

State Inventory Tool

User Guide for Estimating Methane and Nitrous Oxide Emissions from Stationary Combustion

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The SIT was originally developed in conjunction with EPA’s state and local programs to automate the steps states would need to take in developing their own emission estimates in a manner that was consistent with prevailing national and state guidelines. The result was a user-friendly set of eleven modules that help users estimate greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the state level. CGS is supporting updates to the tool to facilitate continuity in state inventory development and improvement work at the state level.

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This section of the User Guide provides instruction on using the CH₄ and N₂O Stationary Combustion module of the State Inventory Tool (SIT), and describes the methodology used for estimating greenhouse gas emissions from Stationary Combustion at the state level.

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1.1 MODULE OVERVIEW

This User Guide accompanies and explains the Stationary Combustion module of the SIT.

Because most state inventories developed today rely heavily on the SIT, User Guides have been developed for each of the SIT modules. These modules contain largely updated methodologies that are, for the most part, consistent with the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks (EPA 2025a) and related disaggregated data by state. Users can refer to the chapters and annexes of the U.S. Inventory and the Center for Global Sustainability (CGS) FAQ page to obtain additional information not found in the SIT or in the companion User's Guides. Future updates will be consistent with the Center for Global Sustainability at University of Maryland's Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Analysis for the United States (GHGIA) (Desai et al. 2026).

In recent years, EPA also published an annual Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks by State (EPA 2024a) to make available consistent state-level GHG data for all states for use by states, researchers, and the general public. There will be differences between the latest EPA developed state-level estimates and inventory estimates developed by states using the SIT or other tools. Inventories compiled by states may differ for several reasons, and differences do not necessarily mean that one set of estimates is more accurate, or "correct". The CGS plans to continue EPA's initiative to publish an updated annual crosswalk guide to facilitate understanding methodological differences between methods in the current GHGIA, its disaggregation by state and SIT source categories, methods, and data.

The Stationary Combustion module calculates methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions for the fuel types and end-use sectors indicated in Table 1. While the module provides default data for fuel types (where possible), users are encouraged to input state-specific default data if it is available. The Stationary Combustion module uses data consistent with the CO₂ from Fossil Fuels module. If using outside data sources, or for a more thorough understanding of the approach used to estimate emissions, please refer to the following discussion for data requirements and methodology.

1.1.1 Data Requirements

To calculate CH₄ and N₂O emissions from stationary combustion, the following data are required:

- Fossil fuel consumption by fuel type and sector;
- Wood consumption by sector;
- Non-energy consumption by fuel type for the industrial sector; and
- Emission factors by fuel type and sector.

Because the CH₄ and N₂O emission factors vary by fuel type, it is necessary to compile consumption data for the fuel types provided in Table 1.

Energy consumption statistics should be collected on an energy basis—preferably in British thermal units (Btu). Statistics providing energy consumption data in other units, such as barrels or tons, may be used, but require conversion to Btu by using the heat content of the specific fuel. If the conversion to energy units is necessary, the heat contents that were used should be documented. Please note that even data given in Btu may be preceded by a prefix indicating order of magnitude (i.e. thousand, million, billion). For a better understanding of the quantity prefixes used with Btu, refer to Box 1.

Box 1: Energy Units

A British thermal unit (Btu) is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.2 Fahrenheit.

Btu	British thermal unit	1 Btu
MBtu	Thousand Btu	1x10 ³ Btu
MMBtu	Million Btu	1x10 ⁶ Btu
BBtu	Billion Btu	1x10 ⁹ Btu
TBtu	Trillion Btu	1x10 ¹² Btu
QBtu	Quadrillion Btu	1x10 ¹⁵ Btu
Wh	Watt-hour	1 Wh
kWh	Kilowatt-hour	1x10 ³ Wh
MWh	Megawatt-hour	1x10 ⁶ Wh

