Oil sands production emits 3 to 4 times more greenhouse gases than producing conventional crude oil. This makes it one of the world’s dirtiest forms of fuel.
The devastating effects of tar sands development are projected to worsen considerably, posing additional threats to air quality, climate, water resources, Canada’s Boreal forest and the indigenous peoples who have lived in the region for thousands of years.

Industry plans to more than triple production from 2010 levels by 2030. Based on an evaluation of existing operations, this expansion would result in the following impacts:

- **Toxic waste & mining operations**: 150% increase in toxic waste from mining operations.
- **Carbon pollution**: 250% increase in carbon pollution.
- **Freshwater usage**: 170% growth in freshwater use.
- **Nitrogen oxides**: 230% increase in emissions of nitrogen oxides.
- **Sulfur dioxide**: 160% increase in sulfur dioxide emissions.
- **Particulate matter**: 190% increase in particulate matter.

Source: Pembina Institute, Forecasting the impacts of oilsands expansion, 2013
Climate Risk

• Unburnable carbon and stranded assets
• Policy trajectory
• Disruptive technology risk
• Climate advocacy
Canadian oil supply forecast vs. transportation capacity
Canadian & U.S. Crude Oil Pipelines and Proposals

Source: Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
# NOKXL ACTIONS MAP

**Map Key:**
- Stars: Major actions and events
- Big Blue pins: Presidential events
- Yellow dots: Draw the Line event (9/21/13)
- White dot: FEIS vigil (2/3/14)
- Green dot: Reject Keystone XL Now rally (1/13/15)
- Red dot: Submitted event
MATERIAL RISKS:
HOW PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY IS SLOWING TAR SANDS DEVELOPMENT
DO PROTESTS CHANGE ANYTHING?
YES, THEY DO.

Financial cost to tar sands industry (2010-2013):
$17 BILLION

Projected avoided CO2 emissions if no new pipelines:
6.9 BILLION TONNES

READ THE NEW REPORT.
NEW REPORT OUTLINES MAJOR RISKS TO TAR SANDS INDUSTRY.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST?

ALL OF US.

BE THE RISK.
ound fossil fuels and the development of the Canadian oil sands.”
Russ Girling, CEO, TransCanada, 2011
Thank you!

Hannah McKinnon
Senior Private Finance Campaigner

Oil Change International

hannah@priceofoil.org
www.priceofoil.org
KEEPING IT IN THE GROUND.

MATERIAL RISKS REPORT

Our new report quantifies for the first time the carbon impact of public opposition to pipelines and other expanded investment in tar sands production.

Is Public Opposition to Tar Sands Having an Impact?

6.9 BILLION TONNES OF CO2

- 2.6 Billion Post-2030
- 0.2 Billion by 2030
- 4.1 Billion by 2030

How Does This Compare?

CARBON EMISSIONS AVOIDED:

- 5.1 Billion Tonnes Avoided
- 6 Billion Tonnes Avoided
- 4.3 Billion Tonnes Avoided

This is What People Power Can Accomplish.
Figure 7: The most significant oil provinces capex (2014–2025) for projects above $80 breakeven

Geography of potential capex

To focus more on the capex which private sector companies are most likely to commit over the next decade, this chart shows the geography and oil type associated with potential capex in the Rystad database. This totals around $1.1 trillion, focusing on the highest cost, highest risk opportunities within a 10 year timeframe. This potential capex should be the focus of investor engagement with oil companies.

The oil sands of Alberta dominate the chart as the largest potential destination for capital, (nearly 40% of the total). This is followed by unconventionals on the US Gulf coast, and deepwater in the Gulf of Mexico and Brazilian pre-salt.

There are also some expensive conventional projects in Western Siberia and the Caspian Sea. Arctic options also make an appearance in the Barents Sea, Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Northwest Territories.

The analysis indicates that 90% of the high cost capex is concentrated in 10 provinces. These are located in Canada, US, Brazil, Russia, the Atlantic Ocean, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Norway and Argentina.

The capex data includes projects across a range of cost bands above $95 market price ($80 breakeven). This means that the level of potential production associated with similar capex totals varies depending on the capital intensity. There are limited conventional opportunities not involving deepwater or Arctic.

Source: Carbon Tracker Initiative