



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 4 Issue: XII Month of publication: December 2016

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Disposal of Solid Waste For Landfilling In Karad City A Review

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Abstract— Landfill considered as one of the most popular method of disposal of Municipal solid Waste in India. The typical composition of MSW in India is around 40-60%, of organic waste 30-40% of earthen materials paper, metals, plastics, leather etc. The municipal solid waste dispose in most of the landfills is done without segregation so it contains large amount of valuable materials in it. The municipal solid waste disposes in most of operational since more than 10 years or more. The municipal solid waste dispose in most of the landfills is done without segregation so it contains large amount of valuable materials.

Keywords— Current solid waste mangement in Karad city, sources of solid wast, Disposal of solid waste, suggestion, Process, conclusion.

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to rapid increase in the production and consumption processes, societies generate as well as reject solid materials regularly from various sectors -agricultural, commercial, domestic, industrial and institutional. The considerable volume of wastes thus generated and rejected is called solid wastes. India produces 42.0 million tons of municipal solid waste annually at present. Per capita generation of waste varies from 200 gm. to 600 gm. per capita / day. Average generation rate at 0.4 kg per capita per day in 0.1 million plus towns. Collection efficiency ranges between 50% to 90% of the solid waste generated. Nowadays consumption-driven society produces an enormous amount of waste. This large amount of waste puts huge pressures on the city authority to manage waste in a more sustainable manner. Waste management systems have not received as much nation in the city planning process as other sectors such as water or energy. Therefore, gaps can be observed in waste management in current city planning. Rapid industrialization and population explosion in India has led to the migration of people from villages to cities, which generate thousands of tons of MSW daily. The MSW amount is expected to increase significantly in the near future as the country strives to attain an industrialized nation status by the year 2020. Poor collection and inadequate transportation are responsible for the accumulation of MSW at every nook and corner. The management of MSW is going through a critical phase, due to the unavailability of suitable facilities to treat and dispose of the larger amount of MSW generated daily metropolitan cities. Unscientific disposal causes an adverse impact on all components of the environment and human health. (Rathi, 2006; Sharholly et al., 2005).

MSW management encompasses planning, engineering, organization, administration, financial and legal aspects of activities associated with generation, storage, collection, transport, processing and disposal in an environmentally compatible manner adopting principles of economy, aesthetics and energy conservation. The management of MSW is going through a critical phase, due to the unavailability of suitable facilities to treat and dispose of the larger amounts of MSW generated daily in metropolitan cities. The MSW amount is expected to increase significantly in the near future as India strives to attain an industrialized nation status by the year 2020. The management of MSW requires proper infrastructure, maintenance and upgrade for all activities. This becomes increasingly expensive and complex due to them continuous and unplanned growth of urban centers. The difficulties in providing the desired level of public service in the urban centers are often attributed to the poor financial status of the managing municipal corporations. Wastes placed in landfills are subject to either groundwater underflow or infiltration from precipitation and as water percolates through the waste, it picks up a variety of inorganic and organic compounds, flowing out of the wastes to accumulate at the bottom of the landfill. The resulting contaminated water is termed leachate and can percolate through the soil. Municipal landfill leachate is highly concentrated complex effluents which contain dissolved organic matters; inorganic compounds; heavy metals and xenobiotic substances. The management of leachate is among the most important factors to be considered in planning, designing, operation, and long-term management of an MSW landfill. The state regulatory authorities, in almost all the countries of the world, have framed regulations to safeguard against the contamination of groundwater sources from the leachate

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generated from the landfills. the processes for leachate collection and treatment are complex and the costs are usually quite high .therefore the remedial and preventive measures cannot be undertaken at all the existing closed and the active landfill sites in one go because of the financial constraints. The remedial and preventive measures need to be taken up in a phased manner. (barjinder bhalla1, m.s. saini et al., 2014).

