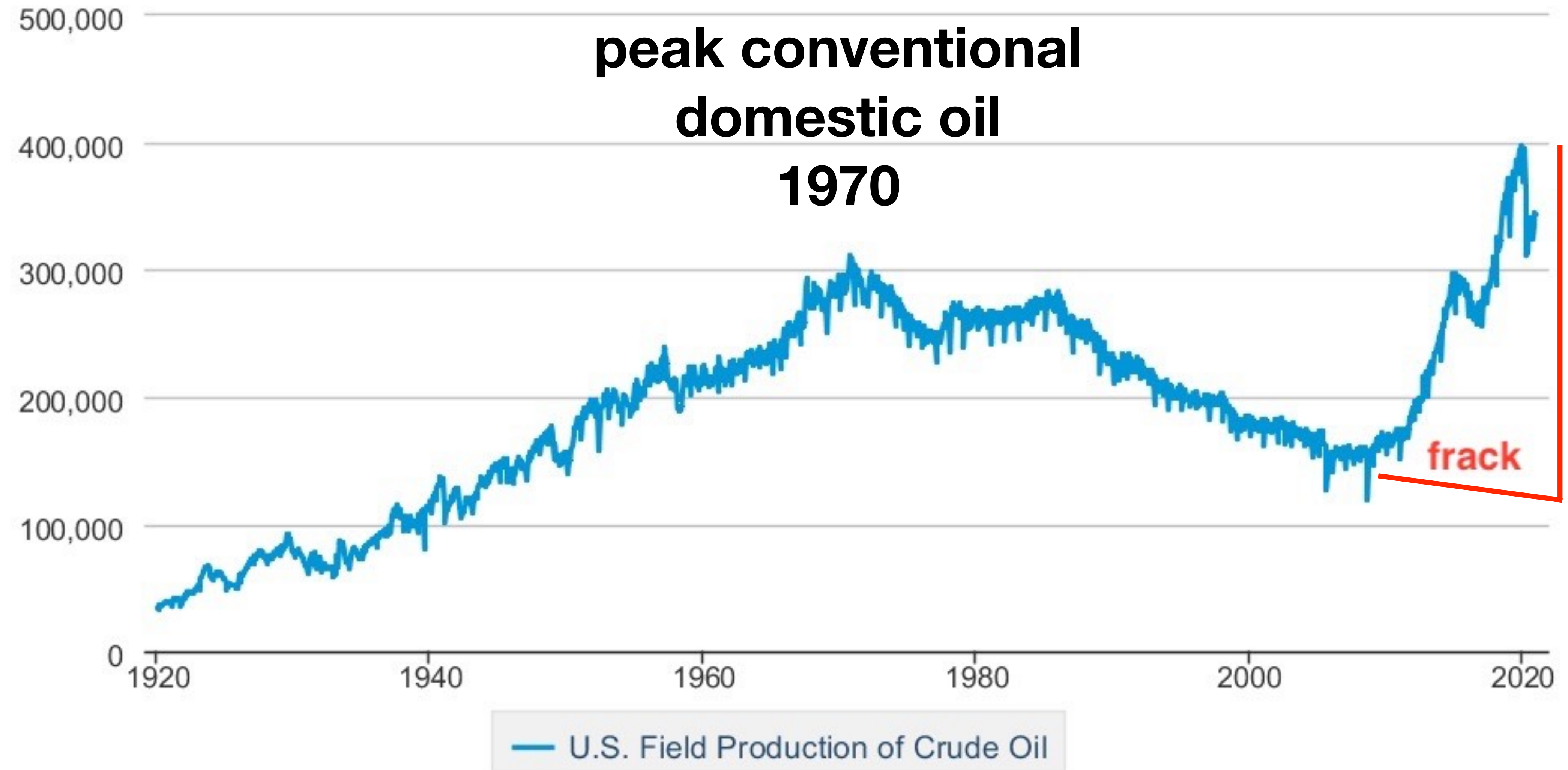


# U.S. Field Production of Crude Oil

Thousand Barrels



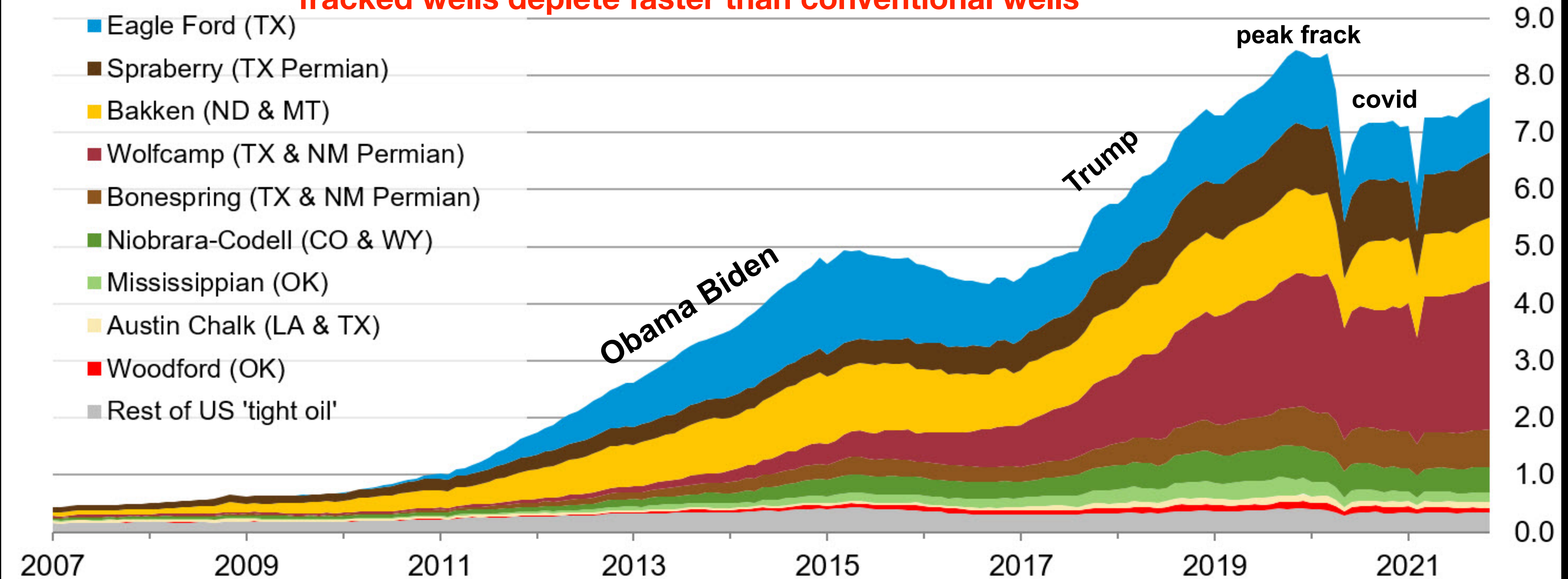


# U.S. tight oil production – selected plays

million barrels of oil per day

fracked oil is two thirds  
of domestic oil production

fracked wells deplete faster than conventional wells



Sources: EIA derived from state administrative data collected by Enverus. Data are through November 2021 and represent EIA's official tight oil estimates, but are not survey data. State abbreviations indicate primary state(s).

Note: Improvements to play identification methods have altered production volumes between various plays.





# ALASKA PIPELINE: PEAK & DECLINE

nearing low flow shutdown threshold for Arctic winter operations  