Table 1. Fuel Types Consumed by Sector

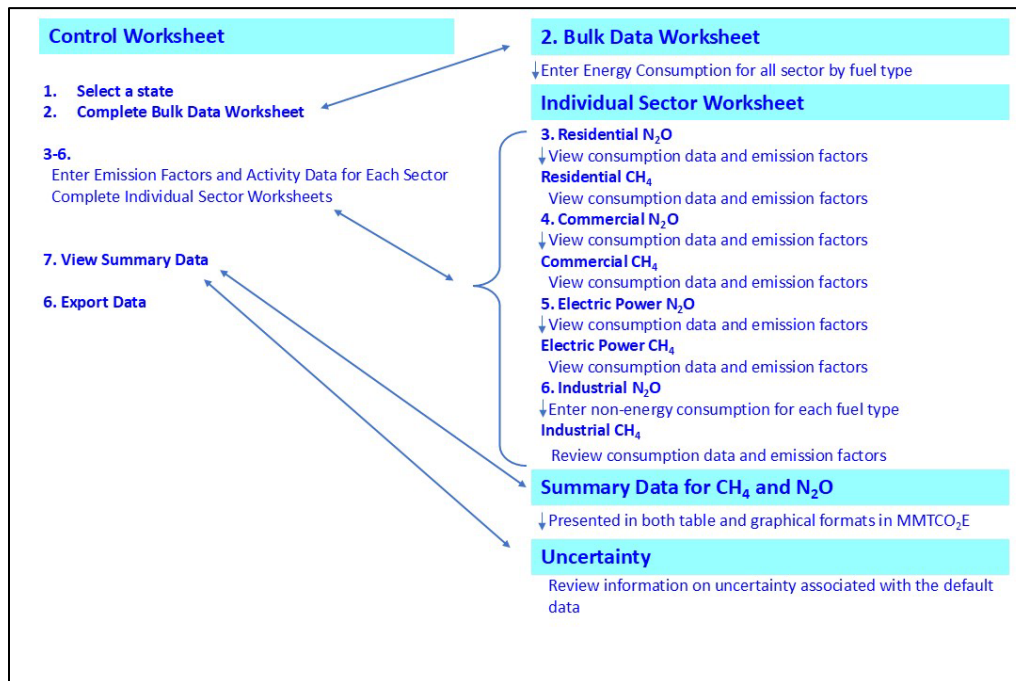
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities
Coal	Coal	Coking Coal Independent Power Coal Other Coal	Coal
Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas
Petroleum: Distillate Fuel Kerosene Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel Kerosene Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids Motor Gasoline Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel Kerosene LPG Motor Gasoline Residual Fuel Lubricants Asphalt & Road Oil Crude Oil Feedstocks Naphthas < 401°F Other oils > 401°F Misc. Petroleum Products Petroleum Coke Pentanes Plus Still Gas Special Naphthas Unfinished Oils Waxes Aviation Gasoline Blending Components Motor Gasoline Blending Components	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel Residual Fuel Petroleum Coke
Wood	Wood	Wood	Wood
Other	Other	Other	Other

Source: U.S. EPA 2025.

1.1.2 Tool Layout

Because there are multiple steps to complete within the Stationary Combustion module, it is important to understand the module's overall design. The layout of the Stationary Combustion module and the purpose of its worksheets are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Flow of Information in the Stationary Combustion Module*



* These worksheets are the primary worksheets used in the Stationary Combustion module; subsequent worksheets are used to populate the default data and are provided for informational purposes only.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

This section provides instructions for using the Stationary Combustion module of the SIT to estimate CH₄ and N₂O emissions from sectors that consume fossil fuels and wood. Within the Stationary Combustion module, these sectors are residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power. Because the methodology is similar in all sectors, a general methodology is discussed and specific examples for each sector are provided.

The Stationary Combustion module automatically calculates emissions after you enter energy consumption data (and the factors on the control worksheet). The tool provides default energy consumption data, which comes from the EIA's

Box 2: State Energy Data Sources

In-state sources, such as state energy commissions or public utility commissions, should be consulted first. Otherwise, default data provided by the Stationary Combustion module may be used. Fuel statistics should be provided on an energy basis (e.g., in Btu).

State Energy Data System (SEDS) (EIA 2025a).¹ However, other more state-specific data may be used if available (see Box 2 for suggestions on where to find data). Note: the data used should be consistent with the data used in calculating CO₂ emissions in the CO₂ FFC Module.

The Stationary Combustion module follows the general methodology from the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks disaggregated by U.S. state (EPA 2024). However, SIT uses IPCC default emission factors for the electric power sector and the GHG Inventory by U.S. State uses factors by fuel and combustion type. Additionally, the GHG Inventory by U.S. State removes construction and agriculture fuel use consumption from the industrial sector and reallocates these to the Mobile chapter. SIT does not perform this adjustment.

This User Guide provides an overview of the estimation methodology used in the Stationary Combustion module by walking through the following eight steps: (1) select a state; (2) complete the bulk data energy consumption worksheet; (3) enter emission factors for the residential sector and view estimates; (4) enter emission factors for the commercial sector and view estimates; (5) enter emission factors for the electric power sector and view estimates; (6) enter emission factors for the industrial sector and view estimates; and (7) review summary information.

The general equation used to calculate CH₄ and N₂O emissions from fuel combustion in the residential, commercial, and electric power sectors is shown in Equation 1. The equation used for fuels in the industrial end-use sector is similar, but includes the non-energy use of fuels, as shown in Equation 2.