II. MSW CHARACTERIZATION

Municipal solid waste (MSW) is waste that comes from homes, businesses, and schools. Municipal solid waste does not include construction waste, industrial waste, or sewage waste.

MSW classification:-

A. By Material

what the waste is made of. Waste may be plastic, paper, metal, rubber, food waste, or yard waste. A plastic toy and plastic yogurt carton would be in the same materials category because they are both made of plastic.

B. By Product

what the waste was used for originally. The waste may be an old potato chip bag, a worn-out shoe, or a broken toy. A plastic beverage container and an aluminum beverage container would be in the same product category because they are both used as container.

Knowledge of the sources and types of waste in an area is required in order to design and operate appropriate solid waste management systems (Table-1).

TABLE I
 Sources and Types of MSW

Source	Typical waste generators	Types of solid wastes
Residential	Single and multifamily dwellings	Food wastes, paper, cardboard, plastics, textiles, leather, yard wastes, wood, glass, metals, ashes, special wastes (e.g., bulky items, consumer electronics, white goods, batteries, oil, tires), and household hazardous wastes
Industrial	Light and heavy manufacturing, fabrication, construction sites, power and chemical plants	Housekeeping wastes, packaging, food wastes, construction and demolition materials, hazardous wastes, ashes, special wastes
Commercial	Stores, hotels, restaurants, markets, office buildings, etc.	Paper, cardboard, plastics, wood, food wastes, glass, metals, special wastes, hazardous wastes
Institutional	Schools, hospitals, prisons, government centers	Paper, cardboard, plastics, wood, food wastes, glass, metals, special wastes, hazardous wastes
Construction and demolition	New construction sites, road repair, renovation sites, demolition of buildings	Wood, steel, concrete, dirt, etc.
Municipal services	Street cleaning, landscaping, parks, beaches, other recreational areas, water and wastewater treatment plants	Street sweepings; landscape and tree trimmings; general wastes from parks, beaches, and other recreational areas; sludge
Process	Heavy and light manufacturing, refineries, chemical plants, power plants, mineral extraction and processing	Industrial process wastes, scrap materials, off-specification products, slag, tailings

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As is shown in the above table, MSW includes wastes generated from residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, construction, demolition, process, and municipal services. However, this definition varies greatly among waste studies, and some sources are commonly excluded, such as industrial, construction and demolition, and municipal services.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Introduction

Solid waste landfill, which is used for the safe disposal of solid waste generated in huge amount on daily basis, is the necessity of modern society. It helps in minimizing the issues related to public health and safety as well as adverse environment impact. Solid waste Landfills are broadly kept in two categories,

- 1) *Conventional landfills*: Conventional landfills are those landfills in which waste is dumped in layers and degradation under anaerobic conditions is allowed naturally. In order to protect the soil and ground water from contamination, liners are provided at the bottom of the landfill as well as in between as per the design requirements. The closing time for the conventional landfills is approximately 50-100 years depending on environment conditions as well as type of waste dumped and their degradation rate.
- 2) *Engineered landfills* : In the Engineered landfills, the leachate is collected at the bottom of the landfill and then recalcitrated in the landfill mass to expedite the process of degradation. Due to increased rate of bio-degradation, normal closing time of engineered landfill is reduced to 15-20 years. (Amit Srivastava et al., 2015).

Landfills are Engineered facilities for the disposal of:-

- a) Municipal Solid Waste,
- b) Hazardous Waste.

Following are the types of Engineered landfills:-

- a) Above Ground landfill (Area landfill).
- b) Below Ground landfill (Trench landfill).
- c) Above & Below Ground landfill (sanitary landfill)
- d) Slope landfill
- e) Valley landfill.

B. Literature Review

Peter Kjeldsen, Morton A. Barlaz *et.al.* (2002) carried out review of Present and Long- Term Composition of MSW Landfill Leachate. They have reviewed of; the release of leachate to the environment is one of the major environmental impacts related to disposal of waste. Disposed waste in landfills undergoes a series of phases where the waste is decomposed. During the decomposition leachate is generated by excess rainwater infiltrating the waste. However, model calculations and a few laboratory experiments suggest that the enhanced release might not occur within a timeframe of several thousands of years.

