

## Other Ways to Curb Wesleyan's Emissions

### Landry

Switch to cold ("bright colors") or warm ("colors"). 85 – 90% of the energy used to wash your clothes is used to heat the water.

Wash full loads only.

Clean the dryer filter after each use. A clogged filter will restrict flow and reduce dryer performance.

Dry two or more loads in a row, taking advantage of the heat still in the dryer from the first load. In good weather, consider hanging clothes outside and using totally free solar energy to do the drying.

### Recycling

Wesleyan recycles plastic #1 and #2, glass, metal cans, milk and juice boxes, aluminum, mixed paper, corrugated cardboard, etc. The City of Middletown picks up curbside recycling from senior houses. If you do not have a blue recycling bin, e-mail [recycling@wesleyan.edu](mailto:recycling@wesleyan.edu) with your address, and the recycling coordinator will get one to you.

For complete recycling information, visit [www.wesleyan.edu/recycling](http://www.wesleyan.edu/recycling)



### Wesleyan Community Climate Commitment



In recognition of the global climate crisis, I strongly support President Roth's signing of the Presidents Climate Commitment, which commits Wesleyan to drafting and carrying out a concrete plan to reduce our environmental impact with the ultimate goal of climate neutrality. Whereas said document recognizes *institutional* responsibility, I affirm my *personal* responsibility to reduce my impact. As a member of the Wesleyan community, I pledge to live more sustainably at Wesleyan and at home, by committing (but not limiting) myself to **at least five** of the following actions:

- I will shut off all lights, appliances, and computers when they are not in use.
- I will reduce my consumption of bottled water by drinking tap water and using refillable bottles.
- I will try to wash 90% of clothes in cold water (*Bright Colors* setting on campus laundry machines).
- I will close all windows when buildings are being heated or cooled.
- I will report to Physical Plant any inefficiencies in my Wesleyan residence, office, or workplace (such as dripping faucets, cracks in windows, overheating, etc.).
- I will conserve water by taking shorter showers and turn off water while brushing my teeth, washing my face, shaving, or washing dishes.
- I will replace incandescent light bulbs with CFL bulbs, provided for free by Project SAVE.
- I will recycle all recyclable products, including paper, 1 and 2 plastics, milk and juice containers, CFL light bulbs, CDs, batteries, cardboard, metal, and glass.
- I will reduce my use of gasoline by walking, biking, or carpooling whenever possible, and driving more slowly to maximize gasoline efficiency.
- I will avoid using bags or disposable cups whenever possible, but rather bring my own bags and mugs to grocery stores and cafes, especially on campus.
- I will buy food produced locally to reduce the impact of shipping foodstuffs around the world.
- I will buy CO<sub>2</sub> offset credits when I travel by airplane.

## EON's DO IT IN THE DARK: Senior House Energy-Reduction Competition

**How much CO<sub>2</sub> does Wesleyan emit?** In 2006, Wesleyan emitted approximately 34,071 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> from stationary sources alone. This is roughly the equivalent of what 3,500 SUVs will emit in a year.

**Why target wood frames for energy reduction?** Wood frame houses use 40% the energy used to power ALL campus buildings and produce 43% of Wesleyan's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. A reduction in wood frame energy-usage means a significant reduction in Wesleyan's emissions.

**How energy works at Wesleyan:** Wesleyan's electricity comes from a generator on Vine Street and outside companies. None of this energy is renewable (although about 2% of emissions are offset with clean energy credits). Wesleyan provides its own heating and cooling to campus buildings from its Williams Street power plant. Wood frame houses, however, use internal combustion systems, which are *much* less efficient.

**The competition:** The DO IT IN THE DARK Competition will have two monthly winners: (1) the house that reduces its energy use the most as compared to last year's tenants, and (2) the house that uses overall the least energy of all wood frames. This means that houses with responsible former tenants will not be penalized, nor will older, less naturally efficient houses.

**Prizes!** Each month, the two winning houses will win a NIGHT OUT at Eli Cannons or any restaurant, courtesy of Project SAVE and EON.

We ask you simply to consider how much energy you use on a daily basis. Do the little things—turning off your lights whenever you're not in the room, saving water—as well as the big things—keeping your windows closed in the winter, keeping the thermostat at a reasonable setting.

