إدارة المخلفات البلدية الصلبة في دولة الكويت

رسالة مقدمة من الطالبة

ذكرى سيد جواد إسماعيل أغا بهبهاني

بكالوريوس هندسة كيميائية – كلية الهندسة والبترول – جامعة الكويت – 1996 ماجستير هندسة كيميائية – كلية الهندسة والبترول – جامعة الكويت – 2000

لاستكمال متطلبات الحصول علي درجة دكتوراه فلسفة في العلوم البيئية

قسم العلوم الهندسية البيئية معهد الدراسات والبحوث البيئية جامعة عين شمس

صفحة الموافقة على الرسالة

إدارة المخلفات البلدية الصلبة في دولة الكويت

رسالة مقدمة من الطالبة

ذكرى سيد جواد إسماعيل أغا بهبهاني

بكالوريوس هندسة كيميائية – كلية الهندسة والبترول – جامعة الكويت – 1996 ماجستير هندسة كيميائية – كلية الهندسة والبترول – جامعة الكويت – 2000

لاستكمال متطلبات الحصول علي درجة دكتوراه فلسفة في العلوم البيئية قسم العلوم الهندسية البيئية

وقد تمت مناقشة الرسالة والموافقة عليها:

اللجنة: التوقيع

- 1.د/ مدحت عبد المنعم صالح
 أستاذ الهندسة الصحية كلية الهندسة
 جامعة الأزهر
- 2 –أ.د/ فاطمة عبد الحميد الجوهري أستاذ تلوث المياه – المركز القومي للبحوث
 - 3 -أ.د/ حمدي إبراهيم على
 أستاذ الهندسة الصحية كلية الهندسة
 جامعة عين شمس

إدارة المخلفات البلدية الصلبة في دولة الكويت

رسالة مقدمة من الطالبة

ذكرى سيد جواد إسماعيل أغا بهبهاني

1996 - 2000 -

لاستكمال متطلبات الحصول علي درجة دكتوراه فلسفة في العلوم البيئية قسم العلوم الهندسية البيئية

تحت إشراف:-

- 1 -أ.د/ حمدي إبراهيم على أستاذ الهندسة الصحية كلية الهندسة المحية جامعة عين شمس
- 2 -د/ أحمد شفيق الجندي
 مدرس بقسم العلوم الهندسية البيئية معهد الدراسات والبحوث البيئية
 جامعة عين شمس
 - 3 -د/ علاء محمد صادق
 أستاذ مساعد بمعهد بحوث الصرف
 المركز القومي لبحوث المياه
 - 4 -أ.د/ محمد جميل ترو
 أستاذ الهندسة المدنية كلية الهندسة
 جامعة الكويت

ختم الإجازة:

أجيزت الرسالة بتاريخ / / 2014 موافقة مجلس المعهد / / 2014 موافقة مجلس الجامعة / / 2014

MUNICIPAL SOILD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KUWAIT

Submitted By Thekra Sayed Jawad Behbehani

B.Sc. of (Chemical Engineering), Faculty of Engineering and Petroleum, Kuwait University, 1996

Master of (Chemical Engineering), Faculty of Engineering and Petroleum, Kuwait University, 2000

A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree In Environmental Science

Department of Environmental Engineering Science Institute of Environmental Studies and Research Ain Shams University

APPROVAL SHEET

MUNICIPAL SOILD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KUWAIT

Submitted By Thekra Sayed Jawad Behbehani

B.Sc. of (Chemical Engineering), Faculty of Engineering and Petroleum, Kuwait University, 1996

Master of (Chemical Engineering), Faculty of Engineering and Petroleum, Kuwait University, 2000

This thesis Towards a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Environmental Science Has been Approved by:

Name Signature

1- Prof. Dr. Medhat Abdel Monem Saleh

Prof. of Sanitary Engineering Faculty of Engineering El Azhar University

2- Prof. Dr. Fatma Abdel Hamid El Gohary

Prof. of Water Pollution National Research Center

3- Prof. Dr. Hamdi Ibrahim Ali

Prof. of Sanitary Engineering Faculty of Engineering Ain Shams University

MUNICIPAL SOILD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KUWAIT

Submitted By

Thekra Sayed Jawad Behbehani

B.Sc. of (Chemical Engineering), Faculty of Engineering and Petroleum, Kuwait University, 1996

Master of (Chemical Engineering), Faculty of Engineering and Petroleum, Kuwait University, 2000

