
Selection Criteria Of Waste Processing Technologies

Geologic Criteria in Waste-management Site Selection in Northeastern North Dakota
Proposed Site Selection Criteria for the Development of a Hazardous Waste Management System
Waste Management Master Plan
Discussion Document, Proposed Site Selection Process for the Development of a Hazardous Waste Management System
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Scientific criteria for the selection of waste disposal sites at sea
University Campus Solid Waste Management
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Waste-to-Energy
Selection Criteria for a Dairy Waste Management System
Decision-Maker's Guide to Solid-Waste Management
Criteria for the Selection of Marine Or Terrestrial Mine Waste Disposal Systems
Guidelines for the Selection, Operation and Maintenance of Solid Waste Disposal Sites
Pennsylvania Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility
REDWC Waste Stream Matrix Waste Treatment, Disposition and Container Selection Criteria
Rocky Mountain Arsenal Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Selection, Criteria Development and Sitting Study
Selection of Efficient Options for Processing and Storage of Radioactive Waste in Countries with Small Amounts of Waste Generation
Selected Hospital Waste Streams

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NEAL SHAYLEE

*Geologic Criteria in Waste-management
Site Selection in Northeastern North*

Dakota McGraw Hill Professional

Prepared to provide general medical and surgical hospitals with guidelines and options to minimize hazardous waste in selected waste streams.

*Proposed Site Selection Criteria for the
Development of a Hazardous Waste*

*Management System Independently
Published*

In a world where waste incinerators are not an option and landfills are at over capacity, cities are hard pressed to find a solution to the problem of what to do with their solid waste. Handbook of Solid Waste Management, 2/e offers a solution. This handbook offers an integrated approach to the planning, design, and management of economical and environmentally responsible solid waste disposal system. Let twenty industry and government experts provide you with the tools to

design a solid waste management system capable of disposing of waste in a cost-efficient and environmentally responsible manner. Focusing on the six primary functions of an integrated system--source reduction, toxicity reduction, recycling and reuse, composting, waste- to-energy combustion, and landfilling--they explore each technology and examine its problems, costs, and legal and social ramifications.

Waste Management Master Plan

Springer

(1) The alternatives assessed within this

scope of work for Rocky Mountain Arsenal for disposal of hazardous wastes from Basin F are either off-site disposal, to an approved hazardous waste landfill facility, or disposal on-site at the Arsenal. (2) The off-site facilities that might be available to RMA are either the existing Lowry Landfill site or the proposed Last Chance Site. (3) There are two principle issues related to off-site disposal: (1) the availability of either the Lowry Landfill or Last Chance Site to accept RMA wastes; and (2) the cost of disposal at either of these sites. Because of some technical and political concerns associated with the Lowry Landfill, it is unlikely that it would be available for RMA's disposal requirements.

Discussion Document, Proposed Site Selection Process for the Development of a Hazardous Waste Management System CRC Press

First published in 1994, as part of the AAAS Selected Symposia Series. National strategies to minimize pollution, including that from hazardous waste, are evolving in both the United States and Canada. Recent federal hazardous waste regulations in the United States, promulgated under the authority of the

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), encourage the states to develop their own waste management programs, patterned after federal specifications; some states have developed progressive options. Canadian hazardous waste management programs originate in the provinces. However, the federal government is increasingly involved in developing new treatment technologies, guidelines for consistent management, and control of waste across political boundaries. The authors of this volume find that disposal is still the most common practice for handling hazardous waste in both countries, despite the potential for alternative methods such as industrial process redesign for waste reduction, waste detoxification, recycling, or incineration. Nonetheless, some waste will remain. Sound disposal site selection criteria are prerequisite for industry and government credibility in site selection. Only after accountability is established and recognized will the public lose symptoms of the NIMBY (not in my backyard) syndrome. Even so, public involvement in site selection in these countries should be expected for a site to

be accepted. All the while, the three parties— industry, government, and the public— must balance the risk of potential waste hazards with the cost of avoiding adverse effects.

Proposed Site-selection Criteria for a Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility
National Academies Press

This book presents the application of system analysis techniques with case studies to help readers learn how the techniques can be applied, how the problems are solved, and which sustainable management strategies can be reached.

Waste Management Master Plan
Springer Nature

This Guide has been developed particularly for solid waste management practitioners, such as local government officials, facility owners and operators, consultants, and regulatory agency specialists. Contains technical and economic information to help these practitioners meet the daily challenges of planning, managing, and operating municipal solid waste (MSW) programs and facilities. The Guide's primary goals are to encourage reduction of waste at the

source and to foster implementation of integrated solid waste management systems that are cost-effective and protect human health and the environment. Illustrated.

