



# Vanderbilt University Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2012

VANDERBILT  UNIVERSITY  
MEDICAL CENTER



VANDERBILT  
UNIVERSITY

**SustainVU**  
VANDERBILT

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Produced collaboratively by the Sustainability and Environmental Management Office, Plant Operations, Campus Planning and Construction and the Division of Public Affairs.

**The Sustainability and Environmental Management Office (SEMO)** is a collaborative venture between Vanderbilt Environmental Health and Safety and Vanderbilt University's Plant Operations. SEMO's mission is to initiate, promote, coordinate, evaluate and encourage environmental management and sustainability initiatives that improve Vanderbilt's impact on the community and environment.

**Plant Operations** provides facilities support for all construction, renovation and routine maintenance of University Central space and facilities; housekeeping services for approximately 5.8 million square feet of academic, administrative, residential, and recreational space; grounds care for 330 acres that are a registered arboretum; turf care for athletic fields; and utilities for University Central and the Medical Center.

**Campus Planning and Construction (CPC)** aims to present a physical environment that meets the programmatic requirements of its customer base while visually expressing the quality to which Vanderbilt University aspires. Functions closely related to the delivery of new facilities are performed by the Facilities Information Services unit within CPC. This group addresses the inventory and management of Vanderbilt's construction document library, GIS mapping and documentation of all utilities and tracking of floor plans for the Space Inventory and Accounting processes.

**The Division of Public Affairs** serves as the institution-wide hub for communications, marketing and public policy initiatives. Whether developing unique relationships with and communicating to Vanderbilt's vast array of external and internal constituencies, promoting government and community initiatives or creating a broader, deeper and more complete understanding of Vanderbilt, each and every activity of the division supports the University's academic missions of teaching, research, service and patient care.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>I. BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>5</b>
Vanderbilt University	
Inventory Development	
Greenhouse Gases: Impact and Importance	
Vanderbilt Operations Resulting in Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
<b>II. VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>III. INVENTORY DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>9</b>
Boundary Definitions	
Operational Boundary	
Spatial Boundary – Academic and Research Areas, Patient Care Areas	
Temporal Boundary	
Greenhouse Gas Calculation Protocol	
Greenhouse Gas Data Collection and Inventory Methodology	
On-Campus Energy Production	
University-Owned Vehicles	
Anesthetic Gases	
Refrigerants	
Electricity Purchases	
Faculty, Staff and Student Commuter Traffic	
Air Travel	
Waste Management	
Uncertainties Associated with Greenhouse Gas Inventory Calculations	
<b>IV. ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH AREA GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.....</b>	<b>16</b>
Results Summary	
Scope 1: EPA-Required Emissions Sources	
Coal and Natural Gas Use at the Power Plant	
Natural Gas Use in Individual Buildings	
Scope 1: Other Direct Emissions Sources	
Diesel-Powered Generators	
Refrigerant Releases	
University-Owned Vehicles	
Anesthetic Gas Use	
Scope 2: Purchased Electricity Emissions	
Scope 3: Indirect Emissions Sources	
Commuter Travel	
Air Travel	
Waste Management	

<b>V. PATIENT CARE AREA GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.....</b>	<b>21</b>
Results Summary	
Scope 1: EPA-Required Emissions Sources	
Coal and Natural Gas Use at the Power Plant	
Natural Gas Use in Individual Buildings	
Scope 1: Other Direct Emissions Sources	
Diesel-Powered Generators	
Refrigerant Releases	
University-Owned Vehicles	
Anesthetic Gas Use	
Scope 2: Purchased Electricity Emissions	
Scope 3: Indirect Emissions Sources	
Commuter Travel	
Waste Management	
<b>VI. INVENTORY SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>26</b>
Vanderbilt University Inventory Summary	
Analysis and Interpretation of 2005-2012 Trending Results	
Interpreting Vanderbilt's Results Compared to Other Universities	
Future Plans	
<b>VII. APPENDIX A: 2005-2012 Trending Data and Calculations</b>	
<b>VIII. APPENDIX B: 2012 Calendar Year Data and Calculations</b>	

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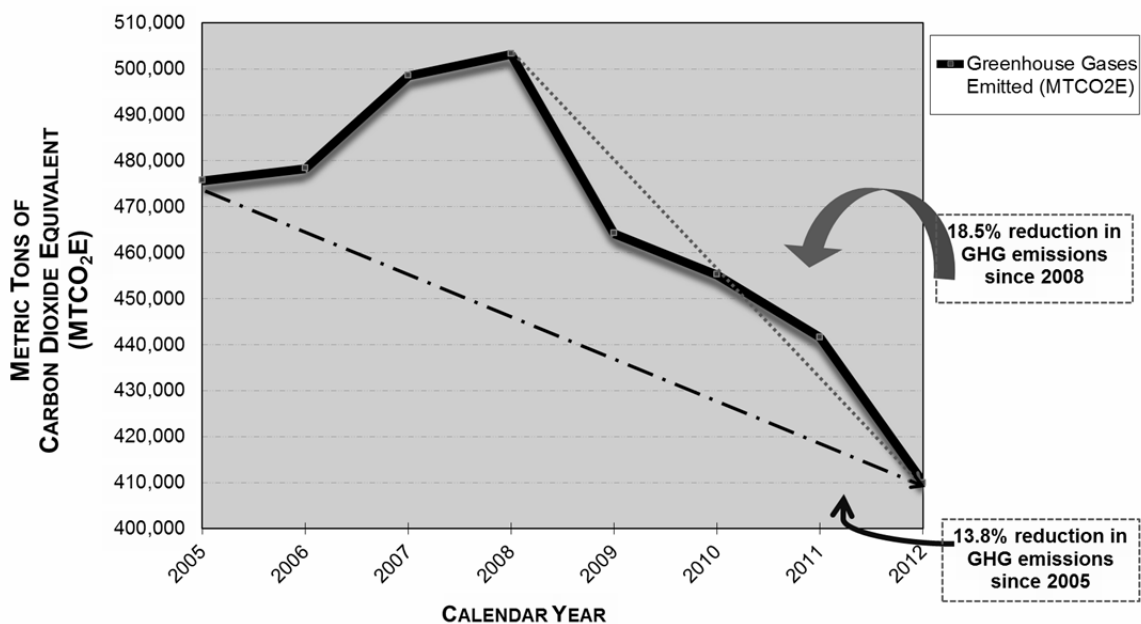
**Cover photo provided by Robert Wheaton.**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions inventory is intended to portray Vanderbilt's current carbon footprint as accurately as possible and to provide trending information to show progress in GHG emissions reductions from 2005-2012. This GHG inventory was developed by Vanderbilt's Sustainability and Environmental Management Office (SEMO).

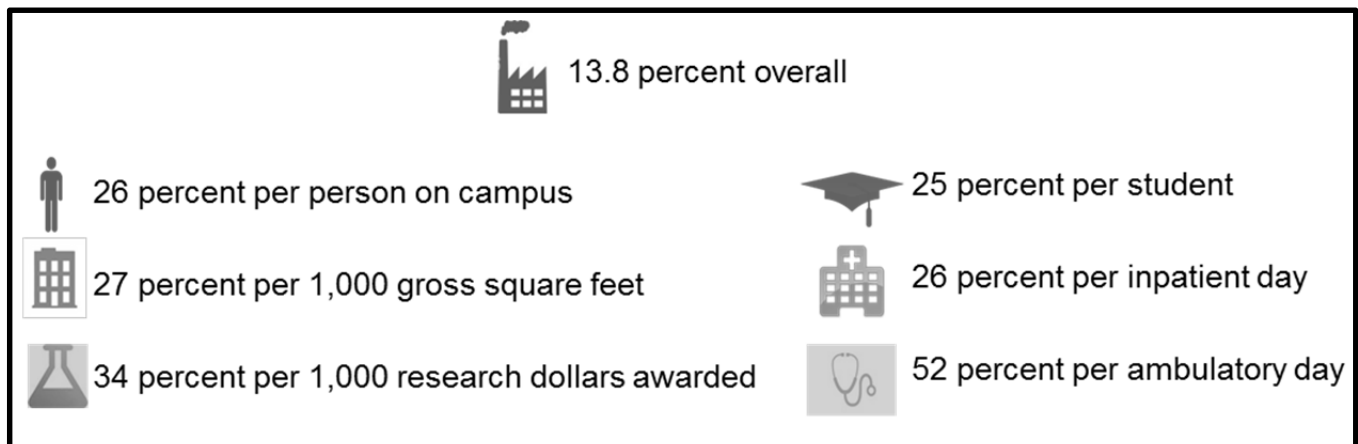
This report, a supplement to previous reports<sup>1</sup>, establishes Vanderbilt's GHG emissions for calendar year 2012 so that the Vanderbilt community can better understand its own unique impact on the environment and determine the most effective improvement strategies to implement in the future. Trending data for 2005 through 2012 is provided in Appendix A.

## Findings



Total Vanderbilt GHG Emissions, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

Between 2005 and 2012, Vanderbilt University's GHG emissions have decreased by:



<sup>1</sup> Vanderbilt University's Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2005-2012 reports are available at <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu/>.

- ☛ VU's total GHG emissions for calendar year 2012 was 410,006 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, down 13.8 percent from 2005 and 18.5 percent from the all-time high reached in 2008<sup>2</sup>.
- ☛ Vanderbilt University's EPA-Required GHG emissions for calendar year 2012 was 147,536 MCO<sub>2</sub>E, as reported to the EPA on March 20, 2013.
- ☛ As of 2012, GHG emissions from Academic and Research Areas have decreased by 15.1 percent since 2005, and GHG emissions from Patient Care Areas have decreased by 11.7 percent since 2005<sup>3</sup>.
- ☛ 94 percent of GHG emissions in 2012 came from purchased electricity, coal and natural gas use at the campus co-generation power plant and faculty and staff commuting<sup>4</sup>.

## Future Plans

This inventory provides campus stakeholders with a consistent means of comparing annual GHG emissions and sufficiently detailed information to make informed decisions to determine reduction strategies. Annual emissions inventories will be conducted in the future to measure progress, which will continue to be made publicly available on the SustainVU [website](#)<sup>5</sup>.

In Fall 2013, Vanderbilt University began the conversion of its co-generation power plant from coal and gas fuel to all-natural gas. This will continue to meet the power needs of the University and Medical Center, but in a more environmentally sustainable way. This conversion will increase operational efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, air pollutant emissions and noise pollution, and eliminate associated fuel use and emissions from trucking coal to the power plant<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Additional information about the University's total GHG emissions for 2005-2012 can be found in Table B.1 in the appendices.

<sup>3</sup> Additional information about GHG emissions from Academic and Research Areas and Patient Care Areas can be found in Tables A.1, A.2 and A.3 in the appendices.

<sup>4</sup> Additional information about the sources of GHG emissions can be found in Figure B.1 in the appendices.

<sup>5</sup> [www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu](http://www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu)

<sup>6</sup> More information regarding the VU Power Plant Conversion can be found at <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu/2013/04/vu-power-plant-to-convert-to-all-natural-gas/>.

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## I. BACKGROUND

### Vanderbilt University

Vanderbilt University, founded in 1873, is a private research higher education institution offering undergraduate, graduate and professional degrees to over 12,700 full and part-time students<sup>1</sup>. Comprised of 10 schools and a world-class medical center, Vanderbilt University is consistently ranked as one of the country's top 20 universities with several programs ranking in the top 10. As the largest private employer in Middle Tennessee and the second largest private employer in the state, Vanderbilt University currently has more than 3,500 full-time faculty and a staff of over 20,000<sup>2</sup>. The core campus, located near downtown Nashville, Tennessee, spans approximately 330 acres and contains 230 buildings<sup>3</sup>. More than 200 tree species exist on Vanderbilt's grounds, leading to the school's recognition as an arboretum since 1988.



### Inventory Development

Vanderbilt emits Greenhouse Gases (GHG) through its daily operations, such as electricity and steam production at the on-campus; co-generation power plant; electricity purchased from Nashville Electric Service (NES); University-owned vehicle fuel use; refrigerant releases; anesthetic gas use; fuel used in vehicles owned by Vanderbilt University; faculty and staff commuting to work; air travel paid for by the University; and disposal of waste generated by Vanderbilt. VU has issued previous reports in 2009, quantifying GHG emissions for 2005-2007, in 2010 for years 2005-2009, and in 2011 and 2012 for years 2010 and 2011, respectively<sup>4</sup>. Trending data summaries for 2005 to 2012 are provided in Appendix A.

In October 2009, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule* [40 CFR Part 98]<sup>5</sup>, requiring annual reporting of GHG emissions from large sources in the United States that emit more than 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E) per year. Vanderbilt is subject to this reporting rule because of the emissions produced from the current use of coal and natural gas at the on-campus, co-generation power plant for the production of steam and electricity for campus. Under the GHG reporting rule, the scope and emissions factors of stationary sources vary from those utilized in Vanderbilt's initial baseline GHG inventory. In order to create a single, consistent methodology for calculating and reporting GHG emissions for the University, emissions for Vanderbilt, including those years prior to 2009, were calculated utilizing the EPA's scope and emissions factors for relevant stationary sources. For calendar year 2012, Vanderbilt University emissions from EPA-required sources amounted to 147,536 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, which was reported to the EPA on March 20, 2013. Emissions from all sources not covered by the

<sup>1</sup> According to 2011-2012 enrollment data found in ReVU: Quick Facts about Vanderbilt. Accessed December 2012. Available <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/facts.html>.

<sup>2</sup> According to 2012 employment information found in ReVU: Quick Facts about Vanderbilt. Accessed December 2012. Available <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/facts.html>

<sup>3</sup> VU facilities data is available online at [cpc-fis.vanderbilt.edu/pdf/facilitiesreportbook.pdf](http://cpc-fis.vanderbilt.edu/pdf/facilitiesreportbook.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> Vanderbilt University's Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2005-2009, 2010 and 2011 reports are available at [www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu](http://www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu).

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/>

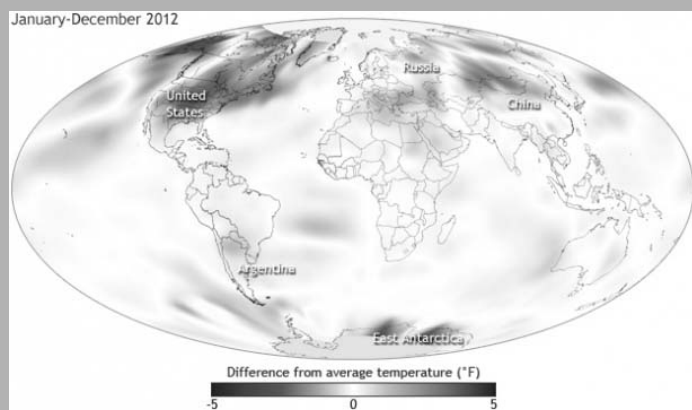
GHG reporting rule were calculated using methodology from the Clean Air – Cool Planet Campus Carbon Calculator™ (Campus Carbon Calculator) or emissions factors developed for specific on-campus activities.

### Greenhouse Gases: Impact and Importance

A carbon footprint is a standard that people and organizations use to quantify the impact they have on the environment, particularly as their behaviors relate to climate change concerns. GHGs, once released, trap heat in the atmosphere, acting like a gas blanket. As the concentrations of these gases increase, the earth's temperature could potentially climb higher than previous levels; and wind, storm and precipitation patterns could shift and become more extreme. These weather pattern shifts result in the migration of plant and animal species to new locales as well as increased frequency of catastrophic natural disasters<sup>6</sup>.

The six GHGs emitted into the atmosphere that comprise the majority of the carbon footprint are: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>); methane (CH<sub>4</sub>); nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). Once the amount of emissions of each gas is determined, it is converted to a standard unit of measure, or carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>E). The sum of all CO<sub>2</sub>E emitted by that person or organization is the carbon footprint, usually reported in metric tons as MTCO<sub>2</sub>E.

#### 2012 Breaks U.S. Heat Records



Surface temperatures in 2012 compared to the 1981-2010 average. Image courtesy of the NOAA.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), 2012 was officially the hottest year on record and the second worst for extreme weather, such as hurricanes, floods and droughts.

The Arctic sea ice also hit a record low in 2012 in more than 30 years of satellite observations and studies. Although no single storm or weather event is explained by climate change, a warming world raises the odds of extreme weather.

[http://www.noaa.gov/stories/2013/20130806\\_stateoftheclimate.html](http://www.noaa.gov/stories/2013/20130806_stateoftheclimate.html)

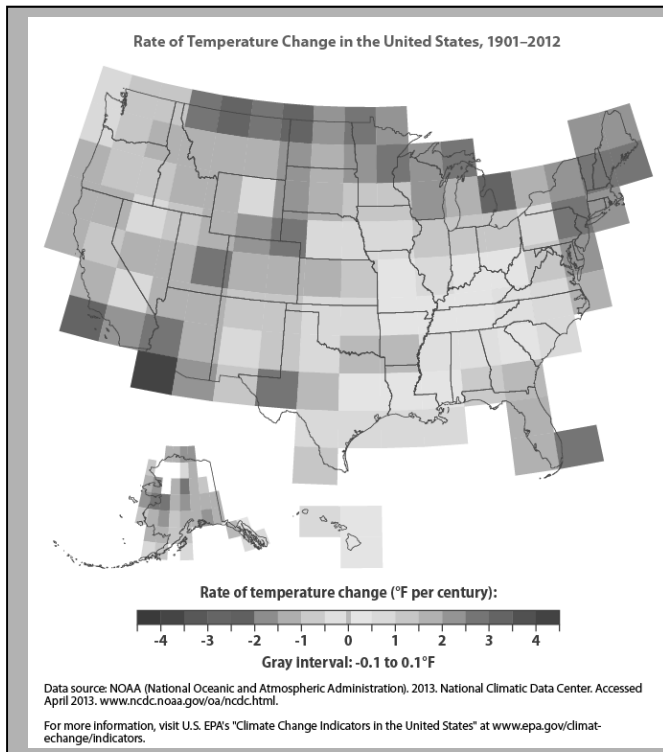
### Vanderbilt Operations Resulting in Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Vanderbilt's on-campus power plant produces 20 percent of the electricity, all of the steam and 40 percent of the chilled water consumed by the Vanderbilt community. These utilities are produced by a co-generation combined heat and power (CHP) plant. This plant currently uses two fuels, coal and natural gas, to produce electricity, steam heat and chilled water. This type of power plant is highly efficient because of the flexibility of the fuel system, the variety of utilities produced and the proximity of the utility production to the utility user. Since a portion of electricity produced at power plants hundreds of miles away is actually lost during the transmission process through the electrical lines (line losses), VU can use much less coal or natural gas than Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) would require to deliver the same

<sup>6</sup> *Explaining Extreme Events of 2012 from a Climate Perspective*, September 2013, <http://www.ametsoc.org/2012extremeeventsclimate.pdf>.

amount of electricity to campus. The remaining 80 percent needed to power Vanderbilt's campus is purchased from TVA through NES. This mix of on-campus generation and purchased electricity also results in uniqueness within Vanderbilt's carbon footprint.

In Fall 2013, Vanderbilt University began the conversion of its co-generation power plant from coal and gas fuel to all-natural gas. This will continue to meet the power needs of the University and Medical Center, but in a more environmentally sustainable way. This conversion will increase operational efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, air pollutant emissions and noise pollution, and eliminate associated fuel use and emissions from trucking coal to the power plant<sup>7</sup>.



### Rate of Temperature Change in the U.S.

The figure to the left shows how annual average air temperatures have changed in different parts of the United States since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (since 1901 for the contiguous 48 states, 1905 for Hawaii, and 1918 for Alaska).

Some parts of the United States have experienced more warming than others. The North, the West, and Alaska have seen temperatures increase the most, while some parts of the Southeast have experienced little change.

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/indicators/weather-climate/temperature.html>

<sup>7</sup> More information regarding the VU Power Plant Conversion can be found at <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu/2013/04/vu-power-plant-to-convert-to-all-natural-gas/>.

## II. VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT

This Environmental Commitment Statement is a collaborative product of many stakeholders and campus representatives and is meant to succinctly and uniquely reflect Vanderbilt's culture and values. The Vanderbilt University Environmental Commitment Statement presented here is also the cornerstone of our Environmental Management System (EMS), which includes the VU GHG emissions inventory.

