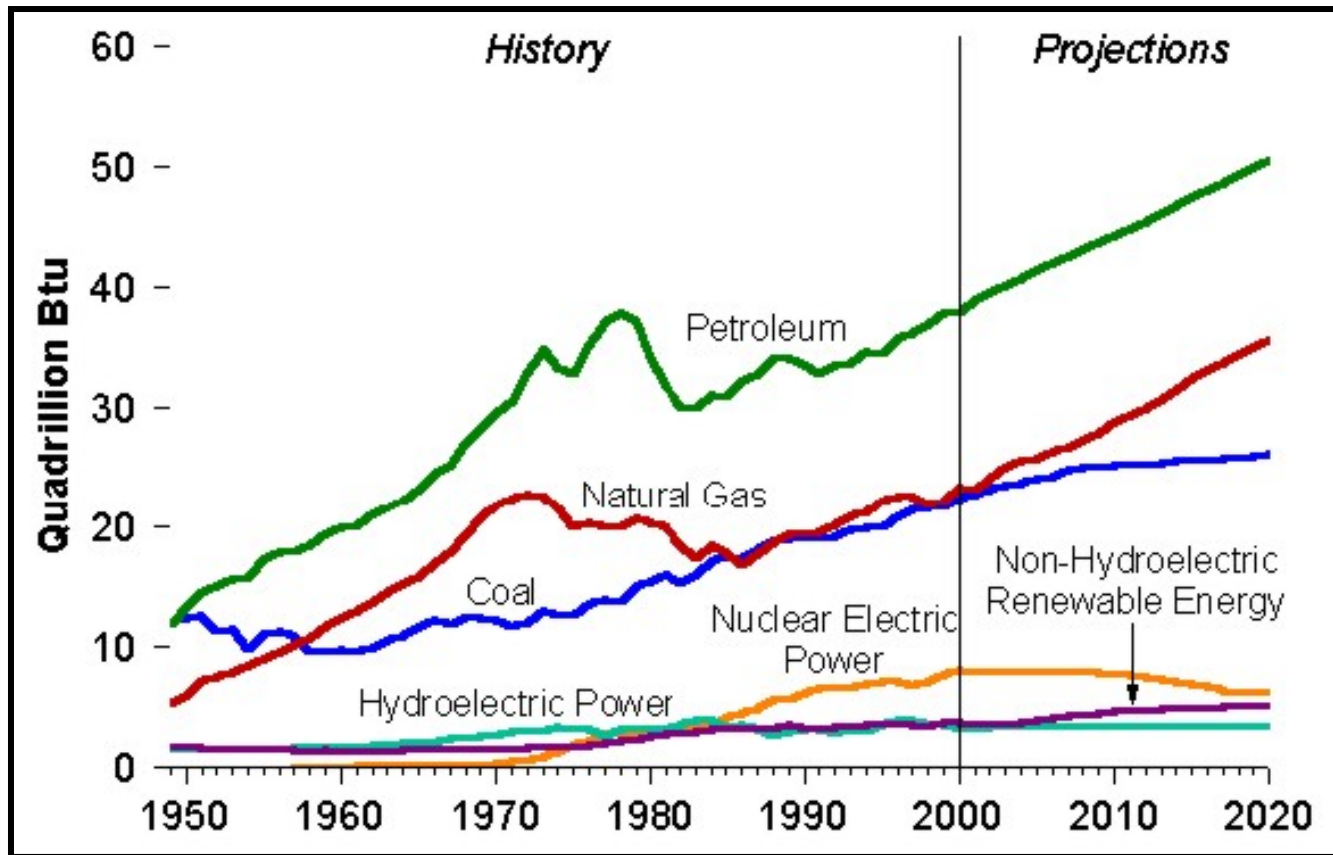


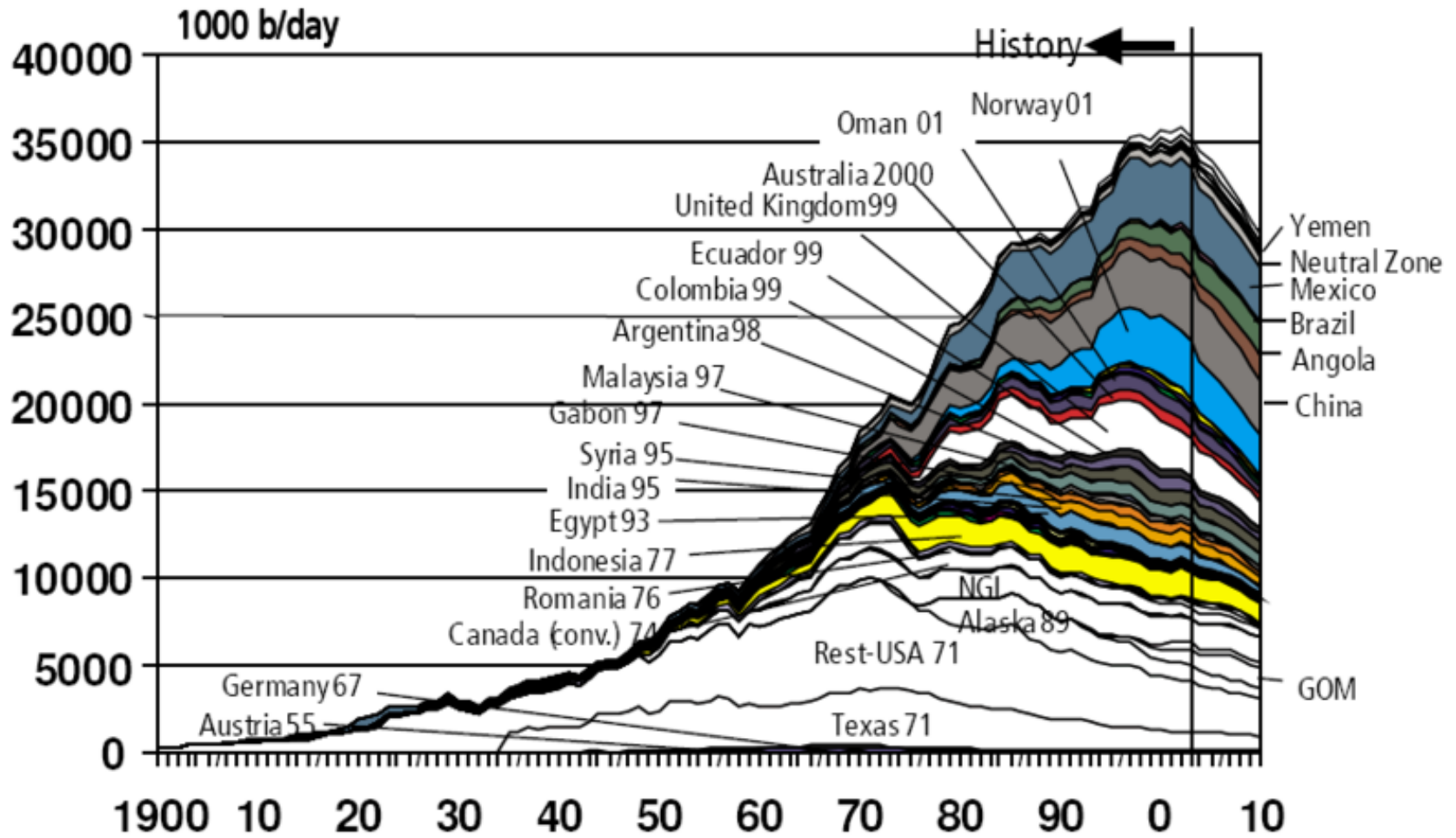


**RedLeaf Resources Ecoshale Project
Overview
DEER 2008**

Energy demand is exploding but “renewable energy” can’t fill gap.



Existing conventional oil production is “peaking”



Source: Industry database, 2003 (IHS 2003)
OGJ, 9 Feb 2004 (Jan-Nov 2003)

Lower extraction costs and demand have accelerated unconventional oil sands.



