

Odpady, jejich produkce a zpracování

odpady - suroviny

Odpady podle zdroje

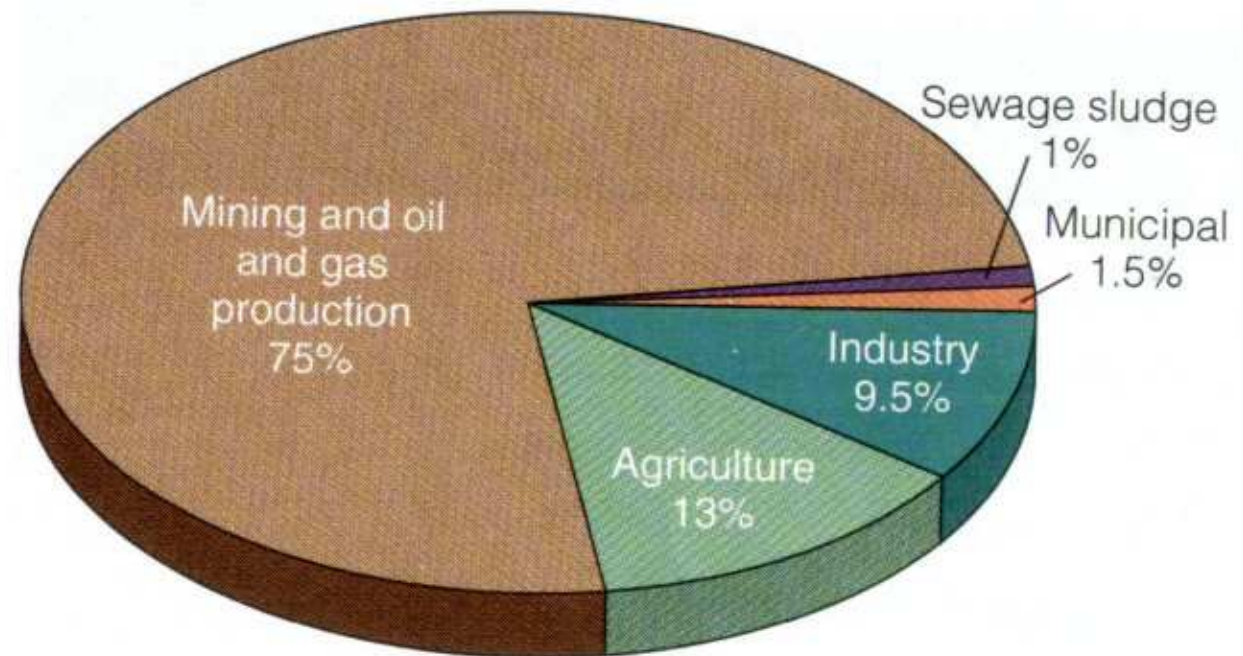


Figure 13-2 Sources of the estimated 10 billion metric tons (11 billion tons) of solid waste produced each year in the United States. Some 65 times as much solid waste is produced by mining and industrial activities as by household activities. (Data from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Bureau of Mines)



