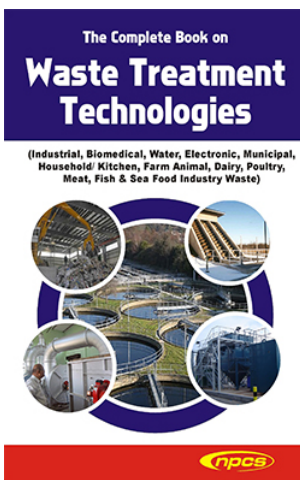


# The Complete Book on Waste Treatment Technologies (Industrial, Biomedical, Water, Electronic, Municipal, Household/ Kitchen, Farm Animal, Dairy, Poultry, Meat, Fish & Sea Food Industry Waste)



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## About the Book

Waste management is a global problem that continues to increase with rapid industrialization, population growth, and economic development. As the world hurtles towards the urban future, the amount of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is growing very fast. Waste includes any solid material or material that is suspended dissolved or transported in water or deposited on land. Wastes are generally classified into solid, liquid, & gaseous and are broadly classified as household waste; municipal waste; commercial and non-hazardous industrial wastes; e- waste, hazardous (toxic) industrial wastes; construction and demolition waste; health care wastes – waste generated in health care facilities (e.g. hospitals, medical research facilities); human and animal wastes; and incinerator wastes.

In the recent years, modern society has become more responsible when it comes to waste management. The fast industrialization, urbanization, modern technology, and rapidly growing population in India have posed a serious challenge to the waste management. In India, per capita generation rate of municipal solid waste ranges from 0.2 to 0.5 kg/day. At present, the daily generation rate in South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific combined is approximately 1.0 million tons per day.

The current scenario reveals that there is a tremendous scope for the development of waste treatment technologies and is expected to offer significant opportunities in the near future. Sustainability of waste management is the key for providing an effective service that can satisfy the need of end users. Solid Waste Management sector in India has become a very lucrative sector for investors. With a growing urgency for efficient waste management in many cities, there will be more and more employment opportunities in the sector. The participation of different sectors, roll of Government and private organization is important for better management of waste.

This book describes the various waste treatment technologies like; Physical treatment techniques, biological treatment techniques, anaerobic lagoon techniques etc.

It will be a standard reference book for professionals, entrepreneurs, students, teachers, researchers, administrators, and planners of various disciplines who are directly or indirectly involved in the waste management.

&emsp;

About the Author

Dr. Mahendra Pal born on April 10, 1946 in Delhi, and obtained B. V. Sc. and A. H., M.V. P. H., Ph. D. and D. Sc. in 1969, 1975, 1981 and 1998, respectively. Prof. Pal worked at Massey University, Palmerstone, New Zealand (1984), Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium (1985-1986), and Tokyo University, Japan (1989-1990). Prof. Pal has acted as Advisor of over 68 students for D.V.M., M.Sc., and Ph.D. degree both in India, and Ethiopia. He has served in Veterinary and Medical institutes, and published over 475 papers in national and international journals. Prof. Pal has published many papers in collaboration with the scientists of Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, USA, Nepal and Ethiopia. He has authored seven books including "Zoonoses" and "Veterinary and Medical Mycology" which are highly appreciated by veterinary and medical scientists. Prof. Pal has developed sunflower seed medium (Pal's medium) in 1980, "PHOL" (Pal, Hasegawa, Ono, Lee) stain, in 1990, "Narayan" stain in 1998 and "APRM" medium in 2015, which are proved very useful for the study of fungi. Prof. Pal is credited to elucidate the etiologic significance of *Cryptococcus neoformans* for the first time with mastitis of goat (1975) and buffalo (1980), *Nocardia asteroides* in corneal ulcer of cattle (1982), *Aspergillus fumigatus* in keratitis of buffalo calf (1983), *Candida tropicalis* in human lung empyema (1987), *Fusarium solani* in corneal ulcer of buffalo (1992) and *Trichophyton verrucosum* in dermatitis of barking deer (1993). Prof. Pal established for the first time the prevalence of *Cryptococcus neoformans* in the environment of New Zealand, Nepal, and Djibouti. He described for the first time the etiologic role of *Candida albicans*, and *Trichophyton verrucosum* in mastitis and dermatitis of camel, respectively in Ethiopia. Prof. Pal is serving as Honorary Member/Associate Editor of nine online journals. His papers are frequently cited as reference by many academicians in their papers, reviews, books, and monographs. Prof. Pal has started M.V.Sc. and Ph.D. in Veterinary Public Health at Veterinary College, Anand, India. He is also an instrumental to start Ph.D. in Veterinary Public Health at Addis Ababa University for the first time in Ethiopia. Prof. Pal is a recipient of several awards, including "Jawaharlal Nehru Award", "Distinguished Teacher Award", and "Life Time Achievement Award." Presently, he is working as Professor of Veterinary Public Health, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.

