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Emerging Waste Valorisation Techniques in Ecological System

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Image Article

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Waste valorization, beneficial reuse, value recovery or waste reclamation is the process of waste products or residues from an economic process being valorized (given economic value), by reuse or recycling in order to create economically useful materials. The term comes from practices in sustainable manufacturing and economics, industrial ecology and waste management. The term is usually applied in industrial processes where residue from creating or processing one good is used as a raw material or energy feedstock for another industrial process [1]. Industrial wastes in particular are good candidates for valorization because they tend to be more consistent and predictable than other waste, such as household waste. Historically, most industrial processes treated waste products as something to be disposed of, causing industrial pollution unless handled properly. However, increased regulation of residual materials and socioeconomic changes, such as the introduction of ideas about sustainable development and circular economy in the 1990s and 2000s increased focus on industrial practices to recover these resources as value add materials. Academics focus on finding economic value to reduce environmental impact of other industries as well, for example the development of non-timber forest products to encourage conservation [2].

Liquid waste-management

Liquid waste is an important category of waste management because it is so difficult to deal with. Unlike solid wastes, liquid wastes cannot be easily picked up and removed from an environment. Liquid wastes spread out, and easily pollute other sources of liquid if brought into contact. This type of waste also soaks into objects like soil and groundwater [3]. This in turn carries over to pollute the plants, the animals in the ecosystem, as well as the humans within the area of the pollution shown in Image 1.

Image 1. Waste management techniques in ecological system.

Proper management of waste is important for building sustainable and liveable cities, but it remains a challenge for many developing countries and cities. A report found that effective waste management is relatively expensive, usually comprising 20%-50% of municipal budgets. Operating this essential municipal service requires integrated.

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