Vlastnosti a jejich kombinace

- kapalné
- radioaktivní
- toxické
- pevné
- smíšené

hlavní aspekt pro jejich ukládání a zacházení

Ukládání odpadů 1

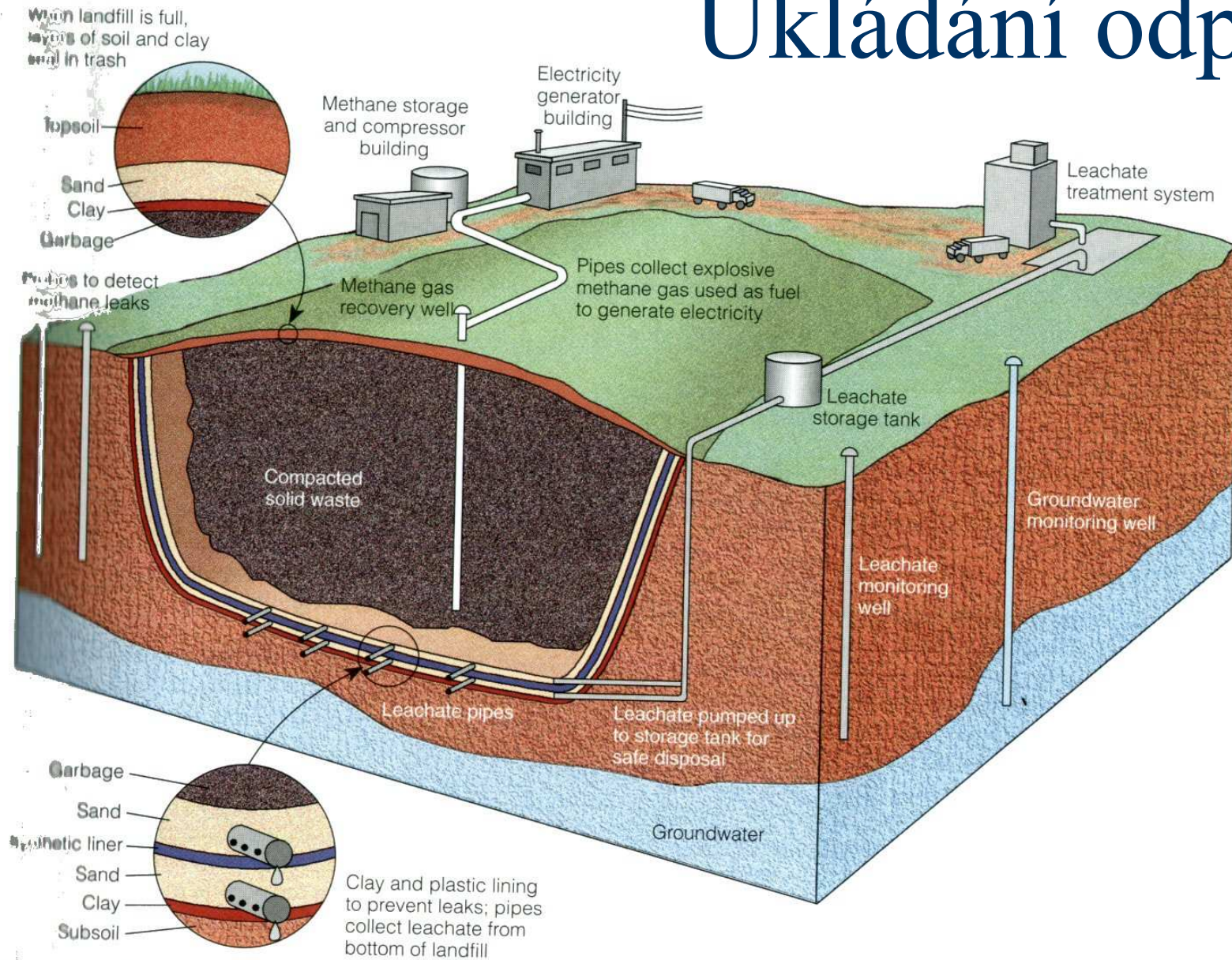


Figure 13-8 State-of-the-art sanitary landfills are designed to eliminate or minimize environmental problems that plague older landfills. Only a few municipal landfills in the United States have such a state-of-the-art design, and 85% of U.S. landfills are unlined. Even state-of-the-art landfills will eventually leak, passing both the effects of contamination and cleanup costs on to future generations.