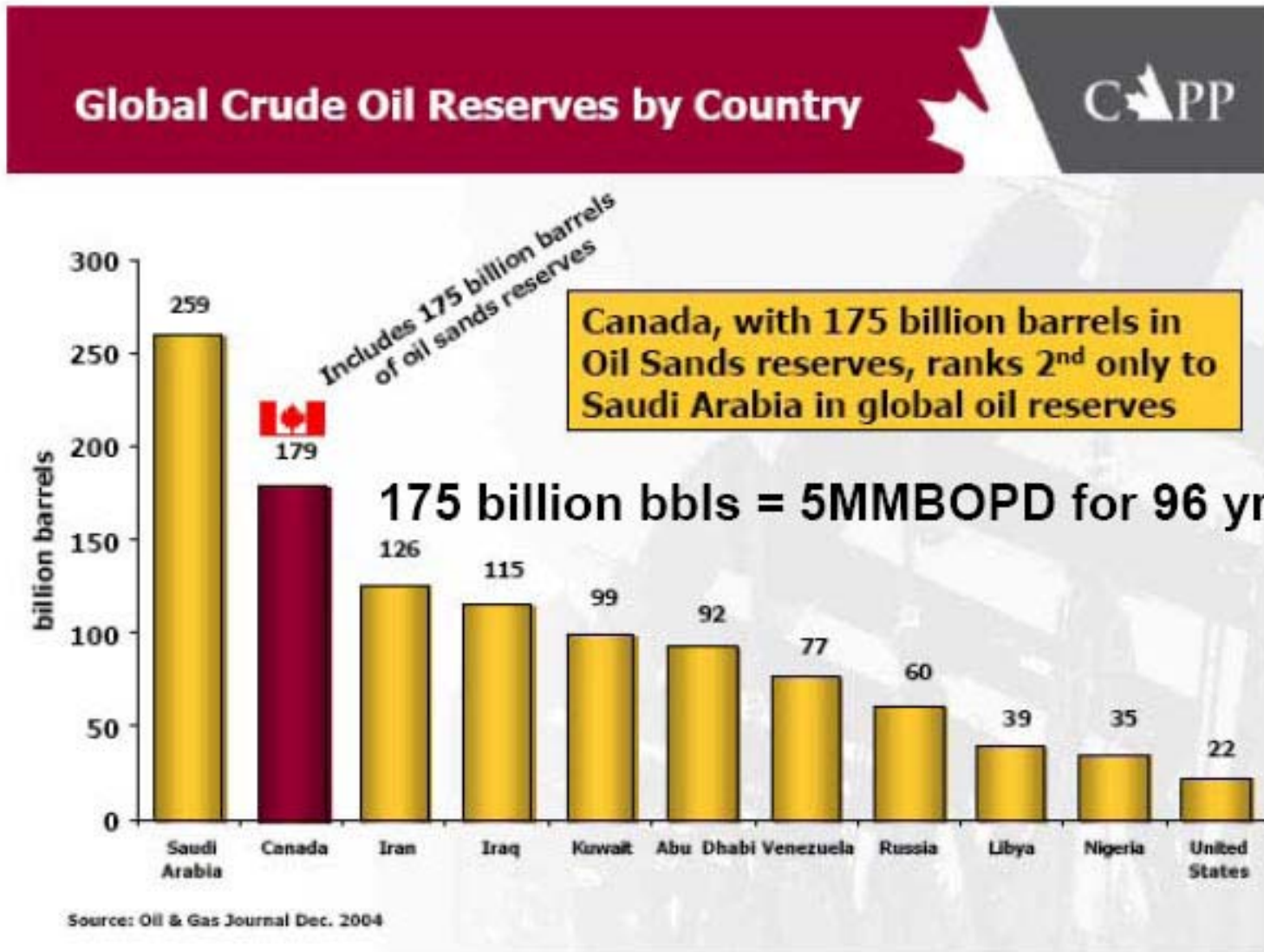
Unconventional Hydrocarbons



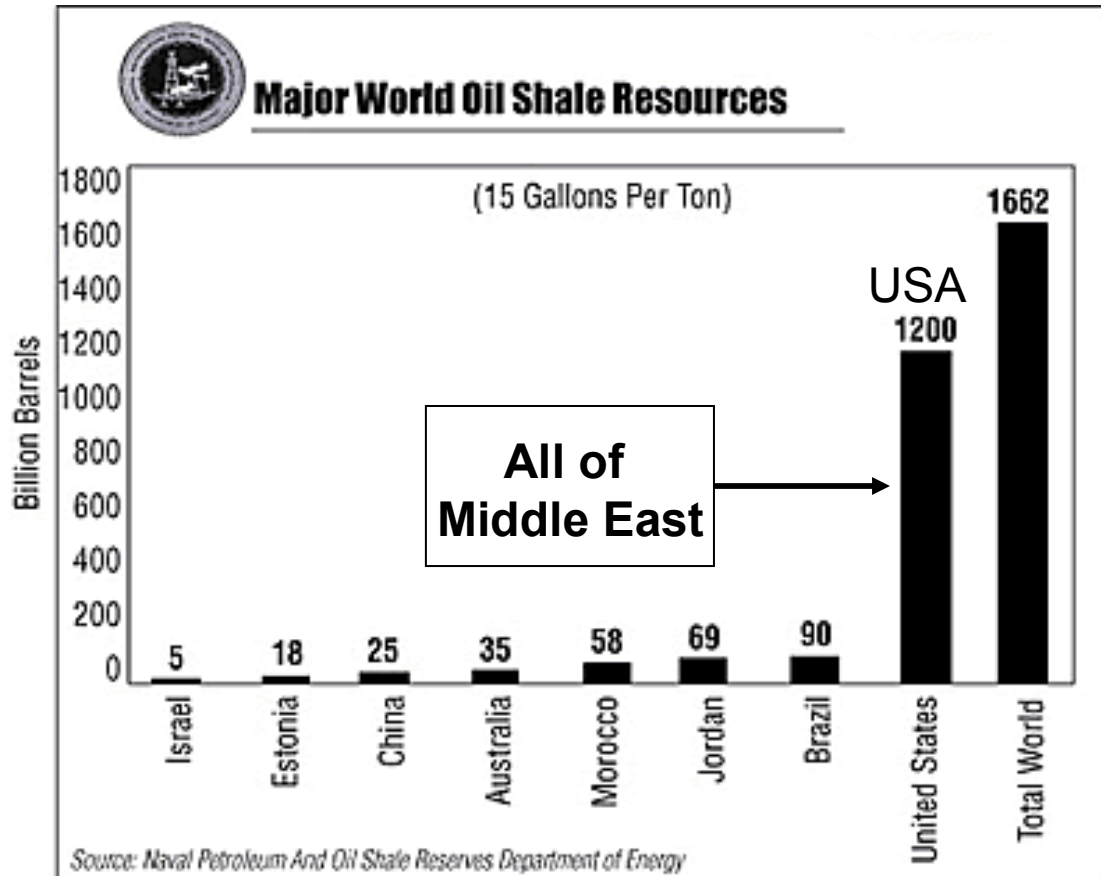
- **Unconventional Hydrocarbons - The hidden opportunity**, oil industry consultancy [Wood Mackenzie](#):

*“by 2025 **unconventional oil** is expected to supply more than 20% of global demand.*

