



**Vermont Life Cycle Analysis of
GHG Emissions**
Science and Data Subcommittee Meeting

April 5, 2024



Agenda

1. Project Status
2. Review Project Scope
3. Review Approach for Calculating Upstream Emissions
4. Energy Sector Results
5. Future Efforts and Discussion

Project Goal

To support the Climate Action Plan, this work will conduct lifecycle accounting of emissions attributable to the use of energy in Vermont to supplement the state's current GHG Inventory. This analysis primarily covers GHG gas emissions outside the boundaries of the state that are caused by the use of energy in Vermont, but will be connected to in-state fuel consumption activity and emissions.

Project Status

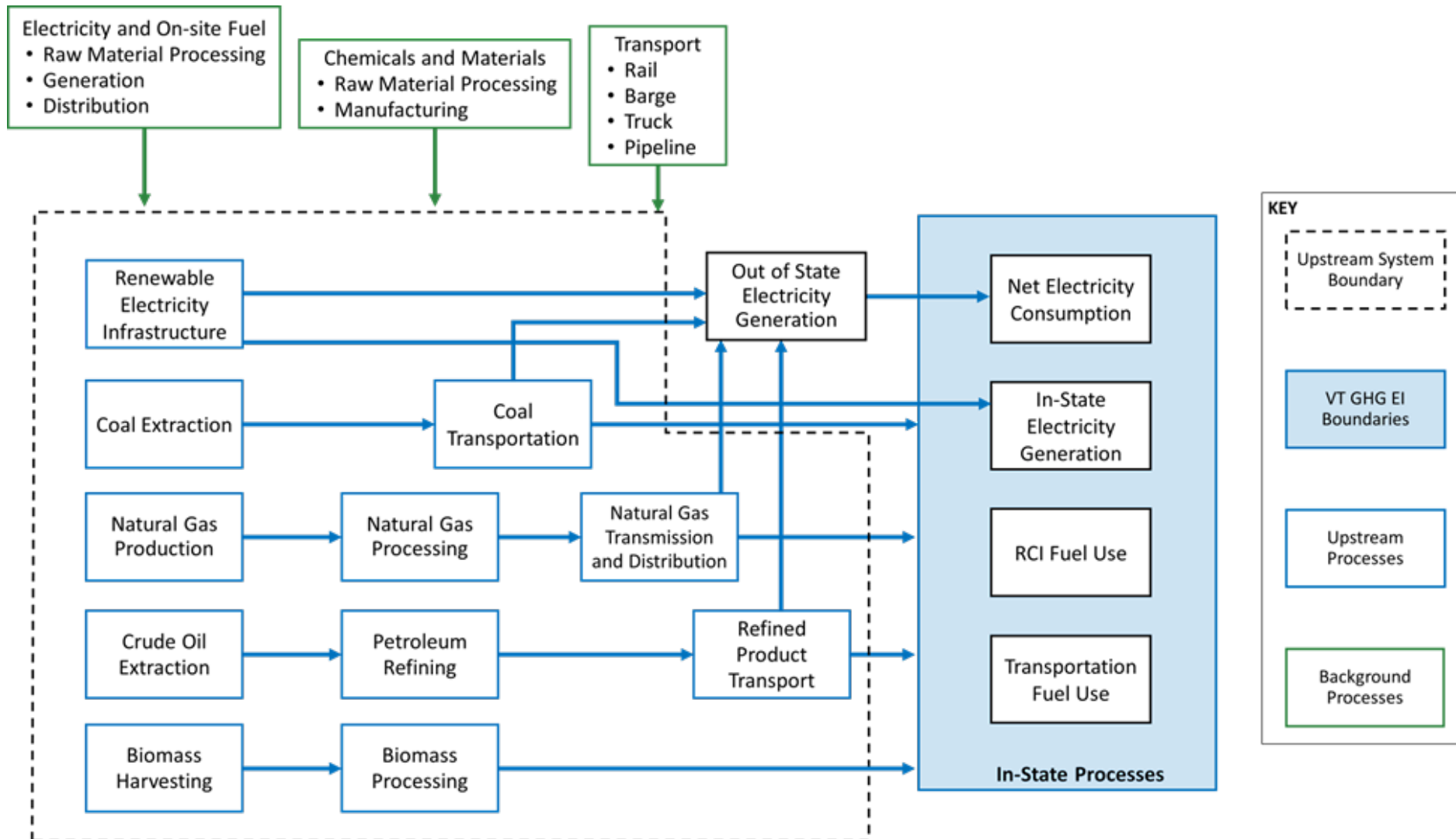
- Final report shared with VT
- Workbook with upstream emission factors and total emissions results

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Vermont Project Scope

- Vermont has already modeled emissions associated with in-state consumption of many energy pathways in the Vermont Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Forecast reports and the modeling completed for the Pathways report.
- ERG's role is to
 - 1) model *out-of-state* (i.e., upstream) GHG emission factors associated with energy consumption within the state; including
 - 2) modeling upstream emissions for net electricity consumption; and thereby
 - 3) estimate total *in-state* and *upstream* emissions totals from total energy consumption in the state

Defining the System Boundary



Energy Pathway Identification

- Resources reviewed to identify energy pathways:
 - Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Energy Data System (SEDS)
 - 2022 VT Comprehensive Energy Plan
 - Initial VT Climate Action Plan, Dec 2021
 - VT GHG Emissions Inventory and Forecast: 1990 – 2017 & Most Recent 2020 Draft

Energy Pathways

| Pathway | Model |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Natural Gas Products | REET |
| Petroleum Products | REET |
| Coal | REET |
| Wood, Elec. | REET; Dugan et al. 2020 FPR report |
| Wood, Heat | REET; Dugan et al. 2020 FPR report |
| Biofuels | REET |
| Nuclear | REET |
| HydroQuebec | Levasseur et al. 2021; Ecoinvent 3.7; REET |
| Regional Hydroelectric | Levasseur et al. 2021; Ecoinvent 3.7 |
| Wind (On- and Off-shore) | REET |
| RNG, Animal Waste and LFG | REET |

Pathways: Emissions Factor Format

| Sector | Sub-Sector Category | Pathway | Stage | Greenhouse Gas | 1990 | 1991 | ... | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| Energy | Residential | Natural Gas | Production | CO ₂ | E.F. | E.F. | | E.F. | E.F. |
| Energy | Residential | Natural Gas | Production | CH ₄ | E.F. | E.F. | | E.F. | E.F. |
| Energy | Residential | Natural Gas | Production | N ₂ O | E.F. | E.F. | | E.F. | E.F. |
| Energy | Residential | Natural Gas | Transmission | CO ₂ | E.F. | E.F. | | E.F. | E.F. |
| Energy | Residential | Natural Gas | Transmission | CH ₄ | E.F. | E.F. | | E.F. | E.F. |
| Energy | Residential | Natural Gas | Transmission | N ₂ O | E.F. | E.F. | | E.F. | E.F. |
| ... | | | | | | | | | ... |

