



**Table 6b. [End Uses](#) of Energy per Ton of Steel, 1998, 2002, and 2006**  
(thousand Btu per ton)

Iron and Steel Mills (NAICS <sup>1</sup> 331111)	<a href="#">MECS</a> Survey Years		
	1998 <sup>2</sup>	2002 <sup>2</sup>	2006 <sup>2</sup>
Total <sup>3</sup>	16,957	15,884	17,796
Net Electricity <sup>4</sup>	1,602	2,009	4,673
Natural Gas	4,625	4,236	5,969
Coal	487	393	214
<a href="#">Boiler Fuel</a>	--	--	--
Coal	81	W	10
Residual Fuel Oil	101	W	266
Natural Gas	527	426	276
<a href="#">Process Heating</a>	--	--	--
Net Electricity	751	862	830
Residual Fuel Oil	193	W	112
Natural Gas	3,742	3,592	2,776
<a href="#">Machine Drive</a>	--	--	--
Net Electricity	690	939	786

**Notes:** 1. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS 331111 includes steel works, blast furnaces (including coke ovens), and rolling mills.

2. Denominators represent the entire steel industry, not those based mainly on electric, natural gas, residual fuel oil or coal.

3. 'Total' is the sum of all energy sources listed below, including net steam (the sum of purchases, generation from renewable resources, and net transfers), and other energy that respondents indicated was used to produce heat and power. It is the fuel quantities across all end-uses.

4. '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).

W=Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

\* Estimate less than 0.5.

**Sources:** Energy Information Administration, Manufacturing Energy Consumption Surveys 1998, 2002, and 2006; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Report, Steel Mill Products, 1998, 2003 and 2007.