extraction is now less in summer to reserve capacity for winter

drilling "ANWR" might retrieve another billion barrels, maybe more,  
to offset (temporarily) decline of Prudhoe Bay

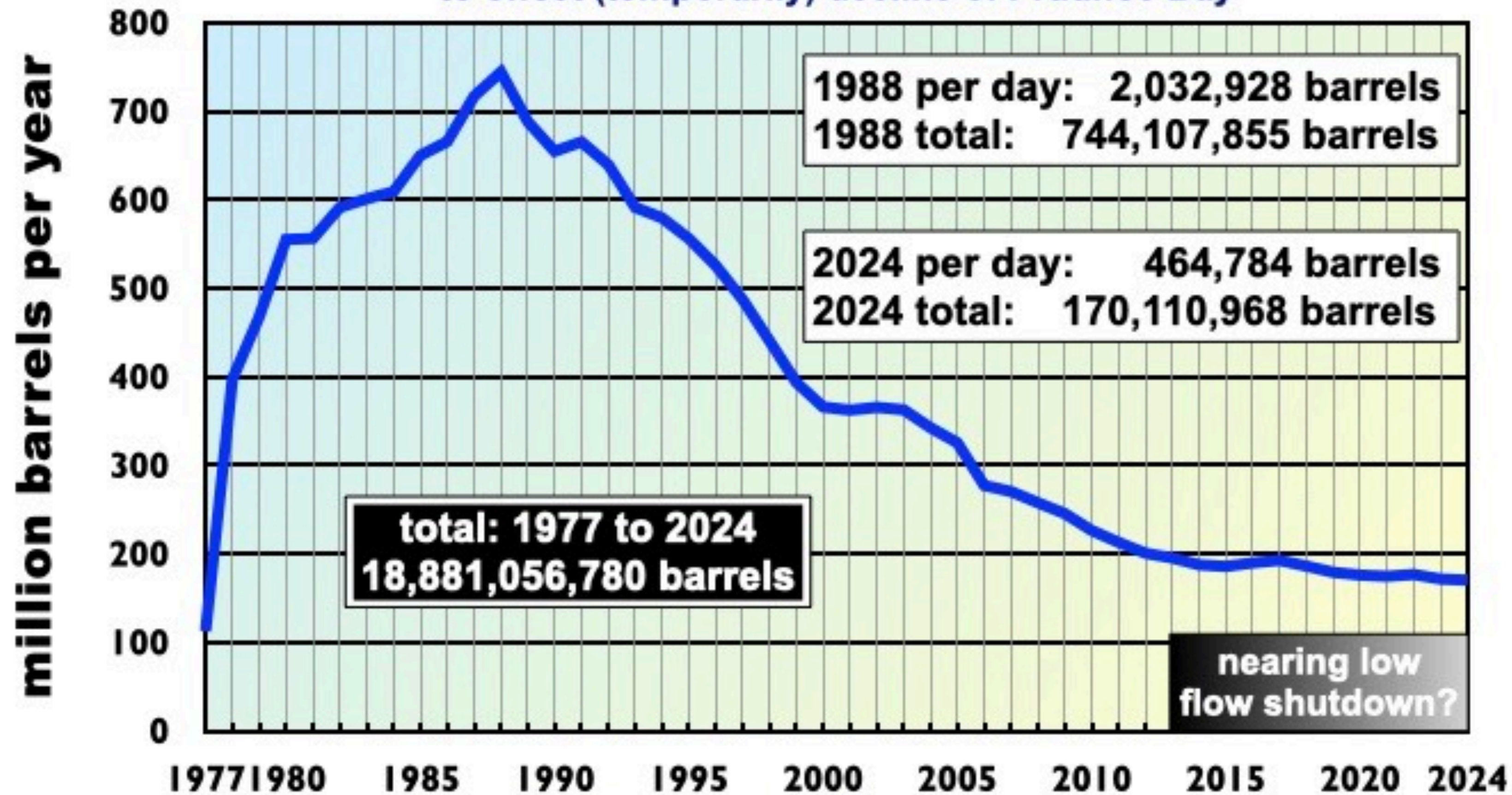


chart: [www.PeakChoice.org/alaska.html](http://www.PeakChoice.org/alaska.html)

data: [www.alyeska-pipe.com/historic-throughput/](http://www.alyeska-pipe.com/historic-throughput/)



Nearly all petroleum products used in Oregon and Washington are processed at the five refineries in Puget Sound. **If you drive a car, an SUV, ride a bus, train or plane, or shop in a grocery store that uses food delivery trucks, you are dependent on the Alaska pipeline.**

