

BREAKTHROUGH NEW TECHNOLOGY PROVIDES LOW COST SOLUTION TO OIL SHALE CONVERSION

LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM, October 28, 2016 /EINPresswire.com/ -- BREAKTHROUGH NEW TECHNOLOGY PROVIDES LOW COST SOLUTION TO OIL SHALE CONVERSION

Kerogen Shale - Part 1

New technologies developed in North America have presented an exciting new pathway for South Africa to develop vast energy resources that have been observed throughout the Country.

An important distinction must be immediately made to differentiate between shale oil (fracking) and oil shale. Oil shale or more properly identified as kerogen shale is a precursor to oil and gas. 'Organic content' is the key to understanding the distinction. Although the global search for kerogen shale is still largely in its infancy, existing studies of the Karoo and 'Sub-Saharan Africa' have revealed significant potential for producing synthetic energy with these emerging technologies.

These technologies present significant new opportunities for developing countries. What has been revealed is that South Africa possesses vast amounts of oil shale from which organic content (kerogen) can be developed into energy and supplied to local markets. An equally exciting statement can be made that these technologies are environmentally safe and capable of being co-located with oil shale fields throughout the country, thereby, creating large numbers of new jobs.

Economists worldwide will point to successful, reliable and economical energy sources as being the core or the foundation upon which all other sectors of an economy grows. These new and emerging technologies will allow for at least 57 new countries in the world to become clean energy producers and some of them that are rich in shale resources may possibly become net energy exporters. It is exciting to note that South Africa is richly endowed with oil shale potential.

These break-through technologies will allow for the present day uses of energy to evolve to much cleaner and environmentally friendly world energy usage. With only a dozen or so countries in control of today's fossil fuel markets, and the attendant political volatility that is ever present, these new technologies will provide for global and regional stability in energy sourcing and pricing.

Geologically, oil shale is quite different from shale oil or tight oil that is locked in deep formations and is now being exploited in North America by deep well drilling and fracking, a costly method of high pressure extraction of oil and gases from tight rock formations. To fully understand the difference between oil shale and tight oil is to recognize that over millions of years organic shales have been buried by ongoing deposits and surface erosions. The shale formations are pushed deeper below the surface and subjected to significant geological forces. They become much more compacted and placed under enormous pressures and rising temperatures, which are the catalysts for converting kerogen to oil and gas. As the various geological formations become deformed or buckled, the oil and gas migrate to anticlines that are of great interest to the world's oil companies.

Today, tight oil drilling is attempting to find the richest tight oil formations that have oil and gas trapped in their geologic stratigraphy. This has allowed for highly publicized results of fracking methods, which require millions of gallons of water in their processes to be pumped back into a formation to force the oil and gas out of the shale formations. It will take several decades for the capital costs of fracking technology to reach global affordability.

It is the most salient understanding of these technologies to recognize that the process being presented can significantly accelerate conversion of the kerogen to useful synthetic / blendable oil and gas products. What would take literally millions of years of geologic deep deposition and

conversion can be reduced to a matter of seconds with these technologies.

While it was revealed that significant benefit is gained from converting the full valuation of organic materials to synthetic petroleum products, it was also discovered that the inorganics that emerged from the process were also of significant value. Many of these oil shale deposits were created millions of years ago in shallow coastal waters, shallow lakes and marshlands. Most of the organic materials were living organisms that produced calcium carbonates in abundance (shells) or algae blooms that also produced carbonate compounds. Calcium carbonate is used significantly in all manner of industrial uses as fillers for paper, plastics, rubber, paints, coatings, and... cement. Globally, plastics fillers alone has become a \$47.8 billion USD market during 2016. What is most astonishing in the financial evaluations and analyses is that on a per ton basis, the resultant inorganic materials produce greater valuations in comparison with the synthetic petroleum product valuations produced. This discovery has dramatic impact on what would be 'the cost of energy'. Interestingly, Saudi Arabia costs of production have been reliably reported to be in the vicinity of only \$20 per barrel of oil. By contrast, the financial analyses of the profit potential of these oil shale technologies provide shocking results when analyses of valuations are fully calculated.

Concisely, the technologies presented are disruptive technologies to the traditional oil and gas industry, as we know it today. It is not retorting technology. In methodology it is a considerable departure from what have been the oil and gas methods of extraction and processing that have been utilized and evolved since 1859. It has brilliantly utilized many existing technologies, thereby providing new innovative methods and pathways for already established industries, such as the mining industry, which would be completely transformed and provide new direction for the future of global energy initiatives.

In summary, Africa is in an extraordinary position to embrace these technologies and emerge in the near term as a strong producer of energy, thereby providing for opening a broad array of global business opportunities thus providing a tremendous stimulus to accelerating economic growth throughout South Africa and provide a model for all of Africa.

Environmental considerations were placed at the forefront in the development of these technologies and such considerations will be closely coordinated and inclusive in the community development work that will be importantly associated with these projects.

email: north.pacific@flash.net
South Africa / United Kingdom

RAH
NPE
00000000000
email us here

This press release can be viewed online at: <http://www.einpresswire.com>

Disclaimer: If you have any questions regarding information in this press release please contact the company listed in the press release. Please do not contact EIN Presswire. We will be unable to assist you with your inquiry. EIN Presswire disclaims any content contained in these releases.

© 1995-2016 IPD Group, Inc. All Right Reserved.