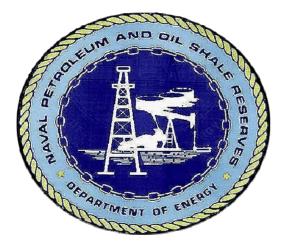
Strategic Significance of America's Oil Shale Resource

2005 EIA Midterm Energy Outlook Conference





Tony Dammer Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves DAS for Petroleum Reserves US Department of Energy, Washington D.C. April 12, 2005



Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves

- Four Petroleum and Three Oil Shale Reserves Created by Executive Order – December 1912 – 1927
- **Current Authority Naval Petroleum Reserves Act of 1976 P.L. 94-258**
- ◆ Transferred from the U.S. Navy to DOE Organization Act July 1977
- Authorized Under Defense/Appropriated Under Interior and Related Committees
- Organized Under Strategic Petroleum Reserves June 1999
- Current Oil Shale Program Established by Agreement Between U.S.
 Secretary of Energy and Estonian Minister of Economy February 2000



Oil Shale History

- ♦ Naval Petroleum Reserves 1912
- ♦ DOI Leasing Program 1974
- ◆ Synthetic Fuels Corp 1979
- Colony Shuts Down 1982
- Synthetic Fuels Program Abolished 1985
- Unocal Shuts Down 1991
- U.S./Estonia Program 2000



Abandoned Oil Shale Retort Utah, circa 1900



Mission

The Nation's First Strategic Petroleum Reserve

> Increase Domestic Fuel Supply, Support National Security, and Create U.S. Jobs and Economic Growth Through Sustainable Development of the Vast Oil Shale Reserves of the United States



Strategic Issues

The Nation's First Strategic Petroleum Reserve

- World Oil Demand is Rising
- ◆ U.S. Energy and Economic Security is Increasingly at Risk
- ♦ World Oil Supply will Soon Peak and Decline
- Military Preparedness and Homeland Defense Requires Secure Fuel Sources
- Current Energy Policy Relies Heavily on Middle Energy Options are Limited

America's Oil Shale Reserves Can Help Bridge the Gap

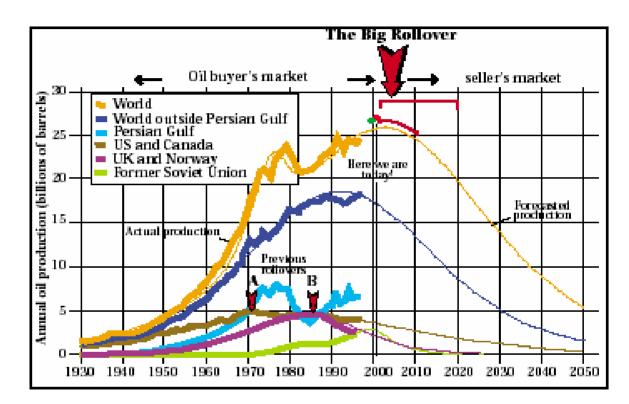


Program Objectives

- Review Status and Potential of Oil Shale in Context of Future Energy Supply Outlook
- Examine the Security and Economic Implications of Development
- Assess National and Public Benefits of Development
- ◆ Define Prospective Hurdles
- ◆ Identify Next Steps to Accelerate Development



Cause for Concern?

