

Appendix K

Comparative Greenhouse Gas Analysis

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

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Prepared For: King County Solid Waste Division
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Subject: **Comparative Greenhouse Gas Analysis**

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INTRODUCTION

As part of King County's CHRLF 2020 Site Development Plan and Facilities Relocation Final EIS, a comparative greenhouse gas (GHG) assessment was performed to compare implementation of any of the action alternatives, including the facility relocation options, compared to the No Action Alternative. Because King County has not yet selected the long-term disposal option that will be used once the CHRLF reaches its capacity under the alternative selected as the result of the EIS process, potential GHG emissions from the action alternatives and the No Action Alternative are compared over the same period into the future based on the Solid Waste Comp Plan direction that either waste export by rail (WEBR) to a regional landfill or a waste-to-energy (WTE) facility located somewhere in King County would be utilized once CHRLF closes.

MODELING APPROACH

In compliance with 40 CFR Part 98, Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, King County reports GHG emissions into US EPA's electronic greenhouse gas reporting tool (e-GGRT) using calculations defined in Subpart HH § 98.343 for municipal solid waste landfills and using calculations defined in Subpart C § 98.30 for general stationary fuel combustion sources. However, the methods used to calculate facility emissions for compliance with 40 CFR Part 98 are meant to capture one year of emissions and are not appropriate for estimating GHG emissions over the multiple years and varying scenarios inherent in the alternatives under consideration.

There is some dispute in the scientific community as to how GHG from waste management scenarios should be considered. Given the various sources of data and modeling techniques currently in use to evaluate GHG emissions from landfills and other waste management facilities and in order to conservatively estimate the potential range of emissions, King County used a combination of the most widely accepted industry models to estimate the total GHG emissions (biogenic and non-biogenic sources) from the alternatives under consideration.

Net GHG emissions in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO₂e) are estimated using the Waste Reduction Model (WARM) excel version 15, Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool (MSW-DST) version 2, Landfill Gas Emission Model (LandGEM) version 3.03, the Alternative Fuel Life-Cycle Environmental and Economic Transportation (AFLEET) tool 2020, and the King County SEPA GHG Emission Worksheet, all of which are the latest versions of those models and incorporate the latest improvements to their individual methodologies. Additional information about each of these models is provided below in Modeling Tools. While these models have inherent differences in default model assumptions, inputs and calculations, King County chose to model the alternatives under consideration using assumptions and inputs as similar as possible in order to accurately compare results. The modeling assumptions used are described in more detail below in Modeling Assumptions.

Sources of GHG Emissions

The primary GHG emissions considered in the analysis include carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) from the following sources:

- Waste--decomposition of the waste after placement in a landfill or combustion in a WTE facility, including fugitive emissions
- Operation of the landfill gas control system, including combustion of collected landfill gas in flares
- Operation of diesel- and gasoline-powered landfill equipment (dozers, compactors, construction equipment, etc.) for daily operations and for construction, including offsite construction trips (materials, soils, etc.)
- Operation of diesel-powered trucks and rail for waste transport
- Combustion of BEW gas through flares and reciprocating engines
- Combustion of BEW Pipeline Gas at its end use.

The matrix shown in Table 1 indicates the model or combination of models used to estimate GHG emissions from the sources listed above, and for the corresponding development activity, if applicable. Shaded boxes indicate those sources of emissions are not applicable to the development activity.

Sources	Landfill Construction		Facilities Construction			Landfill Operation		
	CHRLF	Offsite	Landfill Support	WTE	WEBR	To Closure	Closure to 2046 (WEBR)	Closure to 2046 (WTE)
Waste including fugitive emissions						WARM MSWDST LandGEM	WARM MSWDST LandGEM	WARM MSWDST LandGEM
Operation of the landfill gas control system						WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST
Truck and equipment for daily operations and construction	AFLEET	AFLEET	AFLEET KC GHG Wrksht	AFLEET KC GHG Wrksht	AFLEET KC GHG Wrksht	WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST
Waste transport						WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST

Sources	Landfill Construction		Facilities Construction			Landfill Operation		
	CHRLF	Offsite	Landfill Support	WTE	WEBR	To Closure	Closure to 2046 (WEBR)	Closure to 2046 (WTE)
Combustion of BEW gas						WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST
Combustion of BEW Pipeline Gas at its end use						WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST	WARM MSWDST

WARM scenario modeling for WTE and WEBR relies on the methods and assumptions presented in the King County report Waste -To-Energy and Waste Export by Rail Feasibility Study (King County 2017), which itself relies on the emission factors and emission credits in the WARM model documentation for the more refined GHG estimate based on County-specific considerations used in "Method 2" for that analysis. To be consistent with that methodology, all analyses using all models (except AFLEET) identify separately the following GHG emission "credits":

- Biogenic carbon stored in the landfill
(The NRMRL report [NRMRL 2015] points out that biogenic carbon storage is included as an anthropogenic credit in the landfill GHG estimates for WARM and it can be either included or excluded as a credit in MSW-DST. As discussed earlier, King County configured the models similarly in order to compare results).
- CO2 emissions avoided through landfill gas-to-energy
- Advanced Material Processing (AMP) of metals
- WTE residual ash reuse

As noted in King County’s report, the uncaptured methane produced from anaerobic decomposition of waste is counted in all scenario models (WARM and MSWDST) as an anthropogenic GHG because degradation would not result in methane emissions if not for placement in the landfill. The methane that is captured by the landfill gas recovery system and converted to CO2 through combustion is not counted because the CO2 is of biogenic origin.

Waste Management Scenarios

All of the alternatives under consideration assume the CHRLF will continue to operate into the future, with the landfill closed to disposal in 2028 under the No Action Alternative, 2037 under

Action Alternative 1, 2038 under Action Alternative 2, and 2046 under Action Alternative 3. For each alternative at the time CHRLF stops accepting waste, waste would then be disposed at a waste-to-energy facility located somewhere in King County or exported to an out of county regional landfill. Appendix F of the Solid Waste Comp Plan describes the long term disposal options considered, including the specific out of county landfills with suitable rail access and remaining capacity. All are large modern landfills, regulatory compliant facilities and are equipped with state of the art landfill gas (LFG) recovery and energy production systems. All are accessible by truck, rail, and barge from Seattle. Three of the landfills located in eastern Washington and Oregon with an arid climate that receives less than 10 inches of annual precipitation; one landfill in eastern Washington receiving less than 15 inches of precipitation per year; and one in Idaho receiving less than 12 inches off annual precipitation (King County 2019a).

In order to evaluate GHG emissions from the CHRLF action alternatives, it was assumed that the out-of-county regional landfill would be located 320 miles by rail from an intermodal site 20 miles on average from the King County Recycling and Transfer Stations. To model the GHG emissions from the WEBR scenario, it was assumed that CHRLF receives greater than 50 inches of rainfall annually and that the out of county regional landfill receives less than 20 inches of rainfall annually. All models use the typical LFG collection rates, as defaulted by the WARM and MSW-DST models, which are shown in the following section.

MODELING TOOLS

In 2015 the National Risk Management Research Laboratory (NRMRL), a part of the US EPA, published A Comparative Analysis of Life-Cycle Assessment Tools for End-of-Life Materials Management Systems (NMRMRL 2015). The analysis identified 29 different lifecycle assessment software tools and chose five tools to further evaluate how they assessed environmental and economic impacts of end-of-life materials management options. The analysis compared the results from each tool for a wide variety of waste management scenarios and concluded that “although the magnitude of impact varied among tools, the tools results, in general, provided consistent qualitative interpretation of environmental benefits as expected for various materials-management options simulated.”

King County has prepared this summary using two of the tools evaluated in the NRMRL study, alone and in combination, to evaluate the alternatives in combination with the two long-term disposal scenarios under consideration (WEBR and WTE). Additional models were used to refine and supplement the GHG estimates to reflect the full range of emissions possible.

The first is the Waste Reduction Model (WARM), a modeling tool developed by the US EPA that is widely used and accepted throughout the solid waste industry. WARM is a life-cycle GHG accounting tool used to compare the emissions and credits resulting from different waste management options (e.g., landfill disposal, WTE, etc.) for materials commonly found in the

waste stream. Because the emission factors used by WARM represent the full life-cycle changes in GHG emissions, WARM correctly accounts for the full range of GHG emission changes resulting from alternative waste management options. WARM:

- Does not explicitly model the timing of GHG emission changes.¹⁷
- Only considers anthropogenic emissions as GHG emissions.¹⁶
- The emissions shown for each solid waste management alternative in WARM represent the estimate for net GHG emissions, which includes direct GHG emissions associated with the alternative, and any avoided fossil fuel utility emissions.
- Considers landfill carbon storage as a credit on emissions that occur for landfilled materials.¹⁸
- Accounts for the energy used by mobile equipment used at the landfill to place and compact waste, and to place daily cover materials.

The second is the Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool (MSW-DST), a peer reviewed and commonly used modeling tool developed by RTI with funding from EPA. MSW-DST is also a comprehensive LCA tool used to evaluate the cost and environmental aspects of waste management strategies, including GHG emissions analysis. MSW-DST is capable of calculating the emissions associated with all stages of waste management from waste collection, transfer, materials recovery, treatment, and final disposal for each waste management option; King County modeled only transportation and final disposal stages associated with the alternatives under consideration. MSW-DST:

- Does not explicitly model the timing of GHG emission changes.
- Considers both anthropogenic and biogenic emissions as GHG emissions.¹⁶
- The emissions shown for each solid waste management alternative in MSW-DST represent the estimate for net GHG emissions, which includes direct GHG emissions associated with the alternative, and any avoided fossil fuel utility emissions.
- Can consider landfill carbon storage as a credit on emissions that occur for landfilled materials or as neutral.¹⁸
- Accounts for the energy used by mobile equipment used at the landfill to place and compact waste, and to place daily cover materials.

In general, MSW-DST allows for more customization than WARM, allowing for more inputs such as distance traveled from the WTE facility to the ash disposal site.

A third tool, the Landfill Gas Emissions Model (LandGEM), is used specifically to incorporate the emissions of existing buried refuse, which the other models exclude. LandGEM is used by King County and throughout the waste management industry to determine if a landfill is subject to the control requirements of Clean Air Act and to estimate emissions rates for total landfill gas, methane, carbon dioxide, nonmethane organic compounds, and individual air pollutants.

A fourth tool, AFLEET, is used to quantify direct emissions from construction and operations (including on-road vehicle and off-road equipment use). AFLEET uses data from Argonne's Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Transportation (GREET) fuel-cycle model to generate necessary well-to-wheels petroleum use and GHG emission co-efficients for key fuel production pathways and vehicle types. In addition, US EPA's MOtor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) and certification data are used to estimate tailpipe air pollutant emissions.

The key assumptions are included in the Modeling Assumptions section, below and detailed results are included in the Modeling Results section, below.

MODELING ASSUMPTIONS

Each of the models differs in the degree of customization allowed, and King County made changes to the models where able in order to specify conditions at CHRLF or a out-of-county regional landfill that differed from the model defaults. Table 2 shows the general assumptions used for each landfill or disposal scenario model used.

Table 2. General Assumptions Used in Waste Scenario Modeling			
	WARM Standard	LANDGEM Standard	MSWDST Standard
Waste Composition	WARM model mixed MSW composition using National average waste composition.	LANDGEM model reflects U.S. waste composition including MSW, inert material, and other non-hazardous waste streams.	MSW-DST uses the latest King County Waste Characterization from 2019
Distance for transporting waste from point of collection to the CHRLF, a rail intermodal yard, or to a WTE facility	20.7 miles	N/A	20.7 miles
Trucking distance from WTE facility to landfill (if required for ash disposal)	20 miles	N/A	20 miles
Rail distance from intermodal yard to our of county regional landfill	320 miles	N/A	320 miles
LFG collection scenario	"typical operation": 0% in Years 0-1; 50% in Years 2-4; 75% in Years 5-14;	Used 75% in post-model calculation	0% in Years 0-2; 50% in Year 3-5; 75% in years 6-15 under intermediate

Table 2. General Assumptions Used in Waste Scenario Modeling			
	WARM Standard	LANDGEM Standard	MSWDST Standard
	82.5% in Year 15 to 1 year before final cover; 90% with final cover)		cover; 82.5% in years 16 to 1 year before final cover; under increased gas collection; 90% under final cover.
Overall LFG Capture Efficiency	75%	75%	Equates to approximately 68%
Precipitation (Wet vs dry)	The CHRLF receives greater than 50 inches of precipitation per year The out-of-county regional landfill receives less than 20 inches of precipitation per year	The CHRLF receives greater than 50 inches of precipitation per year The out-of-county regional landfill receives less than 20 inches of precipitation per year	The CHRLF receives greater than 50 inches of precipitation per year The out-of-county regional landfill receives less than 20 inches of precipitation per year
Methane Decay rate (k value)	CHRLF: "Wet" (0.06) Regional: 0.02	CHRLF: 0.057 Regional: 0.02	CHRLF: 0.06 Regional: 0.02
Methane Content	50%	50%	50%
Methane Generation Capacity (L value)	100	100	100
Methane Oxidation Rate	10% without collection; 20% with collection; 35% after final cover	1%	10% without collection; 20% with collection; 35% after final cover
Initial biogenic carbon content of MSW	42%	N/A	N/A
Flare methane destruction efficiency	99%	99%	99.9%
Timeframe	100 years	100 years	100 years
Energy Recovery	Collected landfill gas is used to generate electricity in WA	N/A	Collected landfill gas is used to generate electricity in WA
Utility Emissions Fuel mix	Pacific Region (California, Oregon, and Washington)	N/A	Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) (Washington, Oregon, Colorado, California, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico)

Table 2. General Assumptions Used in Waste Scenario Modeling			
	WARM Standard	LANDGEM Standard	MSWDST Standard
Utility offset credit for landfill gas electricity (MTCO₂e/MTCO₂e methane combusted)	0.08	0.08	0.06
Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors	2007	AR5 - 2013 in post-model calculation	AR5 - 2013 in post-model calculation
Biogenic emissions	Methane Included Carbon Dioxide Excluded	Methane Included Carbon Dioxide Excluded	Methane Included Carbon Dioxide Excluded
Landfill Carbon Storage/Sequestration	NEGATIVE (-0.21 MTCO ₂ e/ton))	N/A	NEGATIVE (-0.21 MTCO ₂ e/ton))

WARM and MSW-DST include emissions associated with the energy used by mobile equipment used at the landfill to place and compact waste, and to place daily cover materials. This is true for CHRLF and for an out of county regional landfill. In addition, those models also account for GHG emissions associated with waste transport between the King County Recycling and Transfer Stations and the CHRLF, an intermodal facility, or a WTE facility. Those distances are assumed to be the same at approximately 20 miles.

Because a large fraction of LFG collected at CHRLF is sent to BEW for processing, emissions from BEW processes and the biogas product itself are considered in this analysis. When burned in either landfill flares, engines, or at its ultimate end use, all calculations assume methane is 99% converted to water and biogenic CO₂.

In addition to the above, the following assumptions specific to WTE and WEBR are included in the results based on the King County report Waste -To-Energy and Waste Export by Rail Feasibility Study (King County 2017):

WEBR

- Adjusted yield of methane as a proportion of initial carbon is 16%.
- Methane generation of waste is 1.62 MTCO₂E/ton.
- GHG estimates do not include landfill fires or potential future oxidation of buried waste.
- Utility CO₂ emissions avoided from combustion of LFG are based on the WARM model emission factor for the mixed MSW category in the Pacific Region (California, Oregon, and Washington). The credit for utility offsets in the Pacific Region is 0.08 MTCO₂E per MTCO₂E of methane combusted.

WTE

- 0.075 tons of ash will be recycled per ton of incoming MSW.
- The emission factor for truck and rail transportation used for WEBR was multiplied by 0.075 for WTE to account for lower tonnage of ash compared to MSW.
- The emission factor used for truck transportation of ash from the WTE facility to the intermodal facility is 0.008 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent per short ton of MSW (MTCO₂E/ton). This is 7.5% of the emission factor for trucking all the MSW to an intermodal facility.
- The rail emission factor is 20% of the truck emission factor per ton-mile and 7.5% of the MSW in ash requires landfill disposal.
- Utility CO₂ emissions avoided from WTE are based on the WARM model emission factor for the mixed MSW category in the Pacific Region (California, Oregon, and Washington). The WARM model uses “non-baseload” emission factors from USEPA’s Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID). The national average WARM model credit for utility offsets nationally is 0.038 MTCO₂E/ton. In contrast, the credit for utility offsets in the Pacific Region is 0.026 MTCO₂E per ton of MSW.
- To account for recycling of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and beneficial reuse of the ash, an additional off-set of 0.018 MTCO₂E per ton of MSW was credited.

MODELING RESULTS

Table 3 shows the results from WARM in combination with LandGEM, both with and without the credits for carbon storage, avoided emissions from metal recycling and ash reuse, and avoided utility emissions. Table 4 shows the results from MSW-DST in combination with LandGEM, both with and without the credits for carbon storage, avoided emissions from metal recycling and ash reuse, and avoided utility emissions.

Table 3. Comparison of Total GHG Emissions for WTE and Waste Export by Rail, WARM Method 2 and LandGEM								
Description	No Action Alternative		Action Alternative 1		Action Alternative 2		Action Alternative 3	
	Waste to Energy	Waste Export by Rail	Waste to Energy	Waste Export by Rail	Waste to Energy	Waste Export by Rail	Waste to Energy	Waste Export by Rail
	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)
Construction Sources								
Landfill Cell Closure/Construction	11,122	29,501	44,789	56,391	45,689	57,346	65,988	65,988
Landfill Support Facilities Construction	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758
WTE or WEBR Facilities Construction	18,268	1,530	18,268	1,530	18,268	1,530	18,268	1,530
Facility Sources								
Fugitive Emissions; Operation of LFG Recovery System	13,282,081	21,715,801	16,985,401	21,715,801	17,393,641	21,715,801	21,715,801	21,715,801
MSW combustion	8,746,080		4,905,600		4,482,240			
Operation of BEW Processing System	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above
BEW Pipeline Gas	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above
Landfill Equipment Operation	205,156	590,400	374,320	590,400	392,968	590,400	590,400	590,400
Transportation Sources								
Rail Transport of MSW to Out of County Regional landfill		624,720		350,400		320,160		
Rail Transport of Ash from Intermodal Facility to Landfill	208,240		116,800		106,720			
Truck Transport between KCRTS and CHRLF, WTE Facility, and Intermodal Facility	236,160	236,160	236,160	236,160	236,160	236,160	236,160	236,160
Total Net GHG Emissions Excluding Credits	22,709,865	23,200,869	22,684,097	22,953,440	22,678,445	22,924,155	22,629,375	22,612,637
Avoided Utilities - Pacific Region	(7,646,906)	(3,482,106)	(5,818,106)	(3,482,106)	(5,616,506)	(3,482,106)	(3,482,106)	(3,482,106)
Avoided Emissions-metal recycling, ash reuse (WTE); landfill carbon sequestration (WEBR)	(6,407,440)	(6,199,200)	(6,316,000)	(6,199,200)	(6,305,920)	(6,199,200)	(6,199,200)	(6,199,200)
Total Net GHG Emissions 2	8,655,519	13,519,564	10,549,991	13,272,134	10,756,019	13,242,849	12,948,070	12,931,331

Table 4. Comparison of Total GHG Emissions for WTE and Waste Export by Rail, MSW-DSTv2 and LandGEM								
Description	No Action Alternative		Action Alternative 1		Action Alternative 2		Action Alternative 3	
	Waste to Energy	Waste Export by Rail	Waste to Energy	Waste Export by Rail	Waste to Energy	Waste Export by Rail	Waste to Energy	Waste Export by Rail
	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)	(MTCO2E)
Construction Sources								
Landfill Cell Closure/Construction	11,122	29,501	44,789	56,391	45,689	57,346	65,988	65,988
Landfill Support Facilities Construction	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758	2,758
WTE or WEBR Facilities Construction	18,268	1,530	18,268	1,530	18,268	1,530	18,268	1,530
Facility Sources								
Fugitive Emissions; Operation of LFG Recovery System	15,522,187	23,380,272	19,502,657	23,910,189	19,941,449	23,968,605	24,587,073	24,587,073
MSW combustion	7,886,668		4,423,563		4,041,804			
Operation of BEW Processing System	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above
BEW Pipeline Gas	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above
Landfill Equipment Operation	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above	Incl. above
Transportation Sources								
Rail Transport of MSW to Out of County Regional landfill		Incl. below		Incl. below		Incl. below		
Rail Transport of Ash from Intermodal Facility to Landfill	175		98		90			
Truck Transport between KCRTS and CHRLF, WTE Facility, and Intermodal Facility	847,771	2,123,301	880,215	1,617,214	880,215	1,557,849	847,771	847,771
Total Net GHG Emissions Excluding Credits	24,288,949	25,537,361	24,872,350	25,588,082	24,930,274	25,588,088	25,521,858	25,505,120
Avoided Utilities - Pacific Region	(11,032,461)	(3,208,346)	(7,594,772)	(3,206,294)	(7,215,814)	(3,206,068)	(3,203,672)	(3,203,672)
Avoided Emissions-metal recycling, ash reuse (WTE); landfill carbon sequestration (WEBR)	(5,092,269)	(10,017,293)	(7,255,051)	(10,017,448)	(7,493,469)	(10,017,466)	(10,017,681)	(10,017,681)
Total Net GHG Emissions 2	8,164,219	12,311,722	10,022,527	12,364,340	10,220,991	12,364,554	12,300,505	12,283,767

WARM Documentation

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery

**Documentation for Greenhouse Gas Emission and
Energy Factors Used in the Waste Reduction Model
(WARM)**

Management Practices Chapters

November 2020

Prepared by ICF
For the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery

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5 COMBUSTION

This document presents an overview of combustion as a waste management strategy in relation to the development of material-specific emission factors for EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM). Included are estimates of the net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from combustion of most of the materials considered in WARM and several categories of mixed waste.

5.1 A SUMMARY OF THE GHG IMPLICATIONS OF COMBUSTION

Combustion of municipal solid waste (MSW) results in emissions of CO₂ and N₂O. Note that CO₂ from combustion of biomass (such as paper products and yard trimmings) is not counted because it is biogenic (as explained in the WARM Background and Overview chapter). WARM estimates emissions from combustion of MSW in waste-to-energy (WTE) facilities. WARM does not consider any recovery of materials from the MSW stream that may occur before MSW is delivered to the combustor.

In the United States, about 80 WTE facilities process more than 30 million tons of MSW annually (ERC, 2014). WTE facilities can be divided into three categories: (1) mass burn, (2) modular, and (3) refuse-derived fuel (RDF). A mass burn facility generates electricity and/or steam from the combustion of mixed MSW. Most of the facilities (76 percent) employ mass burn technology. Modular WTE plants are generally smaller than mass burn plants, and are prefabricated off-site so that they can be assembled quickly where they are needed. Because of their similarity to mass burn facilities, modular facilities are treated as part of the mass burn category for the purposes of this analysis.

An RDF facility combusts MSW that has undergone varying degrees of processing, from simple removal of bulky and noncombustible items to more complex processes (such as shredding and material recovery) that result in a finely divided fuel. Processing MSW into RDF yields a more uniform fuel that has a higher heating value than that used by mass burn or modular WTE. MSW processing into RDF involves both manual and mechanical separation to remove materials such as glass and metals that have little or no fuel value. In the United States, approximately 14 facilities combust RDF (ERC, 2010).

This study analyzed the net GHG emissions from combustion of all individual and mixed waste streams in WARM at mass burn and RDF facilities, with the exception of asphalt concrete, drywall, and fiberglass insulation. These three materials were excluded because EPA determined that they are not typically combusted at end of life. Note that **WARM incorporates only the emission factors for mass burn facilities**, due to (1) the relatively small number of RDF facilities in the United States and (2) the fact that the RDF emission factors are based on data from only one RDF facility.

Net emissions consist of (1) emissions from the transportation of waste to a combustion facility, (2) emissions of non-biogenic CO₂, and (3) emissions of N₂O minus (4) avoided GHG emissions from the electric utility sector and (5) avoided GHG emissions due to the recovery and recycling of ferrous metals at the combustor. There is some evidence that as combustor ash ages, it absorbs CO₂ from the atmosphere. However, EPA did not count absorbed CO₂ because the quantity is estimated to be less than 0.02 MTCO₂E per ton of MSW combusted.²⁶ The results of this analysis for the materials contained in WARM and the explanations for each of these results are discussed in section 5.3.²⁷

²⁶ Based on data provided by Dr. Jürgen Vehlow of the Institut für Technische Chemie in Karlsruhe, Germany, EPA estimated that the ash from one ton of MSW would absorb roughly 0.004 MTCE of CO₂.

²⁷ Note that Exhibit 5-1, Exhibit 5-2, and Exhibit 5-6 do not show mixed paper. Mixed paper is shown in the summary exhibit. The summary values for mixed paper are based on the proportions of the four paper types (newspaper, office paper, corrugated containers, and magazines/third-class mail) that make up the different "mixed paper" definitions.

5.2 CALCULATING THE GHG IMPACTS OF COMBUSTION

This study's general approach was to estimate (1) the gross emissions of CO₂ and N₂O from MSW combustion (including emissions from transportation of waste to the combustor and ash from the combustor to a landfill) and (2) the CO₂ emissions avoided because of displaced electric utility generation and decreased energy requirements for production processes using recycled inputs. A comprehensive evaluation would also consider the fate of carbon remaining in combustor ash. Depending on its chemical form, carbon may be aerobically degraded to CO₂, anaerobically degraded to CH₄, or remain in a relatively inert form and be stored. Unless the ash carbon is converted to CH₄ (which EPA considers unlikely), the effect on the net GHG emissions will be very small. To obtain an estimate of the *net* GHG emissions from MSW combustion, the GHG emissions avoided were subtracted from the direct GHG emissions. EPA estimated the net GHG emissions from waste combustion per ton of mixed MSW and per ton of each selected material in MSW. The remainder of this section describes how EPA developed these estimates.

5.2.1 Emissions of CO₂ from WTE Facilities

The carbon in MSW has two distinct origins: some of it is derived from sustainably harvested biomass (i.e., carbon in plant matter that was converted from CO₂ in the atmosphere through photosynthesis), and the remainder is from non-biomass sources, e.g., plastic and synthetic rubber derived from petroleum.

As explained in the [WARM Background and Overview](#) chapter, WARM considers only CO₂ that derives from fossil sources and does not consider biogenic CO₂ emissions. Therefore, only CO₂ emissions from the combustion of non-biomass components of MSW—plastic, textiles and rubber—were counted. These components make up a relatively small share of total MSW, so only a small portion of the total CO₂ emissions from combustion are considered in WARM.

To estimate the non-biogenic carbon content of the plastics, textiles, rubber and leather contained in one ton of mixed MSW, EPA first established assumptions for the non-biogenic share of carbon in these materials. For plastics in products in MSW, EPA assumed that all carbon is non-biogenic carbon, because biogenic plastics likely make up a small but unknown portion of products. For rubber and leather products in MSW, EPA assumed that the non-biogenic share of carbon contained in clothing and footwear is 25 percent; this assumption is based on expert judgment. The non-biogenic share of carbon in containers, packaging, and other durables is 100 percent; and the non-biogenic share of carbon in other nondurables is 75 percent (EPA, 2010). For textile products in MSW, EPA assumed that the non-biogenic share of carbon is 55 percent (DeZan, 2000). EPA then calculated the non-biogenic carbon content of each of these material groups. For plastics in products in MSW, EPA used the molecular formula of each resin type to assume that PET is 63 percent carbon; PVC is 38 percent carbon; polystyrene is 92 percent carbon; HDPE, LDPE, and polypropylene are 86 percent carbon; and a weighted average of all other resins is 66 percent carbon (by weight). Based on the amount of each plastic discarded in 2015 (EPA, 2018), EPA calculated a weighted carbon content of 78 percent for plastics in mixed MSW. For rubber and leather products, EPA used the weighted average carbon content of rubbers consumed in 2002 to estimate a carbon content of 85 percent (by weight) for rubber and leather products in mixed MSW. For textiles, EPA used the average carbon content of the four main synthetic fiber types to estimate a carbon content of 70 percent (by weight) for textiles in mixed MSW. Next, using data from BioCycle's *The State of Garbage in America* (Van Haaren et al., 2010), EPA assumed that seven percent of discards are combusted in the United States. Data from BioCycle is used instead of EPA's *Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: Facts and Figures* report (EPA, 2018a), because it is based off of direct reporting, and provides a more accurate representation of the amount

of materials discarded at WTE facilities. Additionally, these data are also used in order to maintain consistency with the data source used in EPA's annual *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks* report. Based on these assumptions, EPA estimated that there are 0.10 tons of non-biogenic carbon in the plastic, textiles, rubber and leather contained in one ton of mixed MSW (EPA, 2018a; Van Haaren et al., 2010).

The 10 percent non-biomass carbon content of mixed MSW was then converted to units of MTCO₂E per short ton of mixed MSW combusted. The resulting value for mixed MSW is shown in Exhibit 5-1. Note that if EPA had used a best-case assumption for textiles (i.e., assuming that they have no petrochemical-based fibers), the resulting value for mixed MSW would have been slightly lower. The values for CO₂ emissions are shown in column (b) of Exhibit 5-1.

Exhibit 5-1: Gross GHG Emissions from MSW Combustion (MTCO₂E/Short Ton of Material Combusted)

(a) Material	(b) Combustion CO ₂ Emissions from Non- Biomass per Short Ton Combusted	(c) Combustion N ₂ O Emissions per Short Ton Combusted	(d) Transportation CO ₂ Emissions per Short Ton Combusted	(e) Gross GHG Emissions per Short Ton Combusted (e = b + c + d)
Aluminum Cans	–	–	0.01	0.01
Aluminum Ingot	–	–	0.01	0.01
Steel Cans	–	–	0.01	0.01
Copper Wire	–	–	0.01	0.01
Glass	–	–	0.01	0.01
HDPE	2.79	–	0.01	2.80
LDPE	2.79	–	0.01	2.80
PET	2.04	–	0.01	2.05
LLDPE	2.79	–	0.01	2.80
PP	2.79	–	0.01	2.80
PS	3.01	–	0.01	3.02
PVC	1.25	–	0.01	1.26
PLA	–	–	0.01	0.01
Corrugated Containers	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Magazines/Third-Class Mail	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Newspaper	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Office Paper	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Phone Books ^a	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Textbooks ^a	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Dimensional Lumber	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Medium-Density Fiberboard	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Food Waste	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Food Waste (meat only)	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Food Waste (non-meat)	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Beef	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Poultry	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Grains	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Bread	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Fruits and Vegetables	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Dairy Products	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Yard Trimmings	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Grass	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Leaves	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Branches	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Mixed Paper (general)	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Mixed Paper (primarily residential)	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Mixed Paper (primarily from offices)	–	0.04	0.01	0.05

(a) Material	(b) Combustion CO ₂ Emissions from Non- Biomass per Short Ton Combusted	(c) Combustion N ₂ O Emissions per Short Ton Combusted	(d) Transportation CO ₂ Emissions per Short Ton Combusted	(e) Gross GHG Emissions per Short Ton Combusted (e = b + c + d)
Mixed Metals	–	–	0.01	0.01
Mixed Plastics	2.33	–	0.01	2.34
Mixed Recyclables	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.11
Mixed Organics	–	0.04	0.01	0.05
Mixed MSW	0.38	0.04	0.01	0.43
Carpet	1.67	–	0.01	1.68
Desktop CPUs	0.40	–	0.01	0.40
Portable Electronic Devices	0.88	–	0.01	0.89
Flat-panel Displays	0.73	–	0.01	0.74
CRT Displays	0.63	–	0.01	0.64
Electronic Peripheral	2.22	–	0.01	2.23
Hard-copy Devices	1.91	–	0.01	1.92
Mixed Electronics	0.86	–	0.01	0.87
Clay Bricks	NA	NA	NA	NA
Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fly Ash	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tires	2.20	–	0.01	2.21
Asphalt Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asphalt Shingles	0.65	0.04	0.01	0.70
Drywall	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fiberglass Insulation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl Flooring	0.28	–	0.01	0.29
Wood Flooring	–	0.04	0.05	0.08

– = Zero emissions.

Note that totals may not add due to rounding, and more digits may be displayed than are significant.

^a The values for phone books and textbooks are proxies, based on newspaper and office paper, respectively.

5.2.2 Emissions of N₂O from WTE Facilities

Studies compiled by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) show that MSW combustion results in measurable emissions of N₂O, a GHG with a global warming potential (GWP) 298 times that of CO₂ (EPA, 2018a; IPCC, 2007; IPCC, 2006). The IPCC compiled reported ranges of N₂O emissions, per metric ton of waste combusted, from six classifications of MSW combustors. This study averaged the midpoints of each range and converted the units to MTCO₂E of N₂O per ton of MSW. The resulting estimate is 0.04 MTCO₂E of N₂O emissions per ton of mixed MSW combusted. Because the IPCC did not report N₂O values for combustion of individual components of MSW, EPA used the 0.04 value not only for mixed MSW, but also as a proxy for all components of MSW, except for aluminum cans, steel cans, glass, HDPE, LDPE, and PET. This exception was made because at the relatively low combustion temperatures found in MSW combustors, most of the nitrogen in N₂O emissions is derived from the waste, not from the combustion air. Because aluminum and steel cans, glass, and plastics do not contain nitrogen, EPA concluded that running these materials through an MSW combustor would not result in N₂O emissions.

5.2.3 Emissions of CO₂ from Transportation of Waste and Ash

WARM includes emissions associated with transporting of waste and the subsequent transportation of the residual waste ash to the landfill. Transportation energy emissions occur when fossil fuels are combusted to collect and transport material to the combustion facility and then to operate on-site equipment. Transportation of any individual material in MSW is assumed to use the

same amount of energy as transportation of mixed MSW. To calculate the emissions, WARM relies on assumptions from FAL (1994) for the equipment emissions and NREL's US Life Cycle Inventory Database (USLCI) (NREL, 2015). The NREL emission factor assumes a diesel, short-haul truck.

5.2.4 Estimating Utility CO₂ Emissions Avoided

Most WTE plants in the United States produce electricity. Only a few cogenerate electricity and steam. In this analysis, EPA assumed that the energy recovered with MSW combustion would be in the form of electricity, with the exception of two materials that are not assumed to be combusted at WTE plants. For tires, the avoided utility CO₂ emissions per ton of tires combusted is based on the weighted average of three tire combustion pathways: combustion at cement kilns, power plants, and pulp and paper mills. For asphalt shingles, the avoided utility CO₂ emissions per ton of shingles combusted is equal to the amount of avoided refinery gas combusted at cement kilns where asphalt shingles are combusted. The avoided utility CO₂ emissions analysis is shown in Exhibit 5-2. EPA used three data elements to estimate the avoided electric utility CO₂ emissions associated with combustion of waste in a WTE plant: (1) the energy content of mixed MSW and of each separate waste material considered, (2) the combustion system efficiency in converting energy in MSW to delivered electricity, and (3) the electric utility CO₂ emissions avoided per kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity delivered by WTE plants.

Exhibit 5-2: Avoided Utility GHG Emissions from Combustion at WTE Facilities

(a) Material Combusted	(b) Energy Content (Million Btu Per Ton)	(c) Mass Burn Combustion System Efficiency (%)	(d) RDF Combustion System Efficiency (%)	(e) Emission Factor for Utility- Generated Electricity ^a (MTCO ₂ E/ Million Btu of Electricity Delivered)	(f) Avoided Utility GHG Emissions per Ton Combusted at Mass Burn Facilities ^a (MTCO ₂ E) (f = b × c × e)	(g) Avoided Utility CO ₂ per Ton Combusted at RDF Facilities (MTCO ₂ E) (g = b × d × e)
Aluminum Cans	(0.67) ^b	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	(0.03)	(0.02)
Aluminum Ingot	(0.67)	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	(0.03)	(0.02)
Steel Cans	(0.42) ^b	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	(0.02)	(0.01)
Copper Wire	(0.55) ^c	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	(0.02)	(0.02)
Glass	(0.47) ^b	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	(0.02)	(0.02)
HDPE	39.97 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	1.52	1.38
LDPE	39.75 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	1.51	1.38
PET	21.20	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.80	0.73
LLDPE	39.89	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	1.51	1.38
PP	39.90	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	1.51	1.38
PS	36.00	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	1.37	1.25
PVC	15.75	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.60	0.55
PLA	16.74	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.64	0.58
Corrugated Containers	14.09 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.53	0.49
Magazines/Third- Class Mail	10.52 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.40	0.36
Newspaper	15.90 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.60	0.55
Office Paper	13.60 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.52	0.47
Phone Books	15.90 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.60	0.55
Textbooks	13.60 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.52	0.47
Dimensional Lumber	16.60 ^f	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.63	0.58
Medium-Density Fiberboard	16.60 ^f	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.63	0.58

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
Material Combusted	Energy Content (Million Btu Per Ton)	Mass Burn Combustion System Efficiency (%)	RDF Combustion System Efficiency (%)	Emission Factor for Utility-Generated Electricity ^a (MTCO ₂ E/ Million Btu of Electricity Delivered)	Avoided Utility GHG Emissions per Ton Combusted at Mass Burn Facilities ^a (MTCO ₂ E) (f = b × c × e)	Avoided Utility CO ₂ per Ton Combusted at RDF Facilities (MTCO ₂ E) (g = b × d × e)
Food Waste	4.74 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.18	0.16
Food Waste (meat only)	4.74 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.18	0.16
Food Waste (non-meat)	4.74 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.18	0.16
Beef	4.74 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.18	0.16
Poultry	4.74 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.18	0.16
Grains	4.74 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.18	0.16
Bread	4.74 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.18	0.16
Fruits and Vegetables	4.74 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.18	0.16
Dairy Products	4.74 ^d	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.18	0.16
Yard Trimmings	5.60 ^e	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.21	0.19
Grass	5.60 ^e	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.21	0.19
Leaves	5.60 ^e	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.21	0.19
Branches	5.60 ^e	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.21	0.19
Mixed Paper (general)	NA	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.54	NA
Mixed Paper (primarily residential)	NA	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.53	NA
Mixed Paper (primarily from offices)	NA	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.49	NA
Mixed Metals	NA	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	-0.02	NA
Mixed Plastics	NA	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	1.09	NA
Mixed Recyclables	NA	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.50	NA
Mixed Organics	NA	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.20	NA
Mixed MSW	10.00 ^h	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.38	0.35
Carpet	15.20 ⁱ	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.58	0.53
Desktop CPUs	3.07	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.12	0.11
Portable Electronic Devices	3.07	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.12	0.11
Flat-panel Displays	3.07	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.12	0.11
CRT Displays	3.07	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.12	0.11
Electronic Peripherals	3.07	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.12	0.11
Hard-copy Devices	3.07	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.12	0.11
Mixed Electronics	3.07	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.12	0.11
Clay Bricks	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fly Ash	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tires	27.78 ^j	NA	NA	NA	1.57	1.57
Asphalt Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asphalt Shingles	8.80	NA ^k	NA ^k	NA ^k	1.05 ^l	1.05 ^l
Drywall	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(a) Material Combusted	(b) Energy Content (Million Btu Per Ton)	(c) Mass Burn Combustion System Efficiency (%)	(d) RDF Combustion System Efficiency (%)	(e) Emission Factor for Utility- Generated Electricity ^a (MTCO ₂ E/ Million Btu of Electricity Delivered)	(f) Avoided Utility GHG Emissions per Ton Combusted at Mass Burn Facilities ^a (MTCO ₂ E) (f = b × c × e)	(g) Avoided Utility CO ₂ per Ton Combusted at RDF Facilities (MTCO ₂ E) (g = b × d × e)
Fiberglass Insulation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl Flooring	15.75	17.8%	16.3%	0.21	0.60	0.55
Wood Flooring	17.99 ^m	21.5% ⁿ	16.3%	0.21	0.82	0.62

NA = Not applicable.

Note that totals may not add due to rounding, and more digits may be displayed than are significant.

^a The values in this column are based on national average emissions from utility-generated electricity. The Excel version of WARM also allows users to choose region-specific utility-generated factors, which are contained in Exhibit 5-4.

^b EPA developed these estimates based on data on the specific heat of aluminum, steel, and glass and calculated the energy required to raise the temperature of aluminum, steel, and glass from ambient temperature to the temperature found in a combustor (about 750° Celsius), based on Incropera and DeWitt (1990).

^c Average of aluminum and steel.

^d Source: EPA (1995). "Magazines" used as proxy for magazines/third-class mail; "mixed paper" used as a proxy for the value for office paper and textbooks; "newspapers" used as a proxy for phone books.

^e Source: Gaines and Stodolsky (1993).

^f EPA used the higher end of the MMBtu factor for basswood from the USDA-FS. Basswood is a relatively soft wood, so its high-end MMBtu content should be similar to an average factor for all wood types (Fons et al., 1962).

^g Proctor and Redfern, Ltd. and ORTECH International (1993).

^h Source: IWSA and American Ref-Fuel (personal communication, October 28, 1997). Mixed MSW represents the entire waste stream as disposed of.

ⁱ Source: Realf, M. (2010).

^j Tires used as tire-derived fuel substitute for coal in cement kilns and electric utilities; used as a substitute for natural gas in pulp and paper facilities. Therefore, columns (d) through (h) are a weighted average of multiple tire combustion pathways, and are not calculated in the same manner as the other materials and products in the table.

^k The avoided utility GHG emissions are assumed to equal avoided cement kiln refinery gas combustion, so this factor is not used.

^l Assumes avoided cement kiln refinery gas combustion.

^m Bergman and Bowe (2008), Table 3, p. 454. Note that this is in agreement with values already in WARM for lumber and medium-density fiberboard.

ⁿ Based on average heat rate of U.S. dedicated biomass electricity plants.

5.2.4.1 Energy Content

The energy content of each of the combustible materials in WARM is contained in column (b) of Exhibit 5-2. For the energy content of mixed MSW, EPA used a value of 10.0 million Btu (MMBtu) per short ton of mixed MSW combusted, which is a value commonly used in the WTE industry (IWSA and American Ref-Fuel, 1997). This estimate is within the range of values (9.0 to 13.0 MMBtu per ton) reported by FAL (1994) and is slightly higher than the 9.6 MMBtu per ton value reported in EPA's *MSW Fact Book* (EPA, 1995). For the energy content of RDF, a value of 11.4 MMBtu per ton of RDF combusted was used (Harrington, 1997). This estimate is within the range of values (9.6 to 12.8 MMBtu per ton) reported by the DOE's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL, 1992). For the energy content of specific materials in MSW, EPA consulted three sources: (1) EPA's *MSW Fact Book* (1995), a compilation of data from primary sources, (2) a report by Environment Canada (Procter and Redfern, Ltd. and ORTECH International, 1993), and (3) a report by Argonne National Laboratories (Gaines and Stodolsky, 1993). EPA assumed that the energy contents reported in the first two of these sources were for materials with moisture contents typically found for the materials in MSW (the sources imply this but do not explicitly state it). The Argonne study reports energy content on a dry weight basis.

5.2.4.2 Combustion System Efficiency

To estimate the combustion system efficiency of mass burn plants, EPA used a net value of 550 kWh generated by mass burn plants per ton of mixed MSW combusted (Zannes, 1997).

To estimate the combustion system efficiency of RDF plants, EPA evaluated three sources: (1) data supplied by an RDF processing facility located in Newport, MN (Harrington, 1997); (2) the Integrated Waste Services Association report, *The 2000 Waste-to-Energy Directory: Year 2000* (IWSA, 2000); and (3) the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL, 1992). EPA used the Newport Processing Facility's reported net value of 572 kWh generated per ton of RDF for two reasons. First, this value is within the range of values reported by the other sources. Second, the Newport Processing Facility provides a complete set of data for evaluating the overall system efficiency of an RDF plant. The net energy value reported accounts for the estimated energy required to process MSW into RDF and the estimated energy consumed by the RDF combustion facility. The dataset includes estimates on the composition and amount of MSW delivered to the processing facility, as well as estimates for the heat value of RDF, the amount of energy required to process MSW into RDF, and the amount of energy used to operate the RDF facility.

Next, EPA considered losses in transmission and distribution of electricity specific to WTE combustion facilities. The U.S. average transmission and distribution ("line") loss rate is about nine percent, although for some facilities or cities, this rate may be lower. According to IWSA and American Ref-Fuel (1997), this rate could be as low as four percent. IWSA supports a five percent line loss rate, and for purposes of this analysis, we assume this value. Using the five percent loss rate, EPA estimated that 523 kWh are delivered per ton of waste combusted at mass burn facilities, and 544 kWh are delivered per ton of waste input at RDF facilities.

EPA then used the value for the delivered kWh per ton of waste combusted to derive the implicit combustion system efficiency (i.e., the percentage of energy in the waste that is ultimately delivered in the form of electricity). To determine this efficiency, we estimate the MMBtu of MSW needed to deliver one kWh of electricity. EPA divided the MMBtu per ton of waste by the delivered kWh per ton of waste to obtain the MMBtu of waste per delivered kWh. The result is 0.0191 MMBtu per kWh for mass burn and 0.0210 MMBtu per kWh for RDF. The physical constant for the energy in one kWh (0.0034 MMBtu) is then divided by the MMBtu of MSW and RDF needed to deliver one kWh, to estimate the total system efficiency at 17.8 percent for mass burn and 16.3 percent for RDF (see Exhibit 5-2, columns (d) and (e)). Note that the total system efficiency is the efficiency of translating the energy content of the fuel into the energy content of delivered electricity. The estimated system efficiencies of 17.8 and 16.3 percent reflect losses in (1) converting energy in the fuel into steam, (2) converting energy in steam into electricity, and (3) delivering electricity.

5.2.4.3 Electric Utility Carbon Emissions Avoided

To estimate the avoided utility GHG emissions from waste combustion, EPA used "non-baseload" emission factors from EPA's Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID). EPA made the decision to use non-baseload factors rather than a national average of only fossil-fuel plants²⁸ because the non-baseload emission rates provide a more accurate estimate of the marginal emissions rate. The non-baseload rates scale emissions from generating units based on their capacity

²⁸ While coal accounts for 33 percent of U.S. primary energy consumption—and 56 percent of fossil-fuel consumption—in the electricity sector, these plants may serve as baseload power with marginal changes in electricity supply met by natural gas plants in some areas (EIA, 2018). Natural gas plants have a much lower emissions rate than the coal-dominated national average of fossil-fuel plants.

factor. Plants that run at more than 80 percent capacity are considered “baseload” generation and not included in the “non-baseload” emission factor; a share of generation from plants that run between 80 percent and 20 percent capacity is included in the emission factor based on a “linear relationship,” and all plants with capacity factors below 20 percent are included (E.H. Pechan & Associates, 2006).

In order to capture the regional differences in the emissions rate due to the variation in sources of electricity generation, WARM first uses state-level eGRID non-baseload emission factors and aggregates them into weighted average regional emission factors based on fossil-fuel-only state electricity generation. The geographic regions are based on U.S. Census Bureau-designated areas. Exhibit 5-3 contains a map, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, of the nine regions. Exhibit 5-4 shows the national average eGRID emission factor and the factors for each of the nine geographic regions. In addition to the calculated regional non-baseload emission factors, EPA also utilized eGRID’s national non-baseload emission factor to represent the national average non-baseload avoided utility emission factor. The resulting non-baseload regional and national average estimates for utility carbon emissions avoided for each material at mass burn facilities are shown in Exhibit 5-5. Columns (g) and (h), respectively, of Exhibit 5-2 show the national average estimates for mass burn and RDF facilities.

Exhibit 5-3: Electric Utility Regions Used in WARM



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2009).

Exhibit 5-4: Avoided Utility Emission Factors by Region

Region	Emission Factors for Utility-Generated Electricity ^a (MTCO ₂ E/Million Btu of Electricity Delivered)
National Average	0.221
Pacific	0.151
Mountain	0.230
West-North Central	0.294
West-South Central	0.193
East-North Central	0.265
East-South Central	0.237
New England	0.156
Middle Atlantic	0.203
South Atlantic	0.231

^a Includes transmission and distributions losses, which are assumed to be 5.8% (EIA, 2018).

Exhibit 5-5: Avoided Utility GHG Emissions at Mass Burn Facilities by Region (MTCO₂E/Short Ton of Material Combusted)

Material Combusted	National Average	Pacific	Mountain	West-North Central	West-South Central	East-North Central	East-South Central	New England	Middle Atlantic	South Atlantic
Aluminum Cans	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Aluminum Ingot	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Steel Cans	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Copper Wire	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Glass	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
HDPE	1.52	1.02	1.66	21.94	1.42	1.94	1.57	1.01	1.38	1.47
LDPE	1.51	1.02	1.65	1.93	1.41	1.93	1.56	1.00	1.38	1.46
PET	0.80	0.54	0.88	1.03	0.75	1.03	0.83	0.53	0.73	0.78
LLDPE	1.51	1.02	1.66	1.93	1.41	1.94	1.57	1.00	1.38	1.47
PP	1.51	1.02	1.66	1.93	1.41	1.94	1.57	1.00	1.38	1.47
PS	1.37	0.92	1.50	1.74	1.27	1.75	1.41	0.91	1.25	1.432
PVC	0.60	0.40	0.66	0.76	0.56	0.77	0.62	0.40	0.54	0.58
PLA	0.64	0.43	0.70	0.81	0.59	0.81	0.66	0.42	0.58	0.61
Corrugated Containers	0.53	0.36	0.59	0.68	0.50	0.68	0.55	0.35	0.49	0.52
Magazines/Third-Class Mail	0.40	0.27	0.44	0.51	0.37	0.51	0.41	0.26	0.36	0.39
Newspaper	0.60	0.41	0.66	0.77	0.56	0.77	0.62	0.40	0.55	0.58
Office Paper	0.52	0.35	0.57	0.66	0.48	0.66	0.53	0.34	0.47	0.50
Phone Books	0.60	0.41	0.66	0.77	0.56	0.77	0.62	0.40	0.55	0.58
Textbooks	0.52	0.35	0.57	0.66	0.48	0.66	0.53	0.34	0.47	0.50
Dimensional Lumber	0.63	0.42	0.69	0.80	0.59	0.81	0.65	0.42	0.57	0.61
Medium-Density Fiberboard	0.63	0.42	0.69	0.80	0.59	0.81	0.65	0.42	0.57	0.61
Food Waste	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.17
Food Waste (meat only)	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.17
Food Waste (non-meat)	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.17
Beef	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.17
Poultry	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.17
Grains	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.17
Bread	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.217
Fruits and Vegetables	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.17
Dairy Products	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.17
Yard Trimmings	0.21	0.14	0.23	0.27	0.20	0.27	0.22	0.14	0.19	0.21

Material Combusted	National Average	Pacific	Mountain	West-North Central	West-South Central	East-North Central	East-South Central	New England	Middle Atlantic	South Atlantic
Mixed MSW	0.38	0.26	0.42	0.48	0.35	0.49	0.39	0.25	0.35	0.37
Carpet	0.58	0.39	0.63	0.74	0.54	0.74	0.60	0.38	0.53	0.56
Desktop CPUs	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11
Portable Electronic Devices	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11
Flat-panel Displays	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11
CRT Displays	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11
Electronic Peripherals	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11
Hard-copy Devices	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11
Mixed Electronics	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11
Tires ^a	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57
Asphalt Shingles ^b	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Vinyl Flooring	0.60	0.40	0.66	0.76	0.56	0.77	0.62	0.40	0.54	0.58
Wood Flooring	0.82	0.56	0.90	1.05	0.77	1.06	0.85	0.55	0.75	0.80

Note that the “National Average” column is also represented in column (g) of Exhibit 5-2.

