Anvil Points Mine



July 2007

The Anvil Points Mine was opened in 1946-47 by the federal government. It was one part of the Anvil Points Research Facility, which occupied 365 acres of land. It included the underground mine, a crushing plant, a demonstration retorting plant, refinery, and housing units. The facility was owned and operated at various times by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the Colorado School of Mines, the U.S. Naval Reserve, and the U.S. Department of Energy. The facility was decommissioned in 1984 by the Department of Energy as commercial interest in oil shale research had declined. By 1986, the housing, plants, and associated structures were demolished and removed. Today all that remains is the mine and the road infrastructure.

The Anvil Points Mine is located about 9 miles west of the city of Rifle, Colorado, high up on the steep slopes and sheer cliffs of the Roan Plateau. The mine sits at an elevation of 8,200 feet, rising over 3,000 feet above I-70 in the Colorado River valley to the south. The road traverses six sharp switchbacks to the mine, climbing at an impressive 10 to 14 percent grade for 6 miles, and is cut into shaly talus that is susceptible to sliding. In places steel cribbing has been installed to stabilize the talus slopes.

This is our journey up the road and into the heart of the mine and back down again.



About a mile north of I-70 the pavement ends. We are at the base of the Roan Plateau. The surrounding terrain is being heavily drilled for natural gas. The drill pads are being spaced at 5 acre intervals, one of the most dense spacings ever allowed in the U.S.

Elevation: 5,600 feet





These next few photos are taken at the "Boneyard," an area that we may use to stage the transfer of pallets from the one-ton pickups onto the large flat-bed trailer.











There were several wells currently being drilled on the side of the road.

Elevation: 5,950 feet



How many warning signs can you read?









The Roan Plateau contains the thickest deposit of the Green River Formation, an Eocene geologic formation that records the sedimentation in a series of intermontane lakes.



In this area the formation is over 3,000 feet thick!



The Anvil Points mine is in the Mahogany oil-shale zone of the formation. The Mahogany zone is a unit of high grade oil shale, at this location about 100 feet thick. This zone forms the cliffs at the rim of the plateau.





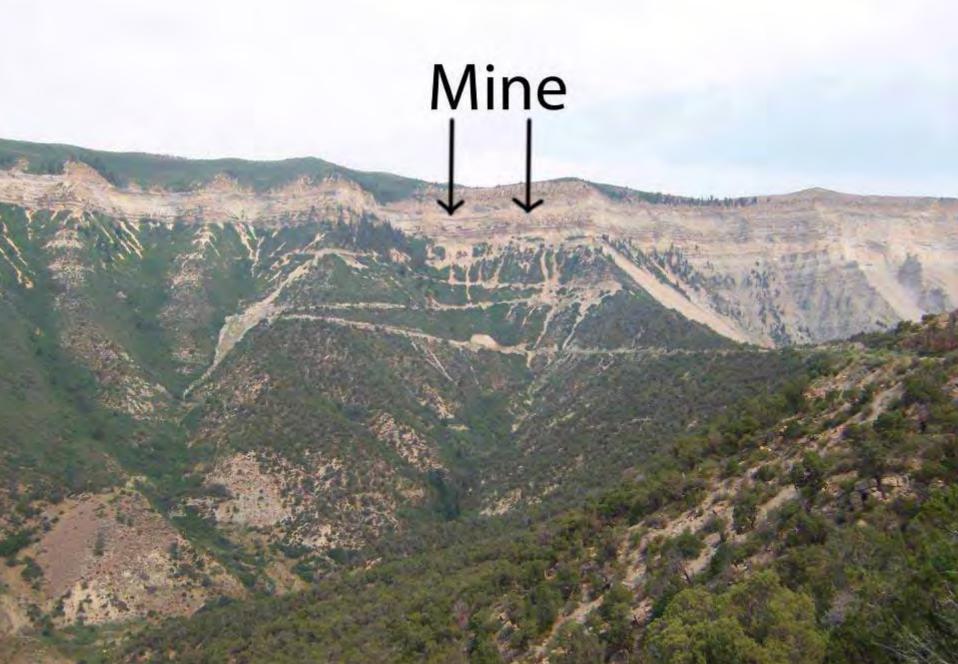
You can clearly see how close this drill rig is to the mine road.



