

Pollution Prevention and Zero Waste (P2ZW) Training

TSWAN

June 19, 2023

P2ZW Recap

1. Why is it important to use less harmful chemicals and products? (circle all that apply)
 - a) To reduce health hazards and risk to people and wildlife
 - b) To reduce climate change impacts
 - c) To reduce persistent chemicals in the environment
 - d) All of the above
2. Of the signal words on product labels and SDSs, what is the correct order from most hazardous to least hazardous?
 - a) Caution, danger, warning
 - b) Warning, danger, caution
 - c) Danger, warning, caution
 - d) Danger, caution, warning
3. If a product has a Prop 65 warning on the label, what does it tell you about the product?
 - a) It is highly flammable.
 - b) It contains an ingredient that can cause damage to the ozone layer.
 - c) It contains a chemical that can cause cancer or reproductive harm.
 - d) The product or ingredient is persistent in the environment.
 - e) It contains an ingredient that can cause asthma.
4. How do the terms “Zero Waste to Landfill”, “Zero Landfill”, “Landfill Free” and “No Landfill” undermine real Zero Waste?
 - a) Those terms mean that some discarded materials may be burned
 - b) Zero Waste is all about not buying anything
 - c) Zero Waste means you don’t discard any materials
 - d) Those terms are promoted by incinerator companies to confuse people
 - e) a & d
5. According to the Institute of Local Self Reliance (ILSR), which of the following Zero Waste sectors creates the most jobs?
 - a) Composting
 - b) Reuse
 - c) Recycling
6. Which of the following is not a reason to pursue Zero Waste for businesses?
 - a) Saves money
 - b) Reduces liability
 - c) Increases efficiency
 - d) Reduces greenhouse gas emissions
 - e) Marketing edge
 - f) Clean energy/saves energy
 - g) “Right thing to do”
 - h) All of the above are drivers/benefits for Zero Waste for businesses



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7. What are the key components to “Right Sizing” a business or institution's trash dumpster services?
 - a) Design for average needs, not peak loads
 - b) Reducing frequency of collection
 - c) Reducing size of the collection container
 - d) Changing the color of the collection container
 - e) All answers are correct EXCEPT “d”
 - f) None of the above

8. Who are considered relevant groups in a Zero Waste planning process?
 - a) Residents
 - b) Businesses
 - c) Haulers
 - d) Processors
 - e) All of the above

9. Which of the following ecolabels is an example of “greenwashing”?
 - a) Green Seal
 - b) Green Promise
 - c) Greenguard
 - d) Safer Choice
 - e) Cradle to Cradle

10. In what ways can environmentally preferable products save you money?
 - a) They can reduce electricity costs.
 - b) They can have lower disposal costs.
 - c) They can last longer, which reduces replacement and maintenance costs.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above since “green” products are always more expensive than conventional products.

11. Which strategies help access Green products at discounted prices?
 - a) Decentralized purchasing
 - b) Cooperative purchasing (using federal and state contracts)
 - c) Competitive bidding (developing your own contracts)
 - d) Purchase what you've always purchased
 - e) b and c

12. What are important elements of a green purchasing program?
 - a) A green purchasing policy and action plan
 - b) A green team
 - c) Development of green specifications and contracts
 - d) Tracking and reporting green purchasing results
 - e) All of the above