## Contents

### CONTENTS

Dedication

Acknowledgements

Preface

Abbreviations

1. INTRODUCTION

2. TYPES OF WASTES

A. Livestock Farm Wastes

Current Methods for Disposal of Livestock Mortalities

Burial

Burning

Incineration

Rendering

Composting

Future of Livestock Mortality Disposal  
Novel Disposal Methods  
Carcass Storage and Bioreduction Methods  
Reasons for Concern  
Pollution Potential of Farm Animal Wastes  
Magnitude of the Problem  
Properties of Animal Wastes  
Physical Properties  
Chemical and Biological Properties  
Fertilizer Value  
Handling of Farm Animal Wastes  
Storage of Farm Animal Wastes  
Treatment of Farm Animal Wastes  
Physical Treatment  
Chemical Treatment  
Biological Treatment  
Composting  
Anaerobic Digestion  
Lagoon Treatment  
Aerobic Treatment  
Economics of Farm Animal Waste Treatment  
B. Biomedical Wastes  
Classification of Biomedical Waste  
Handling, Storage, and Transportation of Healthcare Waste  
On-site Collection, Transport, and Storage of Waste  
Collection  
Storage  
On-site Transport  
Off-site Transportation of Waste  
Special Packaging Requirements for Off-site Transport  
Handling, Storage, and Transportation of Healthcare Waste  
Routing  
Biomedical Waste Treatment  
Incineration Technology  
Non-Incineration Technology  
Autoclaving  
Microwave Irradiation  
Chemical Methods  
Selection of Suitable Treatment Technology  
Common Treatment Facility  
Mobile Treatment/Disposal System  
C. Industrial Wastes  
Description of Important Industrial Solid Waste  
Coal Ash  
Integrated Iron and Steel Plant Slag  
Phosphogypsum  
Red Mud  
Lime Mud  
Waste Sludge and Residues  
Potential Reuse of Solid Wastes  
Prevention-A Waste Minimization Approach  
Inventory Management and Improved Operations  
Modification of Equipment

Production Process Changes  
Recycling and Reuse  
Waste Management at Source  
Collection and Transport of Industrial Wastes  
Storage and Transportation  
Disposal of Industrial Solid Waste  
Health Consequences of Poor Industrial Waste Disposal  
Waste Segregation  
Combined Treatment Facilities  
Landfill  
Waste Reduction Techniques  
Benefits of Cleaner Production  
Industrial Hazardous Wastes  
Industrial Nonhazardous Wastes  
Radioactive Wastes  
D. Abattoir Wastes  
Sources of Waste in Red Meat Abattoirs  
Best Management Practices  
Existing Methods for Disposal of Meat Production Waste  
Burial  
Composting  
Incineration  
Rendering  
Rendering Industry  
Recent Events Affecting the Rendering Industry  
Dead Stock Collection, Transportation and Receiving  
Dead Stock Collectors and Receivers  
Anaerobic Digestion of Protein Rich Substrate  
Co-digestion Plant Design and Operation  
E. Household/Kitchen Wastes  
Disposal of Household Hazardous Waste  
Disposal Problems  
Disposal Problems in the Trash  
Disposal Problems on the Ground  
Disposal Problems in Storm Sewers  
Worm Composting  
F. Municipal Wastes  
Anaerobic Digestion Process  
Various AD Systems  
Important Operating Parameters in AD Process  
Waste Composition/Volatile Solids (VS)  
pH Level  
Temperature  
Carbon to Nitrogen Ratio (C/N)  
Total Solids Content (TS) / Organic Loading Rate (OLR)  
Retention (or Residence) Time  
Mixing  
Compost  
Biogas Composition  
Development and Present Status of AD Technology  
Historical Background  
Types of AD Systems  
Single Stage Process

