Warm-Up 14MAR2016

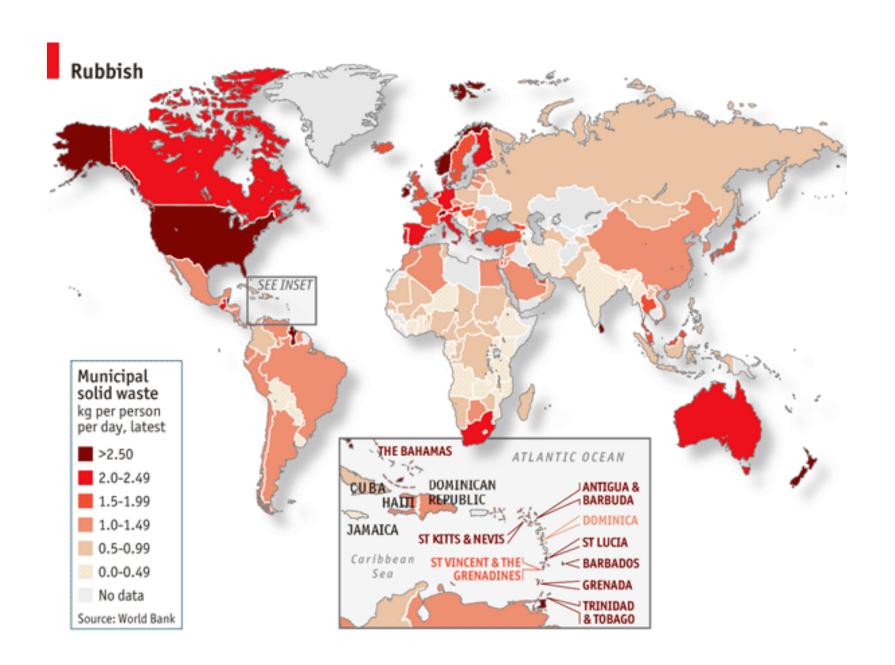
 How many pounds of waste do you think you have generated so far?

- What patterns do you notice so far?
- Is there anything that you are wasting a lot?

• Logistics:

- Read Chapter 16 in the text! (3/15)
- Trash Carry Participation (5 points a day)
- Trash Carry Personal Reflection (3/18)
- Read Klein Conclusion and Klein Essay Thesis Proposal (3/21)
- Ozone Check (3/17)

 Humans are the ONLY species on Earth that create waste that is truly no useful to any other organism on Earth.



Warm-up

16MAR2016

What is planned obsolescence?

- Logistics:
 - Trash Carry (Daily) Essay (Friday)
 - Ozone Check (Thursday)
 - Finish Reading Chapter 16 in the textbook
 - Read Klein Conclusion (Monday 3/21)
 - Klein Essay Thesis Proposal (3/22)



Chapter 16

Waste Generation and Waste Disposal

Humans make waste that NO other organisms can use.

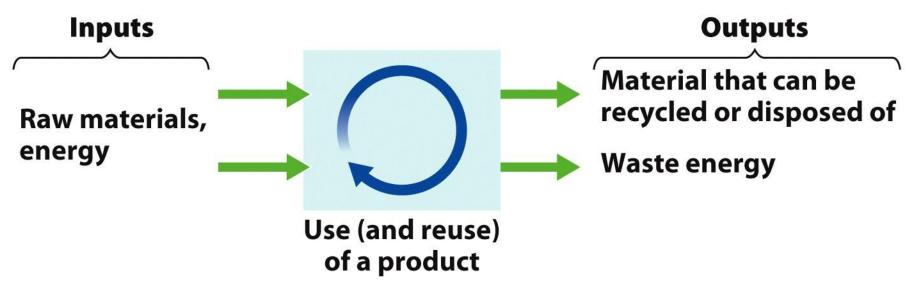


Figure 16.1

Environmental Science

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This is unique on Earth!



