

## Sources of Waste

PAGE NO:208

**Solution 1.** Examples of domestic waste are left over food items, faeces and urine, broken nails. (Write any two)

**Solution 2.** Waste is a product of human activity, generated from a great variety of sources.

**Solution 3.** Garbage refers to refuse consisting largely of easily decomposable and putrefying organic (animal and vegetable) waste.

**Solution 4.** Waste paper, empty printer cartridges, boxes and packaging, scrap metal etc. (Write any two)

**Solution 5.** The basic sources of waste are:

- Kitchen
- Industry
- Agricultural land
- Municipality
- Offices

**Solution 6.** Human waste

**Solution 7.** Construction unit

**Solution 8.** Sewage is a complex mixture of many distinctive chemicals. It has high concentrations of ammonium nitrate, phosphorous and many dissolved solids.

**Solution 9.** Crop residues, fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides and farmyard waste.

**Solution 10.** Sound sewage system prevents environmental pollution and requires efficient management of collection, treatment and recycling or safe disposal of sewage. It also prevents serious health hazards including viral and bacterial disease transmission.

**Solution 11.** Due to growing urbanization and development, large quantities of waste is generated due to construction work, some of which includes building materials used for insulation, broken nails, electrical wiring, switches, bulbs, wood, rubble etc. Many



hazardous wastes such as lead, asbestos, paints etc. are also generated by construction units. All these lead to environmental pollution. Also there is the problem of disposing off these wastes safely without harming the environment.

**Solution 12.** E-waste or electronic waste refers to loosely discarded, surplus, obsolete, or broken electronic or electrical devices.

**Solution 13.** Discarded computers and broken cell phones

**Solution 14.** Used paper and old furniture

**Solution 15.** Mining waste includes waste generated during the extraction, beneficiation and processing of minerals. This comprises slimes, gangue, tailing piles and leach residues.

Hazards posed by mining include:

- (a) Release of harmful gases such as methane.
- (b) Elimination of existing vegetation and destruction of the genetic profile of soil.
- (c) Continuous mining at a place can displace or destroy wildlife and habitat.

**Solution 16.** Waste that is produced by any industrial activity such as that from factories, mills and mines is called industrial waste.

**Solution 17.**

- (i) (d) Non-biodegradable chemicals
- (ii) (a) Eutrophication
- (iii) (a) reducing discharge of waste
- (iv) (b) biodegradable pollution
- (v) (b) secondary treatment
- (vi) (c) sewage
- (vii) (b) CO
- (viii) (c) reduction in oxygen
- (ix) (a) increase
- (x) (c) Biological Oxygen Demand