^a Assumes weighted average avoided utility GHG emissions for multiple tire combustion pathways.

^b Assumes avoided cement kiln refinery gas combustion.

5.2.5 Avoided CO₂ Emissions Due to Steel Recycling

WARM estimates the avoided CO₂ emissions from increased steel recycling made possible by steel recovery from WTE plants for steel cans, mixed MSW, electronics, and tires. Most MSW combusted with energy recovery in the United States is combusted at WTE plants that recover ferrous metals (e.g., iron and steel).²⁹ Note that EPA does not credit increased recycling of nonferrous materials due to a lack of data on the proportions of those materials being recovered. Therefore, the result tends to overestimate net GHG emissions from combustion.

For mixed MSW, EPA estimated the amount of steel recovered per ton of mixed MSW combusted, based on (1) the amount of MSW combusted in the United States, and (2) the amount of steel recovered, post-combustion. Ferrous metals are recovered at approximately 98 percent of WTE facilities in the United States (Bahor, 2010) and at five RDF processing facilities that do not generate power on-site. These facilities recovered a total of nearly 706,000 short tons per year of ferrous metals in 2004 (IWSA, 2004). By dividing 706,000 short tons (total U.S. steel recovery at combustors) by total U.S. combustion of MSW, which is 28.5 million tons (Van Haaren al., 2010), EPA estimated that 0.02 short tons of steel are recovered per short ton of mixed MSW combusted (as a national average).

For steel cans, EPA first estimated the national average proportion of steel cans entering WTE plants that would be recovered. As noted above, approximately 98 percent of MSW destined for combustion goes to facilities with a ferrous recovery system. At these plants, approximately 90 percent of steel is recovered (Bahor, 2010). EPA multiplied these percentages to estimate the weight of steel cans recovered per ton of MSW combusted—about 0.88 tons recovered per ton combusted.

Finally, to estimate the avoided CO₂ emissions due to increased recycling of steel, EPA multiplied (1) the weight of steel recovered by (2) the avoided CO₂ emissions per ton of steel recovered. The estimated avoided CO₂ emissions results are in column (d) of Exhibit 5-6. For more information on the GHG benefits of recycling, see the [Recycling and Metals](#) chapters.

²⁹ EPA did not consider any recovery of materials from the MSW stream that might occur before MSW is delivered to the combustor. EPA considered such prior recovery to be unrelated to the combustion operation—unlike the recovery of steel from combustor ash, an activity that is an integral part of the operation of many combustors.

Exhibit 5-6: Avoided GHG Emissions Due to Increased Steel Recovery from MSW at WTE Facilities

(a) Material Combusted	(b) Short Tons of Steel Recovered per Short Ton of Waste Combusted (Short Tons)	(c) Avoided CO ₂ Emissions per Short Ton of Steel Recovered (MTCO ₂ E/Short Ton)	(d) Avoided CO ₂ Emissions per Short Ton of Waste Combusted (MTCO ₂ E/Short Ton) ^a
Aluminum Cans	–	–	–
Aluminum Ingot	–	–	–
Steel Cans	0.88	1.83	-1.62
Copper Wire	–	–	–
Glass	–	–	–
HDPE	–	–	–
LDPE	–	–	–
PET	–	–	–
LLDPE	–	–	–
PP	–	–	–
PS	–	–	–
PVC	–	–	–
PLA	–	–	–
Corrugated Containers	–	–	–
Magazines/Third-Class Mail	–	–	–
Newspaper	–	–	–
Office Paper	–	–	–
Phone Books	–	–	–
Textbooks	–	–	–
Dimensional Lumber	–	–	–
Medium-Density Fiberboard	–	–	–
Food Waste	–	–	–
Food Waste (meat only)	–	–	–
Food Waste (non-meat)	–	–	–
Beef	–	–	–
Poultry	–	–	–
Grains	–	–	–
Bread	–	–	–
Fruits and Vegetables	–	–	–
Dairy Products	–	–	–
Yard Trimmings	–	–	–
Mixed Paper (general)	–	–	–
Mixed Paper (primarily residential)	–	–	–
Mixed Paper (primarily from offices)	–	–	–
Mixed Metals	–	–	-1.04
Mixed Plastics	–	–	–
Mixed Recyclables	–	–	-0.04
Mixed Organics	–	–	–
Mixed MSW	0.02	1.83	-0.04
Carpet	–	–	–
Desktop CPUs	0.52	1.83	0.95
Portable Electronic Devices	0.06	1.83	0.12
Flat-panel Displays	0.33	1.83	0.60
CRT Displays	0.04	1.83	0.08
Electronic Peripherals	0.02	1.83	0.03
Hard-copy Devices	0.33	1.83	0.60
Mixed Electronics	0.20	1.83	0.37
Clay Bricks	–	–	–
Concrete	–	–	–
Fly Ash	–	–	–

(a) Material Combusted	(b) Short Tons of Steel Recovered per Short Ton of Waste Combusted (Short Tons)	(c) Avoided CO ₂ Emissions per Short Ton of Steel Recovered (MTCO ₂ E/Short Ton)	(d) Avoided CO ₂ Emissions per Short Ton of Waste Combusted (MTCO ₂ E/Short Ton) ^a
Tires	0.06	1.80	-0.10
Asphalt Concrete	–	–	–
Asphalt Shingles	–	–	–
Drywall	–	–	–
Fiberglass Insulation	–	–	–
Vinyl Flooring	–	–	–
Wood Flooring	–	–	–

– = Zero emissions.

Note that totals may not sum due to independent rounding, and more digits may be displayed than are significant.

^a The value in column (d) is a national average and is weighted to reflect 90 percent recovery at the 98 percent of facilities that recover ferrous metals.

^b Assumes that only 68 percent of facilities that use TDF recover ferrous metals.

5.3 RESULTS

The national average results of this analysis are shown in Exhibit 5-7. The results from the last column of Exhibit 5-1, the last two columns of Exhibit 5-2, and the last column of Exhibit 5-6 are shown in columns (b) through (e) in Exhibit 5-7. The net GHG emissions from combustion of each material at mass burn and RDF facilities are shown in columns (f) and (g), respectively. These net values represent the gross GHG emissions (column (b)), minus the avoided GHG emissions (columns (c), (d), and (e)). As stated earlier, these estimates of net GHG emissions are expressed for combustion in absolute terms, and are not values relative to another waste management option, although they must be used comparatively, as all WARM emission factors must be. They are expressed in terms of short tons of waste input (i.e., tons of waste prior to processing).

Exhibit 5-7: Net National Average GHG Emissions from Combustion at WTE Facilities

(a) Material Combusted	(b) Gross GHG Emissions per Ton Combusted (MTCO ₂ E/ Short Ton)	(c) Avoided Utility GHG Emissions per Ton Combusted at Mass Burn Facilities (MTCO ₂ E / Short Ton) ^a	(d) Avoided CO ₂ Emissions per Ton Combusted Due to Steel Recovery (MTCO ₂ E / Short Ton)	(e = b – c – d) Net GHG Emissions from Combustion at Mass Burn Facilities (MTCO ₂ E / Short Ton)
Aluminum Cans	0.01	(0.03)	–	0.03
Aluminum Ingot	0.01	(0.03)	–	0.03
Steel Cans	0.01	(0.02)	1.62	(1.59)
Copper Wire	0.01	(0.02)	–	0.03
Glass	0.01	(0.02)	–	0.03
HDPE	2.80	1.58	–	1.29
LDPE	2.80	1.57	–	1.29
PET	2.05	0.84	–	1.24
LLDPE	2.80	1.51	–	1.29
PP	2.80	1.51	–	1.29
PS	3.02	1.37	–	1.66
PVC	1.26	0.60	–	0.66
PLA	0.01	0.64	–	(0.63)
Corrugated Containers	0.05	0.53	–	(0.49)
Magazines/Third-Class Mail	0.05	0.40	–	(0.35)
Newspaper	0.05	0.60	–	(0.56)
Office Paper	0.05	0.52	–	(0.47)
Phone Books	0.05	0.60	–	(0.56)
Textbooks	0.05	0.52	–	(0.47)

Dimensional Lumber	0.05	0.63	–	(0.58)
Medium-Density Fiberboard	0.05	0.63	–	(0.58)
Food Waste	0.05	0.18	–	(0.13)
Food Waste (meat only)	0.05	0.18	–	(0.13)
Food Waste (non-meat)	0.05	0.18	–	(0.13)
Beef	0.05	0.18	–	(0.13)
Poultry	0.05	0.18	–	(0.13)
Grains	0.05	0.18	–	(0.13)
Bread	0.05	0.18	–	(0.13)
Fruits and Vegetables	0.05	0.18	–	(0.13)
Dairy Products	0.05	0.18	–	(0.13)
Yard Trimmings	0.05	0.21	–	(0.17)
Grass	0.05	0.21	–	(0.17)
Leaves	0.05	0.21	–	(0.17)
Branches	0.05	0.21	–	(0.17)
Mixed Paper (general) ^b	0.05	0.54	–	(0.49)
Mixed Paper (primarily residential) ^b	0.05	0.53	–	(0.49)
Mixed Paper (primarily from offices) ^b	0.05	0.29	–	(0.45)
Mixed Metals	0.01	-0.02	1.05	(1.02)
Mixed Plastics	2.34	1.09	–	1.26
Mixed Recyclables	0.11	0.50	0.04	(0.42)
Mixed Organics	0.05	0.20	–	(0.15)
Mixed MSW	0.43	0.38	0.04	0.01
Carpet	1.68	0.58	–	1.10
Desktop CPUs	0.40	-0.12	0.95	(0.66)
Portable Electronic Device	0.88	-0.12	0.12	0.65
Flat-panel Displays	0.73	-0.12	0.60	0.03
CRT Displays	0.63	-0.12	0.08	0.45
Electronic Peripherals	2.22	-0.12	0.03	2.08
Hard-copy Devices	1.91	-0.12	0.60	1.20
Mixed Electronics	0.86	-0.12	0.37	0.39
Clay Bricks	NA	NA	NA	NA
Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fly Ash	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tires ^c	2.21	1.57	0.13	0.50
Asphalt Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asphalt Shingles	0.70	1.05 ^m	–	(0.35)
Drywall	NA	NA	–	NA
Fiberglass Insulation	NA	NA	–	NA
Vinyl Flooring	0.29	0.60	–	(0.31)
Wood Flooring	0.09	0.82	–	(0.74)

Note that totals may not sum due to independent rounding, and more digits may be displayed than are significant.

^a The values in this column represent the national average avoided utility GHG emissions. WARM also allows users to use region-specific avoided utility emissions, which are contained in Exhibit 5-5.

^b The summary values for mixed paper are based on the proportions of the four paper types (corrugated containers, magazines/third-class mail, newspaper, and office paper) that constitute the different “mixed paper” definitions.

^c Tires used as TDF substitute for coal in cement kilns and utility boilers and as a substitute for natural gas, coal, and biomass in pulp and paper facilities.

In the Excel version of WARM, the user can select the state where the waste is being disposed of to determine the combustion emissions based on regional avoided utility emission factors. This functionality is not available in the online version of WARM, which only allows for national average emissions calculations.

Net GHG emissions are estimated to be negative for all biogenic sources of carbon (paper and wood products, organics) because CO₂ emissions from these sources are not counted, as discussed earlier.

As shown in Exhibit 5-7

Exhibit 5-7, combustion of plastics results in substantial net GHG emissions. This result is primarily because of the high content of non-biomass carbon in plastics. Also, when combustion of plastics results in electricity generation, the utility carbon emissions avoided (due to displaced utility fossil fuel combustion) are much lower than the carbon emissions from the combustion of plastics. This result is largely due to the lower system efficiency of WTE plants compared with electric utility plants. Recovery of ferrous metals at combustors results in negative net GHG emissions for steel cans, due to the increased steel recycling made possible by ferrous metal recovery at WTE plants. Combustion of mixed MSW results in slightly negative GHG emissions because of the high proportion of biogenic carbon and steel.

5.4 LIMITATIONS

The certainty of the analysis presented in this chapter is limited by the reliability of the various data elements used. The most significant limitations are as follows:

- Combustion system efficiency of WTE plants may be improving. If efficiency improves, more utility CO₂ will be displaced per ton of waste combusted (assuming no change in utility emissions per kWh), and the net GHG emissions from combustion of MSW will decrease.
- Data for the RDF analysis were provided by the Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance and were obtained from a single RDF processing facility and a separate RDF combustion facility. Research indicates that each RDF processing and combustion facility is different. For example, some RDF combustion facilities may generate steam for sale off-site, which can affect overall system efficiency. In addition, the amount of energy required to process MSW into RDF and the amount of energy used to operate RDF combustion facilities can be difficult to quantify and can vary among facilities on daily, seasonal and annual bases. This is one of the reasons that RDF factors are not included in WARM.
- The reported ranges for N₂O emissions were broad. In some cases, the high end of the range was 10 times the low end of the range. Research has indicated that N₂O emissions vary with the type of waste burned. Thus, the average value used for mixed MSW and for all MSW components should be interpreted as approximate values.
- For mixed MSW, the study assumed that all carbon in textiles is from synthetic fibers derived from petrochemicals (whereas, in fact, some textiles are made from cotton, wool and other natural fibers). Because EPA assumed that all carbon in textiles is non-biogenic, all of the CO₂ emissions from combustion of textiles as GHG emissions were counted. This assumption will slightly overstate the net GHG emissions from combustion of mixed MSW, but the magnitude of the error is small because textiles represent only a small fraction of the MSW stream. Similarly, the MSW category of “rubber and leather” contains some biogenic carbon from leather and natural rubber. By not considering this small amount of biogenic carbon, the analysis slightly overstates the GHG emissions from MSW combustion.
- Because the makeup of a given community’s mixed MSW may vary from the national average, the energy content also may vary from the national average energy content used in this analysis. For example, MSW from communities with a higher- or lower-than-average recycling rate may

have a different energy content, and MSW with more than the average proportion of dry leaves and branches will have a higher energy content.

- In this analysis, EPA used the national average recovery rate for steel. Where waste is sent to a WTE plant with steel recovery, the net GHG emissions for steel cans will be slightly lower (i.e., more negative). Where waste is sent to a WTE plant without steel recovery, the net GHG emissions for steel cans will be the same as for aluminum cans (i.e., close to zero). EPA did not credit increased recycling of nonferrous materials, because of a lack of information on the proportions of those materials. This assumption tends to result in overstated net GHG emissions from combustion.
- This analysis uses the “non-baseload” emission factors for electricity as the proxy for fuel displaced at the margin when WTE plants displace utility electricity. These non-baseload emission factors vary depending on the state where the waste is assumed to be combusted. If some other fuel or mix of fuels is displaced at the margin (e.g., a more coal-heavy fuel mix), the avoided utility CO₂ would be different.

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6 LANDFILLING

This chapter presents an overview of landfilling as a waste management strategy in relation to the development of material-specific emission factors for EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM). Estimates of the net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from landfilling most of the materials considered in WARM and several categories of mixed waste streams (e.g., mixed paper, mixed recyclables, and mixed municipal solid waste (MSW)) are included in the chapter.

6.1 A SUMMARY OF THE GHG IMPLICATIONS OF LANDFILLING

When food waste, yard trimmings, paper, and wood are landfilled, anaerobic bacteria degrade the materials, producing methane (CH₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). CH₄ is counted as an anthropogenic GHG because, even if it is derived from sustainably harvested biogenic sources, degradation would not result in CH₄ emissions if not for deposition in landfills. The CO₂ produced after landfilling is not counted as a GHG because it is considered part of the natural carbon cycle of growth and decomposition; for more information, see the text box on biogenic carbon in the WARM Background and Overview chapter. The other materials in WARM either do not contain carbon or do not biodegrade measurably in anaerobic conditions, and therefore do not generate any CH₄.

In addition to carbon emissions, some of the carbon in these materials (i.e., food waste, yard trimmings, paper, and wood) is stored in the landfill because these materials are not completely decomposed by anaerobic bacteria. Because this carbon storage would not normally occur under natural conditions (virtually all of the biodegradable material would degrade to CO₂, completing the photosynthesis/respiration cycle), this is counted as an anthropogenic sink. However, carbon in plastics and rubber that remains in the landfill is not counted as stored carbon because it is of fossil origin. Fossil carbon (e.g., petroleum, coal) is already considered "stored" in its natural state; converting it to plastic or rubber and putting it in a landfill only moves the carbon from one storage site to another.

EPA developed separate estimates of emissions from (1) landfills without gas recovery systems, (2) those that flare CH₄, (3) those that combust CH₄ for energy recovery, and (4) the national average mix of these three categories. The national average emission estimate accounts for the extent to which CH₄ will not be managed at some landfills, flared at some landfills, and combusted onsite for energy recovery at others.³⁰ The assumed mix of the three landfill categories that make up the national average for construction and demolition (C&D) materials and all other material types in WARM are presented in Exhibit 6-1. These estimates are based on the amount of CH₄ generated by U.S. landfills, as reported in Subpart HH and TT from EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (EPA, 2018a), and the type of collection system from EPA's Landfill Methane Outreach Program (LMOP) (EPA, 2018b), as summarized in Exhibit 6-2. For C&D materials, EPA assumes that roughly 3% of waste is landfilled in a municipal landfill, while the remaining 97% waste is landfilled in a C&D landfill, which recovers landfill gas (LFG) at a rate that is consistent with industrial landfills (EPA, 2019; EPA, 2017). For all other materials, EPA assumes LFG recovery rates that are consistent with municipal landfills.

³⁰ Although gas from some landfills is piped to an offsite power plant and combusted there, for the purposes of WARM, the simplifying assumption was that all gas for energy recovery was combusted onsite. This assumption was made due to the lack of information about the frequency of offsite power generation, piping distances, and losses from pipelines.

Exhibit 6-1: Percentage of CH₄ Generated under the National Average

Material Type	Percentage of CH ₄ from Landfills without LFG Recovery	Percentage of CH ₄ from Landfills with LFG Recovery and Flaring only	CH ₄ from Landfills with LFG Recovery and Electricity Generation (%)
C&D Material	96%	2%	2%
MSW Materials	8%	26%	66%

Exhibit 6-2: Percentage of CH₄ Generated from Each Type of Landfill

Landfill Type	Percentage of CH ₄ from Landfills without LFG Recovery	Percentage of CH ₄ from Landfills with LFG Recovery and Flaring only	CH ₄ from Landfills with LFG Recovery and Electricity Generation (%) ^a
Industrial Landfill	98%	2%	–
Municipal Landfill	8%	26%	66%

^a The LMOP database indicates landfills that have active landfill-gas-to-energy (LFGTE) systems. However, it does not report the percentage of LFG recovered at these facilities for energy generation versus the percentage of LFG recovered for flaring. In WARM, all LFG generation at landfills with LFGTE systems is assumed to be recovered for energy. Therefore, this approach likely underestimates the total percentage of LFG generation that is flared in the U.S. by not accounting for LFG flaring at landfills with LFGTE systems.

6.2 CALCULATING THE GHG IMPACTS OF LANDFILLING

The landfilling emission factors are made up of the following components:

1. CH₄ emissions from anaerobic decomposition of biogenic carbon compounds;
2. Transportation CO₂ emissions from landfilling equipment;
3. Biogenic carbon stored in the landfill; and
4. CO₂ emissions avoided through landfill gas-to-energy projects.

As mentioned above, WARM does not calculate CH₄ emissions, stored carbon, or CO₂ avoided for materials containing only fossil carbon (e.g., plastics, rubber). These materials have net landfilling emissions that are very low because they include only the transportation-related emissions from landfilling equipment. Some materials (e.g., newspaper, dimensional lumber) result in net storage (i.e., carbon storage exceeds CH₄ plus transportation energy emissions) at all landfills, regardless of whether gas recovery is present, while others (e.g., food waste) result in net emissions regardless of landfill gas collection and recovery practices. Whether the remaining materials result in net storage or net emissions depends on the landfill gas recovery scenario.

6.2.1 Carbon Stocks and Flows in Landfills

Exhibit 6-3 shows the carbon flows within a landfill system. Carbon entering the landfill can have one of several fates: exit as CH₄, exit as CO₂, exit as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), exit dissolved in leachate, or remain stored in the landfill.³¹

After entering landfills, a portion of the biodegradable material decomposes and eventually is transformed into landfill gas and/or leachate. Aerobic bacteria initially decompose the waste until the available oxygen is consumed. This stage usually lasts less than a week and is followed by the anaerobic acid state, in which carboxylic acids accumulate, the pH decreases, and some cellulose and hemicellulose decomposition occurs. Finally, during the methanogenic state, bacteria further decompose the biodegradable material into CH₄ and CO₂.

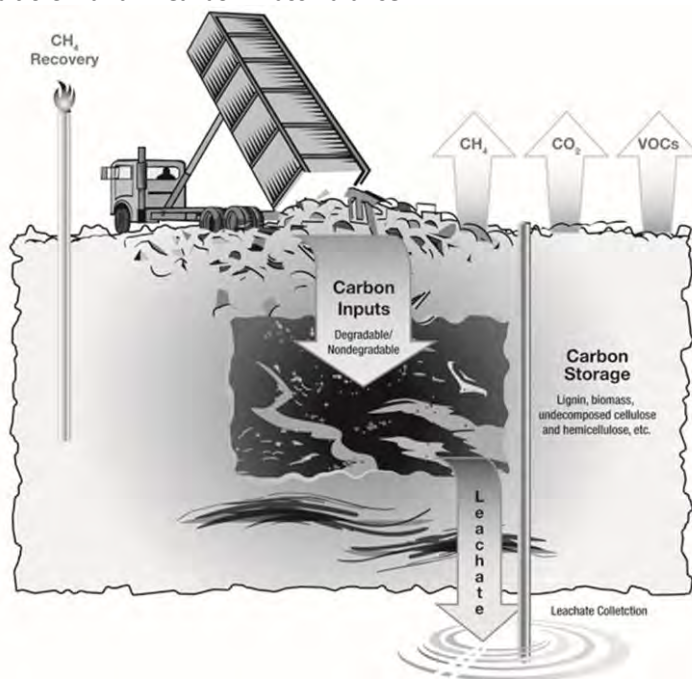
³¹ The exhibit and much of the ensuing discussion are taken directly from Freed et al. (2004).

The rate of decomposition in landfills is affected by a number of factors, including: (1) waste composition; (2) factors influencing microbial growth (moisture, available nutrients, pH, temperature); and (3) whether the operation of the landfill retards or enhances waste decomposition. Most studies have shown that the amount of moisture in the waste, which can vary widely within a single landfill, is a critical factor in the rate of decomposition (Barlaz et al., 1990). Due to this fact, the emission factors presented in WARM are per wet ton of waste.

Among the research conducted on the various components of the landfill carbon system, much to date has focused on the transformation of landfill carbon into CH_4 . This interest has been spurred by a number of factors, including EPA's 1996 rule requiring large landfills to control landfill gas emissions (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, Subparts Cc and WWW), the importance of CH_4 emissions in GHG inventories, and the market for CH_4 as an energy source. CH_4 production occurs in the methanogenic stage of decomposition, as methanogenic bacteria break down the fermentation products from earlier decomposition processes. Since CH_4 emissions result from waste decomposition, the quantity and duration of the emissions is dependent on the same factors that influence waste degradability (e.g., waste composition, moisture). The CH_4 portion of each material type's emission factor is discussed further in section 6.2.2.

Carbon dioxide is produced in the initial aerobic stage and in the anaerobic acid stage of decomposition. However, relatively little research has been conducted to quantify CO_2 emissions during these stages. Emissions during the aerobic stage are generally assumed to be a small proportion of total organic carbon inputs, and a screening-level analysis indicates that less than one percent of carbon is likely to be emitted through this pathway (Freed et al., 2004). Once the methanogenic stage of decomposition begins, landfill gas *as generated* is composed of approximately 50 percent CH_4 and 50 percent CO_2 (Bingemer and Crutzen, 1987). However, landfill gas *as collected* generally has a higher CH_4 concentration than CO_2 concentration (sometimes as much as a 60 percent: 40 percent ratio), because some of the CO_2 is dissolved in the leachate as part of the carbonate system ($\text{CO}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 \leftrightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- \leftrightarrow \text{CO}_3^{2-}$).

Exhibit 6-3: Landfill Carbon Mass Balance



Source: Freed et al. (2004).

To date, very little research has been conducted on the role of VOC emissions in the landfill carbon mass balance. Given the thousands of compounds entering the landfill environment, tracking the biochemistry by which these compounds ultimately are converted to VOC is a complex undertaking. Existing research indicates that ethane, limonene, *n*-decane, *p*-dichlorobenzene, and toluene may be among the most abundant landfill VOCs (Eklund et al., 1998). Hartog (2003) reported non-CH₄ volatile organic compound concentrations in landfill gas at a bioreactor site in Iowa, averaging 1,700 parts per million (ppm) carbon by volume in 2001 and 925 ppm carbon by volume in 2002. If the VOC concentrations in landfill gas are generally of the order of magnitude of 1,000 ppm, VOCs would have a small role in the overall carbon balance, as concentrations of CH₄ and CO₂ will both be hundreds of times larger.

Leachate is produced as water percolates through landfills. Factors affecting leachate formation include the quantity of water entering the landfill, waste composition, and the degree of decomposition. Because it may contain materials capable of contaminating groundwater, leachate (and the carbon it contains) is typically collected and treated before being released to the environment, where it eventually degrades into CO₂. However, leachate is increasingly being recycled into the landfill as a means of inexpensive disposal and to promote decomposition, increasing the mass of biodegradable materials collected by the system and consequently enhancing aqueous degradation (Chan et al., 2002; Warith et al., 1999). Although a significant body of literature exists on landfill leachate formation, little research is available on the carbon implications of this process. Based on a screening analysis, Freed et al. (2004) found that loss as leachate may occur for less than one percent of total carbon inputs to landfills.

In mass balance terms, carbon storage can be characterized as the carbon that remains after accounting for the carbon exiting the system as landfill gas or dissolved in leachate. On a dry weight basis, municipal refuse contains 30–50 percent cellulose, 7–12 percent hemicellulose and 15–28 percent lignin (Hilger and Barlaz, 2001). Although the degradation of cellulose and hemicellulose in landfills is well documented, lignin does not degrade to a significant extent under anaerobic conditions (Colberg, 1988). Landfills in effect store some of carbon from the cellulose and hemicellulose and all of the carbon from the lignin that is buried initially. The amount of storage will vary with environmental conditions in the landfill; pH and moisture content have been identified as the two most important variables controlling decomposition (Barlaz et al., 1990). These variables and their effects on each material type's emission factor are discussed further below.

6.2.2 Estimating Emissions from Landfills

As discussed in section 6.2.1, when biodegradable materials such as wood products, food wastes, and yard trimmings are placed into a landfill, a fraction of the carbon within these materials degrades into CH₄ emissions. The quantity and timing of CH₄ emissions released from the landfill depends upon three factors: (1) how much of the original material decays into CH₄, (2) how readily the material decays under different landfill moisture conditions, and (3) landfill gas collection practices. This section describes how these three factors are addressed in WARM.

6.2.2.1 Methane Generation and Landfill Carbon Storage

The first step is to determine the amount of carbon contained in degradable materials that is emitted from the landfill as CH₄, and the amount that remains in long-term storage within the landfill. Although a large body of research exists on CH₄ generation from mixed solid wastes, only a few investigators—most notably Dr. Morton Barlaz and colleagues at North Carolina State University—have measured the behavior of specific waste wood, paper, food waste, and yard trimming components. The

results of their experiments yield data on the inputs—specifically the initial carbon contents, CH₄ generation, and carbon stored—that are required for calculating material-specific emission factors for WARM.

Barlaz (1998) developed a series of laboratory experiments designed to measure biodegradation of these materials in a simulated landfill environment, in conditions designed to promote decomposition (i.e., by providing ample moisture and nutrients). Each waste component (e.g., grass, branches, leaves, paper) was dried; analyzed for cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin content; weighed; placed in two-liter plastic containers (i.e., reactors); and allowed to decompose anaerobically under moist conditions (Eleazer et al., 1997). At the end of the experiment, the contents of the reactors were dried, weighed, and analyzed for cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin, and (in the case of food waste only) protein content. The carbon in these residual components is assumed to represent carbon that would remain undegraded over the long term in landfills: that is, it would be stored.

Based on these components, Dr. Barlaz estimated the initial biogenic carbon content of each waste material as a percent of dry matter. For some materials, the carbon content estimates have been updated to reflect more recent studies or to better reflect changes in material composition in recent years. Exhibit 6-4 shows the initial carbon contents of the wastes analyzed by Barlaz (1998) and Wang et al. (2011).

Exhibit 6-4: Initial Biogenic Carbon Content of Materials Tested in Barlaz (1998) and Wang et al. (2011)

Material	Initial Biogenic Carbon Content, % of Dry Matter	Source
Corrugated Containers	47%	Barlaz (1998)
Newspaper	49%	Barlaz (1998)
Office Paper	32%	Barlaz (1998) ^a
Coated Paper	34%	Barlaz (1998)
Food Waste	50%	Barlaz (1998)
Grass	45%	Barlaz (1998)
Leaves	46%	Barlaz (1998)
Branches	49%	Barlaz (1998)
Mixed MSW	42%	Barlaz (1998)
Gypsum Board	5%	Barlaz (1998)
Dimensional Lumber	49%	Wang et al. (2011)
Medium-density Fiberboard	44%	Wang et al. (2011)
Wood Flooring ^b	46%	Wang et al. (2011)

^a Based on 2014 discussions with Dr. Morton Barlaz, the carbon content of office paper has been updated to account for an average calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) content of 20 percent in office paper in recent years.

^b Based on an average of carbon content values for red oak and plywood in Wang et al. (2011).

The principal stocks and flows in the landfill carbon balance are:

- Initial carbon content (Initial C);
- Carbon output as CH₄ (CH₄^C);
- Carbon output as CO₂ (CO₂^C); and
- Residual carbon (i.e., landfill carbon storage, LF^C).

The initial carbon content, along with the other results from the Barlaz (1998), Wang et al. (2013), Wang et al. (2011), and Levis et al. (2013) experiments are used to estimate each material type's

emission factor in WARM. The Barlaz (1998), Wang et al. (2013), Wang et al. (2011), and Levis et al. (2013) experiments did not capture CO₂ emissions in the carbon balance; however, in a simple system where the only carbon fates are CH₄, CO₂ and carbon storage, the carbon balance can be described as

$$CH_4^C + CO_2^C + LF^C = \text{Initial C}$$

If the only decomposition is anaerobic, then CH₄^C = CO₂^C.³² Thus, the carbon balance can be expressed as

$$= \text{Initial C} \times CH_4^C + LF^C = \text{Initial C}$$

Exhibit 6-5 shows the measured experimental values, in terms of the percentage of initial carbon for each of the materials analyzed, the implied landfill gas yield, and the sum of outputs as a percentage of initial carbon (Barlaz, 1998; Wang et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2011; Levis et al., 2013). As the sum of the outputs shows, the balance between carbon outputs and carbon inputs generally was not perfect. This imbalance is attributable to measurement uncertainty in the analytic techniques.

Exhibit 6-5: Experimental Values for CH₄ Yield and Carbon Storage^a

(a) Material	(b) Measured CH ₄ Yield as a % of Initial Carbon	(c) Implied Yield of Landfill Gas (CH ₄ +CO ₂) as a Proportion of Initial Carbon (c = 2 × b)	(d) Measured Proportion of Initial Carbon Stored	(e) Output as % of Initial Carbon (e = c + d)
Corrugated Containers	17%	35%	55%	90%
Newspaper	8%	16%	85%	100%
Office Paper	29%	58%	12%	70%
Coated Paper	13%	26%	79%	100%
Food Waste	32%	63%	16%	79%
Grass	23%	46%	53%	99%
Leaves	8%	15%	85%	100%
Branches	12%	23%	77%	100%
Mixed MSW	16%	32%	19%	50%
Gypsum Board	0%	0%	55%	55%
Dimensional Lumber	1%	3%	88%	91%
Medium-density Fiberboard	1%	1%	84%	85%
Wood Flooring	2%	5%	99%	100%

^a The CH₄, CO₂, and carbon stored from these experiments represents only the biogenic carbon in each material type.

To calculate the WARM emission factors, adjustments were made to the measured values so that exactly 100 percent of the initial carbon would be accounted for. After consultation with Dr. Barlaz, the following approach was adopted to account for exactly 100 percent of the initial carbon:

- For most materials where the total carbon output is less than the total carbon input (e.g., corrugated containers, office paper, food waste, grass, leaves), the “missing” carbon was assumed to be emitted as equal quantities of CH₄^C and CO₂^C. In these cases (corrugated

³² The emissions ratio of CH₄ to CO₂ is 1:1 for carbohydrates (e.g., cellulose, hemicellulose). For proteins, the ratio is 1.65 CH₄ per 1.55 CO₂; for protein, it is C_{3.2}H₅ON_{0.86} (Barlaz et al., 1989). Given the predominance of carbohydrates, for all practical purposes, the overall ratio is 1:1.

containers, office paper, food waste, grass, leaves), the CH_4^C was increased with respect to the measured values as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Initial C-LF}^C}{2} = \text{CH}_4^C$$

This calculation assumes that $\text{CO}_2^C = \text{CH}_4^C$. In essence, the adjustment approach was to increase landfill gas production, as suggested by Dr. Barlaz.

- For coated paper, newspaper, and wood flooring, where carbon outputs were greater than initial carbon, the measurements of initial carbon content and CH_4 mass were assumed to be accurate. Here, the adjustment approach was to decrease carbon storage. Thus, landfill carbon storage was calculated as the residual of initial carbon content minus ($2 \times \text{CH}_4^C$).

The resulting adjusted CH_4 yields and carbon storage are presented in Exhibit 6-6.

- For branches, dimensional lumber, medium-density fiberboard, and mixed MSW, the measured CH_4 yield as a percentage of initial carbon was considered to be the most realistic estimate for methane yield, based on consultation with Dr. Barlaz. Therefore, no adjustment was made for these materials.
- For gypsum board, the sulfate in wallboard is estimated to reduce methane generation, as bacteria use sulfate preferentially to the pathway that results in methane, as suggested by Dr. Barlaz. As such, methane yield from gypsum board is likely to be negligible and is therefore adjusted to 0% in WARM.

Exhibit 6-6: Adjusted CH_4 Yield and Carbon Storage by Material Type

Material	Adjusted Yield of CH_4 as Proportion of Initial Carbon	Adjusted Carbon Storage as Proportion of Initial Carbon
Corrugated Containers ^a	22%	55%
Newspaper ^b	8%	84%
Office Paper ^a	44%	12%
Coated Paper ^b	13%	74%
Food Waste ^a	42%	16%
Grass ^a	23%	53%
Leaves ^a	8%	85%
Branches ^c	12%	77%
Mixed MSW ^c	16%	19%
Gypsum Board ^d	0%	55%
Dimensional Lumber ^c	1%	88%
Medium-density Fiberboard ^c	1%	84%
Wood Flooring ^b	2%	95%

^a CH_4 yield is adjusted to account for measurement uncertainty in the analytic techniques to measure these quantities. For corrugated containers, office paper, food waste, grass, and leaves, the yield of CH_4 was increased such that the proportion of initial carbon emitted as landfill gas (i.e., $2 \times \text{CH}_4$) plus the proportion that remains stored in the landfill is equal to 100% of the initial carbon.

^b For coated paper, newspaper, and wood flooring, the proportion of initial carbon that is stored in the landfill is decreased such that the proportion of initial carbon emitted as landfill gas (i.e., $2 \times \text{CH}_4$) plus the proportion that remains stored in the landfill is equal to 100% of the initial carbon.

^c For branches, dimensional lumber, medium-density fiberboard, and mixed MSW, the measured CH_4 yield as a percentage of initial carbon and measured proportion of initial carbon stored shown in columns b and d, respectively of Exhibit 6-5 was considered to be the most realistic estimate for methane yield. Therefore, these values were not adjusted.

^d For gypsum board, the sulfate in wallboard is estimated to reduce methane generation; thus, the methane yield from gypsum board is likely to be negligible and is therefore adjusted to 0%.

Dr. Barlaz's experiment did not test all of the biodegradable material types in WARM. EPA identified proxies for the remaining material types for which there were no experimental data. Magazines and third-class mail placed in a landfill were assumed to contain a mix of coated paper and office paper and were therefore assumed to behave like an average of those two materials. Similarly, phone books and textbooks were assumed to behave in the same way as newspaper and office paper, respectively. Results from two studies by Wang et al. were used for dimensional lumber, medium-density fiberboard, and wood flooring (2011; 2013). For wood flooring, the ratio of dry-to-wet weight was adjusted to more accurately represent the moisture content of wood lumber (Staley and Barlaz, 2009). Drywall was assumed to have characteristics similar to gypsum board. Exhibit 6-7 shows the landfill CH₄ emission factors and the final carbon storage factors for all applicable material types.

Exhibit 6-7: CH₄ Yield for Solid Waste Components

Material	Initial Biogenic Carbon Content	Adjusted Yield of CH ₄ as Proportion Of Initial Carbon	Final (Adjusted) CH ₄ Generation, MTCO ₂ E/Dry Metric Ton ^a	Final (Adjusted) CH ₄ Generation (MTCO ₂ E /Wet Short Ton) ^b
Corrugated Containers	47%	22%	3.48	2.62
Magazines/Third-Class Mail	36%	12%	1.43	1.19
Newspaper	49%	8%	1.33	1.05
Office Paper	32%	44%	4.71	3.89
Phonebooks	49%	8%	1.33	1.05
Textbooks	32%	44%	4.71	3.89
Dimensional Lumber	49%	1%	0.24	0.17
Medium-Density Fiberboard	44%	1%	0.08	0.06
Food Waste	49%	40%	6.63	1.62
Yard Trimmings				
Grass	45%	23%	3.48	0.57
Leaves	46%	8%	1.17	0.65
Branches	49%	12%	1.90	1.45
Mixed MSW	42%	16%	2.23	1.62
Drywall	5%	0%	0	0
Wood Flooring	43%	2%	0.27	0.18

^a Final adjusted CH₄ generation per dry metric ton is the product of the initial carbon content and the final percent carbon emitted as CH₄ multiplied by the molecular ratio of carbon to CH₄ (12/16).

^b CH₄ generation is converted from per dry metric ton to per wet short ton by multiplying the CH₄ generation on a dry metric ton basis by (1 – the material's moisture content) and by converting from metric tons to short tons of material.

6.2.2.2 Component-Specific Decay Rates

The second factor in estimating material-specific landfill emissions is the rate at which a material decays under anaerobic conditions in the landfill. The decay rate is an important factor that influences the landfill collection efficiency described further in the next section. Although the final adjusted CH₄ yield shown in Exhibit 6-7 will eventually occur no matter what the decay rate, the rate at which the material decays influences how much of the CH₄ yield will eventually be captured for landfills with collection systems.

Recent studies by De la Cruz and Barlaz (2010) found that different materials degrade at different rates relative to bulk MSW rates of decay. For example, one short ton of a relatively inert wood material—such as lumber—will degrade slowly and produce a smaller amount of methane than food waste, which readily decays over a much shorter timeframe. Materials will also degrade faster under wetter landfill conditions. Consequently, the rate at which CH₄ emissions are generated from decaying material in a landfill depends upon: (1) the type of material placed in the landfill, and (2) the moisture conditions of the landfill.

De la Cruz and Barlaz (2010) measured component-specific decay rates in laboratory experiments that were then scaled to field-level, component-specific decay rates based on mixed MSW field-scale decay rates published in EPA (1998) guidance.

To scale the laboratory-scale, component-specific decay rate measurements to field-scale values, De la Cruz and Barlaz (2010) assumed that the weighted average decay rate for a waste mixture of the same composition as MSW would be equal to the bulk MSW decay rate. They also related a lab-scale decay rate for mixed MSW to the field-scale decay rate using a scaling factor. Using these two relationships, the authors were able to estimate field-scale decay rates for different materials based on the laboratory data. The following equations were used to estimate the component-specific decay rates:

Equation 1

$$f \times \sum_{i=1}^n k_{lab,i} \times (wt. fraction)_i = decay rate$$

Equation 2

$$k_{field,i} = f \times k_{lab,i}$$

where,

- f = a correction factor to force the left side of the equation to equal the overall MSW decay rate
- $k_{lab,i}$ = the component-specific decay rate calculated from lab experiments
- $k_{field,i}$ = the component-specific decay rate determined for the field
- i = the i^{th} waste component

Based on the results from De la Cruz and Barlaz (2010), the Excel version of WARM allows users to select different component-specific decay rates based on different assumed moisture contents of the landfill to estimate the rate at which CH₄ is emitted for each material type (or “component”). The five MSW decay rates used are:

1. $k = 0.02/\text{year}$ (“Dry”), corresponding to landfills receiving fewer than 20 inches of annual precipitation: based values reported in EPA (2010)
2. $k = 0.04/\text{year}$ (“Moderate”), corresponding to landfills receiving between 20 and 40 inches of annual precipitation: based values reported in EPA (2010)
3. $k = 0.06/\text{year}$ (“Wet”), corresponding to landfills receiving greater than 40 inches of annual precipitation: based values reported in EPA (2010)
4. $k = 0.12/\text{year}$ (“Bioreactor”), corresponding to landfills operating as bioreactors where water is added until the moisture content reaches 40 percent moisture on a wet-weight basis: based on expert judgment using values reported in Barlaz et al. (2010) and Tolaymat et al. (2010)
5. $k = 0.052/\text{year}$ (“National Average”), corresponding to a weighted average based on the share of waste received at each landfill type: based on expert judgment using values reported in EPA (2010)

The final waste component-specific decay rates as a function of landfill moisture conditions are provided in Exhibit 6-8.

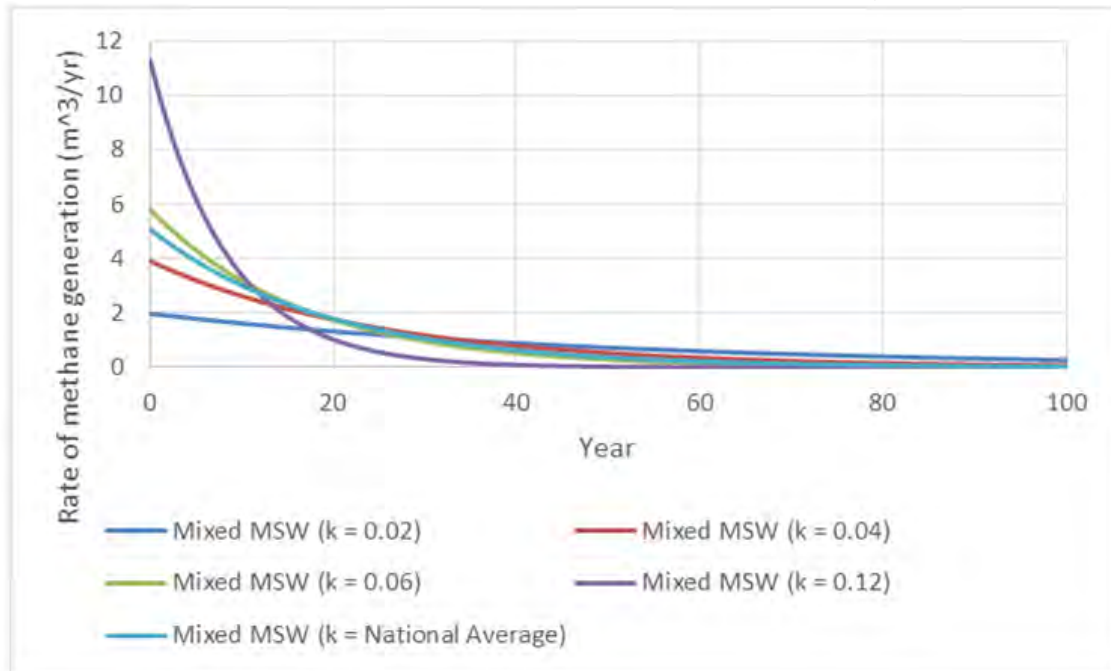
Exhibit 6-8: Component-Specific Decay Rates (yr⁻¹) by Landfill Moisture Scenario

Material	Landfill Moisture Conditions				National Average
	Dry	Moderate	Wet	Bioreactor	
Corrugated Containers	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.03
Magazines/Third-Class Mail	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.37	0.16
Newspaper	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.04
Office Paper	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.04
Phone Books	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.04
Textbooks	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.04
Dimensional Lumber	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.25	0.11
Medium-Density Fiberboard	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.19	0.08
Food Waste	0.07	0.14	0.22	0.43	0.19
Yard Trimmings	0.10	0.20	0.29	0.59	0.26
Grass	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.89	0.39
Leaves	0.09	0.17	0.26	0.51	0.22
Branches	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02
Mixed MSW	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.05
Drywall ^a	–	–	–	–	–
Wood Flooring ^a	–	–	–	–	–

– = Zero Emissions.

^aDecay rates were not estimated since WARM assumes that the construction and demolition landfills where these materials are disposed of do not collect landfill gas.

The profile of methane emissions as materials decay in landfills over time is commonly approximated using a first-order decay methodology summarized in De la Cruz and Barlaz (2010). The CH₄ generation potential of landfilled waste decreases gradually throughout time and can be estimated using first order decomposition mathematics. The profile of methane emissions from landfills over time for mixed MSW is shown in Exhibit 6-9 as a graphic representation of the methane emissions approximated using a first-order decay equation. As Exhibit 6-9 shows, materials will degrade faster under wetter conditions in landfills (i.e., landfills whose conditions imply higher decay rates for materials).

Exhibit 6-9. Rate of Methane Generation for Mixed MSW as a Function of Decay Rate

Although in each landfill moisture scenario, the total final CH₄ yield for solid waste components (Exhibit 6-7) will eventually be emitted over time, the rate at which methane is emitted greatly depends on the decay rate. Finally, since different materials have very different methane emission profiles in landfills, the effectiveness and timing of the installation of landfill gas collection systems can greatly influence methane emissions, as discussed in the next section.

6.2.2.3 Landfill Gas Collection

WARM estimates the amount of methane that is collected by landfill gas collection equipment. In practice, the landfill gas collection system efficiency does not remain constant over the duration of gas production. Rather, the gas collection system at any particular landfill is typically expanded over time. Usually, only a small percentage (or none) of the gas produced soon after waste burial is collected, while almost all of the gas produced is collected once a final cover is installed. To provide a better estimate of gas collection system efficiency, EPA used a Monte Carlo analysis to estimate the fraction of produced gas that is vented directly, flared and utilized for energy recovery while considering annual waste disposal and landfill operating life (Levis and Barlaz, 2014).³³

The gas collection efficiencies that WARM uses are evaluated from the perspective of a short ton of a specific material placed in the landfill at year zero. The efficiencies are calculated based on one of five moisture conditions (dry, moderate, wet, bioreactor, and national average conditions, described in section 6.2.2.2) and one of four landfill gas collection practices over a 100-year time period, which is approximately the amount of time required for 95 percent of the potential landfill gas to be produced under the “Dry” (k = 0.02/yr) landfill scenario. The final average efficiency is equal to the total CH₄ collected over 100 years divided by the total CH₄ produced over 100 years.

The combination of four different landfill gas collection scenarios and five different landfill moisture conditions means there are 20 possible landfill gas collection efficiencies possible for each

³³ This improved analysis of landfill gas collection was incorporated in June 2014 into WARM Version 13.

material in WARM. The landfill collection efficiency scenarios are described below and the assumptions for each are shown in Exhibit 6-10:

1. Typical collection – phased-in collection with an improved cover; judged to represent the average U.S. landfill, although every landfill is unique and a typical landfill is an approximation of reality.
2. Worst-case collection – the minimum collection requirements under EPA’s New Source Performance Standards.
3. Aggressive collection – landfills where the operator is aggressive in gas collection relative to a typical landfill; bioreactor landfills are assumed to collect gas aggressively.
4. California regulatory scenario³⁴ – equivalent to landfill management practices based on California regulatory requirements.

Exhibit 6-10: WARM Gas Collection Scenario Assumptions and Efficiencies Compared to EPA AP-42 (1998) with Landfill Gas Recovery for Energy

Scenario	Gas Collection Scenario Description	Gas Collection Scenario	Landfill Gas Collection Efficiency (%) for Mixed MSW ^a				
			MSW Decay Rate (yr ⁻¹)				National Average
			0.02	0.04	0.06	0.12	
AP-42	EPA default gas collection assumption (EPA 1998 AP-42) (not modeled in WARM)	All years: 75%	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
1	“Typical collection”, judged to represent the average U.S. landfill	Years 0–1: 0% Years 2-4: 50% Years 5–14: 75% Years 15 to 1 year before final cover: 82.5% Final cover: 90%	68.2	65.0	64.1	60.6	64.8
2	“Worst-case collection” under EPA New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)	Years 0-4: 0% Years 5-9: 50% Years 10–14: 75% Years 15 to 1 year before final cover: 82.5% Final cover: 90%	66.2	61.3	59.2	50.6	60.3
3	“Aggressive gas collection,” typical bioreactor operation	Year 0: 0% Years 0.5-2: 50% Years 3–14: 75% Years 15 to 1 year before final cover: 82.5% Final Cover: 90%	68.6	65.8	66.3	63.9	66.4
4	“California regulatory scenario”, landfill management based on California regulatory requirements	Year 0: 0% Year 1: 50% Years 2-7: 80% Years 8 to 1 year before final cover: 85% Final cover: 90%	83.6	79.5	77.4	72.9	78.8

^a The values in this table are for landfills that recover gas for energy. In reality, a small share of gas recovered is eventually flared. The values provided in this table include both the gas recovered for energy and the small portion recovered for flaring.

³⁴ This additional landfill gas collection scenario was incorporated in June 2014 into WARM Version 13 to allow WARM users to estimate and view landfill management results based on California regulatory requirements.

The landfill gas collection efficiencies by material type for each of the four landfill collection efficiency scenarios and each of the five moisture conditions are provided in Exhibit 6-11. In addition to the gas collected, EPA also took into account the percentage of gas that is flared, oxidized, and emitted for landfills that recover gas for energy, as described in Levis and Barlaz (2014). Some of the uncollected methane is oxidized to CO₂ as it passes through the landfill cover; Levis and Barlaz (2014) adapted EPA recommendations for methane oxidation (71 FR 230, 2013) to develop the following oxidation rates at various stages of landfill gas collection:

- Without gas collection or final cover: 10 percent
- With gas collection before final cover: 20 percent
- After final cover installation: 35 percent

In the EPA recommendations, the fraction of uncollected methane that is oxidized varies with the methane flux (mass per area per time) and ranges from 10 percent to 35 percent (71 FR 230, 2013). Measurement or estimation of the methane flux is possible on a site-specific basis but requires assumptions on landfill geometry and waste density to estimate flux for a generic landfill as is represented by WARM. As such, the methane oxidation values published by EPA were used as guidance for the values listed above. Landfills with a final cover and a gas collection system in place will have a relatively low flux through the cover, which justifies the upper end of the range (35 percent) given by EPA. Similarly, landfills without a gas collection system in place will have a relatively high flux, suggesting that an oxidation rate of 10 percent is most appropriate. Landfills with a gas collection system in place but prior to final cover placement were assigned an oxidation rate of 20 percent. Based on preliminary calculations for a variety of landfill geometries and waste densities, Levis and Barlaz (2014) determined that the methane flux would justify an oxidation rate of 25 percent most but not all of the time. As such, an oxidation rate of 20 percent was adopted in WARM for landfills with gas collection before final cover (Levis and Barlaz, 2014).

