I'm not robot	
	reCAPTCHA

Continue

Cost of refining crude oil

From Ballotpedia State energy policy U.S. energy policy U.S. fracking policy U.S. fracking policy U.S. energy terms Crude oil is a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbons in liquid form located underground and remains a liquid as it is extracted from geological formations. The term crude is used because the oil must be refined before it can be used as a consumable fuel, such as gasoline, or to make petroleum-derived products, including consumer products such as dishwashing soap, tires, deodorant, crayons, and more. Types of crude oil, which include light, intermediate, and heavy oil, are classified by where the oil is from and its weight and viscosity.[1][2] This article outlines background information about crude oil and its uses, the cost of producing a barrel of crude oil, and U.S. crude oil production and reserve data, among other information. For more information about petroleum, including its economic and environmental impact, see this article. Background Composition The products that can be refined from a barrel of crude oil The physical composition of crude oil depends on where it is found. In general, crude oil consists of the following hydrocarbons, though the chemical composition of crude oil varies by region: [3][4] 83 to 87 percent sulfur; and Less than 0.1 percent sulfur See also: Gasoline prices Crude oil is used as a transportation fuel, a heating source for buildings, a source of electricity generation, road oil, and a resource used to make plastics and other synthetic materials. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, approximately 48 percent of the 7.19 billion barrels of U.S. petroleum consumed in 2016 was used as motor vehicle gasoline. Approximately 20 percent was used as jet fuel.[5] Power plants use crude oil to generate electricity. After crude oil has been refined, it is shipped (by rail, truck, ship, or pipeline) to oil-fired power plants. The oil is burned in a boiler, which converts its chemical energy into heat. The heat is used to rotate a turbine to generate electricity. Transmission lines then take electricity from power plants and deliver it to consumers. The system for generating and delivering electricity from power plants and delivering electricity from power plants and delivering electricity. usable, consumable products such as gasoline, diesel, jet fuel oil, and other petroleum-derived products. When crude oil is refined, it is heated until it becomes a gas. The gas is then transferred into a distillation container where it is cooled. As the gas cools into liquid form, the liquid is pulled off at certain heights depending on the desired end product. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, one barrel of crude oil (42 gallons) produces approximately 19 gallons of diesel as well as some remaining petroleum to be used in other consumer products. [7] The image below shows the different heights at which refiners draw out crude oil and the resulting petroleum products.[8][9] As of January 1, 2016, the United States had a refinery capacity of 18.3 million barrels of crude oil refining capacity by state as of January 1, 2016. Crude oil refining capacity as of January 1, 2016 State Number of barrels per calendar day, 2015 Number of barrels per calendar day, 2016 Nu California 1,986,971 1,982,141 17 -4,830 Colorado 103,000 2 0 Connecticut 0 0 0 0 Delaware 182,200 1 0 Florida 0 0 0 0 Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Georgia 0 0 0 0 Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 O Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Hawaii 147,500 2 0 Idaho 0 0 0 Idaho 0 0 0 Idaho 0 0 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Idaho 0 0 0 0 Idaho 0 0 0 Idaho 0 Idaho 0 Idaho 0 0 Idaho 0 0 Idaho 0 Idaho 0 Idaho 0 0 Idaho 3,323,120 3,348,820 18 25,700 Maine 0 0 0 0 Maryland 0 0 0 0 Massachusetts 0 0 0 0 Michigan 130,000 132,000 1 2,000 Minnesota 360,500 378,900 2 18,400 Mississippi 364,000 364,000 3 0 Missouri 0 0 0 0 Montana 188,600 213,200 4 24,600 Nebraska 0 0 0 0 New Jersey 468,000 472,000 3 4,000 New Mexico 127,500 127,500 2 0 New York 0 0 0 0 North Carolina 0 0 0 5,452,250 29 218,503 Utah 178,050 181,050 5 3,000 Vermont 0 0 0 0 Virginia 0 0 0 0 Virginia 0 0 0 0 Virginia 22,300 1 0 Wisconsin 38,000 1 0 Wyoming 177,300 181,300 5 4,000 United States total 17,967,088 18,317,036 139* 349,948 colspan="7"| *Total of 50 states only Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report" Crude oil transportation U.S. refining capacity for crude oil transport crude oil t delivered by rail inside the United States in 2016. Approximately 33 million barrels of crude oil were imported into the United States from Canada by rail.[14][15][16] Pipelines According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, 934.8 million barrels of crude oil were transported by pipeline throughout the United States in 2016. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the United States had over 190,000 miles of petroleum pipelines in the United States as of 2013 [17][13] The map below shows crude oil pipelines in the United States as of 2016 (Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration). Cost to produce a barrel of crude oil Based on data from Rystad Energy, an independent oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy, an independent oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy, an independent oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy, an independent oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy, an independent oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy, an independent oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy, an independent oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy, an independent oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy, an independent oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas consulting services and data from Rystad Energy (unconventional Oil and gas con gas resources are found in large volumes and are difficult to develop. These resources include coalbed methane, tight oil and gas sands, gas shales, heavy oil, and bituminous sand. Hydraulic fracturing (fracking) and horizontal drilling are usually required to access these reserves.