

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A CASE STUDY OF PETALING JAYA

by

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Abstract

This project presents the existing system of solid waste management in part of Petaling Jaya municipal area. The waste generation rate according to Section was determined. The composition of waste according to socio-economic group was also determined base on income level, i.e the high income residential, the medium income residential and the low income residential.

Activities associated with the management of solid waste from the point of collection (*the most costliest*) to transport was also determined. The result was analysed and the optimum number of collection frequencies and collectors per day was determined .

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE COMPOSITION OF WASTE

1.1.1 Household waste

The quantity of municipal solid waste generated depends upon a number of factors such as food, standard of living, degree of commercial and industrial activity.

“Municipal Solid Waste” includes waste generated in residential and commercial areas; whereas wastes from industrial and agricultural operations are separately considered. Out of the waste that is produced in residences; a part is recycled within the premises, a part reclaimed by the sweeper and unauthorized scavengers during collection and transportation stages and another part at the disposal site by unauthorized persons, leaving only a portion to reach the disposal site.

In addition to the waste originating from premises, the waste from streets is also included in the municipal solid wastes. Street wastes fall into three main categories - natural, road traffic and behavioural.

i) Natural waste : These include the dust blown from unused land and roads, dead and decaying vegetation, seeds originating either from avenue or blown from marginal areas.

ii) Road traffic wastes : These originate from wear and tear of road surface