Overview of US EPA GHG Inventory Data

CO₂ Urban Synthesis and Analysis ("CO₂-USA") Network Workshop November 6, 2017

Overview



- Urban Inventories
- EPA Data Product Examples
 - U.S. GHG Inventory
 - GHGRP
 - CH₄ Gridding
- Opportunities for use of EPA Data

Urban GHG Inventory Needs



Sectors and sub-sectors	Scope 1	Scope 2	
STATIONARY ENERGY			
Residential buildings	¥	✓	
Commercial and Institutional buildings and facilities	✓	✓	
Manufacturing industries and construction	✓	✓	
Energy industries	✓	✓	
Energy generation supplied to the grid	✓		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing activities	¥	✓	
Non-specified sources	✓	✓	
Fugitive emissions from mining, processing, storage, and transportation of coal	¥		
Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas systems	✓		
TRANSPORTATION			
On-road	✓	✓	
Railways	¥	V	
Waterborne navigation	¥	✓	
Aviation	¥	¥	
Off-road	¥	✓	
WASTE			
Disposal of solid waste generated in the city	✓		
Disposal of solid waste generated outside the city	✓		
Biological treatment of waste generated in the city	¥		
Biological treatment of waste generated outside the city	✓		
Incineration and open burning of waste generated in the city	V		
Incineration and open burning of waste generated outside the city	✓		
Wastewater generated in the city	V		
Wastewater generated outside the city	✓		
INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE (IPPU)			
Industrial processes	¥		
Product use	4		
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND LAND USE (AFOLU)			
Livestock	4		
Land	✓		
Other agriculture	✓		

Based on BASIC Reporting from: Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories:

- Emissions from different source categories
 - All scope 1 emissions from Stationary Energy sources (w/ energy production supplied to the grid seperated)
 - All scope 1 emissions from Transportation sources
 - All scope 1 emissions from Waste sources (w/ emissions from imported waste seperated)
 - All scope 2 emissions from Stationary Energy sources and Transportation
 - Scope 3 emissions from treatment of exported waste
- Ability to track progress / changes over time
- Coverage of urban geographic area
- Different approaches:
 - Bottom-up approach
 - Top-down atmospheric modeling

Potential EPA Data Sources



- Stationary Energy
 - US GHG Inventory
 - US GHGRP
 - Acid Rain Program
 - NEI
 - NG Star
 - Energy Star
 - Methane gridding study
 - _ _ _
- Purchased Electricity
 - AVERT
 - eGRID
 - Power Profiler
 - ..
- Transportation
 - US GHG Inventory
 - MOVES
 - ...
- Waste
 - US GHG Inventory
 - US GHGRP
 - LMOP
 - Methane gridding study
 - Waste Wise
 - Waste management Decision Support Tool
 - ..
- IPPU
 - US GHG Inventory
 - US GHGRP
 - ...
- Agriculture
 - US GHG Inventory
 - Methane gridding study
 - **–** ...

- Lots of different data collected and provided by EPA
- For all of these can consider applicability to urban inventories:
 - Sectors covered (e.g., scope 1, scope 2, different sources)
 - Ability to track changes over time
 - Geographic coverage
- Can have different applications for bottom-up vs. topdown efforts

National GHG Inventory



Background:

- As part of commitments under the UNFCCC, the U.S. Government annually publishes a national inventory of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases due to human activities
- For the most part it involves a bottom-up approach –

Emissions = Activity Data × Emission Factor

- Activity data is generally from national level statistics (e.g., based on fuel consumption collected and aggregated to national level by EIA based on EIA surveys and EIA definitions of sectors)
- Emission factors can be mix of IPCC default and country-specific

GHG Inventory Basics:

Most inventory work is based on common IPCC framework



- » National GHG Inventories
- » State Level Inventories
- » Corporate GHG Protocols
- » GHG Registries
- » Life Cycle GHG Accounting

National GHG Inventory



Applicability to Urban Inventories:

