Upstream vs. Midstream Oil and Gas				
organization	**Upstream definition**	**Emission sources**	**Midstream definition**	**Emission sources**
PSAC (Petroleum Services Assoc. of Canada)	The upstream industry finds and produces crude oil and natural gas. The upstream is sometimes known as the exploration and production (E&P) sector.	Ave. 75 workers for drilling per well. Worker trucks, water haulers, fuel supply trucks, mud supply trucks, drill rig engines, mud engines, well pad and access road construction equipment, temp. "man camp", specialized drill rig/engines for sour gas, horizontal vs. vertical, slanted, fracing flowback, mud separation, Completion = setting the production casing, cementing, production tubing, perforation, stimulation (fracing or acidizing) Artificial lift = pumping (oil wells) gathering systems/flowlines = (pipelines in the field)	The midstream industry processes, stores, markets and transports commodities such as crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGLs, mainly ethane, propane and butane) and sulphur. The midstream provides the vital link between the far-flung petroleum producing areas and the population centres where most consumers are located.	transport to battery or processing facility = pipelines, trucking product (oil) to pipeline terminal, Processing facilities, flare associated gas, sour gas
Croft Exploration Services	Upstream is commonly known as the exploration and production (E&P) section. It covers all activities related to searching for, recovering and producing crude oil and/or natural gas from underground or underwater fields. This sector covers drilling of exploratory wells and subsequently drilling and operating the wells that recover and bring the crude oil/or raw gas to the surface	Exploration •Conducting the geological and geophysical (G&G) surveys required to explore possible sites •Includes searching for potential underground or underwater crude oil and natural gas fields •Involves obtaining leases and permissions from the land owners to drill •Conduct geological and geophysical (G&G) surveys required to explore •G&G surveys can be uncertain so drilling one or more exploratory well may happen, which can become very costly Production •Being as efficient and cost effective as possible with materials, time & labor in the recovery of the oil and gas. •Gathering and short term storage of the oil and gas •Plug and abandonment, which marks the end of a well, can be anywhere from a few months to decades later, depending on the size of the underground/water field		
STI Gropu	1. The first step in the entire process is to search for suitable locations which might contain oil 2. The next big step is to drill exploratory wells to find out if there is actually oil present 3. The final big stage in the upstream segment of the oil industry is the drilling and operating of wells that are producing crude oil. One of the main criteria that separates the upstream category from the midstream category is the nature of the oil it produces. By definition upstream must involve unrefined, crude oil, or the initial seeking out of such oil as described above.		The boundaries between upstream, midstream, and downstream can become blurred and not clearly defined. These process categories are fairly generic terms and are simply used as classifications to discuss each phase separately. The midstream phase involves shipping and storing the oil.	Compressor station, pump stations Trucking, barge, rail
American Gas Assoc.	UpstreamFrom a reference point, any point located nearer the origin of flow, that is, before the reference point is reached.Upstream PipelineThe first pipeline to transport natural gas en route to an inter-connect point for delivery to another pipeline. See DOWNSTREAM PIPELINE.		DownstreamAny point in the direction of flow of a liquid or gas from the reference point. Compare UPSTREAM.Downstream PipelineThe pipeline receiving natural gas at a pipeline inter-connect point.	
EPA - Oil and Gas 101 EPA's Nonpoint Oil and Gas Emission Estimation Tool for NEI		Exploration Sources • Drilling Rigs • Hydraulic Fracturing Pumps • Mud Degassing • Well Completion Venting Production Sources • Artificial Lift Engines • Associated Gas Venting • Condensate Tanks • Crude Oil Tanks • Dehydrators • Fugitive Leaks • Gas-Actuated Pneumatic Pumps • Heaters • Lateral Compressor Engines • Liquids Unloading • Hydrocarbon Liquids Loading • Mud Degassing • Pneumatic Devices • Produced Water Tanks • Wellhead Compressor Eng		
North Dakota Dept. of Health	The Division registers upstream well heads, and permits midstream and downstream oil and gas facilities. Upstream facilities, also know as exploration and production, include those which drill and extract oil and gas from the ground. These include oil and gas wells and tanks located at the well pad.		Midstream facilities are those which transport or store oil and gas from upstream facilities. These include tank batteries located off of well pads, pipelines, compressor stations, as well as truck and rail load-out stations.	
BLM - Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982	"production" means those activities which take place for the removal of oil or gas, including such removal, field operations, transfer of oil or gas off the lease site, operation monitoring, maintenance, and workover drilling;			