### **Environmental Commitment Statement**

Vanderbilt University is a local and global community leader committed to environmental stewardship, protecting natural resources, and enhancing quality of life while maintaining academic, medical, social, and economic productivity. Through proactive education, research, and outreach, we strive to:

- Develop and transfer knowledge, increase awareness, and promote lifelong learning about sustainability best practices for the benefit of stakeholders who comprise the Vanderbilt community (students, patients, faculty, staff, alumni, and visitors), as well as the broader Nashville, state, national, and global communities;
- Achieve the highest standards of sustainability through a process of environmental responsibility and accountability at every level of University activity; and
- Consistently implement, monitor, evaluate, and improve our process.

<http://www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu/who-we-are/environmental-commitment-statement/>

### III. INVENTORY DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

#### Boundary Definitions

Prior to conducting the first Vanderbilt GHG inventory in 2009, the operational, spatial and temporal boundaries of the inventory were firmly defined. Furthermore, a GHG calculation protocol was established prior to gathering the data for this GHG inventory.

##### *Operational Boundary*

Activities at Vanderbilt University that produce GHG emissions include those outlined by the EPA's *Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule* [40 CFR Part 98]<sup>8</sup>, as well as The American College & University Presidents Climate Commitment (ACUPCC) *Implementation Guide* (2009)<sup>9</sup>. The boundaries established by the ACUPCC Implementation Guide rely heavily on the methodology established by the World Resources Institute *Greenhouse Gas Protocol*<sup>10</sup>. As noted by the World Resources Institute (WRI), "identification of operational boundaries helps institutions to categorize their sources of emissions, providing accountability and the prevention of 'double counting'."

The EPA defines GHG emissions as required under the *Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule* as follows:

- EPA-Required Stationary Sources: Scope 1 – Direct Sources. These are emissions produced by stationary sources that are under direct control of the institution. Vanderbilt's EPA-required stationary sources include coal and natural gas consumption at the on-campus power plant and consumption of natural gas within individual buildings at Vanderbilt.

Throughout this report, the WRI definition of Scope 1 sources will be utilized to capture all other direct source emissions not included in the EPA-required stationary sources definition:

- Other Scope 1: Non-EPA Direct Sources. The remaining Scope 1 emissions that are not designated as stationary sources by the EPA are emissions produced by activities that are under direct control of the institution. Vanderbilt's other Scope 1 emissions include fuel consumption by University-owned vehicles, releases of refrigerants and anesthetic gases and fuel consumed by Vanderbilt-owned emergency generators.

The WRI *Greenhouse Gas Protocol*<sup>11</sup> categorizes GHGs into Scopes 2 and 3 as follows:

- Scope 2: Indirect Emissions from Electricity Purchases. These are emissions associated with the generation of electricity that is purchased by Vanderbilt. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at power-generation facilities owned by Vanderbilt's electricity supplier and not at the Vanderbilt campus itself. Vanderbilt purchases 80 percent of the electricity needed to supply campus operations.
- Scope 3: Indirect Emissions by Individuals at Vanderbilt. These are emissions that result from activities by individuals in the Vanderbilt community but are not under the direct control of the University. Scope 3 emissions

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/>

<sup>9</sup> [www.presidentsclimatecommitment.org/pdf/ACUPCC\\_IG\\_Final.pdf](http://www.presidentsclimatecommitment.org/pdf/ACUPCC_IG_Final.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Ohndorf, M. & Gillenwater, M. (2003). "Measurement and Estimation Uncertainty of Greenhouse Gas Emissions." World Resources Institute. Available <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all-tools>.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/>

include fuel use by commuters (faculty, staff and student commuters), fuel use from air travel and off-site waste disposal.

GHG emissions associated with the production and delivery of goods and services to Vanderbilt (i.e. “upstream” emissions) were not included in this inventory.

#### *Spatial Boundary – Academic Research Areas, Patient Care Areas*

Vanderbilt University is a diverse institution, providing regional health care while simultaneously pursuing robust academic endeavors. As such, this report provides a subtotal of GHG emissions associated with Academic Research Areas (ARAs), which are traditional academic university endeavors, and a separate subtotal for emissions associated with Patient Care activities. The contrast in the activities in these two areas is worth noting: Patient Care Areas (PCAs) provide medical care on a continuous basis, while activities in ARAs are associated with an academic calendar. ARAs include academic and administrative buildings, residence halls, athletics facilities, parking garages, common space/multi-purpose areas and laboratory research space, while PCAs include hospitals, clinics and patient and visitor parking garages.



The typical definition of Vanderbilt University’s “core campus” is the University property that is bounded by Blakemore Avenue to the south, West End Avenue to the northwest and 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue South to the east. The Peabody Campus at Vanderbilt is also part of the core 330 acres of Vanderbilt. The Peabody Campus is bounded by 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue South to the west, Edgehill Avenue to the north, 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue South to the east and Capers Avenue to the south. These two areas encompass the majority of the academic, residential, research and patient care buildings associated with Vanderbilt, and

the buildings located within this core 330 acres are serviced by Vanderbilt’s on-campus power plant. The core VU campus contains over 230 buildings, encompassing over 18 million gross square feet of space.

Buildings that are classified as Patient Care buildings include Vanderbilt University Hospital, The Vanderbilt Clinic, Vanderbilt Children’s Hospital & Doctor’s Office Tower, Psychiatric Hospital at Vanderbilt, Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center, Vanderbilt Eye Center, Free Electron Laser Building, Medical Center East (North Tower), Zerfoss Health Center, Oxford House, Dayani Center, Central Garage, East Garage, South Garage, Children’s Way Garage, Medical Arts Building, Medical Center East II (South Tower) and 35 percent of Medical Center North. All other buildings on the “core” 330 acre campus are considered ARAs.

Off-site buildings, such as medical clinics located elsewhere in Tennessee, were not included in this inventory. A few buildings located within the core 330 acres of the Vanderbilt campus (approximately 3 million gross square feet of space) are not under the direct operational control of the University and do not receive utility services from Vanderbilt; therefore, these buildings were not included in this GHG inventory. Such buildings include the Veteran's Administration Hospital, Stallworth Rehabilitation Hospital, the 2525 Building located on West End Avenue, the Marriott Hotel & parking garage on West End Avenue and the Village at Vanderbilt Apartments and Townhomes.

#### *Temporal Boundary*

The purpose of this inventory is to establish a history of Vanderbilt's annual GHG emissions that can serve as a guide for future GHG-emitting reductions. Using the total GHG emissions from a single fiscal or calendar year as a focal point would not accurately represent a 'typical' year of activity at Vanderbilt University due to annual fluctuations in emissions caused by commissioning new buildings, changes in faculty/staff/student populations and seasonal/climatic variations from year to year - all of which have a direct bearing on Vanderbilt's GHG emissions for a particular year. In an effort to capture these "peaks & valleys" in activities at Vanderbilt, this eight-year inventory establishes the annual GHG emissions created by Vanderbilt during the 2005 through 2012 calendar years.

### **Greenhouse Gas Data Collection and Inventory Methodology**

#### *On-Campus Energy Production*

Vanderbilt's sources of GHG emissions that are under direct control of the University include the consumption of coal and natural gas at the on-campus, co-generation power plant, natural gas-fired boilers and heaters located in various Vanderbilt buildings, and diesel fuel consumed in Vanderbilt's emergency generators. Annual consumption of coal and natural gas at the on-campus, co-generation power plant and natural gas by individual buildings was provided by Plant Operations and input into formulas provided by the EPA for calculation of annual GHG emissions. Annual consumption of diesel fuel by individual emergency generators was also provided by Plant Operations and input into the Campus Carbon Calculator to compute annual GHG emissions.

#### *University-Owned Vehicles*

Vanderbilt University owns over 300 vehicles. Some departments at Vanderbilt purchase their own fuel in bulk and track dispensing of that fuel (i.e., Plant Operations), while others purchase their fuel from local retail stations. Departments

### **Benefits of Vanderbilt's Switch to All-Natural Gas Power Plant**

**Significant reduction in air pollutants.** Switching to all natural gas from partial coal will reduce Vanderbilt's emission of particulate matter by more than 50%, while emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and other regulated air pollutants will be virtually eliminated.

**Fewer greenhouse gas emissions.** Natural gas boilers will significantly reduce the power plant's carbon emissions.

**Elimination of coal trucks on campus.** Currently, five or six large trucks a day deliver coal to the Vanderbilt power plant. This truck traffic, and associated noise, transportation fuel use and emissions will be entirely eliminated with the installation of natural gas boilers and turbines because natural gas is delivered via an underground pipeline.

**Operational experience.** Vanderbilt already has two natural gas turbines, and these turbines currently produce steam and electricity in a highly efficient manner. Thus, Vanderbilt's power plant operators are already thoroughly familiar with their operation and maintenance.

**Return on investment.** The investment for the conversion of the power plant to all natural gas fuel, with associated removal of coal-fired boilers and infrastructure, has an estimated payback period of 10 years, dependent on natural gas costs in the future.

that track their fuel use provide their annual fuel usage, and that data is directly input into the Campus Carbon Calculator. Fuel dispensed to Vanderbilt shuttle buses and vans is recorded monthly by Vanderbilt University Medical Center (VUMC) Parking and Transportation Services and is included in this inventory.

Most users of University-owned vehicles at Vanderbilt purchase their fuel at local retail stations using a VU Procurement Card, and the volume of fuel purchased is *not* recorded by the vehicle manager. For this portion of University-owned vehicles, two assumptions were made in order to estimate the approximate annual fuel use for these vehicles: (1) a University-owned vehicle averages 3,000 miles a year (based on the vehicle-miles logged by the vehicle manager for Information Technology Services), and (2) a University-owned vehicle gets 24 miles per gallon. From this, the gallons of fuel consumed by these vehicles was calculated and input into the Campus Carbon Calculator.

Annual consumption of fuel by Vanderbilt's LifeFlight helicopters is reported by VUMC Plant Services. GHG emissions associated with LifeFlight's use of Jet-A fuel were calculated using an emission factor from WRI's Greenhouse Gas Protocol<sup>12</sup>.

#### *Anesthetic Gases*

Vanderbilt uses anesthetic gases in both PCAs and in animal care areas and research laboratories; however, different types are used for animals and humans. Purchase records for anesthetic gas were provided by VUMC's Department of Anesthesiology and Vanderbilt's Division of Animal Care. The Campus Carbon Calculator does not provide Global Warming Potentials (GWP) for all anesthetic gases, since most universities use little to no anesthetic gas. Vanderbilt's GHG emissions from anesthetic gas use were calculated based on GWPs provided by the EPA's *Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule*<sup>13</sup>.

#### *Refrigerants*

Universities track releases of refrigerants to the atmosphere as required by the EPA. VU Plant Operations and VUMC Plant Services keep records of refrigerant releases from chillers, air conditioning units, walk-in coolers and freezers, and various types of appliances. Pounds of refrigerants released were provided and directly input into the Campus Carbon Calculator. Pounds of refrigerants released has dropped since 2011, when VU Plant Operations and VUMC Plant Services hired dedicated chilled water technicians to perform robust preventative maintenance on systems. This maintenance minimizes downtime and reduces the costs associated with refrigerant replacement and loss of chilled water for critical equipment.

#### *Electricity Purchases*

The University's co-generation power plant supplies Vanderbilt with 100 percent of the steam needed for heating buildings and 40 percent of the chilled water needed for cooling buildings. Excess heat from steam generation is used to create electricity, satisfying 20 percent of Vanderbilt's annual electricity demand. The remaining 80 percent of Vanderbilt's electricity demand is obtained through electricity purchased from TVA (through NES). In 2012, 41 percent

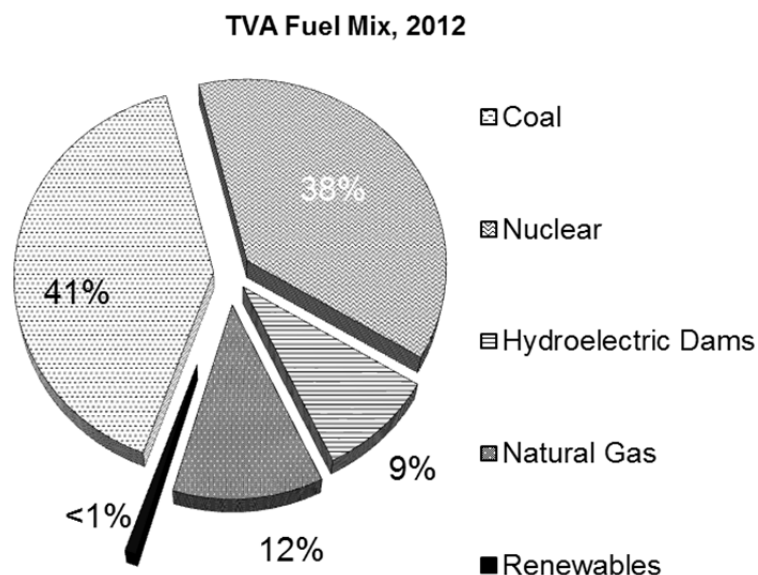
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<sup>12</sup> [www.ghgprotocol.org](http://www.ghgprotocol.org)

<sup>13</sup> Suppliers of anesthetic gases are required to report their sales/shipments under a separate portion of the EPA's *Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases; Final Rule* [40 CFR Part 98, Subpart C].



of TVA's electricity came from coal-fired power plants; 38 percent came from nuclear power; 9 percent came from hydroelectric dams; 12 percent came from natural gas-fired power plants; and <1 percent came from other renewable sources<sup>14</sup>. Figure 3.1 below presents TVA's sources of power generation.



**Figure 3.1. TVA's Fuel Mix, Calendar Year 2012<sup>15</sup>.**

Vanderbilt University purchases electricity from NES, the local distributor of power generated by TVA. Monthly consumption of electricity by building was provided by VU Plant Operations. Aggregate annual consumption of electricity in PCA buildings and in ARA buildings were entered into the Campus Carbon Calculator. The specific methods of electricity generation used by TVA were input to the Campus Carbon Calculator.

#### *Faculty, Staff, and Student Commuter Traffic*

Commuter traffic reflects the fuel used by faculty, staff and students during their regular travels to and from Vanderbilt. Table 3.1 below shows assumed travel patterns based on commuter data<sup>16</sup>:

Population	Percent commuting in a single-occupancy vehicle	Percent commuting in a car/vanpool	Percent commuting via bus or train	Other forms of commuting (walk/bike)	Days per year commuting to campus	Average commuter distance (via automobile)
Faculty	86%	6%	7%	1%	200	48
Staff	86%	6%	7%	1%	250	48
Student	15%	5%	2%	78%	200	10

**Table 3.1. Assumptions for Faculty, Staff and Student Commuter Travel, Calendar Year 2012.**

<sup>14</sup> Page 12 of TVA Annual Report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2012. Available at <http://investor.shareholder.com/tva/secfiling.cfm?filingID=1376986-12-43>.

<sup>15</sup> Page 12 of TVA Annual Report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2012. Available at <http://investor.shareholder.com/tva/secfiling.cfm?filingID=1376986-12-43>.

<sup>16</sup> Assumptions based on 2012 data provided by VUMC Parking and Transportation Services and VU Traffic and Parking .

It was determined that faculty and staff in ARAs have an average commuting distance of 24 miles (one-way) and students who do not live on campus have an average commuting distance of 5 miles (one-way)<sup>17</sup>.

Commuter distance, commuter patterns and faculty/staff/student populations were input to the Campus Carbon Calculator to determine Vanderbilt's commuting GHG emissions. The University employee population associated with PCAs was provided by Vanderbilt's Human Resources Department. Based on building assignment, separate commuter

GHG emission amounts were calculated for ARAs and PCAs. All students and all faculty members (including School of Medicine faculty and School of Nursing faculty) were classified as commuters in the ARA category for the purpose of this report. Medical Center employees assigned to off-campus locations were not included in the commuter traffic calculations.

#### *Air Travel*

Airline tickets purchased through Vanderbilt's travel agency for University-sponsored travel are tracked and reported to Vanderbilt's Procurement and Disbursements Department. Air travel records for the 2012 calendar year include passenger-miles, which were input to the Campus Carbon Calculator. All air travel was assumed to be associated with Academic and Research activities for the purposes of this report. Airline tickets purchased by individual Vanderbilt employees using a Procurement Card or personal credit card could not be captured at this time and are not included in this inventory.

#### *Waste Management*

Data related to the amount of waste generated annually by Vanderbilt was provided by VU's waste vendor and by Vanderbilt Environmental Health and Safety (VEHS). Waste generated by Vanderbilt is disposed of in one of four ways: (1) waste is landfilled, with landfill gas being converted to electricity; (2) waste is landfilled, with landfill gas being combusted to the atmosphere; (3) waste is incinerated; or (4) waste is autoclaved and then landfilled. Each of these disposal methods has a separate impact on Vanderbilt's GHG emissions. Waste generated by Vanderbilt is disposed off-site by licensed waste management companies.

The volume of solid waste sent to the landfill from VUMC and from the University was reported separately by the disposal vendor, Waste Management. Solid waste removed from Vanderbilt is disposed of at a

### **VU Achieves 60% Increase in Recycling**

In 2012, Vanderbilt achieved growth in the amount of recycled materials from 3 million pounds to 5 million pounds, a 60% increase in the amount of material recycled! Several improvements helped Vanderbilt achieve this level of recycling:

- Expansion of recycling of plastics #3-7 instead of just #1-2, which includes such items as hard plastic labware, food storage containers and clamshell food containers;
- Expansion of solid waste recycling in Vanderbilt University Medical Center into Vanderbilt Medical Group areas in The Vanderbilt Clinic and Medical Center East;
- Expansion of scrap metal recycling on main campus;
- Expansion of cardboard recycling infrastructure on main campus and the installation of new cardboard dumpsters;
- Expansion of recycling efforts at Student Move-In through improved collaboration with Students Promoting Environmental Awareness and Responsibility (SPEAR) to successfully recycle 33 tons of cardboard, an 83% increase in cardboard recycling from the prior year; and
- Improved collaboration with SPEAR, Vanderbilt Athletics and Waste Management, Inc. at home football games to collect plastic, aluminum cans and cardboard from fans during tailgating, and implementation of the new Vanderbilt Athletics Sustainability Challenge.

<sup>17</sup> Average commuting distance established by VUMC Parking and Transportation Services and VU Human Resources.

Waste Management landfill in Camden, Tennessee. According to Waste Management, 81.6 percent of landfill gas from this landfill is used to generate electricity, and the remaining 18.4 percent is "flared" to the atmosphere. Therefore, 81.6 percent of Vanderbilt's solid waste volume is multiplied by a greenhouse gas emissions factor that is different from the emissions factor developed for flared landfill gas. Based on this information, separate solid waste amounts were input to the Campus Carbon Calculator categories for landfill gas-to-electricity and landfill gas-to-flare. An input category for incinerated waste is provided in the Campus Carbon Calculator. Records for VU's incinerated waste are kept by VEHS.

Medical waste that is not autoclaved on-site is shipped to an external, vendor-operated autoclave facility. There is no input category for autoclaved waste in the Campus Carbon Calculator, nor is there a standard emissions number provided in WRI's Greenhouse Gas Protocol<sup>18</sup>. Using information from SteriCycle<sup>19</sup> and waste industry journals<sup>20</sup>, an estimate as to how much natural gas is needed to autoclave one ton of medical waste was created. The GHG emissions associated with autoclaving Vanderbilt's medical waste at an off-site location was then calculated using the GHG emissions factor for natural gas use provided by the Campus Carbon Calculator.



### **Uncertainties Associated with Greenhouse Gas Inventory Calculations**

As noted by the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol<sup>21</sup>, two types of uncertainties are associated with GHG inventories: scientific uncertainty and estimation uncertainty. Scientific uncertainty occurs when the science of an actual emission is not sufficiently understood. Estimation uncertainty occurs any time GHG emissions are quantified. Thus all emission estimates are associated with estimation uncertainty. Furthermore, the WRI notes that uncertainty exists when using a mathematical model such as a GHG calculator. Model uncertainty is due to the uncertainty associated with the mathematical equations (i.e. models) used to characterize the relationships between various parameters and emission processes. The WRI notes that analyzing and quantifying these uncertainties is likely beyond the scope of most institutions when compiling a GHG inventory.

In an effort to balance the inherent uncertainties in this inventory with the need for transparency and comprehensiveness, the GHG inventory results for academic and research areas and patient care areas are presented in Sections IV and V as generated from the EPA emissions calculator and the Clean Air-Cool Planet Campus Calculator. For purposes of 'readability,' many of the emission and conversion factors listed in tables in this report and its appendices have been rounded. However, calculations completed to determine emissions utilized full emission and conversion factors.