- Where “E.F.” is an emission factor value
- Stage categories will vary by pathway

Pathways: Emissions Factor Format

- EFs provided in CO2e, by flow, and by stage

| Emission Factor (CO2e) | | | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|------------------------|---|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sector | Pathway | Units | | | | | |
| Electricity | Coal | g CO2e/MWh | 69,436 | 69,436 | 69,436 | 69,436 | 69,436 |
| Electricity | Hydro Quebec | g CO2e/MWh | 19,830 | 19,830 | 19,830 | 19,830 | 19,830 |
| Electricity | Hydro, Reservoir | g CO2e/MWh | 52,522 | 52,522 | 52,522 | 52,522 | 52,522 |
| Electricity | Hydro, Run-of-River | g CO2e/MWh | 2,738 | 2,738 | 2,738 | 2,738 | 2,738 |
| Electricity | Natural Gas | g CO2e/MWh | 131,018 | 131,018 | 131,018 | 131,018 | 131,018 |
| Electricity | Nuclear | g CO2e/MWh | 43,408 | 43,408 | 43,408 | 43,408 | 43,408 |
| Electricity | Petroleum | g CO2e/MWh | 159,800 | 159,800 | 159,800 | 159,800 | 159,800 |
| Electricity | RNG, Animal Waste | g CO2e/MWh | 535,220 | 535,220 | 535,220 | 535,220 | 535,220 |
| Electricity | RNG, Landfill | g CO2e/MWh | 282,548 | 282,548 | 282,548 | 282,548 | 282,548 |
| Electricity | Solar PV, Commercial/Utility, Fleet Average | g CO2e/MWh | 44,578 | 44,578 | 44,578 | 44,578 | 44,578 |
| Electricity | Solar PV, Commercial/Utility, Multi cSi | g CO2e/MWh | 47,579 | 47,579 | 47,579 | 47,579 | 47,579 |
| Electricity | Solar PV, Commercial/Utility, Single cSi | g CO2e/MWh | 43,998 | 43,998 | 43,998 | 43,998 | 43,998 |
| Electricity | Solar PV, Residential, Fleet Average | g CO2e/MWh | 30,927 | 30,927 | 30,927 | 30,927 | 30,927 |
| Electricity | Solar PV, Residential, Multi cSi | g CO2e/MWh | 32,622 | 32,622 | 32,622 | 32,622 | 32,622 |
| Electricity | Solar PV, Residential, Single cSi | g CO2e/MWh | 30,600 | 30,600 | 30,600 | 30,600 | 30,600 |
| Electricity | Wind, Offshore | g CO2e/MWh | 13,399 | 13,399 | 13,399 | 13,399 | 13,399 |
| Electricity | Wind, Onshore | g CO2e/MWh | 10,756 | 10,756 | 10,756 | 10,756 | 10,756 |
| Electricity | Wood Residues | g CO2e/MWh | 45,880 | 45,880 | 45,880 | 45,880 | 45,880 |
| RCI, Transport | Jet/Kerosene | g CO2e/mmBtu | 13,274 | 13,274 | 13,274 | 13,274 | 13,274 |
| RCI | Asphalt | g CO2e/mmBtu | 11,441 | 11,441 | 11,441 | 11,441 | 11,441 |
| RCI | Coal | g CO2e/mmBtu | 6,195 | 6,195 | 6,195 | 6,195 | 6,195 |

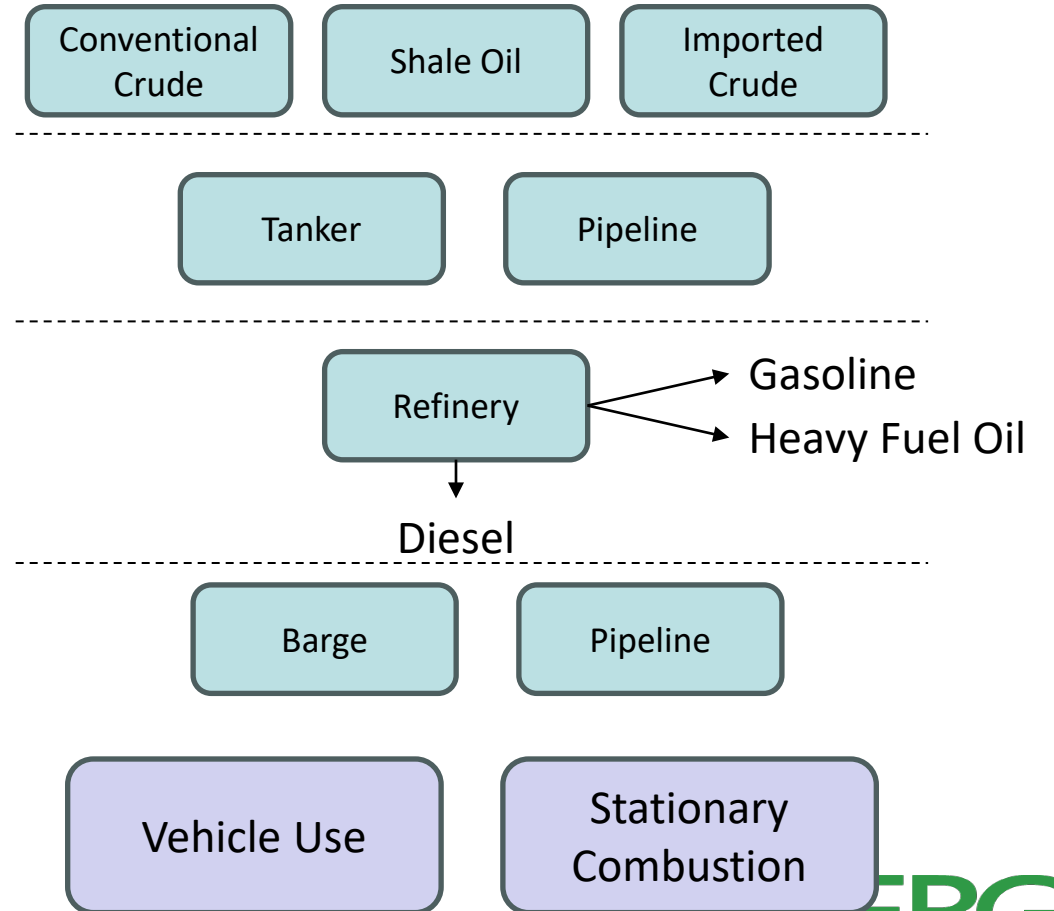
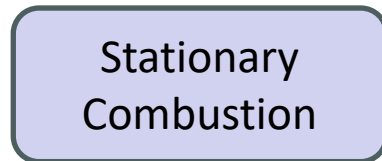
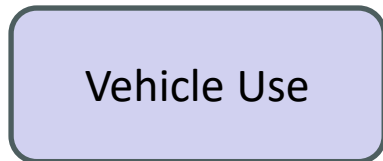
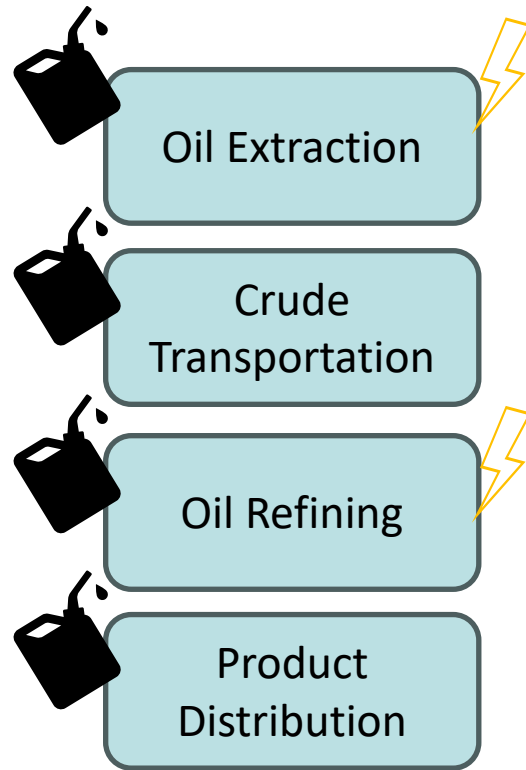


