

Glossary

Alcohol: The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, **hydrogen**, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a **hydrocarbon** plus a hydroxyl group: $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., **methanol**, **ethanol**, and tertiary butyl alcohol). See **Fuel Ethanol**.

Alternative Fuel: Alternative fuels, for transportation applications, include the following: **methanol**; denatured **ethanol**, and other **alcohols**; fuel mixtures containing 85 percent or more by volume of methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols with **motor gasoline** or other fuels; **natural gas**; **liquefied petroleum gas (propane)**; **hydrogen**; **coal-derived liquid fuels**; fuels (other than alcohol) derived from biological materials (**biofuels** such as soy **diesel fuel**); **electricity** (including electricity from **solar energy**); and "... any other fuel the Secretary determines, by rule, is substantially not **petroleum** and would yield substantial energy security benefits and substantial environmental benefits." The term "alternative fuel" does not include alcohol or other blended portions of primarily petroleum-based fuels used as **oxygenates** or extenders, i.e. **MTBE**, **ETBE**, other ethers, and the 10-percent ethanol portion of **gasohol**.

Alternative-Fuel Vehicle (AFV): A vehicle designed to operate on an **alternative fuel** (e.g., compressed **natural gas**, **methane** blend, or **electricity**). The vehicle could be either a dedicated vehicle designed to operate exclusively on alternative fuel or a nondedicated vehicle designed to operate on alternative fuel and/or a traditional fuel.

Anthracite: The highest rank of **coal**; used primarily for residential and commercial **space heating**. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). *Note:* Since the 1980's, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam-electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per short ton or less. See **Coal Rank**.

Anthracite Culm: Waste from Pennsylvania **anthracite** preparation plants, consisting of coarse rock fragments containing as much as 30 percent small-sized **coal**; sometimes defined as including very fine coal particles called silt. Its heat value ranges from 8 to 17 million **Btu** per **short ton**.

Anthropogenic: Made or generated by a human or caused by human activity. The term is used in the context of global **climate change** to refer to gaseous emissions that are the result of human activities, as well as other potentially climate-altering activities, such as deforestation.

API: The American Petroleum Institute, a trade association.

API Gravity: American Petroleum Institute measure of specific gravity of **crude oil** or condensate in degrees. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid **petroleum products**. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows: $\text{Degrees API} = (141.5 / \text{sp.gr.60 deg.F/60 deg.F}) - 131.5$.

Asphalt: A dark-brown to black cement-like material obtained by **petroleum** processing and containing bitumens as the predominant component; used primarily for road construction. It includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. *Note:* The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 **barrels** per **short ton**.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components: **Naphthas** that will be used for blending or compounding into finished **aviation gasoline** (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes **oxygenates (alcohols, ethers)**, **butane**, and **pentanes plus**. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, **hydrogen**, and **oxygenates**.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile **hydrocarbons** with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline. See **Jet Fuel**; **Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type**; and **Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type**.

Barrel (Petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. Gallons.

Barrels per Calendar Day: The amount of input that a distillation facility can process under usual operating conditions. The amount is expressed in terms of capacity during a 24-hour period and reduces the maximum processing capability of

all units at the facility under continuous operation to account for the following limitations that may delay, interrupt, or slow down production: 1) the capability of downstream processing units to absorb the output of **crude oil** processing facilities of a given refinery (no reduction is necessary for intermediate streams that are distributed to other than downstream facilities as part of a refinery's normal operation); 2) the types and grades of inputs to be processed; 3) the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured; 4) the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations; 5) the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime due to such conditions as routine inspection, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and 6) the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime due to such conditions as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Base Gas: The volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

Biodiesel: A fuel typically made from soybean, canola, or other vegetable oils; animal fats; and recycled grease. It can serve as a substitute for **petroleum-derived diesel fuel** or **distillate fuel oil**. For U.S. Energy Information Administration reporting, it is a fuel composed of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100, and meeting the requirements of ASTM (American Society for Testing & Materials) D 6751.

Biofuels: Liquid fuels and blending components produced from **biomass** (plant) feedstocks, used primarily for transportation. See **Biodiesel** and **Fuel Ethanol**.

Biogenic: Produced by biological processes of living organisms. *Note:* EIA uses the term "biogenic" to refer only to organic nonfossil material of biological origin.

Biomass: Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a **renewable energy** source. See **Biodiesel**, **Biofuels**, **Biomass Waste**, **Fuel Ethanol**, and **Wood and Wood-Derived Fuels**.

Biomass Waste: Organic nonfossil material of biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from **biogenic** sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural crop byproducts, straw, and other **biomass** solids, liquids, and gases; but excludes **wood and wood-derived fuels** (including **black liquor**), **biofuels** feedstock, **biodiesel**, and **fuel ethanol**. *Note:* EIA "biomass waste" data also include energy crops grown specifically for energy production, which would not normally constitute waste.

Bituminous Coal: A dense **coal**, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in

steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and making **coke**. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). See **Coal Rank**.

Black Liquor: A byproduct of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor, that can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual "black" liquor is burned as a fuel in a recovery furnace that permits the recovery of certain basic chemicals.

Breeze: The fine screenings from crushed coke. Usually breeze will pass through a 1/2-inch or 3/4-inch screen opening. It is most often used as a fuel source in the process of agglomerating iron ore.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See **Heat Content**.

Btu: See **British Thermal Unit**.

Btu Conversion Factor: A factor for converting **energy** data between one unit of measurement and **British thermal units (Btu)**. Btu conversion factors are generally used to convert energy data from physical units of measure (such as **barrels**, **cubic feet**, or **short tons**) into the energy-equivalent measure of Btu. (See http://www.eia.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html for further information on Btu conversion factors.)

Bunker Fuels: Fuel supplied to ships and aircraft, both domestic and foreign, consisting primarily of **residual fuel oil** and **distillate fuel oil** for ships and **kerosene-type jet fuel** for aircraft. The term "international bunker fuels" is used to denote the consumption of fuel for international transport activities. *Note:* For the purposes of **greenhouse gas** emissions inventories, data on emissions from combustion of international bunker fuels are subtracted from national emissions totals. Historically, bunker fuels have meant only ship fuel.

Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain or branched-chain **hydrocarbon** (C₄H₁₀) extracted from **natural gas** or **refinery gas** streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branched-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C₄H₈) recovered from refinery processes.

Capacity: See **Generator Capacity**.

Capacity Factor: See **Generator Capacity Factor**.

Captured Energy: The net energy available for consumption after transformation of a noncombustible renewable resource into electricity and noncombustible renewable energy that is directly used. For example, it is the energy measured at the “output” of a conversion device, such as electricity from a wind turbine or solar plant.

Captive Coal: Coal produced to satisfy the needs of the mine owner, or of a parent, subsidiary, or other affiliate of the mine owner (for example, steel companies and electricity generators), rather than for open market sale. See **Open Market Coal**.

Carbon Dioxide: A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas (CO₂) that is a normal part of Earth’s atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is a product of fossil-fuel combustion as well as other processes. It is considered a **greenhouse gas** as it traps heat (infrared energy) radiated by the Earth into the atmosphere and thereby contributes to the potential for **global warming**. The **global warming potential** (GWP) of other greenhouse gases is measured in relation to that of carbon dioxide, which by international scientific convention is assigned a value of one (1).

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent: The amount of **carbon dioxide** by weight emitted into the atmosphere that would produce the same estimated radiative forcing as a given weight of another radiatively active gas. Carbon dioxide equivalents are computed by multiplying the weight of the gas being measured (for example, **methane**) by its estimated **global warming potential** (which is 21 for methane). “Carbon equivalent units” are defined as carbon dioxide equivalents multiplied by the carbon content of carbon dioxide (i.e., 12/44).

