

Attachment A: Presentation to the American Society for Quality (ASQ) Baltimore

5T (Five Teams)
What Every Organization Needs to Fight Climate Change

David M. Saunders, CC-P*
davidsaunders107@gmail.com

* Climate Change Professional (CC-P),
Certified by the Association of Climate
Change Officers and the State of Maryland

ASQ
The Global Voice of Quality
Baltimore, MD
Dec 7, 2021

1

Agenda

- ❑ Team 1. **Strategy Team**: Why climate change is a quality issue.
- ❑ Team 2. **Adaptation Team**: How to protect our vulnerable assets.
- ❑ Team 3. **Mitigation Team**: How to lower our greenhouse gases emissions.
- ❑ Team 4. **Reporting Team**: Managing greenhouse gas data.
- ❑ Team 5. **Opportunity Team**: How to profit from the fight against climate change.

Please type your questions in the CHAT

2

1. How to conduct an adaptation project

U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit

- 1 Explore Hazards
- 2 Assess Vulnerability & Risks
- 3 Investigate Options
- 4 Prioritize & Plan
- 5 Take Action

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Source: <https://toolkit.climate.gov/>

3

Cambridge, Maryland, October 2021



4



5



6

Attachment A: Presentation to the American Society for Quality (ASQ) Baltimore



7



8

The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the 100-year flood.

GREAT MARSH PARK FLOOD VULNERABILITY

Source and geographic extent of flooding

WAVES AT GREAT MARSH PARK

Photograph of waves in an at Great Marsh Park beach and parking area. Photo Credit: Brian O. Adams

1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The FEMA regulated 1% annual chance floodline impacts the structure, roadway, and property within this area. The park's location, due to increased land elevation, is not impacted.

CLIMATE READY ACTION BOUNDARY (CRAB)

The FEMA floodline limit remains unchanged with an additional 3 feet of water added to it. The newly floodlined area shows that 1 additional foot of water raises water level above of the floodline based on the flood elevation profile.

9



10

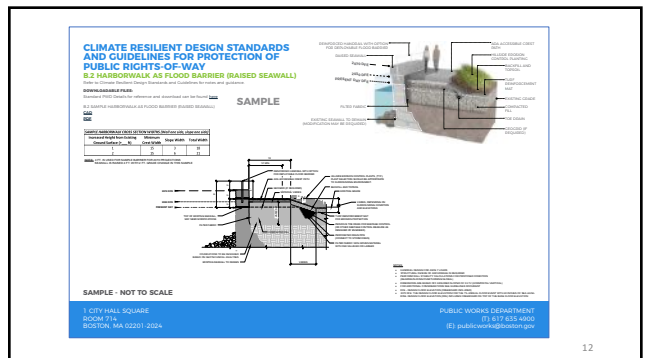
City of Cambridge, MD Solicitation for Flood Control Plan

1. Background
The City of Cambridge has received a FEMA Grant for Flood Proofing of Mitigation. Following a solicitation process to acquire the project, a contract was awarded to the City of Cambridge on 10/10/2023. The City of Cambridge is currently in the process of developing a Flood Control Plan for the City of Cambridge. The City of Cambridge is currently in the process of developing a Flood Control Plan for the City of Cambridge. The City of Cambridge is currently in the process of developing a Flood Control Plan for the City of Cambridge.

