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# USER'S GUIDE FOR ESTIMATING CARBON DIOXIDE, NITROUS OXIDE, HFC, PFC, NF<sub>3</sub>, AND SF<sub>6</sub> EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES USING THE STATE INVENTORY TOOL

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This section of the User's Guide provides instruction on using the Industrial Processes (IP) module of the State Inventory Tool (SIT), and describes the methodology used for estimating carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), HFC, PFC, NF<sub>3</sub>, and SF<sub>6</sub> emissions from industrial processes at the state level.

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## 1.1 GETTING STARTED

The Industrial Processes (IP) module of the State Inventory Tool (SIT) was developed using Microsoft® Excel 2000. While the module will operate with older versions of Excel, it functions best with Excel 2000 or later. If you are using Excel 2007 or later, instructions for opening the module will vary as outlined in the instructions below. Some of the Excel basics are outlined in the sections below. Before you use the IP module, make sure your computer meets the system requirements. In order to install and run the IP module, you must have:

- IBM-PC compatible computer with the Windows 95 operating system or later;
- Microsoft® Excel 1997 or later, with calculation set to automatic and macros enabled;
- Hard drive with at least 20MB free; and
- Monitor display setting of 800 x 600 or greater.

### Microsoft Excel Settings

**Excel 2003 and Earlier:** For the SIT modules to function properly, Excel must be set to automatic calculation. To check this setting, launch Microsoft Excel *before* opening the IP module. Go to the Tools menu and select “Options...” Click on the “Calculations” tab and make sure that the radio button next to “Automatic” is selected, and then click on “OK” to close the window. The security settings (discussed next) can also be adjusted at this time.

**Excel 2007 and Later:** For the SIT modules to function properly, Excel must be set to automatic calculation. Go to the Formulas ribbon and select “Calculation Options.” Make sure that the box next to the “Automatic” option is checked from the pop-up menu.

### Microsoft Excel Security

**Excel 2003 and Earlier:** Because the SIT employs macros, you must have Excel security set to medium (recommended) or low (not recommended). To change this setting, launch Microsoft Excel *before* opening the IP module. Once in Excel, go to the Tools menu, click on the Macro sub-menu, and then select “Security” (see Figure 1). The Security pop-up box will appear. Click on the “Security Level” tab and select medium. When set to high, macros are automatically disabled; when set to medium, Excel will give you the choice to enable macros; when set to low, macros are always enabled.

When Excel security is set to medium, users are asked upon opening the module whether to enable macros. Macros must be enabled in order for the IP module to work. Once they are enabled, the module will open to the control worksheet. A message box will appear welcoming the user to the module. Clicking on the “x” in the upper-right-hand corner of the message box will close it.

**Excel 2007 and Later:** If Excel’s security settings are set at the default level a Security Warning appears above the formula box in Excel when the IP module is initially opened. The Security Warning lets the user know that some active content from the spreadsheet has been disabled, meaning that Excel has prevented the macros in the spreadsheet from functioning. Because SIT needs macros in order to function properly, the user must click the “Options” button in the security message and then select, “Enable this content” in the pop-up box. Enabling the macro content for the SIT in this way only enables macros temporarily in Excel but does not change the macro security settings. Once macros are

enabled, a message box will appear welcoming the user to module. Click on the “x” in the upper right-hand corner to close the message box.

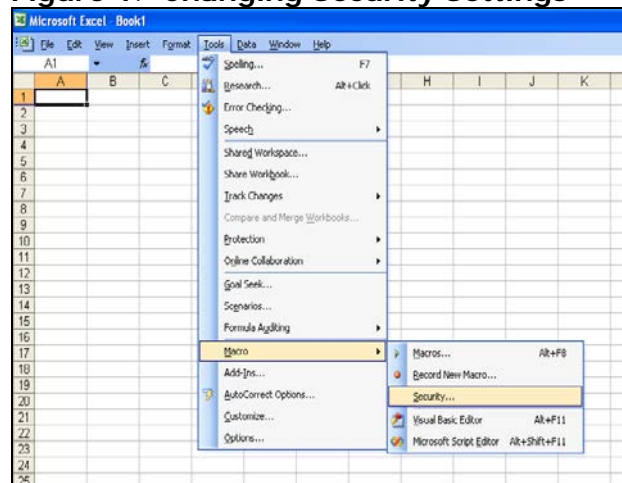
If the Security Warning does not appear when the module is first opened, it may be necessary to change the security settings for macros. To change the setting, first exit out of the IP module and re-launch Microsoft Excel *before* opening the IP module. Next, click on the Microsoft Excel icon in the top left of the screen. Scroll to the bottom of the menu and select the “Excel Options” button to the right of the main menu. When the Excel Options box appears, select “Trust Center” in left hand menu of the box. Next, click the gray “Trust Center Settings” button. When the Trust Center options box appears, click “Macro Settings” in the left-hand menu and select “Disable all macros with notification.” Once the security level has been adjusted, open the IP module and enable macros in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

## Viewing and Printing Data and Results

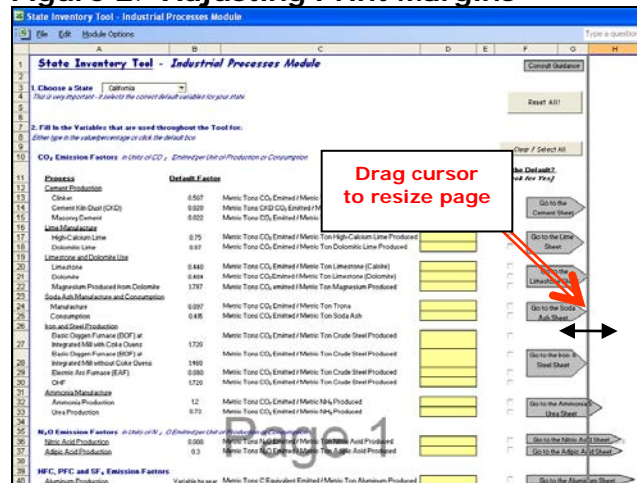
The IP module contains some features to allow users to adjust the screen view and the appearance of the worksheets when they are printed. Once a module has been opened, you can adjust the zoom by going to the Module Options Menu, and either typing in a zoom percentage or selecting one from the drop-down menu. In addition, data may not all appear on a single screen within each worksheet; if not, you may need to scroll up or down to view additional information.

You may also adjust the print margins of the worksheets to ensure that desired portions of the IP module are printed. To do so, go to the File menu, and then select “Print Preview.” Click on “Page Break Preview” and drag the blue lines to the desired positions (see Figure 2). To print this view, go to the File menu, and click “Print.” To return to the normal view, go to the File menu, click “Print Preview,” and then click “Normal View.”

**Figure 1. Changing Security Settings**



**Figure 2. Adjusting Print Margins**



## 1.2 MODULE OVERVIEW

This User's Guide accompanies and explains the Industrial Processes module of the SIT. The SIT was developed in conjunction with EPA's Emissions Inventory Improvement Program (EIIP). Prior to the development of the SIT, EPA developed the States Workbook for estimating greenhouse gas emissions. In 1998, EPA revisited the States Workbook and expanded it to follow the format of EIIP guidance documents for criteria air pollutants. The

result was a comprehensive, stepwise approach to estimating greenhouse gas emissions at the state level. This detailed methodology was appreciated by states with the capacity to devote considerable time and resources to the development of emission inventories. For other states, the EIIP guidance was overwhelming and impractical for them to follow from scratch. EPA recognized the resource constraints facing the states and developed the SIT. The ten modules of the SIT corresponded to the EIIP chapters and attempted 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.

Because most state inventories developed today rely heavily on the tools, User's Guides have been developed for each of the SIT modules. These User's Guides contain the most up-to-date methodologies that are, for the most part, consistent with the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks. Volume VIII of the EIIP guidance is a historical document that was last updated in August 2004, and while these documents can be a valuable reference, they contain outdated emissions factors and, in some cases, outdated methodologies. States can refer to Volume VIII of the EIIP guidance documents if they are interested in obtaining additional information not found in the SIT or the companion User's Guide.

