

**Table S3.1. Fuel Consumption, 1998;**  
**Level: National Data;**  
**Row: Selected SIC Codes; Column: Energy Sources;**  
**Unit: Physical Units or Btu.**

SIC Code <sup>a</sup>	Major Group and Industry	Total (trillion Btu)	Net <sup>b</sup> Electricity (million kWh)	Residual Fuel Oil (million bbl)	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup> (million bbl)	Natural Gas <sup>d</sup> (billion cu ft)	LPG and NGL <sup>e</sup> (million bbl)	Coal (million short tons)	Coke and Breeze (million short tons)	Other <sup>f</sup> (trillion Btu)	RSE Row Factors
Total United States											
<b>RSE Column Factors:</b>		0.6	0.7	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	
20	Food and Kindred Products . . . . .	1,118	67,474	2	3	587	2	6	*	100	1.6
21	Tobacco Products . . . . .	26	1,452	*	*	5	*	1	0	*	9.5
22	Textile Mill Products . . . . .	311	35,642	2	1	124	1	1	0	17	3.5
23	Apparel and Other Textile Products . . . . .	44	5,153	*	*	23	*	*	0	*	11.8
24	Lumber and Wood Products . . . . .	584	25,658	*	5	75	1	*	0	380	14.6
25	Furniture and Fixtures . . . . .	79	7,743	*	*	25	*	*	0	24	16.1
26	Paper and Allied Products . . . . .	2,759	73,527	24	2	574	1	12	0	1,476	2.9
2621	<i>Paper Mills</i> . . . . .	1,225	36,412	15	1	227	*	6	0	627	3.6
2631	<i>Paperboard Mills</i> . . . . .	944	14,859	6	*	219	*	4	0	534	2.9
27	Printing and Publishing . . . . .	165	28,834	*	*	59	*	*	0	2	11.6
28	Chemicals and Allied Products . . . . .	3,722	166,598	8	2	1,978	15	12	*	747	2.8
2819	<i>Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, nec.</i> . . . . .	333	32,014	*	*	147	*	Q	*	14	7.1
2821	<i>Plastics Materials and Resins</i> . . . . .	394	19,223	W	W	193	W	1	0	102	2.4
2869	<i>Industrial Organic Chemicals, nec.</i> . . . . .	1,583	24,760	1	*	W	W	W	0	456	3.3
29	Petroleum and Coal Products . . . . .	3,619	37,032	11	4	980	10	*	0	2,352	5.9
2911	<i>Petroleum Refining</i> . . . . .	3,477	34,725	11	1	923	8	*	0	2,304	5.3
30	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products. . . . .	318	52,331	1	*	118	1	*	0	5	5.5
3089	<i>Miscellaneous Plastics Products, nec.</i> . . . . .	102	21,058	*	*	26	1	0	0	*	8.4
31	Leather and Leather Products . . . . .	9	796	*	*	5	*	0	0	*	8.4
32	Stone, Clay, and Glass Products . . . . .	969	39,262	1	3	426	1	13	*	80	5.0
33	Primary Metal Industries . . . . .	2,570	163,994	5	2	840	1	3	26	396	2.6
3312	<i>Blast Furnaces and Steel Mills</i> . . . . .	1,671	45,772	5	1	442	*	2	24	384	1.9
3334	<i>Primary Aluminum</i> . . . . .	212	57,355	*	*	14	*	0	0	1	0.9
34	Fabricated Metal Products . . . . .	409	48,219	*	1	201	1	1	*	7	1.4
35	Industrial Machinery and Equipment . . . . .	278	38,577	*	1	123	1	*	0	5	4.0
36	Electronic and Other Electric Equipment . . . . .	256	43,420	*	*	94	*	*	0	5	7.7
37	Transportation Equipment . . . . .	421	48,806	1	2	185	1	1	*	26	6.9
3714	<i>Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories</i> . . . . .	160	23,659	*	*	67	*	*	*	4	7.1
38	Instruments and Related Products . . . . .	115	15,696	*	*	34	*	1	0	3	9.9
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries . . . . .	50	5,491	*	*	24	*	*	0	3	16.1
	<b>Total</b> . . . . .	17,819	905,706	57	26	6,481	38	51	27	5,630	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3.1. Fuel Consumption, 1998;  
(Continued) Level: National Data;  
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**Footnotes**

<sup>a</sup> The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system has been replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Since the Bureau of the Census has collected the information necessary to classify establishments on both an NAICS and an SIC basis, the same 1998 data can be shown on both the old and the new basis in bridge tables that allow comparisons between the two systems. These data are hereby produced for the last time on an SIC basis for 1998 at the national level only.

<sup>b</sup> "Net Electricity" is obtained by summing purchases, transfers in, and generation from noncombustible renewable resources, minus quantities sold and transferred out. It does not include electricity inputs from onsite cogeneration or generation from combustible fuels because that energy has already been included as generating fuel (for example, coal).

<sup>c</sup> "Distillate Fuel Oil" includes Nos. 1, 2, and 4 fuel oils and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 diesel fuels.

<sup>d</sup> "Natural Gas" includes natural gas obtained from utilities, local distribution companies, and any other supplier(s), such as independent gas producers, gas brokers, marketers, and any marketing subsidiaries of utilities.

<sup>e</sup> Examples of Liquefied Petroleum Gases "(LPG)" are ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures, propane-butane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw Natural Gas Liquids "(NGL)."

<sup>f</sup> "Other" includes net steam (the sum of purchases, generation from renewables, and net transfers), and other energy that respondents indicated was used to produce heat and power.

NF=No applicable RSE row/column factor.

\* Estimate less than 0.5.

W=Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

Q=Withheld because Relative Standard Error is greater than 50 percent.

NA=Not available.

Notes: C To obtain the RSE percentage for any table cell, multiply the cell's corresponding RSE column and RSE row factors. C Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. C The estimates presented in this table are for the total consumption of energy (formerly total inputs of energy) for the production of heat, power, and electricity generation, regardless of where the energy was produced. Specifically, the estimates include the quantities of energy that were originally produced offsite and purchased by or transferred to the establishment, plus those that were produced onsite from other energy or input materials not classified as energy, or were extracted from captive (onsite) mines or wells. C During manufacturing processes, it is possible that the thermal energy content of an energy input is not completely consumed for the production of heat, power, or electricity generation. Hence, residuals of that input may remain. Those residual leftovers may be subsequently consumed for fuel purposes, whether onsite or offsite at another manufacturing establishment (for example, blast furnace gas as a byproduct recovered from coke and other inputs that were not completely consumed). In such cases, double counting of inputs cannot be avoided, and the "Fuel Consumption" estimates will be inflated.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Consumption Division, Form EIA-846, "1998 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey," and Office of Oil and Gas, Petroleum Supply Division, Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" for 1998.