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Source Rock Distribution and Thermal Maturity in the Southern Arabian Peninsula

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Due to an error in converting bottom hole temperatures for the Al-Hashman 1 well prior to calculating heat flow, maturity was under-estimated. The temperatures were recorded in Fahrenheit for this well whereas, for the majority of wells in the study, temperatures were available in Celsius.

The heat flow map on page 343 in Figure 4 was contoured using heat flow values for each well, which include 40 mW / m^2 for the Al-Hashman 1 well. The revised value for heat flow for this well, having converted Fahrenheit to Celsius correctly, is 53.4 mW / m^2. The revised heat flow map therefore shows a 55 mW / m^2 contour in southwest Oman (Figure 4 below).

As a result of the higher heat flow for the Al-Hashman 1 well, present-day maturity at the base of the Silurian Safiq Formation is mid-mature, rather than the low maturity described on page 344 and is here depicted in Figures 6 and 8, respectively.

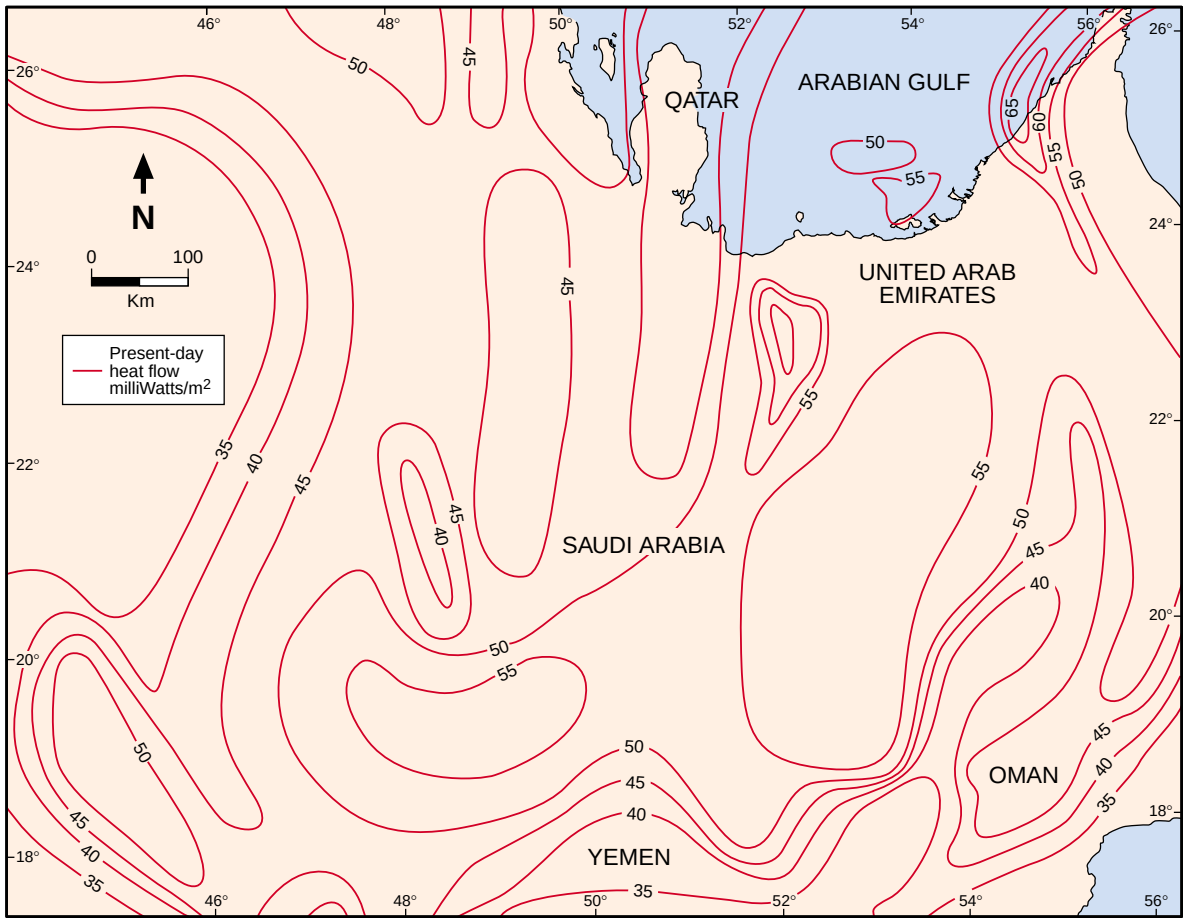

Figure 4: Revised present-day heat flow based on modelling wells with borehole temperatures and mapped using the structural framework for trends.

