SUSTAINABLESTADUM

Understanding how the stadium consumes to help envision a path toward long-term sustainability

Sustainability is an important part of UW's athletic culture, and that is reflected throughout Husky Stadium. We have made it a top priority to preserve the beauty of our surroundings and the stadium's beautiful lake and mountain views showcase our stunning natural environment. The diagram below highlights some ways the stadium's design minimizes its impacts on our natural resources, locally and regionally.

WHO PLAYS A ROLE IN MAKING HUSKY STADIUM EFFICIENT?

ave plants in the

water for irrigation

landscaping require

little watering.

EFFICIENT &

ow-flow fixtures

EFFECTIVE

use less water without feeling

wastewater from drains and toilets

SMOOTH OPERATION

Maintenance Staff monitor and tune equipment to keep it working properly and efficiently.

EFFICIENT CLEANING

Custodial

Staff

COMEBACK

Some construction materials

were recycled from the old

the "W" are recycled

oleacher seats.

stadium. Those slats behind

Custodial Staff choose cleaning equipment and supplies that minimize use of water and electricity without introducing unhealthy chemicals.

MOTIVATING

NO TRASH HERE

With their support and enthusiasm, students and fans provide the energy and motivation for continuing to seek out ways to help them contribute to the long-term sustainability of the stadium.

> Staff **Occupants**

natural gas is used for heating and cooking

DEFINING HOW THE STADIUM IS USED

In addition to individual choices about whether to take the stairs or turn off the lights, staff who work in offices at the stadium determine how and when the stadium is used and whether the equipment purchased for use in the stadium is efficient



HOW WE CONSUME, HOW WE CONSERVE:



Parking for over 200 bikes near the stadium for fans who pedal to the games.



Seamless connection with buses and the

SLIP PAST TRAFFIC

COOL PARKING

above-ground parking areas that raise local air temperature when they absorb and transmit heat.



Maintenance

Staff

Paints, adhesives, flooring, ceilings, insulation, and furniture made with materials that have minimal off-gassing.

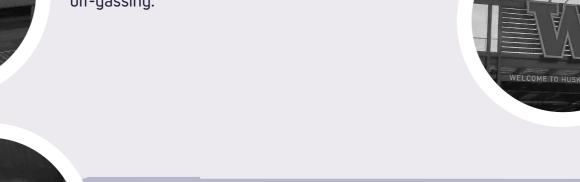
SUPER EFFICIENT

ighly efficient LED bulbs.

electricity powers lights

Some fixtures, including those

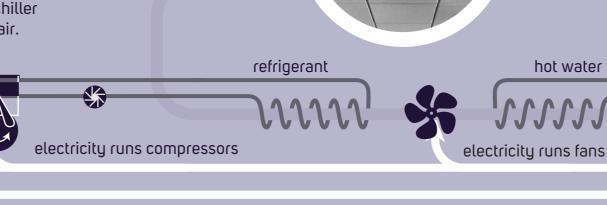
that light up those iconic Ws use



COOLING

CHILLER

On hot summer days, an electricity-powered chiller cools the circulating air.



hot water

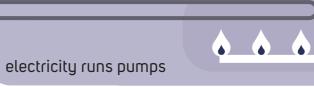
Students

and Fans

On cold days, circulating air is heated with gas-fired boilers and supplementary electric