Primary Emissions Model: GREET

- **Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Technologies** model v2022 developed by Argonne National Laboratory
- Highly parameterized life cycle model which includes many of the most common U.S. fuels and energy pathways
- Highly regarded model for U.S. LCA data
- Provides full time series estimates back to 1990
- Where appropriate we configure GREET to reflect conditions specific to Vermont.



Pathway 1: Petroleum Fuels



Pathway 1: Petroleum Fuels – Crude Extraction

| Petroleum to Gasoline, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Residual Oil, Diesel, and Naphtha | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 3) Calculations of Energy Consumption, Water Consumption, and Emissions for Petroleum | | | |
| | Crude Oil | | |
| | Recovery | Transportation to U.S. Refineries | Storage |
| Energy efficiency | 98.0% | | |
| Loss factor | | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Energy ratio of crude oil feeds to product (mmBtu of crude/mmBtu of fuel throughput) | | | |
| Crude oil / SCO | 1.0% | | |
| Residual oil | 1.0% | | |
| Diesel fuel | 15.0% | | |
| Gasoline | 2.0% | | |
| Natural gas | 61.9% | | |
| Coal | 0.0% | | |
| Liquefied petroleum gas | | | |
| Electricity | 19.0% | | |
| Hydrogen | 0.0% | | |
| Pet coke | | | |
| Butane | | | |



| | Crude Oil | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| | Recovery | Transportation to U.S. Refineries | Storage |
| Total energy | 30,480 | 14,480 | 0 |
| Fossil fuels | 28,792 | 12,398 | 0 |
| Coal | 2,872 | 3,541 | 0 |
| Natural gas | 21,748 | 4,704 | 0 |
| Petroleum | 4,172 | 4,153 | 0 |
| Water consumption | 20.346 | 0.918 | 0.000 |
| Total emissions: grams/mmBtu of fuel throughput | | | |
| VOC | 1.321 | 0.259 | |
| CO | 6.397 | 0.993 | |
| NOx | 6.746 | 5.198 | |
| PM10 | 0.228 | 0.402 | |
| PM2.5 | 0.181 | 0.345 | |
| SOx | 0.636 | 2.654 | |
| BC | 0.047 | 0.048 | |
| OC | 0.056 | 0.130 | |
| CH4: combustion | 6.794 | 1.725 | |
| N2O | 0.035 | 0.021 | |
| CO2 | 2,747 | 968 | |
| VOC from bulk terminal | 0.702 | 1.534 | |
| VOC from ref. Station | 1,083 | | |
| CH4: non-combustion | 80.000 | | |

Total Upstream Emissions

- Activity data aligned with VT GHG EI, multiplied by EF to calculate total upstream emissions

