

## Chapter 1 : Texas - State Energy Profile Analysis - U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

*The Arab states of the Persian Gulf are the seven Arab states which border the Persian Gulf, namely Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). [1] [2] [3] This excludes the non-Arab state of Iran.*

Gulf Oil is a diverse and growing refined products terminaling, storage, and logistics business and a leading distributor of motor fuels in the United States. We own and operate one of the largest petroleum terminal systems in the Northeast, providing critical infrastructure solutions for the refined products value chain, from when products exit the refinery until they reach the end user. We provide the midstream services that make this possible, including the purchase, storage, and marketing of a wide range of petroleum products to wholesalers, resellers, and commercial customers. Gulf Oil is a channel for downstream distribution. From our portfolio of infrastructure assets, we distribute refined products to dealers and distributors who sell product under the Gulf Oil name at more than 1, branded locations across 36 states and Puerto Rico. In addition to our strong network of branded outlets, we distribute unbranded products to more than 1, customers across 14 states including major private labels and unbranded wholesalers, as well as commercial and industrial customers. Gulf also supplies heating oil, lubricants, and is a major provider of bio-fuels. Gulf Oil is strategically located across geographies and markets. Our terminals and infrastructure are located exclusively in the Northeast corridor of the United States, including both marine- and land-based terminals as well as terminals with rail and pipeline access. Gulf Oil is positioned for growth and stability. We are currently engaged in a number of organic growth projects, aimed at increasing the capacity, reach, and value of our network. These opportunities are driven by being in the right places, partnering with the right customers, and offering high-quality services, experiences, and products. More importantly, our business is built on a foundation of stability and predictability, driven by the demanding nature of the products that we service and provide. Our company has a proven record of customer retention with the majority of our business being fee-based or contracted for 10 years or more. Gulf Oil is sponsored by a leading energy investor. In April , ArcLight purchased Pyramid LLC, a petroleum pipeline terminals and logistics business with a significant asset presence in Pennsylvania. Driven by a set of highly synergistic operations and geographic footprints, Gulf Oil and Pyramid were combined in to form the integrated company that Gulf Oil represents today. Gulf Oil is an emblem of American culture. The Gulf brand has been a part of American culture since This brand recognition and reputation has real and meaningful benefits to our business, the customers we serve, and the United States refined products markets overall. It commands an enviable degree of customer loyalty “ and delivers significant benefits for our branded and unbranded sales partners.

## Chapter 2 : Arab states of the Persian Gulf - Wikipedia

*This prosperity, of course, is a consequence of oil, but in regional terms, the Gulf Arab states -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman -- found oil late in the game.*

January 18, Overview Texas leads the nation in energy production, primarily from crude oil and natural gas, providing more than one-fifth of U. Among the states, Texas has the second-largest population and the second-largest economy after California. On a per capita basis, Texas is sixth in the nation in energy consumption. Warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico sweeps westward across the state, losing moisture as it goes. Texas leads the nation in crude oil reserves and production. The state has more than one-third of all U. However, production began to rise in Texas had the largest increase of any state in crude oil output in , when annual production reached almost 1. Together, they comprise the largest refining center in the United States. Texas also leads the nation in total petroleum consumption, and, in , it ranked fifth in per capita petroleum consumption as well. In the metropolitan areas of Greater Houston and Dallas-Fort Worth, reformulated motor gasoline blended with ethanol is required. From that peak of more than 9. Since then, natural gas production levels have rebounded, and, in , the state produced more than 8 trillion cubic feet. Texas has more than 45, miles of interstate natural gas pipelines within its borders, and there are more natural gas market hubs in Texas than in any other state. A third export terminal at Corpus Christi, Texas, is also under construction. Texas has substantial lignite coal deposits that are found in narrow bands in the Texas Gulf Coast region, and bituminous coal deposits that are located in north-central and southwestern Texas. Overall, there are more than 9 billion tons of estimated recoverable coal reserves in the state. Lignite-fueled power plants are typically located at a surface mine, where lignite is delivered directly to the plant by conveyor belt, slurry pipeline, truck, or rail. Texas produces more electricity than any other state, generating almost twice as much as Florida, the second-highest electricity-producing state. Half of the electricity generated in Texas came from natural gas-fired power plants in The ERCOT grid serves about three-fourths of the state and is largely isolated from the interconnected power systems serving the eastern and western United States. After that target is met, the state requires a reduction in usage equal to up to 0. Lawmakers also set a goal of 10, megawatts of renewable capacity by , including megawatts from resources other than wind. Texas surpassed the goal in and the goal in , almost entirely with wind power. Texas produced more nonhydroelectric renewable generation than any other state in the nation. The size of the state and the high levels of direct solar radiation in West Texas give the state some of the largest solar power potential in the nation. By , installed utility-scale solar capacity in Texas was more than 10 times what it had been in , reaching more than megawatts. Texas is expanding its use of biomass in the production of electricity. The plants have the capacity to produce about million gallons of ethanol per year from corn and sorghum feedstocks. Reservoirs are primarily used for water storage, with electricity generation as a secondary purpose, and water is usually not released from reservoirs solely to generate power, except in periods of peak demand. Existing wells connect to deeper geothermal resources, many with water as hot as degrees Celsius. On a smaller scale, geothermal resources have been tapped to heat and cool homes and schools around the state. Census Bureau, Census: Climate Data, Texas, accessed December 15, EIA, Top U. Gasoline Requirements," ExxonMobil June Natural Gas Pipelines, accessed December 14, Demand and Supply, accessed December 17, Ethanol Plants, Operational, updated September 23,

### Chapter 3 : BP oil spill timeline | Environment | The Guardian

*The low oil price is manageable in the short term; but the Gulf states must make big changes to face the future. Topics. Sections. Latest updates Oil and the Gulf states After the party.*

Where Is The Persian Gulf? This western Asian body of water is filled with biodiversity and surrounded by oil-rich lands. Peaceful beach along the Persian Gulf in Qatar. Description This western Asian body of water is filled with biodiversity and surrounded by oil-rich lands. The Persian Gulf is geographically situated between the Arabian Peninsula and Iran, spanning miles in length with a 97, square-mile surface area. It has numerous islands, although its deepest part is only feet, while its average depth is feet. Historical Role Since ancient times, the Persian Gulf has seemed to have attracted many foreign powers for its rich resources. Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama certainly made forays into the gulf in the early 16th Century. Then, in , Antonio Correia brought with him a Portuguese force and captured Bahrain for its pearl resources. Then, 81 years later, the Persian emperor chased the Portuguese out of the gulf. Much later on, Persia opened the gulf to trade again with several countries. Modern Significance The Persian Gulf boasts of having rich sources of pearl oysters, copious fishing grounds, and teeming coral reefs. Crude oil extraction and processing, however, is the largest industry in the Persian Gulf and its surrounding coastal regions. Natural gas fields also play in as an important resource in the economies of the countries in the Persian Gulf basin. The name "Persian Gulf States" pertains to the oil rich countries in the area. Professional archaeologists, geographers, geologists, and scholars have all worked at one time or another in the area to better understand its historical, geological, religious, and economic significance. Habitat and Biodiversity The Persian Gulf has a diverse mix of habitats, including marine waters, mangroves, coastlines, wetlands, and riverine areas inland. The mangroves are home to shrubs and trees that harbor shrimp as company. It is also a refuge for small fish, insects, and crabs. Finless porpoises, dolphins, dugongs, and whales all call the Persian Gulf waters their homes as well. Migratory birds, as well as local birds, compete for food in the area. Warblers, flamingos, and turtles are all commonly seen. There are around indigenous species of fish here, of which several are endemic to the Persian Gulf and nowhere else. The abundant coral reefs also play a role as refuges for aquatic life in the marine waters of the Gulf. Environmental Threats and Territorial Disputes Although the Persian Gulf states all have a stake in the area and are each actively involved in the same petrochemicals industry, there have always been rivalries among them. Rivalry between Iran and some other Arab states has produced a problem concerning the name of "Persian Gulf" itself. This page was last updated on April 25,

## Chapter 4 : Deepwater Horizon “ BP Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill | Enforcement | US EPA

*Gulf Oil is a midstream infrastructure provider. Gulf Oil is a diverse and growing refined products terminaling, storage, and logistics business and a leading distributor of motor fuels in the United States.*

This decision sets in motion the construction and fabrication of a new, simplified host design and subsea infrastructure. Vito is expected to reach peak production of approximately , barrels of oil equivalent boe per day, which represents a significant contribution to our continued growth in the Gulf of Mexico. The development currently has an estimated, recoverable resource of million boe. The Vito development is owned by Shell Offshore Inc. With global production progressing to more than , boe per day, Shell has deep-water projects and opportunities in the U. Located over four blocks in the Mississippi Canyon area of the Gulf of Mexico, the Vito development will consist of eight subsea wells with deep 18, feet in-well gas lift. The forward-looking breakeven price presented above is calculated based on all forward-looking costs associated from FID. Accordingly, this typically excludes exploration and appraisal costs, lease bonuses, exploration seismic and exploration team overhead costs. Cautionary Note The companies in which Royal Dutch Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. These terms are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular entity or entities. This release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of Royal Dutch Shell. All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. There are a number of factors that could affect the future operations of Royal Dutch Shell and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this release, including without limitation: No assurance is provided that future dividend payments will match or exceed previous dividend payments. All forward-looking statements contained in this release are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. These risk factors also expressly qualify all forward-looking statements contained in this release and should be considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this release, April 24, Neither Royal Dutch Shell plc nor any of its subsidiaries undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or other information. In light of these risks, results could differ materially from those stated, implied or inferred from the forward-looking statements contained in this release.

