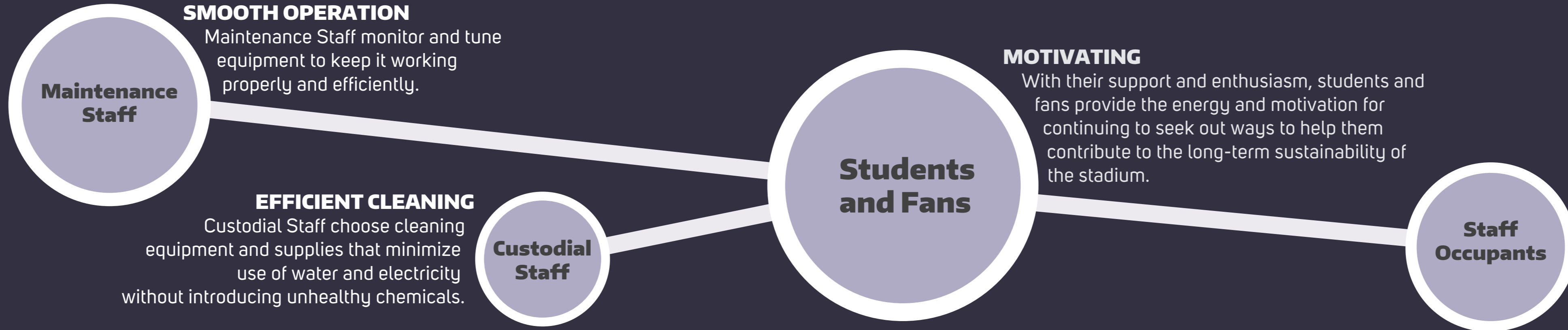


# SUSTAINABLE STADIUM

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

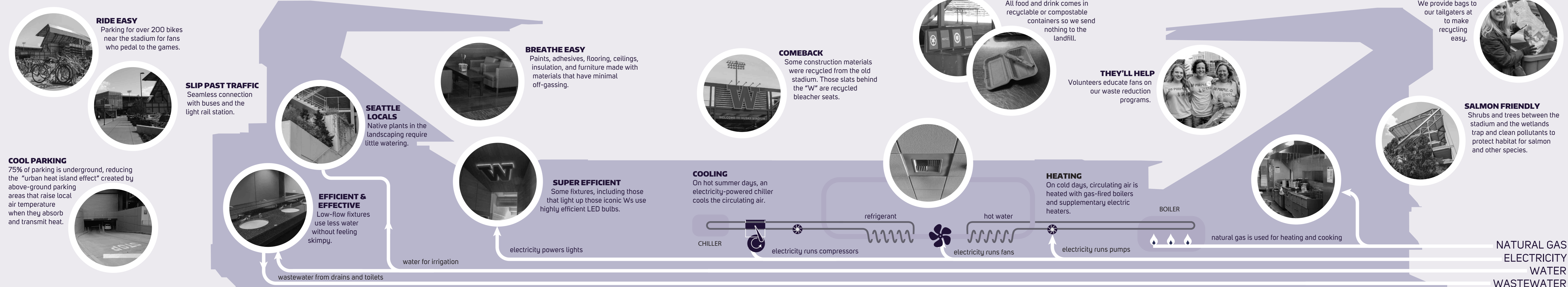
Sustainability is an important part of UW's athletic culture, and that is reflected throughout Husky Stadium. We have made it a top priority to preserve the beauty of our surroundings and the stadium's beautiful lake and mountain views showcase our stunning natural environment. The diagram below highlights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



funded through a Green Up partnership between: Seattle City Light & UW Sustainability

