



### Climate Change Pollutants of Concern

- CO<sub>2</sub>
- N<sub>2</sub>O
- PM
- Ozone Precursors
- Ozone
- Halogenated Hydrocarbons
- Methane

### NEG/ECP Regional Climate Change Initiatives

- Energy
- Transportation
- Efficiency
- Renewable Resources / Waste Management
- Green Building

### Trends in Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide - Mauna Loa RECENT MONTHLY MEAN CO<sub>2</sub> AT MAUNA LOA PARTS PER MILLION YEAR



STATE OF VERMONT

Executive Department

EXECUTIVE ORDER

[Climate Change Action Plan for State Government Buildings and Operations]

WHEREAS, the scientific evidence, reviewed by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and an overwhelming majority of the world's climate scientists, indicates greenhouse gases are accumulating in the Earth's atmosphere as a result of human activities; and

WHEREAS, these scientists also contend that the increases in greenhouse gases are causing the global climate to change at a greater rate and magnitude than would otherwise be expected, projecting an increase in globally-averaged surface temperatures of 2.5 to 10.4 degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the century; and

WHEREAS, even small changes in surface temperatures are projected to cause significant changes in our regional climate and Vermont's environment; and

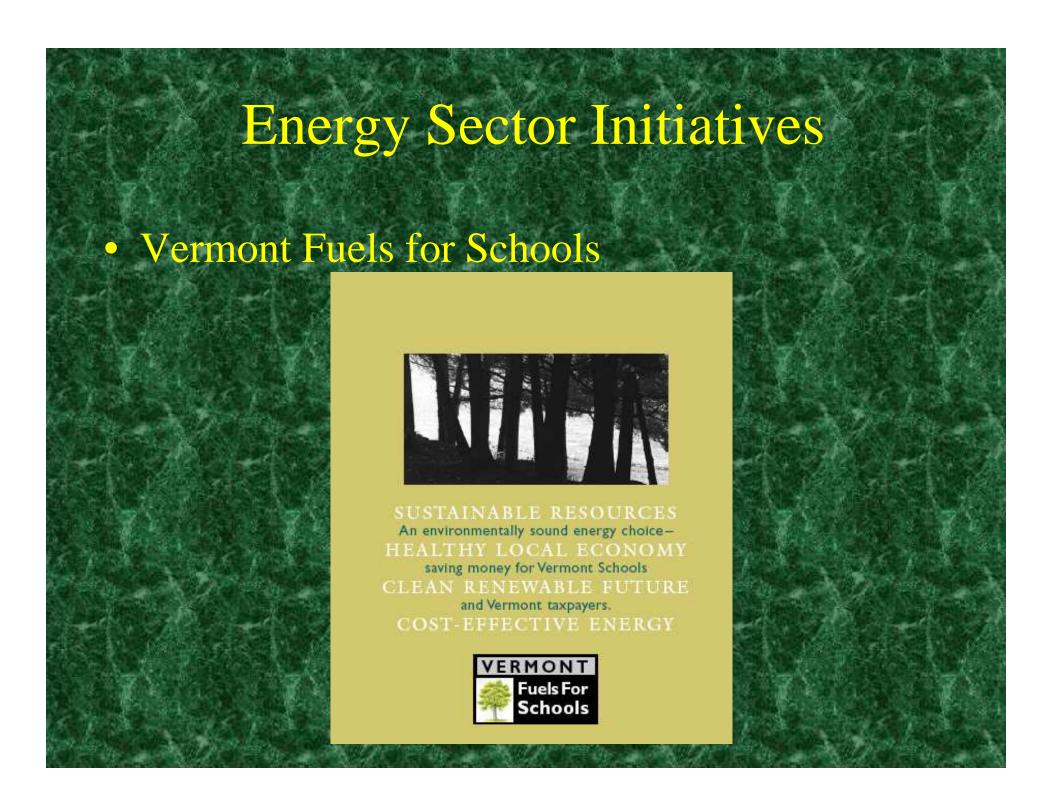
WHEREAS, the United States, with only 5 percent of the world's population produces 20 to 25 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions from human activities and is, therefore, a significant factor affecting the global climate; and

