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SAVE THE PLANET
USE THE 3R

What is pollution?

Pollution is the contamination of the environment with materials that interfere with human health and quality of life or the natural function of ecosystems.



<https://www.radioromaniacultural.ro/poluarea-cu-plastic-o-contaminare-aproape-permanenta-a-mediului-natural/>

Causes of pollution environment

1. Human activity
2. Deforestation
3. Chemicals and pesticides
4. Industrial and household waste
5. Fossil fuels
6. Production and accumulation of garbage

Consequences of environmental pollution

1. Different types of pollution
2. Deterioration of health conditions
3. The disappearance of the ozone layer
4. Deterioration of ecosystems
5. Acid rain etc.

Types of pollution

- ▶ **chemical pollution (caused by various substances released into the environment in the form gaseous, liquid or solid particulate matter)**
- ▶ **radioactive pollution**
- ▶ **noise pollution**
- ▶ **light pollution**

Sources of pollution

Artificial sources of pollution

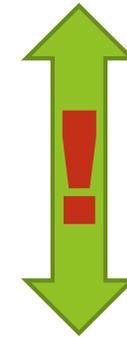
These sources of pollution are related to the activities uncontrolled anthropogenic and can affect the state of health of the entire planet. They are the result economic activities that human society carries them out in order to exploit the natural resources of the globe.

Natural sources of pollution

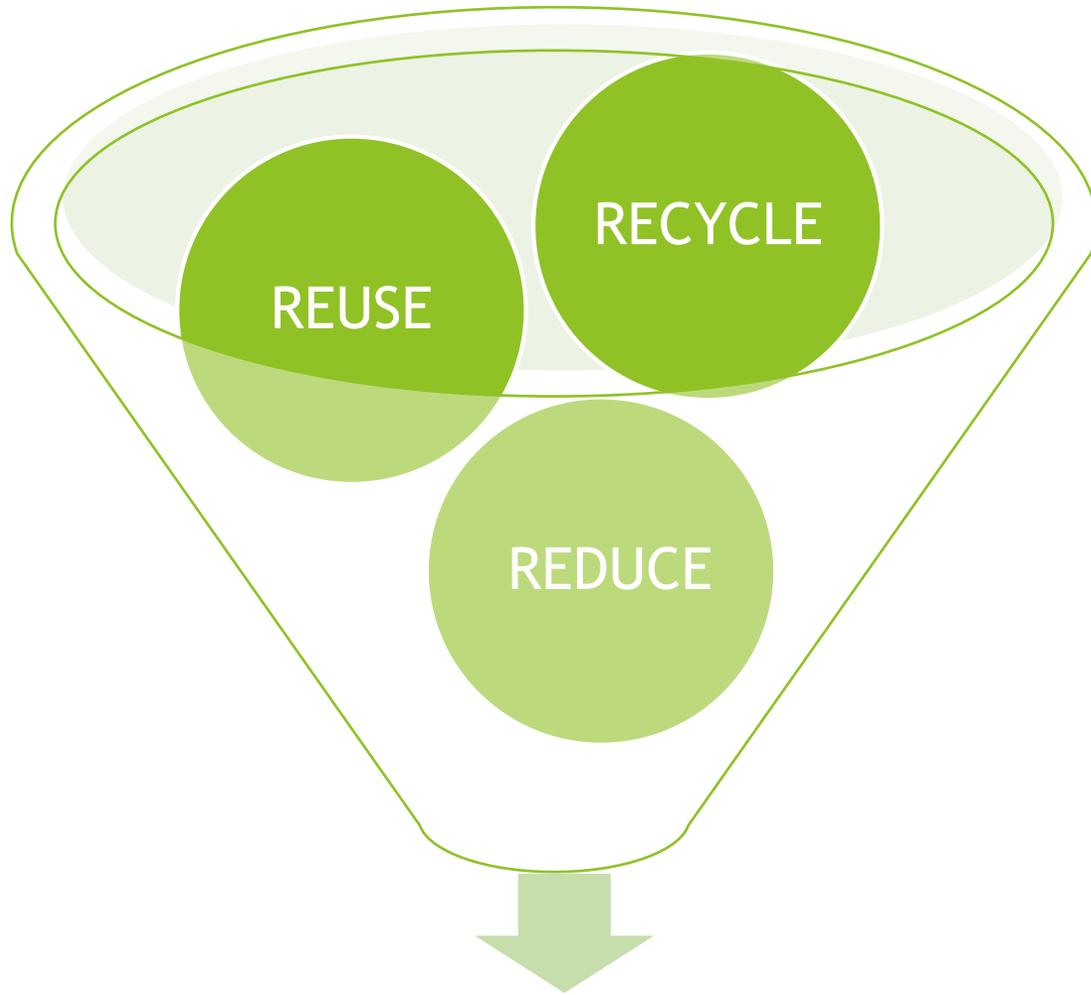
Dust storms can sometimes be a factor in air pollution, affecting your health of human populations, especially near arid or desert areas. Among other sources of pollution Volcanic eruptions, soil gas emissions, processes can also be listed natural decomposition of organic substances present in the soil, natural fires in areas forestry etc.

The global pollution we are currently facing is the result of human overexploitation of resources
Many natural things are used only for a short period of time then they are thrown away and become waste

The waste is objects / materials that the holder throws away because they are no longer there are useful



Through recycling, waste becomes resources!



The 3 R that matter

PLANETA ARE NEVOIE DE AJUTOTR!!!!

The Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations.

As the level of pollution increases, environmentally friendly NGOs have begun to sound the alarm by organizing several awareness campaigns. They have been joined by international forums such as the UN and the EU, so the European community has developed the concept of the "3R" demonstrating that the most effective form of waste treatment is their recycling.

This was followed by the adoption of environmental protection policies developed under the slogan A healthy and sustainable environment for future generations.

The environment does not stop at EU borders. Air, water, seas and wildlife do not take into account borders. That is why the EU encourages neighboring countries and, ideally, the whole world to adopt high standards for a better quality of our environment. The European Union ensures that countries wishing to join the EU align their environmental legislation with these requirements. The EU works closely with neighboring countries to encourage them to do the same and plays an active role in international negotiations on sustainable development, biodiversity and climate change. The EU's long-term goal of environmental sustainability is also the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations.

Let's apply the European policy of the 3Rs

One

from the usual activities is shopping. Let's buy smart!

Reduction

buy only what is needed,
eliminate waste

Reuse

I use a textile net for
The transport of the
purchases that I can
reuse next time
when I go shopping

Recycle

packaging (paper, PET,
glass) will be
selected and stored in
special bins in order to
be
used to obtain new
packaging by processing

În loc de concluzii..



Știați că

- Rreciclarea reduce considerabil cantitatea deșeurilor ce
trebuie depozitate în gropi de gunoi
- Fiecare tonă de hârtie reciclată salvează 17 copaci
- energia recuperată când reciclăm un pahar de sticlă
poate alimenta un bec pentru 4 ore
- Reciclarea reduce numărul de agenți poluanți din
aer și apă
- Se folosește mai puțină energie pentru reciclare
față de cea necesară producerii din materii prime 95 în cazul
aluminii, 60 în cazul oțelului, 40 în cazul hârtiei, 70 pentru
plastic și 40 pentru sticlă
- Reciclarea ajută la conservarea resurselor naturale
precum lemn, apă și minereuri
- Reciclarea previne distrugerea habitatelor naturale ale
animalelor, a biodiversității și previne eroziunea solului