

# COALBED METHANE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE PRENTICE HALL

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**What is coal bed methane and why is it controversial?** CBM is methane adsorbed into the solid matrix of the coal. CBM is formed during the process of coalification, the transformation of plant material into coal. It occurs in underground coal mines where it presents a serious safety risk. It would help in increasing domestic gas production.

**Where is coal bed methane found in India?** The Gondwana sediments of eastern India host the bulk of India's coal reserves and all the current CBM producing blocks. The vast majority of the best prospective areas for CBM development are in eastern India, situated in Damodar Koel valley and Son valley.

**What is CBM in geology?** 2.4 Coal Bed Methane. Coal bed methane (CBM) is an unconventional form of natural gas found in coal deposits or coal seams. It is a primary clean energy source of natural gas.

**How is coal bed methane produced?** CBM is naturally created during the geologic process of converting plant material to coal (coalification). To extract the methane, CBM operators drill wells into coal seams and pump out ground water (produced water or CBM wastewater).

**What are the disadvantages of coal bed methane?** Surface disposal of large volumes of potable water can affect streams and other habitats, and subsurface reinjection makes production more costly. In addition, methane is a greenhouse gas; in the atmosphere it acts to trap heat and thus contributes to global warming.

**Which country has largest coal bed methane?** China's CMM and coalbed methane (CBM) reserves are the third-largest worldwide, after the United States and Russia, with 38.6 trillion cubic meters (TCM) of proven reserves and up to 317 TCM in potential reserves (Yong and Jianping, 2015; Thakur, 2017).

**What is the difference between coal bed methane and shale gas?** Shale gas and coal-bed methane (CBM), in conjunction with underground coal gasification, are often referred to as unconventional gases<sup>1</sup>. The term unconventional refers to the source rather than the nature of the gas itself. Shale gas is the gas trapped in shale and CBM is methane produced between coal seams.

**Why is coal bed methane called sweet gas?** The term refers to methane absorbed into the solid matrix of the coal. It is called 'sweet gas' because of its lack of hydrogen sulfide. The presence of this gas is well known from its occurrence in underground coal mining, where it presents a serious safety risk.

**At what temperature does methane peak in coal beds?** The maximum generation of methane in bituminous coals occurs at around 150 °C. The methane produced is adsorbed onto micropore surfaces and stored in cleats, fractures, and other openings in the coals. It can occur also in groundwater within the coal beds.

**Who produces the most methane?** The world's five largest methane emitters (from all sources) are China, India, the United States, Russia and Brazil. Together, they are responsible for close to half of all methane emissions globally. Of these, only the United States and Brazil are part of the Global Methane Pledge.

**Which fuel gas is harvested from a coal bed?** Methane is often found in association with coal deposits. These deposits might be virgin coal seams (coal seam methane/coal bed methane), be in the process of being mined or may be abandoned. Gas from each of these may be suitable for the production of power.

**Is coalbed methane pure?** The first statement is incorrect because while coalbed methane is indeed extracted from coal seams, it is not pure methane gas. It often contains small amounts of other gases. Additionally, shale gas is not only composed of propane and butane.

**What are the concerns of coal bed methane?** CMM refers to the methane released from coal and the surrounding rock strata from mining activities. This methane in mines poses a safety risk due to its explosiveness when mixed with air.

**What are the benefits of coal bed methane?** Some benefits of capturing and using CMM include: Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, since methane is a very potent greenhouse gas. Providing a valuable source of clean-burning energy that can be used to generate electric power, or as an alternative fuel for vehicles and other industrial/commercial applications.

**Why is CBM unconventional?** Coal Bed Methane (CBM) is an unconventional form of natural gas found in coal deposits or coal seams. CMB is formed during the process of coalification, the transformation of plant material into coal 1. It is considered a valuable energy resource with reserves and production having grown nearly every year since 1989.

**Why is coal so controversial?** Along with adding to greenhouse gas pollution, burning coal emits toxic and carcinogenic substances into our air, water and land, severely affecting the health of miners, workers and surrounding communities.