Canada's UNCONVENTIONAL climb to the top of world oil reserves.



American oil shale dwarfs all other oil shale reserves – worldwide.



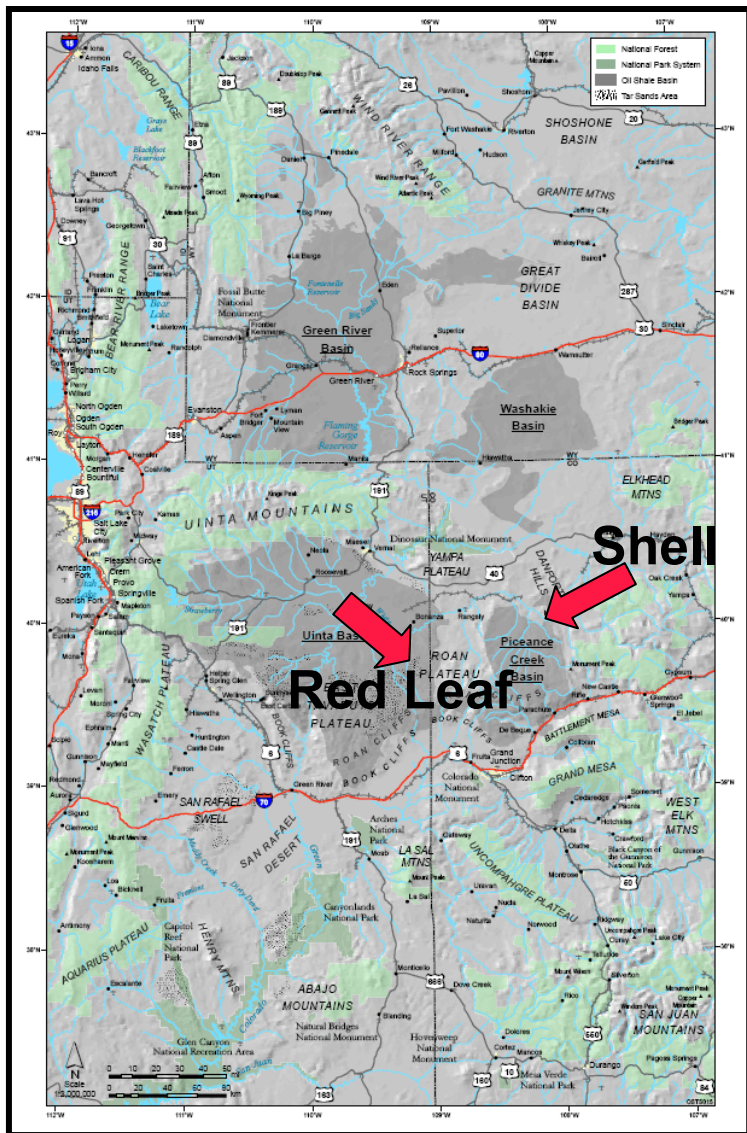
Quality of USA Oil Shale is superior to Canadian oil sands crude.