Chained Dollars: A measure used to express **real prices**. Real prices are those that have been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they usually reflect buying power relative to a reference year. Prior to 1996, real prices were expressed in constant dollars, a measure based on the

weights of goods and services in a single year, usually a recent year. In 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced the chained-dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is “chained” because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. The advantage of using the chained-dollar measure is that it is more closely related to any given period covered and is therefore subject to less distortion over time.

Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC): Any of various compounds consisting of carbon, **hydrogen**, chlorine, and fluorine used as refrigerants. CFCs are now thought to be harmful to the Earth’s atmosphere.

City Gate: A point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a **natural gas pipeline** company or transmission system.

Climate Change: A term used to refer to all forms of climatic inconsistency, but especially to significant change from one prevailing climatic condition to another. In some cases, “climate change” has been used synonymously with the term “**global warming**”; scientists, however, tend to use the term in a wider sense to include natural changes in climate as well as climatic cooling.

Coal: A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time. See **Coal Rank**.

Coal Coke: See **Coke, Coal**.

Coal Rank: The classification of **coals** according to their degree of progressive alteration from lignite to anthracite. In the United States, the standard ranks of coal include **lignite**, **subbituminous coal**, **bituminous coal**, and **anthracite** and are based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, heating value, and agglomerating (or caking) properties.

Coal Stocks: **Coal** quantities that are held in storage for future use and disposition. *Note:* When coal data are collected for a particular reporting period (month, quarter, or year), coal stocks are commonly measured as of the last day of this period.

Coal Synfuel: **Coal**-based solid fuel that has been processed by a **coal synfuel plant**; and coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed from fresh or recycled coal and binding materials.

Coal Synfuel Plant: A plant engaged in the chemical transformation of **coal** into **coal synfuel**.

Coke, Coal: A solid carbonaceous residue derived from low-ash, low-sulfur **bituminous coal** from which the volatile constituents are driven off by baking in an oven at temperatures as high as 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke from coal is gray, hard, and porous and has a heating value of 24.8 million **Btu** per **short ton**.

Coke, Petroleum: A residue high in carbon content and low in **hydrogen** that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 **barrels** (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per **short ton**. Coke from **petroleum** has a heating value of 6.024 million **Btu** per barrel.

Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant: A plant designed to produce both heat and **electricity** from a single heat source. *Note:* This term is being used in place of the term “cogenerator” that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). See **Electricity-Only Plant**.

Commercial Building: A building with more than 50 percent of its floorspace used for commercial activities. Commercial buildings include, but are not limited to, stores, offices, schools, churches, gymnasiums, libraries, museums, hospitals, clinics, warehouses, and jails. Government buildings are included, except buildings on military bases or reservations.

Commercial Sector: An **energy-consuming** sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include **space heating**, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. *Note:* This sector includes **generators** that produce **electricity** and/or **useful thermal output** primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Completion (Crude Oil/Natural Gas Production): The term refers to the installation of permanent equipment for the production of **crude oil** or **natural gas**. If a **well** is equipped to produce only crude oil or natural gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a “well” (classified as a **crude oil well** or **natural gas**

well) and the definition of a “completion” are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce crude oil and/or natural gas separately from more than one reservoir, a “well” is not synonymous with a “completion.”

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG): **Natural gas** compressed to a volume and density that is practical as a portable fuel supply (even when compressed, natural gas is not a liquid).

Conventional Hydroelectric Power: See **Hydroelectric Power, Conventional**.

Conventional Motor Gasoline: See **Motor Gasoline, Conventional**.

Conversion Factor: A factor for converting data between one unit of measurement and another (such as between **short tons** and **British thermal units**, or between **barrels** and gallons). (See http://www.eia.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html and http://www.eia.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html for further information on conversion factors.) See **Btu Conversion Factor** and **Thermal Conversion Factor**.

Cooling Tower: A common type of environmental equipment installed at **electric power plants** used to transfer heat, produced by burning fuel, to the atmosphere. Cooling towers are installed where there is insufficient cooling water available or where waste heat discharged into cooling water would affect marine life.

Criteria Pollutant: A pollutant determined to be hazardous to human health and regulated under the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The 1970 amendments to the Clean Air Act require EPA to describe the health and welfare impacts of a pollutant as the “criteria” for inclusion in the regulatory regime.

Crude Oil: A mixture of **hydrocarbons** that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include: 1) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from **natural gas wells** in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; 2) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and 3) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, oil sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of **petroleum products**, including heating oils; gasoline, **diesel** and **jet fuels**; **lubricants**; **asphalt**; **ethane**, **propane**, and **butane**; and many other products used for their **energy** or chemical content.

Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Price: The price for domestic **crude oil** reported by the company that owns the crude oil the first time it is removed from the lease boundary.

Crude Oil Landed Cost: The price of **crude oil** at the port of discharge, including charges associated with purchasing, transporting, and insuring a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude Oil Refiner Acquisition Cost: The cost of **crude oil** to the refiner, including transportation and other fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs. The refiner acquisition cost does not include the cost of crude oil purchased for the **Strategic Petroleum Reserve**.

Crude Oil Refinery Input: The total **crude oil** put into processing units at refineries.

Crude Oil Stocks: Stocks of **crude oil** and **lease condensate** held at refineries, in **petroleum pipelines**, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Crude Oil Used Directly: **Crude oil** consumed as fuel by **petroleum pipelines** and on crude oil leases.

Crude Oil Well: A **well** completed for the production of **crude oil** from one or more crude oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and **natural gas** are classified as crude oil wells.

Cubic Foot (Natural Gas) The amount of **natural gas** contained at standard temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds standard per square inch) in a cube whose edges are one foot long.

Degree-Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual **degree-days** over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1971–2000). The averages may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Degree-Days, Cooling (CDD): A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree-days are summed to create a cooling degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Heating (HDD): A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Population-Weighted: Heating or cooling **degree-days** weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Demand-Side Management: The planning, implementation, and monitoring of **electric utility** activities designed to encourage consumers to modify patterns of **electricity** usage, including the timing and level of electricity demand.

Demonstrated Reserve Base (Coal): A collective term for the sum of **coal** in both measured and indicated resource categories of reliability, representing 100 percent of the in-place coal in those categories as of a certain date. Includes beds of **bituminous coal** and **anthracite** 28 or more inches thick and beds of **subbituminous coal** 60 or more inches thick that can occur at depths of as much as 1,000 feet. Includes beds of **lignite** 60 or more inches thick that can be surface mined. Includes also thinner and/or deeper beds that currently are being mined or for which there is evidence that they could be mined commercially at a given time. Represents that portion of the identified coal resource from which reserves are calculated.

Denaturant: Petroleum, typically **pentanes plus** or **conventional motor gasoline**, added to **fuel ethanol** to make it unfit for human consumption. Fuel ethanol is denatured, usually prior to transport from the ethanol production facility, by adding 2 to 5 volume percent denaturant. See **Fuel Ethanol** and **Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant**.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of a **crude oil** or **natural gas** reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Diesel Fuel: A fuel composed of **distillate fuel oils** obtained in **petroleum** refining operation or blends of such distillate fuel oils with **residual fuel oil** used in motor vehicles. The boiling point and specific gravity are higher for diesel fuels than for gasoline.

Direct Use: Use of **electricity** that 1) is self-generated, 2) is produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) is used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of **station use**.

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the **petroleum** fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes **diesel fuels** and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those found in cars and trucks, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for **space heating** and **electricity generation**.

Distillation Unit (Atmospheric): The primary distillation unit that processes **crude oil** (including mixtures of other hydrocarbons) at approximately atmospheric conditions. It includes a pipe still for vaporizing the crude oil and a **fractionation** tower for separating the vaporized hydrocarbon components in the crude oil into fractions with different boiling ranges. This is done by continuously vaporizing and condensing the components to separate higher boiling point material. The selected boiling ranges are set by the processing scheme, the properties of the crude oil, and the product specifications.

