Tar Sands

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A report on economic trends in Canadian and U.S. public policy which will effect exploitation of Alberta's Oil Sands.
Canada's "no. 1 defender of freedom of speech" and the bestselling author of Shakedown makes the timely and provocative case that when it comes to oil, ethics matter just as much as the economy and the environment. In 2009, Ezra Levant's bestselling book Shakedown revealed the corruption of Canada's human rights commissions and was declared the "most important public affairs book of the year." In Ethical Oil, Levant turns his attention to another hot-button topic: the ethical cost of our addiction to oil. While many North Americans may be aware of the financial and environmental price we pay for a gallon of gas or a barrel of oil, Levant argues that it is time we consider ethical factors as well. With his trademark candor, Levant asks hard-hitting questions: With the oil sands at our disposal, is it ethically responsible to import our oil from the Sudan, Russia, and Mexico? How should we weigh carbon emissions with human rights violations in Saudi Arabia? And assuming that we can't live without oil, can the development of energy be made more environmentally sustainable? In Ethical Oil, Levant exposes the hypocrisy of the West's dealings with the reprehensible regimes from which we purchase the oil that sustains our lifestyles, and offers solutions to this dilemma. Readers at all points on the political spectrum will want to read this timely and provocative new book, which is sure to spark debate. From the Hardcover edition.
26th Canadian Chemical Engineering Conference, Toronto, Ontario, 3-6 October 1976
Dirty Oil and the Future of a Continent
The Oil Sands are a Huge Benefit to the Canadian Economy But is this at the Expense of the Environment that is Left Behind for Future Generations?
Upgrading, government and environment
Energy from U.S. and Canadian Tar Sands
Oil Shale and Tar Sands Technology

Winner of the 2009 Rachel Carson Environment Book Award , from the Society of Environmental Journalists Canada has one third of the world’s oil source; it comes from the bitumen in the oil sands of Alberta. Advancements in technology and frenzied development have created the world’s largest energy project in Fort McMurray where, rather than shooting up like a fountain in the deserts of Saudi Arabia, the sticky bitumen is extracted from the earth. Providing almost 20 percent of America’s fuel, much of this dirty oil is being processed in refineries in the Midwest. This out-of-control megaproject is polluting the air, poisoning the water, and destroying boreal forest at a rate almost too rapid to be imagined. In this hard-hitting book, journalist Andrew Nikiforuk exposes the disastrous environmental, social, and political costs of the tar sands and argues forcefully for change.

The Canadian oil sands are one of the world’s most important energy sources and the subject of global attention in relation to climate change and pollution. This volume engages ethnographically with key issues concerning the oil sands by working from anthropological literature and beyond to explore how people struggle to make and hold on to diverse senses of home in the region. The contributors draw on diverse fieldwork experiences with communities in Alberta that are affected by the oil sands industry. Through a series of case studies, they illuminate the complexities inherent in the entanglements of race, class, Indigeneity, gender, and ontological concerns in a regional context characterized by extreme extraction. The chapters are unified in a common concern for ethnographically theorizing settler colonialism, sentient landscapes, and multispecies relations within a critical political ecology framework and by the prominent role that extractive industries play in shaping new relations between Indigenous Peoples, the state, newcomers, corporations, plants, animals, and the land.

Properties of Utah Tar Sands
Impacts of Western Coal, Oil Shale, and Tar Sands Development on Aquatic Environmental Quality: Oil shale, tar sands
Water Availability for Development of Major Tar Sands Areas in Utah
Oil from Shale and Tar Sands
Phase II: Policy Analysis
Extracting Home in the Oil Sands

Present knowledge of United States tar sands, including physical properties, occurrence, reserves, and recovery methods, is reviewed and evaluated. Tar sands are oil-, bitumen-, asphalt-, tar-, or petroleum-impregnated rock from which little hydrocarbon material is recoverable by conventional crude oil production techniques. Tar sand oil has been produced by steam injection and underground combustion techniques and by mining methods. However, efficient application of nonmining recovery techniques is hindered because of difficulties in establishing and maintaining formation permeability. Mining and processing methods being used in or proposed for Canadian commercial operations are also discussed.

