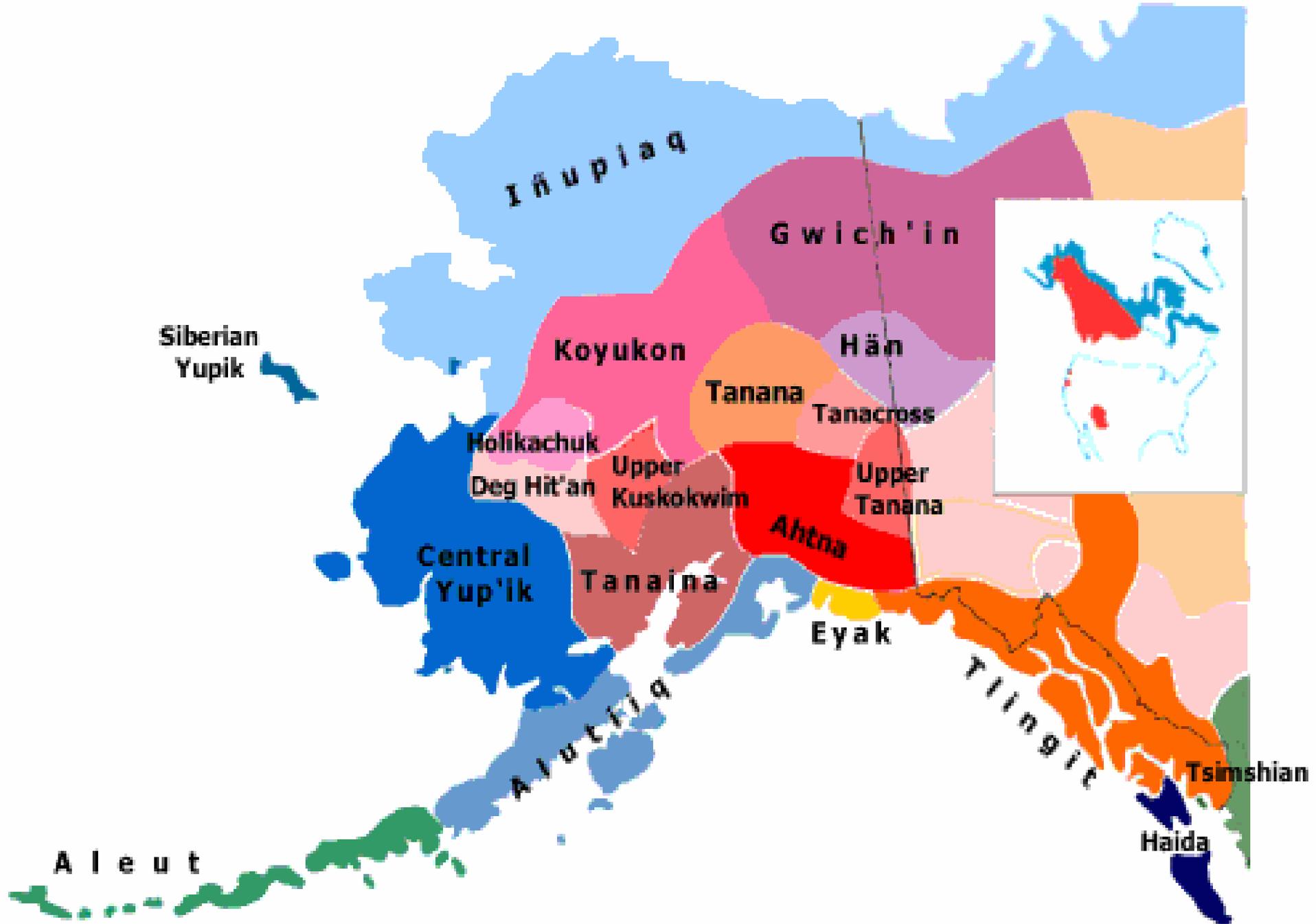


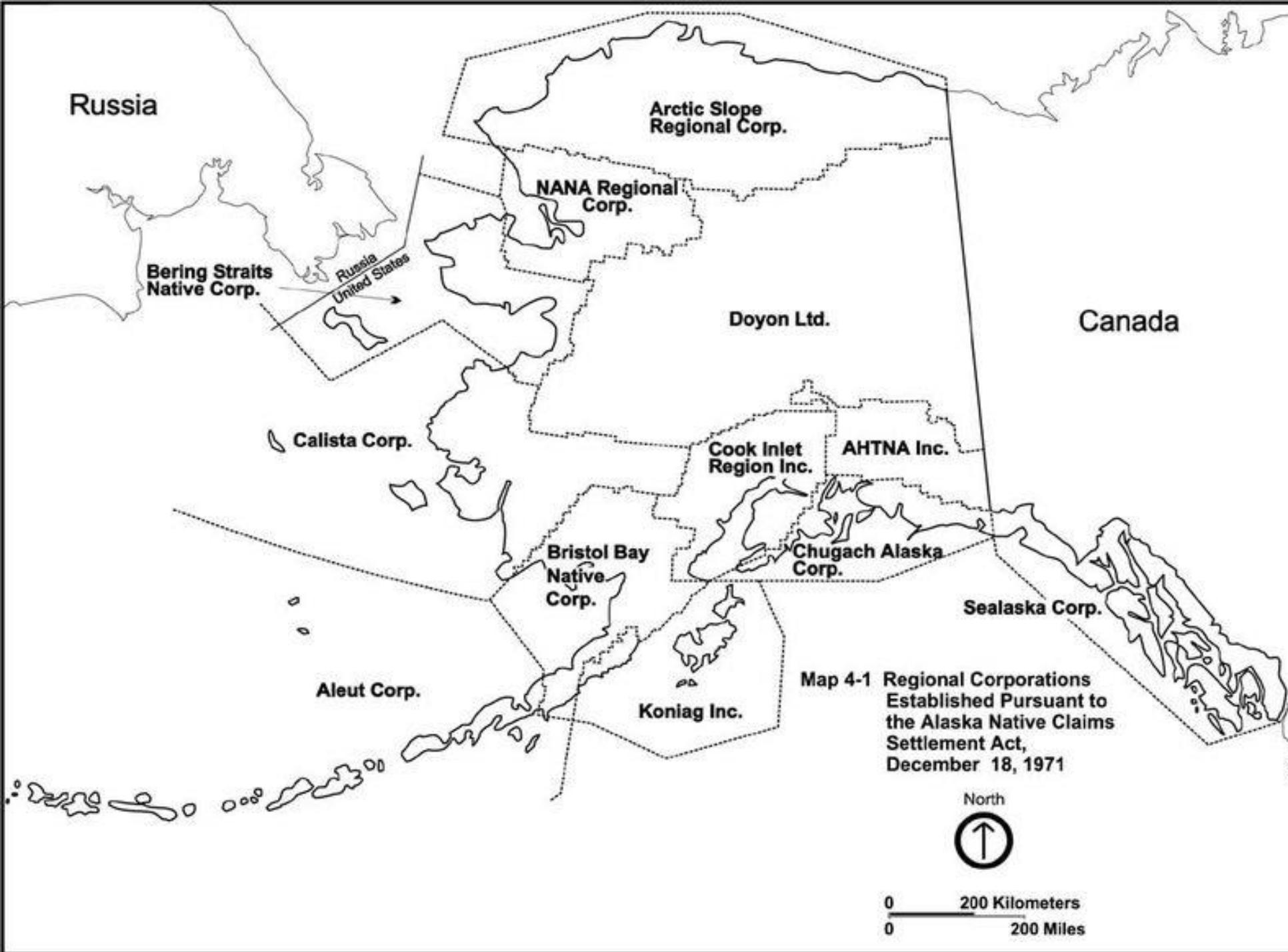
Arctic Policy affecting Air Quality





TAPS





Russia

Arctic Slope Regional Corp.

NANA Regional Corp.

Doyon Ltd.

Canada

Bering Straits Native Corp.

Calista Corp.

Cook Inlet Region Inc.

AHTNA Inc.

Bristol Bay Native Corp.

Chugach Alaska Corp.

Sealaska Corp.

Aleut Corp.

Koniag Inc.

Map 4-1 Regional Corporations Established Pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, December 18, 1971

