

# Recovery of Recyclable Materials from Municipal Solid Waste in “Stadium Ward-Western Zone”

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**Abstract-** Solid-waste management, the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. Improper disposal of municipal solid waste can create unsanitary conditions, and these conditions in turn can lead to pollution of the environment and to outbreaks of vector-borne disease—that is, diseases spread by rodents and insects. In India is a sever threat to the public health concern and cleanliness. Improper handling and disposal of solid waste in open spaces poses dangers to human health as well as the environment. Waste workers and rag pickers who are involved in direct handling of solid waste are usually affected and suffer from chronic diseases. Moreover, it causes public places to appear ugly and also results in poor water, land, and air quality. Burning of heaps of waste generate greenhouse gases such as methane, carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide which could be the cause of global warming.

## i. INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management is a term that is used to refer to the process of collecting and treating solid wastes. It also offers solutions for recycling items that do not belong to garbage or trash. As long as people have been living in settlements and residential areas, garbage or solid waste has been an issue. 1.Biodegradable:Waste that are completely decomposed by biological processes either in presence or absence of air are called biodegradable.2.Non-biodegradable:Waste which cannot be decomposed by biological process is called non-biodegradable waste. They can either recyclable or reusable.Recyclable: waste having economic values but destined for disposal can be recovered and reused along with their energy value.Eg- Plastic,Paper,Old cloths, etc. Non-recyclable: waste which do not have economic value of recovery.Eg- Carbon paper,Tetra packs,Thermo coal, etc.

## II.DATA SURVEY

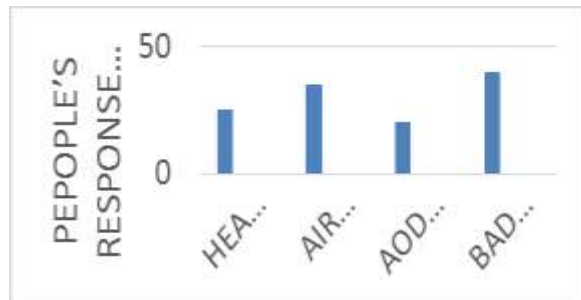
- A. Primary data collection
- B. Sweepers collect the MSW from the roads/streets and carry it to the nearest collection points (depots or community bins). MSW produced from individual households is taken to the collection point or just deposited on the adjacent roadside from where it is collected when the roads are swept.
- C. COLLECTION AND TRANSFER OF MSW COLLECTED FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES
- D. 1.Hospital waste:  
The SW are collected from particular hospitals and laboratories by Gujarat Pollution Control Board(GPCB). The alternative treatments are generally used to render the medical waste non-infectious then the waste can be disposed of as solid waste in landfills or incinerators. Many states have regulations requiring medical waste treatment technologies to be certified, licensed or regulated.
- E. 2.Garden or agricultural waste:
- F. AMC collects the agricultural wastes separately by garden department.
- G. They reused as fertilizers by some recycling centres i.e. NEPRA.
- H. 3.Demolition wastes are collected and used to make blocks,etc.
- I. 4.Dead animals are used as fertilizers by AMC.

## III. COLLECTION OF MSW

TRIPS PER DAY IN ROUTE	WEIGHT OF WASTE(KG)	TOTAL WT (KG)	AVERAGE WT PER TRIP(KG)	TOTAL WT (KG)	AVERAGE WT PER TRIP(KG)
17					
1	1130				

2	1566	4076	1359	4076	1359
3	1380				
TOTAL WT FOR 17 NO OF TRIPS		4076*17=69292	1359*17=23103	4076*17=69292	1359*17=23103

#### IV. PUBLIC SURVEY



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#### VII. CONCLUSION

Protection of human and environmental health will protect by means of recycling the papers, plastics and glasses by some organisations i.e. NEPRA who collects the dry waste and recycle it.