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7th International Conference on

# Pollution Control & Sustainable Environment

March 02-03, 2020 | Rome, Italy

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

# DAY 1
## Monday, 02nd March

08:30-09:00 **Registrations**

09:00-09:30 **Introduction**

**09:30-09:50 COFFEE BREAK**

09:50-11:50
Meeting Hall 01

**KEYNOTE LECTURES**

11:50-13:10

| MEETING HALL 01 | MEETING HALL 02 |
|---|---|
| **Talks On:** Pollution | **Talks On:** Climate Change |
| Types of Pollution | Global Warming |
| Environmental Sustainability and Development | CO2 Capture and Sequestration |
| Pollution and Health Effects | Causes and Effects of Climate Change |
| Pollution Control Technologies and Devices | Earth Science and Climate Change Policies |
| Waste Management and Treatment | Climatology |
| Environment | Risks of Climate Change |

**13:10-13:15 GROUP PHOTO**

**13:15-14:00 LUNCH BREAK**

14:00-16:00

| MEETING HALL 01 | MEETING HALL 02 |
|---|---|
| **Talks On:** Recycling & Waste Management | **Talks On:** Bioenergy and Biofuels |
| Waste Management Techniques | Bio hydrogen |
| Solid Waste Management | Green energy and green power |
| E-Waste Recycling and Management | Solid biomass |
| Recycling Market | Sewage biomass |
| Thermal Waste Recovery | Bioelectricity |
| Effect of 3Rs on Climate Change | Bioethanol |

**16:00-16:20 COFFEE BREAK**

| MEETING HALL 01 (16:20-17:00) | MEETING HALL 01 (17:00-18:00) |
|---|---|
| Young Researchers of Environmental Science | Workshop |

# DAY 2
## Tuesday, 03rd March

09:00-10:30
Meeting Hall 01

**KEYNOTE LECTURES**

**10:30-10:50 COFFEE BREAK**

10:50-12:50

| MEETING HALL 01 | MEETING HALL 02 |
|---|---|
| **Talks On: Environmental Chemistry & Engineering** | **Talks On: Green Nanotechnology** |
| Methods of Environmental Analysis | Nano sorbents |
| Environmental modelling | Bio-inspired Nano-materials and their Applications |
| Toxicity and Ecotoxicity | Nanotechnology for Sustainable Energy Production |
| Soil Pollution and Remediation, Solid waste Disposal | Pollution Sensing and Detection |

**12:50-13:35 LUNCH BREAK**

13:35-15:55

| MEETING HALL 01 | MEETING HALL 02 |
|---|---|
| **Talks On: Geophysics and Geo-technics** | **Talks On: Ecology and Ecosystems** |
| Geosciences | Ecological Design and Ecological Engineering |
| Tectonics and Crustal Evolution | Ecosystem Habitats |
| Geotechnical Engineering | Marine Ecosystems and Conservation |
| Soil Mechanism | Watershed Ecology |
| Earthquakes | Restoration Ecology |
| Mineralogy | Hazardous Waste |
| Global Geophysics | Oceanography and Marine Biology |

**15:55-16:15 COFFEE BREAK**

**MEETING HALL 01 (16:15-17:00)**

**Poster Presentations**

## Title: The effect of Indoor air pollution on pneumonia in children under 5 years

**Enemona Emmanuel Adaji**
**University of Nottingham, UK**

Indoor air pollution is critical in increasing the risk of pneumonia in children, accounting for about a million deaths globally. This study investigates the individual effect of solid fuel, carbon monoxide (CO), black carbon (BC) and PM2.5 on pneumonia in children under five in low and middle-income countries. Here I present data from a systematic review and a Demographic Health Survey (DHS) performed during the year 2013. The DHS data from Nigeria consists of National and sub-national representative data from Nigeria consisting of remote sensing data, obtained to characterize environmental factors and level of PM2.5

## Title: Linking corporate governance and sustainable operations of manufacturing firms in China: The moderating effect of internationalization

**Tiansen Liu**
**Harbin Engineering University, China**

Linking governance structure and sustainability has been a key research issue in mainstream literatures on corporate governance and operations management. This paper contributes to our understanding of whether corporate internationalization level can improve the impact of their governance structure on sustainable operations in the broad context that internationalization strategies may lead to more climate-friendly actions. Chinese manufacturing firms are analysed because of their significant impact on global climate change and their distinctive governance structure.

## Title: Short-term effect of ambient sulfur dioxide (SO2) on cause-specific cardiovascular hospital admission in Beijing, China: A time series study

**Endawoke Amsalu**
**Capital Medical University, China**

Evidence of the short-term effect of $SO_2$ on hospital admissions for cause-specific cardiovascular diseases (CVD) is still limited. This study aimed to examine the short-term associations between SO2 and cause-specific CVD hospital admission in Beijing. A total of 460,938 hospitalizations for total CVD were obtained from electronic hospitalization summary reports from 2013 to 2017.

