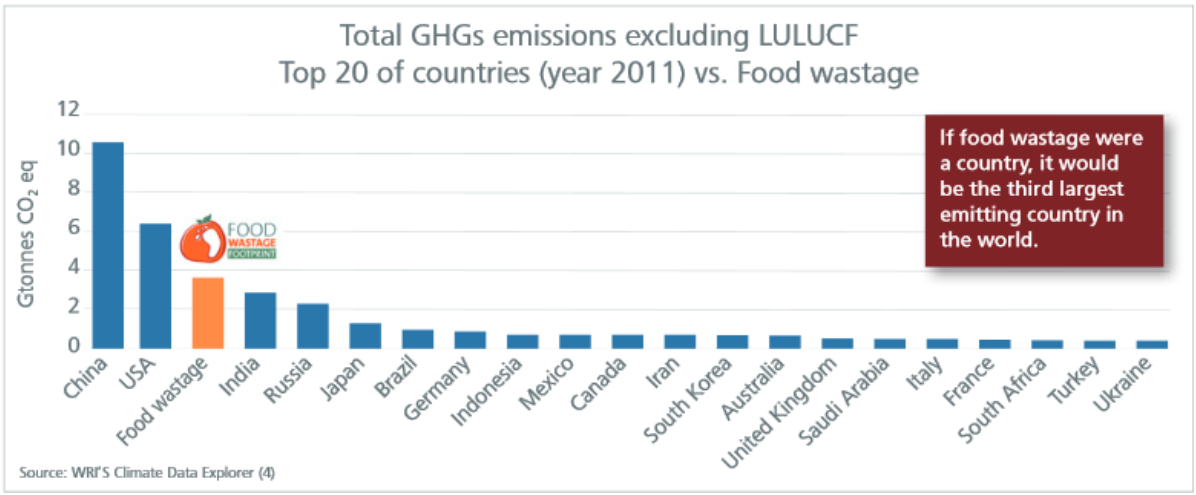
Waste Reduction Quiz

Answers

1. **A**. The best waste is the one that is not produced! Reducing waste should always be the first priority. "Reduce" means using fewer resources in the first place and includes strict avoidance as well as reduction at source. The second-best option is to reuse products. This includes also preparation for reuse. Third priority is materials recycling.
   Source: Directive 2008/98/EC

2. **B**. Not all waste can be recycled. Some materials are difficult or impossible to treat because of their composition or because their quality is damaged during the sorting and collection process. In 2018, only 47 % of municipal waste in the EU was recycled.
   Source: Eurostat, consulted on 15.09.2020

3. **C**. If food waste were a country it would be the third largest emitting country in the world after China and the US.
   Source: FAO, 2015



4. **D**. It takes about 25 times more energy to produce a calorie of beef than to produce one calorie of corn for people to eat. Animal proteins tend to require more energy—and land and water—to produce than plant proteins.
   Source: WWF

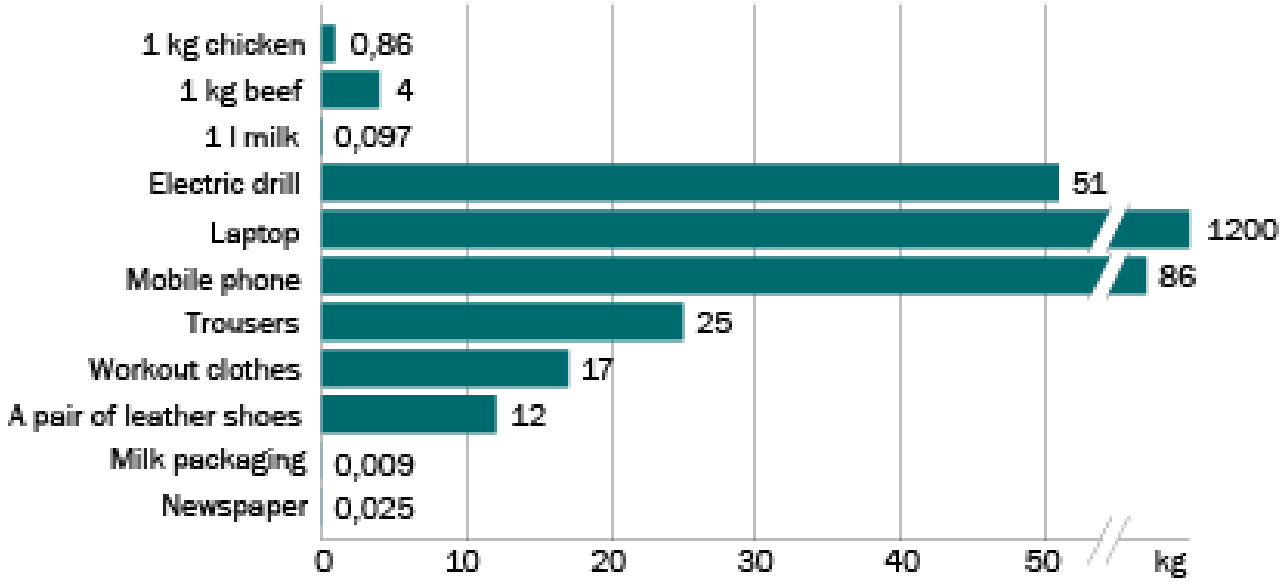
5. **B**. Glass can be recycled forever. The same glass can be recycled a million times over to produce high quality bottles and jars, but only if the right type of glass is used. When you do your recycling, only include clear, green or brown glass bottles and jars. Do not recycle ceramic crockery, pyrex, mirrors, light bulbs or broken drinking glasses as these will contaminate the recycling process.