Ukládání odpadů 2

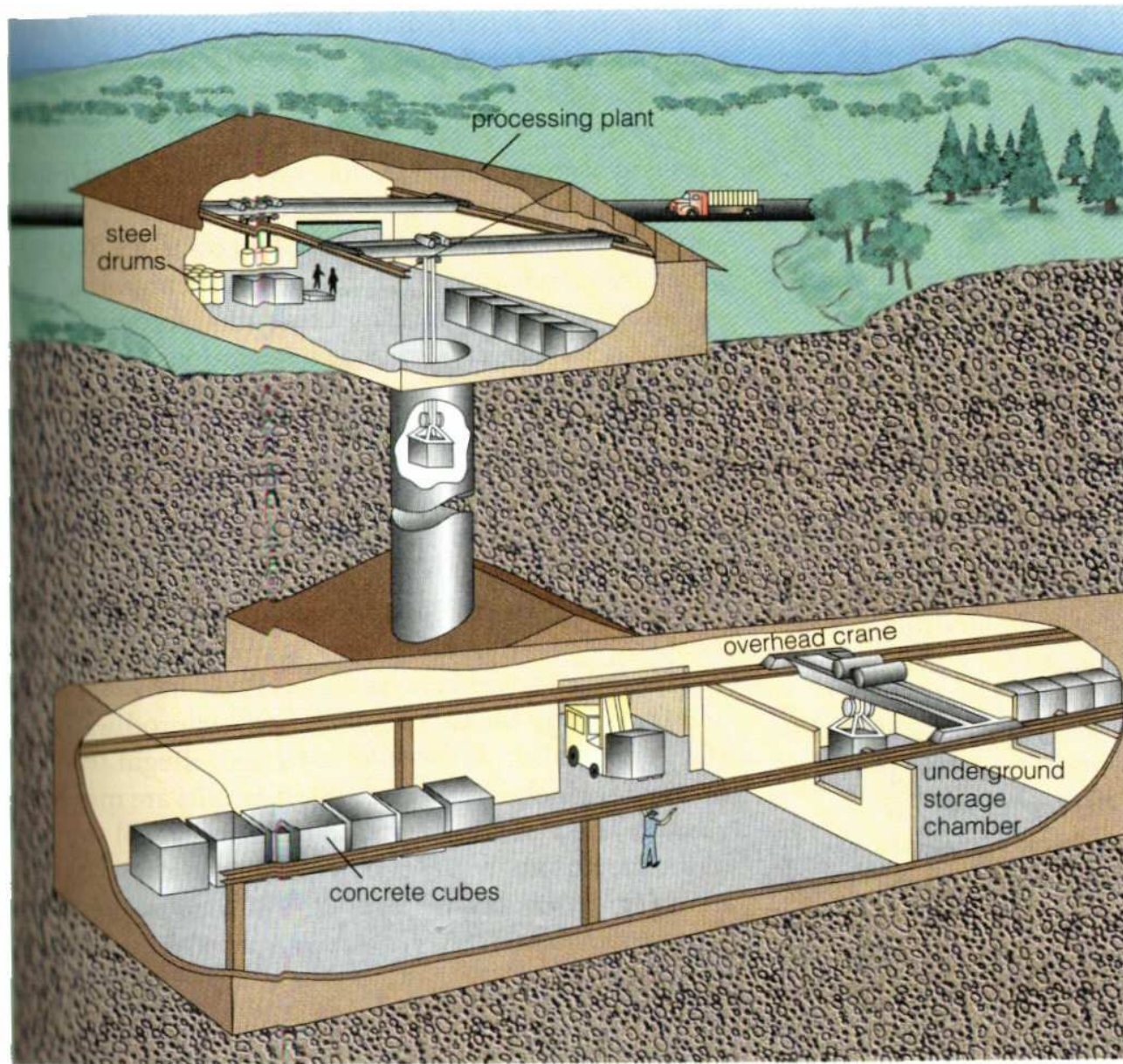


Figure 13-10 Swedish method for handling hazardous waste. Hazardous materials are placed in drums, which are embedded in concrete cubes and then stored in an underground vault.