Figure 16.2

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Polystyrene cup

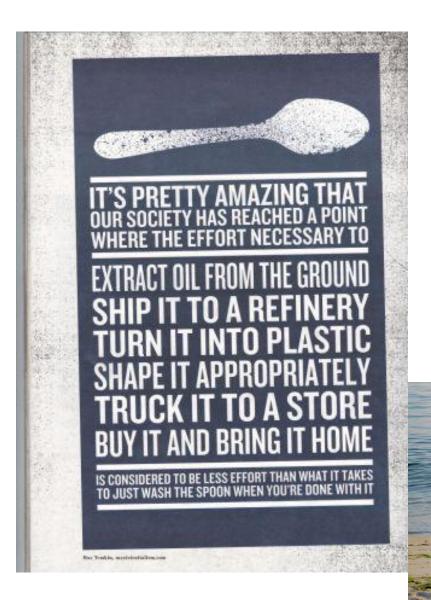
Unnumbered 16 p437

Environmental Science

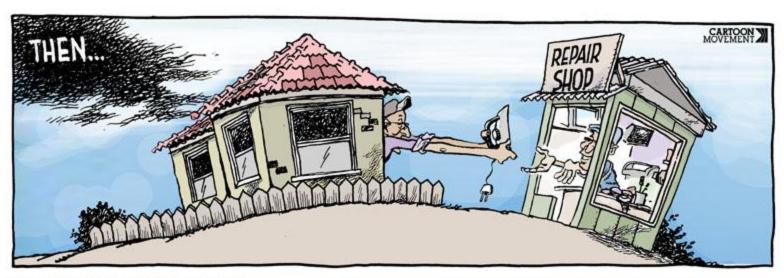
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Paper cup

"Throw away society"









Planned Obsolescence

The absurd practise of designing products with a limited lifespan in order to maximise profits. Based on the notion that infinite ecomonic growth can be balanced by the finite resources of the planet.



Warm-up

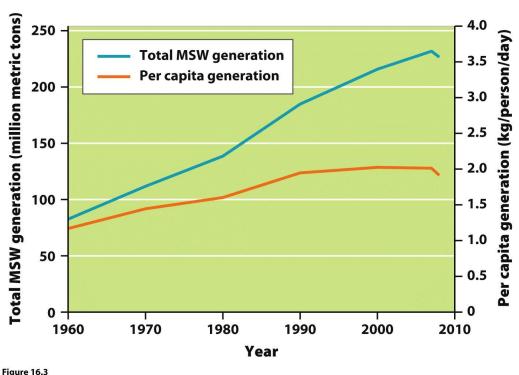
16MAR2016

 What are your initial thoughts about the "Plastic Paradise" humans have created?

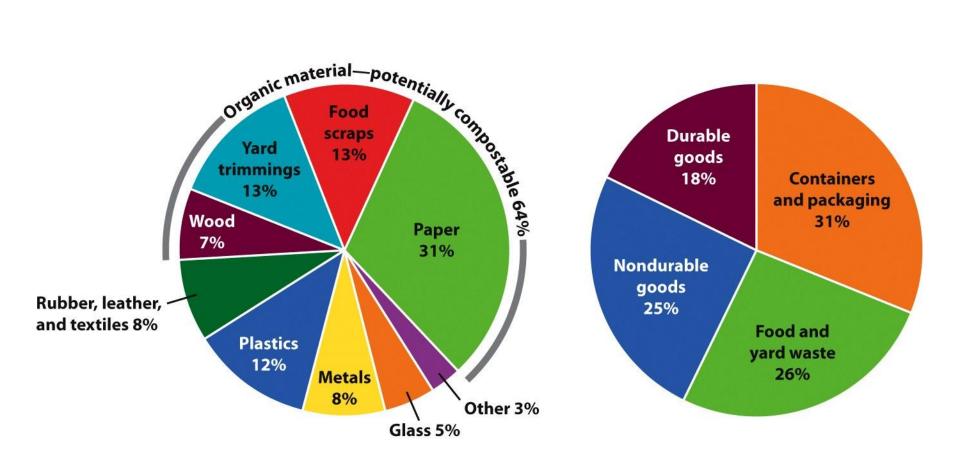
Logistics:

- Trash Carry (Daily) Essay (Friday)
- Ozone Check (Tomorrow)
- Read Klein Conclusion (Monday 3/21)
- Klein Essay Thesis Proposal (Tuesday 3/22)

 Refuse collected by municipalities from households, small businesses, and institutions such as schools, prisons, municipal buildings and hospitals.



Environmental Science



(a) Breakdown of MSW by composition

(b) Breakdown of MSW by source

Figure 16.5
Environmental Science
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Composition of Municipal Solid Waste

- 31% paper
- 33%- organic materials (yard waste, food scraps, wood)
- 12%- plastic
- 18%- durable goods (appliances, tires)

World Wide Waste

- US: 4.5 pounds per day
- Japan: 2.4 pounds per day

- Developed countries: 1.8 to 4.8 lbs
- Developing: 1.2 lbs
- Indigenous peoples create little to no waste

What are the main sources of waste?

