

Glossary

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Annual Average-Day Demand: Annual demand divided by the number of days in the year.

Associated Gas: Natural gas, commonly known as gas-cap gas, which overlies and is in contact with crude oil in the reservoir.

Back-pressure: The pressure maintained on equipment or systems through which a fluid flows.

Bcf: Billion cubic feet of gas at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Coalbed Gas: Natural gas that is produced from coalbeds. Methane is the principal component. It is commonly referred to as coalbed methane.

Connected Field Capacity: The Natural Gas Supply Association's definition of Connected Field Capacity is "the rate at which gas can be physically injected into the intrastate and interstate pipeline network, on a 30-day sustainable basis," under the best of operating conditions (i.e., excluding planned and unplanned downtime). Because the sustainable production rate of a gas field can be lower than that of the individual gas well, the connected capacity is defined on a field basis rather than on a well basis.

Connected field capacity also takes into account the capacity limitations imposed by gathering systems and natural gas processing plants. For example, if a group of wells can physically produce 100 MMcf/day of dry gas, but the gathering system can only transport 90 MMcf/day and the gas processing plant can only produce 70 MMcf/day of dry gas, then the connected field capacity is stated as 70 MMcf/day. The difference between the 100 MMcf/day well production potential and the 70 MMcf/day actually produced by the gas processing plant (i.e., 30 MMcf/day) is considered unconnected field capacity.

Gas productive capacity used to operate gas production and processing facilities was excluded from the survey's consideration.

Deficit Capacity: The negative difference between gas productive capacity and scheduled gas production.

Deliverability: The volume of natural gas that can be produced from a well, reservoir, or field during a given period of time against a certain wellhead back-pressure under actual reservoir conditions, taking into account restrictions imposed by pipeline capacity, contract, or regulatory bodies.

Demand: U.S. requirement for dry gas from all sources: production, storage withdrawals, supplemental gaseous fuels, and imports.

Dissolved Gas: Natural gas in solution in crude oil in the reservoir.

Dry Gas: Marketed gas less extraction loss.

Extraction Loss: The reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants.

Flow String: The string of tubing or casing through which gas or oil flows to the surface.

Gas-Well Gas: Nonassociated or associated gas produced from well completions classified as gas-well completions by a regulatory body.

Gross Gas: Full well stream gas volume, including all natural gas plant liquids and nonhydrocarbon gases, but excluding lease condensate. Also includes amounts delivered as royalty payments or consumed in field operations.

G-10 Rate : Daily gas well production rate calculated as specified on the Railroad Commission of Texas Oil and Gas Division form G-10 and Rule 28.

Lease Condensate: A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities, exclusive of products recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

Marketed Gas: Gross natural gas less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

Mcf: Thousand cubic feet of gas at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

MMcf: Million cubic feet of gas at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Nonassociated Gas: Free natural gas not in contact with crude oil in the reservoir.

OCS: Outer Continental Shelf.

Oil-Well Gas: Natural gas produced from well completions classified as oil-well completions by a regulatory body.

Peak-Day Demand: Highest daily demand that occurred on any one day during the year.

Peak-Month Average-Day Demand: Highest of the 12 monthly demands for the year divided by the number of days in the month.

Peak Shaving: Supplying fuel gas such as propane to a distribution system from an auxiliary source during periods of maximum demand, when the primary source is not adequate.

Plant Liquids: Those volumes of natural gas liquids recovered in natural gas processing plants.

Productive Capacity: The volume of natural gas that can be produced from a well, reservoir, or field during a given period of time against a certain wellhead back-pressure under actual reservoir conditions excluding restrictions imposed by pipeline capacity, contract, or regulatory bodies.

Productive Capacity at the Wellhead: The maximum gas production rate that can be sustained for a specific month at the gas-well. It changes over time and cumulatively is a function of gas production and drilling.

Surplus Capacity: The positive difference between gas productive capacity and scheduled gas production.

Tcf: Trillion cubic feet of gas at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Vintage Year: The year in which a well first goes on production.

Water-Drive Reservoir: A reservoir in which the rate of water intrusion into the pay substantially equals the volumetric net rate of oil and gas withdrawal.

Well: A hole made by drilling through strata.

Well Completion: A flow string in a well used to conduct fluids to the surface from one reservoir or zone. A producing well may contain one or more well completions.