



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Industrial Processes and Product Use

2025 NYS GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REPORT

SECTORAL REPORT #2

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Format of This Report

This sectoral report provides a detailed explanation of methods, data, and trends for the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector. The accounting used in this sectoral report follows the requirements of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) and is in alignment with the 6 NYCRR Part 496 regulation, “Statewide GHG Emission Limits.” This includes the use of a 20-Year Global Warming Potential metric provided in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC 2013). The organization of this report and specific methodologies are based on the IPCC Taskforce on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories approach (or “IPCC approach”) as applied in the U.S. national greenhouse gas emissions report (IPCC 2006 and 2019, EPA 2024a). The accompanying *Summary Report* provides a comparison with other accounting methods, including by economic sector or using conventional accounting formats. DEC also provides emission values for all years via the Open Data NY platform.

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Industrial Processes and Product Use

This IPCC category encompasses emissions from industrial activities and includes industrial processes, such as those conducted in manufacturing facilities, as well as emissions that result when products are used, such as during the operation of equipment used in homes or businesses. Energy emissions, including the combustion of fuels at industrial facilities are summarized in *Sectoral Report #1: Energy*. The accompanying *Summary Report* also provides an alternative breakdown of emission sources, such as to combine industrial energy and process emissions.

In New York, industrial process emissions are a relatively small portion of overall statewide emissions and have declined 23% since 1990 (Table SR2.1). This trend reflects both the nationwide reduction in manufacturing and changes in the technologies used in some industries. At the same time, emissions associated with the usage of industrial products have grown and greatly outweigh those associated with industrial processes. This trend reflects the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) as replacements for ozone depleting substances in many applications globally and in the U.S.; HFCs from industrial product use were 49.0% of national IPPU emissions in 2023 (EPA 2025a).

Table SR2.1 Industrial Process and Product Use Emissions, 1990-2023 (mmt CO₂e GWP20)

Emission Category	1990	2005	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Processes	2.68	2.13	2.15	1.94	2.20	2.21	2.07
Product Use	0.31	7.03	21.11	21.58	21.83	21.80	21.65
Gross Total	2.99	9.17	23.26	23.52	24.04	24.01	23.72
<i>% of statewide gross total</i>	1%	2%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%
Net Total	2.99	9.17	23.26	23.52	24.04	24.01	23.72
<i>% of statewide net total</i>	1%	2%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%

Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Industrial Processes

Industrial processes contribute to anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases, including perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). The emissions discussed in this section are associated with industrial activities that took place in New York State between 1990 and 2023. These figures reflect emissions released during production processes, while emissions from fuel combustion in these industries are addressed separately in *Sectoral Report #1: Energy* under industrial fuel combustion.

In 2023, industrial process emissions were 2.07mmt CO₂e, or approximately 0.6% of statewide emissions. Overall industrial process emissions declined 23% since 1990, due to an 80% reduction in the metals industry as a result of technological change and the closing of multiple facilities in New York. The other sources of industrial process emissions, including mineral industries like cement manufacturing as well as electronics industries such as semiconductor manufacturing, have increased since 1990 but remain relatively small emission sources compared to the energy sector (*Sectoral Report #1: Energy*).

Table SR2.2 Industrial Process Emissions 1990-2023 (mmt CO₂e GWP20)

Emission Category	1990	2005	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Metals	1.63	0.78	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.33
Minerals	1.01	1.28	1.64	1.46	1.74	1.71	1.63
Electronics	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.11
Chemicals	ne	ne	ie	ie	ie	ie	ie
Gross Total	2.68	2.13	2.15	1.94	2.20	2.21	2.07

“ne” not estimated; “ie” included elsewhere; Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Further details on each industrial sector are provided below except for the chemicals industry. For the purposes of the current report, emissions associated with the chemicals industry in NY are captured in the Energy sector. Currently, the only available information on greenhouse gas emissions from chemical industry processes that are not fuel combustion emissions are from hydrogen production.¹ However, these emissions are already captured as other fossil fuel use in the Energy sector and cannot be separated at this time. The EPA does not include hydrogen production in the national greenhouse gas inventory, possibly because hydrogen is most commonly a by-product of Energy sector processes. Additionally, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) does not disaggregate fuel volumes used for hydrogen production from other uses.

