**STUDY OF FUEL AND PAPER USE REDUCTION IN A UNIVERSITY CAMPUS**

 M. Muthukannan a, V.Ganeshmoorthyb, Shankar Kannan.Pc

aAssociate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, SSM Institute of Engineering and Technology, Tamilnadu.

bAssistantProfessor, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Sethu Institute of Technology, Virudunagar District,Tamilnadu.

cAssistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, SSM Institute of Engineering and Technology, Tamilnadu

**ABSTRACT**

This paper discusses the implementation of waste minimization and conversion techniques with reference to food and paper waste generated in an Indian university. The university under discussion is one of the well-known rural technical college located in Virudunagar district of South India well known as Sethu Institute of Technology. The SIT is having a strength of 10000 students with 11 academic blocks, 4 men hostels and 3 ladies hostels accommodating 4000 students in total. The daily food waste generated from these hostels is around 285 kg. Total LPG consumption of hostels is 190 kg / day and CO2 emitted by burning of LPG Consumption is38 tonnes/ year. Regarding paper waste a study was conducted on the usage of answer script and it was observed that each student leaves at least 2 pages in 20 pages as answer script and 4 pages in 44 pages as answer script which are used for sessional and end semester examination respectively. In this study we have suggested generating biogas, manure and gardening water from waste. An anaerobic digestion plant is proposed which will be built over the ground instead of building underground to avoid maintenance problem. A demo was conducted to convert the food waste into manure by using a food waste converting machine of 50 kg capacity. It is observed that the machine produced 13.65 kg of manure with 11% moisture and 27 liter of gardening water. In case of paper waste suggestion is made to reduce the number of pages in answer script and introduce separate additional sheets to minimize wastage. By implementing these two efforts the college could be able to reduce the carbon foot print by 114.332 tonnes of CO2 emission per year

**Keyword**: Food Waste, Biogas, Manure, Paper Waste, Carbon Foot Print

**Highlights:**

1. This study describes food and paper waste minimization in an indian university
2. A total of 38 tonnes of energy and 0.59 tonnes of paper reduced with a cumulative carbon emission reduced 114.332 tonnes of CO2

**NOMENCLATURE:**

FWt - Total food waste generated(kg/ day)

FWh - Waste generated in each hostel(kg/ day)

F1 - Food waste in Bharathi hostel (kg/day)

F2 - Food waste in Nelson Mandela hostel (kg/day)

F3 - Food waste in Bhagat Singh hostel (kg/day)

F4 - Food waste in Dr. S. Radhakrishnan hostel (kg/day)

F5 - Food waste in Indhira Gandi hostel (kg/day)

ν - Volume of gas production/ kg of waste

ρ - Density of biogas (kg/m3)

Esi - Total sessional examination answer script papers used

Es1 - Sessional 1 examination answer script papers used

Es2 - Sessional 2 examination answer script papers used

ES3 - Sessional 3 examination answer script papers used

WTP1 - Total weight of sessional paper answer script (in tonnes)

WP1 - Weight of each sessional examination answer scriptpapers (in gram)

WTP2 - Total weight of end semester answer scriptpapers (in tonnes)

EE - Total no of end semester answer scriptpapers used

WP2 - Weight of end semester examination answer script papers (in gram)

TCO2 - Total CO2 emission saved (in tonnes)

CE1 - CO2 emission reduction in biogas usage

CE2 - CO2 emission reduction in paper reduction

e - Equivalent LPG conversion factor

c - Compost generated from slurry (kg)

C - Cost of compost generated from slurry

E - Energy& compost generated from the plant

Gc - gas produced in terms of cost

NW - Number of working days of mess

TC - Total cost obtained from the plant

TEC - Total Earning Cost per annum

OC - Operating Cost

CE - Current Earning cost

Pusage - Paper usage in tonnes

Tpaper - Trees are equivalent to tonnes of paper usage

TTS - Total Tree Savings

Ncp - Number of tree cutting for current paper usage

Npp - Number of tree cutting for proposed paper usage

TLPG - Total LPG consumption/ year

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

According to FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization), estimated food waste generated is 1.3 billion tonnes/annumin the world and India stands at 67 million tonnes. In the World nearly one third of food is wasted or lost for unknown reasons.Food wastage, which includes both food loss and food waste, is not only morally irresponsible, but also contributes to huge economic losses and makes severe damage to the environment around us.

