Hydrocarbon Potentiality in the Egyptian Part of Red Sea

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Egyptian Red Sea region is still a frontier and under explored area. The most effective prospective curtail element, the active mature source rock, is recognized which is the base to evaluate the hydrocarbon potential of the area. So, Miocene and Pre-Miocene source rocks were found to possess high organic content and generating capability to generate gas and oil. The high temperature regime at the basins is adequate for high maturation level of sources to generate hydrocarbons. Time of hydrocarbons migration and expulsion is post dates the rifting of the Red Sea. This causes a high preservation for the accumulated hydrocarbons.

The highly prospective Miocene basins at Saudi Arabian offshore fields on the eastern side, and Egyptian offshore depo-centers and old oil field at Hurghuda and Sudanese Suakin and Bashaire condensates and gas fields on the western side are investigated and correlated. As Miocene clastics and evaporites deposits from a suitable source, reservoirs as well as seal, Egyption Red Sea reservoirs are expected to contain considerable condensates and gases accumulations.

The Pre-Miocene source rocks found at outcrops indicate added great values to expected hydrocarbon potentiality of area.