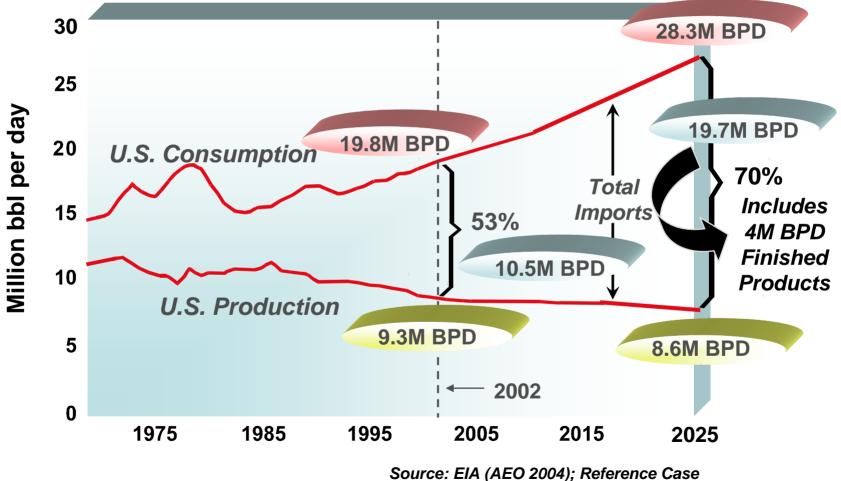


Year of The Big Rollover	Forecaster
2003 2004 2007 2019 2020 2010-2020	Campbell, 1998 Bartlett, 2000 Duncan and Youngquist, 1999 Bartlett, 2000 Edwards, 1997 International Energy Agency, 1998



Increasing Reliance on Petroleum Imports

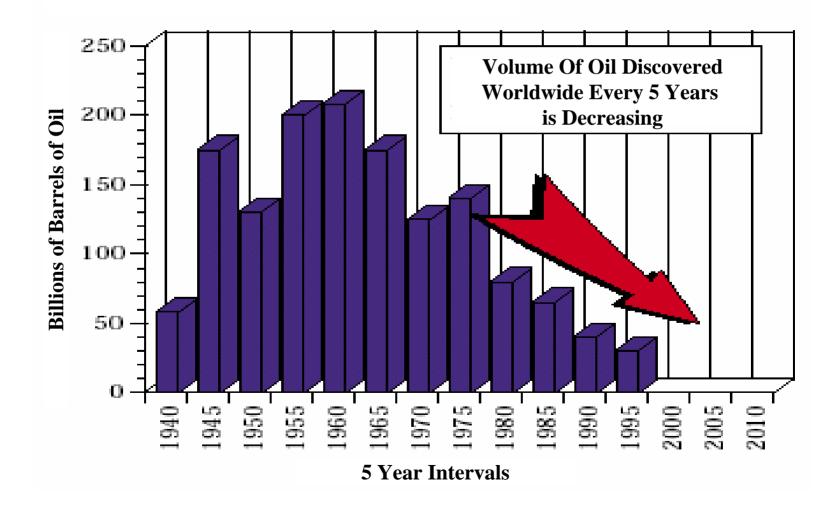
The Nation's First Strategic Petroleum Reserve



Scenario [Courtesy John Winslow-DoE]



Discovered Oil – Billions of Barrels





What Can We Do?

The Nation's First Strategic Petroleum Reserve

> * "Developing oil shale in the face of today's geopolitical risk and world production uncertainty is nothing less than a practical and relatively inexpensive insurance policy-a policy that may provide high dividends at a future time when a new policy would be prohibitively expensive to purchase."

Dammer: August 9, 2004 Oil and Gas Journal

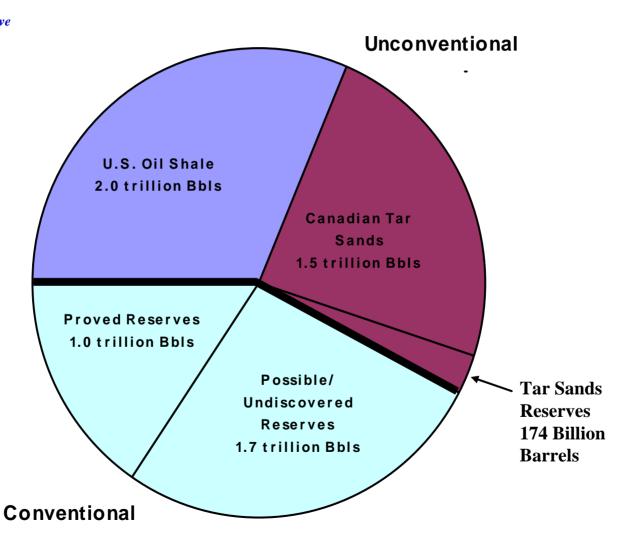


U.S. Oil Shale Opportunity

- Huge and Secure 1 Trillion Barrels Recoverable
 Largest Domestic Source of Transportation Fuels
- Concentrated Up to 2 Million Barrels/Acre
 No Other Resource is This Concentrated
- ♦ Potentially Economic
 - Results of Current Research Show Promise
 - Comparable to Alberta, Canada Oil Sands
 - Prior Failure of Industry in the U.S. Was <u>Not</u> the Fault of the Resource