Equation 1. General Emission Equation

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Emissions (MMTCO}_2\text{E)} = \\ \text{Consumption (BBtu)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT/BBtu)} \times \text{GWP} \\ \div 1,000,000 \text{ (to yield MMTCO}_2\text{E)} \end{aligned}$$

Equation 2. Emission Equation for the Industrial Sector

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Emissions (MMTCO}_2\text{E)} = \\ [\text{Total Consumption (BBtu)} - \text{Non-Energy Consumption (BBtu)}] \\ \times \text{Emission Factor (MT/BBtu)} \times \text{GWP} \\ \div 1,000,000 \text{ (to yield MMTCO}_2\text{E)} \end{aligned}$$

Step (1) Select a State

To begin, select the state you are interested in evaluating. By selecting a state, the rest of the tool will automatically reset to reflect the appropriate state default data and assumptions for use in subsequent steps of the tool.

¹ These data are available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/>.

The energy consumption data entered in the “Default State Energy Data Table” worksheet feed into the calculation worksheets for each sector. Modifying the consumption data in this worksheet will change the consumption estimates on each sector calculation worksheet. The default data are automatically populated in the yellow cells by sector and fuel type for the selected state. On the data worksheet, presented as an example in Figure 2, the yellow cells indicate where the required energy activity data are entered either manually or automatically from default data. Default data in the yellow cells on this worksheet can be overwritten with state-specific data. To revert to default data for all sectors and fuel types, click on the "Refresh Default Data" button at the top of the worksheet. Energy consumption data from the CO₂FFC module can also be copied and pasted directly into the input space on the bulk data worksheet to ensure identical energy consumption inputs are used in both modules. To copy and paste values from the CO₂FFC module, have both modules open and highlight the data that will be copied from the CO₂FFC module. Next, select Edit/Copy from the menu bar. In the Stationary Combustion module, select the cell(s) where the data will be pasted into, and select Edit/Paste Specials/Values. Click on the "Proceed to Calculation Worksheet" button to begin/continue estimating emissions or click on the “Return to Control” button to return to the control worksheet to continue entering emission factors.

State Inventory Tool - CH4 and N2O Emissions from Stationary Combustion Module

File Edit Module Options

Default Energy Consumption in Colorado, billion btu (Bbtu)

The energy consumption data entered in the table below feeds into the calculation worksheets for each sector. Modifying the consumption data below will change the consumption estimates on each sector calculation sheet. Energy consumption data from the CO2FFC module can be copied and pasted directly into the input space below. To modify the inputs below:

1. Overwrite default data provided in the yellow cells with available state-specific data.
2. To revert back to default data for all sectors and fuel types, click on the "Refresh Default Data" button below.
3. Click on the "Proceed to Calculation Worksheet" to begin/continue estimating emissions.

Return to the Calculation Worksheet

Refresh Default Data Proceed to Calculation Worksheet

Sector and Fuel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Commercial Coal	992	1,143	1,004	675	430	379	258				1,546
Commercial Gas	576	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	4,093	4,368				3,524
Commercial Motor Gasoline	55	60	60	60	60	26	33				43
Commercial Natural Gas	100	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,419	1,357	213	111	1,300	1,820
Commercial Residual Fuel	1,286	1,756	1,756	1,756	1,756	301	1,348	186	196	950	654
Commercial Wood	66,489	70,968	70,968	70,968	70,968	67,585	69,960	69,708	63,528	59,367	60,753
Commercial Other	800	835	881	1,020	977	986	1,024	1,397	1,221	1,284	1,374
Electric Power Coal	320,752	313,857	323,644	330,082	340,392	327,951	342,494	345,510	356,162	352,825	376,872
Electric Power Distillate Fuel	291	206	280	163	190	163	204	222	497	412	1,106
Electric Power Natural Gas	13,432	13,473	13,445	12,967	20,407	24,085	29,075	27,936	34,736	43,107	66,799
Electric Power Petroleum Coke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power Residual Fuel	0	292	230	-	0	50	99	0	0	9	46
Electric Power Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Power Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Asphalt and Road Oil	21,614	20,620	21,172	22,647	27,794	24,689	25,906	17,078	31,518	14,179	25,681
Industrial Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	1	(0)	1	1	35	30	39	50	21	33	20
Industrial Coal	15,383	15,559	14,784	16,328	18,477	15,814	7,923	15,704	8,331	9,111	9,270
Industrial Coking Coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Crude Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Distillate Fuel	15,383	15,559	14,784	16,328	18,477	15,814	7,923	15,704	8,331	9,111	9,270
Industrial Feedstocks, Naphtha less than 401 F	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	289	315	271	331
Industrial Feedstocks, Other Oils greater than 401 F	-	-	-	-	-	-	393	464	441	437	389
Industrial Kerosene	103	94	42	66	20	27	34	30	63	35	27
Industrial LPG	3,533	4,346	4,078	4,630	4,305	4,687	4,904	5,553	4,288	1,944	11,211
Industrial Lubricants	1,481	1,325	1,351	1,375	1,437	1,413	1,371	1,448	1,516	1,532	1,509

