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Composition II

Interview Summary/Synthesis

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Recycling programs in the community

Recycling is the process of reusing generated waste for other purposes. In everyday life in a community, a lot of waste is generated this is as a result of consumables utilized within the community. Waste generated in the community is generated from household items, this includes containers and wrappings of food and sanitary items. In addition to this waste, there are organic wastes from leftover food. Most of the waste is from plastic such as containers bottles etc.; cans are also collected as waste from this environment (Soderholm). At the moment communities are splitting the garbage for easier sorting by recyclers, therefore they throw plastic waste into one garbage container, paper waste into another and organic matter in another (Watkins). Metallic waste is hard to come by within the household as they are reused for other purposes nevertheless another garbage can is provided for glass, metals and other waste. Public participation, of a large scale, is pertinent to create and maintain an effective and efficient recycling program.

To achieve an efficient recycling program in the community, research has to be done on the available recycling opportunities and how to go about it from a household point of view to an instruction or industrial level. The preferred candidate for interviewing based on this criteria had to be proficient in manufacturing processes, material science, and versatile in recycling processes for different materials. After adequate consulting Mr. Johnson was considered the best candidate for this research, he has a degree in manufacturing science and experience in several industries where he was a production specialist and engaged in recycling manufacturing.

After an extensive and comprehensive interview, the interviewee stated that currently awareness on recycling has been greatly achieved and people are utilizing mechanisms to reduce their waste. Nevertheless, the current approach is in sorting waste for easier recycling. The task now comes about in utilizing the sorted waste for recycling. Few companies are coming forward to utilize generated waste as materials in their production processes, the current initiative is in utilizing materials that are biodegradable in production. Mr Johnson, further clarifies that the issue at hand should start with waste management and move onto to recycling, minimizing on waste is an aspect of recycling and starting from the household level, instead of throwing away glass jars or bottles they could be transformed to important equipment in the house such as flower pots, decorations, etc.

Companies could now then manage the remaining waste into their production processes, nevertheless, to achieve this the first manufacturer of the waste should deploy material science in the aspect that when the same material is recycled it is not damaged and can undergo through the entire manufacturing process (Mueller). The government can play an important role in achieving this by providing tax relief for companies that engage in recycling, provide funding for start-ups that are on the forefront of managing waste and engaging in research for new recyclable and biodegradable material (Roseland).

In conclusion, the community, government, institutions, and companies all have a role to play in achieving a safe ecosystem with minimum waste. Through partnering up, an all-around approach to the matter will be ensured companies may provide insight to consumers on how to recycle their products in creative ways. The government can encourage companies to engage in recycling and at the same time encourage the public to engage in initiatives that promote recycling.

# Works Cited

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