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<sup>18</sup> [www.ghgprotocol.org](http://www.ghgprotocol.org)

<sup>19</sup> SEMO communication with SteriCycle representatives John Nicklin, Greg Burkett, Marty Desper, and Dan Sullivan.

<sup>20</sup> Owen, K, Leese, L, Hodson, R, and Uhorchak R. 1997. Non-Incineration Medical Waste Treatment Technologies. Pan-American Health Organization. Chapter 5: "Control of Aerosol (Biological and Non-Biological) and Chemical Exposures and Safety Hazards In Medical Waste Treatment Facilities." Available <http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsacd/cd48/cap5.pdf>.

<sup>21</sup> Ohndorf, M. & Gillenwater, M. (2003). "Measurement and Estimation Uncertainty of Greenhouse Gas Emissions." World Resources Institute. Available <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all-tools>.

## IV. ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH AREA GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

### Results Summary

Academic and Research Areas at VU encompass typical university activities such as teaching, research, administration, student activities, student housing, dining and athletic facilities. Table 4.1 illustrates annual GHG emissions from ARAs for calendar years 2005 through 2012 and demonstrates that GHG emissions from ARAs have dropped by over seven percent in the past year. Figure 4.1 shows that GHG emissions from ARAs have dropped by over 19 percent since the all-time high in 2008.

Calendar Year	GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Sources <sup>22</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Other Scope 1 Emissions <sup>23</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Scope 2 Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Scope 3 Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total GHGs Emitted from ARAs (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Percent Decrease in GHGs Emitted from Previous Year
<b>Academic &amp; Research Areas</b>						
2005	99,554	2,446	145,173	49,291	296,465	-
2006	95,045	2,848	145,382	52,550	295,825	0.22%
2007	107,815	2,838	142,045	55,905	308,604	-4.32%
2008	108,255	2,598	149,266	53,222	313,341	-1.53%
2009	116,192	2,455	117,359	52,336	288,343	7.98%
2010	103,781	3,091	119,507	58,127	284,506	1.3%
2011	98,201	2,379	118,077	53,573	272,229	4.3%
2012	95,898	2,381	100,894	52,496	251,669	7.6%

Table 4.1. GHG Emissions from Academic and Research Areas by Type, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

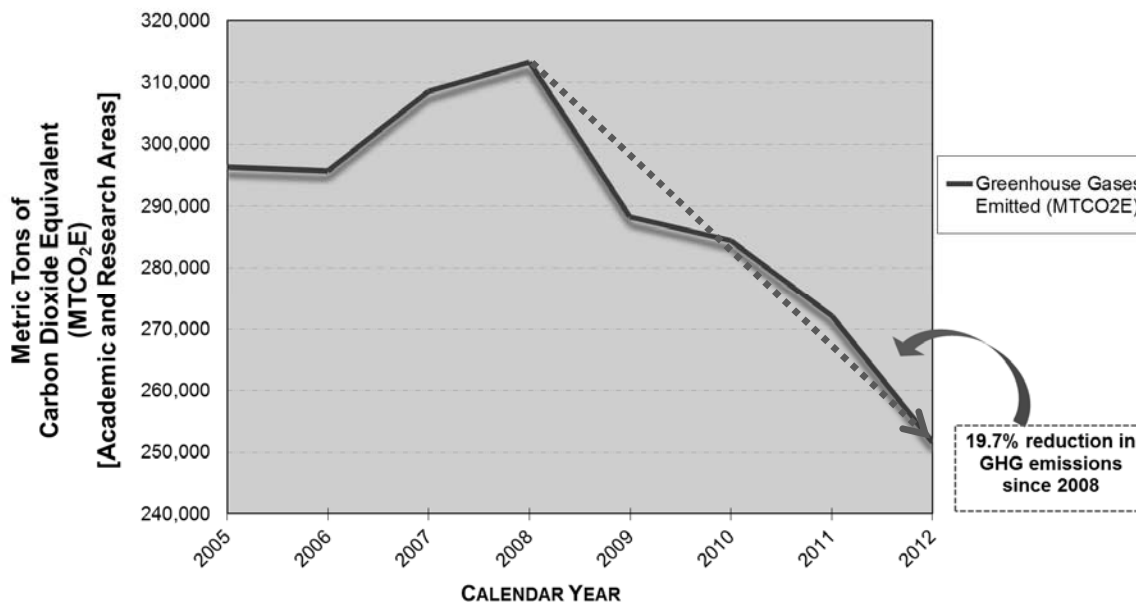
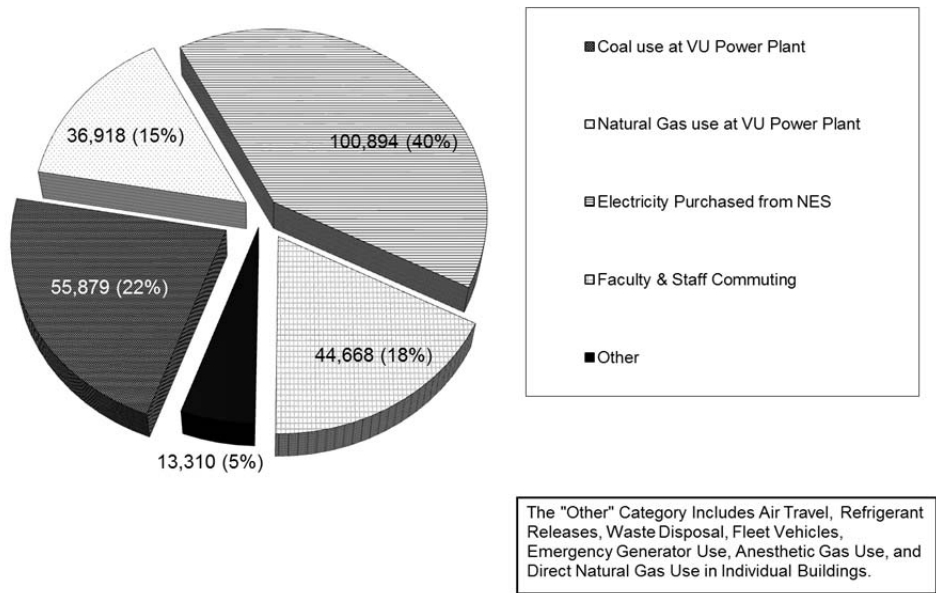


Figure 4.1. GHG Emissions from Academic and Research Areas, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

<sup>22</sup> EPA-required sources includes coal-fired boilers, natural gas-fired boilers and natural gas-fired turbines.

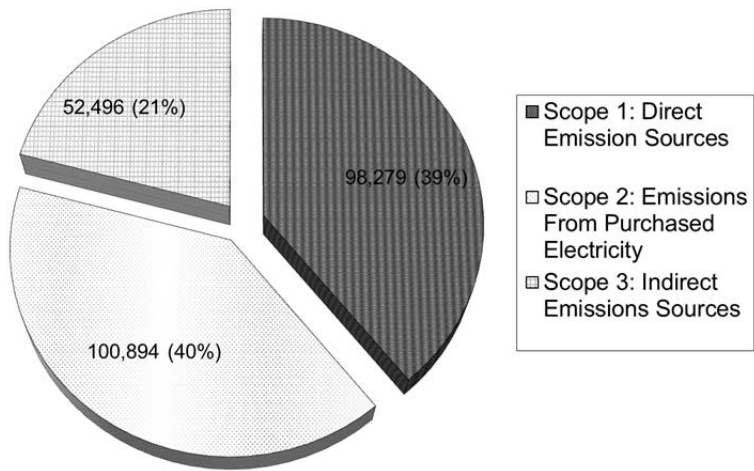
<sup>23</sup> Other Scope 1 Emissions includes anesthetic gas use, emergency generators, fleet vehicles and refrigerant releases.

As demonstrated in Figure 4.2 below, major contributors to the emissions from ARAs include purchased electricity (40 percent), coal use at the power plant (22 percent), faculty and staff commuting (18 percent) and natural gas use at the power plant (15 percent).



**Figure 4.2. GHG Emissions Sources from Academic and Research Areas, Calendar Year 2012.**

Figure 4.3 illustrates the contribution from direct emissions (Scope 1), emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2) and indirect emissions (Scope 3) to the overall GHG emissions for Vanderbilt’s Academic and Research activities. Vanderbilt University ARAs were designated according to the criteria outlined in the Methodology section of the report. For ARA populations for 2012, please reference Table A.4 in the appendices.



**Figure 4.3. Academic and Research Areas Emissions by Scope, Calendar Year 2012.**

## Scope 1: EPA-Required Emissions Sources

Individual building monthly steam and electricity usage for calendar year 2012 revealed that approximately 65 percent of the steam and electricity consumed by Vanderbilt was consumed by ARA buildings. Therefore, 65 percent of the GHG emissions associated with the power plant were attributed to ARAs. In 2012, GHG emissions from EPA-required emissions sources for ARAs amounted to 95,898 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E as shown in Table 4.2.

Calendar Year	Coal Use: Power Plant (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Natural Gas Use: Power Plant (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Natural Gas Use: Boilers in Individual Buildings (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total VU GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Sources <sup>24</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Sources in ARAs (65 percent of previous column) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	96,478	51,695	4,988	153,161	99,554
2006	99,582	38,485	8,155	146,222	95,045
2007	111,344	48,258	6,268	165,869	107,815
2008	102,172	51,358	13,017	166,547	108,255
2009	105,956	64,096	8,705	178,758	116,192
2010	92,090	62,835	4,738	159,663	103,781
2011	87,022	58,405	5,651	151,078	98,201
2012	85,968	56,798	4,770	147,536	95,898

**Table 4.2 Academic and Research Areas GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Stationary Sources, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

### *Coal and Natural Gas Use at the Power Plant*

The burning of coal and natural gas at the on-campus power plant releases carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane. The inventory results illustrate that approximately 65 percent of the overall 85,968 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, or 55,879 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, are produced from coal use at the power plant for ARAs. This equates to 22 percent of the overall 2012 ARAs emissions. Additionally, 65 percent of the 56,798 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E resulting from natural gas use, or 36,918 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, equates to 15 percent of the overall ARAs emissions, as shown in Table B.1 of the appendices.



### **Green Lights Program Hits the “On” Switch**

New computer screens installed in first-year residence hall lobbies display real-time energy usage for each building and tell the viewer whether or not the building is meeting its pre-determined energy saving goal. The “Green Lights” program was funded by a winning 2012-2013 Green Fund student proposal.

The backbone of the Green Lights program is EnergyVU, a new online energy dashboard for all campus buildings at VU. Users can compare the energy usage of a building over time or to a set of other buildings.

For more information, visit <http://energyvu.vanderbilt.edu/>.

### *Natural Gas Use in Individual Buildings*

Several buildings on campus use natural gas directly from Vanderbilt’s natural gas supplier. The consumption of natural gas within individual buildings in ARAs accounts for 3,101 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E of 2012 emissions, as shown in Table B.1 of the appendices.

<sup>24</sup> Emission factors taken from the EPA’s *Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases; Final Rule* [40 CFR Part 98, Subpart C].

### Scope 1: Other Direct Emission Sources

Vanderbilt's direct GHG emissions sources that are not required to be reported to the EPA are shown in Table 4.3 below. Although 2012 saw a slight rise in GHG emissions from other direct emission sources, emissions from fleet vehicles continued to drop and overall, all emission sources continue to trend downward. See Tables B.2, B.3, B.4 and B.5 in the appendices for more details.

Calendar Year	Diesel-powered Emergency Generators (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Refrigerant Releases (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	VU Fleet Vehicles (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Anesthetic Gas Use (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	GHG Emissions from Other Direct Emission Sources (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	550	286	1,609	1	2,446
2006	541	338	1,968	1	2,848
2007	830	137	1,870	1	2,838
2008	282	143	2,159	14	2,598
2009	394	35	2,013	14	2,455
2010	119	1,019	1,935	19	3,091
2011	110	41	2,210	18	2,379
2012	116	120	2,128	18	2,381

Table 4.3. Academic and Research Areas Scope 1 Emissions from Other Sources, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

### Scope 2: Purchased Electricity Emissions

100,894 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, or 40 percent of 2012 GHG emissions for ARAs are attributed to electricity purchased, as shown in Table 4.4 below, down 14.5 percent since last year. This is the result of the amount of electricity purchased from NES and the mix of electricity generation methods employed by TVA. See Tables B.8 and B.9 in the appendices for more details.

Calendar Year	Kilowatt-Hours Purchased (KwH)	Total VU Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Emissions Associated with Academic & Research Areas (65 percent of previous column) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	294,070,522	223,343	145,173
2006	294,494,256	223,664	145,382
2007	287,734,887	218,531	142,045
2008	307,162,163	229,640	149,266
2009	305,308,699	180,553	117,359
2010	303,543,739	183,857	119,507
2011	313,049,916	181,657	118,077
2012	311,313,519	155,221	100,894

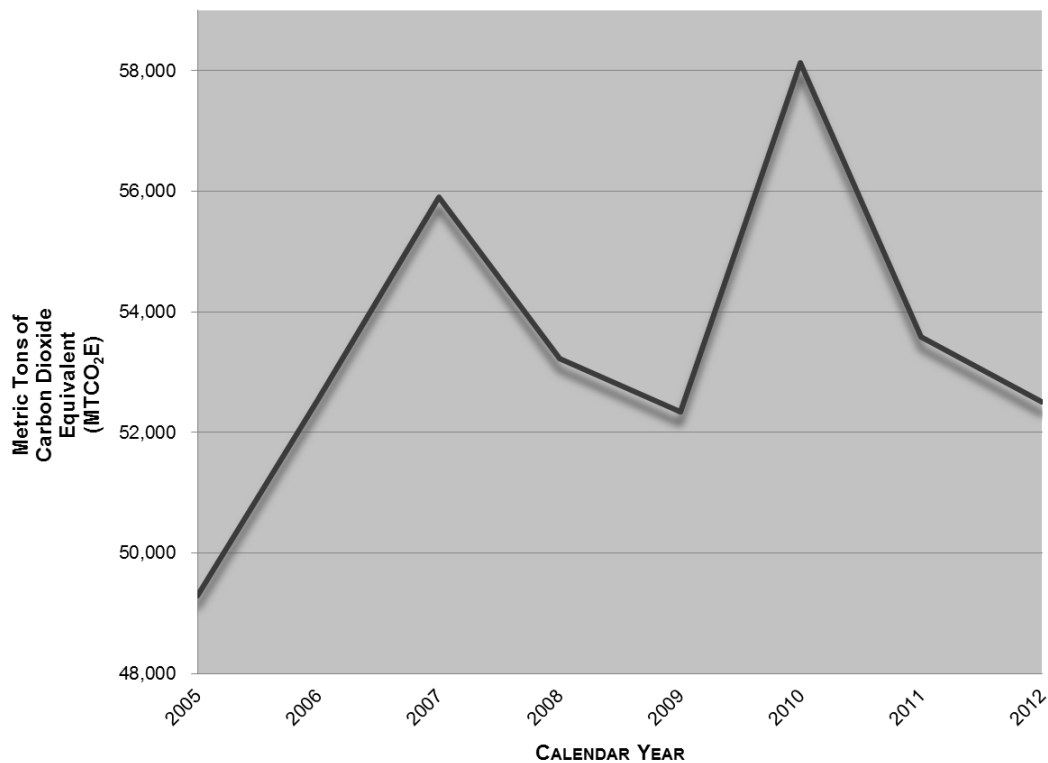
Table 4.4 GHG Emissions from Purchased Electricity for Academic and Research Areas, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

### Scope 3: Indirect Emission Sources

Vanderbilt's indirect emissions include fuel use by commuters (faculty, staff and student commuters), fuel use from air travel and waste disposal. Indirect emissions for ARAs for calendar years 2005 through 2012 are displayed below in Table 4.5. Waste disposal emissions went significantly down in 2012 due to a 60 percent increase in recycling for the year. Although commuter travel emissions were up, overall Scope 3 emissions continued to trend downward. For more details, see Tables B.10, B.11, B.12, B.13 and B.14 in the appendices.

Calendar Year	Waste Disposal Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Air Travel Emissions <sup>25</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Commuter Travel Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions in Academic & Research Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	1,022	5,259	43,010	49,291
2006	1,116	5,259	46,175	52,550
2007	1,150	5,259	49,496	55,905
2008	1,360	5,386	46,476	53,222
2009	1,205	6,944	44,186	52,335
2010	1,761	9,719	46,646	58,127
2011	1,651	8,993	42,929	53,573
2012	555	7,272	44,668	52,496

**Table 4.5. Academic and Research Areas Scope 3 GHG Emissions Sources, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**



**Figure 4.4. Academic and Research Areas Scope 3 Emissions, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

<sup>25</sup> Air travel for 2005 and 2006 is not readily available. 2007 data has been used for those two calendar years.



## V. PATIENT CARE AREA GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

### Results Summary

Patient Care Areas (PCAs) at Vanderbilt encompass hospital buildings and clinical buildings located on Vanderbilt's core 330 acres. Table 5.1 illustrates annual GHG emissions from PCAs for calendar years 2005 through 2012 and demonstrates that GHG emissions from PCAs have dropped by over six percent in the last year. Figure 5.1 shows that GHG emissions from PCAs have been reduced over 16 percent since an all-time high in 2008.

Calendar Year	GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Sources <sup>26</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Other Scope 1 Emissions <sup>27</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Scope 2 Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Scope 3 Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total GHGs Emitted from Patient Care Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Percent Decrease in GHGs Emitted from Previous Year
<b>Patient Care Areas</b>						
2005	53,606	5,864	78,170	41,620	179,260	-
2006	51,178	5,873	78,283	47,215	182,548	-1.8%
2007	58,054	5,632	76,486	49,786	189,958	-4.1%
2008	58,291	6,817	80,374	44,503	189,985	-0.01%
2009	62,565	5,716	63,193	44,420	175,896	7.4%
2010	55,882	5,026	64,350	45,497	170,754	2.9%
2011	52,877	5,416	63,580	47,516	169,389	0.8%
2012	51,638	7,878	54,327	44,494	158,337	6.5%

Table 5.1. GHG Emissions from Patient Care Areas by Type, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

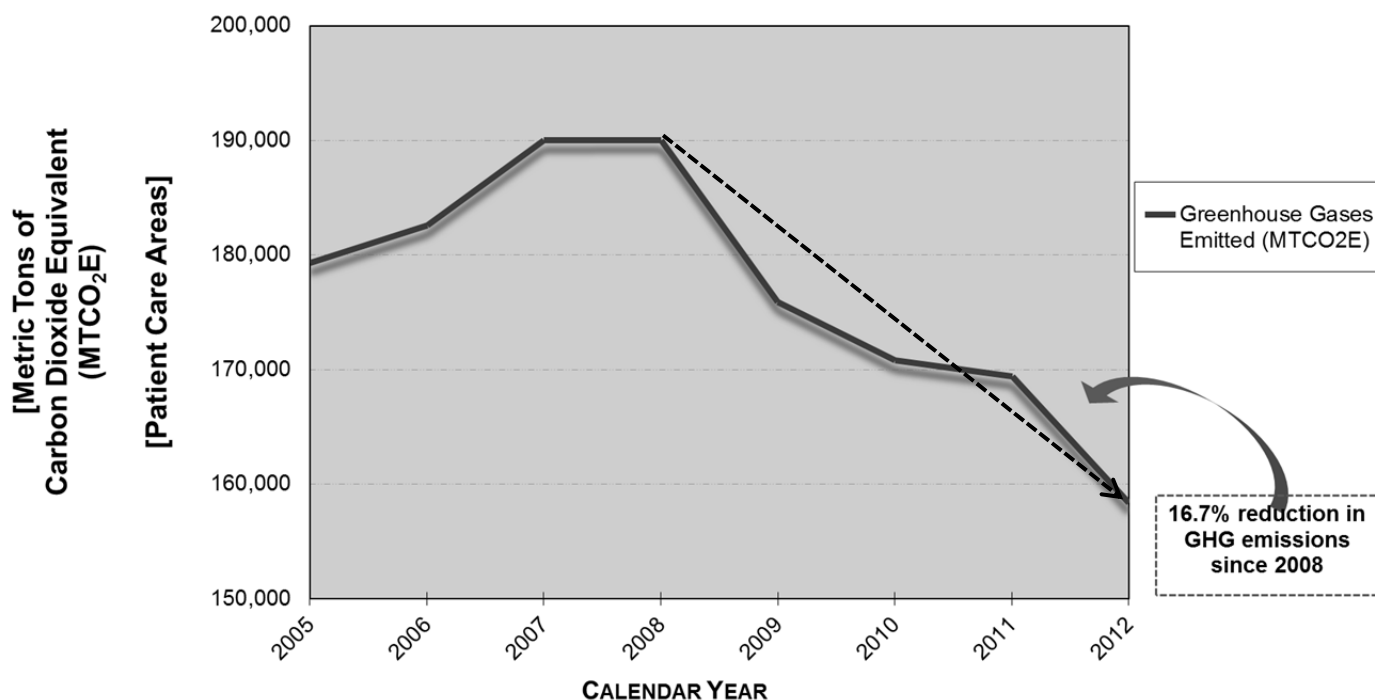
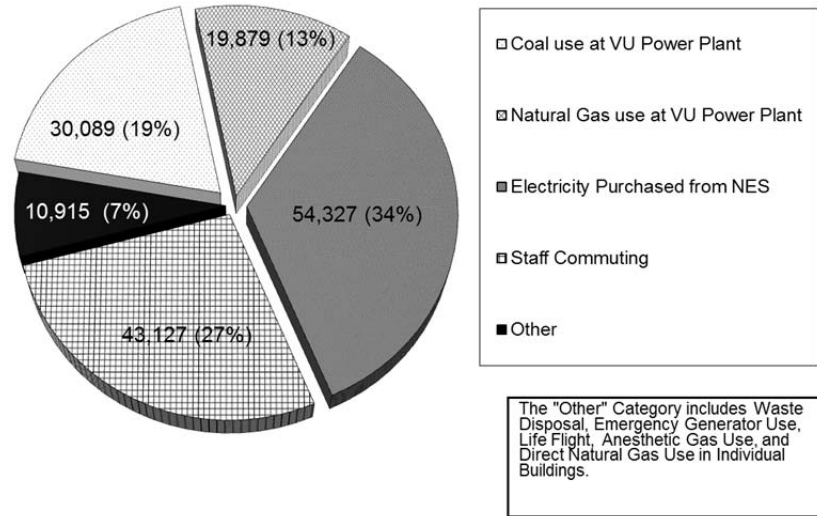


Figure 5.1. GHG Emissions from Patient Care Areas, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

For the calendar year 2012, major contributors to the emissions from PCAs are shown in Figure 5.2.

