

FY 2007
Cornell University
Energy Fast Facts¹

PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION		
<u>Primary Consumption (trillion Btu)</u>	<u>1990⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2007</u>
Electricity (Grid Purchased)	0.60	0.72
Coal	1.33	1.56
Hydro	0.02	0.02
Natural Gas	0.28	0.08
Oil	0.14	0.05
Total Primary Energy Consumption	2.35	2.44
Primary Consumption (MMBtu) per sq. ft.	0.20	0.18

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY BUILDING		
<u>Building Type: (trillion Btu)</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2007</u>
Research/Teaching	NA	2.07
Campus Life	NA	0.29
Administration	NA	0.07

ELECTRICITY		
<u>Cornell Utilities Generated (Mwh)</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2007</u>
Cornell Utilities Hydro	5,200	5,100
Cornell Utilities Steam Turbine - Cogen	21,000	23,200
Cornell Utilities Gas Turbine - CCHPP ⁽³⁾	0	0
Total Cornell Utilities Generated	26,200	28,300
Electricity (Grid Purchased) (Mwh)	174,500	217,300
Total Electricity (Mwh)	200,700	245,600

<u>Electricity (Grid Purchased) Sources^{4,5}</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2007</u>
Biomass	0%	<1%
Coal	74%	16%
Natural Gas	5%	23%
Hydro	14%	19%
Nuclear	5%	30%
Oil	2%	11%
Solar	0%	<1%
Solid Waste	0%	1%
Wind	0%	<1%

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS		
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2007</u>
Total Enrollment	18,000	19,258
Campus Area (1000 sq. ft.)	11,800	13,633
Square Feet per Student	656	708
Heating Degree Days (7182 Normal)	6,919	6,976

NOTES

- 1 Information provided is for Ithaca central utility campus only.
- 2 Kyoto Base Year is 1990
- 3 Cornell Combined Heat and Power Project (CCHPP) expected start-up FY 2010. Cornell Utilities Department will generate the majority of Ithaca Campus electrical demand utilizing natural gas turbines. Waste heat from the gas turbines will be used by a heat recovery steam generator to provide steam to Campus. Coal use will decline and natural gas usage will increase as a result of the CCHPP.
- 4 1990 grid purchased electric emission rate determined from New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG) 1990 annual report.
- 5 Beginning FY 2006, grid purchased electric emission rate determined from State average rates provided by New York State Public Service Commission (NYSPSC). This rate better reflects electricity dispatch in the current deregulated environment.
- 6 Chilled water input Btu's are the energy input to the central plants for production and distribution of cooling water.

ENERGY RELATED CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) EMISSIONS		
<u>Energy Source</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2007</u>
Electricity (Grid Purchased)	167.4	89.1
Cornell Utilities	165.2	172.9
Total CO₂ Emissions (thousand tons)	332.6	262.0
<u>CO₂ Emissions By Primary Energy Type:</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2007</u>
Coal	42%	62%
Electricity (Grid Purchased)	50%	34%
Hydro	0%	0%
Natural Gas	5%	2%
Oil	4%	2%
<u>CO₂ Emissions By Utility Type:</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2007</u>
Electricity to Campus (Grid Purchased)	44.2%	33.1%
Electricity (Cornell Generated)	2.6%	3.9%
Steam	47.1%	62.1%
Chilled Water	6.1%	0.9%

STEAM		
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2007</u>
Total Steam Export (trillion Btu)	1.31	1.26
<u>Steam Fuel Sources (trillion Btu)</u>		
Coal	1.33	1.56
Natural Gas	0.28	0.08
Oil	0.14	0.05
Total Energy Input (trillion Btu)	1.74	1.69
Thermal Efficiency	69%	67%

CHILLED WATER		
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2007</u>
Total Chilled Water Production (trillion Btu)	0.338	0.514
Total Energy Input ² (trillion Btu) ⁽⁶⁾	0.072	0.020
System Coefficient of Performance	4.7	25.7
<u>Chilled Water Sources</u>		
Mechanical Chillers	83%	1%
Lake/Free Cooling	17%	99%

GLOSSARY

Btu: British thermal unit
 Primary: Central Plant Usage
 MMBtu: Million Btu
 Mwh: mega watt-hour