Metals

New York has a long history of metal manufacturing that includes some of the oldest facilities in the nation. However, overall emissions are lower than in other states reflecting the relative size of the industry and economic changes in the industry. The industry includes the production of aluminum, iron and steel, ferroalloy, and lead.

Table SR2.3 Metal Industry Process Emissions 1990-2023 (mmt CO₂e GWP20)

Gas/Source	1990	2005	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
CO₂	0.75	0.62	0.37	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.31
Aluminum	0.41	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21
Ferroalloys	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iron and Steel	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Lead	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05
CH₄	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ferroalloys	+	+	+	+	na	na	na
Iron and Steel	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PFCs	0.88	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Aluminum	0.88	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Gross Total	1.63	0.78	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.33

“+” less than 0.01mmt; “na” not applicable; Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Aluminum

Aluminum production results in process emissions of CO₂ and PFCs. CO₂ emissions occur during the smelting process when alumina is reduced to aluminum. The electrolysis used during this reduction consumes carbon-containing anodes and cathodes and releases CO₂. Emissions of the PFCs perfluoromethane (CF₄) and perfluoroethane (C₂F₆), also occur during the smelting process as anode effects. PFC emissions can be reduced through operational controls that reduce the frequency and duration of anode effects. The EPA notes that PFC emissions have

¹ The U.S. GHGRP lists one chemical facility in NY with process emissions (i.e., emissions not related to stationary combustion).

been reduced since 1990 due to both decreased aluminum production and mitigation actions taken by aluminum smelters (EPA 2025a).

Methodology

For 1990 through 2010, emissions were estimated by applying the IPCC production method-specific (e.g., prebake or Soderberg) CO₂ emission factors to an estimate of New York State aluminum production. State aluminum production is estimated by applying the ratio of national production by capacity to New York state capacity by facility, using data from the USGS National Minerals Information Center. PFC (C₂F₆, CF₄) emissions were estimated by scaling national PFC aluminum emissions using the ratio of NYS production to national production. For 2011 and later years, emission values reflect facility reporting to the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) by aluminum production facilities located in New York (EPA 2025b).

Results

Emissions have declined 82% since 1990 to 0.23 mmt CO₂e. A majority of this reduction is from the decline in PFCs emissions due to a change in technology that is occurring nationwide. A secondary factor is the decline in New York State aluminum production levels. This trend is largely reflective of economic factors.

Ferrous Alloys

Ferrous alloys are iron alloys that are often used in the production of steel and other alloys, and contain significant quantities of other elements, such as nickel, manganese, titanium, silicon, and aluminum. The production of ferrous alloys generates emissions of CO₂ and CH₄ as metallurgical coke is oxidized during the manufacturing process. No ferrous alloy manufacturers currently operate within New York State as the sole facility closed in 2018.

Methodology

Due to a lack of state-level ferrous alloy production data prior to 2010, it is not possible to estimate emissions prior to 2009. However, the number and capacity of facilities in New York is consistent from 1990-2018. As such, the values for 1990-2009 represent the nine-year average of ferrous alloy production emissions from facilities in New York, as reported to the GHGRP for 2010-2018. Values for years after 2009 reflect reporting to the GHGRP by individual ferrous alloy production facilities (EPA 2025b).

Results

New York State has no currently operating ferrous alloy production facilities, resulting in zero emissions for this category since 2019. Based on its reporting to the EPA GHGRP, the only facility operating in the period covered by this report maintained relatively stable annual emissions until its closure in 2018.

Iron and Steel

The production of iron and steel generates process-related emissions of CO₂ and CH₄. Multiple steps in the steel making process produce emissions. The majority of CO₂ emissions are generated by the use of metallurgical coke to remove oxygen from iron ore during the production of pig iron. One of the two operating facilities was shuttered in 2018.

