2.4.6 2035 Residential Buildings Energy End-Use Carbon Dioxide Emissions Splits, by Fuel Type (Million Metric Tons) (1)

	Natural	Petroleum								
	Gas	Distil.	Resid.	LPG	Oth(2)	Total	Coal	Electricity (3)	Total	Percent
Space Heating (4)	169.7	22.8		14.1	1.5	38.3	0.5	76.7	285.3	23.1%
Water Heating	67.2	2.6		2.1		4.7		84.8	156.7	12.7%
Space Cooling	0.0							194.5	194.5	15.7%
Electronics (5)								68.1	68.1	5.5%
Refrigeration (6)								81.5	81.5	6.6%
Lighting								74.3	74.3	6.0%
Wet Cleaning (7)	3.5							50.0	53.4	4.3%
Cooking	12.2			1.5		1.5		23.2	37.0	3.0%
Computers								41.9	41.9	3.4%
Other (8)				14.1		14.1		229.6	243.7	19.7%
Total	**252.7**	**25.4**		**31.9**	**1.5**	**58.7**	**0.5**	**924.5**	**1,236.4**	100%

Note(s): 1) Emissions assume complete combustion from energy consumption, excluding gas flaring, coal mining, and cement production. Emissions exclude wood since it is assumed that the carbon released from combustion is reabsorbed in a future carbon cycle. 2) Includes kerosene space heating (1.5 MMT). 3) Excludes electric imports by utilities. 4) Includes residential furnace fans (23.1 MMT). 5) Includes color television (68.1 MMT). 6) Includes refrigerators (67.6 MMT) and freezers (13.9 MMT). 7) Includes clothes washers (3.8 MMT), natural gas clothes dryers (3.5 MMT), electric clothes dryers (28.8 MMT), and dishwashers (17.4 MMT). Does not include water heating energy. 8) Includes residential small electric devices, heating elements, motors, swimming pool heaters, hot tub heaters, outdoor grills, and natural gas outdoor lighting.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2012 Early Release, Jan. 2012, Table A2, p. 3-5, Table A4, p. 9-10 and Table A5, p. 11-12 for energy consumption,and Table A18, p. 36 for emissions; EIA, Assumptions to the AEO 2011, July 2011, Table 1.2, p. 14 for emission coefficients.