TAR SANDS and the Northeast

February 9, 2012

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The tar sands are one of the costliest, dirtiest, most carbon intensive projects on Earth.

If expansion in the tar sands goes unchecked, it will mean creating a toxic wasteland the size of Florida.

Syncrude Aurora tar sands mine, Peter Essick, *National Geographic*



What are tar sands?



- Tar sands are an unconventional form of oil that comes from dirt
- This dirt contains a hydrocarbon called bitumen which can be processed into gasoline and diesel

The problem: Tar sands are found under one of the most important forests in the world: The Canadian Boreal Forest.

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The Canadian Boreal Forest stores 11% of the world's carbon – it is North America's rainforest and our first line of defense against global warming et to the bitumen under the prest, the oil industry must strip mine and drill.



- 3x more upstream GHG emissions than conventional petroleum
- 2-4 barrels water for every barrel of tar sands oil generated
- 4 tons of earth for every barrel of oil
- Enough natural gas to heat 1.5 homes for a day
- Toxic waste ponds large enough to see from space

Syncrude tar sands mine, David Dodge, Pembina Institute

Tar sands extraction destroys vast swaths of forests and wetlands and the habitat of wildlife such as woodland caribou and millions of migratory birds.



David Dodge, Pembina Institute, Panorama of Syncrude toxic waste pond and plant-Life-sized trees

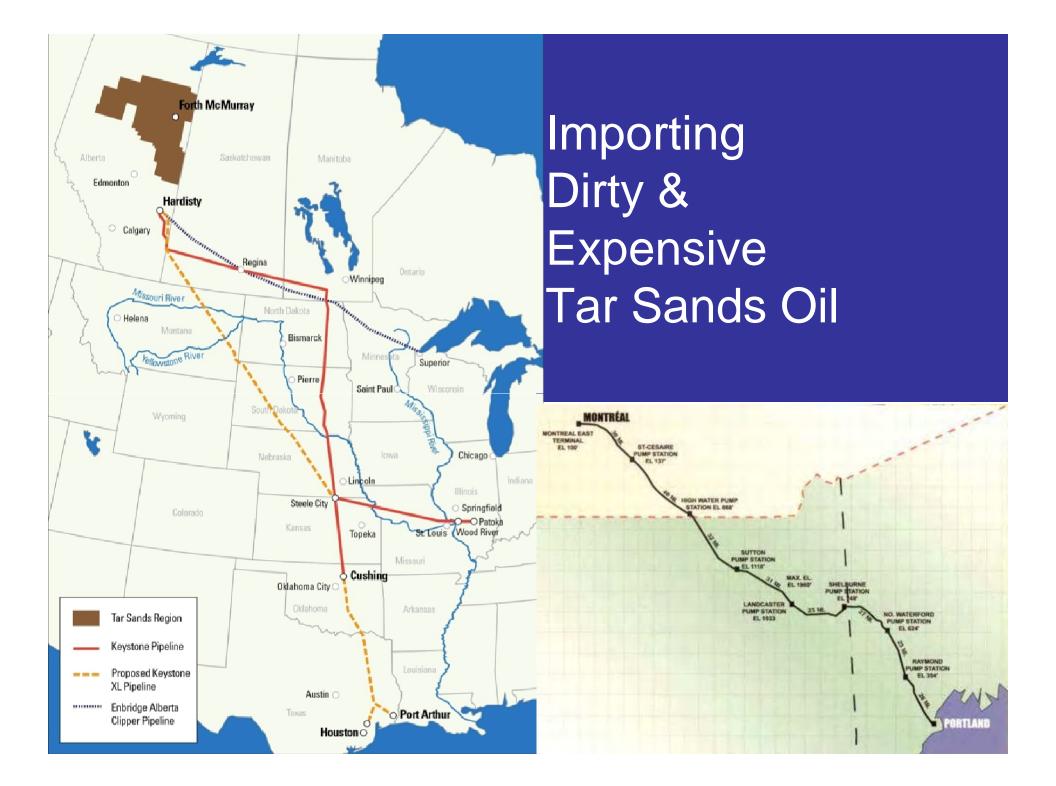
Impacted First Nations



"I look at what is happening to our traditional hunting lands, and I lie awake at night. I worry that this is not just the end of our way of life, but the end of all of our lives."

— Chief Al Lameman, Beaver Lake Cree First Nation. From *Deep Trouble*, Greenpeace Canada.

The United States is the intended market for tar sands oil.



The tar sands industry is planning to build an **invasive network** of pipelines and refineries



U.S. Infrastructure: Pipelines & Refineries

- US currently imports approximately 1 million bpd tar sands; capacity to import 2.1 mbpd
- All pipelines currently terminate in Midwest
- Keystone 1 has spilled 14x in 1 yr
- Keystone XL would include 1,904 water crossings including the Ogallala
- The Trailbreaker Pipeline is another proposed tar sands pipeline that would go from Montreal to Portland, ME



 Dozen major refinery expansions happening to process tar sands





Where we are now in the Tar Sands fight:

- We've cost Keystone XL \$2 billion in delay
- Tar sands is a household name in the environmental community and in Nebraska.
- Every major paper in the country has editorialized about KXL . . . "Enviros Make KXL a Litmus Test"
- The President has officially denied the TransCanada permit to build KXL
- The KXL issue has morphed in to a political football and campaign issue
- Environmentalists are now playing defense against Congressional members and other entities who would like to circumvent the denied permit
- Pipeline fights are exploding with new pipelines proposed in Texas, Missouri, Michigan, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont . . .



Trailbreaker Pipeline



- Existing pipelines are exporting
 conventional oil to Canada to be refined;
 the proposed project would reverse this
 and push tar sands to int'l markets
- Cross major water ways Sebago Lake, Panther Pond, Pleasant Lake, Androscoggin, Presumpscot Stroudwater, Pleasant and Israel Rivers, Crystal Lake, Connecticut, Barton, Black, and Missisquoi River s
- Cross White Mountains
- Endanger Casco Bay
- This fight is still in its infancy, we need to get out in front of the curve and fight this pipeline before it gets momentum
- NEED a full NEPA review

The Trailbreaker tar sands pipeline would be the GHG equivalent of adding AT LEAST 823,529 cars to the road