

Il futuro chiede saggezza la trasformazione dell'edilizia

ClimAbita Foundation



Norbert Lantschner

Presidente della Fondazione Climabita



2008

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2014



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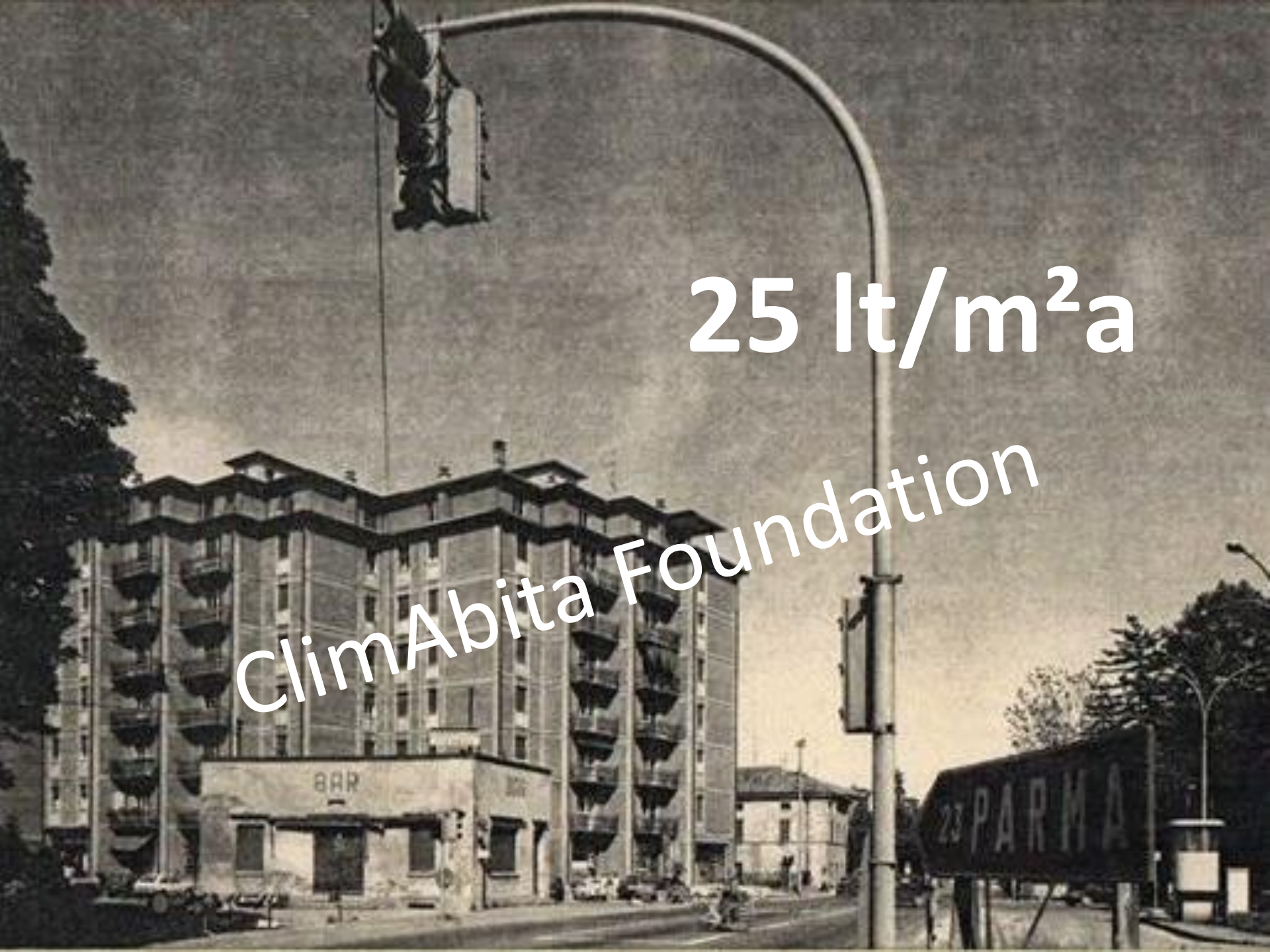


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1964

25 lt/m²a

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45 petroliere al giorno

An aerial photograph of a suburban residential development. The image shows a dense grid of houses with reddish-brown roofs, interspersed with green trees and shrubs. A network of winding, paved roads curves through the neighborhood, creating a complex, non-linear street pattern. The overall appearance is that of a well-planned, modern residential community.

