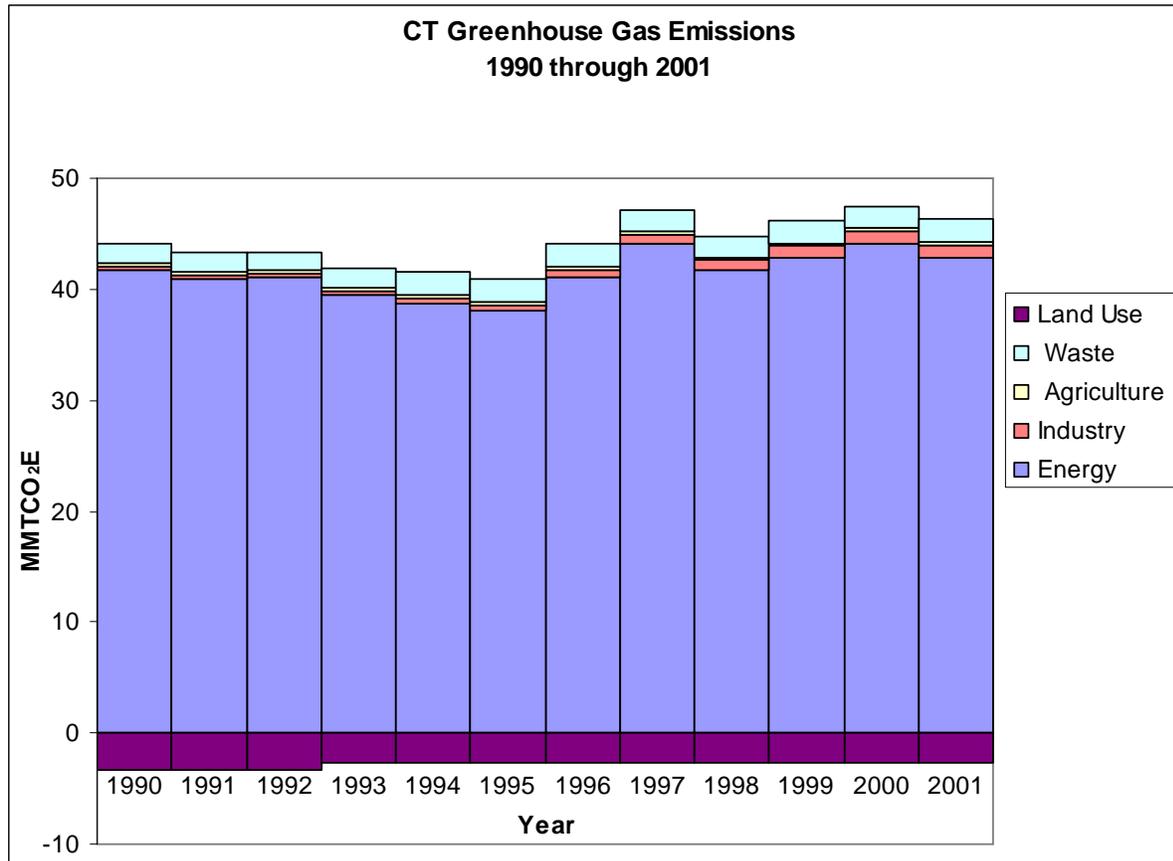


CONNECTICUT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND SINKS INVENTORY: SUMMARY



The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's report, *Connecticut Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2001*, provides estimates for Connecticut's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sector for 1990 through 2001.¹ This report is a short summary updating the previous detailed inventory that estimates Connecticut's GHG emissions from 1990 through 2000.

In 1990, Connecticut emitted GHGs in the amount of 40.8 million metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent (MMT_{CO₂E}). From 1990 through 1995, total emissions decreased slightly. However, starting in 1995, there was a shift in this trend such that in 2001, GHG emissions had increased by 7 percent from 1990 levels to 43.7 MMT_{CO₂E} in 2001. From 1990 to 2001, emissions from the energy and waste sectors experienced growth of 2 and 30 percent, respectively, while emissions from industrial processes grew by 275 percent, largely due to increased substitution of HFCs and some PFCs for ozone depleting substances. The agriculture sector experienced a decrease in GHG emissions of 14 percent from 1990 to 2001. Land-use change and forestry accounted for a small sink, which decreased in size by 17 percent between 1990 and 2001.

¹ Historical GHG emission estimates (1990 through 2001) were developed using a set of generally accepted principles and guidelines for state GHG emission inventories relying to the extent possible on Connecticut-specific data and inputs. Many estimates in Connecticut's inventory report came from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) State Inventory Tool.

CT Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas and Sector, 1990 through 2001

MMTCO ₂ E	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CO₂	37.3	36.4	36.7	35.4	34.7	34.0	37.0	40.1	37.7	38.9	40.1	38.8
Energy	40.5	39.7	40.0	38.1	37.4	36.7	39.7	42.8	40.4	41.6	42.8	41.6
Industrial Processes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Land Use	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7
Waste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CH₄ and N₂O †	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Energy	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Industrial Processes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Agriculture	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Land Use	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waste	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2
HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Industrial Processes	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Net Emissions	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.2	38.8	38.2	41.3	44.4	42.0	43.4	44.7	43.6

Note: Totals may differ from the sum of the sources due to independent rounding.

An asterisk (*) indicates emissions of the gas from this sector were zero, insignificant, or not reported.

† Sector-specific emissions for these gases were not provided in the report. Values represent emissions from both gases.

All emissions are reported in million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO₂E).

Almost all (98 percent) of net GHG emissions in the year 2001 came from the energy sector with the majority of total net emissions (95 percent) from carbon dioxide from fossil fuel combustion. Within the energy sector, the leading contributor of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion was transportation (40 percent) followed by electricity generation (22 percent) and residential generation (19 percent).

Despite the increase in emissions from industrial processes, this sector accounted for only 3 percent of the total net emissions in 2001. The land-use change and forestry sector offset approximately 6 percent of 2001 gross GHG emissions.

Gross per capita emissions from Connecticut were 14 MTCO₂E in 2001. This level is considerably less than the gross national per capita average of 25 MTCO₂E for that same year.