Słomczyńska, T. Słomczyński (June 2004), carried out Physico-Chemical and Toxicological Characteristics of Leachates from MSW Landfills. They have reviewed of Leachate waters are formed as a result of the penetration of rainfall inside a landfill and the subsequent leaching of soluble organic and mineral compounds. As shown by the presented studies, physico-chemical characteristics of leachates change over the course of a landfill's life. On so-called young landfills, the concentrations of pollutants in the leachates are high but as they age the value of BOD₅/ COD ratio decreases.

Vijaya Singh et. al. (2008), studied One of the oldest and most common methods of municipal waste disposal is landfilling. This is most likely to remain the ultimate fate of solid waste since it appears to be one of the cheapest ways .Once disposed of in landfill; solid waste undergoes various physico-chemical and biological changes. Consequently, the degradation of the organic fraction of the wastes in combination with percolating rainwater leads to the generation of a highly contaminated liquid called leachate. The most commonly reported danger to the human health from these landfills is from the use of groundwater that has been contaminated by leachate.

Mufeed Sharholly, Kafeel Ahmad (2008), carried out, Municipal solid waste management in Indian cities, they have reviewed Municipal solid waste management (MSWM) is one of the major environmental problems of Indian cities. Improper management of municipal solid waste (MSW) causes hazards to inhabitants. Various studies reveal that about 90% of MSW is disposed of unscientifically in open dumps and landfills, creating problems to public health and the environment.

Bharat Jhamnani, SK Singh. *et.al.* (2009) carried out Groundwater Contamination due to BhalaswaLandfill Site in New Delhi. They

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have reviewed of the solid waste disposal system presently being practiced in Delhi consists of mere dumping of wastes generated, at three Locations Bhalaswa, Ghazipur, and Okhla without any regard to proper care for the protection of surrounding environment. Shao-gang Dong, Zhong-hua Tang, *et.al.* (2009), carried out Numerical modeling of the environment impact of landfill leachate leakage on groundwater quality-A field application, The basic input data for modeling the aquifer parameters includes topography, geometry, elevation, and soil properties of each soil layer in the aquifers.

Barjinder Bhalla, M.S. Saini, *et.al.* (2012), A Comparative Study of Characterization of Leachate from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfilling Sites of Ludhiana, India, They give a information of All the three landfilling sites of Ludhiana city are non-engineered low lying open dumps. They have neither any bottom liner nor any leachate collection and treatment system. Therefore, all the leachate generated finds its paths into the surrounding environment. Engineered landfill sites should be provided with impermeable liner and drainage system at the base of the landfill, which will not allow leachate to percolate into subsoil. All the leachate accumulated at the base of the landfill can be collected for recycling or treatment.

Pushpendra Singh Bundelaa, *et.al* (2012), evaluation of physicochemical parameter of municipal solid waste leachate at Jabalpur, They give to information of One of the major pollution problem caused by the municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill is leachate, which is generated as a consequence of precipitation, surface runoff and infiltration or intrusion of ground water percolating through a landfill. Generally leachate contain large amounts of organic matter (biodegradable but also refractory to biodegradation), which are great threat to the surroundings soil, groundwater even surface water. Besides contaminating surface water another divesting effect of dumping site is on groundwater quality by the formation of leachate. Leachate by seepages and infiltration not only deteriorates soil quantity but also renders the associated aquifer unreliable and until for drinking purposes. Therefore the present investigation deals with physicochemical analysis of municipal solid waste leachate in Jabalpur city.