This section of road was carved into shaly talus that is prone to sliding

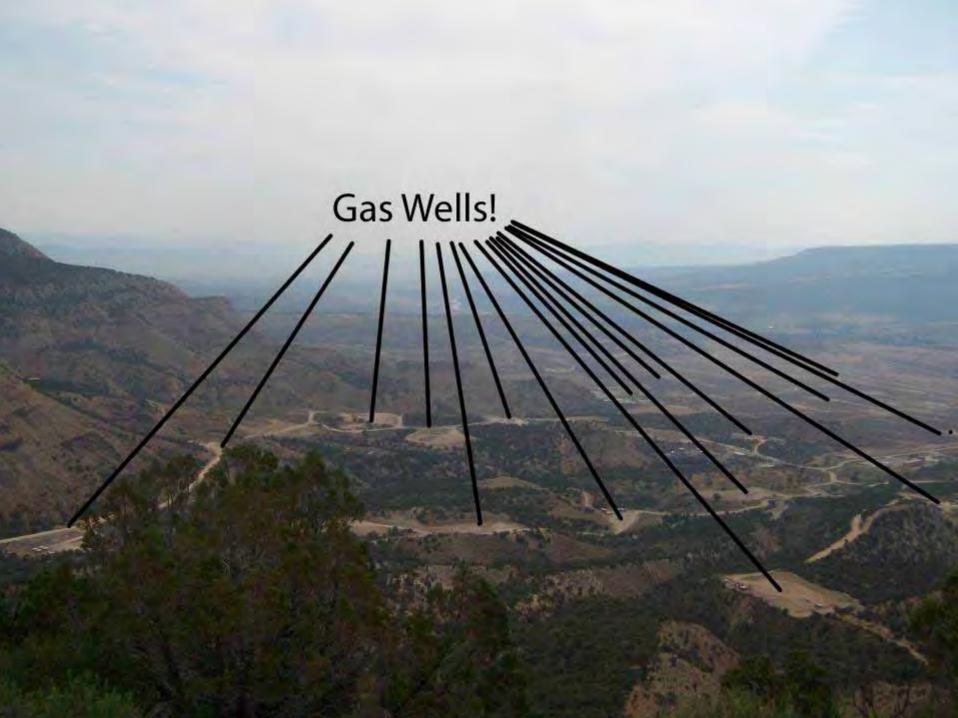


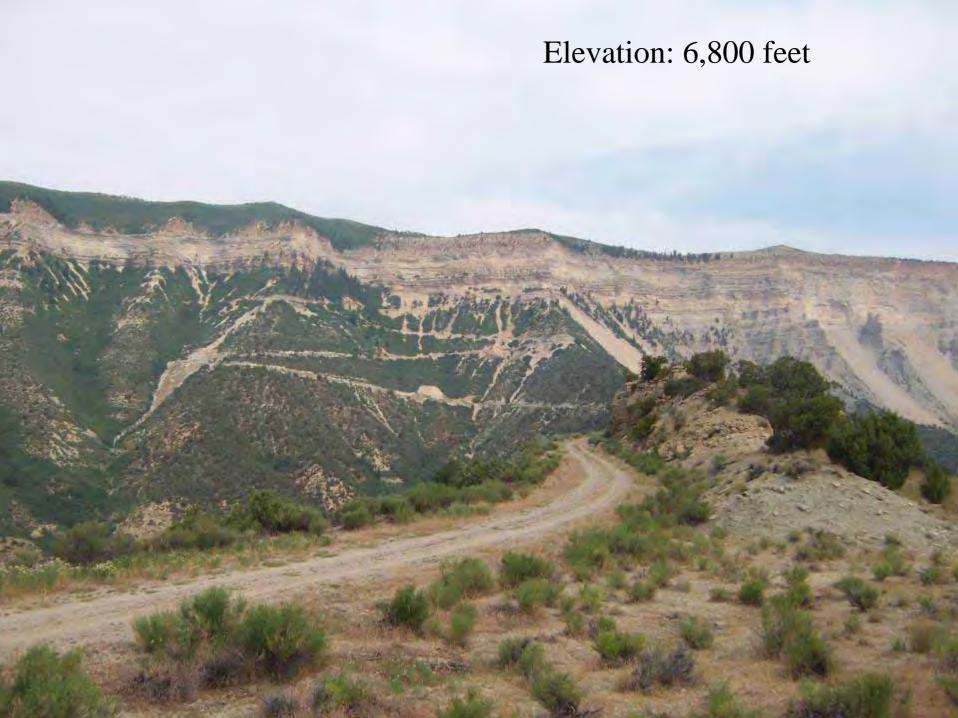
This section of road was carved into shaly talus that is prone to sliding.

































In two different areas, steel cribbing has been installed to stabilize the talus slopes. Some of the steel crib beams are strongly bent, indicating downslope movement of loose talus behind the cribs. If the cribbing should fail, the mine road could be blocked and substantial repair could be required to reopen the road.









