ECONOMICS OF TAR SAND VS. OIL SHALE

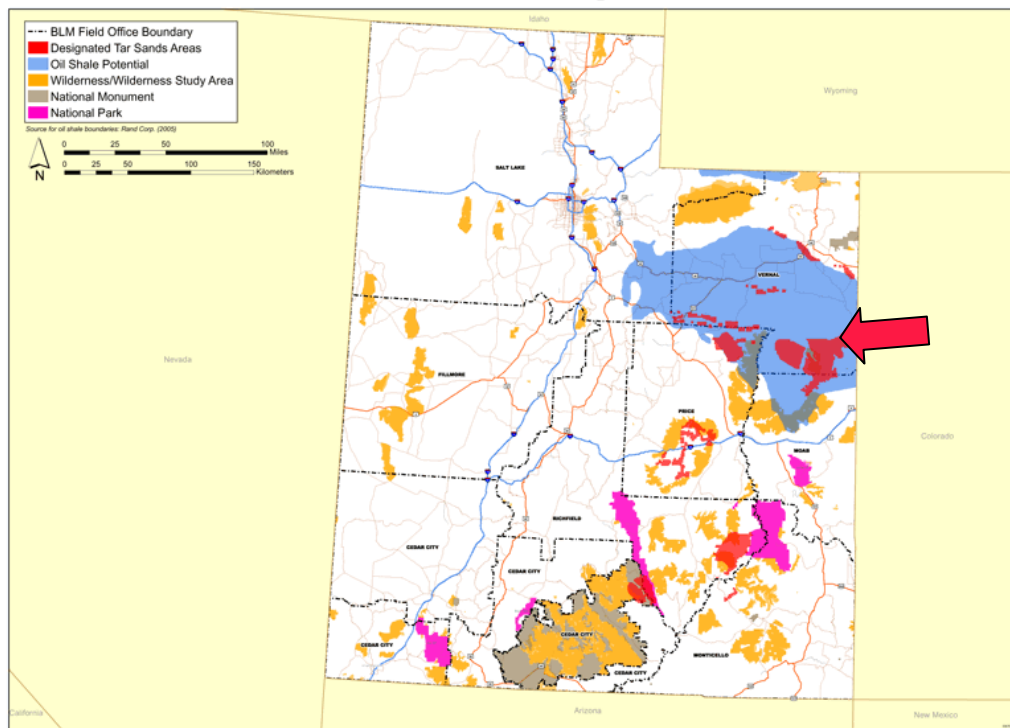
Table 1

Characteristic	Athabasca tar sand	Green River oil shale
Grade (richness)	25 gal bitumen/ton	30 gal kerogen oil/ton
Hydrogen content (tar sand bitumen/kerogen oil)	10.5 wt %	11.8 wt %
Nitrogen and sulfur requiring removal	6.2 wt % (mostly sulfur)	4.0 wt % (mostly nitrogen)
Loss of liquids to coke and gas	40 lb/ton-ore	11.6 lb/ton-ore
Net yield of oil	0.53 bbl/ton processed	0.73 bbl/ton processed
Quality of oil	34° API	38° API

BLM: 800 billion barrels recoverable oil in Utah, Colorado & Wyoming.



Oil Shale & Tar Sand Deposits in Utah

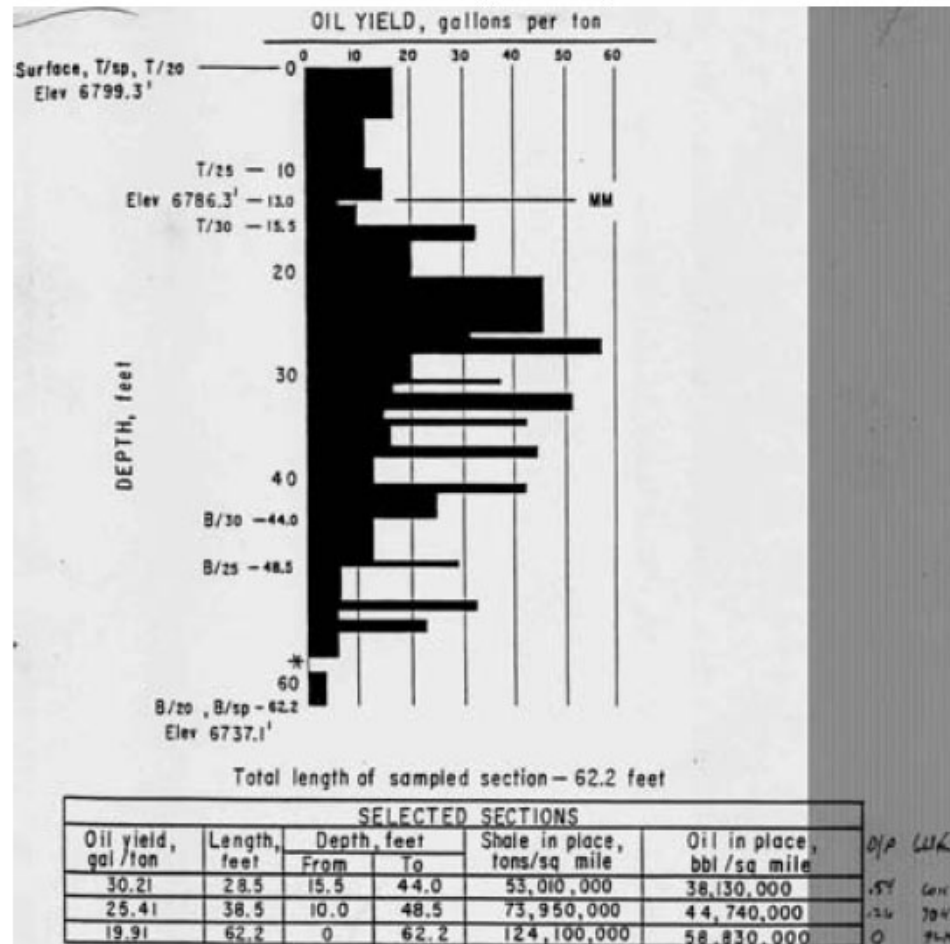


Red Leaf controls oil shale leases containing approximately 800 Million to 1.5 billion barrels of oil on Utah state lands – about 16,500 acres.



First 60 feet down average: 20 gpt

Figure 7. Histogram from Utah Sec. 29, T 12 S, R 25 E (Ref. 9)

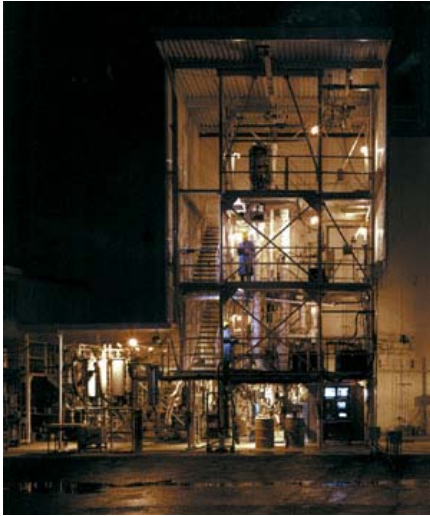


- Down to 63' feet there are an average of **58,830,000** million barrels of oil per square mile.
- **\$3.529 billion** per square mile at \$60 average oil price.
- 19.91 GPT / Ton

Core samples of the Green River formation from corehole drilled in 1957 in SE¼NE¼NW¼ sec 29, T 12 S, R 25 E, S.L.M. (799 feet S and 146 feet W of N ¼ corner).

FIGURE 55. - Corehole 42-29, General Petroleum Corp., Uintah County (Table B-37).