**Title: Recycling of Electronic Battery by the households. Differences of awareness and active participation between Russia and leading-recycling European states.**

**Meseret Cheru**
**International University in Geneva (IUG), Switzerland**

Statement of the Problem: Hazardous Households Waste presents a threat to the environment and to human health when the mixed garbage disposed of in landfills. In case of Russia, researchers have reported that at present, federal law does not regulate the management of waste batteries generated by the population, in particular, does not establish the requirement for their collection. Therefore, thrown into the household trash, batteries corrode and the toxins from metals go to the ground.

**Title: Effect of the Blending of Desalinated Seawater with Groundwater on the Formation of Trihalomethane Species in Drinking Water**

**Jasem Alkandari,**
**Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait**

The trihaloethanes often found in finished drinking water because of the water chlorination process. The World Health Organization classifies the compounds as possibly carcinogenic to humans. In oil-rich countries located in the arid zones, seawater desalination is a crucial method to overcome drinking water scarcity

**Title: Agro Waste to Circular Materials / Bio Materials**

**Navin Singhania**
**Barracuda Technologies, USA**

There are millions of tons of agri residue being wasted or burnt every year throughout the globe. Some research estimates put this number much beyond one billion tons per year. Biggest contributors are rice straw, Palm EFB/waste, tree replacements and such. A lot is burnt. Little is used to make energy/power. But this requires incineration which generates GHG's and pollution.

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# Abstract

**Title: Detection of oil contamination in vegetated area using hyperspectral imagery**

**Fabre Sophie**
**Onera, France**

Vegetation monitoring is essential not only for the analysis of environmental changes, but also for the monitoring of the natural environment degraded by human activities which can lead to soil pollution.

**Title: Closure of Dumpsites in Oman**

**Said Altouqi**
**be'ah, Oman**

The journey of the closure of dumpsites in Oman and replacing them with engineered landfills has taken less than 6 years. Open dumping of waste had been the predominant practice of waste disposal in Oman before 2011, when the first engineered landfill started receiving waste. With a total area of approximately 27 km2, there were more than 300 operational dumpsites scattered over the country and receiving over 5000 tons of municipal, construction, industrial, and other types of solid waste as well as liquid wastes on a daily basis.

**Title: Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices for Hot Arid Zone**

**N.K.SHARMA**
**IABM, India**

Hot arid zone is characterized by unpredictable climate and aberrant weather conditions. Extremely poor ground water resources, poor quality of ground water; low organic content, poor fertility and poor water holding capacity of the soil are further aggravating the situation. A substantial part of arid zone is prone to undulated sand dunes, salinity-alkalinity, and presence of a hard pan in sub-surface and graveled soils.

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# Abstract

**Title: Retrofit Strategies for Buildings in Urban Waterfronts: Cash Flow Analysis for different heat-pump-based plant solutions**

**Raul Berto**
University of Trieste, Italy

The redevelopment of the existing buildings and the exploitation of renewable resources is one of the key actions in the European Energy Roadmap to 2050.

**Title: Investigation of emissions sources and characterization at Bedfordview, Gauteng, South Africa using conditional probability function modelling**

**Shonisani Norman Singo**
Wits University, South Africa

This paper investigates pollution sources affecting Bedfordview within the City of Ekurhuleni in Gauteng province, South Africa. The City of Ekurhuleni has the highest number of industries in Africa. The ambient pollution concentration in the vicinity of Bedfordview depends upon the output of gases from various activities emanating from biogenic and anthropogenic.

**Title: Sugar distillery waste as a source of nutrients for microalgae biomass and lipid production in biodiesel application**

**Monika Prakash Rai**
Amity University, India

Emission of $CO_2$ and its contribution in the global warming is alarming issue for the environment. Microalgae have potential to convert $CO_2$ into carbon skeleton biomass that stores mainly starch and lipid rich compounds, which can be processed for sustainable biofuel production. Although, the high culture cost and low lipid productivity are foremost hurdles for its commercial feasibility in biodiesel application.

**Title: Disaster relief in Bangladeshi coast: benefit or burden?**

**Rabiul Islam**
**University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh**

Disaster relief is a humanitarian response that provides support to the disaster affected individuals and communities to avoid risk, and rebuild their livelihood after a disaster. Many studies have examined the contribution of relief goods to survive disaster victims and recover from a catastrophic situation. However, few of explored the complexities of relief works after a disaster.

**Title: Putting indigenous knowledge into practice for flood risk mitigation in Bangladesh**

**Md. Awal Kabir**
**Pabna University of Science and Technology, Bangladesh**

Bangladesh is historically porn to flood disaster. Almost every year, Bangladesh face devastating flood. Indigenous knowledge indicates the skills, and practices of local people that they developed through their long historical life in the society and which they practice to mitigate the risk of flood. A number of studies have been conducted in Bangladesh that looked at different aspects of indigenous knowledge and flood. However, most of the flood related literature of Bangladesh neglects the use of traditional knowledge in flood risk mitigation.