Uložiště slabě radioaktivních odpadů

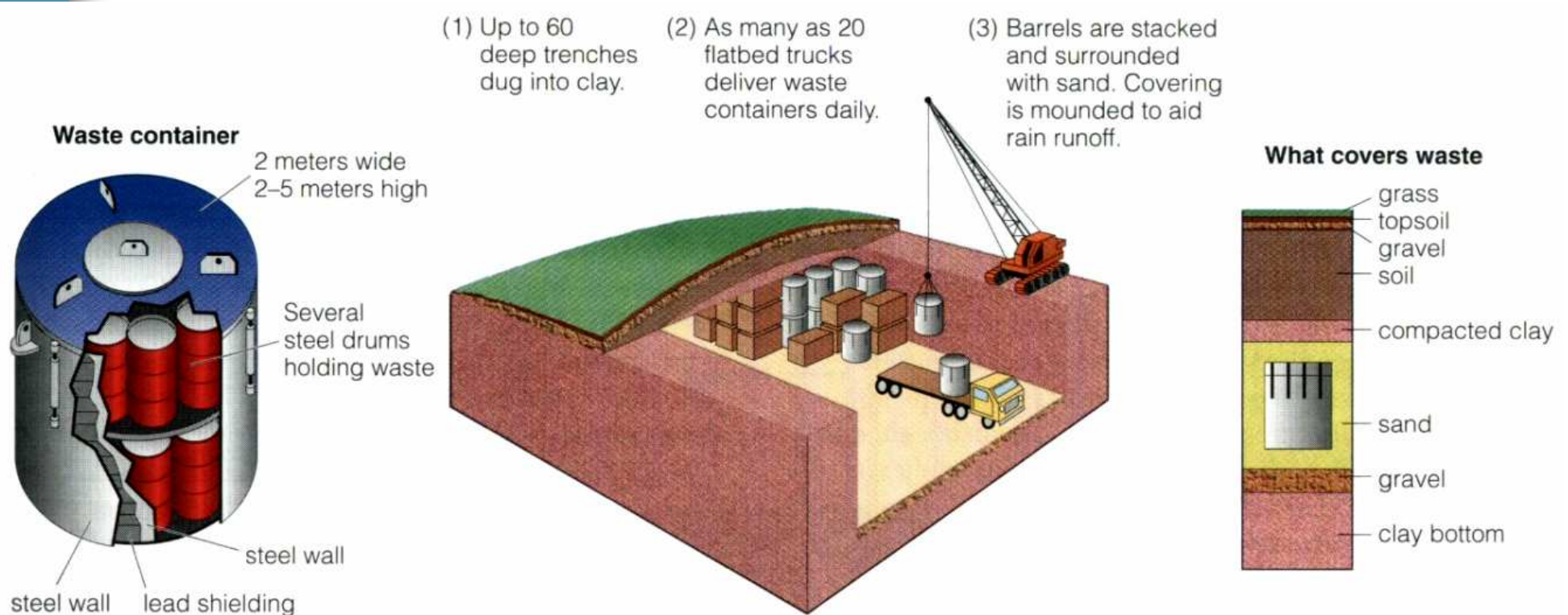


Figure 19-17 Proposed design of low-level radioactive waste landfill. (Data from U.S. Atomic Industrial Forum)

Finální úložiště rad.odpadů

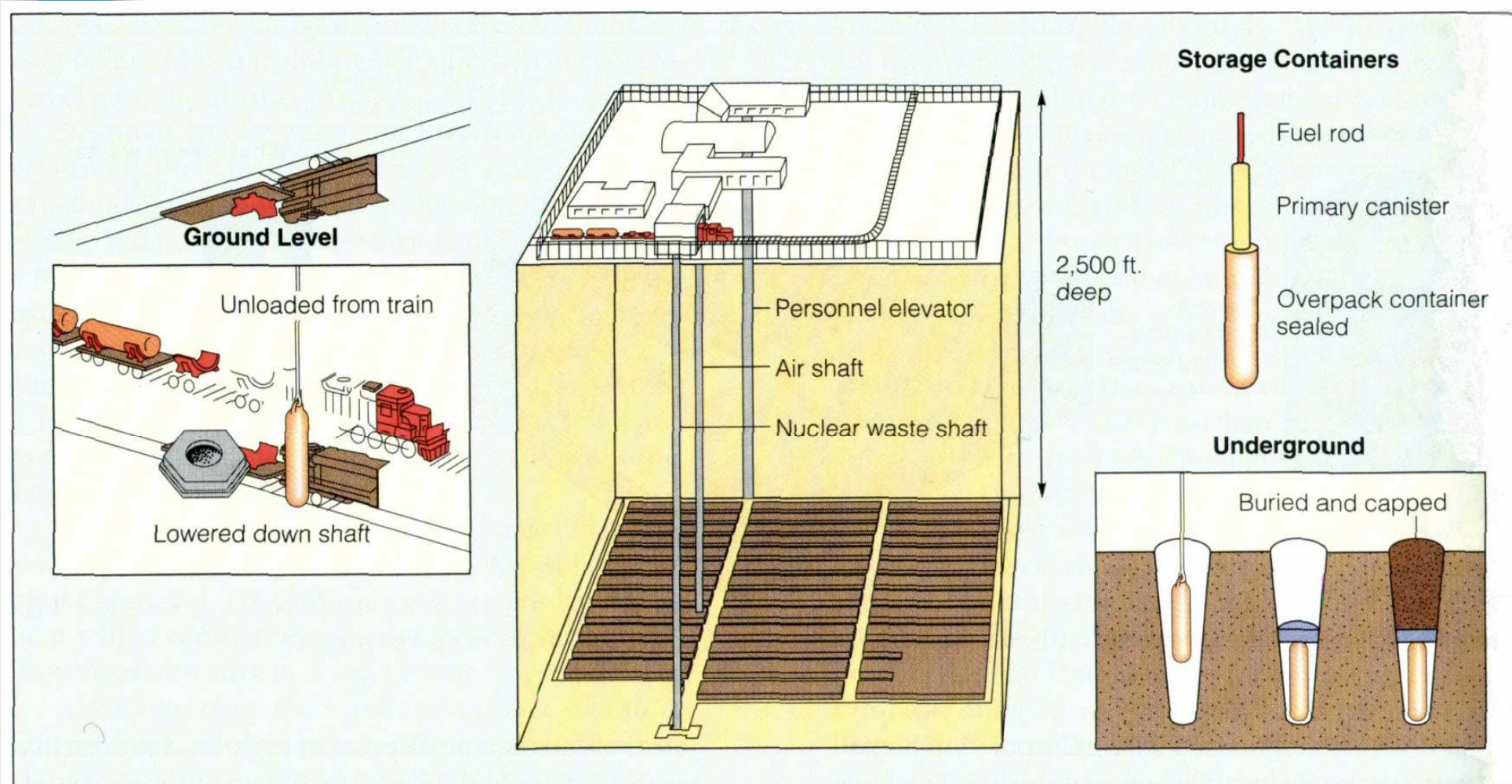


Figure 19-18 Proposed general design for deep-underground permanent storage of high-level radioactive wastes from commercial nuclear power plants in the United States. (U.S. Department of Energy)