**Having a student body that is energy conscious proves to the administration, President, and trustees that we are taking climate change seriously—that we are willing to make PERSONAL COMMITMENTS to match their INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT (see "Wesleyan Community Climate Commitment inside).**

A link to this guide is posted on the Project SAVE website: [www.wesleyan.edu/projectsave](http://www.wesleyan.edu/projectsave). For more information about the competition, EON, or this guide, email [sreed@wesleyan.edu](mailto:sreed@wesleyan.edu).

## Wood Frame Energy-Reduction Guide

### Heating and Cooling

Turn down your thermometer if it is too hot and never open windows to cool things down. Open windows are the biggest wood frame energy-waster by far.

Try to keep your heat on between 65 and 75 during the winter.

Even if your house has air conditioning, use an electric fan instead whenever possible. It will use much less energy.

### Lighting

Always turn-off lights when you leave a room.

Try to stick with the lighting provided by Wesleyan, as it is the most efficient form.

If you do require additional lamps, use only compact fluorescent lightbulbs (CFL), which use 75% less energy than conventional incandescent bulbs and last 10 times longer. Email [projectsave@wesleyan.edu](mailto:projectsave@wesleyan.edu) to get them for free.

Take down decorative lighting (string lights, etc).

### In the Kitchen:

Cover pots when cooking or boiling water

Do not use an extra refrigerator. Fridges use an extraordinary amount of electricity, and mini-fridges are even less efficient.

Set fridge on lower settings: very cold settings use more energy and can spoil your food.

### Water Usage

Fact: Hot water comes from your house's internal combustion system, so it takes a lot of energy to produce.

Turn the water on and off when you are washing your hands or doing your dishes. Don't let it run when you are not using it.

Try taking shorter showers and/or turning the water off when you are washing.

### Computers

Fact: One computer left on 24 hours a day dumps 1,500 pounds of CO2 into the atmosphere.

Shut-down your computer when you are not going to be using for more than an hour. Contrary to popular belief, shutting-down does not harm your computer—it's actually good for it.

Do not use a screen-saver. Put your computer on stand-by.

Use power management features on your computer. Tell it to turn-off your screen after 5 minutes and go on standby after 15.

Laptops are much more efficient than desktops.

### Appliances:

Unplug anything with an adapter or charger, such as cell phone chargers, lap top cords, printers, and speakers. *Pretty much everything other than lights* still draws power when off.

Plug in all of your appliances to a power strip or surge protector. Switch it off when you are not using the appliances.

Don't leave appliances on standby: turn them off

Chart: Appliance Energy-Usage and CO2 Emissions Per Day

Device	Watts / day	CO2 Emissions (lbs./day)
Incandescent bulb	60	2 lbs
CFL bulb	11	0.4 lbs
Halogen light	300	10 lbs
Small TV	80-300	2.7 - 10 lbs
Stereo	55 - 500	2.0-17 lbs
Computer	80 - 360	2.7 - 12 lbs
Vacuum	700 - 2000	24 - 68 lbs
Hair Dryer	800 - 2000	27 - 68 lbs
Water Kettle	300 - 3200	10 - 108 lbs
Microwave	700 - 2100	24 - 71 lbs
Washing Machine	500 - 800	17 - 100 lbs
Dryer	500 - 5700	17 - 192 lbs
Dishwasher	700 - 3000	24 - 100 lbs
Electric Heater	500 - 3000	17 - 100 lbs
Air Conditioner	800 - 5000	27 - 168 lbs
Fridge	200 - 700	7.0 - 24 lbs
Freezer	300 - 700	10.0 - 24 lbs

Ranges show highest and lowest energy usage. Based on EU appliance wattage and Connecticut EPA emission factor of 1.4 CO2/KWh.

### Problems in your house:

Report the following inefficiencies to Physical Plant by sending a work order ([work\\_order@wesleyan.edu](mailto:work_order@wesleyan.edu)) or by calling (860) 685-3400

- Windows not closing properly
- Poor insulation on doors and windows
- Excessive shower water pressure (install low-flow attachment)
- Problems with heater
- Incandescent, rather than CFL, light bulbs installed in your house