Archana Chawla, Dr. S.K. Singh, (2014), carried out Modeling of Contaminant Transport from Landfills, They give, They give information of Mass transport of chloride and sodium from landfill leachate was modeled was taking into account the mechanism of contaminant transport advection and diffusion-dispersion and using the finite difference method with upwind correction. The model was solved and validated with the field data of solute transport (T.L.T. Zhan *et al.* 2014). Simulation of the validate model run for two parameters. The possible uncertainties in the chloride source function, comparison of the field data and numerical results were considered to be good if the model simulation fit the declining concentrations in the top 2-3 m of the profile. For greater depths, their model results did not agree with the observed data and the sharp localized concentration changes identified beyond 3 m were attributed to the variations in the source concentration within the landfill and due to unidentified changes in local geochemistry.

M.S. Saini *et. al.* (2014), Assessment of Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Leachate Treatment Efficiency by Leachate Pollution Index done by, India currently is facing a municipal solid waste dilemma, for which all elements of the society are responsible. The community sensitization and public awareness is low. There is no system of segregation of organic, inorganic and recyclable wastes at household level. There is an adequate legal framework existing in the country to address municipal solid waste management (MSWM). What is lacking is its implementation. In spite of a stringent legislation in place, open dumping is the most wide spread form of waste disposal. The possible reasons for poor implementation could be a combination of social, technical, institutional and financial issues. Public awareness, political will and public participation are essential for the successful implementation of the legal provisions and to have an integrated approach towards sustainable management of municipal solid wastes in the country.

Shashikanta Keisham, *et al.* (2015), A Review on the Recent Scenario of Municipal Solid Waste Management in India, They have studied that The rapid pace of increasing population, economic growth, urbanization and industrialization is coupled with accelerated solid waste generation. Waste generation has been a part and parcel of the development activities of mankind. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is an example of socioeconomic activities that entails with solid waste generation. Management of municipal solid waste is a national problem and is faced in all the cities of India. Two of the major problems being encountered are the insufficient collection and inappropriate final disposal of MSW.

IV. METHODOLOGY

- A. To study the solid waste generation, in karad city.
- B. Primary data will be collected, from Karad Municipal Corporation, Websites, and other agencies.
- C. For studying of solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal in karad city.
- D. To suggest an efficient system having the ability to collect, manage and dispose solid Waste properly in Karad City.
- E. An awareness of need for competent management of municipal solid Waste in all city areas.

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A. To study the solid waste generation, in karad city:-

- 1) **About Karad city:** Karad is a city in Satara district in the southern part of Indian state of Maharashtra. It lies at the confluence of Koyna River and the Krishna River. The two rivers originate at Mahabaleshwar, which is around 100 km from Karad. They diverge at their origin, and travel for about the same distance to meet again in Karad. The rivers meet exactly head on, thus forming letter "T" which is the only head on confluence in the world. Hence their confluence is called Preeti Sangam, meaning Confluence of Love. Karad is well known for sugar production and is known as the sugar bowl of Maharashtra owing to the presence of many sugar factories in and around Karad. It is considered as an important educational hub in Western Maharashtra due to the presence of many prestigious educational institutes. Karad has an adjoining small town named Malkapur. Karad city was awarded a prize under "Sant Gadagebaba Gramswachatta Abhiyan" started by Indian Government.
- 2) **Demographics:** As of 2011 India census, Karad City had total population of 74,355. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. Karad has an average literacy rate of 76%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 80%, and female literacy is 72%. In Karad, 11% of the population is under 6 years of age. People are well educated and sophisticated having very high per capita income and high living standards. People from different cultures live here but vast majority belong to Hinduism and Speak Marathi language.

The city map of Karad is given in Figure:-



Figure 1: City Map of Karad.

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3) Nagarpalika:



Figure 2: Karad Nagarpalika.