Methodology

The eight-year (2010-2017) average of iron and steel emissions from facilities in New York, as reported to the GHGRP, was applied as a static value to 1990-2009 (EPA 2025b). The number of New York facilities is consistent between the 2010-2017 and 1990-2009 periods. For 2010 and later years, emission values represent data reported to the GHGRP by iron and steel production facilities (EPA 2025b).

Results

The closure of one of the two operating iron and steel production facilities in 2018 resulted in the largest decline in emissions over the period and emissions have not increased. This category is consistent with national trends, which show a decrease of 55% from 1990 to 2023 (EPA 2025a). Overall statewide emissions in 2023 were 45% lower than in 1990.

Lead

In New York State, the only form of lead production since 1990 has been secondary lead production. Secondary production primarily deals with the recycling of lead acid batteries and other scrap lead products. CO₂ emissions occur during production as metallurgical coke is used in the reduction process.

Methodology

The ten-year (2010-2019) average of secondary lead production emissions from facilities in New York, as reported to the GHGRP, was applied as a static value to 1990-2009 (EPA 2025b). One facility has operated in New York for the entirety of the time period covered. For 2010 and later years, emission values represent data reported to the GHGRP by secondary lead production facilities (EPA 2025b).

Results

After relatively stable emissions from 2010-2018, emissions rose in 2019 and then declined through 2021. Emissions from lead production in 2023 were roughly the same as in 2022 and approximately the same as in 1990.

Minerals

The minerals category refers to the production of cement, and the uses of carbonates and soda ash. In each of these categories, CO₂ is released as the input mineral is heated, creating a process called calcination. Cement is the largest contributor of emissions in the Minerals subcategory in New York.

Table SR2.4 Mineral Industry Process CO₂ Emissions, 1990-2023 (mmt CO₂)

Emission Category	1990	2005	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cement	0.67	0.80	1.26	1.02	1.29	1.25	1.18
Other Process Use of Carbonates	0.15	0.32	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.34
Soda Ash	0.20	0.17	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11
Gross Total	1.01	1.28	1.64	1.46	1.74	1.71	1.63

“+” less than 0.01mmt; Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Cement

Greenhouse gas emissions related to cement production can come from both clinker and cement kiln dust. Clinker is an intermediate product from which finished portland and masonry cement are made. Clinker production releases CO₂ when calcium carbonate is heated in a cement kiln to form lime (calcium oxide) and CO₂.

Methodology

For 1990 through 2009, cement emissions were calculated by applying an EPA clinker emission factor to annual state clinker production estimates. A cement kiln dust correction factor was applied to the total to account for these additional emissions. State-level clinker production data is not publicly available, but district-level data is published annually via the USGS National Minerals Information Center and incorporated into the EPA SIT (EPA 2025). State clinker production was estimated by applying the SIT default share (50%) to the New York and Maine district totals. For 2010 and later years, emission values represent data reported to the GHGRP by cement facilities located in New York (EPA 2025b).

Results

Although this analysis suggests an increase in emissions in recent years as compared to earlier years in the timeseries, the pre-2010 analysis may underestimate emissions due to its simplified apportionment approach of allocating USGS data. There was a slight decline in emissions in 2023. Facility data reported to the EPA suggests a slight decline in emissions since 2010.

Other Process Use of Carbonates

Carbonates, such as limestone, dolomite, and soda ash, are used in a wide variety of applications. Examples of these applications include cement production, flue gas desulphurization, glass production, ceramics production, as a flux in metallurgy, mine dusting or acid water treatment, sugar refining, and agricultural soil management. This section refers specifically to industrial process uses of limestone and dolomite not covered in agricultural emission analysis elsewhere in this report. Carbonates in these processes are heated to the point where CO₂ is generated and emitted as a byproduct.

Methodology

The EPA SIT method was used to estimate emissions related to industrial processes for this source, using default emission factors (EPA 2025). Following this method, New York's total annual limestone and dolomite consumption (as reported by the USGS National Minerals Information Center) is multiplied by the ratio of national consumption for industrial uses to total national consumption. The quantities were then applied to limestone and dolomite specific emission factors.

