# Development of an Upstream Inventory Tool

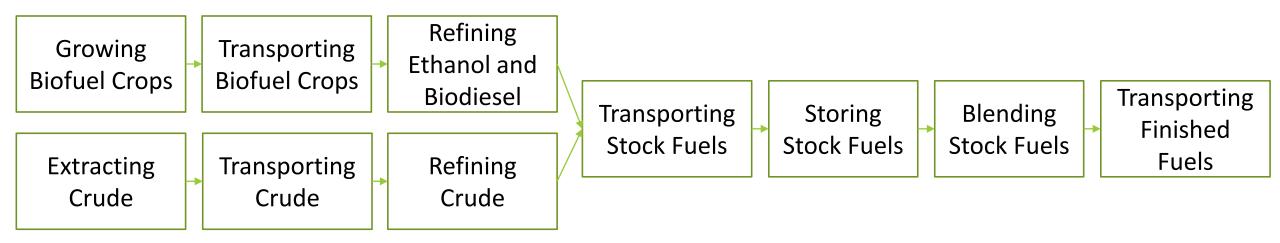
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### Definition of Scope of Upstream Tool

Upstream emissions are emissions from stationary and mobile sources that occur during the production and transport of mobile source fuels.



### How the Upstream Tool Works

Location

• within the existing emissions modeling framework (EMF)

Structure

• new EMF structure called "modules" which contain algorithms specific for the upstream sectors

Outputs

- 1. Generate an "upstream" inventory for a given rulemaking or other researchbased scenario
- 2. Produce scalars that can be applied to the EPA emissions modeling platform to create a control scenario for air quality modeling

# Methodology: Emissions Modeling Framework (EMF)

What is the EMF?

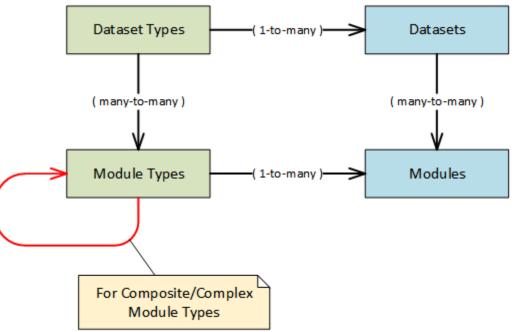
- Software package built for use in emissions work
- Manages and tracks changes in emissions data files
- Creates summaries and performs QA tasks on inventories

Currently used by EPA for emissions modeling, e.g.:

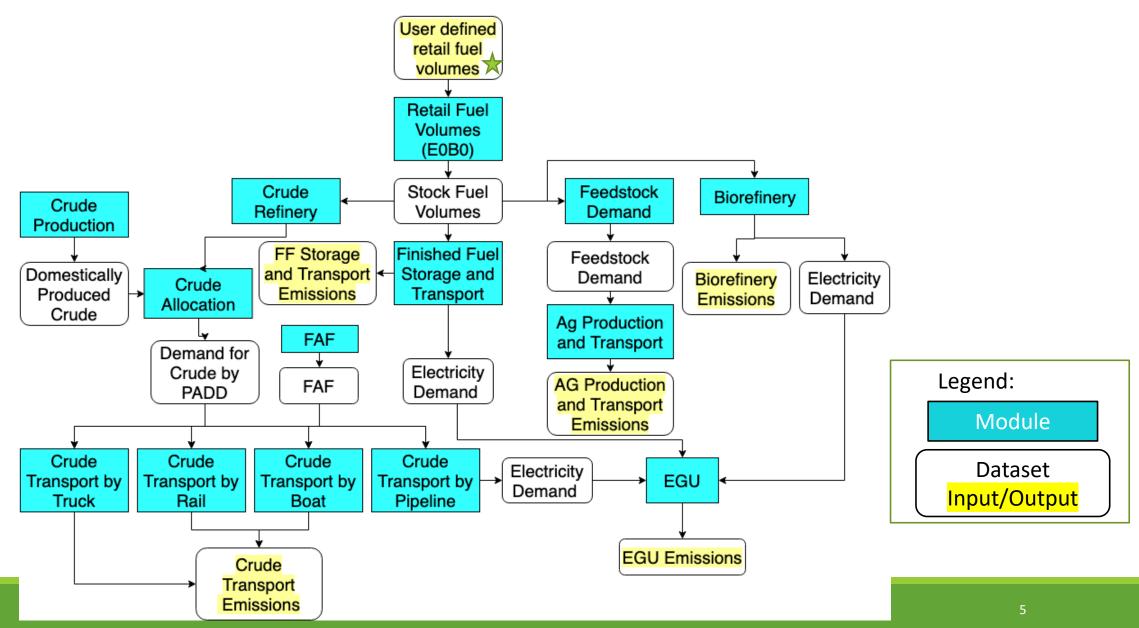
- SMOKE modeling
- Inventory projections via CoST (control strategy tool)