For landfill gas that is not collected for energy use, EPA took into account the percentage of landfill CH₄ that is flared (when recovery for flaring is assumed), oxidized near the surface of the landfill, and emitted. Based on analysis by Levis and Barlaz, EPA estimated the percentage of the landfill CH₄ generated that are either flared, chemically oxidized or converted by bacteria to CO₂, and emitted for each material type for each of the four landfill collection efficiency scenarios and each of the five moisture conditions (Levis and Barlaz, 2014).

Exhibit 6-11: Waste Component-Specific Collection Efficiencies by Landfill Moisture Condition with Landfill Gas Recovery for Energy

Material	Typical Landfill Scenario					Worst-Case Landfill Scenario					Aggressive Collection Landfill Scenario					California Regulations Collection Scenario				
	Dry	Mode rate	Wet	Bio-react or	Nati onal Avg.	Dry	Mod erate	Wet	Bio-react or	Nati onal Avg.	Dry	Mod erate	Wet	Bio-react or	Nati onal Avg.	Dry	Mod erate	Wet	Bio-react or	Nati onal Avg.
Corrugated Containers	61%	55%	54%	55%	56%	60%	54%	53%	50%	54%	61%	56%	56%	58%	57%	66%	59%	60%	62%	61%
Magazines/ Third-Class Mail	59%	55%	52%	45%	54%	55%	46%	40%	26%	43%	61%	58%	57%	51%	57%	67%	63%	61%	54%	62%
Newspaper	62%	59%	59%	57%	59%	61%	56%	55%	49%	56%	62%	59%	61%	60%	61%	67%	64%	65%	65%	65%
Office Paper	62%	58%	58%	57%	59%	61%	56%	55%	50%	56%	62%	59%	60%	60%	60%	67%	63%	64%	65%	64%
Phone Books	62%	59%	59%	57%	59%	61%	56%	55%	49%	56%	62%	59%	61%	60%	61%	67%	64%	65%	65%	65%
Textbooks	62%	58%	58%	57%	59%	61%	56%	55%	50%	56%	62%	59%	60%	60%	60%	67%	63%	64%	65%	64%
Dimensional Lumber	62%	59%	57%	50%	58%	59%	52%	48%	35%	50%	63%	61%	60%	55%	60%	68%	66%	65%	60%	65%
Medium-Density Fiberboard	62%	60%	59%	53%	59%	60%	55%	51%	40%	53%	63%	62%	62%	58%	62%	68%	66%	67%	62%	67%
Food Waste	58%	53%	50%	42%	52%	53%	43%	36%	22%	40%	59%	56%	55%	49%	55%	65%	61%	59%	51%	60%
Food Waste (meat only)	58%	53%	50%	42%	52%	53%	43%	36%	22%	40%	59%	56%	55%	49%	55%	65%	61%	59%	51%	60%
Food Waste (non-meat)	58%	53%	50%	42%	52%	53%	43%	36%	22%	40%	59%	56%	55%	49%	55%	65%	61%	59%	51%	60%
Beef	58%	53%	50%	42%	52%	53%	43%	36%	22%	40%	59%	56%	55%	49%	55%	65%	61%	59%	51%	60%
Poultry	58%	53%	50%	42%	52%	53%	43%	36%	22%	40%	59%	56%	55%	49%	55%	65%	61%	59%	51%	60%
Grains	58%	53%	50%	42%	52%	53%	43%	36%	22%	40%	59%	56%	55%	49%	55%	65%	61%	59%	51%	60%
Bread	58%	53%	50%	42%	52%	53%	43%	36%	22%	40%	59%	56%	55%	49%	55%	65%	61%	59%	51%	60%
Fruits and Vegetables	58%	53%	50%	42%	52%	53%	43%	36%	22%	40%	59%	56%	55%	49%	55%	65%	61%	59%	51%	60%
Dairy Products	58%	53%	50%	42%	52%	53%	43%	36%	22%	40%	59%	56%	55%	49%	55%	65%	61%	59%	51%	60%
Yard Trimmings	54%	47%	44%	39%	47%	47%	37%	31%	21%	35%	55%	51%	49%	44%	50%	61%	55%	52%	45%	54%
Grass	49%	43%	39%	33%	41%	39%	27%	20%	9%	25%	51%	47%	45%	39%	46%	57%	51%	48%	38%	50%
Leaves	56%	51%	47%	40%	49%	50%	40%	33%	19%	37%	58%	54%	52%	46%	53%	64%	59%	57%	48%	58%
Branches	61%	53%	51%	52%	54%	60%	52%	51%	49%	53%	61%	54%	53%	54%	55%	65%	57%	57%	58%	59%
Mixed MSW	62%	60%	60%	57%	60%	61%	56%	55%	47%	56%	63%	61%	62%	60%	62%	67%	65%	67%	65%	66%
Gypsum ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Flooring ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- = Zero Emissions.

^aWARM assumes that construction and demolition landfills do not collect landfill gas.

6.2.3 Emissions from Transportation to Landfills and Landfill Operation

WARM includes emissions associated with transportation and landfilling the material. Transportation energy emissions occur when fossil fuels are combusted to collect and transport material to the landfill facility and then to operate landfill operational equipment. To calculate the emissions, WARM relies on assumptions from FAL (1994) for the equipment emissions and NREL's US Life Cycle Inventory Database (USLCI) (NREL, 2015). The NREL emission factor assumes a diesel, short-haul truck. Exhibit 6-12 provides the transportation emission factor calculation.

Exhibit 6-12: Transportation CO₂ Emissions Assumptions and Calculation

Equipment	Total (MTCO ₂ E/Short Ton)
Collection Vehicles	0.00
Landfill Equipment	0.02
Total	0.02

6.2.4 Estimating Landfill Carbon Storage

The other anthropogenic fate of carbon in landfills is storage. As described in section 6.2.1, a portion of the carbon in biodegradable materials (i.e., food waste, yard trimmings, paper, and wood) that is not completely decomposed by anaerobic bacteria remains stored in the landfill. This carbon storage would not normally occur under natural conditions, so it is counted as an anthropogenic sink (IPCC, 2006; Bogner et al., 2007).

The discussion in section 6.2.2 on initial carbon contents and CH₄ generation includes the measured carbon stored from the Barlaz (1998), Wang et al. (2013), Wang et al. (2011), and Levis et al. (2013) experiments. For the most part, the amount of stored carbon measured as the output during these experiments is considered the final ratio of carbon stored to total initial dry weight of each material type. For newspaper, wood flooring, and coated paper—which is used to estimate landfill characteristics for magazines and third-class mail—the amount of carbon stored is reduced because carbon outputs were *greater than* initial carbon.

To estimate the final carbon storage factor, the proportion of initial carbon stored found in Exhibit 6-6 is multiplied by the initial carbon contents in Exhibit 6-4 to obtain the ratio of carbon storage to dry weight for each material type found in Exhibit 6-13. These estimates are then converted from dry weight to wet weight and from grams to metric tons of CO₂ per wet short ton of material. The last column of Exhibit 6-13 provides the final carbon storage factors for the biodegradable solid waste components modeled in WARM.

Exhibit 6-13: Carbon Storage for Solid Waste Components

Material	Ratio of Carbon Storage to Dry Weight (gram C/dry gram)	Ratio of Dry Weight to Wet Weight	Ratio of Carbon Storage to Wet Weight (gram C/wet gram)	Amount of Carbon Stored (MTCO ₂ E per Wet Short Ton)
Corrugated Containers	0.26	0.83	0.22	0.72
Magazines/Third-Class Mail	0.28	0.92	0.25	0.85
Newspaper	0.41	0.87	0.36	1.19
Office Paper	0.04	0.91	0.04	0.12
Phonebooks	0.41	0.87	0.36	1.19
Textbooks	0.04	0.91	0.04	0.12
Dimensional Lumber	0.44	0.75	0.33	1.09
Medium-Density Fiberboard	0.37	0.75	0.28	0.92
Food Waste	0.10	0.27	0.03	0.09
Yard Trimmings	0.31	0.45	0.16	0.54
Grass	0.24	0.18	0.04	0.14
Leaves	0.39	0.62	0.24	0.79
Branches	0.38	0.84	0.32	1.06
Mixed MSW	0.08	0.80	0.06	0.21
Drywall	0.03	0.94	0.02	0.08
Wood Flooring	0.42	0.75	0.31	1.04

6.2.5 Electric Utility GHG Emissions Avoided

The CH₄ component of landfill gas that is collected from landfills can be combusted to produce heat and electricity, and recovery of heat and electricity from landfill gas offsets the combustion of other fossil fuel inputs. WARM models the recovery of landfill gas for electricity generation and assumes that this electricity offsets non-baseload electricity generation in the power sector.

WARM applies non-baseload electricity emission rates to calculate the emissions offset from landfill gas energy recovery because the model assumes that incremental increases in landfill energy recovery will affect non-baseload power plants (i.e., power plants that are “demand-following” and adjust to marginal changes in the supply and demand of electricity). EPA calculated non-baseload emission rates as the average emissions rate from power plants that combust fuel and have capacity factors less than 0.8 (EPA, 2015a).

EPA estimated the avoided GHG emissions per MTCO₂E of CH₄ combusted using several physical constants and data from EPA’s Landfill Methane Outreach Program and eGRID (EPA, 2013; EPA, 2018c). The mix of fuels used to produce electricity varies regionally in the United States; consequently, EPA applied a different CO₂-intensity for electricity generation depending upon where the electricity is offset. The Excel version of WARM includes CO₂-intensity emission factors for non-baseload electricity generated in nine different U.S. regions as well as a U.S.-average CO₂-intensity (EPA, 2015a). The formula used to calculate the quantity of electricity generation emissions avoided per MTCO₂E of CH₄ combusted is as follows:

$$\frac{BTU_{CH_4}}{H_{LFGTE}} \times a \times E_{Grid} = R$$

Where:

Btu_{CH₄} = Energy content of CH₄ per MTCO₂E CH₄ combusted; assumed to be 1,012 Btu per cubic foot of CH₄ (EPA, 2013), converted into Btu per MTCO₂E CH₄ assuming 20 grams per cubic foot of CH₄ at standard temperature and pressure and a global warming potential of CH₄ of 21

- H_{LFGTE} = Heat rate of landfill gas to energy conversion; assumed to be 11,700 Btu per kWh generated (EPA, 2013)
- a = Net capacity factor of electricity generation; assumed to be 85 percent (EPA, 2013)
- E_{grid} = Non-baseload CO₂-equivalent GHG emissions intensity of electricity produced at the regional or national electricity grid; values assumed for each region and U.S. average are shown in Exhibit 6-15
- R = Ratio of GHG emissions avoided from electricity generation per MTCO₂E of CH₄ combusted for landfill gas to energy recovery

Exhibit 6-14 shows variables in the GHG emissions offset for the national average fuel mix. The final ratio is the product of columns (a) through (h). Exhibit 6-15 shows the amount of carbon avoided per kilowatt-hour of generated electricity and the final ratio of MTCO₂E avoided of utility carbon per MTCO₂E of CH₄ combusted (column (g) and resulting column (i)).

Exhibit 6-14: Calculation to Estimate Utility GHGs Avoided Through Combustion of Landfill CH₄ for Electricity Based on National Average Electricity Grid Mix

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Metric Tons CH ₄ /MTCO ₂ E CH ₄ Combusted	Grams CH ₄ /Metric Ton CH ₄	Cubic Ft. CH ₄ /Gram CH ₄	Btu/Cubic Ft. CH ₄	kWh Electricity Generated/Btu	Electricity Generation Efficiency	Kg Utility CO ₂ Avoided/kWh Generated Electricity	Metric Tons Avoided Utility CO ₂ /Kg Utility CO ₂	Ratio of MTCO ₂ E Avoided Utility CO ₂ per MTCO ₂ E CH ₄ Combusted
0.04	1,000,000	0.05	1,012	0.00009	0.85	0.73	0.001	0.11

Exhibit 6-15: Ratio of MTCO₂E Avoided Utility Carbon per MTCO₂E CH₄ Combusted by Region

Region	Kg Utility CO ₂ Avoided/kWh Generated Electricity	Ratio of MTCO ₂ E Avoided Utility C per MTCO ₂ E CH ₄
Pacific	0.52	0.08
Mountain	0.78	0.12
West-North Central	1.00	0.15
West-South Central	0.66	0.10
East-North Central	0.90	0.13
East-South Central	0.81	0.12
New England	0.53	0.08
Mid Atlantic	0.69	0.10
South Atlantic	0.79	0.12
National Average	0.75	0.11

If regional avoided utility emission factors are not employed, WARM calculates U.S.-average avoided utility emission factors based on the percent of CH₄ generated at landfills in the nation with landfill gas recovery and electricity production found in Exhibit 6-2, and assuming U.S.-average, non-baseload electricity GHG emission intensity. Exhibit 6-16 shows this calculation for each material type for the national average fuel mix.

Exhibit 6-16: Overall Avoided Utility CO₂ Emissions per Short Ton of Waste Material (National Average Grid Mix)

(a)	(b)	Methane from Landfills With LFG Recovery and Electricity Generation					(h)
		(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
Material	CH ₄ Generation (MTCO ₂ E/Wet Short Ton) (Exhibit 6-7)	Percentage of CH ₄ Recovered (Exhibit 6-11)	Utility GHG Emissions Avoided per MTCO ₂ E CH ₄ Combustion (MTCO ₂ E) (Exhibit 6-15)	Percentage of CH ₄ Recovered for Electricity Generation Not Utilized Due to LFG System "Down Time"	Utility GHG Emissions Avoided (MTCO ₂ E/Wet Short Ton) (f = b × c × d × (1-e))	Percentage of CH ₄ From Landfills With LFG Recovery and Electricity Generation (Exhibit 6-2)	Net Avoided CO ₂ Emissions from Energy Recovery (MTCO ₂ E/Wet Short Ton) (h = f × g)
Corrugated Containers	2.62	56%	-0.11	3%	(0.15)	63%	(0.10)
Magazines/ Third-Class Mail	1.19	54%	-0.11	3%	(0.07)	63%	(0.04)
Newspaper	1.05	59%	-0.11	3%	(0.06)	63%	(0.04)
Office Paper	3.89	59%	-0.11	3%	(0.24)	63%	(0.15)
Phonebooks	1.05	59%	-0.11	3%	(0.06)	63%	(0.04)
Textbooks	3.89	59%	-0.11	3%	(0.24)	63%	(0.15)
Dimensional Lumber	0.17	58%	-0.11	3%	(0.05)	63%	(0.01)
Medium-Density Fiberboard	0.06	59%	-0.11	3%	0.00	63%	0.00
Food Waste	1.62	52%	-0.11	3%	(0.09)	63%	(0.05)
Yard Trimmings	0.81	47%	-0.11	3%	(0.04)	63%	(0.02)
Grass	0.57	41%	-0.11	3%	(0.02)	63%	(0.02)
Leaves	0.65	49%	-0.11	3%	(0.03)	63%	(0.02)
Branches	1.45	54%	-0.11	3%	(0.08)	63%	(0.05)
Mixed MSW	1.62	60%	-0.11	3%	(0.10)	63%	(0.06)
Drywall ^a	0.00	–	-0.11	3%	–	–	–
Wood Flooring ^a	0.18	–	-0.11	3%	–	–	–

– = Zero Emissions.

^a WARM assumes that construction and demolition landfills do not collect landfill gas.

6.2.6 Net GHG Emissions from Landfilling

CH₄ emissions, transportation CO₂ emissions, carbon storage, and avoided utility GHG emissions are then summed to estimate the net GHG emissions from landfilling each material type. Exhibit 6-17 shows the net emission factors for landfilling each material based on typical landfill gas collection practices, average landfill moisture conditions (i.e., for landfills receiving between 20 and 40 inches of precipitation annually), and U.S.-average non-baseload electricity grid mix.

Exhibit 6-17: Net GHG Emissions from Landfilling (MTCO₂E/Short Ton)

Material	Raw Material Acquisition and Manufacturing (Current Mix of Inputs)	Transportation to Landfill	Landfill CH ₄	Avoided CO ₂ Emissions from Energy Recovery	Landfill Carbon Sequestration	Net Emissions (Post-Consumer)
Aluminum Cans	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Aluminum Ingot	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Steel Cans	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Copper Wire	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Glass	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
HDPE	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
LDPE	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
PET	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
LLDPE	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
PP	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
PS	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
PVC	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
PLA	–	0.02	–	–	(1.66)	(1.64)
Corrugated Containers	–	0.02	0.88	(0.10)	(0.72)	0.18
Magazines/Third-Class Mail	–	0.02	0.40	(0.04)	(0.85)	(0.43)
Newspaper	–	0.02	0.33	(0.04)	(1.19)	(0.85)
Office Paper	–	0.02	1.23	(0.16)	(0.12)	1.13
Phonebooks	–	0.02	0.33	(0.04)	(1.19)	(0.85)
Textbooks	–	0.02	1.23	(0.16)	(0.12)	1.13
Dimensional Lumber	–	0.02	0.15	0.00	(1.09)	(0.92)
Medium-density Fiberboard	–	0.02	0.05	0.00	(0.92)	(0.85)
Food Waste	–	0.02	0.56	(0.06)	(0.09)	0.50
Food Waste (meat only)	–	0.02	0.56	(0.06)	(0.09)	0.50
Food Waste (non-meat)	–	0.02	0.56	(0.06)	(0.09)	0.50
Beef	–	0.02	0.56	(0.06)	(0.09)	0.50
Poultry	–	0.02	0.56	(0.06)	(0.09)	0.50
Grains	–	0.02	0.56	(0.06)	(0.09)	0.50
Bread	–	0.02	0.56	(0.06)	(0.09)	0.50
Fruits and Vegetables	–	0.02	0.56	(0.06)	(0.09)	0.50
Dairy Products	–	0.02	0.56	(0.06)	(0.09)	0.50
Yard Trimmings	–	0.02	0.31	(0.03)	(0.54)	(0.20)
Grass	–	0.02	0.24	(0.03)	(0.14)	0.12
Leaves	–	0.02	0.24	(0.03)	(0.79)	(0.53)
Branches	–	0.02	0.51	(0.05)	(1.06)	(0.54)
Mixed Paper (general)	–	0.02	0.78	(0.09)	(0.72)	0.07
Mixed Paper (primarily residential)	–	0.02	0.75	(0.09)	(0.76)	0.02
Mixed Paper (primarily from offices)	–	0.02	0.73	(0.09)	(0.64)	0.11
Mixed Metals	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Mixed Plastics	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Mixed Recyclables	–	0.02	0.66	(0.07)	(0.65)	0.03
Mixed Organics	–	0.02	0.46	(0.04)	(0.30)	0.18
Mixed MSW	–	0.02	0.50	(0.07)	(0.21)	0.31
Carpet	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Desktop CPUs	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Portable Electronic Devices	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Flat-panel Displays	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
CRT Displays	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Electronic Peripherals	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02

Material	Raw Material Acquisition and Manufacturing (Current Mix of Inputs)	Transportation to Landfill	Landfill CH ₄	Avoided CO ₂ Emissions from Energy Recovery	Landfill Carbon Sequestration	Net Emissions (Post-Consumer)
Hard-copy Devices	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Mixed Electronics	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Clay Bricks	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Concrete	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Fly Ash	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Tires	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Asphalt Concrete	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Asphalt Shingles	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Drywall	–	0.02	–	–	(0.08)	(0.06)
Fiberglass Insulation	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Structural Steel	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Vinyl Flooring	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.02
Wood Flooring ^a	–	0.02	0.16	0.00	(1.04)	(0.86)

– = Zero Emissions.

^a WARM assumes that construction and demolition landfills do not collect landfill gas

In WARM, emissions from landfills are dependent on the user selection of one of four different landfill scenarios (i.e., “Landfills: National Average,” “Landfills Without LFG Recovery,” “Landfills With LFG Recovery and Flaring,” and “Landfills With LFG Recovery and Electric Generation”) as described in section 1. The net landfilling emission factors for landfilling each material based on the default options in WARM (i.e., typical landfill gas collection practices, average landfill moisture conditions, and U.S.-average non-baseload electricity grid mix) are shown in Exhibit 6-18.

Exhibit 6-18: Landfilling Net Emission Factors in WARM Using Default Options (MTCO₂E/Ton)

Material	Landfills: National Average (Exhibit 6-17)	Landfills without LFG Recovery	Landfills with LFG Recovery and Flaring	Landfills with LFG Recovery and Electricity Generation
Aluminum Cans	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Aluminum Ingot	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Steel Cans	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Copper Wire	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Glass	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
HDPE	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
LDPE	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
PET	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
LLDPE	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
PP	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
PS	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
PVC	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
PLA	(1.64)	(1.64)	(1.64)	(1.64)
Corrugated Containers	0.18	1.66	0.45	(0.10)
Magazines/Third-Class Mail	(0.43)	0.25	(0.37)	(0.53)
Newspaper	(0.85)	(0.23)	(0.75)	(0.96)
Office Paper	1.13	3.40	1.51	0.72
Phonebooks	(0.85)	(0.23)	(0.75)	(0.96)
Textbooks	1.13	3.40	1.51	0.72
Dimensional Lumber	(0.92)	(0.92)	(1.01)	(1.03)
Medium-density Fiberboard	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.88)	(0.89)
Food Waste	0.50	1.39	0.56	0.36

Material	Landfills: National Average (Exhibit 6-17)	Landfills without LFG Recovery	Landfills with LFG Recovery and Flaring	Landfills with LFG Recovery and Electricity Generation
Food Waste (meat only)	0.50	1.39	0.56	0.36
Food Waste (non-meat)	0.50	1.39	0.56	0.36
Beef	0.50	1.39	0.56	0.36
Poultry	0.50	1.39	0.56	0.36
Grains	0.50	1.39	0.56	0.36
Bread	0.50	1.39	0.56	0.36
Fruits and Vegetables	0.50	1.39	0.56	0.36
Dairy Products	0.50	1.39	0.56	0.36
Yard Trimmings	(0.20)	0.21	(0.17)	(0.26)
Grass	0.12	0.39	0.12	0.08
Leaves	(0.53)	(0.18)	(0.51)	(0.58)
Branches	(0.54)	0.26	(0.39)	(0.69)
Mixed Paper (general)	0.07	1.44	0.30	(0.18)
Mixed Paper (primarily residential)	0.02	1.33	0.23	(0.23)
Mixed Paper (primarily from offices)	0.11	1.42	0.29	(0.11)
Mixed Metals	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mixed Plastics	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mixed Recyclables	0.03	1.18	0.37	(0.23)
Mixed Organics	0.18	0.84	0.23	0.08
Mixed MSW	0.31	1.27	0.46	0.14
Carpet	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Desktop CPUs	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Portable Electronic Devices	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Flat-panel Displays	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
CRT Displays	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Electronic Peripherals	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hard-copy Devices	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mixed Electronics	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Clay Bricks	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Concrete	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Fly Ash	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Tires	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Asphalt Concrete	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Asphalt Shingles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Drywall	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Fiberglass Insulation	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Structural Steel	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Vinyl Flooring	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Wood Flooring	(0.86)	(0.86)	(0.86)	(0.86)

6.3 LIMITATIONS

The landfilling analysis has several limitations, outlined below.

- The net GHG emissions from landfilling each material are quite sensitive to the LFG recovery rate. Because of the high global warming potential of CH₄, small changes in the LFG recovery rate (for the national average landfill) could have a large effect on the net GHG impacts of landfilling each material and the ranking of landfilling relative to other MSW management options.

- The distribution of waste in place is not a perfect proxy for the distribution of ongoing waste generation destined for landfill.
- Ongoing shifts in the use of landfill cover and liner systems are likely to influence the rate of CH₄ generation and collection. As more landfills install effective covers and implement controls to keep water and other liquids out, conditions will be less favorable for degradation of biodegradable wastes. Over the long term, these improvements may result in a decrease in CH₄ generation and an increase in carbon storage. Moreover, Dr. Barlaz believes that the CH₄ yields from his laboratory experiments are likely to be higher than CH₄ yields in a landfill, because the laboratory experiments were designed to generate the maximum amount of CH₄ possible. If the CH₄ yields from the laboratory experiments were higher than yields in a landfill, the net GHG emissions from landfilling biodegradable materials would be lower than estimated here.
- EPA assumed that once wastes are disposed in a landfill, they are never removed. In other words, it was assumed that landfills are never “mined.” A number of communities have mined their landfills—removing and combusting the waste—in order to create more space for continued disposal of waste in the landfill. To the extent that landfills are mined in the future, it is incorrect to assume that carbon stored in a landfill will remain stored. For example, if landfilled wastes are later combusted, the carbon that was stored in the landfill will be oxidized to CO₂ in the combustor.
- The estimate of avoided utility GHG emissions per unit of CH₄ combusted assumes that all landfill gas-to-energy projects produce electricity. In reality, some projects are “direct gas” projects, in which CH₄ is piped directly to the end user for use as fuel. In these cases, the CH₄ typically replaces natural gas as a fuel source. Because natural gas use is less GHG-intensive than average electricity production, direct gas projects will tend to offset fewer GHG emissions than electricity projects will—a fact not reflected in the analysis.
- For landfilling of yard trimmings (and other organic materials), EPA assumed that all carbon storage in a landfill environment is incremental to the storage that occurs in a non-landfill environment. In other words, it was assumed that in a baseline where yard trimmings are returned to the soil (i.e., in a non-landfill environment), all of the carbon is decomposed relatively rapidly (i.e., within several years) to CO₂, and there is no long-term carbon storage. To the extent that long-term carbon storage occurs in the baseline, the estimates of carbon storage reported here are overstated, and the net postconsumer GHG emissions are understated.
- Another limitation is the assumptions used in developing “corrected” CH₄ yields for biodegradable materials in MSW. Because of the high GWP of CH₄, a small difference between estimated and actual CH₄ generation values would have a large effect on the GHG impacts of landfilling and the ranking of landfilling relative to other MSW management options.

6.4 REFERENCES

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MSW-DST Data Tables

Mass Flows

	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Reprocessing	Collection SF1_RWC-LF1	Landfill LF1
Yard Trimmings, Leaves	97664	0	0	0	0	0	97664	0	97,664	97,664
Yard Trimmings, Grass	97649	0	0	0	0	0	97649	0	97,649	97,649
Yard Trimmings, Branches	46888	0	0	0	0	0	46888	0	46,888	46,888
Food Waste - Vegetable	820443	0	0	0	0	0	820443	0	820,443	820,443
Food Waste - Non-Vegetable	410222	0	0	0	0	0	410222	0	410,222	410,222
Wood	757332	0	0	0	0	0	757332	0	757,332	757,332
Wood Other	157778	0	0	0	0	0	157778	0	157,778	157,778
Textiles	331333	0	0	0	0	0	331333	0	331,333	331,333
Rubber/Leather	78889	0	0	0	0	0	78889	0	78,889	78,889
Newsprint	23454	0	0	0	0	0	23454	0	23,454	23,454
Corr. Cardboard	305683	0	0	0	0	0	305683	0	305,683	305,683
Office Paper	39444	0	0	0	0	0	39444	0	39,444	39,444
Magazines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd Class Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Folding Containers	78889	0	0	0	0	0	78889	0	78,889	78,889
Paper Bags	355000	0	0	0	0	0	355000	0	355,000	355,000
Mixed Paper	465444	0	0	0	0	0	465444	0	465,444	465,444
Paper - Non-recyclable	118333	0	0	0	0	0	118333	0	118,333	118,333
HDPE - Translucent Containers	31361	0	0	0	0	0	31361	0	31,361	31,361
HDPE - Pigmented Containers	15681	0	0	0	0	0	15681	0	15,681	15,681
PET - Containers	54995	0	0	0	0	0	54995	0	54,995	54,995
Plastic - Other # 1, Polypropylene	31556	0	0	0	0	0	31556	0	31,556	31,556
Plastic - Other # 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Plastic	134111	0	0	0	0	0	134111	0	134,111	134,111
Plastic Film	528555	0	0	0	0	0	528555	0	528,555	528,555
Plastic - Non-Recyclable	299777	0	0	0	0	0	299777	0	299,777	299,777
Ferrous Cans	23580	0	0	0	0	0	23580	0	23,580	23,580
Ferrous Metal - Other	181444	0	0	0	0	0	181444	0	181,444	181,444
Aluminum Cans	23561	0	0	0	0	0	23561	0	23,561	23,561
Aluminum - Foil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum - Other	23667	0	0	0	0	0	23667	0	23,667	23,667
Ferrous - Non-recyclable	197222	0	0	0	0	0	197222	0	197,222	197,222
Al - Non-recyclable	7889	0	0	0	0	0	7889	0	7,889	7,889
Glass - Brown	23537	0	0	0	0	0	23537	0	23,537	23,537
Glass - Green	15657	0	0	0	0	0	15657	0	15,657	15,657
Glass - Clear	62790	0	0	0	0	0	62790	0	62,790	62,790
Mixed Glass	46865	0	0	0	0	0	46865	0	46,865	46,865
Glass - Non-recyclable	23667	0	0	0	0	0	23667	0	23,667	23,667
Misc. Organic	339222	0	0	0	0	0	339222	0	339,222	339,222
Misc. Inorganic	1159665	0	0	0	0	0	1159665	0	1,159,665	1,159,665
E-waste	55222	0	0	0	0	0	55222	0	55,222	55,222
Aerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottom Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fly Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 46	418111	0	0	0	0	0	418111	0	418,111	418,111
Waste Fraction 47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7882576	0	0	0	0	0	7882576	0		

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill	Collection	Collection	Collection	Landfill	Landfill	Landfill			
									Reprocessing	SF1_RWC-LF1								MT	GWP	MTCO2e
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative	1,240,021,892	263,141,971	0	0	0	0	0	976,879,921	0	263,141,971	976,879,921	263,142				976,880	1,416,619			
cumulative energy demand fossil non-ren	17,592,075,848	4,534,710,563	0	0	0	0	0	13,057,365,285	0	4,534,710,563	13,057,365,285						-439,739			
TRACI environmental impact acidification	206,508,880	31,214,329	0	0	0	0	0	175,294,551	0	31,214,329	175,294,551									
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication	516,929	30,944	0	0	0	0	0	485,985	0	30,944	485,985									
TRACI environmental impact photochemical	4,704,465	358,241	0	0	0	0	0	4,346,225	0	358,241	4,346,225									
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	1,716,806,527	691,749,776	0	0	0	0	0	1,025,056,751	0	691,749,776	1,025,056,751									
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	148	51	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	51	97									
CO2-Fossil (kg)	502,510,350	246,898,093	0	0	0	0	0	255,612,257	0	246,898,093	255,612,257	246,898	1	246,898		255,612	1	255,612		
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,675,155,420	1,612,434	0	0	0	0	0	1,673,542,986	0	1,612,434	1,673,542,986	1,612	1	1,612		1,673,543	1	1,673,543		
CO2-Stored (kg)	-2,951,003,934	76,173	0	0	0	0	0	-2,951,080,108	0	76,173	-2,951,080,108	76	1	76	(2,951,080)	1	(2,951,080)			
CH4-Fossil (kg)	2,771,447	403,817	0	0	0	0	0	2,367,630	0	403,817	2,367,630	404	28	11,307		2,368	28	66,294		
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	106,765,737	2,193	0	0	0	0	0	106,763,545	0	2,193	106,763,545	2	28	61		106,764	28	2,989,379		
N2O (kg)	1,165	2,464	0	0	0	0	0	-1,299	0	2,464	-1,299	2	298	734		(1)	298	(387)		
CO (kg)	3,345,230	455,596	0	0	0	0	0	2,889,634	0	455,596	2,889,634									
NOx (kg)	4,248,514	340,026	0	0	0	0	0	3,908,489	0	340,026	3,908,489	340	10	3,400		3,908	10	39,085		
SOx (kg)	722,143	333,415	0	0	0	0	0	388,728	0	333,415	388,728									
PM<10 (kg)	134,134	243,174	0	0	0	0	0	-109,040	0	243,174	-109,040									
PM10 (kg)	203,220	82,207	0	0	0	0	0	121,013	0	82,207	121,013									
PM2.5 (kg)	260,166	47,311	0	0	0	0	0	212,855	0	47,311	212,855									
NM VOC (kg)	2,726,131	325,289	0	0	0	0	0	2,400,842	0	325,289	2,400,842									
Lead (kg)	852	131	0	0	0	0	0	721	0	131	721									
Cost (\$)	240,543,384	115,084,636	0	0	0	0	0	125,458,748	0	115,084,636	125,458,748									
												0.03	263,066	Total emissions excluding credits			0.50	4,367,699	Total emissions excluding credits	
												0.03	263,142	Total emissions including credits			0.11	976,880	Total emissions including credits	
												262,477								
																	0.53	4,630,765	Total emissions excluding credits	
																	0.14	1,240,022	Total emissions including credits	

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill
									Reprocessing	SF1_RWC-LF1	
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 AR5 - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	1,679,760,977	263,141,971	0	0	0	0	0	1,416,619,006	0	263,141,971	1,416,619,006
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	23,836,434,131	4,534,710,563	0	0	0	0	0	19,301,723,569	0	4,534,710,563	19,301,723,569
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles of H+-Eq)	238,480,050	31,214,329	0	0	0	0	0	207,265,721	0	31,214,329	207,265,721
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq.)	465,888	30,944	0	0	0	0	0	434,945	0	30,944	434,945
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	3,269,258	358,241	0	0	0	0	0	2,911,018	0	358,241	2,911,018
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	2,825,057,320	691,749,776	0	0	0	0	0	2,133,307,544	0	691,749,776	2,133,307,544
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	240	51	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	51	188
CO2-Fossil (kg)	925,717,310	246,898,093	0	0	0	0	0	678,819,216	0	246,898,093	678,819,216
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,635,218,760	1,612,434	0	0	0	0	0	1,633,606,326	0	1,612,434	1,633,606,326
CO2-Stored (kg)	-2,950,962,709	76,173	0	0	0	0	0	-2,951,038,883	0	76,173	-2,951,038,883
CH4-Fossil (kg)	3,923,846	403,817	0	0	0	0	0	3,520,029	0	403,817	3,520,029
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	105,862,003	2,193	0	0	0	0	0	105,859,810	0	2,193	105,859,810
N2O (kg)	14,899	2,464	0	0	0	0	0	12,435	0	2,464	12,435
CO (kg)	3,534,083	455,596	0	0	0	0	0	3,078,487	0	455,596	3,078,487
NOx (kg)	2,797,472	340,026	0	0	0	0	0	2,457,447	0	340,026	2,457,447
SOx (kg)	2,356,466	333,415	0	0	0	0	0	2,023,051	0	333,415	2,023,051
PM>10 (kg)	512,286	243,174	0	0	0	0	0	269,112	0	243,174	269,112
PM10 (kg)	229,811	82,207	0	0	0	0	0	147,604	0	82,207	147,604
PM2.5 (kg)	295,518	47,311	0	0	0	0	0	248,207	0	47,311	248,207
NMVOC (kg)	2,846,155	325,289	0	0	0	0	0	2,520,866	0	325,289	2,520,866
Lead (kg)	939	131	0	0	0	0	0	807	0	131	807
Cost (\$)	278,164,952	115,084,636	0	0	0	0	0	163,080,315	0	115,084,636	163,080,315

Mass Flows

	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Reprocessing	Collection SF1	Landfill RWC-LF1
Yard Trimmings, Leaves	233872	0	0	0	0	0	233872	0	233,872	233,872
Yard Trimmings, Grass	233836	0	0	0	0	0	233836	0	233,836	233,836
Yard Trimmings, Branches	112280	0	0	0	0	0	112280	0	112,280	112,280
Food Waste - Vegetable	1964686	0	0	0	0	0	1964686	0	1,964,686	1,964,686
Food Waste - Non-Vegetable	982343	0	0	0	0	0	982343	0	982,343	982,343
Wood	1813557	0	0	0	0	0	1813557	0	1,813,557	1,813,557
Wood Other	377824	0	0	0	0	0	377824	0	377,824	377,824
Textiles	793431	0	0	0	0	0	793431	0	793,431	793,431
Rubber/Leather	188912	0	0	0	0	0	188912	0	188,912	188,912
Newsprint	56164	0	0	0	0	0	56164	0	56,164	56,164
Corr. Cardboard	732009	0	0	0	0	0	732009	0	732,009	732,009
Office Paper	94456	0	0	0	0	0	94456	0	94,456	94,456
Magazines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd Class Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Folding Containers	188912	0	0	0	0	0	188912	0	188,912	188,912
Paper Bags	850105	0	0	0	0	0	850105	0	850,105	850,105
Mixed Paper	1114582	0	0	0	0	0	1114582	0	1,114,582	1,114,582
Paper - Non-recyclable	283368	0	0	0	0	0	283368	0	283,368	283,368
HDPE - Translucent Containers	75100	0	0	0	0	0	75100	0	75,100	75,100
HDPE - Pigmented Containers	37550	0	0	0	0	0	37550	0	37,550	37,550
PET - Containers	131694	0	0	0	0	0	131694	0	131,694	131,694
Plastic - Other # 1, Polypropylene	75565	0	0	0	0	0	75565	0	75,565	75,565
Plastic - Other # 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Plastic	321151	0	0	0	0	0	321151	0	321,151	321,151
Plastic Film	1265711	0	0	0	0	0	1265711	0	1,265,711	1,265,711
Plastic - Non-Recyclable	717866	0	0	0	0	0	717866	0	717,866	717,866
Ferrous Cans	56465	0	0	0	0	0	56465	0	56,465	56,465
Ferrous Metal - Other	434498	0	0	0	0	0	434498	0	434,498	434,498
Aluminum Cans	56422	0	0	0	0	0	56422	0	56,422	56,422
Aluminum - Foil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum - Other	56674	0	0	0	0	0	56674	0	56,674	56,674
Ferrous - Non-recyclable	472280	0	0	0	0	0	472280	0	472,280	472,280
Al - Non-recyclable	18891	0	0	0	0	0	18891	0	18,891	18,891
Glass - Brown	56364	0	0	0	0	0	56364	0	56,364	56,364
Glass - Green	37493	0	0	0	0	0	37493	0	37,493	37,493
Glass - Clear	150360	0	0	0	0	0	150360	0	150,360	150,360
Mixed Glass	112226	0	0	0	0	0	112226	0	112,226	112,226
Glass - Non-recyclable	56674	0	0	0	0	0	56674	0	56,674	56,674
Misc. Organic	812322	0	0	0	0	0	812322	0	812,322	812,322
Misc. Inorganic	2777008	0	0	0	0	0	2777008	0	2,777,008	2,777,008
E-waste	132238	0	0	0	0	0	132238	0	132,238	132,238
Aerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottom Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fly Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 46	1001234	0	0	0	0	0	1001234	0	1,001,234	1,001,234
Waste Fraction 47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18876124	0	0	0	0	0	18876124	0		

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill	Landfill	Landfill				
									Reprocessing	Landfill							
									SF1_RWC-LF1	LF1	MT	GWP	MTCO2e				
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 ARS - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	2,988,616,442	1,860,773,620	0	0	0	0	0	1,127,842,821	0	1,860,773,620	1,127,842,821	1,860,774		1,127,843			
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	66,053,526,624	32,067,653,364	0	0	0	0	0	33,985,873,261	0	32,067,653,364	33,985,873,261			2,185,544			
TRACI environmental impact acidification (mole: of H+Eq)	646,235,932	220,689,719	0	0	0	0	0	425,546,213	0	220,689,719	425,546,213			-1,057,701			
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq.)	1,353,329	218,818	0	0	0	0	0	1,134,511	0	218,818	1,134,511						
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	12,018,444	2,533,140	0	0	0	0	0	9,485,304	0	2,533,140	9,485,304						
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	7,828,713,191	4,891,688,167	0	0	0	0	0	2,937,025,024	0	4,891,688,167	2,937,025,024						
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	635	364	0	0	0	0	0	271	0	364	271						
CO2-Fossil (kg)	2,542,223,931	1,745,916,850	0	0	0	0	0	796,307,081	0	1,745,916,850	796,307,081	1,745,917	1	1,745,917			
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	3,001,989,949	11,397,886	0	0	0	0	0	2,990,592,063	0	11,397,886	2,990,592,063	11,398	1	11,398			
CO2-Stored (kg)	-7,066,289,341	538,703	0	0	0	0	0	-7,066,828,044	0	538,703	-7,066,828,044	539	1	539			
CH4-Fossil (kg)	9,026,554	2,855,292	0	0	0	0	0	6,171,262	0	2,855,292	6,171,262	2,855	28	79,948			
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	213,307,834	15,504	0	0	0	0	0	213,292,330	0	15,504	213,292,330	16	28	434			
N2O (kg)	20,286	17,419	0	0	0	0	0	2,867	0	17,419	2,867	17	298	5,191			
CO (kg)	10,221,395	3,222,044	0	0	0	0	0	6,999,351	0	3,222,044	6,999,351						
NOx (kg)	10,973,230	2,404,327	0	0	0	0	0	8,568,904	0	2,404,327	8,568,904	2,404	10	24,043			
SOx (kg)	3,989,342	2,357,093	0	0	0	0	0	1,632,249	0	2,357,093	1,632,249						
PM₁₀ (kg)	1,601,517	1,719,611	0	0	0	0	0	-118,094	0	1,719,611	-118,094						
PM10 (kg)	859,518	581,393	0	0	0	0	0	278,125	0	581,393	278,125						
PM2.5 (kg)	845,069	334,584	0	0	0	0	0	510,486	0	334,584	510,486						
NMVOc (kg)	7,832,392	2,300,518	0	0	0	0	0	5,531,874	0	2,300,518	5,531,874						
Lead (kg)	2,692	927	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	0	927	1,764						
Cost (\$)	692,800,664	376,066,836	0	0	0	0	0	316,733,829	0	376,066,836	316,733,829						
												0.21	1,860,235	Total emissions excluding credits	1.06	9,252,372	Total emissions excluding credits
												0.21	1,860,774	Total emissions including credits	0.13	1,127,843	Total emissions including credits
															1.28	11,112,607	Total emissions excluding credits
															0.34	2,988,616	Total emissions including credits

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill
									Reprocessing	SF1_RWC-LF1	
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 AR5 - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	4,046,317,767	1,860,773,620	0	0	0	0	0	2,185,544,147	0	1,860,773,620	2,185,544,147
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	78,277,985,773	32,067,653,364	0	0	0	0	0	46,210,332,410	0	32,067,653,364	46,210,332,410
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles of H+-Eq)	709,657,420	220,689,719	0	0	0	0	0	488,967,701	0	220,689,719	488,967,701
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq.)	1,254,129	218,818	0	0	0	0	0	1,035,311	0	218,818	1,035,311
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	9,243,075	2,533,140	0	0	0	0	0	6,709,936	0	2,533,140	6,709,936
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	9,998,315,077	4,891,688,167	0	0	0	0	0	5,106,626,910	0	4,891,688,167	5,106,626,910
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	814	364	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	364	450
CO2-Fossil (kg)	3,370,727,991	1,745,916,850	0	0	0	0	0	1,624,811,141	0	1,745,916,850	1,624,811,141
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	3,010,830,228	11,397,886	0	0	0	0	0	2,999,432,341	0	11,397,886	2,999,432,341
CO2-Stored (kg)	-7,066,208,636	538,703	0	0	0	0	0	-7,066,747,339	0	538,703	-7,066,747,339
CH4-Fossil (kg)	11,282,583	2,855,292	0	0	0	0	0	8,427,291	0	2,855,292	8,427,291
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	217,450,466	15,504	0	0	0	0	0	217,434,961	0	15,504	217,434,961
N2O (kg)	47,173	17,419	0	0	0	0	0	29,754	0	17,419	29,754
CO (kg)	10,591,203	3,222,044	0	0	0	0	0	7,369,159	0	3,222,044	7,369,159
NOx (kg)	8,148,811	2,404,327	0	0	0	0	0	5,744,484	0	2,404,327	5,744,484
SOx (kg)	7,189,842	2,357,093	0	0	0	0	0	4,832,749	0	2,357,093	4,832,749
PM>10 (kg)	2,344,024	1,719,611	0	0	0	0	0	624,413	0	1,719,611	624,413
PM10 (kg)	913,950	581,393	0	0	0	0	0	332,557	0	581,393	332,557
PM2.5 (kg)	915,772	334,584	0	0	0	0	0	581,189	0	334,584	581,189
NMVOC (kg)	8,077,346	2,300,518	0	0	0	0	0	5,776,828	0	2,300,518	5,776,828
Lead (kg)	2,861	927	0	0	0	0	0	1,933	0	927	1,933
Cost (\$)	766,459,098	376,066,836	0	0	0	0	0	390,392,263	0	376,066,836	390,392,263

Mass Flows

	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Reprocessing	Collection SF1_RWC-LF1	Landfill LF1
Yard Trimmings, Leaves	102695	0	0	0	0	0	102695	0	102,695	102,695
Yard Trimmings, Grass	102679	0	0	0	0	0	102679	0	102,679	102,679
Yard Trimmings, Branches	49303	0	0	0	0	0	49303	0	49,303	49,303
Food Waste - Vegetable	862711	0	0	0	0	0	862711	0	862,711	862,711
Food Waste - Non-Vegetable	431355	0	0	0	0	0	431355	0	431,355	431,355
Wood	796349	0	0	0	0	0	796349	0	796,349	796,349
Wood Other	165906	0	0	0	0	0	165906	0	165,906	165,906
Textiles	348402	0	0	0	0	0	348402	0	348,402	348,402
Rubber/Leather	82953	0	0	0	0	0	82953	0	82,953	82,953
Newsprint	24662	0	0	0	0	0	24662	0	24,662	24,662
Corr. Cardboard	321431	0	0	0	0	0	321431	0	321,431	321,431
Office Paper	41476	0	0	0	0	0	41476	0	41,476	41,476
Magazines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd Class Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Folding Containers	82953	0	0	0	0	0	82953	0	82,953	82,953
Paper Bags	373288	0	0	0	0	0	373288	0	373,288	373,288
Mixed Paper	489423	0	0	0	0	0	489423	0	489,423	489,423
Paper - Non-recyclable	124429	0	0	0	0	0	124429	0	124,429	124,429
HDPE - Translucent Containers	32977	0	0	0	0	0	32977	0	32,977	32,977
HDPE - Pigmented Containers	16489	0	0	0	0	0	16489	0	16,489	16,489
PET - Containers	57828	0	0	0	0	0	57828	0	57,828	57,828
Plastic - Other # 1, Polypropylene	33181	0	0	0	0	0	33181	0	33,181	33,181
Plastic - Other # 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Plastic	141020	0	0	0	0	0	141020	0	141,020	141,020
Plastic Film	555785	0	0	0	0	0	555785	0	555,785	555,785
Plastic - Non-Recyclable	315221	0	0	0	0	0	315221	0	315,221	315,221
Ferrous Cans	24794	0	0	0	0	0	24794	0	24,794	24,794
Ferrous Metal - Other	190792	0	0	0	0	0	190792	0	190,792	190,792
Aluminum Cans	24775	0	0	0	0	0	24775	0	24,775	24,775
Aluminum - Foil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum - Other	24886	0	0	0	0	0	24886	0	24,886	24,886
Ferrous - Non-recyclable	207382	0	0	0	0	0	207382	0	207,382	207,382
Al - Non-recyclable	8295	0	0	0	0	0	8295	0	8,295	8,295
Glass - Brown	24750	0	0	0	0	0	24750	0	24,750	24,750
Glass - Green	16464	0	0	0	0	0	16464	0	16,464	16,464
Glass - Clear	66024	0	0	0	0	0	66024	0	66,024	66,024
Mixed Glass	49279	0	0	0	0	0	49279	0	49,279	49,279
Glass - Non-recyclable	24886	0	0	0	0	0	24886	0	24,886	24,886
Misc. Organic	356698	0	0	0	0	0	356698	0	356,698	356,698
Misc. Inorganic	1219409	0	0	0	0	0	1219409	0	1,219,409	1,219,409
E-waste	58067	0	0	0	0	0	58067	0	58,067	58,067
Aerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottom Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fly Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 46	439651	0	0	0	0	0	439651	0	439,651	439,651
Waste Fraction 47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8288671	0	0	0	0	0	8288671	0		

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Reprocessing	Collection	Landfill	Collection	Collection	Landfill	Landfill	Landfill
										SF1_RWC-LF1	LF1					
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 AR:	1,302,233,353	275,026,558	0	0	0	0	0	1,027,206,794	0	275,026,558	1,027,206,794					
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable	18,469,575,109	4,739,520,837	0	0	0	0	0	13,730,054,271	0	4,739,520,837	13,730,054,271					
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles)	216,949,328	32,623,958	0	0	0	0	0	184,325,371	0	32,623,958	184,325,371					
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N)	543,363	32,341	0	0	0	0	0	511,022	0	32,341	511,022					
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxid	4,944,553	374,420	0	0	0	0	0	4,570,134	0	374,420	4,570,134					
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	1,800,857,936	722,992,340	0	0	0	0	0	1,077,865,597	0	722,992,340	1,077,865,597					
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	156	54	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	54	102					
CO2-Fossil (kg)	526,829,957	258,049,075	0	0	0	0	0	268,780,882	0	258,049,075	268,780,882					
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,761,445,771	1,685,243	0	0	0	0	0	1,759,760,528	0	1,685,243	1,759,760,528					
CO2-Stored (kg)	-3,103,034,158	79,614	0	0	0	0	0	-3,103,113,771	0	79,614	-3,103,113,771					
CH4-Fossil (kg)	2,911,660	422,054	0	0	0	0	0	2,489,605	0	422,054	2,489,605					
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	112,266,078	2,292	0	0	0	0	0	112,263,786	0	2,292	112,263,786					
N2O (kg)	1,209	2,575	0	0	0	0	0	-1,366	0	2,575	-1,366					
CO (kg)	3,514,676	476,174	0	0	0	0	0	3,038,502	0	476,174	3,038,502					
NOx (kg)	4,465,228	355,382	0	0	0	0	0	4,109,846	0	355,382	4,109,846					
SOx (kg)	757,226	348,471	0	0	0	0	0	408,755	0	348,471	408,755					
PM<10 (kg)	139,499	254,157	0	0	0	0	0	-114,658	0	254,157	-114,658					
PM10 (kg)	213,167	85,920	0	0	0	0	0	127,247	0	85,920	127,247					
PM2.5 (kg)	273,268	49,448	0	0	0	0	0	223,821	0	49,448	223,821					
NM VOC (kg)	2,864,510	339,981	0	0	0	0	0	2,524,528	0	339,981	2,524,528					
Lead (kg)	895	137	0	0	0	0	0	758	0	137	758					
Cost (\$)	250,573,951	118,651,823	0	0	0	0	0	131,922,128	0	118,651,823	131,922,128					
										275,027				1,027,207		1,489,600
										258,049	1	258,049		268,781	1	268,781
										1,685	1	1,685		1,759,761	1	1,759,761
										80	1	80		(3,103,114)	1	(3,103,114)
										422	28	11,818		2,490	28	69,709
										2	28	64		112,264	28	3,143,386
										3	298	767		(1)	298	(407)
										355	10	3,554		4,110	10	41,098
										0.03	274,947	Total emissions excluding credits		0.53	4,592,714	Total emissions including credits
										0.03	275,027	Total emissions including credits		0.12	1,027,207	Total emissions including credits
														0.56	4,867,661	Total emissions excluding credits
														0.15	1,302,233	Total emissions including credits

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill
									Reprocessing	SF1_RWC-LF1	
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 AR5 - 2013 (cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy r	1,764,626,903	275,026,558	0	0	0	0	0	1,489,600,345	0	275,026,558	1,489,600,345
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles of H+-Eq)	250,567,588	32,623,958	0	0	0	0	0	217,943,630	0	32,623,958	217,943,630
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq.)	489,693	32,341	0	0	0	0	0	457,352	0	32,341	457,352
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg	3,435,407	374,420	0	0	0	0	0	3,060,987	0	374,420	3,060,987
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	2,966,203,563	722,992,340	0	0	0	0	0	2,243,211,223	0	722,992,340	2,243,211,223
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	252	54	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	54	198
CO2-Fossil (kg)	971,839,682	258,049,075	0	0	0	0	0	713,790,606	0	258,049,075	713,790,606
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,719,451,655	1,685,243	0	0	0	0	0	1,717,766,412	0	1,685,243	1,717,766,412
CO2-Stored (kg)	-3,102,990,809	79,614	0	0	0	0	0	-3,103,070,423	0	79,614	-3,103,070,423
CH4-Fossil (kg)	4,123,427	422,054	0	0	0	0	0	3,701,373	0	422,054	3,701,373
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	111,315,785	2,292	0	0	0	0	0	111,313,493	0	2,292	111,313,493
N2O (kg)	15,651	2,575	0	0	0	0	0	13,076	0	2,575	13,076
CO (kg)	3,713,259	476,174	0	0	0	0	0	3,237,084	0	476,174	3,237,084
NOx (kg)	2,939,431	355,382	0	0	0	0	0	2,584,049	0	355,382	2,584,049
SOx (kg)	2,475,746	348,471	0	0	0	0	0	2,127,274	0	348,471	2,127,274
PM>10 (kg)	537,133	254,157	0	0	0	0	0	282,976	0	254,157	282,976
PM10 (kg)	241,128	85,920	0	0	0	0	0	155,208	0	85,920	155,208
PM2.5 (kg)	310,442	49,448	0	0	0	0	0	260,995	0	49,448	260,995
NMVOC (kg)	2,990,717	339,981	0	0	0	0	0	2,650,736	0	339,981	2,650,736
Lead (kg)	986	137	0	0	0	0	0	849	0	137	849
Cost (\$)	290,133,705	118,651,823	0	0	0	0	0	171,481,882	0	118,651,823	171,481,882

Table with columns: Material Name, Collection, Separation, AD, Composting, WTE, Landfill, and various Recycling categories (e.g., RECYC_AGNS_OCC, RECYC_AGNS_OCR, etc.). Rows include materials like Yard Trimmings, Paper, Glass, and various plastics, ending with a Total row.