Results

Emissions in this category have increased significantly throughout the time series, roughly doubling from 1990 to 2005 and remaining relatively stable, fluctuated slightly throughout the years until 2023. Since this analysis is based on consumption data for New York, it reflects local trends of state economic activity, but also broader trends of national commodity usage. National trends, including the rise in emissions from 1990 to 2015 followed by a subsequent decline, were largely driven by use of limestone in flue gas desulfurization systems (EPA 2025a). Results for 2021 and 2022 in this year's report are roughly half as those provided in last year's

due to updated activity driver data. USGS commodity data for recent years is often refined and adjusted in subsequent releases.

Soda Ash

Soda ash (sodium carbonate) is used in, and in the production of, many consumer products such as glass, soap and detergents, paper, textiles, and food. The largest use of soda ash is in the glass manufacturing industry. CO₂ is released when soda ash is heated and consumed in industrial processes.

Methodology

Soda ash emissions were estimated by applying an IPCC emission factor (IPCC 2006) to estimated state consumption. State consumption estimates were derived by scaling national consumption from the USGS National Minerals Information Center according to population size (EPA 2025a).

Results

Emissions from soda ash production were 45% lower in 2023 compared to 1990. However, the analysis conducted here reflects national trends in soda ash use and state population size, which may not fully capture actual trends in New York soda ash use emissions.

Electronics

The electronics manufacturing industry employs numerous greenhouse gases in production processes. These processes include plasma etching, reactor chamber cleaning, and temperature control. The electronics industry includes semiconductor, photovoltaic cells, thin-film-transistor flat panel display, and micro-electro-mechanical system manufacturing. The only electronics industry that DEC has identified as operating in New York is semiconductor manufacturing, discussed below.

Table SR2.5 Semiconductor Industry Emissions by Gas, 1990-2023 (mmt CO₂e GWP20)

Gas	1990	2005	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
N ₂ O	+	+	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
HFCs	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PFCs	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.07
SF ₆	0.01	0.01	+	+	+	0.01	0.01
NF ₃	+	+	+	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02
Gross Total	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.11

“+” less than 0.01mmt; Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Semiconductor manufacturing uses and emits a variety of greenhouse gases in its production process. Greenhouse gases emitted include nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) as well as other fluorinated GHGs not included in this report. Manufacturers of semiconductors use fluorinated greenhouse gases in the plasma etching and plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition processes. Some fluorinated compounds can also be transformed in the plasma processes into other compounds (e.g., CF₄ generated from C₂F₆). Abatement systems reduce emissions of these gases, but those that are not captured are released into the atmosphere. The production of semiconductors is highly complex, with different steps requiring varying amounts of these chemicals for specific purposes. Technological changes and manufacturing

improvements impact the relative annual contribution of greenhouse gases over the covered time period.

Methodology

Emissions associated with semiconductor manufacturing for 1990 through 2010 were estimated by applying the ratio of New York to national shipments value (for semiconductors and related device manufacturing) to national semiconductor manufacturing emissions. Shipment values were retrieved from the U.S Census Bureau’s quinquennial Economic Census (i.e., 1992, 1997, 2002, and 2007), with ratios held constant between censuses and the 1992 value applied to the preceding two years. For 2011 and later years, emission values represent data reported to the GHGRP by semiconductor manufacturing facilities located in New York (EPA 2025b).

Results

Based on this analysis, greenhouse gases associated with semiconductor manufacturing may have increased since 1990 and the facilities that report annually to EPA continue to emit these substances in stable or increasing levels. Although the relative emission level is low compared to other sources and gases covered in this report, PFCs and SF₆ are incredibly powerful and long-lived greenhouse gases. In some cases, emissions will persist in the atmosphere for hundreds or thousands of years.

