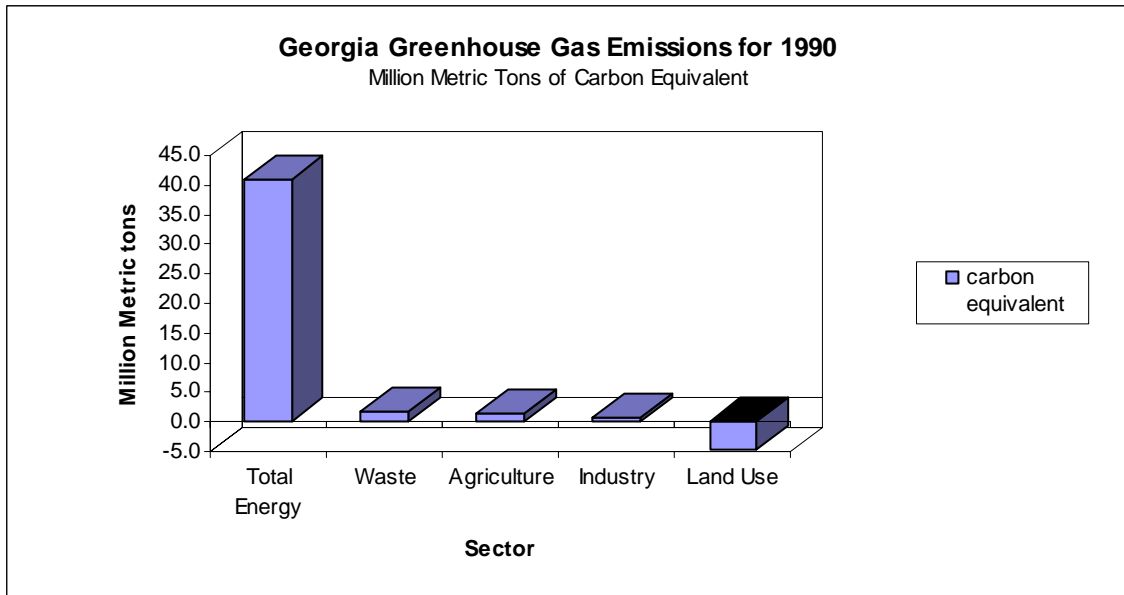


GEORGIA GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND SINKS INVENTORY: SUMMARY



The report “*Development of a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory for the State of Georgia*” provides a detailed inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and sinks for Georgia in 1990. Emissions were estimated using methods from EPA’s 1995 guidance document ***State Workbook: Methodologies for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions***. In 1990, Georgia emitted 40.3 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE). Georgia estimated emissions of more than 0.02 MMTCE from biomass fuels and from other sources not included in the workbook. Emissions from these sources are not included in the reported total or the table below.^{1,2}

The principal greenhouse gases were carbon dioxide, comprising 134.8 million metric tons (36.8 MMTCE), and methane, with 0.6 million metric tons (3.4 MMTCE). Other emissions included 3 thousand metric tons of nitrous oxide (0.2 MMTCE).

¹ Note that the state of the art emission inventory method has advanced since Georgia completed its inventory; therefore, we have made the following adjustments to Georgia’s emission estimates. We excluded emission estimates for sources not covered by the most recent inventory guidance (<http://www.epa.gov/ttnchie1/eiip/techrep.htm#green>). These emissions include avoided carbon dioxide emissions from carbon storage in unfinished oils.

² In addition, the Georgia inventory also estimated emissions of nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide, which are greenhouse gases for which global warming potentials have not yet been developed.

Georgia Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 1990

SECTOR	CO ₂ (MMTCE)	Methane (MMTCE)	Nitrous Oxide (MMTCE)	HFCs, PFCs, and SF6 (MMTCE)	Total GHG Emissions (MMTCE)
Energy - Residential	1.6	*	*	*	1.6
Energy - Commercial	1.0	*	*	*	1.0
Energy - Industrial	6.2	*	*	*	6.2
Energy - Transport	15.1	*	*	*	15.1
Energy - Utility	16.7	*	*	*	16.7
Energy - Exported Electricity	*	*	*	*	*
Energy - Other	*	*	*	*	*
Total Energy	40.7	0.2	*	*	40.8
Waste	*	1.7	*	*	1.7
Agriculture	*	1.5	0.1	*	1.5
Industry	0.7	*	0.1	*	0.8
Land Use	-4.6	*	*	*	-4.6
Total	36.8	3.4	0.2	*	40.3

All emissions are reported in million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE).

An asterisk (*) indicates that emissions of the gas from this sector were zero, insignificant, or not reported.

Emissions due to coal mining and extraction of natural gas and oil are included in the energy – other figures, and emissions from biofuel combustion are excluded.

The major source of carbon dioxide emissions was fossil fuel combustion (98%), with minor emissions from cement production, limestone use, and soda ash consumption. In particular, coal used for utilities accounted for 41% of emissions from fossil fuel combustion, and use of petroleum for transportation comprised 37% of emissions from fossil fuel combustion. Carbon dioxide sinks (i.e., an increase in forest carbon storage) offset about 11% of the total carbon dioxide emissions. Contributors to methane emissions were waste (52%), manure management (28%), domesticated animals (15%), natural gas systems (5%), and burning of agricultural waste (less than 1%). The sources of nitrous oxide emissions were fertilizer use and the burning of agricultural waste.

Georgia emissions in 1990 were 6.2 MTCE per capita, compared to 1990 U.S. emissions of 6.4 MTCE per capita.