Is there a “Plan B” when the pipeline shuts down due to low flow?  
Are proposals for oil trains from North Dakota to Cascadia’s ports a cover story for using fracked oil and tar sands to prop up our regional economy after Alaska’s energy supplies are done?  
(Fracking is also a temporary, toxic fix since fracked wells deplete faster than conventional wells.) **Oregon and Washington do not have ANY oil supplies since we have the wrong geology to make petroleum traps.**

# Oregon and Washington State get Alaskan oil via Puget Sound refineries

**BP**  
**Conoco**

**Tesoro**  
**Shell**

Trident subs  
nuclear war

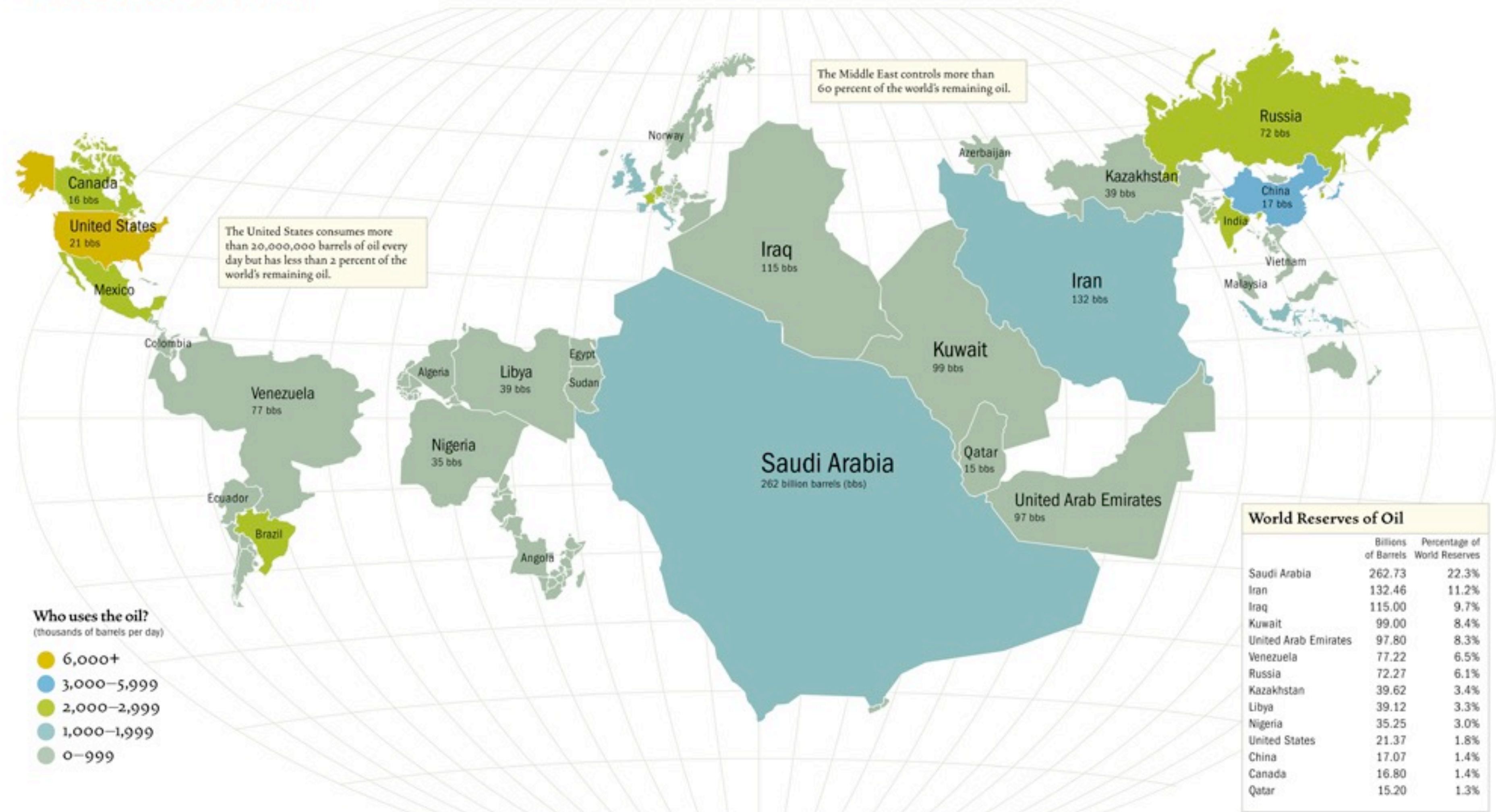
**U.S. Oil**

©2007 Google™





# Who has the oil?

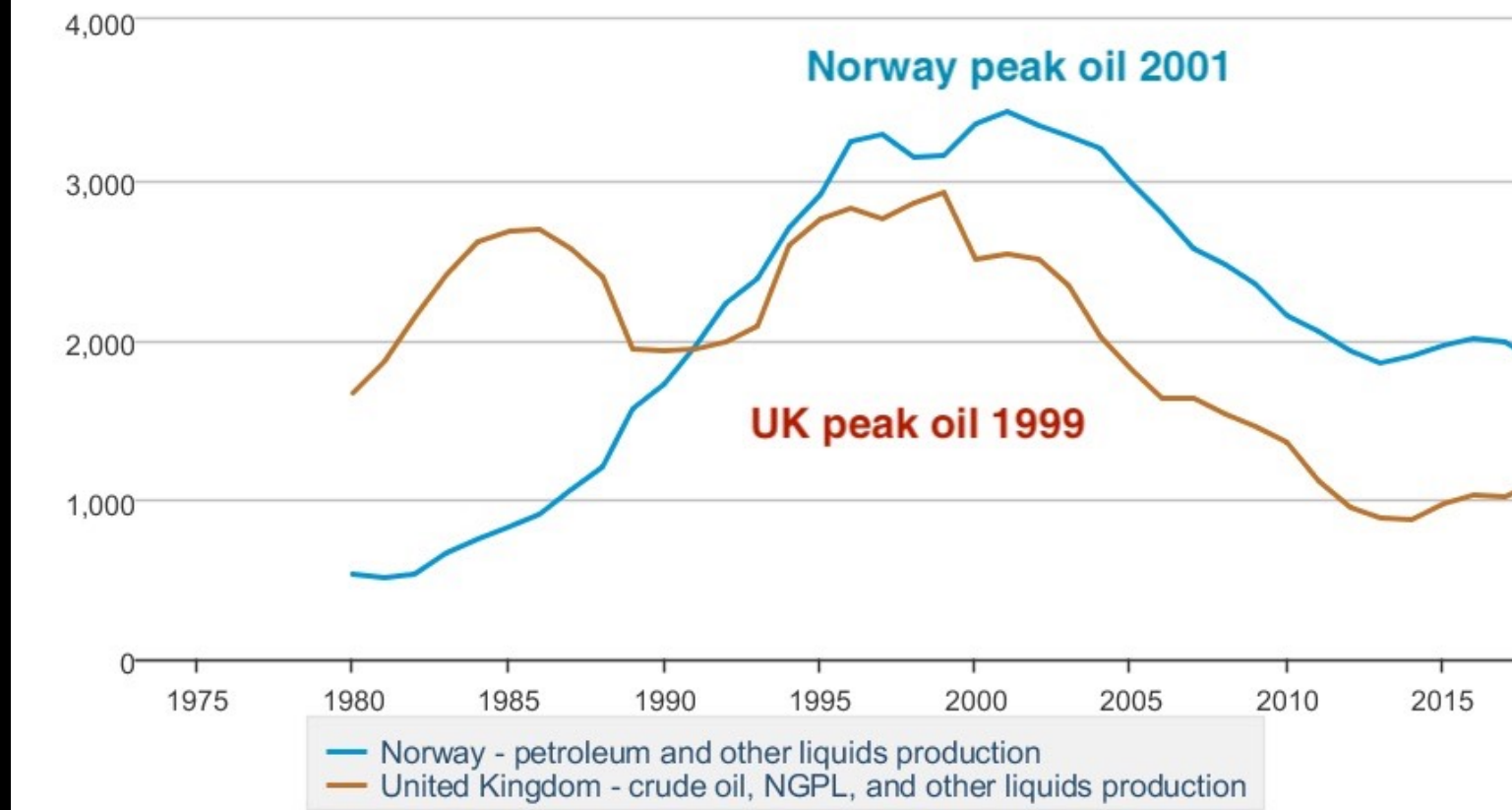


Each country's size is proportional to the amount of oil it contains (oil reserves); Source: BP Statistical Review Year-End 2004 & Energy Information Administration



# Petroleum and other liquids (annual)

thousand barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

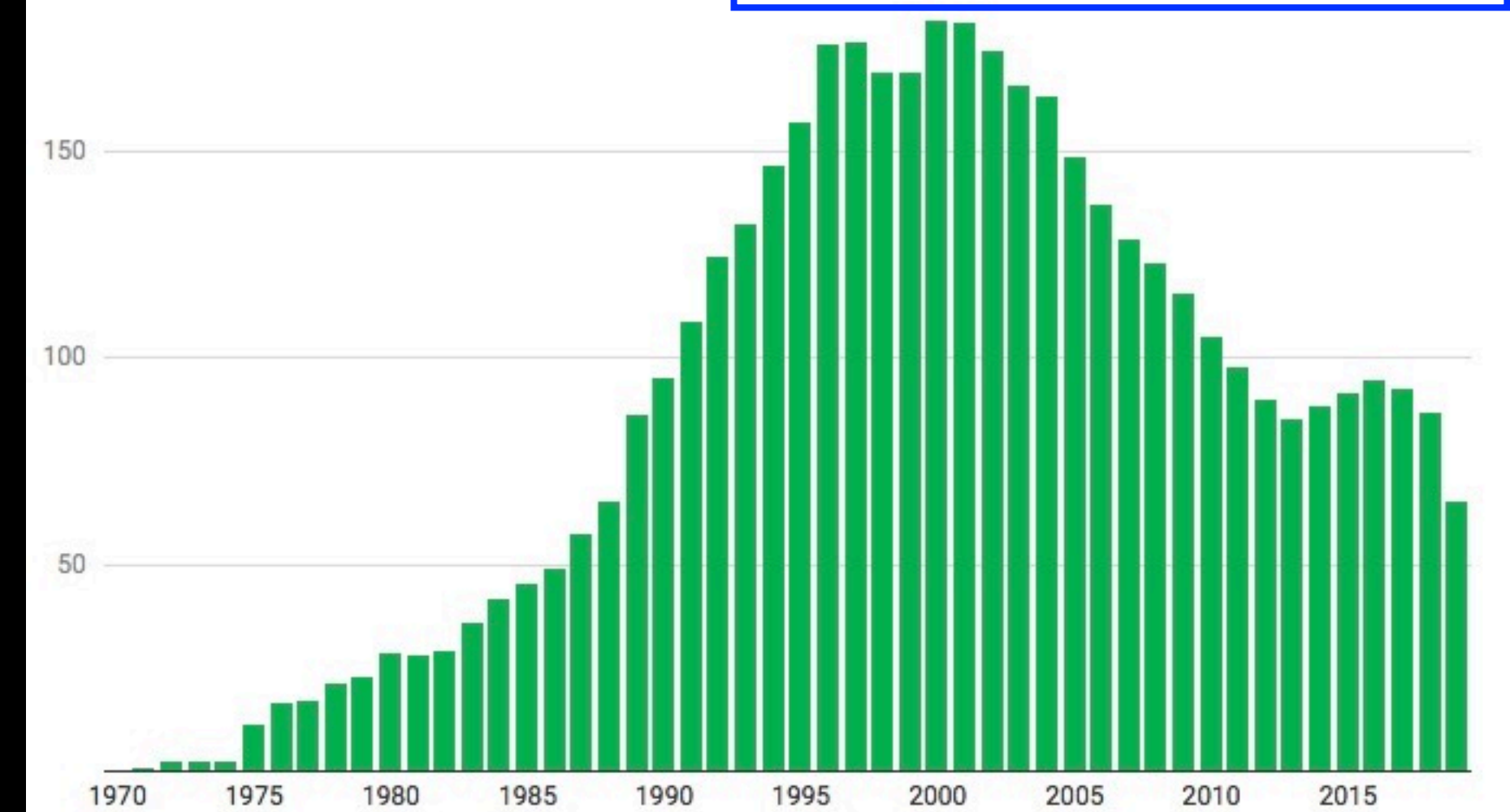


The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate's role is to ensure that the companies implement necessary measures to utilise all valuable resources in the fields before they shut down.

