1.A.4.a i - Commercial and Institutional: Stationary Combustion

Short description

The source category *1.A.4.a.i - Commercial and Institutional: Stationary Combustion* emissions from commercial and institutional combustion installations are reported.

Method	AD	EF	Key Category
T2, T3	NS	CS, D	**L & T**: NMVOC, CO, Pb, PCDD/F, TSP; **L**: PAH, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}; **T**: SO_x

T = key source by Trend **L** = key source by Level

Methods	
D	Default
RA	Reference Approach
T1	Tier 1 / Simple Methodology *

T2	Tier 2*
T3	Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology *
C	CORINAIR
CS	Country Specific
M	Model

* as described in the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook - 2007, in the group specific chapters.

AD - Data Source for Activity Data	
NS	National Statistics
RS	Regional Statistics
IS	International Statistics
PS	Plant Specific data
AS	Associations, business organisations
Q	specific questionnaires, surveys

EF - Emission Factors	
D	Default (EMEP Guidebook)
C	Confidential
CS	Country Specific
PS	Plant Specific data

Methodology

Activity data

For further information on activity data please refer to the superordinte chapter on small stationary combustion.

Emission factors

For further information on the emission factors applied please refer to the superordinte chapter on small stationary combustion.

Table 1: Emission factors for commercial and institutional combustion installations

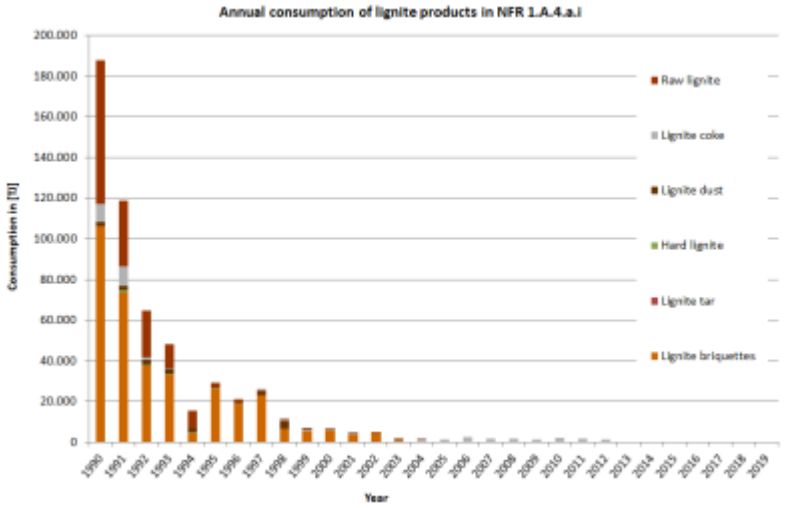
Pollutant	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**NMVOC**	**TSP**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**PAH**	**PCDD/F**
Fuel	**[kg/TJ]**							**Fuel**	**[kg/TJ]**
Hard Coal	89.8	331.7	2,162	30.3	18.5	17.6	15.7	60,000	16.3
Residual Wood	92.7	8.2	931.5	66.8	46.5	44.6	40.0	430,000	355.3
Light Heating Oil	43.7	3.3	11.9	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	160.7	2.7
Natural Gas	22.0	0.1	12.0	0.4	0.03	0.03	0.03	40.0	1.6

