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Case of the Broken Loop 2002
Recycling of Municipal Solid Waste United States. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials 1989
Solid Waste Management in Nepal Asian Development Bank 2013-08-01 Managing solid waste is one of the major challenges in urbanization. A survey conducted in all 58 municipalities of Nepal in 2012 found that the average municipal solid waste generation was 317 grams per capita per day. This translates into 1,435 tons per day or 524,000 tons per year of municipal solid waste generation in Nepal. Many of these technically and financially constrained municipalities are still practicing roadside waste pickup from open piles and open dumping, creating major health risks.
Reports of the United States Tax Court United States. Tax Court 1992
EPA 530-F 1999
From pollution to prevention : a progress report on waste reduction.
Basic Hazardous Waste Management, Third Edition William C. Blackman, Jr. 2001-06-26 This third edition updates and expands the material presented in the best-selling first and second editions of Basic Hazardous Waste Management. It covers health and safety issues affecting hazardous waste workers, management and regulation of radioactive and biomedical/infectious wastes, as well as current trends in technologies. While the topics have been completely revised, the author employs the same practical approach that made the previous editions so popular. Chapters are structured to first outline the issue, subject, or technology, then to describe generic practice, and then to conclude with a summary of the statutory or regulatory approach. Blackman introduces fundamental issues such as human health hazards; the environmental impacts of toxic, reactive, and ignitable materials; the mobility, pathways and fates of released hazardous materials; and the roles of science, technology, and risk assessment in the standards-setting process. He explores hazardous waste site remediation technology, and the application of federal statutes, regulations, programs, and policies to the cleanup of contaminated sites. This text provides an introductory framework-which can serve as the foundation for a program of study in traditional as well as modern hazardous waste management-or a component of a related program. Its overview format provides numerous references to more detailed materials to assist the student or instructor in expansion on specific topics.
Advances in Hazardous Industrial Waste Treatment Lawrence K. Wang 2008-09-09 As the global nature of pollution becomes increasingly obvious, successful hazardous waste treatment programs must take a total environmental control approach that encompasses all areas of pollution control. With its focus on new developments in innovative and alternative environmental technology, design criteria, effluent standards, managerial dec
The Impact on U.S. Manufacturing United States. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs 2006
Prudent Practices in the Laboratory National Research Council 2011-04-25 Prudent Practices in the Laboratory--the book that has served for decades as the standard for chemical laboratory safety practice--now features updates and new topics. This revised edition has an expanded chapter on chemical management and delves into new areas, such as nanotechnology, laboratory security, and emergency planning. Developed by experts from academia and industry, with specialties in such areas as chemical sciences, pollution prevention, and laboratory safety, Prudent Practices in the Laboratory provides guidance on planning procedures for the handling, storage, and disposal of chemicals. The book offers prudent practices designed to promote safety and includes practical information on assessing hazards, managing chemicals, disposing of wastes, and more. Prudent Practices in the Laboratory will continue to serve as the leading source of chemical safety guidelines for people working with laboratory chemicals: research chemists, technicians, safety officers, educators, and students.
RCRA's Solid Waste Regulation and Its Impact on Resource Recovery in the Minerals Industry Shaun D. Peterson 1990
Modification to the Definition of Solid Waste Aims to Increase Recycling 2008 The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is streamlining its regulation of hazardous secondary materials to encourage beneficial recycling via reclamation and help conserve resources. By doing so, recycling these materials will not only be safe, but also less costly and more efficient.
Solid Waste Management and Greenhouse Gases Barry Leonard 2001-01-01 In the 21st century, management of municipal solid waste (MSW) continues to be an important environmental challenge facing the U.S. Climate change is also a serious issue, & the U.S. is embarking on a number of voluntary actions to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) that can intensify climate change. By presenting material-specific GHG emission factors for various waste management options, this report examines how the two issues -- MSW management & climate change -- are related. The report's findings may be used to support a variety of programs & activities, including voluntary reporting of emission reductions from waste management practices. Charts, tables & graphs.
EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act United States. Environmental Protection Agency 1984
RCRA, Superfund, & EPCRA Hotline Training Module United States. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response 2000 "This module explains the statutory and regulatory definitions of solid waste, including the standards governing the recycling and management of specific types of waste .... Explain[s] the definition of solid waste in 40 CFR Section 261.2, as well as its relationship to the definition of hazardous waste in Section 261.3" as well as "regulations governing the recycling of hazardous wastes, found in Section 261.6 and Parts 266, 273, and 279."--Introduction.
Textiles and Apparel United States Tariff Commission 1968
Reducing Hazardous Waste Generation National Research Council 1985-02-01 This is the first thorough exploration of how industry, government, and the public can use available nontechnical means to reduce significantly the amount of hazardous waste entering the environment. Among the approaches considered are modifications to avoid contaminating normal wastewater with hazardous by-products, education of management and engineering personnel about reuse and recycling, reform of regulations and enforcement procedures, and incentives for improvement in waste practices. A free digest of this volume accompanies each copy.
Sustainable Solid Waste Management Jonathan W-C Wong 2016
Reports of the Tax Court of the United States United States. Tax Court 1992
What a Waste 2.0 Silpa Kaza 2018-12-06 Solid waste management affects every person in the world. By 2050, the world is expected to increase waste generation by 70 percent, from 2.01 billion tonnes of waste in 2016 to 3.40 billion tonnes of waste annually. Individuals and governments make decisions about consumption and waste management that affect the daily health, productivity, and cleanliness of communities. Poorly managed waste is contaminating the world’s oceans, clogging drains and causing flooding, transmitting diseases, increasing respiratory problems, harming animals that consume waste unknowingly, and affecting economic development. Unmanaged and improperly managed waste from decades of economic growth requires urgent action at all levels of society. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050 aggregates extensive solid aste data at the national and urban levels. It estimates and projects waste generation to 2030 and 2050. Beyond the core data metrics from waste generation to disposal, the report provides information on waste management costs, revenues, and tariffs; special wastes; regulations; public communication; administrative and operational models; and the informal sector. Solid waste management accounts for approximately 20 percent of municipal budgets in low-income countries and 10 percent of municipal budgets in middle-income countries, on average. Waste management is often under the jurisdiction of local authorities facing competing priorities and limited resources and capacities in planning, contract management, and operational monitoring. These factors make sustainable waste management a complicated proposition; most low- and middle-income countries, and their respective cities, are struggling to address these challenges. Waste management data are critical to creating policy and planning for local contexts. Understanding how much waste is generated—especially with rapid urbanization and population growth—as well as the types of waste generated helps local governments to select appropriate management methods and plan for future demand. It allows governments to design a system with a suitable number of vehicles, establish efficient routes, set targets for diversion of waste, track progress, and adapt as consumption patterns change. With accurate data, governments can realistically allocate resources, assess relevant technologies, and consider strategic partners for service provision, such as the private sector or nongovernmental organizations. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050 provides the most up-to-date information available to empower citizens and governments around the world to effectively address the pressing global crisis of waste. Additional information is available at http://www.worldbank.org/what-a-waste.
Handbook of Solid Waste Management George Tchobanoglous 2002-07-13 In a world where waste incinerators are not an option and landfills are at over capacity, cities are hard pressed to find a solution to the problem of what to do with their solid waste. Handbook of Solid Waste Management, 2/e offers a solution. This handbook offers an integrated approach to the planning, design, and management of economical and environmentally responsible solid waste disposal system. Let twenty industry and government experts provide you with the tools to design a solid waste management system capable of disposing of waste in a cost-efficient and environmentally responsible manner. Focusing on the six primary functions of an integrated system--source reduction, toxicity reduction, recycling and reuse, composting, waste- to-energy combustion, and landfilling--they explore each technology and examine its problems, costs, and legal and social ramifications.