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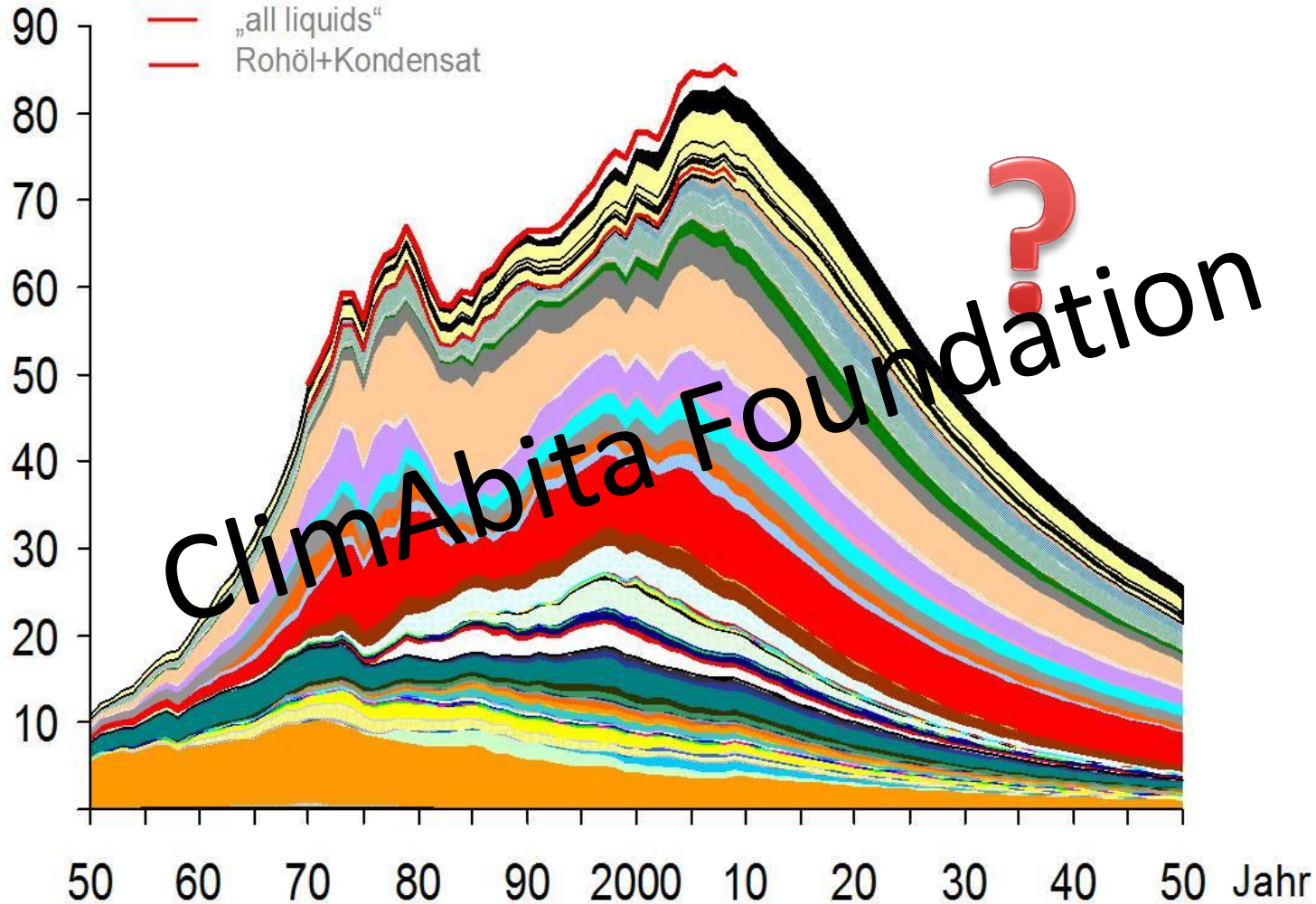


