SEPARATION, RECOVERY AND RECYCLING OF MUNICIPAL ORGANIC WASTES

INTRODUCTION

As development continues to grow, lifestyles also adjust to the trend of development and if this change continue to happen, exploitation of the planet's resources in turn accelerates. For every virgin resource that is being use to produce something, will result to the production of wastes.

On the other hand, population also grows as development moves on and it is a public knowledge that population directly affect generation of wastes be it solid or liquid. However, this paper intends to confine on solid wastes.

Today, if nothing is done, more and more volume of wastes is produce and if 100% collected, this ends up in the dumpsites or landfills that require huge spaces and large budgets. If not collected causes unsightly heaps and soil and water pollution. With these alarming issue the Philippine government exerted effort to come up with strategies to mitigate further complications brought about by solid wastes. Learning from the weaknesses of the past strategies, a need to shift our way of dealing with solid wastes.

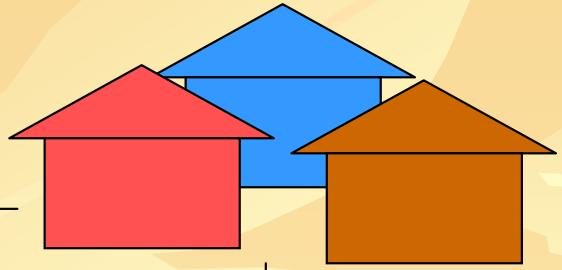
Identified as one of the most cost effective way of managing solid wastes is to do something at source of generation.

At the basic level there must be:

- segregation or separation at source
- recovery
- recycling or processing for its conversion to another purpose or use

