

1995 Brookline GHG Inventory Notes/Assumptions

Electricity

Source: Mark Reed, NSTAR Director of Public Affairs (March 2009)

<u>CY</u>	<u>Residential</u> KWh	<u>Commercial/ Industrial</u> KWh	<u>Streetlighting</u> KWh	<u>Total</u> KWh
1995	139,872,959	168,117,712	3,711,966	311,702,637

Heating Oil

Source: Tom Evans, Town of Brookline Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Forecast Report, August 2000

Page 17

Community Emissions from Heating Oil: 126,268 Tons eCO₂

Page 18

Residential sector total emissions: 282,095 Tons eCO₂

Heating oil emissions were 35% of total residential sector emissions

Heating oil emissions were 35% X 282,095 = 98,733 Tons eCO₂

$(98,733 \text{ Tons eCO}_2) \times (2000 \text{ lbs/Ton}) / (22.381 \text{ lbs eCO}_2/\text{gallon}) = 8,822,930 \text{ gallons}$

Commercial heating oil emissions were 126,268 – 98,733 = 27,535 Tons eCO₂

$(27,535 \text{ Tons eCO}_2) \times (2000 \text{ lbs/Ton}) / (22.381 \text{ lbs eCO}_2/\text{gallon}) = 2,460,569 \text{ gallons}$

Natural Gas

Source: Tom Evans, Town of Brookline Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Forecast Report, August 2000

Page 17

Community Emissions from Natural Gas: 119,888 Tons eCO₂

Page 18

About 35% of the residential emissions came from electricity and another 35% from oil heating.

Natural gas was $100\% - 35\% - 35\% = 30\%$

Total residential emissions were 282,095 Tons eCO₂. Based on current ICLEI software nomenclature, residential emissions comprise only electricity, heating oil, and natural gas. Waste and sewage is a separate category. Transportation is a separate category.

Residential natural gas emissions were $282,095 \times 30\% = 84,629$

Commercial natural gas emissions were $119,888 - 84,629 = 35,260$

This corresponds to 71% residential/39% commercial which is not consistent with 2002 through 2008 ratio (based on data from National Grid) which typically had split of 58% residential/42% commercial.