WHEREAS, Vermont, although it plays a small role, contributes to greenhouse gas emissions via car and truck traffic, with Vermonters driving more miles per person than the national average, and the burning of fossil fuels for home heating and power generation; and

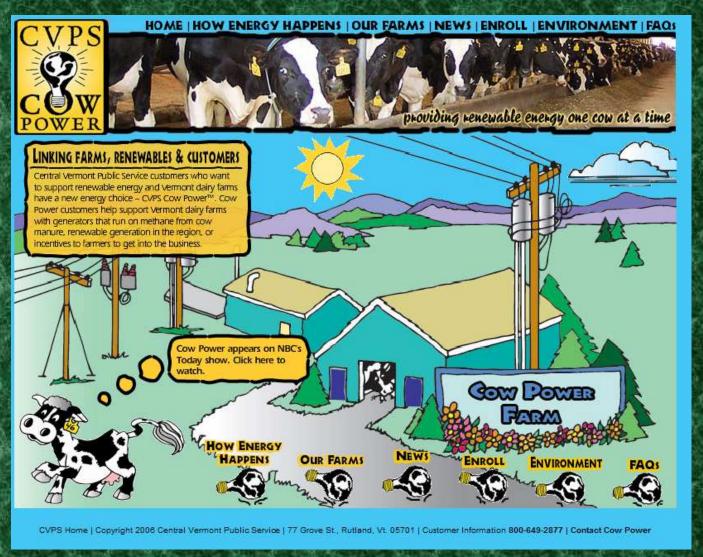
WHEREAS, the federal government and numerous private sector businesses in the United States and abroad are discovering that it is a sound business decision, both financially and environmentally, to decrease their greenhouse gas emissions - simultaneously increasing productivity and employment; and

WHEREAS, ambitious energy efficiency and conservation efforts will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but will also reduce a host of other pollutant emissions (including toxic chemicals) associated with fossil fuel combustion for electricity generation and transportation.

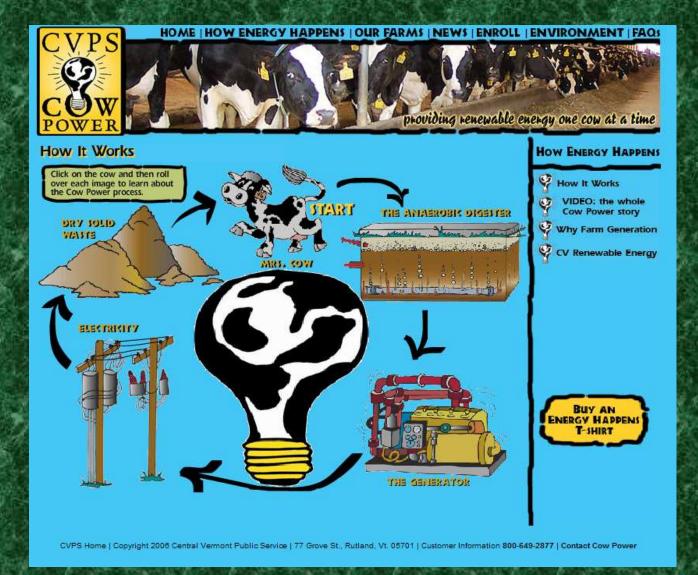
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT I, James H. Douglas, by virtue of the power vested in me as Governor of the State of Vermont, do hereby direct state government agencies and departments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from state government buildings and operations. Vermont's goal is to reduce emissions by an amount consistent with the recommendations of The Conference of the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers Climate Change Action Plan. The goals established by the Conference are to reduce region-wide greenhouse gas emissions from the 1990 baseline by: twenty-five percent by 2012; fifty percent by 2028; and, if practicable using reasonable efforts, seventy-five percent by 2050.