Unconventional Oil Resources Exceed World Conventional Resources





Major World Oil Shale Resources

The Nation's First Strategic Petroleum Reserve

> Barrels Billion Istael Estonia China china Norocco Jordan Brazil States Norld

(15 Gallons Per Ton)

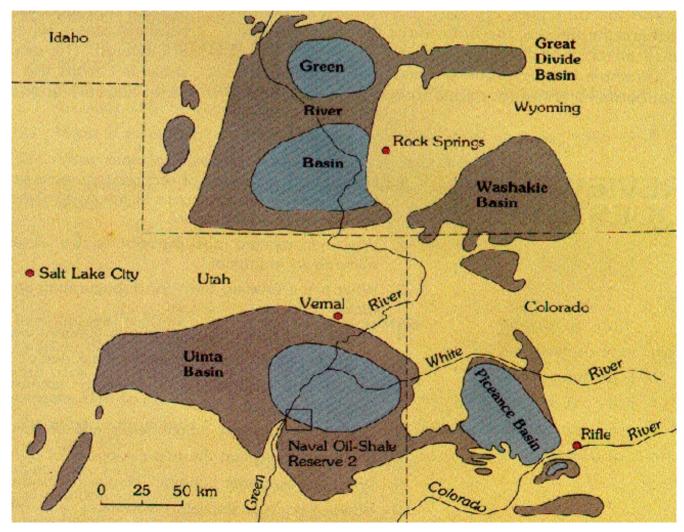


Current Activity

<u>Country</u>	<u>Technology</u>
Australia	ATP (Stuart Project)
Brazil	Petrosix
Canada	Water extraction/coking
China	Vertical Retort
Estonia	Galitor & Kiviter
Israel	Vertical Retort – R&D
Jordan	Active R&D Program
Mongolia	Active R&D Program
Могоссо	Active R&D Program
Russia	Vertical Retort
Turkey	Active R&D
USA	Shell Exploration & Production Insitu