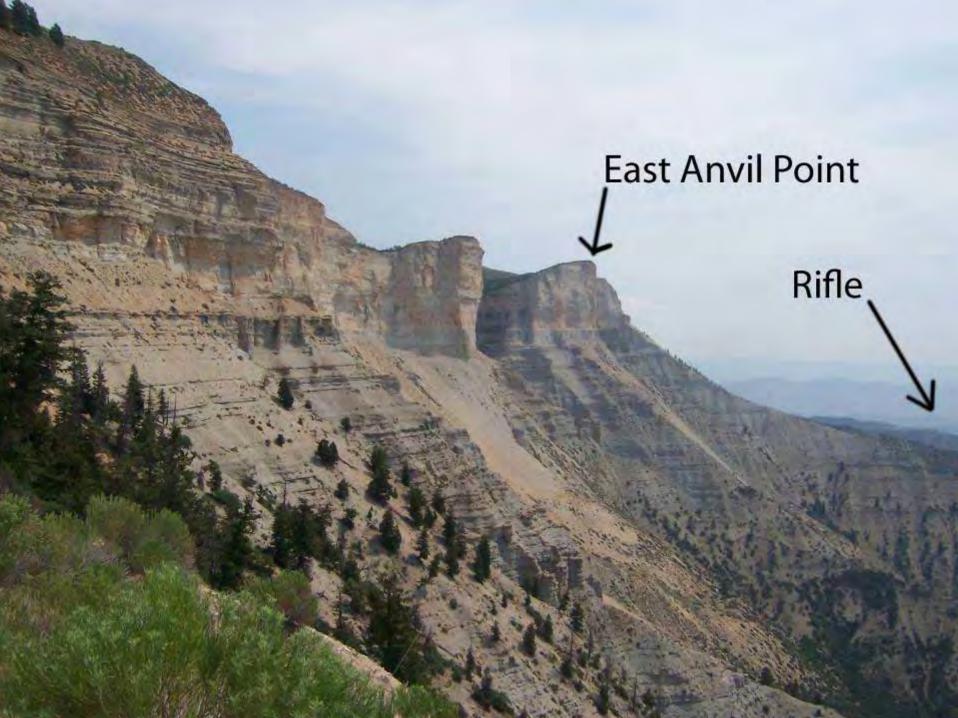


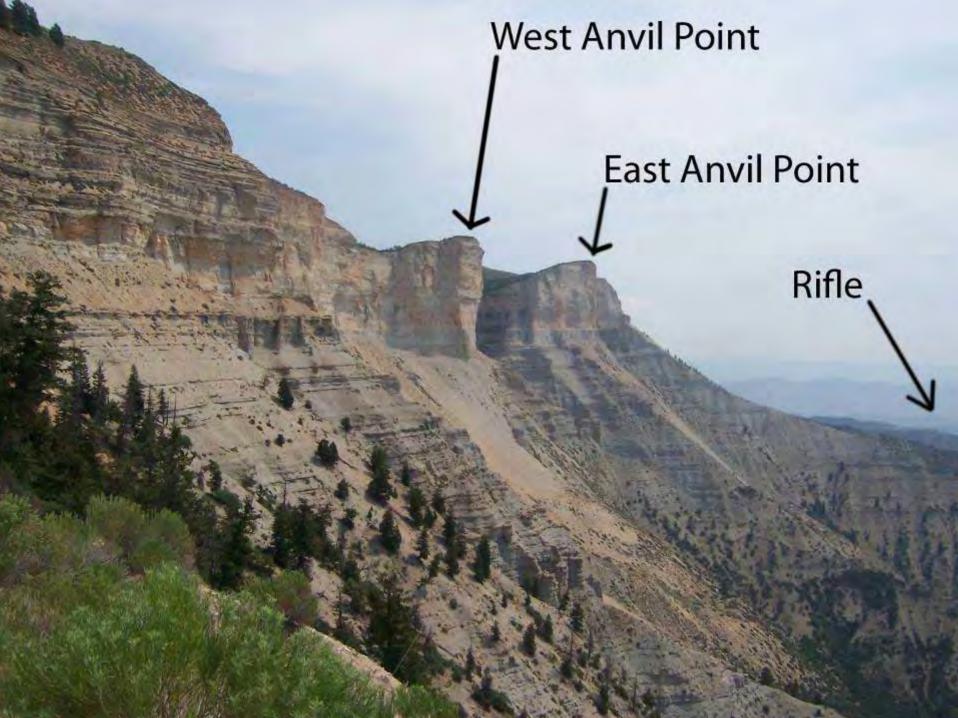




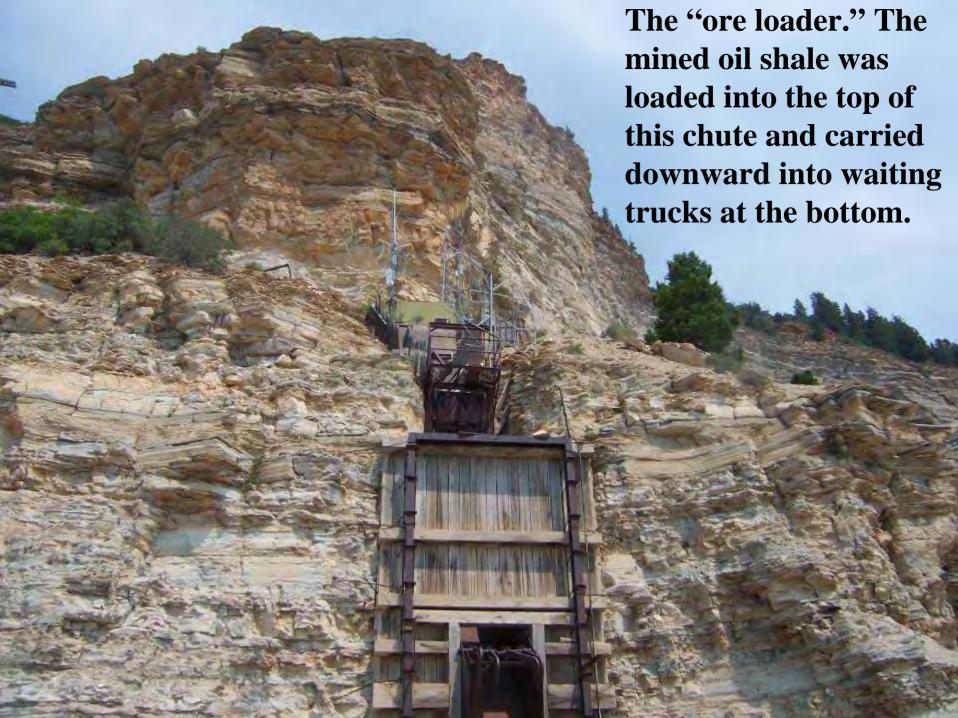




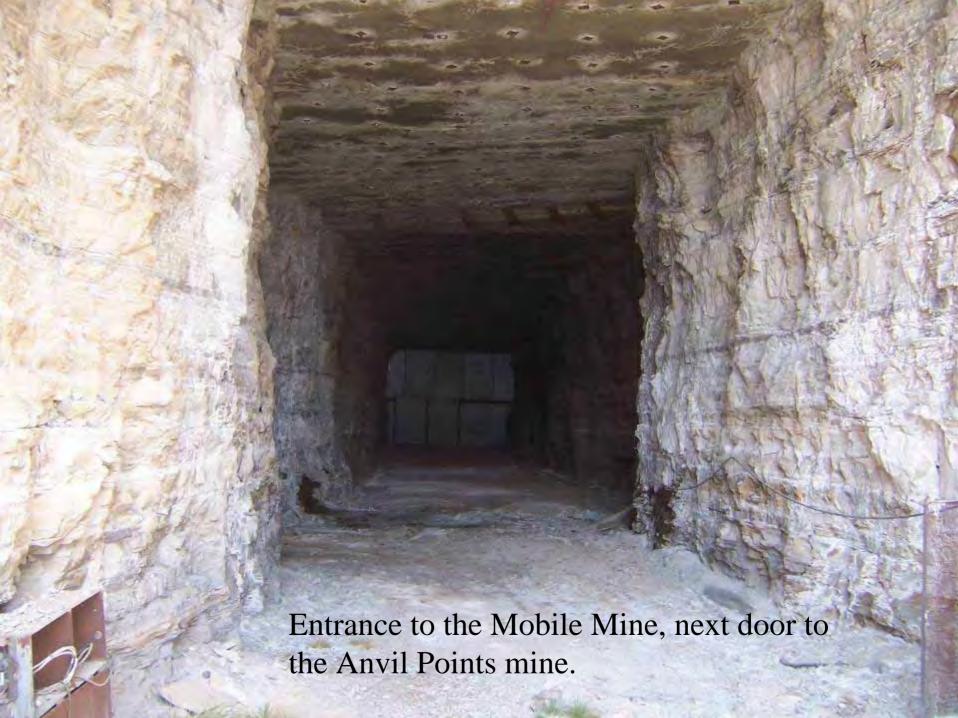