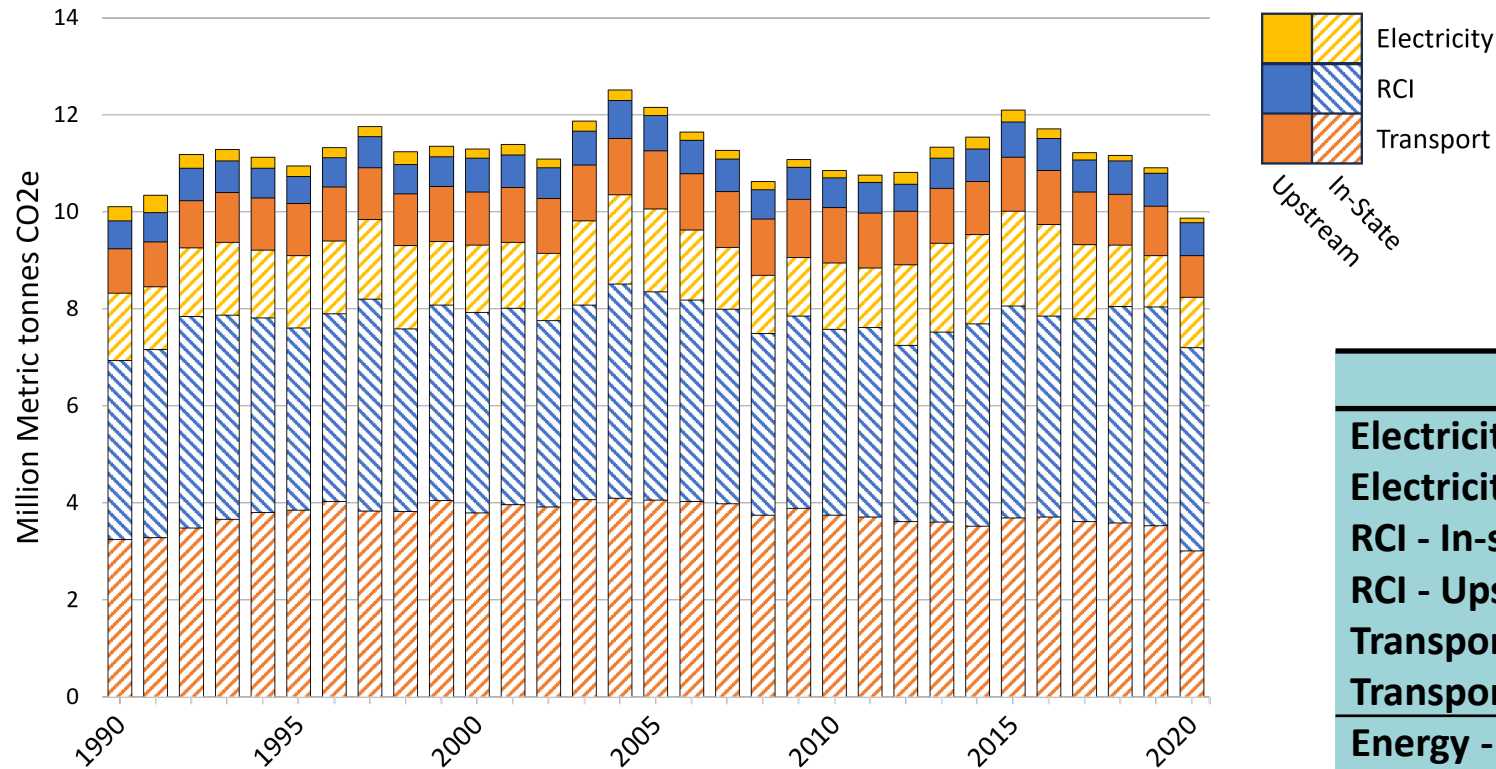
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | |
|----|---|--|----------------|------------|-------------------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----|
| 1 | Activity Data by Sector and Fuel | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | Sector-Fuel | Sector | Sub-Sector | Energy Commodity | Units | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 19 |
| 42 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Distillate Fuel | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Distillate Fuel | MMBtu | 3,214,723 | 3,001,915 | 3,430,223 | 3,163,719 | 2,237,161 | 1,900,287 | 1 |
| 43 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Kerosene | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Kerosene | MMBtu | 97,000 | 63,000 | 35,000 | 46,000 | 66,000 | 55,000 | |
| 44 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids | MMBtu | 164,741 | 442,573 | 442,992 | 408,117 | 369,020 | 403,386 | |
| 45 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Lubricants | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Lubricants | MMBtu | 86,279 | 77,197 | 78,105 | 79,922 | 83,554 | 81,738 | |
| 46 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Motor Gasoline | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Motor Gasoline | MMBtu | 425,000 | 463,000 | 472,000 | 395,000 | 438,000 | 461,000 | |
| 47 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Residual Fuel | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Residual Fuel | MMBtu | 722,000 | 820,000 | 1,053,000 | 1,900,000 | 1,230,000 | 907,000 | 1 |
| 48 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Special Naphthas | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Special Naphthas | MMBtu | 197,626 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 49 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Waxes | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Waxes | MMBtu | 186,414 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 50 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Fossil Natural Gas | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Fossil Natural Gas | MMBtu | 1,845,000 | 1,696,000 | 1,950,000 | 2,041,000 | 2,015,000 | 2,150,000 | 1 |
| 51 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; RNG, Landfill | RCI Fuel | Industrial | RNG, Landfill | MMBtu | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 52 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; RNG, Animal Waste | RCI Fuel | Industrial | RNG, Animal Waste | MMBtu | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 53 | | RCI Fuel - Industrial; Wood Chips | RCI Fuel | Industrial | Wood Chips | MMBtu | 2,346,542 | 1,688,575 | 2,173,818 | 2,233,858 | 2,432,040 | 2,231,185 | 2 |
| 54 | | Transportation; Blended Motor Gasoline | Transportation | | Blended Motor Gasoline | MMBtu | 35,451,696 | 35,933,876 | 36,442,550 | 37,826,066 | 39,831,148 | 38,586,513 | 39 |
| 55 | | Transportation; Ethanol | Transportation | | Ethanol | MMBtu | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 56 | | Transportation; Fossil Motor Gasoline | Transportation | | Fossil Motor Gasoline | MMBtu | 35,451,696 | 35,933,876 | 36,442,550 | 37,826,066 | 39,831,148 | 38,586,513 | 39 |
| 57 | | Transportation; Fossil Diesel | Transportation | | Fossil Diesel | MMBtu | 6,075,000 | 6,189,000 | 8,369,000 | 9,625,000 | 9,784,000 | 11,532,000 | 12 |
| 58 | | Transportation; Bio Diesel | Transportation | | Bio Diesel | MMBtu | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 59 | | Transportation; Natural Gas | Transportation | | Natural Gas | MMBtu | 15,000 | 15,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 18,000 | 17,000 | |
| 60 | | Transportation; Jet Fuel | Transportation | | Jet Fuel | MMBtu | 1,020,600 | 918,540 | 657,720 | 703,080 | 782,460 | 720,090 | |
| 61 | | Transportation; Aviation Gasoline | Transportation | | Aviation Gasoline | MMBtu | 75,000 | 78,000 | 75,000 | 61,000 | 57,000 | 60,000 | |
| 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Pause for:

