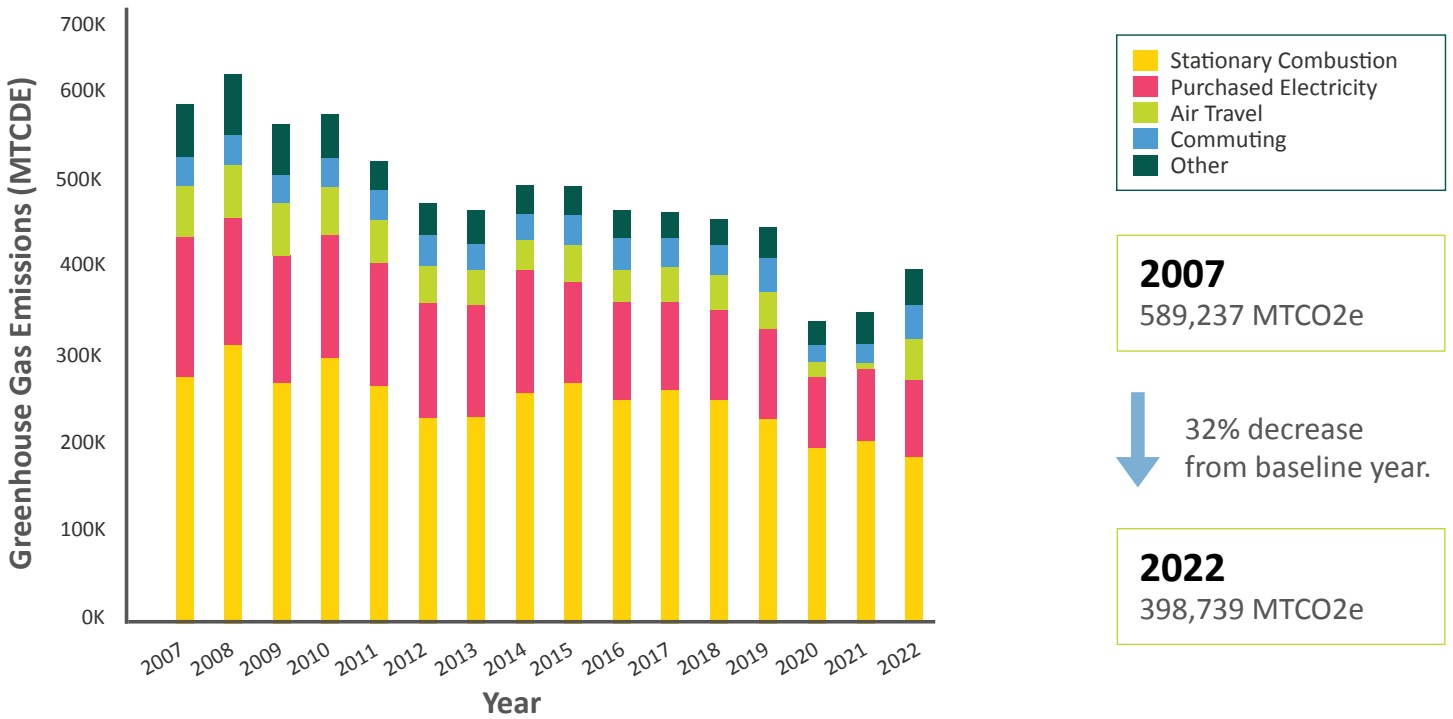


# UNC-Chapel Hill Greenhouse Gases | By the Numbers



**What is MTCO<sub>2</sub>e?** Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, the standard unit of measurement for GHG emissions, considers different emission types, such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.



**64% reduction: coal consumption**

Coal and natural gas are used at the cogeneration plant to produce steam. Steam is critical for campus labs and hospital operations. The University has increased natural gas use and is looking for long-term, alternative fuel source options.



**44% reduction: purchased electricity emissions**

Stationary combustion produces a small amount of electricity as a byproduct. Most of our electricity comes from Duke Energy. To decrease reliance on purchased electricity, Carolina is investigating on campus solar generation.



**18% reduction: electricity consumption, per square foot**

UNC Energy Management runs a successful energy conservation management program and building optimization program. The University is updating building design guidelines to ensure new buildings are energy efficient.



**14% reduction: fleet emissions**

Through mileage reduction, more efficient vehicles and increased use of biofuels, the UNC Department of Fleet Services has decreased emissions.



**24% increase: commuting emissions**

With more students, staff and faculty traveling to campus post-pandemic, commuting emissions increased in 2022. UNC Transportation and Parking rewards sustainable transportation through its Commuter Alternative Program.



UNC-Chapel Hill signed Second Nature's Carbon Commitment and the Alliance for Sustainability Leadership in Education's Race to Zero.