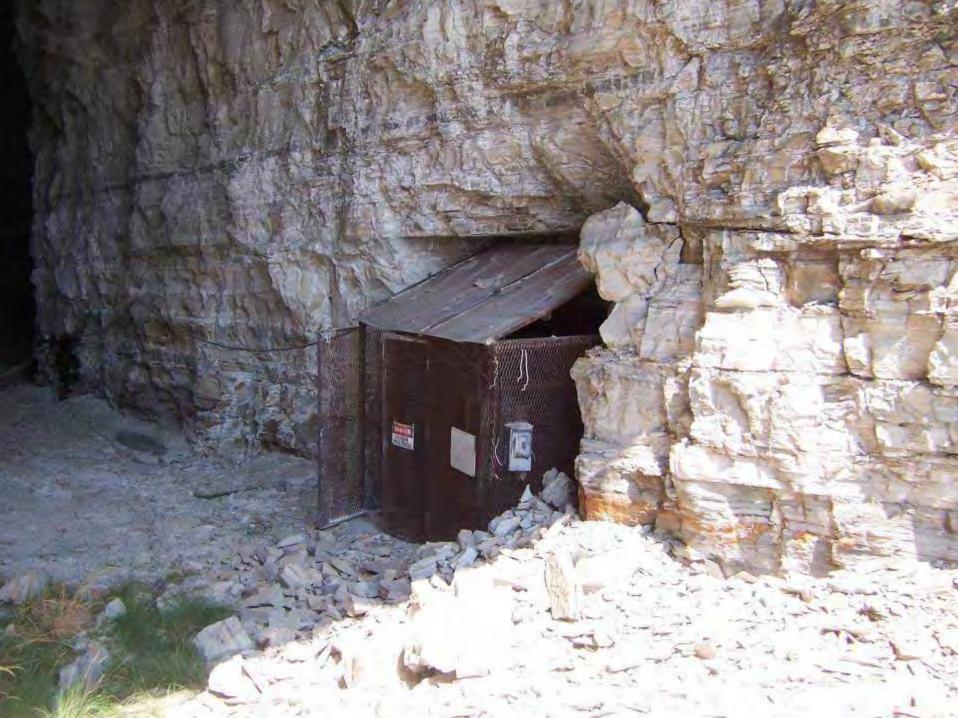










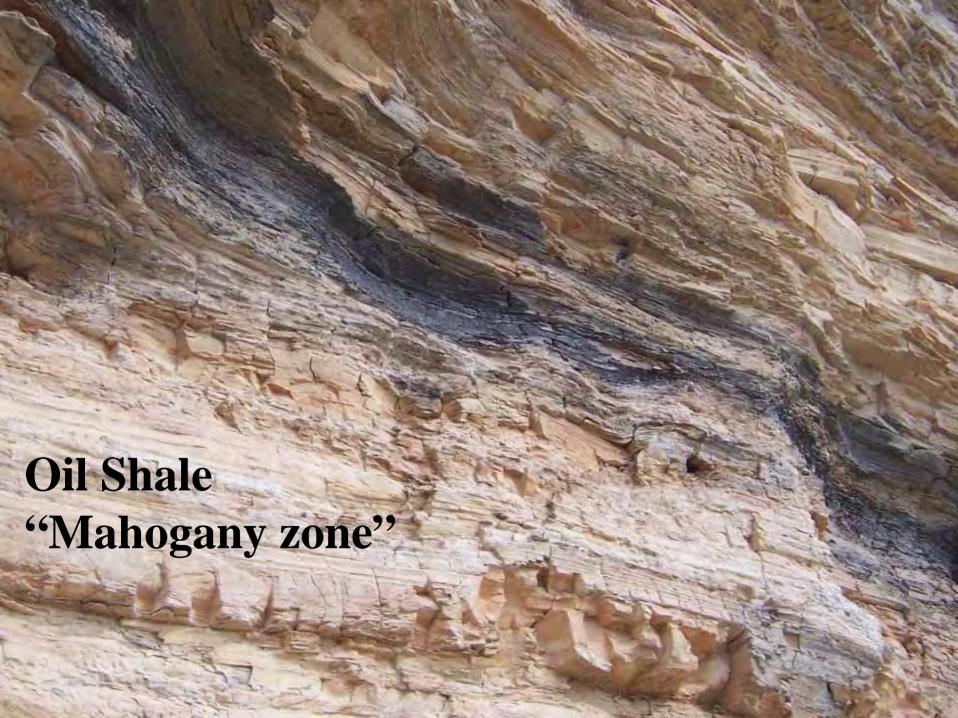


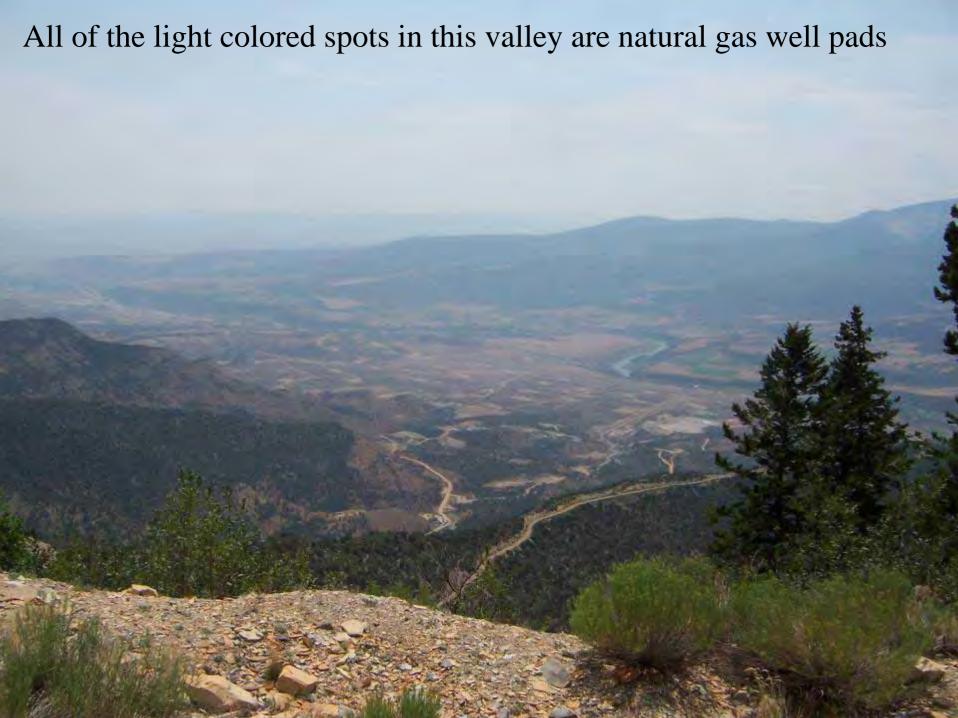


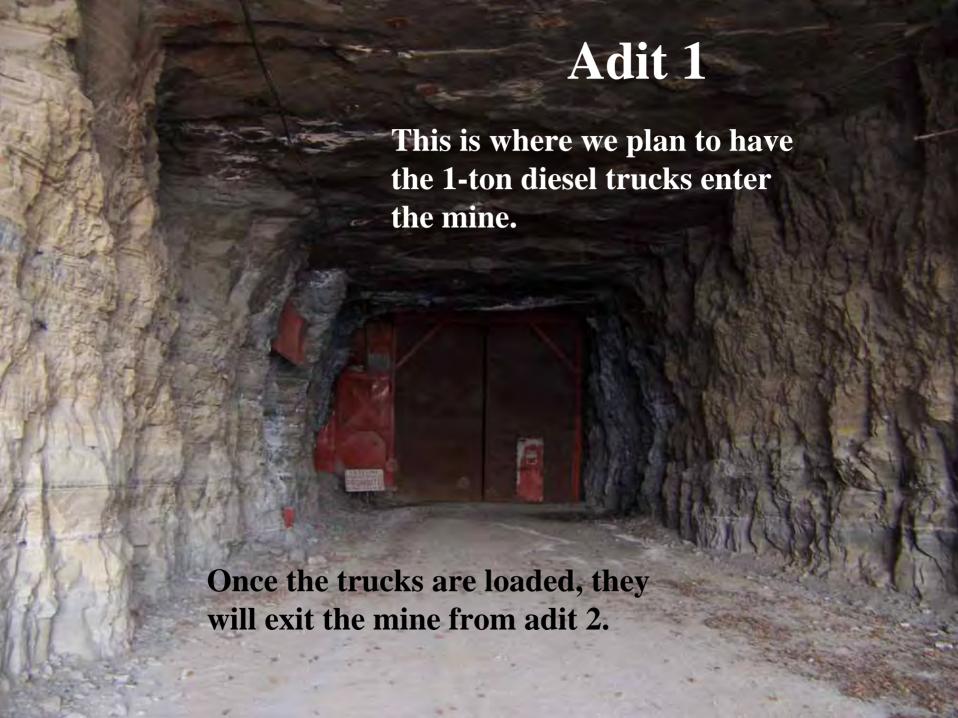