Return to Control

Refresh Default Data Proceed to Calculation Worksheets

Required Energy Data

Return to the Calculation Worksheet

Control Default State Energy Data Table / Residential N2O / Residential CH4 / Commercial N2O / Commercial CH4 / Electric Power N2O / Electric Power CH4 / Industrial N2O / Industrial CH4 / Si

Step (3) through Step (5) Enter Emission Factors for Each Sector (Excluding Industrial Sector) and View Emission Estimates

Control Worksheet

For each sector, you must enter the relevant emission factors on the control worksheet before proceeding to each individual sector worksheet to view estimates. Either select the default data provided or enter user-specified, fuel and sector-specific emission factors that will be used throughout the tool. To proceed with the default data, select the “Check/Uncheck All” button for each step (residential, commercial, electric power, and industrial) or check the default box directly to the right of individual yellow input cells. Note that this number can be overwritten if you discover that the data for your state differ from the default data provided by the tool. To enter user-specified inputs, enter data directly into the yellow input cells. If the user-specific inputs do not match the default data in the control worksheet (i.e., the default value is overwritten), the text will appear red. See Figure 3 for locations of the “Check/Uncheck All” buttons, individual default check boxes, and yellow input cells. Information on emission factors is discussed below.

Figure 3. Control Worksheet for the Stationary Combustion Module

State Inventory Tool - CH₄ and N₂O Emissions from Stationary Combustion Module

1. Choose a State: Colorado

2. Complete the Bulk Data Energy Consumption Worksheet

3-6. Fill in the emission factors that are used throughout the module and then proceed to the corresponding sector worksheet to input activity data.

3. Residential Emission Factors

Fuel Type	Default H ₂ O Emission Factors (metric tons H ₂ O gas/Billion BTU)	H ₂ O Emission Factor Used	Use the Default? (Check for Yes)	Default CH ₄ Emission Factors (metric tons CH ₄ gas/Billion BTU)	CH ₄ Emission Factor Used	Use the Default? (Check for Yes)
Coal	0.0015	0.00150	☒	0.30069	0.30069	☒
Distillate Fuel	0.0006	0.00060	☒	0.01002	0.01002	☒
Kerosene	0.0006	0.00060	☒	0.01002	0.01002	☒
LPG	0.0006	0.00060	☒	0.01002	0.01002	☒
Natural Gas	0.00009	0.00009	☒	0.00475	0.00475	☒
Wood	0.0038	0.00380	☒	0.28487	0.28487	☒
Other	NA			NA		

4. Commercial Emission Factors

Fuel Type	Default H ₂ O Emission Factors (metric tons H ₂ O gas/Billion BTU)	H ₂ O Emission Factor Used	Use the Default? (Check for Yes)	Default CH ₄ Emission Factors (metric tons CH ₄ gas/Billion BTU)	CH ₄ Emission Factor Used	Use the Default? (Check for Yes)
Coal	0.0015		☐	0.01002		☐
Distillate Fuel	0.0006		☐	0.01002		☐
Kerosene	0.0006		☐	0.01002		☐
LPG	0.0006		☐	0.01002		☐
Motor Gasoline	0.0006		☐	0.01002		☐
Residual Fuel	0.0006		☐	0.01002		☐
Natural Gas	0.00009		☐	0.00475		☐
Wood	0.0038		☐	0.28487		☐

Emission Factors

Default emission factors are provided in the Stationary Combustion module for all fuel types and sectors and are available from IPCC (2006); however, users may choose to specify their own. Figure 6 presents an example of the emission factors used in the residential sector N₂O worksheet. In general, emissions of CH₄ and N₂O will vary with the type of fuel burned, the size and vintage of the combustion technology, the maintenance and operation of the combustion equipment, and the type of pollution control technology used.

N₂O is produced from the combustion of fuels, with the level of N₂O emissions dependent on the combustion temperature. The highest N₂O emissions occur at a temperature of 1,000 degrees Kelvin. For combustion temperatures below 800 or above 1,200 degrees Kelvin (980 to 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit), the N₂O emissions are negligible (IPCC 1997).

CH₄, carbon monoxide, and non-CH₄ volatile organic compounds are unburned gaseous combustibles that are emitted in small quantities due to incomplete combustion; more of these gases are released when combustion temperatures are relatively low. Emissions of these gases are also influenced by technology type, size, vintage, maintenance, operation, and emission controls. Larger, higher efficiency combustion facilities tend to reach higher combustion temperatures and thus emit less of these gases.

