

Ajman University

Senior School Groups

Understanding Sustainability





What you will learn

- > The need to live sustainable and responsible lives
- How to manage household waste responsibly
- How to distinguish between organic and inorganic waste and what waste hierarchy means
- What is meant by recycling, waste that can be recycled and the advantages of recycling
- How to be more energy efficient and to conserve water
- The ways consumers can contribute to sustainable and responsible living
- Organisations involved in raising awareness about sustainability



Key skills

	Working with others	Contributing to making the world a better place by applying sustainable practices in everyday life.
¥õ.	Managing myself	Making considered decisions in order to live life in a responsible and sustainable way.
	Being creative	Exploring options and alternatives when conserving energy, water, and managing waste.



Keywords

Organic waste	Minimisation	Recycle
Inorganic waste	Reduce	Landfill
Biodegradable	Reuse	Compost





Let's get ready!

- 1. What type of household waste can be recycled?
- 2. What are the advantages of recycling waste?
- 3. What can be done with food waste?
- 4. How can energy be saved in the home?
- 5. How can you conserve water in the home?



Aims

- > To reduce our carbon footprint.
- To conserve natural resources such as _____





Explain the following environmental terms

- Carbon footprint
- Pollution
- Greenhouse gases
- Global warming
- Ozone layer







Living sustainably

Living sustainability involves:

- Managing waste
- Being energy efficient
- Conserving water
- Being informed about the environment







The waste we create

The amount of waste we create is increasing because:

- We are buying more products
- There is more choice of goods
- More products have short life spans e.g.
- More disposable products e.g.
- People replace devices more often e.g.



See Think-Pair-Share page 274



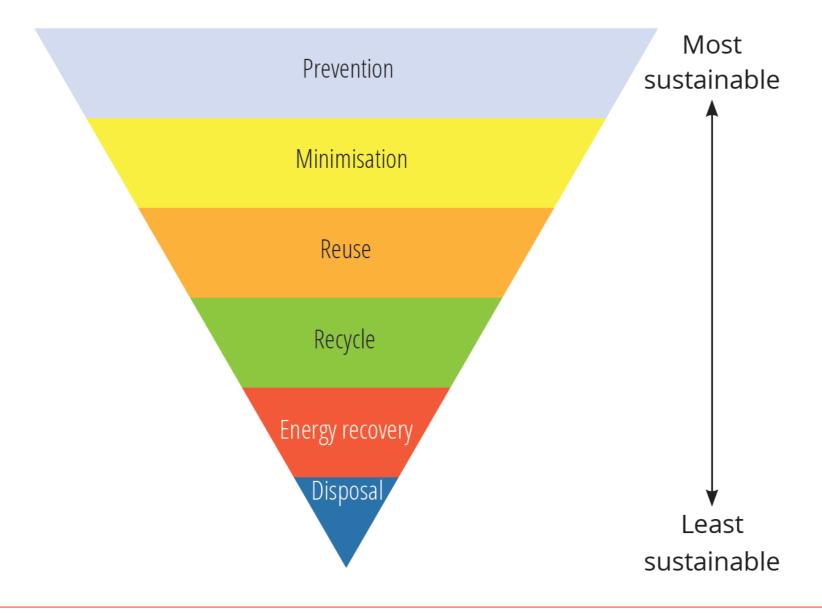


Waste management

Organic waste	Inorganic waste	
Organic waste is biodegradable which means	Inorganic waste is not biodegradable which means	
List some examples of organic waste. 1. 2. 3.	List some examples of inorganic waste. 1. 2. 3.	



The waste hierarchy





To prevent waste...

- Buy what you need.
- Maintain, repair or reuse items.
- Compost organic waste.
- > Avoid over packaged goods.
- > Use a lunchbox instead of plastic bags.







Recycling different types of household waste

Black bin	Green bin	Brown bin	Recycling centre
General rubbish	Tin cans Plastic bottles	Vegetable peelings Tea leaves	Glass jars Clothes Batteries

Where would you dispose of the following?