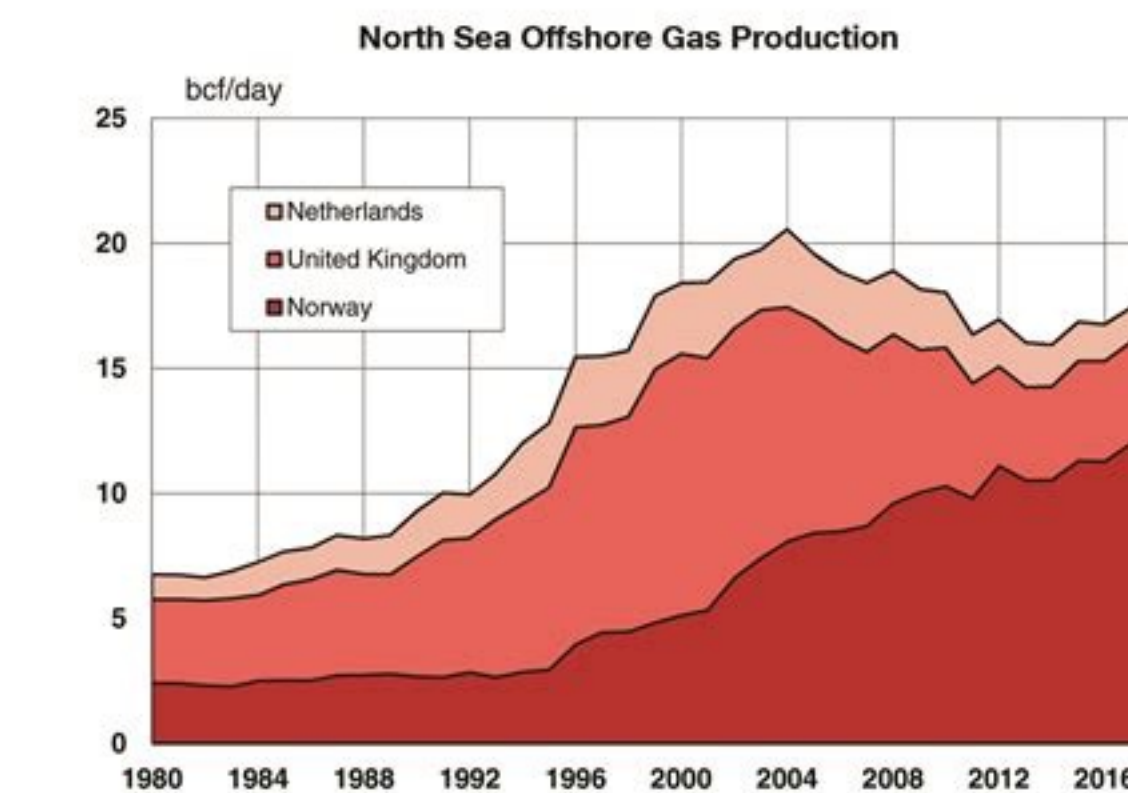
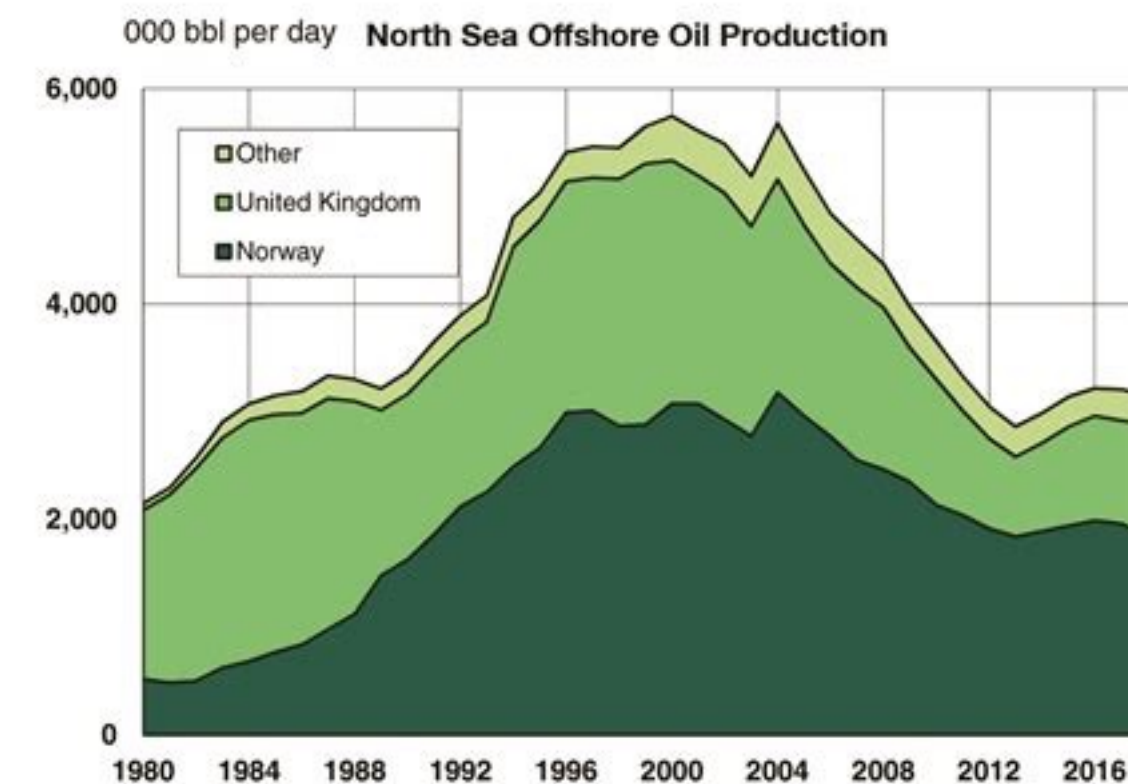
