

Table 3.5. Receipts, Average Cost, and Quality of Fossil Fuels for the Electric Power Industry, 1999 through 2010

Period	Coal ¹				Petroleum ²				Natural Gas ³		All Fossil Fuels
	Receipts (thousand tons)	Avg. Sulfur Percent by Weight	Average Cost		Receipts (thousand barrels)	Avg. Sulfur Percent by Weight ⁴	Average Cost		Receipts (thousand Mcf)	Average	Average
			(cents per MMBtu)	(dollars/ton)			(cents per MMBtu)	(dollars/ barrel)			
1999	908,232	1.01	122	24.72	145,939	1.51	236	14.81	2,809,455	257	144
2000	790,274	0.93	120	24.28	108,272	1.33	418	26.30	2,629,986	430	174
2001	762,815	0.89	123	24.68	124,618	1.42	369	23.20	2,148,924	449	173
2002 ⁵	884,287	0.94	125	25.52	120,851	1.64	334	20.77	5,607,737	356	186
2003	986,026	0.97	128	26.00	185,567	1.53	433	26.78	5,500,704	539	228
2004	1,002,032	0.97	136	27.42	186,655	1.66	429	26.56	5,734,054	596	248
2005	1,021,437	0.98	154	31.20	194,733	1.61	644	39.65	6,181,717	821	325
2006	1,079,943	0.97	169	34.09	100,965	2.31	623	37.66	6,675,246	694	302
2007	1,054,664	0.96	177	35.48	88,347	2.10	717	43.50	7,200,316	711	323
2008	1,069,709	0.97	207	41.14	96,341	2.21	1,087	64.89	7,879,046	902	411
2009	981,477	1.01	221	43.74	88,951	2.14	702	41.64	8,118,550	474	304
2010	979,918	1.04	227	44.64	75,285	2.20	954	56.35	8,673,070	509	326

¹ Anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic 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 Natural gas, including a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. Natural gas values for 2001 forward do not include blast furnace gas or other gas.

⁴ Beginning in 2006, receipts of petroleum liquids went down substantially, while the receipts of petroleum coke remained the nearly the same. The Average Sulfur Percent by Weight is higher beginning in 2006 as a result of the greater influence by petroleum coke receipts, which have a higher sulfur content than the petroleum liquid receipts.

⁵ Beginning in 2002, data from the historical Form EIA-423 for independent power producers and combined heat and power producers are included in this table. Prior to 2002, these data were not collected; the data for 2001 and previous years include only data collected from electric utilities via the historical FERC Form 423.

Notes: • Mcf equals 1,000 cubic feet. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. • Beginning in 2008 with the Form EIA-923, fuel receipts, cost, and quality data are imputed for plants between 1 and 50 MW and are included in the data collected from plants at or above the 50 MW threshold. Therefore, there may be a notable increase in fuel receipts beginning with 2008 data.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" and predecessor form(s) including Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report" and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."