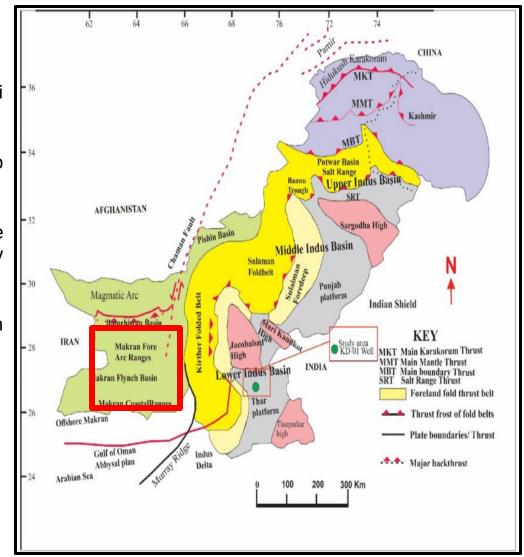
Introduction

- Parkini-II Block-A covers an area of 1892 Sq. Kms.
- Location: Kech, Awaran and Gwadar districts of Balochistan province, Pakistan.
- Geological Basin: Makran Basin, Pakistan.
- The block falls in Prospectivity Zone I.
- Estimated Resources of the Balochistan Basin:
 - Oil: 8,676 million barrels
 - Gas: 78 trillion cubic feet
- OGDCL acquired some 2D data approximately 227.68 L. Kms in the block within the years 2016 and 2017.
- The Block is surrounded by Rasmalan-II (South), Rasmalan II-West (South-East) and Parkini-II Block-B (East) blocks.



Geological Map

- Tectonically the blocks lie in Southern Makran Fold Belt (Coastal).
- The Makran coast stretches about 800 km. The coast extends from Karachi (East) to Iran (West).
- The area is part of the accretionary complex, wherein the Arabian plate is subducting below the continental crust of the Eurasian Plate.
- The accretionary complex consists of low-taper wedge of deformed Late Eocene to Pliocene clastic sediments consisting of highly folded and densely faulted coast parallel belts and ridges.
- The age of the accreted sediments becomes progressively younger to the south towards Makran Trench, which is located 100-150 km offshore.



Petroleum System

Source Rock:

- 1. The main source rock of Makran Fold-belt include shales of Oligocene (Hoshab Formation), Miocene (Panjgur and Parkini Formation) and Pliocene (Talar Formations).
- 2. The estimated organic matter for the source rocks ranges from about 0.48 wt. % to 5.62 wt. % TOC with gas generation potential.

Reservoir Rock:

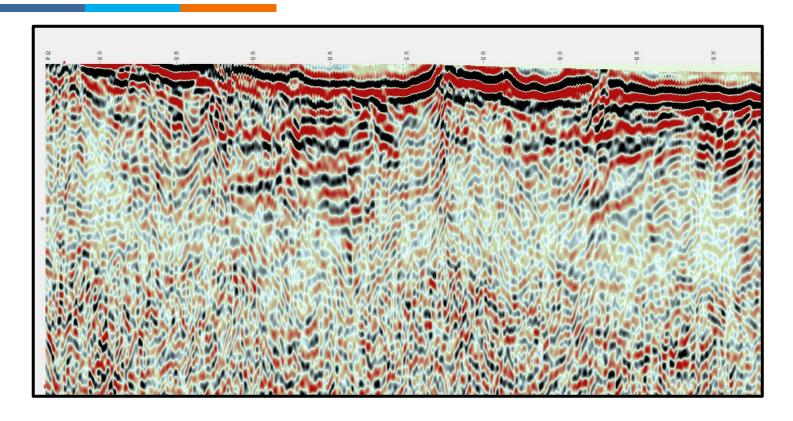
- 3. Middle to Upper Miocene turbidities of Panjgur and Parkini Formation are considered as reservoir rocks.
- 4. Lithologically turbidities are fine to coarse grained sandstones with shale intercalations. Panjgur samples show sandstone porosities of up to 17.34%.

