

# Summary of 2006 NH Energy Consumption by Source and Economy Sector

## ENERGY USE DETAIL

The table below presents complete breakdowns of New Hampshire gross energy inputs (leftmost column under **Grand Totals**), net energy consumption (rightmost column under **Grand Totals**), renewable energy and nonrenewable energy use for the entire State and for the five economy sectors. Also shown are electricity exports (second column from right under **Grand Totals**). The yellow row indicates the total for each energy source type column. Example: Total coal consumption of 44.8 TBtu is the sum of all sectors' use in the Coal column.

<b>Table 1. Summary of 2006 NH Energy Consumption by Source and Economy Sector, in Trillions of British Thermal Units (TBtu)</b>																	
<b>Gross Non- Renewable Energy Inputs 377.7 TBtu</b>																	
<b>Petroleum 168.1 TBtu</b>																	
<b>&lt; Uses</b>	Coal	Natural Gas	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate (Elec.)	Distillate (Heat)	Distillate (Transp.)	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG (propane)	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other	Petroleum Total	Nuclear	Muni. Solid Waste Non-Biogenic
<b>Totals &gt;</b>	44.8	64.7	4.3	0.2	1.5	34.9	15.1	0.9	2.8	10.9	0.4	87.6	9.3	0.2	<b>168.1</b>	98.9	1.2
<b>Sector:</b>																	
comm.	0.1	8.7				6.6			0.3	1.3		0.7	2.6		11.5		
industr.		6.1	4.3			3.6			0.1	2.1	0.1	1.8	4.0	0.2	16.2		
residen.		6.9				24.7			2.5	7.4					34.6		
transp.		0		0.2			15.1	0.9			0.3	85.1			101.6		
elec.gen.	44.7	43.1			1.5								2.7		4.2	98.9	1.2
<b>Gross Renewable Energy Inputs 36.4 TBtu</b>																	
<b>Biomass 20.2 TBtu</b>																	
<b>&lt; Uses</b>	Muni./Other Solid Waste Biogenic	Wood	Landfill Gas	Biodiesel and Bioheat	Ethanol	Sewer/Manure Gas	Pyrolysis Liq/Gas	Geothermal	Hydro	Solar PV/Thermal	Wind	Electr. Net Imports	<b>&lt; Uses</b>	NH Gross Energy Inputs (Primary Energy)	Energy Inputs to Generate Exported Electricity	Total Net NH Energy Consumption	
<b>Totals &gt;</b>	1.6	14.5	1.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.01	15.2	0.05	0.0	0.9	<b>Totals &gt;</b>	414.1	-99.7	314.4	
<b>Sector:</b>													<b>Sector:</b>				
comm.		0.4								0.02			comm.	20.7		20.7	
industr.	0.1	1.6							0.1				industr.	24.1		24.1	
residen.		2.6						0.01		0.03			residen.	44.2		44.2	
transp.					2.8								transp.	104.4		104.4	
elec.gen.	1.5	9.9	1.3						15.1			0.9	elec.gen.	220.6	-99.7	120.9	

### Notes:

- Empty cells = zero. However, some of these cells are known to be very small non-zero amounts, even if actual quantity is not known.
- Some empty columns are included because they represent potential future renewable energy sources, e.g., pyrolysis; and/or future data availability for sources already in use, e.g., wind.
- Added quantities may differ from totals due to independent rounding; the discrepancy is usually no more than 0.1 TBtu.
- Distillates vary with use: Electricity generation uses #1 and #2 oil, kerosene and jet fuel. Home and other small heating systems typically use #2 oil. On-road diesel engines burn an ultra-low sulfur version of #2 oil.

- By 2006, a small, undeterminable percentage of on-road diesel fuel was a blend of 80% ultra low sulfur petroleum diesel fuel (ULSD) and 20% bio-based, renewable fuel known as “biodiesel”. This blend is commonly known as B20.
- Similarly, very small amounts of a heating oil blend of 5% bio-based renewable fuel and 95% petroleum heating oil (“bioheat”) may have entered the heating oil market.
- Production and use of the bio-based component of biodiesel and bioheat is known to be increasing in New Hampshire.
- Ethanol appears for the first time in New Hampshire Energy Facts 2006. In May 2006 ethanol replaced Methyl tertiary-Butyl Ether (MtBE) in the reformulated gasoline (RFG) required in the four EPA-designated ozone non-attainment counties: Strafford, Rockingham, Hillsborough and Merrimack.
- US DOE EIA has determined that, on average, approximately 70% of the energy input to generate electricity in the US is “lost” in generation, transmission over the power grid, and in local distribution to end users. Applying this rough rule of thumb to the 99.7 TBtu of exported electricity and associated losses yields a net electricity export of approximately 30 TBtu and approximately 70 TBtu of associated “losses”.

See also [Definitions and Technical Notes](#)