Surface Retorts



**Lawrence Livermore
Laboratory Retort**



Parahoe Retort



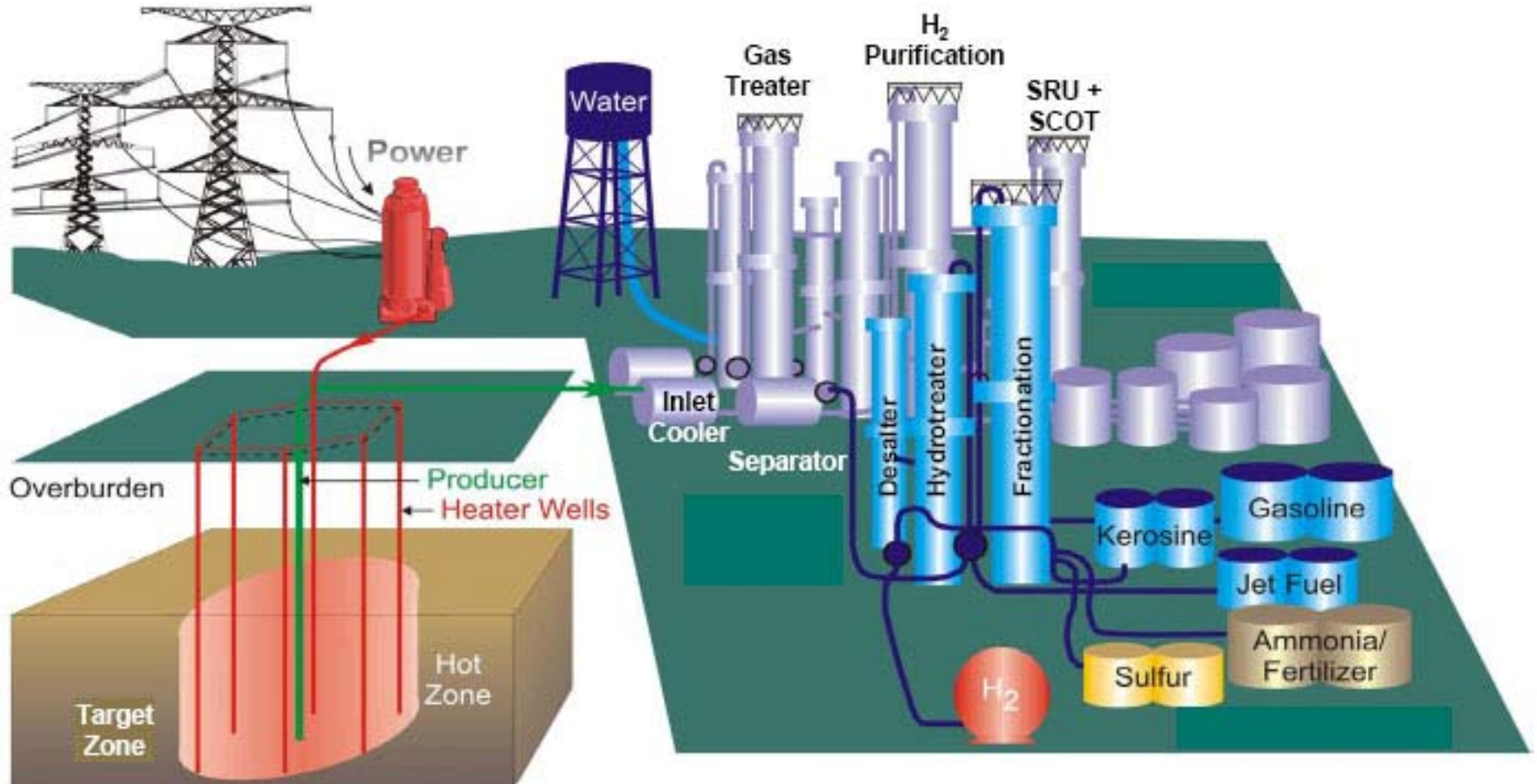
Oil Tech Retort

Retort Problems

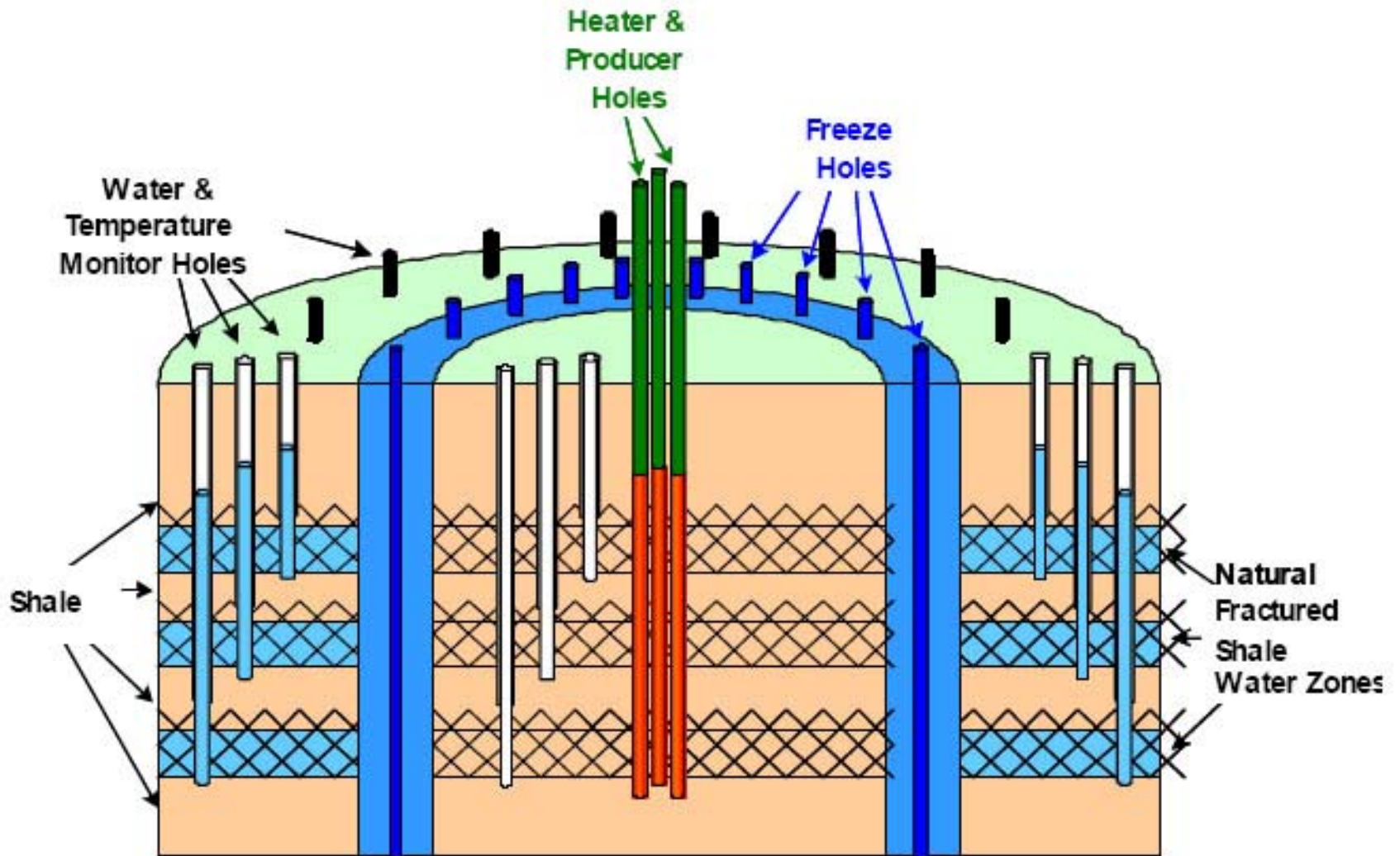
- **High co2** output
- **Costly steel** fabrication
- **Clogging** of retort
- **Handling shale** twice
- Spent shale **tailings**
- Low scalability -- **“pin hole” capacity**
- High **CAPEX**