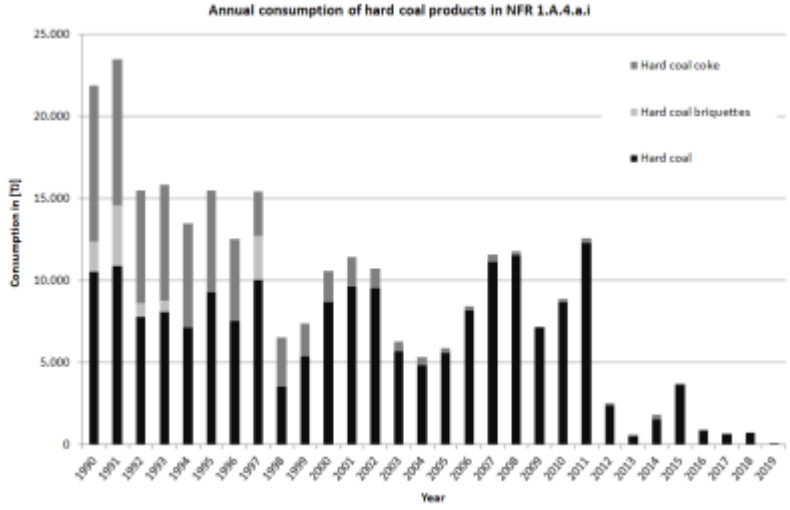
TSP and PM emission factors are to a large extend based on measurements without condensed compounds, according to CEN-TS 15883, annex I. PAH measurement data contain the following individual substances: Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene, Benzo(ghi)perylene, Anthracene, Benzo(a)anthracene, Chrysene(+Trihenylene) and Dibenz(a,h)anthracene, as a specific part of US EPA.

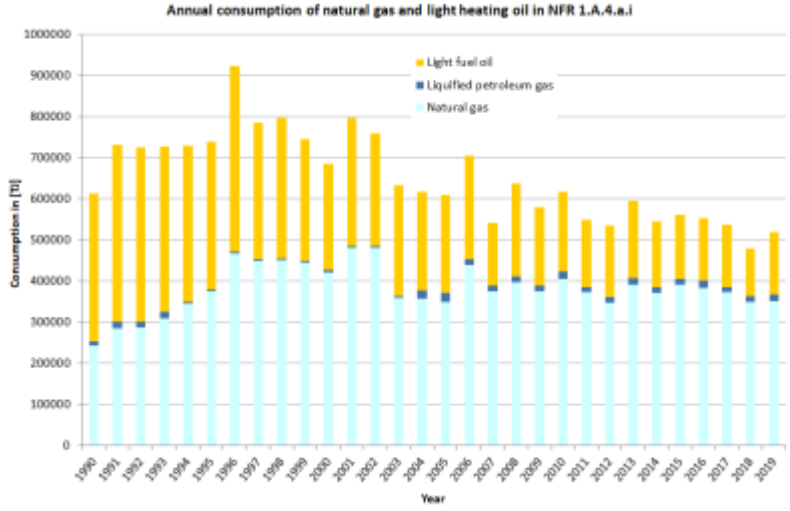
Trend Discussion for Key Sources

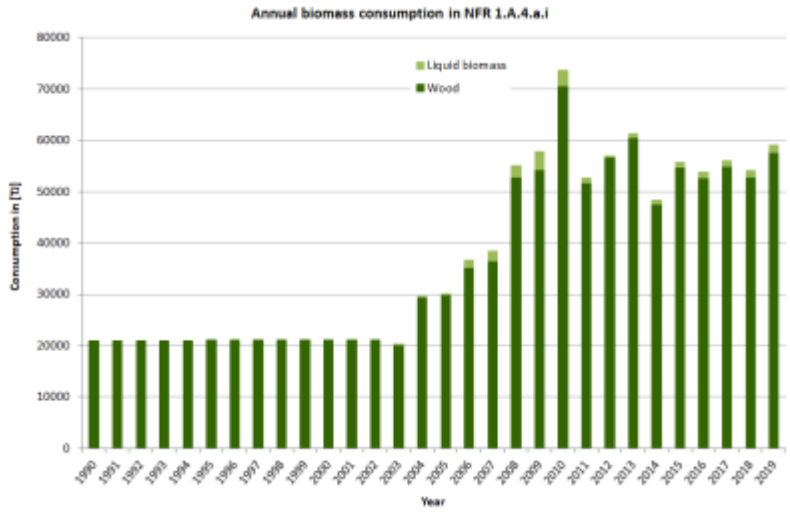
The following charts give an overview and assistance for explaining dominant emission trends of selected pollutants.