Used existing dataset type/dataset relationship

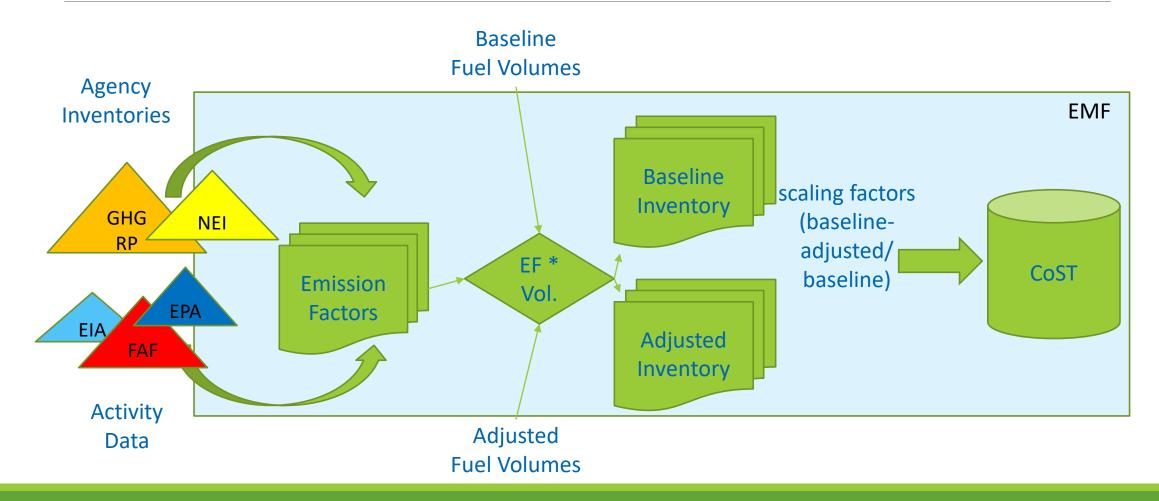
- Extended to module type/modules
- Module associates specific data with algorithm