The increase in food waste generates nearly 3.3 billion tonnes of greenhouse gas emission. (3) Although the Government all over the world made many efforts to control the food waste, thesefoodwastes are directly dumped in the open placewithout considering their effect onatmosphere. Food waste ended up in a landfill which produces a large amount of [methane](http://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/food-waste-has-environmental-impact-scientists-1.828102) – a more influential greenhouse gas than even CO2. As for the uninitiated, excess amounts of greenhouse gases such as methane, CO2 and Chloro Fluro Carbons (CFC), they absorb infrared radiation and heat up the earth’s atmosphere, causing global warming and climate change.

In this article food waste quantification and suggestion to convert into useful product is presented. The University under discussion is having 5 hostel messes.. Thesehostels generate food waste of5.7 tonnes/annum (285 Kg \* 200 daysi.e.effective working days are considered as 200 days). Now these food wastes are sold to outside contractor fora fixed annual cost of Rs.1, 10,000.

According to U. S Environmental Protection Agency, each year, the world produces more than 300 million tons of paper; one of the biggest components of solid waste in landfills is 26 million tons 16% of landfill in 2009. India produces 2.6% of the world production and the per capita consumption hovers between 9and 11 kg.

Due to usage of paper, the main problem faced is deforestation.Treesare indiscriminately cut for producing paper, and these trees absorb carbon dioxide and smoke, which we breathe out. Without the trees, the carbon dioxide accumulates in the atmosphere which results in pollution. Therefore a better environment can be envisaged by preserving a more number of trees.

**2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Literature review was done to study the food waste and paper waste utilization.**

[**K.A. Wani**](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1319562X1300003X) **et al (2013)**studiedvermicomposting of garden waste, kitchen waste and cow dung. He concluded that they not only produce a value added product (vermicomposting) but also reduce the quantity of waste.[**Hamed M. El-Mashad**](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0960852410000842) **et al (2010)** found a hydraulic retention time (HRT) of 20 days could be recommended for a continuous digester. The average methane content was 62% and 59% for the first and second mixtures

[**Tarek A. Hamad**](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214157X1400032X) **et al (2014)** provided an overview of Waste to Energy Conversion technology, including both its conversion options and its useful products (e.g., electricity, heat, greenhouse gas emissions) and also discussed the benefits of WTE (Waste to Energy) and the major challenges in expanding WTE (Waste to Energy) incineration in Libya.[**Leonidas Matsakas**](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0717345817300040) **et al (2017)** reviewed biological (e.g., anaerobic digestion) and thermochemical processes (e.g., pyrolysis) to convert waste into valuable chemicals (ethanol, methane, hydrogen, bacterium Clostridium beijerinckii P260)

**Cunsheng Zhang, et al(2014)**reviewed the food waste performance of Anaerobic Digestion, Physical, Thermo chemical, biological or combined pretreatment (2014). **Xignang chen et al** investigated the five types of food waste derived fromsoup processing plant, cafeteria, commercial kitchen and fish form in an anaerobic digester.

**Sun - Zen - Han et al(2012)** studied to evaluate the performance of an innovative two stage process, Biocell, H2 and methane from food waste, on the basis of phase separation, reactor rotation mode and sequential batch technique. The biocell process consisted of four leaching bed reactor for H2 and the Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB) reactor for CH4 recovery. He observed that biogasproduction rate was 3.63m3 /m3day, while CH4 production rate was 1.75 m3/m3 day.