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Mb/Tag

Weltölversorgung EIA

— „all liquids“
— Rohöl+Kondensat



Datenquelle:

Österreich, Deutschland, USA, Kanada, Niederlande, UK, Norwegen, Dänemark, Saudi Arabien, Brasilien: Statistiken nationaler Behörden/Firmen;

Für andere Staaten US-EIA, soweit verfügbar. Für die verbleibenden Staaten BP Statistical Review und LBST-Schätzung

Historische Zahlen bis 1970 bzw. für manche Staaten bis 2005: IHS-Energy soweit nicht aus oben genannten Quellen ermittelt, Analyse LBST Feb 2010



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trucks of water for each well

200

FRACKING

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING

Fracturing fluid (a mix of water, sand, and chemicals) is pumped into the well

The pressure causes the rock surrounding the pipe to crack

The proppants hold open these cracks to allow the trapped natural gas to escape

Gas flows up the well to be collected

POTENTIAL RISKS

- groundwater contamination
- air quality degradation

WATER SAND CHEMICALS

70 to 140 billion

GALLONS of water used to fracture 35,000 wells in the U.S. each year

equals approximately the ANNUAL WATER CONSUMPTION of 40 to 80 cities with population 50,000

(sand or ceramic beads)

300,000 to 4 million

pounds of proppants used per well

various chemicals make up

0.5% to 2.0% = 330 TONS

up to

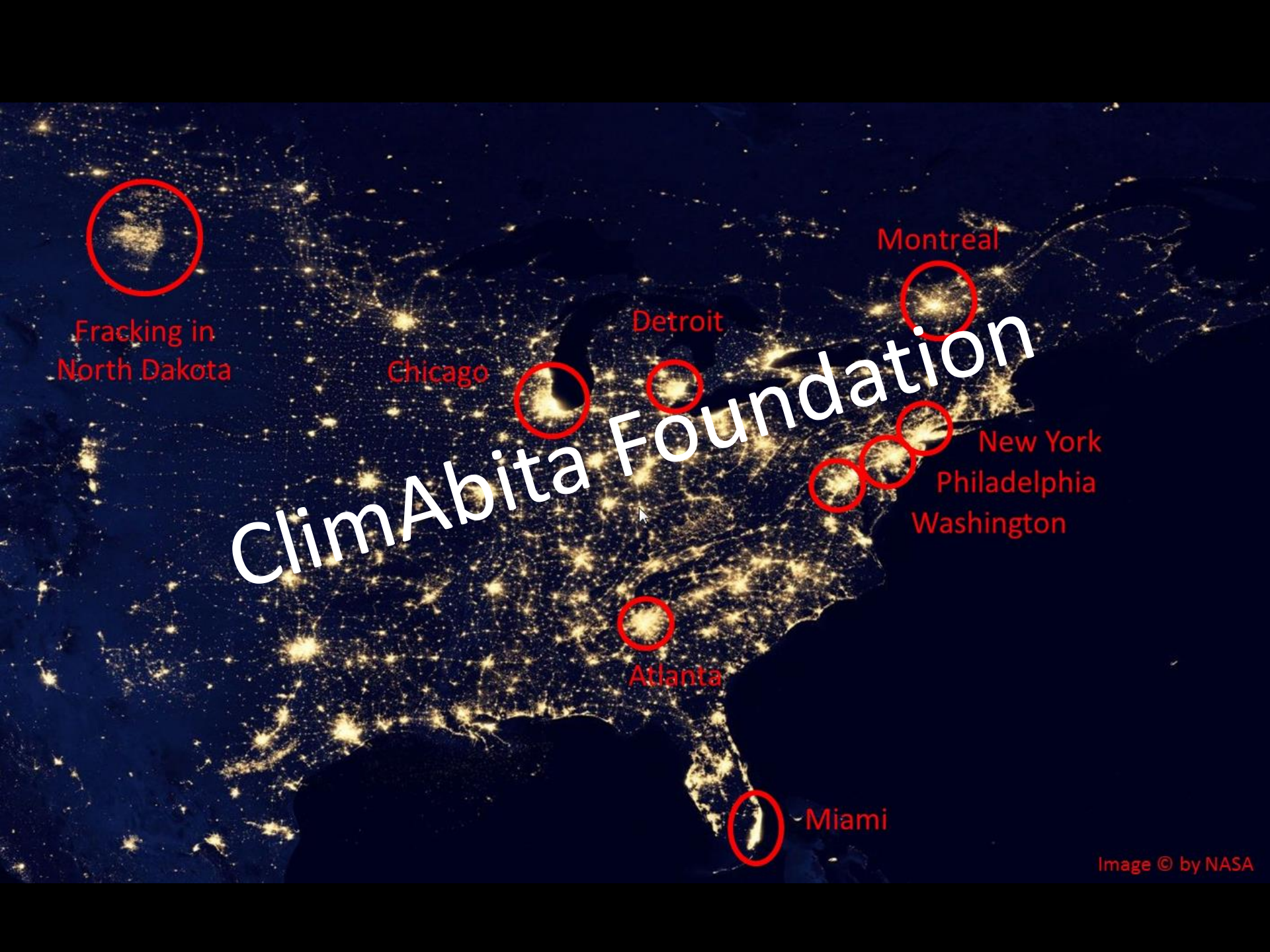
330 TONS

NATURAL GAS

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An aerial photograph showing a vast rural landscape. The terrain is divided into a dense grid of agricultural fields, with varying shades of brown, tan, and green. A network of roads and paths crisscrosses the fields. In the upper portion of the image, there are several large, bright white cumulus clouds against a clear blue sky. The overall scene depicts a typical agricultural region.

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Fracking in
North Dakota

Chicago

Detroit

Montreal

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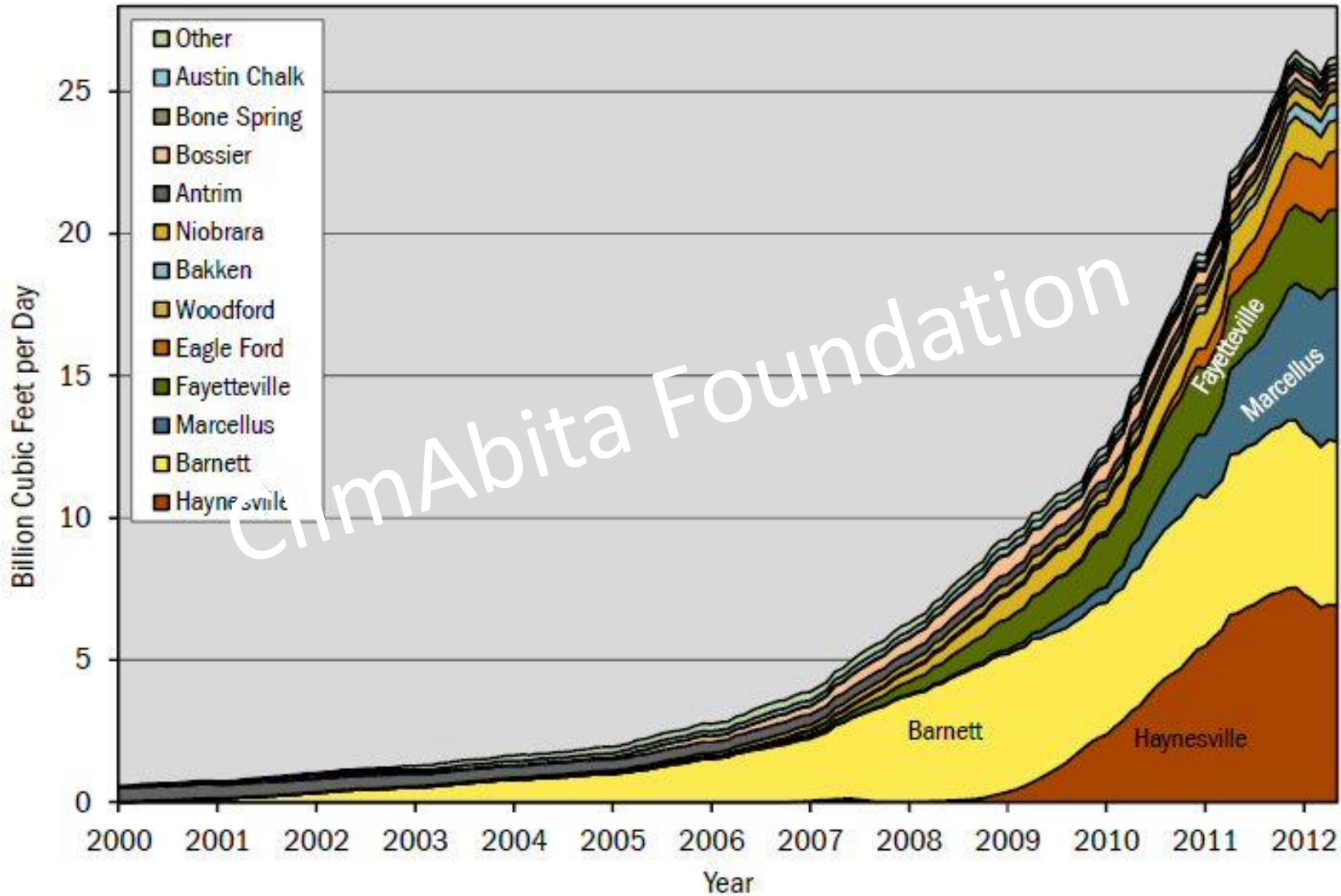
New York