Karad Nagarpalika was established in 1965. And they are situated in Bhudhvar pet karad. Mr. Vinayak Aundhkar sir is chief Executive Engineer Officer at these Nagarpalika. And Mr. Devand Jagtap sir is sanitary Inspector in these Nagarpalika. Mr. Ashok Pawar sir is Civil Engineer at these Nagarpalika. They give me a valuable information about all city solid waste generation, collection, and disposal. Which is helpful in my project report. Karad City is one of the important cities in Satara district. It is situated on the confluence of Krishna and Koyana River. The city extends between 17°18' north to 17°38' north latitude and 73°52' east to 74°16' east longitude.

4) *Waste Generation in Karad city:* In Karad city, daily overall waste generated is 38 Metric tonne. Out of this 5 metric tonne waste is organic waste which is coming from all hotels and houses. And this 5 MT organic waste is given to BARC for generation of biogas. All organic waste is collected separately, and it is transported to biogas plant for further processing. Remaining 33 MT inorganic waste is dumped at Bara-Dabari area which is outside the city. This inorganic waste which is dumped outside the city is a huge problem for the city and Nagarpalika. This waste is disturbing the surrounding environment and health of the people. That's why proper management is required for this waste. So I suggest to Nagarpalika for further processing of inorganic waste by using landfilling. Increment in waste generation rate is 10% per annum.

Table NO:-4 Waste generation in Karad City.

Years	Waste generated in per day MT	waste generated yearly in MT	20% rejected volume	Total volume m ³	10% Increased
2016	38	13870	2774.0	3467.5	3814.25
2017	38.8	14147	2829.5	3537	3891
2018	39.5	14430	2886.1	3608	3968
2019	40.3	14719	2943.8	3679.74	4048
2020	41.1	15013	3002.7	3753	4129
			Total	18045	19850

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5) *Composition of waste:* The quantity as well as its composition (biodegradable, recyclables etc.) is required to arrive at proper technology (IES) for waste processing, viz. Compositing (CC), Biomethanation (BM), Waste to Energy (WTE), Landfilling etc. An analysis of the composition of solid wastes is essential for the following reasons:

It provides the basic data on which the management system is planned, designed and operated

- a) The changes/trend in composition and quantity of waste over a period of time are known which help in future planning.
- b) It provides the information for the selection of equipment and appropriate technology.
- c) It indicates the amount and type of material suitable for processing, recovery and recycling.
- d) The forecast trends assist designers and manufacturers in the production of vehicles and equipment suitable for future needs.

For such information to be of the widest possible benefit it must be collected by a responsible national, regional or local authority and made available to all who require it.

Table No:-5 Comopostion of Waste

Material	Average tonnes/day	Range tonnes/day
Paper	7.58	8.36 – 13.05
Metals	9.06	1.21 – 17.53
Glass	8.28	1.02 – 16.11
Plastics	5.60	0.60 – 3.21
Other (electronics construction and demolition etc).	3.00	2.7 – 5.04
Organic waste	5.00	-

B. Primary data collected, from Karad Municipal Corporation

All primary data was collected in Kadar Municipal Corporation. Mr. Ashok Pawar sir is Civil Engineer at these Nagarpaillka. He give me data about all solid waste collection, transpotaion, processing and disposal of waste in overall city. This study I have seen that solid waste generation increasing rapidly, in day to day life solid waste increasing rapidly in this city, and it's adverse impacts on environment. In Karad city generation of solid waste is higher as compared to population of city. And it is problem to disposal of waste, so in this city it is very needful to management of solid waste.

Data collection sheet

Sr.No	Description	Data
1	Population of city	74,355
2	Road length	52 km
3	Drainage length	62 km
4	Street clening	Yes
5	Street clening schedule	In morirng 5 to 9 am daily
6	No.of wards	7
7	Name and contact number of ward officer	-
8	Total waste generation	38 Metric tone
9	Per capita SW generation	0.2 to 0.6 kg per capita per day
10	Waste generated from vegetable market	Wet solid waste 20 tonne
11	Type of collection system adopted	Vehicals
12	Is there segregation of waste carried out before disposing of soild waste in dumping sites	No
13	No. of labours engaged for collection, transpotaion of waste	1 vehical, 1 Labour each ward