Tar Sands critically examines the frenzied development in the Canadian tar sands and the far-reaching implications for all of North America. Bitumen, the sticky stuff that ancients used to glue the Tower of Babel together, is the world's most expensive hydrocarbon. This difficult-to-find resource has made Canada the number-one supplier of oil to the United States, and every major oil company now owns a lease in the Alberta tar sands. The region has become a global Deadwood, complete with rapturous engineers, cut-throat cocaine dealers, Muslim extremists, and a huge population of homeless individuals. In this award-winning book, a Canadian bestseller, journalist Andrew Nikiforuk exposes the disastrous environmental, social, and political costs of the tar sands, arguing forcefully for change. This updated edition includes new chapters on the most energy-inefficient tar sands projects (the steam plants), as well as new material on the controversial carbon cemeteries and nuclear proposals to accelerate bitumen production.

Power, Politics, and Nature in the Tar Sands
Tar Sands
Costly Fix
A Bibliography
Oil Shale and Tar Sands
A Review

Introduction to Enhanced Recovery Methods for Heavy Oil and Tar Sands, Second Edition, explores the importance of enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and how it has grown in recent years thanks to the increased need to locate unconventional resources such as heavy oil and shale. Unfortunately, petroleum engineers and managers aren't always well-versed in the enhancement methods that are available when needed or the most economically viable solution to maximize their reservoir’s productivity. This revised new edition presents all the current methods of recovery available, including the pros and cons of each. Expanded and updated as a great preliminary text for the newcomer to the industry or subject matter, this must-have EOR guide teaches all the basics needed, including all thermal and non-thermal methods, along with discussions of viscosity, sampling, and the technologies surrounding offshore applications. Enables users to quickly learn how to choose the most efficient recovery method for their reservoir while evaluating economic conditions Presents the differences between each method of recovery with newly added real-world case studies from around the world Helps readers stay competitive with the growing need of extracting unconventional resources with new content on how these complex reservoirs interact with injected reservoir fluids

" ... presents market analysis and industry data to support its estimates on lost sales revenue to the tar sands industry as public opposition creates delays and project cancellations. The report also describes other market forces that are putting tar sand developers at a growing disadvantage. The report puts tar sands development lost revenue at $30.9 billion from 2010 through 2013, in part due to the changing North American oil market but largely because of a fierce grassroots movement against tar sands development. The report attributes 55% of the lost revenue, or $17 billion, to the diverse citizen protests against pipelines and the tar sands. A significant segment of opposition, the report notes, is from First Nations in Canada who are raising sovereignty claims and other environmental challenges."--Www.priceofoil.org.

Regional Socioeconomic Analysis of Tar Sands Development in Utah
Asphalt Wash Area, P.R. Spring Deposit
The Production of Oil from Intermountain West Tar Sands Deposits
Enhanced Recovery Methods for Heavy Oil and Tar Sands
Bitumens, asphalts, and tar sands
Material Risks

"Costly Fix addresses core questions about the Alberta oil sands boom that started in the 1990s: Why did this flood of investment pour into the oil sands of northern Alberta? What role has government played with respect to the oil sands rush, and why? Who benefited and who or what has paid the costs of exploiting the oil sands? By analyzing the interest, ideas, and institutions involved in the oil sands boom, Ian Urquart charts its development from the beginning to the present. In this process, we learn about the state's role in making the oil sands profitable, the environmental dimensions of oil sands development, and First Nations' roles in both opposing and supporting the industry. The final chapter examines the extent to which Alberta's new NDP government, in its first eighteen months, altered the legacies they inherited from the Progressive Conservatives on royalties, tailings reservoirs, and climate change."--

Recent oil price fluctuations continue to stress the need for more efficient recovery of heavy oil and tar sand bitumen resources. With conventional production steadily declining, advances in enhanced recovery will be required so that oil production can be extended and reservoirs last longer. A practical guide on heavy-oil related recovery methods is essential for all involved in heavy oil production. To feed this demand, James Speight, a well-respected scientist and author, provides a must-read for all scientists, engineers and technologists that are involved in production enhancement. In Enhanced Recovery Methods for Heavy Oil and Tar Sands, Speight provides the current methods of recovery for heavy oil and tar sand bitumen technology, broken down by thermal and non-thermal methods. An engineer, graduate student or professional working with heavy oil, upcoming and current, will greatly benefit from this much-needed text.

