Natural gas - composed almost completely of methane

Dry NG - Almost pure methane - dehydrated containing little or no recoverable liquid hydrocarbons

Wet NG - Unprocessed or semi-processed NG with condensable (heavier) hydrocarbons

Natural Gas liquids - gaseous hydrocarbon mixtures under reservoir conditions, recoverable as liquids through condensation or absorption

Associated NG - in contact, but not in solution with oil

Non-Associated NG - not existing with oil

Liquefied Petroleum Gas - Propane and butane. Can be liquefied under moderate pressure at normal temperature

Propane - formed during refining process

Natural gasoline - liquid hydrocarbons at STP

Liquefied NG (LNG) - Industrially created under high pressure

Exploration treadmill - requires drilling a large number of wells to maintain production

Stripper well - well produces only 10 barrels a day

Preservation:

- Aerobic decay : reduce volume by 50%, bacteria use up O2 and die

- Anaerobic decay : Continue decay, volume still reduced, produces acid that kills of bacteria, dark gel-like material gytta forms

- Bituminization : Heat and pressure drives off water, oxygen and hydrogen, carbon increases

Differential compaction : water accumulates, compact the shale

Jevon's paradox - technological progress that increases the efficiency in which a resource is used tends to increase the rate of consumption of that resource

slurry ponds - unstable dams

Price gouging - only one source of coal for your use, at the mercy

When seller sells the price at a higher price that is considered reasonable or fair

�Clean coal� � name attributed to coal that is chemically washed of minerals and impurities, sometimes gasified or burned resulting in flue gases

Coal industry use of �clean coal� � technologies designed to enhance both the efficiency and environmental acceptability of coal extraction, preparation and use with no specific quantitative limits on any emissions

load - amount of electrical power required at any given time by consumers