 What is the relationship between availability of and access to resources and the production of waste?

 How does the solid waste stream differ between a developed and a developing country?

- Reduce- waste minimization or prevention
- Reuse- reusing something like a disposable cup more than once
- Recycle- materials are collected and converted into raw used to produce near the collected and the converted into raw and the converted into raw are collected and converted into raw and the converted into raw are collected and converted and converted into raw are collected and converted and collected and co

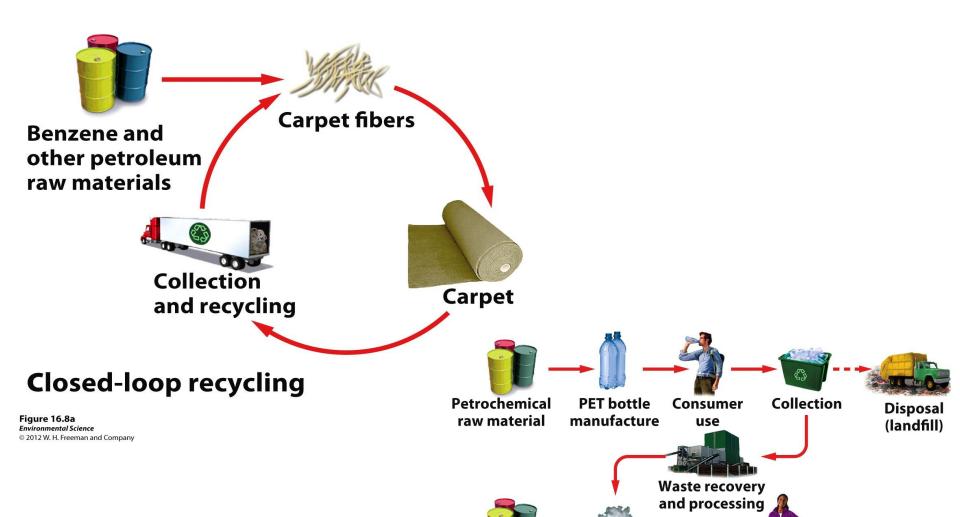


Figure 16.8b
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Petrochemical

raw material

Open-loop recycling

Fiber

manufacture

Consumer

use

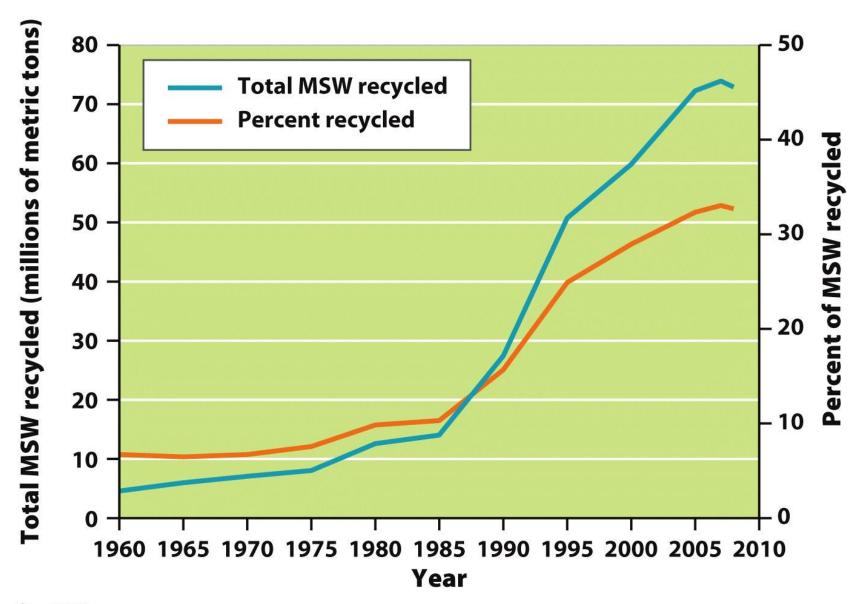


Figure 16.9

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 Compost- organic material that has decomposed under controlled conditions to produce an organic-rich material.