Shell's New ICP Process

Oil Shale Development Concept

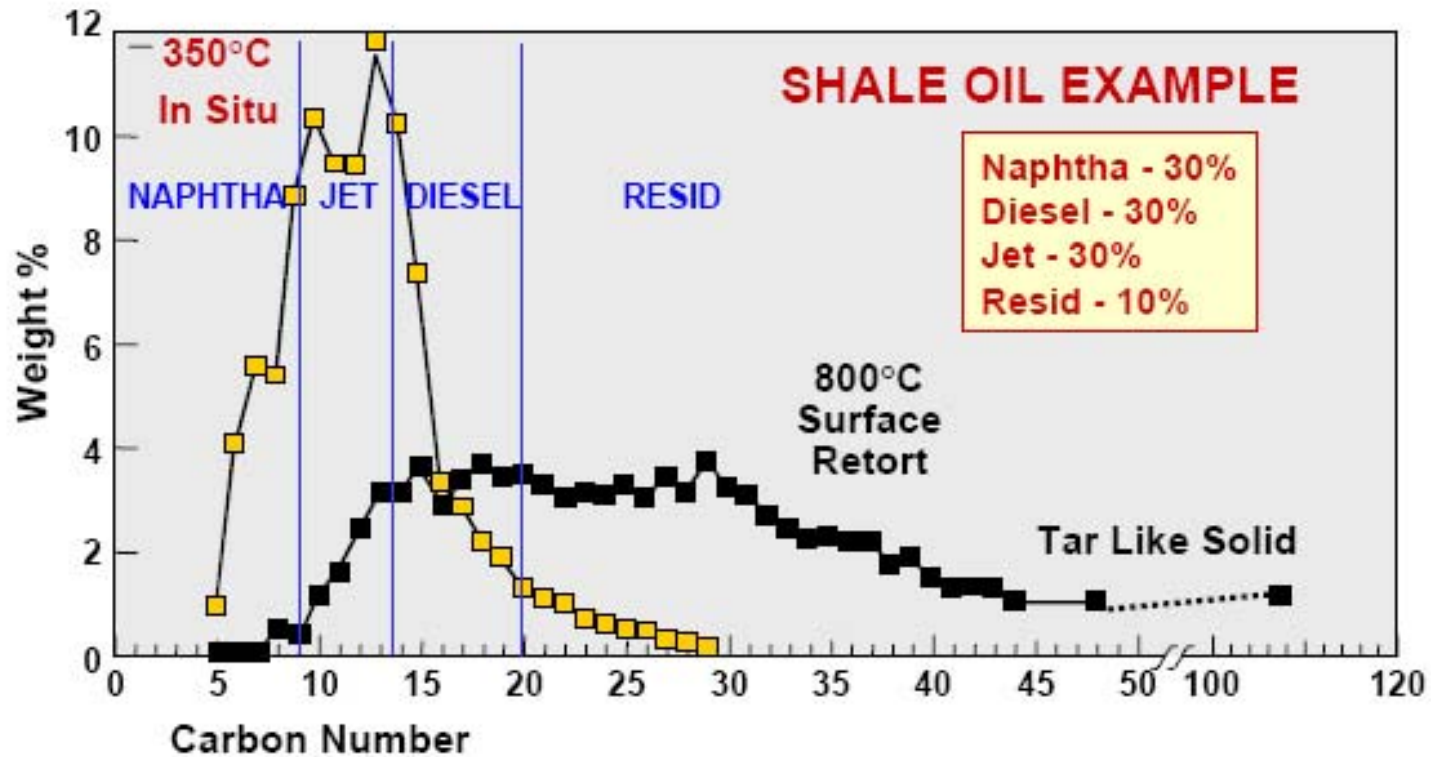
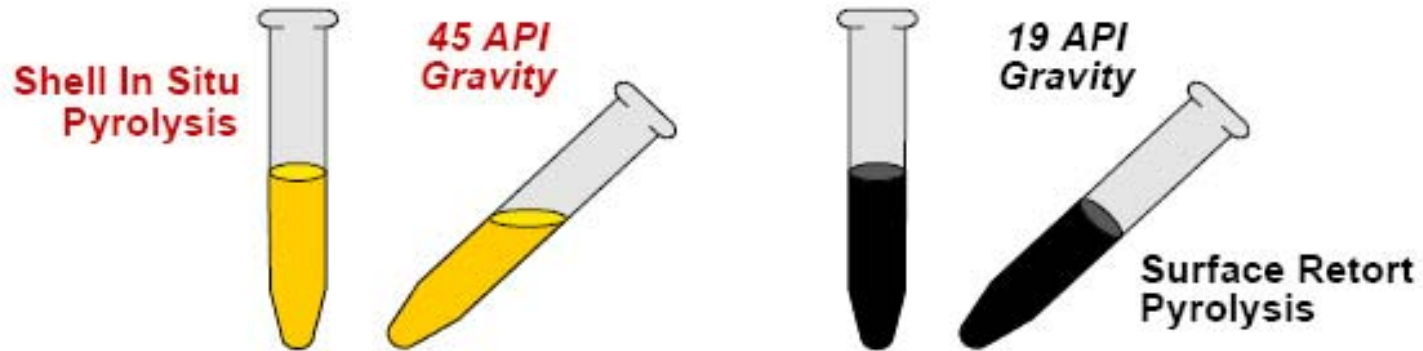