Industrial Products

The IPCC’s IPPU sector includes various emission sources associated with the use of manufactured or packaged goods (Table SR2.6). The largest source of product use emissions is HFCs and other substances used as substitutes for ozone depleting substances (or “ODS substitutes”). ODS are subject to long-standing international phase-down described below. Another category is the use of nitrous oxide in the medical and food industries. Emissions from sulfuryl fluoride applications are provided as an informational item, but are not counted towards New York State gross total emissions. Two additional IPCC IPPU categories, non-energy fuel use and electricity transmission equipment emissions have been assigned to the energy sector (Sectoral Report #1: Energy). The EPA does not differentiate fuels used for energy from those used for non-energy purposes, this report follows the same convention.

Table SR2.6 Industrial Product Emissions, 1990-2023 (mmt CO₂e GWP20)

Emission Category	1990	2005	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ozone-Depleting Substance Substitutes	0.04	6.79	20.89	21.31	21.61	21.58	21.43
N ₂ O Products	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22
Non-Energy Fuel Use	ie	ie	ie	ie	ie	ie	ie
Electricity Transmission	ie	ie	ie	ie	ie	ie	ie
Gross Total	0.31	7.03	21.11	21.54	21.83	21.80	21.65

“+” less than 0.01mmt; “ie” included elsewhere

N₂O Product Use

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) is used in a variety of applications, including some covered in other areas of this report, such as in semiconductor manufacturing. This category covers emissions associated with the use of N₂O outside of manufacturing processes. These uses cannot be measured directly at the state-level but are based on the analysis provided by the EPA in the national greenhouse gas inventory (EPA 2025a), which is updated through 2003. As EPA describes it, the N₂O produced in the U.S. is primarily used in medical or dental anesthetics (89.5%),

followed by propellants used in food applications such as pressure-packaged whipped cream (6.5%). The remaining uses for N₂O are either covered in other sections of the national inventory or are non-emissive.

Methods

To estimate emissions at the state-level, annual U.S. emissions for 1990-2023 were collected from the national emission data (EPA's submission to the UNFCCC) and scaled to New York based on population size. The EPA's national greenhouse gas inventory report describes the analysis conducted. This analysis focused on N₂O emissions from medical/dental uses and food propellants, which are assumed to be emitted at 100% when the product is used based on the IPCC approach (IPCC 2006). For 1990-2003, the EPA used a combination of industry data and expert interviews. From 2004-2023, the EPA used the 2003 estimated value. EPA (2025a) also describes planned improvement for their analysis.

Results

The EPA (2025a) analysis found that emissions from N₂O product use remained flat at under 1,000 metric tons CO₂e per year between 1990 and 2003, due in part to the introduction of substitutes that helped meet rising demand. No new data are currently available for this emissions category.

Hydrofluorocarbons / Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances

The largest category of emissions in the IPPU sector in New York are ODS substitutes. Unlike other categories, the emission sources covered in this section are not related to any specific type of activity or product. Instead, these emissions reflect the use of certain gases across many parts of the economy including refrigeration, heating and air-conditioning (or HVAC), insulation foam, consumer products, and fire retardants.

Starting around the baseline year of 1990 and just prior to the formation of the UNFCCC and the IPCC, the Montreal Protocol was adopted to address chemicals responsible for degrading the ozone layer. This global phasedown in ODS led to a corresponding increase in the emissions from new substitute compounds. The most common ODS substitutes are HFCs or blends that contain HFCs. PFCs and SF₆ have also been used in ODS substitutes but at a much lower level.

Importantly, most ODS are also greenhouse gases, and some are more harmful to the climate than the substances that have replaced them. This report does not provide information on ODS because ODS are not included in the IPCC approach for national reporting on greenhouse gases. This may be the same reason ODS were not explicitly included in the definition of greenhouse gas in the CLCPA. The IPCC accounting does not include greenhouse gases that were already subject to the Montreal Protocol prior to the development of the UNFCCC international climate agreements. However, ODS are still in use today, even if the global phasedown under the Montreal Protocol has been largely successful. Future reports may provide an estimate of ODS emissions once there is sufficient information to estimate emissions at the state level.

