

Solid and Hazardous Waste

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11 Jan 2018

1

What is waste?

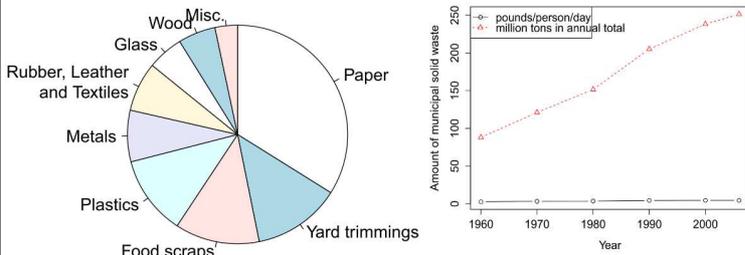
- Difficult to define. There were long history of controversial discussion.
- In general, "Value-lost goods" accompanying human subsistence and economic activities
 - Subjective (A same thing may be waste for somebody, but valuable for others)
 - Changeable with time passing
- It's more in urban than rural, resulting in pollution
 - Raw garbage and human waste (urine and feces) -> source of fertilizer in rural, but solely waste in urban
 - Various materials gather into urban area
 - Various industries make various waste
 - More populated -> more human waste
- Urbanization/Modernization made waste increased even in rural area -> regulations by laws are required
- Classification of solid waste in USA: Municipal solid waste / Special waste / Hazardous waste

11 Jan 2018

2

Municipal solid waste

- Consists of everyday items that are commonly generated from homes. More than half of USA municipal solid waste consists of containers, packaging, nondurable goods (newspapers, magazines)
- Recent laws prohibit the yard trimmings as municipal solid waste: those are to be recycled (composted)
- USA municipal solid waste increased by 70% from 1960 to 2006.
- Historically medieval London/Paris were full of disposals. Current cities in developing countries are also full of disposals in the road-side.



11 Jan 2018

3

Roadside waste disposals in Solomon Islands

- In rural village life, most wastes are naturally decomposed or eaten by domestic animals, so that people throw wastes anywhere.
- People are not accustomed to permanent (cannot naturally be decomposed) wastes including plastic bag, tins, etc.
- In town/city, people still dispose wastes anywhere, subsequently those wastes are accumulating on roadsides.



(Movie taken by Minato Nakazawa, 20 Dec 2014)

- J-PRISM report: [<http://www.sprep.org/attachments/j-prism/Waste%20Characterization%20Report/Solomon/Final%20Honiara%20Waste%20Characterisation%20Report%202011.pdf>]
- NPO LEAF of Nishinomiya city with J-PRISM improved the situation. [https://www.jica.go.jp/kansai/story/151119_02.html]
- Since Feb 2017, 5 years J-PRISM II started: <http://www.sprep.org/j-prism-2/home>

11 Jan 2018

4

Special waste - with its own rules and regulations

- **Medical waste:** generated from health care treatment or research facilities, contacted with body fluids (thus probably infectious)
 - Soiled or blood-soaked bandages, Culture dishes, Items such as gloves, gowns, and scalpels used during surgery, Needles used to give injections/drawing blood, Tissues
- **Construction debris:** generated from construction and demolition of buildings
- **Asbestos:** extensively used in the past, but most uses in USA have been banned.
- **Mining waste:** the disposal of this leftover rubble and liquid material is regulated both by solid waste laws and regulations, by water pollution control
- **Agricultural waste:** Food production is industrialized in developed countries. Concentrated Animal Feed Operation (CAFO) can bring thousands of poultry, swine or cattle together in confined spaces, where becomes large scale source of agricultural waste as air emission and animal waste
- **Radioactive waste:** Radioactive chemicals: low-level and high-level. In USA, high-level radioactive waste is permanently deposited in Yucca Mountain, Nevada (but most is stored temporarily in spent fuel pools and in dry cask storage facilities). In Japan, it is planned to be recycled (almost impossible).
- **Sewage sludge:** Before waste water is discharged, it is treated at sewage farm: One of main by-product is sewage sludge, partly disinfected to be a compost.
- **Electronic waste (e-waste):** Unwanted, obsolete, unusable electronic equipment such as computers, televisions, VCRs, DVD players, cell phones.
 - Heavy metals, Rare metals, Brominated flame retardants
 - Reuse, recycle and proper dispose are important. Partly exported to developing countries..

