

REDUCING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF RADLJE OB DRAVI

MOBILITY-DRIVING

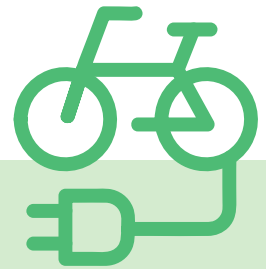
- When possible, walk, cycle (which also keeps you fit and healthy) or use public transport.

How can I save fuel?

- **I buy a fuel-efficient car:**

choose a car with lower CO₂ emissions, because the less fuel a car uses, the less CO₂ it emits into the environment.

The ŠKTM offers e-bike rental, more more information can be found on our website under the e-bike rental tab.



- **Sharing Transport:** take your companions with you. Carpooling is well known in the world, where, for example, employees of the same company drive to work together and share the cost of transport. In Slovenia, there are two well-known websites where you can find or offer transport around the country: www.prevoz.org and www.peljime.si. "Carsharing, as it is called abroad, helps to reduce CO₂ emissions, for example: if 2 people share a car, emissions are halved, but if 4 people share a car, emissions are reduced by as much as three quarters.

INTERESTING!

In Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands, there are Eco-driving programmes where drivers learn to drive more fuel-efficiently or without unnecessary consumption. So, with additional knowledge, you can save 12-15% of fuel and at the same time contribute to fewer GHG emissions.

- **Avoid air travel**

A return flight Ljubljana - New York - Ljubljana produces 1.9 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions. Flying to New Zealand, we emit more than 5 tonnes. Flights across Europe are not innocent either: a hop to London produces 0.41 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, to Brussels or Paris 0.3 tonnes, to Frankfurt 0.2 and to Belgrade 0.16 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

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MOBILITY-DRIVING

Driving safely - 10 tips for driving safely

- Use your car as little as possible.
- Drive in the right gear: driving in too low a gear wastes fuel
- Drive at as constant a speed as possible (a combination of rapid acceleration and braking results in higher fuel consumption).
- Reduce the time the engine is running when the car is stationary: most cars do not need to warm up before driving. We switch off the engine if we are stationary for longer than the red traffic light.
- Don't drive too fast: fuel consumption is best at 90 km/h. If you increase your speed to 110 km/h, consumption increases by 25%.
- Reduce air resistance: accessories on the outside of the car (roof extensions, boot racks, "spoilers" and even open windows) cause extra drag and thus increased fuel consumption - up to 20% at higher speeds.
- Check tyre inflation pressure regularly: inflate tyres to the manufacturer's recommended inflation pressure. This helps to reduce fuel consumption and prolong tyre life.
- Prudent use of air conditioning results in up to 10% more fuel. However, at 80 km/h we prefer to switch on the air conditioning as an open window increases air resistance.
- Relieve the car of heavy loads when not in use.
- Maintain your vehicle regularly and use the fuel specified for your vehicle.

REDUCING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF RADLJE OB DRAVI

DIETARY HABITS

- **We buy plant-based, local and organic (seasonal) food!**
It should be grown within 150 km of the place of residence.
- **Eliminating or reducing meat and dairy consumption** is also an important factor in reducing our carbon footprint.



Livestock accounts for such a large share of greenhouse gas emissions that global warming cannot be kept below 1.5 °C without changes in diet. Similarly, reducing animal food consumption is an important has a significant impact on our health and life expectancy.

- **Reducing food waste:**

We buy as much as we really need

- According to the latest statistics from SURS, **150,839 tonnes** of food will be thrown away in Slovenia in 2022, resulting in almost 72kg of food waste per capita in that year.
- Most food is thrown away in households (47%),
- 37% of all food waste is thrown away in the catering and food service sector,
- 9% in the food trade,
- The least amount (7%) was thrown away in the food manufacturing sector.



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A NON-CONSUMER LIFESTYLE

In today's world, consumerism has become the dominant way of life, where the possession of (often unnecessary) material goods is a sign of social status. Often without a thought for where and how products were made, we buy cheap products and look for discounts. But every purchase is not just a purchase; it affects the lives of people and other living things around the world and the state of our planet. The alternative to this is a sustainable lifestyle that focuses on simple life's simple pleasures. This way of living not only protects the environment, but also saves money, benefits health and provides a greater sense of purpose, belonging and happiness than shopping and spending.

BEFORE WE BUY SOMETHING, HERE'S WHAT WE DO:

- First, let's ask ourselves whether we really need the thing.
- Buy things that last longer.
- Let's buy products from manufacturers and retailers who are working to reduce GHG emissions and other pollutants, and support them in doing so.
- Buying material goods and owning them are not the only ways to provide goods!