**What is clean coal and why is it controversial?** Even if they could, there are environmental consequences of coal extraction and processing. That is why the term "clean coal" is controversial, and frankly speaking a misnomer - there is no such thing as "clean" coal, only coal plants whose CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reduced or eliminated.

**What are the concerns with developing coalbed methane?** CBM extraction requires large volumes of water. Once used, this so-called produced water has high salinization concentrations and a mix of potential pollutants. Releasing it into local aquifers or freshwater ecosystems could harm wildlife and pollute safe drinking supplies.

**What is coal mine methane?** Coal mine methane (CMM) is a term given to the methane gas produced or emitted in association with coal mining activities either from the coal seam itself or from other gassy formations underground.

## **Understanding Cross-Cultural Management**

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Cross-cultural management involves managing people and organizations from diverse cultural backgrounds. It requires a comprehensive understanding of cultural differences and their impact on workplace interactions, communication, and decision-making.

### **1. What are the key challenges of cross-cultural management?**

- Communication barriers: Differences in language, communication styles, and non-verbal cues can lead to misunderstandings.
- Cultural bias: Unconscious biases and stereotypes can influence perceptions and interactions between people from different cultures.
- Power distance: Cultural norms regarding the distribution of power and authority vary significantly, affecting leadership styles and decision-making processes.

### **2. What are the essential skills for effective cross-cultural management?**

- Cultural awareness: Understanding the values, beliefs, and behaviors of different cultures to interpret and respond appropriately.
- Adaptability: The ability to adjust one's communication style, behavior, and expectations to different cultural contexts.
- Empathy: The capacity to understand and relate to the perspectives and experiences of people from diverse backgrounds.
- Open-mindedness: A willingness to learn about and appreciate different cultural viewpoints.

### **3. How does cross-cultural management benefit organizations?**

- Enhanced diversity: Cross-cultural teams bring a wider range of perspectives and experiences, fostering innovation and critical thinking.
- Increased global reach: Understanding cultural differences enables organizations to effectively operate in international markets and expand their customer base.
- Improved team cohesion: By fostering cross-cultural understanding and collaboration, organizations can create more inclusive and productive work

environments.

#### **4. What are some practical tips for navigating cultural differences in the workplace?**

- Learn about the cultural backgrounds of your colleagues and customers.
- Use clear and direct communication, avoiding idioms and slang.
- Be respectful of cultural customs and traditions.
- Adapt your communication style to suit different cultural contexts.
- Seek feedback and be open to constructive criticism.

#### **5. Conclusion**

Cross-cultural management is crucial for organizations operating in a globalized world. By understanding cultural differences, developing essential skills, and implementing practical strategies, organizations can foster diversity, expand their global reach, and create inclusive and productive work environments.

#### **Sing a Song of Popcorn: Every Child's Book of Poems**

As children, we all grew up with the beloved nursery rhyme "Sing a Song of Sixpence." But what if there was a version that celebrated the irresistible treat we all love: popcorn? Enter "Sing a Song of Popcorn: Every Child's Book of Poems."

#### **What is "Sing a Song of Popcorn"?**

"Sing a Song of Popcorn" is a collection of playful and enchanting poems that revolve around the magical world of popcorn. It features everything from the popping of kernels to the buttery indulgence of eating a freshly popped batch. Each poem captures the joy and wonder that popcorn brings to children.

#### **Why is it a Book of Poems for Every Child?**

The poems in "Sing a Song of Popcorn" are accessible and relatable to children of all ages. They use simple and catchy rhymes that are easy to remember and recite. The vivid imagery and sensory details evoke the sights, sounds, smells, and tastes associated with popcorn, making it an immersive and delightful reading experience.

## **What are Some of the Highlights of the Book?**

One of the standout features of the book is the "Popcorn Party" poem, which captures the excitement and anticipation of a popcorn-filled celebration. Another favorite is "Butter Me Up," a tribute to the irresistible joy of buttered popcorn. Throughout the collection, the poems celebrate the pure joy that popcorn brings to children.