District Heat: Steam or hot water from an outside source used as an **energy source** in a building. The steam or hot water is produced in a central plant and is piped into the building. District heat may be purchased from a utility or provided by a physical plant in a separate building that is part of the same facility (for example, a hospital complex or university).

Dry Hole: An **exploratory well** or **development well** found to be incapable of producing either **crude oil** or **natural gas** in sufficient quantities to justify completion as a **crude oil well** or **natural gas well**.

Dry Natural Gas: See **Natural Gas, Dry**.

Dry Natural Gas Production: See **Natural Gas (Dry) Production**.

E85: A fuel containing a mixture of 85 percent **ethanol** and 15 percent **motor gasoline**.

Electric Energy: The ability of an electric current to produce work, heat, light, or other forms of **energy**. It is measured in **kilowatthours**.

Electric Non-Utility: Any entity that generates, transmits, or sells **electricity**, or sells or trades electricity services and products, where costs are not established and recovered by regulatory authority. Examples of these entities include, but are not limited to, **independent power producers**, power marketers and aggregators (both wholesale and retail), merchant transmission service providers, self-generation entities, and cogeneration firms with Qualifying Facility Status. See **Electric Utility**.

Electric Power Plant: A station containing **prime movers**, electric **generators**, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission **energy** into **electric energy**.

Electric Power Sector: An **energy-consuming** sector that consists of **electricity-only** and **combined-heat-and-power (CHP)** plants within the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) 22 category whose primary business is to sell **electricity**, or electricity and heat, to the public. *Note:* This sector includes **electric utilities** and **independent power producers**. See **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Electric Utility: Any entity that generates, transmits, or distributes **electricity** and recovers the cost of its generation, transmission or distribution assets and operations, either directly or indirectly, through cost-based rates set by a separate regulatory authority (e.g., State Public Service Commission), or is owned by a governmental unit or the consumers that the entity serves. Examples of these entities include: investor-owned entities, public power districts, public utility districts, municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, and State and Federal agencies. Electric utilities may have Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval for interconnection agreements and wholesale trade tariffs covering either cost-of-service and/or market-based rates under the authority of the Federal Power Act. See **Electric Non-Utility**.

Electrical System Energy Losses: The amount of **energy** lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of **electricity**, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

Electricity: A form of **energy** characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

Electricity Generation: The process of producing **electric energy**, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of **energy**; commonly expressed in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh). See **Electricity Generation, Gross** and **Electricity Generation, Net**.

Electricity Generation, Gross: The total amount of **electric energy** produced by **generating units** and measured at the generating terminal.

Electricity Generation, Net: The amount of **gross electricity generation** less **station use** (the **electric energy** consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). *Note:* Electricity required for pumping at **hydroelectric pumped-storage** plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Electricity Retail Sales: The amount of **electricity** sold by **electric utilities** and other **energy service providers** to customers purchasing electricity for their own use and not for resale.

Electricity-Only Plant: A plant designed to produce **electricity** only. See **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**.

Emissions: **Anthropogenic** releases of gases to the atmosphere. In the context of global **climate change**, they consist of radiatively important **greenhouse gases** (e.g., the release of **carbon dioxide** during fuel combustion).

End-Use Sectors: The **residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation** sectors of the economy. See **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from **fossil fuels** that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. **Electric energy** is usually measured in **kilowatthours**, while heat energy is usually measured in **British thermal units**.

Energy Consumption: The use of **energy** as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy Expenditures: The money spent directly by consumers to purchase **energy**. Expenditures equal the amount of energy used by the consumer times the price per unit paid by the consumer.

Energy Service Provider: An **energy** entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

Energy Source: Any substance or natural phenomenon that can be consumed or transformed to supply heat or power. Examples include **petroleum, coal, natural gas, nuclear, wood, waste, electricity, wind, geothermal, sunlight (solar energy),** water movement, and **hydrogen** in fuel cells.

Energy-Use Sectors: A group of major **energy**-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in EIA are: **residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power**.

Ethane: A normally gaseous straight-chain **hydrocarbon** (C₂H₆). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from **natural gas** and **refinery gas** streams.

Ether: The family name applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, **hydrogen**, and oxygen, and which are characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (for example, **methyl tertiary butyl ether**).

Ethanol (C₂H₅OH): A clear, colorless, flammable **alcohol**. Ethanol is typically produced biologically from **biomass** feedstocks such as agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from agricultural crops or wood. Ethanol can also be produced chemically from **ethylene**. See **Biomass, Fuel Ethanol, and Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant**.

Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE): A colorless, flammable, oxygenated hydrocarbon blend stock, (CH₃)₃CO C₂H₅, formed by the catalytic etherification of **isobutylene** with **ethanol**. See **Oxygenates**.

Ethylene: An olefinic **hydrocarbon** recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes. Ethylene is used as a **petrochemical feedstock** for numerous chemical applications and the production of consumer goods.

Eurasia: The physical land mass containing the continents of Europe and Asia. For U.S. Energy Information Administration reporting, it includes the former parts of the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.):** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

Exploratory Well: A **well** drilled to find and produce **crude oil** or **natural gas** in an area previously considered unproductive, to find a new reservoir in a known field

(i.e., one previously producing crude oil or natural gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known crude oil or natural gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to foreign countries.

Extraction Loss: The reduction in volume of **natural gas** due to the removal of **natural gas liquid** constituents such as **ethane**, **propane**, and **butane** at natural gas processing plants.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate **electricity** sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, **natural gas** pricing, **petroleum pipeline** rates, and **natural gas pipeline** certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the U.S. Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Commission (FPC): The predecessor agency of the **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and **natural gas** industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the U.S. Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

Financial Reporting System (FRS): The U.S. Energy Information Administration's statutory requirement to identify major **energy**-producing companies and develop and implement a data-reporting program for energy financial and operating information from these companies. Companies are selected if they are within the top 50 publicly-owned U.S. **crude oil** producers that have at least 1 percent of either production or reserves of crude oil, **natural gas**, **coal**, or **uranium** in the United States, or 1 percent of either refining capacity or **petroleum product** sales in the United States.

Finished Motor Gasoline: See **Motor Gasoline, Finished**.

First Purchase Price: See **Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Price**.

First Use: Manufacturing establishments' consumption of the **energy** that was originally produced offsite or was produced onsite from input materials not classified as energy.

Fiscal Year: The U.S. Government's fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; e.g., fiscal year 2002 began on October 1, 2001, and ended on September 30, 2002.

Flared Natural Gas: See **Natural Gas, Flared**.

Flue Gas Desulfurization: Equipment used to remove sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of a boiler plant before discharge to the atmosphere. Also referred to as scrubbers. Chemicals such as lime are used as scrubbing media.

F.O.B.: See **Free on Board**.

Footage Drilled: Total footage for **wells** in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)**.

Forward Costs (Uranium): The operating and capital costs that will be incurred in any future production of **uranium** from in-place reserves. Included are costs for labor, materials, power and fuel, royalties, payroll taxes, insurance, and general and administrative costs that are dependent upon the quantity of production and, thus, applicable as variable costs of production. Excluded from forward costs are prior expenditures, if any, incurred for property acquisition, exploration, mine development, and mill construction, as well as income taxes, profit, and the cost of money. *Note:* By use of forward costing, estimates of reserves for **uranium ore** deposits in differing geological settings can be aggregated and reported as the maximum amount that can theoretically be extracted to recover the specified costs of **uranium oxide** production under the listed forward cost categories.