- Questions?
- Public Comment

Results

Energy Sector: Upstream and In-state emissions



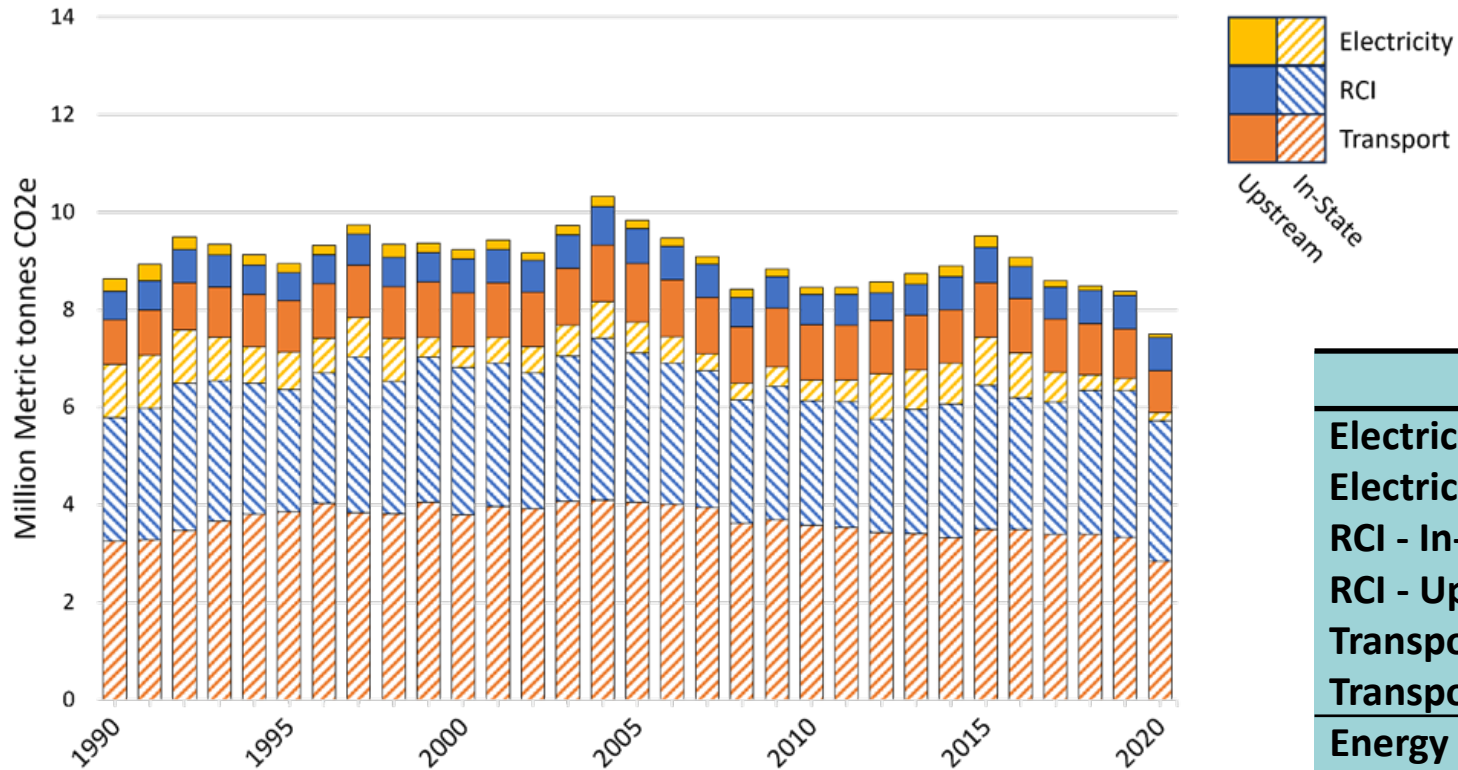
With biogenic CO2

Units: MMT CO2e (AR5-100yr); includes biogenic CO2

* Other includes the additional sectors captured in the VT GHG EI: Fossil Fuel Industry, Industrial Processes, Waste Management, and Agriculture.

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Electricity - In-state | 1.39 | 1.38 | 1.05 | 1.04 |
| Electricity - Upstream | 0.30 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| RCI - In-state | 3.69 | 4.13 | 4.51 | 4.19 |
| RCI - Upstream | 0.58 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.67 |
| Transport - In-state | 3.25 | 3.80 | 3.53 | 3.01 |
| Transport - Upstream | 0.92 | 1.10 | 1.02 | 0.86 |
| Energy - Total | 10.12 | 11.32 | 10.92 | 9.89 |
| Other* - In-state | 1.84 | 2.30 | 2.29 | 2.18 |
| Gross - In-state | 10.17 | 11.61 | 11.38 | 10.42 |
| Gross - Upstream | 1.79 | 2.01 | 1.82 | 1.65 |
| Total | 11.96 | 13.62 | 13.21 | 12.07 |