Waste Incineration and Public Health National Research Council 2000-10-21 Incineration has been used widely for waste disposal, including household, hazardous, and medical waste--but there is increasing public concern over the benefits of combusting the waste versus the health risk from pollutants emitted during combustion. Waste Incineration and Public Health informs the emerging debate with the most up-to-date information available on incineration, pollution, and human health--along with expert conclusions and recommendations for further research and improvement of such areas as risk communication. The committee provides details on: Processes involved in incineration and how contaminants are released. Environmental dynamics of contaminants and routes of human exposure. Tools and approaches for assessing possible human health effects. Scientific concerns pertinent to future regulatory actions. The book also examines some of the social, psychological, and economic factors that affect the communities where incineration takes place and addresses the problem of uncertainty and variation in predicting the health effects of incineration processes.
Strategies of Sustainable Solid Waste Management Hosam M. Saleh 2021-04-21 The world is currently experiencing increased environmental contamination with solid waste, which is one of the greatest environmental threats today. Although solid waste is harmful, proper management and profitable recycling can make it beneficial to the environment. In this regard, estimation of the true quantities of solid wastes generated annually in developed and developing countries is important for evaluating suitable strategies for economic and sustainable procedures of waste management. This book presents an interesting review of the economics of solid waste management in various developing and developed countries. It examines several economic applications of solid waste, such as innovative methods to generate bioelectricity from organic waste using microbial fuel cells and using solid waste as an alternative fuel in cement kilns.
EPA Encourages Recycling of Mineral Processing Materials by Proposing to Make Changes to the Definition of Solid Waste United States. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response 1995
Hazardous Waste and Solid David H.F. Liu 1999-12-16 Hazardous Waste and Solid Waste covers the life of municipal solid waste, bulky (C&D) waste and hazardous waste. It provides in-depth coverage on all aspects of waste characterization, treatment, disposal, and recovery. The book identifies the sources of solid waste, provides general information of the quantities of waste generated and discarded, and examines the potential effects of solid waste on daily life and the environment. It also defines hazardous waste, and provides the criteria environmental engineers must use to determine if material is indeed a waste. The editors give attention to the unique problems of risk assessment, including the Hazard Ranking System and the National Priority List, and transport of hazardous materials. It addresses radioactivity individually, with sections devoted to the principles and sources of radioactivity, safety standards, detection, analysis, recovery, low-level radioactive waste, and high-level radioactive waste. The guide explores municipal waste reduction, material recovery and refuse-derived fuel within a catalog of options for solid waste. Hazardous and Solid Waste is an excellent fundamental resource for those involved in any aspect of waste management. Béla G. Lipták speaks on Post-Oil Energy Technology on the AT&T Tech Channel.
Facing America's Trash 1989
Waste Disposal and Recycling 1978
Definition of Solid Waste (Us Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (Epa) (2018 Edition) The Law The Law Library 2018-07-20 Definition of Solid Waste (US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (EPA) (2018 Edition) The Law Library presents the complete text of the Definition of Solid Waste (US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (EPA) (2018 Edition). Updated as of May 29, 2018 The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, or the Agency) is publishing a final rule that revises several recycling-related provisions associated with the definition of solid waste used to determine hazardous waste regulation under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The purpose of these revisions is to ensure that the hazardous secondary materials recycling regulations, as implemented, encourage reclamation in a way that does not result in increased risk to human health and the environment from discarded hazardous secondary material. This book contains: - The complete text of the Definition of Solid Waste (US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (EPA) (2018 Edition) - A table of contents with the page number of each section
RCRA Orientation Manual 2006 :. 2006
Sanitary Landfill Leachate Syed R. Qasim 2017-07-12 FROM THE PREFACE Sanitary landfills are the most widely utilized method of solid waste disposal around the world. With increased use and public awareness of this method of disposal, there is much concern with respect to the pollution potential of the landfill leachate. Depending on the composition and extent of decomposition of the refuse and hydrological factors, the leachate may become highly contaminated. As leachate migrates away from a landfill, it may cause serious pollution to the groundwater aquifer as well as adjacent surface waters. There is growing concern about surface and groundwater pollution from leachate. Better understanding and prediction of leachate generation, containment, and treatment are needed. This book contains a literature review of various methodologies that have been developed for prediction, generation, characterization, containment, control, and