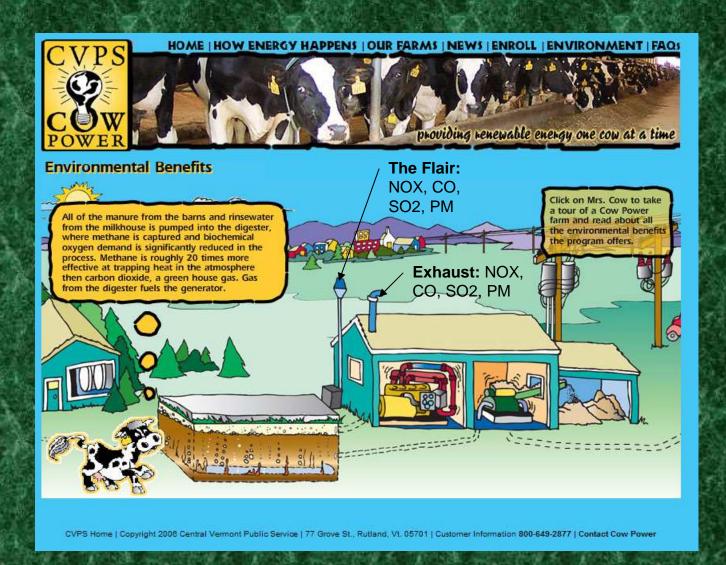
### Another Initiative



# The Process



# Methane



# Combustion of Methane

Equipment	NOx (lbs/10 <sup>6</sup> scf Methane)	CO (lbs/10 <sup>6</sup> scf Methane)	PM (lbs/10 <sup>6</sup> scf Methane)
Flare	40	750	17
IC Engine	250	470	48
Gas Turbine	87	230	22
Steam Turbine	33	5.7	8.2



### And The There Are OWB's



### Outdoor Wood-Fired Boilers Facts & Information

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Welcome to the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation website on Outdoor Wood Boilers (OWBs) or Outdoor Wood Hydronic Heaters (OWHH). With the rising cost of heating oil, more Vermonters are looking to wood as a source of heat and hot water. Not all wood heat is the same. While indoor wood stoves have been tested and certified by EPA for emissions since 1990, testing and certification of outdoor wood boilers has only recently begun. Old style OWBs cause dense smoke and many are equipped with very short smoke stacks so the smoke does not disperse well. This smoke endangers the health of you, your family and neighbors as well as the environment. The newer certified OWBs will be a great improvement.

### OWB Certification



### Outdoor Wood-Fired Boilers Facts & Information

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VT Certified OWBS



#### Vermont Certified Outdoor Wood Boilers

The following table lists OWBs that are certified by Vermont to meet a particulate emissions standard of 0.44 lb/mmBTU of heat input. After March 31, 2008, OWBs are not allowed to be sold in Vermont or for installation in Vermont unless Vermont has certified that the particular model has been tested and complies with this standard.

Manufacturer	Model	8-hr. heat Output Rating (BTU/hr)	Average Emission Rate (grams/hr)	Average Emission Rate (lb/mmBTU heat input)	Vermont Emission Limit (lb/mmBTU heat input)	Average Emission Rate (lbs/mmBTU heat output)
Central Boiler	E-Classic 2300	160,001	6.4	0.20	0.44	0.31
Heatmor	200 SSR	71,923	20,3	0.35	0.44	0.76
Sequoyah Paradise	E3400	101,020	20.1	0.37	0.44	1.48

Note: The emission rates in this table are annual averages, unless the unit was approved based on heating season emissions only. Click on Manufacturer name above to view full certification letter.