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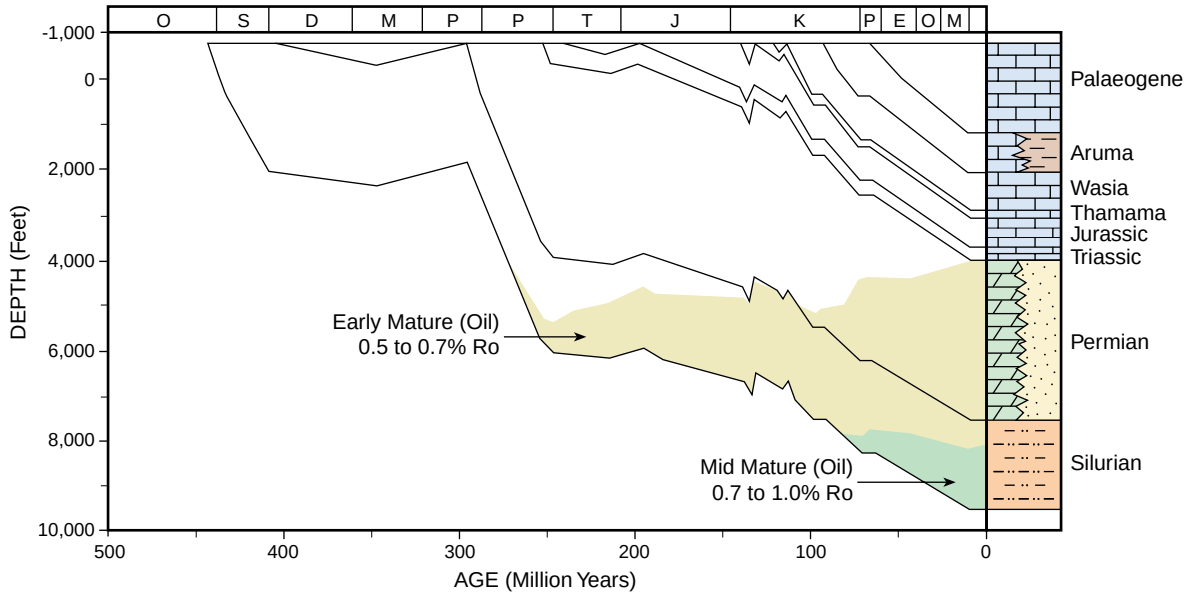

Figure 6: Revised burial history for the Al-Hashman 1 well located on the flank of the Ghudun-Khasfah High.

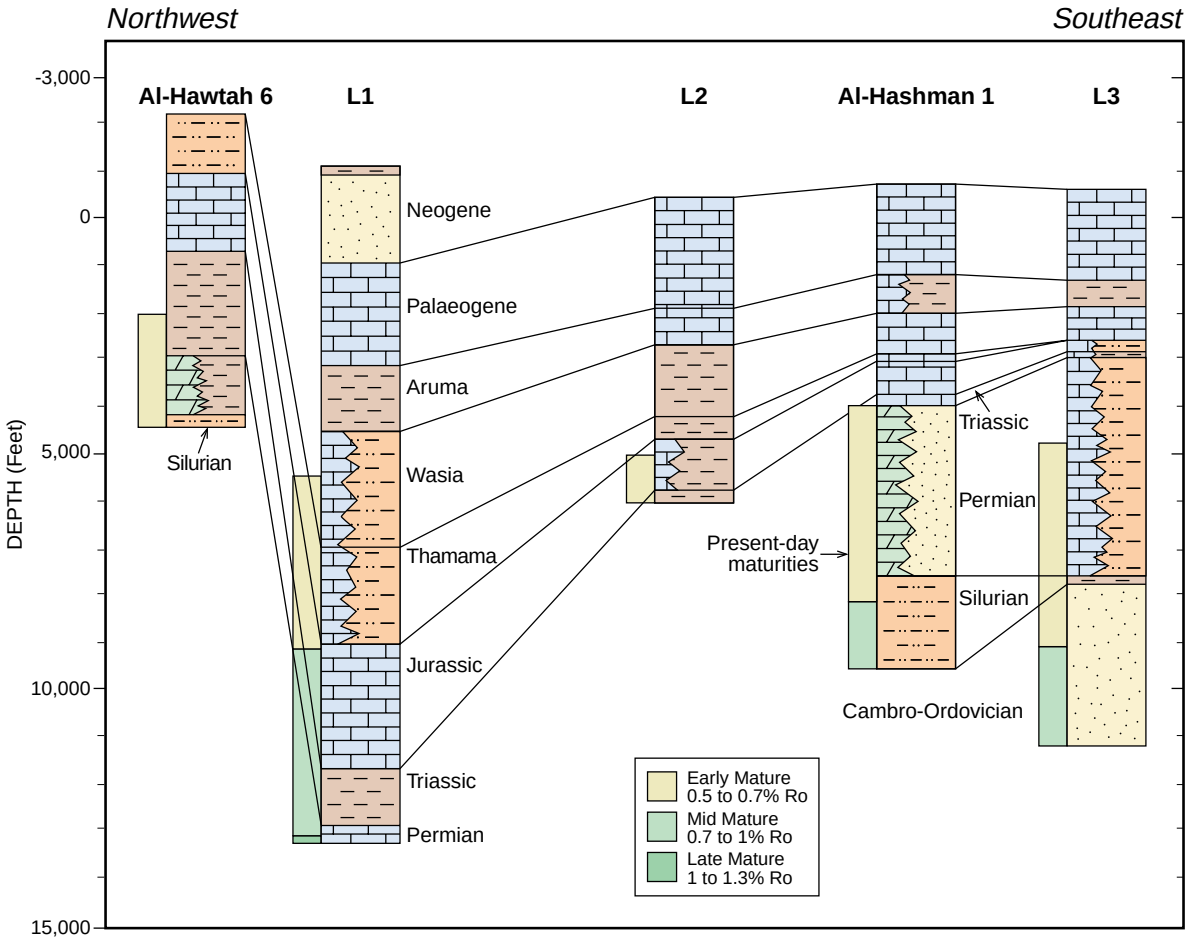

Figure 8: Revised cross-section showing present-day maturity with depth for wells across the Southern Rub' Al-Khali. (For line of cross-section refer to Figure 1). Note: Al-Hawtah 6 and Permian Silurian tops after Senalp and Al-Duaiji, 1995.

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