## HOW WE CONSUME, HOW WE CONSERVE:



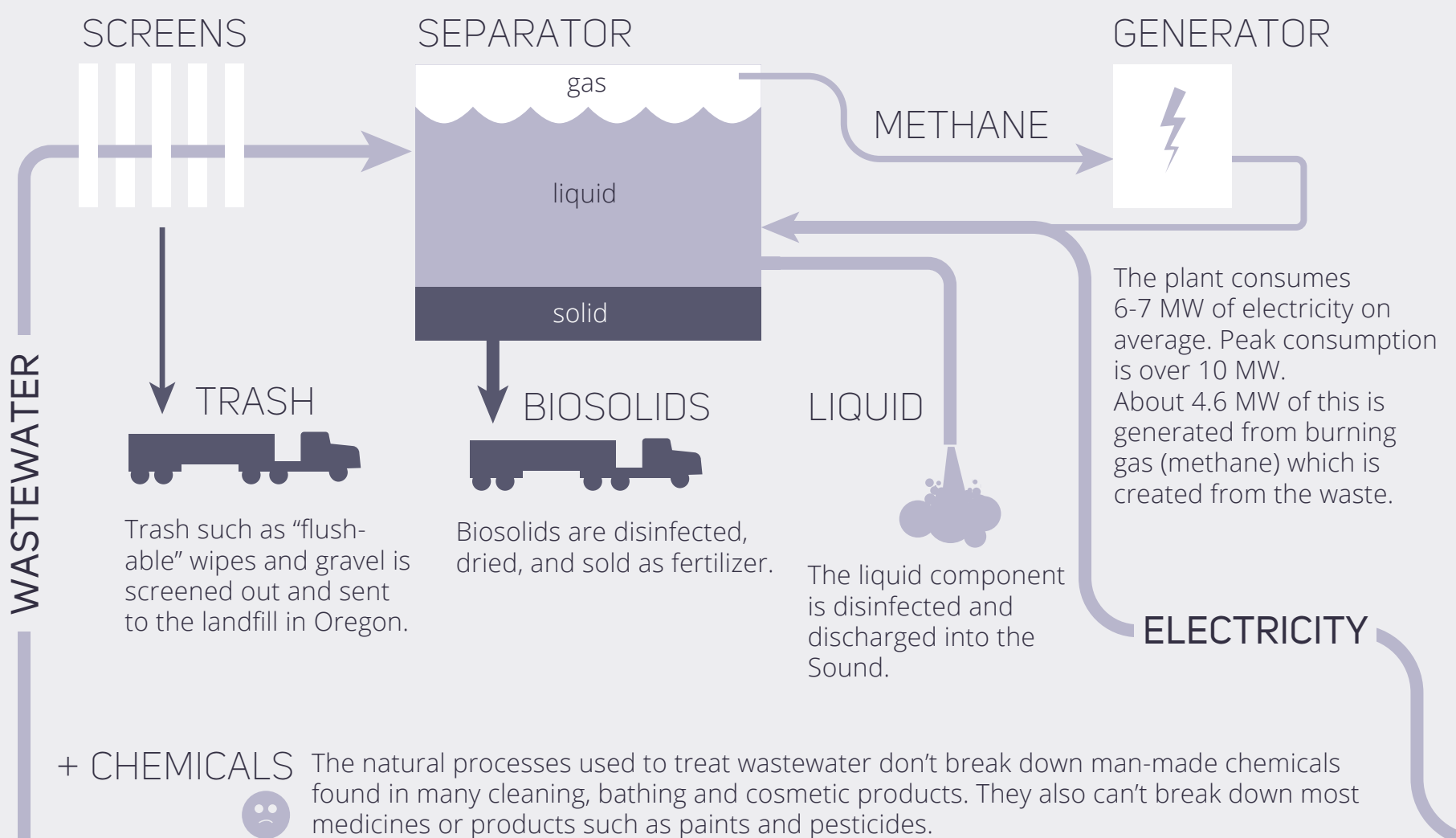
# WASTEWATER

7 miles away



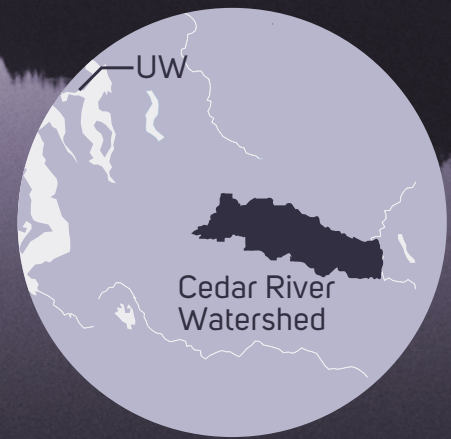
## Making our um... waste useful

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.



# 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 best-protected water in the world.

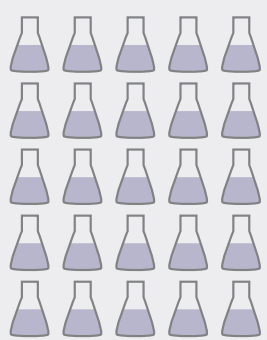
**78%**

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



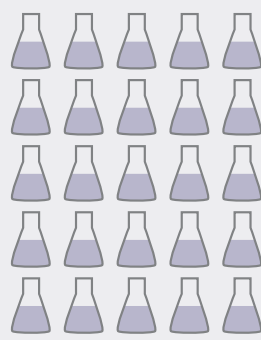
**22%**

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



### DISINFECTION

Bacteria, viruses and other pathogens are removed.



