

Waste Management and Environment

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Introduction:

Human activities generates waste despite that, the production major source of concern as it has always been since pre historic period. As the volume uses, so also does the variety of the waste increases. In those days, environment easily absorbed the volume of waste production.

This migration of people outlasting explosion that in turn led to a surge in the volume and variety in composition of waste. It was then that materials such as metals and glass began to appear in large population of people in cities and communities littering and open dumps. These dumps in turn formed breeding grounds for rats and significant risks to public health.

Developed countries passed through a period when they were developing environmentally.

Important question in modern day wastes management is what exactly is a waste? Waste is the human activities which physically contains the defined as any product or material which is useless to.

Statement of the problem:

The present research therefore examines the concept management with a view to determine what waste is, how they are classified and management knowing that the highly subjective as one man's waste is a resource to another.

Hence, it is important to as to what could be classed as waste.

Methodology:

In this paper which is a review of literatures relied heavily on secondary data as is the case with where existing information are used analysis and to draw vital conclusions. Some of types of data for the study include books, journal articles,

Unpublished papers, government organizational and private webpages.

Type of Waste Classification

Dixon & Jones, 2005: White et.al.(1995) stated that waste can be classification main types according to their physical states these are liquid, solid and gaseous waste. Several classifications exist in different countries. The most commonly used classification.

A) Physical state

- I) Solid waste
- II) Liquid waste
- III) Gaseous waste source

B) Source

- I) Household/ Domestic Waste
- II) Industrial Waste
- III) Agricultural Waste
- IV) Commercial waste
- V) Demolition and construction waste
- VI) Mining Waste

3) Environmental Impact

- I) Hazardous waste
- II) Non-hazardous waste

1) Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Municipal solid waste (MSW) is an important waste stream and also one of the most studied MSW has several implications. They argued that being the waste stream that people their collection, treatment and disposal is considered as an important service by

White et al. (1995) argued that unlike other waste streams that are more good percentage of each material, the composition of municipal solid waste are diverse and to changes from city to city country to country.

Kaseva & Gupta (1996) described municipal solid waste as the waste collected which include refuse from household, non-hazardous solids waste as the waste collected which includes refuse from household.

Buah et al.(2007) describes MSW as wastes collected for local domestic and commercial sources.

2) Industrial waste :

Schnitzler (2009) described industrial waste produced as a result of for the production of new products they pointed out that these could be in factories.

It has been reported (shafigh et al., 2014) that in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand from the palm oil industry.

3) Agricultural Solid waste :

Agricultural solid wastes are many are beyond the scope of the study.

Agricultural waste is wastes arising from activities such as the rearing of lives to and from milk production.

Conclusion and Recommendation:

Agreed that wastes is a direct result of human interaction and activities never the less, their opinions as to what constitute a waste several researches however

Agreed that wastes a owner no longer have a need for. Therefore, it is obvious that wastes is indeed subjective in is open to several interpretations and also influenced by personal opinion.

Factors such as population increase and the coming together of people to form communication waste generation efforts should be directed towards making projection for head in

Effectively planning ahead will prevent indiscriminate disposal and so as to prevent the build-up of open dumps and breeding ground for rates other.

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