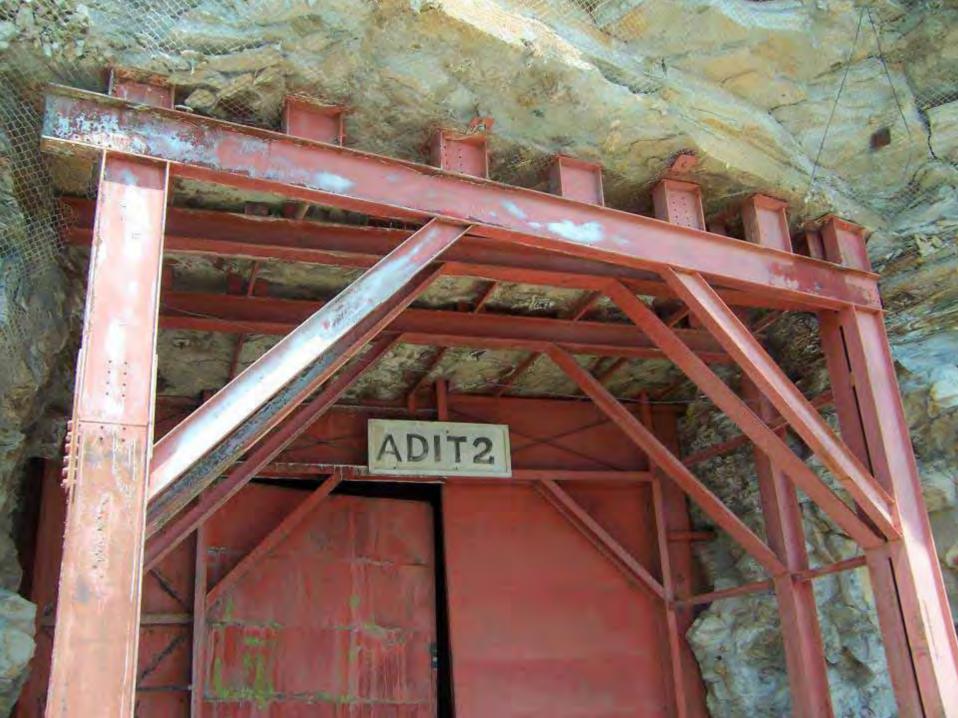








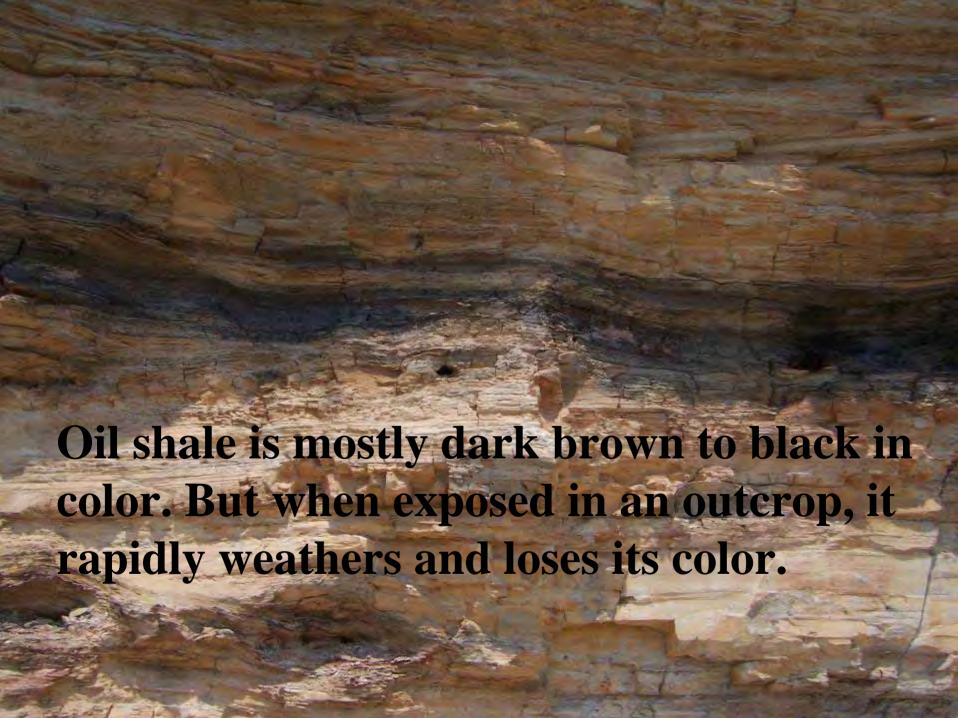








The doors in Adit 2 are broken, allowing anyone access to the inside of the mine.







