

## Decomposition and Removal of Environmental Pollutants

Kazuichi Hayakawa

(Graduate School of Natural Sci. and Technol., Kanazawa Univ.)

Various contaminants, generated as a result of the mass production and consumption, are exhausted into the environment. In Japan, many of them were called wastes and divided into the two categories: the industrial wastes that came from industrial and business activities and the municipal wastes that came from households, etc. However, the amounts of wastes that have explosiveness, toxicity and infectiousness like oil (organic solvent), acid, alkali, PCB, soot, and injection needle and gauze from the hospital, have been increasing gradually recently. They might cause the damage to others' health and lives. Therefore, the wastes that should do all processes, from these collections to disposal, under strict management have been provided the two different categories: the special management industry wastes and the special management municipal wastes, discriminating from the above industrial and municipal wastes. Among them, inorganic fluid wastes are treated with neutralization and ion exchange removal, and organic fluid wastes are chiefly processed by incineration. On the other hand, solid wastes are incinerated or buried with soil except for things that can be recycled. The categories and the processing methods of the above-mentioned wastes work out on the assumption that the wastes might be appropriately classified on the properties. No one assumes the generation and prevention of the biological and chemical weapons terrorism that intends to give harm to others. In this symposium, the processing system of the present environmental pollutants and its problems will be considered from the viewpoint of the biological and chemical weapons terrorism.