The IP module calculates carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbon (HFC), perfluorocarbon (PFC), nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) emissions from the IP sectors shown in Table 1. While the module provides default data for each sector (depending on availability), if you have access to a more comprehensive data source, it should be used in place of the default data. If using outside data sources, or for a more thorough understanding of the tool, please refer to the following discussion for data requirements and methodology.

### 1.2.1 Data Requirements

To calculate CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFC, PFC, NF<sub>3</sub>, and SF<sub>6</sub> emissions from IP, general activity data on various IP sectors are required. A complete list of the activity data and emission factors necessary to run the IP module is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. IP Sectors, Data Requirements, and Gases Emitted**

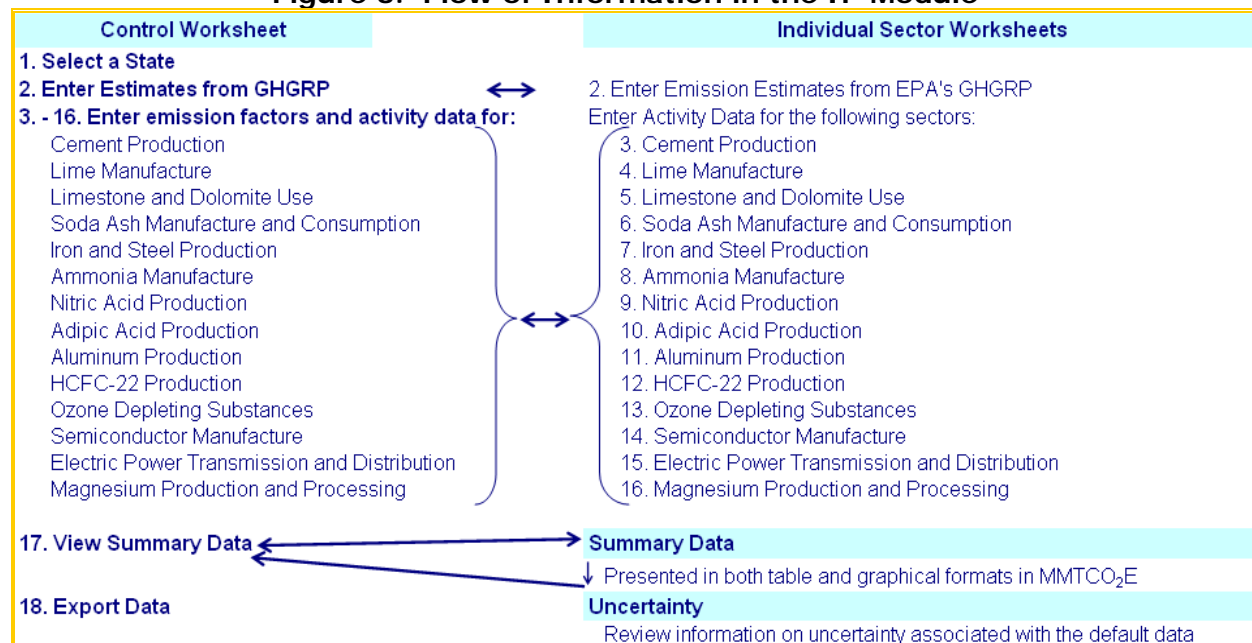
Module Worksheet	Data Required	Gas(es)
Cement Production	Emission factors and production data for clinker and cement kiln dust (CKD)	CO <sub>2</sub>
Lime Manufacture	Emission factors and production data for high-calcium lime, and dolomitic lime	
Limestone and Dolomite Use	Emission factors and consumption data for limestone, dolomite, and magnesium produced from dolomite	
Soda Ash Manufacture and Consumption	Emission factors and consumption data for manufacture and consumption of soda ash	
Iron and Steel Production	Emission factors and production data for Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) at Integrated Mill with Coke Ovens, Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) at Integrated Mill without Coke Ovens, Electric Arc Furnace (EAF), and Open Hearth Furnace (OHF)	
Ammonia Manufacture	Emission factors and production and consumption data for ammonia production, and urea consumption	
Nitric Acid Production	Emission factor, production data, and Percent N <sub>2</sub> O Released after Pollution Control for nitric acid production	N <sub>2</sub> O
Adipic Acid Production	Emission factor, production data, and Percent N <sub>2</sub> O Released after Pollution Control for adipic acid production	
Aluminum Production	Emission factors for Prebake and Söderberg technologies and aluminum production data by technology	CO <sub>2</sub> and PFC
HCFC-22 Production	Emission factor and production data for HCFC-22 production	HFC, PFC, NF <sub>3</sub> , and SF <sub>6</sub>
Consumption of Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS)	No input data required*	
Semiconductor Manufacture	No input data required*	
Electric Power Transmission and Distribution	Emission factor and SF <sub>6</sub> consumption data for electric power transmission and distribution	
Magnesium Production and Processing	Emission factor and consumption data for primary production, secondary production, and casting	

\*According to inventory guidance, emissions of HFCs, PFCs, NF<sub>3</sub>, and SF<sub>6</sub> from ODS substitutes and semiconductor manufacture can be estimated by apportioning national emissions to each state based on population. Because this tool apportions national emissions based on state population, the emission factors and activity data for these sources are not required.

### 1.2.2 Tool Layout

Because there are multiple steps to complete within the IP module, it is important to understand the module's overall design. The layout of the IP module is presented in Figure 3.

**Figure 3. Flow of Information in the IP Module\***



\* According to inventory guidance, emissions of HFCs, PFCs, NF<sub>3</sub>, and SF<sub>6</sub> from ODS substitutes and semiconductor production can be estimated by apportioning national emissions to each state based on population. Because this tool apportioning national emissions based on state population, no emission factors need to be entered for these sources.

## 1.3 METHODOLOGY

This section provides a guide to using the IP module of the SIT to estimate CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NF<sub>3</sub>, HFC, PFC, and SF<sub>6</sub> emissions from IP. The sectors included in the IP module are cement production, lime manufacture, limestone and dolomite use, soda ash manufacture and consumption, iron and steel production, ammonia manufacture, nitric and adipic acid production, aluminum production, HCFC-22 production, consumption of substitutes for ozone depleting substances, semiconductor manufacture, electric power transmission and distribution, and magnesium production and processing. Because the methodology varies by sector, they are discussed separately and specific examples for each sector are provided.

The IP module follows the general methodology outlined in Chapter 6 of the Emissions Inventory Improvement Program (EIIP) guidance, however because of the automation of the calculations within the tool, the order of steps discussed in this guide do not always follow the order of steps discussed within the EIIP guidance document.

This User's Guide provides an overview of the estimation methodology used in the IP module by walking through the following steps: (1) select a state; (2) enter available data aggregated for EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program; (3) enter emission factors and activity data for cement production; (4) enter emission factors and activity data for lime manufacture; (5) enter emission factors and activity data for limestone and dolomite use;

(6) enter emission factors and activity data for soda ash manufacture and consumption; (7) enter emission factors and activity data for iron and steel production; (8) enter emission factors and activity data for ammonia manufacture; (9) enter emission factors and activity data for nitric acid production; (10) enter emission factors and activity data for adipic acid production; (11) enter emission factors and activity data for aluminum production; (12) enter emission factors and activity data for HCFC-22 production; (13) review sector worksheet for consumption of substitutes for ozone depleting substances; (14) review sector worksheet for semiconductor manufacture; (15) enter emission factors and activity data for electric power transmission and distribution; (16) complete control and sector worksheets for magnesium production and processing; (17) review summary information; and (18) export data. The general equations used to calculate CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, and HFC, PFC, NF<sub>3</sub>, and SF<sub>6</sub> emissions from IP are shown in the discussion of each specific sector.

### **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.

### **Step (2)      Enter Emission Estimates for Facilities Reporting to EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (OPTIONAL)**

Additional data, such as emissions and activity data, are also available through EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) for 2010 and on. You have the option to rely on this data to estimate emissions for select source categories.

