

Quantifying Duke Dining's Carbon Footprint

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Duke # Programs

Motivation

- Food = ~25% of global greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions
- Duke plans carbon neutrality by 2024, but does not address food

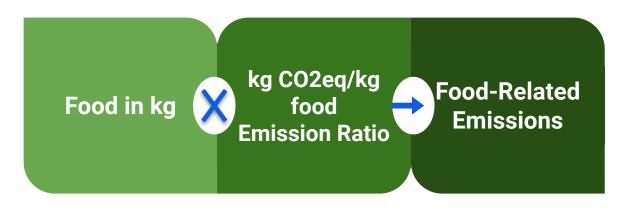


Data

- All purchases from 4 on-campus locations through the Fiscal Years 2019-2023
 - Marketplace
 - Trinity Cafe
 - Freeman Center
 - Duke Marine Lab

Methods

- Used Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) all associated emissions from production to waste - to find emission ratios for each item
- Python code categorizes all foods and standardizes amounts to kg
- Then, apply corresponding GHG emissions ratio to respective food categories

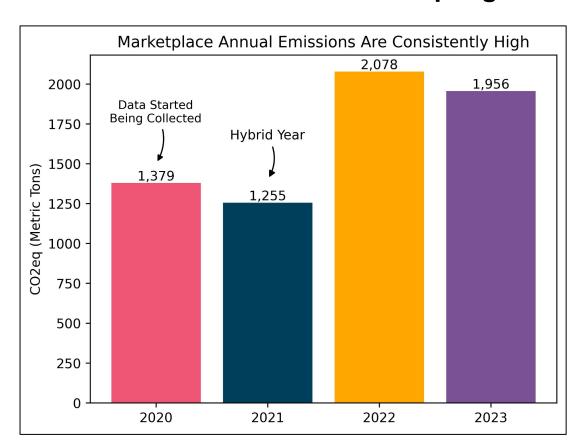


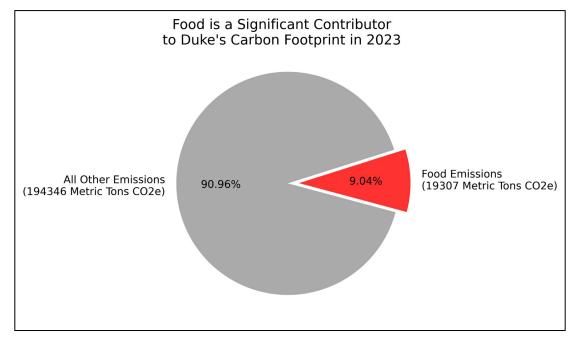
CO2eq = Carbon Dioxide equivalent emissions= All GHG emissions converted to CO2

Results

CO2eq measured in Metric Tons (MT)

1MT = drive from LA to NYC (~2400 mi)
3MT = 1 transatlantic round-trip flight

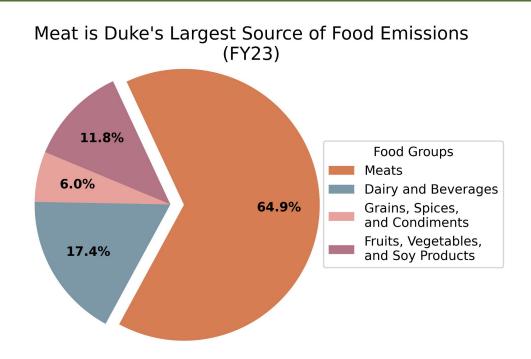




If 6883 undergrads eat on average 2kg food/day, then using an average of values below = 3.84kg CO2eq/kg food gives ~40 Metric Tons/day = 19307 MT/yr = ~9.04% of Duke Emissions

No non-undergrads are not included in this estimation, so this is ultimately an **underestimate**

Location	Avg. kg CO2eq/kg of food
Marketplace	4.78
Duke Marine Lab	4.64
Trinity Cafe	1.31
Freeman Center	4.63



Meats (especially **beef**) are a **large majority** of all food-related emissions due to high emission ratios.

Cutting down on meat consumption will cause the most impact for cutting emissions.

Conclusion

To reiterate, food is a **significant contributor** to Duke's total carbon emissions, and is not a part of Duke's sustainability framework.

Other universities have already begun addressing food-related carbon emissions -

- Shifting towards plant-based diets
- Sourcing food locally
- Shifting towards **seafood and poultry**

Analysis of food-related emissions on campus can influence future **environmentally-friendly policies and initiatives** through Duke Dining

References

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