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INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND ITS USE

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Annotation: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the relevance of industrial waste and its impact on the environment and human health. On industrial waste and its recycling, which is a global problem for the world's population today. Efficient use of industrial waste is the basis for energy saving and economic efficiency, and as a result, it becomes possible to save natural resources. The article examines the types of industrial waste, their environmental impact, and risks to human health.

Keywords: Urban waste, environmental problems, waste management, recycling, production, construction materials.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен всесторонний анализ актуальности промышленных отходов и их воздействия на окружающую среду и здоровье человека. О промышленных отходах и их переработке, которые сегодня являются глобальной проблемой для населения мира. Эффективное использование промышленных отходов является основой для энергосбережения и экономической эффективности, и в результате становится возможным экономить природные ресурсы. В статье рассматриваются виды промышленных отходов, их воздействие на окружающую среду и риски для здоровья человека.

Ключевые слова: Городские отходы, экологические проблемы, управление отходами, переработка, производство, строительные материалы.

Today, various types of waste are the main environmental problem on a global scale. According to the analysis of the studied scientific research, the annual increase in household and industrial waste in recent years has a negative impact on the ecological stability of the planet. According to the analysis results, today about 900 types of waste are included in the list. Also, the volume of waste increases by an average of 3% annually. It is widely known that improper waste management over many years has led to changes in natural resources and disruption of natural phenomena. 80% of the generated waste consists of organic matter, and as a result of their processing, we can produce a large amount of energy and energy carriers. Complex use of raw materials, industrial waste or waste, unnecessary products, raw materials for other industrial production may be. Similarly, the use of raw materials logically corresponds to the requirements of modern economic development. Industrial enterprises operating in large volumes produce millions of tons of waste. Therefore, it is necessary to properly organize the processing and use of these wastes. With the rational use of accumulated industrial waste, large quantities of mineral fertilizers, building materials, technological and household fuels are produced. Because they occupy a very large amount of land. A large amount of waste is used to improve soil composition. Rock and lime are added to the soils, and if the acid content is excessive, neutralizing agents are used. Waste from central heating plants contains 53% SiO2, 24% Al2O3, 10% Fe2O and FeO, 2% CaO, 1% MgO, 4% alkali metal oxides. and only 6% are absolutely non-combustible substances. It is necessary to consider the technical, economic, and organizational aspects of using a portion of ash directly, as well as the production of clay, aerated concrete, expanded clay concrete, and

semicite bricks. In all industrially developed countries, a huge amount of solid waste accumulates. Solid waste not only pollutes the environment but also occupies a huge area of land. From this land, as a cropland, it is possible to grow cultivated plants and produce products beneficial to humans. Solids not only pollute the atmosphere, but also contain secondary useful substances, which can only be extracted by processing. If solids remain for a long time, water from precipitation flows and pollutes the surrounding area. Combustion of these wastes is absolutely unacceptable; highly toxic gases and solid metals are released into the atmosphere with the smoke.

As a result of rain and snow falling on it, toxic substances gradually penetrate the soil and poison groundwater. In places where solid waste has accumulated and remained for a long time, it is also forbidden to plant plants there for a long time after cleaning. Since the plant is cultivated, it is not permissible to consume these products. Because these plants carry many toxic substances from the soil through nutrients. These soils contain a large amount of iron, chromium, and other substances, depending on the type of solid waste. According to the treatment standard 12.1.007-76, industrial waste is divided into four groups based on the content of toxic substances and environmental pollution:

1. extremely dangerous;

2. very dangerous;

3. moderate risk;

4. slightly dangerous.

Industrial waste, depending on its type, is divided into production waste and recyclable waste in the Russian Federation. It is known that not all waste can be buried or burned; some of it can be recycled to extract the necessary substances from its composition. When solid waste is recycled

and utilized according to its type, the possibility of their use increases. For example, they can be divided into:

Waste of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

2. Mineral waste - waste containing ash, slag, and coal.

3. Waste of plastics and polymers.

4. Waste of cotton-paper, wool, silk and synthetic fibers.

5. Rubber-containing waste.

6. Nitrogen-containing waste.

7. Waste of glass and building materials.

8. Waste from oil refining.

9. Waste of glass and building materials.

10. Waste generated during wood processing.

As can be seen from the above, some of them are buried and completely destroyed, but the remaining part is processed to obtain a second product. Consequently, since this type of waste is also present in the industry of our Republic, it is necessary to manage to neutralize it to the best environmentally friendly state and create a waste-free product technology at the industrial enterprise. Enterprise waste is divided into two types: the first type is usable, and the second type is completely unusable.

Today, there are large landfills around cities, in which not only household waste, but also industrial waste, emitting radioactive substances, occupies a large area. Industrial and radioactive waste is a type of waste that is hazardous to human and other living organisms. That is why the composition and type of waste should always be studied by specialists and specialists in this field. This prevents significant harm that threatens human life. As a result of waste analysis, even American police can capture a large terrorist group, which means that waste analysis also contributes to ensuring the security of this country, since terrorists throw many things into the waste. Or from mailboxes Many crimes are also solved through waste paper, as police officers often immediately inspect garbage bins. Today, it is necessary to develop the science of harbology, since the number of people in the world is increasing, and the amount of household and other waste from them is growing day by day. Most people should now go into waste recycling, waste is the cheapest raw material, and people here are too lazy to recycle it or don't understand it. Of course, waste is a big source of income, it will come to your database, it just needs to be recycled. The most difficult process is sorting, compressing, burning, burning, and eliminating harmful gases to ensure it doesn't harm people. Radioactive materials are buried deep, so as not to pose a danger to humans.

Conclusion

This article highlights the environmental and human health risks of industrial waste and emphasizes the importance of implementing modern technologies and policies to address the problem. It is shown that environmental sustainability can be ensured through waste management and proper utilization.

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