

The Origin and the Prospectivity of Najmah Shale in Kuwait

George Gega¹, Abdulaziz Al-Fares¹, and Awatif Al-Khamis¹

¹Kuwait Oil Company, Ahmadi, Kuwait

Abstract

The Najmah shale in Kuwait is an example of revealing the complexity of geological properties of the gas shales. The factors controlling the gas flow rate (organic matter content, thermal maturity, organo-porosity etc...) compared with the vast experience in America helped to classify this formation as a prospective one for shale gas all over Kuwait. Shale gas has become an important source of natural gas. Despite the renewed interest in the geology of shale, several practical problems render the study of shales a challenging one. The studies regarding the intricate nature of shale, from nano- to macro-scale are questioning the meaning of the term “shale” and lagging behind. Najmah shale in Kuwait is an example of revealing the complexity of these sedimentological properties.

References Cited

Al-Khamiss, Awatif, Abdulmalik, Salah A. and Hameed Waleed A., 2009, Compositional basin model of Kuwait – leads for yet to find potential. Presented at European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers meeting, 23p.

Barnard, P. C. and Collins, A. G., 2001, A Regional Thermal Modeling Study of Kuwait. Report No. 8404 for KOC by Robertson Research International Limited, Llandudno, United Kingdom.

Boyer, Charles, Kieschnick, John, Suarez-Rivera, Roberto, Lewis, Richard E., and Waters, George, 2006, Producing Gas from its Source. Oilfield Review, Autumn 2006 Issue, pp. 36-49.

Hall, Craig D., A comparison of gas shale reservoir properties – Muskwa, Marcellus, Barnett, Montney, Haynesville, and Eagle Ford. Fourth BC Unconventional Gas Technical Forum, April 28, 2010, Victoria, British Columbia.

Jarvie, Daniel M., Hill, R. J., Ruble, T. E. and Pollastro, R. M., 2007, Unconventional Shale-Gas Systems: The Mississippian Barnett Shale of North-Central Texas as one Model for Thermogenic Shale-Gas Assessment. American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 91, pp. 475-499.