

Chapter 7

AN OVERVIEW FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO LIFECYCLE OF PRODUCTS

Ayşenur ERDİL¹
Erturul TAÇGIN²

INTRODUCTION

Waste is defined as any stuff which is out of the use or has no value for its owner; therefore it is to be got rid of (Waste Management, 2006). However, what may have no value for one person may have value for another person. Therefore, the term 'waste' should be defined again as the potential waste may be of use for other people.

The governments, industry and associations are focused on, concerned about the volume of waste that is generated and its real or probable negative impacts on the ecological life. When distinguished from other developed countries, Australia is defined to be a high producer of waste (Waste and Recycling in Australia, 2008; U.S. Waste Management Industry Overview, 2015). Waste types varies according to its impact on the environment. This study focuses on the affair, argument of the garment, textile disposals and waste.

Waste means what householders generate via mixing these disposals together. Waste management is called as a complicated industry which that depends on an unyielding agreement. The nature of waste can be related to the place of something (context) instead of their content. Waste can be classified as Industrial, Municipal, Construction, Demolition, Medical, Electronic waste (Caulfield, 2009).

INTERCONNECTION WASTE MANAGEMENT WITH LIFE CYCLE OF PRODUCTS

Waste for Apparel Industry

Waste is generated while all sections of the apparel life cycle. Approximately 90% of the waste created results from customer consume and apparel disposal. The priority of waste garment and textiles could not be reused or returned back to

¹ Istanbul Medeniyet University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Business Administration

² Marmara University, Faculty of Engineering, Mechanical Engineering

Deficiency of financial resources can hinder the support of specialist whose experiences and skills may be required. Thus, this lack of skills enables lack of appreciation of the importance of waste. The most desiring success Product/Service development perceptions generally drop out the restricted -outer limits of a singular business or the restricted borderline of single industry or supply chain system.

This study can provide general information and view of this topic and a new model approach considering balance of sustainable production and consumption for the industry to identify the linkage between the sustainability and the financial performance of extensive social and, environmental impact assessments should also underpin new legislation on the procurement, the environmental impacts of wasteful consumption.

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