



Sustainable water management:

reduce pollution and conserve water.

Pollution reduction:

treat wastewater, control pollution sources, and manage stormwater.

Facts about water management

Water conservation:

use efficient irrigation systems, water-efficient technologies, and recycle wastewater.

Examples:

Coca-Cola's Water Stewardship and Levi's WaterLess programs.

Coca-Cola:

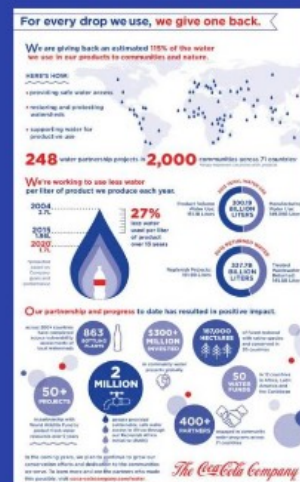
replenishes 100% of water used in beverages and production by 2020.

Levi's:

reduces water usage by up to 96% and minimize pollution with eco-friendly chemicals.

Address water scarcity:

assess risks, implement stewardship programs, and collaborate with stakeholders.



GOOD EXAMPLES OF SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING

For a company to be able to make a difference in the environment, they have to have all the different environmental aspects in mind. We think the way companies are packaging their products are one of, if not the most important aspect to get right as a company to be able to reach the next level in the environmental department.



Lush

Lush produce products like shampoo, conditioner and bubble bath that can be purchased in a bar form. For Lush items that do need packaging 90% is made from recycled materials and can be recycled or composted.



Plaine

The majority of bathroom products such as shampoo and face wash are sold in plastic containers/bottles. This type of plastic packaging is single use and usually ends up in landfills. Plaine sells their products in reusable aluminium, these can be returned after use or refilled, 100% recyclable.



Examples of ways different companies pack in a more environmental way:

- Fully avoid any type of packaging
- Change the material to a material which can be recycled
- Come up with ideas to eliminate unnecessary packaging

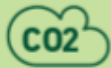
Fashion

and the environment

= sustainable fashion (eco fashion) is a term describing product, processes, activities and people that aim to achieve a carbon/neutral fashion industry built on equality, social justice, animal welfare and ecological integrity

- the fashion industry is responsible for 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions
- reducing water consumption during the production process
- by avoiding harmful chemicals
- using sustainable materials
- product care and afterlife
- ethical manufacturing

Did you know



10%

of the world's
carbon emissions
come from the
fashion industry



92m

tonnes of
waste generated
from the fashion
industry



20%

of water
pollution caused
by the fashion
industry

Eco friendly fashion companies

- Patagonia
- Colorful standard
- H&M has promised to be eco friendly and so has Zara



How do companies deal with waste?

In Czechia and Sweden



Holmen

- Shingle becomes construction land.
- Byproducts used as energy source.
- 2.454 GWh re-used energy.
- 1.435 GWh fossil free energy.

HOLMEN



“Refuse what you do not need; reduce what you do need; reuse what you consume; recycle what you cannot refuse, reduce, or reuse, and rot (compost) the rest.”
-Sara Johnson



FOSFA

FOSFA
Life Science

- Chimney filter -> less emissions.
- All ingredients are biodegradable.
- All bio-waste is composted and used on farms.
- The heat from storing white phosphorus is used to generate electricity.
- They reduced waste production by 2% in last 5 years



Boliden

- Byproducts of iron becomes “Silmaril” (iron sand), used as construction land.
- Boliden is notable to be the world largest recycler of electrical material. Annual capacity of 200 000 tonnes for recycling.

BOLIDEN



Gumotex

GUMOTEX

- Sorts and processes waste from degradation and leakage.
- Was part of research of plastic recylation.
- Paid liquidation of illegal dumpsites.



IKEA

- Second hand programmes.
- 17% of products are endconsumer-friendly.
- In the Maldives, 95% of waste is recycled.

IKEA

ENERGY

Energy is in everything around us.



It is clear that energy is something we couldn't live without

Ways to Generate energy



Nuclear Energy-
Nuclear energy can be used to create electricity, but it must first be released from the atom. In the process of nuclear fission, atoms are split to release that energy. A nuclear reactor, or power plant, is a series of machines that can control nuclear fission to produce electricity.



Biomass Energy-
Biomass energy is energy generated or produced by living or once-living organisms. The most common biomass materials used for energy are plants, such as corn and soy, above. The energy from these organisms can be burned to create heat or converted into electricity.



Fossil Fuels-
Fossil fuels are formed from the decomposition of buried carbon-based organisms that died millions of years ago. They create carbon-rich deposits that are extracted and burned for energy. They are non-renewable and currently supply around 80% of the world's energy.



Geothermal Energy-
Geothermal energy is heat energy from the earth—Geo (earth) + thermal (heat). Geothermal resources are reservoirs of hot water that exist or are human made at varying temperatures and depths below the Earth's surface.



Solar Energy-
Solar energy is renewable energy, which makes it suitable for use in the long term. By using solar energy, we can reduce the consumption of fuels like coal, kerosene or gas. It also helps in bringing down our electricity bills.



Energy FACTS



The average household uses 886KWh per month



The average U.S. household spends 122 \$ monthly on energy



There are over 6 000 power plants in the U.S. alone



Fossil fuels are the largest source of energy in the U.S.



Gazprom is the largest energy company in Europe



Solar energy is the most eco-friendly source



Thomas Young first introduced the world to energy in 1800

