

Table 1.10. Fuel-Switching Capacity of Operable Generators: From Natural Gas to Petroleum Liquids, by Year of Initial Commercial Operation, 2010
(Count, Megawatts)

Year of Initial Commercial Operation	Number of Generators	Net Summer Capacity	Fuel Switchable Net Summer Capacity
			Reported to Have No Factors that Limit the Ability to Switch to Petroleum Liquids[1]
pre-1970	363	14,248	9,585
1970-1974	387	17,937	9,599
1975-1979	105	10,353	5,971
1980-1984	48	969	131
1985-1989	110	3,346	461
1990-1994	210	12,873	2,141
1995-1999	133	9,933	2,191
2000-2004	373	39,072	5,819
2005-2009	105	14,424	2,064
2010	21	1,257	20
Total	1,855	124,412	37,982

[1] 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, and waste oil.

Notes: • A small number of generators for which waste heat is the primary energy source may be included.

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