### TESTING

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

WATER

ELECTRICITY

### + BENEFITS



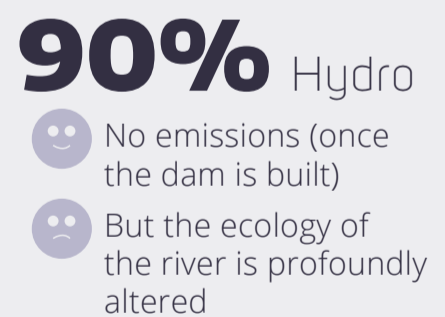
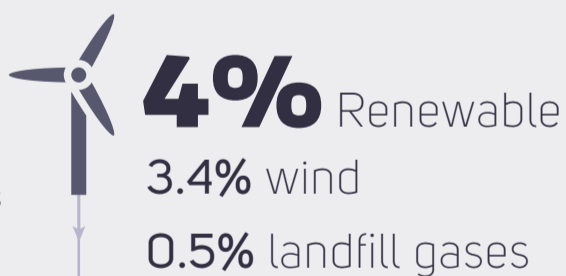
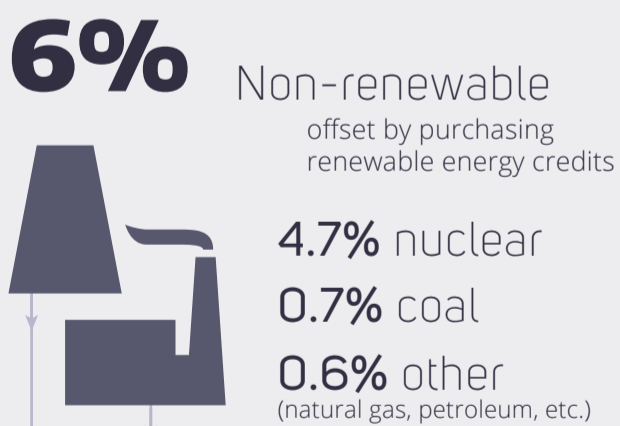
In addition to filtering the water we drink, the watershed provides a protected home for animals like the northern flying squirrel, amphibians like the rough-skinned newt, birds like the marbled murrelet, fish like the shorthead sculpin, insects like the very rare Beller's ground beetle, and plants like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

# ELECTRICITY 40-500 miles away



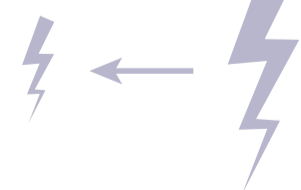
## Carbon-neutral electricity

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.



