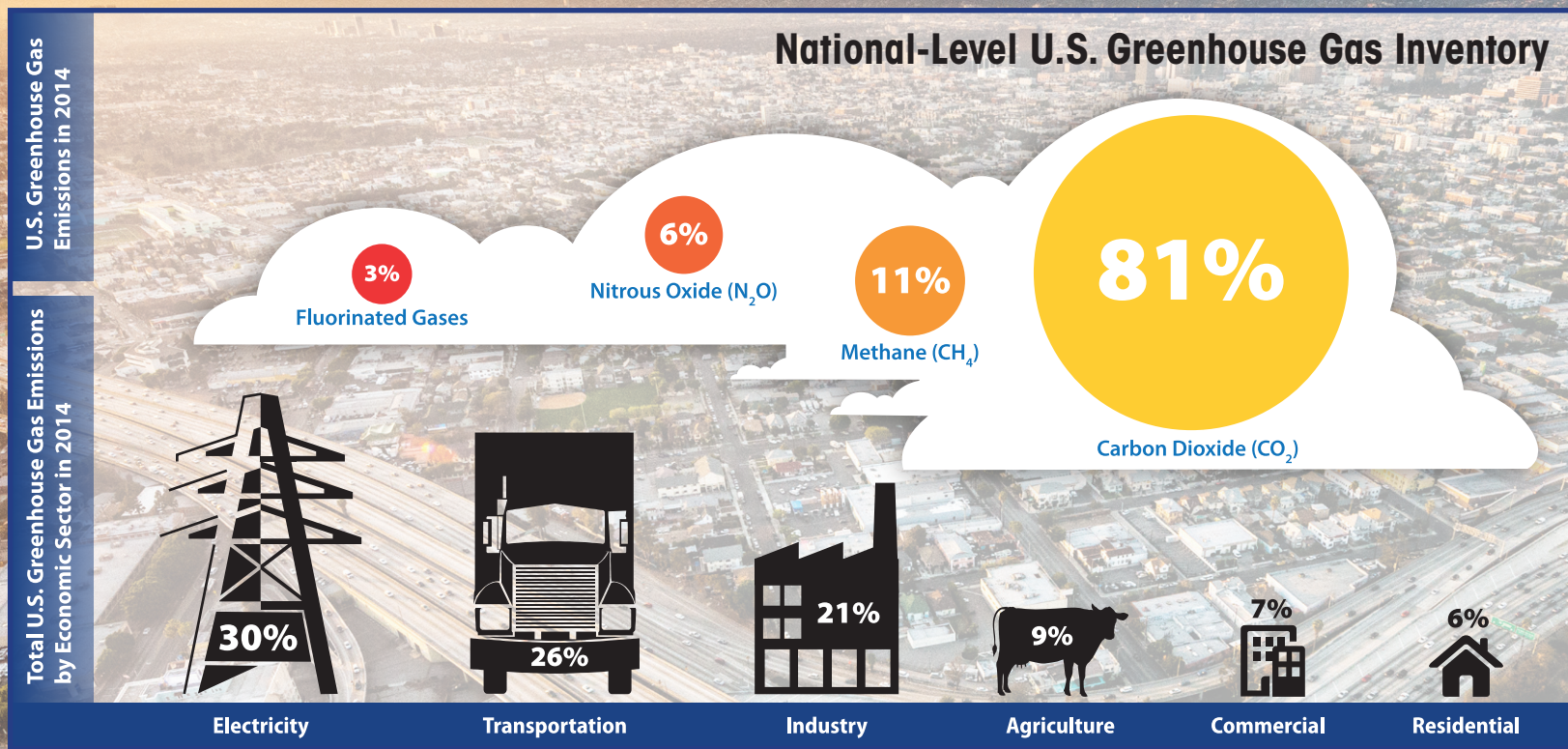


Fast Facts

1990-2014



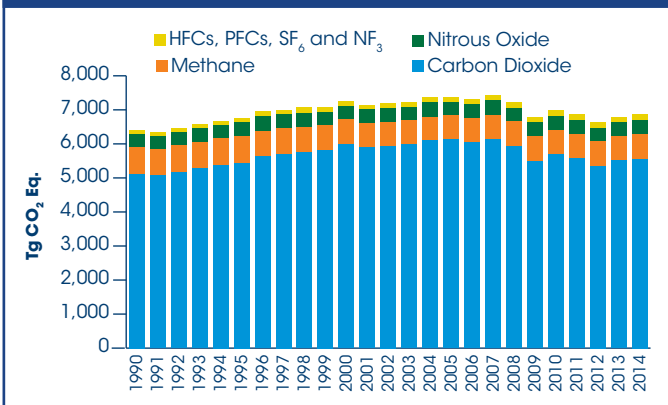
U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2014		1990 to 2014		
	Total Emissions	CO ₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion	Total emissions	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion	Methane emissions
	6,870 million metric tons CO ₂ equivalent	76% of total emissions	7.4% ↑	9.9% ↑	5.6% ↓
	1.0% ↑ from 2013 levels	1.0% ↑ from 2013 levels	8.6% ↑ Total CO ₂ emissions		



To learn more about the inventory, scan the QR code to the left, visit www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/userinventoryreport.html, or explore the data at www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/inventoryexplorer.

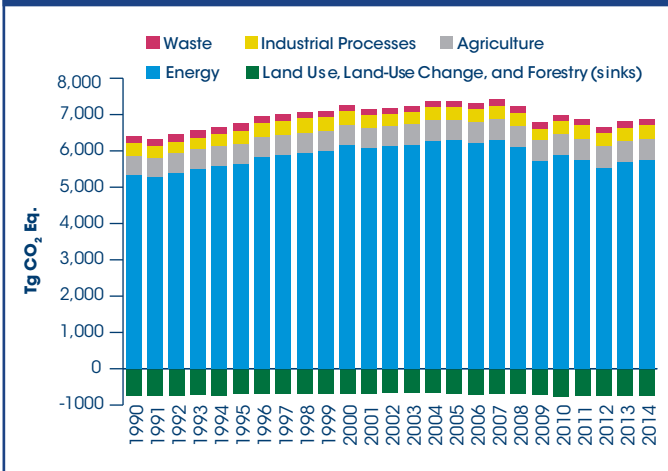
U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

by Gas



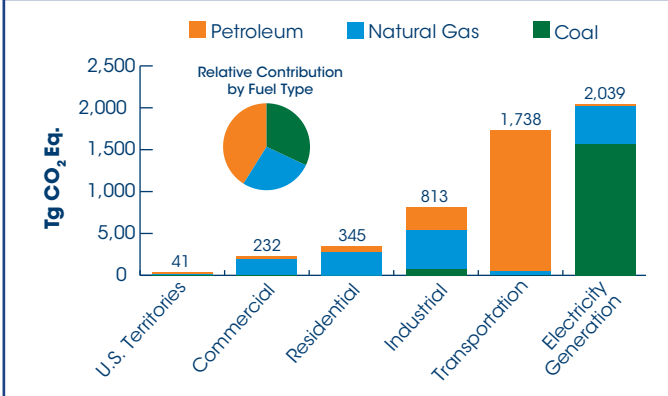
U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions/Sinks

by Chapter/IPCC Sector



2014 U.S. CO₂ Emissions

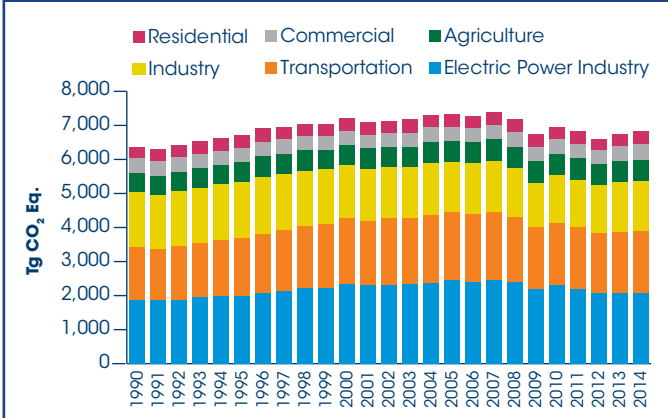
from Fossil Fuel Combustion by Fuel Type and End-Use Sector



Note: Electricity generation also includes emissions of less than 0.5 Tg CO₂ Eq. from geothermal-based electricity generation.

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

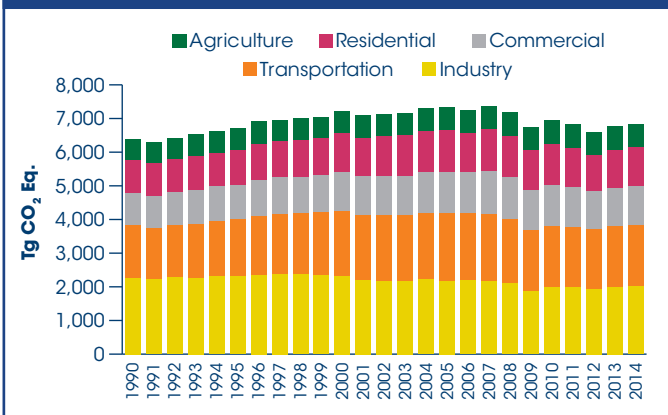
Allocated to Economic Sectors



Note: Does not include U.S. territories.

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

with Electricity Distributed to Economic Sectors



Note: Does not include U.S. territories.

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks (MMT CO₂ Equivalents)

Gas/Source	1990	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CO₂	5,115.1	6,122.7	5,688.8	5,559.5	5,349.2	5,502.6	5,556.0
Fossil Fuel Combustion	4,740.7	5,747.1	5,358.3	5,227.7	5,024.7	5,157.6	5,208.2
Electricity Generation	1,820.8	2,400.9	2,258.4	2,157.7	2,022.2	2,038.1	2,039.3
Transportation	1,493.8	1,887.0	1,728.3	1,707.6	1,696.8	1,713.0	1,737.6
Industrial	842.5	828.0	775.5	773.3	782.9	812.2	813.3
Residential	338.3	357.8	334.6	326.8	282.5	329.7	345.1
Commercial	217.4	223.5	220.1	220.7	196.7	221.0	231.9
U.S. Territories	27.9	49.9	41.4	41.5	43.6	43.5	41.0
Non-Energy Use of Fuels	118.1	138.9	114.1	108.5	105.6	121.7	114.3
Iron and Steel Production and Metallurgical Coke Production	99.7	66.5	55.7	59.9	54.2	52.2	55.4
Natural Gas Systems	37.7	30.1	32.4	35.7	35.2	38.5	42.4
Cement Production	33.3	45.9	31.3	32.0	35.1	36.1	38.8
Petrochemical Production	21.6	27.4	27.2	26.3	26.5	26.4	26.5
Lime Production	11.7	14.6	13.4	14.0	13.7	14.0	14.1
Other Process Uses of Carbonates	4.9	6.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	10.4	12.1
Ammonia Production	13.0	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.4
Incineration of Waste	8.0	12.5	11.0	10.5	10.4	9.4	9.4
Carbon Dioxide Consumption	1.5	1.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5
Urea Consumption for Non-Agricultural Purposes	3.8	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0
Petroleum Systems	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6
Aluminum Production	6.8	4.1	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.8
Soda Ash Production and Consumption	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ferroalloy Production	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9
Titanium Dioxide Production	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8
Glass Production	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Phosphoric Acid Production	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Zinc Production	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0
Lead Production	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Silicon Carbide Production and Consumption	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Magnesium Production and Processing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wood Biomass and Ethanol Consumption ^a	219.4	229.8	265.1	268.1	267.7	286.3	293.7
International Bunker Fuels ^b	103.5	113.1	117.0	111.7	105.8	99.8	103.2
CH₄	773.9	717.4	722.4	717.4	714.4	721.5	730.8
Natural Gas Systems	206.8	177.3	166.2	170.1	172.6	175.6	176.1
Enteric Fermentation	164.2	168.9	171.3	168.9	166.7	165.5	164.3
Landfills	179.6	154.0	142.1	144.4	142.3	144.3	148.0
Petroleum Systems	38.7	48.8	54.1	56.3	58.4	64.7	68.1
Coal Mining	96.5	64.1	82.3	71.2	66.5	64.6	67.6
Manure Management	37.2	56.3	60.9	61.5	63.7	61.4	61.2
Wastewater Treatment	15.7	15.9	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.7
Rice Cultivation	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9
Stationary Combustion	8.5	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.6	8.0	8.1
Abandoned Underground Coal Mines	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.3
Composting	0.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Mobile Combustion	5.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Petrochemical Production	0.2	0.1	+	+	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ferroalloy Production	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Silicon Carbide Production and Consumption	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Iron and Steel Production and Metallurgical Coke Production	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Incineration of Waste	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
International Bunker Fuels ^b	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
N₂O	406.2	397.6	410.3	416.5	409.3	403.4	403.5
Agricultural Soil Management	303.3	297.2	320.7	323.1	323.1	318.6	318.4
Stationary Combustion	11.9	20.2	22.2	21.3	21.4	22.9	23.4
Manure Management	14.0	16.5	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.5
Mobile Combustion	41.2	34.4	23.6	22.4	20.0	18.2	16.3
Nitric Acid Production	12.1	11.3	11.5	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.9
Adipic Acid Production	15.2	7.1	4.2	10.2	5.5	4.0	5.4
Wastewater Treatment	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
N ₂ O from Product Uses	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Composting	0.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Incineration of Waste	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Semiconductor Manufacture	+	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
International Bunker Fuels ^b	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and NF₃	102.0	141.1	164.0	171.9	170.1	172.6	180.1
HFCs	46.6	119.9	149.4	154.3	155.9	158.9	166.7
Substitution of Ozone Depleting Substances ^c	0.3	99.7	141.2	145.3	150.2	154.6	161.2
HCFC-22 Production	46.1	20.0	8.0	8.8	5.5	4.1	5.0
Semiconductor Manufacture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Magnesium Production and Processing	-	-	+	+	+	0.1	0.1
PFCs	24.3	6.7	4.5	7.0	6.0	5.8	5.6
Semiconductor Manufacture	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.0
Aluminum Production	21.5	3.4	1.9	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.5
SF₆	31.1	14.0	9.5	10.0	7.6	7.2	7.3
Electrical Transmission and Distribution	25.4	10.6	7.0	6.8	5.6	5.4	5.6
Magnesium Production and Processing	5.2	2.7	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.0
Semiconductor Manufacture	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
NF₃	+	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Semiconductor Manufacture	+	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total Emissions^d	6,397.1	7,378.8	6,985.5	6,865.4	6,643.0	6,800.0	6,870.5
LULUCF Emissions	15.0	28.2	17.8	22.9	32.3	24.1	24.6
LULUCF Total Net Flux	(753.0)	(726.7)	(784.3)	(784.9)	(782.0)	(783.7)	(787.0)
LULUCF Sector Total	(738.0)	(698.5)	(766.4)	(762.0)	(749.7)	(759.6)	(762.5)
Net Emissions (Sources and Sinks)	5,659.2	6,680.3	6,219.0	6,103.4	5,893.3	6,040.4	6,108.0

+ Does not exceed 0.05 MMT CO₂ Eq.

^a Emissions from wood biomass and ethanol consumption are not included specifically in summing energy sector totals. Net carbon fluxes from changes in biogenic carbon reservoirs are accounted for in the estimates for land use, land-use change, and forestry.

^b Emissions from international bunker fuels are not included in totals.

^c Small amounts of PFC emissions also result from this source.

^d Total gross emissions exclude land use, land-use change, and forestry. Net emissions include this category.

Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Global Warming Potentials (100-Year Time Horizon)

Gas	GWP
CO ₂	1
CH ₄	25
N ₂ O	298
HFC-23	14,800
HFC-32	675
HFC-43-10mee	1,640
HFC-125	3,500
HFC-134a	1,430
HFC-143a	4,470
HFC-152a	124
HFC-227ea	3,220
HFC-236fa	9,810
CF ₄	7,390
C ₂ F ₆	12,200
C ₃ F ₈	8,830
C ₄ F ₁₀	8,860
c-C ₄ F ₈	10,300
C ₅ F ₁₂	9,160
C ₆ F ₁₄	9,300
SF ₆	22,800
NF ₃	17,200

Global warming potential (GWP) is defined as the cumulative radiative forcing effects of a gas over a specified time horizon resulting from the emission of a unit mass of gas relative to a reference gas. The GWP-weighted emissions of direct greenhouse gases in the U.S. Inventory are presented in terms of equivalent emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), using units of million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MMT CO₂ Eq.).