HEATING

nothing to the



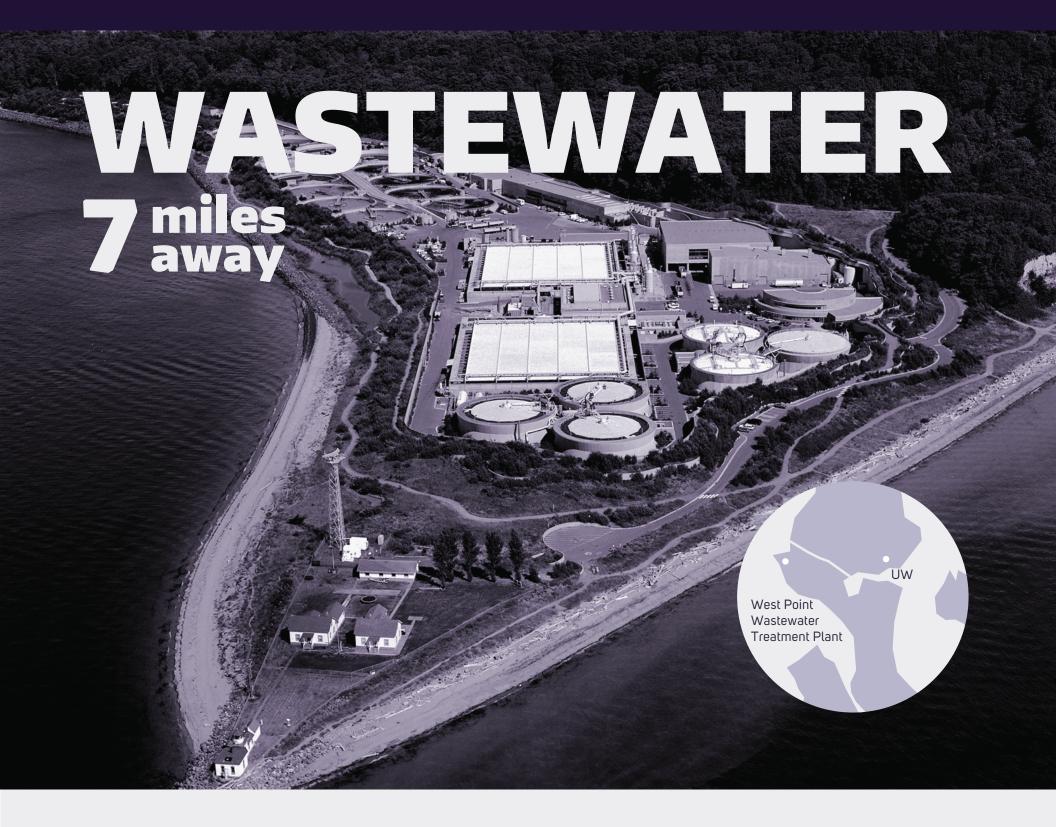
BOILER



Shrubs and trees between the stadium and the wetlands trap and clean pollutants to protect habitat for salmon and other species.

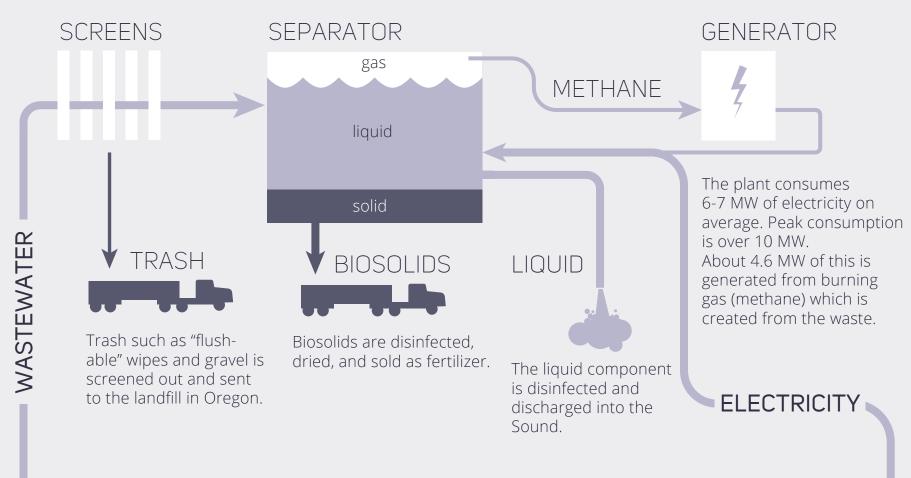


WATER **WASTEWATER**



Making our um... waste useful

Wastewater from Gould travels about seven miles through enormous pipes to the West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant in Discovery Park where it is cleaned and turned into fertilizer, fuel and water. It isn't perfect. Some of the waste ends up being hauled to the landfill in Oregon and some unpleasant byproducts end up in Puget Sound.



+ CHEMICALS The natural processes used to treat wastewater don't break down man-made chemicals found in many cleaning, bathing and cosmetic products. They also can't break down most medicines or products such as paints and pesticides.

