Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_ Binder Page # \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Fossil Fuels PPT Notes – 3 Main Types!!!**

**Petroleum, Oil, and Natural Gas**

1-Cover!!!!

2-Fossil Fuels – Energy Source created from the remains of once living plants and animals

* Often called HYDROCARBONS – because from Hydrogen and Carbon
* Examples: Petroleum, Coal, Natural Gas, Oil Shales and Tar Sands

**\*\*3-Petroleum – “Black Gold”**

* An oily, flammable liquid to almost solid
* Varies from almost colorless to green to black in color
* Composed of various hydrocarbons

4-What is Oil?

 Crude Oil – the term for “unprocessed” oil, the stuff that comes out of the ground

* Also known as Petroleum
* Source of raw material that form many products because they contain hydrocarbons
* Found in the upper strata of the Earth in certain locations
* Takes millions of years to form from decaying plant material

5-Petroleum Products

 A barrel (42 gallons) of Crude Oil Provides…

* Gasoline- 19.5 gallons
* Fuel Oil- 9.2 gallons
* Jet Fuel- 4.1 gallons
* Asphalt- 2.3 gallons
* Kerosene- 0.2 gallons
* Lubricants- 0.5 gallons
* Petrochemicals (other products)- 6.2 gallons

6-How Petroleum is formed

* Organisms (mostly plant materials) are buried in a marine environment
* Large number of organisms, mixed with sediment (dirt)
* Eventually buried in an anaerobic environment (little oxygen)
* Must have DEEP BURIAL, HEAT, and TIME to change from organic material to petroleum
* Impurities are “squeezed out” and the hydrocarbons are transformed into OIL

7-Oil and Gas Entrapment

8-Oil Refinery

9-Transporting Petroleum

10-Trans Alaska Pipeline System

11-Petrochemical Products – more than 3000 other products…

 Detergents, Cosmetics, Fertilizers/Weed Killers, Medicine (antiseptics and anesthetics), Plastics / Synthetic Fibers, Synthetic Rubber, Rust Preventatives, Liquid Petroleum Gas

12-Global Gas and Oil Fields

13-Regional Crude Oil Production, 1980-1999

14-Oil Product Consumption by Region

15-Proved Oil Reserves at end of 2004

16-Oil and Natural Gas Production in the United States

**\*\*\*17-Natural Gas**

 A Gas mixture that is trapped in the earth

* Usually Methane and Ethane
* Often found in the same well as Petroleum
* Transported as Liquified Natural Gas (LNG)
* Used to be discarded as waste and burned off
	+ Used increasing as a fuel
	+ Cheaper
	+ Burns cleaner, less pollution
	+ **CH4 + 2O2 ----🡪 CO2  + 2H2O + Heat**

**\*\*\*18-Coal**

* A black or brownish organic solid
* A meta-sedimentary rock
* Derived from ancient plants
* Primarily Carbon, with other element mixed in
* Burns and releases great amounts of heat
* Used to be the primary source of energy in the world, until replaced by oil
* Still used heavily for industrial operations and electricity generation

19-Coal

Several types, depends upon the degree of metamorphosis of the original peat

* Peat (softest, driest)
* Lignite
* Bituminous
* Anthracite (hardest, cleanest)

Anthracite (hard coal) burns relatively clean and hot

Bituminous coal is dirtier, but cheaper

* + Sulfur in coal produces significant air pollution

**Coal (C) + O2 -🡪 CO2  + Heat + Wastes**

20-Formation of Coal

* Plants grow and die
* Dead plants form PEAT in water logged environments (Swamps)
	+ Accumulates fast than it can decay
		- Due to lack of Oxygen
	+ PEAT contains recognizable plant parts
* Peat becomes Coal when
	+ Peat is buried
	+ Peat is compacted
	+ Heat and Time cause an alteration of the organic Carbon molecules
		- Pure Carbon is left behind
* About 10‘ of PEAT becomes 1’ of COAL

21-How Coal Forms

22-Coal Miners Leaving a Coal Mine

23-Working Condition in US Coal mine

24-Strip mining in Kentucky

25-Problems with Future Oil Production

* Not all known Reserves turn out to be feasible
* We have taken the “easy” oil, only the harder fields remain
	+ Much higher production costs
* Consumption is increasing at a faster rate than the increase in production.

26-Growth in Fossil Fuel Consumption

27-Population-Driven Energy Demand

28-Future Global Sources of Energy

29-Total US Energy Usage (late 2001)