

What is your knowledge level? Let's see if you have become the King of the Environment!



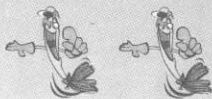
5. Congratulations! Your environmental knowledge level is excellent. Continue investigating more on the environment to protect our beautiful natural environment!



4. Your knowledge is very good. With a little more attention and observation you will be able to deepen your knowledge on the environment.



3. Fair. This booklet will help you to better understand the environment. Read carefully and think about the problems that affect your city.



2. You must make more efforts. Ask your friends and parents and talk about environmental issues with them. To know more is to enrich oneself.

Answers

Q1. (b)

70% of the earth surface is covered by water.

Q2. (a)

The area of Lake Ilopango is 70,677 km².

Q3. (b)

About 600g of waste per person are generated daily in San Salvador Metropolitan Area.

Q4. (b)

Glass bottles can be washed and reused, but plastic containers do not decompose easily and generate many toxic and harmful gases when burning.

Q5. (a)

About 310,000 tons/year are generated in San Salvador Metropolitan Area.

Q6. (b)

Paper is produced from tree fibers.

Q7. (b)

The food leftovers are decomposed usually in two days.

Q8. (a)

Most of the waste is carried out to municipal landfills.

Q9. (a)

Carpets, clothes, etc. are made from reprocessing plastic PET bottles. In some industrialized countries, these processed products are sold.

Q10. (a)

Waste should be placed at the designated place and time or in containers.



Glossary

NON-BIOTIC or "ABIOTIC": (From Greek a, without; bios, life) physical or chemical element that doesn't possess life and that it is part of an ecosystem. For example light, wind, water, rock, etc.

RECYCLABLE WASTE (recyclable garbage): Any materials that can be recovered through recycling, such as paper, plastic, glass and metal.

NON-RECYCLABLE WASTE (non-recyclable garbage): Non-recoverable items such as easily decomposed materials and other inert materials. Biodegradable waste (food leftover, fruit peels, leaves, etc.) can be considered as recyclable if it is used to produce compost or natural fertilizer.

HOUSEHOLD WASTE (household garbage): Also called domestic or residential waste, it generally consists of food waste, packing materials, paper, plastic, glass, cloths, etc.

COMMERCIAL WASTE (commercial garbage): It comes from commercial establishments such as stores, restaurants, offices and hotels.

MEDICAL WASTE: Waste produced by health-care establishments, such as hospitals, health centers, clinics, pharmacies and mobile health clinics.

BIOTIC: Organisms that have life, such as animals, plants and microscopic organisms.

OPEN DUMP: Place where waste is discarded in the open air, without any kind of environmental control.

SEPARATION CENTER: Center where waste is separated or sorted out, contributing to the reduction of waste amount and extending the life span of the sanitary landfill.

COMPOST (organic compost): Natural compost produced by vegetable and food waste (organic waste). This compost improves the quality of soil; it reduces costs and produces healthy cultivation.

CONSERVATION: Management of the use of natural and cultural resources by man, to produce optimum and sustainable benefits and to restore and improve the natural and cultural environment.

POLLUTION: All that damages the environment, generating imbalance.

CONTAINER: Bin containing garbage.

LEACHATE: Dark liquid resulting from the anaerobic decomposition of waste and rainwater runoff through waste.

COMPOSTING PLANT: Place where vegetable and food wastes are processed (organic wastes) for compost production.

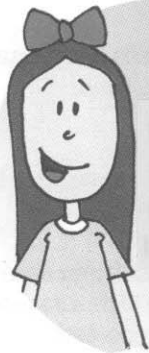
SANITARY LANDFILL: Place where waste (garbage) is disposed in a planned manner. All measures are taken in order not to harm the environment.

RECYCLING: Process of recovering used materials which were produced using raw materials obtained from nature (trees in paper, sand in glass, minerals in metal), also saving the energy expenses for the production of final products.

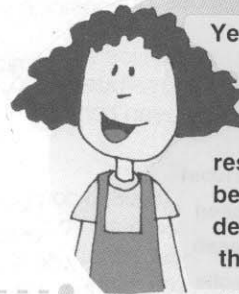


Let's make our city the cleanest and soundest!

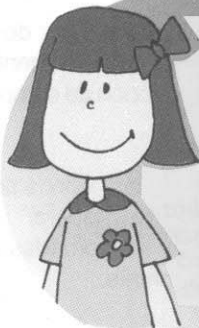
Let's see my friends.
What have you learned
from this booklet?



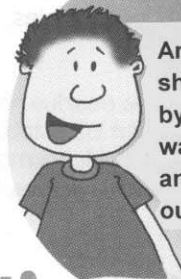
I have learned
that when we
use resources
we generate
waste.



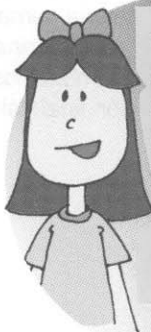
Yes,
and we
should take
care of our
resources,
because we
depend on
them.



To live in
clean and
sound
environment,
we should work
together and
reduce the waste
amount that we
generate.



And everyone
should cooperate
by placing the
waste properly
and cleaning
our cities



Yeah...
And why
don't we start
in our barrio?
We could launch
a clean-up
operation
campaign.



Write down
your ideas here



Unite to "Escolim" slogan

I want it! a clean and sound city

And don't forget these points:

Before throwing waste, think where it must be discharged and place it appropriately.

What we can recycle doesn't become waste. Let's cooperate in protecting and preserving our natural resources.

Let's reduce the quantity of waste promoting recycling.

We should get into the habit of separating the waste before disposing it.

Understand that the waste that we generate can become useful or harmful for us, depending on how we treat it.

Let's buy recycled and recyclable items (and promote this attitude in our homes and communities).

Before considering anything as waste, let's think whether we can reuse it.

Let's make these sentences our own slogans together with Escolim!