Single Stage Low Solids (SSLS) Process  
Single Stage High Solids (SSHS) Process  
Multi-stage Process  
Multi-stage Low Solids Process  
Multi-stage High Solids Process  
Batch Reactors  
G. Dairy Industries Wastes:  
Sources of Wastes  
Waste Characteristics  
Treatment of Dairy Wastes  
Checking of Dairy Effluent  
Preventive Attitudes  
Waste Management Issues for Dairy Processors  
Cheese Making  
Whey Condensing  
Shell and Tube Condensers  
Mechanical Vapor Recompression (MVR)  
Ultra Filtration  
Reverse Osmosis  
Waste Water Treatment Options  
Aerated Lagoons  
Activated Sludge  
Sequencing Batch Reactors  
Biological Tower  
Spray Irrigation  
Ridge and Furrow Systems  
Absorption Ponds  
Hauling and Land Application  
WPDES Permit Issuance  
Surface Water Effluent Limits  
Land Application of Waste Water  
Phosphorus Limitations  
Chloride Limitations  
Aerated Lagoon Treatment Systems  
Winter Spreading of Waste  
H. Fish and Seafood Processing Unit's Wastes  
Liquid Effluent  
Solid Waste  
Other Waste Components  
Waste Management  
Typical Waste Treatment Scenario  
Data on Receiving Environment  
Biologically Activated Rock Phosphate Fertilizer  
Fish Processing Waste Disposal Practices and Options  
Waste Water Characteristics  
I. Poultry Farm Waste  
Options and Considerations for Poultry Waste Management  
Animal Refeeding  
Bioenergy Production  
Dead Birds Disposal:  
Composting  
Incineration  
J. Electronic Wastes

E-waste in India  
Impacts of E-wastes  
Impacts of Informal Recycling  
Status of E-waste Management in India  
E-waste Management Strategies  
Electronic Waste Items List  
Electronic Wastes: A Rising Global Phenomenon  
Electronic Wastes: The Environmental and Human Rights Dimensions  
Regulatory Responses to the Electronic Waste Phenomenon  
K. Other Wastes  
Construction Waste Management  
Eliminating Waste  
Minimizing Waste  
Reusing Materials  
Federal Regulations  
Management  
Project Level-enhancing Project Value and Performance  
Organization Level-stewardship of Corporate Values and Priorities  
Disposition Level-management of Diversion and Disposal  
Construction and Demolition Wastes  
Best Management Practices  
Process  
Collection and Hauling  
Containerization and Transport  
Prevalence of Common Materials  
1. Waste Management Planning  
2. Facility Design  
3. Construction Contract Requirements  
4. Jobsite Waste Reduction  
Emerging Issues  
Plastic Waste and Its Disposal  
Radioactive Waste and Their Environmentally Sound Management  
Manual Loading of Waste  
Loading of Waste Through Front End Loader and Trucks  
Garbage Loaded in Open Trucks Causing Nuisance  
Measures to be Taken to Improve the System  
Steps to be Taken to Meet the Above Objectives  
Transportation of Construction Waste and Debris  
Waste Disposal Management  
Waste Types that Should not to be Incinerated  
Pharmaceutical Disposal  
Management of Municipal Solid Waste in India  
Waste Management: Global Perspective  
Waste Generation  
Development Trends for Waste and Wastewater  
Global Overview of Waste Management  
Landfill CH<sub>4</sub>: Regional Trends  
Wastewater and Human Sewage CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O: Regional Trends  
CO<sub>2</sub> From Waste Incineration  
Waste Management and GHG-Mitigation Technologies  
CH<sub>4</sub> Management at Landfills  
Incineration and Other Thermal Processes for Waste-to-energy  
Biological Treatment Including Composting, Anaerobic Digestion, and Mechanical

