

Waste Management



Project based on Sustainable Development.

Introduction — all about waste.

Waste has been a major environmental issue everywhere since the industrial revolution. Besides the waste we create at home, school and other public places, there are also those from hospitals, industries, farms and other sources. Humans rely so much on material things and they all (almost) end up as waste.



Types of waste

Liquid type: Waste can come in non-solid form. Some solid waste can also be converted to a liquid waste form for disposal.

Examples of liquid waste include wash water from homes, liquids used for cleaning in industries and waste detergents.

Solid type: Solid waste predominantly, is any garbage, refuse or rubbish that we make in our homes and other places. These include old car tires, old newspapers, broken furniture and even food waste. They may include any waste that is non-liquid.

Hazardous type: Hazardous or harmful waste are those that potentially threaten public health or the environment. Such waste could be *inflammable (can easily catch fire)*, *reactive (can easily explode)*, *corrosive (can easily eat through metal)* or *toxic (poisonous to human and animals)*. In many countries, it is required by law to involve the appropriate authority to supervise the disposal of such hazardous waste. Examples include fire extinguishers, old propane tanks, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment (e.g, thermostats) and lamps (e.g. fluorescent bulbs) and batteries.

Organic type: Organic waste comes from plants or animals sources. Commonly, they include food waste, fruit and vegetable peels, flower trimmings and even dog poop can be classified as organic waste. They are biodegradable (this means they are easily broken down by other organisms over time and turned into manure). Many people turn their organic waste into compost and use them in their gardens.

Recyclable type: Recycling is processing used materials waste into new, useful products. This is done to reduce the use of raw materials that would have been used. Waste that can be potentially recycled is termed "Recyclable waste". Aluminum products (like soda, milk and tomato cans), Plastics (grocery shopping bags, plastic bottles), Glass products (like wine and beer bottles, broken glass), Paper products (used envelopes, newspapers and magazines, cardboard boxes) can be recycled and fall into this category.

Effects waste

Water contamination:

Waste that end up in water bodies negatively change the chemical composition of the water. Technically, this is called water pollution. This will affect all ecosystems existing in the water. It can also cause harm to animals that drink from such polluted water.

Ground Contamination:

Hazardous chemicals that get into the soil (contaminants) can harm plants when they take up the contamination through their roots. If humans eat plants and animals that have been in contact with such polluted soils, there can be negative impact on their health.

Air Pollution:

Bad waste management practices can result in land and air pollution and can cause respiratory problems and other adverse health effects as contaminants are absorbed from the lungs into other parts of the body. (Pollution is fully covered here).

Solution is Recycling



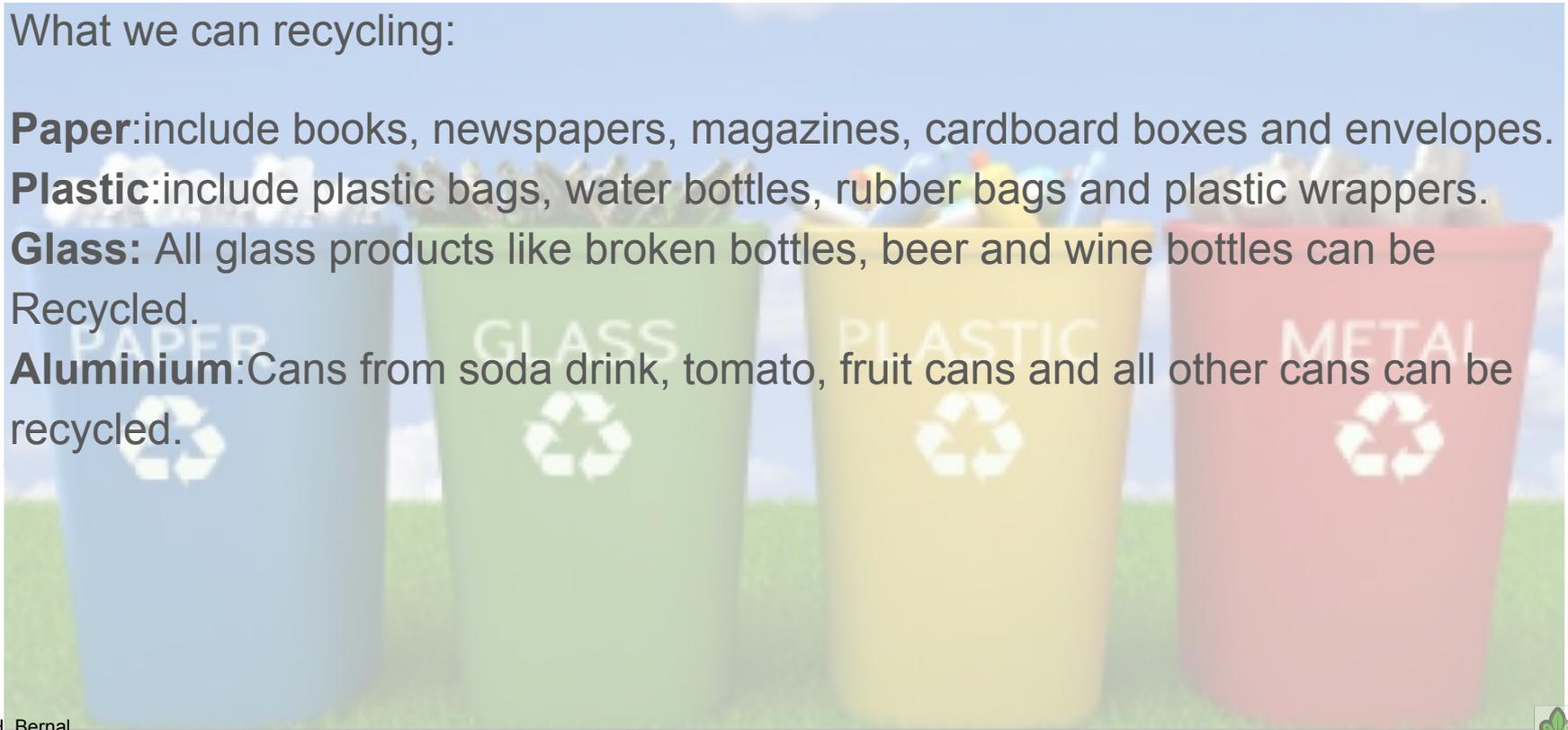
What we can recycling:

Paper:include books, newspapers, magazines, cardboard boxes and envelopes.

Plastic:include plastic bags, water bottles, rubber bags and plastic wrappers.

Glass: All glass products like broken bottles, beer and wine bottles can be Recycled.

Aluminium:Cans from soda drink, tomato, fruit cans and all other cans can be recycled.



Plastic bottles

Whats can recycling from plastic bottles, basically two items: the body bottle and plastic lid.

With a single campaign on my neighborhood with two bag (one Big for Body Bottle and a small for cover lid), I did a weekly collect and all recovered was donated to be sell and help to few charity organization.



Learning lesson

Facts:

-Day by day the humans continue producing waste, and they not manage properly.

-With single actions, we can improve the waste management, small actions - Big changes.

- A smart waste management can produce a impact on our financial benefits.
waste = money.

