

Appendix B

Metric and Thermal Conversion Tables

Metric conversions

Table B1 presents summary statistics for natural gas in the United States for 2018 through 2022 in metric units of measure. We show volumes in cubic meters, instead of cubic feet, and prices in nominal dollars per thousand cubic meters, instead of dollars per thousand cubic feet. We have converted the data in this table from the data that appear in Table 1 of this report. For metric equivalents, 1 cubic foot of natural gas equals approximately 0.0283 cubic meters of natural gas. Volumetric data in thermal units is available in Table B2. The complete historical data in thermal units are available in the [Monthly Energy Review](#).

Thermal conversions

Table B2 presents the thermal (British thermal unit) conversion factors and the converted data for natural gas supply and disposition from 2018 through 2022.

Thermal conversion factors

- **Additions to storage.** We assume additions to both underground and LNG storage have the same heat content as consumption.
- **Balancing item.** We calculate this conversion factor by subtracting the total heat content of all other items of supply from the heat content of total disposition (from Table B2) and dividing the difference by the balancing item quantity.
- **Consumption.** The thermal conversion factor for total consumption (lease fuel, plant fuel, pipeline fuel, and deliveries to consumers) is the average heat content for deliveries to end users as reported on Form EIA-176, *Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition*. We obtain the average heat content of consumption in the electric power sector from Form EIA-923, *Power Plant Operations Report*.
- **Dry production.** We assume this conversion factor to be the same as the thermal conversion factors for consumption.
- **Marketed production.** We calculate the conversion factor by adding the total heat content of dry production to the total heat content of natural gas plant liquid (NGPL) production and dividing the resulting sum by the total quantity of dry production and NGPL production.
- **Natural gas plant liquids production.** This conversion factor is in Appendix A of this publication.
- **Supplemental gas supplies.** We assume this conversion factor is the same as that for consumption.
- **Withdrawals from storage.** We assume both underground and LNG storage withdrawals to have the same heat content as consumption.