A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment Of

The Requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree

Environmental Science Department of Environmental Engineering Science

Under The Supervision of:

1- Prof. Dr. Hamdi Ibrahim Ali

Prof. of Sanitary Engineering Faculty of Engineering Ain Shams University

2- Dr. Ahmed Shafik El Gendy

Lecturer in Department of Environmental Engineering Science Institute of Environmental Studies and Research Ain Shams University

3- Dr. Alaa Mohamed Sadeq

Assistant Prof. in Institute of Drainage Research National Water Research

4- Prof. Dr. Mohamed Jamel Terro

Prof. of Civil Engineering Faculty of Engineering and Petroleum Kuwait University

2014

Acknowledgment

I wish to express my sincerest gratitude to my thesis advisor, **Dr./ Hamdy Ibrahim Ali**. His guidance, inspiration and valuable suggestions provided an invaluable contribution to the thesis. I have also greatly benefited from the suggestions of **Dr./ Mohamed J. Terro, Dr./ Alaa Mohamed Sadeq** and **Dr./Ahmed Shafik El-Gendy**, who served on my committee. I gratefully acknowledge their assistance.

I am grateful to my parents, husband and children for their dedication and sacrifices they have made that enabled me to successfully complete my studies.

Last but not least I would like to convey my deepest appreciation to my colleague and life friend **Jenan** for her continuous support.

Abstract

The main objective of this paper is to analyze the present status of solid waste in Kuwait (components and quantities). The results of a questionnaire survey of nearly 600 random households residing in metropolitan Kuwait are presented. The frequency distribution of the family size, monthly income, type of residence and educational level of the sample population are presented. Also given are the distributional characteristics of the number of the monthly gathering, as well as those of the weekly grocery shopping trips and the family expenditure on shopping. In addition, the paper reports the findings of the quantity and the mix of the current household solid waste in metropolitan Kuwait.

Moreover, the paper examines the compatibility between household reported and land fill site-measured percent composition of the daily solid waste where the true composition of daily household waste will be determined via the measurements of random waste trucks at the land fill sites also a hand sorting will be used for classifying the collected waste into the following categories: plastic, paper, metal, glass, wood and organic wastes. Proper scenarios were recommended for the reuse and the recycle techniques based on the data and measurements developed through this research. The mean person generation rate of solid waste per day in Kuwait is found to be 1.43 kg/ capita/ day. A mathematical relationship is constructed for the rate of solid waste generation in Kuwait per capita with respect to some important socio-economic factors that have been monitored and read through the questionnaire. Finally, we carried out a comprehensive comparison of the results obtained by both the hand count and the questionnaire for reading the components of solid waste, ratios presence and quantity produced.

List of Contents

	Page
Chapter 1: Introduction	1-43
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Definition of solid waste	2
1.3. Definition of municipal solid waste	4
1.4. Source of municipal solid waste	5
1.4.1. Household waste	5
1.4.2. Commercial waste	6
1.4.3. Bulky waste	7
1.4.4. Drain wastes	8
1.4.5. Foliage	8
1.4.6. Unwanted vehicle scrap	9
1.4.7. Hazardous household waste	9
1.4.8. Special printed paper	10
1.4.9. Construction debris	10
1.4.10. Industrial waste	11
1.5. Municipal solid waste management system	12
1.5.1. Generation of MSW	12
1.5.2. Storage of MSW	14
a) Convenience	15
b) Size	16
c) Loading	16
d) Shape	16
e) Isolating the wastes	17
f) Durability	18
1.5.3. Collection of MSW	19

	Page
1.5.3.1. Timing of collection	20
1.5.3.2. Point of collection	23
1.5.3.2.1. In the street	24
a- Community containers	24
b- Block collection system	25
1.5.3.2.2.At the property boundary (kerbside	
collection)	27
1.5.3.2.3. Inside the property	29
a- Back door collection	29
b- Collection from apartment buildings	29
1.5.3.3. Functional elements of MSW collection	31
Stage I: Collection from non point source	31
Stage II: Collection from point source	32
Stage III: Transportation to disposal sites	32
1.5.4. Transfer and transport	34
a- Loading	34
b- Direct transfer	36
1.5.5. Disposal and sanitary landfill methods	37
1.6. Municipal solid waste management concept	37
1.7. Integrated municipal solid waste management	39
1.8. 3R and MSW management	41
1.8.1. 3R definition	41
1.9. Research purpose and objectives	43
Chapter 2: Literature Review	44-84
2.1. Waste management organizations	44
2.2. Evaluation of SW Treatment Technologies	48