North

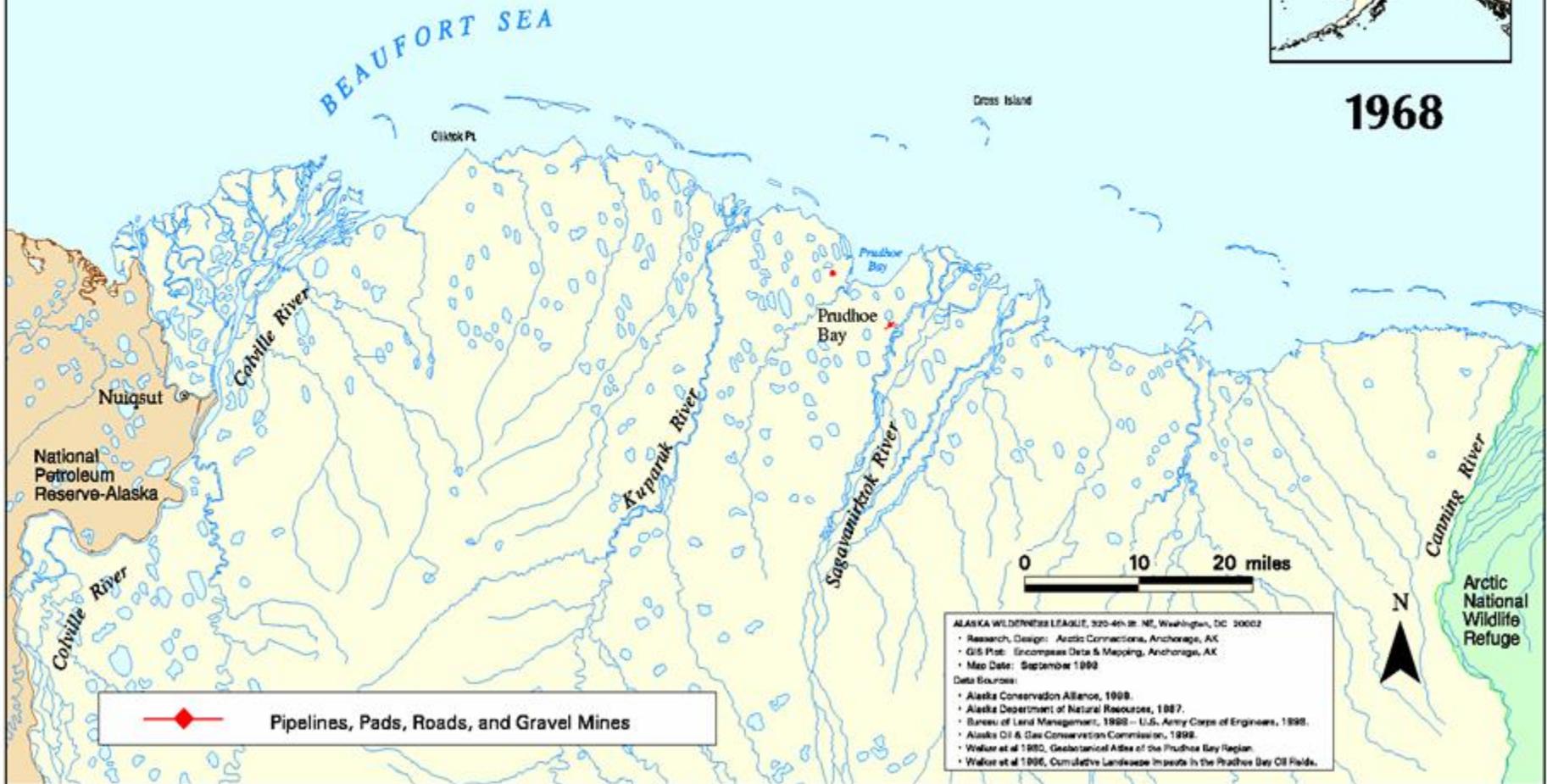


0 200 Kilometers
0 200 Miles

Oil Development in America's Arctic



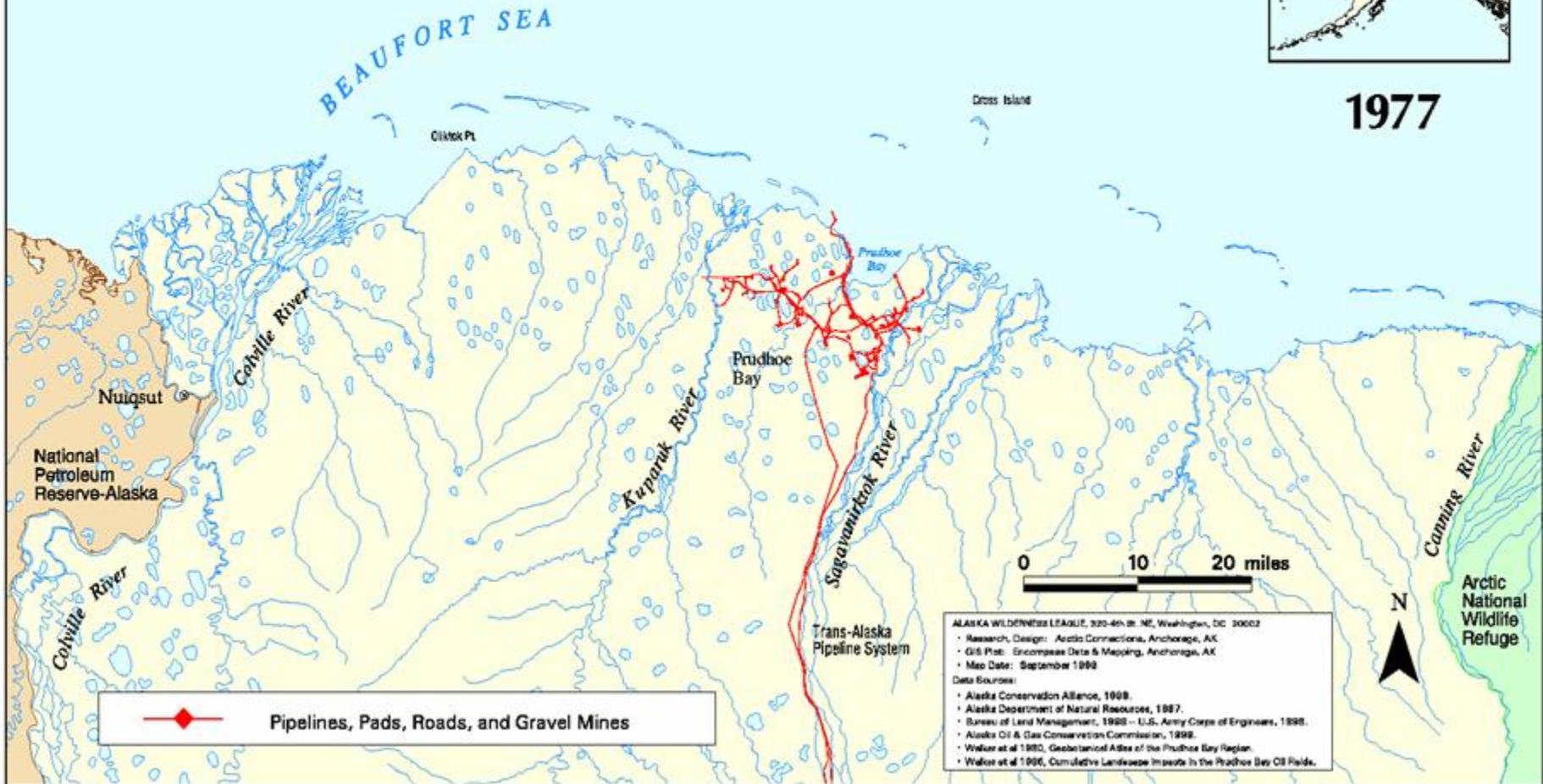
1968



Oil Development in America's Arctic



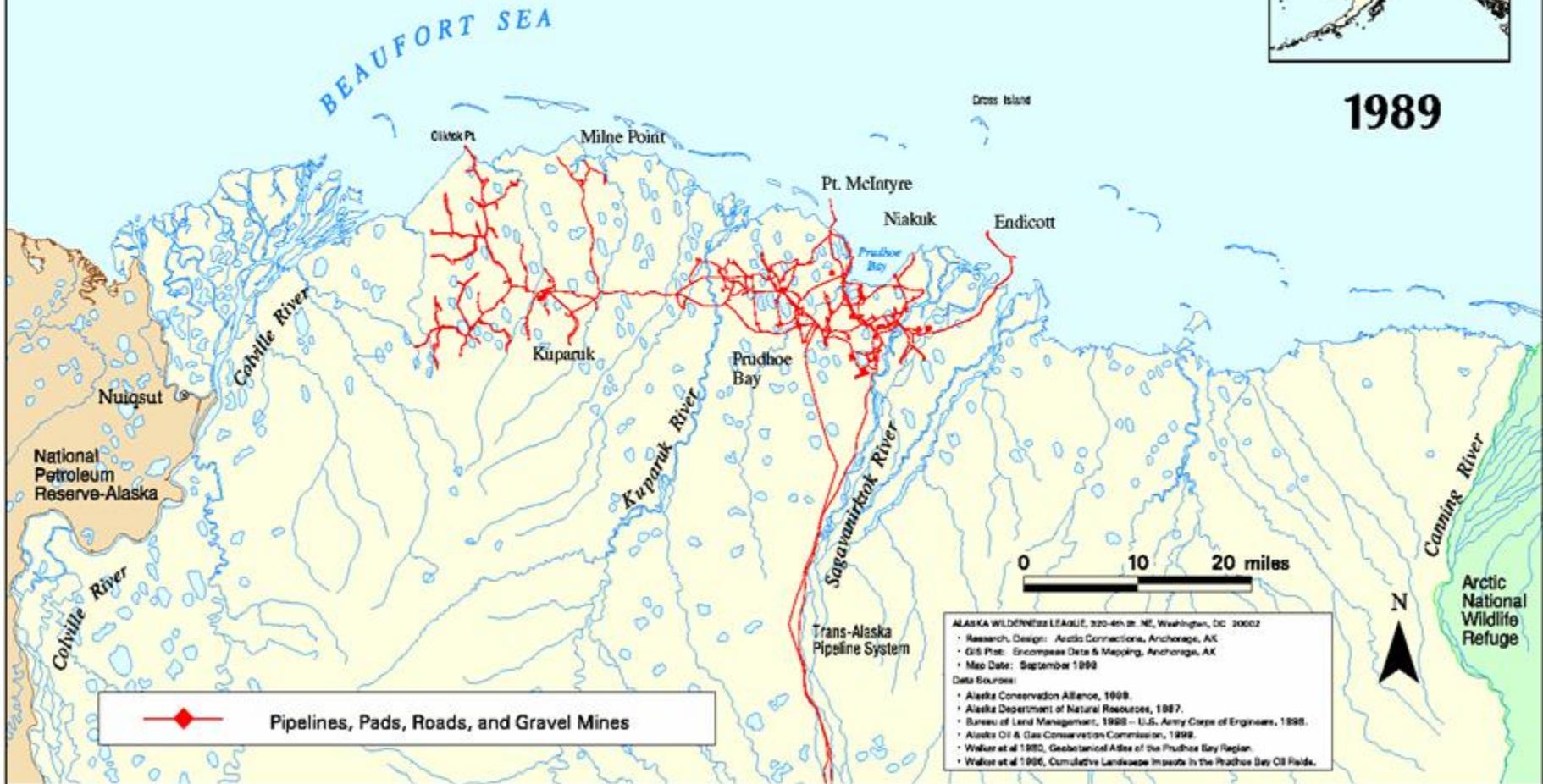