Energy Sector: Upstream and In-state emissions



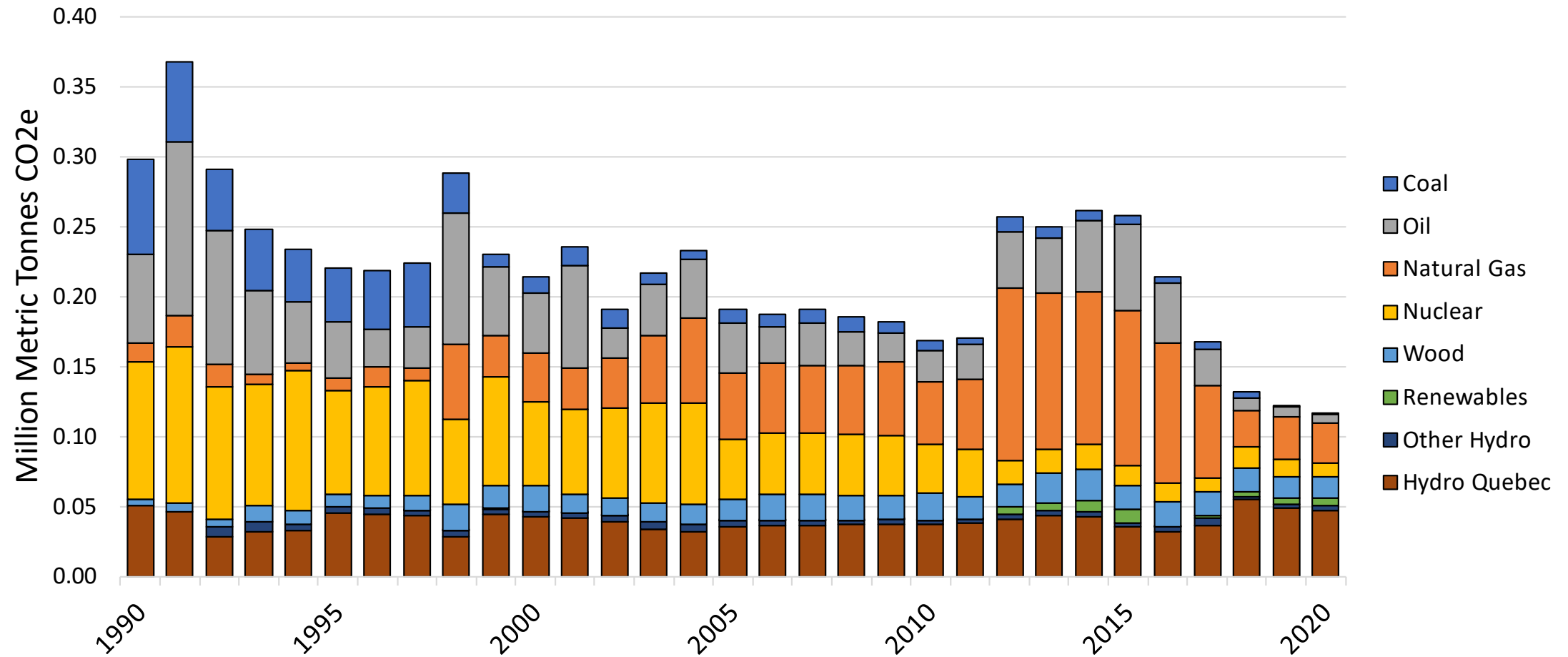
Without biogenic CO2

Units: MMT CO2e (AR5-100yr); excludes biogenic CO2

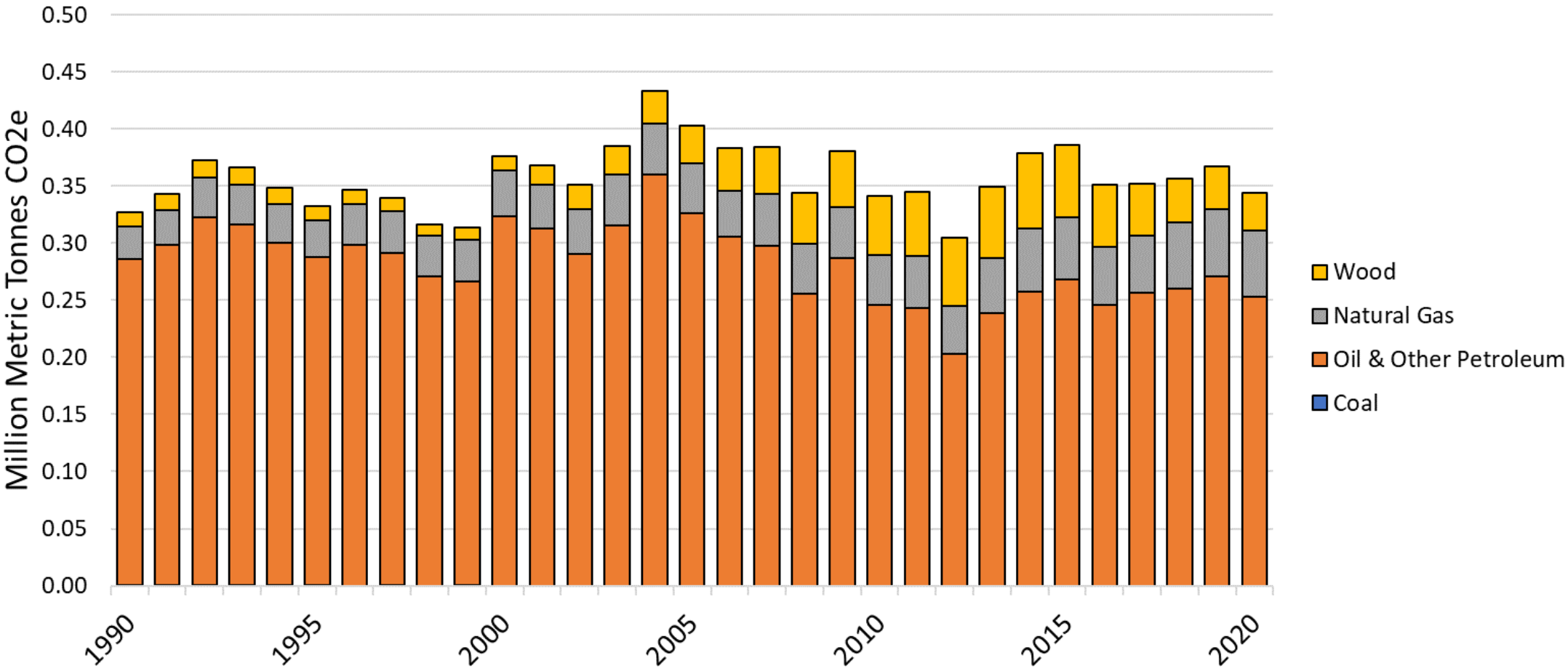
* Other includes the additional sectors captured in the VT GHG EI: Fossil Fuel Industry, Industrial Processes, Waste Management, and Agriculture.

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Electricity - In-state | 1.09 | 0.43 | 0.25 | 0.18 |
| Electricity - Upstream | 0.26 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| RCI - In-state | 2.54 | 3.02 | 3.00 | 2.87 |
| RCI - Upstream | 0.58 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.67 |
| Transport - In-state | 3.25 | 3.80 | 3.34 | 2.85 |
| Transport - Upstream | 0.92 | 1.10 | 1.02 | 0.86 |
| Energy - Total | 8.64 | 9.23 | 8.38 | 7.51 |
| Other* - In-state | 1.73 | 2.14 | 2.20 | 2.10 |
| Gross - In-state | 8.61 | 9.39 | 8.79 | 7.99 |
| Gross - Upstream | 1.76 | 1.97 | 1.79 | 1.61 |
| Total | 10.37 | 11.37 | 10.58 | 9.60 |

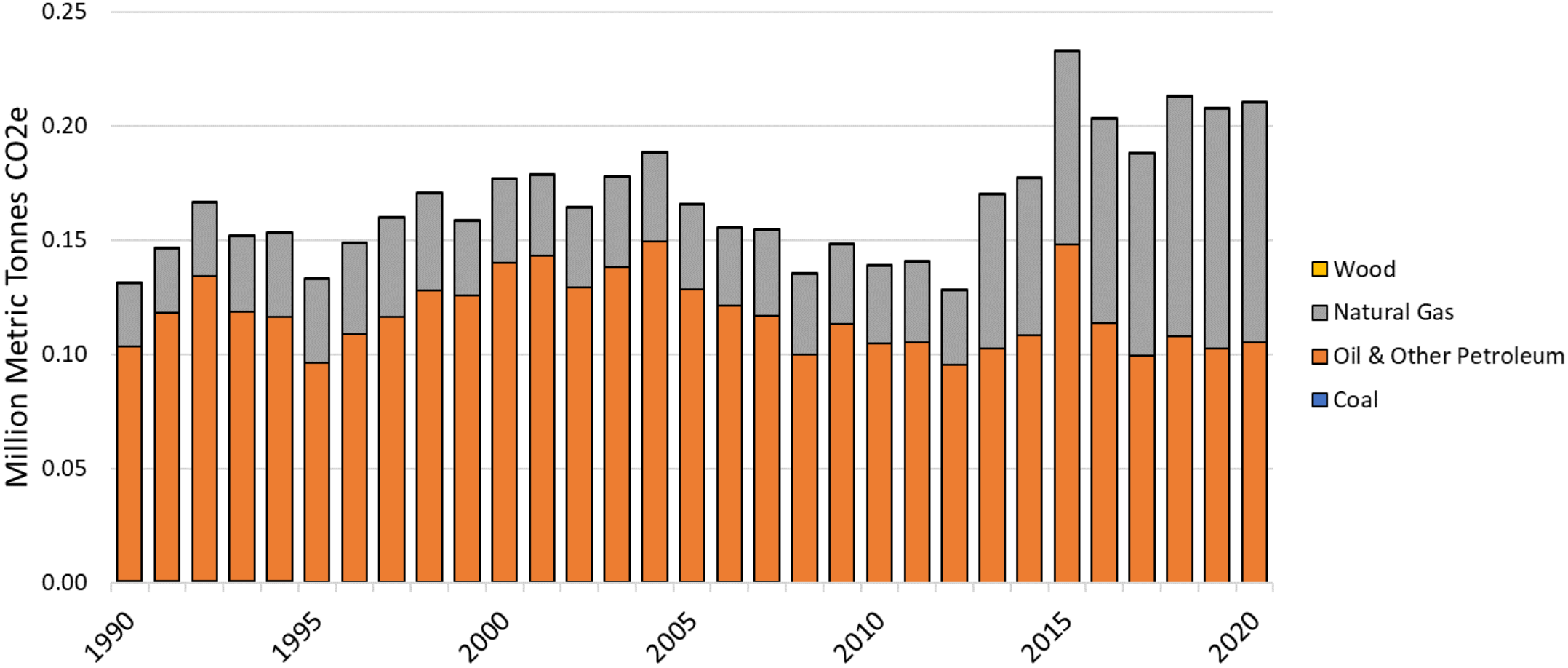
Upstream emissions for Electricity sector