	Page
2.3. Optimization method for solid waste management	
planning	49
2.3.1. Linear/Nonlinear planning	50
2.3.2. Integer programming	51
2.3.3. Dynamic programming	53
2.3.4. Multi objective and goal programming	53
2.3.5. Solid waste management under uncertainty	54
2.4. Current Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas	56
2.5. Previous studies of solid waste management in the	
city of Regina	71
2.6. Current municipal solid waste management in Asia	73
2.7. Composition and characteristics of MSW	76
2.7.1. Composition	76
2.7.2. Characteristics of MSW	77
2.8. 3R Initiative in Asia	78
2.8.1. Current practices of 3Rs in Asia	79
2.8.2.Status and technology gaps in 3R implementation	81
2.8.3. 3R and the millennium development goals	81
2.8.4. Future prospects of 3R activities enhancing	
waste management	81
2.8.4.1. Promoting green procurement	82
2.8.5. Awareness activities - knowledge management	83
2.8.6. Promoting a circular economy	83
2.8.7. Creating regional recycling centers	83
Chapter 3: Materials and Methods	85-104
3.1. Landfills Sites in Kuwait	85
3.2 Description of Landfills Sites in Kuwait	86

	Page
3.3. South 7th Ring Road landfill	88
3.4. Transportation of waste	89
3.5. Landfill workers	91
3.6. Recycling	92
3.7. Landfill equipments	96
3.7.1. Landfill Vehicles	96
3.7.2. Control room of Landfill	97
3.8. Determination of the Sample Size	100
3.9. Analysis of the Collected Data	101
3.10.Development of the Mathematical Model for	
Estimation of the Solid Waste Generation in Kuwait.	101
3.11. Determination of the solid waste composition	102
3.12. Determine the mean person generation rate of solid	
waste (PWR) per day	103
Chapter 4: Results and Discussion	105-132
4.1. General Findings and Results	105
4.1.1. Based on Survey	105
4.1.2. Based on Manual Sorting and weighing	107
4.2. Comparison of Solid Waste Composition: Estimated	
Vs. Measured	123
4.3. Daily Solid Waste Generated Rates	125
4.4. Analysis of Correlations	126
4.5. Mathematical Relationship between Solid Waste	
Generation and Socio-Economic Parameters	128
4.6. Conclusion	130

Page

Chapter 5: Recommendation And Summery	
5.1. Improving Solid Waste Management System	133
5.2. Previous experience to Improve Solid Waste	
Management System	133
5.3. Implementation of the Study	
Summery	
References	146-164
Appendix 1	
Appendix 2	
Appendix 3	200

List of Tables

Number	Title	Page
Table 1	The municipal solid waste sources in Thailand.	75
Table 2	Solid waste composition in developing countries of Asia.	77
Table 3	Types of Landfill Sites in Kuwait.	87
Table 4	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during January 2009.	108
Table 5	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during February 2009.	109
Table 6	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during March 2009.	110
Table 7	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during April 2009.	111
Table 8	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during May 2009.	112
Table 9	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during June 2009.	113
Table 10	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during July 2009	114
Table 11	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during August 2009.	115
Table 12	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during September 2009.	116
Table 13	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during October 2009.	117
Table 14	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during November 2009.	118
Table 15	Solid waste quantity (Kg) during December 2009.	119
Table 16	Type and quantity of Municipal Solid Waste (kg) Generated in Kuwait 2009.	121
Table 17	Comparison between Estimated and Measured Municipal Solid Waste Composition.	123
Table 18	Degrees of Associations between Socio-Economic Factors and the Quantity of daily Solid Waste Generated.	127

Number	Title	Page
Table 19	The coding system for INCO in the mathematical model.	128
Table 20	The coding system for EDUC in the mathematical model.	128
Table 21	The coding system for NUGA in the mathematical model.	129
Table 22	The coding system for NUMCP in the mathematical model.	129
Table 23	The coding system for NOOC in the mathematical model.	129
Table 24	The coding system for HOUS in the mathematical model.	129
Table 25	Regression statistics for the selected model.	130
Table 26	Municipal Solid Waste Recycling Rates in the USA (1960-2005).	134
Table 27	Total recyclable Materials Collected in South Africa (1984-2002).	136