

Editor's Note



Editor Biography: Dr. Maulin P. Shah, currently Head and Senior Manager – Industrial Waste Water Research Lab, Division of Applied and Environmental Microbiology Lab at Enviro Technology Ltd., Ankleshwar, Gujarat, India, received his Ph.D. (2002-2005) in Environmental Microbiology from Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat. He has served as an Assistant Professor at Godhra, Gujarat University in 2001. He is a Microbial Biotechnologist with diverse research interest. A group of research scholars is working under his guidance on the areas ranging from Applied Microbiology, Environmental Biotechnology, Bioremediation, and Industrial Liquid Waste Management to solid state fermentation.

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International Journal of Waste Resources

Offers the best platform to publish innovative ideas and researches in the field of waste and recycling aspects. We are glad to announce the release of the volume 6, issue 2 of the journal.

The present issue comprises 24 peer reviewed and original manuscripts as research articles and review articles. The present issue represents diverse issues and perspectives of these field across diverse geographical areas, including Algeria, India, Turkey, France, Romania, Spain, Malaysia, Egypt, USA, Canada, Ethiopia, Iran, Indonesia and Bulgaria.

Author *Naiïmaa TD, et al.*, published a research article describing the issues regarding sorting-composting of the urban solid residues (USR) requires the use of tools adaptable to the local conditions. To determine these optimal conditions of the process of sorting-composting of the biodegradable materials, an experiment was thrown at the level of the municipality of Chlef in Algeria.

William P, et al. Explored the anaerobic treatment is in growing demand as an advanced methodology rendering sustainable treatment option for organic wastes. The Anaerobic digester sludge (ADS) is the product of anaerobic digestion of organic matter by microbial activity in an oxygen-deficit environment. It is a good supplement to soil as it enriches soil with nutrients, increases the availability of minerals to plants and helps in soil conditioning.

Verma A, et al., retrospect a biological fibers have recently became eye-catching to researchers, engineers and scientists as an alternative reinforcement for FRP (fiber reinforced polymer) composites, due to their low cost, fairly good mechanical properties and high aspect strength. One of the immaculate biological fibers is the human hair. On the whole, three to four tons of human hair fibers are wasted in India annually; hence they pose an environmental challenge. In order to find commercial application the wasted human hair fibre is nowadays finding its use in the field of material science.

Tuncan A, et al., aimed to study the significance of is to form the impermeable layer as landfill liner to store boron mine waste water. Boron mine waste water was supplied from Emet (district of Kutahya city, Turkey) Boron Factory. In this study, five different mixtures were used. These mixtures were natural soil, natural soil mixed with Na-bentonite (10%, 20%, 30% and 40%). A miniature landfill tank (240 cm × 120 cm × 60 cm) with six sections was constructed and mixtures were compacted in the container according to the optimum water content.

Warrior H, et al., suggested strategic schemes to improve the disaster management advisories for nuclear power plants in India. The response to natural disasters and man-made accidents are treated separately and we provide a methodology for implementing them. Since natural disturbances are fairly predictable a few days in advance, a proper real-time simulation of the atmospheric and oceanic dispersion of the effluents with a good scheme to disseminate the information to general public (through NKN networks) will help in reducing the inconvenience to the people.

Mukherjee S, et al., aimed to study Ramsar site is known for integrated resource recovery practices through single pond system, which is the largest and perhaps the oldest in the world. This resource recovery practice is facilitated by presence of different ecosystems at micro levels distributed through the whole wetland area. These ecosystems play a major role in converting waste to resource.

Vasudevan S meticulously presented a review article on the water the generous gift of nature is sure to become scarce unless the ever growing population is enlightened enough in handling the increasing stress and to avoid the crisis due to the expanding demand on this precious commodity. Management of water and its resources by conservation and its judicious use help to preserve the available water.

Plocoste T, et al., describes that most of the waste is stored in open landfills without biogas collection systems. Methane emission from landfills is a major contributor to Greenhouse effect. Several models projecting methane emissions from landfills have been proposed in literature. The Landfill Gas Emissions Model (LandGEM) is one the conventional models allowing to take into account,

though roughly, the climate environment.

