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Waste Management System using the SPSS Method

Kamra Komal Bhagwandas
SSt College of Arts and Commerce, Maharashtra, India.
*Corresponding Author Email: komalkamra@sstcollege.edu.in

Abstract

The method a business employs to prevent, eliminate, reduce, and reuse The term "waste management system" refers to trash. Some potential waste disposal methods include composting, decomposition, incinerated, landfilling, environmental remediation, energy recovery, and waste minimization. Recirculation. Recycling provides crude ingredients for the creation of new products, conserves energy, and keeps waste out of landfills and incinerators. Garbage management safeguards our environment from the damaging impacts of chemical and biodegradable materials found in waste when waste cannot be avoided. Regeneration is the next best choice. Air pollution, soil erosion, and water contamination are all results of improper waste management. If gathered and handled properly, trash can be recycled. At the source, garbage must be separated. Households should segregate their waste into three streams: household hazardous materials, including waste collected (including such plastic, paper, aluminium, and wood), sustainably sourced or biodegradable garbage, and diapers, wipes, insect repellents, and cleaning supplies Smart waste management is the process of using technologies and information to increase the effectiveness of the rubbish industry. Intelligent waste management using Internet of Everything (IoT) technologies, intends to enhance resource allocation, save operational costs, and boost economic sustainability of waste management services.

Research significance:

This section will give a quick explanation of the significance of the study in light of the issues surrounding ProcKeimito's waste disposal. The planned study would act as a resource or manual for the barangay employees and officials as they design their trash segregation plan. " The collection, transportation, processing, recycling or disposal, and monitoring of waste items comprise waste management" Collection, transportation, pretreatment, processing, and residual reduction are all common components of waste management systems. The full set of tasks involved in handling, treating, disposing of, or recycling waste products makes up a waste management system. It might be challenging to identify garbage generally. " Domestic garbage, business waste, ash, animal waste, biomedical waste, construction waste, industrial solid waste, sewage, biodegradable waste, non-biodegradable waste" and hazardous waste are a few of the common sources of waste. The suggested study will give barangay residents a better knowledge of the initiatives taken by their local government. Simple and effective programs that can enhance neighborhood barangay management initiatives will be developed as a result of this study. for upcoming researchers, Potential researchers will gain from and receive guidance from the proposed study. The advancement of just this research may also include other research.

Method: SPSS statistics is a multivariate analytics, business intelligence, and criminal investigation data management, advanced analytics, developed by IBM for a statistical software package. A long time, spa inc. Was created by, IBM purchased it in 2009. The brand name for the most recent versions is IBM SPSS statistics.

Evaluation parameters: Production of materials, Collection and transport, Treatment or reprocessing and Finald is position.

Result: The Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .860 which indicates 86% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

Conclusion: The Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .860which indicates 86% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

Keywords: Production of materials, Collection and transport, Treatment or reprocessing and Finald is position.

1. Introduction

The presentation and discussion of a waste management system. This study comes to the conclusion that, from the standpoint of long-term sustainability, the current, relatively isolated efforts in diverse systems for management of waste, waste reduction, and resource planning are not actually sufficient. In the future, waste management will need to take a methodical process that deals with the underlying causes of issues in order to deal with resources and trash sustainably. The improvement of feedback data (statistics) on the relationship between trash generation and consumption is a