The GHGRP requires reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) data and other relevant information from large sources and suppliers in the United States. EPA's reporting threshold for the GHGRP is generally facilities that emit a total of 25,000 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E per year. However, in some instances, EPA has identified source categories that are "all in" or do not have a reporting threshold (i.e., all facilities in operation for that source category need to report GHG emissions to EPA). This simplifies the determination process for GHGRP reporting applicability.

Cement production, lime manufacturing, soda ash manufacturing, ammonia manufacturing, nitric acid production, adipic acid production, aluminum production, and HCFC-22 production/HFC-23 destruction are the industrial process source categories that are "all in". Information about the GHGRP can be accessed at: <https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting>.

If you would like to incorporate GHGRP data into your state's GHG inventory for the source categories identified above, follow the steps outlined below.

1. Use EPA's Facility-Level Information on GreenHouse Gases Tool (FLIGHT) to determine if your state has applicable emissions from the GHGRP to incorporate in your GHG inventory.
  - a. Go to <https://ghgdata.epa.gov/ghgp/main.do>.
  - b. Select your state on the initial screen pop up or on the top left-hand portion of the webpage.



- c. At the bottom of the webpage (under the map), remove checks from all sectors except “Chemicals”, “Minerals”, or “Metals”.<sup>1</sup>
- d. Hover over the gear icon to the top right of the selected sector, and only check the source category of interest to determine if applicable emissions are available. (Note: Only select one source category at a time to view emissions from that source.)
- e. Select the button on the left side of the webpage labeled “APPLY SEARCH”.
- f. View if you have emissions for the selected source category in your state.
- g. Repeat steps 1a-1f for each source category listed above to determine if your state has applicable emissions from the GHGRP to incorporate in your GHG inventory.

**Note:** Do not pull emissions directly from FLIGHT to incorporate into the IP Module, as they include both process and stationary combustion emissions, and this will result in double counting in your GHG inventory between the IP and Stationary Combustion Modules.

2. Once applicability is determined, use EPA’s Envirofacts Customized Search to access and view process emissions for most source categories. (For adipic acid, HCFC-22 production/HFC-23 destruction, lime manufacturing [CEMS reporters only], and soda ash manufacturing see Step 3.)
  - a. Go to <https://www.epa.gov/enviro/greenhouse-gas-customized-search>.
  - b. Scroll down and select the relevant source category.
  - c. At the bottom of the next page, select “Step 2: Retrieve Tables for Selected Subjects”.
  - d. On the next page, select the table you would like to view by clicking the radio button to the left of the table title, and then select “Step 3: Select Columns”. (Key words to look for when selecting the table to view include “subpart-level”, and/or “emissions”. A common table name you may select is “Subpart\_Level\_Information”.)
  - e. On the next page, select the Columns you would like to view by checking the box to the left, and then select “Step 4: Enter Search Criteria”. (Key words to look for when selecting columns include “emissions”, “specified GHG”, or “facility-wide”. A common column name you may select is “Greenhouse Gas Quantity”.)
  - f. On the next page, enter your state’s abbreviation in the State Abbreviation form, and the relevant reporting year, then select “Search Database” or “Output to CSV File” at the bottom of the page. “Search Database” will display your results in a web format first, and then present the option to download the CSV file. “Output to CSV File” will download your results immediately in a CSV file.
  - g. Sum the relevant emissions data in the CSV file and then transfer the CSV results to the “GHGRP Data Input” tab in the relevant worksheet cells.

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<sup>1</sup> “Chemicals” include ammonia manufacturing, nitric acid production, adipic acid production, and HCFC-22 production/HFC-23 destruction. “Minerals” include cement production, lime manufacturing, and soda ash manufacturing. “Metals” include aluminum production.

- For select source categories (adipic acid, HCFC-22 production/HFC-23 destruction, lime manufacturing [CEMS reporters only], and soda ash manufacturing), detailed process emissions data must be accessed through an EPA-published spreadsheet available here: <https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/ghg-reporting-program-data-sets>, in the file titled “Subpart E, O, S-CEMS, BB, CC, LL, RR Data Set”. Transfer the relevant emissions data to the “GHGRP Data Input” tab in the relevant worksheet cells.

### Step (3) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Cement Production

#### Control Worksheet

The second step for the control worksheet is to either select the default data provided or to enter user-specified data that will be used throughout the tool. To proceed with the default data, select the “Clear/Select All” button for each sector on the control worksheet or check the individual default box directly to the right of specific yellow input cells. See Figure 4 for locations of the “Clear/Select All” buttons, individual default check boxes, and yellow input cells. Note that this number can be overwritten if you later 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. Information requirements on the control worksheet for each sector are discussed separately below.

Figure 4. Control Worksheet for the IP Module

**State Inventory Tool - Industrial Processes Module**

1. Choose a State: Colorado  
*This is very important - it selects the correct default variables for your state.*

2. Enter emission estimates for facilities reporting to EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program. Go to the Reporting Program Sheet

3 - 17. Enter emission factors and proceed to the sector worksheet to complete activity data for the following industrial processes:  
*Either type in the values/percentage or click the default box*  
**CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Factors** in Units of CO<sub>2</sub> Emitted per Unit of Production or Consumption

Process	Default Factor	Input Cell	Use the Default? (Check for Yes)	Action
<b>3. Cement Production</b>				
Clinker	0.507	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton of Clinker Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to the Cement Sheet
Cement Kiln Dust (CKD)	0.020	Metric Tons CKD CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton of Clinker CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>4. Lime Manufacture</b>				
High-Calcium Lime	0.75	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton High-Calcium Lime Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to the Lime Sheet
Dolomitic Lime	0.87	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Dolomitic Lime Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>5. Limestone and Dolomite Use</b>				
Limestone	0.440	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Limestone (Calcite)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to the Limestone Sheet
Dolomite	0.484	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Dolomite	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Magnesium Produced from Dolomite	1.797	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Magnesium Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>6. Soda Ash Manufacture and Consumption</b>				
Manufacture	0.097	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Soda Ash Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to the Soda Ash Sheet
Consumption	0.415	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Soda Ash Consumed	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>7. Iron and Steel Production</b>				
Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) at Integrated Mill with Coke Ovens	1.720	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Crude Steel Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to the Iron & Steel Sheet
Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) at Integrated Mill without Coke Ovens	1.460	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Crude Steel Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)	0.080	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Crude Steel Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	
OHF	1.720	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Crude Steel Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>8. Ammonia Manufacture</b>				
Ammonia Production	1.2	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton NH <sub>3</sub> Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to the Ammonia & Urea Sheet
Urea Production	0.73	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton NH <sub>3</sub> Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>9. Aluminum Production</b>				
Aluminum Production - Prebake	0.436	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Aluminum Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to the Aluminum Sheet
Aluminum Production - Soderberg	0.464	Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> Emitted / Metric Ton Aluminum Produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Buttons: Consult User's Guide, Reset All, Clear / Select All, Go to the Reporting Program Sheet, Go to the Cement Sheet, Go to the Lime Sheet, Go to the Limestone Sheet, Go to the Soda Ash Sheet, Go to the Iron & Steel Sheet, Go to the Ammonia & Urea Sheet, Go to the Aluminum Sheet.

Annotations: **Select All Defaults** (points to Clear / Select All), **Required Data Input Cells** (points to yellow input cells), **Individual Default Data Check Boxes** (points to checkboxes).

The first type of required data in the control worksheet is emission factors for clinker, and cement kiln dust used in cement production. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from cement production consist of emissions produced during the cement clinker production processes and are in units of metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> released per metric ton of clinker or cement kiln dust produced. Emissions from the production of masonry cement are accounted for in Lime emissions estimates.

## Cement Production Sector Worksheet

The activity data required to populate the blue cells in the cement production worksheet are metric tons of clinker produced annually, as shown in Figure 5. Select “Check All Boxes” if you would like to use default data provided in the IP module. Activity data for cement production by state is available from USGS 2019a. CO<sub>2</sub> is created when calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) is heated in a cement kiln to form lime (calcium oxide or CaO) and CO<sub>2</sub>. This process is known as calcination or calcining.