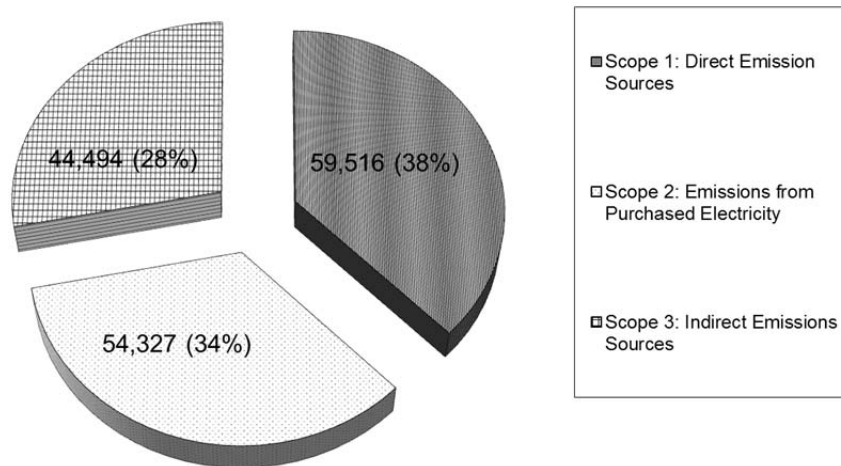
<sup>26</sup> EPA-required sources includes coal-fired boilers, natural gas-fired boilers, and natural gas-fired turbines.

<sup>27</sup> Other Scope 1 Emissions sources include anesthetic gas use, emergency generators, fleet vehicles, and refrigerant releases.



**Figure 5.2. GHG Emissions Sources from Patient Care Areas, Calendar Year 2012.**

Figure 5.3 illustrates the contribution from direct emissions (Scope 1), emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2), and indirect emissions (Scope 3) to overall GHG emissions from Vanderbilt's PCAs in 2012.



**Figure 5.3. GHG Emissions Sources by Scope from Patient Care Areas, Calendar Year 2012.**

Vanderbilt University PCAs were designated according to the criteria outlined in the Methodology section of the report. For PCA populations for 2012, please reference Table A.4 in the appendices.

## Scope 1: EPA-Required Emission Sources

Individual building monthly steam and electricity usage for calendar years 2005 through 2012 revealed that approximately 35 percent of the steam and electricity consumed by Vanderbilt was consumed in Patient Care buildings. Therefore, 35 percent of the GHG emissions associated with the power plant were attributed to PCAs. In 2012, GHG emissions from EPA-required sources for PCAs amounted to 51,638 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, as shown in Table 5.2 below.

Calendar Year	Coal Use: Power Plant (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Natural Gas Use: Power Plant (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Natural Gas Use: Boilers in Individual Buildings (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total VU GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Stationary Sources <sup>28</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Stationary Sources for Patient Care Areas (35 percent of previous column) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	96,478	51,695	4,988	153,161	53,606
2006	99,582	38,485	8,155	146,222	51,178
2007	111,344	48,258	6,268	165,869	58,054
2008	102,172	51,358	13,017	166,547	58,291
2009	105,956	64,096	8,705	178,758	62,565
2010	92,090	62,835	4,738	159,663	55,882
2011	87,022	58,405	5,651	151,078	52,877
2012	85,968	56,798	4,770	147,536	51,638

**Table 5.2. Patient Care Areas GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Sources, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

### *Coal and Natural Gas Use at the Power Plant*

The on-campus, co-generation power plant currently burns coal and natural gas to produce electricity, steam and chilled water for distribution to buildings located on the 330-acre Vanderbilt campus, including Patient Care buildings. The burning of coal and natural gas releases carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane. The inventory results illustrate that approximately 35 percent of the overall 85,968 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, or 30,089 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, are produced from coal use at the power plant for PCAs. This equates to 19 percent of the overall 2012 PCA emissions. Additionally, 35 percent of the 56,798 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E resulting from natural gas use, or 19,879 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, equates to 13 percent of the overall PCA emissions, as shown in Table B.1 of the appendices.

### **Vanderbilt's Power Plant – an Essential Part of Our Campus**

Because Vanderbilt University Medical Center is a major regional Level 1 Trauma Medical Center and Children's Hospital, as well as housing for important experiments and research samples, it is essential to be powered by reliable, uninterruptable energy supply 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days per year, especially in the event of a widespread emergency or loss of power in the Nashville community. Because of the emergency needs required by our Medical Center, Vanderbilt will continue to have an on-campus power plant for many years to come.

### *Natural Gas Use in Individual Buildings*

Several Patient Care buildings use natural gas directly from Vanderbilt's natural gas supplier. The consumption of natural gas within individual Patient Care buildings accounts for 1,670 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E of 2012 emissions, as shown in Table B.1 in the appendices.

## Scope 1: Other Direct Emission Sources

Vanderbilt's direct emissions sources that are not required to be reported to the EPA are shown in Table 5.3, below. 2012 saw a significant increase in other direct emission sources. While emissions from emergency generators,

<sup>28</sup> Emission factors taken from the EPA's *Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases; Final Rule* [40 CFR Part 98, Subpart C].

refrigerant releases, fleet vehicles and anesthetic gas use were all above 2011 numbers, anesthetic gas use rose considerably higher, reaching its all-time high in 2012. Unfortunately, this amount is directly tied to patient needs at VUMC, so it is likely to fluctuate beyond the University's control. See Tables B.2, B.3, B.6 and B.7 in the appendices for more details.

Calendar Year	Diesel-powered Emergency Generators (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Refrigerant Releases (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Fleet Vehicles (Life Flight) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Anesthetic Gas Use <sup>29</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	GHG Emissions from Other Direct Emission Sources (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	296	189	2,206	3,174	5,864
2006	291	397	2,012	3,174	5,873
2007	447	131	1,880	3,174	5,632
2008	152	0	1,877	4,789	6,817
2009	212	0	1,608	3,896	5,716
2010	438	609	1,531	2,449	5,026
2011	315	98	1,643	3,360	5,416
2012	389	434	1,834	5,221	7,878

**Table 5.3. Patient Care Areas Scope 1 Emissions from Other Direct Sources, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

### Scope 2: Purchased Electricity Emissions

54,327 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, or 34 percent of 2012 GHG emissions for PCAs, are attributed to electricity purchased, as shown in Table 5.4 below, down 14.6 percent since last year. This is the result of the amount of electricity purchased from NES and the mix of electricity generation methods employed by TVA. See Tables B.8 and B.9 in the appendices for more details.

Calendar Year	Kilowatt-Hours Purchased (KwH)	Total VU Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Emissions Associated with PCA (35 percent of previous column) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	294,070,522	223,343	78,170
2006	294,494,256	223,664	78,283
2007	287,734,887	218,531	76,486
2008	307,162,163	229,640	80,374
2009	305,308,699	180,553	63,193
2010	303,543,739	183,857	64,350
2011	313,049,916	181,657	63,580
2012	311,313,519	155,221	54,327

**Table 5.4 GHG Emissions from Purchased Electricity for Patient Care Areas, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

### Scope 3: Indirect Emissions Sources

Vanderbilt's indirect emissions include commuter fuel use by staff members in Patient Care buildings and off-site waste disposal. Indirect emissions for PCAs for calendar years 2005 through 2012 are displayed below in Table 5.5. Both waste disposal emissions and commuter travel emissions trended downward in 2012, dropping over six percent from 2011. For more details, see Tables B.16, B.17, B.18 and B.19 in the appendices.

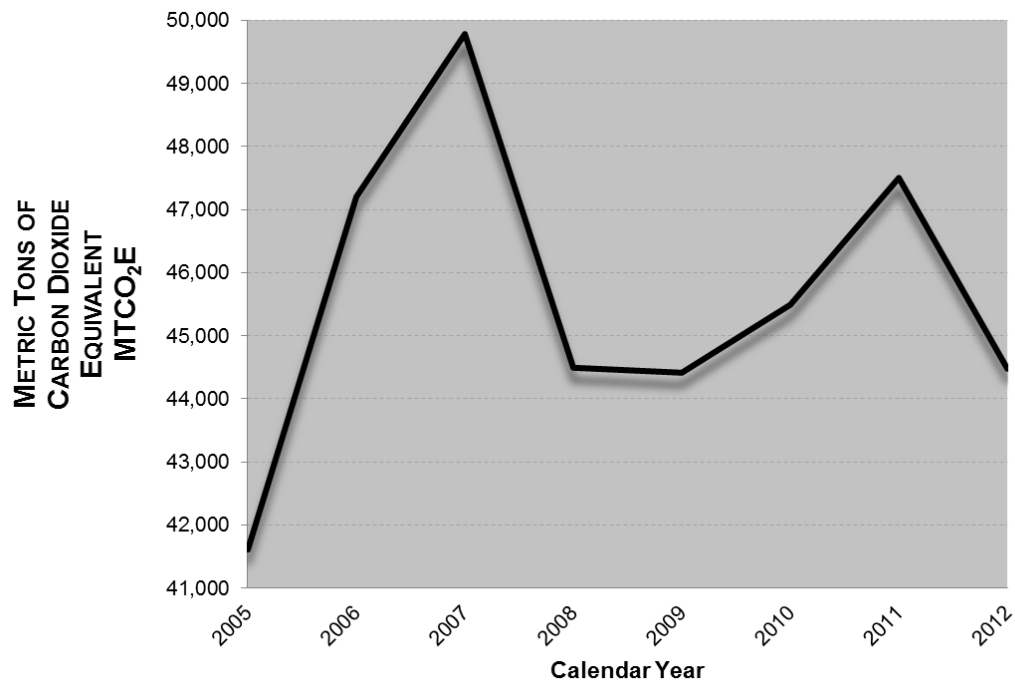
#### VUMC Sustainability Committee

Made up of nurses, doctors, procurement staff, housekeeping staff and SEMO, VUMC initiated a sustainability committee in 2012 to address sustainability initiatives within the Medical Center. One of the first initiatives supported by the VUMC sustainability committee was the installation of occupancy sensors in operating rooms at Vanderbilt Children's Hospital to automatically reduce the ventilation air quantity delivered when the operating rooms are unoccupied.

<sup>29</sup> Anesthetic gas for 2005 and 2006 is not readily available. 2007 data has been used for those two calendar years.

Calendar Year	Waste Disposal Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Commuter Travel Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions for PCA (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	1,585	40,035	41,620
2006	2,177	45,037	47,215
2007	1,706	48,079	49,786
2008	1,614	42,889	44,503
2009	1,653	42,767	44,420
2010	1,861	43,636	45,496
2011	1,991	45,525	47,516
2012	1,367	43,127	44,494

**Table 5.5. Patient Care Areas Scope 3 GHG Emissions Sources, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**



**Figure 5.4. Patient Care Areas Scope 3 Emissions, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

## VI. INVENTORY SUMMARY

### Vanderbilt University Emissions Summary

Vanderbilt University's GHG emissions for calendar years 2005 to 2012 are presented in Table 6.1. Total annual GHG emissions for Vanderbilt University during the eight-year period reached a maximum of 503,327 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E in calendar year 2008 and a minimum of 410,006 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E in calendar year 2012, decreasing by 7.2 percent from the previous year, 13.8 percent overall since 2005 and 18.5 percent from the all-time high in 2008, as shown in Figure 6.1.

Calendar Year	Academic & Research Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Patient Care Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total GHGs Emitted by VU (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Percent Decrease in GHGs From Previous Year
2005	296,465	179,260	475,725	-
2006	295,825	182,548	478,374	-0.6%
2007	308,604	189,958	498,562	-4.2%
2008	313,341	189,985	503,327	-1.0%
2009	288,343	175,896	464,240	7.8%
2010	284,506	170,755	455,261	1.9%
2011	272,229	169,389	441,618	3.0%
2012	251,669	158,337	410,006	7.2%

Table 6.1. Total Vanderbilt GHG Emissions, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

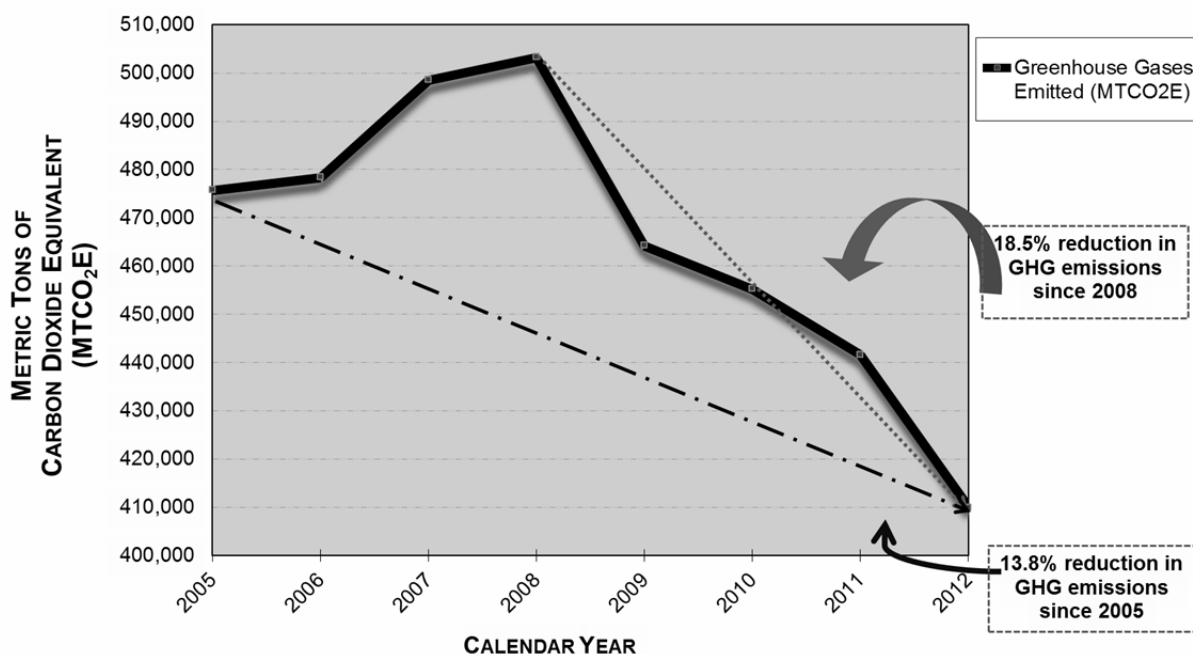
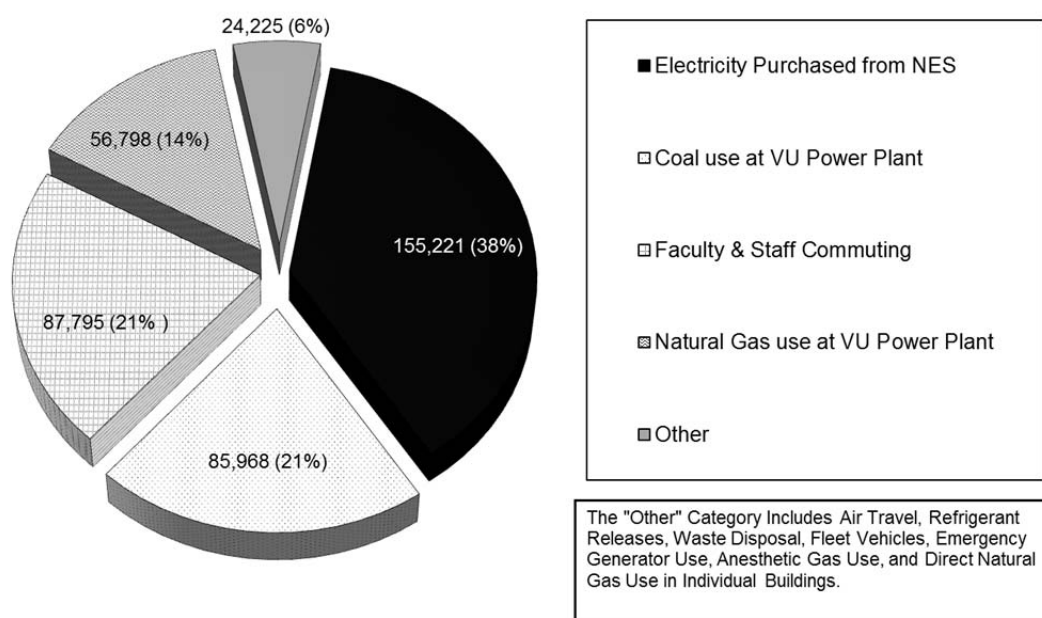


Figure 6.1. Total Vanderbilt GHG Emissions, Calendar Years 2005-2012.



**Figure 6.2. GHG Emissions Sources, Calendar Year 2012.**

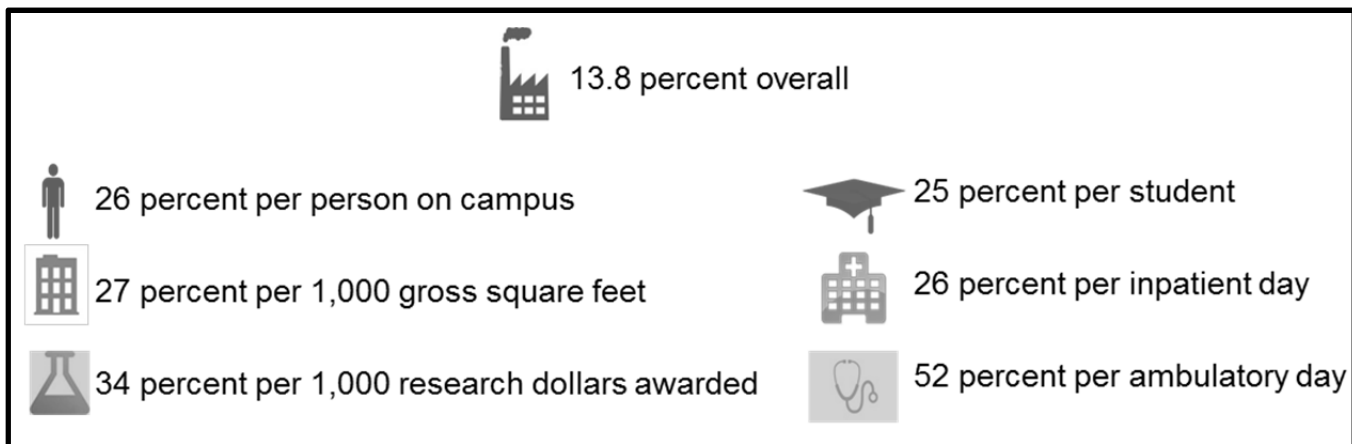
For calendar year 2012, Vanderbilt University emissions from EPA-required sources amounted to 147,536 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E, which was reported to the EPA on March 20, 2013.

