

Waste That Is Generated By A Business Is Called

Effective Front-End Strategies to Reduce Waste on Construction Projects
 Universal Waste, Lighting Wastes
 Characteristics, Disposal Methods and Recycling of Municipal Solid Waste Generated by Illinois Industries
 Food Waste and Sustainable Food Waste Management in the Baltic Sea Region
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 Evaluation of Productive Uses of Hazardous Solid Waste Generated by the General Electric Silicone Products Division at Waterford, New York
 The Complete Book on Waste Treatment Technologies (Industrial, Biomedical, Water, Electronic, Municipal, Household/ Kitchen, Farm Animal, Dairy, Poultry, Meat, Fish & Sea Food Industry Waste)
 Used Oil
 A Review of Reusable Vs. Recyclable Medical Waste Generated by Medical Facilities
 Treatment Options for Waste Generated by the Environmental Restoration Program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee
 An Exploratory Waste Audit Study of the Oregon Automobile Dealership Industry to Develop a "model" Toxics Use and Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan
 Sampling and Analysis Plan for Sampling of Liquid Waste Streams Generated by 222-S Laboratory Complex Operations
 What a Waste 2.0
 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste That Is Generated By A Business Is Called

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Effective Front-End Strategies to Reduce Waste on Construction Projects Springer

This work presents the findings of an extensive study on the state-of-the-art regarding the problem of food waste in Belarus, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden. The results show that the problem of food waste can be found at different levels in each country and that our knowledge of it is limited by the current lack of studies in the area. The problem is primarily due to food waste generated by the manufacturing sector, mostly in the form of unused or inefficiently used by-products, as well as on a share of food thrown away by households that is still suitable for human consumption. The main reduction/prevention method, applied across the countries, is food donation; the remaining methods are the same ones used for biodegradable waste in the respective countries. The findings gathered in this study show a number of potential measures/methods for sustainable food waste management, which may be considered in future works in order to reduce the amounts of food waste generated in each of the aforementioned countries.

Universal Waste, Lighting Wastes Springer

Scientific Study from the year 2017 in the subject Energy Sciences, , language: English, abstract: This policy paper demonstrates the waste crisis in Morocco, Tunisia, and Lebanon; countries located in the MENA region. It highlights how all three countries are facing a 1.5-3 % increase in waste

generation and the urgency for a sustainable and innovative solution. Given that they all have more than 50% of organic waste generated in their composition, a waste-to-energy approach is most suitable. This policy targets various stakeholders such as Ministries, Nationals, and private associations and donors for involvement. Among the different solutions suggested, methane capturing and upgrading is suggested (short-term), as well as anaerobic digestion and pyrolysis (long-term). Also, a monitoring and evaluation plan was suggested. Finally, recommendations were placed based on best practices to ensure the sustainable future in terms of waste-to-energy management in these three countries.

Characteristics, Disposal Methods and Recycling of Municipal Solid Waste Generated by Illinois Industries CRC Press

Incineration has been used widely for waste disposal, including household, hazardous, and medical waste—but there is increasing public concern over the benefits of combusting the waste versus the health risk from pollutants emitted during combustion. Waste Incineration and Public Health informs the emerging debate with the most up-to-date information available on incineration, pollution, and human health—along with expert conclusions and recommendations for further research and improvement of such areas as risk communication. The committee provides details on: Processes involved in incineration and how contaminants are released. Environmental dynamics of contaminants and routes of human exposure. Tools and approaches for assessing possible human health effects. Scientific concerns pertinent to future regulatory actions. The book also examines some of the social, psychological, and economic factors that affect the communities where incineration takes place and addresses the problem of uncertainty and variation in predicting the health effects of incineration processes.

