

# EXPEDIENCY ANALYSIS OF CHANGE OF THE SYSTEM OF APPEAL WITH HARD DOMESTIC WASTES ON THE POLTAVA'S EXAMPLE

**Lesia Kotsyubinska**

*Odesa state environmental university, Odesa, Ukraine*

A problem of collection, accumulation, processing, utilization, moving away, rendering and burial place of hard domestic wastes (HDW) harmless is one of the most painful for functioning of any settlement. HDW, at their accumulation, is the source of substantial ecological danger and social tension. The amount of formed HDW increases constantly, and their composition changes. Analogical problems are actual for Poltava (table 1).

Table 1. Dynamics of formation of HDW in Poltava on the years ( million m<sup>3</sup> /year) [1]

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
41986	28838,9	38593,2	40713,7	48347,5	41986	46651,1	46227

A bulk of wastes is potential secondary raw material. From all mass metal folds - 5%, literary garbage - 22%, glass - 9%, plastic - 11%, wastes of building - 16% and food - 36%.

For diminishing the influence on an environment and further use of valuable resources components it is necessary to change the long course of conduct from HDW according to [2]. New HDW control system will allow to stabilize useful properties of valuable resources components of HDW and fully to use them. Also it is possible to achieve the level of "zeroing wastes".

By us the amount of valuable resources components of HDW, which are contained in the annual volumes of wastes, cost of potential secondary raw material, and losses to the environment, were expected.

For an example let's take 2007. From calculations evidently, at a separation:

- ✓ it is possible to get the income of approximately 1548605 mln. hrn. from a metal;
- ✓ literary garbages - 5593467 mln. hrn;
- ✓ glass - 2496258 mln. hrn;
- ✓ the plastic arts - 3559479 mln. hrn;
- ✓ wastes of building - 323589 mln. hrn.

The prevented detriment is 41600,14 mln. hrn.

Thus, improved control system and handling wastes must result in the repeated use of all of the tools of HDW and attain the level of "zeroing wastes" and also to reduce the consumption of primary raw material.

## References

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