6. **B**. Aluminium can be recycled over and over and over again without loss of properties. Producing a can from recycled aluminium requires 95% less energy than it would take to make it from virgin materials.
   Source: International Aluminium Institute, 2009

7. **D**. Greenhouse gases may be a result of natural occurrence or human activity. These gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. Fluorinated gases are also considered to be greenhouse gases.

8. **A**. Life Cycle Assessment is a methodology for assessing environmental impacts associated with all the stages of the life-cycle of a commercial product, process, or service. Read more here.

9. **A**. Source: Avfall Sverige, 2015



10. **A**. A smartphone weighs less than 200 grams and comes in a small package, but an unbelievable 86 kilograms of waste are produced during its manufacture! In other words, it's not always what you see that is the true heavyweight.
Source: Avfall Sverige, 2015

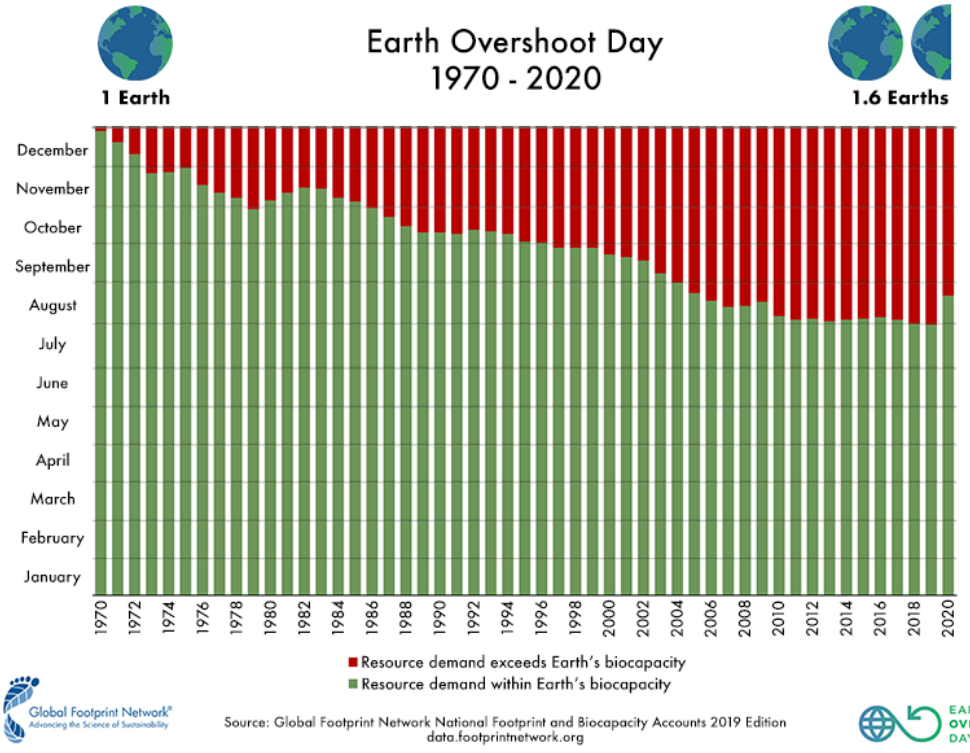
11. **B**. Ecolabelling is a voluntary method of environmental performance certification and labelling that is practiced around the world. An ecolabel identifies products or services proven to be environmentally preferable within a specific category.

12. **D**. The EU Ecolabel covers a wide range of product groups, from major areas of manufacturing to tourist accommodation services. The full list is available on the EU Ecolabel Product Catalogue.

13. **D**. Figure D represents the generic symbol used to show recycled content, also sometimes used to indicate that the product can be recycled. It does not mean that the product has been certified.

14. **C**. This is the logo of Der Grüne Punkt (The Green Dot). The Green Dot symbol identifies products whose producers are members of the industry-funded system of recycling consumer good packaging.
    The Green Dot scheme is covered under the European "Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive - 94/62/EC.
    The Green Dot does not convey any particular environmental attributes of the product itself.

15. **B**. 22 August.
    Source: Overshootday



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Source: Global Footprint Network National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts 2019 Edition
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EARTH OVERSHOOT DAY