

Methodology

Oil yields were measured using the Fischer assay method, a standardized laboratory test for determining the oil yield from oil shale that has been almost universally used to determine oil yields for Green River Formation oil shales (Stanfield and Frost, 1949; American Society for Testing and Materials, 1980). Fischer assay does not necessarily measure the maximum amount of oil that an oil shale can produce, and there are retorting methods that yield more oil. However, the oil yields achieved by other methods typically are reported as a percentage of the Fischer assay oil yield; thus Fischer assay still is considered the standard by which other methods are compared. In this assessment, a spatial interpolation and extrapolation method for producing resource maps and computing resource volumes was used—the Radial Basis Function (RBF) in ArcGIS GeoStatistical Analyst [(Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI), Redlands, Calif., 2006, version 9.2)].

Resource Summary

The three units of the Green River Formation assessed here, in ascending order, are the Tipton Shale Member, the Wilkins Peak Member, and the LaClede Bed of the Laney Member (fig. 2). Note that the boundaries of the assessment units, particularly those for LaClede Bed and Wilkins Peak assessment units vary stratigraphically across the basin. Total in-place resources are estimated at 1.44 trillion barrels of oil divided among the three assessed units as follows: (1) Tipton Shale Member, 362,816 million barrels of oil (MMBO); (2) Wilkins Peak Member, 704,991 MMBO; and (3) LaClede Bed of the Laney Member, 377,184 MMBO. Figure 3 shows total in-place oil in each 6-mile-square township for all three assessed units combined. This result compares with in-place resource estimates of 1.53 trillion barrels for the Piceance Basin of Colorado and of 1.32 trillion barrels for the Uinta Basin of Utah and Colorado. The assessed area of the Greater Green River Basin, about 5,500 mi², is about 1.4 times larger than the assessed area of the Uinta Basin (3,834 mi²) and more than four times larger than the assessed area of the Piceance Basin (1,335 mi²). Thus, the oil shale deposits of the Greater Green River Basin are the lowest grade of the three basins that contain Green River Formation oil shale.