particular problem [1]. Review of waste classification, waste management techniques, bioenergy the collection, transportation, treatment, recycling or disposal, and monitoring of waste items comprise waste management. Collection, transportation, pretreatment, processing, and residual reduction are all common components of waste management systems. The full set of tasks involved in handling, treating, disposing of, or recycling waste products makes up a waste management system. It might be challenging to categoricategorizese garbage generally. " Domestic garbage, commercial waste, ash, livestock manure, biomedical waste, construction waste, industrial solid waste, sewage, biodegradable waste, non-biodegradable waste" and hazardous waste are a few of the common sources of waste [2]. Even while the systems seem to be effective in the aforementioned nations, the success of one method somehow doesn't automatically imply success in another country, which is why waste management techniques inevitably spark discussion regarding their likelihood of success throughout the United States. Additionally, these systems might not be the most eco-friendly method of handling electronic garbage. greater comprehension of culture in which the trash flows is the first step in creating a sustainable e-waste system. A sustainable system must take into account physical flows, ICT infrastructure, and incentives in order to be responsive [3]. System for Waste Management (USWMS) As a result, the This work takes into account the final three stages. Selective garbage collection is supported at many events these days. Here, however, we take into account the total amount of waste still present after selective collection. We take methods for incineration, composting, and recycling into account for the processing stage. In the disposal phase, sanitary landfills are taken into consideration. Overall, four different plant types are represented by the technical options [4]. 1993 wastewater treatment system in the region of Oulu, Finland. This same Electre III method has proven to be helpful, notably when dealing with complicated environmental issues that involve multiple decision-makers and when the results of different choices are uncertain are not entirely certain. Our study's key finding is that all of the authorized land resources in the planned area should be utilised. Additionally, the region should capture potential energy potential of waste. Therefore, intermediate landfilling, composting, and RFD-incineration are suggested as the best options for a solid waste management system. The decision-makers gave the approach utilised positive feedback and expressed satisfaction with the suggestions made [5]. Eestimating potential demands for energy, water, waste management systems, virgin materials, and GHG pollution control in cities. In order This study recommends the "Waste Minimization Index" as a way to gauge waste management efficiency (ZWI). The suggested ecologically responsible index will be applied to assess how well Johannesburg, San Francisco, and Stockholm's waste management plans perform [7]. The appropriate handling of particular quantities of garbage from a computer area is known as a waste management system. Many waste disposal systems today offer additional services (benefits) in alongside the treatment of garbage, including such energy recovery and material and nutrient recycling. Comparing these functions (such as power, district heating, vehicle transportation, materials, and nutrients) generated by various waste management systems (or by various designs and municipally planned waste-management systems) is challenging [8]. There are extremely few waste management systems. The issue affects all LCA applications and is more pervasive than just waste management systems. Although energy and commodities are generated anyway, discussions have generally centred on management of waste through their recovery, which invokes the concept of avoided manufacturing [9]. According to Nilsson-Djerf as well as Mcdougall (2000), "For a wastewater treatment system to be successful, it must be accepted by people." A waste management program also needs to be economically feasible and socially acceptable. The most efficient way to use MSW Betts (2000) emphasises this idea and says that administration must go beyond conventional consultative procedures that call for "experts" and be "responsive to local environmental, economic, and social goals." Engaging the population before important decisions are made and developing solutions prior to public involvement are better strategies [10]. System for managing waste. The Mean square (lms model (Ljunggren, 2000) also incorporates cost reduction as well as emission management and was created to assess waste treatment technology and wastewater treatment policies from either an economic and environmental perspective. The majority of currently used models emphasise technical, financial, and environmental processes. Only a few models analyse social criteria (employment, societal acceptance), environmental elements, and policy issues related to LCA use. A corporate venture capital (WBU), which is unquestionably a more thorough method, is typically used as the basis for choosing the most appropriate method. It should be emphasized, nevertheless, that the majority of the current models have only been created to simulate one or two categories of trash, ignoring particular wastes including domestic and hazardous garbage, agricultural waste, and end-of-life vehicles [11]. For task prediction, systems for managing waste using Home automation machine learning must take additional factors into account. Regression, system's output is referred to as the E depend entirely or response variable. Finding associations connecting independent and dependent factors can be done using a computer and a regression model [12]. To examine the viability of MBT facilities, Wastewater Treatment Systems (WMS) were created and used for a wide range of analyses using specialized WM LCA software. As a result, different WMS, on-site data, and colors LCA software were compared for the environment. Effective management of MSW progress. Additionally, because LCA is typically carried out independently of economic assessment, frequently with distinct scope, organizational boundaries, conditions/assumptions, and analytical timelines, there are relatively few publications with both environmental and financial assessments. Production LCA for blankets [6]. waste management method used throughout the production process. Whenever proper waste administration is adopted, those who have previously researched waste streams inside the firm typically discover potential for resource recovery and conservation and have significant financial and ecological benefits [13]. Systems for managing waste include all organisational and technological elements that target various trash groupings with particular waste treatment