Emissions may range several orders of magnitude above the average for facilities that are improperly maintained or poorly operated, which is often the case for older units. Similarly, during start-up periods, combustion efficiency is lowest, causing emissions of carbon monoxide and non-CH₄ volatile organic compounds to be higher than during periods of full operation.

Individual Sector Worksheets

Navigate to the individual sector worksheets from the control worksheet using the gray arrows to the right of the emission factors for each sector. Except for the industrial sector, the worksheets for each sector have the same basic set-up. On the residential N₂O sector worksheet, shown in Figure 4, the cells in the first column indicate where the required energy activity data were entered from the data worksheet. This activity data are converted into emissions (in units of MMTCO₂E) using the emission factors entered on the control worksheet, the energy consumption data entered on the data worksheet, and the calculation method shown in Equation 1. Note that consumption data are entered on the data worksheet and is pulled into the corresponding sector worksheet for each sector. After entering or selecting default data on the control and data worksheets, users should review the worksheets to make sure emission factors and activity data are properly applied. Click on the orange "Click here for the Default State Energy Data Table worksheet." button to return to the energy consumption data entry worksheet. An example of a CH₄ worksheet for the electric power sector is shown in Figure 5.

The activity data used to populate the energy consumption input cells is annual state energy consumption data based on *primary fuel type* (e.g., coal, petroleum, and natural gas) and *secondary fuel type* (e.g., gasoline, residual oil, natural gas, etc.) *by sector* (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, and electric utilities). A list of potential fuel types consumed in each sector is provided in Table 1 and is included in the Stationary Combustion module.

The Stationary Combustion module calculates emissions for each sector by multiplying consumption by the appropriate emission factor to obtain the total CH₄ or N₂O emissions in metric tons. Then, the total emissions are converted into MMTCO₂E, by multiplying by the GWP (28 for CH₄ or 265 for N₂O)² and dividing by 10⁶ to express emissions in MMTCO₂E (Equation 1).

² GWP values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) listed in Table 8.A.1 in Appendix 8.A, based upon a 100-year time horizon excluding the value for fossil methane. The decision was made to use these values in national inventories in the January 31, 2014 "Report of the Conference of the Parties on its nineteenth session, held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013." These global warming potential values were agreed upon by decision 24/CP.19.

Box 3: Caution When Using Non-Default Fuel Consumption Data

If you use fuel consumption data that is different from the default data, please be aware of double counting. For example, EIA's SEDS data for industrial coal consumption includes coal used to make synthetic natural gas, which is accounted for in both industrial coal and natural gas consumption data. This double-counting issue has been corrected for in the default dataset contained in the Stationary Combustion module; similar adjustments may need to be made to outside data sources. State-specific natural gas data can be obtained from Table 12 of EIA's Historical Natural Gas Annual EIA (EIA 2001) and Table 8 of EIA's Natural Gas Annual EIA (EIA 2025b) (and is also provided in the CO₂FFC module).

Figure 4. Example of the Required Energy Data and Emission Factors Applied in the Residential N₂O Worksheet

State Inventory Tool - CH₄ and N₂O Emissions from Stationary Combustion Module

File Edit Module Options

2. Residential Consumption and N₂O emissions in Colorado

Click here to find possible data sources.

Click here for the bulk data worksheet.

N₂O emissions from stationary combustion in the residential sector are calculated using the IPCC Tier 1 approach. Consumption of each fuel is multiplied by a fuel-specific N₂O emission factor. The resulting fuel emission values, in metric tons N₂O, are then multiplied by the global warming potential, converted to million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE), then to million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO₂E), and summed. For further detail on this method, please refer to the Stationary Combustion Chapter in the User's Guide. Click on the orange "Click here for the bulk data worksheet" button to return to the energy consumption data entry worksheet.

Note that default emission factors are available through 2008. To facilitate emission calculations for later years, the tool utilizes 2008 emission factors as proxies for emission factors in subsequent years (2009 through 2020). Emission factors for 2009 and beyond will be updated as soon as new data become available. For further detail on this method, refer to the Stationary Combustion Chapter in the User's Guide.

Return to the Control Sheet

Go to the Residential CH₄ Sheet

Residential Sector N₂O 1990

Fuel Type	Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (metric tons N ₂ O/Btu)	Emissions (metric tons N ₂ O)	GWP	Emissions (MMTCE)	Emissions (MMTCO ₂ E)
Coal	248	0.00150	0.372	310	0.00000	0.00001
Distillate Fuel	160	0.00060	0.096	310	0.00000	0.00000
Kerosene	127	0.00060	0.076	310	0.00000	0.00000
LPG	6,136	0.00060	3.682	310	0.00003	0.00011
Natural Gas	32,191	0.00009	8.297	310	0.00007	0.00026
Wood	7,316	0.000380	2.787	310	0.00004	0.00006
Other	-	0.00000	-	310	0.00000	0.00000
Total					0.003	0.0125