Food Waste and Sustainable Food Waste Management in the Baltic Sea Region MJP Publisher

Biosafety in the Laboratory is a concise set of practical guidelines for handling and disposing of biohazardous material. The consensus of top experts in laboratory safety, this volume provides the information needed for immediate improvement of safety practices. It discusses high- and low-risk biological agents (including the highest-risk materials handled in labs today), presents the "seven basic rules of biosafety," addresses special issues such as the shipping of dangerous materials, covers waste disposal in detail, offers a checklist for administering laboratory safety—and more.

Hazardous Waste and Solid GRIN Verlag

This book discusses one of the biggest challenges of the food industry, which is waste management. Food industries generate high amounts of waste, both solid and liquid, resulting from the production, processing and consumption of food. Stringent environmental legislators have made the task of waste management more challenging. Through the three sections of this book, the readers are introduced to the different types of wastes generated, utilization of waste through food processing industry and sustainable waste management technologies. The different chapters describe how the biomass and the valuable nutrients from food industry wastes could be used to develop value-added products. The book reiterates that food wastes and their by-products are an excellent source of sugars, minerals, dietary fiber, organic acids, bio active compounds such as polyphenols, carotenoids and phytochemicals etc. This book is an excellent resource for industry experts, researchers and students in the field of food science, food processing and food waste management.

Small Bioreactors for Management of Biodegradable Waste The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc

This report presents eight case studies of successful urban wood waste recycling projects and businesses. These studies document the success of recovered products such as lumber and lumber products, mulch, boiler fuel, and alternative cover for landfills. Overall, wood waste accounts for about 17% of the total waste received at municipal solid waste landfills in the United States. In 1998, the amount of urban wood waste generated was more than 160 million tons, with 29.6 million tons available for recovery. Similarly, in 1998, new construction in the United States generated 8.7 million tons of wood waste, with 6.6 million tons available for recovery; demolition waste generated 26.4 million tons of wood waste, with 9 million tons available for recovery. The case studies were selected on the basis of the following criteria: an emphasis on partnerships among communities, businesses, governments, and non-governmental organizations; efficient use of funds; sustained creation of enterprise; and a high benefit/cost ratio.

Quantifying Waste Generated by Ships and Platforms Operating in the North Sea World Bank Publications

Chapter I - Introduction, Chapter II - Solid Waste Management: An Overview, Chapter III - Conceptual and Theoretical Frameworks, Chapter IV - Environmental Analysis With Special Reference to Waste Management, Chapter V - Residential Waste Management in Town Panchayat: Micro Level Analysis, Chapter VI - Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion. Solid Waste Management is a worldwide phenomenon. Improper management of solid waste causes hazards to inhabitants and residents and affects the wealth and health of "Mother Earth". Global evidences show that, the death rate from improper management of solid waste results in 9 per 1000 of population. Financial constraints prevent the local governments, starting from metro-cities to village panchayat, from creating a proper waste collection and disposal mechanism. Therefore, waste generated by the local governments is inadequately and poorly managed in many countries of the world. Most cities, towns, small towns and villages, do not collect the totality of waste generated and of the waste collected, only a fraction receives proper disposal. Thus, waste management is becoming a major health and environmental concern in urban, semi-urban and even rural areas of many developing countries. Waste management is given very low priorities in the developing countries whose budgetary provision is too small to manage the solid waste. Changing life styles and moving towards consumeristic society pose waste management challenges, as waste management systems in developing countries are incapable of frequent adjustment to match these life style changes. Waste (solid/liquid/gaseous) is a direct consequence of all human activities. Management of solid waste is a discipline associated with the principles of public health, economics, engineering, and conservation. Scientific management of waste involves seven important steps viz., segregation and storage of waste at source, primary collection, street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, treatment and recycling and finally disposal of waste in a saleable manner. Rapid urbanization coupled with modernization has led to several fold increases in the generation of wastes, like household waste, commercial waste, industrial waste, construction waste, agriculture waste, sewage waste, wastes from mining and quarrying, bio-medical waste, radioactive waste and e-waste. Since, solid waste is a global phenomenon, the economies of the globe, particularly developing economies, are expressing anxiety on the adverse effects of increasing quantum of solid waste and taking initiatives to adopt Integrated Solid Waste Management System with a view to reducing the harmful characteristics of solid waste produced by different economic sectors. Generation of household waste is an unavoidable result of many activities of modern civilization. With these backgrounds, an attempt has been made by the author to study the solid waste management by the residents of Chinnalapatti Town Panchayat in Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu with the following objectives such as: to study the socio-economic conditions of the residents of Chinnalapatti Town Panchayat; to identify the factors that determine the generation of wastes by the residents of Chinnalapatti Town Panchayat; to estimate the quantity and types of wastes generated by the residents of Chinnalapatti Town Panchayat; and to suggest sustainable strategies and policies for effective management of wastes in Chinnalapatti Town Panchayat. The proposed study is basically empirical in nature and based on primary data, collected through household's survey, interview and discussion with the residents in the study area. According to 2011 Census, Chinnalapatti Town Panchayat has 8024 residents who are living in 18 wards with four zones viz., East, West, South and North. Further, author has applied proportionate random sampling technique and finally chosen 501 samples of residents for the purpose of present research investigation.