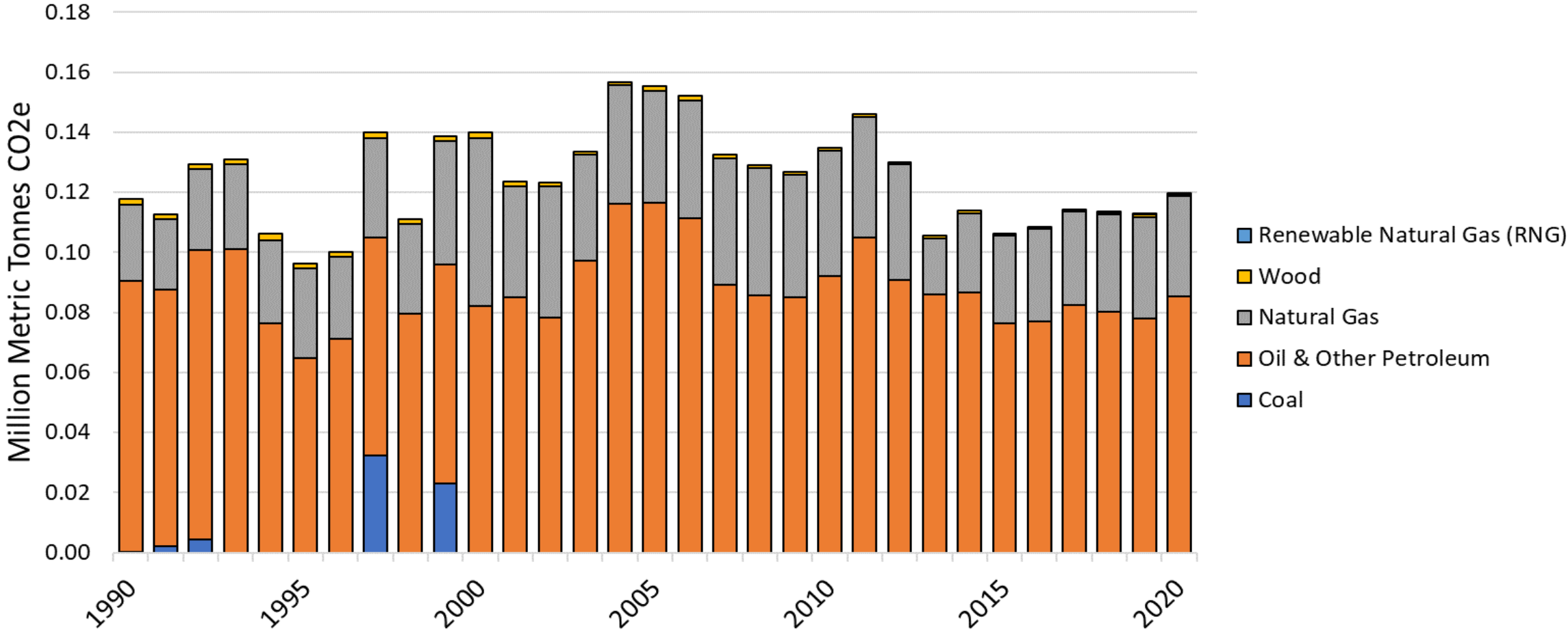
Upstream emissions for Residential sector



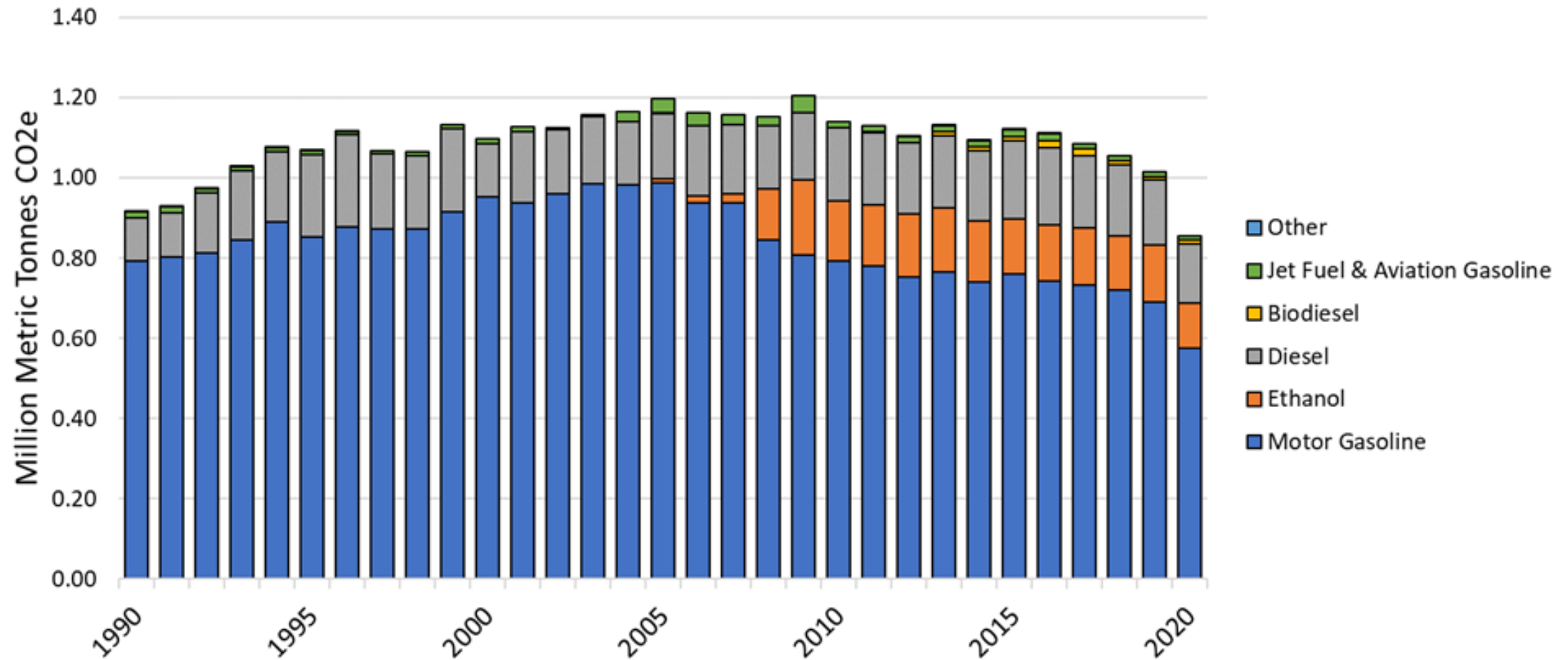
Upstream emissions for Commercial sector



Upstream emissions for Industrial sector



Upstream emissions for Transportation sector



Summary

- Upstream emissions add approximately 20-30% to the GHG impact for the Energy Sector.
- Motor gasoline for transport is the largest single contributor to upstream emissions in 2020.
- Upstream emissions from petroleum products are consistently the highest contributor to upstream emissions within RCI sectors.
- Upstream emissions from hydroelectric power are a small but significant contributor to upstream electricity emissions, especially as the fossil contribution to electricity consumption has decreased.

