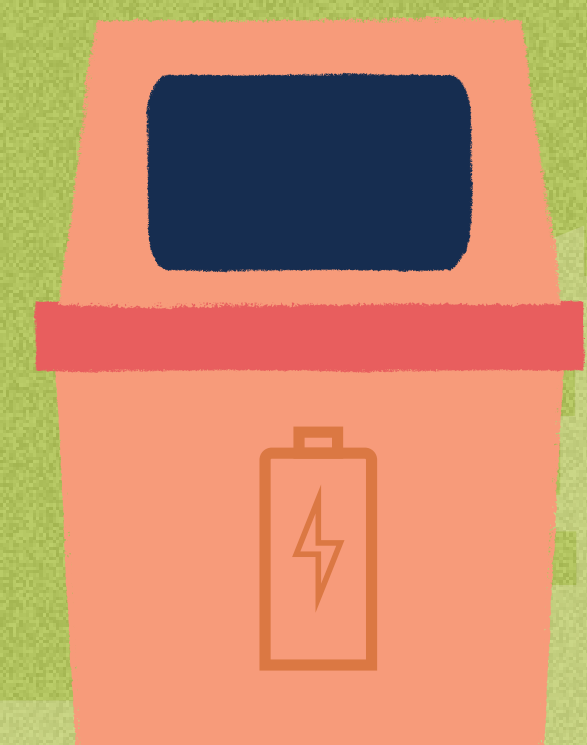
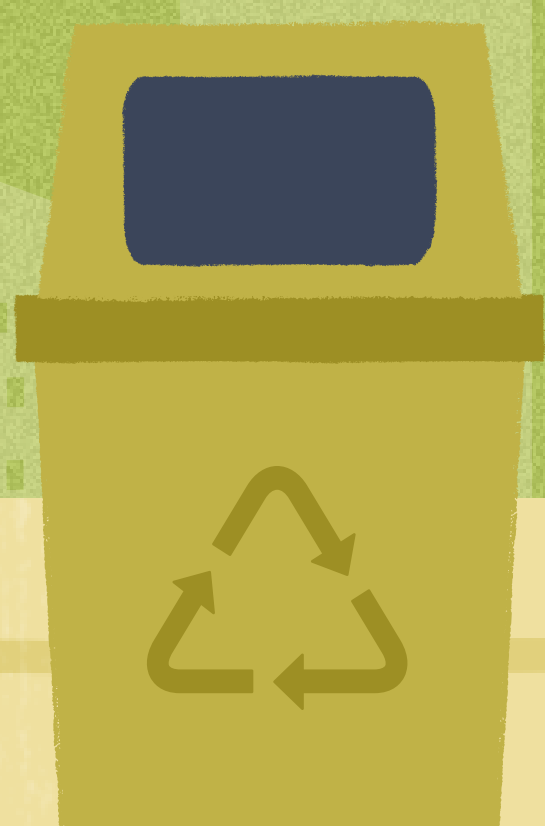


SAVING THE NATION THROUGH WASTE SEGREGATION

The Whys and Whats
of Waste Segregation



WHAT TYPES OF TRASH DO FILIPINOS GENERATE?

The Philippines' Environment Management Bureau estimate that **52.3% of our trash is biodegradable**, **27.8% is recyclable**, **18% is non-recyclable (residuals)**, and **1.9% is special waste**.

If 27.8% of our wastes is recyclable, we can **create a higher value** for them when we segregate.



WHY DO WE NEED TO SEGREGATE WASTE?

The garbage collectors mix them anyway.

The law requires it.

The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of the Philippines requires segregation at source (like your household!) "to promote recycling and re-use of resources and to reduce the volume of waste for collection and disposal."

Fewer items in the landfill.

Effective segregation means that our wastes will more likely be brought to their proper destination. This means fewer items in the landfill, which is better for the people and the environment.

RA 9003



WHAT BENEFITS DOES SEGREGATION BRING?

Segregation increases recycling rates.

Unsegregated and contaminated waste can't be recycled. When we clean, dry, and segregate our wastes, we increase their value for recycling.

It also provides added income.

When your recyclables are segregated, you can sell them to your nearest junk shop or give them to informal waste pickers.

When we create value for waste, there is less chance of it polluting the environment.



WHAT ITEMS ARE RECYCLABLE?



Metal ✓

Examples: Aluminum, copper, steel, tin



Paper ✓

Examples: Cardboard boxes, newspapers, white paper



Glass ✓

Examples: bottles (amber, green, clear), flat (tinted and clear), cullets (bubog)



Plastic ✓

Examples: Some food and beverage packaging, home care packaging

WHAT TYPES OF PLASTICS ARE RECYCLABLE? WHAT DO THOSE RECYCLING SIGNS WITH NUMBERS MEAN?

These numbers are plastic resin identification codes. They indicate the type of plastic the item is made out of.



