Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following best defines a Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)?
	* A government license for installing solar panels
	* A tradable, non-tangible energy commodity representing proof that 1 MWh of electricity was generated from a renewable resource
	* A contract between utilities and consumers
	* A carbon offset from forest conservation
2. Which of the following is considered a renewable electricity source?
	* Natural gas
	* Coal
	* Wind
	* Nuclear
3. Scope 2 emissions often relate to:
	* Onsite fossil fuel combustion
	* Purchased electricity consumption
	* Vehicle fleets
	* Landfill waste
4. Why is an emissions inventory important for an organization?
	* To track production investments
	* To identify and manage GHG reduction opportunities
	* To meet investor tax demands
5. What unit is commonly used to report GHG emissions?
	* Gallons
	* Kilowatt-hours
	* Pounds
	* Metric tons CO₂e
6. What is the first step in creating an emissions inventory?
	* Buying offsets
	* Defining the organizational boundaries
	* Reporting to the EPA
	* Contacting utilities
7. What is the key difference between bundled and unbundled RECs?
	* Bundled RECs include both energy and capacity, while unbundled only include energy.
	* Bundled RECs are sold with the underlying electricity, while unbundled RECs are sold separately from electricity.
	* Unbundled RECs are used only for solar energy.
	* There is no difference between them.
8. One Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) represents the environmental attributes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ megawatt-hour(s)/MWh of renewable electricity.