

1. How is most electricity in the U.S. generated?

- a. Burning oil, coal, and wood
- b. Nuclear power
- c. Solar energy
- d. Hydro electric power plants

the answer is A...

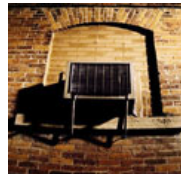


Burning oil, coal, and wood dominates the U.S. electricity industry. These fuels, once considered inexhaustible from the national frontier, have such an entrenched infrastructure of supply and production that they remain relatively cheap compared to the start-up costs of implementing alternatives on a large scale. The fortunes of some of our wealthiest and most influential families are tied directly to these interests that wage powerful political and media campaigns to keep them vitally dominant despite widely recognized risks to public health, worker safety, and sustainability. There are even cleaner and more efficient ways of utilizing these resources that face consistent resistance from controlling wealthy elites whose goal is to maximize profit.

2. Which of the following uses the most energy in the average U.S. home?

- a. Lighting rooms
- b. Heating water
- c. Heating and cooling rooms
- d. Refrigerating food

the answer is C...



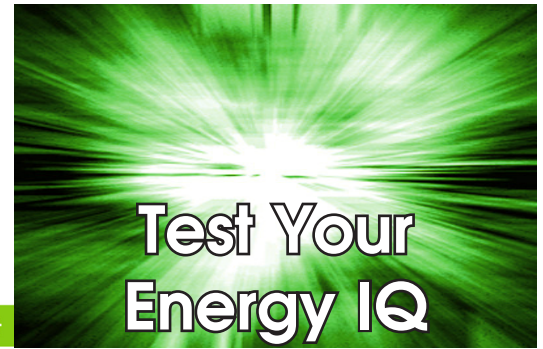
Heating and Cooling rooms is the biggest energy drain in the average American home costing resources, money, and increasing pollution.

Here's some suggestions for what you can do about it:

- **Add insulation** - it's cheap and not only reduces energy consumption but improves comfort of your home or office. A thermal value of R-19 is recommended for attic spaces in Michigan.
- Purchase **EnergyStar rated appliances** and high efficiency windows.
- **Automatic timers** on your thermostat, while cheap and easy, reduce excessive climate control during times of low occupancy.
- **Adjust your thermostat** toward moderation by even a degree or two. You likely won't notice the change and little adjustments from a lot of people make huge differences.



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3. Which of the following sectors of the U.S. economy consumes the greatest percentage of the nation's petroleum?

- a. Residential sector
- b. Commercial sector
- c. Transportation sector
- d. Industrial sector

the answer is C...



The Transportation sector consumes the greatest percentage of our petroleum. This includes planes, trains, boats, and automobiles (and yes, the 2-ton Chevy Tahoe in Scott Little's driveway).

Everything we buy or sell has likely been hustled from somewhere else on the globe via air, sea, road, and rail contributing to the continuous motion of people and products. While our greatest personal control is over our daily commute and how we chose to get around town, that is only a part of the picture.

This statistic did not include the Defense Department in its evaluation of data. It would be interesting to see where that stacks up.

4. Which fuel is used to generate the most energy in the U.S. annually?

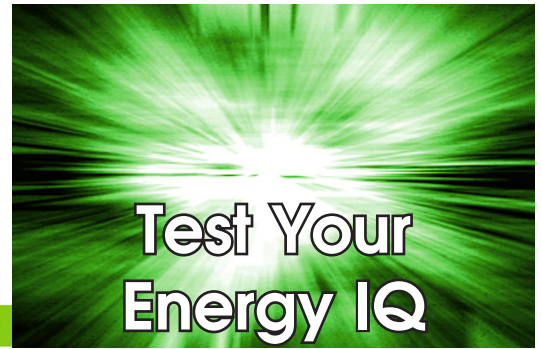
- a. Petroleum
- b. Coal
- c. Natural gas
- d. Nuclear

the answer is A...



Petroleum leads the pack in U.S. fuel generation. Drilled from our mountains, plains, and waters, this nonrenewable resource is being gobbled up at a rate of 5 million barrels each day.

All of that is burned sending fumes and particulates into the air our families breathe and the atmosphere that surrounds us all.



5. Though the U.S. has only 4% of the world's population, what percentage of the world's energy do we consume?

- a. 5%
- b. 15%
- c. 20%
- d. 25%

the answer is D...



25% of the world's energy is consumed by the U.S.

As energy gluttons, we enjoy an enviable standard of living that is worth protecting. That's a big reason for doing things smarter. As more countries ramp up their industrialization, the global theater of competition places higher prices on fuel sources and adds exponentially to the consequences of short-sighted energy practice.

