Title:

A New Methodology for Determining Oil Shale Reserves

Abstract: (Your abstract must use 10pt Arial font and must not be longer than this box)

This presentation will discuss a new methodology for characterization of oil shale deposits using a thermal solution approach. Based on significant bench-scale tests, a new assay technique has been developed that provides consistent assay results independent of conversion technology.

The current method used in the industry to characterize oil shales is Modified Fischer Assay. This method is intended to provide an estimate of the expected yields provided from retorting processes. However, the percent conversion of kerogen to oil can vary significantly, depending on depositional history, molecular structures, and the chemistry of these complex organic solids.

The quantity of oil measured by Fischer Assay will always vary from the realized yield due to variations in retorting conditions and subsequent hydrotreating. Not only do the yields vary, but the specific gravity of the final product also varies.

In order to quantify oil shale resources uniformly – independent of the means of extraction and post-treatment – a method of assessment apart from Fischer Assay is needed. This presentation describes a new approach to characterizing oil shales that provides a consistent basis for reporting finished oil available from shale resources worldwide.

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