**Jobien laurijssen et al(2010)** in his study suggested that due to carbon emission, energy use get reduced and the availability of biomass increases while recycling paper.He has also quantified reduction in energy use at 22 GJ/t and carbonemissions −1100 kgCO2/t while recycling paper.

**Danielle P.et al (2010)**studied waste management for sustainability for university campus andobserved that recycling and composting improves the sustainability. Hehas also suggested more than 70% of the waste can be diverted through activities like compositing recycling and reduction in the university campus of Prince George campus (UK) in the academic year 2008.

**Liseappels et al (2008)**analyzed the microbial anaerobic digestion system for community development. He designed the potential opportunities and challenges of biomass utilization.**M.S.Raoet al(2000)**conducted a study on the effects of organic solids concentration and digestion in a batch digestion system. He noted that the efficiency of the digestion is 84.51%. The methane content of the biogas generated from the reactor was (62 -67%).

[Hatem Abushammala](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/303111) **et al (2023)** summarized various solutions to provide recycling the papers and reusgae of papers

It is observed from the above literature survey that many significant studies were conducted to reduce foodand paper waste. In this article we have studied to minimize paper usage itself in addition to reduction of paper waste.

**3.0 METHODOLOGY**

The methodology used in the present study is represented in fig (1).The food waste from hostel and paper waste from academic activity was studied in depth. Food waste from each hostel mess is converted into useful product such as biogas, fertilizer and water with the help of anaerobic digestion reactor system and manure conversion machine. Anaerobic digestion (AD) of food waste producesbiogas comprising mainly CH4 and CO2, and traces amounts ofother gases. Under mesophilic conditions at a hydraulic retention time (HRT) withoutoxygen, the same process has the potential to convert the food wastes into useful products such as biofuels (e.g. biogas) and nutrientenriched digestates which can be used as fertilizers. By the use of biogas forcooking purpose in hostel messes the CO2 emission instant of LPG gas usage could be reduced. Manure conversion machine of food waste produces fertilizer and water for irrigation purposes. In this machine electrical heater and stirrerconvert food waste into useful fertilizer and water. As for paper usage (Academic) it minimizes the number of pages in the answer script that reduces the CO2 emission

Fig 1 flow diagram of CO2 emission reduction with the help of conversion techniques from food waste and paper waste

Food Waste

Anaerobic digestion

 Chemical reaction

 Hostel

 Manure conversion machine

Heating and stirring

CH4, CO2 and fertilizer Production

For gardening

CO2 emission reduction

Paper (Academic)

SE/ 20 pages

End/ 44 pages

Each student waste averagely 2 pages

Each student waste averagely 4 pages

Estimated waste of exam paper

Proposed method- paper minimization

**4. Waste profile of the University:**

In our university there are 5 hostel messes. In these messes waste emerges from student’s food waste and raw material from the cooking. The following table 1 gives the wastage of each hostel.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hostel name  | Wastage in kg/day |
| Hostel I | 45 |
| Hostel II | 60 |
| Hostel III | 60 |
| Hostel IV | 70 |
| Hostel V | 50 |
|  Total  | 285 |

Table1. Food wastage of hostel

For current scenario approximately 285 kg/day of food wastes are sold to outside contractor at a cost of Rs 1, 10,000 per annum for a total of 57000 kg/ annum. (285\*200 day). The wastage is directly used as food to pigs with the help of the contractor. Fig 1 describes the flow diagram of CO2 emission reduction strategy with the help of conversion techniques from food waste and paper waste. The new techniques can be adopted to improve the level of our university and use the valuable food waste into biogas and manure conversion with convenient payback period.

The college conducts 3 sessional examinations and a final examination for evaluating the performance of the students. Students are leaving 2 pages in sessional examination and 4 pages in end examination unwritten. It will consume energy and wastage of man power also. This wastage of unused sheets in the answer script should be minimized by reducing the number of pages in the answer script.Answer script are distributed in a booklet form which contains fixed no of 20& 40 pages for sessional and final examination. It is observed from that a total no of 133239 answer booklet are used/ year which means weight of the papers is around 5.79 tonnes

**5.0 DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICAL EQUATION**

The mathematical equationsneeded for the estimation of total earnings per annum, return on investment, tree savings and co2 emission reduction are formulated by the authors.