Cement clinker emissions are calculated by multiplying the clinker production quantity by the emission factor entered on the control worksheet and adding the product to the emissions from cement kiln dust (a by-product of cement clinker production). The emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E). Equation 1 shows this calculation for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from cement production.

### Equation 1. Emission Equation for Cement Production

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Production (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (t CO}_2\text{/t production)} + \text{Emissions from Cement Kiln Dust (Metric tons CO}_2\text{)}$$

Figure 5. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Cement Production Worksheet

State Inventory Tool - Industrial Processes Module

2. Cement Production in Colorado

Click here to find where these data are available.

Select All Defaults

Return to Control Sheet

Check All Boxes

Clear All Data

	Production (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t CO <sub>2</sub> /t production)	Emissions (Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> )	Emissions from Cement Kiln Dust (Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> )	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	
1990	513,869						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1991	647,510						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1992	694,457						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1993	645,000	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1994	645,000	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1995	645,000	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1996	645,000	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1997	882,000	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1998	879,000	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1999	996,000	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
2000	1,079,888	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
2001	896,500	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
2002	950,000	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
2003	1,075,000	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
2004	1,242,897	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
2005	1,204,500	0.0000					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?

Required Data Input Cells

Emission Factors

## Step (4) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Lime Manufacture

### Control Worksheet

The emission factors for high-calcium lime and dolomitic lime manufacture are the next required inputs on the control worksheet. Lime is manufactured by heating limestone

(mostly  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) in a kiln, creating  $\text{CaO}$  and  $\text{CO}_2$ . The IP module estimates these  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions from two types of lime: high-calcium lime and dolomitic lime production.

### Lime Manufacture Sector Worksheet

Production data for high-calcium dolomite and dolomitic lime, and the amount of these used in sugar refining and precipitated calcium carbonate are required inputs in the blue cells of the lime manufacture worksheet as shown in Figure 6. Activity data for lime manufacture by state is available from USGS 2020c.

Before entering the production of high-calcium and dolomitic lime, you must correct for the water content of hydrated lime. The water content can be assumed to be 24.3 percent for high-calcium hydrated lime and 27.3 percent for dolomitic lime. To correct for the water content of hydrated lime, multiply the production data for high-calcium hydrated lime and dolomitic hydrated lime by their respective percentages of *dry* lime to find the corrected production numbers for both varieties of hydrated lime. An example of this correction for high-calcium lime is shown in Equation 2.

#### Equation 2. Example Calculation for Hydrated Lime Correction

$$\text{Corrected Lime Content of High-Calcium Hydrated Lime (metric tons)} = \text{High-Calcium Hydrated Lime Production (metric tons)} \times (1 - 0.24 \text{ metric tons water/metric ton high-calcium hydrated lime})$$

To calculate emissions from this source, the production quantity of each lime type is multiplied by its respective emission factor from the control worksheet. Because lime used in sugar refining and precipitated calcium carbonate production results in the reabsorption of atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$ , carbon absorbed from these uses is subtracted from gross emissions. The emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents ( $\text{MTCO}_2\text{E}$ ). Equation 3 shows this calculation for  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions from cement production.

#### Equation 3. Emission Equation for Lime Manufacture

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = [\text{Production (metric tons)} - \text{Sugar Refining and Precipitated Calcium Carbonate Production (metric tons)} \times \text{CO}_2 \text{ Reabsorption Factor (80\%)}] \times \text{Emission Factor (MT CO}_2\text{/MT production)}$$

**Figure 6. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Lime Manufacture Worksheet**

State Inventory Tool - Industrial Processes Module

Click here to find where these data are available.

Emissions from lime manufacture consist of emissions from high-calcium and dolomitic lime production. The production quantity of each lime type is multiplied by its respective emission factor. Because lime used in sugar refining and precipitated calcium carbonate production results in the reabsorption of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, carbon absorbed from these uses is subtracted from gross emissions. The emissions are then converted to metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) and from metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E). Additional information on these calculations is available in the Industrial Processes Chapter of the User's Guide.

Return to Control Sheet

Check All Boxes

Clear All Data

		Production (Metric Tons)	Use in Sugar Refining and Precipitated Calcium Carbonate Production (Metric Tons)	CO <sub>2</sub> Reabsorption Factor	Emission Factor (t CO <sub>2</sub> /t production)	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	
10	1991	High-Calcium Lime	69,299	80%	0.7500	4,175	51,974	Default Production Data
11		Dolomitic Lime	15,372	80%	0.8700	3,647	13,374	
12	1992	High-Calcium Lime	99,106	80%	0.7500	20,272	74,329	Default Production Data
13		Dolomitic Lime	21,853	80%	0.8700	5,185	19,012	
14	1993	High-Calcium Lime	280,964	80%	0.7500	57,470	210,723	Default Production Data
15		Dolomitic Lime	62,036	80%	0.8700	14,720	53,972	
16	1994	High-Calcium Lime	264,999	80%	0.7500	64,204	198,749	Default Production Data
17		Dolomitic Lime	58,001	80%	0.8700	13,762	50,461	
18	1995	High-Calcium Lime	106,719	80%	0.7500	21,829	80,039	Default Production Data
19		Dolomitic Lime	23,281	80%	0.8700	5,524	20,254	
20	1996	High-Calcium Lime	95,313	80%	0.7500	19,496	71,485	Default Production Data
21		Dolomitic Lime	20,687	80%	0.8700	4,908	17,997	
22	1997	High-Calcium Lime	92,589	80%	0.7500	18,939	69,441	Default Production Data
23		Dolomitic Lime	20,412	80%	0.8700	4,843	17,768	
24	1998	High-Calcium Lime	95,522	80%	0.7500	19,539	71,642	Default Production Data
25		Dolomitic Lime	19,478	80%	0.8700	4,622	16,946	
26	1999	High-Calcium Lime	90,602	80%	0.7500	18,532	67,952	Default Production Data

Required Data Input Cells

### Step (5) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Limestone and Dolomite Use

#### Control Worksheet

The next inputs on the control worksheet are emission factors for limestone and dolomite use, and magnesium produced from dolomite. Limestone (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) and dolomite (CaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) are basic raw materials used by a wide variety of industries, including the construction, agriculture, chemical, glass manufacturing, environmental pollution control, and metallurgical industries such as magnesium (Mg) production.

#### Limestone and Dolomite Use Sector Worksheet

Production data for limestone and dolomite use, and magnesium production from dolomite are required as inputs in the blue cells of the limestone and dolomite worksheet as displayed in Figure 7. As an example, CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted as a by-product from the reaction of limestone or dolomite with impurities in the iron ore and fuels heated in a blast furnace. Activity data for limestone and dolomite use by state is available from USGS 2018.

The quantities of limestone consumed for industrial purposes, dolomite consumed for industrial purposes, and magnesium produced from dolomite are multiplied by their respective emission factors. The emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E). For default data, each state's total limestone consumption (as reported by USGS) is multiplied by the ratio of national limestone consumption for industrial uses to total National limestone consumption. Equation 4 shows this calculation for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from limestone and dolomite use.

**Equation 4. Emission Equation for Limestone and Dolomite Use**

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Consumption (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT CO}_2\text{/MT production)}$$

**Figure 7. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Limestone and Dolomite Use Worksheet**

Click here to find where these data are available.

Emissions from limestone and dolomite use result from industrial consumption. The quantities of limestone consumed for industrial purposes, dolomite consumed for industrial purposes, and magnesum produced from dolomite are multiplied by their respective emission factors. Industrial uses include the consumption of limestone and dolomite for flux stone production, glass manufacturing, flue gas desulfurization (FGD), Mg production through the thermic reduction of dolomite, chemical stone manufacturing, mine dusting or acid water treatment, acid neutralization, and sugar refining. The emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E). For default data, each state's total limestone consumption (as reported by USGS) is multiplied by the ratio of national limestone consumption for industrial uses to total national limestone consumption. Additional information on these calculations, including a definition of industrial uses, is available in the Industrial Processes Chapter of the User's Guide.