Guideline John Wiley & Sons

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) of the State of California Environmental Protection Agency is in the process of complying with the Regulatory Structure Update. The Regulatory Structure Update is a comprehensive review and refocusing of California's system for identifying and regulating management of hazardous wastes. As part of this effort, the DTSC proposes to change its current waste classification system that categorizes wastes as hazardous or nonhazardous based on their toxicity. Under the proposed system there would be two risk-based thresholds rather than the single toxicity threshold currently used to distinguish between the wastes. Wastes that contain specific chemicals at concentrations that exceed the upper threshold will be designated as hazardous; those below the lower threshold will be nonhazardous; and those with chemical concentrations between the two

thresholds will be "special" wastes and subject to variances for management and disposal. The proposed DTSC system combines toxicity information with short or long-term exposure information to determine the risks associated with the chemicals. Under section 57004 of the California Health and Safety Code, the scientific basis of the proposed waste classification system is subject to external scientific peer review by the National Academy of Sciences, the University of California, or other similar institution of higher learning or group of scientists. This report addresses that regulatory requirement.

Facility Site Selection Criteria DIANE Publishing

This volume provides a comprehensive method for optimizing solid waste management practices and procedures at college and university campuses through the use of cluster analysis to combine Life Cycle Assessment and Analytical Hierarchy Process. Author Pezhman Taherei uses Malaysia's University of Malaya as a case study and model, and through this method was able to assess which combination of waste disposal, management, and

recycling techniques generate the least environmental impact while retaining the maximum cost savings for the university. A method for analysis of solid waste composition is also proposed. Higher education institutes generate thousands of tons of solid waste per year. Comprehensive solid waste management programs, which take integrated solid waste management systems into consideration, are one of the greatest challenges to achieving campus sustainability. This system can serve as a guide and blueprint for other universities that are taking steps toward sustainability through improved solid waste management.

Handbook of Solid Waste Management Routledge

This book addresses the problem of waste management by using multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) methods. The authors discuss how to apply MCDM, a complex decision-making tool that involves both quantitative and qualitative factors, to develop strategies for effective waste management using various optimization models to rank alternatives, while also incorporating the concerns and

needs of multiple stakeholders to find the most optimal decisions for various types of wastes. Typically, there does not exist a single optimal solution to waste problems; with help of MCDM, far better solutions can often be found and utilized to facilitate sustainable waste management techniques in various industries. This book provides unique, effective, and quick decision-making strategies for waste management. With the ever-increasing population and continuing human development, the problem of managing waste becomes increasingly essential, and this volume helps lead the way to finding sustainable solutions.

Technologies and Management Strategies for Hazardous Waste Control Academic Press

This book reviews the efforts of New York state to site a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility. It evaluates the nature, sources, and quality of the data, analyses, and procedures used by the New York State Siting Commission in its decisionmaking process, which identified five potential sites for low-level waste disposal. Finally, the committee offers a chapter highlighting the lessons in siting

low-level radioactive waste facilities that can be learned from New York State's experience.

Sustainable Solid Waste Management National Academies Press

Describes methodologies, criteria and options for the selection of appropriate technologies for processing and storing radioactive waste. A review of both technical and non-technical factors important for decision making and planning, and for implementation of waste management activities at the country and facility levels is presented.

Criteria for Selection of Sites for Solid Waste Disposal DIANE Publishing

Waste-to-Energy: Multi-criteria Decision Analysis for Sustainability Assessment and Ranking offers a comprehensive view of the technologies and processes for energy generation as a path for waste treatment, presenting all the necessary information and tools for selecting the most sustainable waste-to-energy solution under varying conditions. The book combines methods such as lifecycle assessment, sustainability assessment, multi-criteria decision-making, and multi-objective optimization modes. In addition,

it provides an overview of waste-to-energy feedstocks, technologies and implementation, then goes on to investigate the critical factors and key enablers that influence the sustainable development of the waste-to-energy industry. The book proposes several decision-making methods for the ranking and selection of waste-to-energy scenarios under different levels of certainty and information availability, including multi-criteria, multi-actor and multi-attribute methods. Finally, the book employs lifecycle tools that allow the assessment of economic, environmental and social sustainability of waste-to-energy systems. Explores existing and state-of-the-art waste to energy technologies and systems, as well as their feedstock requirements Presents a wide perspective of sustainability issues of waste-to-energy technologies, also discussing critical influential factors or key enablers for promoting the sustainable development of waste-to-energy solutions Provides multi-dimensional decision-making techniques for choosing the most suitable and sustainable waste-to-energy technologies for different scenarios

Discussion Document

The second revision of Chem-Nuclear Systems' Phase I siting plan for the Pennsylvania low-level radioactive waste disposal facility.