Future Efforts

- Currently unable to find Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) experts to provide guidance, but will continue to pursue engagement to inform TEK efforts outside of this contract process
- With passage of Affordable Heat Act (S.5), ANR obligated to do a life-cycle analysis annually presenting an ongoing opportunity to learn and adapt our framework and develop additional supplemental analyses
- Potential for multi-attribute analysis that would incorporate other factors outside of GHG emissions and would have the potential to incorporate non (or not easily)-quantifiable considerations surrounding energy pathway choices related to TEK after engagement with TEK experts.

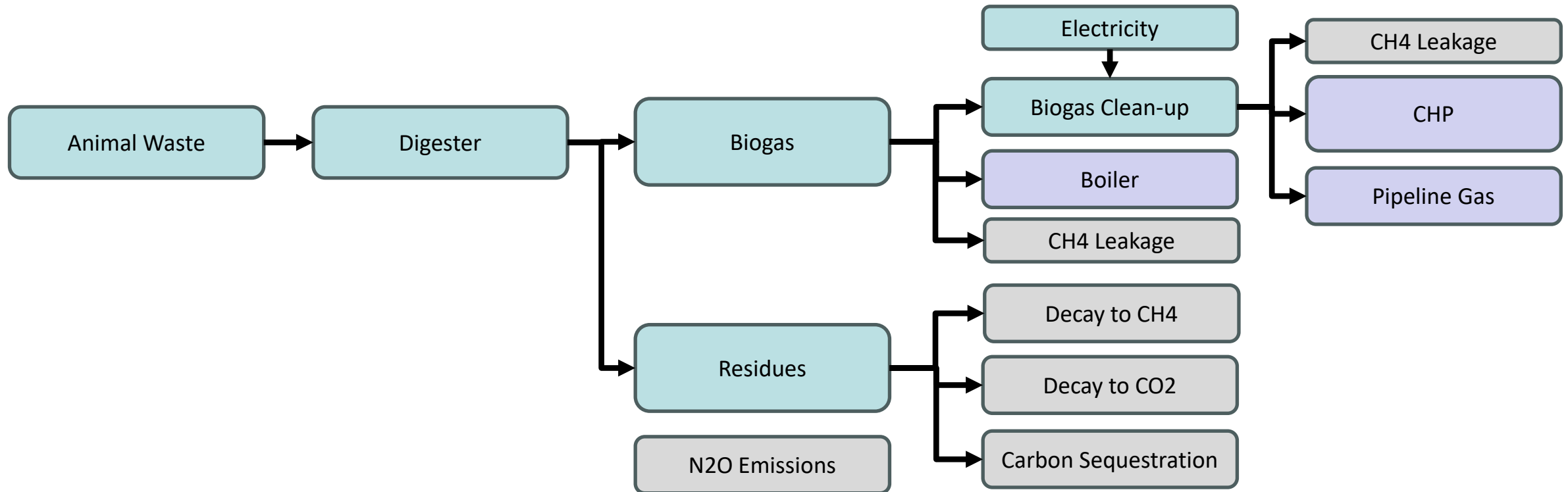
Questions and Public Comment

Appendix

Pathway 2: Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) from Animal Waste



Pathway 2: Animal Waste RNG



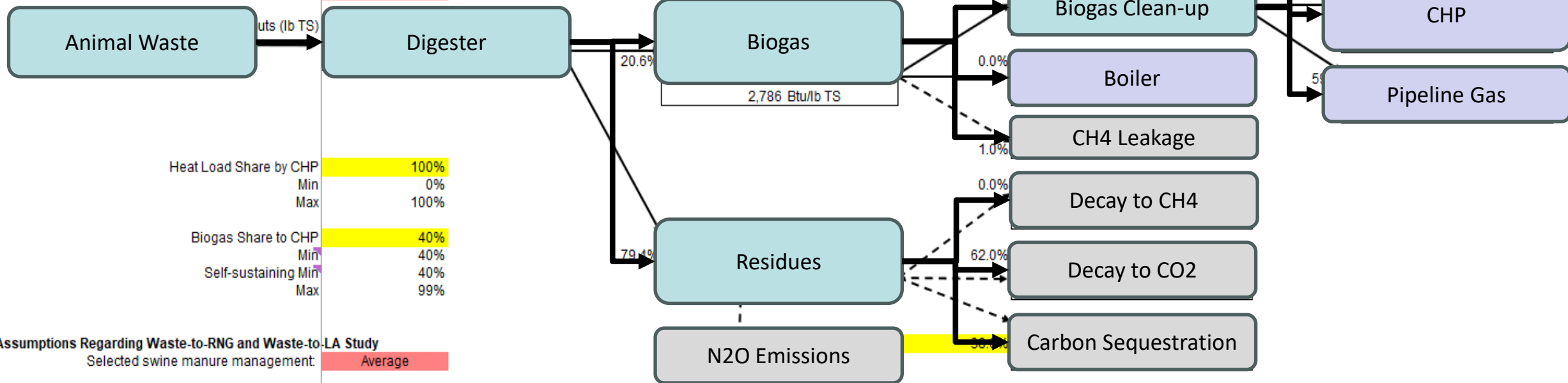
Pathway 2: Animal Waste RNG

1.3) Assumptions for Anaerobic Digestion of Animal Waste

| U.S. | Beef | Dairy Cow | Dairy Heifer | Swine | Layer Broiler and Turkey |
|---------------------|------|-----------|--------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Share of Livestocks | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

Moisture Content of Animal Waste: 88%
 Wet Animal Waste Input (ton/mmBtu): 1.59
 Transportation Vehicles: 1 (1--Heavy Heavy-Duty Truck, 2--Medium Heavy-Duty Truck)

AD Type: Mixed Plug Flow



| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Heat Load Share by CHP | 100% |
| Min | 0% |
| Max | 100% |
| Biogas Share to CHP | 40% |
| Min | 40% |
| Self-sustaining Min | 40% |
| Max | 99% |

Assumptions Regarding Waste-to-RNG and Waste-to-Energy Study
 Selected swine manure management: Average