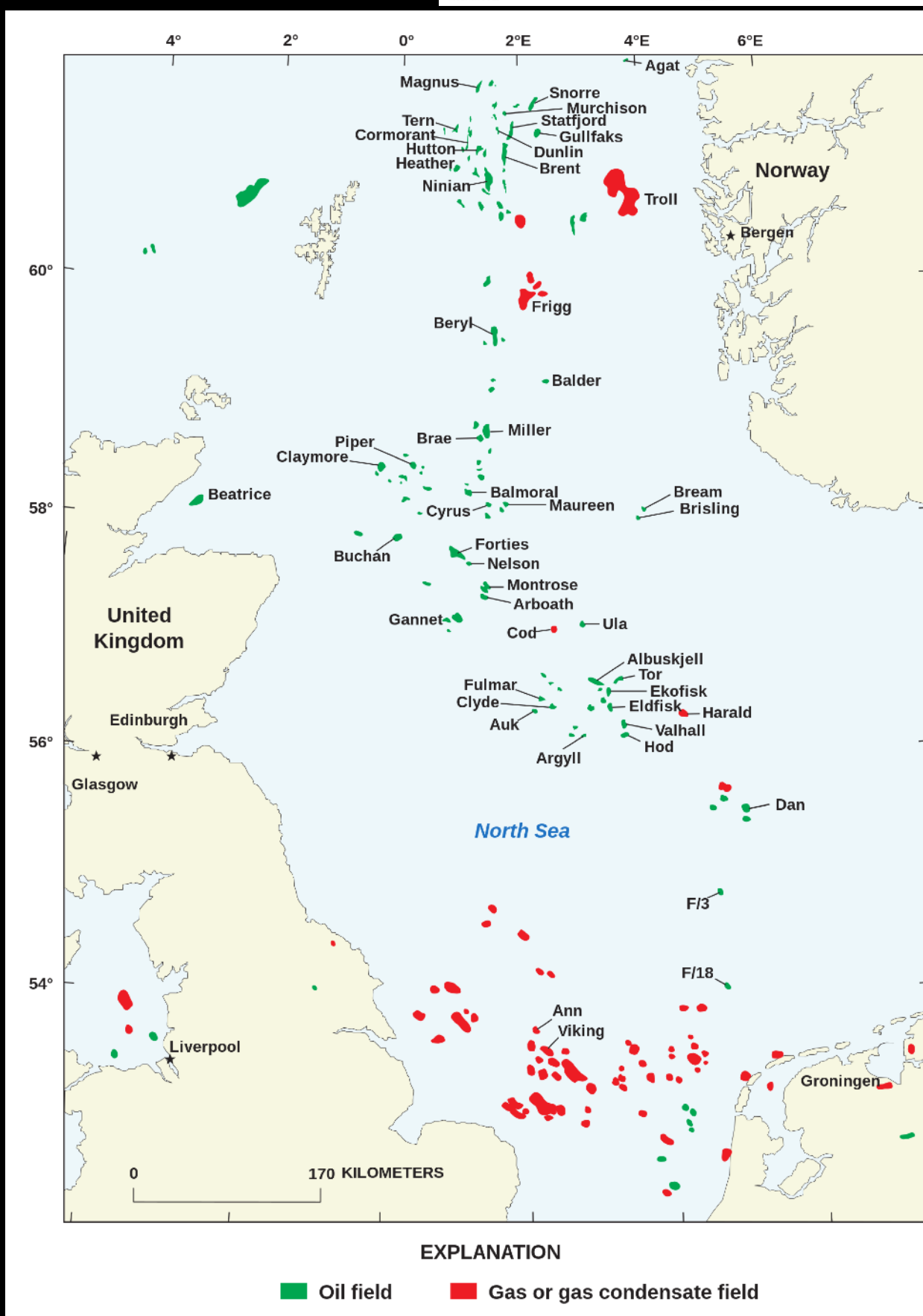
## Oil production