**Title: Solid Waste Managment**

**Inayat Rashed Salahat**
**Al Fara Secondary School, Palestine**

Recycling is the best method, that can be used to reduce the amount of solid wastes. It saves money, energy, and resources and reduces pollution. It also encourages the awareness and the responsibility of the individuals towards the wastes they produce. Recycling also reduces the demand on raw resources and energy

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# Abstract

**Title: Sources of organic Compounds in urban aerosols over National Capital Region (NCR), India**

**Ranu Gadi**
**Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women, India**

The National Capital Region (NCR) of India is experiencing high atmospheric pollution with increasing population and intensive human activities, including economic and social activities. The impact of anthropogenic emissions on the air quality revealed the high particulate levels in the atmosphere. Atmospheric particulate matter includes organic aerosols as significant and variable fraction. Estimation of organic matter in the ambient atmosphere is important due to their carcinogenic and/or mutagenic properties and association with indirect climate forcing.

**Title: The where, who and what of sustainable cacao for livelihood, life and land.**

**Jyoti Kaintholaa,**
**IIT, India**

Food waste management by anaerobic digestion is proved to be a potential alternative than composting, landfilling or incineration. It can lead to renewable energy production coupled with the minimization of waste volume and greenhouse gas emissions. Low C/N ratio of food waste inhibit the process stability and decreases the Methanogenesis rate, so enhancement of biogas yield and degradability is often required to optimize by co-digesting it with another substrate.

**Title: Innovative Pollution Control Techniques for Scrap Metal Recycle Business**

**Uditha Kohowala,**
**Environmental Pollution Control Engineering at university of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka**

Today around 1.69 billion metric tons' worth of steel was produce globally. Scrap metal availability around 750 metric tons, 630 metric tons of steel recycled by steel and foundry industries today. Secondary steel production by using scrap metal recycle will be sharply reduce energy consumption and carbon foot print.

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# Abstract

**Title: Evaluation of the Antibacterial Effect and Oak Decay Phenomena under Factors and Effects of Drought Eutrophication and its Impact on Phenol - Flavonoids of the Tree and its Relation to the Environment and Global Warming**

**Alireza Kiyoumarsian**
**Shiraz University, Iran**

The purpose of this article is to identify the factors causing oak deterioration, oak forest drought and sustainable forest management (effective control and pest control, seeding time for seed production,etc.), conservation, development and use of forest resources, oak drying relationship With seasonal climate change on a global scale..

**Title: Expansion of a cohesive appliance for a cost effective Road Construction process using Lean Constructions**

**SGS Karunanayake**
**Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka**

The interconnection of activities required for the design and construction of building and infrastructure involves the interplay between people, technology, situations, and decisions. It requires the astute coordination of labor, materials, and plant to realise the planned progress of work. Minimizing waste and maximizing value while continuous improvement is the concept of lean.

**Title: Determinants of Rural Household Effective Demand for Biogas Technology in Southern Ethiopia**

**Mesfin Nigussie**
**Nanjing Agricultural University, China**

The objectives of the study were to identify factors affecting rural households' willingness to install biogas plant and amount willingness to pay in order to examine determinants of effective demand for biogas technology. A multistage sampling technique was employed to select 120 respondents for the study. The binary probit regression model was employed to identify factor affecting rural households' decision to install biogas technology.

**Title: Speciation of Selected Heavy Metals in Some Abandoned Mining Pond Sediments of Barkin-Ladi Lga, Plateau State Nigeria**

**Nangbes Jacob Gungsat**

**Nangbes Jacob Gungsat, Nigeria**

Industrial and anthropogenic activities have resulted in high levels of heavy metal contents in some environmental aquifers such as mining abandoned ponds in like that in Barkin-ladi, thus creating imbalance in the biotic and abiotic regimes of the ecosystem. This study reveals the level and concentration of some selected heavy metals in the mining ponds which includes Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Nickel (Ni) and lead (Pb).

**Title: Conversion of Biomass Waste Into Clean Energy for Community Consumption; Overcoming Youth and Women Employment Crisis in Uganda Through Processing Municipal Waste into Briquettes Leading to Saving the Already Depleted Forests**

**Atuheire Korinako Godfrey**

**Uganda Industrial Research Institute, Uganda**

Uganda remains at risk of losing all its forests if nothing is done to identify alternative source of wood charcoal. There is a lot of research on 'briquetting' and a lot of inventions have been made to enhance production and efficient use of briquettes. For example, a paper by Dr. Nandini Shekhar of University of Mysore, "analyses the issues connected with the production and use of briquettes and highlights the huge untapped potential of its possible wide spread use."

# **Rome, Italy** Attractions

# Pollution Reminisce





# Glimpses of Pollution Conferences