

waste management

by K K

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Waste Management

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1. The carbon cycle refers to a biochemical process in which carbon atoms are exchanged/reused, which travel from the atmosphere into the earth and then back into the atmosphere. The carbon cycle plays a major role in material disposal through decomposition, which is the largest way through which carbon returns into the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide.
2. The recycling opportunities provided in my community comprise of strategically placed recycling bins with specific tags differentiating those for food materials, glass wastes, plastic wastes and metallic wastes. My community can also create a recycling club which can develop creative strategies for encouraging and teaching the community on the need to do recycling. This can help the community prevent greenhouse gases and support the locals economically by creating opportunities to them and also earning tax revenue to the local government, (Yousefpour, *et al*, 2012).
3. There are some items which cannot be recycled. They include take away coffee cups and disposable take away food carriers, disposable nappies, waste from the garden, oils, ovenware and light bulbs. These items cannot be recycled because they are usually manufactured in a way that once they have been used, nothing of their remains can be reused while others toxic to be recycled.
4. The average waste my household produces almost half a bag of trash per day, which is equivalent to almost 180 bags of trash per year. The average waste per my household totals to nearly six pounds in a day, which is equal to around 2190 pounds of trash per year, (Frijns, *et al*, 2013).
5. I don't consider water used for cooking, flushing and taking a shower as waste water. The reason is that this water can be recycled. It goes directly into the septic tanks or sewerage

lines and then end up at the sewerage disposal sites. From this point, the water can be recycled and refined into useful and pure water.

6. When you flush food, paper and human waste in the toilet, they go through the drain pipes, and into the drainage system where it break down naturally since these are biodegradable. These materials are technically biodegradable, hence decompose while in the sewerage systems, and finally into the sewage treatment plants where several treatment and waste removal is done, (Lute, *et al*, 2015).
7. Since the year 1994, all the toilets manufactured uses a maximum of ² 1.6 gallons of water per flush. However, there are some latest models of toilets which use as low as 1.28 gallons of water per flush. While earlier toilet models have received complaints on their poor flushing, the modern low-flushing toilet also waste water, (Antoniou, *et al*, 2016).

Reference

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