**Polyethylene
Terephthalate
(PET, PETE)**
RECYCLABLE



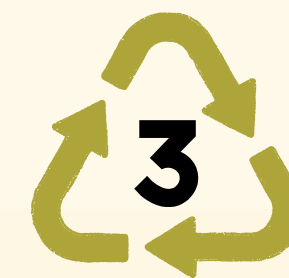
Used for:
Soda and water
bottles, salad dressing,
and peanut butter jars



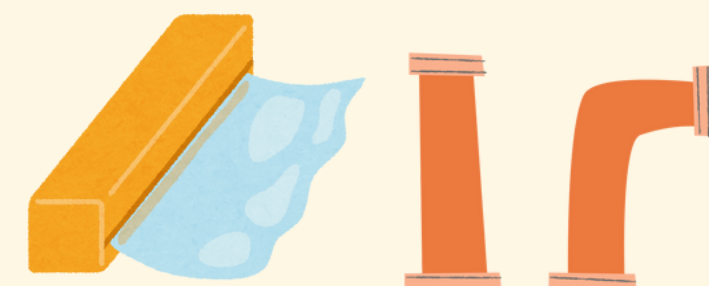
**High-Density
Polyethylene
(HDPE)**
RECYCLABLE



Used for:
Milk, juice, and
water bottles, and
trash and retail bags



**Polyvinyl
Chloride (PVC)**
RECYCLABLE IN SOME
APPLICATIONS



Used for:
Juice bottles, cling
film, and PVC piping



**Low-Density
Polyethylene
(LDPE)**

RECYCLABLE IN SOME
APPLICATIONS



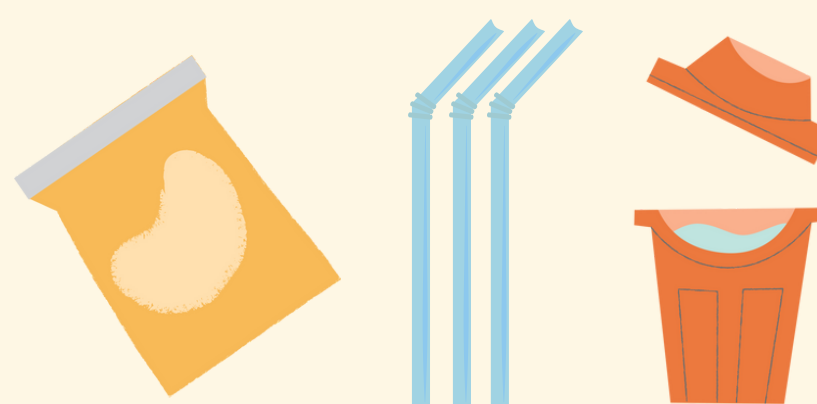
Used for:

Frozen food bags,
freezable bottles, and
flexible container lids



**Polypropylene
(PP)**

RECYCLABLE IN SOME
APPLICATIONS



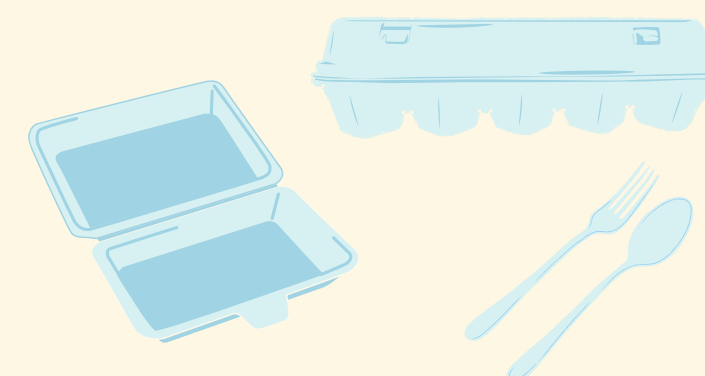
Used for:

Yogurt cups, straws,
cutlery, pails, diapers,
and food packaging



**Polystyrene
(PS)**

DIFFICULT TO
RECYCLE



Used for:

Take-away containers,
egg cartons,
packaging fillers



**Other (includes BPA and bio-based
PLA) DIFFICULT TO RECYCLE**

Used for: Baby bottles, food
packaging, and car parts



WHAT HAPPENS TO RECYCLABLE PLASTIC?

First, it's collected up by waste aggregators and/or haulers. They bring the items to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), where it is prepared for recycling.



WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

At the MRF, waste workers group plastics according to the different types.



END RESULT? GIVING PLASTICS A SECOND CHANCE.

Once sorted, the plastics are chopped up into smaller pieces, then cleaned to remove labels, dirt, dust, and other contaminants.

After plastics are cleaned, they're melted and compressed into pellets or fragments, which can be created or incorporated into new products.

Recycled plastic is hardly ever used to create the same or identical plastic item as its original form.

Adding plastic sachet fragments to concrete blocks