Residential Sector N₂O 1991

Fuel Type	Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (metric tons N ₂ O/Btu)	Emissions (metric tons N ₂ O)	GWP	Emissions (MMTCE)	Emissions (MMTCO ₂ E)
Coal	251	0.00150	0.376	310	0.00000	0.00001
Distillate Fuel	127	0.00060	0.076	310	0.00000	0.00000
Kerosene	136	0.00060	0.082	310	0.00000	0.00000
LPG	6,848	0.00060	4.109	310	0.00003	0.00013
Natural Gas	100,304	0.00009	9.027	310	0.00008	0.00028
Wood	7,671	0.000380	2.915	310	0.00005	0.00009
Other	-	0.00000	-	310	0.00000	0.00000
Total					0.004	0.0133

Emission Factors

Residential Sector N₂O 1992

Required Energy Data

Fuel Type	Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (metric tons N ₂ O/Btu)	Emissions (metric tons N ₂ O)	GWP	Emissions (MMTCE)	Emissions (MMTCO ₂ E)
Coal	220	0.00150	0.331	310	0.00000	0.00001
Distillate Fuel	104	0.00060	0.062	310	0.00000	0.00000
Kerosene	209	0.00060	0.126	310	0.00000	0.00000
LPG	6,119	0.00060	3.671	310	0.00003	0.00011
Natural Gas	96,440	0.00009	8.680	310	0.00007	0.00027

Control Default State Energy Data Table Residential N₂O Residential CH₄ Commercial N₂O Commercial CH₄ Electric Power N₂O Electric Power CH₄ State Inventory Tool - CH₄

Figure 5. Example of the Applied Data in the Electric Power CH₄ Worksheet

State Inventory Tool - CH₄ and N₂O Emissions from Stationary Combustion Module

File Edit Module Options

4. Electric Power Sector Consumption and CH₄ emissions in California

CH₄ emissions from stationary combustion in the electric power sector are calculated using the IPCC Tier 1 approach. Consumption of each fuel is multiplied by a fuel-specific CH₄ emission factor. The resulting fuel emission values, in metric tons CH₄, are then multiplied by the global warming potential, converted to million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE), then to million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO₂E), and summed. For further detail on this method, please refer to the Stationary Chapter in the User's Guide.

Return to the Control Sheet

Return to the Electric Power N₂O Sheet

Electric Power Sector CH₄ 1990

Fuel Type	Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (metric tons CH ₄ /Btu)	Emissions (metric tons CH ₄)	GWP	Emissions (MMTCE)	Emissions (MMTCO ₂ E)
Coal	18,840	0.00100	18,883	21	0.000	0.000
Distillate Fuel	1,538	0.00301	4,626	21	0.000	0.000
Petroleum Coke	4,931	0.00301	14,828	21	0.000	0.000
Residual Fuel	45,071	0.00301	135,524	21	0.001	0.003
Natural Gas	648,938	0.00095	616,199	21	0.004	0.013
Wood	71,541	0.00095	67,336	21	0.000	0.001
Other	-	0.00000	-	-	0.000	0.000
					0.005	0.018

Emission Factors

Electric Power Sector CH₄ 1990

Energy Consumption Data

Fuel Type	Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (metric tons CH ₄ /Btu)	Emissions (metric tons CH ₄)	GWP	Emissions (MMTCE)	Emissions (MMTCO ₂ E)
Coal	25,499	0.00100	25,558	21	0.000	0.001
Distillate Fuel	811	0.00301	2,440	21	0.000	0.000
Petroleum Coke	7,590	0.00301	22,823	21	0.000	0.000

Step (6) Enter Emission Factors and Non-Energy Use Activity Data for the Industrial Sector

First, complete the control worksheet and data worksheet for the industrial sector, as described above. Then use the gray navigational arrows to move to the industrial sector worksheets. The industrial worksheets are unique because both total energy consumption and total non-energy consumption are required as inputs to calculate CH₄ and N₂O emissions, seen in Figure 6 (non-energy input cells are shown in green). This is necessary because most fossil fuels have at least some non-energy uses. For example, LPG is used for production of solvents and synthetic rubber; oil is used to produce asphalt, naphthas, and lubricants; and coal is used to produce coke, yielding crude light oil and crude tar as by-products that are used in the chemical industry. Because these fuels are not combusted when used for purposes such as these, their consumption should be subtracted from statistics that include total fuel use.

