

A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The foreground features rolling green hills with dark brown soil. On the left, there is a green tree, a purple flower, and an orange flower. A small red bird is flying in the sky. The background consists of wavy blue and white bands representing the sky and distant hills.

CONFERENCE ABOUT «SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY»

March 15, 2017



The conference was held on March 15th, 2017 in the auditorium plexus A of I.T.E.T. “DON Luigi Sturzo” in which the students of the Erasmus Plus "Cherchons lycéens pour Sauver la planete“ participated.

The conference was managed by the doctor Caterina Licatini, specialised in Environmental Sciences

THE ACCUMULATION OF WASTE, WHAT WE CAN DO TO CHANGE THIS?

She immediately talked about "eco-friendly company".

One of the topic that will be discussed is the accumulation of waste and the problems that carries, especially of its disposal.

We need, therefore, reduce to a minimum the overuse of resources and over production of waste.

The waste can be of different types, which we will see later



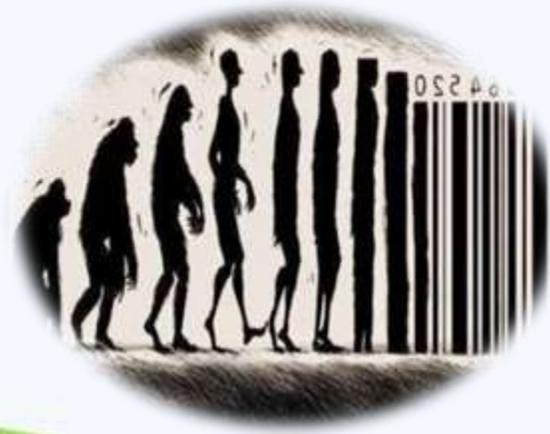
THE MAIN PROBLEMS

THE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

Related to the problem of the quantity of waste is the continued increase in world population (CURRENTLY ON EARTH WE ARRIVED TO 7.5 BILLION, WHILE THE ESTIMATES OF RESEARCHERS SAY ABOUT 9 BILLION BEFORE 2050)

THE CAPITALIST- CONSUMERISM

The capitalist-consumerism model encourages a continued economic development which in turn creates an even greater quantity of waste, so there may be a good or a bad of waste management, considering that there is the problem of the release of polluting substances into the soil in the atmosphere and in the waters.



DEFINITION OF WASTE

Waste means the passage of any object or substance to rejection

But it depends on the wish of the holder to transform something to waste or ... **MATERIAL RECOVERED !!**

Alternative: transform the object or differentiate separately the elements of which it is composed.

In the world various types of wastes or materials are produced :

- 50% of urban solid waste;
- 50% special waste;
- Dangerous waste (batteries, medicines, etc.);
- Biodegradable organic and inorganic (so-called dry).



DISPOSAL AND ALL WE CAN DO TO REDUCE THE WASTE

In the past disposal was sufficient (Bellolampo, Castellana Sicula at the very least in Germany), but disposal is the last stage.

Instead we should look to the future and we can organize the disposal in a more rational and environmentally compatible and sustainable way, we cannot afford to waste public money, precious time “While” polluting water, ground water, air, land.

We can say that we must put in place the following steps.

- Reduction where waste is reduced by planning on using more recyclable material or with products that have a greater duration (against planned obsolescence);
- Reuse of materials that can give life to other products of the same type;
 - Recycling;
 - Energy recovery;
 - Disposal.



NON-DIFFERENTIABLE WASTE

A little more than 10% of waste is the fraction of non-recoverable/ non-differentiable that would go in the “Thermo-Disposal Equipment or incinerator. The unsorted waste can, in fact, follow three exit ways: in Landfills, Incinerators or recycling.

