Energy Source Rating Sheet

NATURAL GAS *energy*	FACT	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE	RATING
1. Natural gas has no taste, color, or smell. A smell, like rotten eggs, is added so we can tell if there is a gas leak.				
2. Natural gas contains energy—chemical energy. It was formed long ago from tiny sea plants and animals. It is a fossil fuel.				
3. Natural gas is buried underground in pockets of rocks. It is a nonrenewable energy source and took a very long time to form.				
4. We can burn natural gas to make heat. We can use the heat to make products, warm buildings, and make electricity.				
5. We have a 35-year supply of natural gas at the price we pay today. There is plenty more in the U.S. if we want to pay more to get it.				
6. Natural gas is a clean-burning fossil fuel, but burning it does produce some air pollution and carbon dioxide—a greenhouse gas.				
7. Cars with special engines can run on natural gas. Natural gas is cleaner than gasoline, but more expensive to use.				
8. We dig wells deep into the ground to get natural gas. It is sent to a plant to be cleaned after it is pumped out of the ground.				
9. We transport natural gas across the country through pipelines. There are more than a million miles of pipelines in the U.S.				
10. About 23 percent of the energy we use in the U.S. comes from natural gas. Mostly, we use natural gas to make products and heat our homes.				

TOTAL RATING _____

PETROLEUM *energy*	FACT	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE	RATING
1. Petroleum is oil that is buried underground in pockets of rock. We drill wells into the ground and under the oceans to reach it.				
2. Petroleum contains lots of energy—chemical energy. It was formed long ago from tiny sea plants and animals. Petroleum is a fossil fuel.				
3. Petroleum is a nonrenewable energy source. We can't make more petroleum in a short period of time.				
4. We can burn petroleum for energy. We use petroleum mostly for transportation fuels. It can also heat buildings and make electricity.				
5. Petroleum is also used to make plastics, medicines, paint, soaps, and many other products.				
6. Burning petroleum can pollute the air. Burning it also produces carbon dioxide—a greenhouse gas.				
7. Drilling for oil and transporting it can harm the land and water if the oil spills. Oil companies work hard to keep oil from spilling.				
8. We don't drill enough petroleum to meet our needs. We buy about half of the petroleum we use from other countries.				
9. We transport petroleum by pipelines, oil tankers and trucks.				
10. About 37 percent of the energy we use in the U.S. comes from petroleum. We use more petroleum than any other energy source.				

TOTAL RATING _____