# Monitoring Community Be Aware

- Keep Track of New Alternative Energy Initiatives
- Determine if potential exists for new source of air pollutants
- Be aware of projects flying under the permitting radar....example OWB, Cow Power, Fuels For Schools

# Climate Change Monitoring?

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#### **Data Products**

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#### **Data Visualization**

Interactive Atmospheric Data Visualization (IADV) Greenhouse Gases Trace Gases South Pole Ozone Hole Solar Radiation US Surface Radiation Atmospheric Transport

#### **Data Information**

**Observation Sites** 

#### **Data Access**

Anonymous FTP Data

#### Observation Sites >> Listing by Project

Outreach

'\*' Indicates discontinued site.

#### Carbon Cycle Surface Flasks (ccg\_surface)

Code	Name	LatitudeL	.ongitude	Elevation (Meters)	Country
ABP	Arembepe, Bahia	-12.77	-38.17	1.0	Brazil
ALT	Alert, Nunavut	82.45	-62.52	200.0	Canada
AMS*	Amsterdam Island	-37.95	77.53	150.0	France
AMT	Argyle, Maine	45.03	-68.68	50.0	United States
ASC	Ascension Island	-7.92	-14.42	54.0	United Kingdom
ASK	Assekrem	23.18	5.42	2728.0	Algeria
AVI*	St. Croix, Virgin Islands	17.75	-64.75	3.0	United States
AZR	Terceira Island, Azores	38.77	-27.38	40.0	Portugal
BAL	Baltic Sea	55.35	17.22	3.0	Poland
BAO	Boulder Atmospheric Observatory	40.05	-105.01	1584.0	United States
BKT	Bukit Kototabang	-0.20	100.32	864.5	Indonesia
BME	St. Davids Head, Bermuda	32.37	-64.65	30.0	United Kingdom
BMW	Tudor Hill, Bermuda	32.27	-64.88	30.0	United Kingdom
BRW	Barrow, Alaska	71.32	-156.60	11.0	United States
BSC	Black Sea, Constanta	44.17	28.68	3.0	Romania
CBA	Cold Bay, Alaska	55.20	-162.72	25.0	United States
CGO	Cape Grim, Tasmania	-40.68	144.68	94.0	Australia
auto	at the same	4.70	7 2 4 7 4		D 10 F10 11

# Argyle, ME

#### Carbon Cycle Surface Flasks

Parameter	Formula	First Sample Date	Most Recent Sample Date
Carbon Dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>	2003-09-18	2007-12-04
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	2003-09-18	2007-12-04
Carbon Monoxide	CO	2003-09-18	2007-12-04
Molecular Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>	2003-09-18	2007-12-04
Nitrous Oxide	N <sub>2</sub> O	2003-09-18	2007-12-04
Sulfur Hexafluoride	SF <sub>6</sub>	2003-09-18	2007-12-04
Carbon-13/Carbon-12 in Carbon Dioxide	d <sup>13</sup> C (CO <sub>2</sub> )	2003-09-18	2007-12-04
Oxygen-18/Oxygen-16 in Carbon Dioxide	d <sup>18</sup> O (CO <sub>2</sub> )	2003-11-04	2007-12-04
methyl chloride	CH <sub>3</sub> CI	2004-02-25	2006-11-06
ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	2004-02-25	2006-11-06
ethene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	2005-11-22	2006-11-06
propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	2004-02-25	2006-11-06
propene	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	2005-11-22	2006-10-31
i-butane	i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	2004-02-25	2006-11-06
n-butane	n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	2004-02-25	2006-11-06
i-pentane	i-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	2004-02-25	2006-11-06
n-pentane	n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	2004-02-25	2006-11-06
n-hexane	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	2005-11-22	2006-11-06
wind speed		2003-09-24	2007-12-18
wind direction		2003-09-24	2007-12-18
ambient temperature		2003-10-07	2004-09-20
relative humidity		2003-10-07	2003-10-07

### Conclusion

- No Immediate Need to Enhance Monitoring Network
- With present toxics network some climate change target compounds being monitored
- Expensive startup and analysis cost for CO<sub>2</sub>
- NOAA Global Monitoring Division fairly extensive