Mass Flows

	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Reprocessing	Collection SF1_RWC-LF1	Landfill LF1
Yard Trimmings, Leaves	131177	0	0	0	0	0	131177	0	131,177	131,177
Yard Trimmings, Grass	131156	0	0	0	0	0	131156	0	131,156	131,156
Yard Trimmings, Branches	62977	0	0	0	0	0	62977	0	62,977	62,977
Food Waste - Vegetable	1101975	0	0	0	0	0	1101975	0	1,101,975	1,101,975
Food Waste - Non-Vegetable	550988	0	0	0	0	0	550988	0	550,988	550,988
Wood	1017208	0	0	0	0	0	1017208	0	1,017,208	1,017,208
Wood Other	211918	0	0	0	0	0	211918	0	211,918	211,918
Textiles	445029	0	0	0	0	0	445029	0	445,029	445,029
Rubber/Leather	105959	0	0	0	0	0	105959	0	105,959	105,959
Newsprint	31502	0	0	0	0	0	31502	0	31,502	31,502
Corr. Cardboard	410577	0	0	0	0	0	410577	0	410,577	410,577
Office Paper	52980	0	0	0	0	0	52980	0	52,980	52,980
Magazines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd Class Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Folding Containers	105959	0	0	0	0	0	105959	0	105,959	105,959
Paper Bags	476816	0	0	0	0	0	476816	0	476,816	476,816
Mixed Paper	625159	0	0	0	0	0	625159	0	625,159	625,159
Paper - Non-recyclable	158939	0	0	0	0	0	158939	0	158,939	158,939
HDPE - Translucent Containers	42123	0	0	0	0	0	42123	0	42,123	42,123
HDPE - Pigmented Containers	21061	0	0	0	0	0	21061	0	21,061	21,061
PET - Containers	73866	0	0	0	0	0	73866	0	73,866	73,866
Plastic - Other # 1, Polypropylene	42384	0	0	0	0	0	42384	0	42,384	42,384
Plastic - Other # 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Plastic	180131	0	0	0	0	0	180131	0	180,131	180,131
Plastic Film	709926	0	0	0	0	0	709926	0	709,926	709,926
Plastic - Non-Recyclable	402645	0	0	0	0	0	402645	0	402,645	402,645
Ferrous Cans	31671	0	0	0	0	0	31671	0	31,671	31,671
Ferrous Metal - Other	243706	0	0	0	0	0	243706	0	243,706	243,706
Aluminum Cans	31646	0	0	0	0	0	31646	0	31,646	31,646
Aluminum - Foil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum - Other	31788	0	0	0	0	0	31788	0	31,788	31,788
Ferrous - Non-recyclable	264898	0	0	0	0	0	264898	0	264,898	264,898
Al - Non-recyclable	10596	0	0	0	0	0	10596	0	10,596	10,596
Glass - Brown	31614	0	0	0	0	0	31614	0	31,614	31,614
Glass - Green	21030	0	0	0	0	0	21030	0	21,030	21,030
Glass - Clear	84336	0	0	0	0	0	84336	0	84,336	84,336
Mixed Glass	62947	0	0	0	0	0	62947	0	62,947	62,947
Glass - Non-recyclable	31788	0	0	0	0	0	31788	0	31,788	31,788
Misc. Organic	455624	0	0	0	0	0	455624	0	455,624	455,624
Misc. Inorganic	1557600	0	0	0	0	0	1557600	0	1,557,600	1,557,600
E-waste	74171	0	0	0	0	0	74171	0	74,171	74,171
Aerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottom Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fly Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 46	561584	0	0	0	0	0	561584	0	561,584	561,584
Waste Fraction 47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10587453	0	0	0	0	0	10587453	0		

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill	Collection	Collection	Collection	Landfill	Landfill	Landfill			
									Reprocessing	SF1_RWC-LF1								MT	GWP	MTCO2e
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 ARS - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	1,712,111,239	1,079,514,047	0	0	0	0	0	632,597,192	0	1,079,514,047	632,597,192	1,079,514				632,597		1,225,853		
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	37,666,154,351	18,603,774,758	0	0	0	0	0	19,062,379,594	0	18,603,774,758	19,062,379,594							-593,255		
TRACI environmental impact acidification (mole: of H+Eq)	366,718,018	128,032,862	0	0	0	0	0	238,685,156	0	128,032,862	238,685,156									
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq)	763,283	126,946	0	0	0	0	0	636,337	0	126,946	636,337									
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	6,789,811	1,469,586	0	0	0	0	0	5,320,224	0	1,469,586	5,320,224									
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	4,485,225,872	2,837,874,178	0	0	0	0	0	1,647,351,694	0	2,837,874,178	1,647,351,694									
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	363	211	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	211	152									
CO2-Fossil (kg)	1,459,522,090	1,012,880,400	0	0	0	0	0	446,641,690	0	1,012,880,400	446,641,690	1,012,880	1	1,012,880		446,642	1	446,642		
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,684,009,527	6,612,549	0	0	0	0	0	1,677,396,978	0	6,612,549	1,677,396,978	6,613	1	6,613		1,677,397	1	1,677,397		
CO2-Stored (kg)	-3,963,409,629	312,523	0	0	0	0	0	-3,963,722,152	0	312,523	-3,963,722,152	313	1	313		(3,963,722)	1	(3,963,722)		
CH4-Fossil (kg)	5,117,892	1,656,485	0	0	0	0	0	3,461,407	0	1,656,485	3,461,407	1,656	28	46,382		3,461	28	96,919		
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	119,642,800	8,995	0	0	0	0	0	119,633,805	0	8,995	119,633,805	9	28	252		119,634	28	3,349,747		
N2O (kg)	11,714	10,106	0	0	0	0	0	1,608	0	10,106	1,608	10	298	3,012		2	298	479		
CO (kg)	5,795,107	1,869,233	0	0	0	0	0	3,925,875	0	1,869,233	3,925,875			-				-		
NOx (kg)	6,201,080	1,394,857	0	0	0	0	0	4,806,223	0	1,394,857	4,806,223	1,395	10	13,949		4,806	10	48,062		
SOx (kg)	2,282,985	1,367,472	0	0	0	0	0	915,514	0	1,367,472	915,514									
PM<10 (kg)	931,381	997,618	0	0	0	0	0	-66,238	0	997,618	-66,238									
PM10 (kg)	493,286	337,288	0	0	0	0	0	155,998	0	337,288	155,998									
PM2.5 (kg)	480,432	194,105	0	0	0	0	0	286,327	0	194,105	286,327									
NM/VOC (kg)	4,437,398	1,334,618	0	0	0	0	0	3,102,780	0	1,334,618	3,102,780									
Lead (kg)	1,528	538	0	0	0	0	0	990	0	538	990									
Cost (\$)	411,495,666	233,842,427	0	0	0	0	0	177,653,239	0	233,842,427	177,653,239									
												0.12	1,079,202	Total emissions excluding credits			0.60	5,189,575	Total emissions excluding credits	
												0.12	1,079,514	Total emissions including credits			0.07	632,597	Total emissions including credits	
																	0.72	6,268,776	Total emissions excluding credits	
																	0.20	1,712,111	Total emissions including credits	

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill
									Reprocessing	SF1_RWC-LF1	
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 AR5 - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	2,305,366,678	1,079,514,047	0	0	0	0	0	1,225,852,631	0	1,079,514,047	1,225,852,631
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	44,522,746,761	18,603,774,758	0	0	0	0	0	25,918,972,003	0	18,603,774,758	25,918,972,003
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles of H+-Eq)	402,290,576	128,032,862	0	0	0	0	0	274,257,715	0	128,032,862	274,257,715
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq.)	707,642	126,946	0	0	0	0	0	580,697	0	126,946	580,697
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	5,233,131	1,469,586	0	0	0	0	0	3,763,544	0	1,469,586	3,763,544
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	5,702,136,627	2,837,874,178	0	0	0	0	0	2,864,262,450	0	2,837,874,178	2,864,262,450
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	464	211	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	211	253
CO2-Fossil (kg)	1,924,222,784	1,012,880,400	0	0	0	0	0	911,342,384	0	1,012,880,400	911,342,384
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,688,967,962	6,612,549	0	0	0	0	0	1,682,355,413	0	6,612,549	1,682,355,413
CO2-Stored (kg)	-3,963,364,363	312,523	0	0	0	0	0	-3,963,676,885	0	312,523	-3,963,676,885
CH4-Fossil (kg)	6,383,279	1,656,485	0	0	0	0	0	4,726,794	0	1,656,485	4,726,794
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	121,966,366	8,995	0	0	0	0	0	121,957,371	0	8,995	121,957,371
N2O (kg)	26,795	10,106	0	0	0	0	0	16,689	0	10,106	16,689
CO (kg)	6,002,529	1,869,233	0	0	0	0	0	4,133,297	0	1,869,233	4,133,297
NOx (kg)	4,616,888	1,394,857	0	0	0	0	0	3,222,031	0	1,394,857	3,222,031
SOx (kg)	4,078,118	1,367,472	0	0	0	0	0	2,710,647	0	1,367,472	2,710,647
PM>10 (kg)	1,347,846	997,618	0	0	0	0	0	350,228	0	997,618	350,228
PM10 (kg)	523,817	337,288	0	0	0	0	0	186,528	0	337,288	186,528
PM2.5 (kg)	520,089	194,105	0	0	0	0	0	325,984	0	194,105	325,984
NMVOC (kg)	4,574,791	1,334,618	0	0	0	0	0	3,240,172	0	1,334,618	3,240,172
Lead (kg)	1,623	538	0	0	0	0	0	1,084	0	538	1,084
Cost (\$)	452,810,038	233,842,427	0	0	0	0	0	218,967,612	0	233,842,427	218,967,612

Mass Flows

	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Reprocessing	Collection SF1_RWC-LF1	Landfill LF1
Yard Trimmings, Leaves	114016	0	0	0	0	0	114016	0	114,016	114,016
Yard Trimmings, Grass	113998	0	0	0	0	0	113998	0	113,998	113,998
Yard Trimmings, Branches	54738	0	0	0	0	0	54738	0	54,738	54,738
Food Waste - Vegetable	957813	0	0	0	0	0	957813	0	957,813	957,813
Food Waste - Non-Vegetable	478906	0	0	0	0	0	478906	0	478,906	478,906
Wood	884135	0	0	0	0	0	884135	0	884,135	884,135
Wood Other	184195	0	0	0	0	0	184195	0	184,195	184,195
Textiles	386809	0	0	0	0	0	386809	0	386,809	386,809
Rubber/Leather	92097	0	0	0	0	0	92097	0	92,097	92,097
Newsprint	27381	0	0	0	0	0	27381	0	27,381	27,381
Corr. Cardboard	356865	0	0	0	0	0	356865	0	356,865	356,865
Office Paper	46049	0	0	0	0	0	46049	0	46,049	46,049
Magazines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd Class Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Folding Containers	92097	0	0	0	0	0	92097	0	92,097	92,097
Paper Bags	414438	0	0	0	0	0	414438	0	414,438	414,438
Mixed Paper	543375	0	0	0	0	0	543375	0	543,375	543,375
Paper - Non-recyclable	138146	0	0	0	0	0	138146	0	138,146	138,146
HDPE - Translucent Containers	36612	0	0	0	0	0	36612	0	36,612	36,612
HDPE - Pigmented Containers	18306	0	0	0	0	0	18306	0	18,306	18,306
PET - Containers	64203	0	0	0	0	0	64203	0	64,203	64,203
Plastic - Other # 1, Polypropylene	36839	0	0	0	0	0	36839	0	36,839	36,839
Plastic - Other # 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Plastic	156566	0	0	0	0	0	156566	0	156,566	156,566
Plastic Film	617053	0	0	0	0	0	617053	0	617,053	617,053
Plastic - Non-Recyclable	349970	0	0	0	0	0	349970	0	349,970	349,970
Ferrous Cans	27528	0	0	0	0	0	27528	0	27,528	27,528
Ferrous Metal - Other	211824	0	0	0	0	0	211824	0	211,824	211,824
Aluminum Cans	27506	0	0	0	0	0	27506	0	27,506	27,506
Aluminum - Foil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum - Other	27629	0	0	0	0	0	27629	0	27,629	27,629
Ferrous - Non-recyclable	230243	0	0	0	0	0	230243	0	230,243	230,243
Al - Non-recyclable	9210	0	0	0	0	0	9210	0	9,210	9,210
Glass - Brown	27478	0	0	0	0	0	27478	0	27,478	27,478
Glass - Green	18278	0	0	0	0	0	18278	0	18,278	18,278
Glass - Clear	73303	0	0	0	0	0	73303	0	73,303	73,303
Mixed Glass	54712	0	0	0	0	0	54712	0	54,712	54,712
Glass - Non-recyclable	27629	0	0	0	0	0	27629	0	27,629	27,629
Misc. Organic	396019	0	0	0	0	0	396019	0	396,019	396,019
Misc. Inorganic	1353832	0	0	0	0	0	1353832	0	1,353,832	1,353,832
E-waste	64468	0	0	0	0	0	64468	0	64,468	64,468
Aerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottom Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fly Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 46	488116	0	0	0	0	0	488116	0	488,116	488,116
Waste Fraction 47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9202382	0	0	0	0	0	9202382	0		

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Reprocessing	Landfill	Collection	Collection	Collection	Landfill	Landfill	Landfill	
									SF1	LF1									MT
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 AR5 - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	1,442,209,024	301,766,859	0	0	0	0	0	1,140,442,166	0	301,766,859	0	1,140,442,166	301,767				1,140,442		1,653,808
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	20,443,946,825	5,200,343,577	0	0	0	0	0	15,243,603,247	0	5,200,343,577	0	15,243,603,247							-513,366
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles of H+Eq)	240,440,318	35,795,619	0	0	0	0	0	204,644,699	0	35,795,619	0	204,644,699							
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq)	602,841	35,486	0	0	0	0	0	567,355	0	35,486	0	567,355							
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	5,484,751	410,823	0	0	0	0	0	5,073,928	0	410,823	0	5,073,928							
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	1,989,973,452	793,288,050	0	0	0	0	0	1,196,685,401	0	793,288,050	0	1,196,685,401							
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUH)	172	59	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	59	0	113							
CO2-Fossil (kg)	581,549,029	283,138,764	0	0	0	0	0	298,410,264	0	283,138,764	0	298,410,264	283,139	1	283,139		298,410	1	298,410
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,955,598,899	1,849,062	0	0	0	0	0	1,953,749,837	0	1,849,062	0	1,953,749,837	1,849	1	1,849		1,953,750	1	1,953,750
CO2-Stored (kg)	-3,445,101,880	87,355	0	0	0	0	0	-3,445,189,234	0	87,355	0	-3,445,189,234	87	1	87		(3,445,189)	1	(3,445,189)
CH4-Fossil (kg)	3,227,138	463,088	0	0	0	0	0	2,764,050	0	463,088	0	2,764,050	463	28	12,966		2,764	28	77,393
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	124,641,834	2,515	0	0	0	0	0	124,639,319	0	2,515	0	124,639,319	3	28	70		124,639	28	3,489,901
N2O (kg)	1,309	2,826	0	0	0	0	0	-1,517	0	2,826	0	-1,517	3	298	842		(2)	298	(452)
CO (kg)	3,895,930	522,475	0	0	0	0	0	3,373,455	0	522,475	0	3,373,455							
NOx (kg)	4,952,834	389,934	0	0	0	0	0	4,562,900	0	389,934	0	4,562,900	390	10	3,899		4,563	10	45,629
SOx (kg)	836,162	382,348	0	0	0	0	0	453,814	0	382,348	0	453,814							
PM₁₀ (kg)	151,571	278,868	0	0	0	0	0	-127,297	0	278,868	0	-127,297							
PM10 (kg)	235,549	94,275	0	0	0	0	0	141,274	0	94,275	0	141,274							
PM2.5 (kg)	302,749	54,255	0	0	0	0	0	248,494	0	54,255	0	248,494							
NMVOc (kg)	3,175,862	373,039	0	0	0	0	0	2,802,823	0	373,039	0	2,802,823							
Lead (kg)	992	150	0	0	0	0	0	842	0	150	0	842							
Cost (\$)	273,142,707	126,677,985	0	0	0	0	0	146,464,722	0	126,677,985	0	146,464,722							
													0.03	301,680	Total emissions excluding credits		0.59	5,098,997	Total emissions excluding credits
													0.03	301,767	Total emissions including credits		0.13	1,140,442	Total emissions including credits
																	0.62	5,400,677	Total emissions excluding credits
																	0.17	1,442,209	Total emissions including credits

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Reprocessing	Collection	Landfill
										SF1_RWC-LF1	LF1
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 AR5	1,955,575,082	301,766,859	0	0	0	0	0	1,653,808,223	0	301,766,859	1,653,808,223
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable €	27,733,818,719	5,200,343,577	0	0	0	0	0	22,533,475,142	0	5,200,343,577	22,533,475,142
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles c	277,764,526	35,795,619	0	0	0	0	0	241,968,907	0	35,795,619	241,968,907
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N	543,255	35,486	0	0	0	0	0	507,769	0	35,486	507,769
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxida	3,809,242	410,823	0	0	0	0	0	3,398,419	0	410,823	3,398,419
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	3,283,782,349	793,288,050	0	0	0	0	0	2,490,494,299	0	793,288,050	2,490,494,299
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	279	59	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	59	220
CO2-Fossil (kg)	1,075,614,933	283,138,764	0	0	0	0	0	792,476,168	0	283,138,764	792,476,168
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,908,975,512	1,849,062	0	0	0	0	0	1,907,126,450	0	1,849,062	1,907,126,450
CO2-Stored (kg)	-3,445,053,752	87,355	0	0	0	0	0	-3,445,141,107	0	87,355	-3,445,141,107
CH4-Fossil (kg)	4,572,486	463,088	0	0	0	0	0	4,109,399	0	463,088	4,109,399
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	123,586,784	2,515	0	0	0	0	0	123,584,269	0	2,515	123,584,269
N2O (kg)	17,343	2,826	0	0	0	0	0	14,517	0	2,826	14,517
CO (kg)	4,116,403	522,475	0	0	0	0	0	3,593,928	0	522,475	3,593,928
NOx (kg)	3,258,839	389,934	0	0	0	0	0	2,868,905	0	389,934	2,868,905
SOx (kg)	2,744,125	382,348	0	0	0	0	0	2,361,777	0	382,348	2,361,777
PM>10 (kg)	593,039	278,868	0	0	0	0	0	314,170	0	278,868	314,170
PM10 (kg)	266,592	94,275	0	0	0	0	0	172,318	0	94,275	172,318
PM2.5 (kg)	344,021	54,255	0	0	0	0	0	289,766	0	54,255	289,766
NMVOC (kg)	3,315,982	373,039	0	0	0	0	0	2,942,943	0	373,039	2,942,943
Lead (kg)	1,093	150	0	0	0	0	0	943	0	150	943
Cost (\$)	317,063,378	126,677,985	0	0	0	0	0	190,385,393	0	126,677,985	190,385,393

Mass Flows

	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Reprocessing	Collection SF1_RWC-LF1	Landfill LF1
Yard Trimmings, Leaves	119856	0	0	0	0	0	119856	0	119,856	119,856
Yard Trimmings, Grass	119837	0	0	0	0	0	119837	0	119,837	119,837
Yard Trimmings, Branches	57542	0	0	0	0	0	57542	0	57,542	57,542
Food Waste - Vegetable	1006873	0	0	0	0	0	1006873	0	1,006,873	1,006,873
Food Waste - Non-Vegetable	503437	0	0	0	0	0	503437	0	503,437	503,437
Wood	929422	0	0	0	0	0	929422	0	929,422	929,422
Wood Other	193630	0	0	0	0	0	193630	0	193,630	193,630
Textiles	406622	0	0	0	0	0	406622	0	406,622	406,622
Rubber/Leather	96815	0	0	0	0	0	96815	0	96,815	96,815
Newsprint	28783	0	0	0	0	0	28783	0	28,783	28,783
Corr. Cardboard	375144	0	0	0	0	0	375144	0	375,144	375,144
Office Paper	48407	0	0	0	0	0	48407	0	48,407	48,407
Magazines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd Class Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Folding Containers	96815	0	0	0	0	0	96815	0	96,815	96,815
Paper Bags	435666	0	0	0	0	0	435666	0	435,666	435,666
Mixed Paper	571207	0	0	0	0	0	571207	0	571,207	571,207
Paper - Non-recyclable	145222	0	0	0	0	0	145222	0	145,222	145,222
HDPE - Translucent Containers	38488	0	0	0	0	0	38488	0	38,488	38,488
HDPE - Pigmented Containers	19244	0	0	0	0	0	19244	0	19,244	19,244
PET - Containers	67491	0	0	0	0	0	67491	0	67,491	67,491
Plastic - Other # 1, Polypropylene	38726	0	0	0	0	0	38726	0	38,726	38,726
Plastic - Other # 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Plastic	164585	0	0	0	0	0	164585	0	164,585	164,585
Plastic Film	648659	0	0	0	0	0	648659	0	648,659	648,659
Plastic - Non-Recyclable	367896	0	0	0	0	0	367896	0	367,896	367,896
Ferrous Cans	28938	0	0	0	0	0	28938	0	28,938	28,938
Ferrous Metal - Other	222674	0	0	0	0	0	222674	0	222,674	222,674
Aluminum Cans	28915	0	0	0	0	0	28915	0	28,915	28,915
Aluminum - Foil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum - Other	29044	0	0	0	0	0	29044	0	29,044	29,044
Ferrous - Non-recyclable	242037	0	0	0	0	0	242037	0	242,037	242,037
Al - Non-recyclable	9681	0	0	0	0	0	9681	0	9,681	9,681
Glass - Brown	28886	0	0	0	0	0	28886	0	28,886	28,886
Glass - Green	19215	0	0	0	0	0	19215	0	19,215	19,215
Glass - Clear	77057	0	0	0	0	0	77057	0	77,057	77,057
Mixed Glass	57514	0	0	0	0	0	57514	0	57,514	57,514
Glass - Non-recyclable	29044	0	0	0	0	0	29044	0	29,044	29,044
Misc. Organic	416303	0	0	0	0	0	416303	0	416,303	416,303
Misc. Inorganic	1423177	0	0	0	0	0	1423177	0	1,423,177	1,423,177
E-waste	67770	0	0	0	0	0	67770	0	67,770	67,770
Aerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottom Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fly Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 46	513118	0	0	0	0	0	513118	0	513,118	513,118
Waste Fraction 47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9673742	0	0	0	0	0	9673742	0		

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Collection	Landfill	Landfill	Landfill	
									Reprocessing SF1	Landfill LF1					
									MT	GWP	MTCO2e	MT	GWP	MTCO2e	
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 ARS - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	1,571,394,159	993,390,963	0	0	0	0	0	578,003,197	0	993,390,963	578,003,197				
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	34,536,838,369	17,119,567,973	0	0	0	0	17,417,270,395	0	17,119,567,973	17,417,270,395					
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles of H+Eq)	335,905,025	117,818,722	0	0	0	0	218,086,303	0	117,818,722	218,086,303					
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq)	698,238	116,818	0	0	0	0	581,420	0	116,818	581,420					
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	6,213,426	1,352,344	0	0	0	0	4,861,082	0	1,352,344	4,861,082					
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	4,116,652,542	2,611,469,533	0	0	0	0	1,505,183,010	0	2,611,469,533	1,505,183,010					
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	333	194	0	0	0	0	139	0	194	139					
CO2-Fossil (kg)	1,340,169,156	932,073,249	0	0	0	0	408,095,906	0	932,073,249	408,095,906	932,073	1	932,073	408,096	
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,538,720,377	6,085,032	0	0	0	0	1,532,635,345	0	6,085,032	1,532,635,345	6,085	1	6,085	1,532,635	
CO2-Stored (kg)	-3,621,359,968	287,590	0	0	0	0	-3,621,647,558	0	287,590	-3,621,647,558	288	1	288	(3,621,648)	
CH4-Fossil (kg)	4,687,016	1,524,333	0	0	0	0	3,162,683	0	1,524,333	3,162,683	1,524	28	42,681	3,163	
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	109,317,523	8,277	0	0	0	0	109,309,246	0	8,277	109,309,246	8	28	232	109,309	
N2O (kg)	10,769	9,300	0	0	0	0	1,469	0	9,300	1,469	9	298	2,771	1	
CO (kg)	5,307,170	1,720,104	0	0	0	0	3,587,066	0	1,720,104	3,587,066					
NOx (kg)	5,675,016	1,283,577	0	0	0	0	4,391,440	0	1,283,577	4,391,440	1,284	10	12,836	4,391	
SOx (kg)	2,094,883	1,258,379	0	0	0	0	836,504	0	1,258,379	836,504					
PM<10 (kg)	857,507	918,029	0	0	0	0	-60,521	0	918,029	-60,521					
PM10 (kg)	452,914	310,379	0	0	0	0	142,535	0	310,379	142,535					
PM2.5 (kg)	440,236	178,619	0	0	0	0	261,616	0	178,619	261,616					
NMVOc (kg)	4,063,147	1,228,141	0	0	0	0	2,835,006	0	1,228,141	2,835,006					
Lead (kg)	1,399	495	0	0	0	0	904	0	495	904					
Cost (\$)	380,485,672	218,164,149	0	0	0	0	162,321,524	0	218,164,149	162,321,524					
									0.11	993,103	Total emissions excluding credits	0.55	4,741,707	Total emissions excluding credits	
									0.11	993,391	Total emissions including credits	0.07	578,003	Total emissions including credits	
													0.66	5,734,811	Total emissions excluding credits
													0.18	1,571,394	Total emissions including credits

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill
									Reprocessing	SF1_RWC-LF1	
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 AR5 - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	2,113,450,850	993,390,963	0	0	0	0	0	1,120,059,887	0	993,390,963	1,120,059,887
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	40,801,697,559	17,119,567,973	0	0	0	0	0	23,682,129,586	0	17,119,567,973	23,682,129,586
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles of H+-Eq)	368,407,624	117,818,722	0	0	0	0	0	250,588,902	0	117,818,722	250,588,902
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq.)	647,400	116,818	0	0	0	0	0	530,582	0	116,818	530,582
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	4,791,089	1,352,344	0	0	0	0	0	3,438,745	0	1,352,344	3,438,745
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	5,228,542,250	2,611,469,533	0	0	0	0	0	2,617,072,718	0	2,611,469,533	2,617,072,718
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	425	194	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	194	231
CO2-Fossil (kg)	1,764,765,550	932,073,249	0	0	0	0	0	832,692,301	0	932,073,249	832,692,301
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	1,543,250,892	6,085,032	0	0	0	0	0	1,537,165,861	0	6,085,032	1,537,165,861
CO2-Stored (kg)	-3,621,318,608	287,590	0	0	0	0	0	-3,621,606,197	0	287,590	-3,621,606,197
CH4-Fossil (kg)	5,843,198	1,524,333	0	0	0	0	0	4,318,865	0	1,524,333	4,318,865
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	111,440,562	8,277	0	0	0	0	0	111,432,285	0	8,277	111,432,285
N2O (kg)	24,548	9,300	0	0	0	0	0	15,249	0	9,300	15,249
CO (kg)	5,496,691	1,720,104	0	0	0	0	0	3,776,588	0	1,720,104	3,776,588
NOx (kg)	4,227,542	1,283,577	0	0	0	0	0	2,943,965	0	1,283,577	2,943,965
SOx (kg)	3,735,094	1,258,379	0	0	0	0	0	2,476,714	0	1,258,379	2,476,714
PM>10 (kg)	1,238,031	918,029	0	0	0	0	0	320,003	0	918,029	320,003
PM10 (kg)	480,810	310,379	0	0	0	0	0	170,430	0	310,379	170,430
PM2.5 (kg)	476,470	178,619	0	0	0	0	0	297,851	0	178,619	297,851
NM VOC (kg)	4,188,682	1,228,141	0	0	0	0	0	2,960,541	0	1,228,141	2,960,541
Lead (kg)	1,486	495	0	0	0	0	0	991	0	495	991
Cost (\$)	418,234,559	218,164,149	0	0	0	0	0	200,070,410	0	218,164,149	200,070,410

Mass Flows

	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Reprocessing	Collection SF1_ RWC-LF1	Landfill LF1
Yard Trimmings, Leaves	233872	0	0	0	0	0	233872	0	233,872	233,872
Yard Trimmings, Grass	233836	0	0	0	0	0	233836	0	233,836	233,836
Yard Trimmings, Branches	112280	0	0	0	0	0	112280	0	112,280	112,280
Food Waste - Vegetable	1964686	0	0	0	0	0	1964686	0	1,964,686	1,964,686
Food Waste - Non-Vegetable	982343	0	0	0	0	0	982343	0	982,343	982,343
Wood	1813557	0	0	0	0	0	1813557	0	1,813,557	1,813,557
Wood Other	377824	0	0	0	0	0	377824	0	377,824	377,824
Textiles	793431	0	0	0	0	0	793431	0	793,431	793,431
Rubber/Leather	188912	0	0	0	0	0	188912	0	188,912	188,912
Newsprint	56164	0	0	0	0	0	56164	0	56,164	56,164
Corr. Cardboard	732009	0	0	0	0	0	732009	0	732,009	732,009
Office Paper	94456	0	0	0	0	0	94456	0	94,456	94,456
Magazines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd Class Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Folding Containers	188912	0	0	0	0	0	188912	0	188,912	188,912
Paper Bags	850105	0	0	0	0	0	850105	0	850,105	850,105
Mixed Paper	1114582	0	0	0	0	0	1114582	0	1,114,582	1,114,582
Paper - Non-recyclable	283368	0	0	0	0	0	283368	0	283,368	283,368
HDPE - Translucent Containers	75100	0	0	0	0	0	75100	0	75,100	75,100
HDPE - Pigmented Containers	37550	0	0	0	0	0	37550	0	37,550	37,550
PET - Containers	131694	0	0	0	0	0	131694	0	131,694	131,694
Plastic - Other # 1, Polypropylene	75565	0	0	0	0	0	75565	0	75,565	75,565
Plastic - Other # 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Plastic	321151	0	0	0	0	0	321151	0	321,151	321,151
Plastic Film	1265711	0	0	0	0	0	1265711	0	1,265,711	1,265,711
Plastic - Non-Recyclable	717866	0	0	0	0	0	717866	0	717,866	717,866
Ferrous Cans	56465	0	0	0	0	0	56465	0	56,465	56,465
Ferrous Metal - Other	434498	0	0	0	0	0	434498	0	434,498	434,498
Aluminum Cans	56422	0	0	0	0	0	56422	0	56,422	56,422
Aluminum - Foil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum - Other	56674	0	0	0	0	0	56674	0	56,674	56,674
Ferrous - Non-recyclable	472280	0	0	0	0	0	472280	0	472,280	472,280
Al - Non-recyclable	18891	0	0	0	0	0	18891	0	18,891	18,891
Glass - Brown	56364	0	0	0	0	0	56364	0	56,364	56,364
Glass - Green	37493	0	0	0	0	0	37493	0	37,493	37,493
Glass - Clear	150360	0	0	0	0	0	150360	0	150,360	150,360
Mixed Glass	112226	0	0	0	0	0	112226	0	112,226	112,226
Glass - Non-recyclable	56674	0	0	0	0	0	56674	0	56,674	56,674
Misc. Organic	812322	0	0	0	0	0	812322	0	812,322	812,322
Misc. Inorganic	2777008	0	0	0	0	0	2777008	0	2,777,008	2,777,008
E-waste	132238	0	0	0	0	0	132238	0	132,238	132,238
Aerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaerobic Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottom Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fly Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 46	1001234	0	0	0	0	0	1001234	0	1,001,234	1,001,234
Waste Fraction 47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Fraction 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18876124	0	0	0	0	0	18876124	0		

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill	Landfill	Landfill	
									Reprocessing SF1	Landfill LF1				
									Collection MT	Collection GWP	Collection MTCO2e	MT	GWP	MTCO2e
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 ARS - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	2,924,173,944	584,874,534	0	0	0	0	0	2,339,299,410	0	584,874,534	2,339,299,410	2,339,299		3,392,327
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	41,347,219,442	10,079,213,792	0	0	0	0	0	31,268,005,649	0	10,079,213,792	31,268,005,649			-1,053,027
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles of H+Eq)	489,146,550	69,374,959	0	0	0	0	0	419,771,591	0	69,374,959	419,771,591			
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq)	1,232,548	68,778	0	0	0	0	0	1,163,770	0	68,778	1,163,770			
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	11,203,984	796,235	0	0	0	0	0	10,407,749	0	796,235	10,407,749			
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUh)	3,992,196,812	1,537,530,071	0	0	0	0	0	2,454,666,740	0	1,537,530,071	2,454,666,740			
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	346	114	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	114	232			
CO2-Fossil (kg)	1,160,876,446	548,770,916	0	0	0	0	0	612,105,529	0	548,770,916	612,105,529	612,106	1	612,106
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	4,011,157,003	3,583,468	0	0	0	0	0	4,007,573,535	0	3,583,468	4,007,573,535	4,007,574	1	4,007,574
CO2-Stored (kg)	-7,066,676,675	169,313	0	0	0	0	0	-7,066,845,988	0	169,313	-7,066,845,988	(7,066,846)	1	(7,066,846)
CH4-Fossil (kg)	6,567,201	897,522	0	0	0	0	0	5,669,679	0	897,522	5,669,679	5,670	28	158,751
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	255,667,716	4,874	0	0	0	0	0	255,662,842	0	4,874	255,662,842	255,663	28	7,158,560
N2O (kg)	2,365	5,476	0	0	0	0	0	-3,111	0	5,476	-3,111	(3)	298	(927)
CO (kg)	7,932,374	1,012,670	0	0	0	0	0	6,919,703	0	1,012,670	6,919,703			-
NOx (kg)	10,115,267	755,749	0	0	0	0	0	9,359,518	0	755,749	9,359,518	9,360	10	93,595
SOx (kg)	1,671,880	741,007	0	0	0	0	0	930,873	0	741,007	930,873			
PM<10 (kg)	279,381	540,496	0	0	0	0	0	-261,115	0	540,496	-261,115			
PM10 (kg)	472,511	182,726	0	0	0	0	0	289,785	0	182,726	289,785			
PM2.5 (kg)	614,875	105,159	0	0	0	0	0	509,716	0	105,159	509,716			
NMVOC (kg)	6,472,244	723,034	0	0	0	0	0	5,749,210	0	723,034	5,749,210			
Lead (kg)	2,018	292	0	0	0	0	0	1,727	0	292	1,727			
Cost (\$)	512,084,977	211,653,401	0	0	0	0	0	300,431,576	0	211,653,401	300,431,576			
									0.07	584,705	Total emissions excluding credits	1.20	10,459,173	Total emissions excluding credits
									0.07	584,875	Total emissions including credits	0.27	2,339,299	Total emissions including credits
												1.27	11,043,878	Total emissions excluding credits
												0.34	2,924,174	Total emissions including credits

LCIA Outputs

Impacts	Total	Collection	Transportation	Separation	AD	Composting	WTE	Landfill	Collection		Landfill
									Reprocessing	SF1_RWC-LF1	
C Emissions Neutral; C Storage Negative 100 AR5 - 2013 (kg CO2-eq)	3,977,201,402	584,874,534	0	0	0	0	0	3,392,326,868	0	584,874,534	3,392,326,868
cumulative energy demand fossil non-renewable energy resources, fossil (MJ-Eq)	56,300,360,892	10,079,213,792	0	0	0	0	0	46,221,147,100	0	10,079,213,792	46,221,147,100
TRACI environmental impact acidification (moles of H+-Eq)	565,706,767	69,374,959	0	0	0	0	0	496,331,808	0	69,374,959	496,331,808
TRACI environmental impact eutrophication (kg N-Eq.)	1,110,324	68,778	0	0	0	0	0	1,041,546	0	68,778	1,041,546
TRACI environmental impact photochemical oxidation (kg NOx-Eq)	7,767,145	796,235	0	0	0	0	0	6,970,910	0	796,235	6,970,910
USEtox ecotoxicity total (CTUe)	6,646,085,349	1,537,530,071	0	0	0	0	0	5,108,555,278	0	1,537,530,071	5,108,555,278
USEtox human toxicity total (CTUh)	565	114	0	0	0	0	0	451	0	114	451
CO2-Fossil (kg)	2,174,315,016	548,770,916	0	0	0	0	0	1,625,544,099	0	548,770,916	1,625,544,099
CO2-Biogenic (kg)	3,915,522,111	3,583,468	0	0	0	0	0	3,911,938,643	0	3,583,468	3,911,938,643
CO2-Stored (kg)	-7,066,577,955	169,313	0	0	0	0	0	-7,066,747,268	0	169,313	-7,066,747,268
CH4-Fossil (kg)	9,326,809	897,522	0	0	0	0	0	8,429,286	0	897,522	8,429,286
CH4-Biogenic (kg)	253,503,576	4,874	0	0	0	0	0	253,498,702	0	4,874	253,498,702
N2O (kg)	35,254	5,476	0	0	0	0	0	29,778	0	5,476	29,778
CO (kg)	8,384,612	1,012,670	0	0	0	0	0	7,371,942	0	1,012,670	7,371,942
NOx (kg)	6,640,508	755,749	0	0	0	0	0	5,884,759	0	755,749	5,884,759
SOx (kg)	5,585,535	741,007	0	0	0	0	0	4,844,527	0	741,007	4,844,527
PM>10 (kg)	1,184,930	540,496	0	0	0	0	0	644,433	0	540,496	644,433
PM10 (kg)	536,188	182,726	0	0	0	0	0	353,462	0	182,726	353,462
PM2.5 (kg)	699,532	105,159	0	0	0	0	0	594,374	0	105,159	594,374
NM VOC (kg)	6,759,661	723,034	0	0	0	0	0	6,036,628	0	723,034	6,036,628
Lead (kg)	2,225	292	0	0	0	0	0	1,934	0	292	1,934
Cost (\$)	602,175,999	211,653,401	0	0	0	0	0	390,522,598	0	211,653,401	390,522,598

LandGEM Data Tables

USER INPUTS

Landfill Name or Identifier:

Clear ALL Non-Parameter Inputs/Selections

1: PROVIDE LANDFILL CHARACTERISTICS

Landfill Open Year	<input type="text" value="1965"/>	
Landfill Closure Year	<input type="text" value="2028"/>	
Have Model Calculate Closure Year?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Waste Design Capacity	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="megagrams"/>

Restore Default Model Parameters

2: DETERMINE MODEL PARAMETERS

Methane Generation Rate, k (year⁻¹)	User-specified k value should be based on site-specific data and determined by EPA Method 2E.	
<input type="text" value="User-specified"/>	User-specified value:	<input type="text" value="0.057"/>
Potential Methane Generation Capacity, L₀ (m³/Mg)	<input type="text" value="Inventory Conventional - 100"/>	
NMOC Concentration (ppmv as hexane)	<input type="text" value="CAA - 4,000"/>	
Methane Content (% by volume)	<input type="text" value="CAA - 50% by volume"/>	

3: SELECT GASES/POLLUTANTS

Gas / Pollutant #1	<input type="text" value="Total landfill gas"/>	Default pollutant parameters are currently being used by model.	Edit Existing or Add New Pollutant Parameters
Gas / Pollutant #2	<input type="text" value="Methane"/>		
Gas / Pollutant #3	<input type="text" value="Carbon dioxide"/>		
Gas / Pollutant #4	<input type="text" value="NMOC"/>		
			Restore Default Pollutant Parameters

Description/Comments:

RESULTS Landfill Name or Identifier: CHRLF - Site Development Plan No Action

Closure Year (with 80-year limit) = 2028
 Methane = 50 % by volume
 Please choose a third unit of measure to represent all of the emission rates below.
 User-specified Unit:

Year	Waste Accepted		Waste-In-Place		Total landfill gas			Methane			Carbon dioxide			NMOC		
	(Mg/year)	(short tons/year)	(Mg)	(short tons)	(Mg/year)	(m ³ /year)	(short tons/year)	(Mg/year)	(m ³ /year)	(short tons/year)	(Mg/year)	(m ³ /year)	(short tons/year)	(Mg/year)	(m ³ /year)	(short tons/year)
1965	283,858	312,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	283,858	312,244	283,858	312,244	3,939E+03	3.154E+06	4.333E+03	1.052E+03	1.577E+06	1.157E+03	2.887E+03	1.577E+06	3.176E+03	4.523E+01	1.262E+04	4.975E+01
1967	283,858	312,244	624,488	624,488	7.660E+03	6.134E+06	8.427E+03	2.046E+03	3.067E+06	2.251E+03	5.614E+03	3.067E+06	6.176E+03	8.795E+01	2.454E+04	9.675E+01
1968	283,858	312,244	851,574	936,731	1.118E+04	8.949E+06	1.229E+04	2.985E+03	4.474E+06	3.284E+03	8.190E+03	4.474E+06	9.009E+03	1.283E+02	3.579E+04	1.411E+02
1969	283,858	312,244	1,135,432	1,248,975	1.450E+04	1.161E+07	1.595E+04	3.872E+03	5.804E+06	4.259E+03	1.062E+04	5.804E+06	1.169E+04	1.664E+02	4.643E+04	1.831E+02
1970	283,858	312,244	1,419,290	1,561,219	1.763E+04	1.412E+07	1.939E+04	4.710E+03	7.059E+06	5.181E+03	1.292E+04	7.059E+06	1.421E+04	2.024E+02	5.647E+04	2.227E+02
1971	283,858	312,244	1,703,148	1,873,463	2.059E+04	1.649E+07	2.265E+04	5.501E+03	8.245E+06	6.051E+03	1.509E+04	8.245E+06	1.660E+04	2.364E+02	6.596E+04	2.601E+02
1972	283,858	312,244	1,987,006	2,185,707	2.339E+04	1.873E+07	2.573E+04	6.248E+03	9.366E+06	6.873E+03	1.714E+04	9.366E+06	1.886E+04	2.686E+02	7.493E+04	2.954E+02
1973	283,858	312,244	2,270,864	2,497,950	2.604E+04	2.864E+07	2.864E+04	6.954E+03	1.042E+07	7.650E+03	1.908E+04	1.042E+07	2.099E+04	2.989E+02	8.339E+04	3.288E+02
1974	283,858	312,244	2,554,722	2,810,194	2.853E+04	2.285E+07	3.139E+04	7.621E+03	1.142E+07	8.384E+03	2.091E+04	1.142E+07	2.300E+04	3.276E+02	9.139E+04	3.603E+02
1975	283,858	312,244	2,838,580	3,122,438	3.089E+04	2.474E+07	3.398E+04	8.251E+03	1.237E+07	9.076E+03	2.264E+04	1.237E+07	2.490E+04	3.547E+02	9.894E+04	3.901E+02
1976	283,858	312,244	3,122,438	3,434,682	3.312E+04	2.652E+07	3.643E+04	8.846E+03	1.326E+07	9.731E+03	2.427E+04	1.326E+07	2.670E+04	3.802E+02	1.061E+05	4.183E+02
1977	283,858	312,244	3,406,296	3,746,926	3.522E+04	2.821E+07	3.875E+04	9.409E+03	1.410E+07	1.035E+04	2.581E+04	1.410E+07	2.840E+04	4.044E+02	1.128E+05	4.448E+02
1978	327,357	360,993	3,690,154	4,059,169	3.721E+04	2.980E+07	4.093E+04	9.939E+03	1.490E+07	1.093E+04	2.727E+04	1.490E+07	3.000E+04	4.272E+02	1.192E+05	4.699E+02
1979	563,437	619,781	4,017,511	4,419,262	3.969E+04	3.178E+07	4.366E+04	1.189E+04	1.589E+07	1.166E+04	2.907E+04	1.589E+07	3.200E+04	4.557E+02	1.271E+05	5.013E+02
1980	648,540	713,394	4,580,948	5,039,043	4.531E+04	3.628E+07	4.984E+04	1.210E+04	1.814E+07	1.331E+04	3.321E+04	1.814E+07	3.653E+04	5.202E+02	1.451E+05	5.723E+02
1981	730,149	803,164	5,229,488	5,752,437	5.180E+04	4.148E+07	5.698E+04	1.384E+04	2.074E+07	1.522E+04	3.797E+04	2.074E+07	4.176E+04	5.947E+02	1.659E+05	6.542E+02
1982	688,180	756,998	5,959,637	6,555,601	5.907E+04	4.730E+07	6.497E+04	1.578E+04	2.365E+07	1.735E+04	4.329E+04	2.365E+07	4.762E+04	7.681E+02	1.892E+05	7.459E+02
1983	648,540	713,401	6,647,817	7,312,599	6.534E+04	5.232E+07	7.188E+04	1.745E+04	2.616E+07	1.920E+04	4.789E+04	2.616E+07	5.268E+04	7.502E+02	2.093E+05	8.252E+02
1984	720,752	792,827	7,296,363	7,926,969	7.072E+04	5.663E+07	7.780E+04	1.889E+04	2.832E+07	2.078E+04	5.183E+04	2.832E+07	5.702E+04	8.120E+02	2.265E+05	8.932E+02
1985	771,768	848,945	8,017,115	8,818,827	7.681E+04	6.150E+07	8.449E+04	2.052E+04	3.075E+07	2.257E+04	5.629E+04	3.075E+07	6.192E+04	8.818E+02	2.460E+05	9.700E+02
1986	833,773	917,150	8,788,883	9,667,771	8.326E+04	6.615E+07	9.159E+04	2.224E+04	3.334E+07	2.466E+04	6.102E+04	3.334E+07	6.712E+04	9.559E+02	2.667E+05	1.052E+03
1987	1,183,599	1,301,959	9,622,656	10,584,922	9.022E+04	7.224E+07	9.924E+04	2.410E+04	3.612E+07	2.651E+04	6.612E+04	3.612E+07	7.273E+04	1.036E+03	2.890E+05	1.139E+03
1988	1,146,547	1,261,202	10,806,255	11,886,881	1.016E+05	8.139E+07	1.118E+05	2.715E+04	4.070E+07	2.987E+04	7.450E+04	4.070E+07	8.195E+04	1.167E+03	3.256E+05	1.284E+03
1989	1,128,738	1,241,612	11,952,802	13,148,082	1.119E+05	8.963E+07	1.231E+05	2.990E+04	4.481E+07	3.289E+04	8.203E+04	4.481E+07	9.023E+04	1.285E+03	3.585E+05	1.414E+03
1990	1,259,605	1,385,566	13,081,540	14,389,694	1.214E+05	9.720E+07	1.335E+05	3.242E+04	4.860E+07	3.567E+04	8.897E+04	4.860E+07	9.786E+04	1.394E+03	3.888E+05	1.533E+03
1991	1,046,361	1,150,997	14,341,145	15,775,260	1.321E+05	1.058E+08	1.454E+05	3.530E+04	5.291E+07	3.883E+04	9.685E+04	5.291E+07	1.065E+05	1.517E+03	4.233E+05	1.669E+03
1992	825,388	907,927	15,387,506	16,926,257	1.393E+05	1.116E+08	1.533E+05	3.722E+04	5.579E+07	4.094E+04	1.021E+05	5.579E+07	1.123E+05	1.600E+03	4.463E+05	1.760E+03
1993	798,133	877,946	16,212,894	17,834,183	1.431E+05	1.146E+08	1.574E+05	3.822E+04	5.729E+07	4.204E+04	1.049E+05	5.729E+07	1.153E+05	1.643E+03	4.583E+05	1.807E+03
1994	729,465	802,412	17,011,027	18,712,130	1.462E+05	1.171E+08	1.609E+05	3.906E+04	5.855E+07	4.296E+04	1.072E+05	5.855E+07	1.179E+05	1.679E+03	4.684E+05	1.847E+03
1995	739,534	813,487	17,740,492	19,514,541	1.482E+05	1.187E+08	1.631E+05	3.960E+04	5.936E+07	4.356E+04	1.087E+05	5.936E+07	1.195E+05	1.702E+03	4.748E+05	1.872E+03
1996	734,672	808,139	18,480,026	20,328,029	1.503E+05	1.204E+08	1.653E+05	4.015E+04	6.018E+07	4.416E+04	1.102E+05	6.018E+07	1.212E+05	1.726E+03	4.814E+05	1.898E+03
1997	784,168	862,585	19,214,698	21,136,168	1.522E+05	1.218E+08	1.674E+05	4.065E+04	6.092E+07	4.471E+04	1.115E+05	6.092E+07	1.227E+05	1.747E+03	4.874E+05	1.922E+03
1998	794,234	873,657	19,998,866	21,998,753	1.546E+05	1.238E+08	1.701E+05	4.130E+04	6.191E+07	4.543E+04	1.133E+05	6.191E+07	1.247E+05	1.775E+03	4.952E+05	1.953E+03
1999	839,470	923,417	20,793,100	22,872,410	1.571E+05	1.258E+08	1.728E+05	4.196E+04	6.289E+07	4.615E+04	1.151E+05	6.289E+07	1.266E+05	1.803E+03	5.031E+05	1.984E+03
2000	859,262	945,188	21,632,570	23,795,827	1.600E+05	1.281E+08	1.760E+05	4.274E+04	6.407E+07	4.702E+04	1.173E+05	6.407E+07	1.290E+05	1.837E+03	5.126E+05	2.012E+03
2001	849,406	934,347	22,491,832	24,741,015	1.631E+05	1.306E+08	1.794E+05	4.356E+04	6.529E+07	4.792E+04	1.195E+05	6.529E+07	1.315E+05	1.872E+03	5.223E+05	2.060E+03
2002	852,290	937,519	23,341,238	25,675,362	1.658E+05	1.328E+08	1.824E+05	4.430E+04	6.640E+07	4.873E+04	1.215E+05	6.640E+07	1.337E+05	1.904E+03	5.312E+05	2.094E+03
2003	887,986	976,785	24,193,528	26,612,881	1.685E+05	1.349E+08	1.853E+05	4.500E+04	6.745E+07	4.950E+04	1.235E+05	6.745E+07	1.358E+05	1.934E+03	5.396E+05	2.128E+03
2004	912,776	1,004,054	25,081,514	27,589,665	1.715E+05	1.373E+08	1.886E+05	4.580E+04	6.865E+07	5.027E+04	1.257E+05	6.865E+07	1.382E+05	1.969E+03	5.492E+05	2.165E+03
2005	897,074	986,781	25,994,290	28,593,719	1.746E+05	1.398E+08	1.921E+05	4.665E+04	6.992E+07	5.131E+04	1.280E+05	6.992E+07	1.408E+05	2.005E+03	5.593E+05	2.205E+03
2006	905,558	996,114	26,891,364	29,580,500	1.774E+05	1.421E+08	1.951E+05	4.739E+04	7.103E+07	5.212E+04	1.300E+05	7.103E+07	1.430E+05	2.037E+03	5.682E+05	2.240E+03
2007	916,646	1,008,311	27,796,922	30,766,814	1.801E+05	1.442E+08	1.982E+05	4.812E+04	7.212E+07	5.293E+04	1.320E+05	7.212E+07	1.452E+05	2.068E+03	5.770E+05	2.275E+03
2008	844,241	928,665	28,713,568	31,584,925	1.829E+05	1.464E+08	2.012E+05	4.885E+04	7.322E+07	5.373E+04	1.340E+05	7.322E+07	1.474E+05	2.100E+03	5.858E+05	2.310E+03
2009	786,965	865,662	29,557,809	32,513,590	1.845E+05	1.477E+08	2.029E+05	4.927E+04	7.386E+07	5.420E+04	1.352E+05	7.386E+07	1.487E+05	2.118E+03	5.908E+05	2.330E+03
2010	753,791	829,170	30,344,774	33,379,251	1.852E+05	1.483E+08	2.037E+05	4.946E+04	7.414E+07	5.441E+04	1.357E+05	7.414E+07	1.493E+05	2.126E+03	5.931E+05	2.338E+03
2011	740,755	814,831	31,098,565	34,208,422	1.854E+05	1.484E+08	2.039E+05	4.951E+04	7.422E+07	5.447E+04	1.359E+05	7.422E+07	1.494E+05	2.128E+03	5.937E+05	2.341E+03
2012	737,319	811,051	31,839,320	35,023,252	1.854E+05	1.484E+08	2.039E+05	4.952E+04	7.422E+07	5.447E+04	1.359E+05	7.422E+07	1.494E+05	2.128E+03	5.938E+05	2.341E+03
2013	740,936	815,030	32,576,639	35,834,303	1.853E+05	1.484E+08	2.039E+05	4.951E+04	7.421E+07	5.446E+04	1.358E+05	7.421E+07	1.494E+05	2.128E+03	5.936E+05	2.341E+03
2014	765,655	842,221	33,317,575	36,649,333	1.854E+05	1.484E+08	2.039E+05	4.951E+04	7.421E+07	5.446E+04	1.358E+05	7.421E+07	1.494E+05	2.128E+03	5.937E+05	2.341E+03
2015	789,071	867,978	34,083,230	37,491,553	1.857E+05	1.487E+08	2.043E+05	4.960E+04	7.435E+07	5.457E+04	1.361E+05					

RESULTS Landfill Name or Identifier: CHRLF - Site Development Plan No Action

Closure Year (with 80-year limit) = 2028
Methane = 50 % by volume
Please choose a third unit of measure to represent all of the emission rates below.
User-specified Unit: short tons/year

Table with columns: Year, Waste Accepted (Mg/year, short tons/year), Waste-In-Place (Mg, short tons), Total landfill gas (Mg/year, m³/year, short tons/year), Methane (Mg/year, m³/year, short tons/year), Carbon dioxide (Mg/year, m³/year, short tons/year), and NMOG (Mg/year, m³/year, short tons/year). Rows 2041-2105.