Conversion:

1 million metric tons = 106 metric tons = 109 kg
The molecular weight of carbon is 12, and the molecular weight of oxygen is 16; therefore, the molecular weight of CO₂ is 44 (i.e., 12 + [16 × 2]), as compared to 12 for carbon alone. Thus, the weight ratio of carbon to carbon dioxide is 12/44.

Conversion from gigagrams of gas to million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents:

$$\text{MMT CO}_2 \text{ Eq.} = \left(\text{Gg of gas} \right) \times (\text{GWP}) \times \left(\frac{\text{MMT}}{1,000 \text{ Gg}} \right)$$

Source:
IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (2007)

Carbon Information

Conversion Factors to Energy Units and Carbon Contents by Fuel Type

The values in this table provide conversion factors from physical units to energy equivalent units and from energy units to carbon contents. These factors can be used as default factors, if local data are not available.

Fuel Type	Heat Content	Carbon (C) Content Coefficients	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) per Physical Unit
Solid Fuels	Million Btu/Metric Ton	kg C/Million Btu	kg CO₂/Metric Ton
Anthracite Coal	24.88	28.28	2,579.9
Bituminous Coal	26.33	25.44	2,456.1
Sub-bituminous Coal	18.89	26.50	1,835.5
Lignite	14.18	26.65	1,385.6
Coke	25.76	31.00	2,928.1
Unspecified Coal	27.58	25.34	2,562.5
Gas Fuels	Btu/Cubic Foot	kg C/Million Btu	kg CO₂/Cubic Foot
Natural Gas	1,032	14.46	0.0547
Liquid Fuels	Million Btu/Petroleum Barrel	kg C/Million Btu	kg CO₂/Petroleum Barrel
Motor Gasoline	5.06	19.46	361.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	5.83	20.17	431.2
Residual Fuel Oil	6.29	20.48	472.3
Jet Fuel	5.67	19.70	409.6
Aviation Gasoline	5.05	18.86	349.2
LPG	3.54	16.83	218.5
Kerosene	5.67	19.96	415.0
Still Gas	6.00	18.20	400.4
Petroleum Coke	6.02	27.85	614.7
Pentanes Plus	4.62	19.10	323.6
Unfinished Oils	5.83	20.31	434.2

Note: For fuels with variable heat contents and carbon content coefficients, this table presents 2014 U.S. average values. All factors are presented in gross calorific values (GCV) (i.e., higher heating values). LPG = liquefied petroleum gases.

Energy Units

Btu	British thermal unit	1 Btu
MBtu	Thousand Btu	1 × 10 ³ Btu
MMBtu	Million Btu	1 × 10 ⁶ Btu
BBtu	Billion Btu	1 × 10 ⁹ Btu
TBtu	Trillion Btu	1 × 10 ¹² Btu
QBtu	Quadrillion Btu	1 × 10 ¹⁵ Btu

Unit Conversions

1 pound	= 0.454 kilograms	= 16 ounces	
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	= 35.27 ounces	
1 short ton	= 0.9072 metric tons	= 2,000 pounds	
1 cubic foot	= 0.02832 cubic meters	= 28.3168 liters	
1 cubic meter	= 35.315 cubic feet	= 1,000 liters	
1 U.S. gallon	= 3.78541 liters	= 0.03175 barrels	= 0.02381 barrels petroleum
1 liter	= 0.2642 U.S. gallons	= 0.0084 barrels	= 0.0063 barrels petroleum
1 barrel	= 31.5 U.S. gallons	= 119 liters	= 0.75 barrels petroleum
1 barrel petroleum	= 42 U.S. gallons	= 159 liters	
1 mile	= 1.609 kilometers	= 5,280 feet	
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 miles	= 3,280.84 feet	
1 square mile	= 2.590 square kilometers	= 640 acres	
1 square kilometer	= 0.386 square miles	= 100 hectares	
1 acre	= 43,560 square feet	= 0.4047 hectares	= 4,047 square meters

For more information on calculating CO₂ emissions per kWh, download eGRID at www.epa.gov/energy/eGRID.

For other related information, see www.epa.gov/climatechange and <http://unfccc.int>.