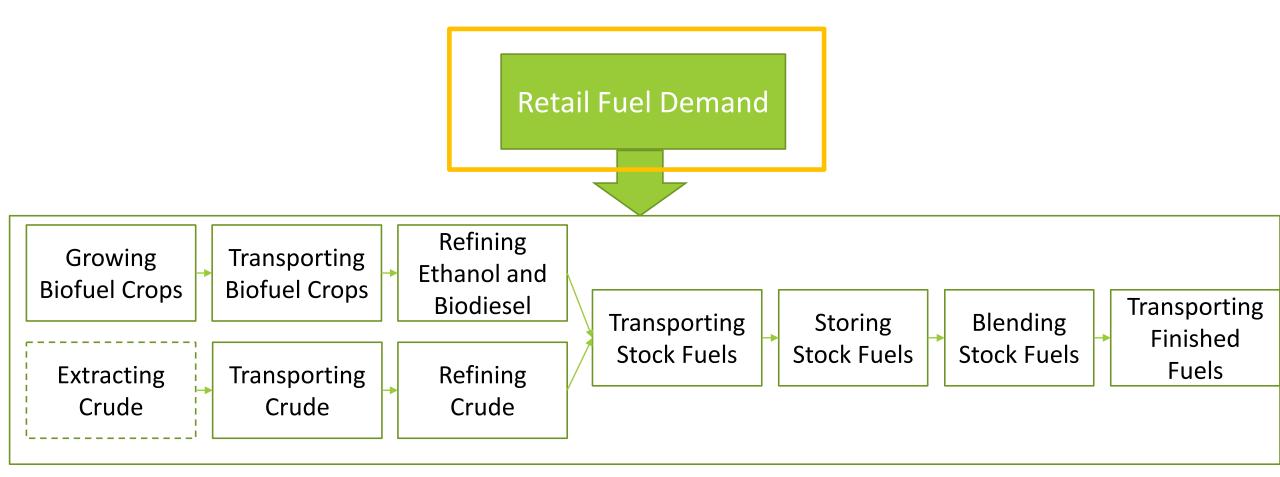
### Detailed Module Map



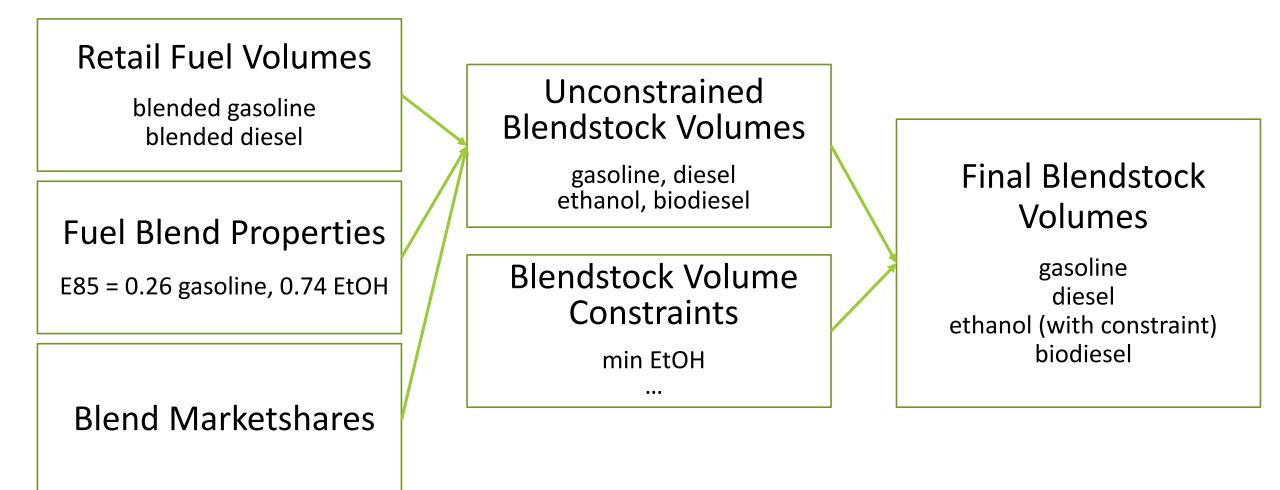
### Methodology: Inventories and Scaling Factors



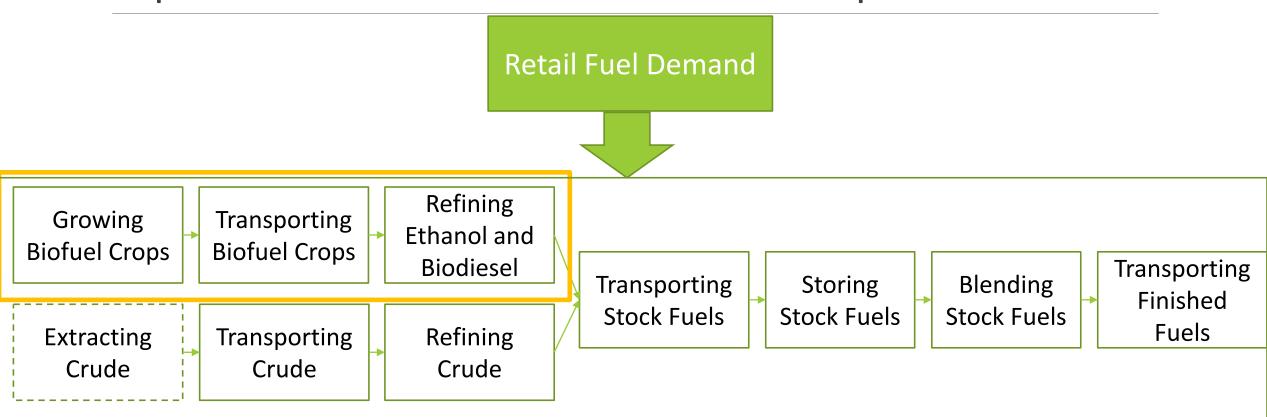
### Upstream Tool: Retail Fuel Projection example



