

**FY 2009
Cornell University
Energy Fast Facts¹**

PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Primary Consumption (trillion Btu)	<u>1990⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2009</u>
Electricity (Grid Purchased)	0.60	0.75
Coal	1.33	1.21
Hydro	0.02	0.02
Natural Gas	0.28	0.44
Oil	0.14	0.06
Total Primary Energy Consumption	2.35	2.48

Primary Consumption (MMBtu) per sq. ft.	0.20	0.18
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ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY BUILDING

Building Type: (trillion Btu)	<u>1990</u>	<u>2009</u>
Research/Teaching	NA	2.11
Campus Life	NA	0.30
Administration	NA	0.07

ELECTRICITY

Cornell Utilities Generated (Mwh)	<u>1990</u>	<u>2009</u>
Cornell Utilities Hydro	5,200	4,800
Cornell Utilities Steam Turbine - Cogen	21,000	18,100
Cornell Utilities Gas Turbine - CCHPP ⁽³⁾	0	0
Total Cornell Utilities Generated	26,200	22,900

Electricity (Grid Purchased) (Mwh)	174,500	219,900
Total Electricity (Mwh)	200,700	242,800

Electricity (Grid Purchased) Sources ^{4,5}	<u>1990</u>	<u>2009</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>2009</u>
Total Enrollment	18,581	20,273
Campus Area (1000 sq. ft.)	11,800	13,944
Square Feet per Student	635	688
Heating Degree Days (7182 Normal)	6,919	7,299
Cooling Degree Days		312

NOTES

- Information provided is for Ithaca central utility campus only.
- Kyoto Base Year is 1990
- 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.
- 1990 grid purchased electric emission rate determined from New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG) 1990 annual report.
- Beginning FY 2008, grid purchased electric emission rate from eGRID region upstate New York
- 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

Energy Source	<u>1990</u>	<u>2009</u>
Electricity (Grid Purchased)	167.4	90.7
Cornell Utilities	165.2	158.1
Total CO₂ Emissions (thousand tons)	332.6	248.8

CO ₂ Emissions By Primary Energy Type:	<u>1990</u>	<u>2009</u>
Coal	42%	51%
Electricity (Grid Purchased)	50%	36%
Hydro	0%	0%
Natural Gas	5%	10%
Oil	4%	2%

CO ₂ Emissions By Utility Type:	<u>1990</u>	<u>2009</u>
Electricity to Campus (Grid Purchased)	44%	36%
Electricity (Cornell Generated)	3%	3%
Steam	47%	61%
Chilled Water	6%	1%

STEAM

Total Steam Export (trillion Btu)	<u>1.31</u>	<u>1.33</u>
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Steam Fuel Sources (trillion Btu)	<u>1990</u>	<u>2009</u>
Coal	1.33	1.21
Natural Gas	0.28	0.44
Oil	0.14	0.06
Total Energy Input (trillion Btu)	1.74	1.71

Thermal Efficiency	69%	69%
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CHILLED WATER

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2009</u>
Total Chilled Water Production (trillion Btu)	0.338	0.476
Total Energy Input (trillion Btu) ⁽⁶⁾	0.072	0.019

System Coefficient of Performance	4.7	25.0
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Chilled Water Sources		
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