In calendar year 2012, purchased electricity, coal use at the on-campus, co-generation power plant, commuter travel and natural gas use at the on-campus, co-generation power plant were the most substantial sources of GHG emissions, accounting for 94 percent of annual GHG emissions from Vanderbilt University. These major sources present the most significant opportunities for improvements in Vanderbilt University's carbon footprint. Thus, Vanderbilt initiated a significant infrastructure improvement project in 2013 to convert VU's on-campus power plant to all-natural gas.

Overall GHG emissions typically increase as college campuses grow, even if buildings are being used more efficiently or the campus community is working to conserve resources. It is important to account for this growth when evaluating GHG emissions data by analyzing the emissions data in relation to pertinent institutional metrics, such as campus population, student enrollment, gross square feet of building space, research dollars awarded or patient visits. Growth of these institutional metrics can have a very positive impact on Vanderbilt and Middle Tennessee; so normalization of GHG emissions based on these metrics can allow for periodic comparisons and evaluation for improvements in efficiency and conservation while also accounting for the growth of the university.

## Analysis and Interpretation of 2005-2012 Trending Results

Between 2005 and 2012, Vanderbilt University's GHG emissions have decreased by:



Overall GHG emissions are down 7.2 percent from last year, 13.8 percent since 2005 and 18.5 percent from the all-time high reached in 2008, even though square footage has increased by 7.4 percent, or over a million gross square feet, since 2008. Between 2005 and 2012, Vanderbilt University's GHG emissions have decreased by 27 percent on a per gross 1,000 square foot basis, by 26 percent on a per person basis, by 25 percent per student and by 34 percent per 1,000 research dollar awarded to VU. Considering that Vanderbilt's on-campus square footage has increased by over 17 percent, total population has increased by 16 percent and millions of research dollars awarded has increased by 26 percent since 2005, it is clear that VU Plant Operations, VUMC Plant Services, Campus Planning and Construction and VUMC Space and Facilities Planning are significantly improving the energy efficiency of Vanderbilt's buildings in the midst of continued growth. Please reference the figures below for more information.

### LEED Certified Buildings at Vanderbilt



Due to the ever-changing nature of Vanderbilt's campus, renovations and building improvements are always in the works.

Vanderbilt University has a total of 14 LEED-certified projects as of 2012, including:

*Certified:* Chef James Bistro, Vanderbilt Health One Hundred Oaks

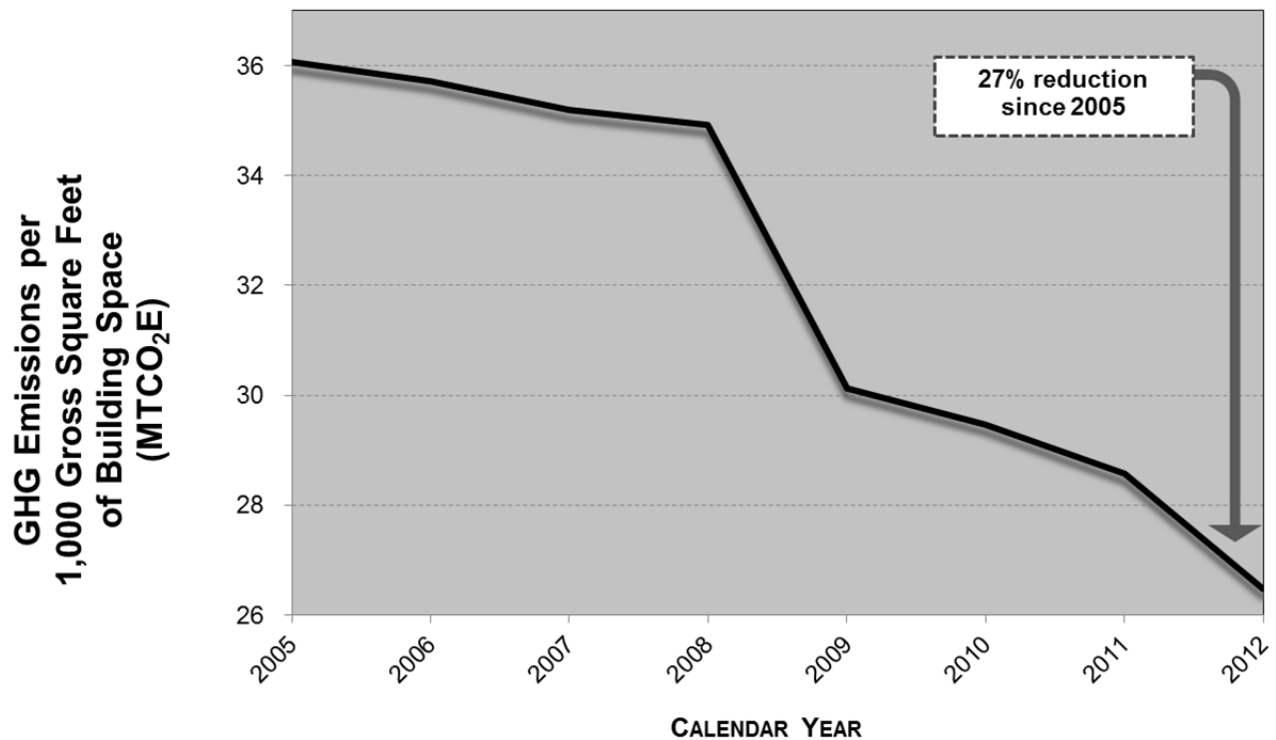
*Silver:* Crawford House, Sutherland House, Gillette House, Benson Hall, Library Archives

*Gold:* The Commons Center, Stambaugh House, Hank Ingram House, Murray House, Central Library, the Commons Center 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Buildout, VANTAGE Lab



### *Emissions per Gross Square Foot*

Calculating GHG emissions per gross square foot (GSF) of space provides a normalized method of interpreting emissions in light of Vanderbilt's size and building energy efficiency. Heating and cooling building space, which requires energy, results in significant GHG emissions. A single calculation was made based on all Vanderbilt University facilities, totaling over 18,000,000 square feet. For more details please refer to Table A.3 in the appendices. Figure 6.3 shows a 27 percent reduction in GHG emissions per 1,000 GSF over the past eight years, even though several large new buildings have been built. This has resulted from significant investments by VU Plant Operations and VUMC Plant Services to improve existing building energy efficiency as well as LEED certification of new and major renovation construction projects.



**Figure 6.3. Total Vanderbilt GHG Emissions Per 1,000 GSF, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

### *Emissions per Person*

The size of the student population and faculty/staff population also directly influence the amount of GHGs emitted from Vanderbilt. More individuals on campus result in more building occupants, increased amounts of waste generation and more commuters. GHG emissions per person have decreased 26 percent during the past eight years as shown in Figure 6.4. GHG emissions per student are down 25 percent from 26.2 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E in 2005 to 19.6 MTCO<sub>2</sub>E in 2012 as shown in Figure 6.5. For additional information, please reference Tables A.1 and A.3 in the appendices.

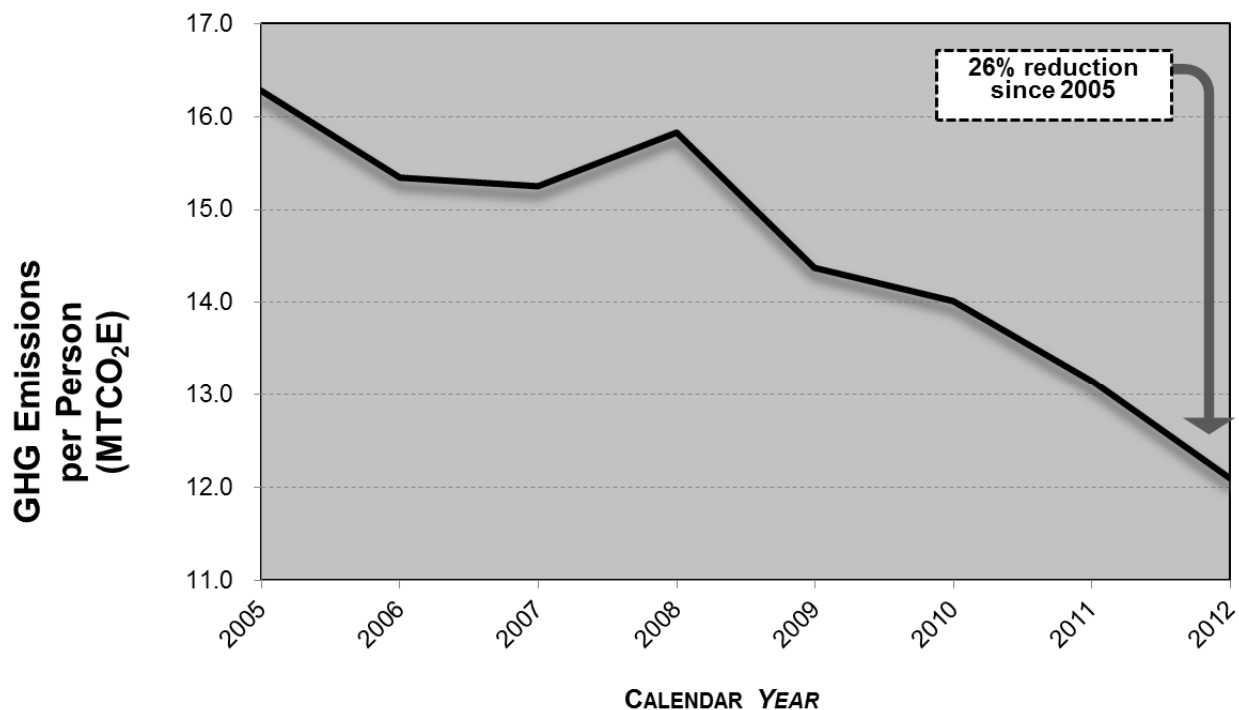


Figure 6.4. Total Vanderbilt GHG Emissions Per Person, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

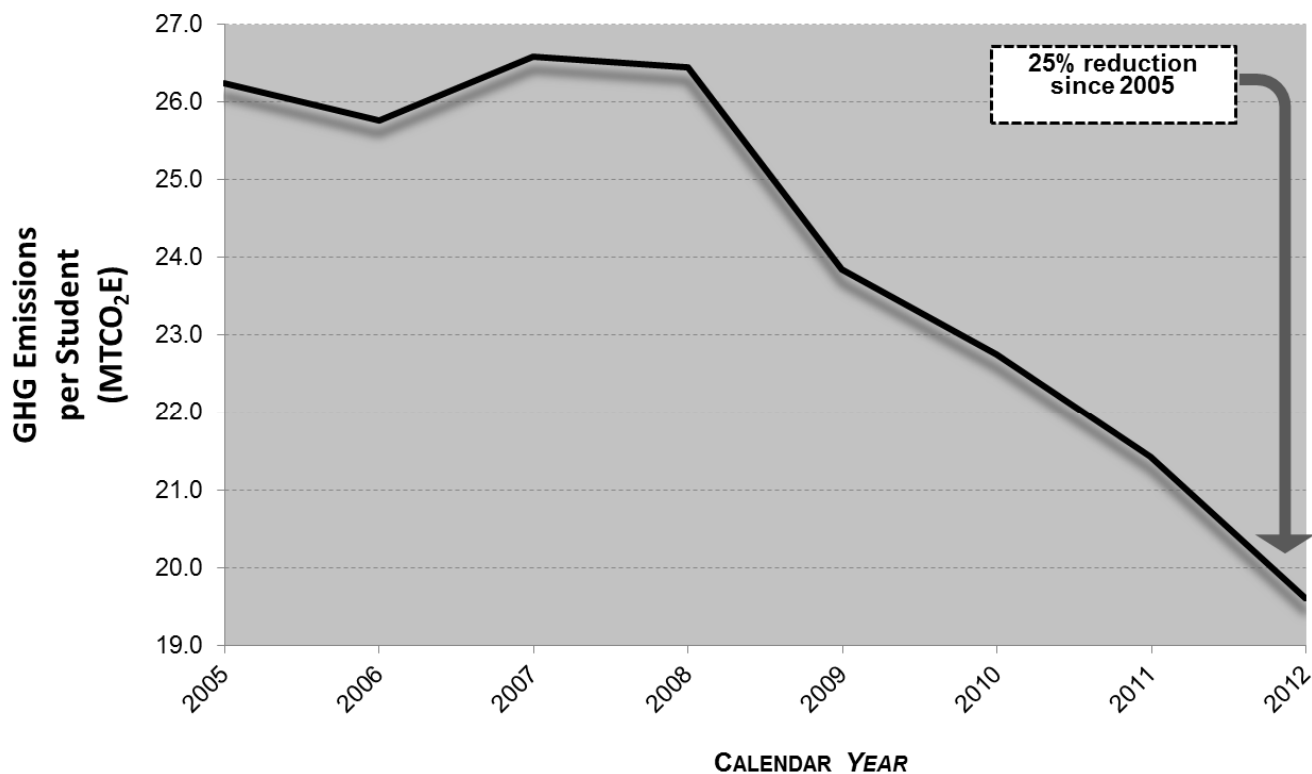
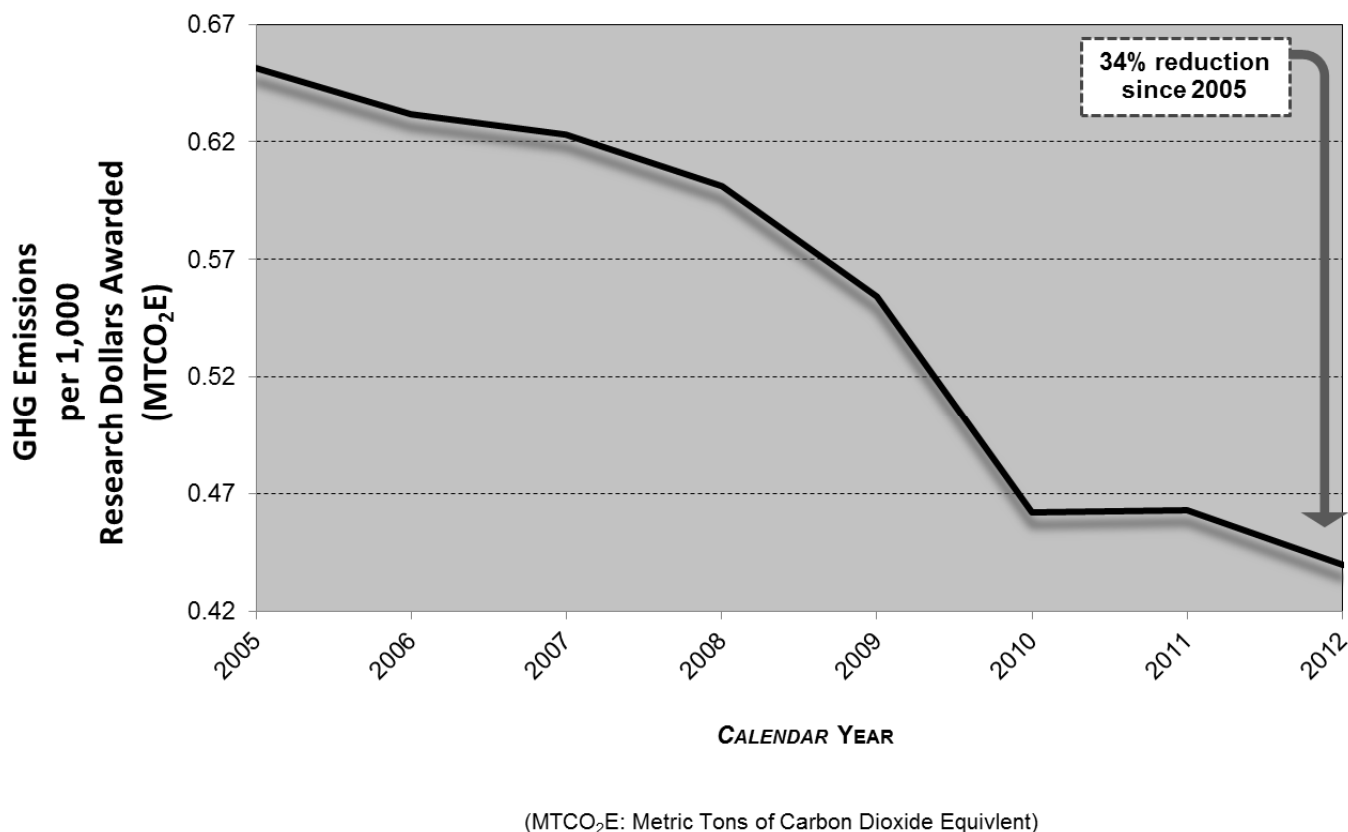


Figure 6.5. Vanderbilt Academic and Research Area GHG Emissions Per Student, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

### *Emissions per Research Dollars Awarded*

Conducting research and operating laboratory facilities require large amounts of energy. Universities receiving substantial amounts of research dollars (like Vanderbilt) use those dollars to operate laboratories and advanced technology to make scientific discoveries that benefit humankind. These activities can increase GHG emissions on a per-person basis and a per-square-foot basis because of energy-intensive research activities. The typical laboratory uses four to five times more energy than an equivalent-sized office or classroom<sup>30</sup>. While Vanderbilt University's research awards increased from \$455 million in 2005 to \$572 million in 2012, GHG emissions per 1,000 research dollars decreased 34 percent as shown in Figure 6.6. This is an impressive improvement in the energy efficiency of VU's research buildings. For more details, please reference Table A.1 in the appendices.



**Figure 6.6. Vanderbilt ARA GHG Emissions Per 1,000 Research Dollars Awarded, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

### *Emissions per Inpatient Day and Ambulatory Visit*

Patient care facilities, such as the Vanderbilt University Medical Center, that provide health care 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year, can substantially contribute to GHG emissions. Few universities have on-campus patient care activities that match the size and extent of operations of Vanderbilt University Medical Center. Thus, calculating GHG emissions per inpatient day and ambulatory (clinic) visit provides a means of interpreting emissions while considering the quality and magnitude of our medical operations on campus. GHG emissions per both inpatient days and ambulatory visits have trended consistently downward, decreasing 26 percent and 52 percent, respectively,

<sup>30</sup> Avimm, D. (2007). This Man Wants to Green Your Lab. *Science*, v.318, 39-41.

since 2005 despite increases in the number of inpatient days and ambulatory visits as shown in Figures 6.7 and 6.8. For more details, please reference Table A.2 in the appendices.