Waste generated by fusion reactors Springer

Solid waste management affects every person in the world. By 2050, the world is expected to increase waste generation by 70 percent, from 2.01 billion tonnes of waste in 2016 to 3.40 billion tonnes of waste annually. Individuals and governments make decisions about consumption and waste management that affect the daily health, productivity, and cleanliness of communities. Poorly managed waste is contaminating the world's oceans, clogging drains and causing flooding, transmitting diseases, increasing respiratory problems, harming animals that consume waste unknowingly, and affecting economic development. Unmanaged and improperly managed waste from decades of economic growth requires urgent action at all levels of society. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050 aggregates extensive solid waste data at the national and urban levels. It estimates and projects waste generation to 2030 and 2050. Beyond the core data metrics from waste generation to disposal, the report

provides information on waste management costs, revenues, and tariffs; special wastes; regulations; public communication; administrative and operational models; and the informal sector. Solid waste management accounts for approximately 20 percent of municipal budgets in low-income countries and 10 percent of municipal budgets in middle-income countries, on average. Waste management is often under the jurisdiction of local authorities facing competing priorities and limited resources and capacities in planning, contract management, and operational monitoring. These factors make sustainable waste management a complicated proposition; most low- and middle-income countries, and their respective cities, are struggling to address these challenges. Waste management data are critical to creating policy and planning for local contexts. Understanding how much waste is generated—especially with rapid urbanization and population growth—as well as the types of waste generated helps local governments to select appropriate management methods and plan for future demand. It allows governments to design a system with a suitable number of vehicles, establish efficient routes, set targets for diversion of waste, track progress, and adapt as consumption patterns change. With accurate data, governments can realistically allocate resources, assess relevant technologies, and consider strategic partners for service provision, such as the private sector or nongovernmental organizations. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050 provides the most up-to-date information available to empower citizens and governments around the world to effectively address the pressing global crisis of waste. Additional information is available at <http://www.worldbank.org/what-a-waste>.

The Development of Detailed Characterization of Liquid Hazardous Waste Streams Generated by Illinois Industries CRC Press

As "business as usual" has become the mantra of today's world, it's unlikely to see a decrease in hazardous waste generated from greater economic growth. Written by renowned experts, the book suggests a solution, supported by theoretical arguments to this waste problem. The book discusses how main problems for waste management can be addressed through appropriate policies adopted by governments in OECD countries. The book also raises thoughtful questions on how household waste management services should be privatized and who should pay for the disposal and recycling costs. It attempts to answer these questions. The book considers several factors hindering the first-best optimal outcome and highlights two crucial ones. It elaborates further with models and the solutions on how to overcome these obstacles. The book covers not only traditional resource economics and waste management, but also the recent problem of Electric waste (E-waste) and illustrates in details, how the environments of developing countries are inevitably polluted even with the Basel ban Amendment in place. The book proposes an alternative international trading regulation to address E-waste. This book will certainly appeal to industry decision-makers, policy makers and legislators.

