



SOURCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION



Environmental Terms

Bio-based Product	A product composed of biological products or renewable agricultural or forestry materials.
Environment	External living, working, and playing spaces and natural resources and more.
Carbon Footprint	The amount of greenhouse gases one emits.
Carbon neutral	Maintaining a balance between producing and using carbon dioxide.
Carrying capacity	Volume and intensity of use by organisms that can be sustained
Entropy	A measure of disorder of energy indicating its unavailability for recycling for the same use.



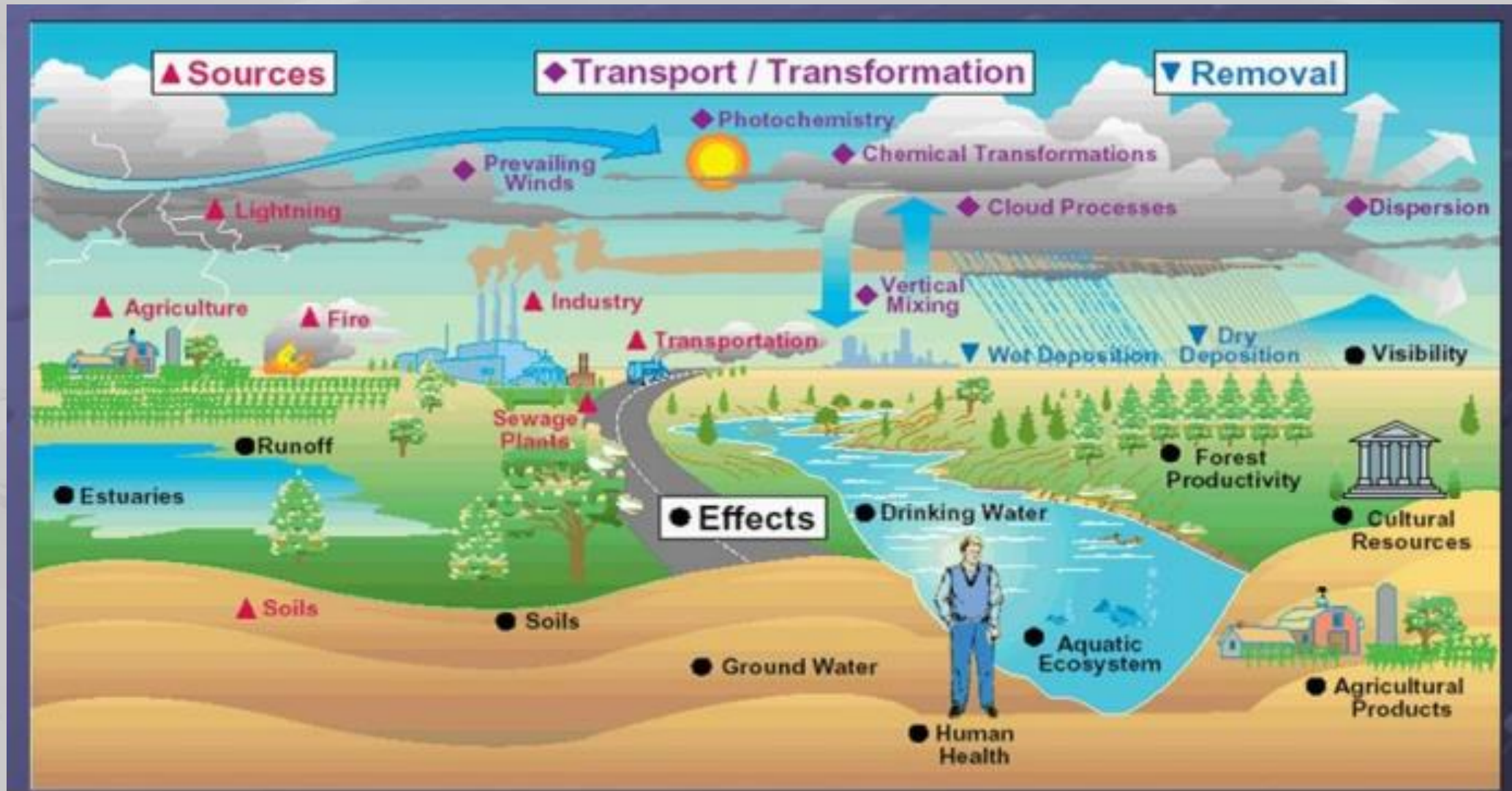


Environmental Pollution

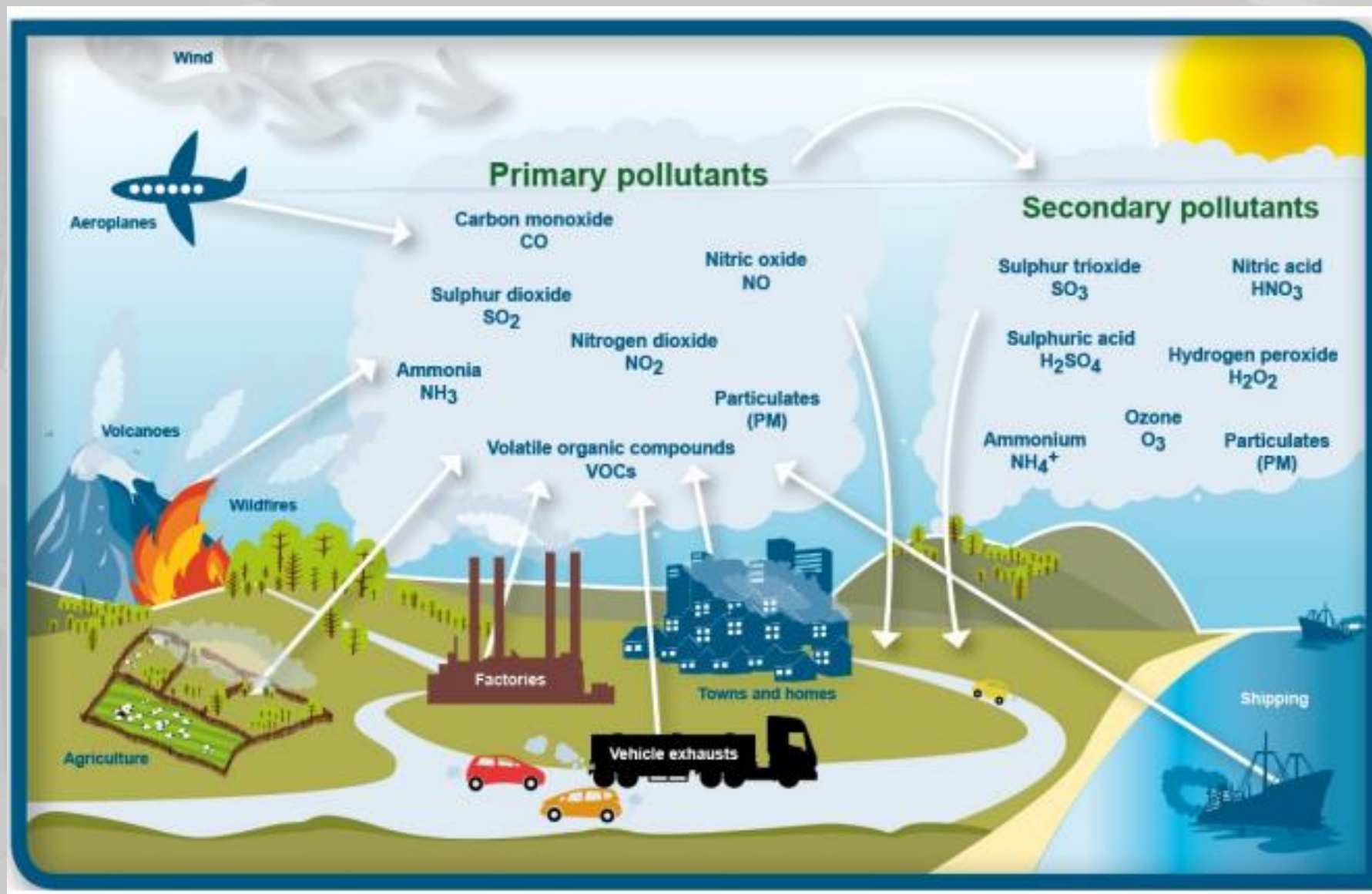
- Environmental pollution is the effect of undesirable changes in our surroundings that have harmful effects on plants, animals and human beings.
- A substance, which causes pollution, is known as pollutant.
- Pollutants can be solid, liquid or gaseous substances present in greater concentration than in natural abundance and are produced due to human activities or due to natural happenings.
- Pollutants can be degradable, like discarded vegetables which rapidly break down by natural processes.
- On the other hand, pollutants which are slowly degradable, remain in the environment in an unchanged form for many decades like DDT, plastic materials, heavy metals, many chemicals, nuclear wastes etc.



Environmental Pollution



Environmental Pollution



Municipal waste

- Municipal waste is made up of residual waste, bulky waste, secondary materials from separate collection (e.g., paper and glass), household hazardous waste, street sweepings and litter collections. It is made up of materials such as paper, cardboard, metals, textiles, organics (food and garden waste) and wood.



Municipal waste (in EU)



COMPONENTS OF U.S. MUNICIPAL WASTE



Municipal waste





