

# Comparative Evaluation of Biological Type Food Processing Liquid Waste Disposal Systems. 1971. John Morris Wilson. University of Maryland, Department of Horticulture [Water Resources Research Center], 1971

WasteCare Corporation - Food Waste Disposal and other Waste and Recycling Related Information, Products and Resources. When considering On-Site composting or Food Waste Drying Systems there are several questions that are important, such as a) Space Availability, b) Staff Resource for separating food scraps from trash as well as operating the equipment etc; c) Infrastructure availability (whether it is just electrical requirements or sewer considerations); d) End Use for the finished product; e) local support and. This type of system can generally process large amounts of waste without taking up too much space and can accommodate almost any type of organic waste (meat, biosolids, food scraps etc). Food processing wastes have long been considered as a matter of treatment, minimization, and prevention due to the environmental effects induced by their disposal. Nowadays, food wastes account as a source of valuable nutraceuticals and deal with the prospects of feeding fast growing population in 21st century. Food processing wastes contain a high amount of organic components that could be converted into energy and then recovered in the form of heat or electricity. Capital costs obviously vary depending on the chosen type of facility. This, in turn, is dependent on demands for air cleaning, water treatment and waste fractions. Operating costs have been calculated from knowledge gained from existing plants. The UNC-CH Biological Waste Disposal Policy stipulates proper procedures for the collection, decontamination, and disposal of laboratory-generated biohazard waste. This policy has been developed in order to minimize the risk of exposure to those who may come into contact with biohazard waste generated in a UNC-CH research laboratory, specifically and employees responsible for hauling away waste that is generated in UNC-CH research laboratories. North Carolina medical waste rules (15A NCAC 13 B .1200), require that "Regulated Medical Waste", defined as blood and body fluids in individual containers greater than 20 ml, microbiological waste, and pathological waste, must be treated before disposal in order to render the waste nonhazardous.