11 Jan 2018

5

e-Waste problem



- Source: http://www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/stories/ghana804/video/video_index.html
- See, http://i.unu.edu/media/ias.unu.edu-en/project/2238/E-waste-Guidelines_Partnership_2015.pdf

11 Jan 2018

6

Hazardous waste

- Simply defined as waste with properties that make it capable of harming human health or the environment.
 - For regulatory purpose, this definition is insufficient.
 - In USA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed specific criteria to define hazardous waste.
 - Approx. 500 specific industrial waste
 - Standardized test criteria to determine a waste's ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, toxicity.
 - In 2005, approx. 38 million tons of hazardous waste was generated in USA. Highest in the world.

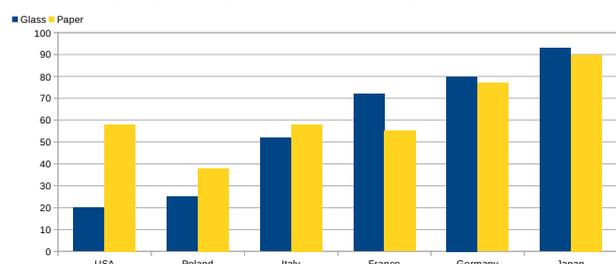
11 Jan 2018

7

How to prevent waste problem

- Primary prevention of waste
 - Reduce, reuse and recycle: 3R strategy
 - Recycle of municipal solid waste has steadily increased in the USA, approx. 32.5% of waste is recycled. Other industrialized nations tend to have a higher rate of recycling.

Zeller T: Recycling: The big picture. *National Geographic*, Jan 2008, 82-87



11 Jan 2018

8

3R strategy in Japan



[<http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/recycle/main/english/index.html>]

[<http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/recycle/main/data/pamphlet/pdf/handbook2010-eng.pdf>]

- (In 1971, Waste management and public cleansing law put into force. However, rapid economic growth continued, and thus people simply believed infinite growth.)
- In 1980, so-called "oil-shock" attacked Japan. → People realized the risk of resource shortage.
- In 1991, the law for the promotion of utilization of recycled resources put into force.
- In 2000, containers and packaging recycling law (amended in 2006) put into force.
- In 2001, many laws for recycling put into force. ← 3R concept becomes popular
 - The fundamental law for establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society
 - Law for promotion of effective utilization of resources
 - Home appliance recycling law
 - Food recycling law (amended in June 2007)
 - Green purchasing law
- In 2002, construction waste recycling law put into force.
- In 2005, End-of-life vehicle recycling law put into force.

11 Jan 2018

9

Waste treatment/disposal

- The purpose of treatment is: reducing sizes as much as possible and detoxification
- The (final) disposals are
 - Sanitary landfill: an adequate area to provide waste disposal capacity within a reasonable time period, an adequate elevation/separation to regional ground water, available soil, adequate buffer from surrounding populations: Protecting ground water from leachate is important.
 - Incineration
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bb-RoAWv3ro>
 - Deep well injection
http://water.epa.gov/type/groundwater/uic/wells_drawings.cfm
 - Other technologies

11 Jan 2018

10

Municipal solid waste treatment in Japan

[<http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/recycle/main/data/pamphlet/pdf/handbook2010-eng.pdf>]