**5.1 Biogas production by using anaerobic digestion:**

The proposal of installing biogas plant in our hostel messes:

5.1.1 Total food wastes from hostel messes:

The total food wastes generated inside the hostel messes are calculated by the following equation. (1)

FWt = $\sum\_{n=1}^{h}FW\_{h}$ (1)

Where, FWt= Total food waste generated (kg/ day)

FWh= waste generated in each hostel (kg/ day)

n= no of hostels

FWt = F1+ F2+F3+F4+F5

5.1.2 Gas produced from food waste:

 Gas produced from hostel mess food waste are calculated by the following equation (2)

Gas produced from hostel mess food waste(G) = FWt× ν× ρbiogas (2)

5.1.3 Equivalent to LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas)

 Equivalent to LPG is calculated by the following equation (3)

 Equivalent LPG (ELPG) = FWt × ν×e (3)

5.1.4. Gas generation cost(Gc):

 Gas generation cost are calculated by the following equation (4)

 Gas generation cost = ELPG×INR (4)

5.1.5 Cost Compost generated from slurry (C):

 Compost generated from slurry are calculated by the following equation (5)

 Cost of Compostgenerated from slurry = c inkg× INR/ kg (5)

5.1.6 Energy & compost recovered from the plant (E)

 Energy & compost recovered from the plant are calculated by the following equation(6)

 Energy & compost recovered from the

Plant/ day (E) = Gc+ C (6)

5.1.7 Total Earnings per annum (TEC)

 Total Earnings per annum are calculated by the following equation (7)

Total Earnings per annum = E× NW (7)

5.1.8 Economic analysis:

Return on Investment are calculated by the following equation (8)

Total cost obtained from the plant (TC) = total earnings per annum (TEC) - total

Operating cost (OC)

Return on investment $=\frac{I}{TC}$ (8)

Savings from the plant are calculated by the following equation (9)

Savings from the plant = TC-CE (9)

5.2 Paper waste:

5.2.1 Weight of sessional and End semester Examination papers:

 Weight of sessional examination papers are calculated by the following equation (10)

Weight of sessional examination papers (WTP1) = $\sum\_{i=1}^{n}( E\_{si}×w\_{p1})$ (10)

Total sessional exam papers used are calculated by the following equation (11)

Total sessional papers ($E\_{si}$) = ES1+ ES2+ ES3 (11)

Weight of end examination papers are calculated by the following equation (12)

WTP2 = EE$×w\_{P2}$ (12)

 Total weight of the paper are calculated by the following equation (13)

WTP = WTP1+WTP2 (13)

5.2.2 Total Tree savings:

 Tree cutting for paper usage = Pusage× Tpaper

 Total tree savings are calculated by the following equations (14)

 Total tree savings (TTS) = Ncp- Npp (14)

5.2.3 Total CO2 emission Reduction estimation:

Total CO2 emission Reduction are estimated by the following equation (15)

 TCO2 = $\sum\_{i=1}^{n}CE\_{i}$ (15)

 CEi = CE1+ CE2

 CE 1 calculated by the following equation (16)

 CE 1 = CLPG× E. F (16)

 CLPG calculated by the following equation (17)

 CLPG = TLPG× Nw (17)

CE 2calculated by the following equation (18)

 CE 2 = TTS × TCO2 (18)

6. Proposals and analysis of food waste& Paper waste:
 Three methods are used to convert the food waste and paper waste into useful product such as biogas, manure and tree savings which are described below.