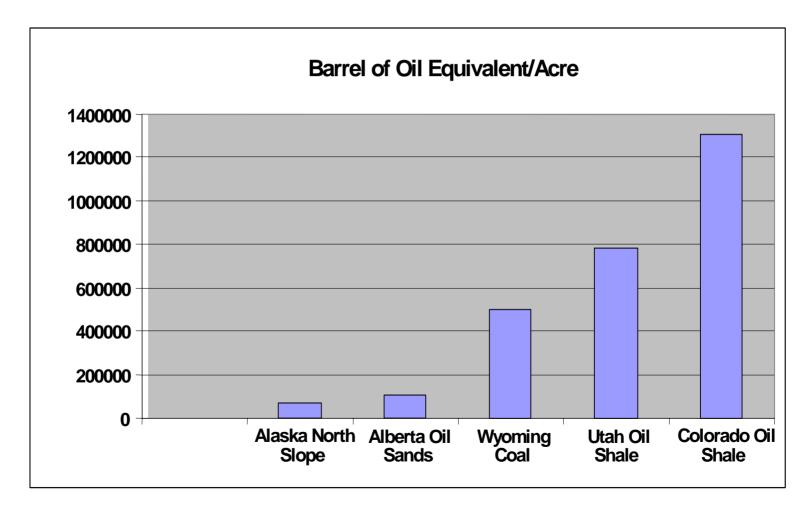


Distribution of Oil Shale in CO, UT and WY





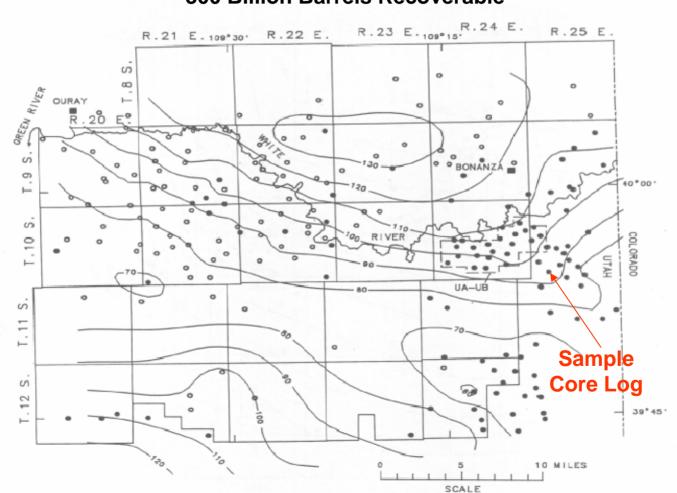
Energy Density of Selected Resources





Utah 25 gpt Isopach (Interval 10 Feet)

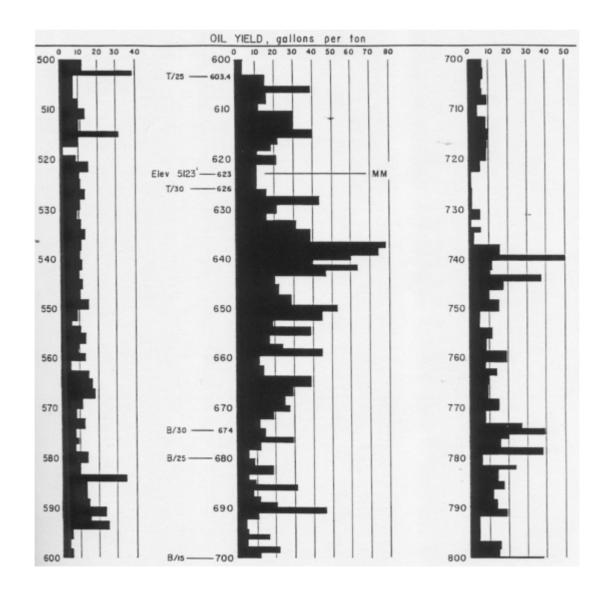
The Nation's First Strategic Petroleum Reserve



