

CPP GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

CO₂ accounts for 80% of all U.S. GHG emissions from human activities such as fuel use, waste, deforestation, land clearing for agriculture, and degradation of soils



Methane (CH₄)

Methane is 25 times more efficient at trapping radiation than CO₂. It is emitted in agricultural activities, waste management, energy use, and biomass.



Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)

The impact of 1 pound of N₂O is ~ 300 times worse than CO₂. It is emitted in agricultural and industrial activities, fossil fuels combustion, and solid waste.

GHG POLLUTION PUTS PEOPLE AT A MUCH HIGHER RISK FOR:

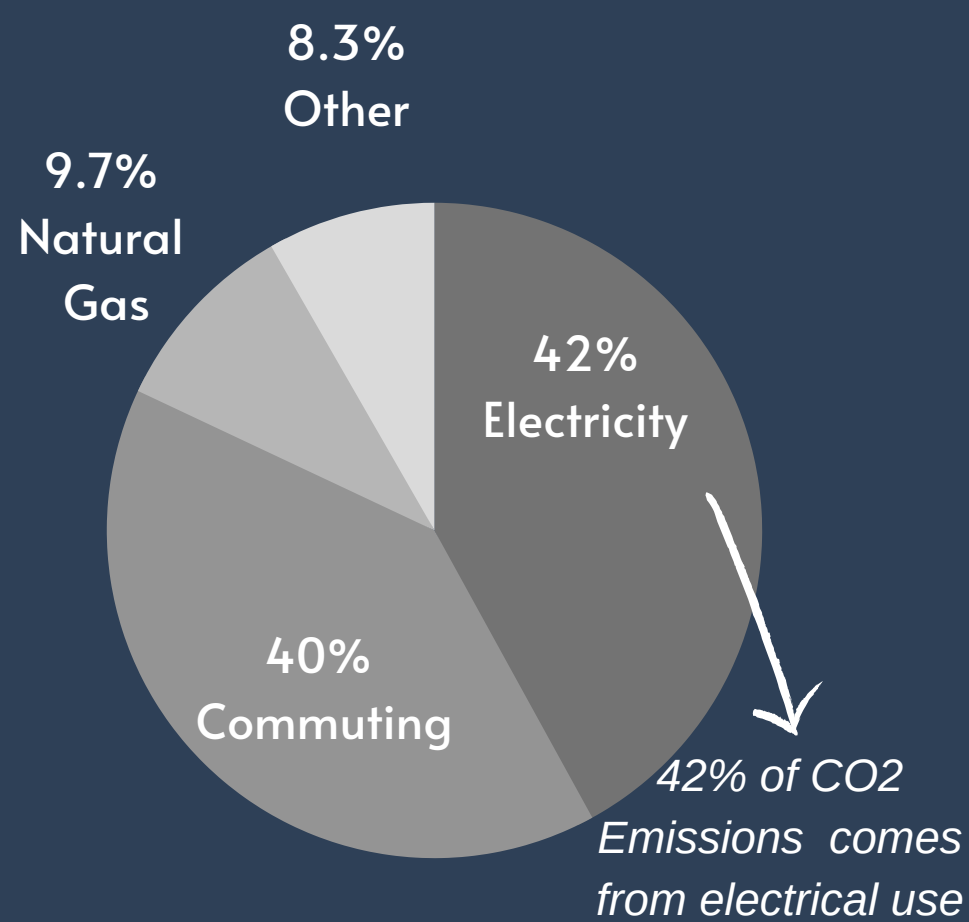
- respiratory disease
- cardiovascular disease
- neurological damage
- cancer

People Of color are 1.5 times more likely to live in areas w/ less green spaces and poor air quality.

