

# Doing Your Bit

### What can you do:



There are many things we can do to help reduce air pollution and global warming.

Use buses and trains instead of cars, as they can carry a lot more people in one journey. This cuts down the amount of pollution produced.





Walking or cycling whenever you can will be even better, as it does not create any pollution. It will also be good for your body, as regular exercise will keep you fit and healthy.

If your parents must use the car, ask them to avoid using it for very short journeys if possible, as this creates unnecessary pollution. Try to encourage them to share





their journeys with other people, for example when they go to work or go shopping. Also encourage them to drive more slowly as this produces less pollution and less carbon dioxide.

Energy is produced to generate electricity and to keep us warm. Most energy is produced by the burning of fossil fuels, like coal, oil and gas, which release carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. Fuel burnt in our cars also releases carbon dioxide. As an individual, you do not have a lot of control on how





your energy is produced. However, you
can control the way in which you use
that energy. Using less energy means less of it needs to be
produced. So less carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.

We can also help prevent pollution from our own homes which may contribute to acid rain and poor air quality, and increases emissions of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Turning off lights when they are not needed and not wasting electricity will reduce the demand for energy. Less electricity will need to be produced and so less coal, oil and gas will have to be burnt in power stations, which means less air pollution and less carbon dioxide!





Pollution formed indoors can be reduced by ensuring that all gas appliances are working correctly. Good ventilation will improve indoor air quality by dispersing biological pollutants like dust mite, and other pollutants such as cigarette smoke.

Most of the rubbish we throw away can be recycled, such as glass bottles and jars, steel and aluminium cans, plastic bottles

and waste paper.



Recycling used materials uses less energy than making new ones.



Composting fruit and vegetable waste reduces the amount of rubbish buried at rubbish dumps.

## What are the Governments doing?



Governments throughout the world have already taken action for these different environmental problems (i.e. Acid Rain, Air Quality, Ozone Hole, Global Warming). In their plans they hope to reduce the amount of emissions of greenhouse gases produced by man.

About half of the greenhouse effect is caused by our use of energy, especially from

fossil fuels. Other sources of energy could be used which do not



emit carbon dioxide, e.g. wind power, solar (sun power) and wave power. In the home and at school, we must learn to use energy efficiently and not waste it.



Go to the <u>recycling waste</u> (attached below) and how to make recycled paper exercises......



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# Recycling Wastel







Today we produce a lot of rubbish, and most of it ends up under ground. How much of all this waste could be recycled?

## Step 1

Look at the content of your rubbish bin, and see what you have thrown away (do it outside on newspaper).

Weigh the contents and separate them, e.g. glass, food waste, plastics, textiles, paper and metals.





- You should have your parents' permission (or help) before doing this.
- Wear a pair of washing-up gloves and old clothes.
- Be very careful with broken glass and sharp edges of cans as you could cut yourself and get infected!
- Never taste or inhale unknown substances!



# Step 2

How much of this rubbish do you think can be recycled or put back into nature's natural cycle? You can contact your local environmental or conservation group for ideas on how you can recycle some of your rubbish. Find out where your nearest recycle centre is!

Here are some examples to get you started!

## **Paper**

- Many charities and organisations collect old newspaper and magazines to be recycled. You can try and contact those in your area.
- There are also recycle bins at supermarkets.



### **Glass**



- There should also
- be bottle-banks for bottle and jars at your nearest supermarket, or at your nearest recycle centre.
- You can ask your local authority about this.
- There are different colours of glass, make sure you separate them, and put them in the right recycle bin!

Aluminium

cans

Aluminium

cans can be washed and crushed and taken to a recycle centre.

Again, there should be one at your nearest supermarket, if not, contact your local authority or look in the yellow pages.





- At concerts, fairs, and other events, you could be paid for every can you collect!
- Only aluminium can be recycled not other ones!
   To find out if a can is made of aluminium, use a magnet! Aluminium cans are NOT magnetic, others are!

### **Organic Waste**



• This is anything that will rot (vegetables, fruits...). You can use it as compost for your vegetable garden, and if you do not have one, you can start one!

### **Plastics**

 Plastic bottles and containers are usually all recyclable, you should also be able to find a recycle bin for plastics at your recycle



### centre.

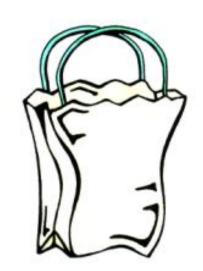
- You can probably crush some of them (some plastic bottles for water have now been designed for this), and then it will take less space in the bin.
- You could find out if your council collects them from your house.

# Step 3

Hopefully, you should have nothing left. But if you do,
 it is probably rubbish like chemicals, plastic bags and



- non-aluminium cans, these cannot be recycled at the moment.
- Weigh this waste the less there is the better! See
  if you can reduce it in the future, for example, you
  could start buying products with less packaging or by
  always taking with you the same bags when you go to
  the shops.





Go on and make some recycled paper....