Fig. I-5 Waste Treatment Methods



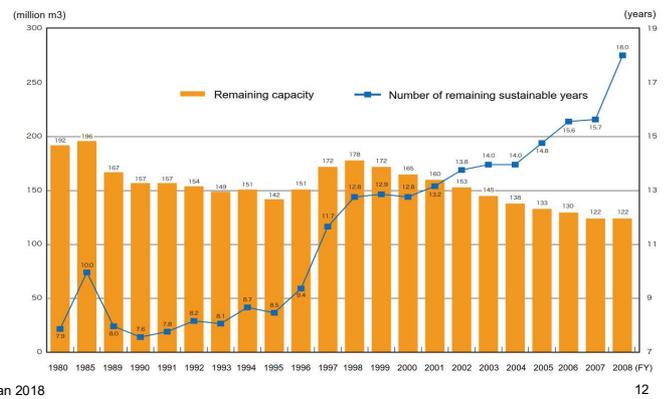
11 Jan 2018

11

Remaining capacity of final disposals of MSW in Japan

[<http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/recycle/main/data/pamphlet/pdf/handbook2010-eng.pdf>]

Fig. I-7 Remaining Capacity and Number of Remaining Sustainable Years of Final Disposal Sites for MSW



11 Jan 2018

12

Final disposal site

[<http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/recycle/main/data/pamphlet/pdf/handbook2010-eng.pdf>]

Final landfill/Facility for exudated water treatment



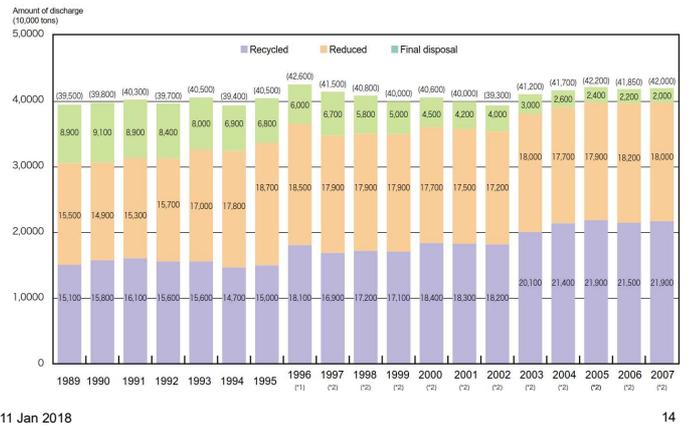
11 Jan 2018

13

Industrial waste discharge in Japan

[<http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/recycle/main/data/pamphlet/pdf/handbook2010-eng.pdf>]

Fig. I-8 Industrial Waste Discharge



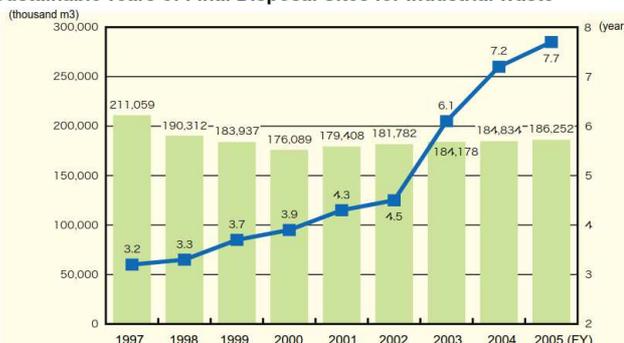
11 Jan 2018

14

Remaining capacity of final disposals for industrial waste in Japan

[<http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/recycle/main/data/pamphlet/pdf/handbook2010-eng.pdf>]

Fig. I-11 Remaining Capacity and Number of Remaining Sustainable Years of Final Disposal Sites for Industrial Waste



11 Jan 2018

15

Health concerns

- See also, Grant K, Goldizen FC, Sly PD, et al. (2013) Health consequences of exposure to e-waste: a systematic review. *Lancet Global Health*, published online Oct. 30, 2013, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(13\)70101-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(13)70101-3)
- At least five kinds of health hazards may be generated by solid and hazardous wastes
 - Infectious disease risks from poorly managed solid waste
 - Contamination of drinking water and soil by biological, chemical and mining waste
 - Gas migration and leachate discharges from landfills
 - Emissions of air pollutants from incinerations
 - Contamination of food by waste chemicals that escape into the environment

11 Jan 2018

16