Table 4.2. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Useful Thermal Output by Type of Combined Heat and Power Producers, 1996 through 2007

Type of Power Producer and Year	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)	Other Gases (Million Btu)[3]
Total Combined Heat and Power				
1996	20,806	27,873	865,774	187,290
1997	21,005	28,802	868,569	187,680
1998	20,320	28,845	949,106	208,828
1999	20,373	26,822	982,958	223,713
2000	20,466	22,266	985,263	230,082
2001	18,944	18,268	898,286	166,161
2002	17,561	14,811	860,019	146,882
2003	17,720	17,939	721,267	137,837
2004[R]	24,275	25,870	1,052,100	218,295
2005[R]	23,833	24,408	984,340	238,396
2006[R]	23,227	20,371	942,817	226,464
2007	22,810	19,775	872,579	214,321
Electric Power[4]				
1996	2,520	2,424	147,091	4,912
1997	2,355	2,466	161,608	9,684
1998	2,493	1,322	172,471	6,329
1999	3,033	1,423	175,757	4,435
2000	3,107	1,412	192,253	6,641
2001	2,910	1,171	199,808	5,849
2002	2,255	841	263,619	7,448
2003	2,080	1,596	225,967	11,601
2004[R]	3,809	2,688	388,424	31,132
2005[R]	3,918	2,424	384,365	59,569
2006[R]	3,834	2,129	330,878	36,963
2007	3,795	2,114	339,796	34,384
Commercial				
1996	1,005	601	40,075	--
1997	1,108	794	47,941	25
1998	1,002	1,006	46,527	41
1999	1,009	682	44,991	--
2000	1,034	792	47,844	--
2001	916	809	42,407	--
2002	929	416	41,430	--
2003	1,234	555	19,973	--
2004	1,540[R]	1,243[R]	39,233[R]	--
2005	1,544[R]	1,045[R]	34,172[R]	--
2006	1,539[R]	601[R]	33,112[R]	1
2007	1,566	494	35,987	--
Industrial				
1996	17,281	24,848	678,608	182,378
1997	17,542	25,541	659,021	177,971
1998	16,824	26,518	730,108	202,458
1999	16,330	24,718	762,210	219,278
2000	16,325	20,062	745,165	223,441
2001	15,119	16,287	656,071	160,312
2002	14,377	13,555	554,970	139,434
2003	14,406	15,788	475,327	126,236
2004[R]	18,926	21,939	624,443	187,162
2005[R]	18,371	20,940	565,803	178,827
2006[R]	17,854	17,640	578,828	189,501
2007	17,449	17,166	496,796	179,937

[1] Includes anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous and lignite coal. Waste and synthetic coal were included starting in 2002.
[2] Distillate fuel oil (all diesel and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils), residual fuel oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils and bunker C fuel oil), jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[4] Electric utility CHP plants are included in Table 4.1 with Electric Generators, Electric Utilities.
R = Revised.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. • A new method of allocating fuel consumption between electric power generation and useful thermal output (UTO) was implemented. The new methodology evenly distributes a combined heat and power (CHP) plant`s losses between the two output products (electric power and UTO). In the historical data, UTO was consistently assumed to be 80 percent efficient and all other losses at the plant were allocated to electric power. This change results in the fuel for electric power to be lower while the fuel for UTO is higher than the prior set of data as both are given the same efficiency. This results in the appearance of an increase in efficiency of production of electric power between 2003 and 2004.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" and predecessor form(s) including Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report" and predecessor forms.