A Material Balance of the Municipal Solid Waste Generated by the Various Sources in Kuala Lumpur National Academies Press

This Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) establishes the requirements and guidelines to be used by the Waste Management Federal Services of Hanford, Inc. personnel in characterizing liquid waste generated at the 222-S Laboratory Complex. The characterization process to verify the accuracy of process knowledge used for designation and subsequent management of wastes consists of three steps: to prepare the technical rationale and the appendix in accordance with the steps outlined in this SAP; to implement the SAP by sampling and analyzing the requested waste streams; and to compile the report and evaluate the findings to the objectives of this SAP. This SAP applies to portions of the 222-S Laboratory Complex defined as Generator under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Any portion of the 222-S Laboratory Complex that is defined or permitted under RCRA as a treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facility is excluded from this document. This SAP applies to the liquid waste generated in the 222-S Laboratory Complex. Because the analytical data obtained will be used to manage waste properly, including waste compatibility and waste designation, this SAP will provide directions for obtaining and maintaining the information as required by WAC173-303.

A Study of Hazardous Waste Generated by Metal Fabrication Shops in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area Routledge

Hazardous Waste and Solid Waste covers the life of municipal solid waste, bulky (C&D) waste and hazardous waste. It provides in-depth coverage on all aspects of waste characterization, treatment, disposal, and recovery. The book identifies the sources of solid waste, provides general information of the quantities of waste generated and discarded, and examines the potential effects of solid waste on daily life and the environment. It also defines hazardous waste, and provides the criteria environmental engineers must use to determine if material is indeed a waste. The editors give attention to the unique problems of risk assessment, including the Hazard Ranking System and the National Priority List, and transport of hazardous materials. It addresses radioactivity individually, with sections devoted to the principles and sources of radioactivity, safety standards, detection, analysis, recovery, low-level radioactive waste, and high-level radioactive waste. The guide explores municipal waste reduction, material recovery and refuse-derived fuel within a catalog of options for solid waste. Hazardous and Solid Waste is an excellent fundamental resource for those involved in any aspect of waste management. Béla G. Lipták speaks on Post-Oil Energy Technology on the AT&T Tech Channel.

Conversion of Large Scale Wastes into Value-added Products Springer

This edition of *Wealth from Waste* takes a closer look at the different avenues that consider waste a resource for recycling and valorization rather than contemplating its disposal. The book provides insight into the possible technological innovations and options that can be adopted, along with the current trends and opportunities that are available worldwide for converting waste into value-added resources. In the individual chapters, authors have discussed and reviewed the possible options for conversion of various waste streams generated from municipalities and other urban establishments and biomass-based waste generated from argo-based industries and different industrial activities into an energy resource. The book also looks into the regulatory framework available in the country, which is required at every stage of the life cycle of waste, and the needs for improvement of this framework. This edition will serve as an important reference for a wide range of stakeholders—from policy-makers to environmentalists, development practitioners, academicians, waste management experts, researchers, and corporate decision-makers.

Sampling and Analysis of Wastes Generated by Gray Iron Foundries Springer Nature

With rampant industrialization, the management of waste generated by various industries is becoming a mammoth problem. Wastewater discharges from industrial and commercial sources may contain pollutants at levels that could affect the quality of receiving waters or interfere with potable water supplies. Thousands of small and large-scale industrial units dump their waste, which is often toxic and hazardous, in open spaces and nearby water sources. Over the last three decades, many cases of serious and permanent damage to the environment and human health on the part of these industries have come to the fore. This book mainly focuses on the biological treatment of wastewater from various industries, and provides detailed

information on the sources and characteristics of this wastewater, followed by descriptions of the biological methods used to treat them. Individual chapters address the treatment of wastewater from pulp and paper mills; tanneries; distilleries, sugar mills; the dairy industry; wine industry; textile industry; pharmaceutical industry; food processing industry; oil refinery/petroleum industry; fertilizer industry and beverage/ soft drink bottling industry; and include the characteristics of wastewater, evaluation of biological treatment methods, and recycling of wastewater. Easy to follow, with simple explanations and a good framework for understanding the complex nature of biological wastewater treatment processes, the book will be instrumental to quickly understanding various aspects of the biological treatment of industrial wastewater. It will serve as a valuable reference book for scientists, researchers, educators, and engineers alike.

