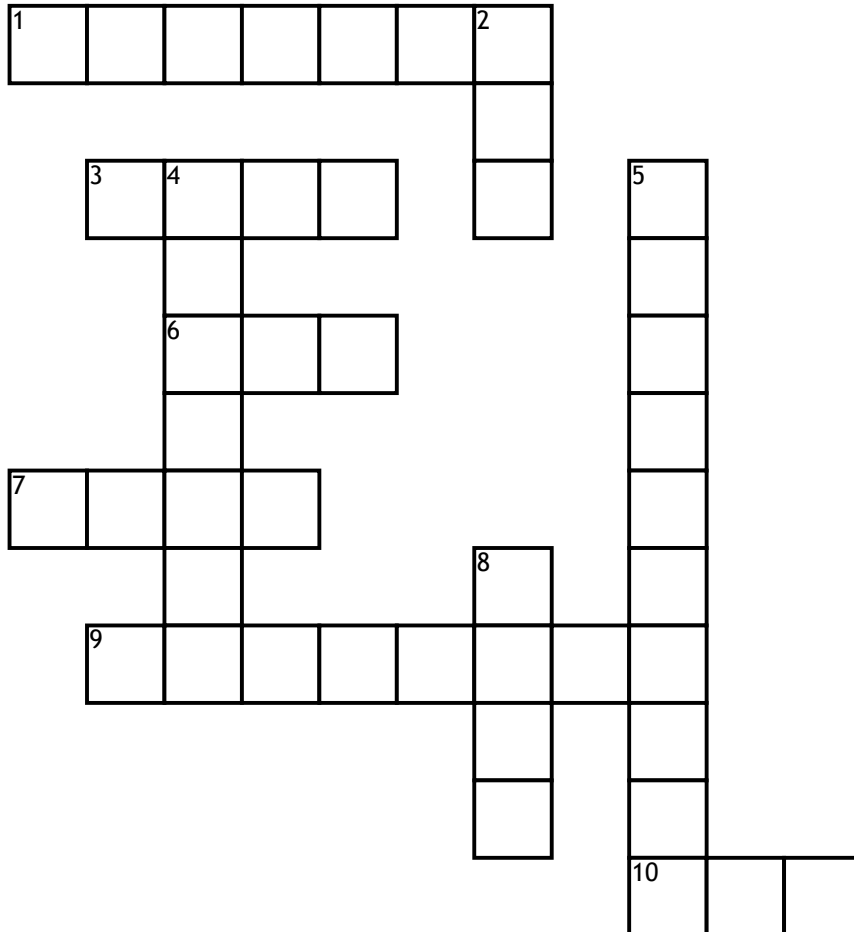


# Nonrenewable Resources



## Across

1. Semi solid mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained as a residue from petroleum distillation, that melts into a liquid
3. (U238) catches a neutron and then becomes plutonium (Pu239). This plutonium isotope can be reprocessed and used as more reactor fuel or in the production of nuclear weapons; it reuses fuel so it reduces the expenses of mining (breeder nuclear fission reactor)
6. A fuel substitute for gasoline; fewer harmful emissions and hydrocarbons than gasoline; natural gas is still a fossil fuel so it is a temporary band aid
7. An organization that provides fair and stable prices for petroleum producers; Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela
9. Liquid produced by the decomposition of organic matter (plants); Venezuela has the most reserves and the USA leads in consumption; easily transported like pipelines; air pollution when burned (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>)

10. Desirable where there is an absence or shortage of natural gas in a region; this is a temporary solution to the worlds bigger problem, we will deplete all of our fossil fuels

## Down

2. A vehicle in which is dependent on natural gas instead of gasoline; natural gas is still a limited resource; these cars do reduce environmentally harmful emissions
4. Two types of this are : BWRs (stated with steam) and PWRs (use pressure to create steam); the USA leads in production; low water pollution; running out of storage options
5. Gas produced by the decomposition of organic matter (plants); the USA leads in use; Russia hold the most reserves; extraction of natural gas is much safer than mining; releases carbon dioxide
8. Solid produced by the decomposition of organic matter (plants); USA is the major consumer; high net-energy yield; most is mined for which cause erosion and run off into water water systems