1977



Oil Development in America's Arctic



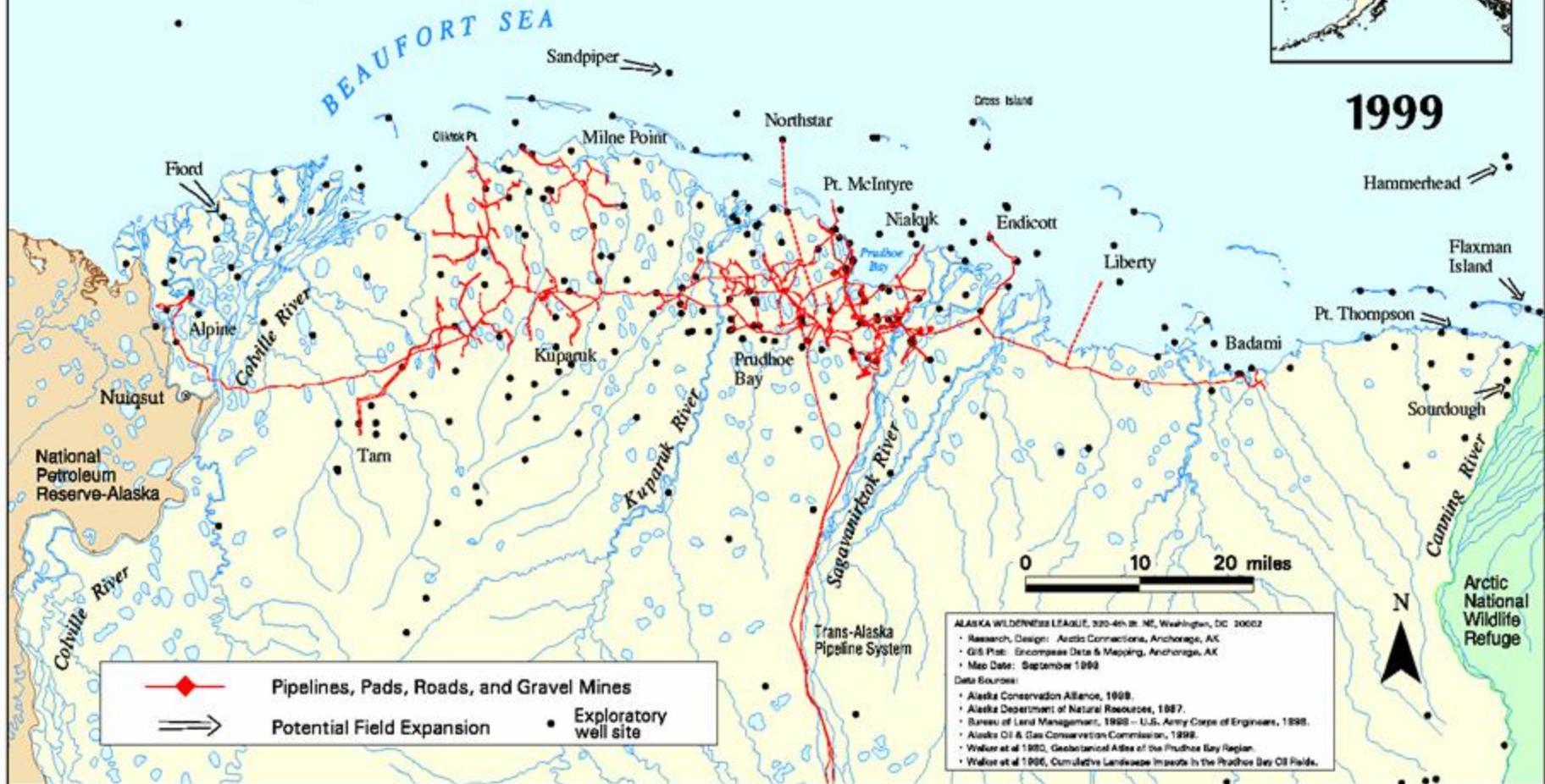
1989



Oil Development in America's Arctic



1999



	Pipelines, Pads, Roads, and Gravel Mines
	Potential Field Expansion
	Exploratory well site

0 10 20 miles

ALASKA WILDERNESS LEAGUE, 330-4th St. NE, Washinton, DC 20002

- Research, Design: Arctic Connections, Anchorage, AK
- GIS Proj.: Encompass Data & Mapping, Anchorage, AK
- Map Date: September 1999