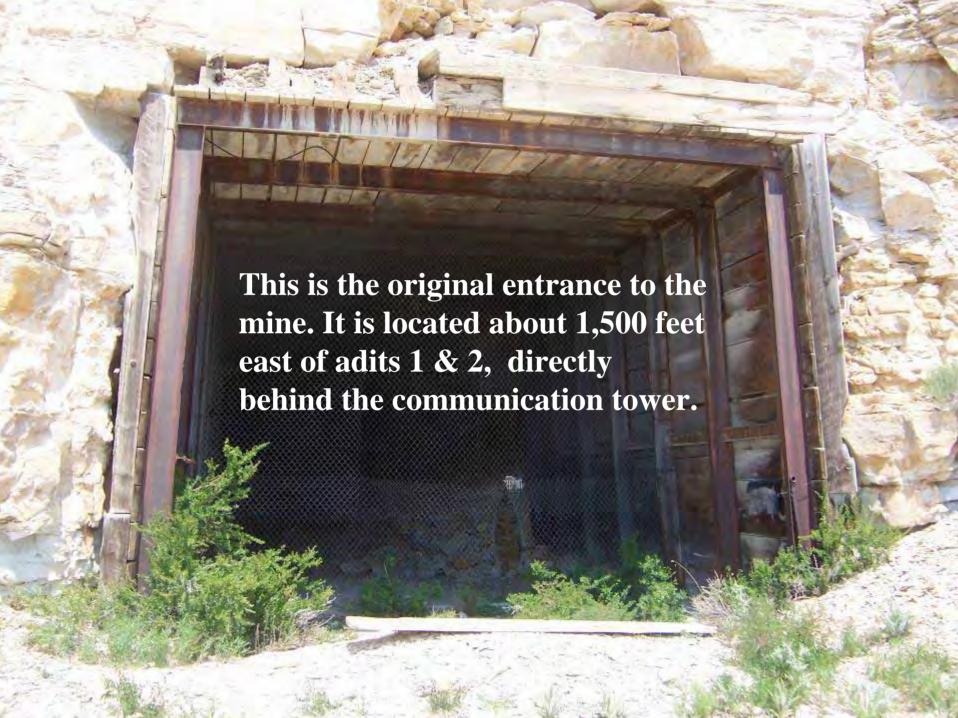












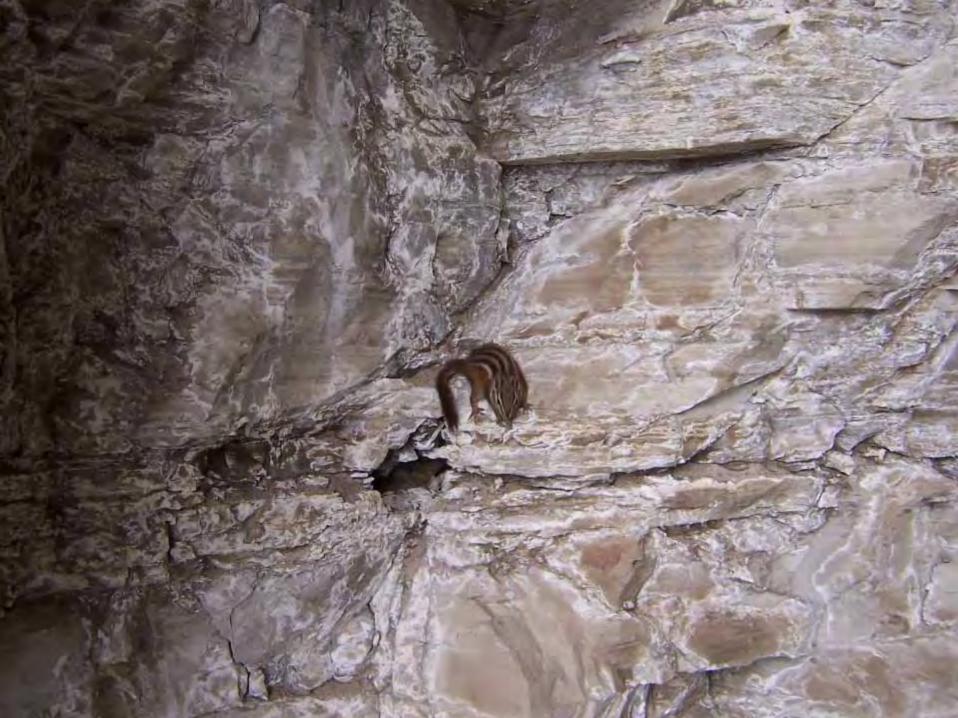








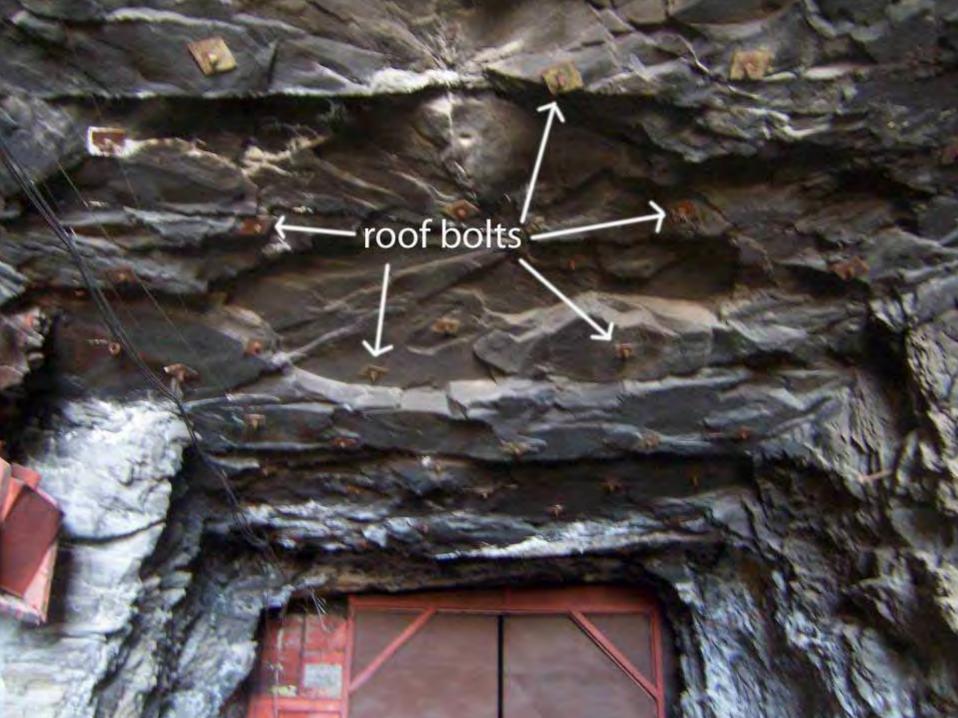


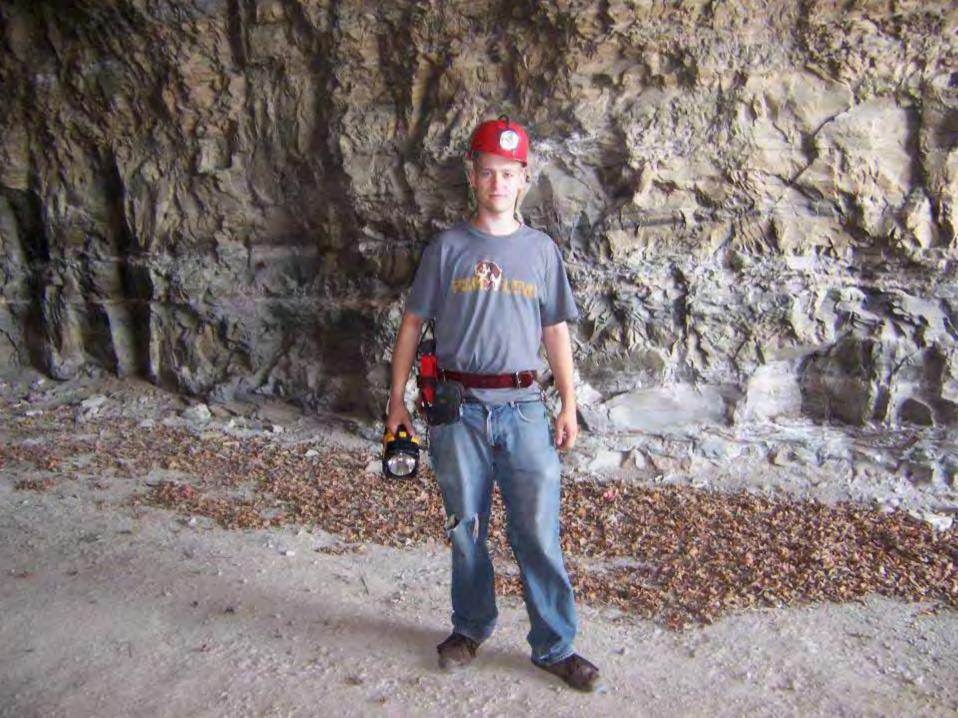


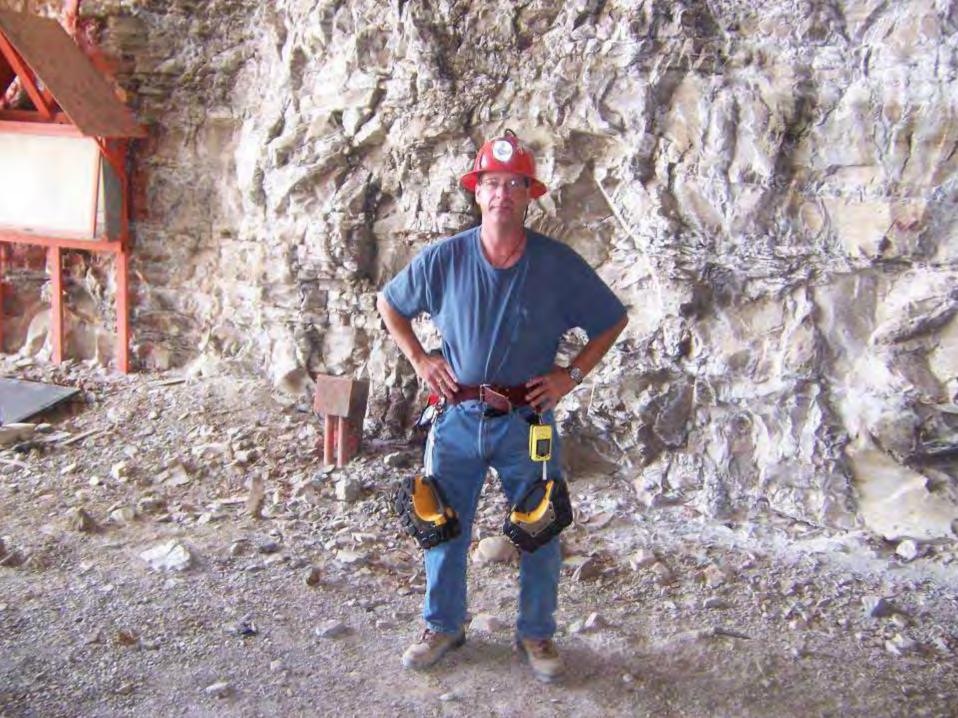














Inside the mine it was cold and dark.

Constant 40° F The only source of light was what we carried in