4: ENTER WASTE ACCEPTANCE RATES

Input Units:

Year	Input Units (Mg/year)	Calculated Units (short tons/year)
1965	283,858	312,244
1966	283,858	312,244
1967	283,858	312,244
1968	283,858	312,244
1969	283,858	312,244
1970	283,858	312,244
1971	283,858	312,244
1972	283,858	312,244
1973	283,858	312,244
1974	283,858	312,244
1975	283,858	312,244
1976	283,858	312,244
1977	283,858	312,244
1978	327,357	360,093
1979	563,437	619,781
1980	648,540	713,394
1981	730,149	803,164
1982	688,180	756,998
1983	648,546	713,401
1984	720,752	792,827
1985	771,768	848,945
1986	833,773	917,150
1987	1,183,599	1,301,959
1988	1,146,547	1,261,202
1989	1,128,738	1,241,612
1990	1,259,605	1,385,566
1991	1,046,361	1,150,997
1992	825,388	907,927
1993	798,133	877,946
1994	729,465	802,412
1995	739,534	813,487
1996	734,672	808,139
1997	784,168	862,585
1998	794,234	873,657
1999	839,470	923,417
2000	859,262	945,188
2001	849,406	934,347
2002	852,290	937,519
2003	887,986	976,785
2004	912,776	1,004,054

4: ENTER WASTE ACCEPTANCE RATES

Input Units: ▼

Year	Input Units (Mg/year)	Calculated Units (short tons/year)
2005	897,074	986,781
2006	905,558	996,114
2007	916,646	1,008,311
2008	844,241	928,665
2009	786,965	865,662
2010	753,791	829,170
2011	740,755	814,831
2012	737,319	811,051
2013	740,936	815,030
2014	765,655	842,221
2015	789,071	867,978
2016	836,424	920,066
2017	844,750	929,225
2018	806,036	886,640
2019	882,469	970,716
2020	820,523	902,575
2021	825,806	908,387
2022	839,776	923,753
2023	842,715	926,986
2024	845,654	930,220
2025	846,276	930,904
2026	846,899	931,589
2027	852,095	937,305
2028	860,554	946,609
2029		
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LANDGEM		ST	74.500% 28				0.008	0.02	0.21	0.06	
No Action	Year	Waste Accepted	Generated (ST)	Gen (MT)	Fugitive (MT)	Fugitive (CO2e)	Transport to LF (CO2e)	LF Operations (CO2e)	Landfill	Utility	Net Fugitive (CO2e)
									Carbon Storage Credit	Avoided GHG Emissions Credit	
Methane Standard	1965	312,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	(65,571.20)		(65,571)
	1966	312,244	1,157	1,052.25	268.32	7,513.03			(65,571.20)		(58,058)
	1967	312,244	2,251	2,046.19	521.78	14,609.80			(65,571.20)		(50,961)
	1968	312,244	3,284	2,985.06	761.19	21,313.36			(65,571.20)		(44,258)
	1969	312,244	4,259	3,871.92	987.34	27,645.50			(65,571.20)		(37,926)
	1970	312,244	5,181	4,709.64	1,200.96	33,626.81			(65,571.20)		(31,944)
	1971	312,244	6,051	5,500.94	1,402.74	39,276.72			(65,571.20)		(26,294)
	1972	312,244	6,873	6,248.40	1,593.34	44,613.58			(65,571.20)		(20,958)
	1973	312,244	7,650	6,954.45	1,773.38	49,654.76			(65,571.20)		(15,916)
	1974	312,244	8,384	7,621.38	1,943.45	54,416.62			(65,571.20)		(11,155)
	1975	312,244	9,076	8,251.35	2,104.09	58,914.65			(65,571.20)		(6,657)
	1976	312,244	9,731	8,846.42	2,255.84	63,163.46			(65,571.20)		(2,408)
	1977	312,244	10,349	9,408.52	2,399.17	67,176.86			(65,571.20)		1,606
	1978	360,093	10,933	9,939.48	2,534.57	70,967.90			(75,619.47)		(4,652)
	1979	619,781	11,662	10,602.27	2,703.58	75,700.20			(130,153.95)		(54,454)
	1980	713,394	13,314	12,103.47	3,086.38	86,418.77			(149,812.74)		(63,394)
	1981	803,164	15,221	13,836.97	3,528.43	98,795.93			(168,664.42)		(69,868)
	1982	756,998	17,355	15,776.94	4,023.12	112,647.32			(158,969.58)		(46,322)
	1983	713,401	19,199	17,453.84	4,450.73	124,620.44			(149,814.13)		(25,194)
	1984	792,827	20,780	18,890.92	4,817.18	134,881.17			(166,493.71)		(31,613)
	1985	848,945	22,568	20,516.04	5,231.59	146,484.50			(178,278.41)		(31,794)
	1986	917,150	24,464	22,240.23	5,671.26	158,795.22			(192,601.56)		(33,806)
	1987	1,301,959	26,509	24,098.73	6,145.18	172,064.96			(273,411.37)		(101,346)
	1988	1,261,202	29,866	27,151.06	6,923.52	193,858.53			(264,852.36)		(70,994)
	1989	1,241,612	32,887	29,896.91	7,623.71	213,463.93			(260,738.48)		(47,275)
	1990	1,385,566	35,667	32,424.61	8,268.28	231,511.72			(290,968.76)		(59,457)
	1991	1,150,997	38,827	35,297.38	9,000.83	252,023.28			(241,709.39)		10,314
	1992	907,927	40,943	37,220.49	9,491.23	265,754.32			(190,664.63)		75,090
	1993	877,946	42,040	38,217.92	9,745.57	272,875.97			(184,368.72)		88,507
	1994	802,412	42,965	39,059.06	9,960.06	278,881.67			(168,506.42)		110,375
	1995	813,487	43,559	39,599.04	10,097.75	282,737.13			(170,832.35)		111,905
	1996	808,139	44,161	40,146.43	10,237.34	286,645.49			(169,709.23)		116,936
	1997	862,585	44,710	40,645.46	10,364.59	290,208.61			(181,142.81)		109,066
	1998	873,657	45,430	41,300.33	10,531.58	294,884.35			(183,468.05)		111,416
	1999	923,417	46,152	41,956.23	10,698.84	299,567.45			(193,917.57)		105,650
	2000	945,188	47,018	42,743.47	10,899.58	305,188.37			(198,489.52)		106,699
	2001	934,347	47,917	43,560.46	11,107.92	311,021.70			(196,212.79)		114,809
	2002	937,519	48,725	44,295.65	11,295.39	316,270.97			(196,878.99)		119,392
	2003	976,785	49,501	45,000.80	11,475.20	321,305.72			(205,124.77)		116,181
	2004	1,004,054	50,379	45,799.20	11,678.80	327,006.31			(210,851.26)		116,155
	2005	986,781	51,310	46,645.26	11,894.54	333,047.19			(207,224.09)		125,823
	2006	996,114	52,125	47,386.24	12,083.49	338,337.76			(209,183.90)		129,154
	2007	1,008,311	52,929	48,117.61	12,269.99	343,559.76			(211,745.23)		131,815
	2008	928,665	53,735	48,849.57	12,456.64	348,785.91			(195,019.67)		153,766
	2009	865,662	54,200	49,272.56	12,564.50	351,806.11			(181,788.92)		170,017
	2010	829,170	54,406	49,459.81	12,612.25	353,143.01			(174,125.72)		179,017
	2011	814,831	54,465	49,513.70	12,625.99	353,527.81			(171,114.41)		182,413
	2012	811,051	54,468	49,516.28	12,626.65	353,546.26			(170,320.69)	(61,974.58)	121,251
	2013	815,030	54,457	49,505.99	12,624.03	353,472.74			(171,156.22)	(61,961.69)	120,355
	2014	842,221	54,461	49,509.67	12,624.97	353,499.03			(176,866.31)	(61,966.30)	114,666
	2015	867,978	54,565	49,604.78	12,649.22	354,178.11			(182,275.40)	(62,085.34)	109,817
	2016	920,066	54,760	49,781.42	12,694.26	355,439.34			(193,213.94)	(62,306.42)	99,919

LANDGEM		ST	74.500%	28	0.008	0.02	0.21	0.06			
No Action	Year	Waste Accepted	Generated (ST)	Gen (MT)	Fugitive (MT)	Fugitive (CO2e)	Transport to LF (CO2e)	LF Operations (CO2e)	Landfill Carbon Storage Credit	Utility Avoided GHG Emissions Credit	Net Fugitive (CO2e)
	2017	929,225	55,136	50,123.81	12,781.57	357,884.00			(195,137.25)	(62,734.96)	100,012
	2018	886,640	55,526	50,478.09	12,871.91	360,413.58			(186,194.32)	(63,178.38)	111,041
	2019	970,716	55,736	50,669.24	12,920.66	361,778.35			(203,850.34)	(63,417.62)	94,510
	2020	902,575	56,246	51,133.12	13,038.95	365,090.49			(189,540.71)	(63,998.22)	111,552
	2021	-	56,476	51,341.67	13,092.13	366,579.55	-	-	-	(64,259.24)	302,320
	2022	-	56,714	51,558.26	13,147.36	368,125.94	-	-	-	(64,530.31)	303,596
	2023	-	56,996	51,814.62	13,212.73	369,956.40	-	-	-	(64,851.18)	305,105
	2024	-	57,274	52,067.68	13,277.26	371,763.24	-	-	-	(65,167.91)	306,595
	2025	-	57,549	52,317.61	13,340.99	373,547.76	-	-	-	(65,480.72)	308,067
	2026	-	57,812	52,556.01	13,401.78	375,249.88	-	-	-	(65,779.10)	309,471
	2027	-	58,062	52,783.50	13,459.79	376,874.16	-	-	-	(66,063.82)	310,810
	2028	-	58,319	53,017.65	13,519.50	378,545.99	-	-	-	(66,356.88)	312,189
	2029	-	58,597	53,270.18	13,583.89	380,349.06	-	-	-	(66,672.95)	313,676
	2030	-	55,351	50,318.69	12,831.27	359,275.46	-	-	-	(62,978.88)	296,297
	2031	-	52,284	47,530.74	12,120.34	339,369.47	-	-	-	(59,489.47)	279,880
	2032	-	49,387	44,897.25	11,448.80	320,566.39	-	-	-	(56,193.40)	264,373
	2033	-	46,651	42,409.68	10,814.47	302,805.11	-	-	-	(53,079.95)	249,725
	2034	-	44,066	40,059.93	10,215.28	286,027.91	-	-	-	(50,139.01)	235,889
	2035	-	41,624	37,840.37	9,649.30	270,180.27	-	-	-	(47,361.01)	222,819
	2036	-	39,318	35,743.79	9,114.67	255,210.68	-	-	-	(44,736.93)	210,474
	2037	-	37,140	33,763.37	8,609.66	241,070.50	-	-	-	(42,258.24)	198,812
	2038	-	35,082	31,892.68	8,132.63	227,713.76	-	-	-	(39,916.88)	187,797
	2039	-	33,138	30,125.64	7,682.04	215,097.07	-	-	-	(37,705.25)	177,392
	2040	-	31,302	28,456.50	7,256.41	203,179.41	-	-	-	(35,616.16)	167,563
	2041	-	29,568	26,879.84	6,854.36	191,922.07	-	-	-	(33,642.81)	158,279
	2042	-	27,930	25,390.54	6,474.59	181,288.45	-	-	-	(31,778.80)	149,510
	2043	-	26,382	23,983.75	6,115.86	171,243.99	-	-	-	(30,018.06)	141,226
	2044	-	24,920	22,654.91	5,777.00	161,756.06	-	-	-	(28,354.89)	133,401
	2045	-	23,540	21,399.69	5,456.92	152,793.82	-	-	-	(26,783.86)	126,010
	2046	-	22,235	20,214.02	5,154.58	144,328.13	-	-	-	(25,299.87)	119,028
	2047	-	21,003	19,094.05	4,868.98	136,331.50	-	-	-	(23,898.11)	112,433
	2048	-	19,840	18,036.12	4,599.21	128,777.92	-	-	-	(22,574.01)	106,204
	2049	-	18,740	17,036.82	4,344.39	121,642.86	-	-	-	(21,323.28)	100,320
	2050	-	17,702	16,092.88	4,103.68	114,903.13	-	-	-	(20,141.84)	94,761
	2051	-	16,721	15,201.23	3,876.31	108,536.81	-	-	-	(19,025.86)	89,511
	2052	-	15,795	14,359.00	3,661.54	102,523.23	-	-	-	(17,971.72)	84,552
	2053	-	14,920	13,563.42	3,458.67	96,842.83	-	-	-	(16,975.98)	79,867
	2054	-	14,093	12,811.93	3,267.04	91,477.17	-	-	-	(16,035.41)	75,442
	2055	-	13,312	12,102.07	3,086.03	86,408.79	-	-	-	(15,146.95)	71,262
	2056	-	12,575	11,431.54	2,915.04	81,621.23	-	-	-	(14,307.72)	67,314
	2057	-	11,878	10,798.17	2,753.53	77,098.93	-	-	-	(13,514.99)	63,584
	2058	-	11,220	10,199.89	2,600.97	72,827.19	-	-	-	(12,766.18)	60,061
	2059	-	10,598	9,634.75	2,456.86	68,792.13	-	-	-	(12,058.86)	56,733
	2060	-	10,011	9,100.93	2,320.74	64,980.64	-	-	-	(11,390.72)	53,590
	2061	-	9,456	8,596.68	2,192.15	61,380.33	-	-	-	(10,759.61)	50,621
	2062	-	8,932	8,120.38	2,070.70	57,979.49	-	-	-	(10,163.46)	47,816
	2063	-	8,438	7,670.46	1,955.97	54,767.09	-	-	-	(9,600.35)	45,167
	2064	-	7,970	7,245.47	1,847.60	51,732.67	-	-	-	(9,068.43)	42,664
	2065	-	7,528	6,844.03	1,745.23	48,866.37	-	-	-	(8,565.99)	40,300
	2066	-	7,111	6,464.83	1,648.53	46,158.88	-	-	-	(8,091.38)	38,068
	2067	-	6,717	6,106.64	1,557.19	43,601.41	-	-	-	(7,643.07)	35,958

LANDGEM		ST	74.500%				28	0.008	0.02	0.21	0.06		
No Action	Year	Waste Accepted	Generated (ST)	Gen (MT)	Fugitive (MT)	Fugitive (CO2e)	Transport to LF (CO2e)	LF Operations (CO2e)	Landfill Carbon Storage Credit	Utility Avoided GHG Emissions Credit	Net Fugitive (CO2e)		
	2068	-	6,345	5,768.30	1,470.92	41,185.63			-	(7,219.60)	33,966		
	2069	-	5,994	5,448.70	1,389.42	38,903.70			-	(6,819.59)	32,084		
	2070	-	5,661	5,146.81	1,312.44	36,748.21			-	(6,441.74)	30,306		
	2071	-	5,348	4,861.64	1,239.72	34,712.14			-	(6,084.83)	28,627		
	2072	-	5,052	4,592.28	1,171.03	32,788.88			-	(5,747.70)	27,041		
	2073	-	4,772	4,337.84	1,106.15	30,972.18			-	(5,429.24)	25,543		
	2074	-	4,507	4,097.50	1,044.86	29,256.14			-	(5,128.43)	24,128		
	2075	-	4,258	3,870.47	986.97	27,635.17			-	(4,844.28)	22,791		
	2076	-	4,022	3,656.03	932.29	26,104.02			-	(4,575.88)	21,528		
	2077	-	3,799	3,453.46	880.63	24,657.70			-	(4,322.35)	20,335		
	2078	-	3,588	3,262.12	831.84	23,291.52			-	(4,082.87)	19,209		
	2079	-	3,390	3,081.38	785.75	22,001.03			-	(3,856.65)	18,144		
	2080	-	3,202	2,910.65	742.22	20,782.05			-	(3,642.97)	17,139		
	2081	-	3,024	2,749.38	701.09	19,630.60			-	(3,441.13)	16,189		
	2082	-	2,857	2,597.05	662.25	18,542.95			-	(3,250.47)	15,292		
	2083	-	2,698	2,453.16	625.56	17,515.56			-	(3,070.37)	14,445		
	2084	-	2,549	2,317.24	590.90	16,545.09			-	(2,900.26)	13,645		
	2085	-	2,408	2,188.85	558.16	15,628.39			-	(2,739.57)	12,889		
	2086	-	2,274	2,067.58	527.23	14,762.49			-	(2,587.78)	12,175		
	2087	-	2,148	1,953.02	498.02	13,944.56			-	(2,444.40)	11,500		
	2088	-	2,029	1,844.81	470.43	13,171.95			-	(2,308.96)	10,863		
	2089	-	1,917	1,742.60	444.36	12,442.14			-	(2,181.03)	10,261		
	2090	-	1,811	1,646.05	419.74	11,752.78			-	(2,060.19)	9,693		
	2091	-	1,710	1,554.85	396.49	11,101.60			-	(1,946.05)	9,156		
	2092	-	1,616	1,468.70	374.52	10,486.51			-	(1,838.22)	8,648		
	2093	-	1,526	1,387.32	353.77	9,905.49			-	(1,736.37)	8,169		
	2094	-	1,442	1,310.46	334.17	9,356.67			-	(1,640.17)	7,717		
	2095	-	1,362	1,237.85	315.65	8,838.25			-	(1,549.29)	7,289		
	2096	-	1,286	1,169.27	298.16	8,348.56			-	(1,463.45)	6,885		
	2097	-	1,215	1,104.48	281.64	7,886.00			-	(1,382.37)	6,504		
	2098	-	1,148	1,043.29	266.04	7,449.07			-	(1,305.78)	6,143		
	2099	-	1,084	985.48	251.30	7,036.35			-	(1,233.43)	5,803		
	2100	-	1,024	930.88	237.37	6,646.49			-	(1,165.09)	5,481		
	2101	-	967	879.31	224.22	6,278.24			-	(1,100.54)	5,178		
	2102	-	914	830.59	211.80	5,930.39			-	(1,039.56)	4,891		
	2103	-	863	784.57	200.06	5,601.81			-	(981.96)	4,620		
	2104	-	815	741.10	188.98	5,291.43			-	(927.56)	4,364		
	2105	-	770	700.04	178.51	4,998.26			-	(876.17)	4,122		
NA	2021-2105 Cumm	-	1,503,672	1,366,975	348,579	9,760,201	-	-	-	(1,710,906)	8,049,295	8,049,295 check	

* includes cover oxidation at 1% of fugitive

74.50% 75% Capture Rate
 1% oxidation rate of fugitive gas
 99% destruction rate of combusted gas

AFLEET Data Tables

Key Inputs

Primary Vehicle Location: WASHINGTON, KING
Light-Duty Vehicle Information: Passenger Car
Fuel and DEF Price: Gasoline 30.9, Diesel 37.1, etc.

Calculator Inputs Used to

Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
MPGGE, \$/Vehicle, Repair \$/mi
MPGGE, \$/Vehicle, Repair \$/mi

Key Vehicle and Fuel Inputs

Table with 6 columns: Fuel Economy (MPGGE), Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle), Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi), Annual Vehicle Mileage, Number of Light-Duty Vehicles, Fuel Economy (MPGGE)

Table with 10 columns: Default Mileage, Default MPGGE, Default Ratio, Default Price, Default Maintenance & Repair, User Mileage, User MPGGE, User Ratio, User Price, User Maintenance & Repair

Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information

Table with 6 columns: Fuel Economy (MPGGE), Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle), Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi), Annual Vehicle Mileage, Number of Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Fuel Economy (MPGGE)

Table with 10 columns: Default Mileage, Default MPGGE, Default Ratio, Default Price, Default Maintenance & Repair, User Mileage, User MPGGE, User Ratio, User Price, User Maintenance & Repair

Refueling Information

Table with 3 columns: Fuel Unit, Public Station (\$/fuel unit), Private Station (\$/fuel unit)

Table with 6 columns: Default S/Fuel Unit, Default S/GGE, User S/GGE, Default S/GGE, User S/GGE, Default S/GGE

Total Cost of Ownership Inputs

Table with 4 columns: Light-Duty Vehicle, Heavy-Duty Vehicle, Infrastructure, Years of Planned Ownership

Table with 3 columns: Default, User, Infrastructure

Fuel Production Assumptions

Table with 2 columns: Feedstock Source, Assumption Value



Table with 2 columns: Number, Grid Mix

Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Options

Table with 2 columns: Option, Selection

Idle Reduction Inputs

Table with 6 columns: Services Provided by IR Equipment, Fuel Consumption (G/GHr), Electrical Power Demand (W), IR Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)

Table with 4 columns: Default Fuel Consumption (G/GHr), Default Fuel Consumption (D/GHr), Electrical Power Demand (W), Default Equipment Cost

Default Services Required (% of hours):

Annual Conventional Idling Hours (per Vehicle)		Services Required (% of hours):							
% of Idle Hours by Service	150	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
Annual Hotelling Hours (per Vehicle)*	1,800	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
% of Hotelling Hours by Service		Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%

Heavy-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment		Services Provided by IR Equipment	
Diesel (Hotelling)*	0	Vehicle Heating	X
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	Engine Heating	X
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0	Cooling	X
Battery Management Start/Stop	0	Electrical	X
APU (Diesel)	0	Vehicle Heating	X
APU (Battery)	0	Engine Heating	X
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	Cooling	X
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0	Electrical	X
Truck Stop Identification - Single System**	0	Vehicle Heating	X
Truck Power**	0	Engine Heating	X

Conventional Idling Hour Reduction Goal	Hotelling Hour Reduction Goal	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (kW)	IR Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	Default Idle Hr	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling	Electrical
50	594	0.90	0	\$1,800	150	33%	0%	33%	34%
0	0	0.12	0	\$1,700	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
51	612	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.07	0.06	0	\$1,800	0.07
150	1800	0.20	0	\$10,000	0.14	0.12	0	\$1,700	0.14
101	1206	0.00	704	\$8,000	0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00
150	1800	0.06	704	\$9,800	0.23	0.20	0	\$10,000	0.23
101	1206	0.00	704	\$10,500	0.00	0.00	704	\$10,500	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00

Electric Vehicle Charging Inputs				
Level 2 Charging Infrastructure				
Predicted Weekly Utilization	Moderate			
Venue	Number of Chargers	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)
Parking Lot	0	4.5	4	150
Retail & Leisure	0	5.5	4	90
Education	0	6.0	4	150
Healthcare	0	6.5	4	150
Workplace	0	4.5	4	150
Multi-Unit Dwelling	0	3.0	4	210
Single-Unit Dwelling	0	6.0	4	120
DC Fast Charging Infrastructure				
Predicted Weekly Utilization	Moderate			
Venue	Number of Chargers	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)
Parking Lot	0	15.0	24	22
Retail & Leisure	0	15.0	24	22
Education	0	15.0	24	22
Healthcare	0	15.0	24	22
Workplace	0	15.0	24	22
Multi-Unit Dwelling	0	15.0	24	22
Single-Unit Dwelling	0	15.0	24	22

Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
4.5	4	2.5	150	2.5	2.5
5.5	4	1.5	90	1.5	1.5
6.0	4	2.5	150	2.5	2.5
6.5	4	2.5	150	2.5	2.5
4.5	4	2.5	150	2.5	2.5
3.0	4	3.5	210	3.5	3.5
6.0	4	2.0	120	2.0	2.0

Off-Road Equipment Inputs						
Small Equipment Information						
Equipment Type	Commercial Turf Equipment					
Location Type	Zero-Turn Commercial Turf					
Rated Horsepower	25					
EV Battery Replacement	Type	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Replacement Cost	Lifetime
	Lithium-ion	0	21.6	\$800	\$0	\$0
Small Equipment Fuel Type						
	Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (GGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	Life Cycle Cost (\$/hr)
Gasoline	0	1,364	0.34	\$12,000	\$0.12	\$0.12
Diesel	0	1,364	0.28	\$16,000	\$0.15	\$0.15
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0	0.24	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	1,364	0.07	\$23,000	\$0.05	\$0.05
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0	0.11	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Propane (LPG)	0	1,364	0.34	\$13,500	\$0.12	\$0.12
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Large Equipment Information						
Equipment Type	Forklifts					
Location Type	Warehouse Forklift					
Rated Horsepower	50					
EV Battery Replacement	Type	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Replacement Cost	Lifetime
	Lead-Acid	0	43.2	\$200	\$0	\$0
Large Equipment Fuel Type						
	Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (DGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	Life Cycle Cost (\$/hr)
Gasoline	0	1,700	0.70	\$22,000	\$0.14	\$0.14
Diesel	0	1,700	0.58	\$30,000	\$0.19	\$0.19
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	1,700	0.14	\$37,000	\$0.08	\$0.08
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	1,700	0.23	\$40,000	\$0.08	\$0.08
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HEV)	0	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Propane (LPG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$25,000	\$0.14	\$0.14
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$50,000	\$0.14	\$0.14
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00

Default Rated hp	Replacements per Lifetime	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh
25	0	21.6	\$800	\$800	21.6	\$800	\$800

Default Usage	Default GGE/hr	Default Ratio	User AFV GGE/hr Relative	User AFV Ratio	Default Purchase Price + Battery	User Purchase Price + Battery	Default Maintenance & Repair	Default User Rated hp	User Rated hp
1,364	0.34	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0.12	25	25
0	0.24	0.71	0.71	0.71	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25	25
1,364	0.07	0.20	0.20	0.20	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$0.05	25	25
0	0.11	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25	25
0	0.28	0.83	0.83	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25	25
0	0.28	0.83	0.83	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25	25
0	0.28	0.83	0.83	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25	25
0	0.28	0.83	0.83	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25	25
0	0.34	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25	25
1,364	0.34	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$0.12	25	25
0	0.34	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25	25

Table with multiple columns and rows, some cells are highlighted in yellow.

On-Road and Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

		pounds	39,017.2	11,122.0	MTCO2E	Fuel Use (Barrels)	11,707.0
On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output	5,848.0	tons	17.69807116			Gallons	491,695
			5274.025204				

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	5.3	2.9	28.7	33.7	3.0	2.5	8.4	0.0
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	15.6	8.6	48.9	153.3	8.5	7.0	21.4	0.1
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	3,614.3	1,990.1	5,290.7	23,332.3	807.8	568.8	1,355.9	22.6
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3,635.2	2,001.6	5,368.3	23,519.3	819.2	578.3	1,385.7	22.7

Remaining Lifetime Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	7,496.2	4,127.6	4,360.1	30,942.7	617.8	204.4	928.9	46.8
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7,496.2	4,127.6	4,360.1	30,942.7	617.8	204.4	928.9	46.8

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$90	\$119	\$0	\$60	\$3	\$163	\$85	\$2
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$265	\$350	\$0	\$273	\$9	\$460	\$219	\$6
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$61,263	\$81,113	\$0	\$41,586	\$1,502	\$37,560	\$13,846	\$1,279
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$61,617	\$81,582	\$0	\$41,919	\$1,514	\$38,183	\$14,150	\$1,286

Remaining Lifetime On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$127,064	\$168,235	\$0	\$55,150	\$2,598	\$13,500	\$9,485	\$2,652
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$127,064	\$168,235	\$0	\$55,150	\$2,598	\$13,500	\$9,485	\$2,652

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Equipment Type							
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use	GHGs	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx

Equipment Type	(barrets)	(short tons)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	3,961.2	2,181.1	2,318.8	6,959.9	472.1	458.4	665.3		24.7
Excavators	149.5	82.3	27.5	77.3	4.3	4.3	6.0		0.9
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	1,868.5	1,028.8	3,427.2	7,631.2	737.4	716.4	619.3		11.7
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2,092.7	1,152.3	291.4	829.5	43.5	42.0	27.8		13.1
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Total	8,071.9	4,444.6	6,064.9	15,497.9	1,257.3	1,221.1	1,318.4		50.4

Remaining Lifetime Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (barrets)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Excavators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

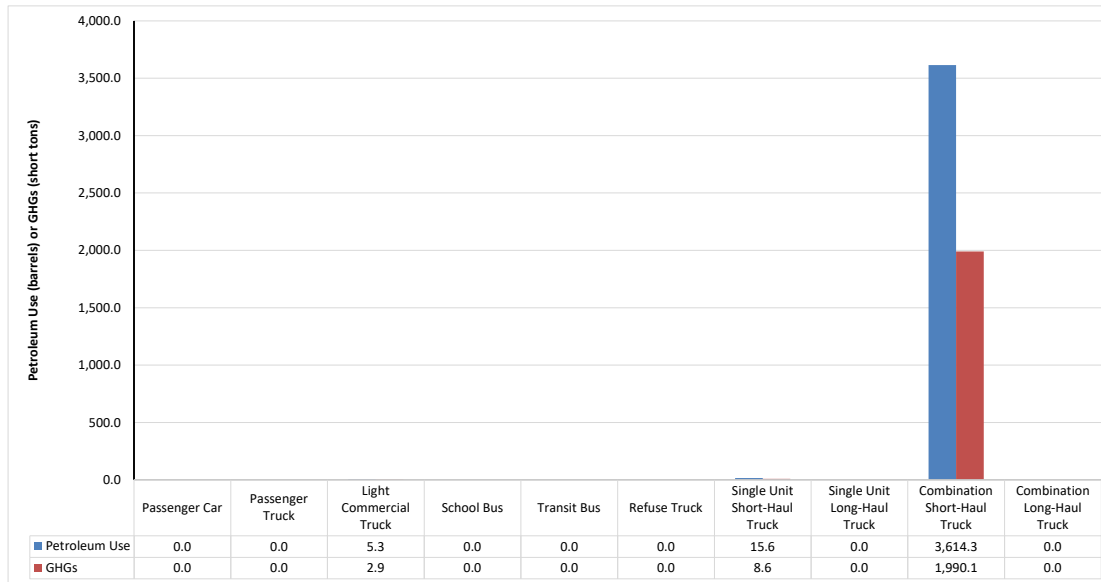
Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$67,144	\$88,899	\$0	\$12,405	\$87	\$30,266	\$6,794	\$1,401
Excavators	\$2,534	\$3,355	\$0	\$138	\$0	\$285	\$61	\$53
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$31,671	\$41,933	\$0	\$13,601	\$132	\$47,305	\$6,324	\$661

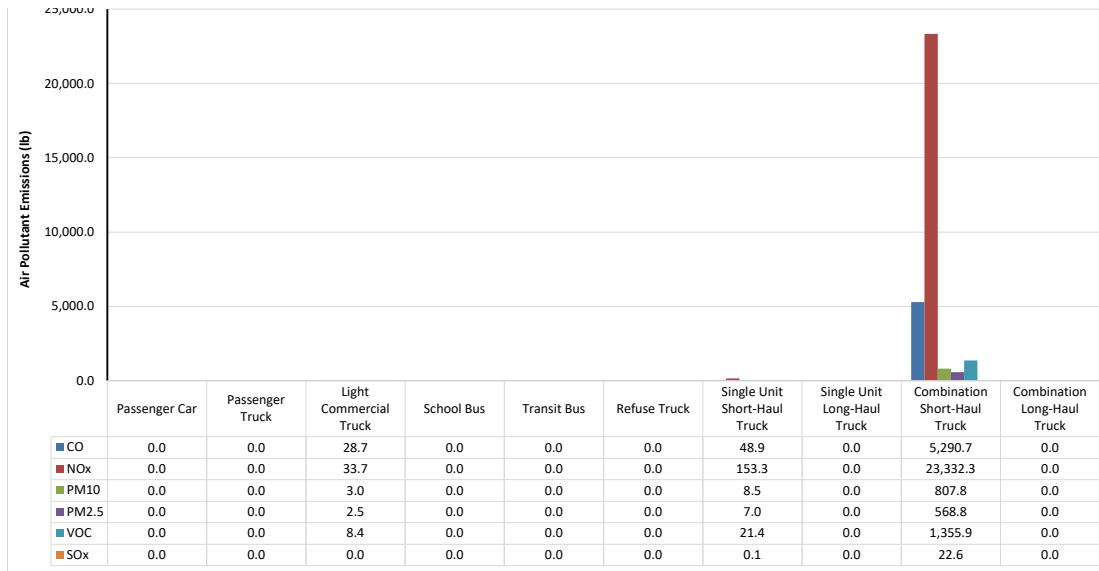
Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$35,472	\$46,966	\$0	\$1,478	\$9	\$2,776	\$284	\$740
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$136,821	\$181,153	\$0	\$27,622	\$228	\$80,631	\$13,463	\$2,855
Remaining Lifetime Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Excavators	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

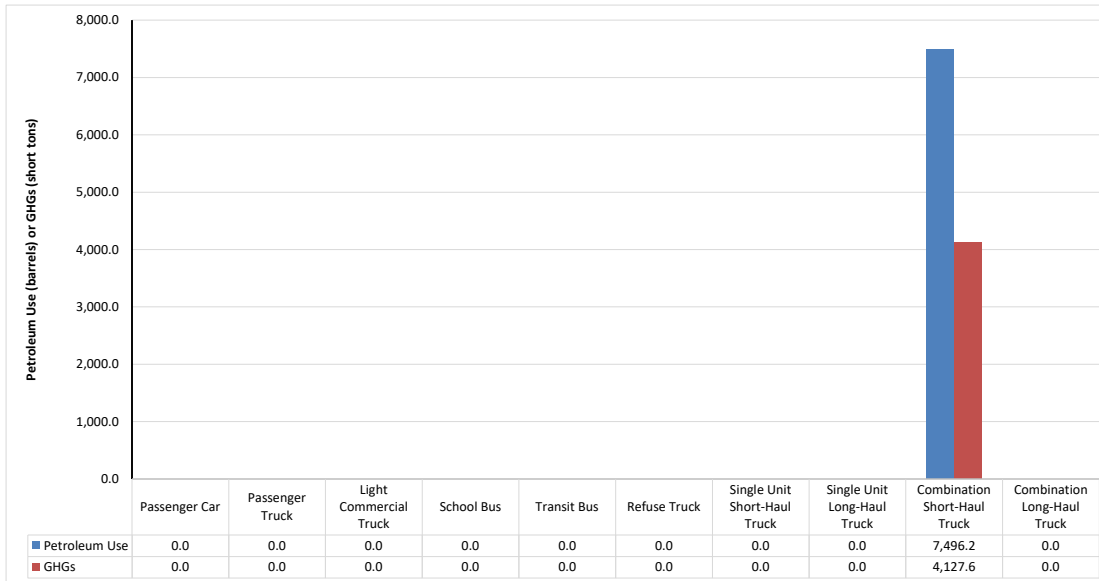


Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet

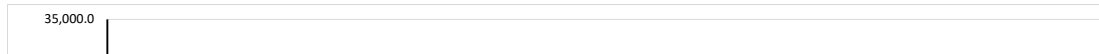
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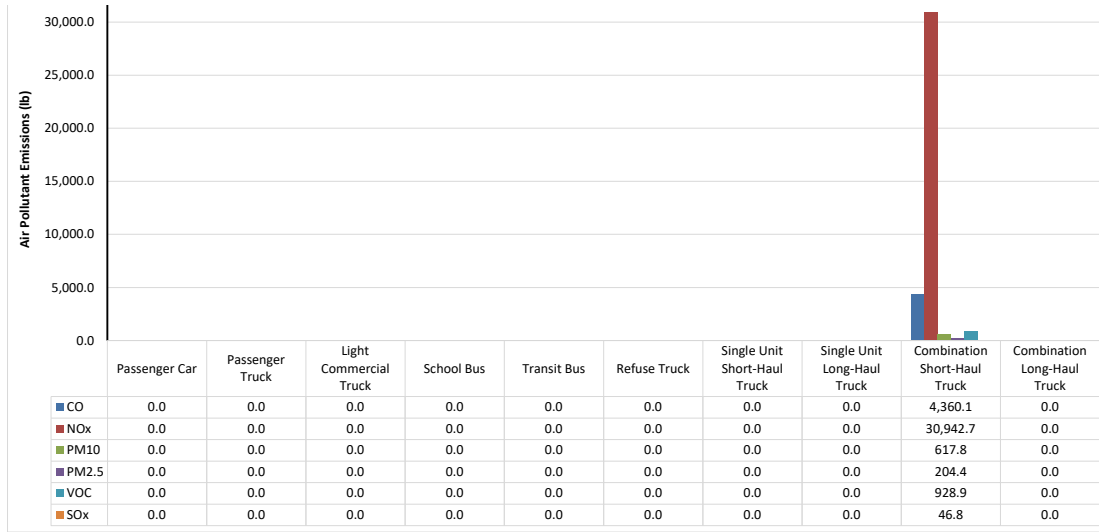


Remaining Lifetime Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

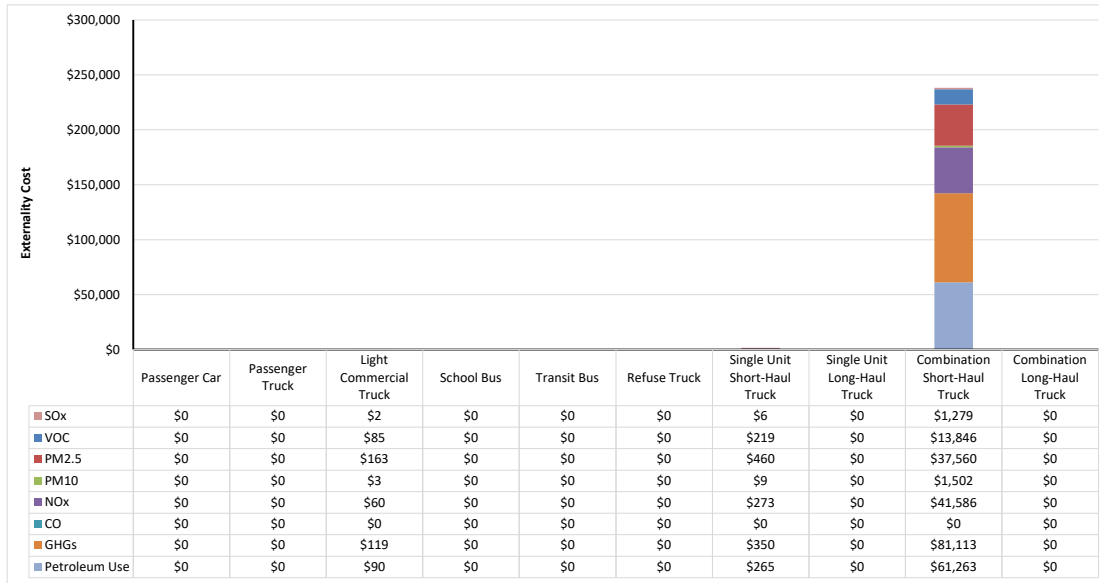


Remaining Lifetime Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet

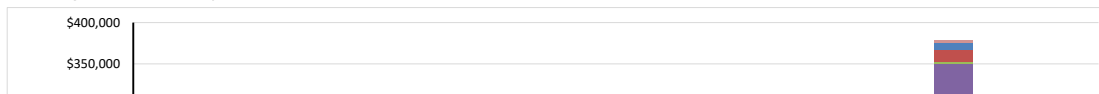


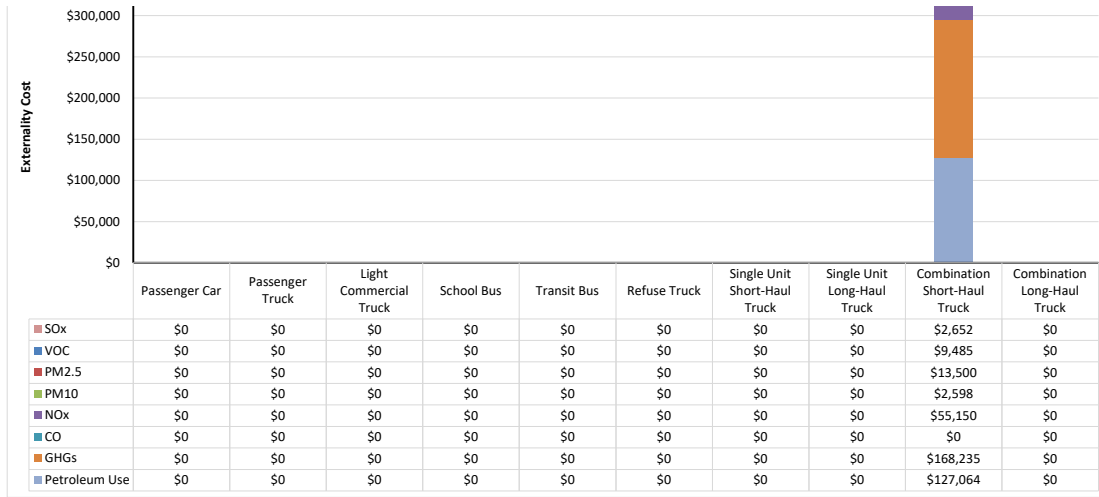


Current Year Externality Costs - On-Road Fleet

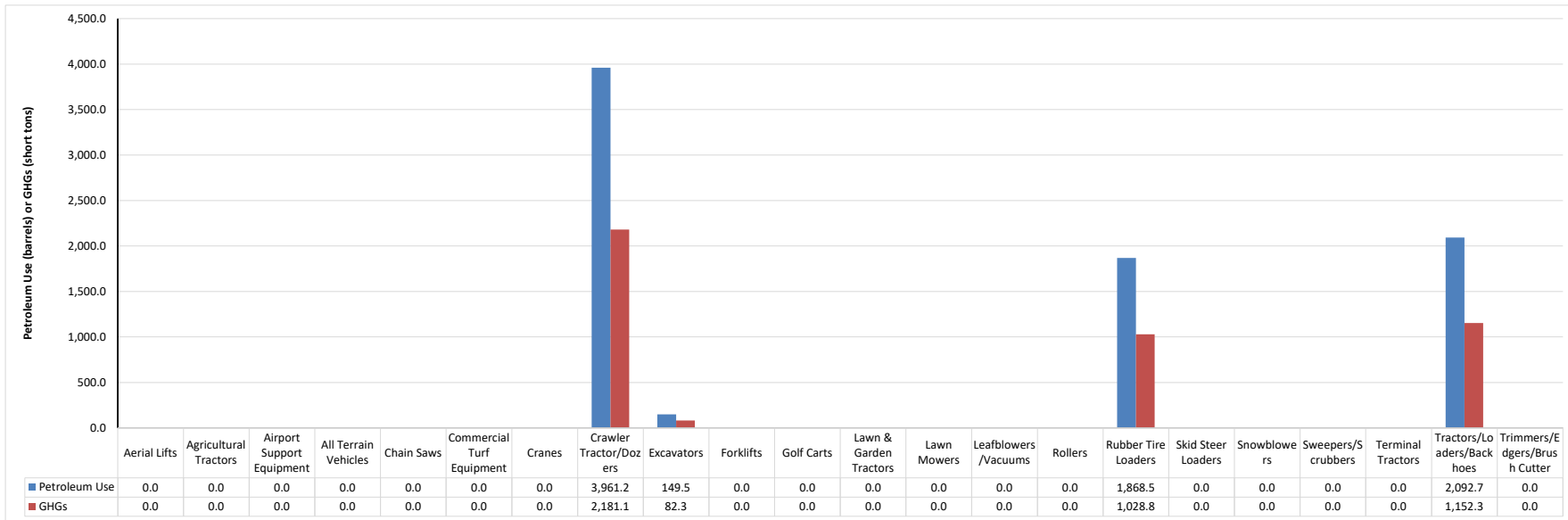


Remaining Lifetime Externality Costs - On-Road Fleet





Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - Off-Road Fleet



Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - Off-Road Fleet



Key Inputs

Primary Vehicle Location	Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Light-Duty Vehicle Information	Payback, TCO
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information	Payback, TCO
Fuel and DEF Price	Payback, TCO, IR
Total Cost of Ownership Inputs	TCO
Fuel Production Assumptions	Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Petroleum Use, GHG & Air Pollutant Options	Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Idle Reduction Inputs	IR
Electric Vehicle Charging Inputs	Charging
Off-Road Equipment Inputs	Payback

Calculator Inputs Used to

Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Payback, TCO
Payback, TCO
Payback, TCO, IR
TCO
Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
IR
Charging
Payback

Key Vehicle and Fuel Inputs

Primary Vehicle Location					
State	WASHINGTON				
County	KING				
Light-Duty Vehicle Information					
Vehicle Type	Passenger Car				
Vocation Type	Car				
Light-Duty Fuel Type					
	Number of Light-Duty Vehicles	Annual Vehicle Mileage	Fuel Economy (MPGGE)	Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi)
Gasoline	0	12,400	30.9	\$20,000	\$0.15
Diesel	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	12,400	46.3	\$22,000	\$0.14
Gasoline Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	0	12,400	53.2	\$37,000	\$0.13
Gasoline Extended Range Electric Vehicle (EREV)	0	12,400	44.4	\$33,000	\$0.13
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	12,400	106.2	\$37,000	\$0.09
Gaseous Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	12,400	73.5	\$50,000	\$0.09
Biodiesel (B20)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Biodiesel (B100)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Ethanol (E85)	0	12,400	30.9	\$20,000	\$0.15
Propane (LPG)	0	12,400	30.9	\$26,000	\$0.15
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	12,400	29.4	\$27,000	\$0.15

Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information					
Vehicle Type	School Bus				
Vocation Type	School Bus				
Heavy-Duty Fuel Type					
	Number of Heavy-Duty Vehicles	Annual Vehicle Mileage	Fuel Economy (MPGGE)	Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi)
Gasoline	0	0	6.8	\$0	\$0.61
Diesel	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	0	24.0	\$300,000	\$0.56
Gaseous Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0	11.3	\$0	\$0.56
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	15,000	11.1	\$160,000	\$0.81
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HMH)	0	0	10.6	\$0	\$0.81
Biodiesel (B20)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Biodiesel (B100)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	6.8	\$0	\$0.61
Propane (LPG)	0	15,000	6.8	\$108,000	\$0.61
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	15,000	7.0	\$130,000	\$0.61
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	15,000	7.0	\$120,000	\$0.61
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0	7.8	\$0	\$0.97

Refueling Information		
Fueling Type	Private Station	Infrastructure costs (go to Payback)
Fuel Price Sensitivity	No	Enter fuel price range (go to Payback)