The Stationary Combustion module estimates net combustible consumption by subtracting non-energy consumption from the total consumption. From this point forward, the industrial worksheet functions in the same manner as the other sector worksheets. The net combustible consumption is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor to obtain the total CH₄ or N₂O emissions in metric tons. Then, the total emissions are converted into MMTCO₂E, by multiplying by the GWP (28 for CH₄ or 265 for N₂O) and dividing by 10⁶ to express emissions in MMTCO₂E (Equation 2). Click on the orange "Click here for the bulk data worksheet." button to return to the energy consumption data entry worksheet.

Figure 6. Example of Energy and Non-Energy Consumption Data Applied in the Industrial Worksheet

State Inventory Tool - CH₄ and N₂O Emissions from Stationary Combustion Module

File Edit Module Options

5. Industrial Consumption and N₂O emissions in Colorado

Click here to find possible data sources.

Click here for the bulk data worksheet.

N₂O emissions from stationary combustion in the industrial sector are calculated using the IPCC Tier 1 approach. First, non-energy consumption by fuel type is subtracted from the energy consumption for each fuel type. The resulting energy consumption of each fuel is multiplied by a fuel-specific N₂O emission factor. The resulting fuel emission values, in metric tons N₂O, are then multiplied by the global warming potential, converted to million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE), then to million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCE), and summed. For further detail on this method, please refer to the Stationary Chapter in the User's Guide. Click on the orange "Click here for the bulk data worksheet." button to return to the energy consumption data entry worksheet.

Note that default emission factors are available through 2008. To facilitate emission calculations for later years, the tool utilizes 2008 emission factors as proxies for emission factors in subsequent years (2009 through 2020). Emission factors for 2009 and beyond will be updated as soon as new data become available. For further detail on this method, refer to the Stationary Combustion Chapter in the User's Guide.

Return to the Control Sheet Go to the Industrial CH₄ Sheet

Check All Boxes Clear All Data

Industrial Sector N₂O 1990 ☒ Default Non-Energy Consumption Data?

Fuel Type	Total Consumption (Billion Btu)	Non-Energy Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (metric tons N ₂ O/Btu)	Emissions (metric tons N ₂ O)	GWP	Emissions (MMTCE)	Emissions (MMTCE, E)
Coking Coal	-	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Other Coal	15,383	77	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Asphalt and Flood Oil	21,614	21,614	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	1	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Crude Oil	-	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Distillate Fuel	15,789	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Feedstocks, Naphtha less than 401F	-	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Feedstocks, Other Oils greater than 401F	-	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Kerosene	803	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
LPG	3,533	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Lubricants	1,481	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Motor Gasoline	2,035	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	273	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Misc. Petro Products	-	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Petroleum Coke	1,782	206	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Pentanes Plus	-	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Residual Fuel	79	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Sill Gas	7,408	109	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Special Naphthas	286	374	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Unfinished Oils	11,875	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Waxes	-	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Natural Gas	66,493	2,283	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Wood	331	NA	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Other	-	-	0.00000	-	310	0.000	0.000
Total						0.000	0.000

Required Non-Energy Consumption Data

Industrial Sector N₂O 1991 ☒ Default Non-Energy Consumption Data?

Industrial Sector N₂O 1992 ☒ Default Non-Energy Consumption Data?

Step (7) Review Summary Information

The steps above provide estimates of total CH₄ and N₂O emissions by sector. These are summed over all fuel types and sectors, for each year, and the information is collected on the summary worksheets.

There are three summary worksheets, one for CH₄, one for N₂O, and one for total emissions. Each worksheet displays results in MMTCE. Figure 7 shows the summary worksheet that sums the emissions from all sectors in the Stationary Combustion module. In addition, the results are displayed in graphical format at the bottom of each summary worksheet.

Figure 7. Example of the Emissions Summary Worksheet in the Stationary Combustion Module