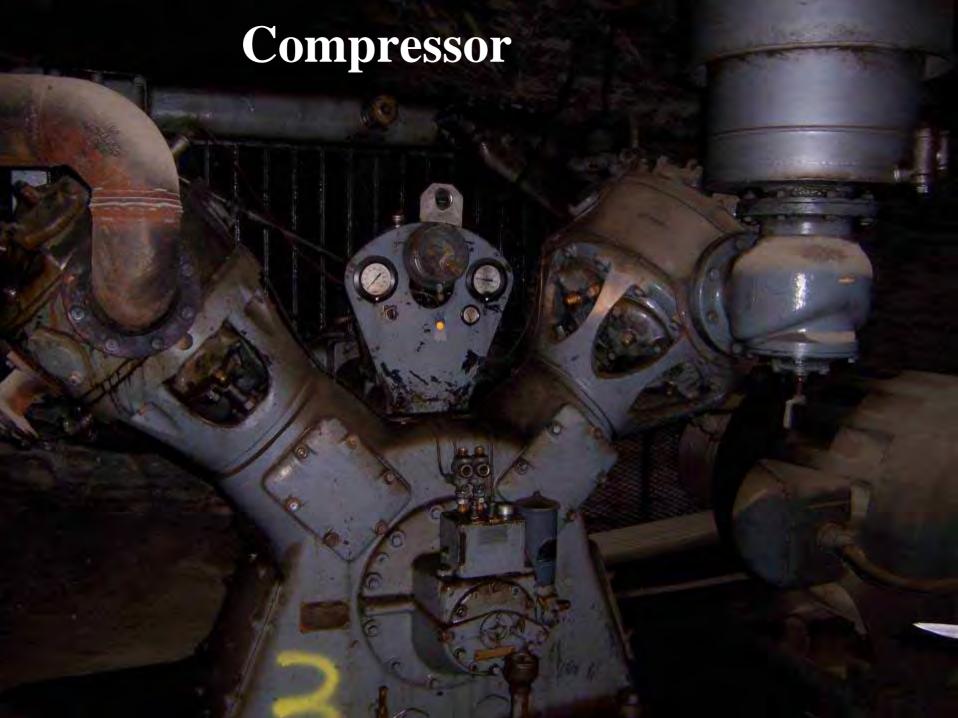




















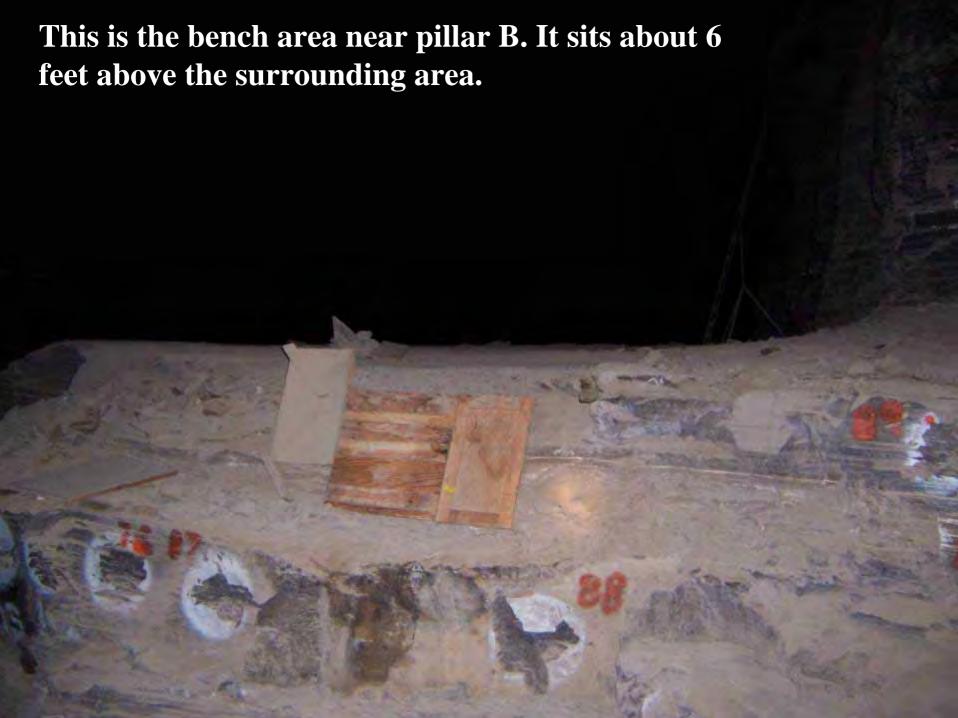


The U.S.G.S. currently has 725 pallets of drilled oil shale cores and crushed oil shale samples stored inside of the mine. In the mid 1990's it was estimated that the replacement cost (redrilling) of the samples stored in the mine would be around \$27.7 million.