Return to Control Sheet  
Check All Boxes  
Clear All Data

	Consumption (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t CO <sub>2</sub> /t production)	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	
1990 Limestone		0.4400			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1990 Dolomite		0.4840			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1990 Magnesum Production from Dolomite		1.7967			
1991 Limestone		0.4400			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1991 Dolomite		0.4840			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1991 Magnesum Production from Dolomite		1.7967			
1992 Limestone		0.4400			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1992 Dolomite		0.4840			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
1992 Magnesum Production from Dolomite		1.7967			

**Required Data Input Cells**

**Step (6) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Soda Ash Manufacture and Consumption****Control Worksheet**

Soda ash manufacture and consumption emission factors are required inputs on the control worksheet in order to calculate emissions from this source. Although only three states produced soda ash at the time of publication (Wyoming, California, and Colorado), all states consumed it. Thus, all states should estimate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from soda ash consumption.

**Soda Ash Manufacture and Consumption Sector Worksheet**

Production data for the manufacture and consumption of soda ash are required as inputs in the blue cells of the soda ash manufacture worksheet as shown in Figure 8. Under the soda ash production method used in some states, trona (an ore from which natural soda ash is made) is calcined in a rotary kiln and chemically transformed into a crude soda ash that requires further processing. CO<sub>2</sub> and water are generated as a by-product of the calcination process. CO<sub>2</sub> is also released when soda ash is consumed in products such as glass, soap, and detergents. Activity data for soda ash manufacture and consumption is available from USGS 2019b.

Emissions from soda ash manufacture and consumption are calculated by multiplying the quantity of soda ash manufactured (Wyoming only) and the quantity of soda ash consumed by their respective emission factors. The emissions are then converted from metric tons of

carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) as shown in Equation 5.

### Equation 5. Emission Equation for Soda Ash Manufacture and Consumption

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Manufacture/Consumption (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT CO}_2\text{/MT production)}$$

**Figure 8. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Soda Ash Manufacture and Consumption Worksheet**

		Manufacture and Consumption (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t CO <sub>2</sub> /t production)	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
1990	Manufacture	-	0.0974	-	-
	Consumption	86,482	0.4150	9,788	35,890
1991	Manufacture	-	0.0974	-	-
	Consumption	83,811	0.4150	9,493	34,806
1992	Manufacture	-	0.0974	-	-
	Consumption	85,744	0.4150	9,818	36,001
1993	Manufacture	-	0.0974	-	-
	Consumption	86,482	0.4150	9,818	36,001

### Step (7) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Iron and Steel Production

#### Control Worksheet

Emission factors for the following iron and steel production processes are required as inputs on the control worksheet: Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) at Integrated Mill with Coke Ovens, Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) at Integrated Mill without Coke Ovens, Electric Arc Furnace (EAF), and open hearth furnace (OHF). In addition to being an energy intensive process, the production of iron and steel also generates process-related emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>. It is strongly advised that users enter state-specific information, as default data are based on national averages and are not available for all years.

#### Iron and Steel Production Sector Worksheet

Activity data for the production of iron and steel are required as inputs in the blue cells of the iron and steel worksheet displayed in Figure 9. The basic activity data needed are the quantities of crude steel produced (defined as first cast product suitable for sale or further processing) by production method. It is strongly advised that users enter state-specific information, as default data are based on national averages, are not available for all years,



and are likely to be inaccurate for states. The national data are provided by the American Iron and Steel (AISI) Annual Statistics Report 2010 (AISI 2011).

Emissions from iron and steel production are based on the state-level production data assigned to production method based on the national distribution of production by method. The emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) as shown in Equation 6.

### Equation 6. Emission Equation for Iron and Steel Production

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Manufacture/Consumption (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT CO}_2\text{/MT production)}$$

Figure 9. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Iron and Steel Production Worksheet

	Production Method	State Production (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t CO <sub>2</sub> /t production)	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
1997	BOF with coke ovens	245,436	1.72	115,132	422,150
	BOF without coke ovens	245,436	1.46	97,728	358,337
	EAF	381,969	0.08	8,334	30,558
	OHF	-	1.72	-	-
	<b>Total</b>				
1998	BOF with coke ovens	225,576	1.72	105,816	387,991
	BOF without coke ovens	225,576	1.46	89,820	328,342
	EAF	381,969	0.08	8,092	29,671
	OHF	-	1.72	-	-
	<b>Total</b>			203,728	747,004

### Step (8) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Ammonia Manufacture

#### Control Worksheet

The emission factors for ammonia and urea production are the next required inputs on the control worksheet. Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> occur during the production of synthetic ammonia, primarily through the use of natural gas as a feedstock.

#### Ammonia Manufacture Sector Worksheet

Data for the production of ammonia and consumption of urea are required inputs in the blue cells on the ammonia production worksheet, shown in Figure 10. Activity data for ammonia manufacture by state is available from USGS 2020d. Activity data for urea consumption by state is estimated based on state data from AAPFCO (2017) and TVA (1991 through 1994).

Emissions from ammonia production and urea consumption are calculated by multiplying the quantity of ammonia produced and urea applied by their respective emission factors. Emissions from urea consumption are subtracted from emissions due to ammonia production. The emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents



(MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) as shown in Equation 7 and Equation 8.

### Equation 7. Emission Equation for Ammonia Production

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Production of Ammonia (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT CO}_2\text{/MT activity)} - \text{Emissions from Urea (MTCO}_2\text{E)}$$

### Equation 8. Emission Equation for Urea Consumption

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Consumption of Urea (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT CO}_2\text{/MT activity)}$$

Figure 10. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Ammonia Production and Urea Consumption Worksheet

State Inventory Tool - Industrial Processes Module

File Edit Module Options

7. Ammonia Production and Urea Consumption in Colorado

Click here to find where these data are available.

Emissions from ammonia production and urea application are calculated by multiplying the quantity of ammonia produced and urea applied by their respective emission factors. Emissions from urea application are subtracted from emissions due to ammonia production. The emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E). Additional information on these calculations is available in the Industrial Processes Chapter of the User's Guide.

Return to Control Sheet

Check All Boxes

Clear All Data

		Production & Consumption (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (mt CO <sub>2</sub> /mt activity)	Subtract emissions from Urea	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	
7	1990 Ammonia Production	-	12	3,071	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
8	Urea Consumption	4,206	0.73	-	837	3,071	
10	1991 Ammonia Production	-	12	2,683	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
11	Urea Consumption	3,675	0.73	-	732	2,683	
13	1992 Ammonia Production	-	12	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
14	Urea Consumption	3,525	0.73	-	702	2,573	
16	1993 Ammonia Production	-	12	3,163	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
17	Urea Consumption	4,372	0.73	-	863	3,163	
19	1994 Ammonia Production	-	12	2,871	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default Production Data?
20	Urea Consumption	3,933	0.73	-	783	2,871	

Required Data Input Cells

### Step (9) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Nitric Acid Production

#### Control Worksheet

The emission factor for nitric acid production is the next required input for the control worksheet. The production of nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>) produces N<sub>2</sub>O as a by-product, via the oxidation of ammonia. Nitric acid is a raw material used primarily to make synthetic commercial fertilizer and is also a major component in the production of adipic acid (a feedstock for nylon) and explosives.

#### Nitric Acid Production

Data for the amount of nitric acid produced, as well as the percent N<sub>2</sub>O released after pollution control are inputs for the nitric acid worksheet as seen in Figure 11. Activity data for nitric acid production is available from SRI 2000. The production of nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>) produces N<sub>2</sub>O as a by-product, via the oxidation of ammonia. During this reaction, N<sub>2</sub>O is

formed as a by-product and is released from reactor vents into the atmosphere. At present, the nitric industry controls for oxides of nitrogen through two technologies: non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). Only one of these technologies, NSCR, is effective at destroying N<sub>2</sub>O emissions in the process of destroying NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

Emissions from nitric acid production are calculated by multiplying the quantity of nitric acid produced by an emission factor and by the percentage of N<sub>2</sub>O released after pollution controls are considered. These emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) as seen in Equation 9.