[Safe Management of Wastes from Health-care Activities](#) National Academies Press

The data presented in this document was provided by the national authorities of the member states. Waste, in this publication, refers to materials that are not prime products (i.e. products produced for the market) and that have to be disposed of. Wastes may be generated during extraction of raw materials, or processing of raw material into intermediate and final goods, or consumption of final products or during any other human activity. Residuals that are recycled or reused at the place where they have been generated are excluded from this document, and also waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air.

[Waste Management Crisis](#) Waste Incineration and Public Health

Discusses the various types of waste generated by people around the world, the effect on the environment, and ways to reduce waste in the future.

[Waste Incineration and Public Health](#) World Health Organization

[Waste Incineration and Public Health](#) National Academies Press

[Waste Generated and Treated in Europe](#) NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Waste management is a global problem that continues to increase with rapid industrialization, population growth, and economic development. As the world hurtles towards the urban future, the amount of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is growing very fast. Wastes are generally classified into solid, liquid, & gaseous and are broadly classified as household waste; municipal waste; commercial and non-hazardous industrial wastes; hazardous (toxic) industrial wastes; construction and demolition waste; health care wastes – waste generated in health care facilities (e.g. hospitals, medical research facilities); human and animal wastes; and incinerator wastes. The fast industrialization, urbanization, modern technology, and rapidly growing population in India have posed a serious challenge to the waste management. In India, per capita generation rate of municipal solid waste ranges from 0.2 to 0.5 kg/day. At present, the daily generation rate in South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific combined is approximately 1.0 million tons per day. Hazard management is essentially a problem solving process aimed at defining problems (identifying hazards), gathering information about them (assessing the risks) and solving them (controlling the risks). Integrated solid waste management is a comprehensive waste prevention, recycling, composting, and disposal programme. Disposing the waste in an environmentally friendly manner is highly crucial to all the nations of the world including India. The goal of urban solid waste management is to collect, treat and dispose of solid waste generated by the all the city dwellers in an environmentally, and socially satisfactory manner by using the most economical methods available. The major contents of the book are types of waste, human pathogens in animal agriculture production systems, pathogen reductions during waste treatment, aerosolization of pathogens etc. It will be a standard reference book for professionals, entrepreneurs, students, teachers, researchers, administrators, and planners of various disciplines who are directly or indirectly involved in the waste management. TAGS Best small and cottage scale industries, Better waste management, Biological Waste treatment techniques, Bio-medical Waste Management, Biomedical Waste treatment, Anaerobic lagoon techniques, Book about Waste Management, Book on Waste Management, Business guidance for Waste treatment, Chemical industry wastewater treatment, Dairy Waste treatment, Electronic Waste treatment, E-waste Management, E-Waste Management & Clean Technologies Treatment of E-waste for Safe Disposal, E-Waste Recycling Technologies, Farm Animal Waste treatment, Guidelines for Livestock Waste Management, Household Waste treatment, How to compost kitchen waste, How to make money from waste management, How to Start a Recycling Business - Opportunities & Ideas, How to start a successful Waste treatment business, How to start a waste disposal business, How to Start a Waste treatment Business, How to start waste management business in India, How to Start Waste treatment Industry in India, Industrial & Municipal Wastewater Treatment Processes, Industrial Waste Treatment book, Industrial Waste treatment, Industrial wastewater treatment, Is it a good idea to start up a waste management?, Kitchen waste management, Kitchen Waste treatment, Latest waste management technologies, Livestock Farm Waste treatment, Livestock waste disposal and management, Livestock waste treatment systems, Meat, Fish & Sea Food Industry Waste treatment, Modern waste management technologies, Most Profitable Waste treatment Business Ideas, Municipal Waste treatment, New small scale ideas in Waste treatment industry, Opening a Waste Management Business, Physical Waste treatment techniques, Poultry Waste treatment, Recycling and Treatment of E-waste, Setting up and opening your Waste