Methods

The standard approach for estimating ODS substitute emissions is to develop a vintage model that considers the stock of equipment and other products along with the turnover time for these products, the substances contained in the products, and the time period over which those substances are lost to the environment. In some cases, these substances are intentionally

emitted, such as when they are used as an aerosol propellant (e.g., personal defense sprays or medical inhalers). In other cases, the substances are leaked during the operation of certain equipment, such as supermarket refrigeration systems, or lost when equipment is improperly disposed of, such as home appliances like refrigerators or air conditioning units. The model used for this report is described in detail in NYSERDA (2021), which includes an additional description and explanation of trends in these emissions.

Results

The majority of this source category’s emissions today are from HFCs used as refrigerants in refrigeration and HVAC equipment (Table SR2.7). The growth in HFCs in these applications reflects the use of HFCs as ODS substitutes as well as the increasing adoption of air conditioning and other appliances. HFCs were also increasingly used in recent years as ODS substitutes in foam insulation, where emissions peaked in 2019 and have declined since. The use of HFCs in aerosols propellants grew in previous years, and has since decreased due to the adoption of alternative substances and not-in-kind replacements, such as pump dispensers.

Table SR2.7 ODS Substitute Emissions, 1990-2023 (mmt CO₂e GWP20)

Emission Category	1990	2005	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Refrigerants	0.01	3.58	14.24	14.97	15.69	16.17	16.60
Foam Blowing Agents	no	0.72	2.43	2.42	2.29	2.07	1.78
Aerosols	0.04	2.15	3.63	3.34	3.05	2.75	2.46
Solvents and Fire Suppression	no	0.42	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
Gross Total	0.04	6.79	20.89	21.31	21.61	21.58	21.43

“+” less than 0.01mmt; Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding; no ‘not occurring’

Refrigerant emissions can be divided into multiple end-uses (Table SR2.8) based on the type of equipment and user. The largest source of emissions is commercial refrigeration, which is largely comprised of equipment used in supermarkets and other food stores. The second largest source of emissions is air-conditioning (or HVAC) in residential applications. Finally, the remaining large source of HFCs are from the use of refrigerants for air-conditioning equipment used in commercial buildings.

Table SR2.8 Refrigerant Emissions by End Use, 1990-2023 (mmt CO₂e GWP20)

Category/End-Use	1990	2005	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Refrigeration	0.01	1.21	5.98	6.33	6.66	6.70	6.73
Commercial	0.01	1.03	5.37	5.71	6.04	6.08	6.11
Residential	no	0.05	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Transportation	+	0.13	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20
HVAC	no	2.28	8.17	8.55	8.93	9.35	9.74
Commercial	no	0.02	2.55	2.84	3.14	3.45	3.76
Residential	no	0.03	2.10	2.32	2.54	2.79	3.01
Transportation	+	2.23	3.52	3.39	3.25	3.11	2.97
Other*	+	+	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08
Residential	+	+	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08
Commercial	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Industrial Processes	+	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Gross Total	0.01	3.58	14.24	14.97	15.69	16.17	16.60

*Includes dehumidifiers and clothes dryers; “no” not occurring; “+” less than 0.01mmt

The substances used in this IPCC category represent individual HFC gases, blends of HFCs, and blends that include other non-HFC substances (Table SR2.9). In recent years, there has

been a transition to compounds with lower overall GWPs, which should reduce total emission levels. However, this trend is offset by increasing equipment adoption, including air conditioning and heat pumps.

Table SR2.9 ODS Substitutes Included in This Report

ASHRAE #	GWP20	2023 Emissions (mmt CO ₂ e GWP20)
R-125	6090	
R-134a	3710	4.02
R-143a	6940	
R-152a	506	
R-227ea	5360	
R-236fa	6940	+
R-245fa	2920	
R-32	2430	0.07
R-365mfc	2660	
R-404A	6437	3.58
R-407A	4406	0.25
R-407C	4011	0.15
R-410A	4260	6.50
R-4310mee	4310	
R-466A	1891	
R-507	6515	1.65
R-507A	6515	

“+” less than 0.01mmt Note: Emissions for pure HFCs do not include emissions from blends of which they are a component.

