



Weekender



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ATHABASCA OIL SANDS

The Athabasca oil sands (also called the Athabasca tar sands or Alberta tar sands) are large deposits of bitumen or extremely heavy crude oil, located in northeastern Alberta, Canada – roughly centred on the boomtown of Fort McMurray. These oil sands, hosted in the McMurray Formation, consist of a mixture of crude bitumen (a semi-solid form of crude oil), silica sand, clay minerals, and water. The Athabasca deposit is the largest known reservoir of crude bitumen in the world and the largest of three major oil sands deposits in Alberta, along with the nearby Peace River and Cold Lake deposits.

Together, these oil sand deposits lie under 141,000 square kilometres (54,000 sq mi) of boreal forest and muskeg (peat bogs) and contain about 1.7 trillion barrels (270×109 m3) of bitumen in-place, comparable in magnitude to the world's total proven reserves of conventional petroleum. Although the former CEO of Shell Canada, Clive Mather, estimated Canada's reserves to be 2 trillion barrels (320



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km3) or more, the International Energy Agency (IEA) lists Canada's reserves as being 178 billion barrels (2.83×1010 m3).

With modern unconventional oil production technology, at least 10% of these deposits, or about 170 billion barrels (27×109 m3) were considered to be economically recoverable at 2006 prices, making Canada's total proven reserves the second largest

in the world, after Saudi Arabia's. Canada's oil sands are found in three deposits –The Athabasca oil sands deposit is the largest of Canada's three oil sands. The two others are in the Peace River and Cold Lake areas in Alberta and part of Saskatchewan. By 2009, the two extraction methods used were in situ (Latin, meaning "in place") extraction, when the bitumen occurs deeper within the

ground, (which will account for 80 percent of oil sands development) and surface or open-pit mining, when the bitumen is closer to the surface. Only 20 percent of bitumen can be extracted using open pit mining methods, which involves large scale excavation of the land with huge hydraulic power shovels and 400-ton heavy hauler trucks. Surface mining leaves toxic tailings ponds.

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In contrast, in situ uses more specialized techniques such as Steam-assisted gravity drainage (SAGD). "Eighty per cent of the oil sands will be developed in situ which accounts for 97.5 per cent of the total surface area of the oil sands region in Alberta." In 2006 the Athabasca deposit was the only large oil sands reservoir in the world which was suitable for large-scale surface mining, although most of it can only be produced using more recently developed in-situ technology.

On 17 June 2013 the newly formed corporation, Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) was phased in with a mandate

to regulate oil, gas and coal development in Alberta including the Athabasca oil sands. The AER brings together "the regulatory functions from the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Alberta Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development into a one-stop shop" The Alberta Energy Regulator is now "responsible for all projects from application to reclamation." They will respond to project proponents, landowners and industry regarding energy regulations in Alberta. The Responsible Energy Development Act gave the Alberta Energy Regulator

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"the authority to administer the Public Lands Act, the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act and the Water Act, with regards to energy development." The Alberta Energy Regulator will enforce environmental laws and issue environmental and water permits, responsibilities formerly the mandate of Alberta Environment.

The Athabasca oil sands are named after the Athabasca River which cuts through the heart of the deposit, and traces of the heavy oil are readily observed on the river banks. Historically, the bitumen was used by the indigenous Cree

and Dene Aboriginal peoples to waterproof their canoes. The oil deposits are located within the boundaries of Treaty 8, and several First Nations of the area are involved with the sands.

The Athabasca oil sands first came to the attention of European fur traders in 1719 when Wap-su, a Cree trader, brought a sample of bituminous sands to the Hudson's Bay Company post at York Factory on Hudson Bay where Henry Kelsey was the manager. In 1778, Peter Pond, another fur trader and a founder of the rival North West Company, became the first European to see the Athabasca



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deposits after exploring the Methye Portage which allowed access to the rich fur resources of the Athabasca River system from the Hudson Bay watershed.

In 1788, fur trader Alexander MacKenzie (who later discovered routes to both the Arctic and Pacific Oceans from this area) wrote: "At about 24 miles (39 km) from the fork (of the Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers) are some bituminous fountains into which a pole of 20 feet (6.1 m) long may be inserted without the least resistance. The bitumen is in a fluid state and when mixed with gum, the resinous substance collected from the spruce fir, it serves to gum the Indians' canoes." He was followed in 1799 by map maker David Thompson and in 1819 by British

Naval officer John Franklin.