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[Disposal of Solid Waste Generated by the Drilling of Oil & Gas Wells by Land-Spreading](#) Springer

Presentation regarding the provisions of HB 2597 regarding the use of land-spreading practices to dispose of solid waste generated by oil and gas wells.

Universal Waste, Empty Containers BoD – Books on Demand

Concern about the fate of waste products produced by a wide range of industrial processes has led to the realization that they may have potential uses and, therefore, value. In an effort to develop more sustainable processes and reduce waste storage, the use of waste as a resource has been gaining attention worldwide. Consequently, there have been a large number of studies aimed at utilizing such wastes. Conversion of Large Scale Wastes into Value-added Products discusses various selected classes of large-scale waste and their current applications and potential future applications. This book provides a snapshot of a continually evolving field, which includes both well-established processes and a drive toward developing strategies for new applications of wastes. The first chapter provides a general introduction to the area of large-scale waste utilization, including drivers for waste recovery, and secondary processes and products for waste reuse. Subsequent chapters discuss applications and potential applications in specific classes of large-scale waste: Various types of waste generated from different metal processing operations Waste generated by coal combustion, a major source of power generation that produces enormous quantities of waste Waste electrical and electronic equipment, important for recycling finite resources and reducing health and environmental risks Food waste, a significant and diverse waste stream with economic and environmental impacts The final chapter presents a general conclusion to the broad subject of waste utilization, summarizing the topics and addressing future trends in waste research.

[E-waste Recycling and Management](#) The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

The move from hazardous waste management to pollution prevention is viewed as a paradigm shift in American industry. Pollution prevention involves source reduction to reduce the amount of hazardous waste that is generated, and recycling of those wastes that cannot be prevented within the production process. The first piece of federal pollution prevention legislation was enacted in 1990. Subsequently, six states have passed similar laws that require industries producing hazardous waste to shift to less polluting practices. The Oregon Toxics Use Reduction and Hazardous Waste Reduction Act of 1989 requires businesses to develop and implement a hazardous waste reduction plan that reduces not only the amount of hazardous waste generated, but also the type and amount of materials classified as "toxic". Within the geographical region of Oregon, California, Washington, Alaska, and Idaho, only four studies exist that have researched waste reduction opportunities in the automobile industry. The purpose of this study was: 1) to determine the number of Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators within the Oregon automobile dealership industry, 2) to determine the amount of used radiator coolant and used crankcase oil that is generated by Oregon dealerships (two waste streams that are not being tracked by the regulatory community), 3) to compare the waste disposal practices of urban and rural facilities, and 4) to develop a "Model" Toxics Use Reduction and Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan to be used in regional training sessions. Based on a 74% rate of return (160 out of 215 dealerships), the results indicated that the gross quantities of the materials investigated (solvents, used oil, and used antifreeze) were greater in urban dealerships. These differences were not significant when quantities of material were standardized to the number of repair orders written. Urban dealerships generate 0.462 gallons of used oil per repair order written and rural dealerships generate 0.481 gallons. Urban dealerships also generate 0.209 pounds of hazardous waste for each repair order while rural dealerships generate 0.412 pounds. The data were used to develop a "Model" Toxics Use Reduction and Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan for this industry. The plan, which was published by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), provides dealerships and the entire automobile repair industry with a step by step guideline to comply with Oregon law in reducing the amount of toxic materials used and hazardous waste generated.