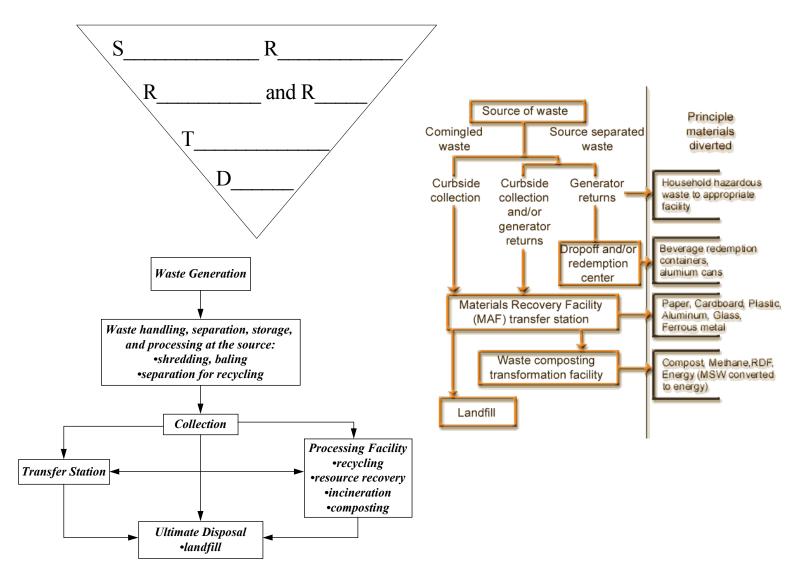
Solid Waste Management What is solid waste?

all wast	es from human and animal ac	vities that are normally s or s	_
S	and are d	(includes municipal, industrial, and	d
	ha	ardous wastes).	

What is solid waste management?

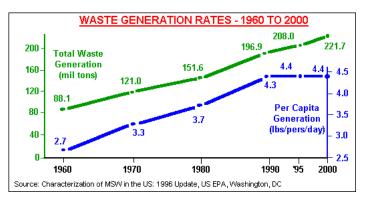
-activities involve	ed with the reduction of g	, c	, S_	
t	, p	, and d	of sol	lid wastes.
- solid wast	e management concerns p	oublic h	, e	······································
e	<u> </u>	vironmental con	siderations.	

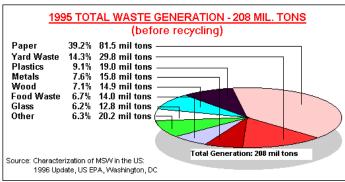
What is integrated solid waste management? Activities designed to meet the hierarchy of MSW management objectives:

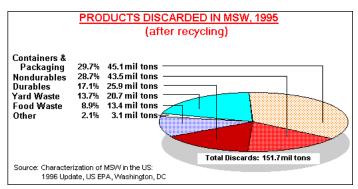


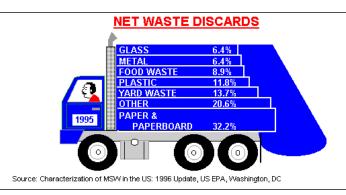
Quantities of solid waste produced:

