Electric Power Annual 2010
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Table 3.1. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation by Type of Power Producer, 1999 through 2010

Type of Power Producer and Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)	Other Gases (Billion Btu)[3]
Total (All Sectors)				
1999	949,802	207,871	5,321,984	126,387
2000	994,933	195,228	5,691,481	125,971
2001	972,691	216,672	5,832,305	97,308
2002	987,583	168,597	6,126,062	131,230
2003	1,014,058	206,653	5,616,135	156,306
2004	1,020,523	203,494	5,674,580	135,144
2005	1,041,448	206,785	6,036,370	109,916
2006	1,030,556	110,634	6,461,615	114,665
2007	1,046,795	112,615	7,089,342	114,904
2008	1,042,335	80,932	6,895,843	96,757
2009	934,683	67,668	7,121,069	83,593
2010	979,684	65,071	7,680,185	90,058
Electricity Generators, Electric Utilities				
1999	894,120	151,868	3,113,419	--
2000	859,335	125,788	3,043,094	--
2001	806,269	133,456	2,686,287	--
2002	767,803	99,219	2,259,684	5,182
2003	757,384	118,087	1,763,764	6,078
2004	772,224	124,541	1,809,443	5,163
2005	761,349	118,874	2,134,859	91
2006	753,390	71,624	2,478,396	358
2007	764,765	70,950	2,736,418	1,523
2008	760,326	50,475	2,730,134	1,818
2009	695,615	45,651	2,911,279	2,209
2010	721,431	47,431	3,290,993	771
Electricity Generators, Independent Power Producers				
1999	30,572	30,037	615,756	696
2000	107,745	45,011	1,049,636	1,951
2001	139,799	60,489	1,477,643	92
2002	192,274	44,993	1,998,782	354
2003	226,154	68,817	2,016,550	171
2004	222,550	63,060	2,332,092	86
2005	254,291	72,953	2,457,412	43
2006	251,379	26,873	2,612,653	49
2007	258,075	29,868	2,875,183	62
2008	257,480	21,284	2,790,358	19
2009	217,951	12,547	2,839,310	16
2010	233,082	12,471	2,948,473	241
Combined Heat and Power, Electric Power[4]				
1999	13,197	12,440	914,600	13,627
2000	15,634	13,147	921,341	16,871
2001	15,455	11,175	978,563	9,352
2002	15,174	11,942	1,149,812	19,958
2003	19,498	8,431	1,128,935	23,317
2004	17,685	8,209	933,804	21,899
2005	17,927	7,933	892,509	24,289
2006	18,033	6,738	800,173	27,173
2007	18,506	6,498	890,012	25,428
2008	19,085	5,389	821,839	21,513
2009	16,126	5,953	816,402	19,098
2010	16,731	2,575	845,950	18,579

Table 3.1. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation by Type of Power Producer, 1999 through 2010 (cont)

Type of Power Producer and Period	Coal (Thousand Tons)[1]	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels)[2]	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)	Other Gases (Billion Btu)[3]
Combined Heat and Power, Commercial[5]				
1999	481	931	39,045	*
2000	514	823	37,029	*
2001	532	1,023	36,248	*
2002	477	834	32,545	*
2003	582	894	38,480	--
2004	377	766	32,839	--
2005	377	585	33,785	--
2006	347	333	34,623	--
2007	361	258	34,087	--
2008	369	166	33,403	--
2009	317	190	34,279	--
2010	314	172	39,462	12
Combined Heat and Power, Industrial[5]				
1999	11,432	12,595	639,165	112,064
2000	11,706	10,459	640,381	107,149
2001	10,636	10,530	653,565	87,864
2002	11,855	11,608	685,239	105,737
2003	10,440	10,424	668,407	126,739
2004	7,687	6,919	566,401	107,995
2005	7,504	6,440	517,805	85,492
2006	7,408	5,066	535,770	87,084
2007	5,089	5,041	553,643	87,892
2008	5,075	3,617	520,109	73,407
2009	4,674	3,328	519,799	62,269
2010	8,125	2,422	555,307	70,454

[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 Electricity Generators, Electric Utilities.

[5] Small number of electricity-only, non-Combined Heat and Power plants may be included.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure.

Notes: • See Glossary reference for definitions • A new method of allocating fuel consumption between electric power generation and useful thermal output (UTO) was implemented with publication of the preliminary 2008 data, and retroactively applied to 2004-2007 data. 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 after 2003.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor form(s) including U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report;" Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report.