Bio-medical Waste

- Bio-medical waste” means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological research
- Around 10-25 per cent health-care waste is regarded hazardous and may create a variety of health risk.
- The remaining 75 to 90 per cent of the waste produced by the health – care providers is non-risk or “general” health –care waste, comparable to domestic waste





Bio-medical Waste

Waste category	Description and example
Infectious waste	Waste suspected to contain pathogens e.g. Laboratory cultures; waste from isolation wards; tissues (swabs) materials or equipment that have been in contact with infected patients; excreta
Pathological waste	Human tissues or fluids e.g. body part; blood and other body fluids; glass
Sharps	Sharp waste e.g. needles infusion sets; scalpels knives blades; broken glass
Pharmaceutical waste	Waste containing pharmaceuticals e.g. pharmaceuticals that are expired or no longer needed; items contaminated by or containing pharmaceuticals (bottles, boxes)





Bio-medical Waste

Genotoxic waste	Waste containing substances with Genotoxic properties e.g. waste containing cytostatic drugs (often used in cancer therapy); genotoxic chemicals
Chemical waste	Waste containing chemical substances e.g. laboratory reagents; film develop; disinfectants that are expired or no longer needed solvents
Waste with high content of heavy metals	Batteries; broken thermometers; blood pressure gauges ;etc
Pressurized containers	Gas cylinder; gas cartridges
Radioactive waste	Waste containing radioactive substance e.g. unused liquids from radiotherapy or laboratory research; contaminated glass ware, packages or absorbent paper; urine and excreta from patients treated or tested with unsealed radionuclide sealed sources



Industrial Waste

- Industrial waste is the unwanted byproduct of industrial processes. These processes include mining and manufacturing activities.