Fuel and DEF Price		
	Public Station	Private Station
Gasoline	gasoline gallon \$3.13	\$3.01
Diesel	diesel gallon \$3.22	\$2.99
Electricity	kwh \$0.10	\$0.10
G-H2	hydrogen kg \$3.05	\$2.61
B20	B20 gallon \$4.17	\$4.36
B100	B100 gallon \$4.17	\$4.36
RD20	RD20 gallon \$3.66	\$2.96
RD100	RD100 gallon \$3.71	\$2.95
E85	E85 gallon \$2.37	\$2.37
Propane	LPG gallon \$2.06	\$1.72
CNG	CNG GGE \$2.77	\$3.26
LNG	LNG gallon \$1.91	\$1.10
Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF)	DEF gallon \$2.80	\$2.80

	Public Station			Private Station		
	Default S/Fuel Unit	Default S/GGE	User S/GGE	Default S/Fuel Unit	Default S/GGE	User S/GGE
Gasoline	gasoline gallon	\$3.13	\$3.13	\$3.01	\$3.01	\$3.01
Diesel	diesel gallon	\$3.22	\$2.79	\$2.99	\$2.99	\$2.99
Electricity	kwh	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10
G-H2	hydrogen kg	\$3.05	\$2.68	\$3.05	\$2.61	\$2.30
B20	B20 gallon	\$4.17	\$3.91	\$4.17	\$4.36	\$4.09
B100	B100 gallon	\$4.17	\$3.91	\$4.17	\$4.36	\$4.09
RD20	RD20 gallon	\$3.66	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$2.96	\$2.59
RD100	RD100 gallon	\$3.71	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$2.95	\$2.69
E85	E85 gallon	\$2.37	\$2.37	\$2.37	\$2.37	\$2.37
Propane	LPG gallon	\$2.06	\$2.06	\$2.06	\$1.72	\$1.72
CNG	CNG GGE	\$2.77	\$2.77	\$2.77	\$3.26	\$3.26
LNG	LNG gallon	\$1.91	\$1.91	\$1.91	\$1.10	\$1.10
Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF)	DEF gallon	\$2.80	\$2.80	N/A	\$2.80	\$2.80

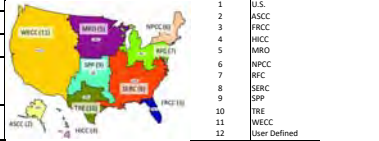
Total Cost of Ownership Inputs

Vehicle and Infrastructure Information				
Years of Planned Ownership	years	Light-Duty Vehicle 15	Heavy-Duty Vehicle 15	Infrastructure 15
Financial Assumptions				
Loan	yes/no	No	No	No
Loan Term	years	5	5	5
Interest Rate	%	4.20%	4.20%	4.20%
Percent Down Payment	%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Discount Factor	%	1.24%		

Default	Default	Default
LDV	HDV	Infrastructure
15	15	15

Fuel Production Assumptions

Biodiesel Feedstock Source	1 - Soy	1
	2 - Canola	
	3 - Corn	
	4 - Tallow	
Renewable Diesel Feedstock Source	1 - Soy	1
	2 - Canola	
Ethanol Feedstock Source	1 - Corn	1
	2 - Switchgrass	
	3 - Sugarcane	
	4 - Grain Sorghum	
CNG Feedstock Source	1 - North American NG	1
	2 - Landfill Gas	
	3 - AD Gas of Animal Waste	
	4 - AD Gas of Wastewater Sludge	
	5 - AD Gas of MSW	
LNG Feedstock Source	1 - North American NG	1
	2 - Landfill Gas	
	3 - AD Gas of Animal Waste	
	4 - AD Gas of Wastewater Sludge	
	5 - AD Gas of MSW	
North American NG Feedstock Source	Conventional 60%	Shale 34%
LPG Feedstock Source	NG 60%	Petroleum 31%
Source of Electricity for PHEVs, EVs, and FCVs (Electrolysis)	11	
	1 - Average U.S. Mix	
	2 to 11 - EIA Region Mix (see map)	
	12 - User Defined (go to Background Data sheet)	
G-H2 Production Process	1 - Refueling Station SMR (On-site)	1
	2 - Central Plant SMR (Off-site)	
	3 - Refueling Station Electrolysis (On-site)	



Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Options

Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Calculation Type	1
1 - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Air Pollutant	
2 - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use, GHGs, and Air Pollutants	
3 - Well-to-Wheels & Vehicle Production* Petroleum Use, GHGs, Air Pollutants (*LDVs only)	
Vehicle IR-Use Emissions Multiplier	yes/no
Low NOx Engines - CNG, LNG, LPG HDVs	yes/no

Idle Reduction Inputs

Light-Duty Vehicle Information					
Idle Reduction (IR) Vehicle Type	Passenger Car				
Vocation Type	Car				
Baseline Vehicle Model Year	2020				
Annual Idling Hours (per Vehicle)	1,750				
% of Idle Hours by Service	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Heating <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engine Heating <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cooling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrical				
Services Required (% of hours):					
	33%	0%	33%	34%	
Light-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment					
	Number of Light-Duty Vehicles	Services Provided by IR Equipment			
Gasoline	0				
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Battery Management Start/Stop	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
APU (Battery)	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information					
IR Vehicle Type	Combination Long-Haul Truck				
Vocation Type	Long Haul Freight Truck				
Baseline Vehicle Model Year	2020				

Default Idle Hr	1750	33%	0%	33%	34%
Vehicle Heating					
Engine Heating					
Cooling					
Electrical					
Default Fuel Consumption (GG/hr)	0.30	0.03	0	0.07	0
Default Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	0.30	0.03	0	0.07	0
Electrical Power Demand (W)	\$900	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$4,300	\$5,200
IR Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	\$900	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$4,300	\$5,200

Default Services Required (% of hours):

Annual Conventional Idling Hours (per Vehicle)	150	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
% of Idle Hours by Service									
Annual Hotelling Hours (per Vehicle)*	1,800	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
% of Hotelling Hours by Service									

Heavy-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment	Number of Heavy-Duty Vehicles	Services Provided by IR Equipment
Diesel (Hotelling)*	0	
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0	
Battery Management Start/Stop	0	
APU (Diesel)	0	
APU (Battery)	0	
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0	
Truck Stop Electrification - Single System**	0	
Truck Power**	0	

Conventional Idling Hour Reduction Goal	Hotelling Hour Reduction Goal	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (W)	IR Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	Default Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Default Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (W)	Default Equipment Cost	User Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)
50	594	0.06	0	\$1,800	0.07	0.90	0	\$1,800	0.07
0	0	0.12	0	\$1,700	0.14	0.12	0	\$1,700	0.14
51	612	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00
150	1800	0.20	0	\$10,000	0.23	0.20	0	\$10,000	0.23
101	1206	0.00	704	\$8,000	0.00	0.00	704	\$8,000	0.00
150	1800	0.06	704	\$9,800	0.07	0.06	704	\$9,800	0.07
101	1206	0.00	704	\$10,500	0.00	0.00	704	\$10,500	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$5	0.00	0.00	704	\$5	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00

Level 2 Charging Infrastructure	Moderate	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)	Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
Venue									
Parking Lot	0	4.5	4	150	4.5	4	2.5	6.5	150
Retail & Leisure	0	5.5	4	90	5.5	4	1.5	10.0	90
Education	0	6.0	4	150	6.0	4	2.5	9.0	150
Healthcare	0	6.5	4	150	6.5	4	2.5	7.0	150
Workplace	0	4.5	4	150	4.5	4	2.5	10.0	150
Multi-Unit Dwelling	0	3.0	4	210	3.0	4	3.5	4.0	210
Single-Unit Dwelling	0	6.0	4	120	6.0	4	2.0	7.5	120

DC Fast Charging Infrastructure	Moderate	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)	Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
Venue									
Parking Lot	0	15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0
Retail & Leisure	0	15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0
Education	0	15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0
Healthcare	0	15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0
Workplace	0	15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0
Multi-Unit Dwelling	0	15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0
Single-Unit Dwelling	0	15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0

Small Equipment Information	Commercial Turf Equipment	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Lifetime Replacement Cost	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default Battery Capacity (kWh)	Default Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Default Lifetime Replacement Cost
Equipment Type	Zero-Turn Commercial Turf								
Rated Horsepower	25								
EV Battery Replacement	Lithium-ion	0	21.6	\$800	\$0				

Small Equipment Fuel Type	Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (GGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	Default Usage	Default GGE/hr	Default Price	Default Maintenance & Repair	User GGE/hr	User Price	User Maintenance & Repair
Gasoline	0	1,364	0.34	\$12,000	\$0.12	1,364	0.34	\$12,000	\$0.12	0.29	\$12,000	\$0.12
Diesel	0	1,364	0.28	\$16,000	\$0.15	1,364	0.28	\$16,000	\$0.15	0.25	\$16,000	\$0.15
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0	0.24	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.24	\$0	\$0.00	0.21	\$0	\$0.00
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	1,364	0.07	\$23,000	\$0.05	1,364	0.07	\$23,000	\$0.05	0.06	\$23,000	\$0.05
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0	0.11	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.11	\$0	\$0.00	0.10	\$0	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0.25	\$0	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0.25	\$0	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0.25	\$0	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0.25	\$0	\$0.00
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	0.29	\$0	\$0.00
Propane (LPG)	0	1,364	0.34	\$13,500	\$0.12	1,364	0.34	\$13,500	\$0.12	0.29	\$13,500	\$0.12
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	0.29	\$0	\$0.00

Large Equipment Information	Forklifts	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Lifetime Replacement Cost	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default Battery Capacity (kWh)	Default Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Default Lifetime Replacement Cost
Equipment Type	Warehouse Forklift								
Rated Horsepower	50								
EV Battery Replacement	Lead-Acid	0	43.2	\$200	\$0				

Large Equipment Fuel Type	Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (DGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	Default Usage	Default DGE/hr	Default Price	Default Maintenance & Repair	User DGE/hr	User Price	User Maintenance & Repair
Gasoline	0	1,700	0.70	\$22,000	\$0.14	1,700	0.70	\$22,000	\$0.14	0.80	\$22,000	\$0.14
Diesel	0	1,700	0.58	\$30,000	\$0.19	1,700	0.58	\$30,000	\$0.19	0.67	\$30,000	\$0.19
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	1,700	0.14	\$37,000	\$0.08	1,700	0.14	\$37,000	\$0.08	0.16	\$37,000	\$0.08
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	1,700	0.23	\$40,000	\$0.08	1,700	0.23	\$40,000	\$0.08	0.27	\$40,000	\$0.08
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	0.56	\$0	\$0.00
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HEV)	0	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	0.56	\$0	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0.67	\$0	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0.67	\$0	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0.67	\$0	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0.67	\$0	\$0.00
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	0.80	\$0	\$0.00
Propane (LPG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$25,000	\$0.14	1,700	0.70	\$25,000	\$0.14	0.80	\$25,000	\$0.14
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$50,000	\$0.14	1,700	0.70	\$50,000	\$0.14	0.80	\$50,000	\$0.14
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	0.80	\$0	\$0.00
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0.67	\$0	\$0.00

Default Rated hp	25	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price
Replacements	0		21.6	\$800	\$800							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	1.00		1.00	\$12,000	\$12,000							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.83		0.83	\$16,000	\$16,000							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.71		0.71	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.20		0.20	\$23,000	\$23,000							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.83		0.83	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.83		0.83	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.83		0.83	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	1.00		1.00	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	1.00		1.00	\$13,500	\$13,500							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	1.00		1.00	\$0	\$0							

Default Rated hp	50	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price	Default Price
Replacements	0		43.2	\$200	\$200							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	1.00		1.00	\$22,000	\$22,000							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.83		0.83	\$30,000	\$30,000							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.20		0.20	\$37,000	\$37,000							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.33		0.33	\$40,000	\$40,000							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.69		0.69	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.69		0.69	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.83		0.83	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.83		0.83	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	1.00		1.00	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	1.00		1.00	\$25,000	\$25,000							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	1.00		1.00	\$50,000	\$50,000							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	1.00		1.00	\$0	\$0							
MPG/G Relative Ratio	0.83		0.83	\$0	\$0							

01 - Road Fleet Fuel Usage Calculator

Road Fleet Fuel Usage Calculator		2015												2016												2017												2018												2019												2020												2021												2022												2023												2024												2025												2026												2027												2028												2029												2030												2031												2032												2033												2034												2035												2036												2037												2038												2039												2040												2041												2042												2043												2044												2045												2046												2047												2048												2049												2050											
Road Fleet Fuel Usage Calculator		2015												2016												2017												2018												2019												2020												2021												2022												2023												2024												2025												2026												2027												2028												2029												2030												2031												2032												2033												2034												2035												2036												2037												2038												2039												2040												2041												2042												2043												2044												2045												2046												2047												2048												2049												2050											
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On-Road and Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

		pounds	184,929.7	44,789.4	MTCO2E	Fuel Use (Barrels)	39,621.7
On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output	19,792.1	tons	83.8835461			Gallons	1,664,111
			24997.29674				

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	9.8	5.4	53.2	62.6	5.5	4.6	15.5	0.1
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	29.0	16.0	90.8	284.7	15.7	12.9	39.8	0.2
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	23,439.2	12,906.3	35,540.4	154,557.7	5,435.2	3,870.2	9,143.6	146.3
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	23,478.0	12,927.6	35,684.5	154,904.9	5,456.5	3,887.7	9,198.9	146.5

Remaining Lifetime Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	47,324.5	26,058.2	27,525.6	195,344.5	3,900.2	1,290.7	5,864.3	295.4
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	47,324.5	26,058.2	27,525.6	195,344.5	3,900.2	1,290.7	5,864.3	295.4

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$166	\$220	\$0	\$112	\$6	\$303	\$158	\$3
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$492	\$651	\$0	\$507	\$18	\$854	\$407	\$10
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$397,302	\$526,034	\$0	\$275,473	\$9,835	\$255,550	\$93,369	\$8,292
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$397,960	\$526,905	\$0	\$276,092	\$9,859	\$256,707	\$93,934	\$8,305

Remaining Lifetime On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$802,168	\$1,062,081	\$0	\$348,169	\$16,398	\$85,226	\$59,882	\$16,741
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$802,168	\$1,062,081	\$0	\$348,169	\$16,398	\$85,226	\$59,882	\$16,741

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Equipment Type							
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use	GHGs	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx

Equipment Type	(barrets)	(short tons)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	7,548.7	4,156.5	4,314.5	12,975.9	878.2	852.6	1,239.7	47.1
Excavators	1,345.3	740.8	167.3	669.7	23.2	23.2	40.2	8.4
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	3,662.2	2,016.5	6,717.4	14,957.2	1,445.3	1,404.2	1,213.9	22.9
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3,587.5	1,975.4	499.5	1,421.9	74.6	72.1	47.6	22.4
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	16,143.7	8,889.2	11,698.6	30,024.7	2,421.3	2,352.1	2,541.3	100.8

Remaining Lifetime Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (barrets)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Excavators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

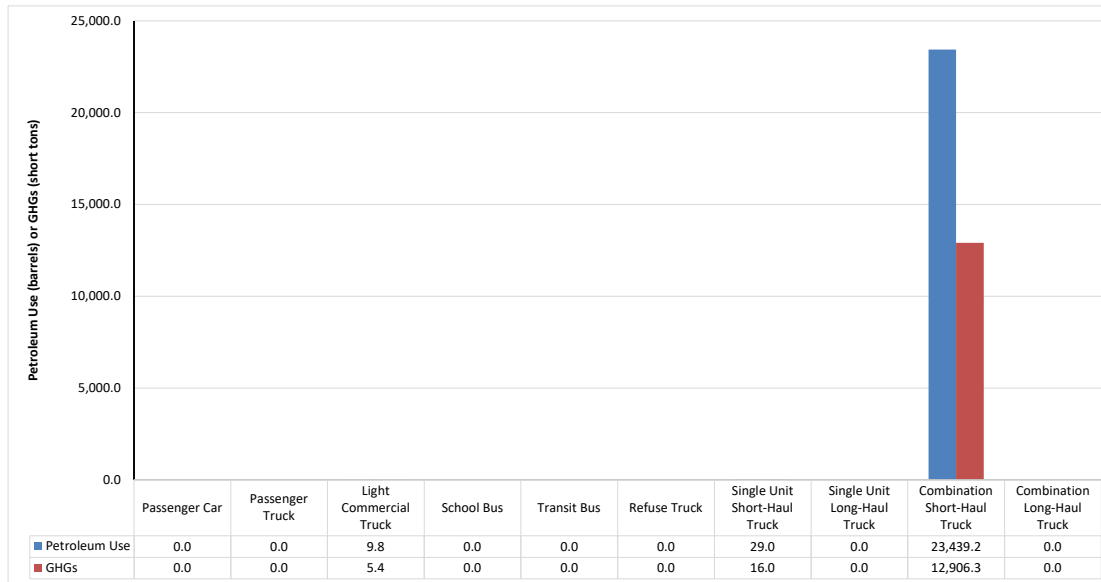
Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$127,953	\$169,411	\$0	\$23,127	\$161	\$56,298	\$12,659	\$2,670
Excavators	\$22,803	\$30,192	\$0	\$1,194	\$0	\$1,535	\$410	\$476
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$62,076	\$82,190	\$0	\$26,659	\$259	\$92,718	\$12,395	\$1,296

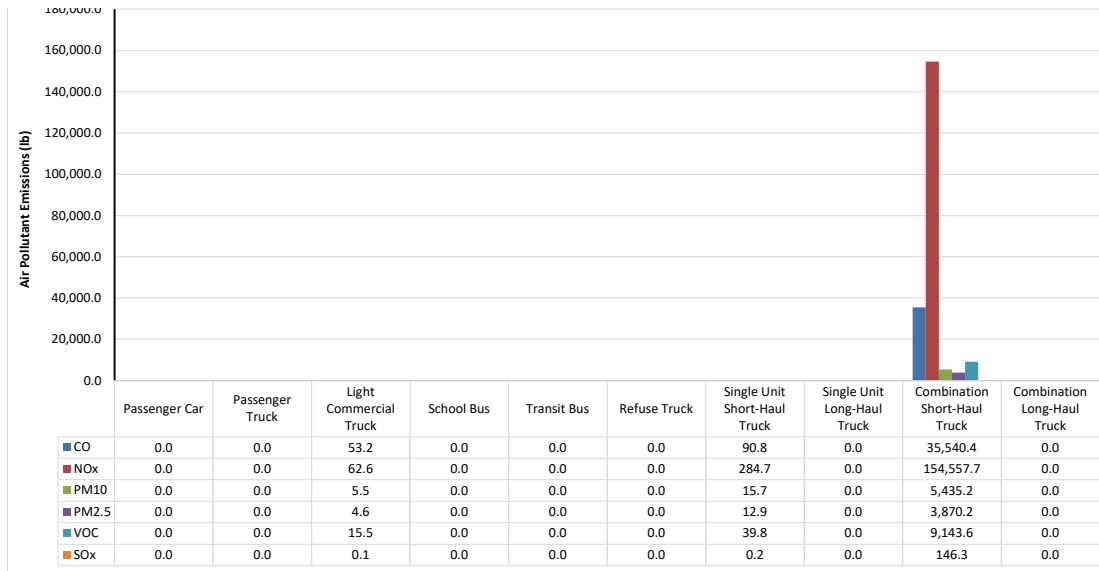
Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$60,809	\$80,512	\$0	\$2,534	\$16	\$4,759	\$486	\$1,269
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$273,642	\$362,305	\$0	\$53,514	\$435	\$155,309	\$25,951	\$5,711
Remaining Lifetime Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Excavators	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

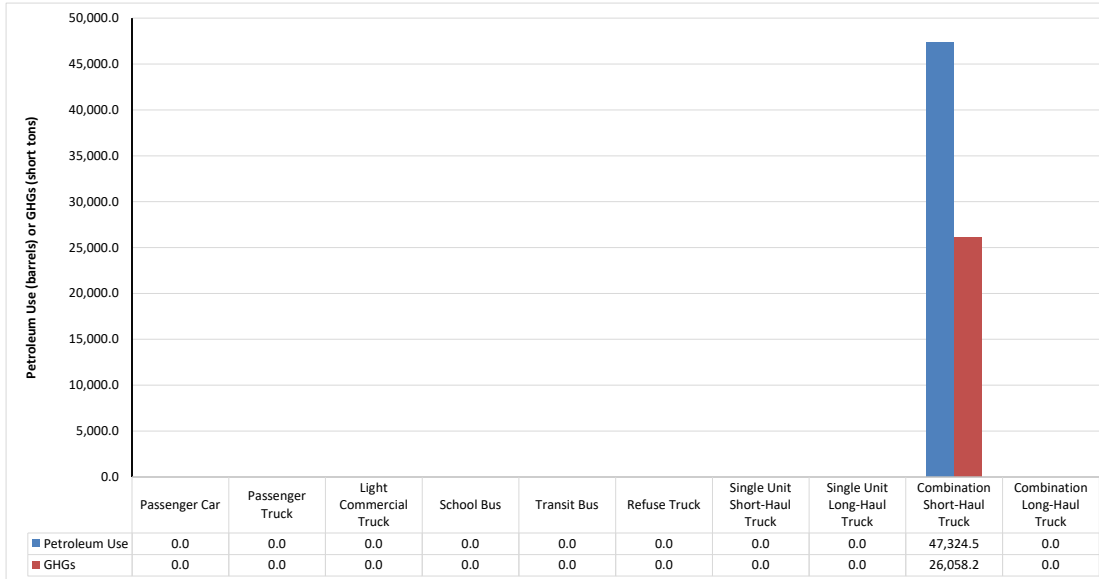


Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet



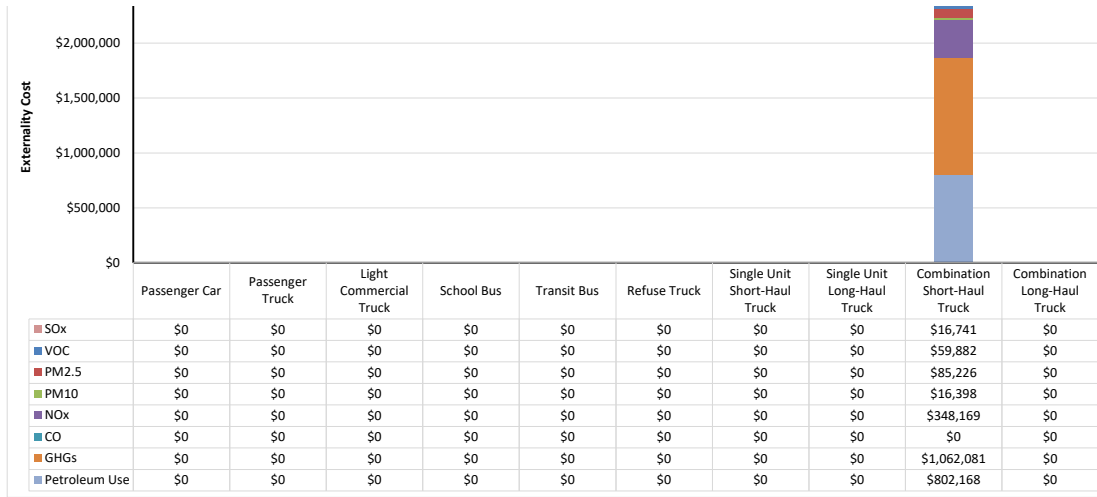


Remaining Lifetime Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

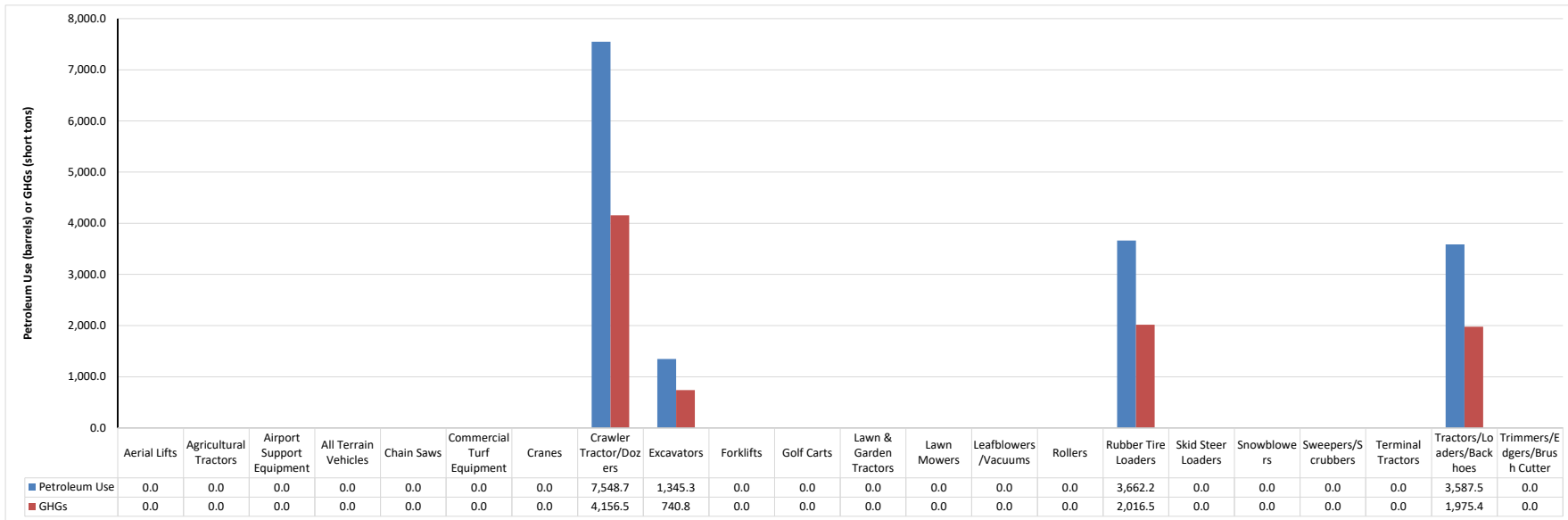


Remaining Lifetime Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet



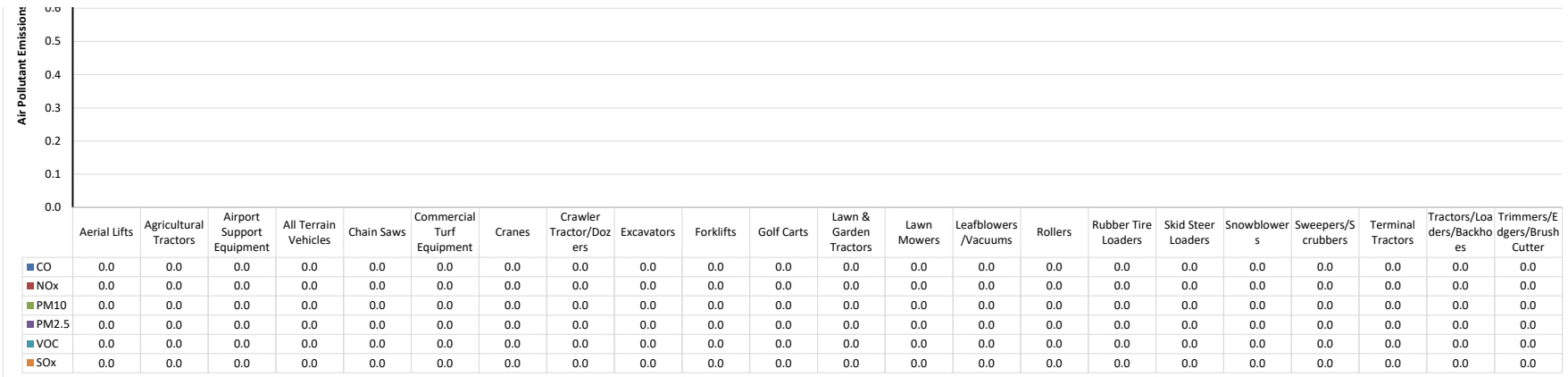


Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - Off-Road Fleet

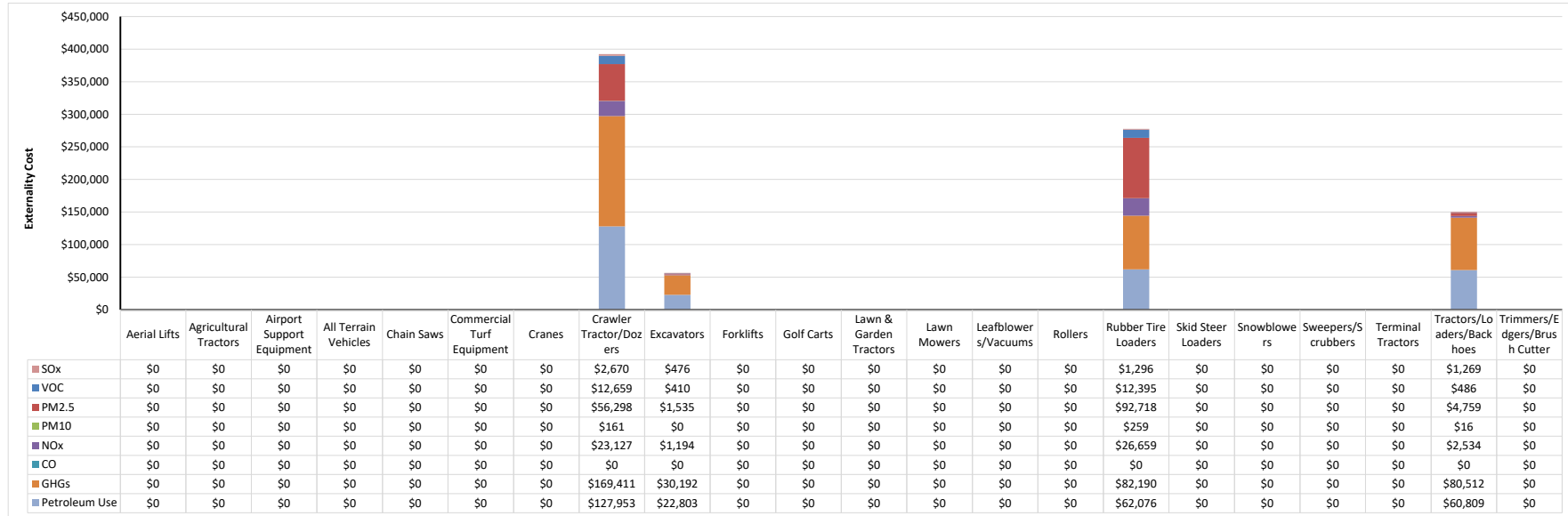


Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - Off-Road Fleet





Current Year Externality Costs - Off-Road Fleet



Remaining Lifetime Externality Costs - Off-Road Fleet



Key Inputs

Primary Vehicle Location	Washington
Light-Duty Vehicle Information	Passenger Car
Fuel and DEF Price	2020
Total Cost of Ownership Inputs	15 years
Fuel Production Assumptions	1 - Soy
Petroleum Use, GHG & Air Pollutant Options	1 - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHG & Air Pollutant
Idle Reduction Inputs	1,750 hours
Electric Vehicle Charging Inputs	11 - User Defined
Off-Road Equipment Inputs	11 - User Defined

Calculator Inputs Used to

Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Payback, TCO
Payback, TCO
Payback, TCO, IR
TCO
Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
IR
Charging
Payback

Key Vehicle and Fuel Inputs

Primary Vehicle Location					
State		WASHINGTON			
County		KING			
Light-Duty Vehicle Information					
Vehicle Type		Passenger Car			
Vocation Type		Car			
Light-Duty Fuel Type	Number of Light-Duty Vehicles	Annual Vehicle Mileage	Fuel Economy (MPGGE)	Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi)
Gasoline	0	12,400	30.9	\$30,000	\$0.15
Diesel	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	12,400	46.3	\$22,000	\$0.14
Gasoline Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	0	12,400	53.2	\$17,000	\$0.13
Gasoline Extended Range Electric Vehicle (EREV)	0	12,400	44.4	\$33,000	\$0.13
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	12,400	106.2	\$37,000	\$0.09
Gaseous Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	12,400	73.5	\$50,000	\$0.09
Biodiesel (B20)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Biodiesel (B100)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Ethanol (E85)	0	12,400	30.9	\$30,000	\$0.15
Propane (LPG)	0	12,400	30.9	\$26,000	\$0.15
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	12,400	29.4	\$27,000	\$0.15

Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information					
Vehicle Type		School Bus			
Vocation Type		School Bus			
Heavy-Duty Fuel Type	Number of Heavy-Duty Vehicles	Annual Vehicle Mileage	Fuel Economy (MPGGE)	Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi)
Gasoline	0	0	6.8	\$0	\$0.61
Diesel	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	15,000	24.0	\$300,000	\$0.56
Gaseous Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0	11.3	\$0	\$0.56
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	15,000	11.1	\$160,000	\$0.81
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HMH)	0	0	10.6	\$0	\$0.81
Biodiesel (B20)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Biodiesel (B100)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	6.8	\$0	\$0.61
Propane (LPG)	0	15,000	6.8	\$108,000	\$0.61
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	15,000	7.0	\$130,000	\$0.61
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	15,000	7.0	\$120,000	\$0.61
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0	7.8	\$0	\$0.97

Refueling Information		
Fueling Type	Private Station	
Fuel Price Sensitivity	No	
Infrastructure costs (go to 'Payback') Enter fuel price range (go to 'Payback')		
Fuel and DEF Price		
	Public Station	Private Station
Gasoline	\$3.13	\$3.01
Diesel	\$3.22	\$2.99
Electricity	\$0.10	\$0.10
G-H2	hydrogen kg	\$3.05
B20	B20 gallon	\$4.17
B100	B100 gallon	\$4.17
RD20	RD20 gallon	\$3.66
RD100	RD100 gallon	\$3.71
E85	E85 gallon	\$2.37
Propane	LPG gallon	\$2.06
CNG	CNG GGE	\$2.77
LNG	LNG gallon	\$1.91
Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF)	DEF gallon	\$2.80

Total Cost of Ownership Inputs

Vehicle and Infrastructure Information			
Years of Planned Ownership	Light-Duty Vehicle	Heavy-Duty Vehicle	Infrastructure
years	15	15	15
Financial Assumptions			
Loan	yes/no	No	No
Loan Term	years	5	5
Interest Rate	%	4.20%	4.20%
Percent Down Payment	%	12.00%	12.00%
Discount Factor	%	1.24%	1.24%

Fuel Production Assumptions

Biodiesel Feedstock Source	1 - Soy
Renewable Diesel Feedstock Source	1 - Soy
Ethanol Feedstock Source	1 - Corn
CNG Feedstock Source	1 - North American NG
LNG Feedstock Source	1 - North American NG
North American NG Feedstock Source	Conventional 60% Shale 34%
LPG Feedstock Source	60% NG 31% Petroleum
Source of Electricity for PHEVs, EVs, and FCVs (Electrolysis)	11 - Average U.S. Mix
G-H2 Production Process	1 - Refueling Station SMR (On-site)



Number	Grid Mix
1	US
2	ASCC
3	FRCC
4	HECC
5	MRO
6	NPCC
7	RFC
8	SERC
9	OPR
10	TRE
11	WECC
12	User Defined
11	Default based on State and County

Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Options

Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Calculation Type	1 - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHG & Air Pollutant
Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use, GHGs, and Air Pollutants	1 - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use, GHGs, and Air Pollutants
Well-to-Wheels & Vehicle Production* Petroleum Use, GHGs, Air Pollutants (LTDVs only)	1 - Well-to-Wheels & Vehicle Production* Petroleum Use, GHGs, Air Pollutants (LTDVs only)
Vehicle IR-Use Emissions Multiplier	yes/no
Low NOx Engines - CNG, LNG, LPG HDVs	yes/no

Idle Reduction Inputs

Light-Duty Vehicle Information					
Idle Reduction (IR) Vehicle Type		Passenger Car			
Vocation Type		Car			
Baseline Vehicle Model Year		2020			
Annual Idling Hours (per Vehicle)		1,750			
% of Idle Hours by Service		■ Vehicle Heating 33% ■ Engine Heating 0% ■ Cooling 33% ■ Electrical 34%			
Light-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment	Number of Light-Duty Vehicles	Services Provided by IR Equipment			
Gasoline	0				
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0				
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0				
Battery Management Start/Stop	0				
APU (Battery)	0				
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0				
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0				

Default Services Required (% of hours):				
Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling	Electrical	
33%	0%	33%	34%	
Default Fuel Consumption (GG/hr)	Default Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (W)	Default Equipment Cost	
0.03	0.03	0	\$900	
0.08	0.07	0	\$1,250	
0.00	0.00	250	\$1,500	
0.00	0.00	250	\$4,300	
0.03	0.03	250	\$5,200	
0.00	0.00	250	\$5,800	

Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information

IR Vehicle Type	Combination Long-Haul Truck
Vocation Type	Long Haul Freight Truck
Baseline Vehicle Model Year	2020

Default Services Required (% of hours):

Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling	Electrical
33%	0%	33%	34%

Annual Conventional Idling Hours (per Vehicle)		Services Required (% of hours):			
150	33%	0%	33%	34%	
Annual Hotelling Hours (per Vehicle)*					
1,800	33%	0%	33%	34%	

Heavy-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment		Services Provided by IR Equipment			
Number of Heavy-Duty Vehicles	0				
Diesel (Hotelling)*	0	X	X	X	X
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	X	X	X	X
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0	X	X	X	X
Battery Management Start/Stop	0	X	X	X	X
APU (Diesel)	0	X	X	X	X
APU (Battery)	0	X	X	X	X
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	X	X	X	X
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0	X	X	X	X
Truck Stop Identification - Single System**	0	X	X	X	X
Truck Power**	0	X	X	X	X

Conventional Idling Hour Reduction Goal	Hotelling Hour Reduction Goal	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (kW)	IR Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	Default Idle Hr	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling	Electrical
50	594	0.90	0	\$1,800	150	33%	0%	33%	34%
0	0	0.12	0	\$1,700	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
51	612	0.06	704	\$2,500	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
150	1800	0.20	0	\$10,000	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
101	1206	0.00	704	\$8,000	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
150	1800	0.06	704	\$9,800	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
101	1206	0.00	704	\$10,500	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
101	1206	0.00	704	\$2,500	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%

Electric Vehicle Charging Inputs				
Level 2 Charging Infrastructure				
Predicted Weekly Utilization: Moderate				
Venue	Number of Chargers	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)
Parking Lot	0	4.5	4	150
Retail & Leisure	0	5.5	4	90
Education	0	6.0	4	150
Healthcare	0	6.5	4	150
Workplace	0	4.5	4	150
Multi-Unit Dwelling	0	3.0	4	210
Single-Unit Dwelling	0	6.0	4	120
DC Fast Charging Infrastructure				
Predicted Weekly Utilization: Moderate				
Venue	Number of Chargers	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)
Parking Lot	0	15.0	24	22
Retail & Leisure	0	15.0	24	22
Education	0	15.0	24	22
Healthcare	0	15.0	24	22
Workplace	0	15.0	24	22
Multi-Unit Dwelling	0	15.0	24	22
Single-Unit Dwelling	0	15.0	24	22

Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
4.5	4	2.5	150	2.5	2.5
5.5	4	1.5	90	1.5	1.5
6.0	4	2.5	150	2.5	2.5
6.5	4	2.5	150	2.5	2.5
4.5	4	2.5	150	2.5	2.5
3.0	4	3.5	210	3.5	3.5
6.0	4	2.0	120	2.0	2.0

Off-Road Equipment Inputs						
Small Equipment Information						
Equipment Type	Commercial Turf Equipment			Default Rated hp		
Location Type	Zero-Turn Commercial Turf			25		
Rated Horsepower	25			25		
EV Battery Replacement	Type	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Replacement Cost	Lifetime
	Lithium-ion	0	21.6	\$800	\$0	\$0
Small Equipment Fuel Type						
Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (GGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	Default Usage	Default GGE/hr
Gasoline	1,364	0.34	\$12,000	\$0.12	1,364	0.34
Diesel	0	0.28	\$16,000	\$0.15	0	0.28
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0.24	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.24
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	1,364	0.07	\$23,000	\$0.05	1,364	0.07
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0.11	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.11
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28
Ethanol (E85)	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.34
Propane (LPG)	0	1,364	0.34	\$13,500	\$0.12	1,364
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.34
Large Equipment Information						
Equipment Type	Forklifts			Default Rated hp		
Location Type	Warehouse Forklift			50		
Rated Horsepower	50			50		
EV Battery Replacement	Type	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Replacement Cost	Lifetime
	Lead-Acid	0	43.2	\$200	\$0	\$0
Large Equipment Fuel Type						
Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (DGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	Default Usage	Default DGE/hr
Gasoline	1,700	0.70	\$22,000	\$0.14	1,700	0.70
Diesel	0	0.58	\$30,000	\$0.19	0	0.58
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	1,700	0.14	\$37,000	\$0.08	1,700	0.14
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	1,700	0.23	\$40,000	\$0.08	1,700
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.48
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HEV)	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.48
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58
Ethanol (E85)	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.70
Propane (LPG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$25,000	\$0.14	1,700
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$50,000	\$0.14	1,700
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.70
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58

Default Type	Replacements per Lifetime	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh	Default Price	Default Repair	Default User Rated hp
Lithium-ion	0	21.6	\$800	\$800	\$0	\$0	25
Gasoline	1,364	0.34	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0.12	\$0.12	25
Diesel	0	0.28	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$0.15	\$0.15	25
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0.24	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	25
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	1,364	0.07	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$0.05	\$0.05	25
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0.11	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	25
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	25
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	25
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	25
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	25
Ethanol (E85)	0	0.34	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	25
Propane (LPG)	0	1,364	0.34	\$13,500	\$0.12	\$0.12	25
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	0.34	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	25

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On-Road and Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

		pounds	188,088.7	45,689.5	MTCO2E	Fuel Use (Barrels)	40,568.8
On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output	20,265.2	tons	85.31648225			Gallons	1,703,888
			25424.31171				

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	10.4	5.7	56.3	66.2	5.9	4.9	16.4	0.1
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	30.7	16.9	96.0	301.1	16.6	13.7	42.1	0.2
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	23,711.4	13,056.1	35,830.6	156,029.0	5,478.8	3,897.0	9,214.9	148.0
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	23,752.4	13,078.7	35,982.9	156,396.3	5,501.3	3,915.6	9,273.4	148.3

Remaining Lifetime Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	48,002.8	26,431.7	27,920.0	198,144.1	3,956.1	1,309.2	5,948.3	299.6
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	48,002.8	26,431.7	27,920.0	198,144.1	3,956.1	1,309.2	5,948.3	299.6

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$176	\$233	\$0	\$118	\$6	\$321	\$168	\$4
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$520	\$688	\$0	\$537	\$19	\$903	\$430	\$11
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$401,916	\$532,142	\$0	\$278,095	\$9,940	\$257,324	\$94,097	\$8,388
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$402,612	\$533,064	\$0	\$278,750	\$9,965	\$258,547	\$94,694	\$8,403

Remaining Lifetime On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$813,664	\$1,077,303	\$0	\$353,159	\$16,633	\$86,447	\$60,740	\$16,981
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$813,664	\$1,077,303	\$0	\$353,159	\$16,633	\$86,447	\$60,740	\$16,981

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Equipment Type							
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use	GHGs	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx

Equipment Type	(barrels)	(short tons)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	7,997.1	4,403.4	4,563.9	13,727.9	928.9	901.9	1,311.5	49.9	49.9
Excavators	1,345.3	740.8	167.3	669.7	23.2	23.2	40.2	8.4	8.4
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	3,886.4	2,140.0	7,128.6	15,872.9	1,533.8	1,490.1	1,288.2	24.3	24.3
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3,587.5	1,975.4	499.5	1,421.9	74.6	72.1	47.6	22.4	22.4
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	16,816.4	9,259.6	12,359.4	31,692.5	2,560.5	2,487.3	2,687.5	105.0	105.0

Remaining Lifetime Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Excavators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

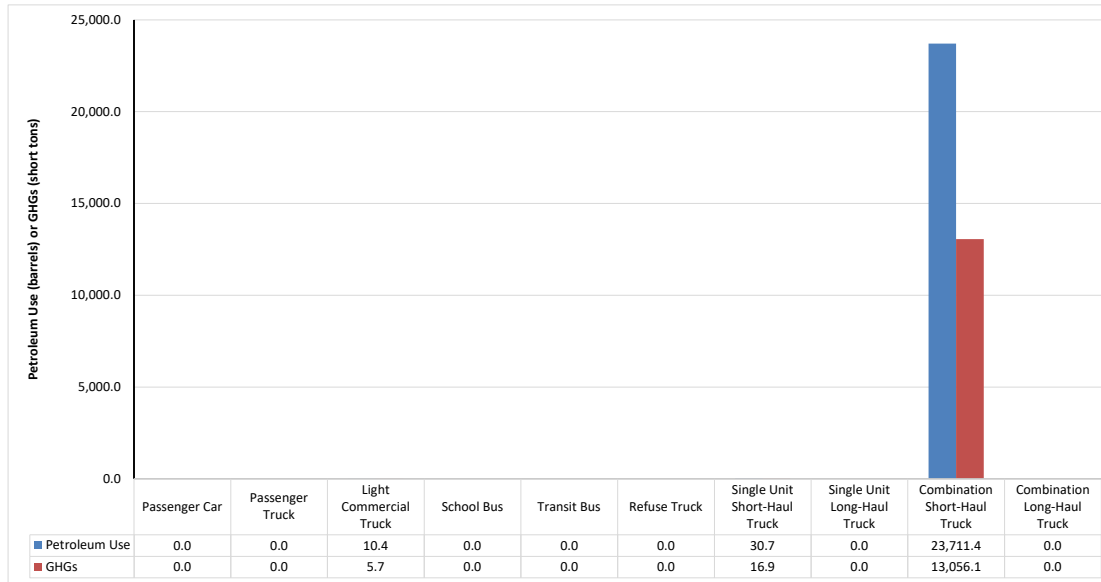
Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$135,554	\$179,475	\$0	\$24,468	\$170	\$59,552	\$13,392	\$2,829
Excavators	\$22,803	\$30,192	\$0	\$1,194	\$0	\$1,535	\$410	\$476
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$65,877	\$87,222	\$0	\$28,291	\$274	\$98,395	\$13,154	\$1,375

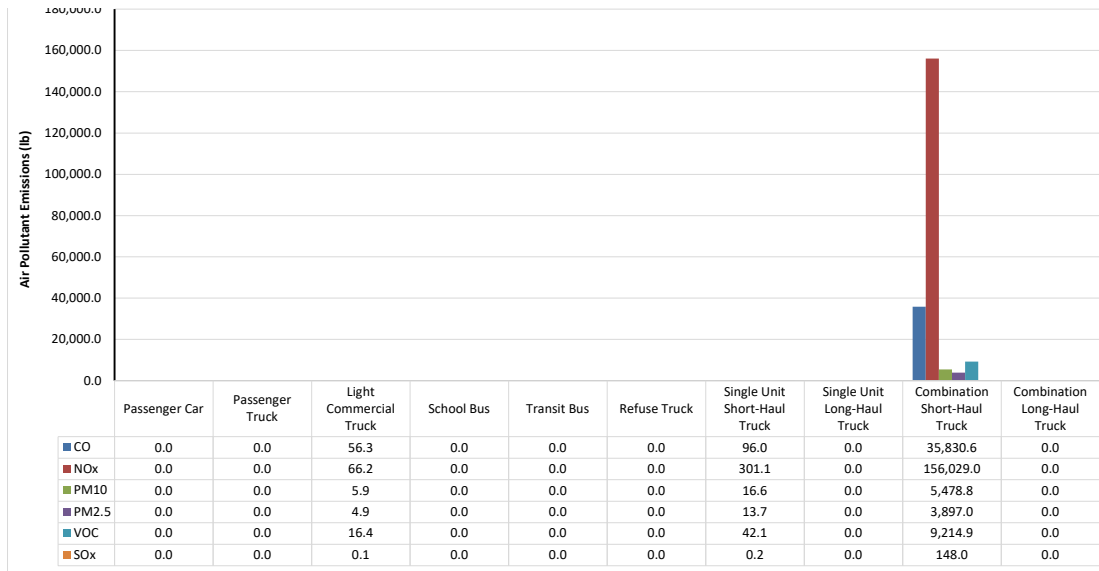
Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$60,809	\$80,512	\$0	\$2,534	\$16	\$4,759	\$486	\$1,269
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$285,043	\$377,401	\$0	\$56,487	\$460	\$164,240	\$27,443	\$5,949
Remaining Lifetime Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Excavators	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

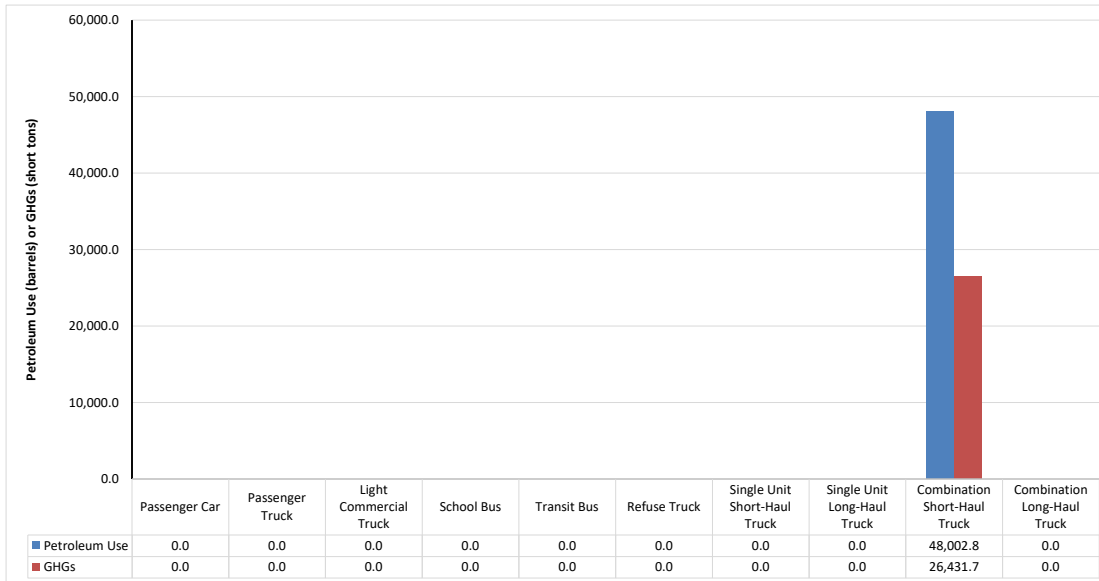


Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet

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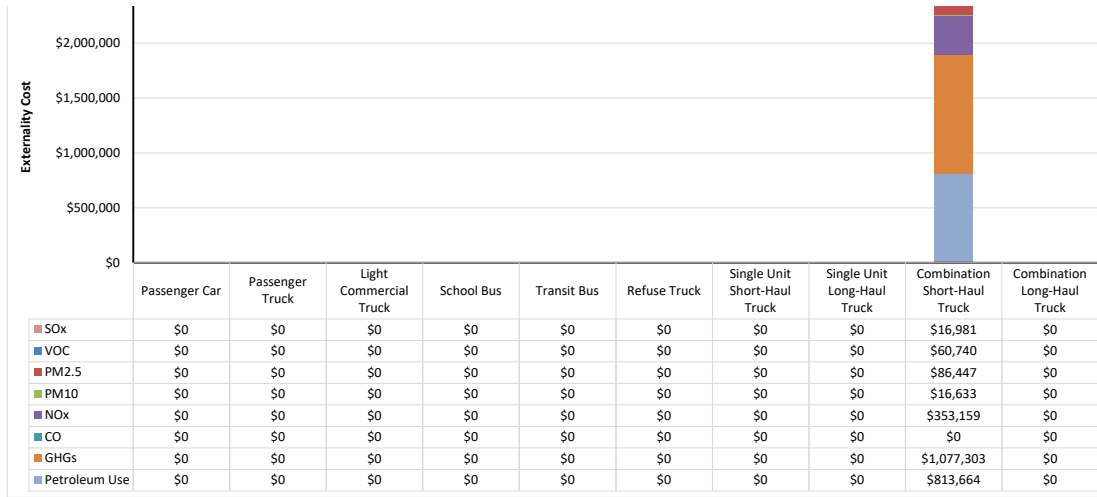


