

Equivalent Energy Costs

Type of Energy	Heating Value (Net or LHV)		Billing Units	Cost Comparisons Based On Heating Values																	
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	Btu/gal	132,000	Per Gallon	\$0.80	\$0.90	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50
NO. 5 FUEL OIL	Btu/gal	143,250	Per Gallon	\$0.87	\$0.98	\$1.09	\$1.19	\$1.30	\$1.41	\$1.52	\$1.63	\$1.74	\$1.84	\$1.95	\$2.06	\$2.17	\$2.28	\$2.39	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.71
PROPANE (LPG)	Btu/gal	84,345	Per Gallon	\$0.51	\$0.58	\$0.64	\$0.70	\$0.77	\$0.83	\$0.89	\$0.96	\$1.02	\$1.09	\$1.15	\$1.21	\$1.28	\$1.34	\$1.41	\$1.47	\$1.53	\$1.60
NATURAL GAS	Btu/CCF (see note*)	90,500	Per CCF	\$0.55	\$0.62	\$0.69	\$0.75	\$0.82	\$0.89	\$0.96	\$1.03	\$1.10	\$1.17	\$1.23	\$1.30	\$1.37	\$1.44	\$1.51	\$1.58	\$1.65	\$1.71
	Btu/Therm	100,000	Per Therm	\$0.61	\$0.68	\$0.76	\$0.83	\$0.91	\$0.98	\$1.06	\$1.14	\$1.21	\$1.29	\$1.36	\$1.44	\$1.52	\$1.59	\$1.67	\$1.74	\$1.82	\$1.89
ELECTRICITY	Btu/Kwh	3,413	Per Kwh	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06
COAL	Btu/pound	12,000	Per Ton	\$145	\$164	\$182	\$200	\$218	\$236	\$255	\$273	\$291	\$309	\$327	\$345	\$364	\$382	\$400	\$418	\$436	\$455

Each column of cost comparisons relates the costs of various types of energy to each other based on heating values.

For example, the cost of No. 2 fuel oil at \$1.00 per gallon is equivalent to a cost of \$1.09 for No. 5 fuel oil for the same Btu. Thus, if No. 2 fuel oil is \$1.00 per gallon it doesn't pay to choose No. 5 fuel oil unless it is less than \$1.09.

Likewise, it wouldn't pay to use electricity unless it is less than \$0.03 per Kwh when No. 2 fuel oil is \$1.00 per gallon.

The actual heating values of various fuels vary somewhat from one region to another. However, the values used here are for fuels commonly used in the U.S.

CCF stands for 100 cubic feet. The net heating value of one cubic foot of natural gas is 905 Btu. *However, natural gas is normally billed at its gross heating value, which is approximately 1,000 Btu per cubic foot.

Suppliers may show prices for natural gas as \$ per MMBtu (dollars per million Btu). If so, divide the price by 10 to obtain the price Per Therm.