Fuel Consumption



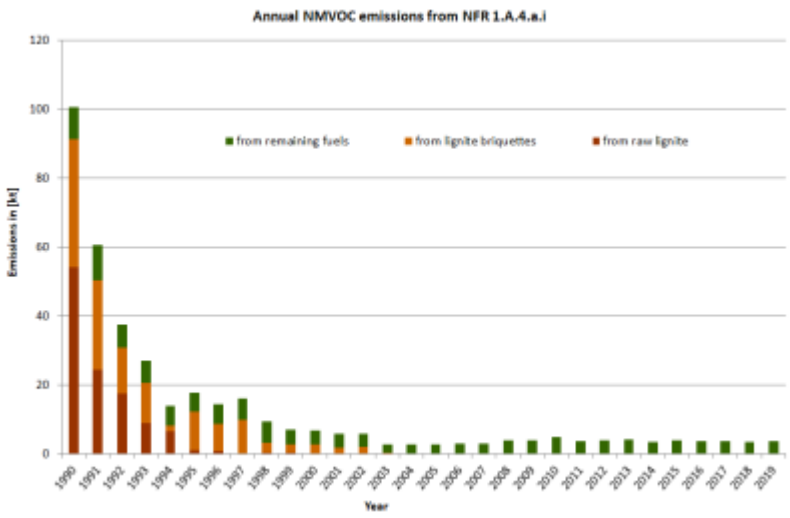


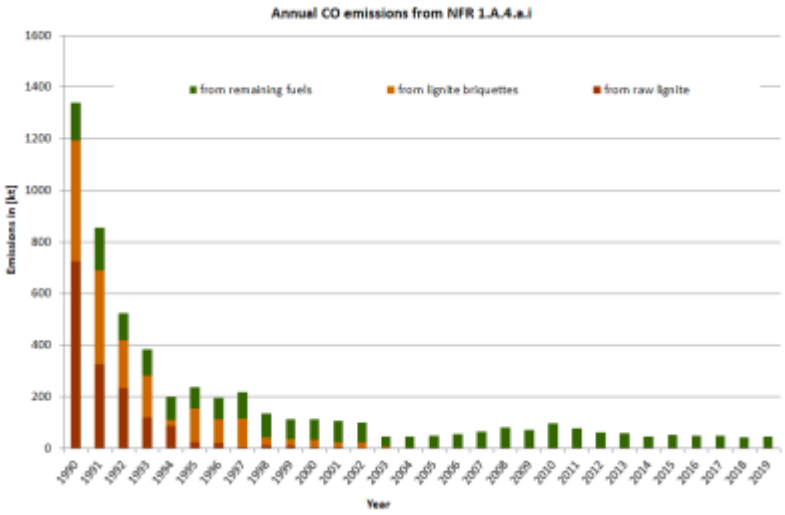




Annual fluctuations of all fuel types in source category *1.A.4* depend on heat demand subject to winter temperatures. From 1990 to the present time, fuel use changed considerably from coal & lignite to natural gas. The consumption of light heating oil decreased as well. As the activity data for light heating oil is based on the sold amount, it fluctuates due to fuel prices and changing storage amounts. The remarkable decrease of hard coal consumption in 2012 is caused by a change in statistics (data source). It's planned to revise the NEB back to 2003 in order to assure time series consistency.