methods "garbage and recycling, residual waste, bulky waste, etc" (Such as heat treatment, recycling, etc.) In a waste management strategy that does not include recycling, separate treatment is not necessary, but collection mechanisms, which are a component of solid waste management from homes and other facilities is collected and treated by the communal management of waste detailed in this paper. Up until recently, separate waste management system designs were created for each region, frequently as a result of a particular structure like historically employed technologies, existing treatment facilities, and preferences in climate regulations. For instance, recycling is preferred in some locations whereas thermochemical conversion companies have been in operations for a considerable time in Europe [14]. The architecture of waste management systems deviates from sanitary landfilling, as do waste management techniques and justifications. Despite the general consensus that the effective implementation of the most current environmental law drafted either by this strategy was observed. The entire situation detracted from any potential resolution as it turned into a struggle for dominance over other community and a nasty conflict pitting poor (the communities of destination) against rich (the communities of garbage producers). Planned for waste processing centre were cancelled as a result of decisions made by the highest court (Council of State) based on [15]. Instead of a hot flue gas, as in the case of direct burning of traditional waste, squandering processes produces a hot fuel gas (producer gas), which contains a significant proportion of entirely unoxidized chemicals that have a calorific value. On the other hand, during in the ionized gasification, the organic material is changed into zinc and the inanimate fraction into a non-leaching glassy slurry. When it comes to organic content waste, the main byproducts are It can be securely disposed of or utilised again as construction material once it has cooled [16].In order to identify the most effective techniques, frameworks and waste management guidelines have been devised. The Waste Classification Framework Directive (European Regulation 2008/98/Regulation (eu), which sets a 5-step waste hierarchy and legally prioritizes waste prevention, preparations for recycling, recycling, and other recoveries, is a prime example of such a programmer. For instance, energy disposal and recovery. In order to get a holistic viewpoint, many of these techniques and concepts demand the application of life cycle analysis (Life cycle cost), which enables the calculation of all pertinent environmental consequences arising from the whole lifetime of the system [17]. Waste management has been a challenge for more than 4,000 years. An Alistic waste management strategy has been considered and attempted is described by the UN Environment Program (UNEP) as "a reference framework for building and implementing new recycling systems and for analyzing upgrading existing systems" in 1996.The idea of integrated waste disposal as defined by UNEP and the components of integrated waste management are examined in this study. Four categories are used to group the examples: (1) consolidation of waste in while taking various waste management options into consideration; (2) consolidation of waste in more than one medium (solid, aqueous, atmospheric, and energy waste); (3) consideration of tools (regulatory, economic, voluntary, and informational); and (4) officials (administration bodies (regional and national), businesses, and communities).This assessment offers several recommendations for enhancing success: (1) increasingly complex tasks can be taken on as experience grows, and (2) integrated wastewater treatment calls for a comprehensive strategy that takes into account the life cycle of goods and services. This in turn necessitates the introduction and assessment of a complete waste management system, which calls for numerous specialist capabilities. These open the door for sustainability when combined [18]. Authorities, technology developers, and other stakeholders all want waste management. This has made it extremely important to consider all aspects of waste management, including the of waste disposal systems have advanced greatly in the meantime (Laurent et al., 2008; Finnveden et cetera., 2009), and it is currently recorecognized a valuable resource for final decision throughout many nations (offers a technical framework for assessing the environmental effects linked to waste management, economic considerations dominate most decisions on the practical application of waste innovations in contemporary cultures [19].An integrated examination of complex, multidimensional systems is made possible by the waste management (ISWM) model. The model was created in the middle of the 1980s by partners or organizations working in poor countries with Garbage Consultants on Urban Environmental and Development (WASTE, 2004), and it was later improved by the Joint Working Team (CWG) on Waste Management [20].

2. Material and Method

Production of materials: Manufacturing inputs are industrial services required for the production of products, including raw materials, components, subassemblies, parts, other materials, and shared manufacturing inputs. Crushing, roasting, separation and purification, flotation, and leaching are common beneficiation techniques. The metal is then produced by additional procedures like smelting and alloying and mixed into the final product an object. As shown, material management is important to ensure a steady flow of inventory for manufacturing purposes to meet customer demand. It also guarantees that production schedules are met. Also, it helps to save production costs while maintaining product quality

Collection and transport: For the isolation, recognition, and characterization of bacterial meningitis-causing pathogens, systematic collection and transportation of clinical specimens is essential. To prevent loss of pathogen viability, clinical specimens should ideally be acquired before beginning antibiotic therapy. Pneumatic Tube If the Administration gives its approval, samples may be transferred using a pneumatic tube system. This applies to swabs, Vacutainer® tubes, and clinical specimen bottles (if contained in a plastic container). Samples must be transferred in vacuum sealed, leak-proof plastic containers and kept in completely closed, leak-proof containers.

