CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF LOW-WASTED PRODUCTIONS

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Modern conception of waste processing based on the complex use of existing methods of waste processing turned out its narrow-mindedness and insolvency. The use of these methods does not solve the mentioned problem and only transforms it into another dangerous state. Surely most potential of waste minimization is concentrated on the stage of planning and production of means of production and products, where the possibilities of resources stream management on the last stage of product's life cycle must be placed.

Reasons of high waste-intensiveness and therefore damage-intensiveness and nature-intensiveness of production are both the method of production and necessities of society.

In view of preceding one of directions of solving this problem is creation and application of low-wasted, zero-wasted and complex technologies.

Zero-wasted technology is not only production technology of any product but also is a principle of organization of production functioning, regional industrial production unions and territorial-industrial complexes on the whole. In that case all of the components of raw material and energy are rationally used in the closed cycle so an ecological equilibrium is not violated.

Principle of unviolation of ecological equilibrium in this context supposes that the matter is not simply about the preservation of resources which were involved in the production of specific materials, but about the increase of the value contained in it due to application of knowledge to the process of its processing and second use.

The second key moment affects production raw material intensiveness that supposes change of configuration of the production systems and products with the purpose of reduction of amount of necessary materials. In view of this a cost analysis of resource streams and analysis of ecological possibilities and costs are of big interest.

By replacement of some product by other one meaning of new qualities and functions of product for an consumer needs to be estimated and at the same time the ecological cost of all product's life cycle must be estimated with the advent of its new quality or function. An ecological cost in this case includes a requirement in financial and power resources and negative influence on environment.

With taking these moments into account it is possible to develop the rational chart of the use of alternative products. As used here it would be expedient to use the method of functional-cost analysis.