

Editorial on Petroleum and its Industrial Role

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Editorial

Petroleum along with coal and oil is termed as fossil fuel that was formed from the remains of ancient marine organisms. Petroleum in its natural form is usually called as crude oil and it might be clear, green or black in colour and sometimes may be either thin like gasoline or thick like tar. Unique mix of molecules present in the petroleum, define its physical and chemical properties, like colour and viscosity. Petroleum is formed by hydrocarbons with the addition of certain other substances, primarily sulphur. Oil accounts for a large percentage of the world's energy consumption, ranging from a low of 32% for Europe and Asia, to a high of 53% for the Middle East.

Other geographic regions consumption patterns are as follows: South and Central America (44%), Africa (41%), and North America (40%). Petroleum distillates such as benzene, toluene, xylene, and others provide the raw material for products that include dyes, synthetic detergents, and fabrics. Benzene and toluene are the starting materials used to make polyurethanes, which are used in surfactants, oils, and even to varnish wood. Petroleum is vital to many industries, and is of importance to the maintenance of industrial civilization in its current configuration, and thus is a critical concern for many nations.

- Environmental Scientists
- Biologists
- Forestry Scientists
- Marine Scientists
- Fresh Water researchers
- Archaeologists
- Conservation Scientists

Major Biodiversity and Conservation Related Associations around the Globe: Earth System Governance Project (ESGP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) World Nature Organization (WNO) Earth Charter Initiative Earth Day Network Green Actors of West Africa (GAWA) Inter-American Association for Environmental Defense.