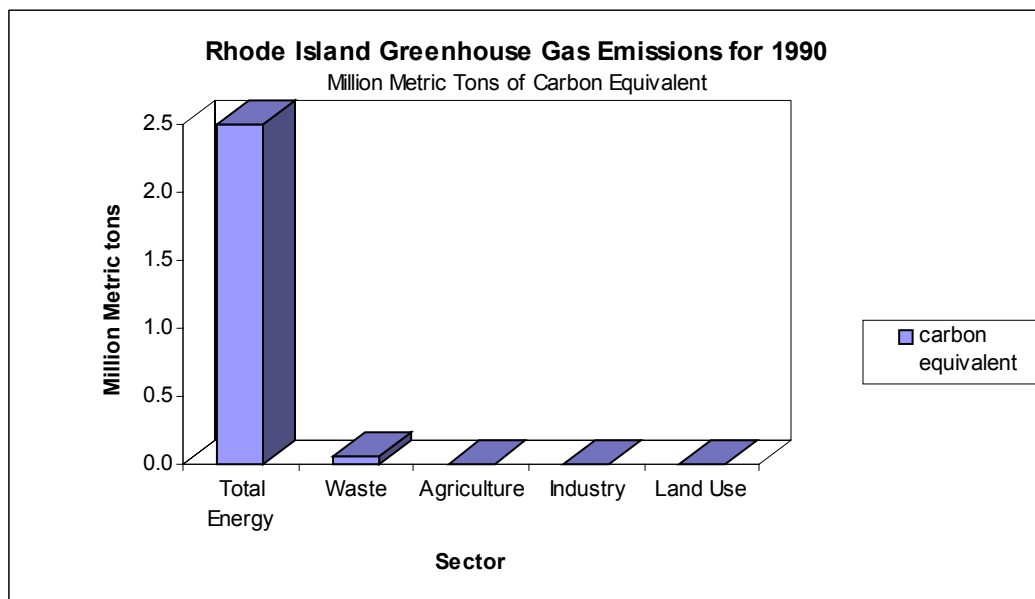


RHODE ISLAND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND SINKS INVENTORY: SUMMARY



The report “Rhode Island Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory” provides a detailed inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and sinks for Rhode Island in 1990. Emissions were estimated using methods from EPA’s 1998 guidance document ***EIIP Document Series, Volume VIII: Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions***. In 1990, Rhode Island emitted 2.6 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE). Rhode Island estimated emissions of 0.02 MMTCE from biomass fuels. Emissions from these sources are not included in the most recent inventory guidance (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/eiip/techreport/volume08/>); therefore, they are not included in the total or in the table below.

The principal greenhouse gas was carbon dioxide, comprising 8.7 million metric tons (2.4 MMTCE). Other emissions included 0.01 million metric tons of methane (0.1 MMTCE) and roughly 1600 metric tons of nitrous oxide (0.1 MMTCE).

Rhode Island Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 1990

BY SECTOR	CO2 (MMTCE)	Methane (MMTCE)	Nitrous Oxide (MMTCE)	HFCs, PFCs, and SF6 (MMTCE)	Total GHG Emissions (MMTCE)
Energy - Residential	0.6	*	*	*	0.6
Energy - Commercial	0.4	*	*	*	0.4
Energy - Industrial	0.2	*	*	*	0.2
Energy - Transport	1.1	*	*	*	1.1
Energy - Utility	0.1	*	*	*	0.1
Energy - Exported Electricity	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Energy - Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.1
Total Energy	2.4	0.0	0.1	*	2.5
Waste	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	0.1
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Industry	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Land Use	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Total	2.4	0.1	0.1	*	2.6

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 only reported source of carbon dioxide emissions was fossil fuel combustion. Sources of methane emissions were landfills (80%), wastewater treatment (7%), domesticated animals (6%), fossil fuel combustion (6%), and manure management (1%). Nitrous oxide emissions were primarily attributable to fossil fuel combustion (92%), wastewater treatment (6%), and agricultural soils (2%).

Rhode Island's emissions in 1990 were 2.6 MTCE per capita, compared to 1990 U.S. emissions of 6.4 MTCE per capita.