

*Interact Club of St. John's High
School Presents:*
Waste Segregation In Our Homes

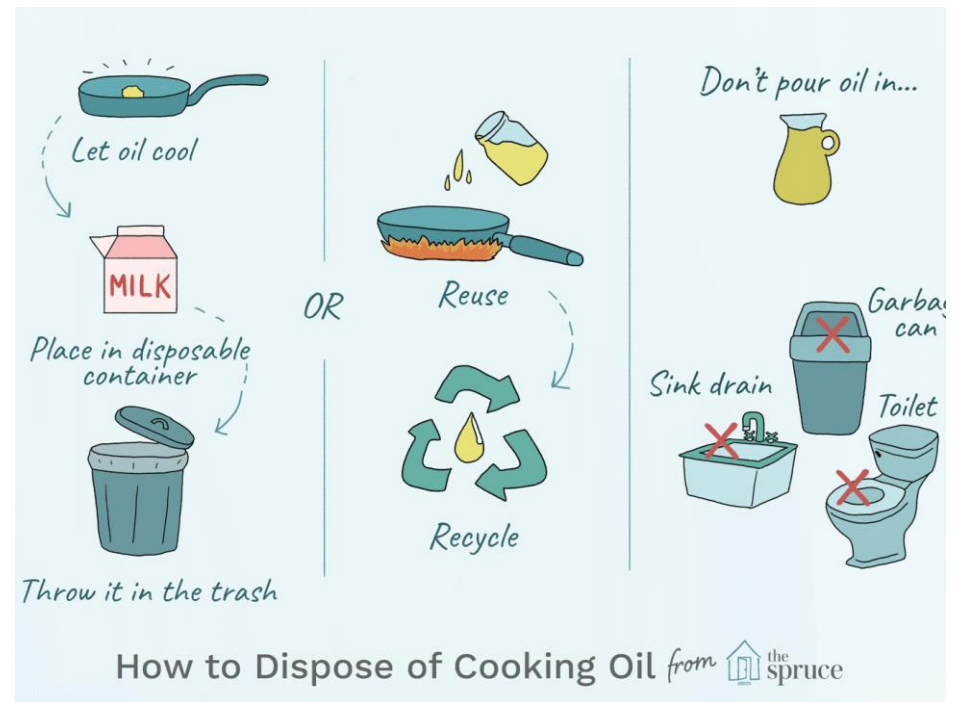


Types of Wastes

- In our homes, we produce various types of waste products and it is important to segregate them so as to properly dispose them off without causing harm to the environment.
- *Different types of wastes need different disposals and their types are:*
 - **Organic Waste:** Substances such as edible food items, leaves etc.
 - **Recyclable Waste:** Substances which can be repurposed and re-used with processing
 - **Non-Recycle Waste:** Waste which cannot be recycled

Organic Wastes

- Organic wastes are also of **two types**: Dry waste and oils.
- Dry waste such as old food leftovers, leaves and vegetables can be easily disposed off by collecting it and burying it to create a natural fertilizer.
- If you cannot make fertilizer, these dry organic wastes have to be put in green bins which can be collected.
- Oils cannot be thrown directly into bins or into drainage pipes as they block them.
- To dispose of oil, cool it, put in disposable containers and throw it into the bin.



Making Compost

- For people who have gardens, they can make their own compost which is a type of natural fertiliser made from dry kitchen waste such as fruit and vegetable peels.
- To prepare the compost wash your desired leftovers. *Do not use milk products, oils or meat in compost as they become rancid and poisonous.*
- Dig a shallow 30-40 cm deep hole in your garden & put the scraps in it, then cover it loosely with a layer of soil to allow bacterial growth.
- Wait for 4-5 weeks for compost to form.
- Add earthworms if you can so as to speed up the process and water it daily to without flooding it.



Recyclable Wastes

- Wastes which cannot be disposed off properly such as plastics are usually recycled as they are *normally harmful for the environment* if thrown or burnt normally and they are much more useful as materials for making new products.
- Such waste has to be segregated separately from organic wastes and *put into blue garbage bins* so as to ensure their proper disposal.
- Roughly *60% of India's plastic waste is recycled* as sanitation workers and other workers segregate usable plastics from the rest of the materials and send them to various plants for recycling and repurposing.
- We should use plastic minimally as it's disposal is still a very big challenge.



Non-Recyclable Wastes

- Non-recyclable wastes fall into *two types*: e-Wastes and miscellaneous items.
- These substances cannot be recycled and have to be segregated from recyclable goods.
- The food scraps would have to be thrown with other organic waste but the miscellaneous items such as glasses, clothing etc need to be put into environment friendly disposable garbage bags and put in the blue bins for collection.
- e-Wastes need some special treatment as they should not be conventionally disposed off.



e-Waste

- e-Waste refers to the electronic gadgets that have become unusable such as old phones, printers, fridges etc.
- Most of these items are not recycled conventionally and are harmful to the environment if left untreated such as light bulbs and batteries.
- e-Waste management is still an up and coming project in India and in order to do our best to save the environment, we have to do our part.
- *Various organisations specialise in mobile recycling and they can be contacted by a simple online search.*
- Old gadgets and machines should be given or sold to sellers as they can use their parts.
- *Never crush and throw any electronics as their batteries are poisonous and can leak.*



Helping Sanitation Workers

- Our goal of waste segregation is only effective if our sanitation workers and garbage collectors are safe.
- Always segregate your garbage so the workers can focus on collection and disposal.
- Those who can should give gloves to their local sanitation workers so as to avoid any possible injuries which they can sustain.
- Such simple acts can bring about great changes in the world.



Gandhiji's Message

- Mahatma Gandhi said "*Sanitation is more important than independence*".
- His dream was total sanitation for all. Cleanliness is most important for physical well-being and a healthy environment as it has bearing on public and personal hygiene.
- It is essential for everyone to learn about cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation and the various diseases that are caused due to poor hygienic conditions.
- Gandhiji believed that we should not only maintain personal hygiene but also the cleanliness of our surroundings as well because it is our responsibility as citizens of this land.
- He also wished that people respect garbage collectors and sanitation workers as they are doing the jobs one else wants to.
- It is our responsibility to respect his wishes and make India clean and safe to live in.



Thank you for your time

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