SOURCE SEPARATION/SEGREGATION

Household, Commercial Establishments, Institutions & Farms



- Reduction at Source
  - Reuse
  - Composting
  - Recycling
- Segregation at Source
  - Biodegradable Waste
  - Non-biodegradable Waste
  - Material Recovery Facility
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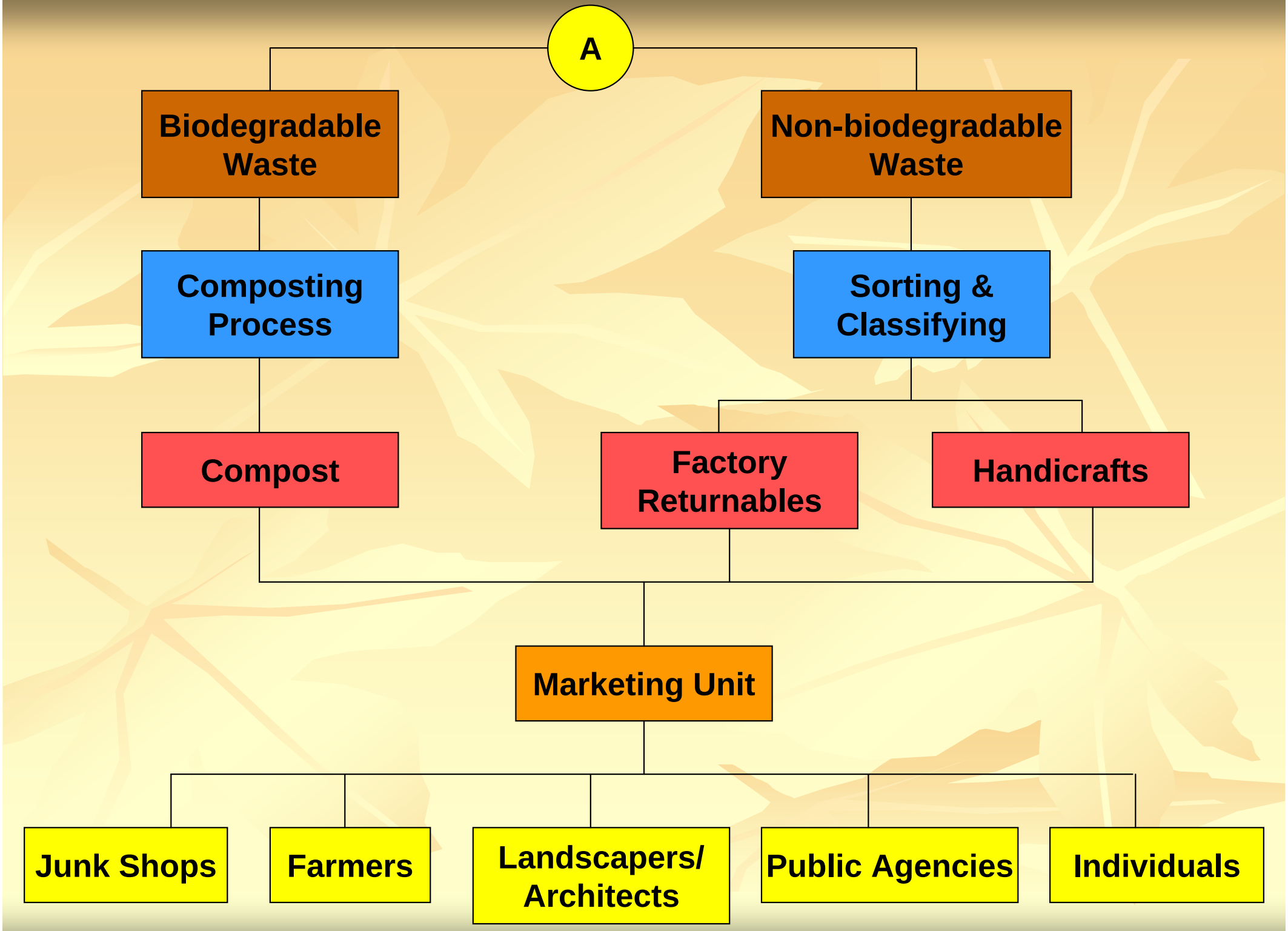
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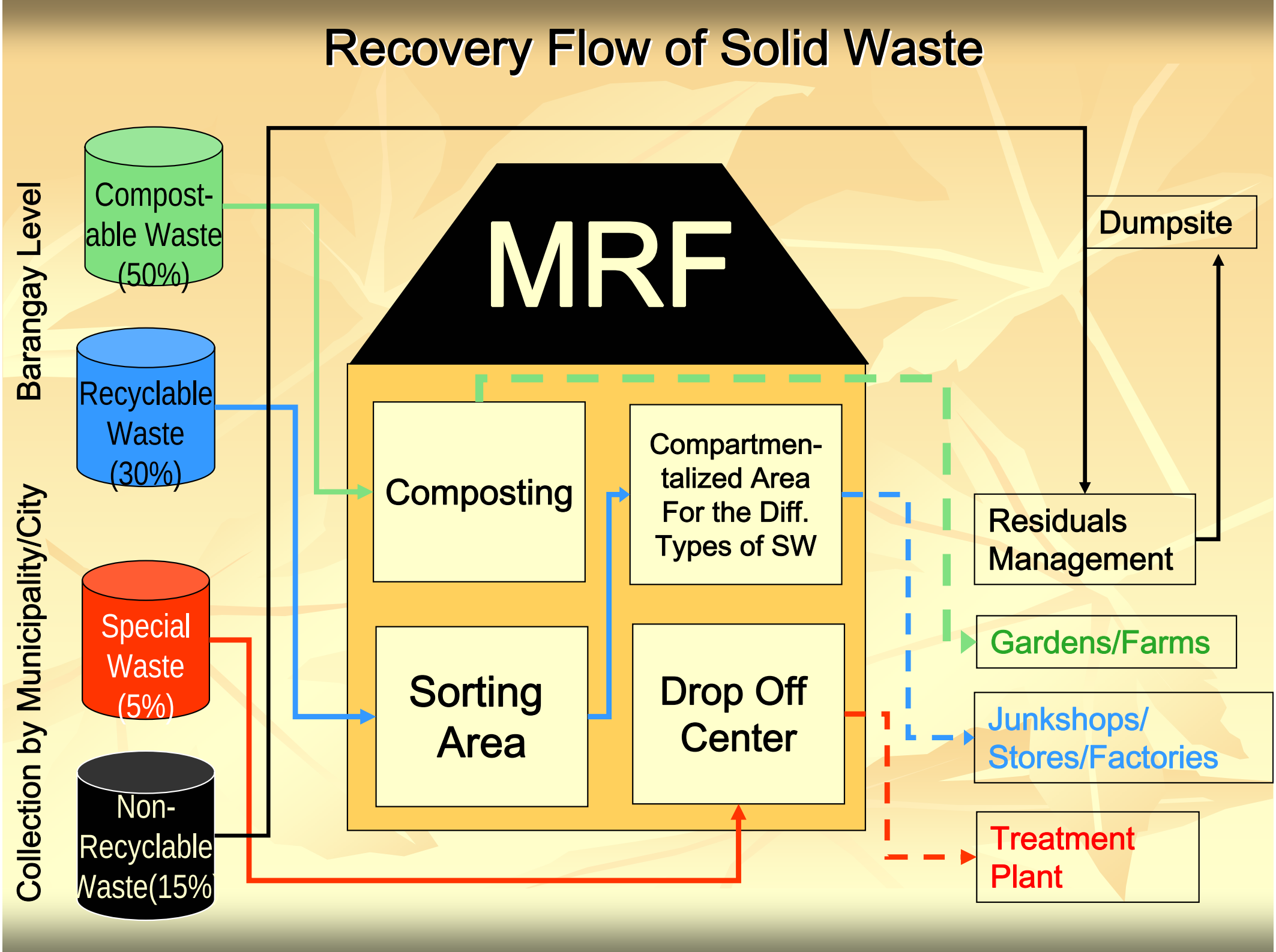
Biodegradable Waste
Non-biodegradable Waste
Composting Process
Sorting & Classifying
Compost
Factory Returnables
Handicrafts
Marketing Unit
Junk Shops
Farmers
Landscapers/ Architects
Public Agencies
Individuals

Recovery Flow of Solid Waste



RECOVERY ACTIVITY


DO THE
CORRECT GARBAGE DISPOS
DAILY

Municipal Waste Generation and Recovery Statistics

Urban City/Municipality Waste Generation

Per Capita :

- 0.40 for low income group
- 0.50 for middle income group

Daily Generation of the City/Municipality

- Ranges from 40-50 tons per day

% Composition by Type of Waste

- 50% Compostable
- 15% Residual
- 30% Factory Returnable
- 5% Special Wastes

25% of the Compostable Wastes is recovered and recycled to organic fertilizer

Communal Processing of Organic Waste at the Brgy. Level

Backyard Composting/ Processing of Organic Wastes

PROCESSING/ RECYCLING ACTIVITY

PROCESSING Cont…

Decomposed compostable wastes passed through the shiever before curing and packaging

COMPOSTABLE WASTES RECYCLED TO ORGANIC FERTILIZER

Recycled Organic Wastes Used to Fertilize Vegetable Gardens/Farms

From the Philippines
Maraming Salamat Po!

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