Figure 16.11

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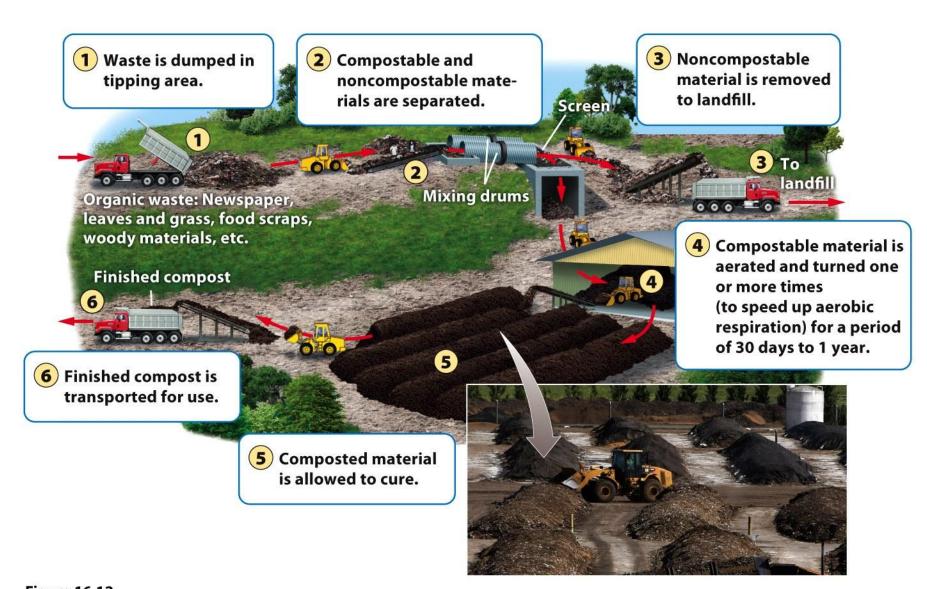


Figure 16.12
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✓ Compostables



Food Leftovers & Plate Scrapings



Meat, Fish, Poultry & Bones



Fruit & Vegetables



Houseplants, Cut & Dried Fowers



Pasta, Grains, Bread & Cereal



Soiled Paper Towels & Tissues



Eggs Shells & Dairy



Uncoated Paper Cups & Plates



Coffee Grounds, Filters & Tea Bags

X Non-Compostables



Metal



Glass Bottles & Jars



Plastic & Styrofoam



Liquids



Coated Paper



Rubber Bands & Twist Ties



Focused on a greener future.

ecoactionrecycling.com (604) 876-3330 What are the 3 Rs? What are the benefits and disadvantages to each?

 What is the difference between open and closed loop systems?

 Why is composting an important activity in waste management?

Warm-up

17MAR2016

- What are the 3 Rs? What are the benefits and disadvantages to each?
- What is the difference between open and closed loop systems?

Logistics:

- Trash Carry (Daily) Essay (Friday)
- Ozone Check (Today)
- Read Klein Conclusion (Monday 3/21)
- Klein Essay Thesis Proposal (Tuesday 3/22)

E-Waste

• Electronic waste (E-waste) televisions, computers, cell phones that contain toxic metals.



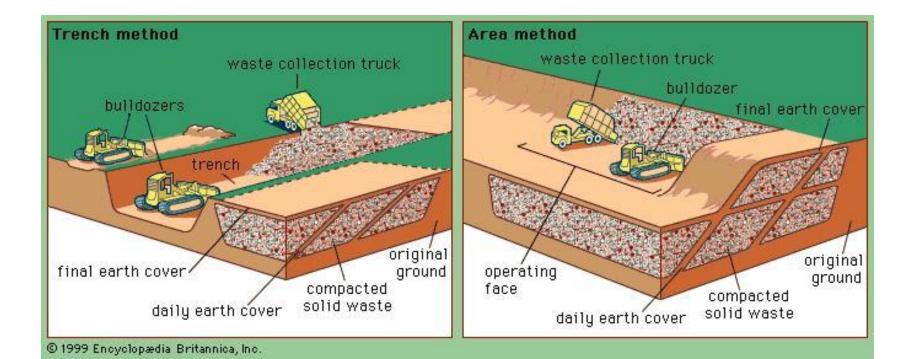
Figure 16.6

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MSW

- Municipal Solid Waste
 - Trash from homes, businesses, offices, schools, etc.
 - Anywhere the trash is picked up and taken away



Landfills

 Sanitary landfills- engineered ground facilities designed to hold MSW with as little contamination of the surrounding environment as possible.

