## FOSSIL FUELS from where and for what?

 DNuU osus

FOSSIL FUEL DNESTMENT
PROTESTER


WITHOUT FOSSIL FUELS


Presented by

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## Types of Fossil Fuels

- Natural gas
- Petroleum oil
- Coal


http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/sci_nat/06/global_energy/html/fossil


## Worldwide fossil fuel supply



- The energy is required to make goods and services.
- The mix of types of energy used by a country changes very gradually over time, because it is very difficult to substitute one kind of fuel for another without significant investment.
- The supply for the fossil fuel is still increasing.


## Countries by energy consumption per capita


> Energy producers have a high energy use, partly because energy tends to be much cheaper.
> The country with the highest energy use per capita is Iceland. A significant part of Iceland's energy use is thermal energy, which does not involve burning fossil fuels.
$>$ The huge disparity in energy use primarily reflects different income levels throughout the world.
http://www.economicshelp.org/blog/5988/economics/list-of-countries-energy-use-percapita/

## NATURAL GAS



## Distribution of natural gas reserves


$\square$ Russia holds the largest amount of natural gas reserves in the world, holding about a quarter of world's total gas reserves, followed by Iran and Qatar in the Middle East.
$\square$ Nearly $87 \%$ of the world's total proven natural gas reserves are located in 15 countries.

## Natural gas reserves in the U.S.

Figure 16. Natural gas proved reserves by state/area, 2015

$\checkmark$ The distribution of natural gas is not uniform across the United States.
$\checkmark$ The price is determined by supply, demand, the cost of natural gas that is flowing in the local distribution system.

## U.S. Consumption of natural gases in 2015

- The electric power sector : natural gas was the source of about $26 \%$ of U.S. electric power sector energy consumption
- The industrial sector : natural gas was the source of about $30 \%$ of U.S. industrial sector energy consumption
- The residential sector: natural gas was the source of about $23 \%$ of U.S. residential sector energy consumption
- The commercial sector: natural gas was the source of about $18 \%$ of U.S. commercial sector energy consumption.
U.S. natural gas consumption by

eia
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review, April 2016, preliminary data

Estimated petroleum and natural gas hydrocarbon production in selected countries quadrillion British thermal units million barrels per day of oil equivalent


## PETROLEUM OIL

Total liquids production million barrels per day


## World oil reserves



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## U.S. Petroleum Consumption by Sector, 2005



## Petroleum products have many uses

Petroleum products are central to our lives


## COAL




- Top coal producers in 2015 ( in Mt)
China 3,650, United States 916, India 668, Australia 491, Indonesia 471, Russia 334, South Africa 253, Germany 187, Poland 137 and Kazakhstan 115.
- In 2015 total coal production was 7,925 Mt.



## US Coal reserves

- The United States holds the world's biggest coal reserves. The nation's proved coal reserves as of December 2012 stood at 237.295 billion tones (Bt) comprising more than one quarter of the total proven coal reserves in the world
- The country's reserves are widely distributed across the country's geography with Montana, Wyoming, Illinois, western Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Texas hosting most of the reserves. The Peabody Energy-operated North Antelope Rochelle coal mine in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming is the world's biggest coal mine by reserve
- The US is also the world's second largest producer and consumer of coal. It produced 935 million tonnes (Mt) of coal (approximately $13 \%$ of the world's total) in 2012. The country accounted for $11.7 \%$ of the world's total coal consumption in the same year. Around $43 \%$ of the country's electricity generation is fuelled by coal.




## Uses of coal

- Steam coal - also known as thermal coal - is mainly used in power generation.
- Coking coal - also known as metallurgical coal - is mainly used in steel production
- Essential ingredient in the production of specialist products
- Activated carbon - used in filters for water and air purification and in kidney dialysis machines.
- Carbon fiber - an extremely strong but light weight reinforcement material used in construction, mountain bikes and tennis rackets.
- Silicon metal - used to produce silicones and silanes, which are in turn used to make lubricants, water repellents, resins, cosmetics, hair shampoos and toothpastes.
- Alumina refineries, paper manufacturers, and the chemical and pharmaceutical industries
- Refined coal tar is used in the manufacture of chemicals
- Creosote oil, naphthalene, phenol, and benzene.
- Ammonia gas recovered from coke ovens is used to manufacture ammonia salts, nitric acid and agricultural fertilizers
- Different products have coal or coal by-products as components: soap, aspirins, solvents, dyes, plastics and fibers, such as rayon and nylon.
- Most significant uses of coal are in electricity generation, steel production, cement manufacturing and as a liquid fuel.

Percentages of the use of coal in the world


## Which Countries Use the Most Coal?




Source: US Energy Information Administration
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[^0]:    http://energy-cg.com/OPEC/Iran/Iran_OilGas_Industry.html