- > Animal waste
- Cardboard boxes
- Mobile phones
- > Newspapers
- > Old laptops





Advantages of recycling

- > Reduces the use of raw materials, such as metal
- Lowers cost
- Reduces the amount of waste going to landfill
- Reduces litter and pollution problems
- Creates jobs







BER

BER stands for:

B_____ E_____ R____

- Houses are rated on a scale from _____ to ____ depending on their energy efficiency.
- > All houses for sale must have a

ER for the building detailed below is:	
Name of House, Street Name One, Street Name Two, Town Name One, Town Name Two, County Name One, County Name Two, BER Number: XXXXXXXXX Date of Issue: Day Month Year Valid Until: Day Month Year BER Assessor No.: XXXX Assessor Company No.: XXXX	The Building Energy Rating (BER) is an indication the energy performance of this dwelling. It covers energy use for space heating, water heating, ventilation and lighting, calculated on the basis of standard occupancy. It is expressed as primary energy use per unit floor area per year (kWh/m²/y 'A' rated properties are the most energy efficient and will tend to have the lowest energy bills.
Euilding Energy Rating kWh/m²/yr MOST EFFICIENT	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) Emissions Indicator kgCO ₂ /m ² /yr
225 A1 >25 A2 >50 A3 >75 B1 >100 B2 >100 B2 >150 C1 >150 C1 >175 C2 >200 C3 >225 D1 >260 D2 >300 E1	BEST 0 XXX kgC0_/m2/
>380	F
>450	G The less CO ₂ produced the less the dwelling contributes to global
LEAST EFFICIENT	warming.



Saving energy

List some ways you can save energy in your home.



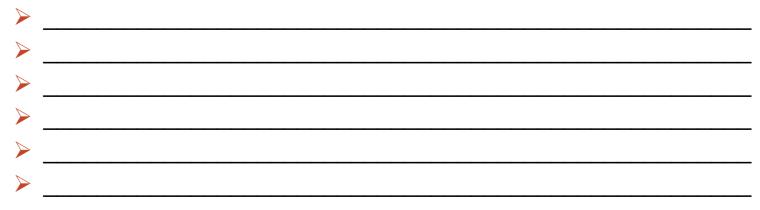






Conserving water











Sustainable practices when shopping

- > Avoid buying over packaged products.
- Buy fruit and vegetables that are in season and grown locally.
- Organically produced food has a less negative impact on the environment.
- Choose biodegradable detergents and packaging.
- > Buy ozone-friendly or environmentally friendly products.
- Use reusable shopping bags.
- Reduce car trips to the shops by bulk buying.
- Look out for environmentally friendly products.
- Choose energy-efficient electrical appliances.

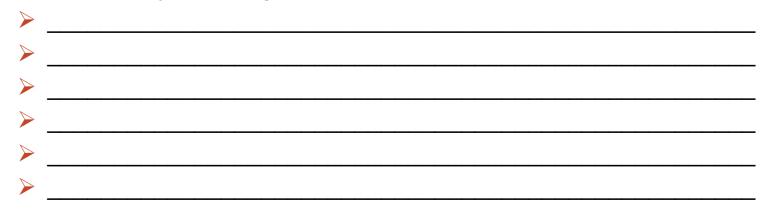






Sustainable practices at home

List some ways of being more **sustainable** at home.



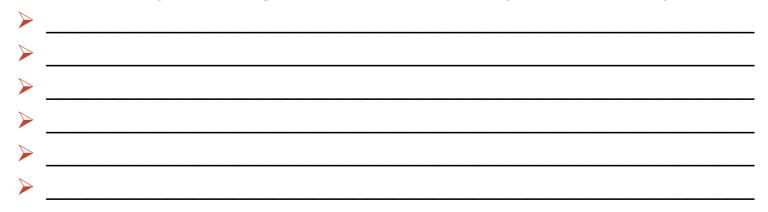






Sustainable practices in your locality

List some ways of being more **sustainable** in your community.









Remember the four Rs...

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle
- Repair





Sustainable Development Goals











Rapid recap

- 1. Describe what is meant by 'sustainable living'.
- 2. Distinguish between organic and inorganic waste.
- 3. Explain why waste is a growing problem.
- 4. What are the preferred ways of dealing with household waste?
- 5. What are the benefits of recycling?
- 6. What is meant by BER?
- 7. Give some ways of conserving energy.
- 8. How may water be conserved in the home?
- 9. Name any one organisation concerned with environmental issues.

