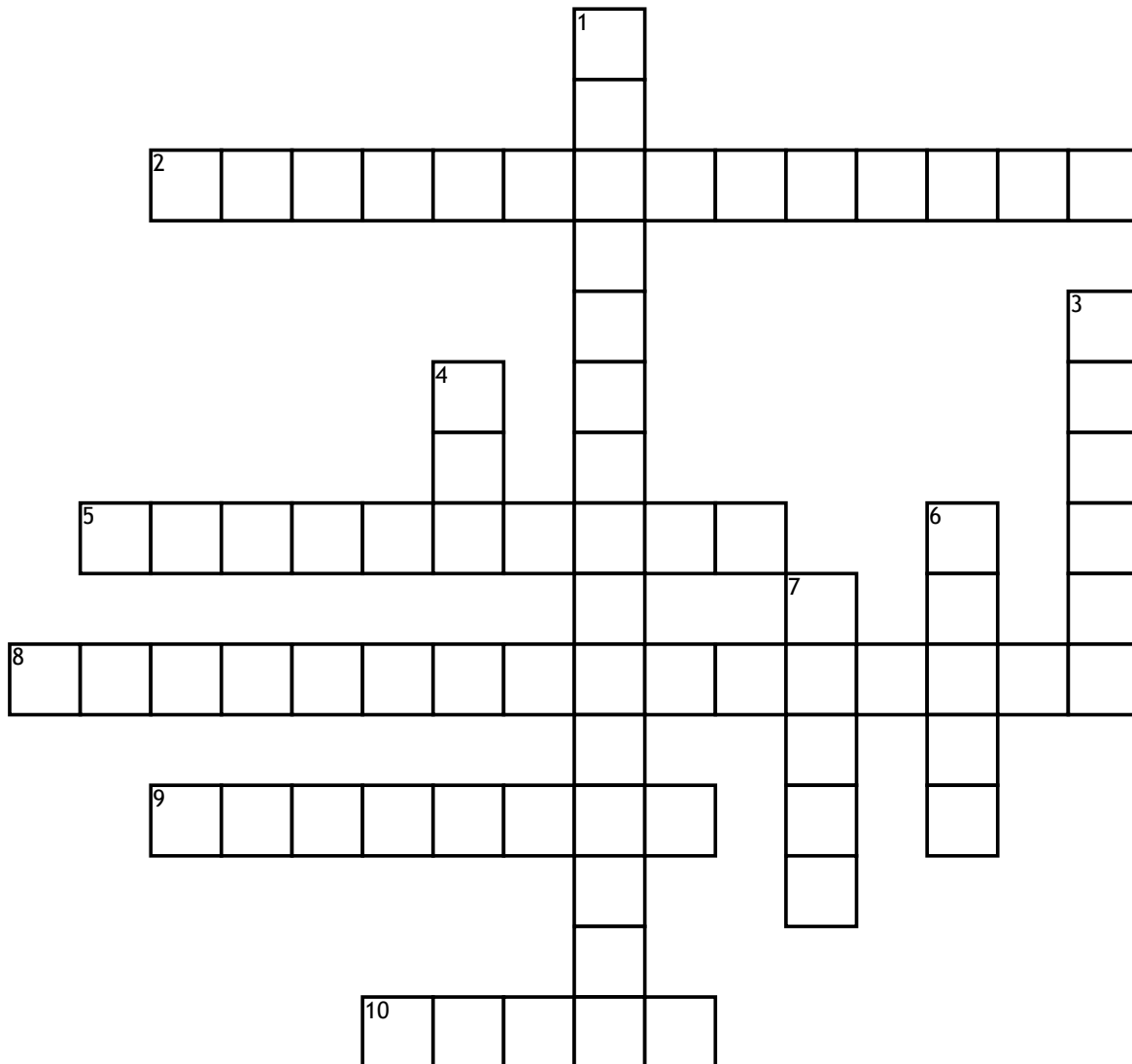


Name: _____

Date: _____

Week 1 - Introduction to Waste



Across

2. It is the weight of a material by volume (kg/m³), it is useful for waste management and it has markedly variations between geographical location, season and storage time
5. In the materials flow, where is waste generated?
8. It causes oxygen deficiency in the roots of the plants and methane oxidation causes an increase of temperature creating a potential for plant asphyxia
9. It is the result of the removal of soluble compounds by the percolation of water through the waste.
10. Any material that has been thrown away and is susceptible of valorisation or requires a treatment or be placed in a final disposal site.

Down

1. It increases the weight of solid waste and with this the cost of collection services. As well, it is a key element in determining the economic feasibility of waste treatment and processing methods.
3. It determines lifestyle-consumption patterns and cultural behaviour thus it determines how much waste each person generates.
4. Type of waste that is not classified neither as municipal solid waste nor hazardous waste, although it can be produced by a large generator of municipal solid waste.
6. A generator that produces at least 400 kg but less than 10 tons of waste per year.
7. A generator that generates equal to or more than 10 tons of waste per year.