Seal:

5. Shale horizons of abyssal sediments in Panjgur and Parkini formations are characteristically fine grained and well cemented which might provide an adequate seals

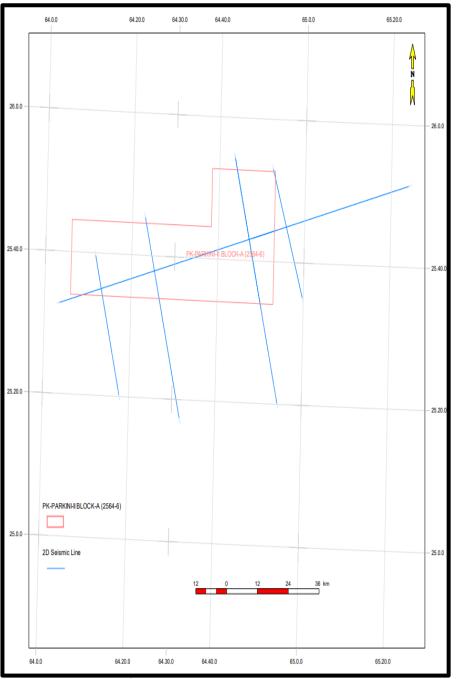
GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN							
Era	Period	Epoch	Formation	Thickness	Lithology		
CENOZOIC	TERTIARY	Pleistocene	Jiwani	1300			
			Ormara	1300			
			Chatti	1300			
		Pliocene	Talar	850			
		Miocene	Parkini	3540			
			Panjgur	90-600			
			Hoshab	150-1600			
		Eocene	Wakai	100			
		Paleocene	Ispikan	60-90			
MESOZOIC	WESOZOGO Crestreaute		arh	268-600			
E	EEND:	Sandstone	Shale	Silt Stone	Dolomite Mudstone		
2	X ∕ ∕ ∕ ∕ Marl	Conglomerat	e Source	Reser	voir Seal		

Prospectivity



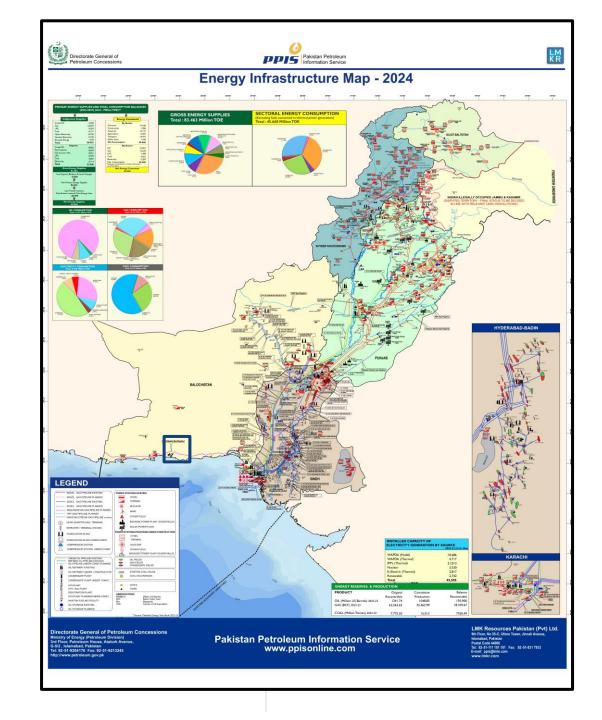
- The main trapping mechanism in this area is considered to be anticlines structure.
- Folds associated mud diapers in the region may be suitable targets for hydrocarbon exploration.
- There is evidence that stratigraphic traps are effective in the Makran petroleum system.
- Turbiditic sands encased within thick mud-dominated sequences are important stratigraphic traps.
- Fair resolution seismic data can allow to delineate true potential of the block.





Infrastructure Map

- Government support to companies for infrastructure development.
- Gas fields exist near the block.
- Thermal power stations exist near the block.





Investment Benefits

- Moderate risk, high reward.
- Largest gas discovery in the geographic province.
- Low cost on infrastructure development within limited timeframe.
- Return on Investment within 3 years.
- Attractive government policies for foreign investors.
- Excellent purchase rate set by the Government against the discovered commodity.
- Government will guarantee to buy the gas or oil discovered.
- Attractive price in case of tight gas discovery.



Block Summary

Item	Indicators
Probable multiple sources in the region	Positive Indicator
Discoveries in Geographical Province	Positive Indicator
Nearby Infrastructure	Positive Indicator
ROI in 3 Years	Positive Indicator



THANK YOU