Millions Sm<sup>3</sup> oil per year

The government of Norway admits depletion is real. Norway likely is best in the world in countries managing the one-time pulse of petroleum wealth for social benefits.

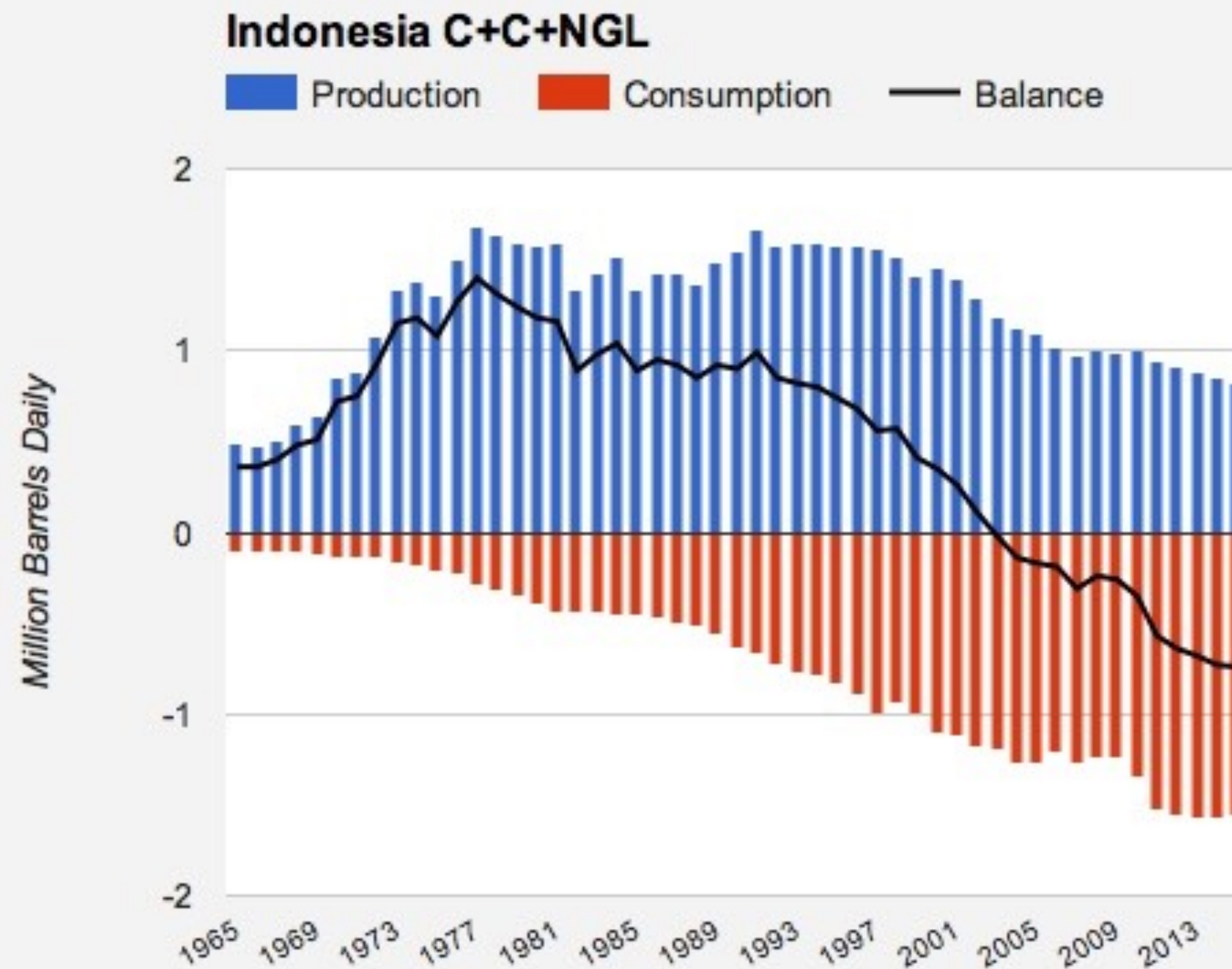


Source: NPD • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper



Source: Clarksons Research





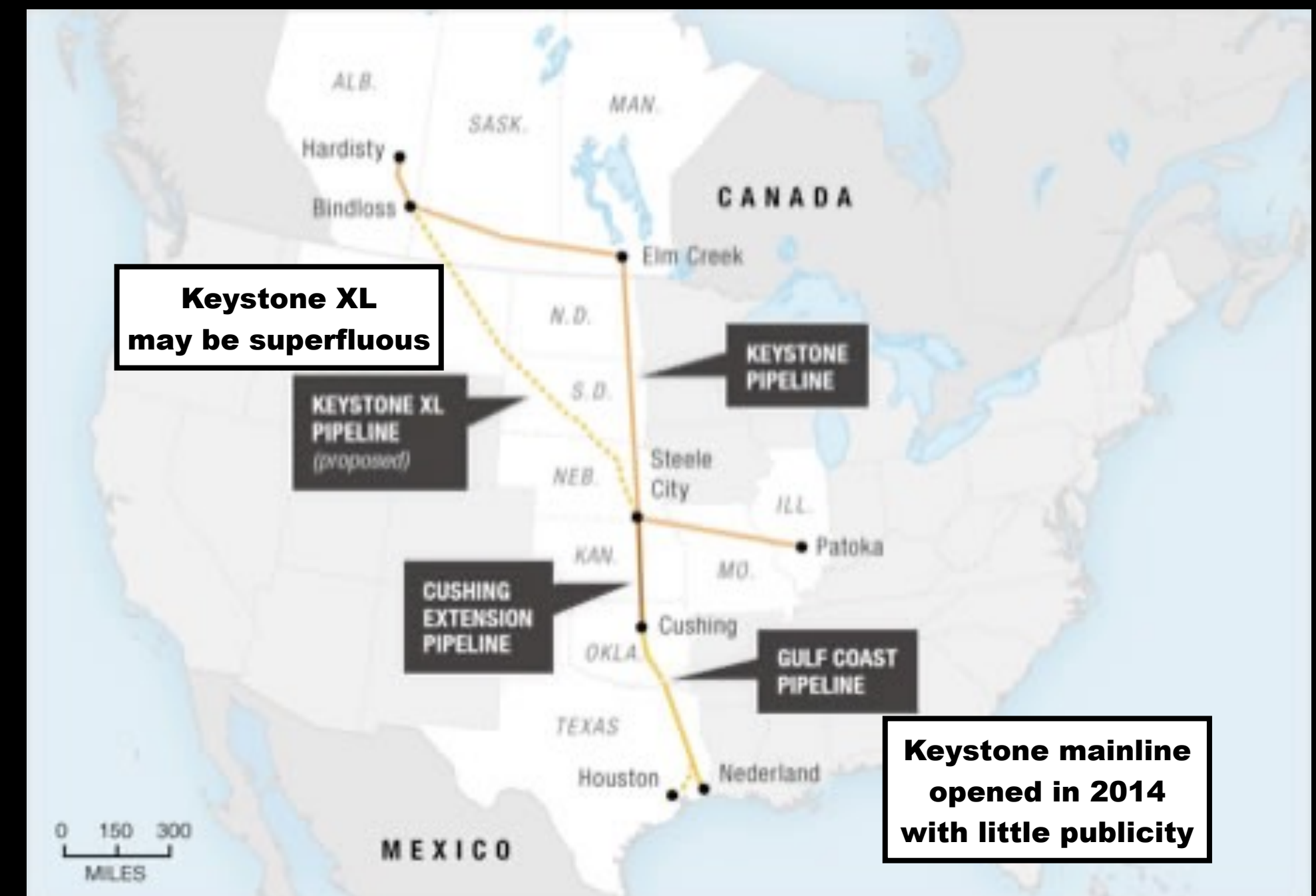
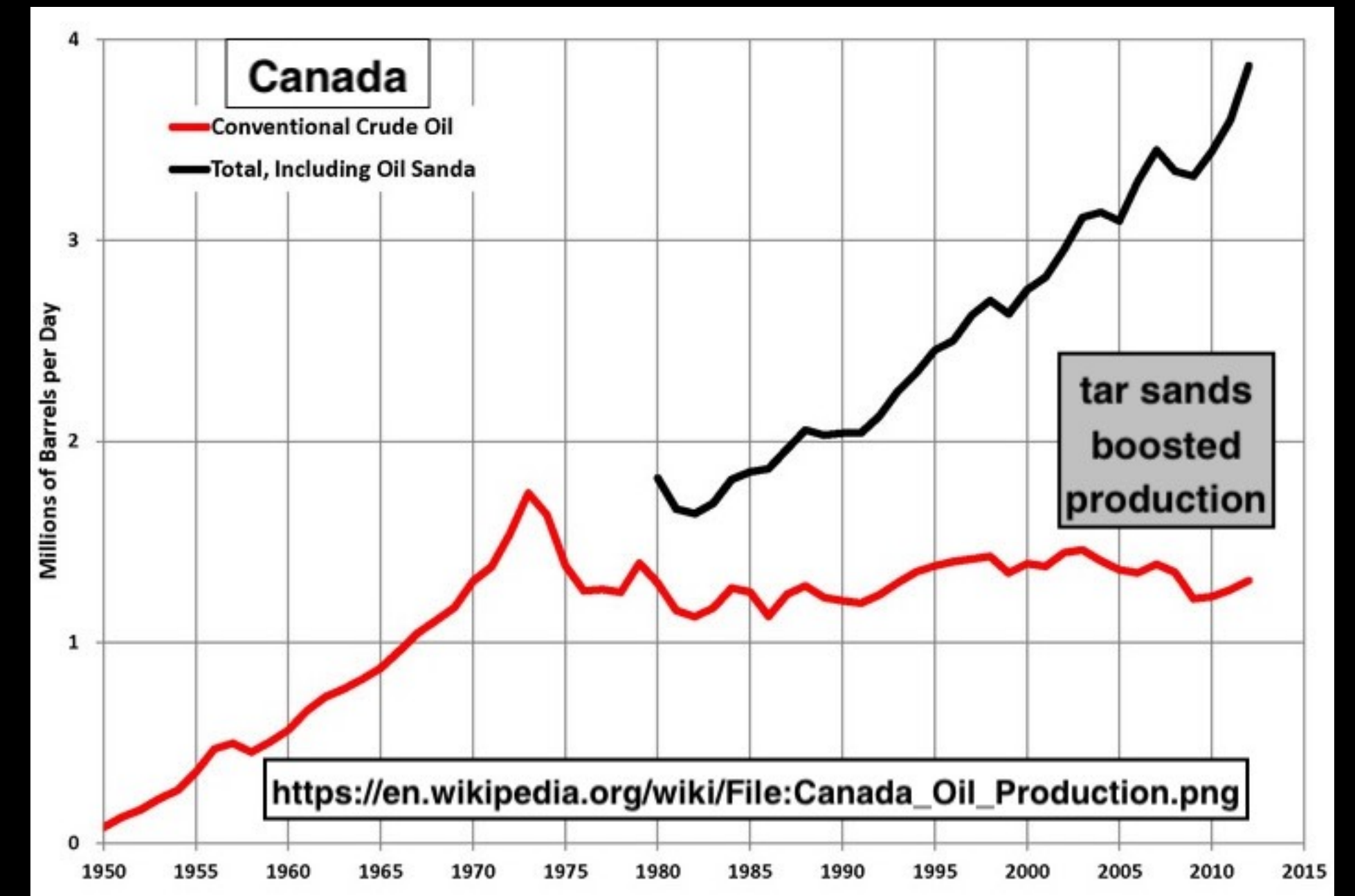
Energy Matters: euanmearns.com: BP Stat Review

**Indonesia: no longer an oil exporter  
left OPEC because production declined  
and domestic consumption increased**





**Tar Sands**  
eating the Earth  
for planes, trains  
and automobiles







This sign showing \$6 per gallon after Hurricane Katrina (2005) was at a Georgia gas station.

Peak Oil is not a scam from the oil companies to raise prices, although they are certainly taking advantage of Peak Oil to transfer vast amounts of wealth into their greedy pockets. If the United States became an authentic democracy, we could nationalize the oil companies and use the profits to help the whole society prepare for Peak Oil. Oil profits could be redirected to public transit, insulating homes and renewable energy systems. This would not be “socialism” but changing what is produced, not just who owns the means of production.





**Dick Cheney said the  
American Way of Life (AWOL)  
is not negotiable.**





Saving Oil in a **Hurry** is from an International Energy Agency conference in 2005. This chart shows a variety of policies that could quickly reduce oil consumption in the event of urgent need. The specific reason was left vague but could include depletion of oil fields, policies to address climate change and of course, war that disrupts production.

Some policies would be more effective in some places than others. Making public transit free would have more impact in Japan, the Republic of Korea and Europe than in the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Conversely, car pooling would help more in the latter countries than in the former.

The late activist Jan Lundberg, who left his family’s oil consultancy to campaign against car culture, said the New York Times once offered to publish an op-ed by him but only if he focused on increasing tire pressure to make cars more efficient. He declined their offer. Among Jan’s projects were the Alliance for a Paving Moratorium, Culture Change and the Sail Transport Network.

About a decade ago I shared this graphic with the Climate and Energy staffperson for the City of Eugene. He is literate about the risks Peak Oil poses to everything and said this graphic was extremely helpful. I asked what he planned to do with it, would he share it with his colleagues planning Eugene’s future? He replied that he would keep it to his files, waiting for a time when sharing it would be better received. Unfortunately, advance planning for crisis works better than waiting for chaos.

Being in less of a hurry could  
save oil in a hurry.

# Percent reduction in total fuel use by IEA region, selected measures