treatment of leachate from sanitary landfills. The contents of this book are divided into nine chapters. Each chapter contains theory and definition of the important design parameters, literature review, example calculations, and references. Chapter 1 is devoted to basic facts of solid waste problems current status and future trends towards waste reduction and recycling. Chapter 2 provides a general overview of municipal solid waste generation, collection, transport, resource recovery and reuse, and disposal options. The current status of sanitary landfill design and operation, problems associated with the landfilling, and future trends are presented in Chapter 3. Methods of enhanced stabilization, recycling landfill space, methane recovery, and above grade landfilling, and closure and post closure care of completed landfills are also discussed in detail. Chapter 4 provides a general overview of Subtitle D regulations and its impact upon sanitary landfilling practices. Chapter 5 is devoted entirely to moisture routing and leachate generation mechanisms. Examples of calculation pr
RCRA in Focus 2004
Salvage Markets for Materials in Solid Wastes Arsen Darnay 1972
Handbook of Advanced Industrial and Hazardous Wastes Treatment Lawrence K. Wang 2009-11-04 Most industrial and hazardous waste management resources cover the major industries and provide conventional in-plant pollution control strategies. Until now however, no book or series of books has provided coverage that includes the latest developments in innovative and alternative environmental technology, design criteria, managerial decision met
Hazardous Waste Management System - Modification of the Hazardous Waste Program - Cathode Ray Tubes, Us Environmental Protection Agency Regulation, 2018 Law Library 2018-08-20 Hazardous Waste Management System - Modification of the Hazardous Waste Program - Cathode Ray Tubes (US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (EPA) (2018 Edition) The Law Library presents the complete text of the Hazardous Waste Management System - Modification of the Hazardous Waste Program - Cathode Ray Tubes (US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (EPA) (2018 Edition). Updated as of May 29, 2018 A cathode ray tube (CRT) is the glass video display component of an electronic device (usually a computer or television monitor). In this rule, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is amending its regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to streamline management requirements for recycling of used CRTs and glass removed from CRTs. The amendments exclude these materials from the RCRA definition of solid waste if certain conditions are met. This rule is intended to encourage recycling and reuse of used CRTs and CRT glass. EPA proposed this rule on June 12, 2002 (67 FR 40508). This book contains: - The complete text of the Hazardous Waste Management System - Modification of the Hazardous Waste Program - Cathode Ray Tubes (US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (EPA) (2018 Edition) - A table of contents with the page number of each section
RCRA in Focus 1999
RCRA in Focus 2004
Dictionary of Water and Waste Management Paul G Smith 2005-08-17 Water and waste management covers the design, building and operation of plants for water treatment and supply, sewerage, wastewater treatment and disposal, and solid waste treatment and disposal. Since the last edition in 2002 there has been an increasing importance on the issues reflecting climate change. This is particularly important when the result of this change must be ‘managed’ and ‘controlled’ to maintain an amenity such as water supply. This new edition includes many new entries on the topics of stormwater management and flood management, as well as the new EU Directives that cover this field. With over 7000 terms, this dictionary encompasses the most recent terminology on water and waste management. It is a handy reference for consultants, contractors and professional engineers as well as academics and students who need a quick definition to technical terms. Provides a handy reference for consultants, contractors and professional engineers as well as academics and students who need a quick definition to technical terms References US, UK and European standards, legislation and spelling providing a global relevance Offers detailed coverage of the terminology of Stormwater management and flood management not found elsewhere
Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste (Us Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (Epa) (2018 Edition) Law Library 2018-09 Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste (US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (EPA) (2018 Edition) The Law Library presents the complete text of the Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste (US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (EPA) (2018 Edition). Updated as of May 29, 2018 The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is publishing a final rule that revises the definition of solid waste to exclude certain hazardous secondary materials from regulation under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The purpose of this final rule is to encourage safe, environmentally sound recycling and resource conservation and to respond to several court decisions concerning the definition of solid waste. This book contains: - The complete text of the Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste (US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation) (EPA) (2018 Edition) - A table of contents with the page number of each section
The Economics of Recycling Environmental Resources Limited 1978-01-31
Sham Recycling United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. Subcommittee on Hazardous Wastes and Toxic Substances 1988