



Role of Recycling Waste Diversion in Plastics and Incinerators

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DESCRIPTION

Recycling of waste reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators, where it can cause pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. It conserves the natural resources such as timber, water, minerals, and fossil fuels that are finite and scarce. Recycling also saves energy by reducing the need to extract and process new raw materials. In this process of collecting and processing waste materials that would otherwise be thrown away as trash and turning them into new products. Recycling has many benefits, such as reducing the amount of waste in landfills, conserving natural resources, saving energy, creating jobs, and preventing pollution. It involves three steps: collection, manufacturing, and purchasing new products made from recycled materials. Recycling can help protect the environment and create a more sustainable economy.

The protection of ecosystems and wildlife by reducing or disruption and damage is caused by mining, logging, harvesting, and diverting natural resources. It also prevents plastic and other waste from ending up in oceans and rivers, where they can harm marine life and water quality. Recycling of waste benefits the economy by creating jobs, saving money, and generating revenue. The recycling programs can reduce the costs of waste disposal, taxes, and energy consumption. It also creates new markets for recycled products and materials, which can boost innovation and competitiveness.

Plastic recycling can be done by conventional methods (such as sorting, washing and melting) or by chemical methods (such as turning plastic back into oil). It is used for the benefits in human health and well-being by reducing the exposure to harmful pollutants and toxins that can cause diseases and allergies. Recycling also improves the quality of life by creating a cleaner and greener environment for everyone. Not all types of plastic can be recycled easily or economically. Some plastics are made of different materials that are hard to separate or degrade. Some plastics are contaminated with food or other waste that makes them unsuitable for recycling. Some of the most common

recyclable plastics are PET (used for bottles and clothing fibers), PVC (used for pipes and wires), HDPE (used for gallons and pipes) and LDPE (used for plastic bags).

Some types of plastic that cannot be recycled are:

- PVC (polyvinyl chloride), which is used for pipes, wires, cables and packaging.
- PS (polystyrene), which is used for foam cups, plates, trays, egg cartons and packaging peanuts.
- Other plastics that are made of mixed materials, such as multilayered packaging, plastic pouches, liquid cartons and disposable coffee cups.

Plastic recycling can strengthen the economy by creating jobs and opportunities in the recycling sector. Plastic recycling can save energy and lower production costs by using less energy-intensive manufacturing methods than making new plastic from scratch. Plastic recycling depends on consumer behavior, such as sorting and disposing of plastic waste properly. It is not easy to sort, as there are many different types and forms of plastic that require different processing methods and not always economical, as the cost of collecting, sorting and processing plastic waste may be higher than the value of recycled plastic products. The recycling of plastic is not really degraded in quality and performance after each recycling cycle and eventually become unusable.

CONCLUSION

It is not always in demand, as some recycled plastics may not meet the quality or safety standards of certain applications or markets. Recycled plastic is more eco-friendly than virgin plastic, as it reduces the amount of plastic waste that ends up in landfills, incinerators or oceans. Therefore, recycled plastic is a better option than virgin plastic, but not a perfect solution to the plastic problem. The best way to be eco-friendly is to reduce plastic consumption and use alternatives such as biodegradable or reusable materials.

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Received: 02-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. IJWR-23-20378; **Editor assigned:** 04-Jan-2023, PreQC No. IJWR-23-20378 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Jan-2023, QC No. IJWR-23-20378; **Revised:** 25-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. IJWR-23-20378 (R); **Published:** 01-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2252-5211.23.13.515.

Citation: Qamar N (2023) Role of Recycling Waste Diversion in Plastics and Incinerators. Int J Waste Resour. 13:515.

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