- Ability to track changes over time
 - Annual reporting based on changes in activity data
 - Reflects changes in actual overall emissions (not project based)
 - Annual April release includes two years prior data (April 2018 release will include 1990-2016 emissions)
- Sectors covered
 - Fossil Fuel Combustion (CO₂ and non-CO₂)
 - Residential
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - Transportation
 - Electricity Generation (also reported with electricity allocated to other end use sectors)
 - Non-Energy Use of Fossil Fuels
 - Incineration of Waste
 - Natural gas systems
 - Coal mining
 - Petroleum systems
 - Abandoned underground coal mines
 - Landfills
 - Wastewater Treatment
 - Composting
- Geographic coverage
 - Reporting at national level as per UNFCCC requirements
 - Data accurate at national totals, less so at further disaggregation
 - Underlying energy use data from EIA can be broken out
 - · State level reporting tool from EPA State and Local program has EIA energy data provided at the state level
 - EPA's Local Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool was developed to support local governments across the U.S. to evaluate GHGs but does not include default data
 - Other sources use the same data and have more detailed breakout (e.g., NREL SLED, etc.)
 - Where data is allocated or proxied at regional/urban level it does not provide for accurately tracking changes over time

- International Bunker Fuels
- Wood Biomass and Biofuels Consumption

U.S. GHG Reporting Program



Background:

- Annual reporting of GHGs by 41 source categories, accounting for about 85-90% of U.S. GHG emissions
 - 33 types of direct emitters
 - 6 types of suppliers of fuel and industrial GHG
 - Facilities that inject CO₂ underground for geologic sequestration, enhanced oil recovery, or any other purpose
- 25,000 metric tons CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) or more per year reporting threshold for most sources
 - Bottom up reporting
 - Measurements as well as calculations based on fuel use and emission factors

Applicability to Urban Inventories:

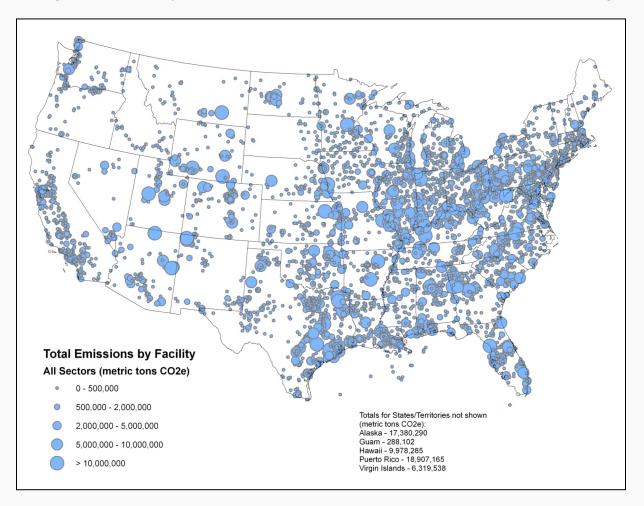
- Sectors covered
 - Emissions reported by gas, facility, subpart, and unit (typically)
 - Subpart C—General Stationary Fuel Combustion Sources
 - Subpart D—Electricity Generation
 - Subpart W—Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems
 - Subpart FF—Underground Coal Mines
 - Subpart HH—Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
 - Subpart II—Industrial Wastewater Treatment
- Ability to track changes over time
 - Emissions reported annually starting in 2010
 - Reported data includes, facility information, calculation method, tests methods used to determine equation inputs (e.g., carbon content), process characteristics (e.g., equipment capacities, # of process units)

U.S. GHG Reporting Program



Applicability to Urban Inventories (cont'd):

- Geographic coverage
 - Reporting at the facility and unit level which could be used in developing urban inventories



CH₄ Gridding Study



Background:

- A team at Harvard University along with EPA and other coauthors developed a gridded inventory of U.S. anthropogenic methane emissions with 0.1° x 0.1° spatial resolution, monthly temporal resolution, and detailed scale-dependent error characterization
 - Developed using a wide range of databases at the state, county, local, and point source level to allocate the spatial and temporal distribution of emissions for individual source types
 - Paper: Maasakkers et. al. 2016, A Gridded National Inventory of U.S. Methane Emissions

