

QUIZ TIME

Are you an *Eco Warrior*?

See how many you can do.

Answers at the bottom of the back page.

1. Which of the following is an example of renewable energy?

- A. Coal
- B. Oil
- C. Wind
- D. Gas

2. The total amount of carbon emissions caused by an individual is called...

- A. Carbon cycle
- B. Carbon handprint
- C. Carbon footprint
- D. Carbon summary

3. Which of these does not add CO² to the atmosphere

- A. Using a gas stove
- B. Riding on a bus
- C. Burning wood
- D. Riding a bike

4. In 2020 how much of the UK's energy came from renewable sources?

- A. 10%
- B. 30%
- C. 43%
- D. 78%

5. In what year was Accrington Eco Station opened?

- A. 2010
- B. 2012
- C. 2015
- D. 2020

6. What is the name of the gas that is released into the atmosphere when we burn fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas?

- A. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- B. Oxygen
- C. Plutonium
- D. Hydrogen

See how many you can do.

Answers at the bottom of the back page.

DID YOU KNOW?

The kerbs in the car park are made of recycled plastic which are much lighter than concrete ones. Try picking up the one in the Education Room.



All the water used in our toilets comes from recycled rainwater.



WELCOME TO ACCRINGTON ECO STATION



For more information about the Eco Station go to:

communityraillancashire.co.uk/accrington-eco-station

CONTACT US

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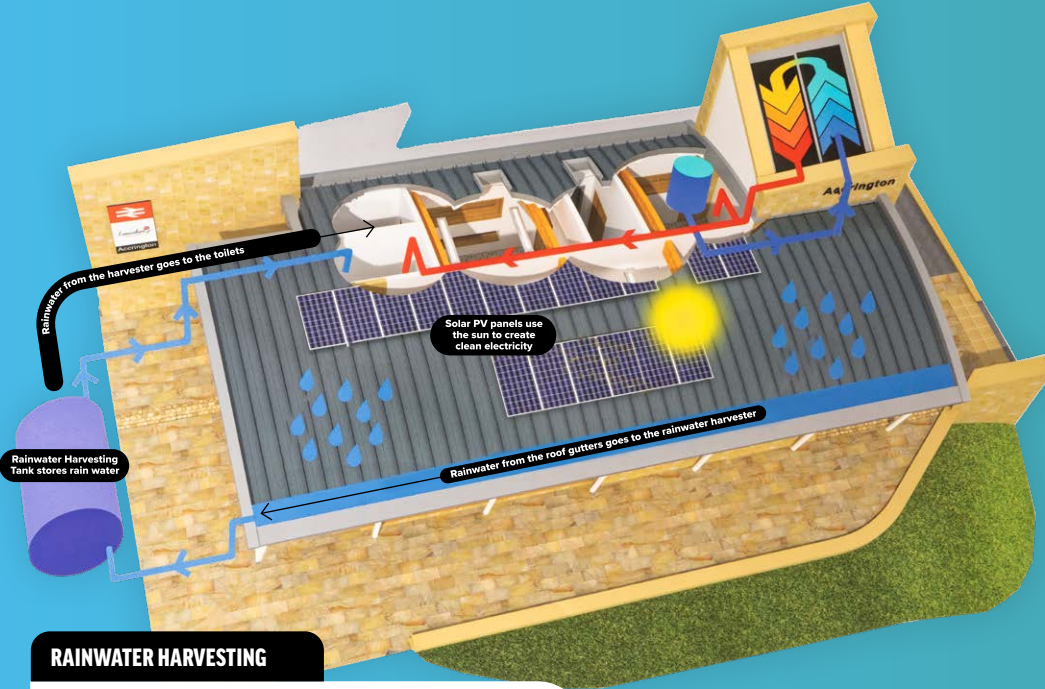
Quiz Time answers are: 1-C / 2-C / 3-D / 4-C / 5-A / 6-A



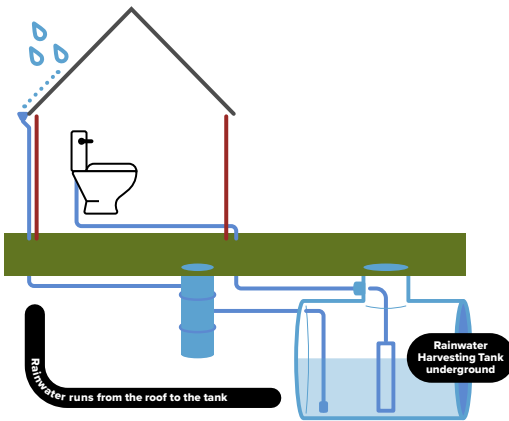
HOW DO OUR BUILDINGS AFFECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT?

Buildings affect the environment in many ways from the extraction of raw materials such as wood, sand, stone used to build our homes, schools etc to the energy used in heating them or running lots of appliances such as computers, tablets, fridges etc. All of this potentially releases CO2 into the atmosphere which is one of the greenhouse gases leading to climate change.

Accrington Eco Station has been designed to have less impact on the environment through for example the use of recycled materials in its construction; the application of high-quality insulation to reduce the need for artificial heating and cooling and the generation of electricity by harnessing the sun's energy.



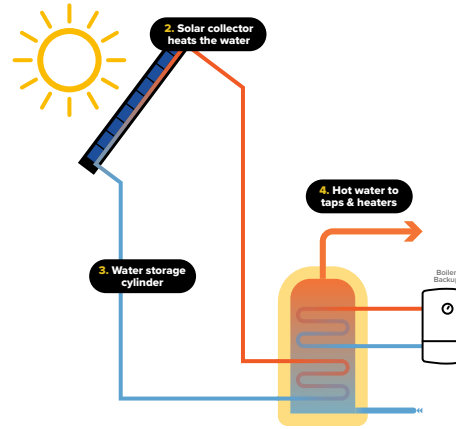
RAINWATER HARVESTING



RAINWATER HARVESTING

What happens to all the rain water that falls onto the station roof? Well, we have a great system that collects this and feeds it into a large tank in the 'office' area in the bunker. The tank holds 1500 litres of water enough to flush all the toilets in the building for many days even when we have schools visiting us. Why collect it? It saves the energy needed to create fresh tap water we often use to flush our toilets.

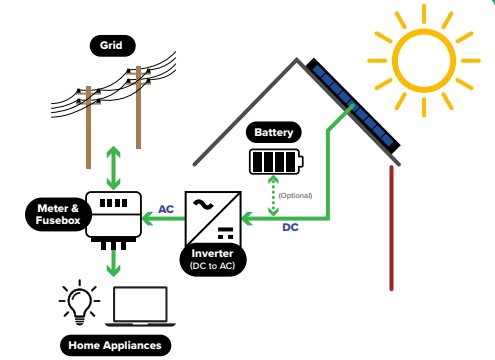
SOLAR HOT WATER



SOLAR HOT WATER

Look up at the tower above the station building and you might see the solar collector panel which is a series of tubes. Again, these use the power of the sun to create hot water for use in the buildings central heating system and to help supply hot water to the kitchen and toilet sinks. The diagram shows how the solar collectors turn sunlight into hot water.

SOLAR POWER



SOLAR POWER

Did you know that the station generates its own electricity? Using solar panels, often called photovoltaic panels or PVs, that are attached to the lighting columns in the car park and on the roof of the station building it can generate enough power on a bright sunny day to work all the electrical items in the building. If there is any spare electricity, then it goes into the National Grid. The diagram shows how the solar panels turn sunlight into clean electricity.



Design for a Better World