

According to international assessments, Baluchistan has 6 trillion barrels of oil in onshore/offshore, and 19 trillion cubic feet gas reserves (Popalzai, 2015). Considering the complicated situation of Baluchistan, risk assessment has also become a dire need there, which would be covered in future endeavor. Even if there is no hazard or vulnerability elements in an area, still risk persists, due to unpredicted possibilities. The table 1 provides the comparison of the High and Very High risk and the affected area in district wise order. The mean area at risk per district is 510.7 sq. km. The district which possessed the most risk in terms of area is Dadu, with a risk of 31.56 percent but its area under risk is only 578.730 sq. km. The figure 7 represents the graphical demonstration of risk in Sindh, with risk calibrated in percentages over the six classes. The diagram clearly demonstrates Karachi, Hyderabad, Thatta and Shikarpur at high risk. Thus risk assessment offers contingency planning whilst keeping in view the areas prioritized on the level of jeopardy.

4. LIMITATIONS

There were some limitations in the study, the unavailability of the data being the major problem. GIS integrated data of oil and gas infrastructure could have contributed to the study more precisely. There is a dire need for conflict and terrorist attacks monitoring cell in the region which could monitor the incidents in a more precise and organized manner. Instead of relying on foreign projects for the data, government should install regional organizations for the accumulation of the audited information related to oil and gas terrorism. Online surveying, reveals that there has been negligible prior research based on the topic of the present study in Pakistan. With more oil wells being discovered, the risk assessment should be keenly studied as to provide a theoretical groundwork in analyzing the vulnerability of the oil and gas working sites.

5. CONCLUSION

The present study has demonstrated the risk assessment of

oil and gas infrastructure as a requisite paradigm which stresses a pluralistic approach towards contingency forecasting. The study has also provided a framework which will form an integral component in prioritizing areas for the establishment of any future oil and gas fields.

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