Waste Reduction, Re-use and Recycling  
Wastewater and Sludge Treatment  
Waste Management and Mitigation Costs and Potentials  
Fluorinated Gases: End-of-life Issues, Data and Trends in the Waste Sector  
Air Quality Issues: NMVOCs and Combustion Emissions  
Reducing Landfill CH<sub>4</sub> Emissions  
Incineration and Other Thermal Processes for Waste-to-energy  
Waste Minimization, Re-use and Recycling  
Policies and Measures on Fluorinated Gases  
Municipal Solid Waste Management  
Wastewater Management  
Disposal of Fallen Animals in the Field/Forest  
Rendering Industry  
Recent Events Affecting the Rendering Industry  
Deadstock Collection, Transportation and Receiving  
3. HUMAN PATHOGENS IN ANIMAL AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS  
Viruses  
Chlamydia  
Coxiella Burnetii  
Bacteria  
Aeromonas Hydrophila  
Arcobacter  
Bacillus Anthracis  
Brucella  
Campylobacter  
Clostridium Perfringens  
Escherichia Coli  
Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae  
Francisella Tularensis  
Leptospira Species  
Listeria Monocytogenes  
Salmonella  
Yersinia  
Mycotic Agents  
Parasites (Protozoans and Helminths)  
Ascaris  
Balantidium Coli  
Cryptosporidium Parvum  
Giardia  
Toxoplasma  
Other Organism  
Microsporidia  
Faecal Indicator Organisms  
4. PATHOGEN REDUCTIONS DURING WASTE  
TREATMENT  
Manure Solids Waste  
Dry Techniques: Composting  
Manure Slurry Treatment Techniques  
Physical Treatment Techniques  
Biological Treatment Techniques  
Anaerobic Lagoon Treatment  
Multiple Lagoon Systems  
Aerated Lagoons and Oxidation Ponds

Anaerobic Digestion  
Mesophilic Anaerobic Digestion  
Thermophilic Anaerobic Digestion  
Aerobic Digestion  
Mesophilic Aerobic Digestion  
Thermophilic Aerobic Digestion  
Activated Sludge  
Biofiltration  
Constructed Wetlands  
Overland Flow  
Disinfection and Chemical Treatments  
Chlorine  
Ozone  
Chlorine Dioxide  
Ultraviolet Light (UV) Irradiation  
Lime Stabilization  
Pasteurization  
Animal Waste Disposal or Recycling Options  
Land Application  
Spray Fields

**5. AEROSOLIZATION OF PATHOGENS**  
Microbial Detection Analysis Techniques  
On-farm Verification of Microbial Reduction by Corrective Measures  
Real-time Measurement Techniques  
Public Health Hazards due to Wastes  
Hazardous Substances Associated with Waste Management  
Impact of Waste Management Practices on Health  
Individual Pollutants  
Health Effects in Communities  
Control of Hazards  
Safe Work Practices  
PPE Hazard Assessment and Training  
Systems to Track Hazard Correction  
Emergency Preparation  
Emergency Preparedness  
Current Scenario and Future Challenges of Municipal Solid Waste Management in India  
Conclusions  
Recommendations

**6. APPENDICES**  
Appendix–I  
Appendix–II  
Appendix–III  
Appendix–IV  
Appendix–V  
Appendix–VI  
Appendix–VII  
Appendix–VIII  
Appendix–IX  
Appendix–X  
Appendix–XI  
Appendix–XII  
Appendix–XIII  
Annexure–XIV



Annexure–XV  
Annexure–XVI  
Annexure–XVII  
Annexure–XVIII  
Annexure–XIX  
Annexure–XX  
Annexure–XXI  
Annexure–XXII  
Annexure–XXIII  
Annexure–XXIV  
Annexure–XXV  
Appendix–XXVI  
Appendix–XXVII  
Appendix–XXVIII  
Appendix–XXIX  
Annexure–XXX  
Appendix–XXXI  
Appendix–XXXII  
Appendix–XXXIII  
7. GLOSSARY  
8. REFERENCES

## About NIIR

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