Remaining Lifetime Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

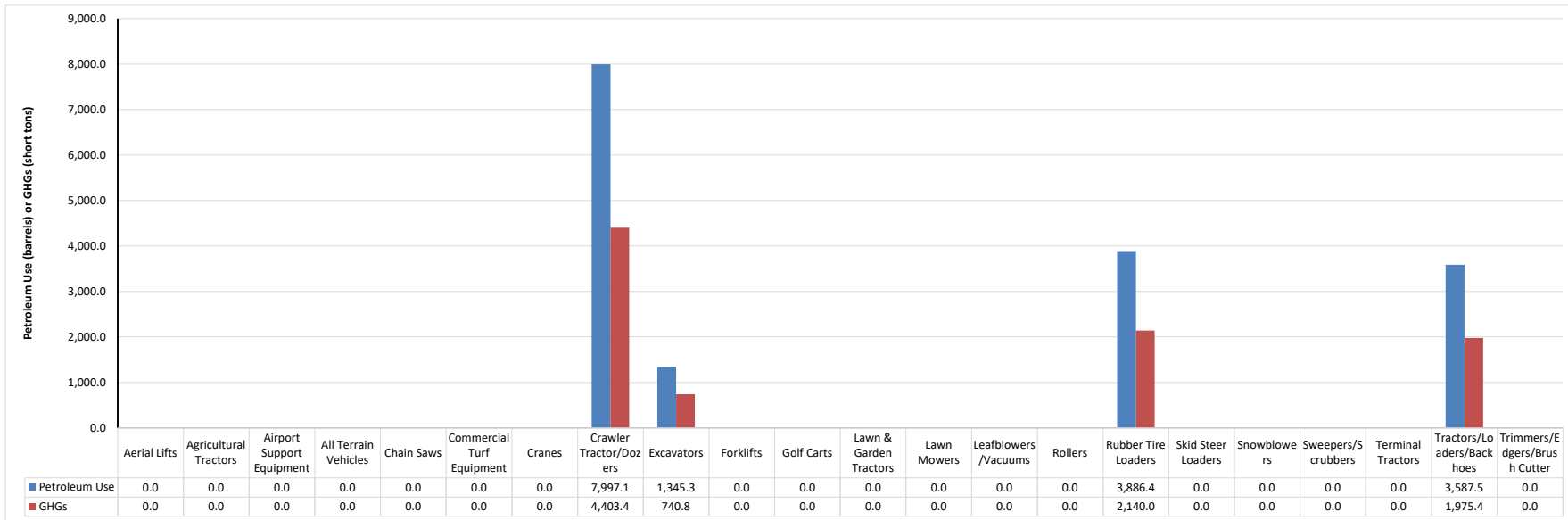


Remaining Lifetime Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet





Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - Off-Road Fleet



Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - Off-Road Fleet



Key Inputs

Primary Vehicle Location	Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Light-Duty Vehicle Information	Payback, TCO
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information	Payback, TCO
Fuel and DEF Price	Payback, TCO, IR
Total Cost of Ownership Inputs	TCO
Fuel Production Assumptions	Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Petroleum Use, GHG & Air Pollutant Options	Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Idle Reduction Inputs	IR
Electric Vehicle Charging Inputs	Charging
Off-Road Equipment Inputs	Payback

Calculator Inputs Used to

Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Payback, TCO
Payback, TCO
Payback, TCO, IR
TCO
Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
Payback, TCO, IR, Footprint
IR
Charging
Payback

Key Vehicle and Fuel Inputs

Primary Vehicle Location					
State	WASHINGTON				
County	KING				
Light-Duty Vehicle Information					
Vehicle Type	Passenger Car				
Vocation Type	Car				
Light-Duty Fuel Type					
	Number of Light-Duty Vehicles	Annual Vehicle Mileage	Fuel Economy (MPGGE)	Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi)
Gasoline	0	12,400	30.9	\$30,000	\$0.15
Diesel	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	12,400	46.3	\$22,000	\$0.14
Gasoline Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	0	12,400	53.2	\$17,000	\$0.13
Gasoline Extended Range Electric Vehicle (EREV)	0	12,400	44.4	\$33,000	\$0.13
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	12,400	106.2	\$37,000	\$0.09
Gaseous Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	12,400	73.5	\$50,000	\$0.09
Biodiesel (B20)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Biodiesel (B100)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Ethanol (E85)	0	12,400	30.9	\$30,000	\$0.15
Propane (LPG)	0	12,400	30.9	\$26,000	\$0.15
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	12,400	29.4	\$27,000	\$0.15
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information					
Vehicle Type	School Bus				
Vocation Type	School Bus				
Heavy-Duty Fuel Type					
	Number of Heavy-Duty Vehicles	Annual Vehicle Mileage	Fuel Economy (MPGGE)	Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi)
Gasoline	0	0	6.8	\$0	\$0.61
Diesel	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	15,000	24.0	\$300,000	\$0.56
Gaseous Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0	11.3	\$0	\$0.56
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	15,000	11.1	\$180,000	\$0.81
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HMH)	0	0	10.6	\$0	\$0.81
Biodiesel (B20)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Biodiesel (B100)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	6.8	\$0	\$0.61
Propane (LPG)	0	15,000	6.8	\$108,000	\$0.61
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	15,000	7.0	\$130,000	\$0.61
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	15,000	7.0	\$120,000	\$0.61
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0	7.8	\$0	\$0.97

Default Mileage	Default MPGGE	Default AFV Ratio	User AFV Ratio	Default Price	Default Maintenance & Repair	User Maintenance & Repair	User MPGGE
12,400	30.9	1.00	1.00	\$26,000	\$0.15	\$0.15	35.7
12,400	37.1	1.20	1.20	\$27,000	\$0.23	\$0.23	42.8
12,400	46.3	1.50	1.50	\$22,000	\$0.14	\$0.14	53.4
12,400	53.2	1.72	1.72	\$17,000	\$0.13	\$0.13	61.4
12,400	44.4	1.43	1.43	\$33,000	\$0.13	\$0.13	51.2
12,400	106.2	3.43	3.43	\$37,000	\$0.09	\$0.09	122.6
12,400	73.5	2.38	2.38	\$50,000	\$0.09	\$0.09	84.8
12,400	37.1	1.20	1.20	\$27,000	\$0.23	\$0.23	42.8
12,400	37.1	1.20	1.20	\$27,000	\$0.23	\$0.23	42.8
12,400	30.9	1.00	1.00	\$26,000	\$0.15	\$0.15	35.7
12,400	30.9	1.00	1.00	\$26,000	\$0.15	\$0.15	35.7
12,400	29.4	0.95	0.95	\$27,000	\$0.15	\$0.15	33.9

Refueling Information

Fueling Type	Private Station	Infrastructure costs (go to 'Payback')
Fuel Price Sensitivity	No	Enter fuel price range (go to 'Payback')

Fuel and DEF Price

	Public Station	Private Station
Gasoline	\$3.13	\$3.01
Diesel	\$3.22	\$2.99
Electricity	\$0.10	\$0.10
G-H2	hydrogen kg	\$3.05
B20	B20 gallon	\$4.17
B100	B100 gallon	\$3.66
RD20	RD20 gallon	\$3.71
RD100	RD100 gallon	\$3.71
E85	E85 gallon	\$2.37
Propane	LPG gallon	\$2.06
CNG	CNG GGE	\$2.77
LNG	LNG gallon	\$1.91
Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF)	DEF gallon	\$2.80

	Public Station			Private Station		
Default \$/Fuel Unit	Default \$/GGE	User \$/GGE	User \$/GGE	Default \$/Fuel Unit	Default \$/GGE	User \$/GGE
Gasoline	\$3.13	\$3.13	\$3.13	\$3.01	\$3.01	\$3.01
Diesel	\$3.22	\$2.79	\$2.79	\$2.99	\$2.99	\$2.99
Electricity	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10
G-H2	\$3.05	\$2.68	\$2.68	\$3.05	\$2.30	\$2.30
B20	\$4.17	\$3.91	\$3.91	\$4.17	\$4.09	\$4.09
B100	\$3.66	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$3.66	\$2.59	\$2.59
RD20	\$3.71	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$3.71	\$2.69	\$2.69
RD100	\$3.71	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$3.71	\$2.69	\$2.69
E85	\$2.37	\$2.27	\$2.27	\$2.37	\$1.73	\$1.73
Propane	\$2.06	\$2.22	\$2.22	\$2.06	\$1.41	\$1.41
CNG	\$2.77	\$2.77	\$2.77	\$2.77	\$1.72	\$1.72
LNG	\$1.91	\$2.87	\$2.87	\$1.91	\$1.65	\$1.65
DEF	\$2.80	\$2.80	\$2.80	N/A	\$2.80	\$2.80

Total Cost of Ownership Inputs

Vehicle and Infrastructure Information				
Years of Planned Ownership	years	Light-Duty Vehicle	Heavy-Duty Vehicle	Infrastructure
		15	15	15
Financial Assumptions				
Loan	yes/no	No	No	No
Loan Term	years	5	5	5
Interest Rate	%	4.20%	4.20%	4.20%
Percent Down Payment	%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Discount Factor	%	1.24%		

Default	Default	Default
LDV	HDV	Infrastructure
15	15	15

Fuel Production Assumptions

Biodiesel Feedstock Source	1 - Soy	1
	2 - Canola	
	3 - Corn	
	4 - Tallow	
Renewable Diesel Feedstock Source	1 - Soy	1
	2 - Canola	
	3 - Palm	
Ethanol Feedstock Source	1 - Corn	1
	2 - Switchgrass	
	3 - Sugarcane	
	4 - Grain Sorghum	
CNG Feedstock Source	1 - North American NG	1
	2 - Landfill Gas	
	3 - AD Gas of Animal Waste	
	4 - AD Gas of Wastewater Sludge	
	5 - AD Gas of MSW	
LNG Feedstock Source	1 - North American NG	1
	2 - Landfill Gas	
	3 - AD Gas of Animal Waste	
	4 - AD Gas of Wastewater Sludge	
	5 - AD Gas of MSW	
North American NG Feedstock Source	Conventional	34%
	Shale	66%
LPG Feedstock Source	NG	31%
	Petroleum	69%
Source of Electricity for PHEVs, EVs, and FCVs (Electrolysis)	11	
	1 - Average U.S. Mix	
	2 to 11 - EIA Region Mix (see map)	
	12 - User Defined (go to 'Background Data Sheet')	
G-H2 Production Process	1 - Refueling Station SMR (On-site)	1
	2 - Central Plant SMR (Off-site)	
	3 - Refueling Station Electrolysis (On-site)	



Number	Grid Mix
2	ASCC
3	FRCC
4	HECC
5	MRCC
6	NPCC
7	RFC
8	SERC
9	OPR
10	TRE
11	WECC
12	User Defined
11	Default based on State and County

Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Options

Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Calculation Type	1
1 - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Air Pollutant	
2 - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use, GHGs, and Air Pollutants	
3 - Well-to-Wheels & Vehicle Production* Petroleum Use, GHGs, Air Pollutants (*LDVs only)	
Vehicle IR-Use Emissions Multiplier	yes/no
	No
Low NOx Engines - CNG, LNG, LPG HDVs	yes/no
	Yes

Idle Reduction Inputs

Light-Duty Vehicle Information												
Idle Reduction (IR) Vehicle Type	Passenger Car											
Vocation Type	Passenger Car											
Baseline Vehicle Model Year	2020											
Annual Idling Hours (per Vehicle)	1,750											
% of Idle Hours by Service	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Vehicle Heating</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Engine Heating</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooling</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electrical</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> </table>				Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
Vehicle Heating	33%											
Engine Heating	0%											
Cooling	33%											
Electrical	34%											
Light-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment												
	Number of Light-Duty Vehicles	Services Provided by IR Equipment										
Gasoline	0											
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	✓	✓	✓								
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0	✓	✓	✓								
Battery Management Start/Stop	0	✗	✗	✗								
APU (Battery)	0	✗	✗	✗								
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	✗	✗	✗								
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0	✗	✗	✗								
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information												
IR Vehicle Type	Combination Long-Haul Truck											
Vocation Type	Long Haul Freight Truck											
Baseline Vehicle Model Year	2020											

Default Services Required (% of hours):					
Default Idle Hr	1750	33%	0%	33%	34%
Vehicle Heating		Engine Heating		Cooling	Electrical
Default Fuel Consumption (GG/hr)	0.30	Default Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	0.03	Electrical Power Demand (W)	0
Default Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	\$900	Default Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	\$1,250	Default Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	\$1,250
	\$0		\$0		\$4,300
	\$0		\$0		\$5,200
	\$0		\$0		\$5,800

Default Services Required (% of hours):

Annual Conventional Idling Hours (per Vehicle)	150	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
% of Idle Hours by Service									
Annual Hotelling Hours (per Vehicle)*	1,800	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
% of Hotelling Hours by Service									

Heavy-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment	Number of Heavy-Duty Vehicles	Services Provided by IR Equipment
Diesel (Hotelling)*	0	
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0	
Battery Management Start/Stop	0	
APU (Diesel)	0	
APU (Battery)	0	
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0	
Truck Stop Identification - Single System**	0	
Truck Power**	0	

Conventional Idling Hour Reduction Goal	Hotelling Hour Reduction Goal	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (W)	IR Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	Default Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Default Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (W)	Default Equipment Cost	User Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)
50	594	0.90	0	\$1,800	0.89	1.03	0	\$1,800	1.03
0	0	0.12	0	\$1,700	0.07	0.90	0	\$1,700	0.07
51	612	0.06	704	\$2,500	0.14	0.12	0	\$1,700	0.14
150	1800	0.20	0	\$10,000	0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$8,000	0.23	0.20	0	\$10,000	0.23
150	1800	0.06	704	\$9,800	0.00	0.00	704	\$8,000	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$10,500	0.00	0.00	704	\$10,500	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$5	0.00	0.00	704	\$5	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00

Level 2 Charging Infrastructure	Moderate	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)	Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
Venue					4.5	4	2.5	6.5	150
Parking Lot		4.5	4	150	5.5	4	1.5	1.0	90
Retail & Leisure		5.5	4	90	6.0	4	2.5	1.5	6.0
Education		6.0	4	150	6.5	4	2.5	6.5	7.0
Healthcare		6.5	4	150	4.5	4	2.5	1.0	4.5
Workplace		4.5	4	150	3.0	4	3.5	0.5	3.0
Multi-Unit Dwelling		3.0	4	210	6.0	4	2.0	3.0	6.0
Single-Unit Dwelling		6.0	4	120				7.5	120

DC Fast Charging Infrastructure	Moderate	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)	Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
Venue					15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0
Parking Lot		15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	15.0
Retail & Leisure		15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	15.0
Education		15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	15.0
Healthcare		15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	15.0
Workplace		15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	15.0
Multi-Unit Dwelling		15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	15.0
Single-Unit Dwelling		15.0	24	22	15.0	24	0.4	6.5	15.0

Small Equipment Information	Commercial Turf Equipment	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Lifetime Replacement Cost	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default Battery Capacity (kWh)	Default Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Default Lifetime Replacement Cost
Equipment Type	Zero-Turn Commercial Turf								
Rated Horsepower	25								
EV Battery Replacement	Lithium-Ion	0	21.6	\$800	\$0				

Small Equipment Fuel Type	Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (GGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	Default Usage	Default GGE/hr	Default Price	Default Maintenance & Repair	Default User Rated hp
Gasoline	0	1,364	0.34	\$12,000	\$0.12	1,364	0.34	\$12,000	\$0.12	25
Diesel	0	1,364	0.28	\$16,000	\$0.15	0	0.28	\$16,000	\$0.15	25
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0	0.24	\$0	\$0.00	1,364	0.07	\$0	\$0.00	25
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	1,364	0.07	\$23,000	\$0.05	0	0.11	\$23,000	\$0.05	25
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0	0.11	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	25
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	25
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	25
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	25
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	25
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	1,364	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	25
Propane (LPG)	0	1,364	0.34	\$13,500	\$0.12	0	0.34	\$13,500	\$0.12	25
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	25

Large Equipment Information	Forklifts	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Lifetime Replacement Cost	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default Battery Capacity (kWh)	Default Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Default Lifetime Replacement Cost
Equipment Type	Warehouse Forklift								
Rated Horsepower	50								
EV Battery Replacement	Lead-Acid	0	43.2	\$200	\$0				

Large Equipment Fuel Type	Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (DGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	Default Usage	Default DGE/hr	Default Price	Default Maintenance & Repair	Default User Rated hp
Gasoline	0	1,700	0.70	\$22,000	\$0.14	1,700	0.70	\$22,000	\$0.14	50
Diesel	0	1,700	0.58	\$30,000	\$0.19	1,700	0.58	\$30,000	\$0.19	50
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	1,700	0.14	\$37,000	\$0.08	1,700	0.14	\$37,000	\$0.08	50
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	1,700	0.23	\$40,000	\$0.08	0	0.48	\$40,000	\$0.08	50
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	1,700	0.23	\$0	\$0.00	50
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HEV)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	50
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	50
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	50
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	50
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	50
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	1,700	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	50
Propane (LPG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$25,000	\$0.14	1,700	0.70	\$25,000	\$0.14	50
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$50,000	\$0.14	0	0.70	\$50,000	\$0.14	50
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	50
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	50

Default Rated hp	25	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh	Default Price	Default Maintenance & Repair	Default User Rated hp
Default Type	Lithium-Ion	0	21.6	\$800	\$800			

Default Rated hp	50	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh	Default Price	Default Maintenance & Repair	Default User Rated hp
Default Type	Lead-Acid	0	43.2	\$200	\$200			

On-Road and Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

		pounds	276,180.4	65,988.1	MTCO2E	Fuel Use (Barrels)	57,366.9
On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output	28,656.3	tons	125,274,614.4			Gallons	2,409,410
			37331.8351				

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	14.3	7.9	77.8	91.4	8.1	6.7	22.7	0.1
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	42.4	23.3	132.7	416.1	23.0	18.9	58.2	0.3
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	35,785.2	19,704.4	53,476.9	233,899.7	8,172.8	5,793.1	13,736.6	223.4
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	35,842.0	19,735.6	53,687.4	234,407.2	8,203.9	5,818.7	13,817.5	223.7

Remaining Lifetime Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	73,074.2	40,236.7	42,502.4	301,632.8	6,022.3	1,993.0	9,055.0	456.1
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	73,074.2	40,236.7	42,502.4	301,632.8	6,022.3	1,993.0	9,055.0	456.1

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$243	\$322	\$0	\$163	\$9	\$443	\$231	\$5
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$719	\$951	\$0	\$742	\$26	\$1,248	\$594	\$15
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$606,572	\$803,110	\$0	\$416,887	\$14,954	\$382,524	\$140,270	\$12,659
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$607,534	\$804,383	\$0	\$417,792	\$14,989	\$384,215	\$141,096	\$12,679

Remaining Lifetime On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$1,238,633	\$1,639,967	\$0	\$537,610	\$25,321	\$131,598	\$92,465	\$25,850
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$1,238,633	\$1,639,967	\$0	\$537,610	\$25,321	\$131,598	\$92,465	\$25,850

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Equipment Type							
Equipment Type	Petroleum Use	GHGs	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx

Equipment Type	(barrets)	(short tons)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	10,687.7	5,885.0	6,291.1	18,874.4	1,281.0	1,243.7	1,804.5	66.7
Excavators	1,345.3	740.8	167.3	669.7	23.2	23.2	40.2	8.4
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	5,007.5	2,757.3	9,185.0	20,451.7	1,976.2	1,920.0	1,659.8	31.3
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4,484.4	2,469.2	624.3	1,777.4	93.2	90.1	59.5	28.0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	21,524.9	11,852.2	16,267.7	41,773.2	3,373.7	3,277.0	3,564.0	134.3

Remaining Lifetime Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (barrets)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Excavators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

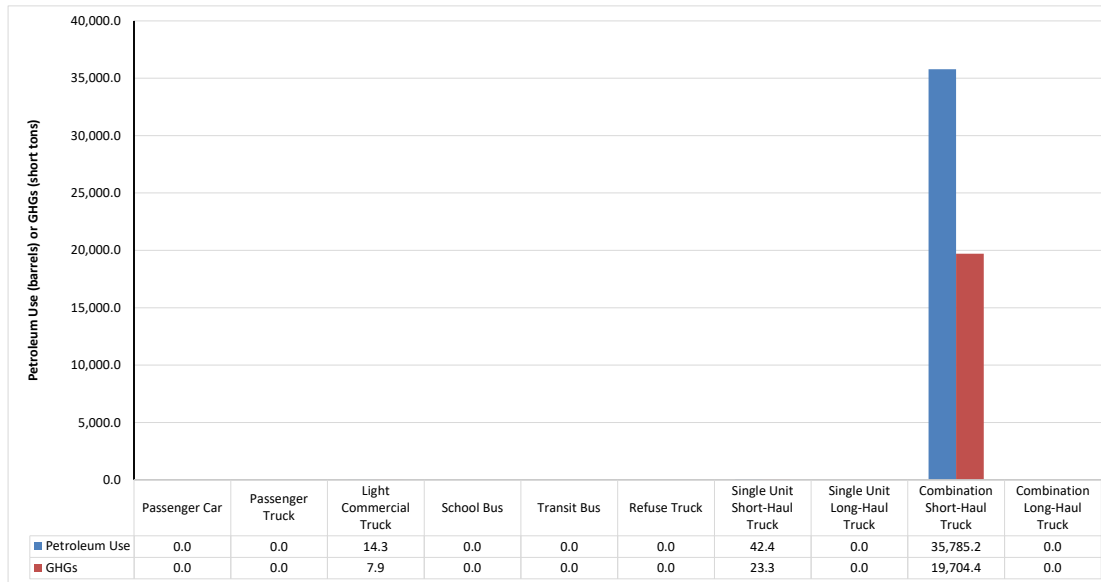
Current Year Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$181,161	\$239,860	\$0	\$33,640	\$235	\$82,120	\$18,426	\$3,781
Excavators	\$22,803	\$30,192	\$0	\$1,194	\$0	\$1,535	\$410	\$476
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$84,880	\$112,382	\$0	\$36,452	\$354	\$126,778	\$16,948	\$1,771

Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$76,012	\$100,640	\$0	\$3,168	\$20	\$5,948	\$608	\$1,586
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$364,856	\$483,074	\$0	\$74,454	\$608	\$216,381	\$36,393	\$7,615

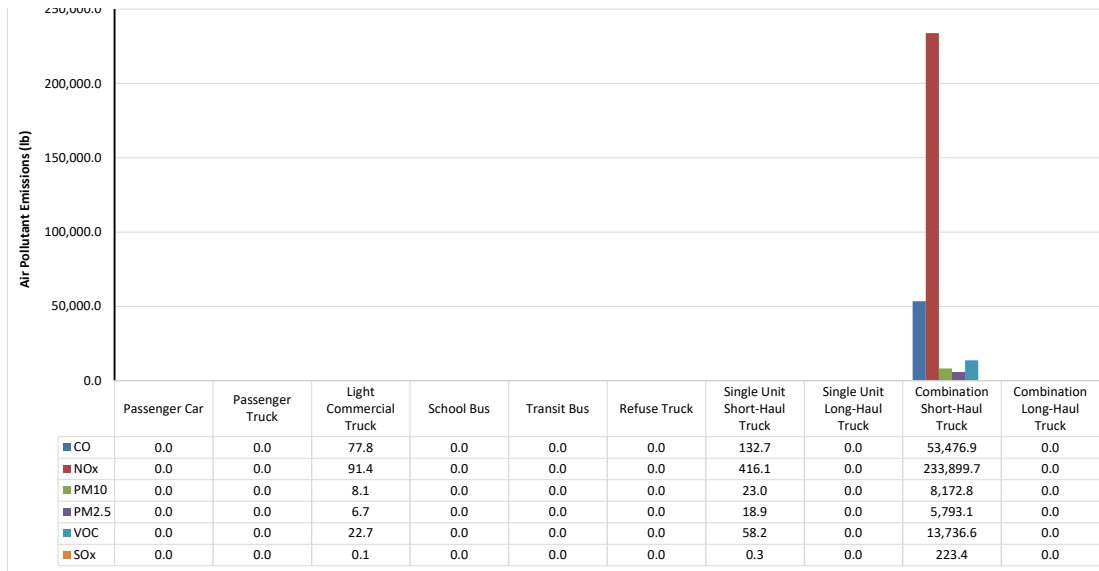
Remaining Lifetime Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Excavators	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

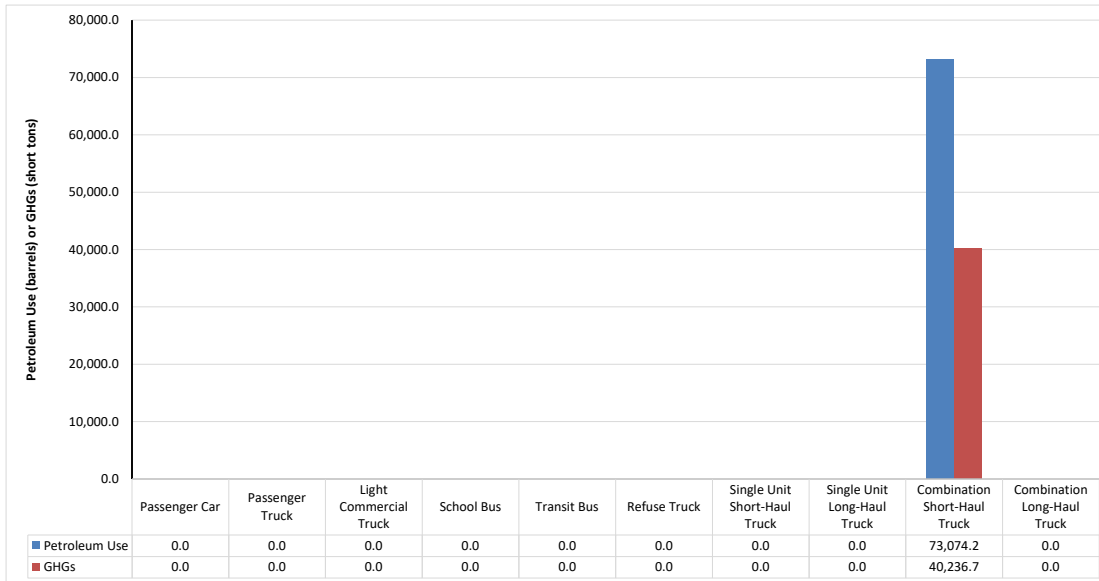


Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet

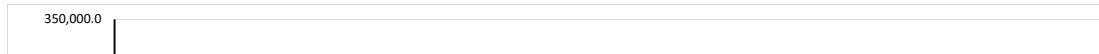
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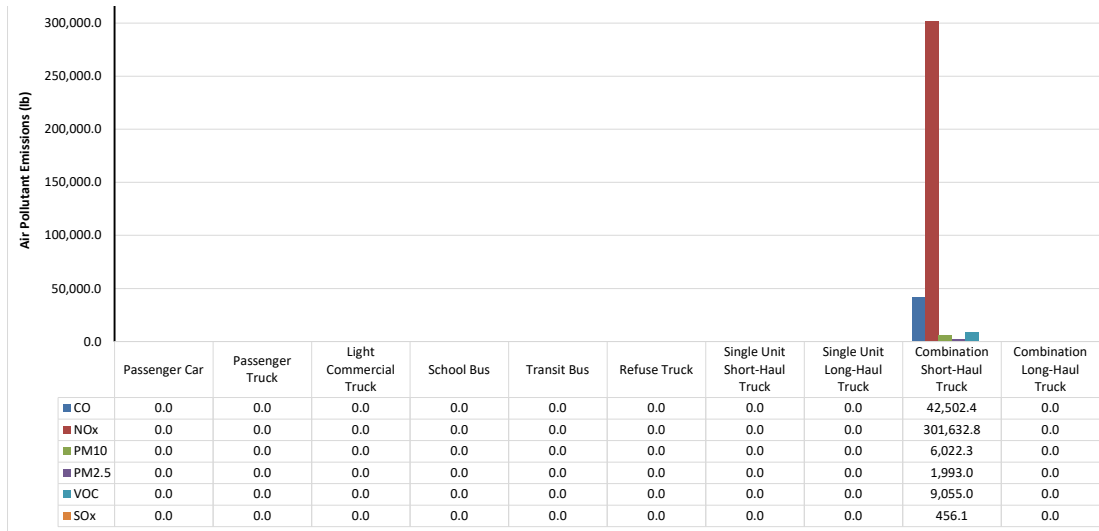


Remaining Lifetime Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

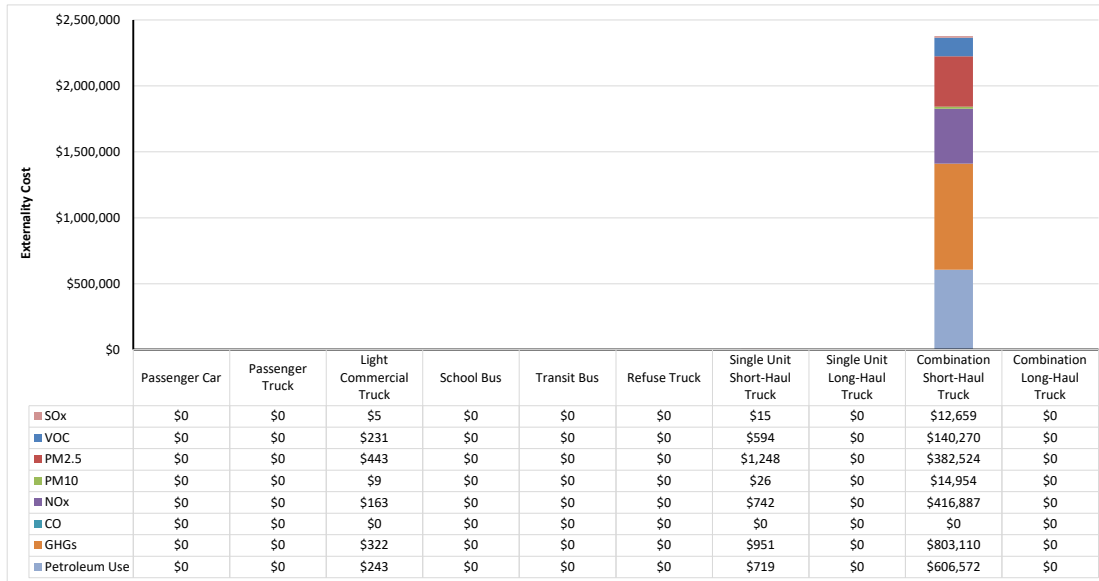


Remaining Lifetime Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet

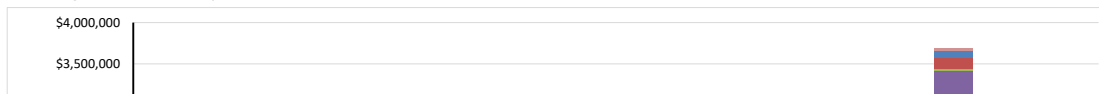


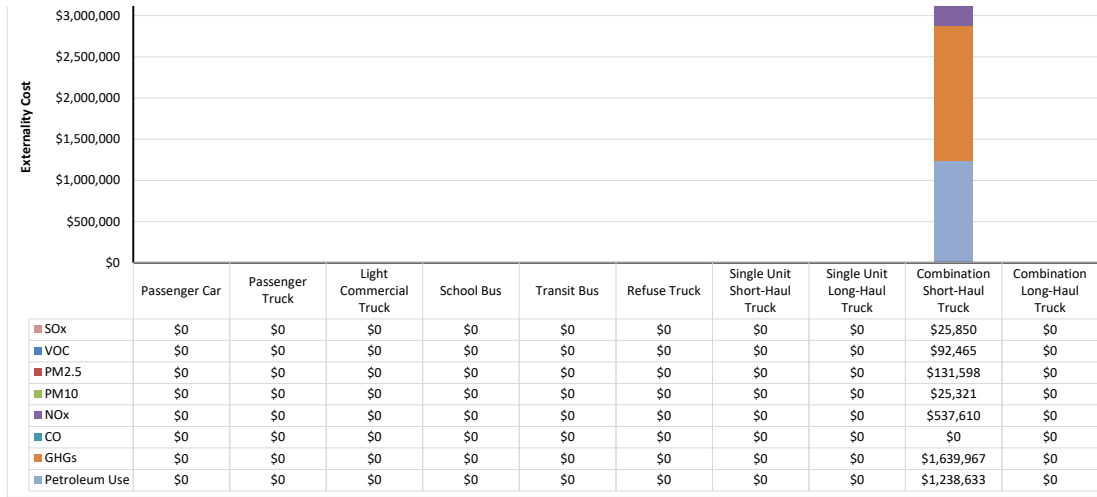


Current Year Externality Costs - On-Road Fleet

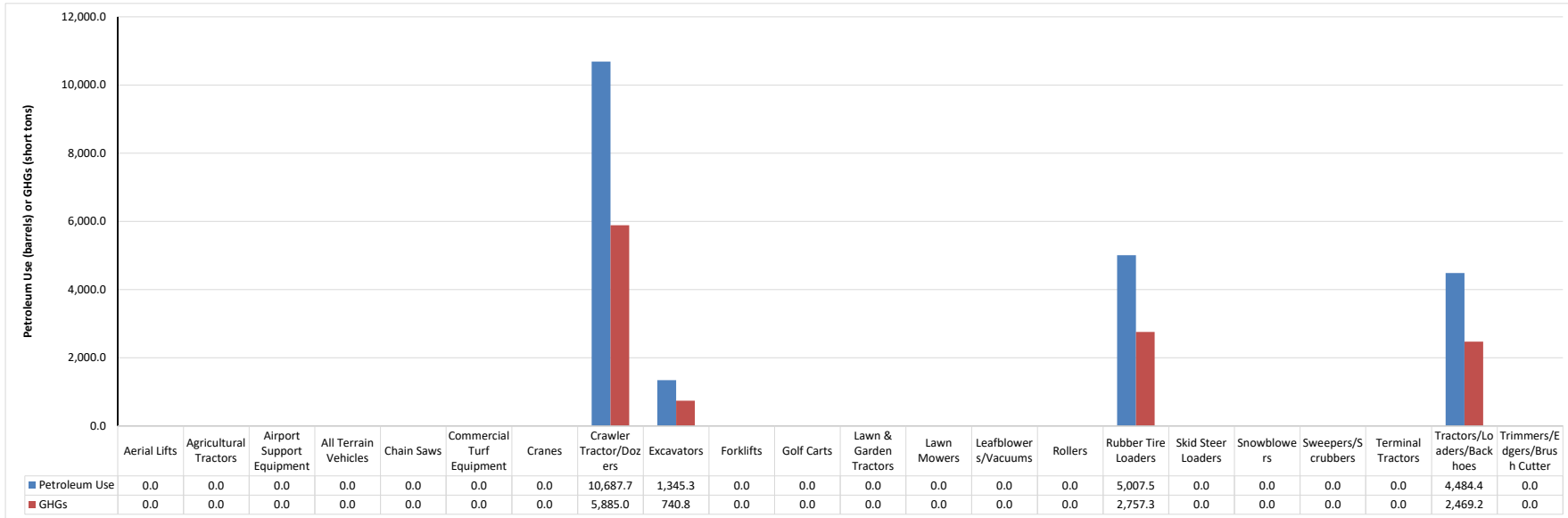


Remaining Lifetime Externality Costs - On-Road Fleet

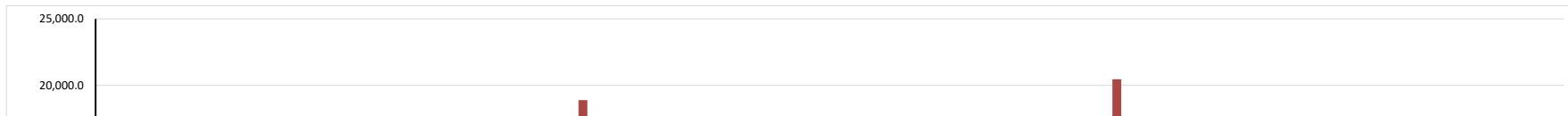




Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - Off-Road Fleet



Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - Off-Road Fleet



Annual Conventional Idling Hours (per Vehicle)	150	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
% of Idle Hours by Service									
Annual Hotelling Hours (per Vehicle)*	1,800	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
% of Hotelling Hours by Service									

Heavy-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment	Number of Heavy-Duty Vehicles	Services Provided by IR Equipment
Diesel (Hotelling)*	0	
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0	
Battery Management Start/Stop	0	
APU (Diesel)	0	
APU (Battery)	0	
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0	
Truck Stop Electrification - Single System**	0	
Truck Power**	0	

Conventional Idling Hour Reduction Goal	Hotelling Hour Reduction Goal	Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (kW)	IR Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	Default Idle Hr	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling	Electrical	Default Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Default Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (kW)	Default Equipment Cost	User Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)
50	594	0.90	0	\$1,800	150	33%	0%	33%	34%	0.89	0.78	0	\$1,800	1.03
0	0	0.12	0	\$1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.06	0	\$1,700	0.07
51	612	0.00	704	\$2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0.14	0.12	0	\$1,700	0.14
150	1800	0.20	0	\$10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0.23	0.20	0	\$10,000	0.23
150	1800	0.06	704	\$9,800	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.06	704	\$9,800	0.06
101	1206	0.00	704	\$10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	704	\$10,500	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$5	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	704	\$5	0.00
101	1206	0.00	704	\$2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00

Level 2 Charging Infrastructure	Moderate	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)	Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
Venue					4.5	4	2.5	6.5	150	2.5
Parking Lot					5.5	4	1.5	10.0	90	1.5
Retail & Leisure					6.0	4	2.5	9.0	150	2.5
Education					6.5	4	2.5	7.0	150	2.5
Healthcare					4.5	4	2.5	4.5	150	2.5
Workplace					3.0	4	3.5	4.0	210	3.5
Multi-Unit Dwelling					6.0	4	2.0	3.0	6.0	7.5
Single-Unit Dwelling										

DC Fast Charging Infrastructure	Moderate	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)	Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
Venue					15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0	2.0
Parking Lot					15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0	2.0
Retail & Leisure					15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0	2.0
Education					15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0	2.0
Healthcare					15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0	2.0
Workplace					15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0	2.0
Multi-Unit Dwelling					15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0	2.0
Single-Unit Dwelling					15.0	24	0.4	6.5	26.0	2.0

Small Equipment Information	Commercial Turf Equipment	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Lifetime Replacement Cost
Equipment Type	Zero-Turn Commercial Turf				
Rated Horsepower	25				
EV Battery Replacement	Lithium-ion	0	21.6	\$800	\$0

Small Equipment Fuel Type	Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (GGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)
Gasoline	0	1,364	0.34	\$12,000	\$0.12
Diesel	0	0	0.28	\$16,000	\$0.15
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0	0.24	\$0	\$0.00
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	1,364	0.07	\$23,000	\$0.05
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0	0.11	\$0	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00
Propane (LPG)	0	1,364	0.34	\$13,500	\$0.12
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00

Large Equipment Information	Forklifts	Replacements per Lifetime	Battery Capacity (kWh)	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	Lifetime Replacement Cost
Equipment Type	Warehouse Forklift				
Rated Horsepower	50				
EV Battery Replacement	Lead-Acid	0	43.2	\$200	\$0

Large Equipment Fuel Type	Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (GGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)
Gasoline	0	1,700	0.70	\$22,000	\$0.14
Diesel	0	1,700	0.58	\$30,000	\$0.19
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	1,700	0.14	\$37,000	\$0.08
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	1,700	0.23	\$40,000	\$0.08
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HEV)	0	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00
Propane (LPG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$25,000	\$0.14
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	1,700	0.70	\$50,000	\$0.14
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00

Default Rated hp	25	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh: Lithium-ion	User \$/kWh: Lithium-ion
Default Type	Lithium-ion	0	21.6	\$800	\$800	\$800

Default Rated hp	50	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh: Lead-Acid	User \$/kWh: Lead-Acid
Default Type	Lead-Acid	0	43.2	\$200	\$200	\$200

Default Rated hp	50	Default MPG/GGE Relative Ratio	User AFV MPG/GGE Relative Ratio	Default Purchase Price + Battery	User Purchase Price + Battery	Default Maintenance & Repair	User Maintenance & Repair	Default User Rated hp	User Rated hp
Default Usage	1,700	0.70	1.00	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$0.14	\$0.14	50	50
Default Usage	1,700	0.58	0.83	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0.19	\$0.19	50	50
Default Usage	1,700	0.14	0.20	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$0.08	\$0.08	50	50
Default Usage	1,700	0.23	0.33	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0.08	\$0.08	50	50
Default Usage	0	0.48	0.69	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	50	50
Default Usage	0	0.48	0.69	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	50	50
Default Usage	0	0.58	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	50	50
Default Usage	0	0.58	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	50	50
Default Usage	0	0.70	1.00	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	50	50
Default Usage	1,700	0.70	1.00	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0.14	\$0.14	50	50
Default Usage	1,700	0.70	1.00	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0.14	\$0.14	50	50
Default Usage	0	0.70	1.00	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	50	50
Default Usage	0	0.58	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	50	50

On-Road and Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

		pounds	12,394.6	2,803.0	MTCO2E	Fuel Use (Barrels)	2,245.5
On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output	1,127.6	tons	5.622174149			Gallons	94,310
			1675.407897				

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	9.1	5.0	49.1	57.7	5.1	4.2	14.3	0.1
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	415.3	235.2	252.5	5.8	3.8	1.0	21.2	2.3
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	424.3	240.2	301.6	63.6	8.9	5.2	35.5	2.3

Remaining Lifetime Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	4,152.6	2,352.3	5,040.2	67.9	38.7	10.5	258.3	22.6
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,152.6	2,352.3	5,040.2	67.9	38.7	10.5	258.3	22.6

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$154	\$203	\$0	\$103	\$5	\$280	\$146	\$3
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$7,039	\$9,587	\$0	\$10	\$18	\$66	\$217	\$128
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$7,192	\$9,791	\$0	\$113	\$23	\$345	\$363	\$131

Remaining Lifetime On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$70,388	\$95,874	\$0	\$121	\$177	\$691	\$2,637	\$1,279
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$70,388	\$95,874	\$0	\$121	\$177	\$691	\$2,637	\$1,279

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Equipment Type							
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use	GHGs	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx

Equipment Type	(barrels)	(short tons)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	373.7	205.8	2,242.1	4,038.5	396.5	384.2	302.7	2.3	2.3
Excavators	373.7	205.8	385.5	683.1	70.4	68.3	51.4	2.3	2.3
Forklifts	62.3	34.3	3.5	28.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	5.0	2.7	51.5	39.0	7.9	7.6	2.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	323.9	178.3	1,667.7	3,067.8	281.7	272.3	230.2	2.0	2.0
Skid Steer Loaders	10.0	5.5	54.4	139.7	7.2	7.0	17.0	0.1	0.1
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	323.9	178.3	96.1	106.5	15.1	14.6	7.4	2.0	2.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	348.8	192.1	2,893.1	4,227.8	547.2	530.6	672.2	2.2	2.2
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,821.1	1,002.8	7,394.0	12,331.1	1,326.6	1,285.3	1,284.2	11.4	11.4

Remaining Lifetime Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Excavators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

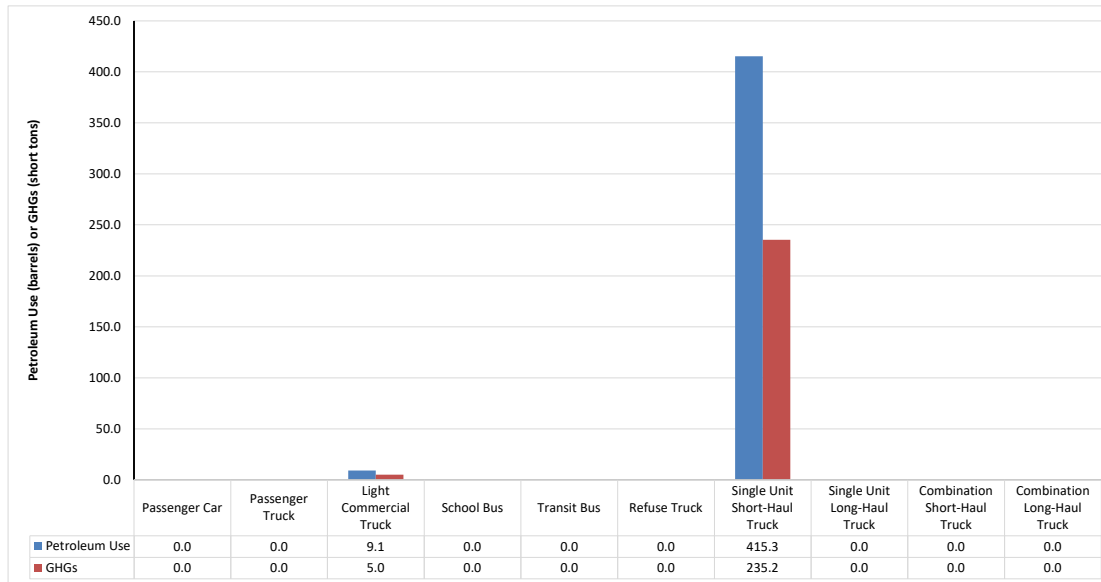
Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$6,334	\$8,387	\$0	\$7,198	\$77	\$25,368	\$3,091	\$132
Excavators	\$6,334	\$8,387	\$0	\$1,217	\$13	\$4,509	\$525	\$132
Forklifts	\$1,056	\$1,398	\$0	\$51	\$0	\$49	\$5	\$22
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$84	\$112	\$0	\$69	\$1	\$503	\$28	\$2
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$5,490	\$7,268	\$0	\$5,468	\$59	\$17,981	\$2,351	\$115

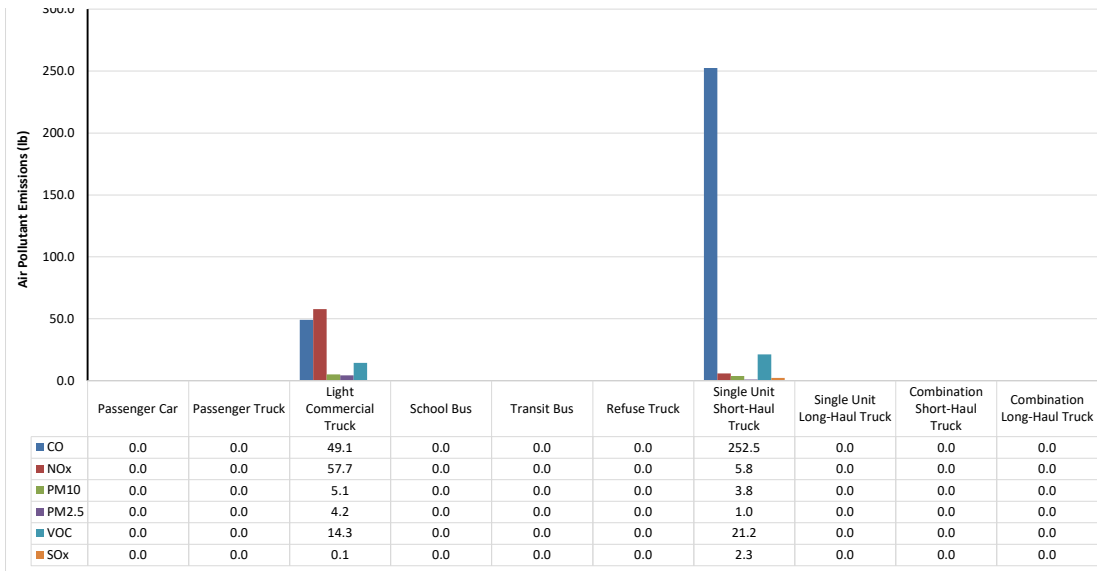
Skid Steer Loaders	\$169	\$224	\$0	\$249	\$1	\$460	\$173	\$4
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$5,490	\$7,268	\$0	\$190	\$3	\$965	\$76	\$115
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$5,912	\$7,828	\$0	\$7,535	\$105	\$35,034	\$6,864	\$123
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$30,869	\$40,871	\$0	\$21,978	\$260	\$84,868	\$13,113	\$644
Remaining Lifetime Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Excavators	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

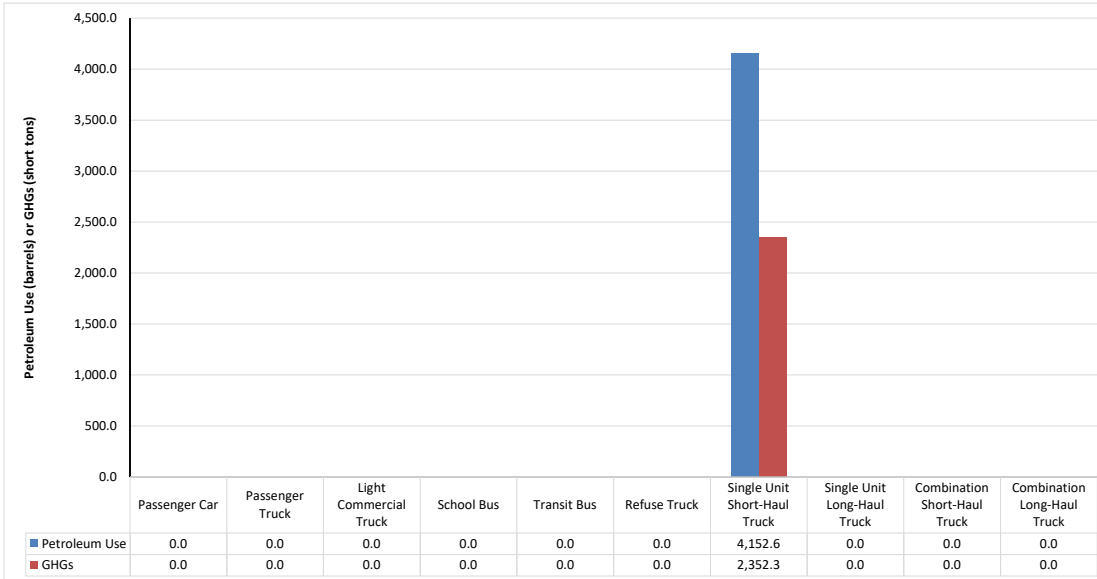


Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet

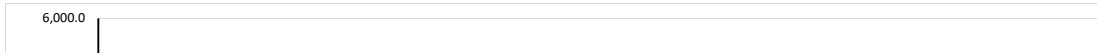
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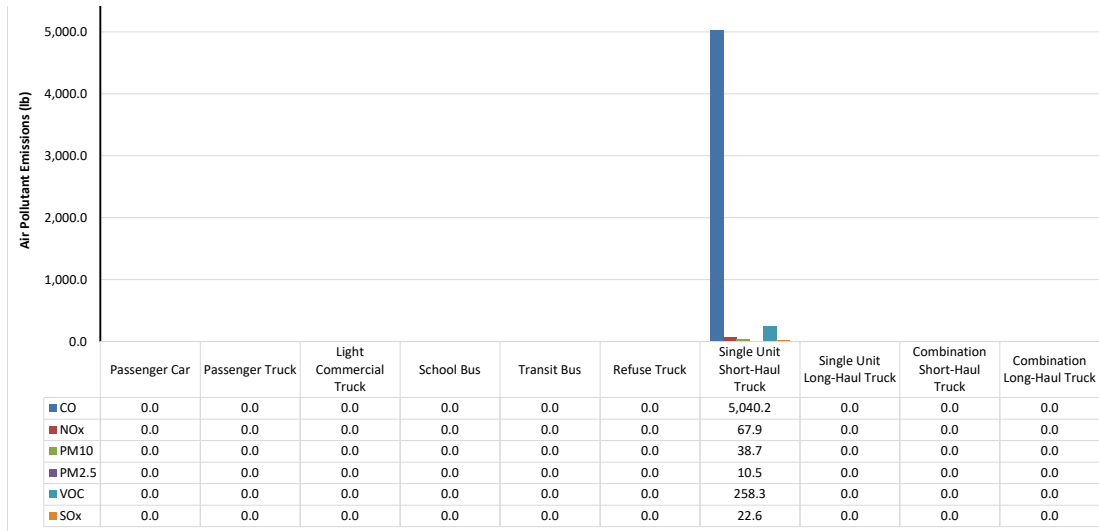