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases#CO2-references>

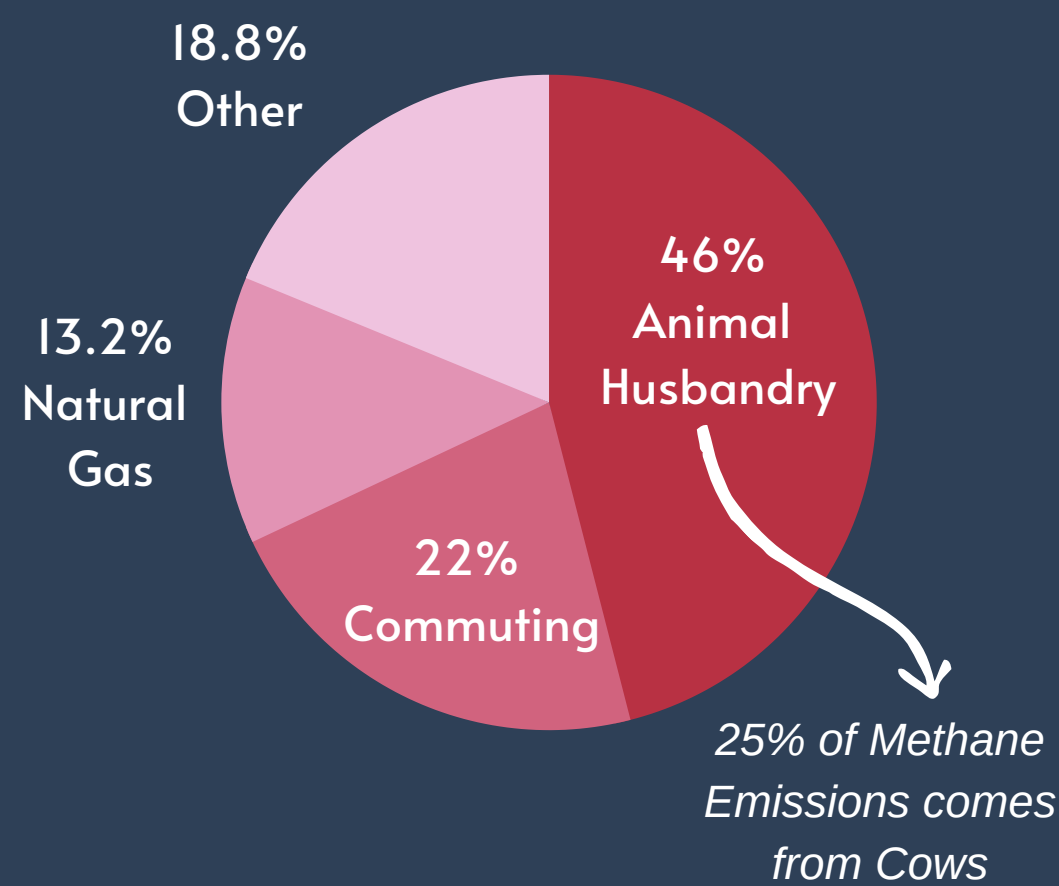
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2020.00014/full>

CO₂



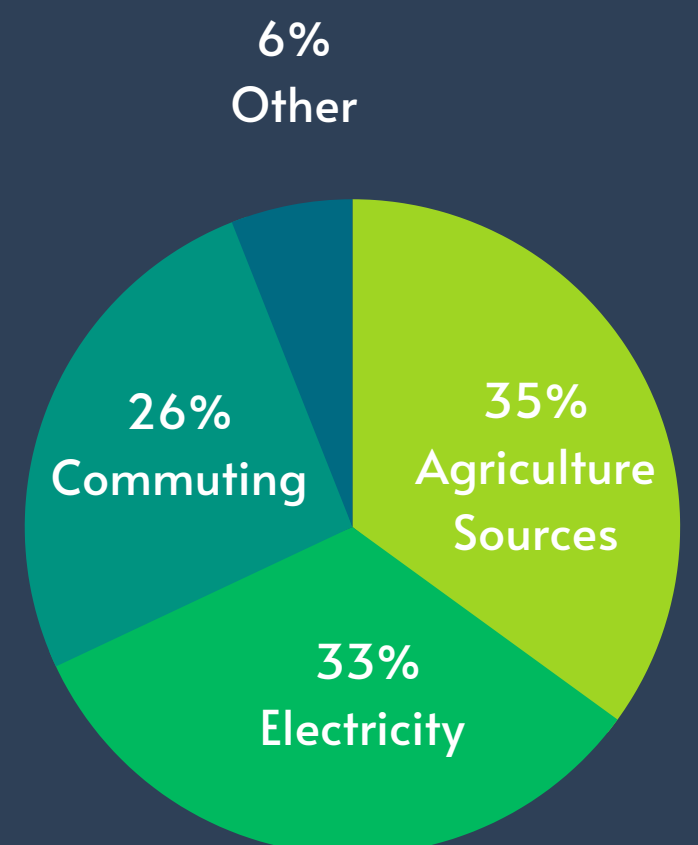
Studies have shown switching to solar produces on avg. 2,000% less CO₂ than coal-powered electricity.

CH₄



Studies have shown feeding cows a seaweed based diet can lower emissions by 50%

N₂O



On average Synthetic Fertilizer produces 11,430 kg more Nitrous Oxide than Organic Fertilizer.

Composting and using organic fertilizer can not only lower N₂O emissions but also offset the campus CO₂ emissions from waste management.

FACULTY AND STUDENT COMMUTING IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING:

40% 22% 26%
CO₂ CH₄ N₂O

OF CAL POLYS GHG EMISSIONS

Taking alternative transportation or carpooling can significantly reduce GHG emissions