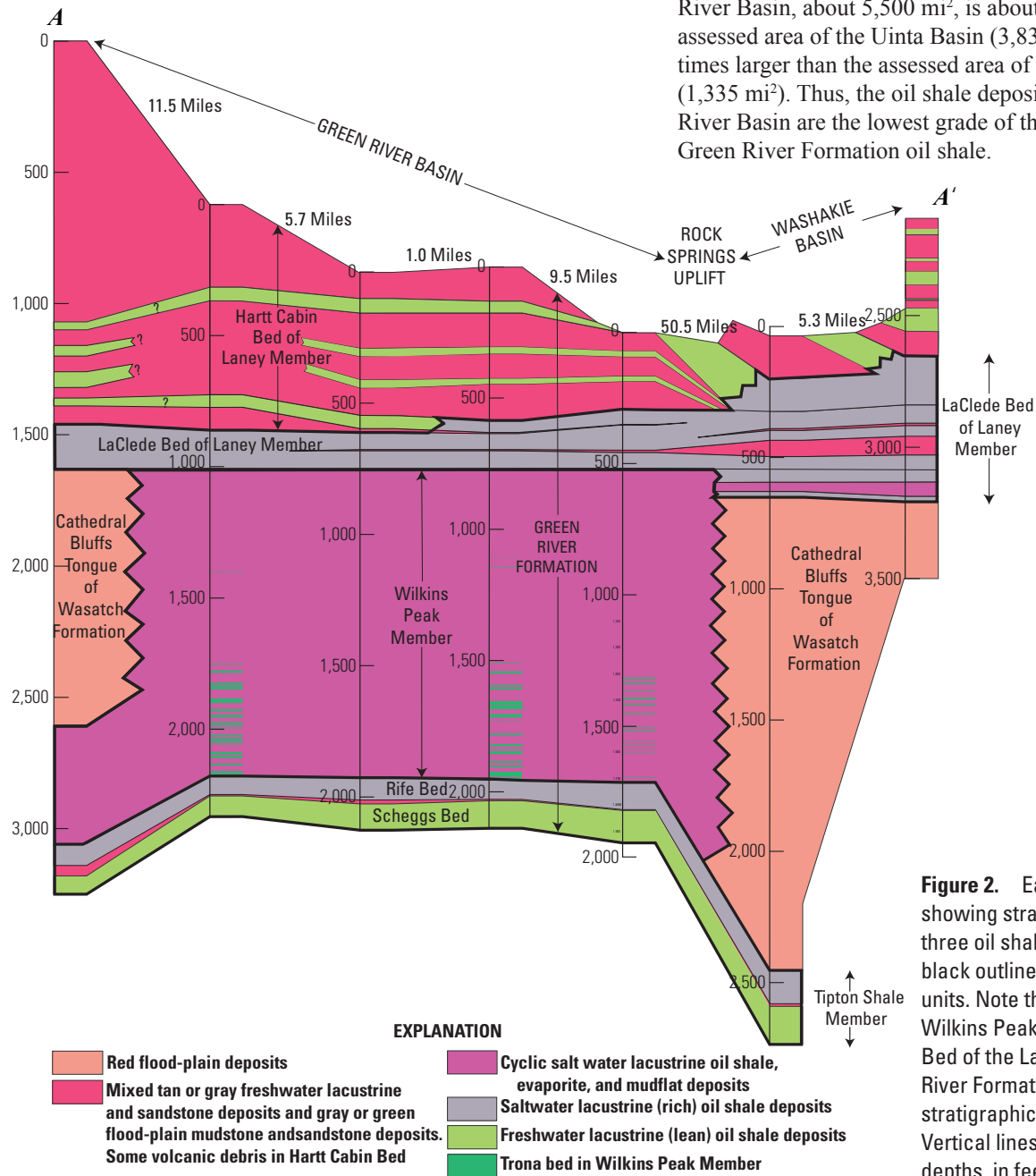


Figure 2. East-west cross section showing stratigraphic boundaries of the three oil shale units assessed (heavy black outlines) and related stratigraphic units. Note that the boundaries of the Wilkins Peak Member and the LaClede Bed of the Laney Member of the Green River Formation assessment units vary stratigraphically across the basin. Vertical lines are drillholes showing depths, in feet.

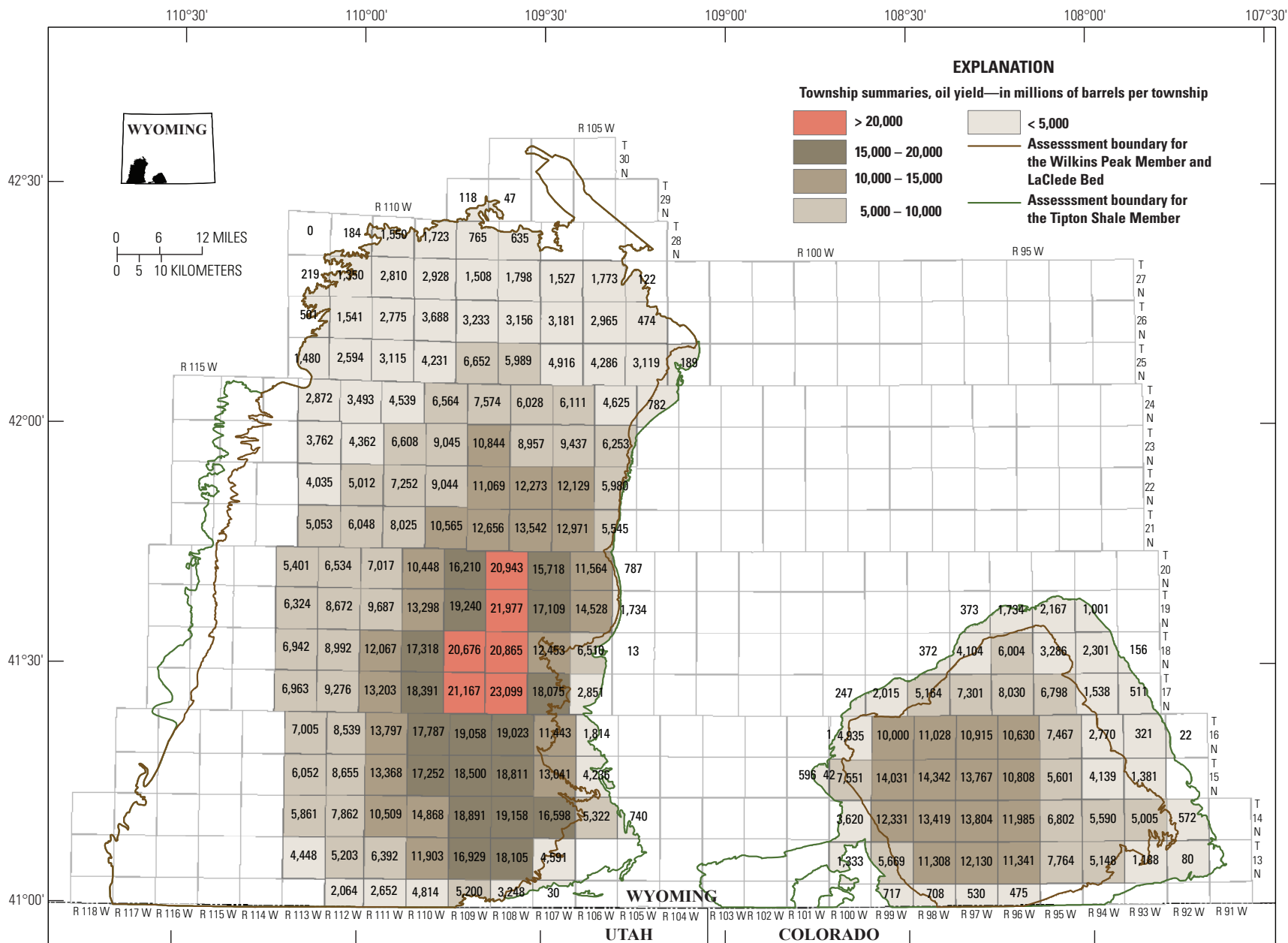


Figure 3. Map showing total in-place oil, in millions of barrels, for each township assessed in the Greater Green River Basin, Wyoming.

REFERENCES CITED

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For Additional Information

Supporting geologic studies of the oil shale-bearing units, assessment units, oil shale analyses, and the methodology used in assessing the oil shale resources in the Greater Green River Basin are in progress. Assessment results are available at the USGS Central Energy Team website: http://energy.cr.usgs.gov/other/oil_shale/.

Contact Information

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LaCleda Bed of the Laney Member of the Green River Formation, north rim of the Washakie Basin, Wyoming. Photograph by John R. Donnell.