

Waste vs Recyclables

One of the strategies to combat climate warming is the restoration of the ecosphere and the growth of flora/fauna. Free heat and energy lead to an increase in entropy, where there is heat (energy for processes) — life is born—it reduces entropy, because heat is retained by the body.

It follows that if there is an increase in life on the planet, the amount of heat and the effects of energy dissipation will decrease. To do this, we must ensure the growth of greenery, clean air, clean water (oceans), then there will be insects, birds, animals, fish. If we cut down trees and pollute oceans and forests with plastic, life is lost.

That is why it is important to engage in cleaning and recycling - this is a survival strategy on the planet for both people and other local residents.

Strategy of implementation of Separate collection of raw Materials (waste/recyclables/MSW). Example.

If you take our city (St. Petersburg), it is obvious that to stick 4 additional tanks for different types of garbage in each yard will not work physically, especially since people often do not understand how to sort correctly. For example, I first put all the garbage for processing separately, organics in the garbage, then from the General on the RSS I choose what is suitable and what is not suitable for processing. As a result, what is not processed in a separate package I throw off in the Bay, where commercial waste, there are often cleaner fractions than in residential yards. If it is possible, then some part independently I hand over in point.

In fact, it turns out 3 tanks, but you can even two—one for organics and the second for everything else, the elementary task of cleaning from pollution, in principle, is feasible, and let the sorting be done centrally.

If we put 4 or 5 tanks for each type—then we need special transport, which will take this case, and this is even more spending on the city budget, although this option can pay off at least partially, through processing, but the quality of raw materials is likely still not be high and additional inspection/sorting will have to be carried out.

It is possible to install containers for recyclables in places where there are management companies, or at stores—since these wastes will not be toxic or dangerous, emit gases and so on., that is, we immediately separate the recyclables from everything else.

Then it will be possible to stimulate the population for delivery of waste—such as a discount on rent, a discount on goods. Stores put a plan to collect recyclable materials, if not fulfilled, then increase the fee for recycling, or as a penalty, so that it does not play on prices, but it was from their profits, so that everyone was motivated.

The question will be in the points of processing and sorting, plus what to do with waste—unsorted, organic matter can be sent to humus and humus, but with what is not processed – still have to burn. Or what else? And there's construction debris and appliances and all that.

One of the options is to build factories in some cities to process this type of waste, so these are satellite cities, with sufficient access to energy and infrastructure, plus resources for processing. Incineration of garbage requires only gas, and for concrete or asphalt crushers are needed, that is, additional equipment and technology (chemical. dissolution) - this already dangerous themes and for example in mono-cities such can be send? or not? Chelyabinsk? But it is necessary to crush on the spot to reduce the dimensions, you need a railway station for loading, because on ordinary roads—they will throw off closer (as now) - it's cheaper.

What should be the distribution network? Something can be shifted to small and medium-sized businesses (analysis of consumer electronics, sorting, delivery), but you still need to build the system itself, it is not completely at zero, but it is not and there are no plans in fact, too. Efficiency and benefit-are unknown, but it is necessary to do and it is a public task, as well as education in this area, can be not volunteer, and directly on a box and at school, Institute (if we did not have it earlier) - a course OBZH-Ecology.

One of the themes - in fact, exhaust gases and waste from the production is also a resource for processing, Chelyabinsk and there is another city with a black snow is the ability to collect dust/gas and recycling is a good knowledge-intensive task, roughly catalysts in cars are doing the same, and there are TPP and NPP from which the rushing heat and it is not disposed, that is, in fact, task quite a lot and using the solution of one can come to the judgment of others, because the business should be responsible, but you have to understand this will go with higher prices for consumers, either through taxes anyway we.

Production of recycled products to increase the attractiveness of recycling-plastic pipes? Benches, insulation, plastic boards, cladding or roof of houses, stone slabs, paving stones, TV\computers, bumpers, tires, decorative panels for cars or furniture cladding, door handles, architraves, stadium seats or street canopies, drainpipes - here we need production standards, and the stimulation of entrepreneurship in this area, ensuring demand from society-the state.

You can make a guitar or an electric piano, acoustics, but you need to apply more technologies, plus ensure quality, although the production of luxury goods will increase the attractiveness. And our basic task is to encourage producers, buyers and sellers, first of all, to the collection of recyclable materials.

In this vein, it may be interesting to open 3D printing points, where you can immediately recycle recyclable materials and immediately make a thing out of this recyclable material — this will show the meaning of recycling. You can buy 1 printer and start production DIY printers to promote the process is handed over keys, get each piece.

Some of the broken simple parts can be easily replaced with plastic. Anyone will be able to print a fan tube made of plastic himself-this is promising, but you need to think about how to get quality raw materials from processing, that is, the standard and technology of processing should be available.

I do not agree that it is necessary to abandon plastic bags or containers, because otherwise they will have to be made of trees and this will initiate deforestation, and we need to restore forests and wildlife.

And for example the process of collecting raw materials-in the same way (as with concrete) in place immediately put the chopper and everything will be much more compact. If we are talking about chain stores, they can install a container with equipment near the shopping center and carry out everything on the spot, even automatic sorting. Then you do not need to order special transport, and you can already export raw materials as well as anywhere. Need another collection tank or shopping cart, cart wheel? "print it!"

Do you want a vacuum cleaner nozzle or a storage box with your personal designer flowers? "Do it, don't be stupid.

I do not know the exact amounts of CO₂ CH₄ processing by one tree, but it is clear that if trees contain these bases, then they process them from air/earth/water through hydrolysis/photosynthesis. If we cut down the forest for a field, pasture, apiary, village or factory, then the volume of processing decreases, more remains in the atmosphere and all levels of the biosphere begin to suffer, there is a habitat not only for microorganisms, but quite for animals. Therefore, I am for the protection of forests, we already have all the signs

of disaster. Everything we do artificially will depend on us and energy, so the restoration of bio-activity is the key to success, it will be able to continue to recover. But then, for our part, we must reduce the consumption of the planet's resources - through the processing of what we already have.

Cemeteries of cars, planes, military equipment are all materials which were extracted, processed, cleared, there paint, metals, plastic, rubber are all not renewable resources on which the heap of energy left.

Yes, there may be many more left, but if you think only for the next hundred or two hundred years, and if you think 10 or 100 thousand years? One Millennium is 20-30 generations of people, a maximum of 50, multiply by at least 3 billion — 100 billion people should receive some resources for every 1000 years. At the same time, there is also the problem of nuclear waste and energy in General, which is far from self-sufficiency and self-recovery. Plus, in General, the violation of the natural balance due to human activity.

It is all necessary to solve, to look for technologies, to give work and tasks to people, then the future will be. I'm not going to live a thousand years, but I understand that family and children are the future that everyone protects and creates.