

Inland Northwest Fuels

UNIT PRICE COMPARISONS FOR SPACE HEATING FUELS

UNIT	EQUIPMENT	EFFICIENCY				
FUEL	UNIT PRICE	PRICE \$/MMBTU	SEASONAL EFFICIENCY	ADJUSTED \$/MMBTU		
Electricity 3413 BTU/KWH	\$0.055 /kWh	\$16.11	<i>resistance</i>	100	%	\$16.11
			<i>Ashp</i>	250	%	\$8.16
			<i>Gshp</i>	400	%	\$4.02
Natural Gas 100,000 BTU/THERM	\$1.237 /therm	\$12.37		80	%	\$15.46
				85	%	\$14.55
				90	%	\$13.74
Propane 92,000 BTU/GALLON	\$2.15 /gallon	\$23.37		80	%	\$29.21
				85	%	\$27.49
				90	%	\$25.96
OIL 144,000 BTU/GALLON	\$ 2.79 /gallon	\$19.36		80	%	\$24.20
				85	%	\$22.77
Wood - Soft 14 MMBTU/CORD	\$130.00 /cord	\$9.27		25	%	\$37.08
				50	%	\$18.54
Hard Wood 20 MMBTU/CORD				50	%	\$15.06
Wood - Pellets 14 MMBTU/ TON	\$150.00 /ton	\$10.71		40	%	\$26.79
				60	%	\$17.85
				80	%	\$13.39

1. Electricity, natural gas, propane and wood are all common fuels that can be used for heating. The choice of which fuel and heating system is best for you will depend on several factors: heating system cost and efficiency, warranty, maintenance costs, human comfort, air quality, future fuel availability, and fuel price. These prices are based on the current prices averaged for the northwest U.S. from Montana, Wyoming to Washington and Oregon and may change at any time due to the increased demand and instability of fossil fuels.

This chart looks at the issue of price comparisons only. NOTE: 1MMBTU = 1,000,000 BTU'S.

Note: The above fossil fuel efficiencies are based on unit operation at Sea level, and due to the need for oxygen for combustion there is an engineering design de-rating that needs to be applied to all fossil fuel efficiencies of - 4 % for every 1000 feet of elevation above Sea level.