GLOSSARY OF WORDS

Commercial Energy: An Energy form sold in the course of business and industries or provided by public utility. The term is virtually synonymous with conventional energy. Wood and other traditional fuels are not included although they are widely treated.

Conventional Energy: Energy source which have hitherto Provided the bulk of the requirements for modern Industrial society, i.e. Coal and Lignite; Petroleum and Natural Gas, electricity generated by burning one or other of these fuels or from Hydro or Nuclear power.

Crude Oil or crude or Petroleum: A naturally occurring mixture consisting predominately of Hydrocarbons and oxygen Derivatives of hydrocarbons, and which is removed from the earth in Liquid state.

Distillation: The refinery process of separating crude oil components by hearting and subsequently condensing the fraction by cooling.

Energy: Capacity of matter (solid, liquid, or other-wise), to create heat or to generate power.

Heavy Ends: The highest boiling fraction of petroleum.

Hydrocarbon: A compound containing only Hydrogen and
Carbon. The simplest Hydrocarbons are gases at ordinary temperature, but with increasing molecular weight, they change to the liquid form and finally to the solid state.

**Light Distillates**: The lower boiling component of mixture Hydro-carbons.

**Middle Distillates**: One of the distillates obtained between light distillates and heavy ends, in the refining process.

**Natural Gas**: Any Hydrocarbon or mixture of Hydrocarbon occurring in a gaseous state at ambient temperature and pressure (Principally Methane).

**Nuclear Energy**: Energy obtained through fusion or fission process of nuclear fuels, i.e. Uranium and thorium.

**Nuclear Power**: Power (electricity) generated from Nuclear Energy.

**Primary Electricity**: Electricity generated by Hydro and Nuclear power stations.

**Recoverable Reserves**: Reserves of oil and gas recoverable from known reservoirs, with existing technology, under present economic condition.

**Refining**: The refinery of crude petroleum consists of separation into its component parts and the manufacture there form of high quality products needed for the market.
**Refinery** : A plant within ancillary equipment for Manufacturing finished or semi-finished products from crude petroleum.

**Secondary Electricity** : Electricity generated by thermal power stations.

**Well** : A borehole sunk into the ground for the purpose of obtaining oil or gas from an underground source or for introducing water or gas under pressure into an underground formation.

**AOD** : Assam Oil Division, Indian Oil Corp. Ltd

**APM** : Administered Pricing Mechanism

**ATF** : Aviation Turbine fuel

**Bbl** : Barrel Per Day

**BP** : British Petroleum

**BPCL** : Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

**CNG** : Compressed Natural Gas

**CPCL** : Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd

**E & P** : Exploration and Production

**FO** : Furnace oil

**FOB** : Free on Board

**GAIL** : Gas Authority of India Ltd

**GOVT.** : Government

**HPCL** : Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd
HSD : High Speed Diesel
IBP : Indo Burma Petroleum Ltd.
IEA : International Energy Agency
IOCL : Indian Oil Corporation Ltd
LNG : Liquefied Natural Gas
LPG : Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSD : Low Speed Diesel
MDPM : Market determined Pricing Mechanism
MMSCMD : Million metric standard cubic meters per day
MMT : Million Metric Tonnes
MOP&NG : Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
MS : Motor Spirit
MT : Metric Tonnes
NELP : New Exploration Licensing Policy
OIL : Oil India Ltd
OMCs : Oil Marketing Companies
ONGC : Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd
OVL : ONGC Videsh Ltd
PAT : Profit after tax
PDS : Public Distribution System
PSU : Public Sector Undertaking
SKO : Superior Kerosene Oil