#### Equation 9. Emission Equation for Nitric Acid Production

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Production of Nitric Acid (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT N}_2\text{O/MT production)} \times \text{Percent N}_2\text{O Released after Pollution Control} \times \text{GWP N}_2\text{O}$$

Figure 11. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Nitric Acid Production Worksheet

	Production (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t N <sub>2</sub> O/t production)	Percent N <sub>2</sub> O Released after Pollution Control	Emissions (Metric Tons N <sub>2</sub> O)	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
1990		0.0080	100%	-	-	-
1991		0.0080	100%	-	-	-
1992		0.0080	100%	-	-	-
1993			%	-	-	-
1994			%	-	-	-
1995		0.0080	100%	-	-	-
1996		0.0080	100%	-	-	-

#### Step (10) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Adipic Acid Production

##### Control Worksheet

The emission factor for adipic acid production is required next on the control worksheet. About 90 percent of all adipic acid produced in the United States is used in the production of nylon 6,6, as well as production of some low-temperature lubricants. It is also used to provide foods with a “tangy” flavor.

##### Adipic Acid Production Sector Worksheet

Data for the amount of adipic acid produced, as well as the percent N<sub>2</sub>O released after pollution control are inputs for the adipic acid worksheet as seen in Figure 12. A dialogue

box will appear if adipic acid is not produced in your state. Note that plants may consider this data confidential and could be reluctant to disclose it, in which case, states should use the adipic acid production capacity data in the Chemical Market Reporter.

Adipic acid is produced through a two-stage process. The first stage involves the oxidation of cyclohexane to form a cyclohexanone/cyclohexanol mixture. The second stage involves the oxidation of ketone-alcohol with nitric acid.  $N_2O$  is generated as a by-product of this reaction and enters the waste gas stream. In the United States, this waste gas is treated to remove  $NO_x$  and other regulated pollutants (and, in some cases,  $N_2O$  as well) and is then released into the atmosphere.

Emissions from adipic acid production are calculated by multiplying the quantity adipic acid produced by an emission factor and by the percentage of  $N_2O$  released after pollution controls are considered. These emissions are then converted from metric tons of  $N_2O$  to metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) and then metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E), shown in Equation 10.

#### Equation 10. Emission Equation for Adipic Acid Production

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Production of Adipic Acid (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT } N_2O\text{/MT production)} \times \text{Percent } N_2O\text{ Released after Pollution Control} \times \text{GWP } N_2O$$

**Figure 12. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Adipic Acid Production Worksheet**

Click here to find where these data are available.

Emissions from adipic acid production are calculated by multiplying the quantity adipic acid produced by an emission factor and by the percentage of  $N_2O$  released after pollution controls are taken into account. These emissions are then converted from metric tons of  $N_2O$  to metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) and metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E). Additional information on these calculations is available in the Industrial Processes Chapter of the User's Guide.

Return to Control Sheet  
Clear All Data  
Use Default Pollution Control Factor (100%, no pollution control)

	Production (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t $N_2O$ /t production)	Percent $N_2O$ Released after Pollution Control	Emissions (Metric Tons $N_2O$ )	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
1990		0.3000	100%	-	-	-
1991		0.3000	100%	-	-	-
1992		0.3000	100%	-	-	-
1993		0.3000	100%	-	-	-
1994		0.3000	100%	-	-	-
1995		0.3000	100%	-	-	-

Required Data Input Cells

#### Step (11) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Aluminum Production

##### Control Worksheet

The emission factors for aluminum production are the next required inputs on the control worksheet. The aluminum production industry is thought to be the largest source of two PFCs – tetrafluoromethane (CF<sub>4</sub>) and hexafluoroethane (C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>). Emissions of these two

potent greenhouse gases (GHGs) and CO<sub>2</sub> occur during the reduction of alumina in the primary smelting process.<sup>2</sup> Emission factors are required as inputs on the control worksheet for PFC emissions, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Prebake technology, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Søderberg technology.

### Aluminum Production Sector Worksheet

Data for the production of aluminum are required in the blue cells of the aluminum worksheet, shown in Figure 13. Activity data for aluminum production is available from USGS 2020b.

PFC emissions from aluminum production are calculated by multiplying the quantity of aluminum produced during a year by the specific emission factor for that year. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from aluminum production are calculated by multiplying the quantity of aluminum produced during a year by a weighted CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor. The emission factor is weighted by the percent of aluminum production using either Prebake or Søderberg technology. If the percent of production by technology type is unknown, a default percentage is assumed based on national data from the U.S. Inventory (U.S. EPA 2020). It is strongly advised that users enter state-specific information, as default data are based on national averages.

These emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E), shown in Equation 11.

#### Equation 11. Emission Equation for Aluminum Production

**Total Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) = PFC Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) + CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E)**

**PFC Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) =  
Production of Aluminum (metric tons) × Emission Factor (MT CE/MT production)**

**CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) =  
Production of Aluminum (metric tons) × [(Percent of Production<sub>Prebake</sub> × EF<sub>Prebake</sub>)  
+ (Percent of Production<sub>Søderberg</sub> × EF<sub>Søderberg</sub>)] (MT CE/MT production)**

<sup>2</sup> Perfluorinated carbons are not emitted during the smelting of recycled aluminum.

**Figure 13. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Aluminum Production Worksheet**

**11. Colorado Aluminum Production**

Aluminum production generates process-related emissions. The basic activity data needed are the quantities of aluminum produced and percentages of aluminum produced by technology type. Default percentages of aluminum production by technology type are based on the national distribution of production by technology. It is strongly advised that users enter state-specific information, as default data are based on national averages, are not available for all years, and are likely to be inaccurate for states. Emissions from aluminum production are then calculated by multiplying the quantity of aluminum produced during a year by the PFC emission factor and the CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors for that year. These emissions are then converted from metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E). Additional information on these calculations is available in the Industrial Processes Chapter of the User's Guide.

Click here to find where these data are available.

Return to Control Sheet

Check All Boxes

Clear All Data

Default Technology Share of Soderberg and Prebake Facilities

Year	Production (Metric Tons)	PFC Emission Factor (t CER production)	Soderberg Facilities %	Soderberg CO <sub>2</sub> Emission Factor (t CER production)	Prebake Facilities %	Prebake CO <sub>2</sub> Emission Factor (t CER production)	PFC Emissions (MTCE)	Carbon Emissions (MTCE)	Total Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Default Production Data?
1990		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
1991		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
1992		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
1993		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
1994		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
1995		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
1996		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
1997		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
1998		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
1999		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
2000		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
2001		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?
2002		x [0.4255]	x [0.4636]	x [100.00%]	x [0.4364]					Default Production Data?

**Option to Use Default Technology Share**

**Required Data Input Cells**

## Step (12) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for HCFC-22 Production

### Control Worksheet

The next emission factor required for the control worksheet is for HFC-23 emissions resulting from HCFC-22 production, in metric tons of HFC-23 emitted per metric ton of HCFC-22 produced.

### HCFC-22 Production Sector Worksheet

HFC-23, one type of HFC, is known to be emitted in significant quantities as a by-product of HCFC-22 production. Data for the production of HCFC-22 are required inputs in the blue cells on the HCFC-22 production worksheet, shown in Figure 14. In order to obtain activity data, in-state manufacturers of HCFC-22 should be consulted first. Additionally, the Chemical Manufacturers Association (Washington, D.C.), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy (Arlington, VA), and Grant Thornton Consulting (Washington, D.C.) can be contacted for information on state-by-state production numbers.

Emissions from HCFC-22 production are calculated by multiplying the quantity of HCFC-22 produced by an emission factor. The emissions are then converted from metric tons of HFC-23 to metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) and then metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) as in Equation 12.

### Equation 12. Emission Equation for HCFC-22 Production

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Production of HCFC-22 (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT HFC-23/MT production)} \times \text{GWP of HFC-23}$$

**Figure 14. Example of Activity Data Applied in the HCFC-22 Production Worksheet**

**State Inventory Tool - Industrial Processes Module**

File Edit Module Options

**11. HCFC-22 Production in Colorado**

Click here to find where these data are available.