SO₂F₂ Product Use

Sulfuryl fluoride (SO₂F₂) is an odorless, colorless fluorinated gas used as a fumigant in structural pest control and for treating post-harvest agricultural storage. Sulfuryl fluoride has been designated for legal use as a pesticide in the United States since the 1950's. Its use expanded significantly in the 1980's as it was introduced to aid in the phase-out of methyl bromide under the Montreal Protocol. It is classified as a restricted-use pesticide (RUP) and is currently the only structural fumigant permitted for residential applications. Unlike its predecessor, methyl bromide, sulfuryl fluoride is not considered to be an ODS. Until recent years this fluorinated gas was not believed to have a long atmospheric lifetime or hold any significant warming potential. However, the IPCC now recognizes sulfuryl fluoride as a greenhouse gas, assigning it a 20-year GWP value of 6840 (IPCC AR5). Although not incorporated in CLCPA accounting, annual emissions from SO₂F₂ applications are tracked and provided for informational purposes only and are not counted towards the sectoral total.

Methods

To estimate emissions, annual product usages in New York for 2001-2023 were collected from the Cornell Cooperative Extension and DEC's Pesticide Sales and Use Reporting Program (Cornell Cooperative Extension 2025). This program compiles pesticide use/sales data based upon reporting to DEC by pesticide technicians, applicators, and salespersons. Data prior to 1998 is lacking; historical data reported to DEC is used from 1998-2000.

Results

DEC's analysis shows that sulfuryl fluoride use varied over time, starting at 691 metric tons CO₂e in 1998 and rising to 1,796 metric tons CO₂e in 2007. Emissions then spiked dramatically,

increasing from 6,230 metric tons CO₂e in 2008 to a peak of 151,968 metric tons CO₂e in 2013. Between 2013 and 2023, usage levels fluctuated before stabilizing at 87,412 metric tons CO₂e (Cornell Cooperative Extension 2025). These year-to-date changes reflect the variable demand for sulfuryl fluoride as a fumigant. Emissions from this product continue to be reported in the inventory for informational purposes but are not included in the inventory's sectoral totals.

Planned Improvements

DEC will continue to make improvements wherever possible to the analyses provided in this report. A few specific areas are considered to be priorities, or equivalent to IPCC “key categories”, that can have a significant influence on this emissions inventory.

Industrial Processes

DEC will continue to seek historical data to fill gaps and to improve the accuracy of this report. The methodologies used in this report are based on those provided in the EPA SIT (EPA 2025), facility reporting to the EPA (EPA 2025b), or a combination of both. These methods follow IPCC approach in that they use a bottom-up method to estimate all emissions whenever possible, rather than rely on facility reporting that may not cover all emissions. However, it is ideal to align both types of estimation so that emissions from such facilities are effectively monitored and controlled.

Ozone Depleting Substances

Ozone depleting substances such as CFCs and HCFCs are not included in the scope of emissions that are the focus of this report and are being phased down under international agreements. However, they are greenhouse gases and may still be emitted in sufficient quantities in New York to warrant additional policy. There is no information at this time on these emissions, but DEC plans to expand the analysis of HFCs to further investigate ODS as well.

Abbreviations

AC	Air conditioner
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CF ₄	Perfluoromethane
C ₂ F ₆	Perfluoroethane
CH ₄	Methane
CLCPA	NYS Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DEC	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
EIA	Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GHGRP	EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program
GWP	Global Warming Potential
GWP100	100-Year Global Warming Potential
GWP20	20-Year Global Warming Potential
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
HVAC-R	Heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and refrigeration
IE	Included elsewhere
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
MMT	Million metric tons
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
NE	Not estimated
NF ₃	Nitrogen trifluoride
NO	Not occurring
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
ODS	Ozone depleting substances
PFC	Perfluorocarbon
SF ₆	Sulfur hexafluoride
SIT	EPA State Inventory Tool
SO ₂ F ₂	Sulfuryl fluoride
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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