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14	No. of vehicals used for collection,transpotion according to thir type	10 auto-rikshas 3 chotta hatti 1 tractor 1-tractor for only organic waste only
15	Location of dumping site	Bara-Dabari area
16	Dumping site under operation since	Past 50 yrs
17	Area of dumping site	6.5 Hectors,2km away from city
18	Amount of waste dumped daily in tones	38 MT
19	Is their proceesing is carried out	No
20	Is there any future proposal for proceesing	Only organic waste-Biometnation is starting
21	Is there site available for future expansion	No
22	Is there latest DPR is available	No
23	Is there any maps available of SWM site	No
24	Numbers of hotels available in area	84
25	Expenses on SWM in 2015-16	In corors
26	Sewage treatment plant is available	Yes.7.5 MLD plant in working condition

C. For Studying Of Solid Waste Collection, Transportation, Processing And Disposal In Karad City

- 1) **Collections:** The all city solid waste is collected through each vehicles on each ward. The Waste is collected at regular intervals in all city. It is recommended to have a mechanism for door to door collection of waste from the staff/ labour colonies and labour sheds. The sanitary workers / sweepers) will have tricycle with containers or containerized handcarts having ringing bell and will go for waste collection from individual house at a fixed time every day. The sanitary workers would ring the bells at the time of reaching the particular area/locality, giving a signal for waste collection to the residents.
- a) In labour colonies also, the door-to-door collection of waste would be carried out. The containerized rickshaws or handcarts would be employed for collection of wastes. The labourers should be strictly advised to store the wastes in available plastic containers of suitable size. The waste bins including community bins are to be cleaned daily by the sanitary workers at an informed timing.
- b) During collection of wastes from the bins, care shall be taken to avoid waste spillage and it shall be the responsibility of the sanitary workers to clean & maintain hygienic conditions at the places where community bins are kept.



Figure 3: Collection of waste

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- 2) *Transportation:* The collated waste is transported in Tractor or auto-rikshas, and it is sent to the final disposal. The organic and inorganic waste is transported separately. It is recommended to use tricycles/push carts/containerized handcarts, for primary collection of waste from the individual households, offices and other public places, as described above, up to the waste storage depots. The sufficient number of tri-cycles / push carts/containerized handcarts shall be arranged for effective door-to-door collection system.
- The wastes collected from the street sweeping & drain cleaning is to be shifted to the waste storage depots using tricycles/handcarts.
 - The transportation of waste from the waste storage depots to the processing and disposal sites will be done in the covered trucks/dumpers etc. so that the waste is not exposed to the human population and there is no spillage of waste on the roads during transportation.
 - To take care of certain unavoidable circumstances, if it is required to lift waste from some open place, front-end loaders and tractor trolleys may be used.



Figure 4:- Waste Transport station at Karad city

C.Processing

Out of 38 Metric tone 5 tone waste generated is organic waste. so these organic waste is processing on Biogas plant. The BARC got these tender. With the implementation of source segregation and door-to-door collection system, processing of the waste would be easier. SWMC shall invite interested parties who can take the segregated waste and establish suitable waste processing plant (**Biogas plant**). The rejects from the processing plant and non-recyclable and other wastes would be directly dumped off in dumping site.



Figure 5: Proposed Biogas Plant

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D. Disposal

The solid waste is dumped in Bara-Dabari area. It is an area 4 km away from Karad city and it is 6.5 hectares in area. Only organic waste is separated, and remaining all inorganic waste is openly dumped in this Bara-Dabari area.



Figure 6:- Waste dumping at Bara-Dabari area

V. CONCLUSIONS

In Karad city solid waste is separated at regular intervals. But organic waste is processed on a Biogas plant. The BARC got this tender. There is no any treatment or disposal method for inorganic or non-biodegradable waste. So proper treatment and disposal method is necessary for this waste.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

I would like to suggest Landfilling should be constructed for other inorganic waste.

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