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.