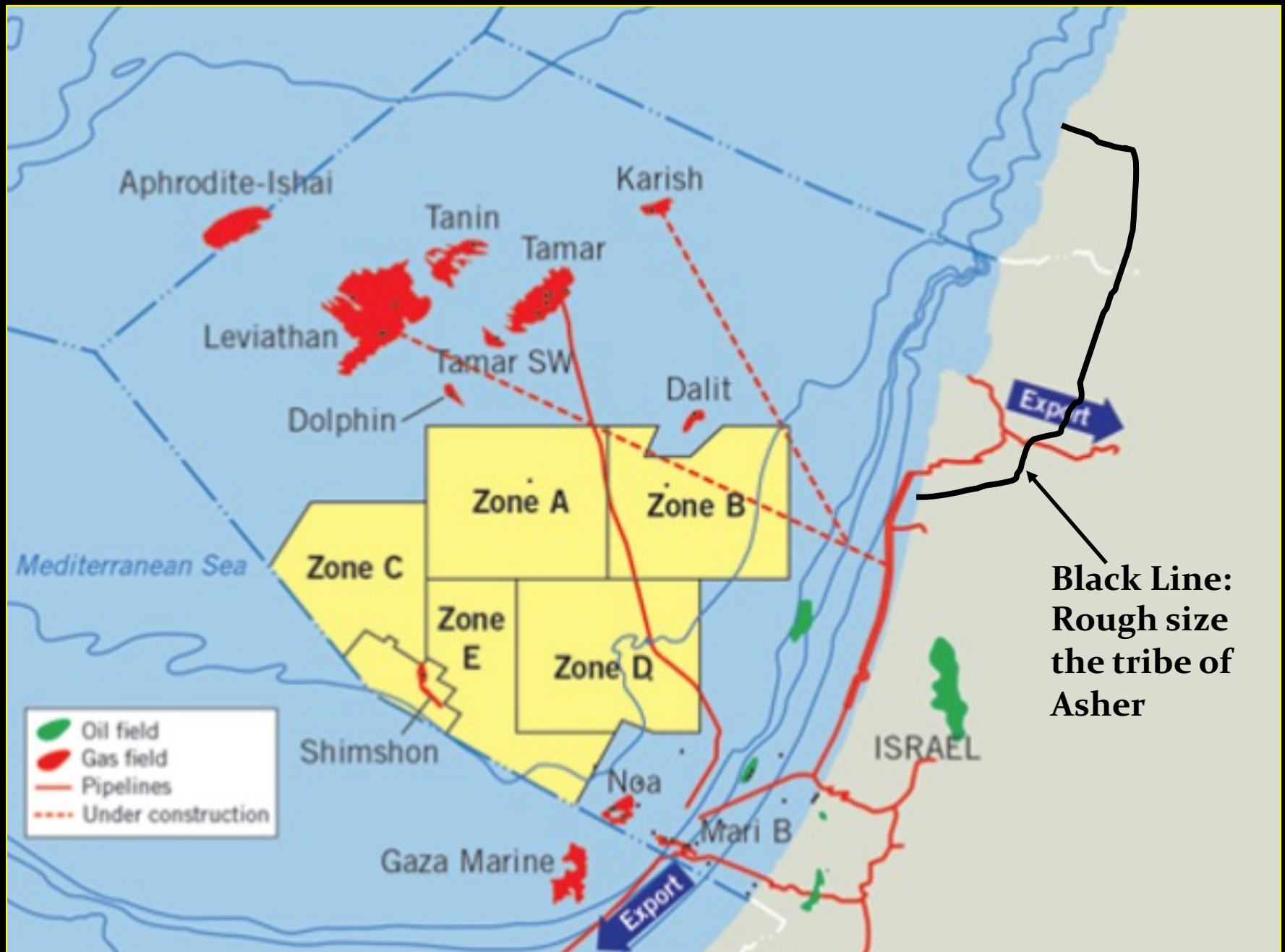


Oil & Natural Gas & Zebulun/Issacar (Deuteronomy 33:18-19)



Mediterranean Oil & Natural Gas & Asher (Deuteronomy 33:24-25)



Mediterranean Oil & Natural Gas & Asher (Deuteronomy 33:24-25)



