

Electric Power Annual 2010

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Table 1.2. Existing Capacity by Energy Source, 2010

(Megawatts)

Energy Source	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Coal[1]	1,396	342,296	316,800	319,186
Petroleum[2]	3,779	62,504	55,647	59,577
Natural Gas[3]	5,529	467,214	407,028	438,727
Other Gases[4]	106	3,130	2,700	2,691
Nuclear	104	106,731	101,167	102,984
Hydroelectric Conventional[5]	4,020	78,204	78,825	78,468
Wind	689	39,516	39,135	39,185
Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic	181	987	941	846
Wood and Wood Derived Fuels[6]	346	7,949	7,037	7,094
Geothermal	225	3,498	2,405	2,590
Other Biomass[7]	1,574	5,043	4,369	4,440
Pumped Storage	151	20,538	22,199	22,064
Other[8]	51	1,027	884	896
Total	18,151	1,138,638	1,039,137	1,078,748

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and waste coal.

[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] Includes a small number of generators for which waste heat is the primary energy source.

[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

[5] The net summer capacity and/or the net winter capacity may exceed nameplate capacity due to upgrades to and overload capability of hydroelectric generators.

[6] Wood/wood waste solids (including paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, wood chips, bark, and wood waste solids), wood waste liquids (red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based liquids), and black liquor.

[7] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, other biomass solids, other biomass liquids, and other biomass gases (including digester gases, methane, and other biomass gases).

[8] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: • Capacity by energy source is based on the capacity associated with the energy source reported as the most predominant (primary) one, where more than one energy source is associated with a generator. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. • In some reporting of capacity data, such as for wind, solar and wave energy sites, the capacity for multiple generators is reported in a single generator record and is presented as a single generator in the count of number of generators.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."