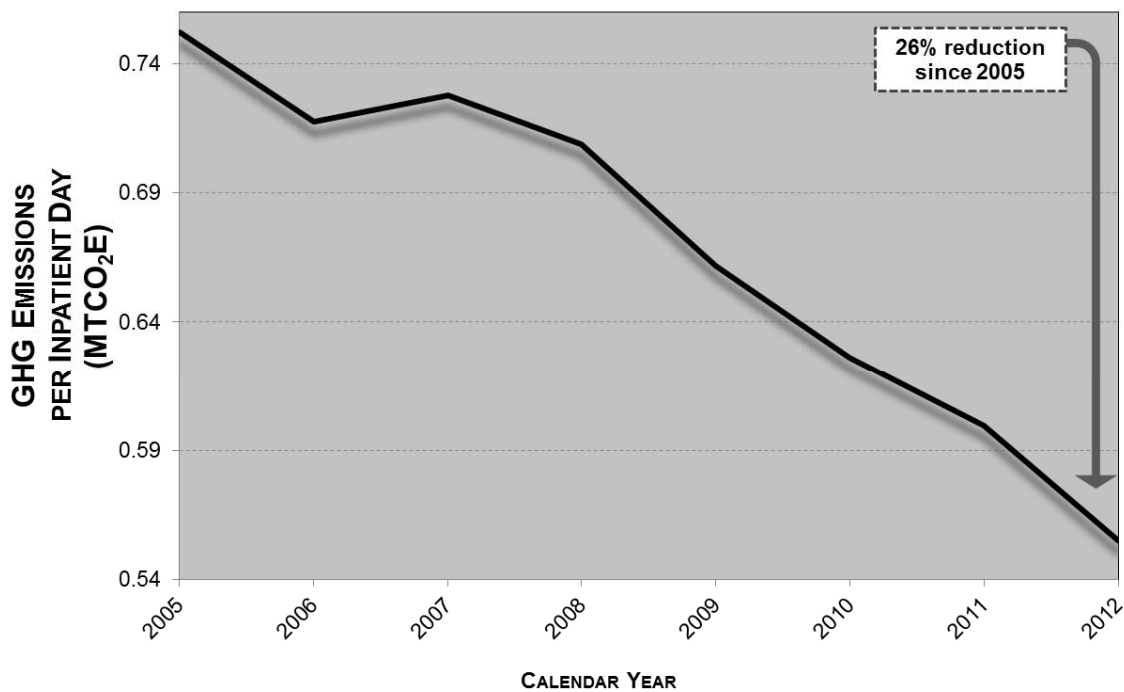


Figure 6.7. Vanderbilt PCA GHG Emissions Per Inpatient Day, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

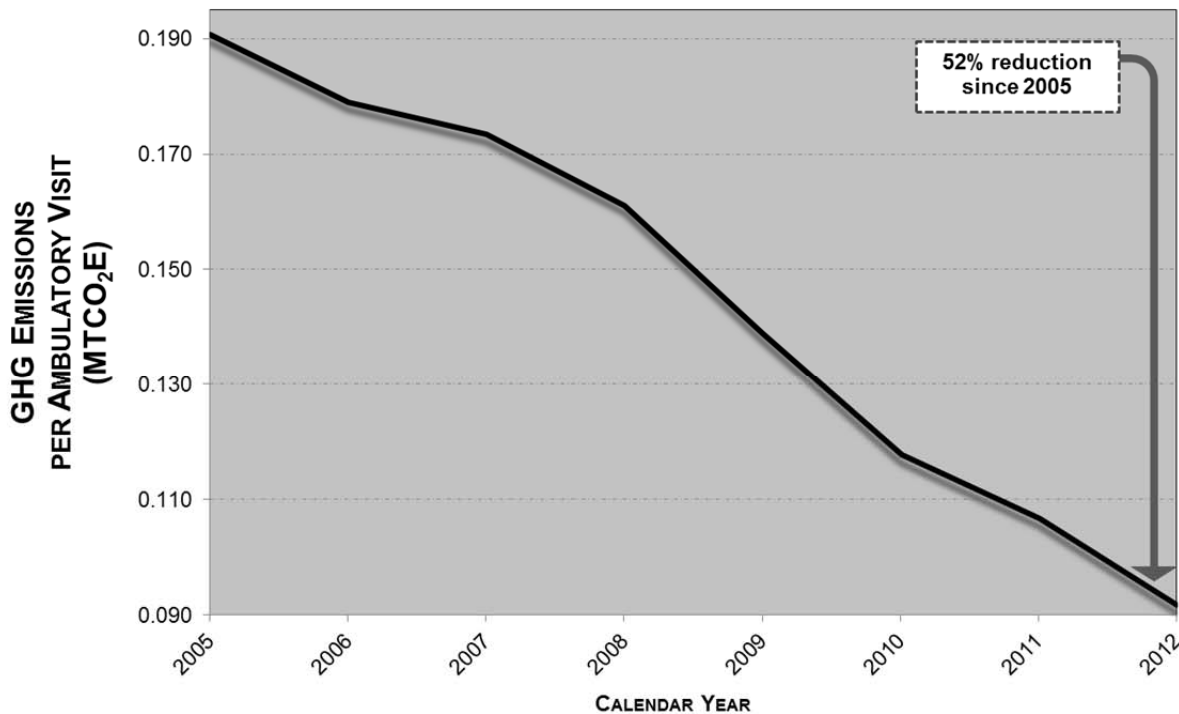


Figure 6.8. Vanderbilt PCA GHG Emissions Per Ambulatory Visit, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

This eight-year analysis illustrates that Vanderbilt University's GHG emissions are trending in the right direction, both overall and when normalized by all important institutional metrics. Despite 2012 being named one of the hottest years on record, GHG emissions continued to decrease.

### **Interpreting Vanderbilt's Results Compared to Other Universities**

There are over 2,800 colleges and universities offering Bachelor's and advanced degrees in the United States<sup>31</sup>. Only a small portion of these universities have completed GHG inventory reports and made them publicly available. Thus, Vanderbilt has acted proactively by taking this step forward. Additionally, most university GHG inventory reports do not include research and/or patient care activity, making Vanderbilt's report more comprehensive than most.

While reports exist for a small number of Vanderbilt's peer institutions, drawing comparisons between universities is difficult. Each school has its own defining characteristics and mix of variables even within the shared, primary emissions' attributes. Thus, often the most useful standard to which Vanderbilt can accurately compare its GHG emissions from year to year is its own previous emissions inventory, utilizing consistent interpretations as presented in this report.

The authors recognize the tendency to place VU's results in context with those of other universities. At Vanderbilt, several factors should be considered when comparing VU's GHG emissions to others:

- 89 percent of Vanderbilt undergraduate students live in on-campus residence houses, which are supplied with centralized utilities such as chilled water, heat, electricity and air conditioning. Colleges and universities with larger commuter populations and/or off-campus housing would have potentially smaller Scope 1 emissions and larger Scope 3 emissions.
- Vanderbilt was awarded \$572 million<sup>32</sup> in 2012 to conduct scientific and medical research, with a majority of the research occurring in laboratories. Vanderbilt University has over 800 research laboratories which are large consumers of energy through the operation of lab equipment such as fume hoods, biosafety cabinets, computers, and autoclaves (four to five times that of the same size office or classroom<sup>33</sup>).
- The Vanderbilt University Medical Center provides regional health care 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year. Very few universities have on-campus patient care that matches the size and extent of operations of Vanderbilt Medical Center. Moreover, universities that *do* have an associated medical center often exclude their medical centers from their GHG inventory. Due to Vanderbilt's inability to pro-rate out its distribution of centralized utilities and its on-site, co-generated power, an omission of patient care buildings was not seen as appropriate.

As discussed above, the most common methods for successfully reporting GHG emissions is to analyze GHG emissions based on institutional metrics (GSF, full-time student enrollment, total campus population, research awards,

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<sup>31</sup> Information obtained from the Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS Data Center at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/Default.aspx> on July 28, 2011. Search included public and private 4-year schools awarding Bachelor's and Advanced degrees. Search excluded 2-year schools awarding Certificate and Associate's degrees. Including the latter, there are over 7,100.

<sup>32</sup> According to data found in ReVU: Quick Facts about Vanderbilt. Accessed December 2012. Available at <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/facts.html>.

<sup>33</sup> Avimm, D. (2007). This Man Wants to Green Your Lab. *Science*, v.318, 39-41.

inpatient days and ambulatory visits). Because efforts to draw comparisons are inevitable, we attempted to determine how Vanderbilt's calendar year 2012 GHG emissions compared from the limited number of colleges and universities having such data available (as listed in Table 6.2); these universities were selected based upon one or more of the following measures:

- ☛ The university completed and published a GHG inventory;
- ☛ Similar climate and/or geographic location;
- ☛ Similar operational size;
- ☛ Similar campus population size;
- ☛ Similar activities (i.e., research and patient care);
- ☛ Inclusion of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions sources; and/or
- ☛ Comprehensiveness of emissions inventory.

Additional information on the peer institutions listed below is provided in Table A.13 in the appendices.

University	Total Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Emissions per 1,000 Square Feet	Emissions per Student	Emissions per \$1,000 Research Awarded
University of Michigan <sup>34</sup>	684,398	20.13	11.42	0.54
Duke University – Campus Only <sup>35</sup>	301,757	26.55	20.68	0.54
Washington University – St. Louis <sup>36</sup>	409,500	-	34.22	0.88
Emory University <sup>37</sup>	354,762	39.42	24.92	0.68
University of Pennsylvania <sup>38</sup>	294,210	22.32	11.90	0.32
Vanderbilt University – Academic & Research Areas Only <sup>39</sup>	251,669	27.1	19.6	0.44

**Table 6.2. Comparison of Vanderbilt University GHG Emissions with Other Universities.**

As previously mentioned, conducting research and operating laboratory facilities require large amounts of energy and therefore increase GHG emissions on a per-person basis and a per-square-foot basis. When compared to other major research institutions, Vanderbilt's GHG emissions compare quite well, with the lowest overall emissions and one of the lowest emissions per research dollar awarded. Figures 6.9 and 6.10 illustrate Vanderbilt's GHG emissions and GHG emissions per \$1,000 in research awarded in relation to several other research entities.

<sup>34</sup> GHG emissions, GSF, and student, faculty, and staff populations for FY 2012 retrieved from 2012 Annual Sustainability Report, [http://sustainability.umich.edu/report/2012/#ourcommitment\\_two.php](http://sustainability.umich.edu/report/2012/#ourcommitment_two.php). GSF, and student, faculty and staff populations for FY 2012 retrieved from 2012 U-M Facts and Figures, <http://vpcomm.umich.edu/aboutum/home/factfigs.php>.

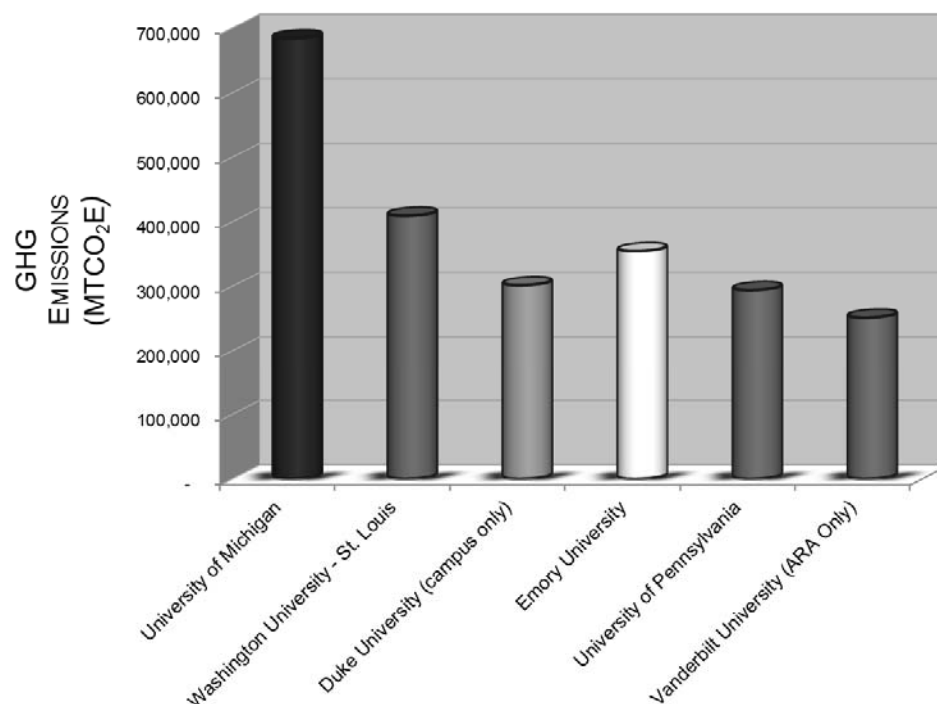
<sup>35</sup> GHG emissions, GSF, and student, faculty, and staff populations for 2012 as reported to ACUPCC, <http://rs.acupcc.org/progress/383/>. 2012 research dollars retrieved from <http://wustl.edu/about/facts/rankings/>.

<sup>36</sup> GHG emissions, GHG emissions per 1,000 GSF, and GHG emissions per person for FY 2009 retrieved from <http://www.wustl.edu/initiatives/sustain/assets/GHGEmissions.pdf>. Student enrollment for Fall 2012 retrieved from <http://www.upenn.edu/about/facts.php>. Research awards for 2012 retrieved from <http://wustl.edu/about/facts/rankings/>.

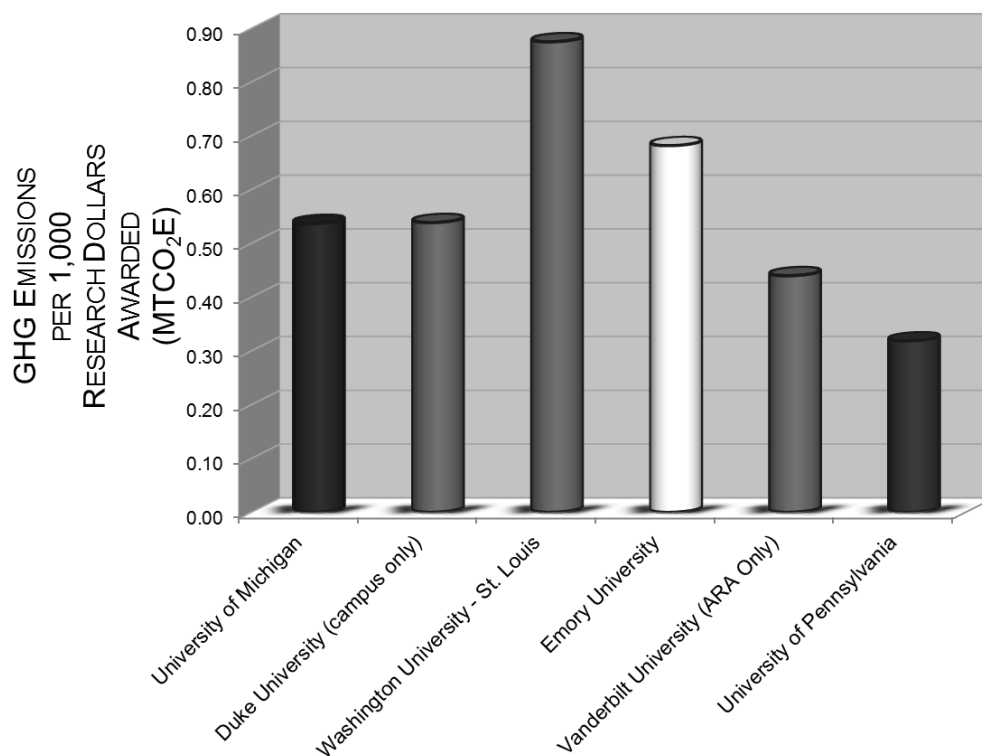
<sup>37</sup> Emissions data for 2012 from <http://sustainability.emory.edu/html/dashboard/other-ghg-sources.html>. University student population and 2012 research dollars from 2012 Academic Profile, <http://www.emory.edu/home/about/factsfigures/index.html>. GSF for FY 2007 retrieved from [http://sustainability.emory.edu/uploads/articles/2010/10/2010100513595029/GHG\\_Executive\\_Summary.pdf](http://sustainability.emory.edu/uploads/articles/2010/10/2010100513595029/GHG_Executive_Summary.pdf). GSF from FY 2007 was used because GSF from FY 2011 could not be located.

<sup>38</sup> GHG emissions, GSF, and student populations for 2012 from ACUPCC's website at <http://rs.acupcc.org/ghg/1516/>. Sponsored projects for 2012 retrieved from <http://www.upenn.edu/about/facts.php>.

<sup>39</sup> GHG emissions for CY 2012 from areas ARAs only.



**Figure 6.9. Comparison of Vanderbilt University GHG Emissions with Other Universities.**



**Figure 6.10. Comparison of Vanderbilt University GHG Emissions with Other Universities, by Research Dollars Awarded.**

Vanderbilt University recognizes its comparisons to peers; however, GHG inventory reports have been completed and made publicly available for only a small number of universities. Moreover, many GHG inventory reports do not include

research and/or patient care activity, making Vanderbilt's report more inclusive than most that have been published. Direct evaluations between universities are challenging, as each school possesses unique qualities and features and as there is currently no standardized methodology for calculating university carbon footprints. Therefore, our own emissions presented in this report provide the only applicable standard to which Vanderbilt can assess its GHG emissions in years past and the years to come.

## Future Plans

This inventory, as well as previous ones, provides historical data and trending information that has enabled campus stakeholders to have sufficiently detailed information to make informed decisions to determine reduction strategies and compare future improvements in GHG emissions on campus. As the positive downward trend in all areas of GHG emissions indicates, VU is substantially investing in improving its carbon footprint. To monitor this positive progress, subsequent annual calculations of emissions will be conducted in the future, and will be made publicly available.

In Fall 2013, Vanderbilt University began the conversion of its co-generation power plant from coal and gas fuel to all-natural gas. This will continue to meet the power needs of the University and Medical Center in a more environmentally sustainable way. This conversion will increase operational efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, air pollutant emissions and noise pollution, and eliminate associated fuel use and emissions from trucking coal to the power plant<sup>40</sup>.

Several factors guided the decision to upgrade Vanderbilt's power plant to all natural gas:

- 🍃 *Age of the existing boilers* - The existing power plant was constructed in 1962, and the original boilers were then replaced in 1988, 26 years later. These boilers are now 25 years old and near the end of their expected life cycle. Just like an automobile or a heat pump, fuel efficiency in a boiler decreases each year as the machinery gets older.
- 🍃 *Improved operational efficiency* - Modern natural gas turbines and boilers deliver high fuel efficiency, less maintenance, and are more reliable than other forms of power generation, such as coal fired boilers.
- 🍃 *New environmental regulations* - The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has enacted new regulations on the operation of institutional boilers. Not only are new boilers needed, but additional air emission controls, manpower, and recordkeeping would eventually be required.
- 🍃 *Environmental impact improvements* - The new plant fueled entirely by natural gas will have reduced greenhouse gas emissions, air pollutant emissions (such as particulates), and noise pollution. Additionally, associated transportation fuel use and emissions due to coal trucking needs will be completely eliminated.

Suggestions on how the University community can continue to reduce its energy consumption can be found at Vanderbilt's ThinkOne web site<sup>41</sup>. Specific energy conservation information for PCAs, research areas, offices and classrooms and residence halls can be found at ThinkOne and are a significant, no-cost first step in reducing Vanderbilt's carbon footprint. The most cost-effective and environmentally-friendly way to reduce our use of



<sup>40</sup> More information regarding the VU Power Plant Conversion can be found at <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu/2013/04/vu-power-plant-to-convert-to-all-natural-gas/>.

<sup>41</sup> The ThinkOne website may be accessed at <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/sustainvu/thinkone>.



nonrenewable energy sources is to first reduce our demand for energy. The kilowatt not needed is the most environmentally-friendly kilowatt of all. It will take the entire Vanderbilt community working together to reduce Vanderbilt's reliance on nonrenewable energy sources.

The SustainVU [website](#) also has information on Vanderbilt's green building program, efforts to improve energy and water efficiency in existing buildings, commuter choice programs, waste and recycling initiatives and academic research related to GHG emissions, all of which contribute to reductions in institutional emissions. All information related to Vanderbilt's GHG emissions reports and future updates and commitment statement will be publicly available on this site.