Emissions from HCFC-22 production are calculated by multiplying the quantity of HCFC-22 produced by an emission factor. The emissions are then converted from metric tons of HFC-23 to metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) and metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E). Additional information on these calculations is available in the Industrial Processes Chapter of the User's Guide.

Return to Control Sheet

Clear All Data

	Production (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t HFC-23/t production)	Emissions (Metric Tons HFC-23)	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
1990		0.0200			
1991		0.0200			
1992		0.0200			
1993		0.0200			
1994		0.0200			
1995		0.0200			
1996		0.0200			
1997		0.0200			
1998		0.0200			

There is no default data associated with this sector. You will need to fill in all required production data in order to estimate emissions.

Required Data Input Cells

### Step (13) Review Sector Worksheet for Consumption of Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS)

#### Control Worksheet

There are no emission factor inputs required for the consumption of substitutes for ozone-depleting substances (ODS) as the calculations for this sector are performed on the sector-specific worksheet. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are used primarily as alternatives to several classes of ODS that are being phased out under the terms of the Montreal Protocol and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. ODSs, which include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), are used in a variety of industrial applications including refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, aerosols, solvent cleaning, fire extinguishing, foam blowing, and sterilization. Although their substitutes, HFCs, are not harmful to the stratospheric ozone layer, they are powerful GHGs.

#### Consumption of ODS Sector Worksheet

There are no inputs required for this worksheet. You should review this worksheet to learn your state's contribution to emissions resulting from the consumption of ODS substitutes. The major end uses that consume substitutes for ozone-depleting substances include motor vehicle air conditioning, commercial and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning, residential refrigeration and air conditioning, aerosols, solvent cleaning, fire extinguishing equipment, foam production, and sterilization.

Emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF<sub>6</sub> from ODS substitute production are estimated by apportioning national emissions to each state based on population. State population data was provided by U.S. Census Bureau (2020). The resulting state emissions are then converted to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) as shown in Equation 13.

**Equation 13. Emission Equation for Apportioning Emissions from the Consumption of Substitutes for ODS**

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \frac{[\text{National ODS Substitute Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} \times \text{State Population}]}{\text{National Population}}$$

**Step (14) Review Sector Worksheet for Semiconductor Manufacture****Control Worksheet**

There are no emission factor inputs required for semiconductor manufacture on the control worksheet as the calculations for this sector are performed on the sector-specific worksheet. The semiconductor industry employs multiple long-lived fluorinated gases in the plasma etching and chemical vapor deposition processes. These include the PFCs CF<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>, and C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>; HFC-23; NF<sub>3</sub>, and SF<sub>6</sub>. With present industry growth and the increasing complexity of microchips, emissions from the semiconductor industry are expected to increase significantly.

**Semiconductor Manufacture Sector Worksheet**

There are no inputs required for this worksheet. You should review this worksheet to learn your state's contribution to emissions resulting from the manufacture of semiconductors. The semiconductor industry employs multiple long-lived fluorinated gases in the plasma etching and chemical vapor deposition processes and include PFCs CF<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>, and C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>; HFC-23; NF<sub>3</sub>, and SF<sub>6</sub>.

Emissions of HFCs, PFCs, NF<sub>3</sub>, and SF<sub>6</sub> from semiconductor production are estimated by apportioning national emissions to each state. National emissions are multiplied by a ratio of the value of a state's semiconductor shipments, as found in U.S. Census Bureau (2012), to the value of national semiconductor shipments. The resulting state emissions are then converted into metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) as shown in Equation 14.

**Equation 14. Emission Equation for Apportioning Emissions from Semiconductor Manufacture**

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \frac{[\text{National Semiconductor Manufacture Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} \times \text{Value of State Semiconductor Shipments}]}{\text{Value of State Semiconductor Shipments}}$$

**Step (15) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution****Control Worksheet**

The emission factor for electric power transmission and distribution is required on the control worksheet. The largest use for SF<sub>6</sub>, both domestically and internationally, is as an electrical insulator in electricity transmission and distribution equipment, such as gas-insulated high-voltage circuit breakers, substations, transformers, and transmission lines.



## Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Sector Worksheet

This worksheet requires inputs for the amount of SF<sub>6</sub> consumed for electric power transmission and distribution as shown in Figure 15. Activity data for electric transmission and distribution are available from U.S. EPA (2019) and EIA (2019).

The largest use for SF<sub>6</sub>, both domestically and internationally, is as an electrical insulator in electricity transmission and distribution equipment, such as gas-insulated high-voltage circuit breakers, substations, transformers, and transmission lines. The electric utility industry uses the gas because of its high dielectric strength and arc-quenching abilities. Not all of the electric utilities in the United States use SF<sub>6</sub>; use of the gas is more common in urban areas where the space occupied by electrical distribution and transmission facilities is more valuable.

Emissions from electric power transmission and distribution are calculated by multiplying the quantity of SF<sub>6</sub> consumed by an emission factor. The resulting emissions are then converted from metric tons of SF<sub>6</sub> to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) as shown in Equation 15. The default assumption is that the emission factor is 1, i.e. all SF<sub>6</sub> consumed is used to replace SF<sub>6</sub> that was emitted. Default activity data for this sector equals national SF<sub>6</sub> emissions apportioned by state electricity sales divided by national electricity sales.

### Equation 15. Emission Equation for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{SF}_6 \text{ Consumption (metric tons SF}_6\text{)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT SF}_6\text{/MT Consumption)} \times \text{GWP of SF}_6$$

**Figure 15. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Worksheet**

**State Inventory Tool - Industrial Processes Module**

File Edit Module Options Type a question

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R																																																
1	<b>14. Electric Power Transmission and Distribution in Colorado</b>																																																																
2																																																																	
3	<div style="float: left; width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">Click here to find where these data are available.</div> <div style="float: right; width: 20%;"> <a href="#">Return to Control Sheet</a>  <a href="#">Check All Boxes</a>  <a href="#">Clear All Data</a> </div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> Emissions from electric power transmission and distribution are calculated by multiplying the quantity of SF<sub>6</sub> consumed by an emission factor. The resulting emissions are then converted from metric tons of SF<sub>6</sub> to metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCe) and metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e). The default assumption is that the emission factor is 1, i.e. all SF<sub>6</sub> consumed is used to replace SF<sub>6</sub> that was emitted. Default activity data for this sector equals national SF<sub>6</sub> emissions apportioned by state electricity sales divided by national electricity sales. Additional information on these calculations is available in the Industrial Processes Chapter of the User's Guide. </div>																																																																
4																																																																	
5	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SF<sub>6</sub> Consumption (Metric Tons)</th> <th>Emission Factor (t SF<sub>6</sub>/t Consumption)</th> <th>Emissions (Metric Tons SF<sub>6</sub>)</th> <th>Emissions (MTCe)</th> <th>Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>1990</td> <td>12</td> <td>x 1.0</td> <td>= 12</td> <td>= 84,021 = 308,076</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF<sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>1991</td> <td>12</td> <td>x 1.0</td> <td>= 12</td> <td>= 80,779 = 296,191</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF<sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>1992</td> <td>12</td> <td>x 1.0</td> <td>= 12</td> <td>= 81,383 = 298,405</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF<sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>1993</td> <td>12</td> <td>x 1.0</td> <td>= 12</td> <td>= 78,908 = 289,329</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF<sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>1994</td> <td>12</td> <td>x 1.0</td> <td>= 12</td> <td>= 75,862 = 278,159</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF<sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>1995</td> <td>11</td> <td>x 1.0</td> <td>= 11</td> <td>= 69,689 = 255,526</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF<sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																		SF <sub>6</sub> Consumption (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t SF <sub>6</sub> /t Consumption)	Emissions (Metric Tons SF <sub>6</sub> )	Emissions (MTCe)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)	7	1990	12	x 1.0	= 12	= 84,021 = 308,076	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF <sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?	8	1991	12	x 1.0	= 12	= 80,779 = 296,191	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF <sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?	9	1992	12	x 1.0	= 12	= 81,383 = 298,405	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF <sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?	10	1993	12	x 1.0	= 12	= 78,908 = 289,329	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF <sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?	11	1994	12	x 1.0	= 12	= 75,862 = 278,159	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF <sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?	12	1995	11	x 1.0	= 11	= 69,689 = 255,526	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default SF <sub>6</sub> Consumption Data?
	SF <sub>6</sub> Consumption (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t SF <sub>6</sub> /t Consumption)	Emissions (Metric Tons SF <sub>6</sub> )	Emissions (MTCe)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)																																																												
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## Step (16) Enter Emission Factors and Activity Data for Magnesium Production and Processing

### Control Worksheet

Primary and secondary production, as well as casting emission factors for magnesium production and processing are required in the control worksheet. The Mg metal production and casting industry uses SF<sub>6</sub> as a cover gas to prevent the violent oxidation of molten Mg in the presence of air.

### Magnesium Production and Processing Sector Worksheet

In the blue input cells on the magnesium worksheet, enter the quantity of primary magnesium produced, secondary magnesium produced, and magnesium cast during a given year as shown in Figure 16. Activity data for the production and processing of magnesium are available at USGS (2020a).

The Mg metal production and casting industry uses SF<sub>6</sub> as a cover gas to prevent the violent oxidation of molten Mg in the presence of air. A gas mixture consisting of CO<sub>2</sub>, air, and a small concentration of SF<sub>6</sub> is blown over the molten Mg metal to induce the formation of a protective crust. Most producers of primary Mg metal and most Mg part casters use this technique. SF<sub>6</sub> replaced the previously used sulfur dioxide due to the numerous health and safety risks associated with sulfur dioxide.

Emissions from magnesium production and processing are emitted during the production of primary magnesium, production of secondary magnesium, and casting of magnesium. The emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of primary magnesium produced, secondary magnesium produced, and magnesium cast during a given year by their respective emission factors for the same year. The resulting emissions are then converted from metric tons of SF<sub>6</sub> to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) as shown in Equation 16.

#### Equation 16. Emission Equation for Magnesium Production and Processing

$$\text{Emissions (MTCO}_2\text{E)} = \text{Quantity of Magnesium Produced (metric tons)} \times \text{Emission Factor (MT SF}_6\text{ /MT Magnesium)} \times \text{GWP of SF}_6$$

**Figure 16. Example of Activity Data Applied in the Magnesium Production and Processing Worksheet**

**State Inventory Tool - Industrial Processes Module**

File Edit Module Options Type

**15. Magnesium Production and Processing in Colorado**

Click here to find where these data are available.

Emissions from magnesium production and processing are emitted during the production of primary magnesium, production of secondary magnesium, and casting of magnesium. The emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of primary magnesium produced, secondary magnesium produced, and magnesium cast during a given year by their respective emission factors for the same year. The resulting emissions are then converted from metric tons of SF<sub>6</sub> to metric tons of carbon equivalents (MTCE) and metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E). Additional information on these calculations is available in the Industrial Processes Chapter of the User's Guide.

Return to Control Sheet

Clear All Data

	Magnesium Production and Processing (Metric Tons)	Emission Factor (t SF <sub>6</sub> /t Magnesium)	Emissions (Metric Tons SF <sub>6</sub> )	Emissions (MTCE)	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
1990	Primary Production	0.0012	-	-	-
	Secondary Production	0.0010	-	-	-
	Casting	0.0041	-	-	-
1991	Primary Production	0.0	-	-	-
	Secondary Production	0.0	-	-	-
	Casting	0.0	-	-	-
1992	Primary Production	0.0012	-	-	-
	Secondary Production	0.0010	-	-	-
	Casting	0.0041	-	-	-

**Required Data Input Cells**

### Step (17) Review Summary Information

The steps above provide estimates of total CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, and HFC, NF<sub>3</sub>, PFC, and SF<sub>6</sub> emissions from each IP sector. Total emissions are equal to sum of emissions from each of the fifteen IP sectors, for each year. The information is collected by sector on the summary worksheets. There is a summary worksheet in the IP module that displays results in MMTCO<sub>2</sub>E. Additionally, the summary worksheet provides an overview of sources excluded from the current emission estimates. Users should review this list to see if they wish to go back and enter data for any of the omitted IP sectors. Figure 17 shows the summary worksheet that sums the emissions from all sectors in the IP module.

**Figure 17. Example of the Emissions Summary Worksheet in the IP Module**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	<b>16. Colorado Emissions Summary (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E)</b>											
2												
3	Emissions were not calculated for the following sources: Aluminum Production, Carbon Dioxide, Ammonia Production, Nitric Acid Production, Adipic Acid Production, Magnesium Production, HCFC-22 Production, and Aluminum Production, PFCs.											
4												
5		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
6	Carbon Dioxide Emissions	356,405	437,687	490,282	742,724	741,138	635,382	624,003	1,459,499	1,401,585	1,301,270	
7	Cement Manufacture	317,456	334,853	359,132	438,793	439,052	475,769	472,666	507,831	506,280	516,106	
8	Lime Manufacture	-	65,349	93,343	264,698	249,213	100,295	89,483	87,200	88,587	85,700	
9	Limestone and Dolomite Use	-	-	-	-	13,544	18,336	21,147	11,270	16,388	16,363	
10	Soda Ash	35,879	34,801	35,234	36,070	36,458	38,339	38,154	39,109	39,952	39,681	
11	Aluminum Production, CO <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Iron & Steel Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	811,044	747,004	640,128	
13	Ammonia Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Urea Consumption	3,071	2,683	2,573	3,163	2,871	2,643	2,553	3,045	3,374	3,292	
15	Nitrous Oxide Emissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Nitric Acid Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Adipic Acid Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	HFC, PFC, and SF <sub>6</sub> Emissions	330,428	323,958	342,392	408,924	516,723	769,708	943,876	1,111,476	1,229,040	1,373,418	
19	ODS Substitutes	3,790	7,433	23,805	81,995	191,236	440,111	616,624	791,842	905,695	1,039,978	
20	Semiconductor Manufacturing	64,282	64,282	64,282	80,352	88,388	111,654	123,988	131,030	162,616	167,183	
21	Magnesium Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Systems	262,357	252,243	254,305	246,577	237,099	217,943	203,264	188,604	160,730	166,257	
23	HCFC-22 Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Aluminum Production, PFCs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	<b>Total Emissions</b>	<b>686,833</b>	<b>761,645</b>	<b>832,673</b>	<b>1,151,647</b>	<b>1,257,861</b>	<b>1,405,090</b>	<b>1,567,879</b>	<b>2,570,975</b>	<b>2,630,625</b>	<b>2,674,688</b>	
26												

## Step (18) Export Data

The final step is to export the summary data. Exporting data allows the estimates from each module to be combined later by the Synthesis Module to produce a comprehensive GHG inventory for the state.

To access the “Export Data” button, return to the control worksheet and scroll down to step 17. Click on the “Export Data” button and a message box will open that reminds the user to make sure all steps of the module have been completed. If you make any changes to the IP module later, you will then need to re-export the results.

**Note: the resulting export file should not be modified.** The export file contains a summary worksheet that allows users to view the results, as well as a separate data worksheet with an unformatted version of the results. The second worksheet, the data worksheet, contains the information that is exported to the Synthesis Tool. Users may not modify that worksheet. Adding/removing rows, moving data, or making other modifications jeopardize the ability of the Synthesis Module to accurately analyze the data.

Clicking “OK” prompts you to save the file. The file is already named, so you only need to choose a convenient place to save the file. After the file is saved, a message box will appear indicating that the data was successfully exported.

While completing the modules, you are encouraged to save each completed module; doing so will enable you to easily make changes without re-running it entirely.

Following data export, the module may be reset and run for an additional state. Alternatively, you may run the remaining modules of the SIT to obtain a comprehensive profile of emissions for your state.

## 1.4 UNCERTAINTY

In the upper right-hand corner of the Summary worksheet 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.

## 1.5 REFERENCES

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