WATER

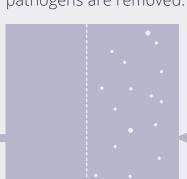
50 miles away



World class water supply

We get our water from the Cedar River Watershed, an area owned by Seattle which is 1.7x larger than the city itself. The water drains into Chester Morse Lake (which you see in the photo above). The surrounding forest filters the rainwater, keeping it pure. We have some of the cleanest and bestprotected water in the world.

DISINFECTION Bacteria, viruses and other pathogens are removed.



TESTING Every day, over 50 samples are tested before and after treatment.

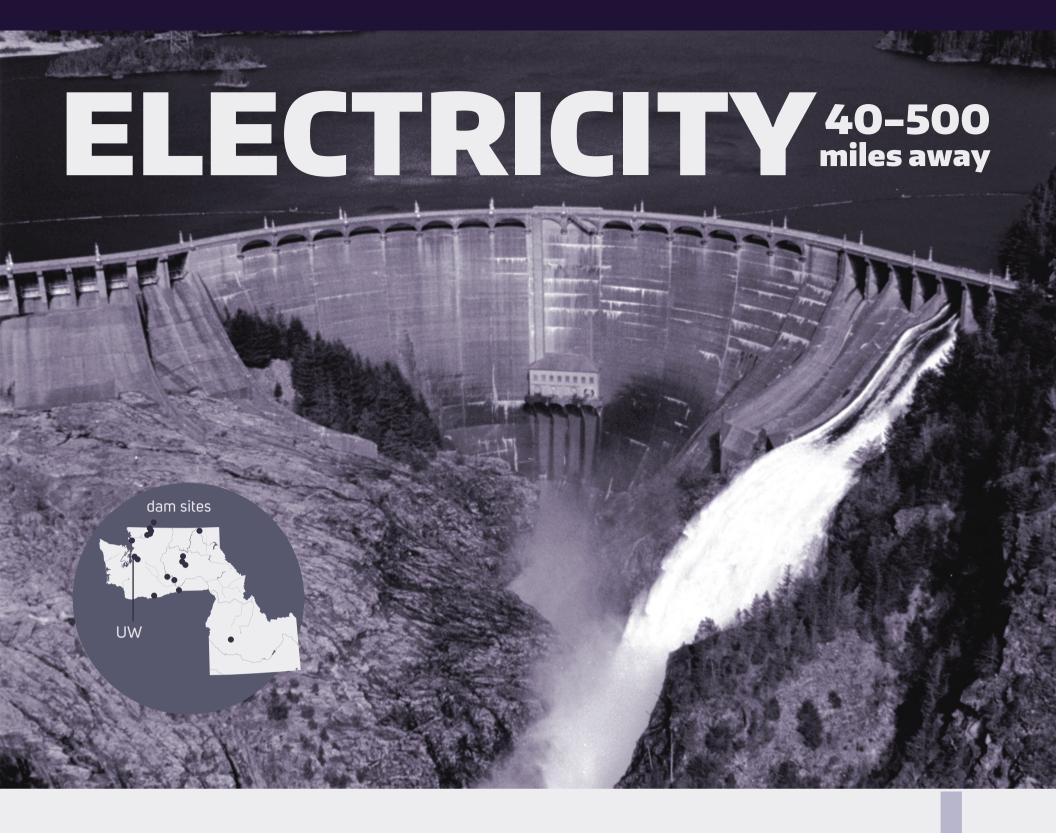
78% of the water flows to the Puget Sound in rivers and streams where salmon spawn.



of the water flows to Seattle in pipes for use in our homes and businesses.

ELECTRICITY

+ BENEFITS In addition to filtering the water we drink, the watershed provides a protected home for animals like the northern flying squirrel, amphibians like the rough-skinned newt, birds like the marbled murrelet, fish like the shorthead sculpin, insects like the very rare Beller's ground beetle, and plants like the pyramidal spirea.



Carbon-neutral electricity

Our electricity comes from the first electric utility in the country to achieve zero net greenhouse gas emissions. Seattle City Light (SCL) is owned by us, the residents of Seattle. SCL generates approximately 1/2 of what the city consumes and buys the remainder. Some of the purchased electricity comes from non-renewable sources and is offset by purchasing Renewable Energy Credits.

6%

Non-renewable

offset by purchasing renewable energy credits

4.7% nuclear

0.7% coal

0.6% other (natural gas, petroleum, etc.)