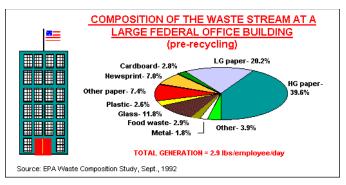
•	total production is approximately =	_ million tons	
•	average solid waste generated per person =	_ lbs/day	
•	total production =	_ tons/day	
•	density =	_ lbs/yd ³	.,
•	if placed in 3 foot layer, it would cover	_ sq. yds.	sq. miles
• Ot1	if placed in 1 cu. ft. stacks, it would rise her facts:	_ miles high	
•	More than communities in North America now charge re	esidents for the amount of	solid waste they set at
	the curb - as opposed to a flat-rate or tax-funded system.	isidents for the amount of	sond waste they set at
•	Every day light bulbs and tudes of toothpaste are	disported	
•	Curbside recycling service is provided to at least 108 million people or 4		
•	Every day tons of aquarium gravel are purchased.	170 of U.S. Households.	
•	More than million tons of steel were recycled from cars in 1994,	about one fifth of all the	
•	steel recycled.	about one mui or an the	
•	Paper recovered from U.S. municipal solid waste d between 19	985 and 1993	200
•	More than % of oil filters sold in the U.S. are being recycled. Us		
	recycled at a steel mill is Southern California just over fours years ago.		
•	Prior to 1990, there were only composting facilities operating in C	Canada. Today there are	
	over 158 facilities operating with over twenty more in the planning stage		
•	California has mandated that all cities must compost yard trimmings to d	ivert solid waste from	
	landfills.At the '96 summer Olympics an estimated tons of	f solid waste and recyclab	les was generated.
•	Americans spend over annually on batteries.		Lawes
•	174.5 million (69%) of the 253 million tires that became scrap in 1995 w	ere recovered, an	165
	increase of 26% from 1994. As recently as 1990, market demand for scra	ap tires was a mere 11	
	percent of the total number generated annually.		
•	Led by new facilities to produce recovered paper and paperboard, a 2.5%	•	
	total U.S. papermaking capacity is forecasted, according to the American	Forest and Paper	
	Association.		
•	The s c is the most recycled package in l		
•	Each year in the U.S., million railroad ties need to be repla		
•	After a car is shredded, the fabric, plastic, and rubber ends up in a sanitar		
•	In 1994, an estimated million tires were marketed as tire derived		
	by power plants, cement kilns, paper mills, and dedicated tire to energy f		
•	billion aluminum cans were returned in 1994, w/ recycling rate		
•	Some 2.5 to 3 billion used tires are stored in the U.S. and 200-300 millio	n more are added	
	each year.	250/ disconsion	
•	A survey of recycling rates internationally found that Finland leads with followed by Germany at 33% and Austria at 28%. The U.S. is fourth with		onen logged the lower
	rate at 3.9%.	in a 22% recycling rate. J	apan logged the lowes
•	China generates million tons of waste per year, of which it re	ecycles very little	
•	The American Forest and Paper Association says recycled materials cons	•	ans newsprint
•	It costs more to advertise and sell a box of brand-name cereal than to mai		no newspinit.
•	Twenty-one states have banned or plan to ban appliances from landfills.	manucture it.	
•	Recycling is a significant industry in NC, supporting close to	iohs or 0.27% of the star	te's total employment
•	BMW is paying good money for old BMW hulks and hopes to increase t		= :
	present 75% to over 90%. From Environmental Engineering News, John M		-
	r 10,000 0,01 0,000 110m Environmental Engineering 110mb, John 1	c c , i widue cilive	j

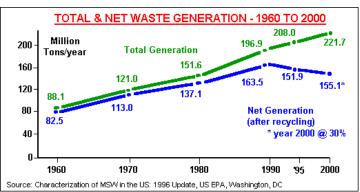


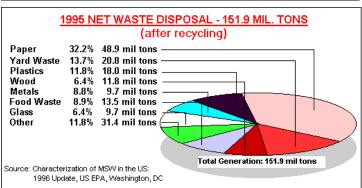












WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, 1960-2000 (in pounds per person per day)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000
Generation	2.68	3.25	3.66	4.33	4.34	4.42
Recovery for recycling/composting	0.17	0.22	0.35	0.74	1.17	1.33
Discards after recovery	2.51	3.04	3.31	3.59	3.17	3.09
Combustion	0.82	0.67	0.33	0.70	0.70	0.72
Discards to landfill	1.69	2.36	2.98	2.89	2.47	2.38
Population (in millions)	180.0	204.0	227.3	249.4	262.8	274.6

Select Data View: [lbs/per/day] [tons/year] [% of generation]

Source: Characterization of MSW in the US: 1996 Update, US EPA, Washington, DC
WASTE GENERATION AT A FASTFOOD RESTAURANT 34% Corrugated shipping boxes 8% Liquids, office paper, misc. 3% Plastic wraps, syrup containers 4% Uncoated paper (napkins) 7% Coated paper (sandwich wrap) 4% Polystyrene (hot cups, lids, etc) Customer's waste (Diapers, etc.) 6% 34% Food Waste

A typical McDonalds serving 2,000 customers generates 238 pounds of waste per day. Source: Environmental Defense Fund Study, Nov., 1990