Fossil Fuel: An **energy source** formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as **petroleum**, **coal**, and **natural gas**.

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Power Plant: An **electric power plant** in which the **prime mover** is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning **fossil fuels**.

Fractionation: The process by which saturated **hydrocarbons** are removed from **natural gas** and separated into distinct parts, or “fractions” such as **propane**, **butane**, and **ethane**.

Free Alongside Ship (F.A.S.): The value of a commodity at the port of exportation, generally including the purchase price plus all charges incurred in placing the commodity alongside the carrier at the port of exportation.

Free on Board (F.O.B.): A sales transaction in which the seller makes the product available for pick up at a specified port or terminal at a specified price and the buyer pays for the subsequent transportation and insurance.

Free on Board (F.O.B.) Rail/Barge Price: The **free on board** price of coal at the point of first sale. It excludes freight or shipping and insurance costs.

Fuel Ethanol: **Ethanol** intended for fuel use. Fuel ethanol in the United States must be anhydrous (less than 1 percent water). Fuel ethanol is denatured (made unfit for human consumption), usually prior to transport from the ethanol production facility, by adding 2 to 5 volume percent petroleum, typically **pentanes plus** or **conventional motor gasoline**. Fuel ethanol is used principally for blending in low concentrations with **motor gasoline** as an **oxygenate** or octane enhancer. In high concentrations, it is used to fuel **alternative-fuel vehicles** specially designed for its use. See **Alternative-Fuel Vehicle**, **Denaturant**, **E85**, **Ethanol**, **Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant**, and **Oxygenates**.

Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant: An unobserved quantity of anhydrous, **biomass-derived**, undenatured **ethanol** for fuel use. The quantity is obtained by subtracting the estimated **denaturant** volume from **fuel ethanol** volume. Fuel ethanol minus denaturant is counted as **renewable energy**, while denaturant is counted as **nonrenewable fuel**. See **Denaturant**, **Ethanol**, **Fuel Ethanol**, **Nonrenewable Fuels**, **Oxygenates**, and **Renewable Energy**.

Full-Power Operation: Operation of a nuclear **generating unit** at 100 percent of its design capacity. Full-power operation precedes commercial operation.

Gasohol: A blend of **finished motor gasoline** containing **alcohol** (generally **ethanol** but sometimes **methanol**) at a concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See **Oxygenates**.

Generating Unit: Any combination of physically connected **generators**, reactors, boilers, combustion turbines, or other **prime movers** operated together to produce electric power.

Generator: A machine that converts mechanical **energy** into **electric energy**.

Generator Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, adjusted for ambient conditions. See **Generator Nameplate (Installed) Capacity** and **Generator Net Summer Capacity**.

Generator Capacity Factor: The ratio of the **electric energy** produced by a **generating unit** for a given period of time to the electric energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

Generator Nameplate (Installed) Capacity: The maximum rated output of a **generator**, **prime mover**, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer. Installed generator nameplate capacity is commonly expressed in megawatts (MW) and is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.

Generator Net Summer Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (period of June 1 through September 30). This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

Geothermal Energy: Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the Earth’s crust and used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or **electricity generation**.

Global Warming: An increase in the near-surface temperature of the Earth. Global warming has occurred in the distant past as the result of natural influences, but the term is today most often used to refer to the warming some scientists predict will occur as a result of increased **anthropogenic** emissions of **greenhouse gases**. See **Climate Change**.

Global Warming Potential (GWP): An index used to compare the relative radiative forcing of different gases without directly calculating the changes in atmospheric concentrations. GWPs are calculated as the ratio of the radiative forcing that would result from the emission of one kilogram of a **greenhouse gas** to that from the emission of one kilogram of **carbon dioxide** over a period of time, such as 100 years.

Greenhouse Gases: Those gases, such as water vapor, **carbon dioxide**, nitrous oxide, **methane**, **hydrofluorocarbons** (HFCs), **perfluorocarbons** (PFCs), and **sulfur hexafluoride**, that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving the Earth’s atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet’s surface.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Implicit Price Deflator: A measure used to convert **nominal prices** to **real prices**. See **Chained Dollars**.

Gross Electricity Generation: See **Electricity Generation, Gross**.

Gross Withdrawals: See **Natural Gas Gross Withdrawals**.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units: Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all **crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases**, slop oils, and other liquid **hydrocarbons** produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Heat Content: The amount of heat **energy** available to be released by the transformation or use of a specified physical unit of an energy form (e.g., a **short ton of coal**, a **barrel of crude oil**, a **kilowatt-hour of electricity**, a **cubic foot of natural gas**, or a pound of steam). The amount of heat energy is commonly expressed in **British thermal units (Btu)**. *Note:* Heat content of combustible energy forms can be expressed in terms of either gross heat content (higher or upper heating value) or net heat content (lower heating value), depending upon whether or not the available heat energy includes or excludes the energy used to vaporize water (contained in the original energy form or created during the combustion process). The U.S. Energy Information Administration typically uses gross heat content values.

Heat Rate: A measure of generating station thermal efficiency commonly stated as **Btu per kilowatt-hour**. *Note:* Heat rates can be expressed as either gross or net heat rates, depending whether the electricity output is gross or net generation. Heat rates are typically expressed as net heat rates.

Household: A family, an individual, or a group of up to nine unrelated persons occupying the same housing unit. "Occupy" means the housing unit was the person's usual or permanent place of residence.

Housing Unit: A house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room if it is either occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family, an individual, or a group of one to nine unrelated persons. Separate living quarters means the occupants (1) live and eat separately from other persons in the house or apartment and (2) have direct access from the outside of the buildings or through a common hall—that is, they can get to it without going through

someone else's living quarters. Housing units do not include group quarters such as prisons or nursing homes where ten or more unrelated persons live. A common dining area used by residents is an indication of group quarters. Hotel and motel rooms are considered housing units if occupied as the usual or permanent place of residence.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of **hydrogen** and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (**methane**, a constituent of **natural gas**) to the very heavy and very complex.

Hydroelectric Power: The production of **electricity** from the kinetic **energy** of falling water. See **Hydroelectric Power, Conventional** and **Hydroelectric Pumped Storage**.

Hydroelectric Power, Conventional: **Hydroelectric power** generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroelectric pumped storage**.

Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: **Hydroelectric power** that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine **generators** located in an **electric power plant** at a lower level.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs): A group of man-made chemicals composed of one or two carbon atoms and varying numbers of **hydrogen** and fluorine atoms. Most HFCs have 100-year **global warming potentials** in the thousands.

Hydrogen (H): The lightest of all gases, hydrogen occurs chiefly in combination with oxygen in water. It also exists in acids, bases, **alcohols**, **petroleum**, and other **hydrocarbons**.

Implicit Price Deflator: The implicit price deflator, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, is used to convert **nominal prices** to **real prices**.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

Independent Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an **electric utility**. Independent power producers are included in the **electric power sector**.

Indicated Resources, Coal: Coal for which estimates of the **coal rank**, quality, and quantity are based partly on sample analyses and measurements and partly on reasonable geologic projections. Indicated resources are computed partly from specified measurements and partly from projection of visible data for a reasonable distance on the basis of geologic evidence. The points of observation are ½ to 1½ miles apart. Indicated coal is projected to extend as a ½-mile-wide belt that lies more than ¼ mile from the outcrop or points of observation or measurement.

Industrial Sector: An **energy**-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (NAICS codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes **generators** that produce **electricity** and/or **useful thermal output** primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebind.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Isobutane: See **Butane**.

Isobutylene: An olefinic **hydrocarbon** recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isopentane: A saturated branched-chain **hydrocarbon** obtained by **fractionation** of **natural gasoline** or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet Fuel: A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. See **Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type** and **Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type**.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A **kerosene**-based product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy **naphtha** boiling range, with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperature of 290 to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft

engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Kerosene: A light **petroleum** distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. See **Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type**.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel: See **Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type**.