## VII. APPENDIX A: 2005-2012 Trending Data and Calculations

Calendar Year	GHG Emissions from Academic & Research Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Gross Square Feet (GSF) - Academic & Research Areas	GHG Emissions per 1,000 GSF	Number of Students	GHG Emissions Per Student	Millions of Research dollars Awarded <sup>42</sup>	GHG Emissions per \$1,000 Research Awarded
2005	296,465	8,228,419	36.0	11,294	26.2	\$455	0.65
2006	295,825	8,416,644	35.1	11,481	25.8	\$468	0.63
2007	308,604	9,039,821	34.1	11,607	26.6	\$495	0.62
2008	313,341	9,165,093	34.2	11,847	26.4	\$521	0.60
2009	288,343	9,208,635	31.3	12,093	23.8	\$520	0.55
2010	284,506	9,257,242	30.7	12,506	22.7	\$615	0.46
2011	272,229	9,263,363	29.4	12,704	21.4	\$587	0.46
2012	251,669	9,296,428	27.1	12,836	19.6	\$572	0.44

Table A.1. GHG Normalization Metrics for Academic & Research Areas, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

Calendar Year	GHG Emissions from Patient Care Areas	GSF – Patient Care Areas	GHG Emissions per 1,000 GSF	Inpatient Days <sup>43</sup>	GHG Emissions per Inpatient Days	Ambulatory Visits <sup>43</sup>	GHG Emissions per Ambulatory Visits
2005	179,260	4,957,823	36.2	238,266	0.75	940,018	0.191
2006	182,548	4,972,220	36.7	254,396	0.72	1,019,715	0.179
2007	189,958	5,124,754	37.1	260,977	0.73	1,095,559	0.173
2008	189,985	5,243,043	36.2	267,947	0.71	1,178,841	0.161
2009	175,896	6,192,303	28.4	265,733	0.66	1,266,255	0.139
2010	170,754	6,183,728	27.6	272,731	0.63	1,450,196	0.118
2011	169,389	6,183,728	27.4	282,547	0.60	1,586,395	0.107
2012	158,337	6,183,728	25.6	285,270	0.56	1,725,901	0.092

Table A.2. GHG Normalization Metrics for Patient Care Areas, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

Calendar Year	Total GHG Emissions	Total GSF	GHG Emissions per 1,000 GSF	Total VU Population	GHG Emissions per Person
2005	475,725	13,186,242	36.08	29,237	16.3
2006	478,374	13,388,864	35.73	31,189	15.3
2007	498,562	14,164,575	35.20	32,712	15.2
2008	503,327	14,408,136	34.93	31,805	15.8
2009	464,240	15,400,938	30.14	32,308	14.4
2010	455,261	15,440,970	29.48	32,487	14.0
2011	441,618	15,447,090	28.59	33,591	13.1
2012	410,006	15,480,155	26.49	33,890	12.1

Table A.3. GHG Normalization Metrics for Vanderbilt University, Calendar Years 2005-2012.

<sup>42</sup> According to 2005-2012 research information found in ReVU: Quick Facts about Vanderbilt. Each year, the previous year's data is replaced with data from the most current year. Email [SustainVU@vanderbilt.edu](mailto:SustainVU@vanderbilt.edu) for more information.

<sup>43</sup> VU Financial Report 2012, <http://financialreport.vanderbilt.edu/>.

Calendar Year	Students <sup>44</sup>	Faculty <sup>45</sup>	Academic & Research Staff <sup>46</sup>	Academic & Research Population (students + faculty + staff)	Patient Care Staff <sup>47</sup>	Total On-Campus Population
2005	11,294	2,861	6,542	20,697	8,540	29,237
2006	11,481	3,004	7,097	21,582	9,607	31,189
2007	11,607	3,222	7,627	22,456	10,256	32,712
2008	11,847	3,358	7,073	22,278	9,527	31,805
2009	12,093	3,526	7,102	22,721	9,587	32,308
2010	12,506	3,733	6,667	22,906	9,581	32,487
2011	12,704	3,844	6,676	23,224	10,367	33,591
2012	12,836	3,990	6,733	23,559	10,331	33,890

**Table. A.4. Population Data Used for Normalization Metrics, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

Calendar Year	Academic GSF	Patient Care GSF	Total GSF
2005	8,228,419	4,957,823	13,186,242
2006	8,416,644	4,972,220	13,388,864
2007	9,039,821	5,124,754	14,164,575
2008	9,165,093	5,243,043	14,408,136
2009	9,208,635	6,192,303	15,400,938
2010	9,257,242	6,183,728	15,440,970
2011	9,263,363	6,183,728	15,447,090
2012	9,296,428	6,183,728	15,480,155

**Table A.5. GSF Data Used for Normalization Metrics, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

Calendar Year	Coal Use: Power Plant (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Natural Gas Use: Power Plant (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Natural Gas Use: Boilers in Individual Buildings (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total VU GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Sources (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	96,478	51,695	4,988	153,161
2006	99,582	38,485	8,155	146,222
2007	111,344	48,258	6,268	165,869
2008	102,172	51,358	13,017	166,547
2009	105,956	64,096	8,705	178,758
2010	92,090	62,835	4,738	159,663
2011	87,022	58,405	5,651	151,078
2012	85,968	56,798	4,770	147,536

**Table A.6. Total VU GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Sources, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

<sup>44</sup>VU Financial Report 2012, <http://financialreport.vanderbilt.edu/>.

<sup>45</sup>VU Financial Report 2012, <http://financialreport.vanderbilt.edu/>.

<sup>46</sup>Calculated using data from VU Human Resources (employees by Building, Academic and Research Staff).

<sup>47</sup>Calculated using data from VU Human Resources (employees by Building, Medical Center Staff).

Calendar Year	Academic Research Areas (65 percent of total EPA- required sources emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Patient Care Areas (35 percent of total EPA- required sources emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total VU GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Sources (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	99,554	53,606	153,161
2006	95,045	51,178	146,222
2007	107,815	58,054	165,869
2008	108,255	58,291	166,547
2009	116,192	62,565	178,758
2010	103,781	55,882	159,663
2011	98,201	52,877	151,078
2012	95,898	51,637	147,536

**Table A.7. Allocation of GHG Emissions from EPA-Required Sources to Academic and Research Areas and Patient Care Areas, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

Calendar Year	Fleet Vehicles (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Diesel-powered Emergency Generators (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Refrigerant Releases (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Anesthetic Gas Use <sup>48</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	GHG Emissions from Other Direct Emission Sources (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	1,609	550	286	1	2,446
2006	1,968	541	338	1	2,848
2007	1,870	830	137	1	2,838
2008	2,159	282	143	14	2,598
2009	2,013	394	35	14	2,455
2010	1,935	119	1,019	19	3,091
2011	2,210	110	41	18	2,379
2012	2,128	116	120	18	2,381

**Table A.8. Academic and Research Areas Scope 1 Emissions from Other Sources, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

Calendar Year	Fleet Vehicles (Life Flight) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Diesel- powered Emergency Generators (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Refrigerant Releases (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Anesthetic Gas Use <sup>49</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	GHG Emissions from Other Direct Emission Sources (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	2,206	296	189	3,174	5,864
2006	2,012	291	397	3,174	5,873
2007	1,880	447	131	3,174	5,632
2008	1,877	152	0	4,789	6,817
2009	1,608	212	0	3,896	5,716
2010	1,531	438	609	2,449	5,026
2011	1,643	315	98	3,360	5,416
2012	1,834	389	434	5,221	7,878

**Table A.9. Patient Care Areas Scope 1 Emissions from Other Sources, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

<sup>48</sup> Anesthetic Gas for 2005 and 2006 is not readily available. 2007 data has been used for those two calendar years.

<sup>49</sup> Anesthetic Gas for 2005 and 2006 is not readily available. 2007 data has been used for those two calendar years.

Calendar Year	Kilowatt-Hours Purchased (KwH)	Total VU Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Emissions Associated with Academic & Research Areas (65 percent of total scope 2 emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Emissions Associated with Patient Care Areas (35 percent of total scope 2 emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	294,070,522	223,343	145,173	78,170
2006	294,494,256	223,664	145,382	78,283
2007	287,734,887	218,531	142,045	76,486
2008	307,162,163	229,640	149,266	80,374
2009	305,308,699	180,553	117,359	63,193
2010	303,543,739	183,857	119,507	64,350
2011	313,049,916	181,657	118,077	63,580
2012	311,313,519	155,221	100,894	54,327

**Table A.10. GHG Emissions from Purchased Electricity, Calendar Years 2005-2012<sup>50</sup>.**

Calendar Year	Waste Disposal Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Air Travel Emissions <sup>51</sup> (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Commuter Travel Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions: Academic & Research Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	1,022	5,259	43,010	49,291
2006	1,116	5,259	46,175	52,550
2007	1,150	5,259	49,496	55,905
2008	1,360	5,386	46,476	53,222
2009	1,205	6,944	44,186	52,335
2010	1,761	9,719	46,646	58,127
2011	1,651	8,993	42,928	53,573
2012	555	7,272	44,668	52,496

**Table A.11. Scope 3 Emissions from Academic and Research Areas, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

Calendar Year	Waste Disposal Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Commuter Travel Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions: Patient Care Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
2005	1,585	40,035	41,620
2006	2,177	45,037	47,215
2007	1,706	48,079	49,786
2008	1,614	42,889	44,503
2009	1,653	42,767	44,420
2010	1,861	43,636	45,496
2011	1,991	45,525	47,516
2012	1,367	43,127	44,494

**Table A.12. Scope 3 Emissions from Patient Care Areas, Calendar Years 2005-2012.**

<sup>50</sup> TVA's published fuel mix for electrical generation for 2005 through 2008 is as follows: coal (64 percent), nuclear (29 percent), and hydroelectric dams (7 percent). TVA's published fuel mix for 2009 electrical generation is as follows: coal (47 percent), nuclear (34 percent), hydroelectric dams (7 percent), natural gas (6 percent), and renewable (6 percent). TVA's published fuel mix for 2010 electrical generation is as follows: coal (51 percent), nuclear (36 percent), hydroelectric dams (9 percent), natural gas (4 percent), and renewable (<1 percent). TVA's published fuel mix for 2011 electrical generation is as follows: coal (52 percent), nuclear (34 percent), hydroelectric dams (9 percent), natural gas (5 percent), and renewable (<1 percent). TVA's published fuel mix for 2012 electrical generation is as follows: coal (41 percent), nuclear (38 percent), hydroelectric dams (9 percent), natural gas (12 percent), and renewables (<1 percent).

<sup>51</sup> Air travel for 2005 and 2006 is not readily available. 2007 data has been used for those two calendar years.

University	Total Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	GSF	Number of Students	Millions of Research Dollars Awarded
University of Michigan <sup>52</sup>	684,398	34,000,000	59,933	\$1,274
Duke University <sup>53</sup>	301,757	11,365,660	14,591	\$560
Washington University – St. Louis <sup>54</sup>	409,500	Not reported	11,967	\$468
Emory University <sup>55</sup>	354,762	9,000,000	14,236	\$520.3
University of Pennsylvania <sup>56</sup>	294,210	13,181,289	24,725	\$923
Vanderbilt University – Academic & Research Areas Only <sup>57</sup>	251,669	9,296,428	12,836	\$572

**Table A.13. GHG Emissions and Related Metrics Reported by other Universities.**

<sup>52</sup> GHG emissions, GSF, and student, faculty, and staff populations for FY 2012 retrieved from 2012 Annual Sustainability Report, [http://sustainability.umich.edu/report/2012/#ourcommitment\\_two.php](http://sustainability.umich.edu/report/2012/#ourcommitment_two.php), GSF, and student, faculty and staff populations for FY 2012 retrieved from 2012 U-M Facts and Figures, <http://vpcomm.umich.edu/aboutum/home/factfigs.php>.

<sup>53</sup> GHG emissions, GSF, and student, faculty, and staff populations for 2012 as reported to ACUPCC, <http://rs.acupcc.org/progress/383/>. 2012 research dollars retrieved from <http://wustl.edu/about/facts/rankings/>. GHG emissions, GSF, and student, faculty, and staff populations for 2011 as reported to ACUPCC, <http://rs.acupcc.org/ghg/2044/>. 2011 research dollars retrieved from Financial Statements 2010/2011, [https://finance.duke.edu/resources/docs/financial\\_reports.pdf](https://finance.duke.edu/resources/docs/financial_reports.pdf).

<sup>54</sup> GHG emissions, GHG emissions per 1,000 GSF, and GHG emissions per person for FY 2009 retrieved from <http://www.wustl.edu/initiatives/sustain/assets/GHGEmissions.pdf>. Student enrollment for Fall 2012 retrieved from <http://www.upenn.edu/about/facts.php>. Research awards for 2012 retrieved from <http://wustl.edu/about/facts/rankings/>.

<sup>55</sup> Emissions data for 2012 from <http://sustainability.emory.edu/html/dashboard/other-ghg-sources.html>. University student population and 2012 research dollars from 2012 Academic Profile, <http://www.emory.edu/home/about/factsfigures/index.html>. GSF for FY 2007 retrieved from [http://sustainability.emory.edu/uploads/articles/2010/10/2010100513595029/GHG\\_Executive\\_Summary.pdf](http://sustainability.emory.edu/uploads/articles/2010/10/2010100513595029/GHG_Executive_Summary.pdf). GSF from FY 2007 was used because GSF from FY 2011 could not be located.

<sup>56</sup> GHG emissions, GSF, and student populations for 2012 from ACUPCC's website at <http://rs.acupcc.org/ghg/1516/>. Sponsored projects for 2012 retrieved from <http://www.upenn.edu/about/facts.php>.

<sup>57</sup> GHG emissions for CY 2012 from ARAs only. 2011 research dollars awarded.

## VI. APPENDIX B: 2012 Calendar Year Data and Calculations

Source	Academic & Research Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Patient Care Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
EPA-Required Sources			
Coal use at VU Power Plant	55,879	30,089	85,968
Natural Gas use at VU Power Plant	36,918	19,879	56,798
Natural Gas use in Individual Buildings	3,101	1,670	4,770
<b>Subtotal of EPA-Required Emissions:</b>	<b>95,898</b>	<b>51,638</b>	<b>147,536</b>
Other Scope 1 Emissions Sources			
Diesel-Powered Generators	116	389	505
Refrigerant Releases	120	434	554
Fleet Vehicles	2,128	1,834	3,962
Anesthetic Gas Use	18	5,221	5,238
<b>Subtotal of Other Scope 1 Emissions:</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>10,259</b>
Scope 2 GHG Emissions: Electricity Purchases			
Electricity Purchased from NES	100,894	54,327	155,221
Scope 3 GHG Emissions: Indirect Sources			
Faculty & Staff Commuting	44,668	43,127	87,795
Air Travel	7,272	-	7,272
Waste Disposal	555	1,367	1,923
<b>Subtotal of Scope 3 Emissions:</b>	<b>52,496</b>	<b>44,494</b>	<b>96,990</b>
Total emissions associated with each area per year:	<b>251,669</b>	<b>158,337</b>	<b>410,006</b>

**Table B.1. Total Vanderbilt GHG Emissions, Calendar Year 2012.**

Source	Volume Consumed (gallons)	Emissions Factor	MTCO <sub>2</sub> E
Diesel fuel consumed by emergency generators – Academic Areas	11,439	1,000 gallons of diesel consumed = 10.14 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	116
Diesel fuel consumed by emergency generators – Patient Care Areas	38,371	1,000 gallons of diesel consumed = 10.14 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	389

**Table B.2. GHG Emissions from Emergency Generators, Calendar Year 2012.**

Source	Volume Released (kilograms)	Emission Factor	MTCO <sub>2</sub> E
Refrigerant Releases - Academic Areas	92	1 kilogram of refrigerant = 1.3 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	120
Refrigerant Releases – Patient Care Areas	334	1 kilogram of refrigerant = 1.3 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	434

**Table B.3. GHG Emissions from Refrigerant Releases, Calendar Year 2012<sup>58</sup>.**

Fleet Component	Volume Consumed (gallons)	Emission Factor	Emissions from Fleet Component (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
Direct sale of gasoline to fleet vehicles through Plant Operations	90,658	1,000 gallons of gasoline consumed = 8.93 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	810
Gasoline purchases by VU PD and Vandy Vans	1,809	1,000 gallons of gasoline consumed = 8.93 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	16
Estimate of gasoline purchases by remaining fleet vehicles (221 vehicles) <sup>59</sup>	27,625	1,000 gallons of gasoline consumed = 8.93 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	247
Gasoline use by VUMC Shuttle Buses and Vans	82,870	1,000 gallons of gasoline consumed = 8.93 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	740
Diesel Fuel use by VUMC Shuttle Buses and Vans	27,951	1,000 gallons of diesel consumed = 10.14 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	283
Diesel Fuel use by Plant Operations	3,181	1,000 gallons of diesel consumed = 10.14 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	32
GHG Emissions from Academic & Research Fleet Vehicles:			2,128

**Table B.4. Academic and Research Areas GHG Emissions from Vanderbilt Owned Vehicles, Calendar Year 2012**

Anesthetic Gas	Department	Volume Used (kilograms)	Emission Factor	Emissions from Anesthetic Gas Use (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
Isoflurane	Animal Care	50.7	1 kilogram of Isoflurane = 0.350 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	18

**Table B.5. Academic and Research Areas GHG Emissions from Anesthetic Gas Use, Calendar Year 2012**

Fleet Component	Volume Consumed (gallons)	Emission Factor	Emissions from Fleet Component (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
Jet-A Fuel used by LifeFlight	191,665	1,000 gallons of Jet A Fuel consumed = 9.57 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	1,834

**Table B.6. GHG Emissions from Patient Care Fleet Vehicles (LifeFlight), Calendar Year 2012.**

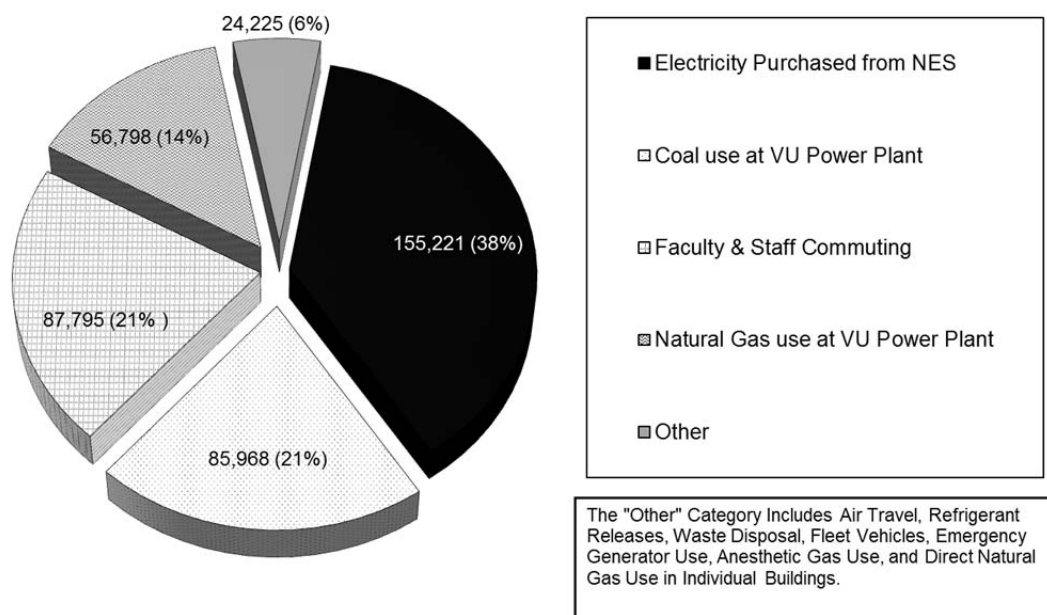
<sup>58</sup> Emission Factor for R-134A is used as a default emission factor, as some refrigerants do not have a published emission factor/global warming potential (GWP).

<sup>59</sup> Estimate of gasoline purchases is based on ITS fleet vehicle use of 3,000 miles per year at 23 miles per gallon.