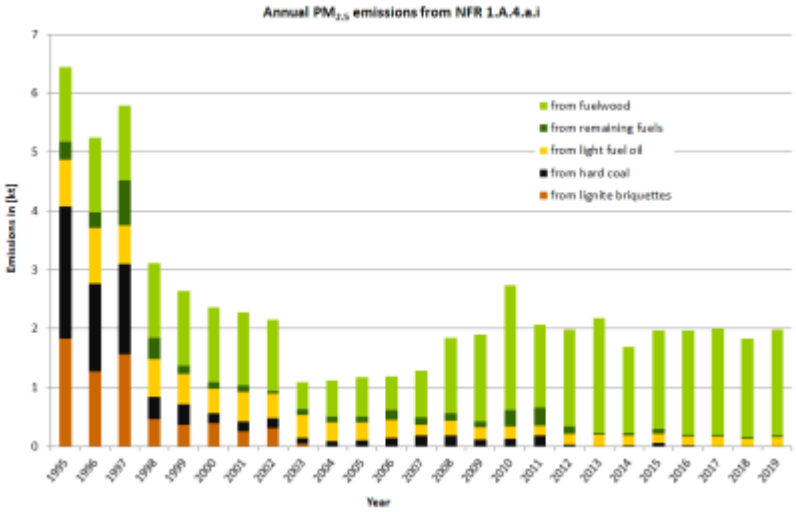
Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds - NMVOC and Carbon monoxide - CO

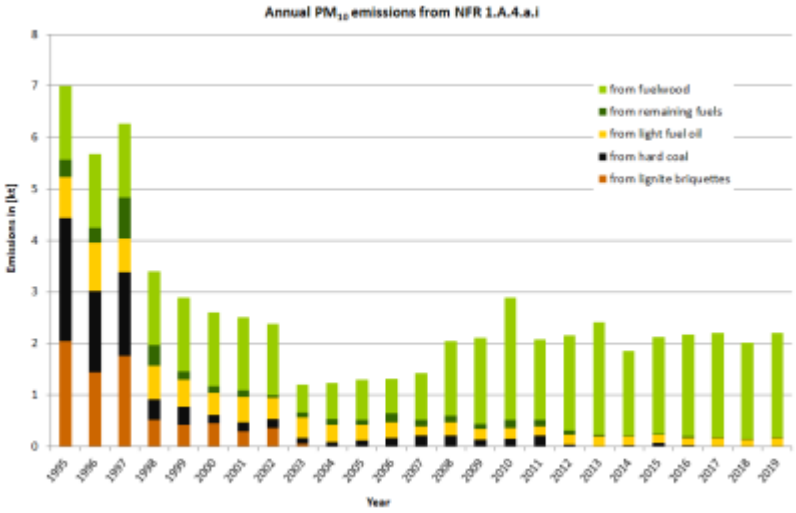


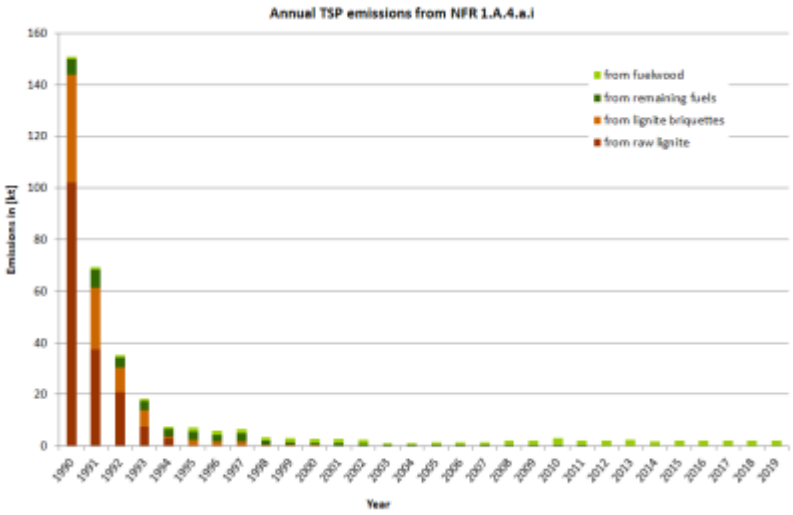


Main driver of the NMVOC and CO emission trends is the decreasing lignite consumption: Since 1990 the fuel use changed from solid fuels causing high NMVOC and CO emissions to gaseous fuels producing much lower emissions.