Zpracování odpadů - využití

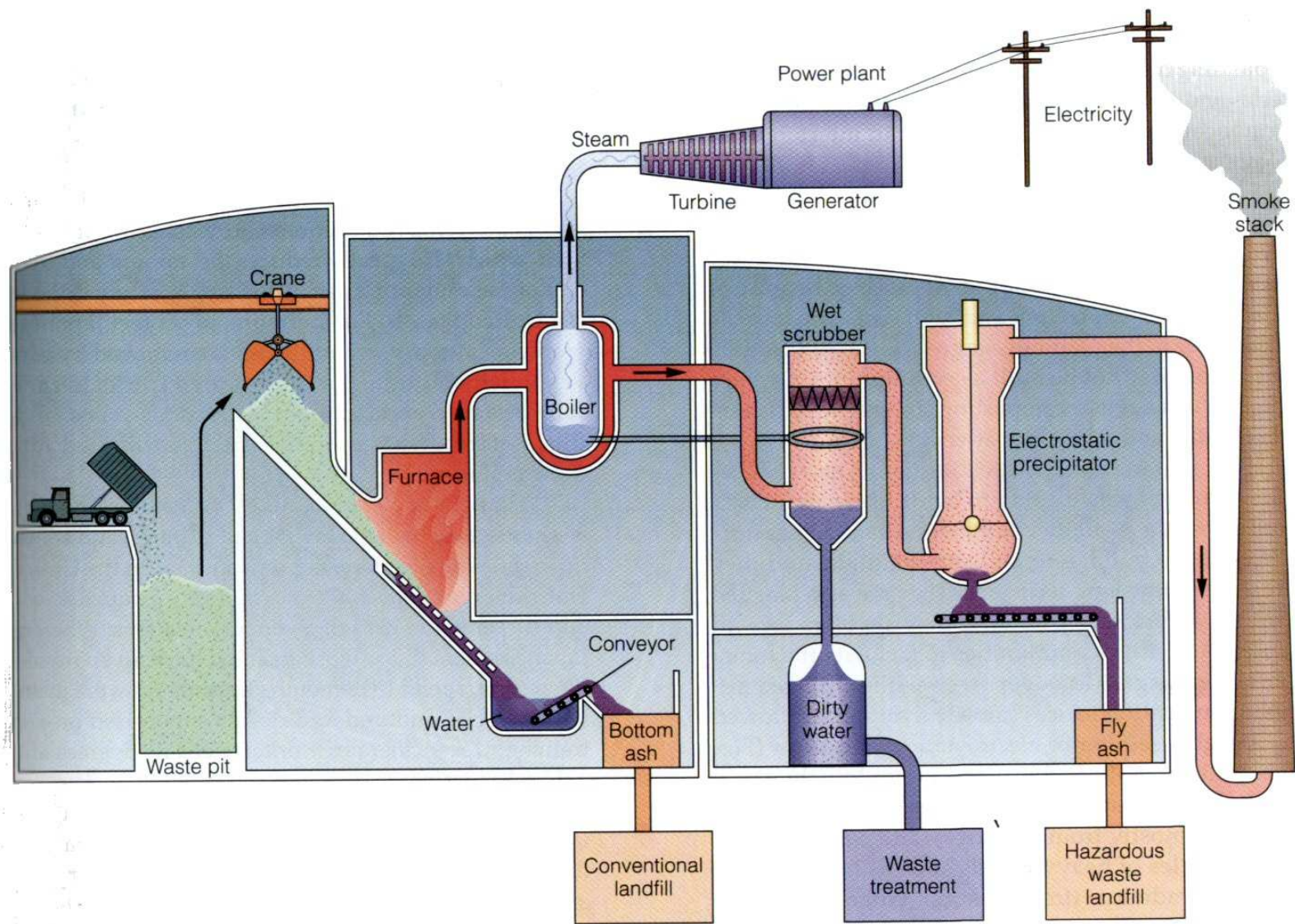


Figure 13-7 Schematic of a waste-to-energy incinerator with pollution controls that burns mixed solid waste and recovers some of the energy to produce steam used for heating or to produce electricity. (Adapted from EPA, *Let's Reduce and Recycle*)