Heavy crude and tar sands
Line in the Tar Sands
Production and Processing of U.S. Tar Sands, Environmental Assessment (EA).
Recent Developments
Settler Colonialism and Environmental Change in Subarctic Canada

An Assessment of Oil Shale and Tar Sands Development in the State of Utah

The Sutron Corporation, under contract with Colorado State University, has conducted a study for the Laramie Energy Technology Center (LETC) to determine the availability of water for future extraction of viscous petroleum (bitumen) from the six major tar sands deposits in Utah. Specifically, the areas are: Asphalt Ridge and Whiterocks, which lie immediately west of Vernal, Utah; P.R. Spring, a large area extending from the Colorado River to the White River along Utah's eastern border; Hill Creek, adjacent to P.R. Spring to the west; Sunnyside, immediately across the Green River from Hill Creek between the Price and Green Rivers; and Tar Sand Triangle, near the confluence of the Colorado and Dirty Devil Rivers. The study, conducted between September and December of 1978, was a fact-finding effort involving the compilation of information from publications of the US Geological Survey (USGS), Utah State Engineer, Utah Department of Natural Resources, and other federal and state agencies. The information covers the general physiographic and geologic features of the total area, the estimated water requirements for tar sands development, the availability of water in each of the six areas, and the legal and sociological restraints and impacts. The conclusions regarding water availability for tar sands development in each of the six areas and specific recommendations related to the development of each area are presented also.

Good,No Highlights,No Markup,all pages are intact, Slight Shelfwear,may have the corners slightly dented, may have slight color changes/slightly damaged spine.

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Energy Resources and Materials Production of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Ninety-sixth Congress, Second Session, on S. 2717 ... H.R. 7242 ... September 4, 1980

Domestic Tar Sands and Potential Recovery Methods

Global Warming and the Sweetness of Life

Symposium on Tar Sands

Heavy Crude and Tar Sands--hydrocarbons for the 21st Century

Production and Processing of U.S. Tar Sands, an Environmental Assessment

Based on U.S. patents issued since March 1975.

Bitumens, asphalts, and tar sands

Production of Oil from Tar Sand and Other Hydrocarbon Deposits

Journey to the Tar Sands

Ethical Oil

A Tar Sands Tale

National Tar Sands (Heavy Oil) Symposium, June 10-11, 1982

Memorandum on Asphalt Ridge Tar Sands Near Vernal, Uintah County, Utah

Seeking new definitions of ecology in the tar sands of northern Alberta and searching for the sweetness of life in the face of planetary crises. Confounded by global warming and in search of an affirmative politics that links ecology with social change, Matt Hern and Am Johal set off on a series of road trips to the tar sands of northern Alberta—perhaps the world's largest industrial site, dedicated to the dirty work of extracting oil from Alberta's vast reserves. Traveling from culturally liberal, self-consciously “ green ” Vancouver, and aware that our well-meaning performances of recycling and climate-justice marching are accompanied by constant driving, flying, heating, and fossil-fuel consumption, Hern and Johal want to talk to people whose lives and fortunes depend on or are imperiled by extraction. They are seeking new definitions of ecology built on a renovated politics of land. Traveling with them is their friend Joe Sacco—infamous journalist and cartoonist, teller of complex stories from Gaza to Paris—who contributes illustrations and insights and a chapter-length comic about the contradictions of life in an oil town. The epic scale of the ecological horror is captured through an series of stunning color photos by award-winning aerial photographer Louis Helbig. Seamlessly combining travelogue, sophisticated political analysis, and ecological theory, speaking both to local residents and to leading scholars, the authors propose a new understanding of ecology that links the domination of the other-than-human world to the domination of humans by humans. They argue that any definition of ecology has to start with decolonization and that confronting global warming requires a politics that speaks to a different way of being in the world—a reconstituted understanding of the sweetness of life. Published with the help of funding from Furthermore: a program of the J. M. Kaplan fund

