

Recirculable economy



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Recycling is the introduction of residues or waste into a technological process in order to obtain their reuse and recovery or for ecological purposes. Recycling reduces the consumption of new raw materials and also reduces energy consumption and the level of contamination of the natural environment.

- The benefits of recycling for the environment:
 - recycling considerably reduces the dumping of waste at landfills that not only pollutes the environment massively but also creates a desolate image of cities, destroying the health of those who live around them
 - recycling, the pollutants usually released into the water and air by depositing waste in landfills, is considerably reduced
 - recycling reduces greenhouse gas emissions from the atmosphere. This is done by replacing the used virgin raw material with secondary raw material, resulting from recycling.
 - by recycling we save the community's energy costs in the long run, if we only think about the fact that the energy saved by recycling a single bottle can power a light bulb for four hours
 - recycling preserves the Earth's natural resources

What materials can be recycled?

Nowadays, most of the products of various industries can be recycled: packaging, glass, metal, electrical and electronics, batteries, tires and plastics, batteries, used oil and more.

Metal recycling

- Metals are materials that can be recycled 90-95% if they are collected selectively.
- Certain metals, such as aluminum, can be recycled indefinitely.
- By recycling metals, energy consumption is reduced by 70% compared to the production of a completely new element.

Paper and cardboard recycling

- You can recycle almost any kind of paper and cardboard. Recycling technology can remove inks, staples, staples, glue to which books are attached, but not oil. Therefore, oil and food stained paper and cardboard cannot be recycled. In addition, waxed, plasticized or plastic-coated paper (glossy magazine covers), napkins or other used sanitary paper products cannot be recycled.
- Milk and juice boxes are recycled separately
- A ton of recycled paper saves 17 trees from cutting

- For every ton of recycled paper, over 26 tons of water and almost 1.8 tons of fuel are saved
- Cardboard can be recycled several times, but not indefinitely. That is why it is good to avoid the packaging as much as possible, even if they are made of paper.

Glass recycling

- Glass can be recycled by melting indefinitely, without losing its properties. Also, recycling costs are lower than those of producing glass from raw materials, thus saving energy.
- Only glass of the same color can be produced from colored glass. Therefore, colorless glass is more valuable, as it can be reused for many purposes.
- Heat-resistant glass, like Jena vessels, is not recycled with ordinary glass because it affects the melting process.

The mentioned aspects represent only a part of the ways and benefits of recycling. The more we recycle, the more we lend a helping hand to the environment.

Here are 5 things I don't know about recycling:

1. Numbers don't tell you if it's recyclable. The small number in an arrow triangle is the resin identification code, identifying what type of plastic it is. Unfortunately, the numbers do not tell us exactly whether it is a recyclable plastic or not, because different installations are equipped to accept and process different numbers and there is a variation of what is recyclable even within the same code.

2. There are some general recycling rules. Shiny metal coatings are not usually accepted for recycling. Rigid plastic is more likely to be recycled than thin plastic film, and items that are a mixture of different materials are less likely to be recycled because they are difficult to separate. For example, containers of soy milk and juice are a mixture of paper, plastic and aluminum, so they are recycled in some cities and not in others. Bioplastics, which are made from at least some plant-based materials, are not recyclable and are compostable only when they say "compostable".

3. Ambalajele sunt deosebit de problematice. Ambalajele și cutiile reprezintă 30% din deșeurile pe care americanii le sortează, dar doar 15% din acestea sunt reciclate. O mare parte din acest ambalaj are o peliculă subțire din plastic, care poate fi sau nu acceptată pentru reciclare de către transportatorul sau orașul dvs., dar de obicei poate fi aruncată la magazinul local, împreună cu pungile de plastic. Companiile s-au angajat să facă ambalaje mai reciclabile, ceea ce sună excelent, dar nu rezolvă

problema. Ce poti face? Încercați să cumpărați produse cu ambalaj mai mic sau deloc.

4. Reciclarea este cea mai puțin preferată dintre cele 3R. Cu alte cuvinte, inearca sa nu ajungi sa reciclezi. În ceea ce privește dezvoltarea durabila, reciclarea este de fapt ultima dintre cele 3R. Este mai bine să evitați crearea deșeurilor, care este legat de ceea ce cumpărăm și consumăm (reducem). Chiar dacă articolele pot fi reciclate, este totuși mai bine să le folosești cât mai mult timp (reutilizarea) înainte de eliminare.

If the recyclable object cannot be reused or is at the end of its useful life, then recycle. Recycling uses much less energy and other resources compared to using virgin material (ie 95% less energy to create a box of recycled material), but still requires energy and other resources.

5. Plastic forks, spoons and knives are not recyclable. Napkins, paper towels, wet wipes, in turn, cannot be recycled.

Because they come from a variety of low quality plastics, it is impossible to identify by their type of plastic. They are too small to be recycled and therefore collectors will refuse them.

