

Lightning Talk Residential Wood Combustion (RWC) Emissions

Madeleine Strum, US EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Air Quality Assessment Division Emissions Inventory and Analysis Group

How EPA Estimates Emissions for the Residential Wood Combustion (RWC) Sector in NEI



Room heaters: Stoves and Inserts



Central heaters: Hydronic heaters and Furnaces



Residential Outdoor wood burning



Fireplace



Firelogs

Statistics

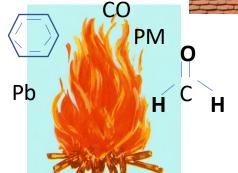
- Residential Energy Consumption Survey-2020 (Energy Information Administration)
 - 1.8% of homes use wood for primary heat (2.2 million homes)
 - 7% of homes use wood for secondary heat (8.8 million homes)



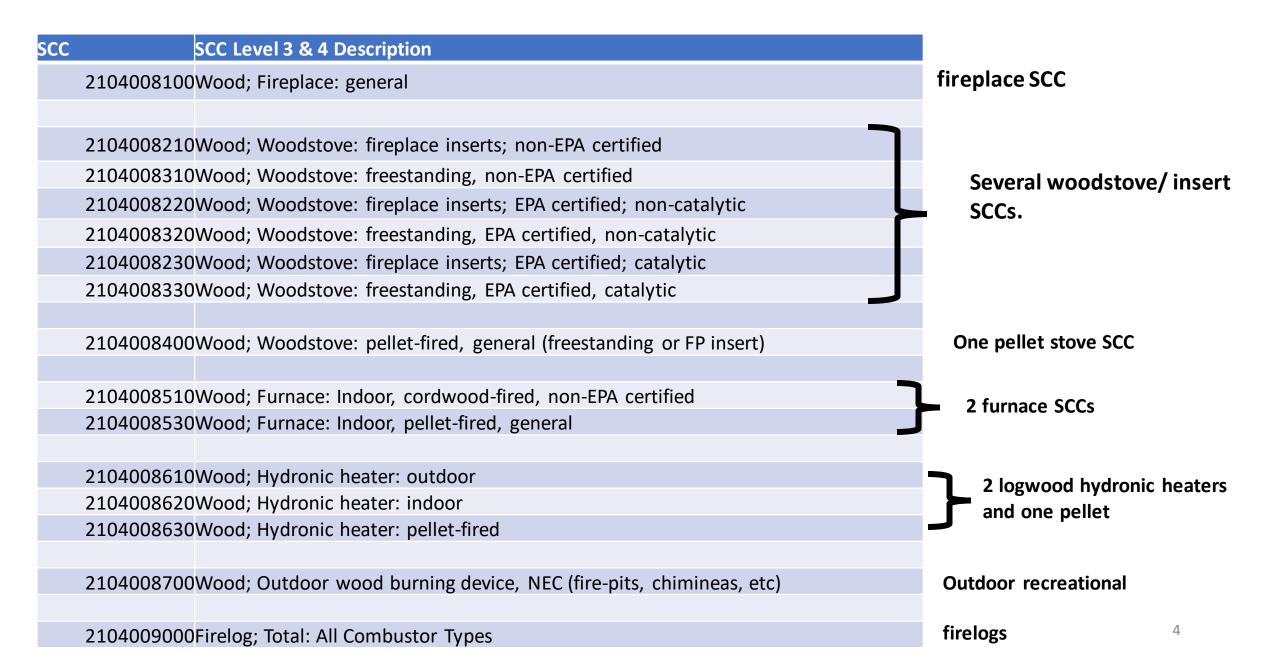
- RWC contributed 8% of total annual in 2020 NEI, 485,000 tons of PM2.5 annually
- Wintertime contribution 28%
- Other Pollutants emitted
 - Other combustion products carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides
 - VOC and VOC HAP formaldehyde, benzene
 - Metal HAP







15 Source Classification Codes (SCCs) covered by the EPA's RWC tool



Overall approach- to generate county level emissions for each pollutant and SCC



Where:

- **E**_{poll,SCC,county} is the pollutant-specific emissions (county level)
- Wood burned_{county,scc} is computed based the <u>number of housing units</u> (census), <u>appliance fraction</u> (survey data, and several regression variables such as heating degree days and home heating fuel), and <u>wood</u> <u>consumption by appliance type</u> (also survey data/regression), distribution factor, and adjustments
- EF_{scc,poll} is the emissions factor in lbs of pollutant emitted per ton of dry wood burned comes from a variety
 of sources including the EPA's repository of emission factors, the literature, reports, conference papers from
 previous years of this conference

Emission Factors are variable and uncertain

- Could be a wide range of emission factor that depends or could depend on many factors, including
 - What appliance is used and deterioration
 - How the appliance is used
 - The species of wood burned and its moisture content
 - The chimney and conditions outside





Amount of wood burned is also variable and uncertain

- What appliance is used and deterioration, efficiency
- How appliance is being used
- The species of wood burned and its moisture content
- Geographic location; weather



Studies can help fill data gaps and improve emissions estimates

- Come to the RWC Session to learn about what is being done!
- Participate in a discussion to prioritize data needs (4pm)

Thursday, 10am, Eliza Anderson Amphitheater

Also visit the Burn Wise Program's exhibit booth and poster, at the poster session Today and Wednesday!