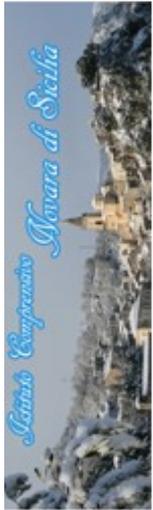




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## SAVING WASTE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

### METHOD

- ✓ Introduce the Essential Questions: Brainstorm about waste
  - Why is waste management a big problem for councils?
  - “How can we help the environment?”
  - Do you know the 3 Rs rule for waste management?
  - Why do we reuse, reduce and recycle?
- ✓ Tell the students if there is more we can do with trash than just recycle. Beyond the 3 R's: Go over the many ways we can help our Earth.
- ✓ And What about the 5R's?
  - What about the 7R's ?
  - Give students the printable cards below

### MORE ACTIVITIES FOR STUDENTS:

1. Students in groups make a list of stuff that their families throw away and classify all of them into the 7 Rs categories.
2. Students define rot and find out examples.
3. Allow time for groups to brainstorm how different items could be reused, reduced, reinvent, recycle, rot... and how they could rethink
4. Today people is concerned about environment issues and speak about 9 Rs. Groups try to identify 2 Rs more.
5. Now that students are Green Experts, they need to spread the word!
  - Have students create posters to put up around their campus encouraging other students to follow the 9R's.

Source: Modified from *Doing the 4Rs A Classroom Activity Guide to Teach Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Rot*. Web: [www.StopWaste.Org](http://www.StopWaste.Org)





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## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- **Reduce:** The most effective way of managing waste is in the first place not to produce it. By not buying packaging we save things from being thrown out. Always look out for packaging that is recycled. Buy things from places that use fewer containers or let you use your own recycled ones.
- **Reuse:** This is the continued use of a product in its original form. For example, instead of throwing out your old microwave when you get a new one, you could sell it at a garage sale or trade it in. Try and use containers, plastic bags and newspapers as many times as possible.
- **Recycle:** Wash, squash and recycle. Fold up old newspapers and tie them together. Make old things into new or different products.
- **Refuse:** Not only does refusing unnecessary items like disposable straws, plastic bags, and single-use cutlery reduce our consumption – it also sends a powerful message to those around you.
- **Repair:** Fix and mend things rather than replacing them. The way we're sold and told to buy products means that it can seem easier to purchase a new version of a broken product than to fix it. But, taking into account the massive impact on the environment and climate of making new stuff, to repair the broken things could be a better idea.
- **Reinvent:** This is when you make new, useful things from recyclable objects. For example, using old plastic containers as lunch boxes, making crafts from old boxes and containers, making jewellery boxes from old containers, making original toys and dolls out of unwanted objects or even making costumes from recycled material. Junk isn't always something messy like a banana peel, it can include perfectly useable, clean objects that just no longer serve their original function.
- **Rethink:** promote divergent/out-of-the-box thinking. As it is often attributed to Einstein, "We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them." This is a critical part of sustainability and one that I think should definitely be highlighted. By rethinking, we also make sure to view actions from different perspectives and consider how they will effect different constituencies of our planet.
- **Rot:** Compost what is left over, turning it into valuable nutrients. Look into composting (you can get started by looking for information on the internet <https://meowmeowtweet.com/blogs/blog/what-is-composting-and-how-to-start>) and start throwing food scraps into the bin instead of the trash. You'll save lots of waste and make a healthy, nutritious soil for your plants.



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**CARDS**

<p><b>Reduce.</b></p> <p>The most effective way of managing waste is not to produce it in the first place. By not buying packaging we save things from being thrown out. Always look out for packaging that is recycled. Buy things from places that use fewer containers or let you use your own recycled ones.</p>	<p><b>Reuse.</b></p> <p>This is the continued use of a product in its original form. For example, instead of throwing out your old microwave when you get a new one, you could sell it at a garage sale or trade it in. Try and use containers, plastic bags and newspapers as many times as possible.</p>
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<p><b>Repair.</b></p> <p>Fix and mend things rather than replacing them. The way we're sold and told to buy products means that it can seem easier to purchase a new version of a broken product than to fix it. But, taking into account the massive impact on the environment and climate of making new stuff, to repair the broken things could be a better idea.</p>	<p><b>Reinvent.</b></p> <p>This is when you make new, useful things from recyclable objects. For example, using old plastic containers as lunch boxes, making crafts from old boxes and containers, making jewellery boxes from old containers, making original toys and dolls out of unwanted objects or even making costumes from recycled material. Junk isn't always something messy like a banana peel, it can include perfectly useable, clean objects that just no longer serve their original function.</p>
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<p>“How can we help the environment?”</p>	<p>Do you know the 3 Rs rule for waste management?</p>
<p>Why is waste a big problem in our cities?</p>	<p>Why do we reuse, reduce and recycle?</p>
<p>And What about the 5R’s? Do you know this rule?</p>	<p>What about the 7R’s? Do you know this rule?</p>

Here are some of the ideas students can work with:

1. Reduce
2. Reuse
3. Recycle
4. Respect
5. Refuse
6. Replenish
7. Rethink
8. Repair
9. Reinvent
10. Recover
11. Responsibility
12. Replant
13. Restore
14. Rot