Remaining Lifetime Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

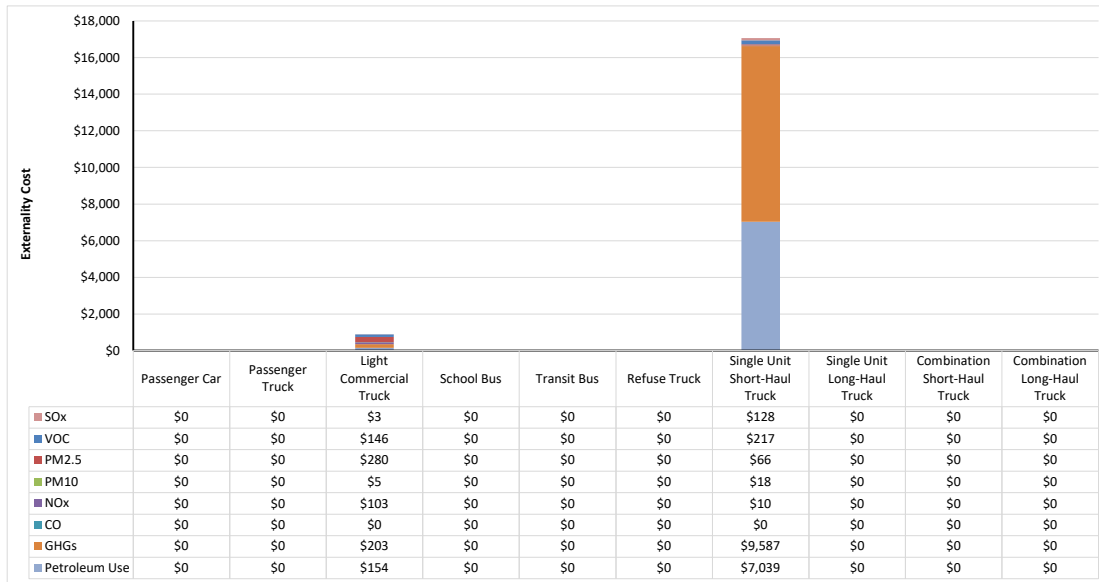


Remaining Lifetime Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet



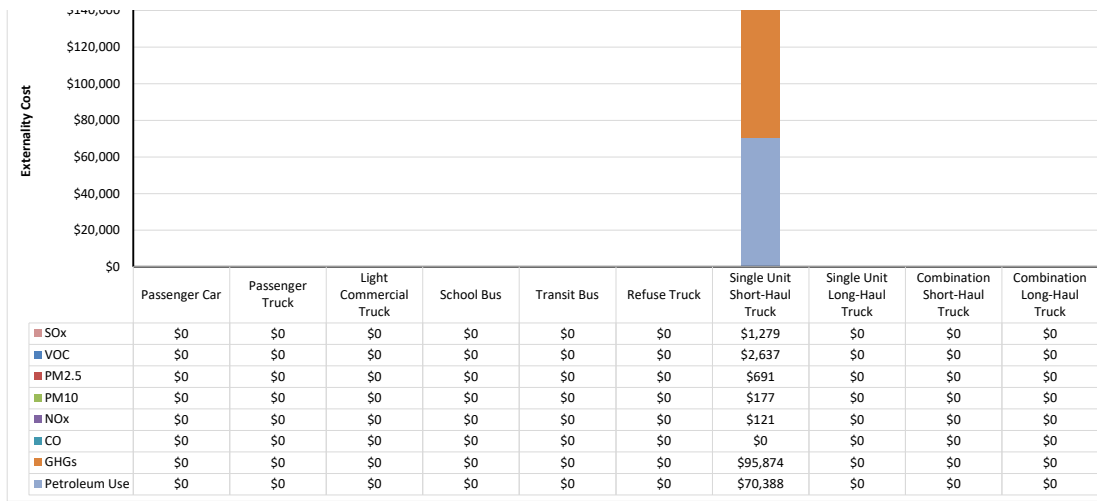


Current Year Externality Costs - On-Road Fleet

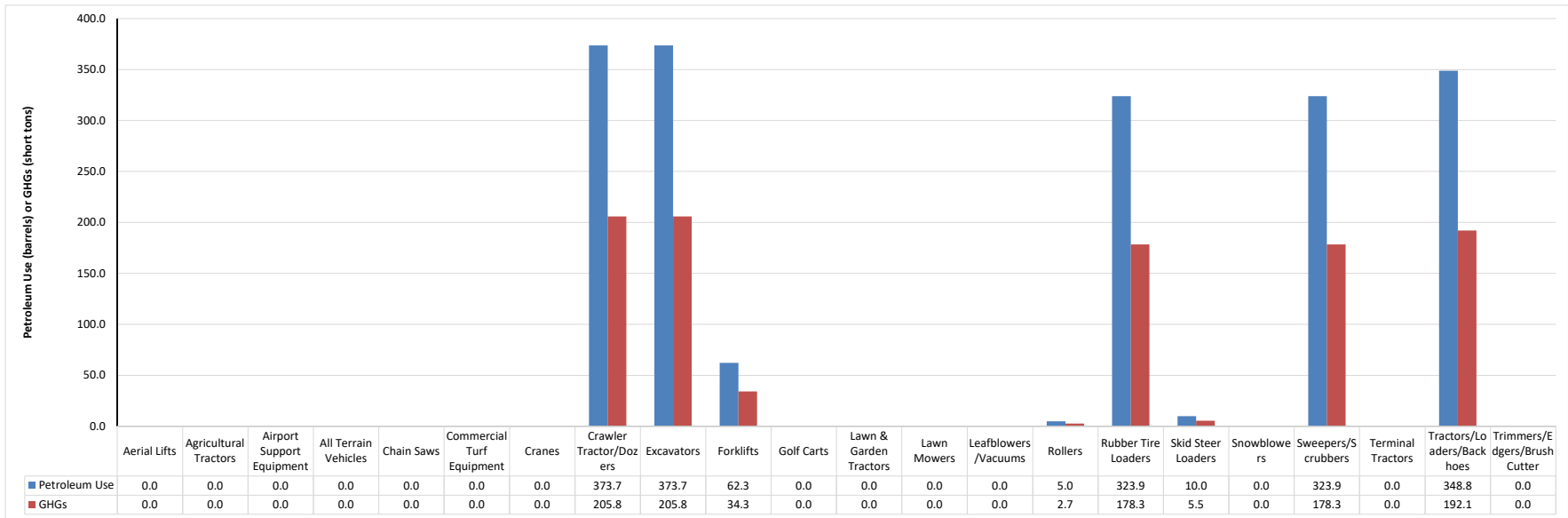


Remaining Lifetime Externality Costs - On-Road Fleet



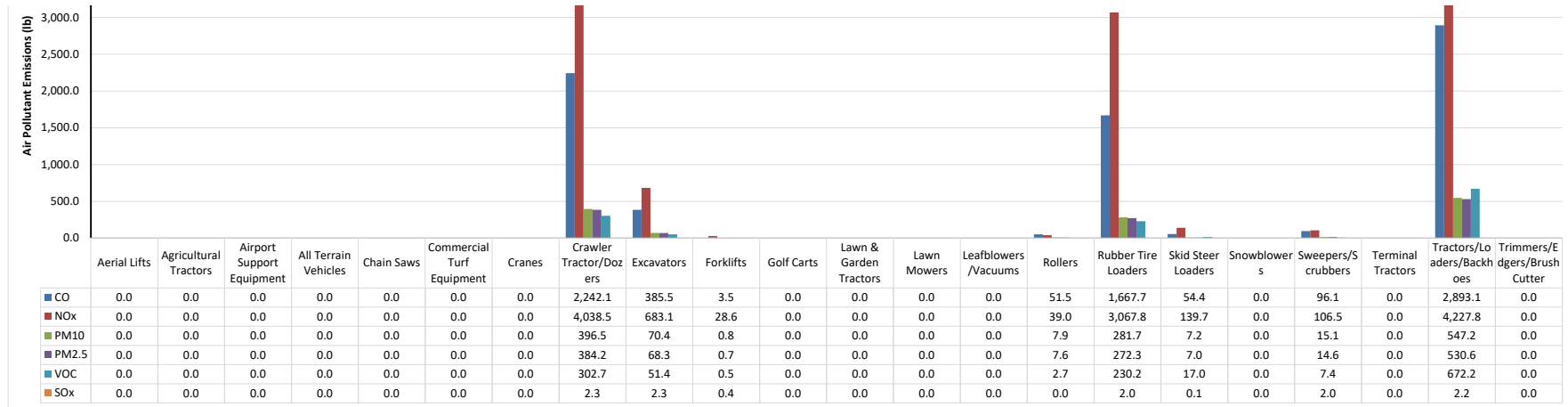


Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - Off-Road Fleet

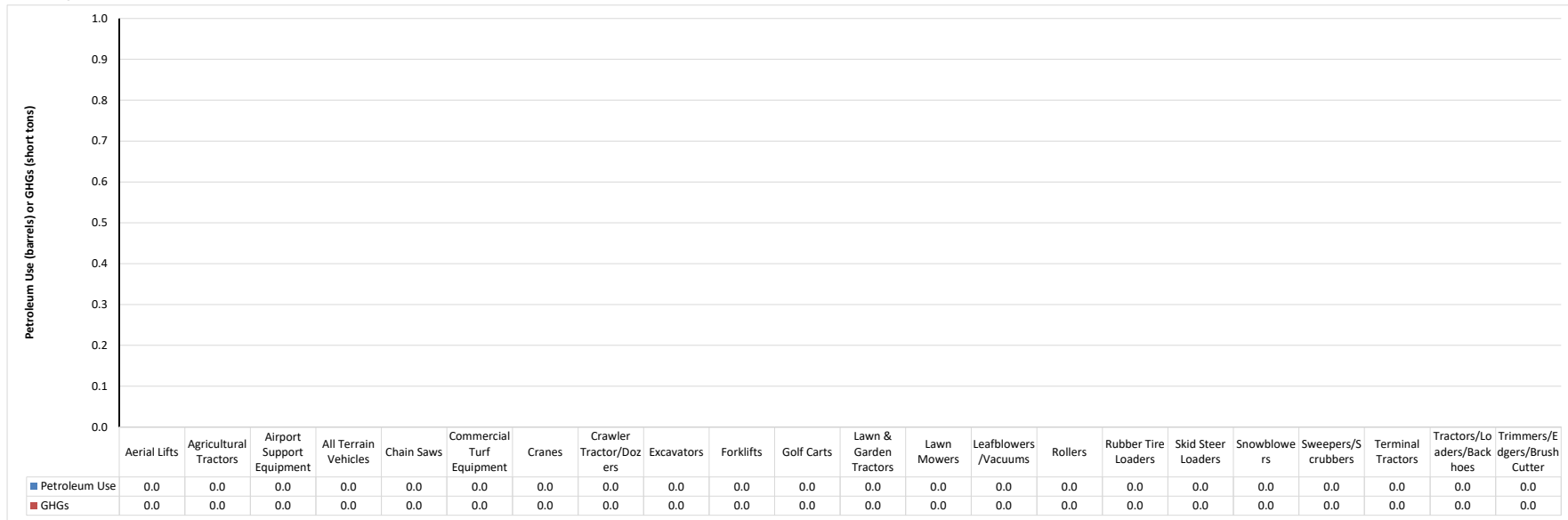


Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - Off-Road Fleet





Remaining Lifetime Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - Off-Road Fleet



Remaining Lifetime Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - Off-Road Fleet



Key Inputs

Primary Vehicle Location	Washington, TCO, IR, Footprint
Light-Duty Vehicle Information	Passenger Car
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information	School Bus
Fuel and DEF Price	Public Station
Total Cost of Ownership Inputs	15 years, 4.20% interest, 12.00% down payment
Fuel Production Assumptions	1 Soy, 2 Corn, 4 Fallow
Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Options	1 Well-to-Wheels
Idle Reduction Inputs	1,750 hours, 33% engine heating
Electric Vehicle Charging Inputs	11 kW, 2020
Off-Road Equipment Inputs	11 kW, 2020

Calculator Inputs Used to

Washington, TCO, IR, Footprint
Passenger Car
School Bus
Public Station
15 years, 4.20% interest, 12.00% down payment
1 Soy, 2 Corn, 4 Fallow
1 Well-to-Wheels
1,750 hours, 33% engine heating
11 kW, 2020
11 kW, 2020

Key Vehicle and Fuel Inputs

Primary Vehicle Location					
State	WASHINGTON				
County	KING				
Light-Duty Vehicle Information					
Vehicle Type	Passenger Car				
Vocation Type	Car				
Light-Duty Fuel Type	Number of Light-Duty Vehicles	Annual Vehicle Mileage	Fuel Economy (MPGGE)	Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi)
Gasoline	0	12,400	30.9	\$20,000	\$0.15
Diesel	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	12,400	46.3	\$32,000	\$0.14
Gasoline Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	0	12,400	53.2	\$37,000	\$0.13
Gasoline Extended Range Electric Vehicle (EREV)	0	12,400	44.4	\$33,000	\$0.13
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	12,400	106.2	\$37,000	\$0.09
Gaseous Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	12,400	73.5	\$50,000	\$0.09
Biodiesel (B20)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Biodiesel (B100)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	12,400	37.1	\$27,000	\$0.23
Ethanol (E85)	0	12,400	30.9	\$20,000	\$0.15
Propane (LPG)	0	12,400	30.9	\$26,000	\$0.15
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	12,400	29.4	\$27,000	\$0.15

Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information					
Vehicle Type	School Bus				
Vocation Type	School Bus				
Heavy-Duty Fuel Type	Number of Heavy-Duty Vehicles	Annual Vehicle Mileage	Fuel Economy (MPGGE)	Purchase Price (\$/Vehicle)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/mi)
Gasoline	0	0	6.8	\$0	\$0.61
Diesel	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	0	0	24.0	\$300,000	\$0.56
Gaseous Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0	11.3	\$0	\$0.56
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	15,000	11.1	\$180,000	\$0.81
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HMH)	0	0	10.6	\$0	\$0.81
Biodiesel (B20)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Biodiesel (B100)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	15,000	8.2	\$100,000	\$0.93
Ethanol (E85)	0	0	6.8	\$0	\$0.61
Propane (LPG)	0	15,000	6.8	\$108,000	\$0.61
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	15,000	7.0	\$130,000	\$0.61
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	15,000	7.0	\$120,000	\$0.93
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0	7.8	\$0	\$0.97

Refueling Information		
Fueling Type	Private Station	
Fuel Price Sensitivity	No	
Infrastructure costs (go to 'Payback') Enter fuel price range (go to 'Payback')		
Fuel and DEF Price		
	Public Station	Private Station
Fuel Unit	(\$/fuel unit)	(\$/fuel unit)
Gasoline	gasoline gallon \$3.13	\$3.01
Diesel	diesel gallon \$3.22	\$2.99
Electricity	kwh \$0.10	\$0.10
G-H2	hydrogen kg \$3.05	\$2.61
B20	B20 gallon \$4.17	\$4.36
B100	B100 gallon \$4.17	\$4.36
RD20	RD20 gallon \$3.66	\$2.96
RD100	RD100 gallon \$3.71	\$2.95
E85	E85 gallon \$2.88	\$2.37
Propane	LPG gallon \$2.06	\$1.72
CNG	CNG GGE \$2.77	\$3.26
LNG	LNG gallon \$1.91	\$1.10
Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF)	DEF gallon \$2.80	\$2.80

Public Station			Private Station		
Default \$/Fuel Unit	Default \$/GGE	User \$/GGE	Default \$/Fuel Unit	Default \$/GGE	User \$/GGE
\$3.13	\$2.79	\$3.13	\$3.01	\$2.99	\$3.01
\$3.22	\$2.79	\$3.13	\$2.99	\$2.99	\$2.99
\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10
\$3.05	\$2.61	\$2.61	\$2.61	\$2.30	\$2.30
\$4.17	\$4.36	\$4.36	\$4.36	\$4.09	\$4.09
\$4.17	\$4.36	\$4.36	\$4.36	\$4.09	\$4.09
\$3.66	\$2.96	\$2.96	\$2.96	\$2.59	\$2.59
\$3.71	\$2.95	\$2.95	\$2.95	\$2.69	\$2.69
\$2.88	\$2.37	\$2.37	\$2.37	\$2.23	\$2.23
\$2.06	\$1.72	\$1.72	\$1.72	\$1.41	\$1.41
\$2.77	\$3.26	\$3.26	\$3.26	\$1.72	\$1.72
\$1.91	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.65	\$1.65
\$2.80	\$2.80	\$2.80	\$2.80	\$2.80	\$2.80

Total Cost of Ownership Inputs

Vehicle and Infrastructure Information			
Years of Planned Ownership	Light-Duty Vehicle	Heavy-Duty Vehicle	Infrastructure
years	15	15	15
Financial Assumptions			
Loan	yes/no	No	No
Loan Term	years	5	5
Interest Rate	%	4.20%	4.20%
Percent Down Payment	%	12.00%	12.00%
Discount Factor	%	1.24%	1.24%

Default	Default	Default
LDV	HDV	Infrastructure
15	15	15
5	5	5
4.20%	4.20%	4.20%
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
1.24%	1.24%	1.24%

Fuel Production Assumptions

Biodiesel Feedstock Source	1 - Soy
Renewable Diesel Feedstock Source	1 - Soy
Ethanol Feedstock Source	1 - Corn
CNG Feedstock Source	1 - North American NG
LNG Feedstock Source	1 - North American NG
North American NG Feedstock Source	Conventional 60%, Shale 34%
LPG Feedstock Source	NG 60%, Petroleum 31%
Source of Electricity for PHEVs, EVs, and FCVs (Electrolysis)	11 - Average U.S. Mix
G-H2 Production Process	1 - Refueling Station SMR (On-site)



Number	Grid Mix
1	US
2	ASCC
3	FRCC
4	HECC
5	MRO
6	NPCC
7	RFC
8	SERC
9	OPR
10	TRE
11	WECC
12	User Defined
11	Default based on State and County

Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Options

Petroleum Use, GHGs & Air Pollutant Calculation Type	1 - Well-to-Wheels
Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Air Pollutants	1 - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use, GHGs, and Air Pollutants
Well-to-Wheels & Vehicle Production* Petroleum Use, GHGs, Air Pollutants (*LDVs only)	1 - Well-to-Wheels & Vehicle Production* Petroleum Use, GHGs, Air Pollutants (*LDVs only)
Vehicle IR-Use Emissions Multiplier	yes/no
Low NOx Engines - CNG, LNG, LPG HDVs	yes/no

Idle Reduction Inputs

Light-Duty Vehicle Information				
Idle Reduction (IR) Vehicle Type	Passenger Car			
Vocation Type	Car			
Baseline Vehicle Model Year	2020			
Annual Idling Hours (per Vehicle)	1,750			
% of Idle Hours by Service	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Heating 33% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engine Heating 0% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cooling 33% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electrical 34%			
Light-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment	Number of Light-Duty Vehicles	Services Provided by IR Equipment		
Gasoline	0			
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling
Battery Management Start/Stop	0	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling
APU (Battery)	0	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Information				
IR Vehicle Type	Combination Long-Haul Truck			
Vocation Type	Long Haul Freight Truck			
Baseline Vehicle Model Year	2020			

Default Services Required (% of hours):				
Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling	Electrical	
1750	33%	0%	33%	34%
Default Fuel Consumption (GG/hr)	Default Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (W)	Default Equipment Cost	
0.03	0.03	0	\$900	
0	0.07	0	\$1,250	
0.00	0.00	250	\$1,500	
0.00	0.00	250	\$4,300	
0.03	0.03	250	\$5,200	
0.00	0.00	250	\$5,800	

Annual Conventional Idling Hours (per Vehicle)		Services Required (% of hours):							
% of Idle Hours by Service	150	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
Annual Hotelling Hours (per Vehicle)*	1,800	Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%
% of Hotelling Hours by Service		Vehicle Heating	33%	Engine Heating	0%	Cooling	33%	Electrical	34%

Heavy-Duty Baseline & Idling Reduction Equipment		Services Provided by IR Equipment							
Diesel (Hotelling)*	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X
Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X
Fuel Operated Coolant Heater	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X
Battery Management Start/Stop	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X
APU (Diesel)	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X
APU (Battery)	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X
APU (Battery) & Fuel Operated Air Heater	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X
APU (Battery) & Battery Management Start/Stop	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X
Truck Stop Identification - Single System**	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X
Truck Power**	0	Vehicle Heating	X	Engine Heating	X	Cooling	X	Electrical	X

Conventional Idling Hour Reduction Goal	Hotelling Hour Reduction Goal	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (kW)	IR Equipment Price (\$/vehicle)	Default Idle Hr	Vehicle Heating	Engine Heating	Cooling	Electrical
50	594	0.90	0	\$1,800	150	33%	0%	33%	34%
0	0	0.12	0	\$1,700	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
51	612	0.00	704	\$2,500	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
150	1800	0.20	0	\$10,000	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
101	1206	0.00	704	\$8,000	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
150	1800	0.06	704	\$9,800	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
101	1206	0.00	704	\$10,500	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%
101	1206	0.00	704	\$2,500	1800	33%	0%	33%	34%

Default Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Default Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Electrical Power Demand (kW)	Default Equipment Cost	User Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)
0.89	1.03	0	\$1,800	1.03
0.07	0.90	0	\$1,800	0.07
0.14	0.12	0	\$1,700	0.14
0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00
0.23	0.20	0	\$10,000	0.23
0.00	0.00	704	\$8,000	0.00
0.07	0.06	704	\$9,800	0.07
0.00	0.00	704	\$10,500	0.00
0.00	0.00	704	\$2,500	0.00

Electric Vehicle Charging Inputs				
Level 2 Charging Infrastructure				
Predicted Weekly Utilization	Moderate	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)
Venue		4.5	4	150
Parking Lot		4.5	4	150
Retail & Leisure		5.5	4	90
Education		6.0	4	150
Healthcare		6.5	4	150
Workplace		4.5	4	150
Multi-Unit Dwelling		3.0	4	210
Single-Unit Dwelling		6.0	4	120
DC Fast Charging Infrastructure				
Predicted Weekly Utilization	Moderate	Weekly Utilization (sessions/week/station)	Average Session Power (kW)	Charge Time (minutes/session)
Venue		15.0	24	22
Parking Lot		15.0	24	22
Retail & Leisure		15.0	24	22
Education		15.0	24	22
Healthcare		15.0	24	22
Workplace		15.0	24	22
Multi-Unit Dwelling		15.0	24	22
Single-Unit Dwelling		15.0	24	22

Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
4.5	4	2.5	150	6.5	150
5.5	4	1.5	90	7.0	90
6.0	4	2.5	150	9.0	150
6.5	4	2.5	150	7.0	150
4.5	4	2.5	150	4.5	150
3.0	4	3.5	210	4.0	210
6.0	4	2.0	120	7.5	120

Default Utilization Selected	Default Session Power (kW)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	Default Charge Time (min/session)	Default Charge Time (hr/session)	User Charge Time (hr/session)
15.0	24	0.4	22	26.0	22
15.0	24	0.4	22	26.0	22
15.0	24	0.4	22	26.0	22
15.0	24	0.4	22	26.0	22
15.0	24	0.4	22	26.0	22
15.0	24	0.4	22	26.0	22
15.0	24	0.4	22	26.0	22
15.0	24	0.4	22	26.0	22

Off-Road Equipment Inputs					
Small Equipment Information					
Equipment Type	Commercial Turf Equipment	Rated Horsepower	25	EV Battery Replacement	Lithium-ion
Location Type	Zero-Turn Commercial Turf	Type	Lithium-ion	Replacements per Lifetime	0
		Battery Capacity (kWh)	21.6	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	\$800
		Battery Cost (\$/unit)	\$800	Lifetime Replacement Cost	\$0
Small Equipment Fuel Type					
Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (GGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (GGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	
Gasoline	1,364	0.34	\$12,000	\$0.12	
Diesel	0	0.28	\$16,000	\$0.15	
Gasoline Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0.24	\$0	\$0.00	
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	1,364	0.07	\$23,000	\$0.05	
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	0	0.11	\$0	\$0.00	
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0.28	\$0	\$0.00	
Ethanol (E85)	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	
Propane (LPG)	1,364	0.34	\$13,500	\$0.12	
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	0	0.34	\$0	\$0.00	
Large Equipment Information					
Equipment Type	Forklifts	Rated Horsepower	50	EV Battery Replacement	Lead-Acid
Location Type	Warehouse Forklift	Type	Lead-Acid	Replacements per Lifetime	0
		Battery Capacity (kWh)	43.2	Battery Cost (\$/kWh)	\$200
		Battery Cost (\$/unit)	\$200	Lifetime Replacement Cost	\$0
Large Equipment Fuel Type					
Number of Units	Annual Hourly Usage (DGE/hr)	Fuel Consumption (DGE/hr)	Equipment Price (\$/unit)	Maintenance & Repair (\$/hr)	
Gasoline	1,700	0.70	\$22,000	\$0.14	
Diesel	1,700	0.58	\$30,000	\$0.19	
All-Electric Vehicle (EV)	1,700	0.14	\$37,000	\$0.08	
Gasoline Hydrogen (G-H2) Fuel Cell Vehicle (FCV)	1,700	0.23	\$40,000	\$0.08	
Diesel Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	
Diesel Hydraulic Hybrid (HEV)	0	0.48	\$0	\$0.00	
Biodiesel (B20)	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	
Biodiesel (B100)	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	
Renewable Diesel (RD20)	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	
Renewable Diesel (RD100)	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	
Ethanol (E85)	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	
Propane (LPG)	1,700	0.70	\$25,000	\$0.14	
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	1,700	0.70	\$50,000	\$0.14	
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	0.70	\$0	\$0.00	
LNG / Diesel Pilot Ignition	0	0.58	\$0	\$0.00	

Default Rated hp	Default Replacements per Lifetime	Default kWh	Default \$/kWh	User \$/kWh	User Purchase Price + Battery	Default Maintenance & Repair	Default User Rated hp
25	0	21.6	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	25
50	0	43.2	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$0	50

Default Usage	Default GGE/hr	Default Ratio	Default Price	User Purchase Price + Battery	Default Maintenance & Repair	Default User Rated hp
1,364	0.34	1.00	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0.12	25
0	0.28	0.83	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$0.15	25
1,364	0.07	0.20	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$0.05	25
0	0.11	0.33	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25
0	0.28	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25
0	0.28	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25
0	0.28	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25
0	0.28	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25
1,364	0.34	1.00	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$0.12	25
0	0.34	1.00	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	25

Default Usage	Default DGE/hr	Default Ratio	Default Price	User Purchase Price + Battery	Default Maintenance & Repair	Default User Rated hp
1,700	0.70	1.00	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$0.14	50
1,700	0.58	0.83	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0.19	50
1,700	0.14	0.20	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$0.08	50
1,700	0.23	0.33	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0.08	50
0	0.48	0.69	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	50
0	0.48	0.69	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	50
0	0.58	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	50
0	0.58	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	50
0	0.58	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	50
0	0.58	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	50
1,700	0.70	1.00	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0.14	50
1,700	0.70	1.00	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0.14	50
0	0.70	1.00	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	50
0	0.58	0.83	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	50

On-Road and Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

		pounds	16,352.1	4,278.1	MTCO2E	Fuel Use (Barrels)	4,139.4
On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output	2,067.7	tons	7.417267282			Gallons	173,855
			2210.34565				

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	17.0	9.4	24.5	12.8	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.1
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	174.3	96.0	107.1	146.6	9.8	1.8	6.1	1.1
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	191.3	105.3	131.6	159.5	11.0	2.0	6.8	1.2

Remaining Lifetime Year On-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Passenger Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passenger Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light Commercial Truck	169.9	93.5	282.0	144.7	12.1	2.1	7.5	1.1
School Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transit Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	1,743.0	959.7	1,078.9	1,507.7	99.1	17.6	60.5	10.9
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Combination Long-Haul Truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,912.9	1,053.3	1,360.9	1,652.4	111.2	19.7	68.0	11.9

On-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$288	\$381	\$0	\$23	\$6	\$14	\$7	\$6
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$2,954	\$3,912	\$0	\$261	\$51	\$116	\$62	\$62
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$3,242	\$4,293	\$0	\$284	\$57	\$130	\$70	\$68

Remaining Lifetime On-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Passenger Car	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Passenger Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Light Commercial Truck	\$2,879	\$3,812	\$0	\$258	\$63	\$138	\$76	\$60
School Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transit Bus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Refuse Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Single Unit Short-Haul Truck	\$29,544	\$39,117	\$0	\$2,687	\$512	\$1,160	\$618	\$617
Single Unit Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Short-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combination Long-Haul Truck	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$32,424	\$42,929	\$0	\$2,945	\$575	\$1,298	\$694	\$677

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output

Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Energy Use and Emissions

Current Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Equipment Type							
Vehicle Type	Petroleum Use	GHGs	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx

Equipment Type	(barrels)	(short tons)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	747.4	411.5	673.1	1,509.1	107.6	104.5	110.6	4.7	4.7
Excavators	747.4	411.5	114.8	255.0	19.2	18.7	18.7	4.7	4.7
Forklifts	186.8	102.9	27.4	50.8	7.4	7.1	4.0	1.2	1.2
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	14.9	8.2	154.5	117.0	23.6	22.9	8.2	0.1	0.1
Rubber Tire Loaders	607.3	334.4	3,127.0	5,752.2	528.1	510.6	431.7	3.8	3.8
Skid Steer Loaders	18.7	10.3	102.0	261.9	13.5	13.1	31.8	0.1	0.1
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	971.6	535.0	288.2	319.5	45.2	43.8	22.2	6.1	6.1
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	654.0	360.1	5,424.6	7,927.2	1,026.1	994.8	1,260.4	4.1	4.1
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3,948.1	2,173.9	9,911.5	16,192.6	1,770.6	1,715.5	1,887.6	24.6	24.6

Remaining Lifetime Year Off-Road - Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs & Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (barrels)	GHGs (short tons)	CO (lb)	NOx (lb)	PM10 (lb)	PM2.5 (lb)	VOC (lb)	SOx (lb)
Aerial Lifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Support Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Terrain Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chain Saws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial Turf Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cranes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Excavators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forklifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf Carts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawn Mowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rollers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber Tire Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skid Steer Loaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snowblowers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal Tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

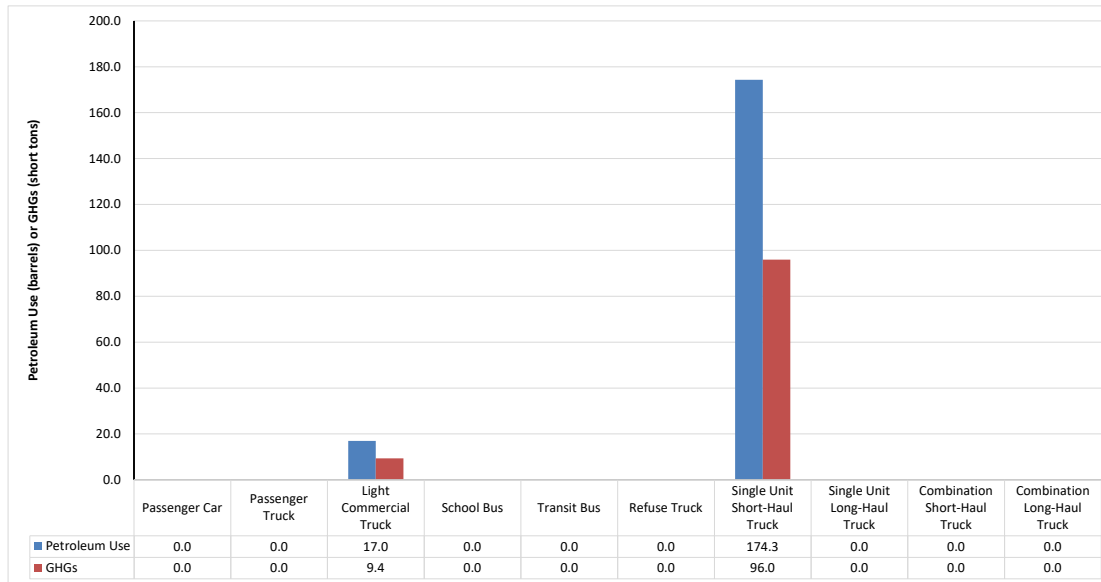
Off-Road Fleet Footprint Calculator Output - Externality Costs

Current Year Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type

Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$12,669	\$16,773	\$0	\$2,690	\$19	\$6,900	\$1,130	\$264
Excavators	\$12,669	\$16,773	\$0	\$454	\$3	\$1,234	\$191	\$264
Forklifts	\$3,167	\$4,193	\$0	\$91	\$2	\$472	\$41	\$66
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$253	\$335	\$0	\$208	\$4	\$1,510	\$84	\$5
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$10,293	\$13,628	\$0	\$10,252	\$110	\$33,714	\$4,408	\$215

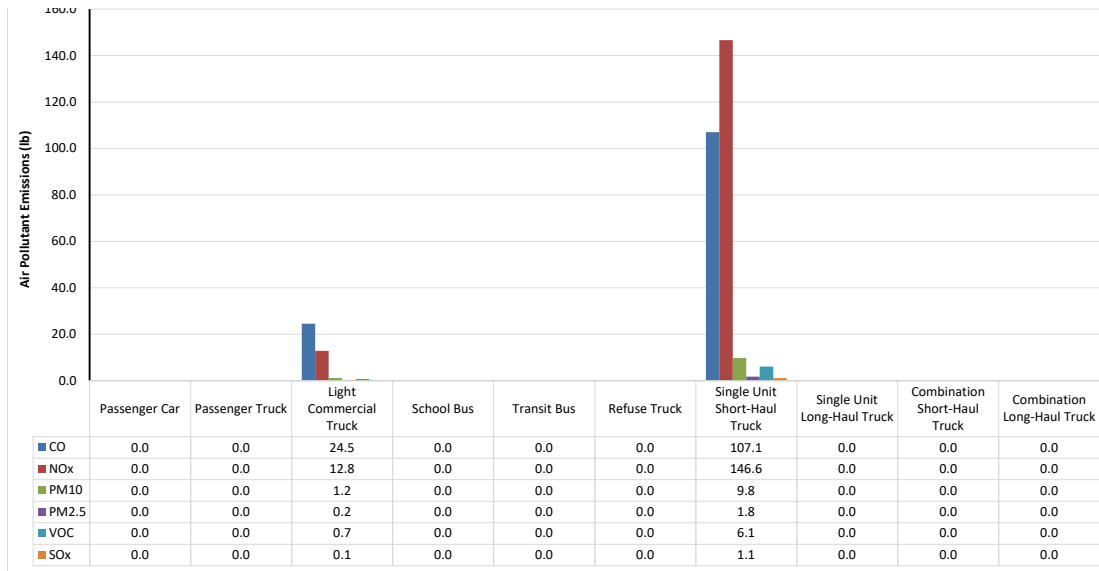
Skid Steer Loaders	\$317	\$419	\$0	\$467	\$3	\$863	\$325	\$7
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$16,469	\$21,805	\$0	\$569	\$9	\$2,895	\$227	\$344
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$11,085	\$14,677	\$0	\$14,129	\$196	\$65,688	\$12,871	\$231
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$66,922	\$88,605	\$0	\$28,861	\$346	\$113,276	\$19,275	\$1,397
Remaining Lifetime Off-Road - Energy Use and Emission Externality Costs by Vehicle Type								
Equipment Type	Petroleum Use (\$)	GHGs (\$)	CO (\$)	NOx (\$)	PM10 (\$)	PM2.5 (\$)	VOC (\$)	SOx (\$)
Aerial Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Support Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Terrain Vehicles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chain Saws	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial Turf Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cranes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawler Tractor/Dozers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Excavators	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forklifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Golf Carts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn & Garden Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawn Mowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leafblowers/Vacuums	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rollers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rubber Tire Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Skid Steer Loaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Snowblowers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sweepers/Scrubbers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Tractors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trimmers/Edgers/Brush Cutter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

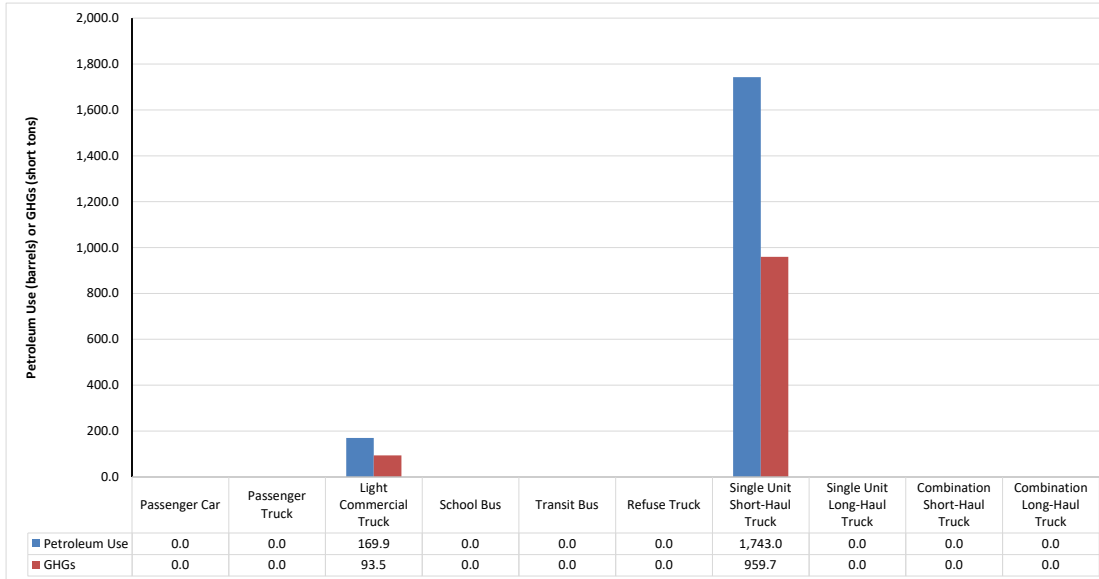


Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet

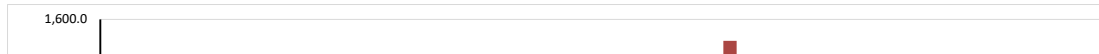
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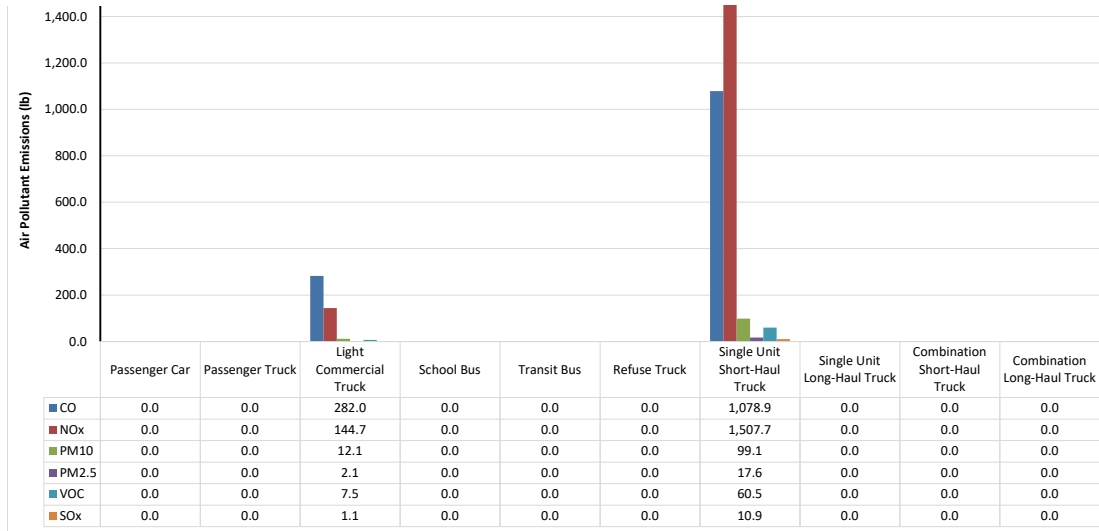


Remaining Lifetime Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - On-Road Fleet

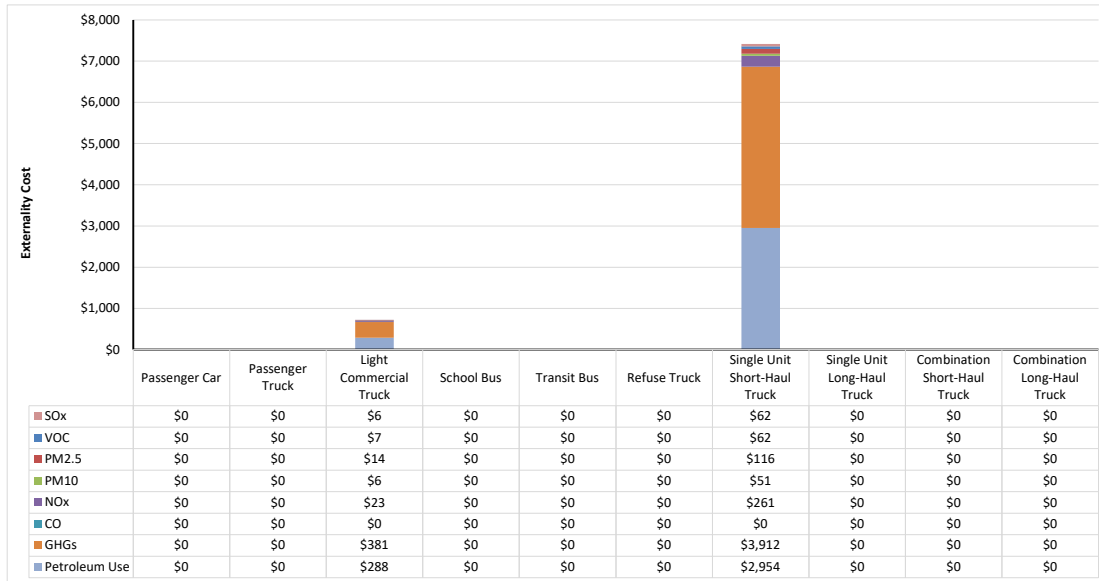


Remaining Lifetime Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - On-Road Fleet



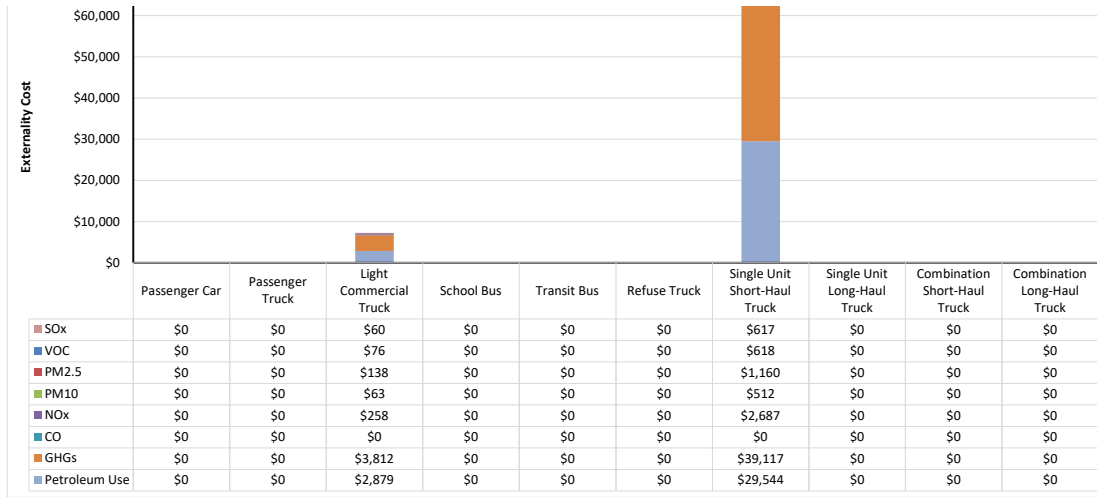


Current Year Externality Costs - On-Road Fleet

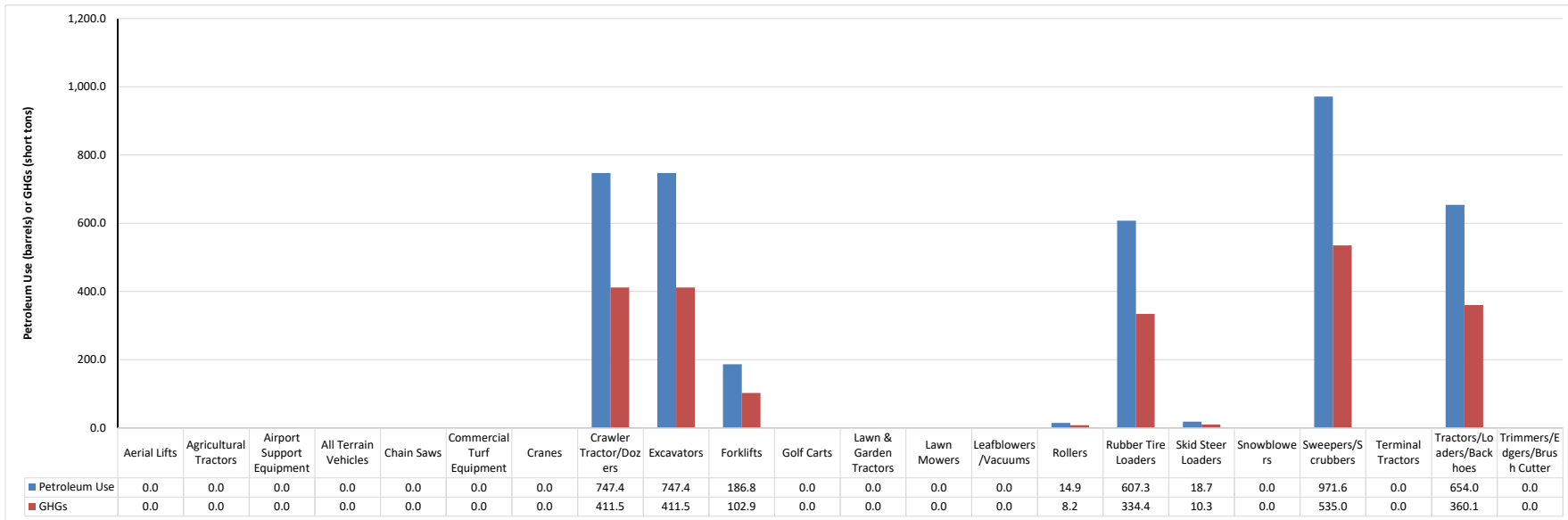


Remaining Lifetime Externality Costs - On-Road Fleet





Current Year Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Use and GHGs - Off-Road Fleet



Current Year Vehicle Operation Air Pollutants - Off-Road Fleet



King County GHG Emissions Worksheet Data Tables



Section I: Buildings

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# Units	Square Feet (in thousands of square feet)	Emissions Per Unit or Per Thousand Square Feet (MTCO2e)			Lifespan Emissions (MTCO2e)
			Embodied	Energy	Transportation	
Single-Family Home.....	0		98	672	792	0
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	0		33	357	766	0
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	0		54	681	766	0
Mobile Home.....	0		41	475	709	0
Education		0.0	39	646	361	0
Food Sales		0.0	39	1,541	282	0
Food Service		0.0	39	1,994	561	0
Health Care Inpatient		0.0	39	1,938	582	0
Health Care Outpatient		0.0	39	737	571	0
Lodging		0.0	39	777	117	0
Retail (Other Than Mall).....		0.0	39	577	247	0
Office		0.0	39	723	588	0
Public Assembly		0.0	39	733	150	0
Public Order and Safety		0.0	39	899	374	0
Religious Worship		0.0	39	339	129	0
Service		0.0	39	599	266	0
Warehouse and Storage		0.0	39	352	181	0
Other		71.0	39	1,278	257	111766
Vacant		0.0	39	162	47	0

Section II: Pavement.....

Pavement.....		522.00				26100
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Total Project Emissions:

137866

Data entry fields



Section I: Buildings

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# Units	Square Feet (in thousands of square feet)	Emissions Per Unit or Per Thousand Square Feet (MTCO2e)			Lifespan Emissions (MTCO2e)
			Embodied	Energy	Transportation	
Single-Family Home.....	0		98	672	792	0
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	0		33	357	766	0
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	0		54	681	766	0
Mobile Home.....	0		41	475	709	0
Education		0.0	39	646	361	0
Food Sales		0.0	39	1,541	282	0
Food Service		0.0	39	1,994	561	0
Health Care Inpatient		0.0	39	1,938	582	0
Health Care Outpatient		0.0	39	737	571	0
Lodging		0.0	39	777	117	0
Retail (Other Than Mall).....		0.0	39	577	247	0
Office		0.0	39	723	588	0
Public Assembly		0.0	39	733	150	0
Public Order and Safety		0.0	39	899	374	0
Religious Worship		0.0	39	339	129	0
Service		0.0	39	599	266	0
Warehouse and Storage		0.0	39	352	181	0
Other		551.0	39	1,278	257	867371
Vacant		0.0	39	162	47	0

Section II: Pavement.....

Pavement.....		921.00				46050
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Total Project Emissions:

913421

Data entry fields



Section I: Buildings

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# Units	Square Feet (in thousands of square feet)	Emissions Per Unit or Per Thousand Square Feet (MTCO2e)			Lifespan Emissions (MTCO2e)
			Embodied	Energy	Transportation	
Single-Family Home.....	0		98	672	792	0
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	0		33	357	766	0
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	0		54	681	766	0
Mobile Home.....	0		41	475	709	0
Education		0.0	39	646	361	0
Food Sales		0.0	39	1,541	282	0
Food Service		0.0	39	1,994	561	0
Health Care Inpatient		0.0	39	1,938	582	0
Health Care Outpatient		0.0	39	737	571	0
Lodging		0.0	39	777	117	0
Retail (Other Than Mall).....		0.0	39	577	247	0
Office		0.0	39	723	588	0
Public Assembly		0.0	39	733	150	0
Public Order and Safety		0.0	39	899	374	0
Religious Worship		0.0	39	339	129	0
Service		0.0	39	599	266	0
Warehouse and Storage		0.0	39	352	181	0
Other		14.0	39	1,278	257	22038
Vacant		0.0	39	162	47	0

Section II: Pavement.....

Pavement.....		1,089.00				54450
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Total Project Emissions:

76488

Data entry fields