Kilowatt: A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 **watts**.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of **electricity** defined as a unit of work or **energy**, measured as 1 **kilowatt** (1,000 **watts**) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 **Btu**. See **Watthour**.

Landed Cost: See **Crude Oil Landed Cost**.

Lease and Plant Fuel: **Natural gas** used in **well**, field, and lease operations (such as natural gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease Condensate: A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier **hydrocarbons** which is recovered as a liquid from **natural gas** in lease separation facilities. This category excludes **natural gas plant liquids**, such as **butane** and **propane**, which are recovered at downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities.

Lignite: The lowest rank of **coal**, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million **Btu per short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). See **Coal Rank**.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): **Natural gas** (primarily **methane**) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): A group of **hydrocarbon**-based gases derived from **crude oil** refining or **natural gas fractionation**. They include **ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene**. For convenience of transportation, these gases are liquefied through pressurization.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG): **Liquefied petroleum gases** fractionated from refinery or **still gases**. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are **ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane**. Excludes still gas.

Losses: See **Electrical System Energy Losses**.

Low-Power Testing: The period of time between a nuclear **generating unit**'s initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacture of other products, or used as carriers of other materials. **Petroleum** lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Lubricants include all grades of lubricating oils, from spindle oil to cylinder oil, and those used in greases.

Manufacturing: An energy-consuming subsector of the **industrial sector** that consists of all facilities and equipment engaged in the mechanical, physical, chemical, or electronic transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Assembly of component parts of products is included, except for that which is included in construction.

Marketed Production (Natural Gas): See **Natural Gas Marketed Production**.

Measured Resources, Coal: **Coal** resources for which estimates of the **coal rank, quality, and quantity** have been computed, within a margin of error of less than 20 percent, from sample analyses and measurements from closely spaced and geologically well known sample sites. Measured resources are computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, mine workings, and drill holes. The points of observation and measurement are so closely spaced and the thickness and extent of coals are so well defined that the tonnage is judged to be accurate within 20 percent. Although the spacing of the point of observation necessary to demonstrate continuity of the coal differs from region to region, according to the character of the coalbeds, the points of observation are no greater than ½ mile apart. Measured coal is projected to extend as a belt ¼ mile wide from the outcrop or points of observation or measurement.

Methane: A colorless, flammable, odorless **hydrocarbon** gas (CH₄), which is the major component of **natural gas**. It is also an important source of **hydrogen** in various industrial processes.

Methanol: A light, volatile **alcohol** (CH₃OH) eligible for **motor gasoline blending**. See **Oxygenates**.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE): An ether, (CH₃)₃COCH₃, intended for **motor gasoline blending**. See **Oxygenates**.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products: All finished **petroleum products** not classified elsewhere—for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending: Mechanical mixing of **motor gasoline blending components** and **oxygenates** as required, to produce **finished motor gasoline**. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., **conventional motor gasoline** mixed with **MTBE** to produce **oxygenated motor gasoline**).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components: **Naphthas** (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into **finished motor gasoline**. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) but exclude **oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus**. *Note:* Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, **hydrogen**, and oxygenates.

Motor Gasoline, Conventional: **Finished motor gasoline** not included in the **oxygenated** or **reformulated** motor gasoline categories. *Note:* This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock. Conventional motor gasoline can be leaded or unleaded; regular, midgrade, or premium. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Motor Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile **hydrocarbons** with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes **conventional motor gasoline**, all types of **oxygenated motor gasoline** including **gasohol**, and **reformulated motor gasoline**, but excludes **aviation gasoline**. *Note:* Volumetric data on **motor gasoline blending components**, as well as **oxygenates**,

are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

Motor Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (**conventional**, **oxygenated**, and **reformulated**; leaded or unleaded) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. *Note:* Motor gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90.

Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated: **Finished motor gasoline** other than **reformulated motor gasoline**, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas.

Note: Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol (for use outside of nonattainment areas) are included in data on conventional gasoline.

Motor Gasoline, Reformulated: **Finished motor gasoline** formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. It includes gasoline produced to meet or exceed emissions performance and benzene content standards of federal-program reformulated gasoline even though the gasoline may not meet all of the composition requirements (e.g. oxygen content) of federal-program reformulated gasoline. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). Reformulated gasoline excludes reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) and gasoline treated as blendstock (GTAB).

MTBE: See **Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether**.

NAICS: See **North American Industry Classification System**.

Naphtha: A generic term applied to a **petroleum** fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel: See **Jet Fuel**, **Naphtha-Type**.

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of **hydrocarbon** compounds, primarily **methane**, used as a fuel for **electricity generation** and in a variety of ways in buildings, and as raw material input and fuel for industrial processes.

Natural Gas, Dry: **Natural gas** which remains after: 1) the liquefiable **hydrocarbon** portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of **nonhydrocarbon gases** have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. *Note:* Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

Natural Gas (Dry) Production: The process of producing consumer-grade **natural gas**. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the production site include 1) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and 2) **vented natural gas** and **flared natural gas**. Processing losses include 1) **nonhydrocarbon gases** (e.g., water vapor, **carbon dioxide**, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and 2) gas converted to liquid form, such as **lease condensate** and **natural gas plant liquids**. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals **natural gas marketed production** less **extraction loss**.

Natural Gas, Flared: **Natural gas** burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

Natural Gas Gross Withdrawals: Full well stream volume of produced **natural gas**, excluding **lease condensate** separated at the lease.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL): Those **hydrocarbons** in **natural gas** that are separated from the gas as liquids through the process of absorption, condensation, adsorption, or other methods in gas processing or cycling plants. Generally such liquids consist of **propane** and heavier hydrocarbons and are commonly referred to as **lease condensate**, **natural gasoline**, and **liquefied petroleum gases**. Natural gas liquids include **natural gas plant liquids** (primarily **ethane**, **propane**, **butane**, and **isobutane**) and lease condensate (primarily pentanes produced from natural gas at lease separators and field facilities).

Natural Gas Marketed Production: **Natural gas gross withdrawals** from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; **nonhydrocarbon gases** removed in treating or processing operations; and quantities of **vented natural gas** and **flared natural gas**. Includes all quantities of natural gas used in field and processing operations.

Natural Gas Pipeline: A continuous pipe conduit, complete with such equipment as valves, compressor stations, communications systems, and meters, for transporting **natural gas** and/or **supplemental gaseous fuels** from one point to another, usually from a point in or beyond the producing field or processing plant to another pipeline or to points of utilization. Also refers to a company operating such facilities.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Those **hydrocarbons** in **natural gas** that are separated as liquids at natural gas processing plants, fractionating and cycling plants, and, in some instances, field facilities. **Lease condensate** is excluded. Products obtained include **ethane**; **liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butanes, propane-butane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures)**; **isopentane**; and other small quantities of finished products, such as **motor gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil**. See **Natural Gas Liquids**.

Natural Gas Processing Plant: A surface installation designed to separate and recover **natural gas liquids** from a stream of produced **natural gas** through the processes of condensation, absorption, refrigeration, or other methods, and to control the quality of natural gas marketed or returned to oil or gas reservoirs for pressure maintenance, repressuring, or cycling.

Natural Gas, Vented: **Natural gas** released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

Natural Gas Well: A well completed for the production of **natural gas** from one or more natural gas zones or reservoirs. (Wells producing both **crude oil** and natural gas are classified as **crude oil wells**.)

Natural Gas Wellhead Price: Price of **natural gas** calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing States and the U.S. Mineral Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

Natural Gasoline: A mixture of **hydrocarbons** (mostly pentanes and heavier) extracted from **natural gas** that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes

isopentane, which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon obtained by **fractionation** of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

NERC: See **North American Electric Reliability Corporation**.