We can share, exchange, reuse and borrow just about anything: clothes, toys, cars, bikes, tools, food, seeds, books, sports, music, household items, etc.

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RESPONSIBLE USE OF DRINKING WATER

Only a few percent of the Earth's water is drinkable, so we need to treat it with respect and conservation.

Slovenian households use almost as much water as industry and agriculture combined - an average of 140 litres per capita per day. Urban consumption is three times higher than in rural areas. Faults such as dripping taps (220 litres per month) or leaking toilet cisterns (up to 15 m³ per month) cause huge losses.

They can be reduced by water-saving sanitation equipment, automated appliances and responsible management.

SOME TIPS FOR RESPONSIBLE WATER USE:

- Cook food in a minimum amount of water to preserve nutrients, save water and energy.
- Use the dishwasher and washing machine only when they are full. Use the leftover water from washing vegetables to water plants.
- Reduce the time spent showering and washing for personal hygiene. Showering takes three times less water than bathing.
- Install water-saving devices (shower heads, flow restrictors, aerators).
- Fix leaks and use a double-key toilet boiler (savings of up to 30%).
- Collect rainwater for watering and cleaning. Do not use drinking water for washing yards.
- Wash cars at a car wash where water consumption is lower and sewage is properly treated.

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WASTE MANAGEMENT

REDUCE. REUSE. RECYCLE.

- Avoid buying unnecessary things (and therefore unnecessary waste); if you rarely need something, borrow it or share it with someone else.
- Buy products that can be reused. For example, buy rechargeable batteries instead of regular ones, or choose products in glass jars instead of plastic ones.
- When things break, we fix them rather than throw them away. This saves energy, raw materials and even less waste for the environment.
- Choose products that are sold with as little packaging as possible, so less packaging waste ends up in your rubbish. If you use certain products regularly, buy a larger quantity at a time (on a ration) to avoid buying smaller quantities. This way we will save financially and reduce waste.
- If we no longer need something, we give it to someone who does.
- Collect waste separately and recycle it

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ELECTRICAL

HOW CAN WE REDUCE OUR ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION?

- We turn off lights when we don't need them.
- **Choose energy-saving bulbs:** standard bulbs use 90% of the electricity to heat up, but the new "spiral" bulbs are 75% more efficient.
- Completely switch off electronic devices when not in use (TV sets, audio stereos. Do not leave them in standby mode when any of the lights are still on. A device in standby mode still consumes 30% of the energy of its operating state. The myth that computers need to stay on overnight is also not true.
- Reduce the use of the tumble dryer if there is enough space to dry it, even in winter.
- Wash at a lower temperature: it is better for both clothes and the environment (white at 60°C, dark at 30-40°C).
- Choose A+++ rated electrical appliances (washing machines, dishwashers, etc.), which means less energy consumption. LCD monitors are also known to use 70% less energy than conventional monitors.

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HOME RENEWAL

- Windows with good insulating properties - a lower U-value (describing the heat power that passes through the window surface as a result of the temperature difference between the ambient and the living space - W/m²K) means better thermal insulation
- **Proper insulation of the walls** : (if ice candles form under the eaves in winter, this is a sign of a poorly insulated roof).

GOOD TO KNOW!

If the house is properly insulated, savings of around 30% can be achieved. Thermal insulation of the attic also eliminates the need to invest in a cooling system.

- *Cellulose thermal insulation made from ground-up newsprint cellulose, an example of a renewable resource, can be used as insulation.*

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HEATING

- Set the heating thermostat to a lower temperature when you are away for long periods.
- Test which temperature suits your family best - nighttime at well below 17°C, some recommend as low as 15°C (daytime around 21°C). If you turn the temperature down from 22°C to 20°C, you save 12% energy. In a heated home, every degree above 20°C means up to 6% more energy consumption and therefore higher costs.
- Do not curtain heating elements: this increases energy consumption by up to 10% and wastes energy, so we recommend that curtains only extend up to the level of the heating elements.
- During the heating season, ventilate rooms during the warmest part of the day. Windows and doors should be opened wide for short periods of time, as prolonged ventilation is less effective with windows and doors open.

Heating water:

Set the temperature on the boiler thermostat to a lower value (if you can adjust it yourself, of course). Heating the water uses 20% of the household's energy - the water heater maintains the temperature of the water even when it is not in use. When replacing your boiler, choose a more efficient one.