

Perspective

Components used in solid waste management

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DESCRIPRION

Municipal solid waste (MSW), commonly known as trash or garbage in the United States and rubbish in Britain is a waste type consisting of everyday items that are discarded by the public. Any community can be an important resource but today's urban community is more generous compared to rural communities. Urban waste disposal is extensive and the process of collection and disposal requires significant costs and time. Municipal waste includes both liquid and solid waste. Solid waste incorporates similar and mixed debris from urban areas and surrounding areas. Most solid waste materials such as paper, glass, and metal can be recycled but need to be sorted before or after collection.

Components of solid waste management

The municipal solid waste industry has four components: recycling, composting, disposal, and waste disposal. The waste management category is made up of four levels ordered on the most preferred to least preferred methods depending on their natural sound: Source reduction and reuse; recycling or composting; renewable energy; treatment and rejection.

1. Collection: An effective collection feature includes not only solid waste collection and recycling materials, but also the transportation of these items, after collection, to the place where the collection vehicle is unloaded. This area can be a processing plant, a transfer station or a landfill.

2. Waste management and disposal, storage and processing of the source: Waste management and segregation involves activities related to waste management until waste is placed in storage containers for collection. Management also includes the movement of the loaded containers until they are collected. Separating different types of waste components is an important step in the management and storage of solid waste in the collection.

3. Separation and processing and conversion of solid waste: The types of methods and resources currently used for the

discovery of discarded waste at the well include the collection of edge, dumping sites and shopping areas. Separation and processing of separate waste source and segregation of integrated waste usually occur in recycling facilities, transfer stations, combustion centers and treatment centers.

4. Transfer and transport: This component includes two main steps. First, the waste is transferred from a small collection truck to large transportation facilities. Garbage is then transported, usually on long distances, to a recycling or disposal site.

5. Disposal: Today, waste disposal by land spreading or landfill is the ultimate source of all solid waste, whether residential waste collected and transported directly to landfill, materials recovery facilities (MRFs), recycling waste, solid waste, compost, or other materials from various waste treatment plants.

6. Reuse: In recent years environmental organizations, such as freegle or the Free cycle Network, have been gaining traction with their internet re-use networks. These networks provide a global online registration for unwanted waste disposal, so that individuals and non-profits can be reused or recycled.

7. Landfills: Landfills are created by land dumping. Disposal methods vary from place to place, usually involving massive dumping of debris in a particular area, usually through a hole or sidewalk. After the garbage is disposed of, it is then incorporated into larger machines. When the garbage dump is full, it is "sealed" with a sheet of plastic and covered with a few feet of dirt.

8. Power generation: Solid municipal waste can be used to generate energy due to the lipid content present within it. Many MSW products can be converted into pure energy if lipid content can be accessed and used. Several technologies have been developed that make MSW energy generation cleaner and more economical than before, including sewage treatment, combustion, pyrolysis, gasification, and plasma arc gasification.

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