Treatment or reprocessing:

The biological system is maintained in balance by the waste activated sludge process, which introduces oxygen (or air) through untreated, raw wastewater to aid in the digestion of contaminants and organic matter. Aeration occurs during this procedure, which takes place throughout the tank. Composting and digesting procedures can be used to break down organic matter in nature to recover organic materials including plant matter, food waste, and paper goods. Physiological water treatment, biological sewage treatment, chemical modification, and sludge treatment are the four most used techniques for treating wastewater.

Final disposition: Status on a criminal record is the current status or final outcome of an arrest or case. The term "disposal" in relation to a product within the possession or control of a company means the removal of such product from the pharmaceutical distribution supply. With respect to a substance within the possession or control of an entity, the term "disposal" includes disposal or other appropriate handling and other actions, such as the removal of the product from the pharmaceutical supply chain, withdrawal of the product for disposal or disposal, or other appropriate handling and Includes other actions such as a retainer.

Method: SPSS Statistics is a statistical control Advanced Analytics, Multivariate Analytics, Business enterprise Intelligence and IBM a statistic created by a software program is a package crook research. A set of generated statistics is Crook Research is for a long time SPSS Inc. Produced by, it was acquired by IBM in 2009. Current versions (after 2015) icon Named: IBM SPSS Statistics. The name of the software program is to start with social Became the Statistical Package for Science (SPSS) [3] Reflects the real marketplace, then information SPSS is converted into product and service solutions Widely used for statistical evaluation within the social sciences is an application used. pasted into a syntax statement. Programs are interactive Directed or unsupervised production Through the workflow facility. SPSS Statistics is an internal log Organization, types of information, information processing and on applicable documents imposes regulations, these jointly programming make it easier. SPSS datasets are two-dimensional Have a tabular structure, in which Queues usually form Events (with individuals or families) and Columns (age, gender or family income with) to form measurements. of records Only categories are described: Miscellaneous and Text content (or "string"). All statistics Processing is also sequential through the statement (dataset) going on Files are one-to-one and one-to-one Many can be matched, although many are not in addition to those case-variables form and By processing, there may be a separate matrix session, There you have matrix and linear algebra on matrices using functions Information may be processed.

3. Results And Discussion

TABLE 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
Production of materials	80	4	1	5	245	3.06	.153	1.372	1.882
Collection and transport	80	4	1	5	243	3.04	.184	1.642	2.695
Treatment or reprocessing	80	4	1	5	212	2.65	.170	1.519	2.306
Final disposition	80	4	1	5	238	2.98	.182	1.630	2.658
Valid N (listwise)	80								

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics values for analysis N, range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation Production of materials, Collection and transport, Treatment or reprocessing and Final disposition this also using.

TABLE 2. Frequencies Statistics

		Production of materials	Collection and transport	Treatment or reprocessing	Final disposition
N	Valid	80	80	80	80
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.06	3.04	2.65	2.98
Std. Error of Mean		.153	.184	.170	.182
Median		3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00
Mode		2	5	1	5
Std. Deviation		1.372	1.642	1.519	1.630
Variance		1.882	2.695	2.306	2.658

Skewness		.247	.062	.373	.113
Std. Error of Skewness		.269	.269	.269	.269
Kurtosis		-1.216	-1.620	-1.346	-1.638
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.532	.532	.532	.532
Range		4	4	4	4
Minimum		1	1	1	1
Maximum		5	5	5	5
Sum		245	243	212	238
Percentiles	25	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	50	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00
	75	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00

Table 2 Show the Frequency Statistics in Waste Management System Production of materials, Collection and transport, Treatment or reprocessing and Final disposition curve values are given.

TABLE 3. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.860	4

Table 3 shows The Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .860which indicates 86% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

TABLE 4. Reliability Statistic individual

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Production of materials	.907
Collection and transport	.839
Treatment or reprocessing	.758
Final disposition	.770

Table 4 Shows the Reliability Statistic individual parameter Cronbach's Alpha Reliability results. The Cronbach's Alpha value for Production of materials - .907, Collection and transport - .839, Treatment or reprocessing -.758, Final disposition - .770this indicates all the parameter can be considered for analysis.