2. Scope of Work
The scope of work for this project includes the following:

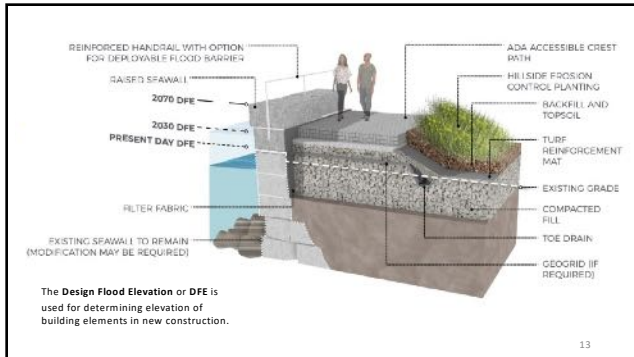
- Project planning and documentation of the planning process. The contractor will provide a detailed report of the project, including the identification of the City of Cambridge's Flood Vulnerability and the City of Cambridge's Flood Vulnerability.
- Public Outreach. The contractor will support the project team in the development of a public outreach strategy. This strategy should include a plan for public outreach, including a plan for public outreach, including a plan for public outreach.
- Feasibility and Risk Assessment. The project team will conduct a feasibility study and a risk assessment of the project. This study should include a plan for public outreach, including a plan for public outreach.

11



12

Attachment A: Presentation to the American Society for Quality (ASQ) Baltimore



13

Agenda

- Team 3. Mitigation Team: How to lower our greenhouse gases emissions.

14

CO₂ from Burning Coal

- Coal (carbon content of 78%)
1.00 short ton (2,000 pounds) of coal
2.86 short tons of carbon dioxide
- Atomic weight

Carbon	12	12
Oxygen	16	32
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		44
- My House
1026 Therms of "natural gas"
5.6 tons of CO₂ (equivalents) for 100 years

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

15

Letter to the Editor

10-07-2021

16

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

GWP = Global Warming Potential

Kyoto Gases:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) GWP 1
- Methane (CH₄) GWP 21
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O) GWP 310
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (HFC 134a) GWP 1,300 → 1,430
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) (CF₄) GWP 6,500
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) GWP 23,900
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) GWP 17,200
- Hydrofluorinated ethers (HFEs) GWP 11 → 14,900

Use Online CC-0 Prep Program #3
GHG-101: Basics of GHG Accounting, Reporting & Disclosing GHG Emissions (July 27, 2020)

17

How to drive fossil fuels out of the US economy, quickly

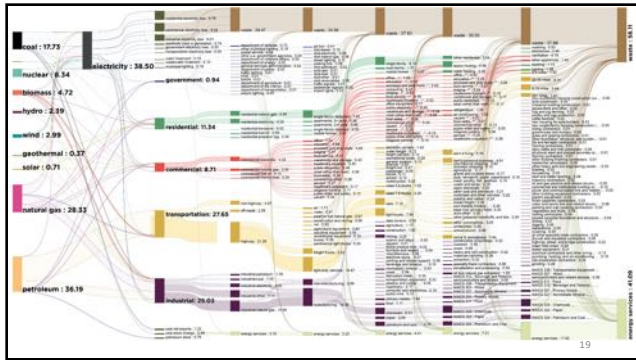
The US has everything it needs to decarbonize by 2050.

In the runup to World War II, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt enlisted the entire US economy in an effort to scale up production of war material. All of the country's resources were bent to the task. In 1939, the US had 1,700 aircraft; in 1945, it had 300,000 military aircraft and 18,500 B-24 bombers.

Source: <https://www.yox.com/energy-and-environment/21349200/climate-change-fossil-fuels-rewiring-america-electricity>

18

Attachment A: Presentation to the American Society for Quality (ASQ) Baltimore



19



20

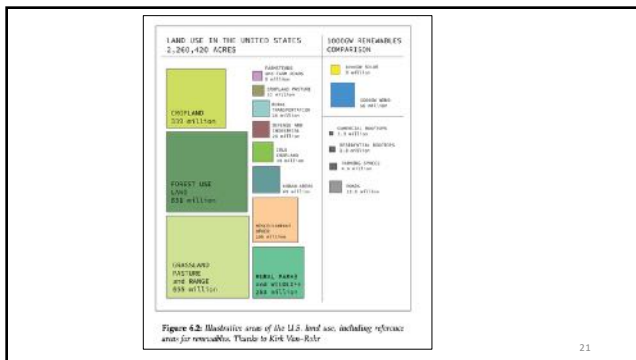


Figure 6.2: Illustrative areas of the U.S. land use, including reference areas for renewables. Thanks to Kirk Van-Rite

21

21