300 Billion Barrels Recoverable

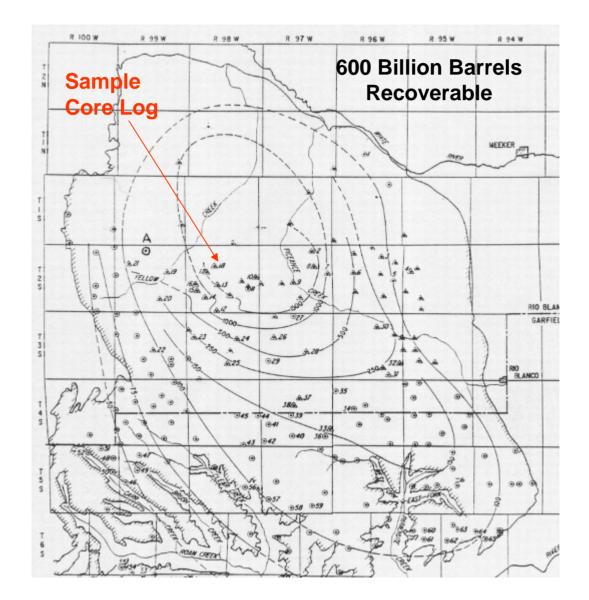


Utah Oil Shale Core Log



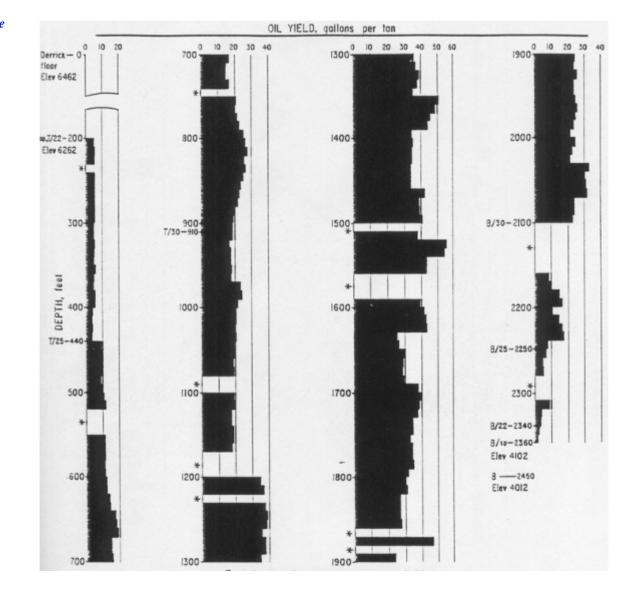


Colorado 25 gpt Isopach





Colorado Oil Shale Core Log





We Could be the New Middle East —1.6 Trillion Barrels

Old M	Iiddle East	New Middle East	
Saudi Arabia:	261.8 Billion Barrels	Shale: 1000 Billion Barrels	
Iraq:	112.5 Billion Barrels	FT Coal: 500 Billion Barrels	
UAE:	97.8 Billion Barrels	Pet. Coke: .15 Billion Barrels	
Kuwait:	96.5 Billion Barrels	Oil Reserves: 22.7 Billion Barrels	
Iran:	89.7 Billion Barrels	EOR Oil: <u>32 Billion Barrels</u>	
Qatar:	15.2 Billion Barrels		
Oman:	5.5 Billion Barrels	TOTAL 1.6 Trillion Barrels	
Yemen:	4.0 Billion Barrels		
Syria:	2.5 Billion Barrels		
TOTAL	685.5 Billion Barrels		



Characteristics of Oil Sand and Oil Shale Resources (Compared With Petroleum)

- Reserves are Well Characterized Essentially No Discovery Risks
- Uniform Quality Very Little Variation in Product
- **♦** Long-Term Dependability No Decline Curve
- High Recovery Efficiency Little Uncertainty About Production
- Attractive Return on Investment Alberta Oil Sands



Comparison of Principal Factors Influencing the Economics of Producing Refinery Crude Oil

Characteristic	Athabasca Oil Sands	Green River Oil Shale	
Reserves	More Than 1 Trillion Bbls	More Than 1 Trillion Bbls	
Grade (Richness)	25 Gallon Bitumen/Ton	30 Gallon Kerogen Oil/Ton	
Hydrogen Content	10.5%	11.8%	
N and S Requiring Removal	6.2 Wt%	4.6 Wt%	
Loss of Liquids to Coke and Gas	40 Pounds/Ton-Ore	11.6 Pounds/Ton-Ore	
Net Yield of Oil	0.53 Bbl/Ton Mined	0.73 Bbl/Ton Mined	
Quality of Oil	34°API	38°API	



Oil Shale Product Yields

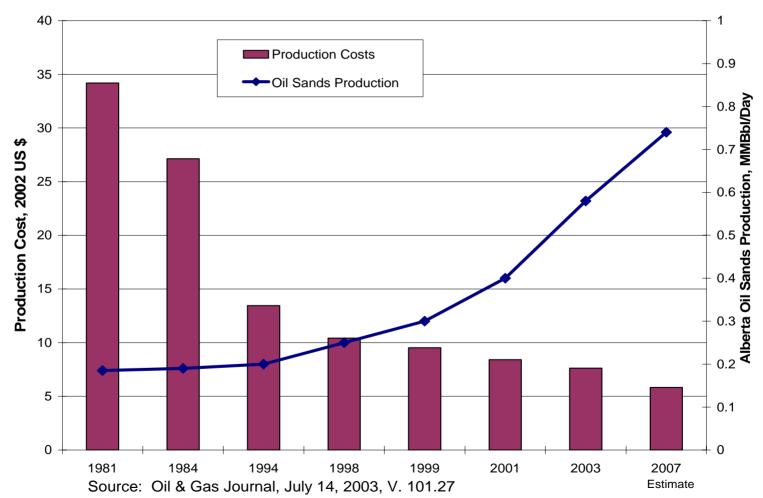
The Nation's First Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Product (% of Barrel)	Unocal	Bunger	Shell ICP
Gasoline	24/42	30/50	32/37
Jet Fuel	23/32	16/27	38/40
#2 Diesel	17/22	12/19	20/22
Gas Oil	36/0	42/0	10/0
Fuel Gas	(4)	(4)	(1)

Product percentages represent a barrel of upgraded kerogen oil through a two step process. The first step is distillation and the second step is distillation of cat cracker feed at the refinery.