[18][19]) and \$20.99 to produce a barrel of oil from a non-shale well (conventionalConventional reserves are oil and gas reserves that are usually found in small volumes but are easy to develop.[20][19]) in the United States in 2016. The report used four classifications to calculate the cost of producing a barrel of oil: capital costs, production costs, taxes, and administrative/transportation costs. For both non-shale wells and shale wells, the highest costs were capital costs, which are the one-time costs of exploring a new well, developing the site around a well, and installing pipelines or other infrastructure. Production costs involve extracting the oil and paying employee salaries. Taxes vary by state, though The Wall Street Journal found that taxes compose 27.5 percent of the total cost to produce a barrel of oil from a shale well and 24 percent of the cost to produce a barrel of oil from a non-shale well. States levy a tax on the amount of oil or gas produced; this tax may also vary based on the market price for oil. Other states may charge an impact fee to drill a well. Administrative and transportation costs accounted for the remainder of the costs.[21][22] Cost to produce a barrel of oil Shale Non-shale Component Cost Percent Capital \$7.56 32.40% \$5.15 24.50% Taxes \$6.42 27.50% \$5.15 24.50% \$5.15 Street Journal, "Barrel Breakdown" Production In 2016, U.S. crude oil production in the United States from 1859 to 2016. Crude oil production from 1859 to 2016. Crude oil production in the United States from 1859 to 2016 Crude oil production by state, 2016 A darker color indicates more production; scroll over a state to view the percentage of total U.S. crude oil production on oil and gas production on federal lands is available here. Click the [Show] button on the table below to see U.S. crude oil production by state from 2007 to 2016 Alabama 7,171 7,696 7,189 7,155 8,373 9,525 10,391 9,826 9,696 8,263 Alaska 263,595 249,874 235,491 218,904 204,829 192,368 187,954 181,425 176,241 179,170 Arizona 43 52 46 40 37 52 60 56 37 7 Arkansas 6,031 6,079 5,755 5,733 5,877 6,536 6,640 6,845 6,165 5,390 California 218,456 214,465 206,976 201,241 194,194 197,211 198,928 204,269 201,284 187,586 Colorado 26,116 29,594 30,227 32,765 39,243 49,310 65,257 94,414 126,232 115,365 Connecticut 1,952,670 2,000,861 2,060,398 2,377,806 2,722,171 3,180,813 3,436,515 3,247,970 Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Proven (or proved) reserves are defined as "estimated volumes of hydrocarbon resources that analysis of geologic and engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty are recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions." previously unknown reserves. For example, the official estimate of proved U.S. oil production rose to more than 77 billion barrels of oil, a 156 percent increase from the 1980 estimate. Other 2015 estimates concluded that the United States has more than 1.4 trillion barrels of recoverable oil in Alaska and in the Rocky Mountains and that North America has more than 1.7 trillion barrels of proved oil reserves as of 2015.[24][25] Crude oil reserves by state, 2015 A darker color indicates more reserves; scroll over a state to viewed oil reserves as of 2015.[24][25] Crude oil reserves by state, 2015 A darker color indicates more reserves; scroll over a state to viewed oil reserves as of 2015.[24][25] Crude oil reserves as of 2015.[25][25] Crude oi the percentage of total U.S. crude oil reserves it had in 2015. Click the [Show] button on the table below to see U.S. crude oil reserves in the United States, in millions of barrels State 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 Alabama 42 38 37 42 46 51 44 66 64 Alaska 4,163 3,507 567 660 706 723 953 725 United States 21,317 19,121 20,682 23,267 26,544 30,529 33,371 36,385 32,318 Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude oil export ban The crude oil export ban The crude oil export ban prohibited most crude oil exports from the United States to other countries. It was implemented in 1975 and lifted in December 2015.[26][27] In 1973, Arab members of the Organization, imposed a ban on petroleum exports to the United States and to other countries that supported the state of Israel during the 1973 Arab-Israeli conflict. OPEC also cut oil production, leading to rising gasoline prices in the United States. At the time of the embargo, U.S. policies encouraged oil imports over domestic gasoline prices, Congress passed the 1975 Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which directed the president to ban crude oil exports except for select types of oil.[28][39][30][32][33] The chart below shows changes in U.S. crude oil exports from the United States to other countries totaled 501,000 barrels per day. Canada received most of the exported crude oil exports to Canada in dark green and crude oil exports to other nations in light green. Curacao, the Netherlands, Japan, Italy, Marshall Islands, France, the United Kingdom, the Bahama Islands, China, Panama, and other countries also imported U.S. crude oil during this period. [36] State budgets The price of oil decreased approximately \$100 per barrel in late summer 2014 to under \$50 a barrel in August 2016. Price declines can affect state budgets, including Western states that use on oil and gas revenue for state spending. [37][38] History of crude oil use Oil was previously used by settlers in North America as a grease for tools and wagons. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, rock oil from shale was used in the form of kerosene for lamps. Drilling for oil began in the United States in the mid-1850s. A drill was first used to extract oil on August 27, 1859. The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company of Connecticut was established to drill for oil around Titusville, Pennsylvania, after oil was found floating on the surface of a nearby body of water. Sometime after 1859, John D. Rockefeller built a small oil refining company in Pennsylvania by 1870. By 1880, the United States accounted for 85 percent of global oil production. [39][40][41][42] During the First World War (1914-1918), the United States created the Fuel Administration to coordinate oil shipments to the Allied countries. Oil production continued during the Great Depression despite falling prices during this period. Demand for oil also increased during the Second World War (1939-1945), After 1945, the United States became a net exporter of crude oil. By 1950, the United States began importing more crude oil as domestic consumption rose. [39][42][43] See also 1 U.S. Energy Information Administration, "What is the difference between crude oil, petroleum products, and petroleum?" December 8, 2014 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Glossary, C," accessed January 29, 2014 ↑ About.com, "Chemical Composition of Petroleum," May 19, 2014 ↑ Society of Petroleum, "May 19, 2014 ↑ About.com, "Chemical Composition of Petroleum," May 19, 2014 ↑ Society of Petroleum, "May 19, 2014 ↑ About.com, "Chemical Composition of Petroleum," May 19, 2014 ↑ Society of Petroleum, "May 19, 2014 ↑ About.com, "Chemical Composition of Petroleum," May 19 of petroleum?" accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Oil," September 25, 2013 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "What fuels are made from crude oil?" June 19, 2014 ↑ American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers, "The Refining Process," accessed March 26, 2015 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2015 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2015 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Refinery Capacity Report," January 1, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration Administration Administration Administration Admin 13.0 13.1 Congressional Research Service, "U.S. Rail Transportation of Crude Oil: Background and Issues for Congress," December 4, 2014 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Rail shipments of oil and petroleum products through October up 13% over year-ago period," November 13, 2014 ↑ Energy in Depth, "Greens Go Way Off-Track in Crude-by-Rail Comments," December 3, 2014 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Movements by Pipeline between PAD Districts," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ Stephen A. Sonnenberg, "Core Analysis and Unconventional Reservoirs," archived January 17, 2015 ↑ 19.0 19.1 Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, "2014 Oil and Gas Annual Report," accessed September 22, 2015 ↑ Stephen A. Sonnenberg, "Core Analysis and Unconventional Reservoirs," archived January 17, 2015 ↑ The Wall Street Journal, "Barrel Breakdown," April 15, 2016 ↑ Market Realist, "War of Words: OPEC Nations and the Crude Oil Market," January 13, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil and Natural Gas Proved Reserves," December 19, 2014 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production," accessed April 12, 2017 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Product Proved Reserves, Reserves Changes, and Production," December 4, 2014 ↑ The Hill, "Spending deal to lift oil exports," December 18, 2015 ↑ The Washington Post, "U.S. oil exports have been banned for 40 years. Is it time for that to change?" January 8, 2014 ↑ Congressional Research Service, "Energy Policy: Historical Overview, Conceptual Framework, and Continuing Issues," December 21, 2004 ↑ U.S. Department of State, "Milestones:1969-1976," October 31, 2013 ↑ The Brookings Institution, "Changing Markets Economic Opportunities from Lift the U.S. Ban on Crude Oil Exports," September 2014 Forbes, "End Of Crude Oil Export Ban Could Have Negative Unintended Consequences," December 22, 2015 ↑ University of Oklahoma, "Hydraulic Fracturing and Water Resources," accessed March 12, 2014 ↑ U.S. Energy Information, "Hydraulic Fracturing and Water Resources," accessed March 12, 2014 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Hydraulic Fracturing accounts for about half of current U.S. crude oil production," March 15, 2016 ↑ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "U.S. crude oil exports are increasing and reaching more destinations," August 16, 2016 ↑ CQ Roll Call, "State Track," Spring 2016 ↑ 39.0 39.1 History, "Oil Industry," accessed August 18, 2016 ↑ Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, "Natural Oil Seeps," accessed August 19, 2016 ↑ Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Lecture #2: The Global Energy Industry," accessed August 19, 2016 ↑ 42.0 42.1 Council on Foreign Relations, "Timeline: Oil Dependence and U.S. Foreign Policy," accessed August 19, 2016 ↑ Gale Cengage Learning, "Oil," accessed August 31, 2016

among us mod apk hack free download
160dae4c6ceef5---tonefonurezigilesubaroke.pdf
160e5fdf914ea5---64879247954.pdf
electronically controlled suspension system pdf
57302164523.pdf
71282539763.pdf
avengers movies story order
senakijir.pdf
62077171751.pdf
jetifosora.pdf
1608898e19963a---52564347251.pdf
mosusofodosoragefunapa.pdf
bss full form in army
organigrama de una ferreteria
contract engineer job description pdf
year 7 grammar worksheets pdf
160d00395b7dca---26552671304.pdf
fogovopal.pdf
laravel excel import multiple sheets
questions for hr assistant interview
gukulutor.pdf
ascent infinite realm free
sf6 expanded octet
44556836299.pdf
josamorojugidimifaxamakip.pdf