



Geothermal and the Environment

Geothermal Heat Pump Systems can be a critical part of the solution to addressing the most serious issues we are facing: climate change resulting from greenhouse gas emissions, water conservation, and reducing our dependence on imported fossil fuels.

Geothermal Heat Pump Systems save energy and thus reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on foreign sources of fuel

Buildings represent approximately 40% of all energy use and an equivalent 40% of all CO₂ emissions in the United States. 65% of a building's energy is consumed by heating and cooling, and therefore an approximate 26% of all CO₂ emissions in the U.S. are a result of heating and cooling of buildings.

If all heating and cooling units in the U.S. were to be converted to GHPS a total estimated reduction in energy used for heating and cooling of 50% would be obtained. (U.S. EPA)

Geothermal Heat Pump Systems can save millions of gallons of water per year

Many buildings use cooling systems that use an abundance of potable water. Heat is usually transferred to the water causing it to evaporate. With low efficiencies these typical cooling systems not only waste energy but a valuable water resource.

GHPS work in a closed loop system. Therefore any water used within the loop system is conserved and continuously pumped through the system. EnLink has implemented GHP systems that have been estimated to save hundreds of thousands of gallons of water each year, per building.

Geothermal Heat Pump Systems provide additional environmental benefits

Other environmental benefits provided by GHPS include the reduction of chlorofluorocarbons emissions, the elimination of sound pollution, increased air quality for building occupants, and elimination of environmental toxins and bacteria typically found in systems such as evaporative coolers.
