

GREEN ISSUES

to discharge into; to monitor; to maintain; not to deplete; to dispose of; greenwash; carcinogenic; landfills; incinerators

Environmental pollution

Companies should of course minimize environmental pollution = damage to the land, sea, etc. caused by their activities. They should not pollute the air with toxic emissions from chimneys or with toxic liquids that they **1.** _____ rivers or the sea. They should **2.** _____ waste in more acceptable ways.

Nuclear power plants are required to **3.** _____ levels of radioactivity in the air and water around them, but critics say that even minimum levels of radioactivity are unacceptable. And some pollutants are **4.** _____ = causing cancer.

Governments impose stringent regulations to force companies to limit pollution.

Recycling

Products should be recyclable = the EU, e.g., has regulations about the proportion or percentage content of products and packaging that must be reused and recycled. Household and industrial waste should also be recycled. Supporters of recycling say that dumping waste in **5.** _____ cannot continue indefinitely and that burning waste in **6.** _____ is also environmentally damaging.

Sustainability

Some industries are directly dependent on natural resources, and managing these resources so that they **7.** _____ is essential. For example, deep-sea fishing has to be done in a way that **8.** _____ fish stocks and avoids overfishing.

Another aspect of sustainability is renewable or alternative energy sources such as wind or power.

These are some of the environmental or green issues that companies are facing. Some companies produce reports on these issues that give a more favourable impression than is justified by the real facts. This is called **9.** _____ by critics.

Vocab. incinerator = a machine that destroys waste or other material by burning it; spalovna, spalovací pec