Everything you need to know about recycling

For 1000 years it needs a plastic bag to degrade completely. Bulbs contain mercury vapors that once released into the air are extremely harmful to humans and the ecosystem. The paper on which we write ideas and make plans for the future consumes tons of water and fuel. Even we humans have swallowed plastic at least once. Exact! We refer to those medicines that are produced in biodegradable plastic tubes that are called BUT IT'S STILL PLASTIC!

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO DECOMPOSE?

PAPER TOWEL - 2-4 WEEKS
BANANA PEEL - 3-4 WEEKS
PAPER BAG - 1 MONTH
NEWSPAPER - 1.5 MONTHS
APPLE CORE - 2 MONTHS
CARDBOARD - 2 MONTHS
COTTON GLOVE - 3 MONTHS
ORANGE PEELS - 6 MONTHS
PLYWOOD - 1-3 YEARS
WOOL SOCK - 1-5 YEARS
MILK CARTONS - 5 YEARS
CIGARETTE BUTTS - 10-12 YEARS
LEATHER SHOES - 25-40 YEARS
TINNED STEEL CAN - 50 YEARS
FOAMED PLASTIC CUPS - 50 YEARS
RUBBER-BOOT SOLE - 50-80 YEARS
PLASTIC CONTAINERS - 50-80 YEARS
ALUMINUM CAN - 200-500 YEARS
PLASTIC BOTTLES - 450 YEARS
DISPOSABLE DIAPERS - 550 YEARS
MONOFILAMENT FISHING LINE - 600 YEARS
PLASTIC BAGS - 200-1000 YEARS.

WE REQUEST YOU, PLEASE SHARE THIS PIECE OF INFORMATION IN YOUR NETWORK AS MUCH AS YOU CAN.

THIS WILL CREATE AWARENESS AMONGST PEOPLE THAT PLASTIC IS ONE OF THE MAJOR REASONS RELATED TO THE GLOBAL GREEN HOUSE EFFECT.

PLEASE SUPPORT A GREEN ENVIRONMENT.

For 1000 years it needs a plastic bag to degrade completely. Bulbs contain mercury vapors that once released into the air are extremely harmful to humans and the ecosystem. The paper on which we write ideas and make plans for the future consumes tons of water and fuel. Even we humans have swallowed plastic at least once. Exact! We refer to those medicines that are produced in biodegradable plastic tubes that are called BUT IT'S STILL PLASTIC!

We are facing a global waste crisis and we know it may sound dramatic, but it is not hard to imagine that in a few decades we could see blocks of plastic packaging, instead of concrete blocks or lions and turtles only in pictures from magazines. We will not live in those times, but the generations that will follow us will bear the consequences. At present, the global population is struggling with a phenomenon that, unfortunately, we have also created.

But things seem to be changing for the better. The hope that people are aware of where they will take their actions and the need to intervene as soon as possible to change the course of things today, is seen in the changes and initiatives they take every day. From environmental NGOs, activist environmentalists campaigning for government action to ordinary people giving up environmentally harmful products,

composting food and sorting household waste, all side by side produce change.

If you are among the responsible people who consciously recycle your household waste every day or if you simply understand that change begins with you and you want to do everything right to help save the environment, we have prepared a small recycling guide. We've researched, gathered information from a variety of sources, and put together some basic ideas to help you learn what and how to recycle in a useful way so you can be sure your work doesn't it was in vain.

In order not to get lost in too many details, we will limit ourselves to the essentials, more precisely, to the plastic groups that you can easily recycle.



Group 1 - PETS RECYCLE but DO NOT REUSE

It is one of the most used types of plastic, disposable, but which has the advantage of being 100% recyclable. To make a brief comparison, you

have the choice between letting a plastic bottle degrade in nature for the next 1000 years or packing it and sending it directly to recycled, to be used in the production of other products.

GROUP 5 - PP RECYCLES and REUSE

Polypropylene is the plastic used to make straws, boxes of margarine and yogurt, but also to pack food to keep it fresh. Although recycling is done only under certain conditions, it is certain that they can be easily reused.

The rest of the categories also include PVC - group 3 - also known as "poison plastic", used in the manufacture of toys for children and animals or food packaging. LDPE - group 4 - or low density polyethylene is a reusable plastic, but it cannot be recycled and can be found in bags in stores or in those used in dry cleaners, but also in some clothes and furniture. Polystyrene - group 6 - considered a cheap and light plastic is used in the manufacture of disposable cutlery or glasses and containers in which we receive takeaway food. This material is an extremely difficult recycling technique, especially since it can eliminate carcinogens when heated.

Group 7, the last category in this scheme is the most difficult to recycle. Being a combination of all the plastic types presented above, this makes it impossible to classify products of this kind in a fixed category.

At the same time that big companies are testing all kinds of ideas to create eco-friendly and easily recyclable products, we must work in parallel through a simple action: stop consuming so much and recycle! Compared to the long process of finding products and technologies that use new biodegradable elements, the manufacture of recyclable waste materials is also a useful source of saving energy and natural resources of the earth.

Motto:

I received the world as an inheritance that no one allowed to damage, but that each generation is obliged to leave cleaner

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