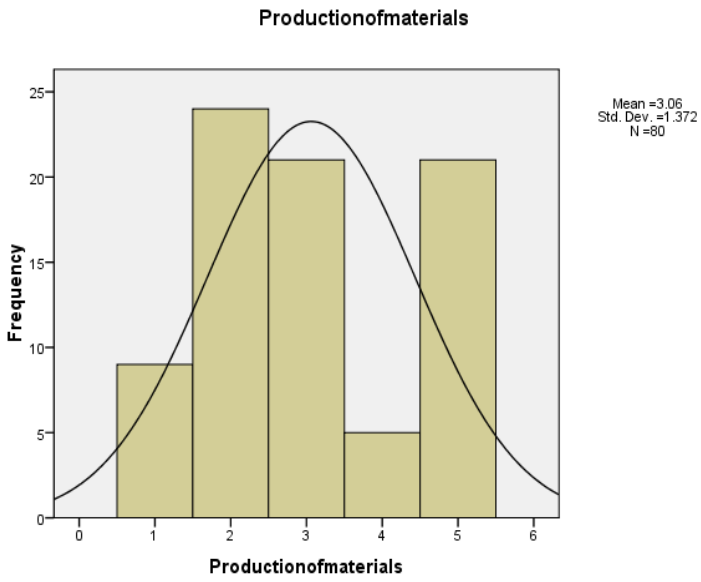

FIGURE 1. Production of materials

Figure 1 shows the histogram plot for Production of materials from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 2 for Production of materials except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

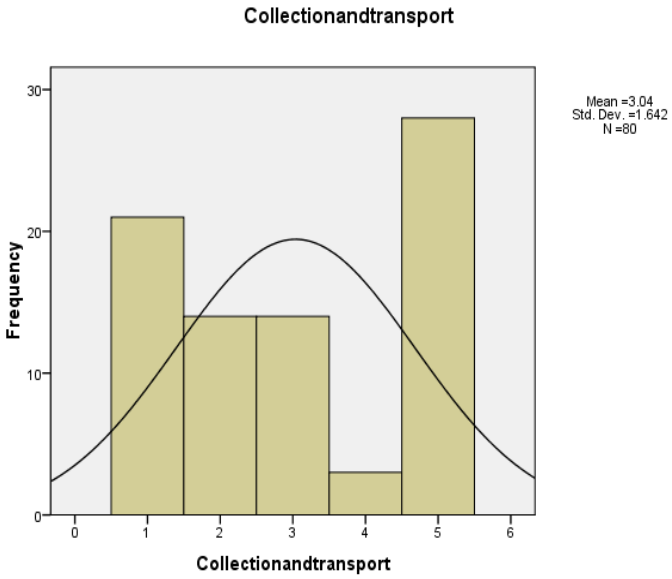

FIGURE 2. Collection and transport

Figure 2 shows the histogram plot for Collection and transport from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 5 for Collection and transport except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

Figure 3 shows the histogram plot for Treatment or reprocessing from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 1 for Treatment or reprocessing except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