Particulate Matter - PM,,2.5,, & PM,,10,, & TSP

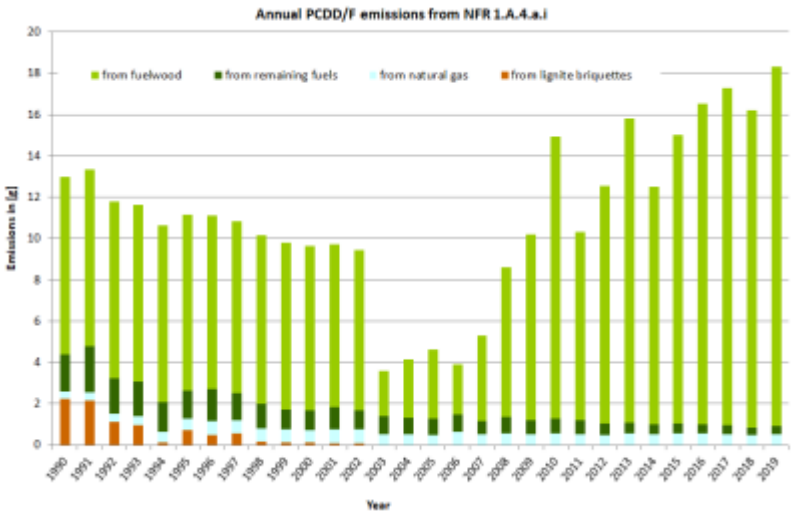


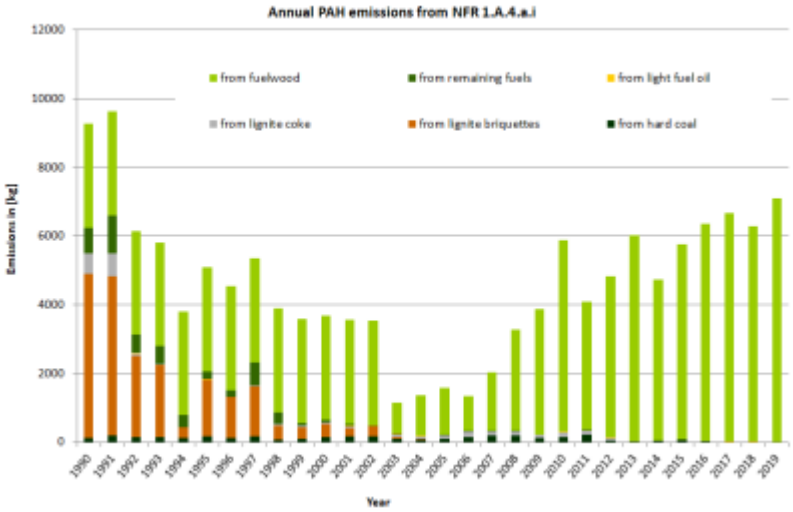




The emission trends for $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and TSP are also influenced severely by decreasing coal consumption in small combustion plants, particularly in the period from 1990 to 1994. Since 1995 the emission trend hardly changed. Increasing emissions in the last years are caused by the rising wood combustion.

Persistent Organic Pollutants





The main driver of the POPs emission trend are coal and fuel-wood. PCDD/F emissions decrease from

1990 to 2003 due to decreasing lignite consumption. The use of firewood and therefore PCDD/F emissions from wood combustion show a constant development.

Recalculations

Recalculations were necessary for the latest reference year (2017) due to the availability of the National Energy Balance. Germany has a federal structure which causes a time lack of the National Energy Balance. Therefore recalculations are always necessary. Further recalculations are a result of the Revision of biomass data from 2003 onwards.

For specific **information on recalculated emission estimates for Base Year and 2018**, please see the pollutant specific recalculation tables following chapter 8.1 - Recalculations.

Planned improvements