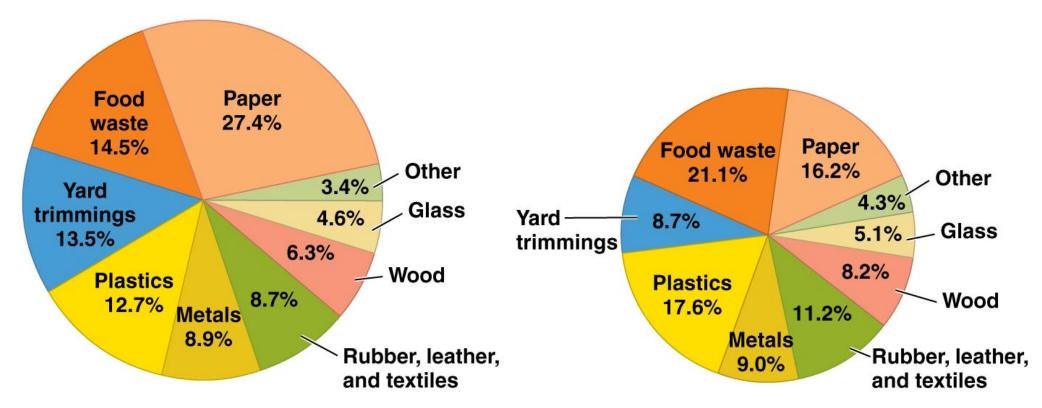
Waste

Plastics and MSW

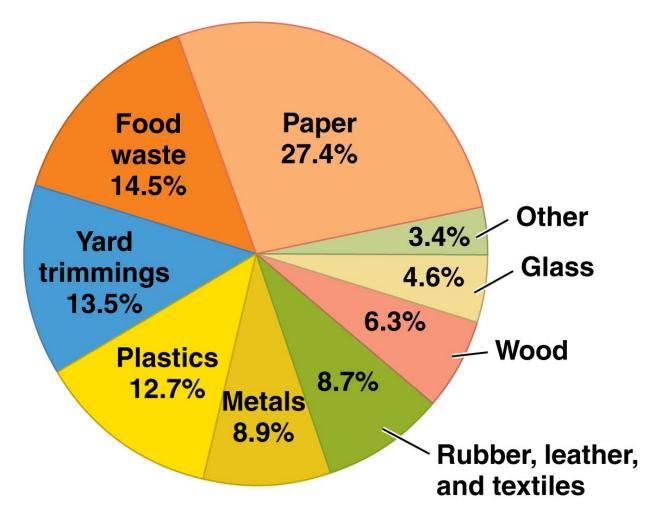




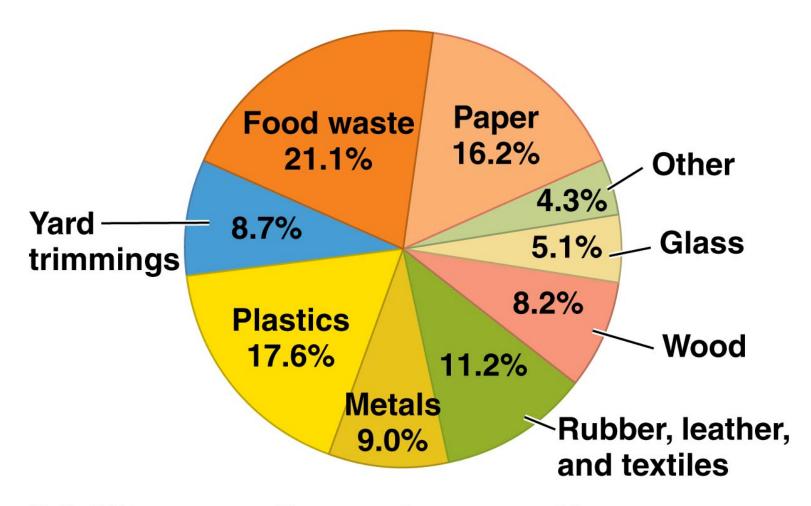


(a) Before recycling and composting

(b) After recycling and composting

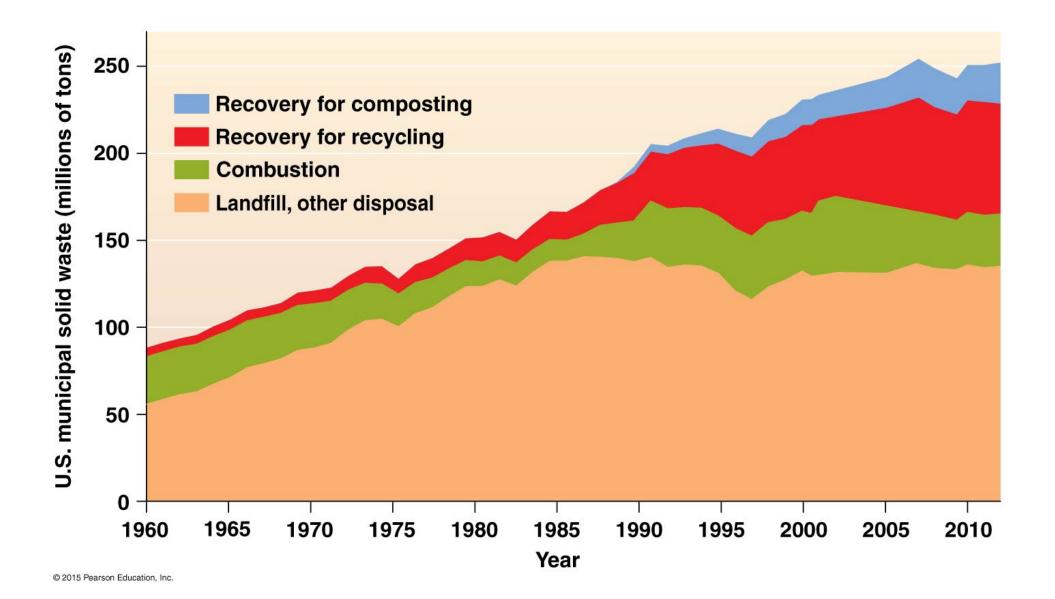


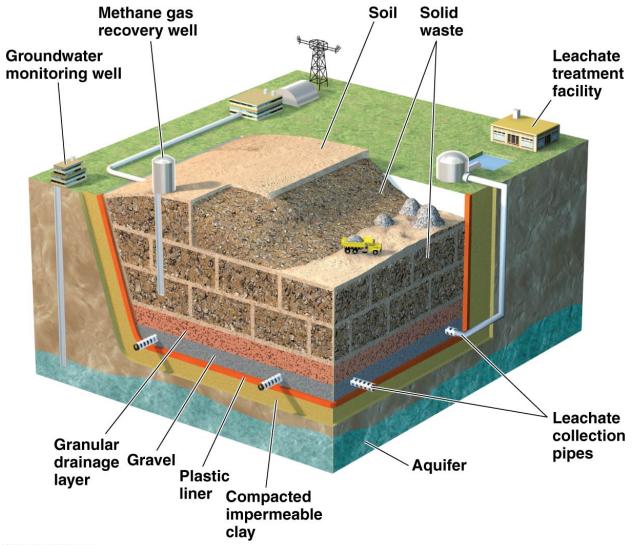
(a) Before recycling and composting



(b) After recycling and composting





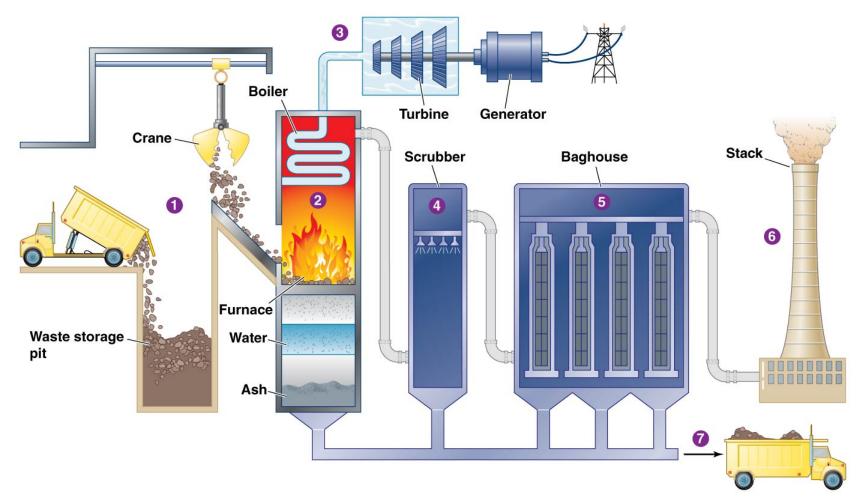




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Wastewater and ash for treatment or disposal in landfill

TABLE 17.1 Some Everyday Things You Can Do to Reduce and Reuse

- Donate used items to charity
- Reuse boxes, paper, plastic wrap, plastic containers, aluminum foil, bags, wrapping paper, fabric, packing material, etc.
- Rent or borrow items instead of buying them, when possible . . . and lend your items to friends
- Buy groceries in bulk
- · Bring reusable cloth bags shopping
- Make double-sided photocopies
- · Keep electronic documents rather than printing items out
- Bring your own coffee cup to coffee shops
- Pay a bit extra for durable, long-lasting, reusable goods rather than disposable ones
- Buy rechargeable batteries
- · Select goods with less packaging
- · Compost kitchen and yard wastes
- Buy clothing and other items at resale stores and garage sales
- Use cloth napkins and rags rather than paper napkins and towels
- Tell businesses what you think about their packaging and products
- When solid waste policy is being debated, let your government representatives know your thoughts
- Support organizations that promote waste reduction

Adapted from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
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Collection and processing of recyclable materials by municipalities and businesses



TABLE 17.2 Recovery Rates for Various Materials in the United States

MATERIAL	PERCENTAGE THAT IS RECYCLED OR COMPOSTED
Lead-acid batteries	96
Newspapers	70
Paper and paperboard	65
Yard trimmings	58
Aluminum cans	55
Glass containers	34
Total plastics	9

Data are for 2012, from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

