

Solid Waste

Glossary

Organic waste: Biodegradable waste materials such as food remains, fruits, vegetables, paper, etc.

Dry waste: Non-biodegradable waste materials that can be recycled, e.g. paper, plastic, glass, metal, etc.



Household waste: Also called residential waste or domestic waste. Generally consists of food leftovers, packing materials, papers, plastics, glasses, cloths, etc.

Public waste: All waste discharged or disposed of in streets of the city, as a result of manmade activities like trees pruning, construction or demolition debris, earth from excavations, etc.) or the forces of nature.

Commercial waste: Waste from commercial establishments, e.g. stores, restaurants, offices, hotels, etc.

Industrial waste: Waste from factories that are categorized as either hazardous or non-hazardous.

Medical waste: Waste produced by health service establishments, such as hospitals, medical clinics, pharmacies, health clinics, etc.

Dumping area: Location where waste is illegally dumped and without any environmental control measures whatsoever.

Sanitary landfill: Place for waste disposal in accordance with the environmental law.



Selective collection: Collection of recyclable waste from generation sources (residences, school, hospital, industry and commercial).

Recycling: Process making waste materials suitable for reuse (e.g. trees = paper; mineral = metal) also meant to conserve energy.

According to the Federal Constitution it is the responsibility of the prefectural governments to collect and dispose urban wastes (household waste, street sweeping and public area cleansing, etc.). The collection and disposal of industrial, commercial, and medical waste are the responsibilities of the generator who is obliged to carry these out in an environmentally friendly manner.

Source separation is fundamental for the handling of wastes from industries, commercial areas, medical institutions, etc., in view of reducing the volume of hazardous waste.

The solution for solid waste problems includes establishing integrated waste management measures with an eye toward the minimization of the generated volume of waste by reuse and recycling. This management should be connected to environmental education activities in order to make generators understand the impact of their wastes on the surrounding environment.

REDUCE/REUSE/RECYCLE - CHANGE IN ATTITUDE

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENT

To reduce the volume of waste generated by mainly avoiding the consumption of products that use unnecessary packing materials (plastics in general).

To reuse the packing before considering it as "waste".

Adopt the principles of recycling from the separate collection phase, transforming used materials to new products.