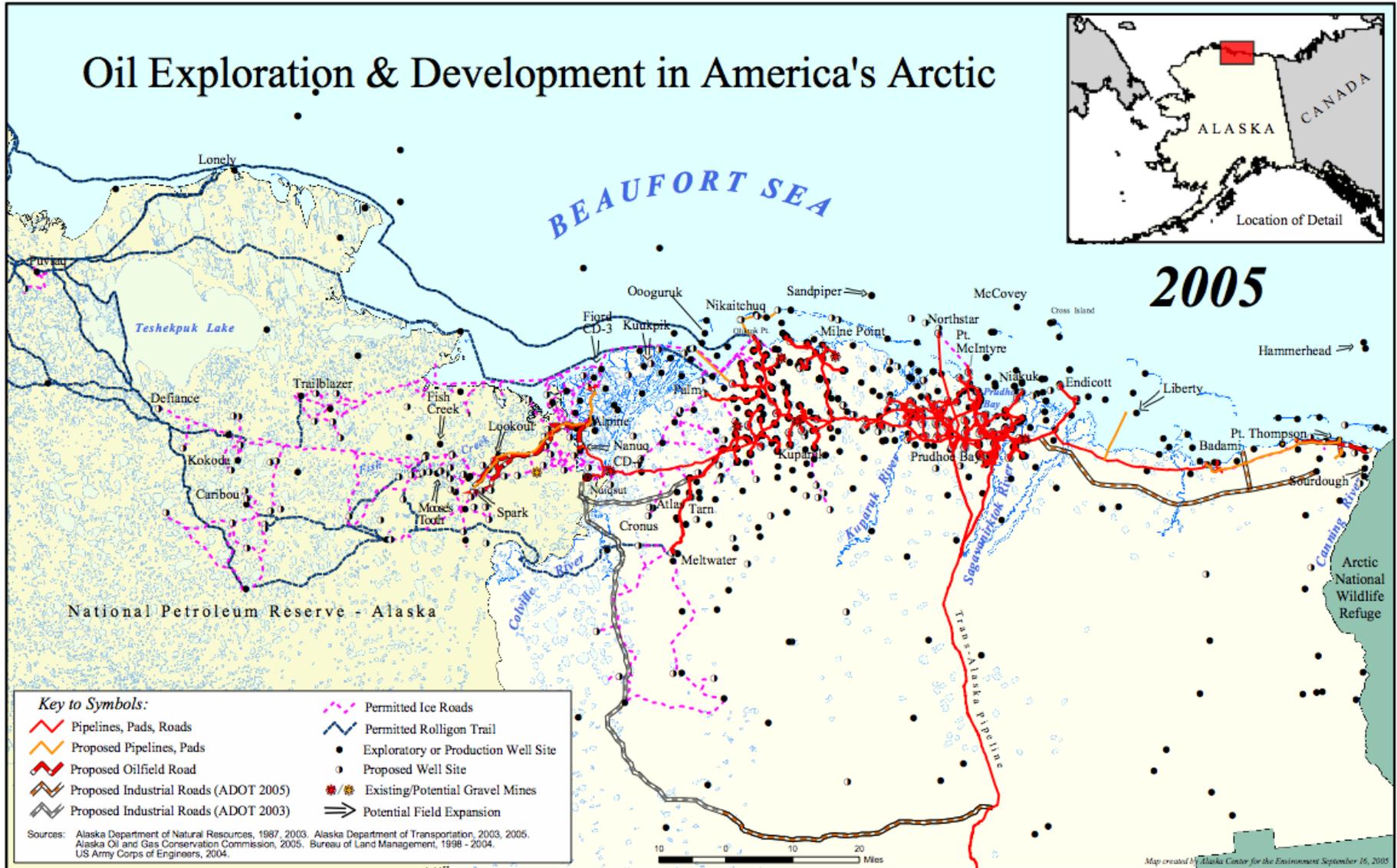
Data Sources:

- Alaska Conservation Alliance, 1998.
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 1987.
- Bureau of Land Management, 1998 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1998.
- Alaska Oil & Gas Conservation Commission, 1999.
- Walker et al 1980, Geobotanical Atlas of the Prudhoe Bay Region.
- Walker et al 1996, Cumulative Landscape Impacts in the Prudhoe Bay Oil Fields.

Oil Exploration & Development in America's Arctic



2005



Key to Symbols:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pipelines, Pads, Roads | Permitted Ice Roads |
| Proposed Pipelines, Pads | Permitted Rolligon Trail |
| Proposed Oilfield Road | Exploratory or Production Well Site |
| Proposed Industrial Roads (ADOT 2005) | Proposed Well Site |
| Proposed Industrial Roads (ADOT 2003) | Existing/Potential Gravel Mines |
| | Potential Field Expansion |

Sources: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 1987, 2003. Alaska Department of Transportation, 2003, 2005. Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, 2005. Bureau of Land Management, 1998 - 2004. US Army Corps of Engineers, 2004.



Pipelines, roads, drill rig at North Slope oil fields



Air Pollution

- 
- Air pollution impacts on the North Slope are serious
 - Health effects: Asthma
 - “In addition to stress contributing to adverse health effects, oil development has increased the smog and haze near some villages, which residents believe is causing an increase in asthma.” (National Research Council 2003)

Clean Air?



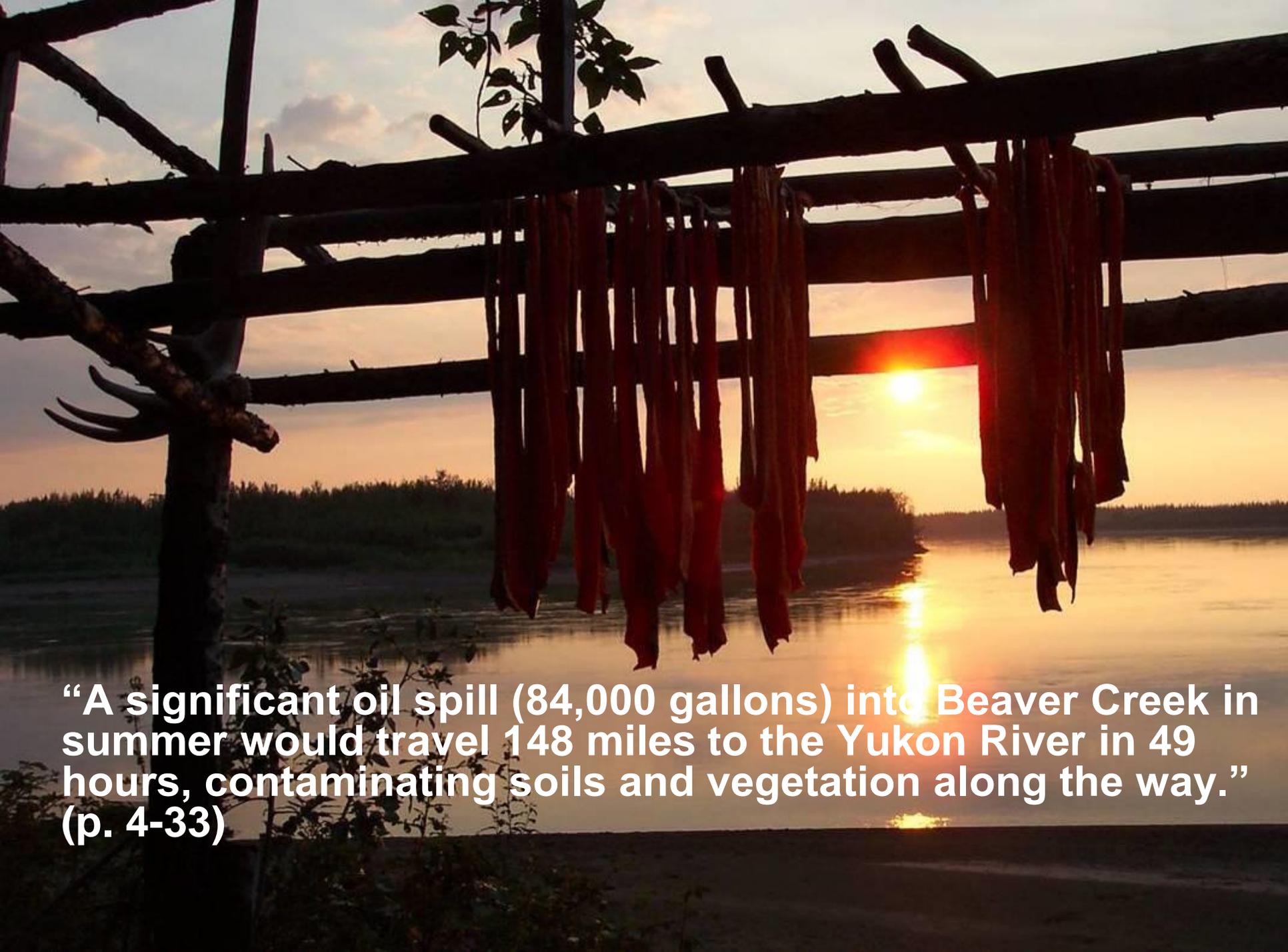


Porcupine Caribou Herd

Alpine Oil Field (NPRA)







**“A significant oil spill (84,000 gallons) into Beaver Creek in summer would travel 148 miles to the Yukon River in 49 hours, contaminating soils and vegetation along the way.”
(p. 4-33)**

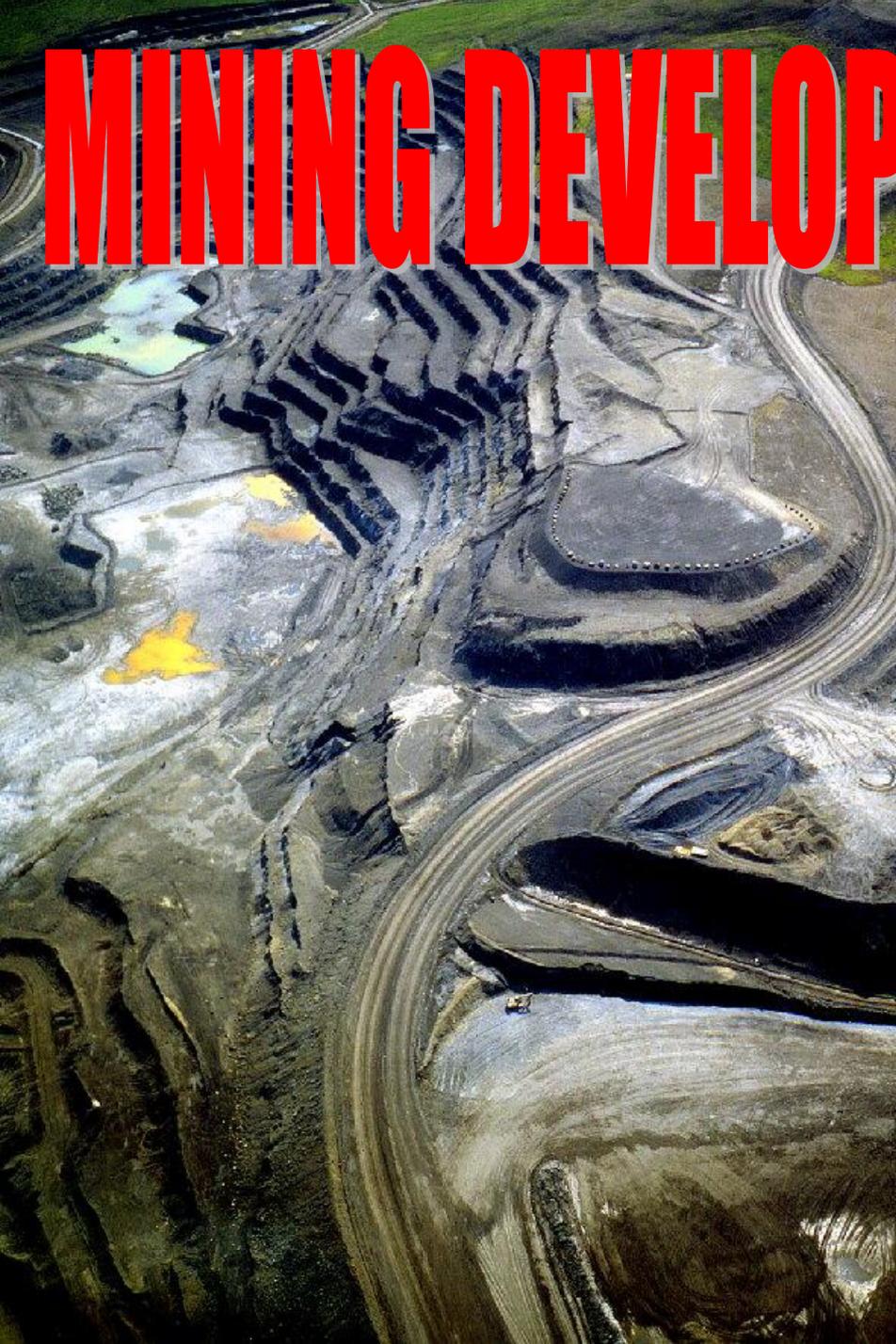


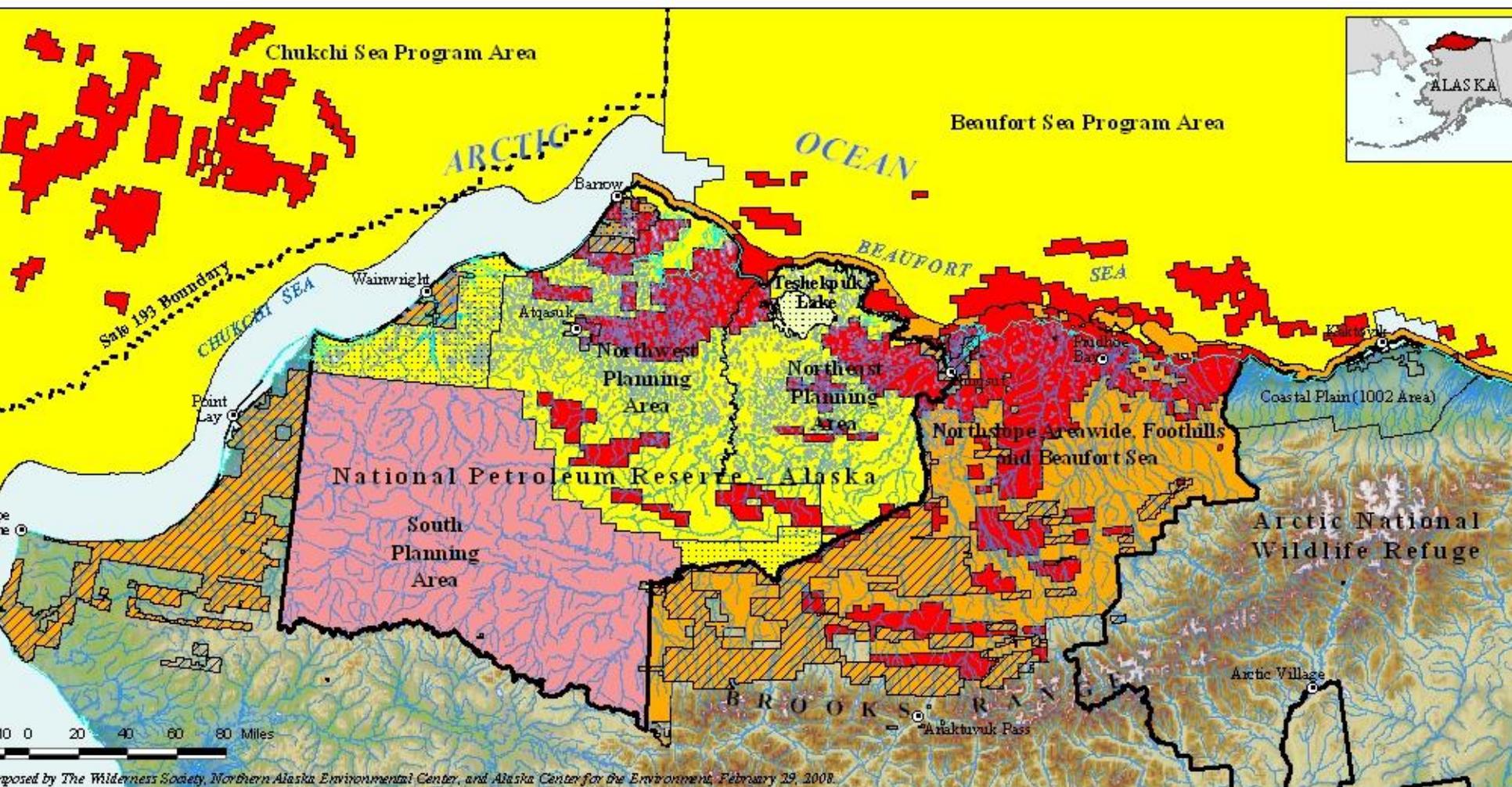
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MINING DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA





- Sold Federal and State leases
- Active Federal Lease Area
- Proposed Federal Lease Plan Area
- Active State Lease Areas
- ASRC Surface and/or subsurface lands
- Barrow Native Lands

National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (Federal BLM)

- * *Northeast Planning Area*
4.6 million acres - 100% opened to lease in 2006
 Lake deferred for an unspecified amount of time
 Supplemental DEIS released August 2007
 Next lease sale in October 2008
- * *Northwest Planning Area*
8.8 million acres - 100% opened to lease 2004
 Open to exploration but deferred from development until 2014
 Next lease sale in October 2008
- * *South Planning Area*

Arctic Ocean (Federal MMS)

- * *Beaufort Sea Program Area 2007-2012*
33.2 million acres (an increase from 9.4 million)
Lease Sale 202 - 97% offered for lease in 2007
Next Lease Sale (209) in 2009
- * *Chukchi Sea Program Area 2007-2012*
39.3 million acres (an increase from 33.8 million)
Lease Sale 193 - 75% offered in 2008
Next Lease Sale (212) in 2010

State

- * *North Slope Areawide, Foothills and Beaufort Sea*
14.4 million acres in active lease plan areas







SUBSISTENCE: A WAY OF LIFE



Marine Mammals at threat

- Seals
- Polar Bears
- Walrus
- Whales

RISK: Oil Spills

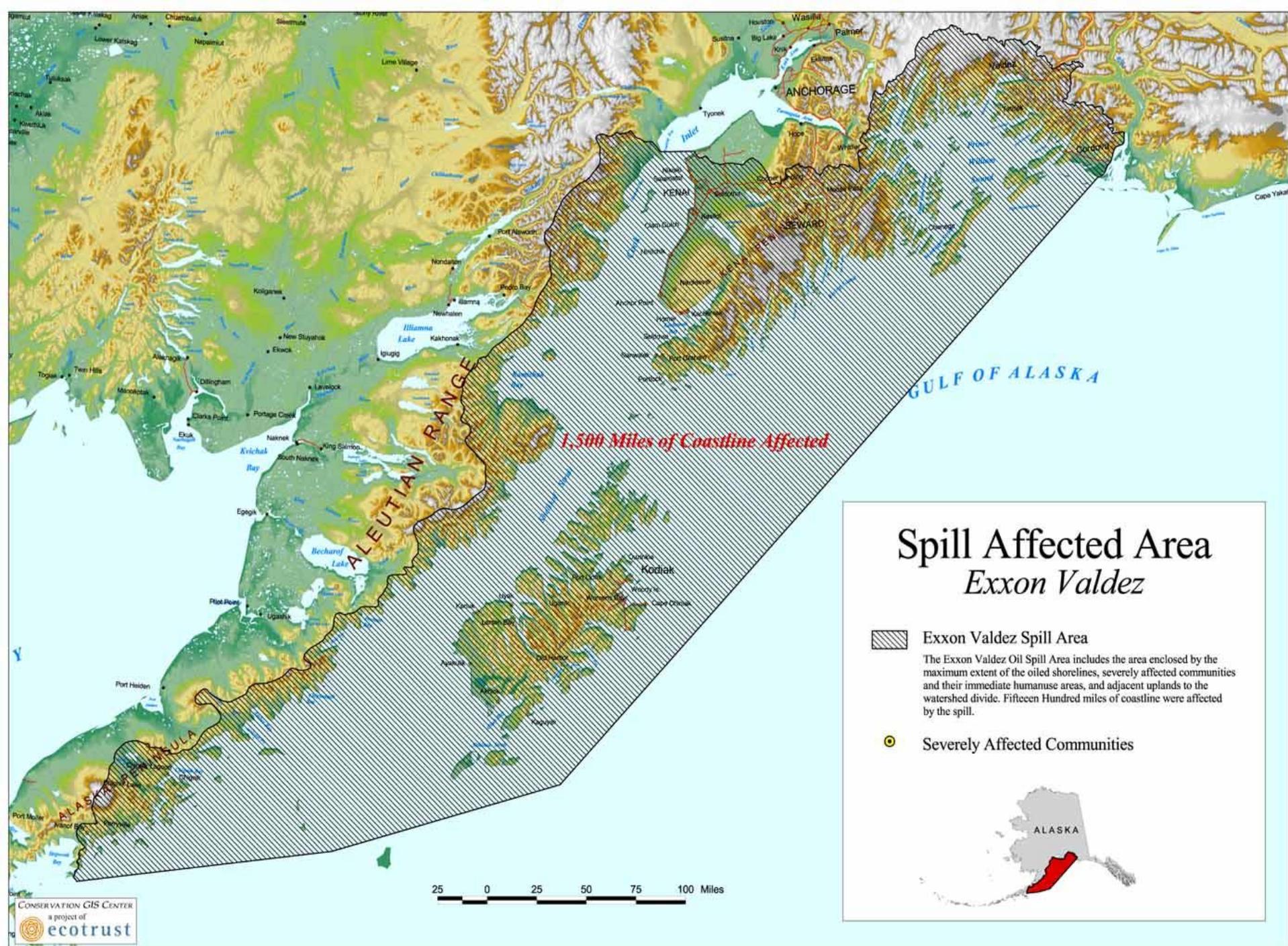
Oil spills have wreaked havoc on the oceans for several decades, and are primarily caused by accidents involving tankers, barges, pipelines, refineries, and storage facilities, usually during transport. Spills are also caused by making mistakes, equipment breaking down, natural disasters, such as hurricanes, terrorist acts, or illegal dumpers.

How Much Oil Are We Talking About?

The United States uses about 700 million gallons of oil every day.

The world uses nearly 3 billion gallons each day.

The largest spill in the United States so far was the *Exxon Valdez* spill on March 24, 1989 off the coast of Alaska. It was 11 million gallons of crude oil.





Oil is still being found on the beaches of Prince William Sound today.

Of the 25 species that were devastated by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, only 8 are considered fully recovered.

The herring fishery has never recovered.



Photo: Riki Ott



Sakhalin Island Offshore Oil and Gas Operations



A Clean Operation?

- EPA has launched a criminal investigation into BP's management of the pipeline corrosion blamed for the spill of an estimated 267,000 gallons of crude oil in the western part of the largest US oil field.
- Alaska officials blamed internal corrosion for creating a hole that sprung the oil leak in late February of 2006 and crude poured out for several days before being discovered.
- The resulting crude oil spill, the largest ever recorded on Alaska's North Slope, spread over nearly two acres of snow-covered tundra and frozen lake surface



**NO DISCHARGING
MUD OR FLUIDS**

RISK: Pipelines Pose a Risk to the Environment

In 2001, Daniel Carson Lewis shot a gun into the 800 mile Trans Alaska Oil Pipeline.

250,000 Gallons of Oil Spilled out of the gunshot hole.

In 2006 after an oil spill from a transit pipe in Prudhoe Bay, BP discovered 16 of 22 miles of transit pipes were corroded.

Some of the pipes had corroded as much as 80 percent.



- 
- An aerial photograph showing a large-scale industrial spill. A white pipeline runs diagonally from the top left towards the center. A significant amount of white, foamy material has leaked from the pipeline, spreading across a large area of dry, brownish-yellow grass. The spill is contained within a roughly rectangular area, with some darker, possibly wet or saturated ground visible. The surrounding area is mostly dry grass and some sparse green vegetation. The pipeline is supported by wooden posts. The overall scene depicts a major environmental incident in a rural or undeveloped area.
- **Bullet Hole Spill took 36 hours to plug leak**



“Just Transition”?

Just Transition is a way of getting both a **healthy Economy** as well as a **safe & clean Environment**.



Protect the Sacred Place Where Life Begins
**Arctic National
Wildlife Refuge**



**KEEP
ALASKA
COOL**

REDOK











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