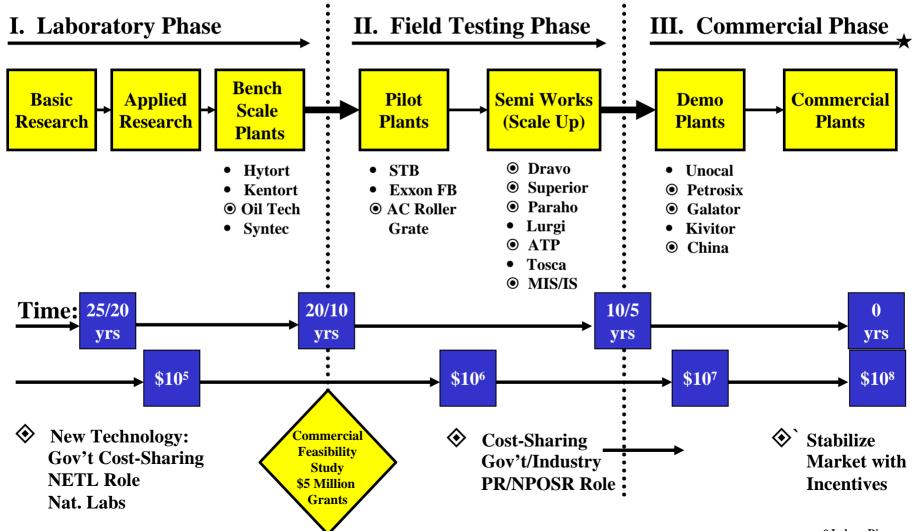


Tar Sand Economics and Production Continue to Improve





Oil Shale Commercialization Process





Status of Strategic Planning Program

The Nation's First Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Oil Shale May Complement the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

- "Strategic Significance" Peer Review Meeting– Feb 2004
- ◆ Final "Strategic Significance" Report April 2004
- Alberta Oil Sands Field Trip Sept. 2004
- Oil Shale Steering Group Meetings April, July, Oct 2004 and January, 2005
- Oil Shale Roadmap Dec 2004
- Draft Development Plan and Peer Review March, 2005
- Development Plan and Report to Congress May 1, 2005





- Complete a Development Plan and Assure Adequate Representation of:
 - Economic and Investment Costs and Risk
 - Technology Readiness and Advancement
 - Access to Oil Shale Resources on Federal Lands
 - Environmental / Regulatory Compliance
 - Infrastructure Requirements
 - Stakeholder Issues and Concerns
 - International Activities Assessment
 - Socioeconomic Requirements
- Propose a Joint Industry / Government Program



Oil Shale Supports National Energy Policy

 Increase Domestic Energy Supplies: Oil Shale is the Largest Fossil Fuel Resource in the U.S. – Estimated to be 1.0 Trillion Barrels of Recoverable Reserves. Greater Than World Proved Reserves.

Enhancing National Energy Security: Development of Domestic Oil Shale in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming Could Potentially Reverse Our Growing Imports of Foreign Supplies...Supplies Which Depend on the Economic Well-being and Political Stability of Countries Located in Some of the Most Volatile Areas in the World. Development of This Rich Domestic Resource will not Occur Overnight. The U.S. Should Begin the Work Necessary to Assure Readiness in This Critical Area.

Protecting America's Environment: Technology in Oil Shale Extraction, Processing, and Disposal Have Evolved Considerably Over the Past Two Decades. Processes are More Efficient, Less Energy and Water Consumptive, and Less Environmentally Damaging Than in the Past.



"During the next four years, we will continue to enhance our economic security and our national security through sound energy policy. We will pursue more energy close to home, in our own country and in our own hemisphere, so that we're less dependent on energy from unstable parts of the world. And we will continue to work closely with Congress to produce comprehensive legislation that moves America toward greater energy independence."

President Bush – On the nomination of Secretary Bodman Dec., 10, 2004



The Next Strategic Petroleum Reserve

