

UDK 628.47

CURRENT METHODS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Nikalayenka Y. D., student

Scientific supervisor – Ladutska N. F., senior lecturer

Belarusian National Technical University

Minsk, Republic of Belarus

The problem of the annual increase in the volume of waste produced due to the ever-increasing number of manufactured goods is on the agenda for every country. Waste are products generated during production and consumption, no longer suitable for their intended use due to complete or partial loss of consumer properties and must be disposed of.

Every year in the Republic of Belarus, the volume of waste production, classified by origin, averages about 3 million tons of consumption waste, with about 2.5 tons per inhabitant in the country per year, 24–28 million tons of production waste, the high level of which is related to the structure of the industrial complex.

When choosing the methods of solid municipal waste (MSW) management, the predominant one in the country is their burial at MSW landfills, which have already occupied 3.5 thousand hectares. However, this method is ineffective, because there is a tendency of constant withdrawal of land resources from the turnover and an increase in the degree of environmental pollution.

The technology of waste recycling into secondary raw materials is being introduced in practice in the Republic of Belarus, but waste sorting stations are overloaded because of the annual production of more than 3 million tons of household waste in the country.

One of the solutions used in developed countries to maximize the use of waste and minimize environmental damage is the construction of waste incineration plants. For the Republic of Belarus, this method of waste management seems to be beneficial due to the fact that it becomes possible to generate heat and electric energy, and at the same time, ensures waste neutralization.