

## Energy Overview

**Note. Nonfuel Use of Fossil Fuels.** Most fossil fuels consumed in the United States and elsewhere are combusted to produce heat and power. However, some are used directly for nonfuel use as construction materials, lubricants, chemical feedstocks, solvents, and waxes. For example, asphalt and road oil are used for roofing and paving; liquefied petroleum gases are used to create intermediate products that are used in making plastics; lubricants, including motor oil and greases, are used in vehicles and various industrial processes; petrochemical feedstocks are used to make plastics, synthetic fabrics, and related products; and natural gas is used to make nitrogenous fertilizers and as feedstock in the chemical industry. For more information, see Energy Information Administration, "Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States" ("Nonfuel Use of Energy Inputs" section in Chapter 2), at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/environment.html>.

**Table 1.14 Sources; Physical Data (Columns 1, 4, 7, and 10):** • 1949-1980—U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), *Federal and Indian Lands Oil and Gas Production, Royalty Income, and Related Statistics*, and *Federal and Indian Lands Coal, Phosphate, Potash, Sodium, and Other Mineral Production, Royalty Income, and*

*Related Statistics* (June 1981). U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (NPOSR), unpublished data; and USGS, National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, unpublished data. • 1981-1983—DOI, Minerals Management Service (MMS), *Mineral Revenues Report on Receipts from Federal and Indian Leases*, annual reports; DOE, NPOSR, unpublished data; and USGS, National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, unpublished data. • 1984-1998—DOI, MMS, *Mineral Revenues Report on Receipts from Federal and Indian Leases*, annual reports; and DOE, NPOSR, unpublished data. • 1999 and 2000—DOI, MMS, *Mineral Revenues Report on Receipts from Federal and American Indian Leases*, annual reports. • 2001 forward—DOI, MMS, "2001-Forward MRM Statistical Information." **Btu Data:** Data in columns 2, 5, 8, and 11 are calculated by multiplying the physical data by approximate heat contents for total U.S. production in Tables A2, A4, and A5. Data in column 13 are the sum of the other Btu columns. **Percent of U.S. Total:** Percentages are calculated by dividing production on federally administered lands by total U.S. production, then multiplying by 100. Calendar-year values for total U.S. production are from Tables 5.1, 6.1, and 7.1; fiscal-year values for total U.S. production are the sum of October-September values from the *Monthly Energy Review* (May 2009), Tables 3.1, 4.1, and 6.1.