Applicability to Urban Inventories:

- Sectors covered
 - Agriculture methane
 - Coal mining methane
 - Oil and gas methane
 - Waste methane
- Ability to track changes over time
 - Consistent with the U.S. EPA Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks estimates for the year 2012
- Geographic coverage
 - Emissions reported at a 0.1° x 0.1° spatial resolution (~10 km²)
 - Some emissions sources were distributed based on coarser dataset, making it harder to track changes

Opportunities: EPA Data Products



- There are lots of different data tools and sources available from EPA
- Some are more applicable than others to urban inventory efforts
- There are opportunities for EPA to contribute to higher quality local GHG inventories
 - Through the National Inventory
 - Publish more disaggregated inventory data where available
 - Consider downsizing estimates for some categories
 - Gridding of CO₂ emissions
 - Through the GHGRP
 - Communicating the benefits of the GHGRP public data
 - By enhancing GHGRP reporting
 - Through the State and Local Programs
 - Enhancing the tools and resources available
 - Others?



Questions:

Contact Us: GHGInventory@epa.gov

Upcoming annual reviews of next GHG Inventory report:

- Expert Review (Fall 2017)
- Public Review (Winter 2018)

If you have experience/expertise, please send note indicating your name, title, organization, and interest areas to email above



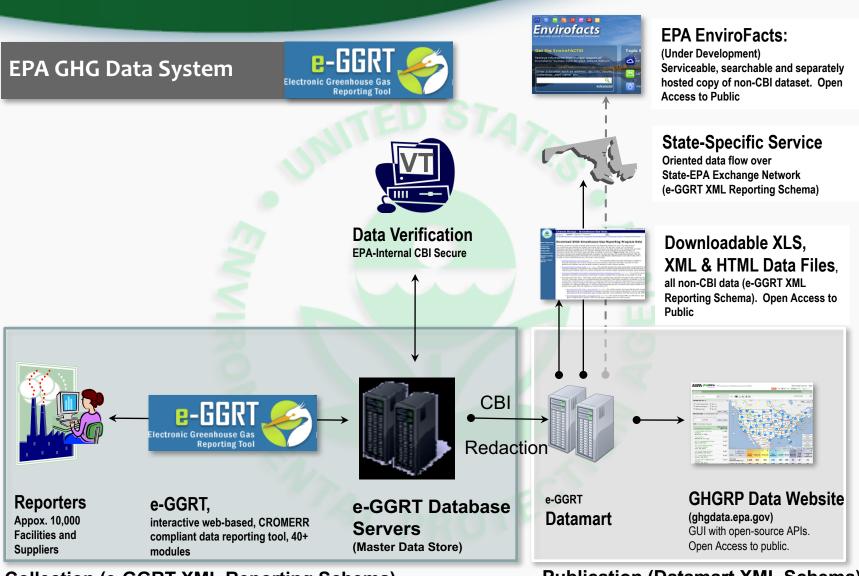
Annex

GHGRP vs. U.S. GHG Inventory



	U.S. GHG Inventory (UN Requirement)	GHG Reporting Program (Facility Reporting by Clean Air Act Regulation)
Scale	National	• Facility
Coverage	 All U.S. anthropogenic emissions Energy Industrial Processes Agriculture and Land Use Waste 	 ~55% US direct anthropogenic emissions ~30% US indirect anthropogenic emissions (e.g., fuel & chemical suppliers) Over 8,000 facilities Facilities > 25,000 metric tons CO2 equivalent per year Excludes agriculture
GHGs	 CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Fluorinated GHGs 	• CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, Fluorinated GHGs
Methods	 IPCC higher "tier" Mix of measurement-based emission factors, models, and GHGRP data 	 Mix of continuous, periodic measurements, and sampling Engineering calculations & emission factors
Time series	• 1990 – present	Annually, since 2010
Key dates	Annual public review every FebruaryFinal report every April 15	 Annual reporting deadline March Data published every Fall

Data Reporting



Collection (e-GGRT XML Reporting Schema)

Publication (Datamart XML Schema)