GHG Emissions Sources by Sector

ppendix 1 indicates examples of GHG emissions by emission category and industry sectors. These examples are

not exhaustive and the reporting company should refer to Chapter 4 and interpret the relevant emissions for its own situation.

Sector	Core Direct Emission Sources	Core Indirect Emission Sources	Optional Emission Sources
Energy			
Energy Generation	 Stationary combustion (boilers and turbines used in the production of electricity, heat or steam, fuel pumps, fuel cells, flaring) Mobile combustion (trucks, barges and trains for transportation of fuels) Fugitive emissions (CH₄ leakage from transmission and storage facilities, HFC emissions from LPG storage facilities, SF₆ emissions from transmission and distribution) 	■ Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	 ■ Stationary combustion (mining and extraction of fuels, energy for refining or processing fuels) ■ Process emissions (production of fuels, SF₆ emissions) ■ Mobile combustion (transportation of fuels/ waste, employee business travel, employee commuting) ■ Fugitive emissions (CH₄ and CO₂ from waste landfills, pipelines, SF₆ emissions)
Oil and Gas Industry	 Stationary combustion (process heaters, engines, turbines, flares, incinerators, oxidizers, production of electricity, heat and steam) Process emissions (process vents, equipment vents, maintenance/ turnaround activities, non-routine activities) Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/products/waste; company owned vehicles) Fugitive emissions (leaks from pressurized equipment, wastewater treatment, surface impoundments) 	Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	■ Stationary combustion (product use as fuel or combustion for the production of purchased materials) ■ Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/products/waste, employee business travel, employee commuting, product use as fuel) ■ Process emissions (product use as feedstock or emissions from the production of purchased materials) ■ Fugitive emissions (CH ₄ and CO ₂ from waste landfills or from the production of purchased materials)

Design Principles

Sector	Core Direct Emission Sources	Core Indirect Emission Sources	Optional Emission Sources
Energy (con	tinued)		
Coal Mining	 Stationary combustion (methane flaring and use, use of explosives, mine fires) Mobile combustion (mining equipment, transportation of coal) Fugitive emissions (CH₄ emissions from coal mines and coal piles) 	Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	 Stationary combustion (product use as fuel) Mobile combustion (transportation of coal/waste, employee business travel, employee commuting) Process emissions (gasification)
Metals			
Aluminum	 Stationary combustion (bauxite to aluminum processing, coke baking, lime, soda ash and fuel use, on-site CHP) Process emissions (carbon anode oxidation, electrolysis, PFC) Mobile combustion (pre- and post-smelting transportation, ore haulers) Fugitive emissions (fuel line CH₄, HFC and PFC, SF₆ cover gas) 	Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	 Stationary combustion (raw material processing and coke production by second party suppliers, manufacture of production line machinery) Mobile combustion (transportation services, business travel, employee commuting) Process emissions (during production of purchased materials) Fugitive emissions (mining and landfill CH₄ and CO₂, outsourced process emissions)
Chemicals			
Nitric acid, Ammonia, Adipic acid, Urea, and Petro- chemicals	 Stationary combustion (boilers, flaring, reductive furnaces, flame reactors, steam reformers) Process emissions (oxidation/reduction of substrates, impurity removal, N₂O byproducts, catalytic cracking, myriad other emissions individual to each process) Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/products/waste) Fugitive emissions (HFC use, storage tank leakage) 	■ Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity heat or steam)	■ Stationary combustion (production of purchased materials, waste combustion) ■ Process emissions (production of purchased materials) ■ Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/products/waste, employee business travel, employee commuting) ■ Fugitive emissions (CH ₄ and CO ₂ from waste landfills and pipelines)

Design Principles

Sector	Core Direct Emission Sources	Core Indirect Emission Sources	Optional Emission Sources
Minerals			
Cement and Lime	 Process emissions (calcination of limestone) Stationary combustion (clinker kiln, drying of raw materials, production of electricity) Mobile combustion (quarry operations, on-site transportation) 	■ Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	■ Stationary combustion (production of purchased materials, waste combustion) ■ Process emissions (production of purchased clinker and lime) ■ Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/products/waste, employee business travel, employee commuting) ■ Fugitive emissions (mining and landfill CH ₄ and CO ₂ , outsourced process emissions)
Waste			
Landfills, Waste combustion, Water service	 Stationary combustion (incinerators, boilers, flaring) Process emissions (sewage treatment, nitrogen loading) Fugitive emissions (CH₄ emissions from waste and animal product decomposition) Mobile combustion (transportation of waste/products) 	■ Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	 Stationary combustion (recycled waste used as a fuel) Process emissions (recycled waste used as a feedstock) Mobile combustion (transportation of waste/products, employee business travel, employee commuting)
Pulp and Pa	per		
Pulp and paper	■ Stationary combustion (production of steam and electricity, fossil fuel-derived emissions from calcination of calcium carbonate in lime kilns, drying products with infrared dryers fired with fossil fuels) ■ Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials, products, and wastes, operation of harvesting equipment) ■ Fugitive emissions (CH ₄ and CO ₂ from waste)	■ Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	■ Stationary combustion (production of purchased materials, waste combustion) ■ Process emissions (production of purchased materials) ■ Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/products/waste, employee business travel, employee commuting) ■ Fugitive emissions (landfill CH ₄ and CO ₂ emissions)

Design Principles

Sector	Core Direct Emission Sources	Core Indirect Emission Sources	Optional Emission Sources
HFC, PFC, SF	4, and HCFC 22 Production		
HCFC 22 production	 Stationary combustion (production of electricity, heat or steam) Process emissions (HFC venting) Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/products/waste) Fugitive emissions (HFC use) 	■ Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	 Stationary combustion (production of purchased materials) Process emissions (production of purchased materials) Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materialsproducts/waste, employee business travel, employee commuting) Fugitive emissions(fugitive leaks in product use, CH₄ and CO₂ from waste landfills)
Semiconduct	tor Production		
Semi- conductor production	 ■ Process emissions (C₂F₆, CH₄, CHF₃, SF₆, NF₃, C₃F₈, C₄F₈, N₂O used in wafer fabrication, CF₄ created from C₂F₆ and C₃F₈ processing) ■ Stationary combustion (oxidation of volatile organic waste, production of electricity, heat or steam) ■ Fugitive emissions (process gas storage leaks, container remainders/heel leakage) ■ Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/products/waste) 	■ Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	 Stationary combustion (production of imported materials, waste combustion, upstream T&D losses of purchased electricity) Process emissions (production of purchased materials, outsourced disposal of returned process gases and container remainder/heel) Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/products/waste, employee business travel, employee commuting) Fugitive emissions (landfill CH₄ and CO₂ emissions, downstream process gas container remainder/heel leakage)
Other Sector	s*		
Service sector/Office- based organizations	 Stationary combustion (production of electricity, heat or steam) Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/waste) Fugitive emissions (mainly HFC emissions during use of refrigeration and air- conditioning equipment) 	■ Stationary combustion (consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam)	 Stationary combustion (production of purchased materials) Process emissions (production of purchased materials) Mobile combustion (transportation of raw materials/ products/ waste, employee business travel, employee commuting)

^{*} Businesses in "other sectors" can estimate GHG emissions using cross-sectoral estimation tools—stationary combustion, mobile (transportation) combustion, HFC use, measurement and estimation uncertainty, and waste.