
Preface

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Biographical notes: Sunil Kumar is a Scientist in Kolkata Zonal Centre of NEERI (CSIR), India. For the last ten years, he has been working in the field of MSW management and authored numerous scientific papers in reputed international and national journals.

Solid waste management is the need of the hour owing to its potential for degrading the environment in many ways. Solid waste can be generated from a host of sources including day-to-day domestic, industrial and other activities. The generation rate depends on the geographical location and social stratification in terms of household activities and the type of products being manufactured in terms of industrial activities.

Landfilling is the preferred method for solid waste disposal. It is practised extensively throughout the world, but landfill gas emissions consisting mostly of methane and carbon dioxide from the landfill site is a potential threat to the environment owing to their role in global warming. Apart from the landfill gas, the leachate from the landfill site also poses a threat to the ground water.

Considering the harmful effects associated with landfill gases and leachate on environment, considerable amount of research is being done throughout the world. Leachates are being monitored for their potential to contaminate ground water and remedies are being researched in order to minimise this effect.

The aim of this special issue is to present new and effective strategies being researched for solid waste and wastewater treatment from different regions of the world. This issue includes experiences from Canada, Malaysia, Bangkok, Italy, Cairo, India and Mauritius.