John Richardson did the first serious scientific assessment of the oil sands in 1848 on his way north to search for Franklin's lost expedition. The first government-sponsored survey of the oil sands was initiated in 1875 by John Macoun, and in 1883, G.C. Hoffman of the Geological Survey of Canada tried separating the bitumen from oil sand with the use of water and reported that it separated readily. In 1888, Robert Bell, the director of the Geological Survey of Canada, reported to a Senate Committee that "The evidence ... points to the existence in the Athabasca and Mackenzie valleys of the most extensive petroleum field in America, if not the world."

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(1870-1941), who arrived in the region in 1897, promoted the Athabasca oil sands for over forty years, taking photos with descriptive titles such as "Tar Sands and Flowing Asphaltum in the Athabasca District," those are now in the National Library and National Archives Canada. Photos of the Athabasca oil sands were also featured in Canadian writer and adventurer, Agnes Deans Cameron's, best-selling book (Cameron & 1908 71) entitled The New North: Being Some Account of a Woman's

Journey through Canada to the Arctic which recounted her 10,000 mile-round trip to the Arctic Ocean. Following this journey and the publication of her book, she travelled extensively as lecturer, with magic lantern slides of her Kodak images, promoting immigration to western Canada at Oxford, Cambridge, St. Andrew's University and the Royal Geographical Society. Her photographs were reproduced in 2011-2012 in an exhibit at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa, Canada.

(Gismondi & 2012 71) Cameron was particularly enthusiastic about the Athabaska region and the Athabaska oil sands which included photos of Count Alfred Von Hammerstein's oil drill works along the Athabaska River. "While the Count was unsuccessful drilling for "elephant pools of oil," Cameron's book and its images... made her a media celebrity."(Gismondi & 2012 71) "In all Canada there is no more interesting stretch of waterway than that upon which we are entering. An earth-movement here has created a line of fault clearly visible for seventy or eighty miles along the river-bank, out of which oil oozes at frequent intervals. [...] Tar there is [...] in plenty. [...] It oozes from every fissure, and into some bituminous tar well we can poke a twenty foot pole and find no resistance.(1909 & Cameron 71) cited in (Gismondi & 2012 71)

In 1926, Karl Clark of the University of Alberta received a patent for a hot water separation process which was the forerunner of today's thermal extraction processes. Several attempts to implement it had varying degrees of success, but it was 1967 before the first commercially viable operation began with the opening of the Great Canadian Oil Sands (now Suncor) plant using surfactants in the separation process developed by Earl W. Malmberg of Sun Oil Company.

Oil sands production

Commercial production of oil from the Athabaska oil sands began in 1967, when Great Canadian Oil Sands Limited (then a subsidiary of Sun Oil Company but now incorporated into an independent company known as Suncor Energy) opened its first mine, producing 30,000 barrels per day (4,800 m3/d) of synthetic crude oil. Development was inhibited by declining world oil prices, and the second mine, operated by the Syncrude consortium, did not begin operating until 1978, after the 1973 oil crisis sparked investor interest.

However the price of oil subsided afterwards and although the 1979 energy crisis caused oil prices to peak again, during the 1980s, oil prices declined to very low levels causing considerable retrenchment in the oil industry. The third mine, operated by Shell Canada, did not begin operating until 2003. However, as a result of oil price increases since 2003, the existing mines have been greatly expanded and new ones are being planned.

According to the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board, 2005 production of crude bitumen in the Athabaska oil sands was as follows:

2005 Production	m3/day	bbl/day
Suncor Mine	31,000	1 9 5 , 0 0 0
Syn crude Mine	41,700	2 6 2 , 0 0 0

Shell Mine	Canada
26,800	1 6 9 , 0 0 0
In Situ Projects	21,300 1 3 4 , 0 0 0
Total	120,800 7 6 0 , 0 0 0

As of 2006, oil sands production had increased to 1.126 million barrels per day (179,000 m3/d). Oil sands were the source of 62% of Alberta's total oil production and 47% of all oil produced in Canada. As of 2010, oil sands production had increased to over 1.6 million barrels per day (250,000 m3/d), where 53% of this was produced by surface mining and 47% by in-situ. The Alberta government believes this level of production could reach 3.5 Mbbl/d (560,000 m3/d) by 2020 and possibly 5 Mbbl/d (790,000 m3/d) by 2030.