Tar sands “ development ” comes with an enormous environmental and human cost. In the tar sands of Alberta, the oil industry is using vast quantities of water and natural gas to produce synthetic crude oil, creating drastically high levels of greenhouse gas emissions and air and water pollution. But tar sands opponents—fighting a powerful international industry—are likened to terrorists, government environmental scientists are muzzled, and public hearings are concealed and rushed. Yet, despite the formidable political and economic power behind the tar sands, many opponents are actively building international networks of resistance, challenging pipeline plans while resisting threats to Indigenous sovereignty and democratic participation. Including leading voices involved in the struggle against the tar sands, A Line in the Tar Sands offers a critical analysis of the impact of the tar sands and the challenges opponents face in their efforts to organize effective resistance. Contributors include: Greg Albo, S â kihitowin Aw â sis, Toban Black, Rae Breaux, Jeremy Brecher, Linda Capato, Jesse Cardinal, Angela V. Carter, Emily Coats, Stephen D ’ Arcy, Yves Engler, Cherri Foytlin, Sonia Grant, Harjap Grewal, Randolph Haluza-DeLay, Ryan Katz-Rosene, Naomi Klein, Melina Laboucan-Massimo, Winona LaDuke, Crystal Lameman, Christine Leclerc, Kerry Lemon, Matt Leonard, Martin Lukacs, Tyler McCreary, Bill McKibben, Yudith Nieto, Joshua Kahn Russell, Macdonald Stainsby, Clayton Thomas-Muller, Brian Tokar, Dave Vasey, Harsha Walia, Tony Weis, Rex Weyler, Will Wooten, Jess Worth, and Lilian Yap. The editors ’ proceeds from this book will be donated to frontline grassroots environmental justice groups and campaigns.

How Public Accountability is Slowing Tar Sands Development

Heavy Crude Oil and Tar Sands Resources in the U.S.S.R.

Struggles for Environmental Justice

Tar Sands (rock Asphalt) of Kentucky

Technical, Environmental, Economic, Legislative, and Policy Aspects : Report Prepared for the Subcommittee on Energy of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, U.S. House of Representatives, Ninety-third Congress, Second Session

Emerging North American Oil Balances : Considerations Relevant to a Tar Sands Development Policy

In August 2007, a group of nineteen young environmentalists set out by bike from Alberta's southern boundary to learn the truth about the tar sands and what they mean for people and the environment. As members of the Sierra Youth Coalition, coming from all across Canada, they were passionate about the chance to see things for themselves. They knew that the tar sands are the biggest obstacle to Canada meeting the terms of the Kyoto Protocol. They wanted to better understand why developing this resource is so important and appealing not just to oil companies but to ordinary Canadians as well. This book is the story of their trip, told by the riders and illustrated by their photos. It describes the people and places they visited, what they learned on that journey, and the friendships and adventures they shared in the three weeks it took them to travel the hundreds of kilometres from the pristine beauty of Waterton Glacier Park, at the US-Canada border in the south, to the vast industrial pits near Fort McMurray in the north. Through the eyes and the experiences of these young environmentalists, Canadians can learn first-hand about the real meaning and the impact of tar sands development on the people and environment.

Tar Sands Or Scar Sands

Dirty Oil and the Future of a Continent, Revised and Updated Edition

Oil Shale, Tar Sands, and Related Materials

Introduction to Enhanced Recovery Methods for Heavy Oil and Tar Sands

The Case for Canada's Oil Sands

Oil Shales and Tar Sands