

Title: Potential of Abattoir Waste for Bioenergy as Sustainable Management, Eastern Ethiopia, 2019

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Our environment is facing serious problems of high volumes of waste generation and inadequate disposal system in worldwide particularly in developing countries. There is also lack of studies on quantification of abattoir waste and lack of workers awareness towards abattoir waste. Therefore, the purpose of the study was to estimate abattoir waste for bioenergy potential as sustainable management. A cross-sectional study was conducted in four selected abattoirs of Eastern Ethiopia from January 1st, 2018 to December 30th, 2018. The magnitude of abattoir waste composition was computed based on Aniebo mathematical computational from the actual number of slaughtered livestock. The study demonstrated that four selected abattoirs generate 1,606.403 ton of abattoir waste per year and using anaerobic digestion of about 85,139 m³ /year of biogas and 111.25 ton/year of biofertilizer can be produced. The biogas or energy from the waste can replace firewood and charcoal and the expensive fossil fuels. Using Banks mathematical computation about 20,054.12 m³ /year production of biogas could replace 20.56 ton/year of energy consumed by liquefied petroleum gas, kerosene, charcoal, furnace oil, petrol, and diesel in average. The current estimated biofertilizer (111.25 ton/year) from four abattoir sites can cover about 2,225 hectares/year with its advantage and efficiency of soil.



1. Physical exercise in the rehabilitation of dialysis patients
2. Recommendations of the Working Group of the Polish Nephrology Society regarding the quality criteria of dialysis treatment of patients due to end-stage.
3. Probation officer in the face of new tasks and changes in the social rehabilitation system.
4. Summary of clinical practice guidelines for pre- and postoperative care of natural arteriovenous and prosthetic fistulas.
5. Glen Mills School in the US Youth Crime Prevention System

Biography

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