Transportation

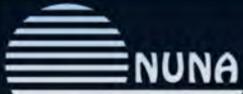
Canada is the largest source of oil imported by the United States, supplying nearly a million barrels a day from oil sand sources. Keystone XL, a pipeline from Alberta to Gulf coast refineries, is under consideration, as is the North Gateway project to Kitimat, B.C. which would be built by Enbridge, operator of the Enbridge Pipeline System which also serves the area. Industry observers believe there may be excess pipeline capacity. Kinder Morgan has made another proposal for a west coast pipeline while Enbridge also proposes Eastern Access, a pipeline to refineries in Montreal and possibly to a terminal in Portland,

Maine, as well as expansion of an existing pipeline to Chicago. Environmental and First Nations opposition to all these projects is anticipated, and planned.

Future production

As of December 2008, the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers revised its 2008-2020 crude oil forecasts to account for project cancellations and cutbacks as a result of the price declines in the second half of 2008. The revised forecast predicted that Canadian oil sands production would continue to grow, but at a slower rate than previously predicted. There would be minimal changes to 2008-2012 production, but by 2020 production could be 300,000 barrels per day (48,000 m3/d) less than its prior predictions. This would mean that Canadian oil sands production would grow from 1.2 million barrels per day (190,000 m3/d) in 2008 to 3.3 million barrels per day (520,000 m3/d) in 2020, and that total Canadian oil production would grow from 2.7 to 4.1 million barrels per day (430,000 to 650,000 m3/d) in 2020. Even accounting for project cancellations, this would place Canada among the four or five largest oil-producing countries in the world by 2020.

In early December 2007, London based BP and Calgary based Husky Energy announced a 50/50 joint venture to produce and refine bitumen from the Athabaska oil sands. BP would



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contribute its Toledo, Ohio refinery to the joint venture, while Husky would contribute its Sunrise oil sands project. Sunrise was planned to start producing 60,000 barrels per day (9,500 m³/d) of bitumen in 2012 and may reach 200,000 bbl/d (32,000 m³/d) by 2015–2020. BP would modify its Toledo refinery to process 170,000 bbl/d (27,000 m³/d) of bitumen directly to refined products. The joint venture would solve problems for both companies, since Husky was short of refining capacity, and BP had no presence in the oil sands. It was a change of strategy for BP, since the company historically has downplayed the importance of oil sands.

In mid December 2007, ConocoPhillips announced its intention to increase its oil sands production from 60,000 barrels per day (9,500 m³/d) to 1 million barrels per day (160,000 m³/d) over the next 20 years, which would make it the largest private sector oil sands producer in the world. ConocoPhillips currently holds the largest position in the Canadian oil sands with over 1 million acres (4,000 km²) under lease. Other major oil sands producers planning to increase their production include Royal Dutch Shell (to 770,000 bbl/d (122,000 m³/d)); Syncrude Canada (to 550,000 bbl/d (87,000 m³/d)); Suncor Energy (to 500,000 bbl/d (79,000 m³/d)) and Canadian Natural Resources (to 500,000 bbl/d (79,000 m³/d)). If all these

plans come to fruition, these five companies will be producing over 3.3 Mbbbl/d (520,000 m³/d) of oil from oil sands by 2028.

GROWTH IN CANADIAN ENERGY TO SPUR EXPORTS, SAYS NEB

Increasing Canadian energy production that will exceed domestic demand will result in growing amounts of energy available for export over the next 20 years, says a new energy forecast from the National Energy Board (NEB).

Led by oilsands production, much from in situ projects, Canadian crude oil production is projected to grow by nearly 75 per cent from 2012 to 5.8 million barrels per day in the reference (“most likely”) case, according to the report, titled Canada’s Energy Future 2013: Energy Supply and Demand Projections to 2035.