## **How can Children Benefit from Reading "Sing a Song of Popcorn"?**

Besides being a source of entertainment, "Sing a Song of Popcorn" can also foster children's love of poetry and language. The playful rhymes and rhythms help them develop their phonemic awareness and language skills. It also sparks their imaginations and encourages them to create their own popcorn-themed stories and poems.

## **Where can I find "Sing a Song of Popcorn"?**

This delightful collection of poems is available in bookstores, libraries, and online retailers. It is a must-have for any child who loves popcorn, poetry, and the magic of laughter. So, gather around with your little ones, crack open a bag of popcorn, and immerse yourselves in the enchanting world of "Sing a Song of Popcorn."

**What is the CISG contract law?** The UN Convention on the Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) is a treaty that provides a uniform regime for contracts for the international sale of goods.

**What does the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods CISG apply to?** The CISG applies to contracts of the sale of goods between parties whose places of business are in different States, when the States are Contracting States (Article 1(1)(a)).

**What is a key feature of the CISG?** The CISG contains rules governing the making and interpretation of international contracts for the sale of goods. It also provides rules governing obligations and remedies of the parties to such transactions.

**What is the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods rule with regard to cure?** It allows an absolute right and obligation for a seller to cure, and the buyer must allow the seller to cure even if the time for performance is past due. It requires that the seller apply to the International Court of Justice for the right to cure, and the court will evaluate each case individually.

**What does CISG not cover?** The CISG only applies to sales of goods between merchants, not sales to consumers, and does not generally apply to services arrangements.

**What are the issues with CISG?** To this end, three persistent problems of the CISG are identified: its problematic uniform application by national and arbitral courts, its regular exclusion by parties, and its incompleteness.

**What transactions apply to the CISG?** When Does the CISG Apply? The CISG applies to contracts for the sale of goods, including aircraft, between parties whose places of business are in different countries where both countries are contracting states under the CISG (e.g. have agreed to be bound by the CISG).

**What are the obligations of the buyer in the CISG?** The obligations of the buyer under the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) can be succinctly summarized as the obligations to take the goods and to pay for the goods. In most respects, any further qualification is a mere footnote or particularization of these two obligations.

**What is the international law of contracts?** International contracts are legally binding agreements between parties who are based in separate countries. As with any contract, it will require the parties to do or refrain from doing particular actions.

**What are the benefits of the CISG?** The primary benefit for the CISG for exporters that ship their goods to the United States is that these exporters can collect their accounts from delinquent US buyers or make claims against buyers who breach their contracts in the United States Federal District Courts.

**What is a breach of contract under the CISG?** amounts to a fundamental breach.” A breach is “fundamental,” as defined by CISG article 25, when it causes the buyer such detriment “as substantially to deprive him of what he is entitled to expect under

the contract.” This definition is followed by the so-called “foreseeability test,” an “unless” clause that excepts ...

### **Which countries are in CISG?**

**How is a contract formed in CISG?** In order to validly form a contract under the CISG, there has to be two declarations of intent – acceptance and offer. This traditional approach is parallel to Swiss and Turkish laws of obligations. The offeror should have a definite proposal and the intention to be bound by that proposal.

**Does CISG apply to all international contracts?** The CISG applies to contracts for sale of goods between parties whose places of business are in different States: When the States are CISG contracting States; or. When the rules of private international law lead to the application of the law of a Contracting State (CISG Art.

**What sales are excluded from CISG?** The following types of sales are excluded from the CISG: (1) sales in which goods are bought for personal, family, or household use; (2) sales by auction, on execution, or otherwise by law; (3) sales involving stocks, investment securities, ships, aircraft, or electricity.

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**What is the difference between English law and CISG?** Moreover, English law rules on specific performance are more restrictive than CISG provisions. In other words, specific performance is limited to specified circumstances and it is suggested that the reluctance to make this remedy available in more situations, has its own advantages.

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**How does CISG differ from UCC?** The UCC and CISG both govern the sale of goods. However, as per the supremacy clause of the United States, CISG, as a self-executing multilateral international treaty, preempts UCC, when there is an international sales contract to which CISG is applicable.

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