 Leachate- the water that leaches through the solid waste and removes various chemical compounds with which it comes into contact.

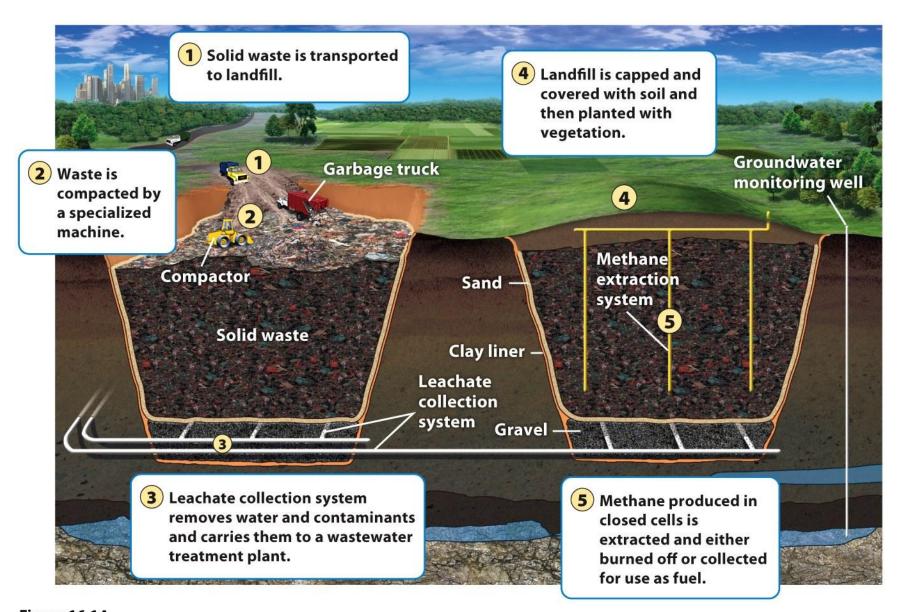


Figure 16.14

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Retired landfills



Incineration

 Incinerationthe process of burning waste materials to reduce its volume and mass and sometimes to generate electricity and heat.

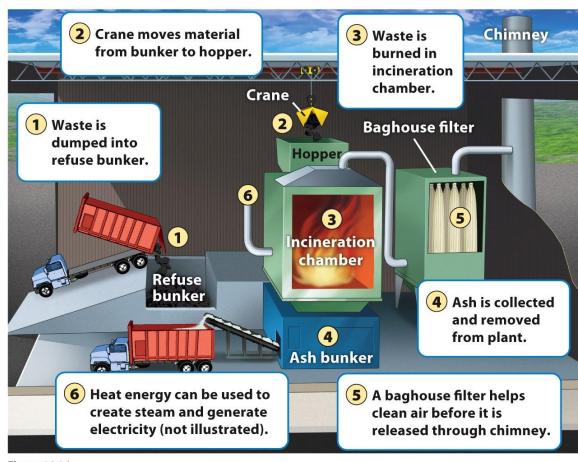


Figure 16.16

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- What are the features of a modern sanitary landfill? How does a modern landfill compare to the older practice of putting MSW waste holes in the ground?
- When or why might incineration be used instead of a landfill?
- What are the advantages of landfills and incineration?

Hazardous Waste

 Hazardous waste- liquid, solid, gaseous, or sludge waste material that is harmful to humans or ecosystems.

- Collection sites for hazardous waste must be staffed with specially trained personnel.
- Hazardous waste must be treated before disposal.

Laws

 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)- designed to reduce or eliminate hazardous waste. Also know as "cradleto-grave" tracking.

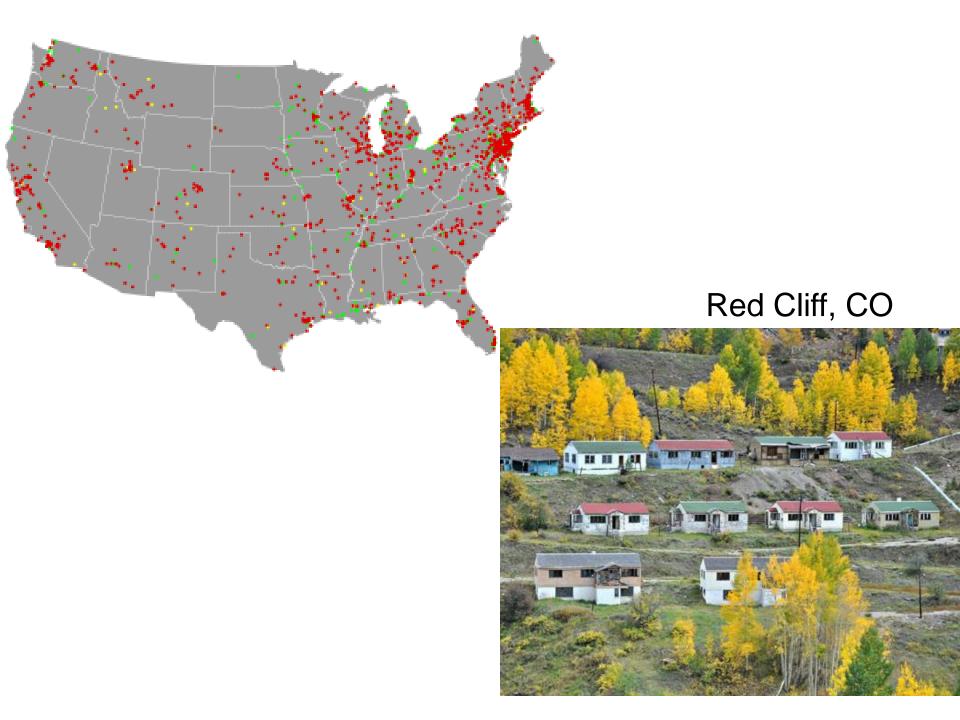
 RCRA ensures that hazardous waste is tracked and properly disposed of.

Laws

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)-also know as "Superfund".

Puts a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries. This revenue is used to cleanup abandoned and nonoperating hazardous waste sites where a responsible party cannot be found.

Requires the federal government to respond directly to the release of substance that may pose a threat to human health or the environment



Brownfields

 Contaminated industrial or commercial sites that may require environmental cleanup before they can be redeveloped or expanded.

 Old factories, industrial areas and waterfronts, dry cleaners, gas stations, landfills, and rail yards are some examples.







 What are the definitions of hazardous waste and what are the main sources?

Why is disposal of hazardous waste a challenge?

 Which act authorize which agencies to regulate and oversee hazardous waste?

Warm-Up

18MAR2016

- 1. What are the 2 main options for disposing of waste?
- 2. How is hazardous waste different from MSW?

Logistics:

- Trash Carry (Daily) Essay (Friday)
- Read Klein Conclusion (Monday 3/21)
- Read Chapter 17 in your textbook (Tuesday 3/22)
- Klein Essay Thesis Proposal (Tuesday 3/22)

Examining your trash carry...

Estimate the proportion of:

- RE-cylable material
- RE-usable material
- RE-duction material
- Compostable

 What is not working about our approach to Waste Management in the US?

Integrated Waste

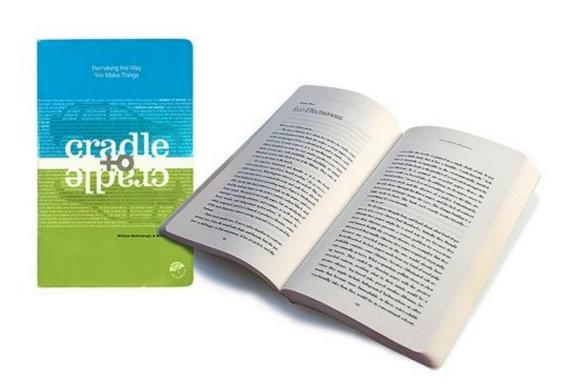
 A method that seeks to develop as many options as possible, to reduce environmental harm and cost.

 Reduction, recycling, composting, landfills, and incineration are some ways IWM is utilized. • Draw frantically on the board...

 Design a "Cup O Noodles" that demonstrates the concepts of "cradle to cradle" or integrated waste management.

 How is it produced? How is it used? And How is it re-used? And How is it disposed of?





Practice FRQ!

 Work with your table peps to answer one of the FRQs in Chapter 16 in the textbook (460)

APES Exam is Coming...May 2nd...

Warm-Up 20MAR2015

 What are 2 things you learned about waste that you apply to your own life?

What things will you do to apply the 3 R's?

