CARBON OFFSET FAQ

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What are Carbon Offsets?

A carbon offset is a certificate representing the reduction of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) emissions, the principal cause of climate change. Every metric ton (2,205 lbs) of offsets purchased reduces one metric ton of carbon emissions.

How Carbon Offsets work?

Carbon offsets support projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including landfill gas capture, farm power, clean energy, and forest management projects.

What are the benefits of Carbon Offsets?

Reduce your business' carbon footprint by supporting projects that reduce greenhouse gases. Attract a growing number of environmentally - conscious consumers and employees by differentiating your brand as leader of sustainability. Identify potential risks and opportunities by assessing your business' environmental impact.

Are the Carbon Offsets verified?

All of terrapass' offsets are verified under the Climate Action Reserve (CAR) and Verified Carbon Standards (VCS) to ensure transparency and quality of offsets and RECs.

What are the calculations based on?

- Fuel consumption of the corporate fleet customers and related data provided by Hertz to terrapass, and is collected by Hertz at the time of vehicle return.
- Emission factors used by terrapass are provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).
- Calculations are expressed in metric tons (mT, one metric ton is the equivalent of 2,205 lbs.)

What does CO_2 mean?

"Carbon Dioxide equivalent" or "CO2e" is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO2e signifies the amount of CO2 which would have the equivalent global warming impact according to published scientific standards, updated periodically.

A quantity of GHG can be expressed as CO2e by multiplying the amount of the GHG by its GWP E.g. if 1kg of methane is emitted, this can be expressed as 25kg of CO2e (1kg CH4 * 25 = 25kg CO2e). CO2e" is a very useful term for a number of reasons: it allows "bundles" of greenhouse gases to be expressed as a single number; and it allows different bundles of GHGs to be easily compared in terms of their total global warming impact.

The three main greenhouse gases (along with water vapor) and their 100-year global warming potential (GWP) compared to carbon dioxide are:

1. 1 x – carbon dioxide (CO2)
2. 25 x – methane (CH4) – I.e. Releasing 1 kg of CH4 into the atmosphere is about equivalent to releasing 25 kg of CO2
3. 298 x – nitrous oxide (N2O) – i.e. Releasing 1 kg of N2O into the atmosphere is about equivalent to releasing 298 kg of CO2

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