Philadelphia

Washington

Atlanta

Miami





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An aerial photograph of a vast construction site at sunset. The scene is dominated by a complex network of dirt roads and earthworks, with several large, irregularly shaped pits or basins filled with water. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm, golden glow over the entire scene. The text "ClimAbita Foundation" is overlaid in white, sans-serif font, angled diagonally across the center of the image.

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«Abbiamo speso più di 5.000 miliardi dollari e migliaia di soldati americani sono morti per assicurarci il petrolio del Medio Oriente »

T. Boone Pickens

„Kurzfristig reagiert die Weltwirtschaft proportional zum Rückgang des
Oelangebots [steigende Oelpreise & Transportkosten] im negativen
im negativen

«**A breve termine**, l'economia globale risponde proporzionalmente alla
diminuzione della fornitura di petrolio (l'aumento dei prezzi dei costi del petrolio e
dei trasporti, i bilanci statali negativi attraverso a causa di maggiori spese sociali e
entrate fiscali inferiori).

A medio termine si rompe il sistema economico globale e ogni economia basata su
regole di mercato [Le banche perdono la loro base di affari, perdita di fiducia in
Valute crollo delle catene del valore, collasso non legato sistemi di valuta,
disoccupazione di massa, bancarotte di stati, crollo di infrastrutture critiche, la
carestia] "

Esercito Tedesco, implicazioni politiche di sicurezza di risorse scarse (2010)



„An Issue ignored, is a Crisis invited“
(Henry Kissinger)

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**Finora abbiamo
emesso
545.000.000.000
tonnellate di
carbonio
(1750-2011)**

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A photograph of a person standing in a flooded area, holding a black umbrella. The water is murky and turbulent, with large amounts of brown, fibrous debris floating in it. The background shows a steep, eroded bank of similar brown material. The overall scene suggests a natural disaster or severe weather event.