Deaconu M, et al., describes the evaluation of the potential of ion exchange resins to remove the color from industrial wastewaters. In textile-leather dyeing, paper, colour, printing, cosmetics, pharmaceutical and other industries the synthetic dyes are extensively used. Adsorption techniques are much used to remove certain classes of pollutants from waters, especially from industrial colored wastewaters.

Leyva-Díaz JC, et al., describes the circular economy consists of converting waste into resources that can be reincorporated to the production system. The present study analyzed the recovery of energy, water and nutrients from the anaerobic digestion of swine wastewater.

Naveen BP, et al., describes one of the major problems is municipal solid management (MSW) due to ever increasing waste quantity along with its changing waste characteristics. Municipal solid waste includes non-hazardous waste generated in house, institutions, commercial and business establishments in an urban area.

Pappu A, et al., describes the study is to understand and articulate the impact of the mechanical properties of the particleboards made from different bonding system such as, urea formaldehyde, phenol formaldehyde, cement, polymeric methane diphenyl diisocyanate and PTP, containing raw materials from different wood species.

Kabbashi NA, et al., describes the quantity and generation rate of solid waste in Africa have increased tremendously and this calls for the need to salvage the situation before it gets out of hand. This article presents the review of solid waste trends in Africa from the pre-colonial era till the present day. It also discusses the composition of solid wastes, collection, transportation and disposal in different African countries.

Md Din MF, et al., describes that waste-to-wealth has been used as the concept to address the environmental problem by changing the traditional view of waste as an end product to be disposed off. Raising awareness on environmental issue and turn it into potential value has seen as a big challenge to the university, as most system relies on operational behavior.

Hamouda RM, et al., describes carbon dioxide and degradation efficiency (De) from dairy manure anaerobic fermentation as affected by studied treatments were studied. The most important results indicated that biogas production increased with a higher values of all treatments under study (FT and AS). The average cumulative biogas production increased from 96.91 to 214.48 m³/ton T.S manure.

Antonious GF, et al., describes recycling animal manure could be explored in agricultural production for growing vegetable crops to reduce dependence on inorganic fertilizers. Arugula (*Eruca sativa*) and mustard (*Brassica juncea*) were grown in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) under four soil management practices.

Aras FA, et al., describes the amount of non-recyclable material in recycle-bins creates extra cost because of the extra labor required for sorting and transportation. This study aims to investigate if the problem is caused by the placement of the recyclebins.

Ansari MKA, et al., describes textile industries have and will continue to play a vital role in the economic growth of India one unfortunate historic side effect has been the ubiquitous use of synthetic azo dyes which pose potential threat to aquatic environmental ecosystems if effluent from such industries is left untreated.

Baig KS, et al., represents the Understanding adsorption characteristics of cellulases can help to control the mechanism of adsorption of cellulases onto wheat straw. Desorption and reuse of cellulases is a way to decrease cost of production of bioethanol which can be perfected with knowledge of adsorption characteristics of cellulases.

Shumet AG, et al., describes the development of water resource projects there is an increase and extensive use of water resources, which causes exploitation of the existing systems and ecosystem of the natural environment.

Afrin M, et al., describes study investigates geochemistry of major and trace elements of sandstones and mudstones in the Chababar area located of northeastern Oman Sea. In this study, 52 samples were taken from 5 sections included of Tiss, Ramin, Lipar, Gorankash and Garindar estuary. Then have been done grain size and chemical analysis using XRF and ICP AES methods in geological survey of Iran.

Rusnam, describes the level of mercury that is permitted by Government Regulation Republic Indonesia No. 82 of 2001 at the fourth grade for water are at 0.005 mg/l. In that analysis, mercury contents with 0.020169 mg/l at irrigated areas in Batang Hari River..

Vasileva V, et al., describes Changes in some morphological and physiological parameters (leaves/stems ratio, total plastid pigments content, amount of fixed nitrogen) of sainfoin (*Onobrychis Adans.*) and subterranean clover (*Trifolium subterraneum ssp.*), pure grown and in mixtures in ratio 50:50% were studied in filed experiment in the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven (2011-2015).

Mickael D, et al., describes the waste management policy is based on good sorting practice by the largest number of citizen. There are on the French territory more than 300 devices sorting instructions, collection or different labels. Sorting instructions depend technologies deployed in sorting and recycling management.