Geologic Criteria in Waste-management Site Selection in Northeastern North Dakota

This book offers a comprehensive and insightful exploration of the technologies and processes involved in energy generation through waste treatment. It serves as a valuable resource, providing all the necessary information and tools for selecting the most sustainable waste-to-energy solution in various conditions. Moreover, it delves into real-life examples of the circular economy in action, offering a comprehensive overview from multiple perspectives. It employs a range of methodologies, including lifecycle assessment, sustainability assessment, multi-criteria decision-making, and multi-objective optimization modes. By combining these approaches, it offers a robust framework for evaluating waste-to-energy options. Furthermore, the book provides a thorough overview of waste-to-energy feedstocks, technologies, and

implementation. It goes beyond mere description, delving into the critical factors and key enablers that influence the sustainable development of the waste-to-energy industry. By addressing these factors, the book facilitates the transformation towards a circular economy, moving beyond the traditional "call to arms" approach. This book is an invaluable resource for researchers and policymakers in the energy sector. It equips them with the scientific methodology and metrics necessary to develop strategies for a viable sustainability transition. Additionally, it serves as a key reference for students, researchers, and practitioners seeking to deepen their knowledge of energy planning and the current and future trends of biofuel as an alternative fuel.

Response to Comments on Draft Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility Site Selection Plan

There are 3 types of REWDC container types listed. Type 1 is used for long term storage of conditions waste. It's made of steel and it's a 55-gallon galvanized drum with a 90 mil HDPE liner. Type 2 is used for solid waste, point of generation and short

term storage. It can be made of steel or poly. They come in 2-gallon, 5-gallon, 30-gallon, and 55-gallon drums used with 4 mil polyethylene liner. Type 3 is used for liquid waste. It can be made of steel or poly. It comes in 2-gallon, 5-gallon, 30-gallon, or 55-gallon drums. They have a closed head.

Nuclear Waste

Solid Waste Management (SWM) is becoming serious problem in developing countries like India. It's not working accurately in India. There are several techniques that are used for solid waste treatment such as biological treatment, composting and recycling etc. But the landfill is considered to be the cheapest method of solid waste disposal. This work describes the use of Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) tools for the selection of suitable site for the disposal of solid waste in Najaf governorate. Several criteria have been considered in each of these location (eg: legal impact, economic, environmental, social, monitoring quality) to select to select the best site. Different MCDM methods used in this work are Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), Technique Of Order Preference by

Similarity to Ideal Solutions(TOPSIS) and Preference Ranking Organization Method for Enrichment Evaluation(PROMETHEE II). With the help of the proposed decision making framework, the high and low suitable areas were determined. The basic concept of TOPSIS is to select the alternative that is the closest to the ideal solution and farthest from negative ideal alternative. TOPSIS assumes that we have m alternatives (options) and n criteria. Therefore, it is easy to define the ideal and negative-ideal solutions. The Euclidean distance approach is used to evaluate the relative closeness of the alternatives to the ideal solution. Thus, the preference order of the alternatives can be built by a series of comparison of these relative distances. Generally the decision maker wants to have a maximum value among the alternatives. In case of cost criteria, the decision to make the result more precise, another widely used MCDM tool is PROMETHEE II. It refers to Preference Ranking Organisation Method for Enrichment Evaluation. PROMETHEE II is not only used for picking the right

alternative, rather helps decision makers find the alternative that best suits their goal. This makes use of point fuzzy scale to build the decision matrix. The PROMETHEE II methodology promotes and prioritizes alternatives based on pair wise comparisons. Then the preference function for each of the pairs is calculated and the deviation should be between the number 0 and 1. Then the positive and negative flow at each criteria has to be calculated which determines the net flow of the alternatives or criteria. The higher the value, the higher the preference and ranked accordingly, Based on that ranking for 5 different locations in Najaf governorate is carried out using combined AHP-PROMETHEE II method is briefly carried out. Similarly in order to rank the 4 different sites and to give the priority among these sites based on the constraint 'distance To wetland' criteria was carried out using fuzzy-AHP method. Here the pairwise comparison for one site over other is calculated using triangular fuzzy scale comparison and the priority among these 4 sites is carried out in this work. Hence in this work the need of MCDM tools or the methods in addressing the issues of

landfill site ranking is carried out briefly in this work.

Development of Site Selection Methodology for Landfilling

The Joint Technical Committee on Solid Waste Management was formed to assist the public and government agencies in formulating policies and guidelines for the safe and sanitary disposal of solid waste on land. Part 1 of this document consists of guidelines and criteria established for the selection of solid waste disposal sites on land. Part 2 presents guidelines and sound practices for the operation and maintenance of solid waste disposal sites. It includes information on: hours of operation and access; traffic flow and unloading of wastes; handling of wastes; placement of cover material; open burning and fire prevention and control; litter control; environmental protection; supervision and inspection.

Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Techniques in Waste Management

Application of MCDM Tools in Landfill Site Selection

Site Selection Criteria for Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities