

# CHAPTER 7

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## PRECURSORS AND INDIRECT EMISSIONS

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## Contents

27	7	Precursors and indirect emissions .....	7.4
28	7.1	Introduction .....	7.4
29	7.2	Precursor emissions .....	7.4
30	7.2.1	Inventory of precursors .....	7.5
31	7.2.2	Link to relevant methodology chapters in the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook ..	
32		.....	7.8
33	7.3	Indirect N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen in NO <sub>x</sub> and NH <sub>3</sub> .....	7.8
34	7.3.1	Methodology .....	7.8
35	7.3.2	Quality Assurance/Quality Control, Reporting and Documentation .....	7.9
36		References.....	7.10
37		Table A7.1 (New): Non-Biogenic sources of CO <sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of CH <sub>4</sub> , CO, and NMVOCs	
38		.....	7.11
39		Table A7.2 (New): Examples of NMVOCs from the different source categories .....	7.13
40		Table A7.3 (New): Carbon content of various materials (percent carbon by mass, PC) and percent of total solvent	
41		NMVOC emissions (by mass, PU) .....	7.14

42

## Equations

43	Equation 7.1 N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from atmospheric deposition of NO <sub>x</sub> and NH <sub>3</sub> .....	7.8
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44

45

## 7 PRECURSORS AND INDIRECT EMISSIONS

*Users are expected to go to Mapping Tables in Annex 1, before reading this chapter. This is required to correctly understand both the refinements made and how the elements in this chapter relate to the corresponding chapter in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.*

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

Global warming potential-weighted greenhouse gas emission totals are based upon greenhouse gas emissions calculated following the guidance described in volumes 2-5 of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*. This chapter addresses the calculation of emissions of precursors of greenhouse gases and of indirect emissions that have not been addressed in Volumes 2-5 and that may be reported in greenhouse gas inventories.

Although they are not included in global warming potential-weighted greenhouse gas emission totals, emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) are also reported in greenhouse gas inventories. Carbon monoxide (CO), Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and NMVOC as well as CH<sub>4</sub> in the presence of sunlight contribute to the formation of the greenhouse gas ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) in the troposphere and are therefore often called ‘ozone precursors’. Furthermore, NO<sub>x</sub> emission plays an important role in the Earth’s nitrogen cycle and is an aerosol precursor. Sulphur dioxide emissions lead to formation of sulphate particles, which also play a role in climate change. Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) is an aerosol precursor with increasing contribution to ambient particulate matter concentrations in several regions, in part due to decreasing SO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The guidance of this chapter is consistent with the use of any radiative forcing metric (e.g., Global Warming Potential or Global Temperature change Potential) included in assessment reports of the IPCC so far and follows the principle to avoid double counting (see section 7.2.1.5). However, it does not provide guidance to estimate the overall radiative forcing resulting from emissions of greenhouse gases, precursors and indirect emissions.

Section 7.2 addresses the estimation and reporting of the precursors for national inventories. The methodologies for ambient air quality emission inventories have been elaborated in detail in the EMEP<sup>1</sup>/EEA<sup>2</sup> Emission Inventory Guidebook (Guidebook), and these methodologies for CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOCs, and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions are referenced in this chapter rather than to be included in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*. Exceptions are for sources not well covered by the Guidebook.

Section 7.3 addresses nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) emissions that result from the deposition of the nitrogen emitted as NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>. Nitrous oxide is produced in soils through the biological processes of nitrification and denitrification. Simply defined, nitrification is the aerobic microbial oxidation of ammonium to nitrate and denitrification is the anaerobic microbial reduction of nitrate to nitrogen gas (N<sub>2</sub>). Nitrous oxide is a gaseous intermediate in the reaction sequence of denitrification and a by-product of nitrification that leaks from microbial cells into the soil atmosphere. One of the main controlling factors in this reaction is the availability of inorganic nitrogen in the soil and therefore deposition of nitrogen resulting from NO<sub>x</sub> and ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) will enhance emissions. N<sub>2</sub>O emissions will also be enhanced if nitrogen is deposited in the ocean or in lakes. For this reason, the 2006 Guidelines include guidance for estimating N<sub>2</sub>O emissions resulting from nitrogen deposition of all anthropogenic sources of NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>. Only agricultural sources of nitrogen were considered in the Revised 1996 Guidelines (IPCC, 1997).

Guidance is provided in Section 7.3 on estimating N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from atmospheric deposition resulting from all categories except agricultural soil management and manure management. Section 7.3 provides information on NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. Countries may use national methodologies to estimate emissions of NH<sub>3</sub> not originating from agriculture. NH<sub>3</sub> emissions are also covered in the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook.

### 7.2 PRECURSOR EMISSIONS

No refinement.

<sup>1</sup> Cooperative programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe (EMEP).

<sup>2</sup> Up until 2007 this EMEP/EEA Guidebook was formally called the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook.

## 7.2.1 Inventory of precursors

### 7.2.1.1 ENERGY

For most countries, road transportation will be a major source of NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and NMVOC emissions. Public electricity and heat production will likely be the major source of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in countries where coal is used extensively, and also an important source of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. Industrial combustion will also be a source of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO emissions and residential combustion a source of CO emissions. Oil production will likely be a source of NMVOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, and, CO emissions in countries that produce oil and gas.

Most NO<sub>x</sub> emissions resulting from fuel combustion are typically ‘fuel-NO’ that is formed from the conversion of chemically bound nitrogen in the fuel. The content of nitrogen in different fuel varies. Depending on the combustion temperature, thermal-NO<sub>x</sub> and prompt-NO<sub>x</sub> can also be formed from nitrogen contained in the combustion intake air.

Carbon monoxide and NMVOCs are generated during under-stoichiometric combustion conditions and are dependent on a variety of factors, including fuel type and combustion conditions.

Emissions of sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) are primarily related to the sulphur content of the fuel, although some sulphur can be retained in the ash. Abatement in stationary combustion can reduce the amount emitted; desulphurization of fuels can reduce SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in transport related emissions.

### 7.2.1.2 INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE

No refinement.

### 7.2.1.3 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND OTHER LAND USE

The burning of crop residues emits NO<sub>x</sub>, as does the addition of nitrogen to the soils from nitrogen fertilizers and other nutrients. Carbon Monoxide and SO<sub>2</sub> are emitted when biomass is burned. The primary sources of the NMVOC emissions are burning of crop residues and other plant wastes, and the anaerobic degradation of livestock feed and animal excreta. Plants, mainly trees (e.g. oil palm trees) and cereals, also contribute to NMVOC concentrations in the atmosphere.

The EMEP/EEA Guidebook does not fully cover emissions from burning of biomass, therefore additional guidance is given in AFOLU Volume, Chapter 4.2.4 for Non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass burning from forest, Chapter 5.2.4 and 5.3.4 for Non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass burning in Cropland, and Chapter 6.2.4 and 6.3.4 for Non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass burning in Grassland (CO, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>x</sub>). Biomass burning when forest and grasslands are converted to other uses, forest fires, and biomass burning due to forest management practices are discussed in these chapters of Volume 4 for AFOLU sector.

### 7.2.1.4 WASTE

Open burning, as well as incineration of municipal and other solid wastes and sludge from wastewater treatment, produces emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and SO<sub>2</sub>. NMVOC emissions can originate from wastewater treatment plants and solid waste disposal on land.

### 7.2.1.5 CARBON EMITTED IN GASES OTHER THAN CO<sub>2</sub>

The 2006 *Guidelines* estimate carbon emissions in terms of the species that are emitted. The majority of the carbon emitted in the form of non-CO<sub>2</sub> species (i.e., CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs) eventually oxidizes to CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere and this amount can be estimated from the emissions estimates of the non-CO<sub>2</sub> gases (Seinfeld and Pandis, 1998; Boucher *et al.* 2009). This section provides guidance on calculating CO<sub>2</sub> inputs to the atmosphere from emissions of carbon-containing compounds that are not included under other emission categories.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The contents of Box 7.1 from the 2006 *IPCC Guidelines* have been elaborated and included in the text of this section.

Final Draft

In national GHG inventories, inputs of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs are typically included in inventories for some source categories, correctly excluded for some other categories, and likely require estimating separately for yet other categories. The source categories falling into these first two groups are as follows (Gillenwater 2008):

- Fossil fuel combustion and fueling activities including the atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs to CO<sub>2</sub> is accounted for by the methodology used by most countries to calculate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion.<sup>4</sup> This methodology is based on fuel consumption statistics, data on the carbon content of each fuel, and oxidation factors; IPCC default carbon content or CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors assume that except the small fraction of carbon remaining as un-oxidized solids, for example soot or ash (IPCC/UNEP/OECD/IEA 1997; IPCC 2000;), all carbon in the fuel is oxidized to CO<sub>2</sub> in the combustion process or atmosphere.<sup>5</sup> For most countries that use common CO<sub>2</sub> factors, these inputs to the atmosphere of CO<sub>2</sub> from fossil fuel combustion related emissions of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs are already accounted for under the Energy sector category 1A.<sup>6</sup>
- Several managed sources of biogenic carbon (e.g., livestock) also emit CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs. The carbon in these gases is derived from rapidly cycling (non-fossil) sources. For example, the carbon content of CH<sub>4</sub> from enteric fermentation is derived from plant matter, which has converted atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> to organic compounds. The atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub> merely completes a natural cycle and is not treated as a net anthropogenic contribution to the atmosphere's CO<sub>2</sub> burden. Any net changes in the biogenic carbon stocks found in plant matter are assumed to be captured under the AFOLU sector through estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and removals from land-use and land-use changes and forestry (i.e., biogenic carbon stock changes).

Methane, CO, or NMVOCs are also emitted as fugitives from fossil fuel production activities such as coal mining as well as petroleum and natural gas exploration, processing and storage. The carbon emitted in the form of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, or NMVOCs from these fugitive emission source categories is not typically captured in fuel combustion activity data because these emissions occur prior to the collection of data on fossil fuel consumption. Therefore, CO<sub>2</sub> inputs to the atmosphere from the oxidation of these fugitive emissions are typically not estimated elsewhere in national GHG inventories.

Some industrial processes in which carbon from fossil fuel sources is used as a production feedstock (e.g., petrochemical production) may also lead to CO<sub>2</sub> inputs to the atmosphere. The carbon emitted in the form of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, or NMVOCs from these industrial processes may be included in a country's non-energy use of fossil fuel statistics or they may be estimated separately.<sup>7</sup> Carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes that use carbon feedstock as reducing agents (e.g., iron and steel production) are typically included in GHG inventories based on the assumption that the carbon in the reducing agent is fully oxidized. Depending on the assumptions and methods used to estimate storage and emissions from those non-energy use and feedstock categories (e.g., solvent use), CO<sub>2</sub> resulting from emissions of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs may or may not be included elsewhere in GHG inventories.

Two options are possible to address inputs of CO<sub>2</sub> from CH<sub>4</sub> of fossil origin. Countries may apply the methods described below to calculate the mass of CO<sub>2</sub> oxidised. Or countries may choose to apply separate global warming potentials or other metrics for CH<sub>4</sub> emissions of fossil and biogenic origin (see Appendix 8.A in IPCC 2013). Countries should transparently document which option used.

The methodologies for calculating CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs are simple and for countries that already have detailed inventories of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOC emissions, no additional activity data collection should be necessary. Input of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere are calculated by converting previously estimated mass emissions of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, or NMVOCs to CO<sub>2</sub> based on the carbon content of each gas. For example, the activity data used to estimate CO<sub>2</sub> inputs from the oxidation of emissions coal mining is already collected to estimate CH<sub>4</sub> for that category (1.B.1).

<sup>4</sup> This includes evaporative emissions of NMVOCs associated with immediate fueling activities for mobile or stationary sources where the mass of carbon associated with these emissions is accounted for in the fuel consumption activity data used in the combustion-related emission estimates for CO<sub>2</sub>.

<sup>5</sup> If a direct measurement method is used to estimate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion then CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs will not be included and must be estimated separately.

<sup>6</sup> If a country uses a country-specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor based on direct measurement data to estimate emissions then CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs would not be included in emission estimates for fossil fuel combustion, as the direct measurement occurs prior to the atmospheric oxidation process.

<sup>7</sup> Non-energy products from fossil fuels include industrial applications of fossil carbon material such as in the manufacture of ammonia from natural gas.

Methane, CO, or NMVOC emissions will eventually be oxidised to CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. These CO<sub>2</sub> inputs could be included in national inventories. They can be calculated from emissions of methane, CO and NMVOCs. The basic calculation principles are:

From CH<sub>4</sub>:  $Inputs_{CO_2} = Emissions_{CH_4} \bullet OF \bullet 44/16$

From CO:  $Inputs_{CO_2} = Emissions_{CO} \bullet OF \bullet 44/28$

From NMVOC:  $Inputs_{CO_2} = Emissions_{NMVOC} \bullet C \bullet OF \bullet 44/12$

Where,

$Inputs_{CO_2}$  are the added CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere from the oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs that are not accounted for already under other categories.

$Emissions_{CH_4}$ ,  $Emissions_{CO}$ , and  $Emissions_{NMVOC}$  are the emission estimates taken from other relevant emission categories (e.g., CH<sub>4</sub> from oil and gas systems, I.B.2).

$C$  is the fraction carbon in NMVOC by mass (default = 0.6 for solvent use and 0.85 for other source categories).

$OF$  is the oxidation factor of the carbon to carbon dioxide as a fraction. The default assumption is a value of 1. For open burning of waste Volume 5 chapter 5 specifies for  $OF$  a default value of 0.71 (see Table 5.2).

The carbon content in NMVOCs will vary depending on the source. Therefore, an inventory based on the speciation of the NMVOC compounds gives more accurate results.

In making these estimates inventory compilers should assess each category to ensure that this carbon is not already covered by the assumptions and approximations made in estimating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

See Table A7.1 for a list of the source categories relevant to the estimation of CO<sub>2</sub> from atmospheric oxidation. When identifying categories for which these CO<sub>2</sub> inputs are to be estimated, it is *good practice* to prevent double counting or omitting of carbon emitted to the atmosphere as CO<sub>2</sub>.

NMVOCs do not represent a single molecular species, but instead a broad range of volatile hydrocarbon species with varying molecular weights and carbon contents. Therefore, an accurate estimate of emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of NMVOCs requires a chemical speciation profile of the constituent NMVOCs (Gillenwater 2008).

To estimate CO<sub>2</sub> atmospheric inputs from NMVOC emissions the following steps may be used:

Separate the portion of national NMVOCs emissions resulting from biogenic materials from the portion of NMVOC emissions resulting from petroleum or other fossil fuel products.

Identify the portion of the fossil-based NMVOC emissions resulting from relevant energy and industrial process source categories (as determined using Table A7.2).

For the portion of these NMVOC emissions resulting from solvent use, determine the average carbon content (on a mass basis) based on a chemical speciation profile (see Table A7.3 for example). If information on the speciation profile is not available, assume a default average carbon content of 60 percent by mass. For the remaining portion of relevant NMVOC emissions from other source categories, determine carbon content values using a chemical speciation profile. If information on the speciation profile is not available, assume an average default carbon content of 85 percent by mass (Gillenwater 2008, and see Table A7.3).

There is scientific uncertainty regarding the degree to which all CH<sub>4</sub> and NMVOCs are completely oxidised to CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. There is very low uncertainty in this assumption for CO emissions. (Boucher *et al.* 2009) assumes 95 percent of emitted CH<sub>4</sub> is oxidised, with a range of 51 to 100 percent. NMVOCs include a wide range of chemical species with atmospheric lifetimes that primarily range from minutes to months. Although, the fate of NMVOCs emitted to the atmosphere is generally oxidation to CO<sub>2</sub> through complex chemical and photochemical reactions, the fate of a fraction of some NMVOC species can be dry or wet deposition to the Earth's surface, where the carbon they contain may escape complete oxidation to CO<sub>2</sub>. The above equations assume a complete oxidation of NMVOCs, CO and CH<sub>4</sub> to CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, however countries may apply oxidation factors less than 1, based on scientific evidence.

Final Draft

## 7.2.2 Link to relevant methodology chapters in the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook

No refinement.

## 7.3 INDIRECT N<sub>2</sub>O EMISSIONS FROM THE ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION OF NITROGEN IN NO<sub>x</sub> AND NH<sub>3</sub>

No refinement.

### 7.3.1 Methodology

All anthropogenic NH<sub>3</sub> or NO<sub>x</sub> emissions are potential sources of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions<sup>8</sup>. Specific guidance on estimating N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from that portion of nitrogen compounds associated with the volatilisation of NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> from (1) manure management systems and applied sewage sludge and (2) synthetic and organic nitrogen input to managed soils, and urine and dung nitrogen deposited by grazing animals, are provided in Section 10.5 of Chapter 10, emissions from livestock and manure management, and Section 11.2.2 of Chapter 11, N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from managed soils and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from lime and urea application, of Volume 4 of AFOLU.

This section provides guidance on estimating N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen compounds from all other sources of NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> emissions, such as fuel combustion, industrial processes, and burning of crop residues and agricultural wastes. The method needs only to be applied where data on NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from these sources are available, e.g., from the inventories identified Section 7.2.

Equation 7.1 and EF<sub>4</sub> from Table 11.4, Chapter 11 of Volume 4 can be used to estimate N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen resulting from NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>.

#### EQUATION 7.1 N<sub>2</sub>O EMISSIONS FROM ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION OF NO<sub>x</sub> AND NH<sub>3</sub>

$$N_2O_{(i)} = \left[ (NO_x - N_{(i)}) + (NH_3 - N_{(i)}) \right] \bullet EF_4 \bullet 44 / 28$$

Where:

N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>(i)</sub> = N<sub>2</sub>O produced from atmospheric deposition of N from NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from source *i*, in Gg;

NO<sub>x</sub>-N<sub>(i)</sub> = Nitrogen content of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from source *i* assuming that NO<sub>x</sub> is reported in NO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (Gg NO<sub>x</sub>-N or Gg NO<sub>2</sub> • 14/46);

NH<sub>3</sub>-N<sub>(i)</sub> = Nitrogen content of NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from source *i* (Gg NH<sub>3</sub>-N or Gg NH<sub>3</sub> • 14/17);

EF<sub>4</sub> = Emission factor for N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N on soils and water surfaces (kg N<sub>2</sub>O-N/kg NH<sub>3</sub>-N or NO<sub>x</sub>-N emitted).

The activity data NO<sub>x</sub>-N<sub>(i)</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>-N<sub>(i)</sub> are taken from the inventories as identified in Section 7.2, if available.

This method assumes that N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from atmospheric deposition are reported by the country that produced the original NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> emissions. In reality, the ultimate formation of N<sub>2</sub>O may occur in another country due to atmospheric transport of emissions. The method also does not account for the probable lag time between NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> emissions and subsequent production of N<sub>2</sub>O in soils and surface waters. This time lag is expected to be small relative to an annual reporting cycle.

<sup>8</sup> In addition to being redeposited on soils and surface waters, NH<sub>3</sub> can also lead to the formation of N<sub>2</sub>O from atmospheric chemical reactions. However, there is currently no method available for estimating conversion of NH<sub>3</sub> to N<sub>2</sub>O in the atmosphere.



262 **7.3.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control, Reporting and**  
263 **Documentation**

264 No refinement.

Final Draft

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**Table A7.1 (New): Non-Biogenic sources of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, and NMVOCs**

Source Category (IPCC reporting format)	Gases Emitted <sup>(a)</sup>			Fossil Origin	CO <sub>2</sub> included in existing category emission estimates?	Explanation
	CH <sub>4</sub>	CO	NMVOC			
1. Energy						
A. Fuel Combustion Activities <sup>(b)</sup>	x	x	x	Yes <sup>(d)</sup>	Yes	Fossil fuel combustion emission estimates calculated with use of carbon content and oxidation factors will typically include emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> from atmospheric oxidation of CH <sub>4</sub> , CO and NMVOC (i.e., if they assume complete oxidation of carbon except for that remaining as soot or ash solids).
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels						The carbon in fugitive emissions of CH <sub>4</sub> and NMVOCs is fossil in origin, but the CO <sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of this carbon is not typically included in emissions estimates from any other source category. However, the carbon in NMVOC emissions from fueling stations would typically be captured in fossil fuel consumption activity data and therefore in emissions from 1.A.
1. Solid Fuels						
a. Coal Mining	x		x	Yes	No	
2. Oil and Natural Gas						
a. Oil	x	x	x	Yes	No	
b. Natural Gas	x		x	Yes	No	
c. Venting	x		x	Yes	No	
d. Flaring	x	x	x	Yes	Yes	Combustion emission estimates with use of carbon content factors typically include emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> from atmospheric oxidation of CH <sub>4</sub> , CO and NMVOC.
2. Industrial Processes and Product Use						
B. Chemical Industry	x	x	x	Yes	(c)	The carbon in emissions of CH <sub>4</sub> and NMVOCs from chemical and metallurgical processes is likely to be of fossil in origin. The CO <sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of this carbon may or may not be included in emissions estimates from these source categories or from non-energy uses of fossil fuels as feedstock.
C. Metal Industry		x	x	Yes	(c)	
D. Non-Energy Use of Fuels						The carbon in emissions of CH <sub>4</sub> and NMVOCs occurring from the use of non-energy products is of fossil origin and does lead to CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. The Oxidized During Use (ODU) factors applied for estimating emissions from these source categories in most cases will include CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.
1. Lubricant Use			x	Yes	(c)	
2. Asphalt Paving of Roads and Roofs	x		x	Yes	(c)	
3. Paraffin Waxes Use			x	Yes	(c)	

Final Draft

4. Solvents and other Petroleum Product Use			x	Yes	(c)	
<b>5. Waste</b>						
A. Solid Waste Treatment and disposal	x	x	x	No	-	The vast majority of the carbon in CH <sub>4</sub> , CO, and NMVOC emissions is likely to be of biogenic origin.
B. Wastewater Treatment and discharge	x	x	x	No	-	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste <sup>(b)</sup>	x	x	x	Yes	Yes	The carbon in CH <sub>4</sub> , CO, and NMVOC emissions is of both biogenic and fossil origin. Estimates of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from the fossil carbon portion of waste materials include the emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> from atmospheric oxidation of CH <sub>4</sub> , CO and NMVOCs when carbon content factors are used.
<p><sup>(a)</sup> Only gases listed are those relevant to the estimation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO and NMVOCs. Emission factors for CO and NMVOC can be found in the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook and for CH<sub>4</sub> see the relevant chapters/volumes of this <i>2019 Refinement</i>.</p> <p><sup>(b)</sup> Assumes that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are estimated using data on the carbon content of fuels or waste materials, not direct measurement.<sup>(c)</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO and NMVOCs may or may not be accounted for depending on the Oxidized During Use factor assumptions under non-energy use of fuels (2.D).</p> <p><sup>(d)</sup> Assumes biofuels are reported separately.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Gillenwater (2008).</p>						

297 **Table A7.2 (New): Examples of NMVOCs from the different source categories**

CAS number	NMVOC Species	Carbon content	ENERGY									IPPU		AFOLU	WASTE	Total
			Stationary Combustion			Transport					Extraction & Distribution of Fossil Fuels	Industrial Processes	Solvent Use	Nature (Forests)	Waste Treatment and Disposal	
			Commercial and Residential	Energy Production	Combustion in Industry	Road Transport (DERV)	Road Transport (Evaporation)	Road Transport (PETROL)	Other Transportation and Machinery, Off Road	Other Transp & Mach (Other Transport) (5)						
107-98-2	2-propanol	0.533										✓	✓		✓	✓
67-64-1	Acetone	0.620	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
74-86-2	Acetylene	0.923	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓
71-43-2	Benzene	0.923	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
106-97-8	Butane	0.827	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
74-84-0	Ethane	0.799	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
64-17-5	Ethanol	0.521	✓		✓							✓	✓		✓	✓
74-85-1	Ethylene	0.856	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
110-54-3	Hexane	0.835	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
75-28-5	Isobutane	0.827	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
78-78-4	Isopentane	0.832	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
108-38-3	m-xylene	0.905	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
95-47-6	o-xylene	0.905	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
109-66-0	Pentane	0.832	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
74-98-6	Propane	0.817	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
115-07-01	Propylen	0.621	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
106-42-3	p-xylene	0.905	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
108-88-3	Toluene	0.913	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Unspeciated mixtures of m-, o- and p-xylene		0.905	✓		✓					✓		✓	✓		✓	
Total			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

298 Source: Data in table compiled from various references by Kristina Saarinen, Finnish Environment Institute.

Final Draft

299 **Table A7.3 (New): Carbon content of various materials (percent carbon by mass, PC) and percent of total**  
 300 **solvent NMVOC emissions (by mass, PU)**

Material	P <sub>C</sub>	P <sub>U</sub>		P <sub>C</sub>	P <sub>U</sub>		P <sub>C</sub>	P <sub>U</sub>
<b>Methane</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>-</b>						
<b>Carbon monoxide</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>-</b>						
<b>United States</b>			<b>Austria</b>			<b>Hungary<sup>18</sup></b>		
<b>Solvent NMVOCs<sup>1</sup></b>			<b>Solvent NMVOCs</b>			<b>Solvent NMVOCs</b>		
Methylene chloride	14	2						
Perchloroethylene	14	1						
Trichloroethane	18	1						
Trichloroethylene	18	1	Residuals	25				
Methyl alcohol	38	1	Methanol	38				
Ethylene glycol	39	1						
Propylene glycol solvents <sup>2</sup>	47	1	Glycols	50				
Ester solvents	49	1						
Ethyl alcohol	52	24	Alcohols	52				
Butanediol derivatives <sup>3</sup>	53	7						
Ester acetate <sup>4</sup>	55	19	Ester	59				
Other ethylene oxide solvents <sup>5</sup>	55	<1				Glue, etc.	57	-
Propyl acetate	59	2				Waste base paint	57	-
Isopropyl alcohol	60	10						
Propyl alcohol	60	2	Alcohols / propanols	60				
E-series ether solvents <sup>6</sup>	61	<1						
Acetone	62	2	Acetone	62				
Butyl acetate	62	<1						

Other propylene oxide-derived solvents <sup>7</sup>	62	<1						301
Furfural solvents <sup>8</sup>	63	2						
Other chlorinated solvents <sup>9</sup>	64	<1						
Ether solvents <sup>10</sup>	65	1	Ether	65				
Other alcohol solvents <sup>11</sup>	65	2						
Methyl ethyl ketone	67	1	Ketones	67				
Tetrahydrofuran solvents <sup>12</sup>	67	1	Aldehydes	67				
Methyl isobutyl ketone	72	1						
Other ketone solvents <sup>13</sup>	72	2				Other paint, lack, etc.	80	-
Special naphthas <sup>14</sup>	84	12	Solvent naphta	86		Solvent based paint	81.4	-
D-Limonene solvents <sup>15</sup>	88	<1	Cyclic hydrocarbons	86		Solvent	81.6	-
Pinene solvents <sup>16</sup>	88	1	Paraffins	86				
Toluene	91	<1	Aromates	91				
Xylene	91	<1						
Benzene	92	<1						
<b>Solvent weighted average<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>56.3</b>			<b>60 to 66</b>			<b>76 to 80</b>	

## Final Draft

- 302 *Source:* P<sub>a</sub> values taken from National Inventory Reports submitted in 2004. <[http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_ghg\\_inventories/national\\_inventories\\_submissions/items/3473.php/](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/3473.php/)>.
- 303 P<sub>c</sub> values as noted below.
- 304 1) Except where noted, values from CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. CRC Press, 1995.
- 305 2) Assumed to be "propylene glycol".
- 306 3) Assumed to be 1,3-butanediol.
- 307 4) Assumed to be "ethyl acetate".
- 308 5) Assumed to be "ethylene oxide".
- 309 6) Assumed to be "ethylene glycol n-butyl ether" (trade name "Dowanol EB").
- 310 7) Assumed to be "propylene oxide".
- 311 8) Assumed to be "furfural" (2-furaldehyde).
- 312 9) Assumed to be "chlorobenzene".
- 313 10) Assumed to be "diethyl ether".
- 314 11) Assumed to be "butyl alcohol".
- 315 12) Assumed to be "tetrahydrofuran" (THF) (1,4-Epoxybutane).
- 316 13) Assumed to be methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK).
- 317 14) Assumed to be "hexane".
- 318 15) Assumed to be "limonene" (1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexene).
- 319 16) Assumed to be "alpha pinene" (bicylc(3.1.1)hept-2-ene,2,6,6-trimethyl).
- 320 17) USA value is for 1998, Austria and Hungary values vary from year to year based on mix of solvent chemicals used.
- 321 18) Values apply only to the solvent portion of each material. The solvent content of each material assumed was as follows: solvent based paint 50%, water based paint 5-6%, other paint 25%, glue 8%, and solvent 100%.