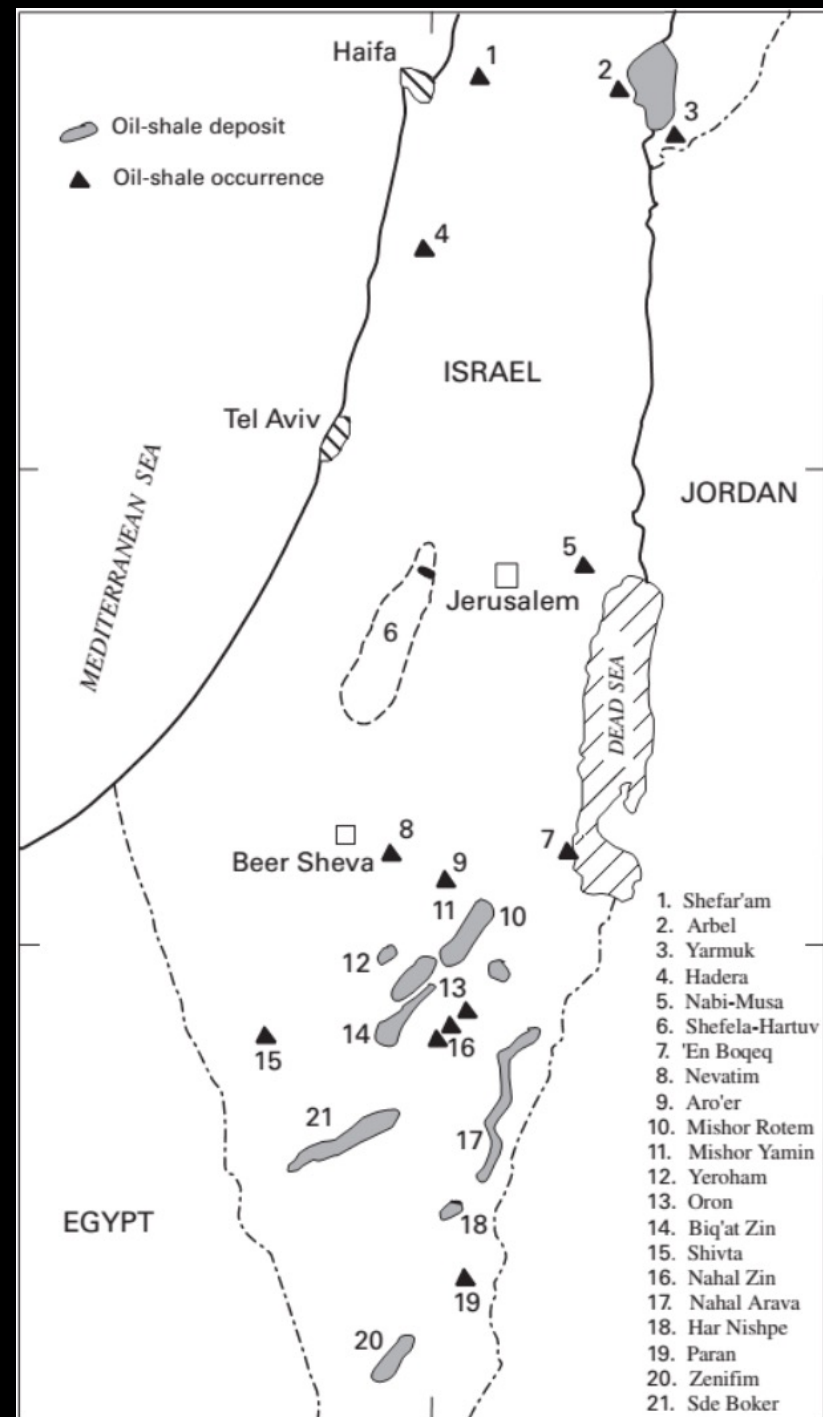
Natural Gas Fields in the Mediterranean

(Source: Wikipedia)

Field ^[28]	Discovered	Production	Estimated size
Noa North	1999 ^[29]	2012	50 billion cubic feet
Mari-B	2000	2004	1 trillion cubic feet
Tamar	2009	2013	10.8 trillion cubic feet ^[14]
Dalit	2009	Not in production	700 billion cubic feet
Leviathan	2010	Not in production	22 trillion cubic feet
Dolphin	2011	Not in production	81.3 billion cubic feet ^[30]
Tanin	2012	Not in production	1.2–1.3 trillion cubic feet
Karish	2013	Not in production	2.3–3.6 trillion cubic feet

Israel's Shale Oil Deposits

(Deuteronomy 32:9-13)



What is “Fracking”?

Geologic formations may contain large quantities of oil or gas, but have a poor flow rate due to low permeability, or from damage or clogging of the formation during drilling. This is particularly true for tight sands, shales and coalbed methane formations.

Hydraulic fracturing (aka **fracking**, which rhymes with cracking) stimulates wells drilled into these formations, making profitable otherwise prohibitively expensive extraction. Within the past decade, the combination of hydraulic fracturing with horizontal drilling has opened up shale deposits across the country and brought large-scale natural gas drilling to new regions.

The fracking process occurs after a well has been drilled and steel pipe (casing) has been inserted in the well bore. The casing is perforated within the target zones that contain oil or gas, so that when the fracturing fluid is injected into the well it flows through the perforations into the target zones. Eventually, the target formation will not be able to absorb the fluid as quickly as it is being injected. At this point, the pressure created causes the formation to crack or fracture. Once the fractures have been created, injection ceases and the fracturing fluids begin to flow back to the surface. Materials called proppants (e.g., usually sand or ceramic beads), which were injected as part of the frac fluid mixture, remain in the target formation to hold open the fractures.

Source: https://www.earthworks.org/issues/hydraulic_fracturing_101/