

**1.4.9 Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions from a Generic Quad in the Buildings Sector with Stock Fuel Mix and Projected Fuel Mix of New Marginal Utility Capacity and Site Energy Consumption (Million Metric Tons) (1)**

	Stock		
	2010		
	<u>Resid.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Bldgs.</u>
Electricity (2)	39.81	44.10	41.75
Petroleum	3.78	2.81	3.34
Natural Gas	12.17	9.55	10.98
Renew. En. (3)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coal	0.03	0.30	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.79</b>	<b>56.77</b>	<b>56.23</b>

Note(s): 1) Electricity imports from utility consumption were not included since this energy was produced outside of the U.S. "Average" means the weighted average of different fuels (e.g., petroleum is the average of residual and distillate fuel oils, LPG, kerosene, and motor gasoline). The combustion of fossil fuels produces carbon in the form of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide; however, carbon monoxide emissions oxidize in a relatively short time to form carbon dioxide. 2) Includes renewables. 3) Emissions exclude wood since it is assumed that the carbon released from combustion is reabsorbed in a future carbon cycle.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2012 Early Release, Jan. 2012, Summary Reference Case Tables, Table A2, p. 3-5 and Table A17, p. 34-35 for energy consumption and Table A18, p. 36 for carbon emissions; and EIA, Assumptions to the AEO 2011, June 2011, Table 1.2, p. 14.