### **Retail Fuel Projection**

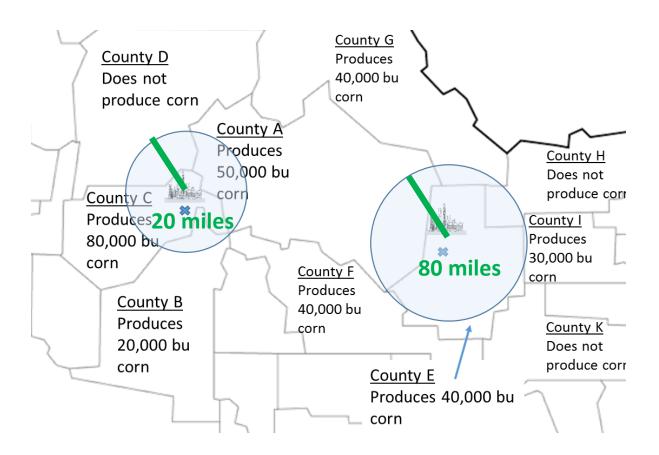


### Upstream Tool: Biofuels example



### Corn Feedstock Production and Transport

- Feedstock demand calculated from the biorefineries
- Feedstock production
  - Use USDA county data to determine available feedstock
  - emissions = feedstock demand x emissions factor
- •Transport
  - Transport from the field to the refinery
  - emissions = feedstock demand x emissions factor (x distance scaling factor as appropriate)



# **Biorefinery Module**

- Emission factors computed
  - Activity
    - EMTS data on production volume by process
  - Emissions
    - Facility specific emission factors based on NEI and GHG RP emissions where available
    - National EF based on biorefinery process

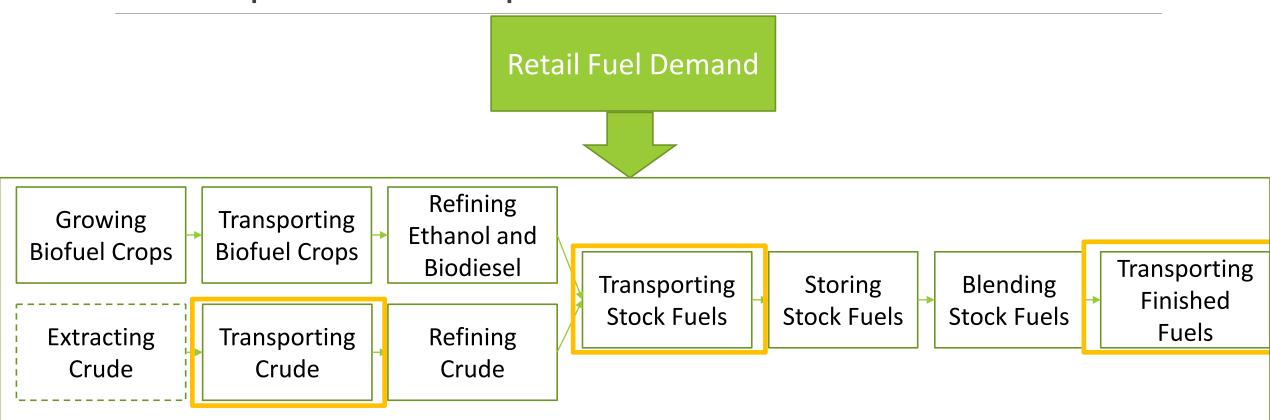
#### Adjusted facility volume computed

- Total volume of biofuel needed \* (facility volume/total volume of biofuel for process)
  - Built in QA check to see if the volume exceeds the facility capacity

