



Sustainable Waste Management and their Economic Development in Urbanization

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DESCRIPTION

The landfill is based upon the resource-based waste management systems. The Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) has been produced annually by increasing rapidly as a result of global urbanization, rapid industrialization and economic development. CO₂ is the reduction potential at which the demand for heat is the renovations or replacement of CO₂ intensive heating materials. The industrial and commercial waste heat could be alternative. It can delay or even avoid costly retrofits to make existing buildings more energy efficient. The Urban spaces depend upon not only on the total heat demand and supply, but also on the composition of the building stock, the waste heat temperature level and its spatial distribution, utilization potential and domestic hot water heating point.

They depend upon the indicators such as household water consumption, the land area of the property or the value of the real estate. The development of strategies to meet these targets requires detailed information on the amounts of MSW generated and their compositions. The environmental analysis implications of food waste management policies using life-cycle assessment. Scenarios were developed to evaluate management alternatives applicable to the waste discarded at facilities where food waste is a large component of the waste.

The quantity of waste to discard and recycling is modeled within a utility-maximization framework. The characterization of commercial food waste sources as well as the effect of waste particle size on methane yield. They characterized into four major waste sources are university dining hall waste, waste resulting from prepared foods and leftover produce at a grocery store, and in a restaurant.

Municipal solid for the Waste Disposal Services (WDS) are typically funded by general revenue or a flat fee, so the marginal

cost of disposal of household waste bins is zero. The WDS fee is intended to give households an incentive to reduce waste. The Commercial disposal of animal waste through application to agricultural soils is known to increase soil nutrient concentrations and the potential for water contamination. In two or more of the 18 samples, soil fungal populations did not correlate with the concentrations of these nutrients. We show that their populations change little in response to commercial disposal of pig manure or the resulting large differences in soil nutrient concentrations.

Medical waste disposal continues with inappropriate items in medical waste bags that are not designed to hold sharps, heavy objects or liquids. These wastes must be either pretreated for sewer discharge or stored and delivered to a licensed hazardous waste handler for further processing. Although great care is taken to handle sharps safely, needles are still in waste bags rather than puncture resistant containers. Sharps injuries may be more common among aid and support workers and disposers working in the waste management sector than among health care workers. The exposure to blood and bodily fluids from inadvertently bagged clinical waste is equally common, with nearly 100% of waste workers having blood splattered on their clothing within 4 hours of starting work.

CONCLUSION

The amount of waste generated in a city is very important for proper waste planning and management. Some highly toxic, hazardous wastewaters are generated from BOD testing in the laboratory. However, the large variability is reported in the solid waste generation that estimates the values which are derived by assuming demographics, baseline incidence of household waste, density values, number of trucks used to transport waste, monitoring of truck movements at landfills, etc.

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