

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste Journey

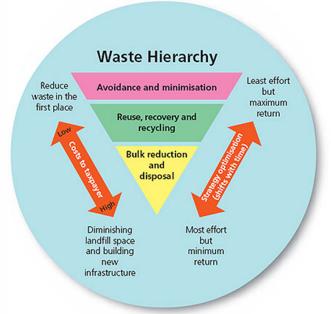




- Waste is a movable thing from the production or consumption which we want to get rid of. We know municipal and industrial waste which can be defined as non-hazardous or hazardous waste.
- At all stages of waste handling (collection, collection, and transport), waste must be secured in such a way that the environment is not endangered.











SORTING OF WASTE

 Sorting is the division of waste according to the type or the separation of waste which, after separation, can be classified as separate types





COLLECTING AND WASTE TRANSPORT

 At all stages of waste handling (collection and transport), waste must be secured in such a way that the environment is not endangered.





WASTE RECOVERY

- Waste recovery is an activity that leads to the use of physical, chemical, or biological properties of waste.
- These include metal recovery, solvent regeneration, composting and energy recovery.





WASTE DISPOSAL

 Waste disposal is a Physico-chemical treatment of waste that leads to a change in the properties of the waste.





- Waste treatment is divided into mechanical, physical, and chemical methods.
- Mechanical ones include crushing, grinding and sorting, and separation.
- An interesting procedure is, for example, corona separation, which separates particles based on their conductivity.





- This method could be used to separate the residue (Al + foil) after processing the composites.
- Used with waste adjustment.





- Here we know the physicochemical, biological, thermal treatment, and landfilling.
- Waste can be solid, liquid, or gaseous.
- Physico-chemical methods are applied usually to liquid waste.
- These include for example filtration, sedimentation, sorption, evaporation, or crystallization.





- Examples of chemical treatment are for example neutralization or redox reactions, solidification, and vitrification.
- Thermal treatment includes combustion and pyrolysis.





THE JOURNEY

- The waste gets to facilities where is seen the potential of materials or energy.
- For example, if you separate plastic waste, the employees of waste companies take it as a mixture, which they have to sort again, depending on the very type of plastic waste.





THE JOURNEY

- We know several types of plastic materials in the waste:
 - polyethylene terephthalate PET,
 - high-density polyethylene HDPE,
 - low-density polyethylene LDPE,
 - o polyvinyl chloride PVC,
 - polypropylene PP,
 - polystyrene PS,
 - polycarbonate PC marked as OTHER.





THE JOURNEY

- PET bottle, PP is the material from which the lids are made,
- HDPE is used to make packaging for drugstores and household products,
- LDPE is, for example, foil and PVC found in special hospital applications or in floors and other durable materials,
- Polystyrene is used, for example, for thermal insulation.

All these types of plastics must be separated.





PET RECYCLING

- We can recycle PET bottles well, but they also have limits.
- The material specifically produced is colored with ingredients so that the bottles in which we buy drinks are more beautiful.
- Found black, blue, pink, or light blue bottles.
- Here, the more colors (the bottle becomes opaque), the bigger the problem.





PET RECYCLING

- If we recycle a bottle, we tear it into small pieces, heat it, and create a mass that has certain properties.
- The most important property is the viscosity of the mass.
- It is how fast or slowly the heated material flows, or how it can be stretched (like chewing gum).
- Paint as an admixture in the chemical composition of the material affects the viscosity of PET material and, or does not stretch on the thread, it even tears.





PET RECYCLING

- This applies to all plastic materials.
- They have their chemical composition.
- A kind of chemical formula that when we change, we can't create products that have become waste at the beginning.