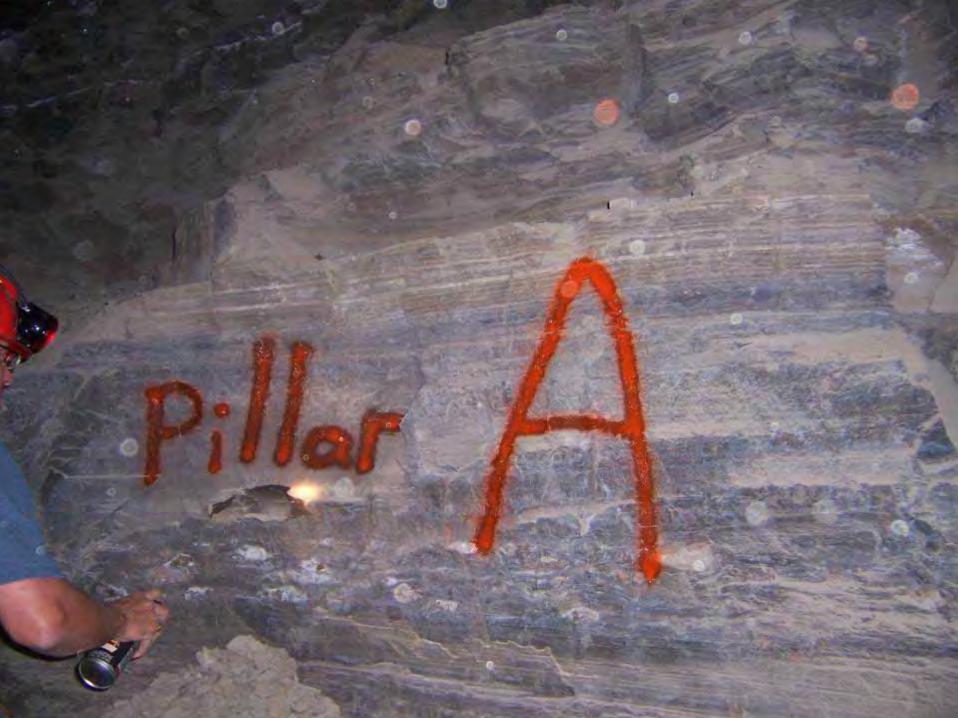


With economic interest in oil shale beginning to rise once again, the demand for available samples to perform research on is also rising. The oil shale reserves are one of many possible solutions to America's long term energy needs. The major oil companies are all researching methods to economically extract oil from the oil shale. At the Core Research Center, we regularly receive requests for oil shale samples.







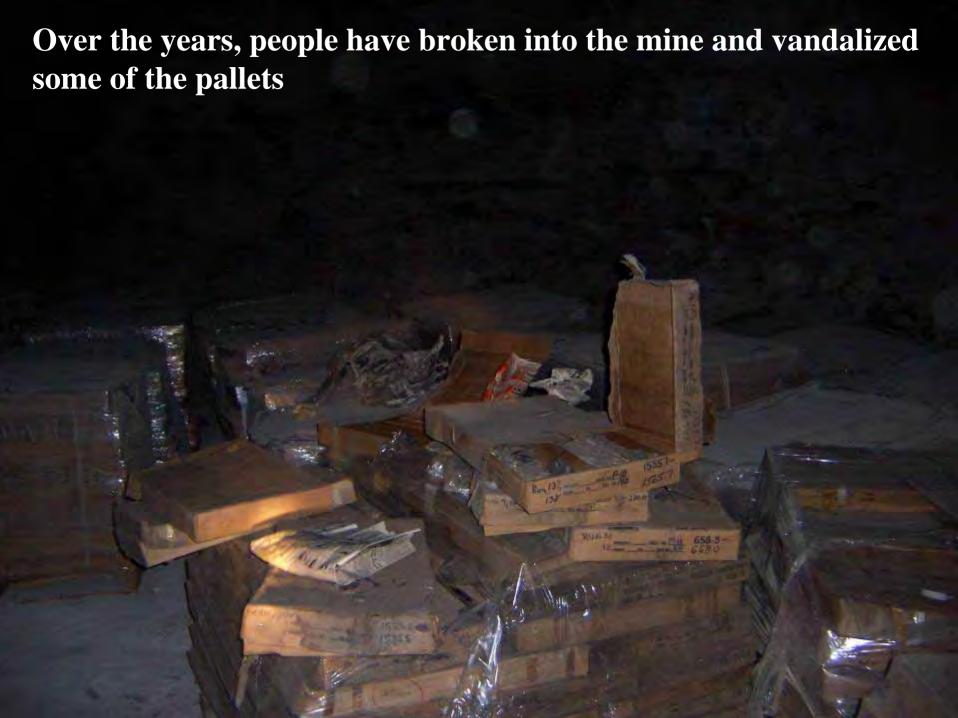




The mine is huge. The area that the pallets are stored in is 22,750 square feet, and is only a small portion of the mine. The ceiling in the mine sits at about 40 feet above the floor.











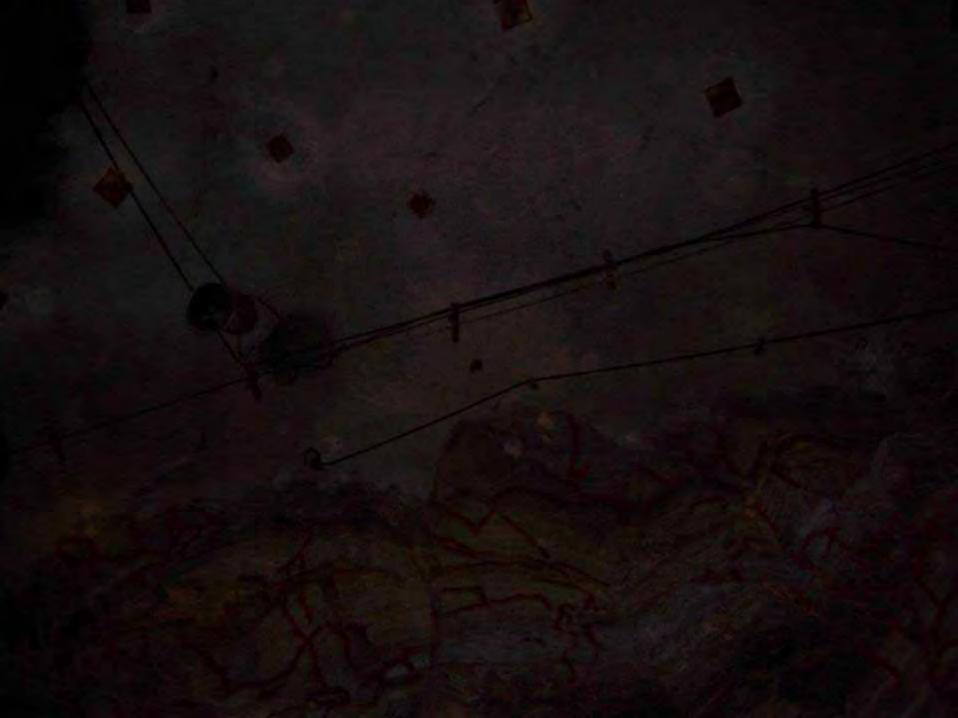


This is an exit to the Top of the plateau. It climbs up over two Hundred feet to the Upper portal.













The inside of the mine was a cool 40° F. Outside in the sunlight the temperature was around 95° F.





























The End

Photos taken by Joshua Hicks

©2007 All rights reserved.

Questions & Comments: jhicks@usgs.gov