## Chapter 5 : Company Overview | Gulf Oil

*The Persian Gulf states hold some two-thirds of the world's proven oil reserves. Saudi Arabia is the largest Gulf oil producer, Iran a distant second. Iran's population of million is larger than the seven other Gulf states combined. A large population of Iranian nationals lives in the.*

The 15, square foot building, located in Mobile, Alabama, is scheduled to receive a silver rating from the U. What is the DRC? Over the past decade, the greater Gulf of Mexico region has been battered not only by hurricanes and oil spills, but by numerous natural and human-caused events such as tornadoes, droughts, harmful algal blooms, dead zones, and wildfire. The impacts from these events have lasting effects on vital economic drivers such as fishing, boating and tourism. An aerial view of Galveston, Texas, before Hurricane Ike in Roll over the image with your mouse to see what the same section of land looked like after the storm had passed. From , 26 hurricanes made landfall and impacted at least one Gulf Coast state. An analysis of post incident lessons learned for Katrina , Rita , Wilma , and Ike clearly defined that coordination between agencies and across every level of government is critical. NOAA contributes a variety of services before, during, and after response events including severe weather forecasts and surge predictions, navigation surveys to open waterways for recovery of boating and fishing, models and assessments of the impacts of oil spills and hazardous releases, and real-time atmospheric and marine observational data critical to local and regional decision making. We can also use cutting-edge science and up-to-date information to assist in making coastal communities more resilient. The Disaster Response Center focuses on the needs of federal, state, and local partners who rely on NOAA scientific support in times of emergency and serve as a central coordination point in the Gulf of Mexico for access to these products and services. The Center increases interactions with stakeholders ranging from federal, state, and local emergency managers to coastal zone managers, public health officials, port officials, and local municipalities. These close interactions under one roof helps to streamline the delivery of NOAA services that address regional emergency preparedness and response issues while also identifying unmet operational and science application requirements. Federal responders and Gulf Coast emergency managers look to the agency to provide data, decision support, and targeted scientific services. One of the primary functions of the DRC is to engage state and local emergency managers on appropriate use of NOAA scientific support before, during, and after an incident. Examples of such support include environmental response mapping applications; oil spill and marine debris models; HAB prediction and warnings; custom data access channels; timely and accurate tide, current, geodetic and navigation data; shoreline aerial imagery; toxin and pollutant trajectory; and impact information. Through the DRC, NOAA works to improve regional understanding of the coastal risks and vulnerabilities to all hazards by applying assessment and mitigation tools, and adopting risk-based planning and policies. The DRC also serves as a central coordination point for training and outreach efforts for critical regional issues like risk communication on coastal flooding and storm surge evacuation, seafood safety, oil and chemical spills, marine debris, and impacts to wildlife and sensitive habitats. For instance, the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill proved that many federal and state personnel were not properly trained in the operations of the Incident Command System ICS and had to be trained on the fly to integrate with the Unified Command. Ongoing and planned DRC readiness and training activities include: Coordinate with regional partners to develop a strategy to develop and share lessons learned following coastal environmental hazard events. Work closely with Gulf of Mexico States to ensure NOAA capabilities are broadly recognized in disaster contingency plans, regional exercises and drills. Offer a suite of NOAA training programs to regional emergency managers and first responders. Monitor for new technological applications of NOAA products and services to disaster planning and response, and use this knowledge to advance NOAA instructional design. The 15, square foot building, located in Mobile, Alabama is scheduled to receive a silver rating from the U. Some of the green design elements for the DRC include: A full roof rain-water collection system for gray water flushing Solar water heating Daylight harvesting ballasts for interior lighting A cool roof to increase solar reflectivity A dry cooler system to dramatically lower heating and cooling costs Minimal impervious surfaces throughout the property A full water management plan to

avoid storm water runoff and associated threats of non-point source pollution The Center aims to conserve energy, water, and natural resources, while increasing long-term operational savings and reducing impacts on human health and the environment.

