

Correction to “Evidence of continuing methylchloroform emissions from the United States”

Dylan B. Millet and Allen H. Goldstein

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INDEX TERMS: 0322 Atmospheric Composition and Structure: Constituent sources and sinks; 0345 Atmospheric Composition and Structure: Pollution—urban and regional (0305); 0365 Atmospheric Composition and Structure: Troposphere—composition and chemistry; 9900 Corrections. **Citation:** Millet, D. B., and A. H. Goldstein (2004), Correction to “Evidence of continuing methylchloroform emissions from the United States”, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 31, L24107, doi:10.1029/2004GL021932.

[1] In the paper “Evidence of continuing methylchloroform emissions from the United States” by Dylan B. Millet and Allen H. Goldstein (*Geophysical Research Letters*, 31, L17101, doi:10.1029/2004GL020166, 2004), an incorrect version of Figure 1 was published. The figure as published showed preliminary methylchloroform (MCF) data from the NOAA/CMDL CATS network. This data has since been updated. Figure 1 has been updated here to use the correct NOAA/CMDL data. Since the NOAA/CMDL data were not used further in our analysis, none of our results or conclusions are affected in any way.

[2] In addition, we incorrectly stated that *McCulloch and Midgley* [2001] report zero MCF emissions from the United States during the years 1997–2000, where in fact they report zero consumption during that period. U.S. emissions based on inventory data (A. McCulloch, personal communication, 2004) are estimated at 2.23, 1.63, 1.29, and 2.42 Gg for 1997–2000, still significantly less than our estimates (18.8, 13.6, 9.8, and 7.1 Gg) for the same period. Subtracting these inventory estimates and scaling to non-Article 5 countries as before, we arrive at surplus global emissions of 38, 27, 19, and 11 Gg for 1997–2000. These values are still

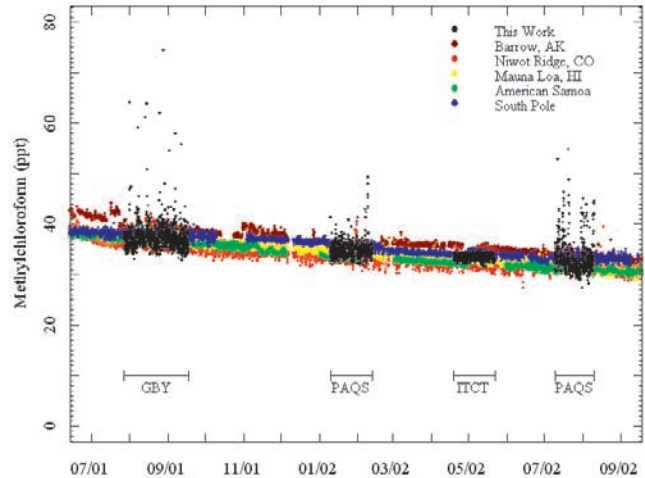


Figure 1. MCF concentrations measured at Granite Bay (GBY), Pittsburgh (PAQS) in summer and winter, Trinidad Head (ITCT), and at the NOAA/CMDL CATS network stations.

comparable to the values required for a zero trend in OH (41, 29, 16, and 14 Gg) [*Prinn et al.*, 2001]. Our calculated OH bias based on neglecting these emissions is revised from 11–7% to 9–5% for 1997–2000.

[3] **Acknowledgment.** Thanks to J. W. Elkins and G. S. Dutton for advising us of the updated NOAA/CMDL data, and to R. G. Prinn and A. McCulloch for their comments and for providing the MCF emission inventory data.