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DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING SURVEYING
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND SURVEYING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY ON THE SANITARY
LANDFILL
(BUKIT TAGAR & JERAM SANITARY LANDFILL)

This academic project is submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirement for the Bachelor Of Building Surveying (Hons.)

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

A landfill, or also known as a dump or a tip, is a site for the disposal of waste materials by burial and is the oldest form of waste treatment. Historically, landfills have been the most common methods of organized waste disposal in many places around the world. Many landfills are also used for other waste management purposes, such as the temporary storage, consolidation and transfer, or processing of waste material in example sorting, treatment or recycling.

Solid wastes are all the wastes arising from human and animal activities that are normally in a solid form. In the early days, before the advent of the industrial revolution, the major components of wastes were domestic sewage and agricultural residues, which were biodegradable in nature.

Since population was less and empty land was plenty, solid wastes either can be conveniently disposed off by the countryside's on open ground or were placed in pits covered with layers of earth. Because of their biodegradable nature, they used to be decomposed and dissolved in the soil. However, with unparallel industrialization and consequent organization not only has the quantity of the solid waste increased but the quality had also changed. However, rural wastes are mainly of domestic wastes and