Net Electricity Generation: See **Electricity Generation, Net**.

Net Summer Capacity: See **Generator Net Summer Capacity**.

Neutral Zone: A 6,200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen produced by the burning of **fossil fuels**.

Nominal Dollars: A measure used to express **nominal price**.

Nominal Price: The price paid for a product or service at the time of the transaction. Nominal prices are those that have not been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they reflect buying power in the year in which the transaction occurred.

Non-Biomass Waste: Material of non-biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Non-biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, such as plastics, and tire-derived fuels.

Noncoincident Peak Load: The sum of two or more peak loads on individual systems that do not occur in the same time interval. Meaningful only in the context of loads within a limited period of time, such as day, week, month, a heating or cooling season, and usually for not more than 1 year.

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir **natural gas**, such as **carbon dioxide**, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nonrenewable Fuels: Fuels that cannot be easily made or "renewed," such as **crude oil, natural gas, and coal**.

Normal Butane: See **Butane**.

North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC): A nonprofit corporation formed in 2006 as the successor to the North American Electric Reliability Council established to develop and maintain mandatory reliability standards for the bulk electric system, with the fundamental goal of maintaining and improving the reliability of that system. NERC consists of regional reliability entities covering the interconnected power regions of the contiguous United

States, Canada, and Mexico. See the NERC regions at http://www.eia.gov/cneaf/electricity/chg_str_fuel/html/fig02.html.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): A classification scheme, developed by the Office of Management and Budget to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System, that categorizes establishments according to the types of production processes they primarily use.

Nuclear Electric Power (Nuclear Power): Electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Nuclear Electric Power Plant: A single-unit or multi-unit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear Reactor: An apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, controlled, and sustained at a specific rate. A reactor includes fuel (fissionable material), moderating material to control the rate of fission, a heavy-walled pressure vessel to house reactor components, shielding to protect personnel, a system to conduct heat away from the reactor, and instrumentation for monitoring and controlling the reactor's systems.

Octane Rating: A number used to indicate gasoline's antiknock performance in motor vehicle engines. The two recognized laboratory engine test methods for determining the antiknock rating, i.e., octane rating, of gasolines are the Research method and the Motor method. To provide a single number as guidance to the consumer, the antiknock index $(R + M)/2$, which is the average of the Research and Motor octane numbers, was developed.

OECD: See **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**.

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water. If a State agency uses a different basis for classifying onshore and offshore areas, the State classification is used (e.g., Cook Inlet in Alaska is classified as offshore; for Louisiana, the coastline is defined as the Chapman Line, as modified by subsequent adjudication).

Oil: See **Crude Oil**.

OPEC: See **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries**.

Open Market Coal: Coal sold in the open market, i.e., coal sold to companies other than the reporting company's parent company or an operating subsidiary of the parent company. See **Captive Coal**.

Operable Nuclear Unit: In the United States, a nuclear **generating unit** that has completed low-power testing and is in possession of a full-power operating license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Operable Refineries: Refineries that were in one of the following three categories at the beginning of a given year: in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed into operation within 30 days; or not in operation, but under active repair that could be completed within 90 days.

Operating Income: Operating revenues less operating expenses. Excludes items of other revenue and expense, such as equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, dividends, interest income and expense, income taxes, extraordinary items, and cumulative effect of accounting changes.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): An international organization helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalized economy. Its membership comprises about 30 member countries. With active relationships with some 70 other countries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society, it has a global reach. For details about the organization, see <http://www.oecd.org>.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to "coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of member countries." It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960. Current members (with years of membership) include Algeria (1969–present), Angola (2007–present), Ecuador (1973–1992 and 2007–present), Iran (1960–present), Iraq (1960–present), Kuwait (1960–present), Libya (1962–present), Nigeria (1971–present), Qatar (1961–present), Saudi Arabia (1960–present), United Arab Emirates (1967–present), and Venezuela (1960–present). Countries no longer members of OPEC include Gabon (1975–1994) and Indonesia (1962–2008).

Oxygenated Motor Gasoline: See **Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated**.

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to **motor gasoline**, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. **Ethanol**, **methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)**, **ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)**, and **methanol** are common oxygenates. See **Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated**.

Ozone: A molecule made up of three atoms of oxygen. Occurs naturally in the stratosphere and provides a protective layer shielding the Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. In the troposphere, it is a chemical oxidant, a greenhouse gas, and a major component of photochemical smog.

PAD Districts: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

Particulate Collectors: Equipment used to remove fly ash from the combustion gases of a boiler plant before discharge to the atmosphere. Particulate collectors include electrostatic precipitators, mechanical collectors (cyclones, fabric filters [baghouses]), and wet scrubbers.

Peak Kilowatt: Thousand **peak watts**.

Peak Watt: A manufacturer's unit indicating the amount of power a photovoltaic cell or module will produce at standard test conditions (normally 1,000 **watts** per square meter and 25 degrees Celsius).

Pentanes Plus: A mixture of **hydrocarbons**, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from **natural gas**. Includes **isopentane**, **natural gasoline**, and **plant condensate**.

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs): A group of man-made chemicals composed of one or two carbon atoms and four to six fluorine atoms, containing no chlorine. PFCs have no commercial uses and are emitted as a byproduct of aluminum smelting and semiconductor manufacturing. PFCs have very high 100-year **global warming potentials** and are very long-lived in the atmosphere.

Petrochemical Feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from **petroleum** principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

Petroleum: A broadly defined class of liquid **hydrocarbon** mixtures. Included are **crude oil**, **lease condensate**, **unfinished oils**, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and **natural gas plant liquids**. *Note:* Volumes of finished **petroleum products** include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

Petroleum Coke: See **Coke**, **Petroleum**.

Petroleum Consumption: See **Products Supplied (Petroleum)**.

Petroleum Imports: Imports of **petroleum** into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports for the **Strategic Petroleum Reserve** and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Petroleum Pipeline: Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport **crude oil** and **petroleum products**, respectively (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Petroleum Products: Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of **crude oil** (including **lease condensate**), **natural gas**, and other **hydrocarbon** compounds. Petroleum products include **unfinished oils**, **liquefied petroleum gases**, **pentanes plus**, **aviation gasoline**, **motor gasoline**, **naphtha-type jet fuel**, **kerosene-type jet fuel**, **kerosene**, **distillate fuel oil**, **residual fuel oil**, **petrochemical feedstocks**, **special naphthas**, **lubricants**, **waxes**, **petroleum coke**, **asphalt**, **road oil**, **still gas**, and **miscellaneous petroleum products**.

Petroleum Stocks, Primary: For individual **petroleum products**, quantities that are held at refineries, in **petroleum pipelines**, and at bulk terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but are included in other oil estimates and total.

Photovoltaic Energy: Direct-current **electricity** generated from sunlight through solid-state semiconductor devices that have no moving parts.

Photovoltaic Module: An integrated assembly of interconnected photovoltaic cells designed to deliver a selected level of working voltage and current at its output terminals, packaged for protection against environmental degradation, and suited for incorporation in photovoltaic power systems.

Pipeline Fuel: **Natural gas** consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant Condensate: One of the **natural gas liquids**, mostly pentanes and heavier **hydrocarbons**, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Energy: Energy in the form that it is first accounted for in a statistical energy balance, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. For example, **coal** can be converted to synthetic gas, which can be converted to **electricity**; in this example, coal is primary energy, synthetic gas is secondary energy, and electricity is tertiary energy. See **Primary Energy Production** and **Primary Energy Consumption**.