**Chapter 6 : NOAA's Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center**

*The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) economies have achieved a remarkable transformation over the past 30 years. Saudi Arabia and its smaller neighbouring countries Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and.*

Geography[ edit ] The Gulf Coast is made of many inlets , bays , and lagoons. The coast is also intersected by numerous rivers, the largest of which is the Mississippi River. Much of the land along the Gulf Coast is, or was, marshland. These landforms protect numerous bays and inlets providing as a barrier to oncoming waves. The central part of the Gulf Coast, from eastern Texas through Louisiana, consists primarily of marshland. The eastern part of the Gulf Coast, predominantly Florida, is dotted with many bays and inlets. Climate[ edit ] The Gulf Coast climate is humid subtropical, although the southwestern tip of Florida, such as Naples , features a tropical climate. Much of the year is warm to hot along the Gulf Coast, while the 3 winter months bring periods of cool or rarely, cold weather mixed with mild temperatures. The area is vulnerable to hurricanes as well as floods and severe thunderstorms. Much of the Gulf Coast has a summer precipitation maximum, with July or August commonly the wettest month due to the combination of frequent summer thunderstorms produced by relentless heat and humidity, and tropical weather systems tropical depressions, tropical storms and hurricanes , while winter and early spring rainfall also can be heavy. However, the central and southern Florida peninsula has a pronounced winter dry season, as at Tampa and Fort Myers , Florida. On the central and southern Texas coast, winter, early spring and mid-summer are markedly drier, and September is the wettest month on average as at Corpus Christi and Brownsville, Texas. Tornadoes are infrequent at the coast but do occur; however, they occur more frequently in inland portions of Gulf Coast states. Over most of the Gulf Coast from Houston, Texas eastward, extreme rainfall events are a significant threat, commonly from tropical weather systems, which can bring 4 to 10 or more inches of rain in a single day. Earthquakes are extremely rare to the area, but a surprising 6. The Gulf Coast is a major center of economic activity. The marshlands along the Louisiana and Texas coasts provide breeding grounds and nurseries for ocean life that drive the fishing and shrimping industries. The coast contains nearly 4, oil platforms. Map of the Louisiana Purchase Before Europeans arrived in the region, the region was home to several pre-Columbian kingdoms that had extensive trade networks with empires such as the Aztecs and the Mississippi Mound Builders. Shark and alligator teeth and shells from the Gulf have been found as far north as Ohio, in the mounds of the Hopewell culture. The development of sugar and cotton production enabled by slavery allowed the South to prosper. By the mid 19th century the city of New Orleans , being situated as a key to commerce on the Mississippi River and in the Gulf, had become the largest U. Two major events were turning points in the earlier history of the Gulf Coast region. The first was the American Civil War , which caused severe damage to some economic sectors in the South , including the Gulf Coast. The second event was the Galveston Hurricane of At the end of the 19th century Galveston was, with New Orleans, one of the most developed cities in the region. The city had the third busiest port in the U. Hurricane Katrina Since then the Gulf Coast has been hit with numerous other hurricanes. Again in the Gulf Coast was struck by a catastrophic hurricane. Due to its immense size, Hurricane Ike caused devastation from the Louisiana coastline all the way to the Kenedy County, Texas region near Corpus Christi. The gulf coast is highly populated. The petrochemical industry, launched with the major discoveries of oil in Texas and spurred on by further discoveries in the Gulf waters, has been a vehicle for development in the central and western Gulf which has spawned development on a variety of fronts in these regions. Texas in particular has benefited tremendously from this industry over the course of the 20th century and economic diversification has made the state a magnet for population and home to more Fortune companies than any other U. Florida has grown as well, driven to a great extent by its long established tourism industry but also by its position as a gateway to the Caribbean and Latin America. As of , these two states are the second and fourth most populous states in the nation, respectively see this article. Other areas of the Gulf Coast have benefited less, though economic development fueled by tourism has greatly increased property values along the coast, and is now a severe danger to the valuable but fragile ecosystems of the Gulf Coast.

## Chapter 7 : Where Is The Persian Gulf? - calendrierdelascience.com

*On the higher end of the gap, major oil-producing states, especially those in the Gulf with small populations, were able to achieve incomes per person rivaling, and in some cases surpassing, western European economic levels.*

## Chapter 8 : Gulf Coast of the United States - Wikipedia

*carried these surface oil slicks to the Gulf states, fouling more than 1, miles (2, kilometers) of shoreline, including beaches, bays, estuaries, and marshes from eastern Texas to the Florida Panhandle.*

## Chapter 9 : NPR Choice page

*The Gulf Coast of the United States is the coastline along the Southern United States where they meet the Gulf of calendrierdelascience.com coastal states that have a shoreline on the Gulf of Mexico are Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and these are known as the Gulf States.*