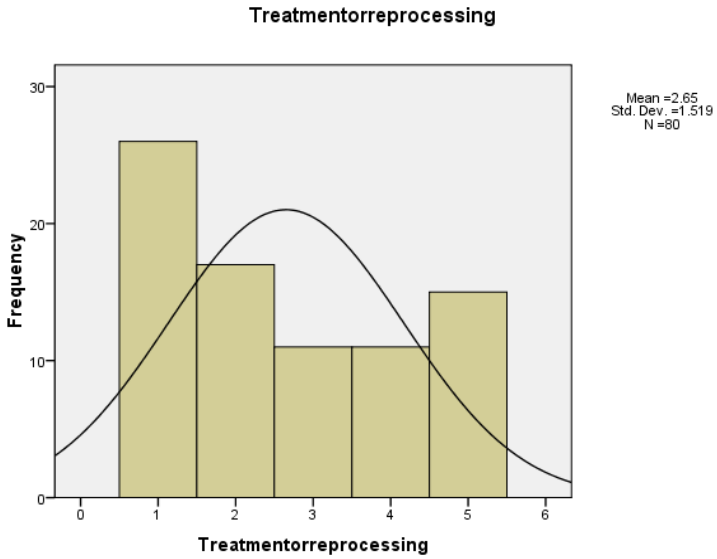

FIGURE 3. Treatment or reprocessing

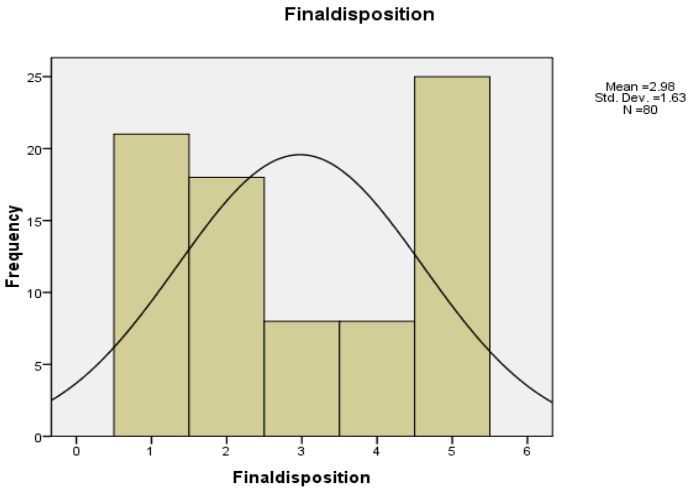

FIGURE 4. Final disposition

Figure 4 shows the histogram plot for Final disposition from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Final disposition except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

TABLE 5. Correlations

	Production of materials	**Collection and transport**	**Treatment or reprocessing**	**Final disposition**
Production of materials	1	.331**	.545**	.459**
Collection and transport	.331**	1	.701**	.719**
Treatment or reprocessing	.545**	.701**	1	.881**
Final disposition	.459**	.719**	.881**	1
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

Table 5 shows the correlation between motivation parameters for Production of materials. For Treatment or reprocessing is having highest correlation with Collection and transport and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Collection and transport. For Final disposition is having highest correlation with Production of materials and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Treatment or reprocessing. For Final disposition is having highest correlation with Production of materials and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Final disposition. For Treatment or reprocessing is having highest correlation with Treatment or reprocessing and having lowest correlation.

4. Conclusion

The method a business employs to prevent, eliminate, reduce, and reuse The term "waste management system" refers to trash. Some potential waste disposal methods include composting, decomposition, incinerated, landfilling, environmental remediation, energy recovery, and waste minimization. Recirculation. Recycling provides crude ingredients for the creation of new products, conserves energy, and keeps waste out of landfills and incinerators. Garbage management safeguards our environment from the damaging impacts of chemical and biodegradable materials found in waste when waste cannot be avoided. This section will give a quick explanation of the significance of the study in light of the issues surrounding ProcKeimito's waste disposal. The planned study would act as a resource or manual for the barangay employees and officials as they design their trash segregation plan. " The collection, transportation, processing, recycling or disposal, and monitoring of waste items comprise waste management" Manufacturing inputs are industrial services required for the production of products, including raw materials, components, subassemblies, parts, other materials, and shared manufacturing inputs. Crushing, roasting, separation and purification, flotation, and leaching are common beneficiation techniques. For the isolation, recognition, and characterization of bacterial meningitis-causing pathogens, systematic collection and transportation of clinical specimens is essential. To prevent loss of pathogen viability, clinical specimens should ideally be acquired before beginning antibiotic therapy. The biological system is maintained in balance by the waste activated sludge process, which introduces oxygen (or air) through untreated, raw wastewater to aid in the digestion of contaminants and organic matter. Aeration occurs during this procedure, which takes place throughout the tank. Status on a criminal record is the current status or final outcome of an arrest or case. The term "disposal" in relation to a product within the possession or control of a company means the removal of such product from the pharmaceutical distribution supply. SPSS statistics is a multivariate analytics, business intelligence, and criminal investigation data management, advanced analytics, developed by IBM for a statistical software package. A long time, spa inc. Was created by, IBM purchased it in 2009. The brand name for the most recent versions is IBM SPSS statistics. Production of materials, Collection and transport, Treatment or reprocessing and Final disposition. The Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .860 which indicates 86% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

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