**Waste Homework**

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| Year | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
| Waste  (mill. Tons) | 121.5 | 127.8 | 151.6 | 166.3 | 208.3 | 217.3 | 242.5 | 252.7 | 249.9 |
| Recycled (mill. Tons) | 8.0 | 9.3 | 14.5 | 16.7 | 33.2 | 55.8 | 69.5 | 79.9 | 85.1 |

1. The data table above shows the amount Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated before recycling, and the MSW recycled for the United States from 1970 until 2010.
   1. Draw the graph using the information given above. Be sure to include all of the necessary components for a graph.
   2. What is the general trend of both lines from 1970 until 2005? How do things differ in 2010? What do you think is going on?
   3. MSW is, for the most part, recyclable and organic waste. What are some examples of recyclable and organic waste (give three examples for each), and what is the most common recyclable waste product in the United States?
   4. There are three other major types of waste, what are they and give one example for each?
   5. What is reusing and recycling? What is happening to recycling rates as the years go by?
   6. What are some pros and cons to recycling in the United States (give two reasons each)? Why may recycling not be considered economical?
2. The city council of Los Angeles is concerned with the amount of waste they as a community are generating. The council is unsure of how to properly dispose of their waste without potentially, so they are weighing their options. Knowing what you know about waste disposal methods, you can contribute to this conversation.
   1. There are five major waste disposal methods discussed in class. What are they? Give one major pro and con of each.
   2. One of the members of the council urges the others to consider NIMBY when thinking about the waste disposal method that is most ideal. Help explain to some committee members what NIMBY means, and why it is a concern. Also give the examples of the waste disposal methods in which this would be an issue.
   3. How does NIMBY relate to environmental racism (discussed in previous chapter in regards to organic food availability in urban areas)?
   4. Another member of the committee mentions using methods called rhizofiltration and phytostabilization to solve the city’s waste problems. Explain to other committee members what each one of those processes involves, and what the two have in common. Additionally give one reason why this should be used, and one reason why it should not be used.
   5. Which method do you think is the best solution to LA’s waste problem? Why have you chosen this option?
   6. One of the most important environmental laws related to waste is the Superfund. Briefly describe this law, and how it effects waste management today.