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1	Total Emissions Summary for California																							
2																								
3																								
4																								
5	Aggregated Summary Table																							
6	MMTCO ₂ E	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
7	Residential	0.751	0.784	0.808	0.631	0.605	0.596	0.616	0.423	0.404	0.409	0.420	0.408	0.413	0.431	0.444	0.324	0.297	0.320	0.349	0.427	0.453		
8	N ₂ O	0.090	0.094	0.096	0.076	0.073	0.072	0.074	0.052	0.051	0.052	0.052	0.051	0.051	0.054	0.056	0.043	0.039	0.042	0.046	0.055	0.058		
9	CH ₄	0.661	0.690	0.712	0.555	0.532	0.524	0.543	0.372	0.353	0.357	0.367	0.357	0.362	0.377	0.388	0.281	0.258	0.277	0.303	0.372	0.396		
10	Commercial	0.139	0.143	0.137	0.124	0.122	0.127	0.122	0.107	0.109	0.102	0.104	0.105	0.104	0.106	0.106	0.085	0.081	0.086	0.092	0.100	0.103		
11	N ₂ O	0.023	0.023	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.019	0.017	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.015	0.016	0.017		
12	CH ₄	0.116	0.119	0.117	0.105	0.104	0.107	0.104	0.091	0.091	0.086	0.088	0.089	0.089	0.091	0.090	0.071	0.069	0.073	0.077	0.084	0.086		
13	Industrial	0.283	0.261	0.260	0.229	0.227	0.217	0.215	0.236	0.202	0.208	0.217	0.239	0.203	0.199	0.206	0.209	0.205	0.198	0.182	0.163	0.178		
14	N ₂ O	0.166	0.152	0.152	0.133	0.133	0.127	0.127	0.138	0.118	0.121	0.126	0.140	0.119	0.117	0.120	0.122	0.120	0.116	0.106	0.095	0.104		
15	CH ₄	0.117	0.109	0.108	0.095	0.094	0.090	0.089	0.098	0.085	0.087	0.091	0.099	0.084	0.083	0.085	0.087	0.085	0.082	0.076	0.069	0.074		
16	Electric Power	0.129	0.113	0.128	0.124	0.145	0.097	0.101	0.103	0.110	0.122	0.133	0.128	0.135	0.139	0.141	0.139	0.143	0.140	0.143	0.145	0.143		
17	N ₂ O	0.074	0.065	0.073	0.071	0.082	0.056	0.058	0.058	0.062	0.069	0.074	0.071	0.076	0.078	0.079	0.078	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.081	0.080		
18	CH ₄	0.056	0.048	0.055	0.053	0.063	0.041	0.043	0.045	0.048	0.053	0.059	0.057	0.058	0.060	0.061	0.061	0.063	0.061	0.063	0.064	0.062		
19	TOTAL	1.302	1.300	1.333	1.108	1.099	1.037	1.054	0.870	0.826	0.841	0.873	0.881	0.854	0.875	0.896	0.757	0.726	0.744	0.766	0.836	0.877		
20																								
21	Summary Table by Fuel																							
22	MMTCO ₂ E	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
23	Residential	0.751	0.784	0.808	0.631	0.605	0.596	0.616	0.423	0.404	0.409	0.420	0.408	0.413	0.431	0.444	0.324	0.297	0.320	0.349	0.427	0.453		
24	Coal	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000		
25	Distillate Fuel	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
26	Kerosene	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000		
27	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquid	0.008	0.010	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.005	0.006	0.009	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.014	0.013	0.014		
28	Natural Gas	0.083	0.082	0.077	0.082	0.083	0.074	0.077	0.076	0.091	0.090	0.078	0.082	0.080	0.082	0.078	0.078	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.079		
29	Wood	0.657	0.689	0.723	0.536	0.509	0.509	0.528	0.338	0.301	0.309	0.332	0.319	0.324	0.341	0.350	0.232	0.206	0.228	0.255	0.335	0.359		
30	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
31	Commercial	0.139	0.143	0.137	0.124	0.122	0.127	0.122	0.107	0.109	0.102	0.104	0.105	0.104	0.106	0.106	0.085	0.081	0.086	0.092	0.100	0.103		
32	Coal	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	-		
33	Distillate Fuel	0.010	0.011	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.009	0.012		
34	Kerosene	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
35	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquid	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004		
36	Motor Gasoline	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001		
37	Residual Fuel	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
38	Natural Gas	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.041	0.042	0.044	0.038	0.041	0.047	0.039	0.037	0.039	0.038	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.039	0.041	0.040	0.040	0.040		
39	Wood	0.072	0.075	0.079	0.072	0.069	0.070	0.072	0.057	0.049	0.052	0.056	0.056	0.058	0.060	0.059	0.037	0.035	0.037	0.039	0.047	0.047		
40	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
41	Industrial	0.283	0.261	0.260	0.229	0.227	0.217	0.215	0.236	0.202	0.208	0.217	0.239	0.203	0.199	0.206	0.209	0.205	0.198	0.182	0.163	0.178		
42	Coking Coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
43	Other Coal	0.043	0.041	0.042	0.035	0.036	0.038	0.036	0.039	0.028	0.031	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.028	0.027	0.025	0.020	0.021		
44	Asphalt and Road Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		<	>	...	Residential CH ₄	Commercial N ₂ O	Commercial CH ₄	Electric Power N ₂ O	Electric Power CH ₄	Industrial N ₂ O	Industrial CH ₄	Summary N ₂ O	Summary CH ₄	Total Summary										

1.3 UNCERTAINTY

In the upper right-hand corner of the Summary worksheets is a button: “Review discussion of uncertainty associated with these results.” By clicking on this button, you are taken to a worksheet that discusses the uncertainty surrounding the activity data and emission factors, and how the uncertainty estimates for this source category affect the uncertainty of the emission estimates for your state.

1.4 REFERENCES

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