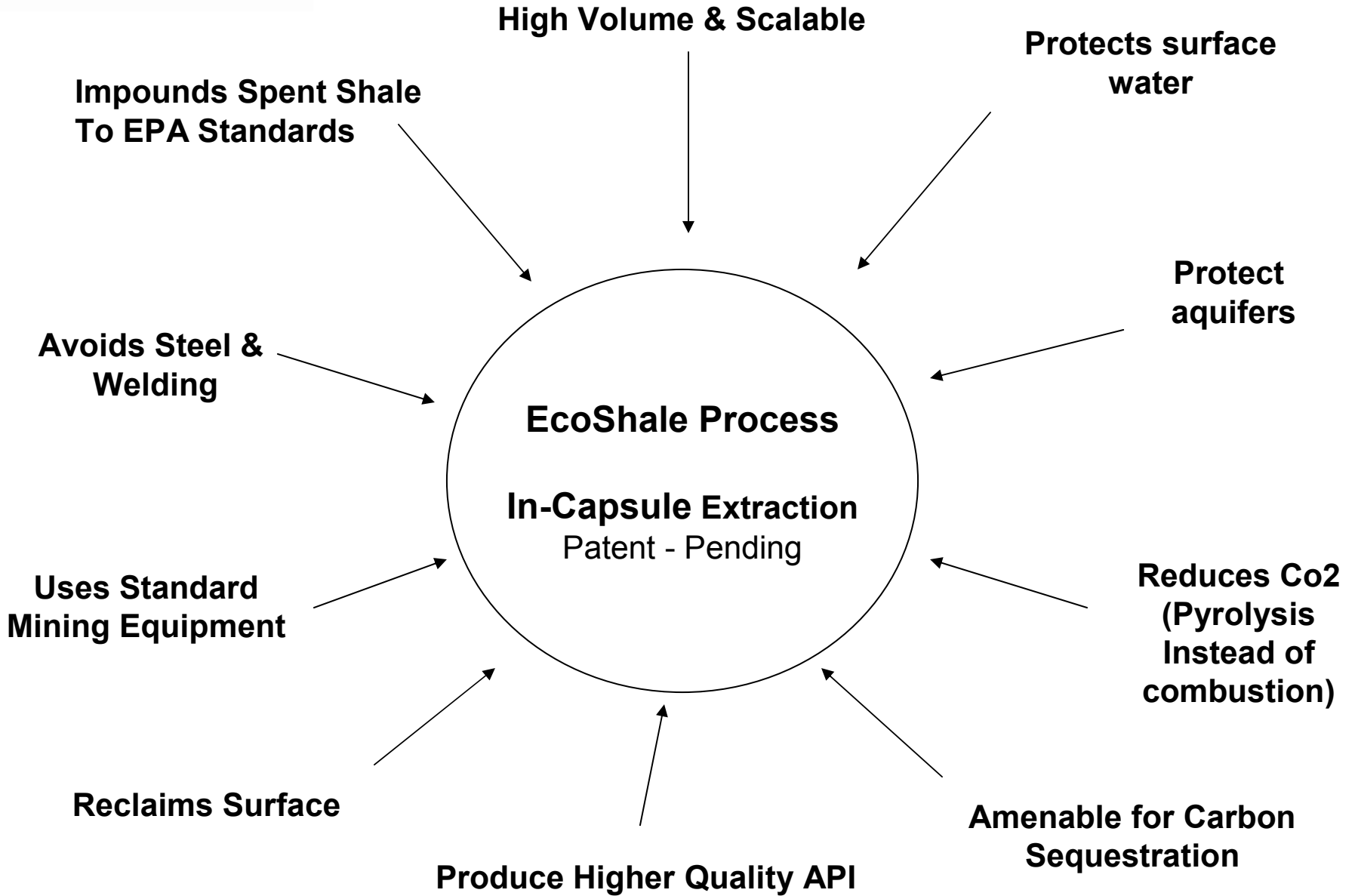
Freeze Wall Concept





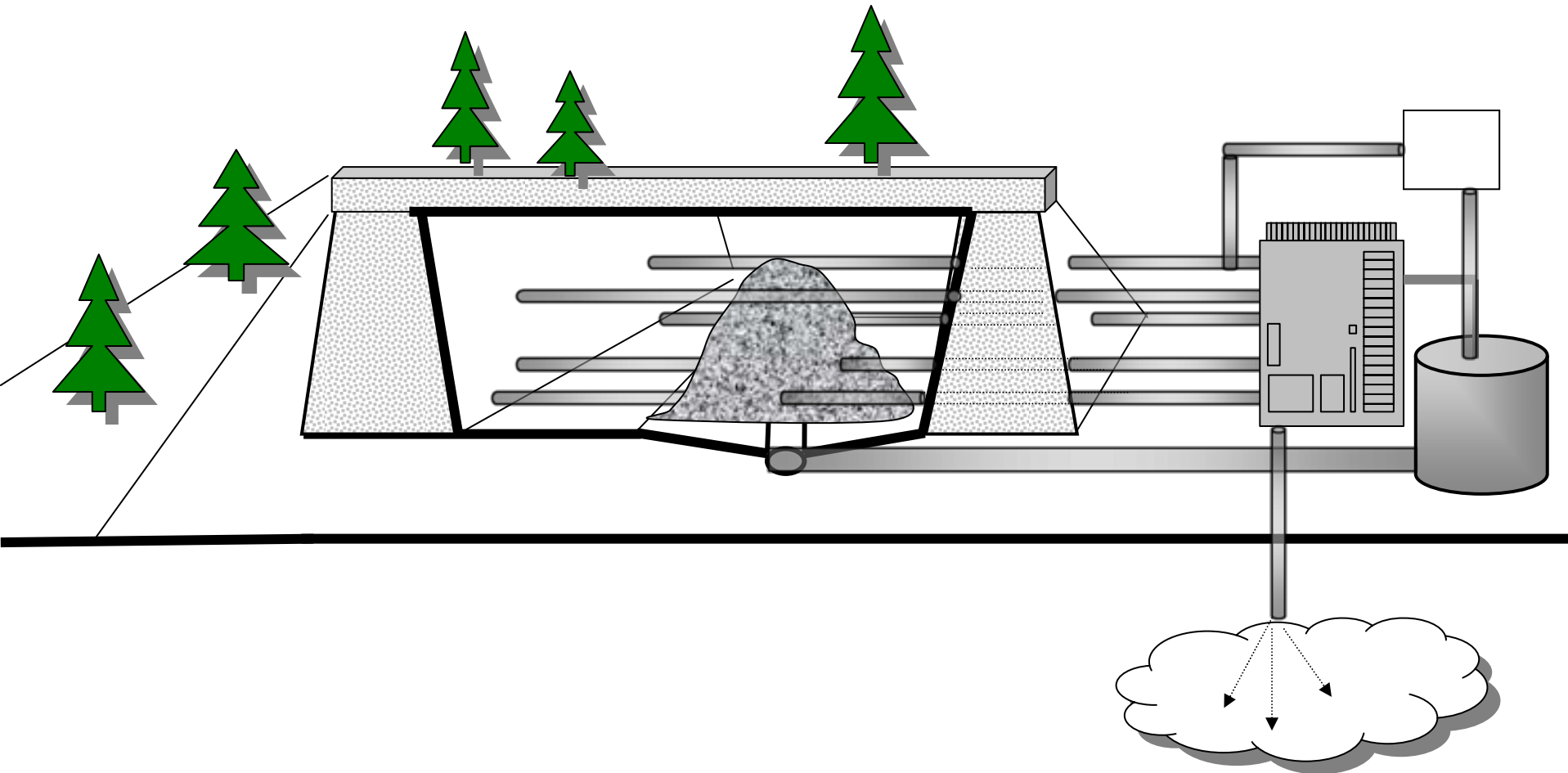
Better Feedstock For Upgrading



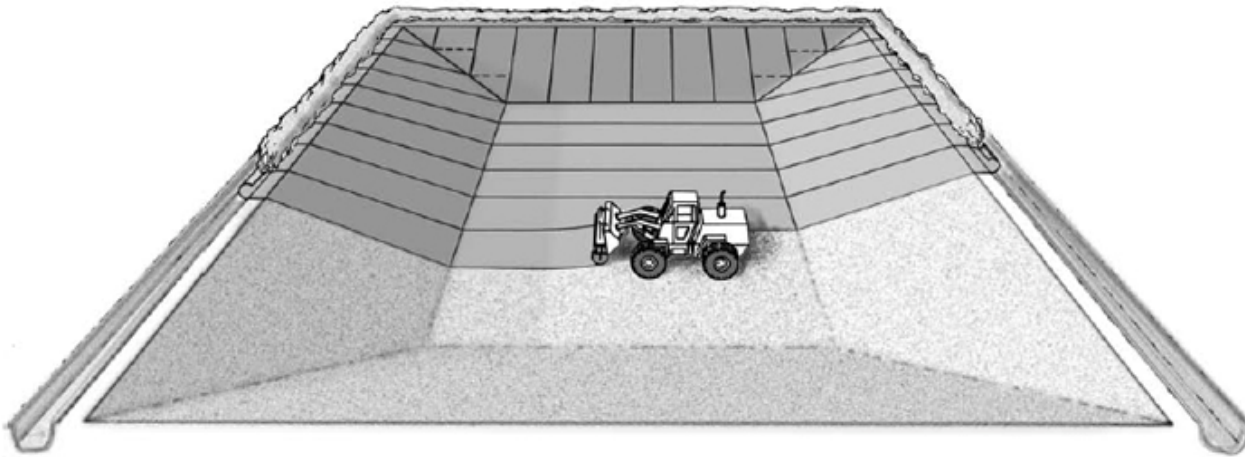


EcoShale Process

In-Capsule Recovery & Reclamation



Step 1. Prepare the Capsule in quarry and add Bentonite permeability barrier

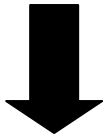
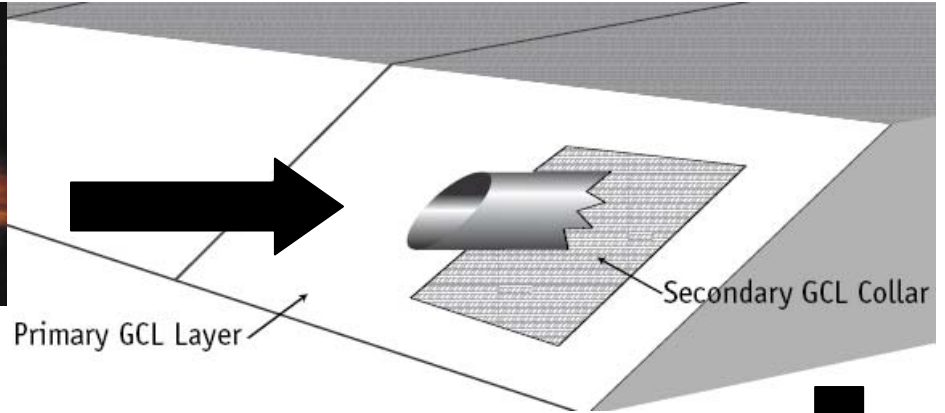


Step 4. Pipes to distribute gas heat are placed in-capsule