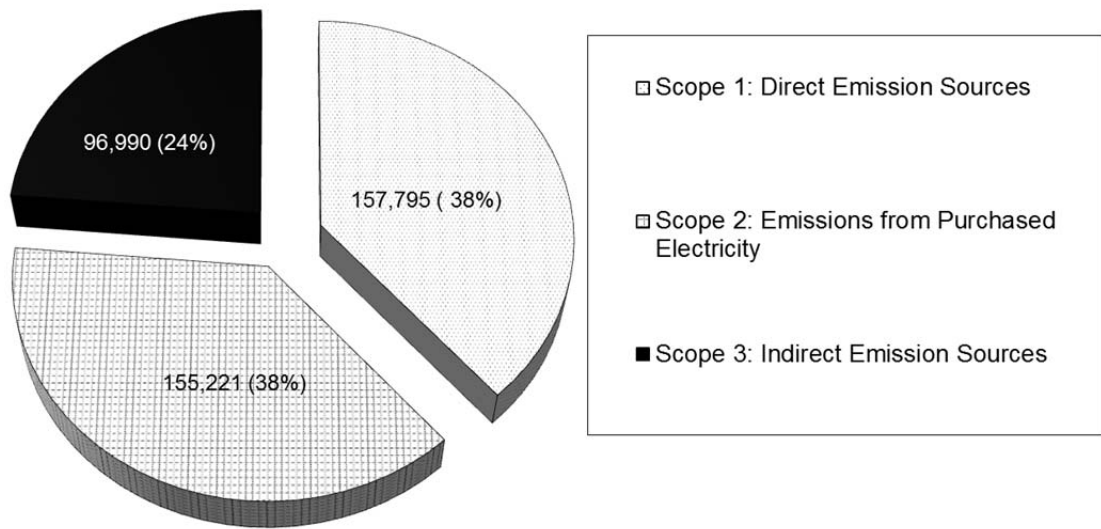
Anesthetic Gas	Volume Used (kilograms)	Emission Factor	Emissions from Anesthetic Gas Use (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
Nitrous Oxide	14,723	1 kilogram of Nitrous Oxide = 0.310 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	4,564
Isoflurane	360	1 kilogram of Isoflurane = 0.350 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	126
Desflurane	354	1 kilogram of Desflurane = 0.989 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	350
Sevoflurane	523	1 kilogram of Sevoflurane = 0.345 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	180
Total for Anesthetic Gas Use/PCA			5,221

**Table B.7. Patient Care Areas GHG Emissions from Anesthetic Gas Use, Calendar Year 2012<sup>60</sup>.**

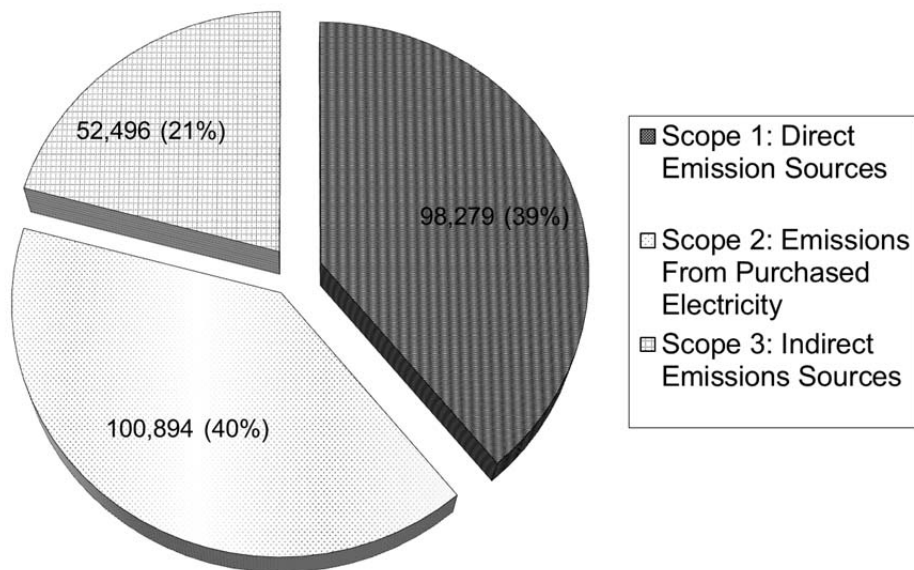


**Figure B.1. Vanderbilt GHG Emissions Sources, Calendar Year 2012.**

<sup>60</sup> Calculations and Values for Anesthetics taken from the EPA's *Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases; Final Rule* [40 CFR Part 98, Subpart C].



**Figure B.2. Vanderbilt GHG Emissions Sources by Scope, Calendar Year 2012.**



**Figure B.3. Vanderbilt Academic and Research Areas GHG Emissions Sources by Scope, Calendar Year 2012.**

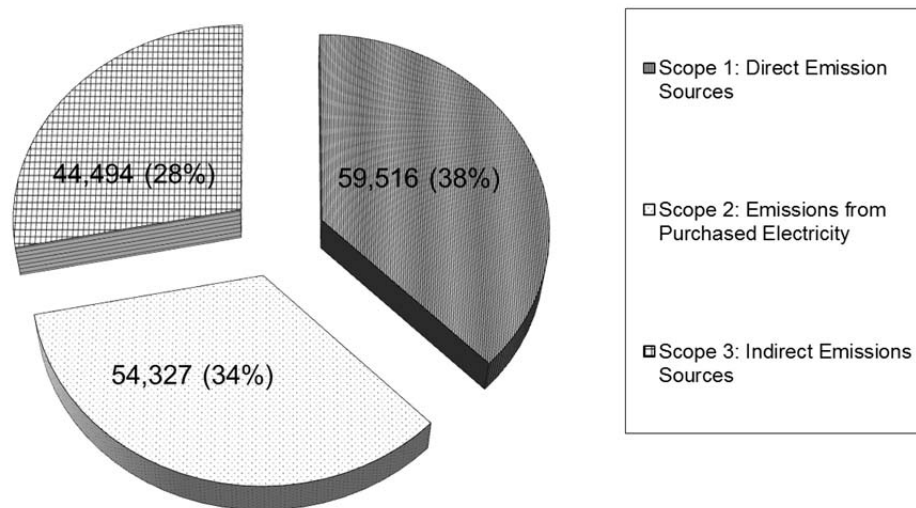


Figure B.4. Vanderbilt Patient Care Areas GHG Emissions Sources by Scope, Calendar Year 2012.

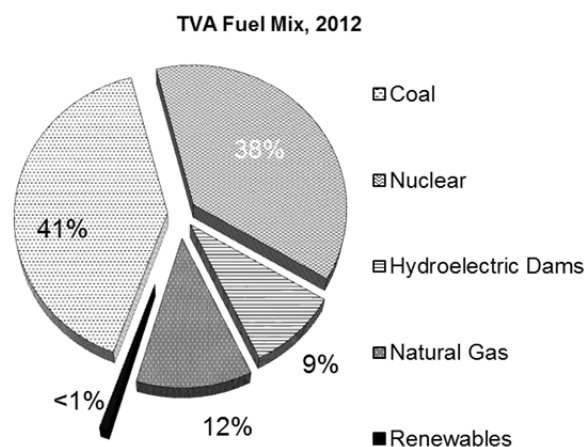
Kilowatt-Hours Purchased (KwH)	Emission Factor per 1,000 KwH (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Total Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Emissions Associated with Academic & Research Areas (65 percent of total emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)	Emissions Associated with Patient Care Areas (35 percent of total emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
311,313,519	0.4986	155,221	100,894	54,329

Table B.8. GHG Emissions from Electricity Purchases, Calendar Year 2012<sup>61</sup>.

Year	Coal	Nuclear	Hydroelectric Dams	Natural Gas	Renewables
2005	64%	29%	7%	-	-
2006	64%	29%	7%	-	-
2007	64%	29%	7%	-	-
2008	64%	29%	7%	-	-
2009	47%	34%	7%	6%	6%
2010	51%	36%	9%	4%	<1%
2011	52%	34%	9%	5%	<1%
2012	41%	38%	9%	5%	<1%

Table B.9. TVA's published fuel mix for electrical generation for Calendar Years 2005 through 2012.

<sup>61</sup> Emission Factor based on TVA's published fuel mix for electrical generation: coal (41 percent), nuclear (38 percent), hydroelectric dams (9 percent), natural gas (12 percent), and renewables (<1 percent).



**Figure B.5. TVA Fuel Mix, Calendar Year 2012.**

	Percent commuting in a single-occupancy vehicle	Percent commuting in a carpool/vanpool	Percent commuting via bus or train	Other Forms of Commuting (walk/bike)	Days per year commuting to campus	Average Commute Distance (via automobile) <sup>62</sup>
Faculty	86%	6%	7%	1%	200	48
Staff	86%	6%	7%	1%	250	48
Student	15%	5%	2%	78%	200	10

**Table B.10. Assumptions for Faculty, Staff, and Student Commuter Travel for Academic & Research Areas, Calendar Year 2012.**

Faculty and Staff Commuter Miles for Academic & Research Areas	Gasoline Consumed (gallons)	Diesel Fuel Consumed (gallons)
111,493,662	4,935,885	55,843

**Table B.11. Estimated Fuel Consumption for Academic and Research Areas by Commuters Based on Commuter Miles Traveled, Calendar Year 2012<sup>63</sup>.**

Gasoline Consumed (estimated gallons)	Emission Factor	GHG Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
4,935,885	8.93 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E per 1,000 gallons of gasoline consumed	44,102
Diesel Fuel Consumed (estimated gallons)	Emission Factor	GHG Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)
55,843	10.14 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E per 1,000 gallons of diesel consumed	566
GHG Emissions Associated with Commuter Travel: Academic & Research Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)		<b>44,668</b>

**Table B.12. Academic and Research Areas GHG Emissions from Commuter Travel, Calendar Year 2012.**

<sup>62</sup> Average Commute Distance established by VUMC Parking and Transportation Services and VU Human Resources.

<sup>63</sup> The fuel consumption estimate is based on a standard value provided by Clean Air - Cool Planet of 23 miles per gallon.

Air Passenger-Miles traveled in 2011 <sup>64</sup>	Emission Factor	(Passenger-miles/1000) * Emission Factor = MTCO <sub>2</sub> E
9,361,690	0.77 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E per 1,000 passenger- miles travelled	7,272

**Table B.13. Academic and Research Areas GHG Emissions from Air Travel, Calendar Year 2012.**

Disposal Method	Solid Waste Disposal (Tons)	Emission Factor	Waste Disposed * Emission Factor = MTCO <sub>2</sub> E
Waste landfilled with landfill gas recovery converted to electricity	2,229	1 Ton of waste = 0.1745 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	388.9
Waste landfilled with landfill gas combusted to the atmosphere	503	1 Ton of waste = 0.3055 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	153.5
Incinerated Waste	59	1 Ton of waste = 0.22 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	12.9
<b>Total MTCO<sub>2</sub>E Emitted from Waste Disposal:</b>			<b>555</b>

**Table B.14. Academic and Research Areas GHG Emissions from Waste Disposal, Calendar Year 2012<sup>65</sup>.**

Cohort	Population Size
Students <sup>66</sup>	12,836
Faculty Members <sup>67</sup>	3,990
University Central Staff <sup>68</sup>	4,117
Research & Administrative Staff in Medical Center <sup>69</sup>	2,616
Total Academic & Research Area Population	23,559
Total PCA Staff on campus <sup>70</sup>	10,331
Off-Site Patient Care Staff <sup>71</sup>	3,819

**Table B.15. Population of Students, Faculty, and Staff, Calendar Year 2012.**

<sup>64</sup> Passenger-miles traveled provided by Caldwell Travel Group.

<sup>65</sup> Solid waste removed from Vanderbilt is disposed of at a Waste Management landfill in Camden, Tennessee. According to Waste Management, 81.6 percent of landfill gas from this landfill is used to generate electricity, and the remaining 18.4 percent is "flared" to the atmosphere. Therefore, 26 percent of Vanderbilt's solid waste volume is multiplied by a greenhouse gas emissions factor that is different from the emissions factor developed for flared landfill gas.

<sup>66</sup> VU Financial Report 2012, <http://financialreport.vanderbilt.edu/>.

<sup>67</sup> VU Financial Report 2012, <http://financialreport.vanderbilt.edu/>. Faculty member population includes faculty from the School of Medicine and School of Nursing.

<sup>68</sup> From *Quick Facts about Vanderbilt University, 2012*. Retrieved December 2012. Available at <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/facts.html>.

<sup>69</sup> Calculated using data from VU Human Resources (employees by Building, Medical Center Staff). Research & Administrative Staff in the Medical Center includes on-campus medical center employees that do not have direct contact with patients.

<sup>70</sup> Calculated using data from VU Human Resources (employees by Building, Medical Center Staff).

<sup>71</sup> Determined using data from VU Human Resources (employees by Building). "Off-Site" employees include those that work at One Hundred Oaks, clinics in other counties, etc.

<b>Disposal Method</b>	<b>Solid Waste Disposal (Tons)</b>	<b>Emission Factor</b>	<b>Waste Disposed * Emission Factor = MTCO<sub>2</sub>E</b>
Waste landfilled with landfill gas recovery converted to electricity	5,331	1 Ton of waste = 0.1745 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	930
Waste landfilled with landfill gas combusted to the atmosphere	1,202	1 Ton of waste = 0.3055 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	367
Incinerated Waste	5	1 Ton of waste = 0.22 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	1
Medical Waste Autoclaved Off-Site	285	1 Ton of waste = 0.243 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E	69
<b>Total MTCO<sub>2</sub>E Emitted from Waste Disposal:</b>			<b>1,367</b>

**Table B.16. Patient Care Areas GHG Emissions from Waste Disposal, Calendar Year 2012<sup>72</sup>.**

	<b>Percent commuting in a single-occupancy vehicle</b>	<b>Percent commuting in a carpool/vanpool</b>	<b>Percent commuting via bus or train</b>	<b>Other Forms of Commuting (walk/bike)</b>	<b>Days per year commuting to campus</b>	<b>Average Commute Distance (via automobile)<sup>73</sup></b>
Staff	86%	6%	7%	1%	250	48

**Table B.17. Assumptions for Staff Commuter Travel for Patient Care Areas, Calendar Year 2012.**

<b>Staff Commuter Miles for Patient Care Areas</b>	<b>Gasoline Consumed (gallons)</b>	<b>Diesel Fuel Consumed (gallons)</b>
112,139,749	4,776,272	44,452

**Table B.18. Estimated Fuel Consumption for Patient Care Areas by Commuters Based on Commuter Miles Traveled, Calendar Year 2012<sup>74</sup>.**

<b>Gasoline Consumed (estimated gallons)</b>	<b>Emission Factor</b>	<b>GHG Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E)</b>
4,776,272	8.93 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E per 1,000 gallons of gasoline consumed	42,676
<b>Diesel Fuel Consumed (estimated gallons)</b>	<b>Emission Factor</b>	<b>GHG Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E)</b>
44,452	10.14 MTCO <sub>2</sub> E per 1,000 gallons of diesel consumed	451
GHG Emissions Associated with Commuter Travel: Patient Care Areas (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E)		<b>43,127</b>

**Table B.19. Patient Care Areas GHG Emissions from Commuter Travel, Calendar Year 2012.**

<sup>72</sup> Solid waste removed from Vanderbilt is disposed of at a Waste Management landfill in Camden, Tennessee. According to Waste Management, 81.6 percent of landfill gas from this landfill is used to generate electricity, and the remaining 18.4 percent is "flared" to the atmosphere. Therefore, 26 percent of Vanderbilt's solid waste volume is multiplied by a greenhouse gas emissions factor that is different from the emissions factor developed for flared landfill gas..

<sup>73</sup> Average Commute Distance established by VUMC Parking and Transportation Services and VU Human Resources.

<sup>74</sup> The fuel consumption estimate is based on a standard value provided by Clean Air - Cool Planet of 23 miles per gallon.

<b>GHG Emissions from On-Campus Coal Combustion at the Co-Generation Power Plant</b>					
Coal (short tons or English tons)	Kilograms to metric ton conversion	High Heat Value (mmbtu/short ton) (Default EPA value)	Emission Factor (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /mmbtu) (Default EPA value)		CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (Metric Tons)
50,985	0.001	17.25	97.02		85,328
Coal (short tons or English tons)	Kilograms to metric ton conversion	High Heat Value (mmbtu/short ton) (Default EPA value)	Emission Factor (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /mmbtu) (Default EPA value)	CH <sub>4</sub> Emissions (Metric Tons)	CO <sub>2</sub> e (Metric Tons of CH <sub>4</sub> * 21)
50,985	0.001	17.25	0.011	9.67	203
Coal (short tons or English tons)	Kilograms to metric ton conversion	High Heat Value (mmbtu/short ton) (Default EPA value)	Emission Factor (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /mmbtu) (Default EPA value)	N <sub>2</sub> O Emissions (Metric Tons)	CO <sub>2</sub> e (Metric Tons of N <sub>2</sub> O * 310)
50,985	0.001	17.25	0.0016	1.41	436
<b>Total GHG Emissions from On-Campus Coal Combustion (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E):</b>					<b>85,968</b>
<b>Partitioning of Emissions</b>					
Academic & Research Area Emissions from On-Campus Coal Combustion (65 percent of total emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E):					<b>55,879</b>
PCA Emissions from On-Campus Coal Combustion (35 percent of total emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E):					<b>30,089</b>

**Table B.20. Calculations for GHG Emissions from On-Campus Coal Combustion, Calendar Year 2012<sup>75</sup>.**

<b>GHG Emissions from Natural Gas Combustion at the Co-Generation Power Plant</b>					
Natural Gas (Therms)	Emission Factor (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /mmbtu) (Default EPA Value)	Convert Therms to MMBTU	Convert Kilograms to Metric Tons		CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (Metric Tons)
10,701,976	53.02	0.1	0.001		56,741.88
Natural Gas (Therms)	Emission Factor (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /mmbtu) (Default EPA Value)	Convert Therms to MMBTU	Convert Kilograms to Metric Tons	CH <sub>4</sub> Emissions (Metric Tons)	CO <sub>2</sub> e (Metric Tons of CH <sub>4</sub> * 21)
10,701,976	0.001	0.1	0.001	1.1	22.47
Natural Gas (Therms)	Emission Factor (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /mmbtu) (Default EPA Value)	Convert Therms to MMBTU	Convert Kilograms to Metric Tons	N <sub>2</sub> O Emissions (Metric Tons)	CO <sub>2</sub> e (Metric Tons of N <sub>2</sub> O * 310)
10,701,976	0.0001	0.1	0.001	0.1	33.18
<b>Total GHG Emissions from On-Campus Natural Gas Combustion (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E):</b>					<b>56,798</b>
<b>Partitioning of Emissions</b>					
Academic & Research Area Emissions from On-Campus Natural Gas Combustion (65 percent of total emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E):					<b>36,919</b>
PCA Emissions from On-Campus Natural Gas Combustion (35 percent of total emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E):					<b>19,879</b>

**Table B.21. Calculations for GHG Emissions from On-Campus Natural Gas Combustion at the Co-Generation Power Plant, Calendar Year 2012<sup>76</sup>.**

<sup>75</sup> Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculations and Values taken from the EPA's *Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases; Final Rule* [40 CFR Part 98, Subpart C]. EPA Formula for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Coal Combustion: Coal (tons) \* metric ton conversion \* High Heat Value \* Emission Factor = Tons of Emissions. Tons of Coal listed is the same amount reported in Vanderbilt's 2012 Annual Air Emissions Report.

<sup>76</sup> Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculations and Values taken from the EPA's *Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases; Final Rule* [40 CFR Part 98, Subpart C]. EPA Formula for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Natural Gas Combustion: Natural Gas (therms) \* Emission Factor \* MMBTU conversion \* Metric Ton conversion = Tons of Emissions. Therms of natural gas listed are the same amount reported in Vanderbilt's Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions to EPA. For the years 2005-2012, GHG calculations for natural gas consumption were based on cubic feet of natural gas \* heat value, which is equivalent to therms.

<b>GHG Emissions from Natural Gas Consumption in Individual Buildings</b>					
Natural Gas (Therms)	Emission Factor (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /mmbtu) (Default EPA Value)	Convert Therms to MMBTU	Convert Kilograms to Metric Tons		CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (Metric Tons)
898,644	53.02	0.1	0.001		4,765
Natural Gas (Therms)	Emission Factor (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /mmbtu) (Default EPA Value)	Convert Therms to MMBTU	Convert Kilograms to Metric Tons	CH <sub>4</sub> Emissions (Metric Tons)	CO <sub>2</sub> e (Metric Tons of CH <sub>4</sub> * 21)
898,644	0.001	0.1	0.001	0.08986	1.80
Natural Gas (Therms)	Emission Factor (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /mmbtu) (Default EPA Value)	Convert Therms to MMBTU	Convert Kilograms to Metric Tons	N <sub>2</sub> O Emissions (Metric Tons)	CO <sub>2</sub> e (Metric Tons of N <sub>2</sub> O * 310)
898,644	0.0001	0.1	0.001	0.008986	2.79
<b>Total GHG Emissions from Natural Gas Consumption in Buildings (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E):</b>					<b>4,770</b>
<b>Partitioning of Emissions</b>					
Academic & Research Area Emissions from Natural Gas Consumption in Buildings (65 percent of total emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E):					<b>3,101</b>
Patient Care Areas Emissions from Natural Gas Consumption in Buildings (35 percent of total emissions) (MTCO <sub>2</sub> E):					<b>1,670</b>

**Table B.22. Calculations for GHG Emissions from On-Campus Natural Gas Consumption in Individual Buildings, Calendar Year 2012<sup>77</sup>.**

<sup>77</sup> Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculations and Values taken from the EPA's *Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases; Final Rule* [40 CFR Part 98, Subpart C]. EPA Formula for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Natural Gas Combustion: Natural Gas (therms) \* Emission Factor \* MMBTU conversion \* Metric Ton conversion = Tons of Emissions. Therms of Natural Gas listed is the same amount reported in Vanderbilt's Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions to EPA. . For the years 2005-2012, GHG calculations for natural gas consumption were based on cubic feet of natural gas \* heat value, which is equivalent to therms.