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THE IMPORTANCE OF WASTE RECYCLING

Waste =... substance, preparation or any object which the holder discards, intends or is obliged to discard

The waste comes from:

- industrial activities
- construction activities
- commercial activities
- transport activities
- household activities
- green space maintenance activities



Types of waste:

- industrial - metal, glass, textiles, paper, cardboard, wood, etc.
- from construction - rubble, bricks, concrete
- from trade - packaging of paper, cardboard, plastic, biodegradable waste
- from transport - used oil, tires
- from household activities, s.a. - paper, cardboard, plastic, biodegradable waste
- from the maintenance of green spaces - branches, leaves, grass



What about waste?

Waste, mostly
they end up being stored
at landfills.



Priorities in waste management

- **prevention of the appearance by applying clean technologies from the research and design phase;**
- **reduction of waste quantities;**
- **recovery through reuse, material recycling and energy recovery;**
- **disposal by incineration and storage.**

**Forms of impact and risk
determined by the deposits of
waste:**

- landscape changes and
visual discomfort;**
- the air pollution;**
- surface water and water
pollution underground;**
- changes in soil fertility**
- negative influence on the
health of the population and
the environment**





Reducing the amount of waste generated at source is the basic solution for solving the waste problem. Reducing the source simply means preventing waste.

Benefits:

- conservation of natural resources
- pollution reduction
- reducing the amount of waste stored
- low storage and handling costs
- material and financial benefits

Recycling is the process of processing a production process of waste to be reused for the original purpose or other purposes (new products, fuel, etc.). In other words, recycling means the use of materials from which an object is built to build new objects. , with the same function as the original object or with different functions.

Recycling steps:

1. selective collection and transport of recyclable waste;
2. sorting and separating by types of materials (ferrous and non-ferrous, paper and cardboard, plastics, glass, rubber, textiles, etc.)
3. capitalization, any operation of cutting, crushing, baling, etc
4. processing in authorized installation



Did you know that?

- **Recycling reduces the amount of waste that must be disposed of in landfills incinerated;**
- **Each ton of recycled paper saves 17 trees;**
- **The energy we recover when we recycle a glass can power a light bulb 60 W for four hours;**
- **Recycling reduces the number of air and water pollutants;**
- **Recycling significantly reduces the amount of CO₂ emissions achieved by extracting and ore processing;**
- **It uses 95% less energy to recycle aluminum than needed production of raw materials;**
- **Recycling helps conserve natural resources such as wood, water and ores;**
- **Recycling prevents the destruction of natural habitats of animals, biodiversity and prevents soil erosion.**

Reusing an object means using it more than once.

Advantages of reuse:

- **Energy and raw material savings are higher in the case of reusable products than in the case of disposable products (in the first case, such a large number of products is no longer needed);**
- **Waste management costs decrease;**
- **Jobs are being created for developing economies;**
- **A reusable product is usually cheaper than a disposable product;**
- **Reusable goods are usually better built and can appreciate their value over time.**



Each of us, child or adult, regardless of the activity we carry out, has the duty to impose a set of rules of behavior in relation to the environment.

Waste recycling can be such rule.