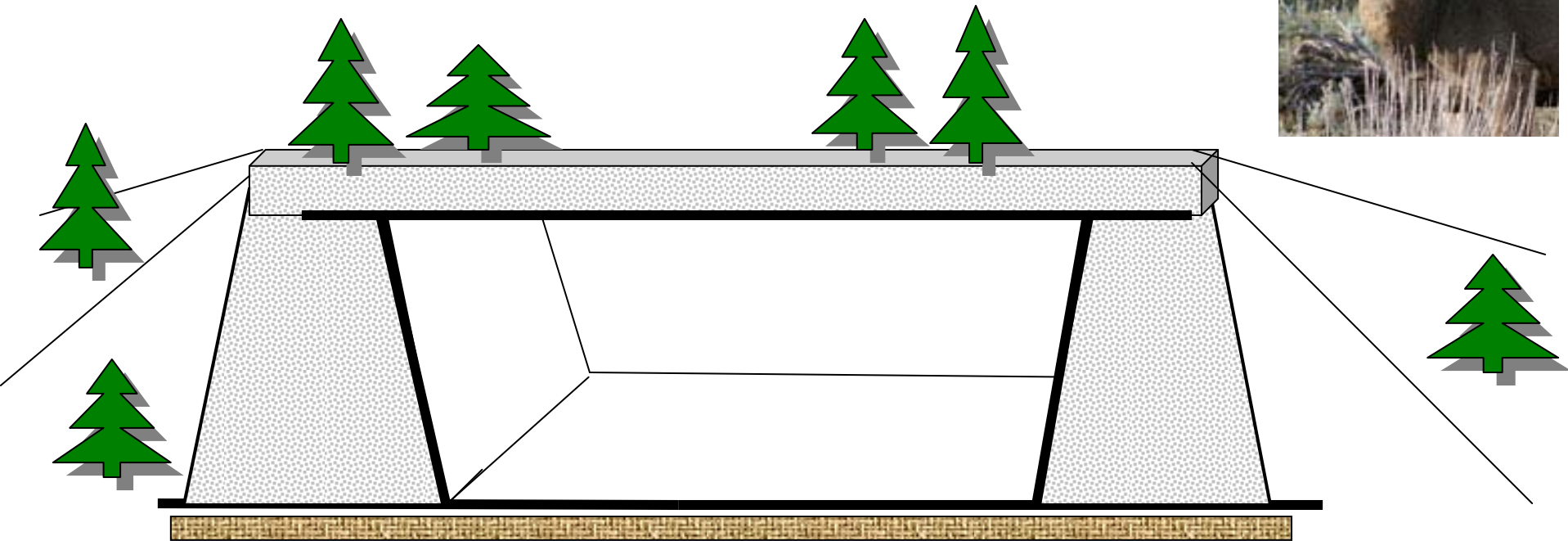


Natural gas or propane fires a burner to heat CSP
Embedded in the capsule. Oil shale is produced.



EcoShale Process

In-Capsule Hydrocarbon Recovery



- **Continuous mining reclamation**
- **Ground water protection**
- **Surface water protection**
- **Approximate topography restoration**

























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