ELECTRICITY

DISTRIBUTION  
LINES

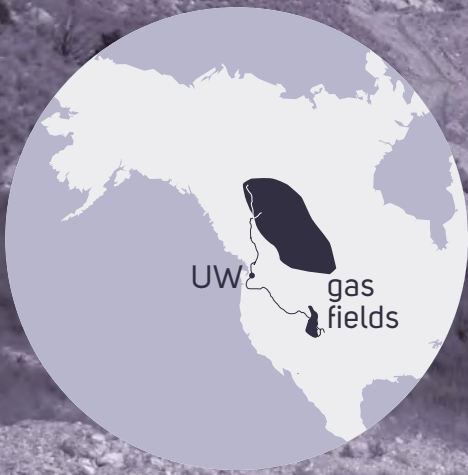
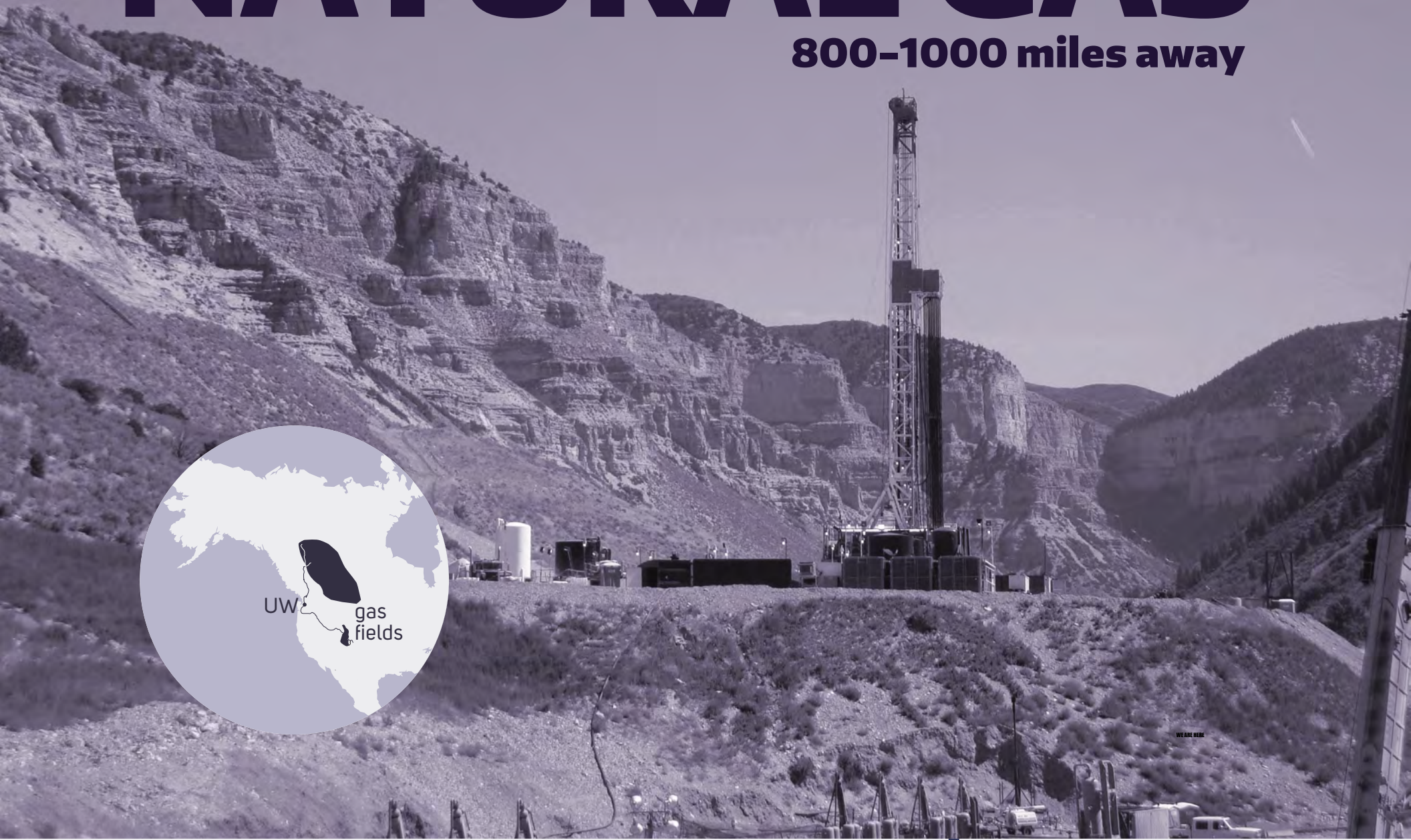


SUBSTATION  
Reduces voltage

TRANSMISSION  
LINES (high voltage)

# NATURAL GAS

800-1000 miles away



## 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.

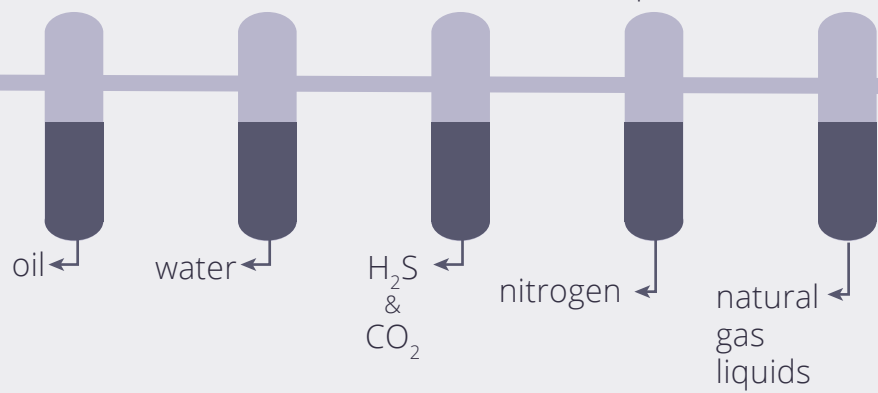
Of our total emissions, approximately half come from burning natural gas in the Power Plant to heat buildings.

### 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 PIPELINES

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)

### COMPRESSOR STATIONS

Stations every 50-60 miles maintain gas pressure

SOURCES

<http://naturalgas.org/naturalgas/processing-ng/>

<https://pse.com/aboutpse/EnergySupply/Pages/Natural-Gas-Supply.aspx>

[http://www.eia.gov/pub/oil\\_gas/natural\\_gas/analysis\\_publications/ngpipeline/index.html](http://www.eia.gov/pub/oil_gas/natural_gas/analysis_publications/ngpipeline/index.html)

[http://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/35293/InTech-Natural\\_gas\\_purification\\_technologies\\_major\\_advances\\_for\\_CO2\\_separation\\_and\\_future\\_directions.pdf,%20Last%20access%2010/11/2013](http://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/35293/InTech-Natural_gas_purification_technologies_major_advances_for_CO2_separation_and_future_directions.pdf,%20Last%20access%2010/11/2013)