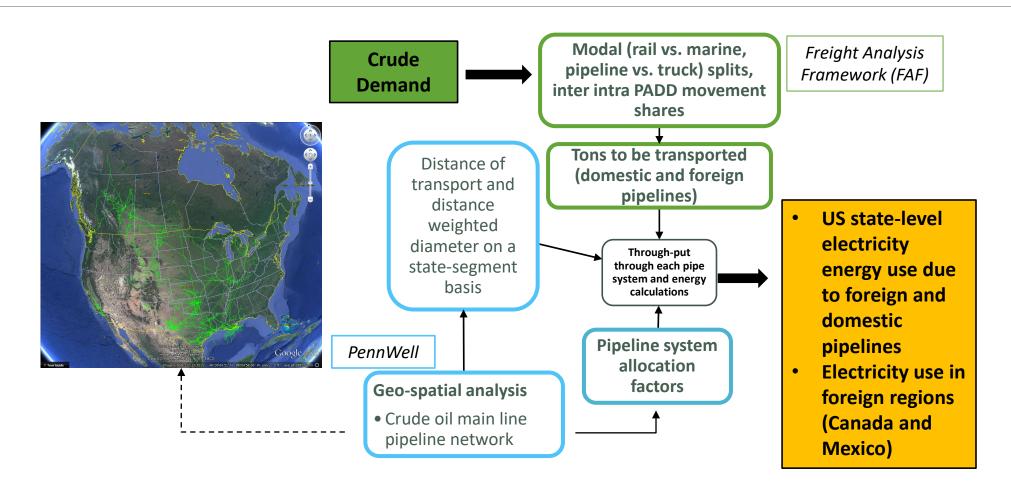
•Emissions Calculation

Facility specific emissions factor \* volume by facility = facility inventory

# Upstream Tool: EGU and Pipeline Transport example

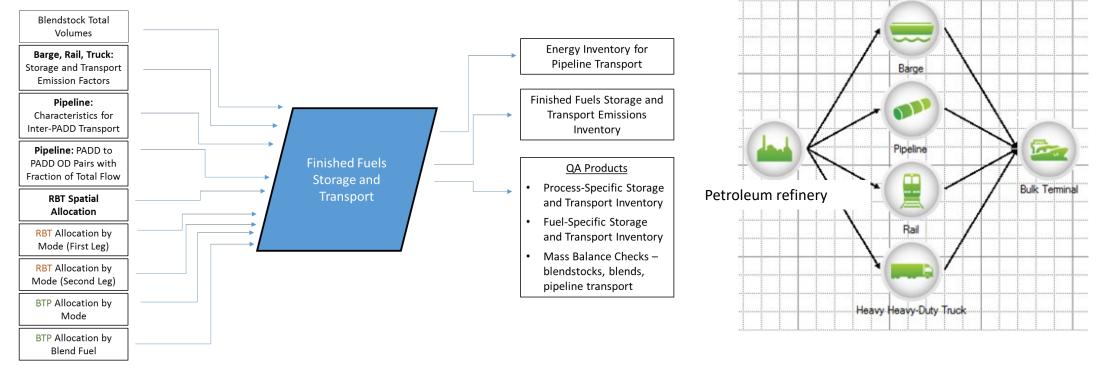


### 2016 Pipeline to EGU Example: Pipelines in Crude Transport

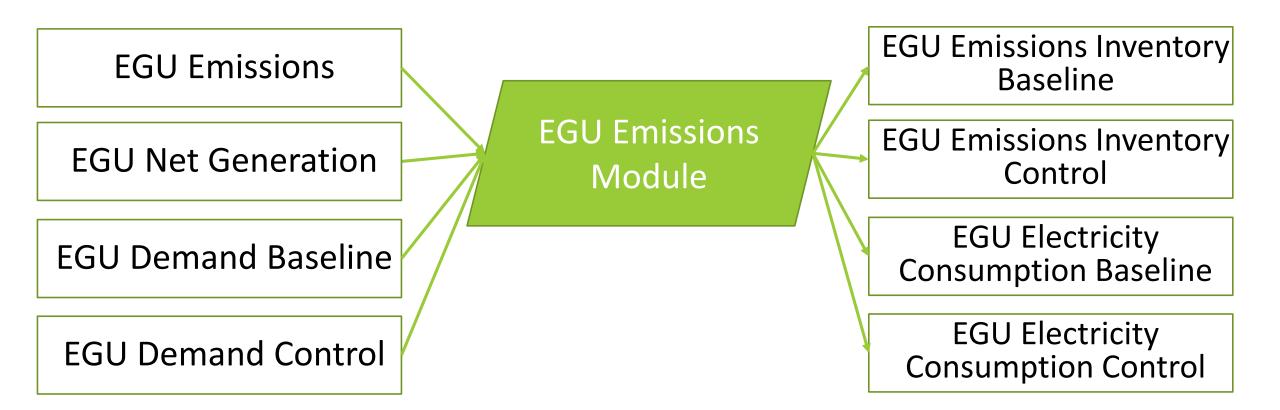


### 2016 Pipeline to EGU Example: Pipelines in Finished Fuel Transport

#### **Finished Fuels Storage and Transport Module Type**



### EGU Module



# Benefits associated with Upstream Tool

### Transparency

algorithms and documentation easily available

### Documentation

• data sources clearly identified within modules and in written documentation

### Repeatability

• info on datasets used, date/time when model was run, etc are saved