Primary Energy Consumption: Consumption of **primary energy**. (Energy sources that are produced from other energy sources—e.g., **coal coke** from **coal**—are included in primary energy consumption only if their energy content has not already been included as part of the original energy source. Thus, U.S. primary energy consumption does include net imports of coal coke, but not the coal coke produced from domestic coal.) The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes the following in U.S. primary energy consumption: coal consumption; coal coke net imports; **petroleum consumption (petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel); dry natural gas**—excluding **supplemental gaseous fuels**—consumption; **nuclear electricity net generation** (converted to Btu using the nuclear **heat rates**); **conventional hydroelectricity** net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fuels heat rates); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fuels heat rates), and geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct use energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fuels heat rates), and solar thermal direct use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fuels heat rates); **wood and wood-derived fuels** consumption; **biomass waste** consumption; **fuel ethanol** and **biodiesel** consumption; losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel; and electricity net imports (converted to Btu using the electricity heat content of 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour). See **Total Energy Consumption**.

Primary Energy Production: Production of **primary energy**. The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes the following in U.S. primary energy production: **coal** production, **waste coal** supplied, and coal refuse recovery; **crude oil** and **lease condensate** production; **natural gas plant liquids** production; **dry natural gas**—excluding **supplemental gaseous fuels**—production; **nuclear electricity net generation** (converted to Btu using the nuclear **heat rates**); **conventional hydroelectricity** net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fuels heat rates); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fuels heat rates), and geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct use energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fuels heat rates), and solar thermal direct use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fuels heat rates); **wood and wood-derived fuels** consumption; **biomass waste** consumption; and **biofuels** feedstock.

Prime Mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric **generator**; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts **energy** to **electricity** directly.

Process Fuel: All **energy** consumed in the acquisition, processing, and transportation of energy. Quantifiable process fuel includes three categories: natural gas lease and plant operations, **natural gas pipeline** operations, and oil refinery operations.

Processing Gain: The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of **crude oil** into **petroleum products** which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss: The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of **crude oil** into **petroleum products** which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Products Supplied (Petroleum): Approximately represents consumption of **petroleum products** because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., **refineries, natural gas processing plants**, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted-for crude oil (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis) minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, and minus exports.

Propane: A normally gaseous straight-chain **hydrocarbon** (C_3H_8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from **natural gas** or **refinery gas** streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene: An olefinic **hydrocarbon** (C_3H_6) recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Proved Reserves, Crude Oil: The estimated quantities of all liquids defined as **crude oil** that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Proved Reserves, Lease Condensate: The volumes of **lease condensate** expected to be recovered in future years in conjunction with the production of proved

reserves of **natural gas** based on the recovery efficiency of lease and/or field separation facilities installed.

Proved Reserves, Natural Gas: The estimated quantities of **natural gas** that analysis of geological and engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Proved Reserves, Natural Gas Liquids: Those volumes of **natural gas liquids** (including **lease condensate**) demonstrated with reasonable certainty to be separable in the future from proved **natural gas** reserves, under existing economic and operating conditions.

Pumped Storage: See **Hydroelectric Pumped Storage**.

Real Price: A price that has been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Real prices, which are expressed in constant dollars, usually reflect buying power relative to a base year. See **Chained Dollars**.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: See **Crude Oil Refiner Acquisition Cost**.

Refinery Gas: See **Still Gas**.

Refinery and Blender Net Inputs: Raw materials, **unfinished oils**, and blending components processed at refineries, or blended at refineries or petroleum storage terminals to produce finished **petroleum products**. Included are gross inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other **hydrocarbon** raw materials, **hydrogen**, **oxygenates** (excluding **fuel ethanol**), and renewable fuels (including fuel ethanol). Also included are net inputs of unfinished oils, **motor gasoline blending components**, and **aviation gasoline blending components**. Net inputs are calculated as gross inputs minus gross production. Negative net inputs indicate gross inputs are less than gross production. Examples of negative net inputs include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) produced at refineries for shipment to blending terminals, and unfinished oils produced and added to inventory in advance of scheduled maintenance of a refinery crude oil distillation unit.

Refinery and Blender Net Production: Liquefied refinery gases, and finished **petroleum products** produced at a **refinery** or petroleum storage terminal blending facility. Net production equals gross production minus gross inputs. Negative net production indicates gross production is less than gross inputs for a finished petroleum product. Examples of negative net production include reclassification of one finished product to another finished product, or reclassification of a finished product to **unfinished oils** or blending components.

Refinery (Petroleum): An installation that manufactures finished **petroleum products** from **crude oil**, **unfinished oils**, **natural gas liquids**, other hydrocarbons, and **alcohol**.

Reformulated Motor Gasoline: See **Motor Gasoline, Reformulated**.

Refuse Mine: A surface mine where **coal** is recovered from previously mined coal. It may also be known as a silt bank, culm bank, refuse bank, slurry dam, or dredge operation.

Refuse Recovery: The recapture of **coal** from a **refuse mine** or the coal recaptured by that process. The resulting product has been cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials.

Renewable Energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, **fossil fuels**, which are in finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include **conventional hydroelectric power**, **geothermal**, **solar**, **wind**, and **biomass**.

Replacement Fuel: The portion of any motor fuel that is **methanol**, **ethanol**, or other **alcohols**, **natural gas**, **liquefied petroleum gases**, **hydrogen**, coal-derived liquid fuels, **electricity** (including electricity from **solar energy**), **ethers**, **biodiesel**, or any other fuel the Secretary of Energy determines, by rule, is substantially not **petroleum** and would yield substantial energy security benefits and substantial environmental benefits.

Repressuring: The injection of gas into **crude oil** or **natural gas** formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential Sector: An **energy**-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include **space heating**, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for further explanation see <http://www.eia.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Residual Fuel Oil: The heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the **distillate fuel oils** and lighter **hydrocarbons** are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D396 and D975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification

MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore **electric power plants**. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for **electricity generation, space heating, vessel bunkering**, and various industrial purposes.

Road Oil: Any heavy **petroleum** oil, including residual asphaltic oil, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Rotary Rig: A machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Royalty Interest: An interest in a mineral property provided through a royalty contract.

Short Ton (Coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

Solar Energy: See **Solar Thermal Energy** and **Photovoltaic Energy**.

Solar Thermal Collector: A device designed to receive solar radiation and convert it to thermal **energy**. Normally, a solar thermal collector includes a frame, glazing, and an absorber, together with appropriate insulation. The heat collected by the solar thermal collector may be used immediately or stored for later use. Solar collectors are used for **space heating**, domestic hot water heating, and heating swimming pools, hot tubs, or spas.

Solar Thermal Energy: The radiant **energy** of the sun that can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or **electricity**.

Space Heating: The use of **energy** to generate heat for warmth in housing units using space-heating equipment. The equipment could be the main space-heating equipment or secondary space-heating equipment. It does not include the use of energy to operate appliances (such as lights, televisions, and refrigerators) that give off heat as a byproduct.

Special Naphthas: All finished **petroleum products** within the **naphtha** boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. Those products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as **motor gasoline** or **aviation gasoline** or that are to be used as **petrochemical feedstocks** or synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Spent Liquor: The liquid residue left after an industrial process; can be a component of waste materials used as fuel.

Spot Market Price: See **Spot Price**.

Spot Price: The price for a one-time open market transaction for immediate delivery of the specific quantity of product at a specific location where the commodity is purchased “on the spot” at current market rates.

Station Use: **Energy** that is used to operate an **electric power plant**. It includes energy consumed for plant lighting, power, and auxiliary facilities, regardless of whether the energy is produced at the plant or comes from another source.

Steam-Electric Power Plant: An **electric power plant** in which the **prime mover** is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where **fossil fuels** are burned.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas): Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are **methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene**, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a **petrochemical feedstock**. The conversion factor is 6 million **Btu** per fuel oil equivalent **barrel**.