4% Renewable

3.4% wind

0.5% landfill gases

90% Hydro

No emissions (once the dam is built)

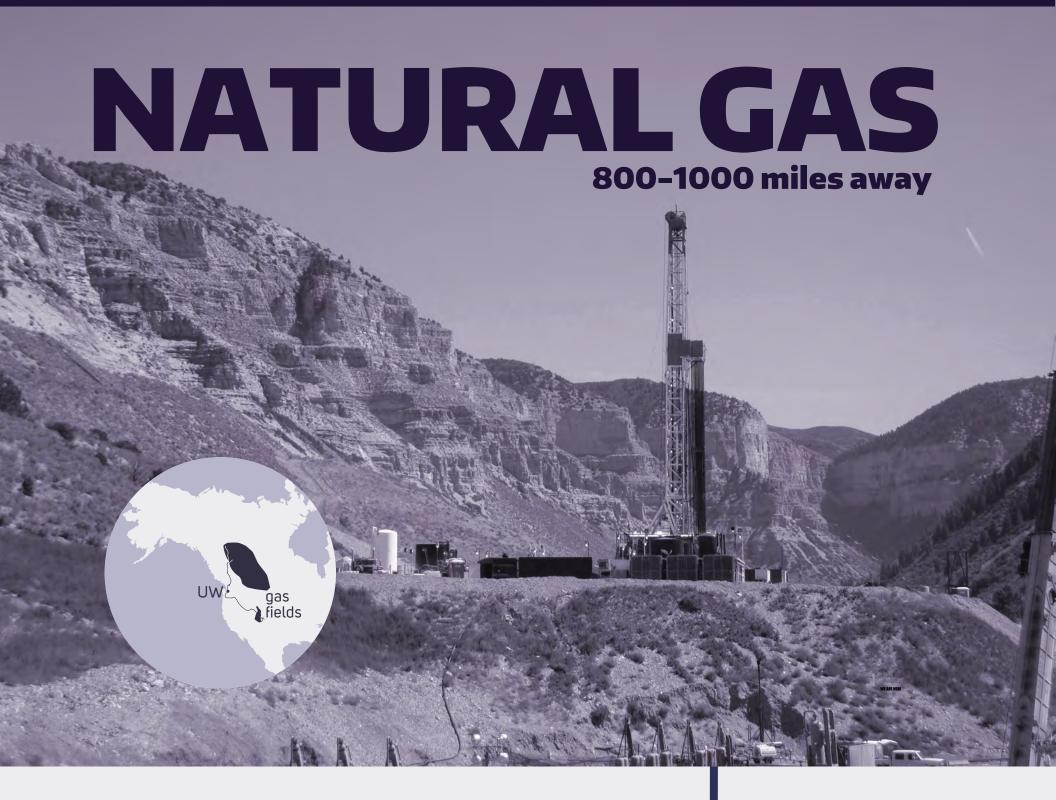
But the ecology of the river is profoundly altered

ELECTRICITY

DISTRIBUTION LINES

4 - 4

SUBSTATION Reduces voltage TRANSMISSION LINES (high voltage)



Half of our carbon emissions

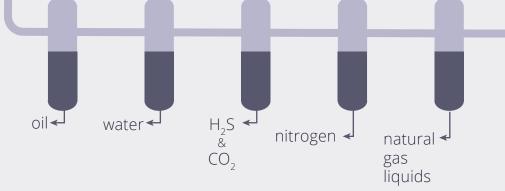
At the UW, we track greenhouse gas emissions generated by the operation of the University. This includes emissions from commuting, emissions associated with the electricity we consume and emissions generated by burning fuels on campus.

Of our total emissions, approximately half come from burning natural gas in the Power Plant to heat buildings.

GATHERING PIPELINES

Gathering lines bring raw natural gas from wells

PROCESSING PLANT Various impurities are removed at the plant



TRANSMISSION PIPELINES

Transmission lines carry natural gas for thousands of miles at high pressure

DISTRIBUTION PIPFI INFS

Local distribution lines carry natural gas to its final destination



GATE STATION

At the gate station, odorant is added to enable us to detect leaks (natural gas is odorless)



Stations every 50-60 miles maintain gas pressure

