Explanations to the methodology applied (indicators)

Under the term consumption of fuels and energy for production of selected products is understood final consumption of fuels, heat and power before they are brought to appliances in which comes to the exploitation of their final useful effect so that another kind of registered fuels and energy kind no more arises, with exception of secondary energy sources.

TABLE OF PRODUCTS - ITEMS

1st row

- Product's title
- Energy code code classification ENERG

2nd row:

- Specific unit - SU - specific unit for a product's production (t, m³, th.m², th. m³, t a.a = t 100 % alcohol etc.)

3nd row:

Production - Total annual production of a product measured in specific physical unit SU.

4th and 5th row: Consumption of electricity

- Total consumption Total annual electricity consumption (MWh)
- Specific consumption eg. total consumption/production; calculated in kWh/SU

6th and 7th row: Consumption of heat

- Total consumption Total annual consumption of heat (GJ)
- Specific consumption eg. total consumption/production (GJ/SU)

8th and 9th row: Consumption of fuels

- Overall consumption Total annual consumption of fuels (GJ)
- Specific consumption eg. total consumption/production (GJ/SU)

10th and 11th row: Occurence of secondary energy sources

- Emergence of energetically utilizable waste heat arising during production process, total (/GJ)
- Emergence of directly energetically utilizable secondary fuels arising during production process, total (GJ) (for instance top gas or nitrogen rich gas, biogas, combustible wastes etc.)

12th and 13th row: Consumption of energy, total energy consuption

- Total consumption (total) - total annual energy consumption (GJ) Specific consumption - eg. total consumption/production (GJ/SU)

Comment: Items relating to secondary energy sources were surveyed till 1991 year

Completion of definitions and new calculations of units with some items

Bricks:

Brick unit: a brick of size 25 x 12 x 6,5 cm

 $1000 \text{ c.j.} = 1,95 \text{ m}^3$

Normal-sized brick = a brick of size $29 \times 14 \times 6,5 \text{ cm}$ (= 1,3 c.j.)

1000 pcs. of normal-sized bricks = 2,639 m³

White brick = a brick of size $24 \times 12.5 \times 6.5 \text{ cm}$ (1 c.j.)

1000 pcs. white bricks = 1.95 m^3

Perforated bricks:

Perforated bricks of size 36,5 x 24,5 x 14,5 cm (=6,65 c.j.)

1000 pcs. perforated bricks = 12,966 m³

Perforated bricks II. of size 49 x 24,5 x 14 cm (= 8, 62 c.j.)

1000 pcs. perforated brick II. = 16, 807 m^3

Cinder concrete bricks:

Cinder concrete bricks of size $38 \times 25 \times 22 \text{ cm} (10,72 \text{ c.j.})$ 1000 pcs. cinder concrete bricks = $20,9 \text{ m}^3$ Cinder concrete bricks II. of size $38 \times 30 \times 20 \text{ cm} (= 11,7 \text{ c.j.})$ 1000 pcs. cinder concrete bricks II. = $22,8 \text{ m}^3$

Burnt roofing:

HOLLAND TYPE:

Maximal surface mass = 45 kg/m^2 Number of pcs/m² = 14,4 pcs. Unit mass = 3,1 kg/pcs.

BOBROVKA TYPE

Maximal surface mass = 70 kg/m² Number of pieces/m² = is between 36 and 38 pcs. Average specific mass is equal to approximately 1,8 kg/pcs