As world leaders, we can make great strides in not only curbing our own energy appetite but in applying innovative solutions for affordable, sustainable energy on a global scale. It starts with awareness, information, and an attitude to embrace change.

6. In the last ten years, which of the following industries in the U.S. economy has increased its energy demands the most?

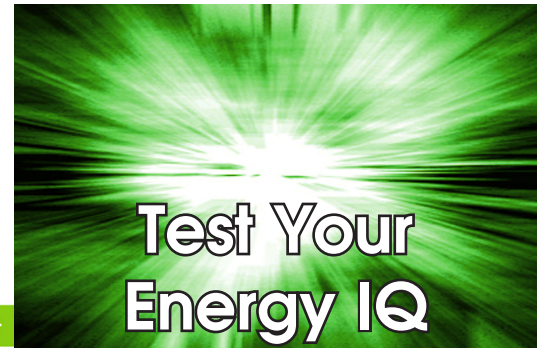
- a. Food industry
- b. Transportation industry
- c. Computer and technology industry
- d. Health care industry

the answer is B...



The transportation industry is not only the largest sector of energy consumption in the U.S. (and the world, for that matter) but consistently posts the largest proportional increase in use rates.

As national economies around the world grow more dependant on the shipment of goods over distances, so does the energy that drives it. Our part starts at home (and, in some cases, with the Chevy Tahoe parked in our driveway).



7. In the past ten years, has the average miles per gallon (MPG) used by vehicles in the U.S...

- a. Improved
(more miles per gallon)
- b. Remained the same
- c. Decreased
(less miles per gallon)
- d. Fluctuated so dramatically as to not show consistent trend

the answer is C...



Miles per gallon is getting worse. Our technology is getting better, yet our demand and choices are getting worse. The American auto industry, driven by consumer demand, has spiked steadily into bigger engines pushing heavier vehicles and SUVs continue to lead market sales.

The good news is that market research and early predictors show that this trend is declining precipitously over the past year and half and “sleek” is the new in-word for the auto hip. It’s now fashionable for the Big 2 to talk about MPG in commercials and the critical mass of popularity is finally following trend setters into the lean, mean market of swift and sexy vehicles that proves one doesn’t have to sacrifice style or performance to be a little more efficient.

8. Research has not determined the best solution for disposing of nuclear waste. In the U.S., what do we do with it currently?

- a. Use it as nuclear fuel
- b. Sell it to other countries
- c. Bury it in landfills
- d. Store and monitor waste
- e. Build dirty bombs for our counter-terrorism arsenal

the answer is D...

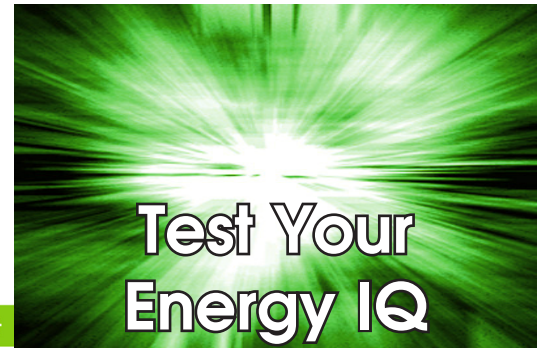


Storing and monitoring waste is our long-standing policy on nuclear waste disposal. This acknowledges the alarming fact that we have no viable permanent solutions. Storage facilities maintain strict regulations to minimize risk of health hazard and environmental contamination yet this expensive and labor intensive procedure consumes a vast acreage of subterranean space hidden beneath our feet with an uncertain future.

While nuclear technology remains one of our most attractively viable options for energy productions, it is not without its obstacles.



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9. The U.S. currently uses oil from both domestic and foreign sources. What percentage of the oil is imported from the Middle East?

- a. 10%
- b. 20%
- c. 33%
- d. 66%

the answer is D...



About 66% of U.S. oil comes from foreign sources. While not only an expense, it places an enormous leverage chip in the hands of the countries we rely on to supply our gluttonous oil

needs.

This relationship has implications to our economic stability, domestic security, political alliances, and cost of living in our daily lives.

10. Data demonstrates the fastest and most cost-effective way to address our energy needs is to...

- a. Develop all possible domestic sources of oil and gas
- b. Build nuclear power plants
- c. Increase number & capacity of hydroelectric plants
- d. Promote energy conservation
- e. Maximize wind, solar, geothermal, biodiesel, & ethanol plants

the answer is D...



Energy conservation is the practical step we can all help take. By some estimates, the U.S. could cut energy use by up to 20% by simply changing behaviors. Without buying any new high-efficiency gadgets or converting a single power plant, we could save \$344 billion this year by turning off unused lights and computers, car pooling and walking, tweaking thermostats and water heaters, shutting off running water, driving the speed limit, maintaining your vehicle, and other practices of daily habit.