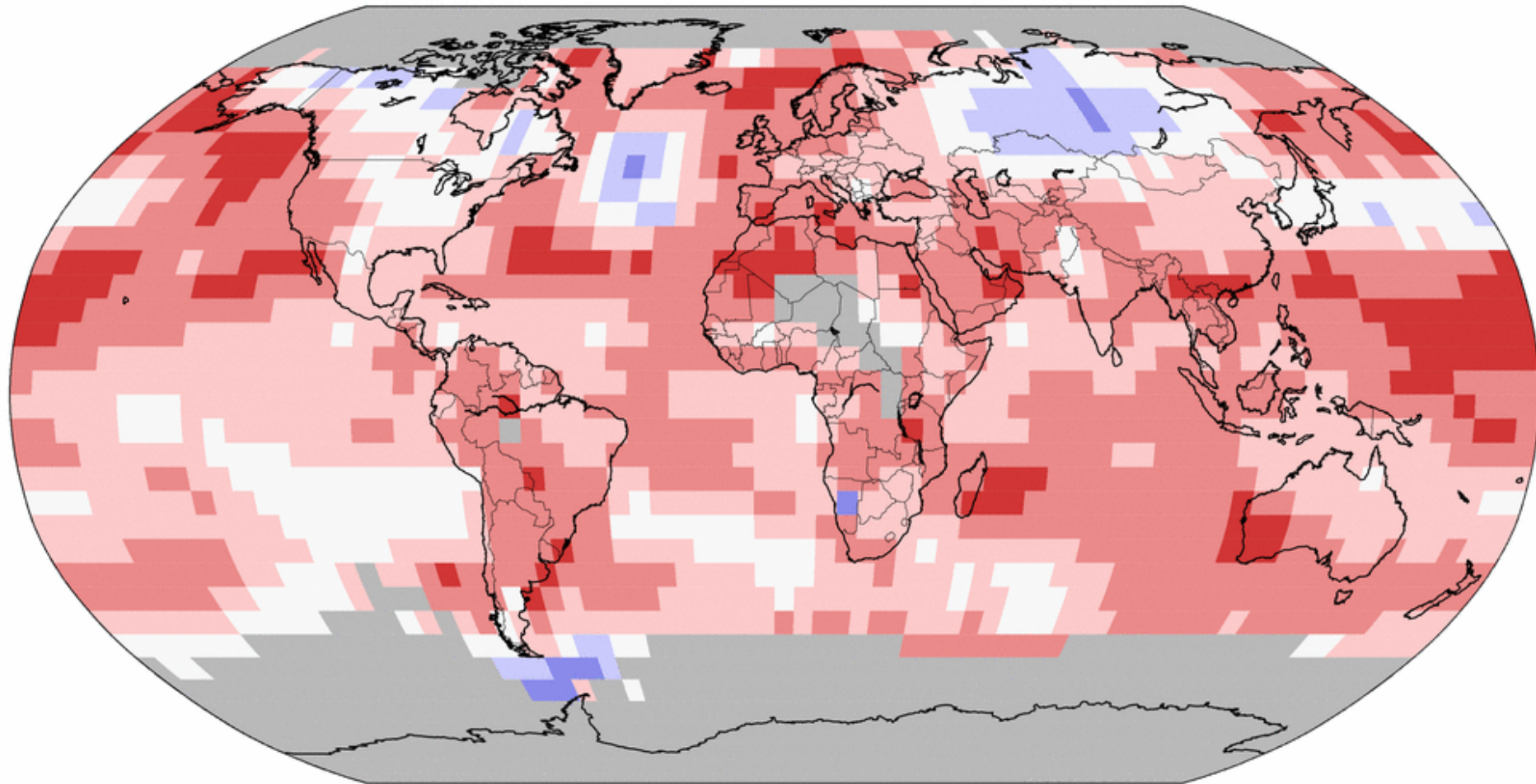
**2014 has already included
the hottest April
the hottest May
the hottest June
the hottest August and
the hottest September
ever recorded.**

THIS IS NOT A COINCIDENCE. IT'S A CRISIS.

Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Sep 2014

NOAA's National Climatic Data Center


Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.2.2 & ERSST version 3b




Record
Coldest


Much
Cooler than
Average


Cooler than
Average


Near
Average


Warmer than
Average


Much
Warmer than
Average

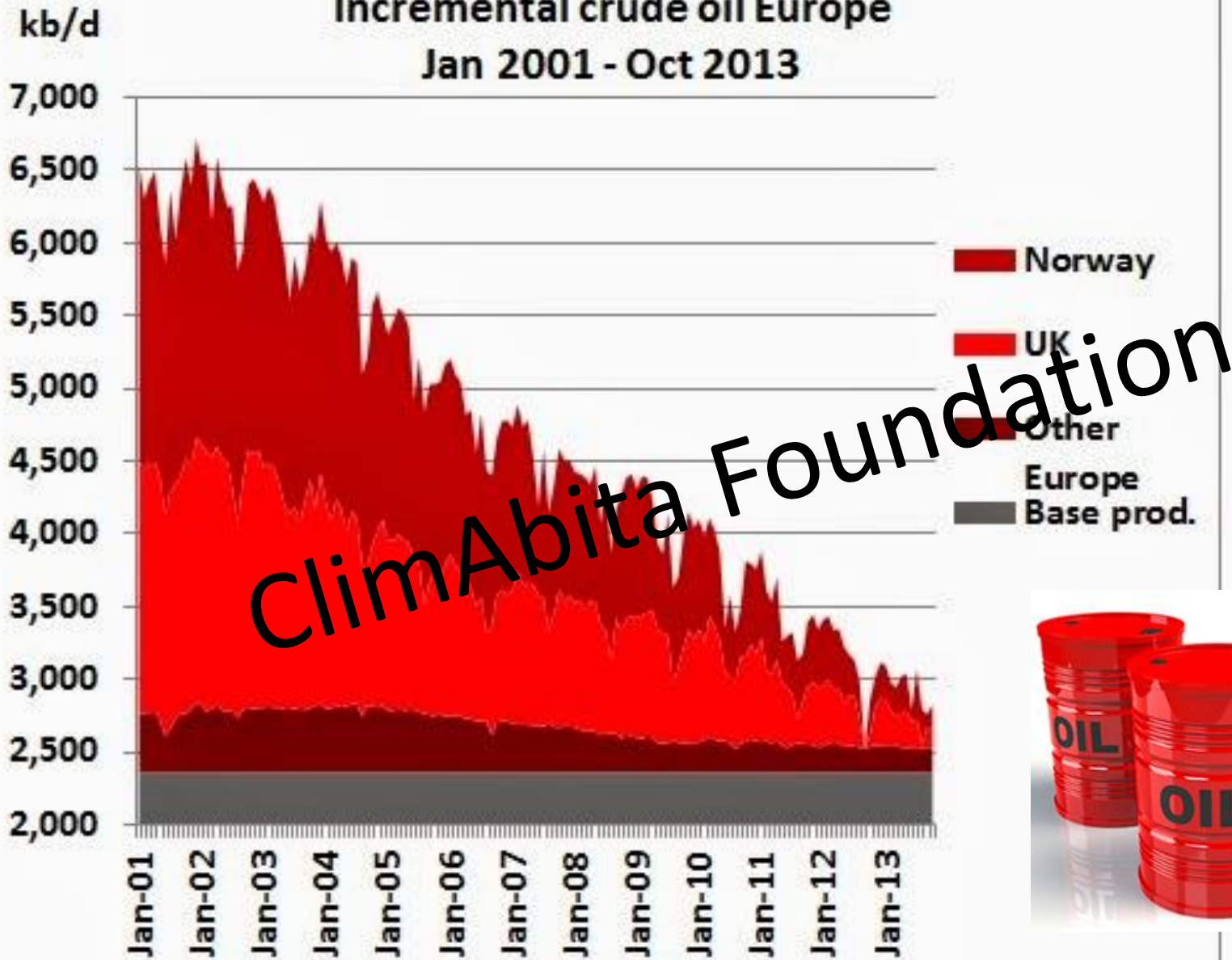

Record
Warmest



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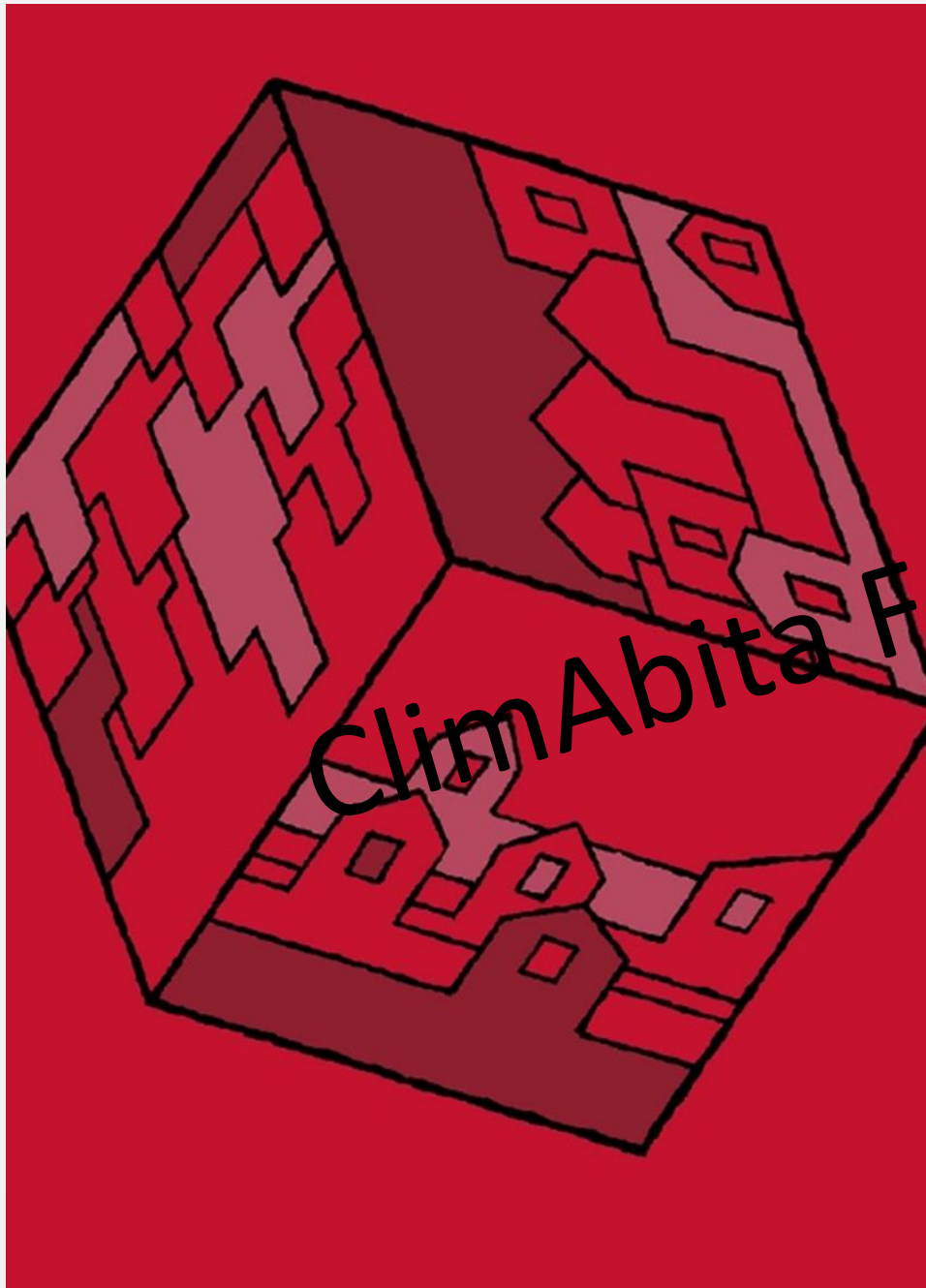


Incremental crude oil Europe Jan 2001 - Oct 2013



Data source: EIA International Energy Statistics





L'edilizia – driver del cambiamento

L'edilizia in Europa rappresenta il

38% del consumo di energia,

- 35% delle emissioni di gas serra
- 9% del PIL dell'UE
- 7-8% dei lavoratori nell'UE;
- 160 milioni di edifici;
- 25 miliardi di superficie;



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European Commission
Commission européenne

3 lt/m²a





Eco-efficienza

(tecnologie – triplo zero)

Eco-sufficienza

(stile di vita)

Eco-consistenza

(dal fossile al
rinnovabile)



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Edifici costruiti

dal 1946 al 1945 **1.659.829**

dal 1962 al 1971 **1.967.957**

dal 1972 al 1981 **1.983.206**

Dal 1982 al 1991

1.290.502



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L'energia
è il
punto chiave
della
condizione
umana
del 21° secolo

NORBERT LANTSCHNER

Smile Energy

Il coraggio di cambiare
per un futuro con futuro



RAETIA

sostenibilità • economia • qualità di vita

Il nostro impegno
deve essere
l'abbandono
dell'attuale linea
di collisione



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Pensare al futuro
agire nel presente