Mined oilsands production also grows, but at a slower pace. Tight oil production increases early in the projection, and by 2016 makes up a quarter of all Canadian non-oilsands production, in the reference case.

Natural gas production is also forecast to increase by 25 per cent, led by higher levels of tight and shale gas development, reflecting the growth in natural gas-fired power generation capacity, largely at the expense of coal-fired capacity. The forecast also assumes one billion

cubic feet per day of liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports from British Columbia in 2019, increasing to two billion cubic feet per day in 2021 and three billion cubic feet per day by 2023.

The reference case assumes a West Texas Intermediate oil price of \$110 per barrel and a Henry Hub natural gas price of \$6.20 per million British thermal units, both in 2012 U.S. dollars.

By 2035, oilsands bitumen production is expected to climb to five million barrels per day from 1.9 million barrels per day in 2012. The majority of the growth occurs in the in situ category, as these projects tend to have better economics compared to mining projects, according to the report.

Under the reference case, conventional crude oil production continues to ramp up as a result of the successful application of horizontal drilling and multistage hydraulic fracturing methods to tight oil reservoirs, and by 2015 production is estimated to be about 406,000 barrels per day higher than it would be without tight oil. It is expected to continue to increase until 2016 when it is forecast to account for 25 per cent of all Canadian non-oilsands production before beginning to decline. However, the report cautions that the decline is uncertain since many of the prospective tight oil plays in Canada are new and have limited information related to drilling and production results.

On the natural gas side, the NEB projects that the number of gas wells drilled annually increases over time, driven by increased capital expenditures as natural gas prices rise. Drilling continues to focus on the more economic deeper tight and shale resources. The number of gas wells, however, will not reach the highs of the 2005-08 period, but the strong production rates from deep wells eventually will lead to a production increase in Canada as additions of new gas outpace the production declines from older wells starting in 2019, it says.

The report projects that natural gas prices increase gradually with shale and tight gas contributing the vast majority of production growth in Canada. Production from the Montney tight gas area in Alberta and British Columbia and the Horn River shale gas area in northeastern British Columbia help to reverse production declines and total Canadian production begins to increase by 2019, it says.

Canadian marketable natural gas production is forecast to decline to 11.2 billion cubic feet per day in 2018 from 13.2 billion cubic feet per day in 2013, but as rising prices and LNG exports support higher drilling levels, production ramps up continuously from 2019 onwards and is forecast to reach 17.4 billion cubic feet per day in 2035.

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PIPELINE EXPANSION

Pipeline carrying Alberta oil to Vancouver port would triple in capacity

Kinder Morgan has officially filed an application to expand its Trans Mountain Pipeline, which would triple its capacity to ship crude oil between Strathcona County, near Edmonton, and Burnaby, B.C.

The company released a statement on Monday morning saying it had filed its application with the National Energy Board.

"For the past 18 months we have engaged extensively with landowners, aboriginal groups, communities and stakeholders along the entire proposed expansion route, and marine communities, and have carefully considered the input received during this period of study and dialogue," said the president of Kinder Morgan Canada, Ian Anderson, in the statement.

The company said the next step will be for the NEB to establish a hearing schedule that corresponds to the federal government's legislated 15-month period for review and decision.

Canada's Minister of Natural Resources Joe Oliver said the safety of the public and the environment will be taken into account in the board's "thorough, science-based review" of the project.

"Our government has been clear: we will only allow energy

projects to proceed if they are found to be safe for Canadians after an independent, scientific environmental and regulatory review. That is why we are moving forward with our plans to further enhance marine and pipeline safety and to engage with First Nations on West Coast energy infrastructure," Oliver said Monday in a written statement.

Once the NEB delivers its final report, the federal government will have 90 days to review the recommendations and make a final decision on the expansion.

If approved, work on the \$5.4 billion project to revamp the 1,150-kilometre, 60-year-old pipeline could be complete by late 2017, said the company.

The application for the Trans Mountain pipeline proposal comes just days before the NEB is expected to release its report in to the Northern Gateway pipeline application.

Both projects have run into fierce resistance from both environmental and political leaders in B.C. who say the projects carry too much risk for the environment.

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