### Flexibility

• fuel volumes can be changed

### Sharing

inputs, algorithms and outputs can be packaged

### Status and Future Work

- Base year modules mostly complete, working on projecting to future years
- Refining modules and documentation, not yet available
- Use in development of air quality modeling platform inventories

EMF documentation available at:

https://www.cmascenter.org/cost/

### Acknowledgments

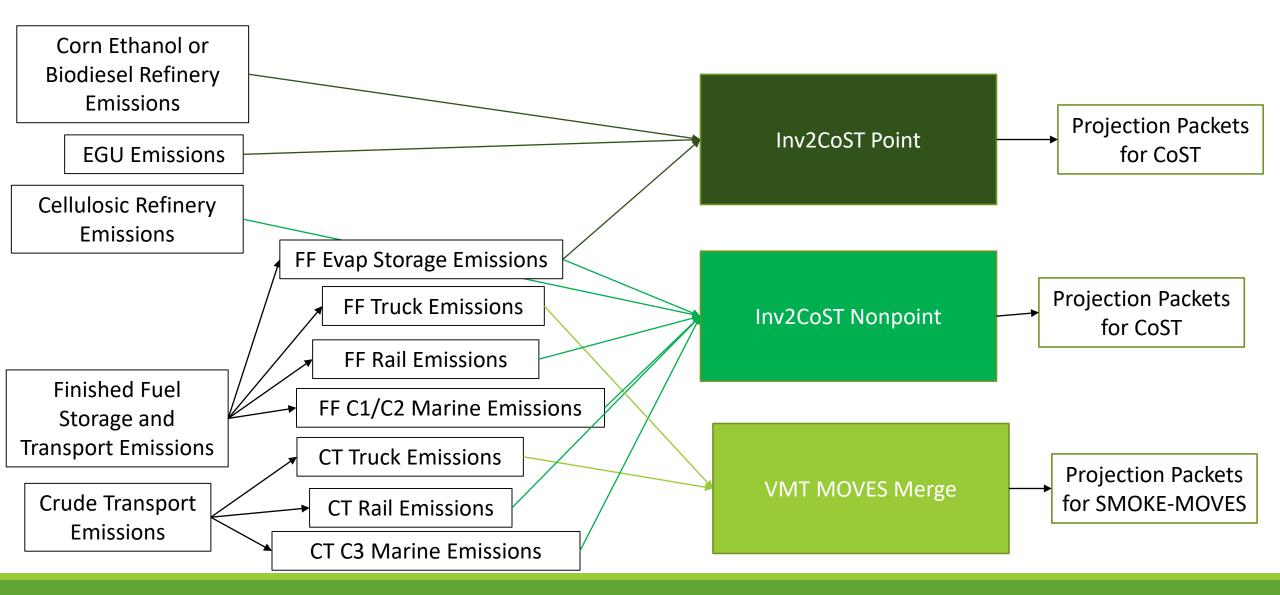
EPA team: Kyle Borgert, Jarrod Brown, Rich Cook, Alison Eyth, Christy Parsons, Aman Verma, Jeff Vukovich

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### Questions?

# Extra Slides

### Methodology: Scaling Factors from Upstream Tool



### 2016 Pipeline to EGU Example: Interface with EGU Module

