INCREASE ENERGY SUPPLY FROM NON-CONVENTIONAL GAS SOURCES

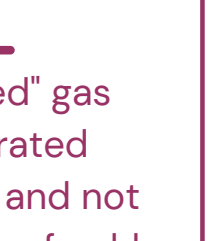
Replacing high-carbon energy sources, such as natural gas, with lower carbon sources such as resource-recovered gas or hydrogen can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

733,000 METRIC TONS OF CO2 EQUIVALENT

This is the amount of greenhouse gases we can expect to reduce by increasing our energy supply from non-conventional gas sources.

7% OF OUR GOAL

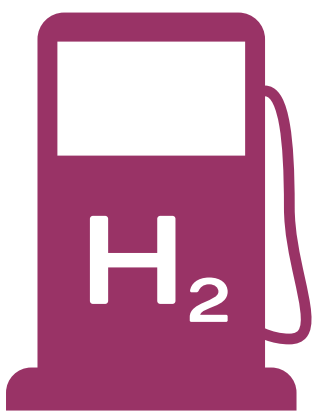
Using lower carbon sources of gas could help us achieve 7% of the emissions reductions needed to meet our 2050 carbon neutrality goal.



HOW WE'RE GETTING IT DONE

- Increasing production and use of resource-recovered gas
- Increasing the use of hydrogen
- Increasing the use of power-to-gas resources

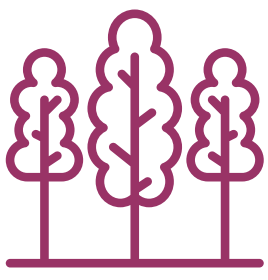
Gas generated from decomposed organic matter like food waste or landfill matter is lower in carbon than other forms of gas.



Hydrogen can be produced using excess wind or solar power, creating a "green" version of the gas.

Power-to-gas refers to the process of creating gas from renewable energy sources, usually by creating renewable hydrogen and then converting it to another form of lower-carbon gas.

SOURCE MATTERS



"Resource-recovered" gas refers to gas generated primarily from waste, and not from virgin materials like freshly cut trees.

IN DEVELOPMENT

Hydrogen and power-to-gas technologies are not yet commercially available in the United States.

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CECAP Community-wide Energy and Climate Action Plan

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