Stocks: Inventories of fuel stored for future use. See **Crude Oil Stocks, Coal Stocks, and Petroleum Stocks, Primary**.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): **Petroleum** stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Subbituminous Coal: A **coal** whose properties range from those of **lignite** to those of **bituminous coal** and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million **Btu** per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). See **Coal Rank**.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): A toxic, irritating, colorless gas soluble in water, **alcohol**, and **ether**. Used as a chemical intermediate, in paper pulping and ore refining, and as a solvent.

Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆): A colorless gas soluble in **alcohol** and **ether**, and slightly less soluble in water. It is used as a dielectric in electronics. It possesses the highest 100-year **global warming potential** of any gas (23,900).

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Any gaseous substance introduced into or commingled with **natural gas** that increases the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, **refinery gas**, coke-oven gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inerts added for Btu stabilization.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): (Also referred to as substitute natural gas.) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to **natural gas**, resulting from the conversion or reforming of **hydrocarbons** that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Thermal Conversion Factor: A factor for converting data between physical units of measure (such as **barrels**, **cubic feet**, or **short tons**) and thermal units of measure (such as **British thermal units**, calories, or joules); or for converting data between different thermal units of measure. See **Btu Conversion Factor**.

Total Energy Consumption: **Primary energy consumption** in the **end-use sectors**, plus **electricity retail sales** and **electrical system energy losses**.

Transportation Sector: An **energy**-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebtrans.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil: Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of **crude oil**. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unaccounted-for Natural Gas: Represents differences between the sum of the components of **natural gas** supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition. These differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperatures and pressure

bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar-period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems that vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

Underground Natural Gas Storage: The use of sub-surface facilities for storing **natural gas** that has been transferred from its original location. The facilities are usually hollowed-out salt domes, geological reservoirs (depleted **crude oil** or natural gas fields) or water-bearing sands topped by an impermeable cap rock (aquifer).

Undiscovered Recoverable Reserves (Crude Oil and Natural Gas): Those economic resources of **crude oil** and **natural gas**, yet undiscovered, that are estimated to exist in favorable geologic settings.

Unfinished Oils: All oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Unfinished oils are produced by partial refining of **crude oil** and include **naphthas** and lighter oils, **kerosene** and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Unfractionated Stream: Mixtures of unsegregated **natural gas liquid** components, excluding those in **plant condensate**. This product is extracted from **natural gas**.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.): A political entity that consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991.

United States: The 50 States and the District of Columbia. *Note:* The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. For these programs, data products will contain notes explaining the extent of geographic coverage included under the term "United States."

Uranium: A heavy, naturally radioactive, metallic element (atomic number 92). Its two principally occurring isotopes are uranium-235 and uranium-238. Uranium-235 is indispensable to the nuclear industry because it is the only isotope existing in nature, to any appreciable extent, that is fissionable by thermal neutrons. Uranium-238 is also important because it absorbs neutrons to produce a radioactive isotope that subsequently decays to the isotope plutonium-239, which also is fissionable by thermal neutrons.

Uranium Concentrate: A yellow or brown powder obtained by the milling of **uranium ore**, processing of in situ leach mining solutions, or as a byproduct of phosphoric acid production. See **Uranium Oxide**.

Uranium Ore: Rock containing **uranium** mineralization in concentrations that can be mined economically, typically one to four pounds of U₃O₈ (**uranium oxide**) per ton or 0.05 percent to 0.2 percent U₃O₈.

Uranium Oxide: **Uranium concentrate** or **yellowcake**. Abbreviated as U₃O₈.

Uranium Resource Categories: Three categories of uranium resources defined by the international community to reflect differing levels of confidence in the existence of the resources. Reasonably assured resources (RAR), estimated additional resources (EAR), and speculative resources (SR) are described below.

Reasonably assured resources (RAR): **Uranium** that occurs in known mineral deposits of such size, grade, and configuration that it could be recovered within the given production cost ranges, with currently proven mining and processing technology. Estimates of tonnage and grade are based on specific sample data and measurements of the deposits and on knowledge of deposit characteristics. *Note:* RAR corresponds to DOE's uranium reserves category.

Estimated additional resources (EAR): **Uranium** in addition to RAR that is expected to occur, mostly on the basis of geological evidence, in extensions of well-explored deposits, in little-explored deposits, and in undiscovered deposits believed to exist along well-defined geological trends with known deposits. This uranium can subsequently be recovered within the given cost ranges. Estimates of tonnage and grade are based on available sampling data and on knowledge of the deposit characteristics, as determined in the best-known parts of the deposit or in similar deposits. *Note:* EAR corresponds to DOE's probable potential resources category.

Speculative resources (SR): **Uranium** in addition to EAR that is thought to exist, mostly on the basis of indirect evidence and geological extrapolations, in deposits discoverable with existing exploration techniques. The location of deposits in this category can generally be specified only as being somewhere within given regions or geological trends. The estimates in this category are less reliable than estimates of RAR and EAR. *Note:* SR corresponds to the combination of DOE's possible potential resources and speculative potential resources categories.

Useful Thermal Output: The thermal **energy** made available in a **combined-heat-and-power** system for use in any industrial or commercial process,

heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than **electricity generation**.

U.S.S.R.: See **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)**.

Vented Natural Gas: See **Natural Gas, Vented**.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste: See **Biomass Waste** and **Non-Biomass Waste**.

Waste Coal: Usable material that is a byproduct of previous **coal** processing operations. Waste coal is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most waste coal is burned as-is in unconventional fluidized-bed combustors. For some uses, waste coal may be partially cleaned by removing some extraneous noncombustible constituents. Examples of waste coal include fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, **anthracite culm**, bituminous gob, and lignite waste.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.

Watt-hour (Wh): The **electric energy** unit of measure equal to one **watt** of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Wax: A solid or semi-solid material at 77 degrees Fahrenheit consisting of a mixture of **hydrocarbons** obtained or derived from **petroleum** fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 80 (or 85) and 240 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent.

Well: A hole drilled in the Earth for the purpose of (1) finding or producing **crude oil** or **natural gas**; or (2) producing services related to the production of crude oil or natural gas. See **Completion (Crude Oil/Natural Gas Production)**, **Crude Oil Well, Development Well, Dry Hole, Exploratory Well, and Natural Gas Well**.

Wellhead: The point at which the **crude oil** (and/or **natural gas**) exits the ground. Following historical precedent, the volume and price for crude oil production are labeled as "wellhead," even though the cost and volume are now generally measured

at the lease boundary. In the context of domestic crude price data, the term “wellhead” is the generic term used to reference the production site or lease property.

Wellhead Price: The value of **crude oil** or **natural gas** at the mouth of the well. See **Natural Gas Wellhead Price**.

Well Servicing Unit: Truck-mounted equipment generally used for downhole services after a **well** is drilled. Services include well completions and recompletions, maintenance, repairs, workovers, and well plugging and abandonments. Jobs range from minor operations, such as pulling the rods and rod pumps out of a **crude oil well**, to major workovers, such as milling out and repairing collapsed casing. Well depth and characteristics determine the type of equipment used.

Western Europe: Includes Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia (The Former Yugoslav Republic of), Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Wind Energy: Kinetic **energy** present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power **generators**.

Wood and Wood-Derived Fuels: Wood and products derived from wood that are used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, **black liquor**, red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based solids and liquids.

Working Gas: The volume of gas in the reservoir that is in addition to the cushion or **base gas**. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season.

Yellowcake: A natural **uranium concentrate** that takes its name from its color and texture. Yellowcake typically contains 70 to 90 percent U_3O_8 (**uranium oxide**) by weight. It is used as feedstock for **uranium** fuel enrichment and fuel pellet fabrication.