6.1 Biogas plant Performance Analysis:

 Total food waste generated from the hostel messes are calculated from the equation (1)

 FWt = 45+60+60+70+50

 = 285 kg/day

Gas produced in kg per day from 285 kg food waste are calculated from the equation (2)

 (G) = 285×0.3×1.15 = 98.325 kg/ day

Equivalent to LPG are calculated from the equation (3)

 (ELpg) = 285×0.3×0.45 = 38.475 kg/ day

Gas produced in terms of rupees are calculated from the equation (4)

 Gc = 38.475×60 = Rs 2308.50/ day

Compost generated from slurry are calculated from the equation (5)

 C = 30× 4 = 120 kg/ day

Energy & compost recovered from the plant (E) are calculated from the equation (6)

 E = Rs 2308.50+ Rs 120 = Rs 2428/ day

Total Earnings per annum (TEC)are calculated from the equation (7)

 TEC = Rs 2428×200 = Rs 4865600

Return on Investment are calculated from the equation (8)

Total cost obtained from the plant (TC) = Rs 4865600-Rs 6965 = Rs 478635

 = $\frac{Rs 550000}{Rs 478635}$ = 1.2 years

Savings from the plant are calculated from the equation (9)

 Savings from the plant = 478635- 110000

 = Rs 368635

6.2 Paper Waste analysis:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present scenarioSessional examination paper = 20 pagesEnd semester paper = 44 pages Total sessional exam papers used are calculated from the equation (11)ESi =32647+32647+32647 = 97941WP = 33.0125 gWeight of sessional examination papers are calculated from the equation (10)WTP1 = 97941× 33.0125= 3.23 tonnesWeight of end examination papers are calculated from the equation (12)Total scripts used for end semester and arrear examination ( EE) = 35298Weight of the 1 script ($w\_{P2}$) = 72.6275 g = 35298\* 72.625 Total weight (WTP2) = 2.56 tonnesTotal weight of the exam paper are calculated from the equation (13) (WTP) = 3.23+ 2.56 = 5.79 tonnesTree cutting for paper usage are calculated from the equation (14) Ncp= 5.79\* 24 = 139 trees | Proposed measures Sessional examination paper = 18 pagesEnd semester paper = 40 pages Total sessional exam papers used are calculated from the equation (11)ESi =32647+32647+32647 = 97941WP = 29.7 gWeight of sessional examination papers are calculated from the equation (10)WTP1 = 97941× 29.7= 2.9 tonesWeight of end examination papers are calculated from the equation (12)Total scripts used for end semester and arrear examination ( EE) = 35298Weight of the 1 script ($w\_{P2}$) = 66.025 g = 35298\* 66.025 g Total weight (WTP2) = 2.3 tonesTotal weight of the exam paper are calculated from the equation (13) (WTP) = 2.9+ 2.3 = 5.2 tonnesTree cutting for paper usage are calculated from the equation (14)  Npp = 5.2\* 24 = 125 trees |

Total tree savings are calculated from the equation (14)

Total tree savings (TTS) = 139- 125 = 14 trees

6.3 Manure Conversion machine installation:

The solid state fermentation is a fermentation process that involves microorganism that grows on solid material in the absence of liquid. This process involves inoculation and growth of microorganism on porous particulate solid substrate that contains low moisture content. The nutrients and water content that present in solid substrate support the growth of microorganism and cause the microorganism to produce useful enzyme when grows on solid substrate.

 A trial experiment was conducted to convert the food waste into manure by using a food waste converting machine of 50 kg capacity. It is observed that the machine produced 13.65 kg of manure with 11% moisture and 27 liter of gardening water.

![C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\WN664KQQ\IMG-20170125-WA0003[1].jpg]()

Fig 2. Waste Food Feed of the conversion machine

![C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\FLCNUQH5\20170125_165335[1].jpg]()

Fig.3 food waste to fertilizer conversion machine Fig. 4 fertilizer and water from machine

Fig 2 describes that the waste food is inducted into the food converting machine that includes kitchen waste such as raw material from the kitchen and food waste from each student which were directly dumped into itup to the maximum capacity (50 kg). Fig 3shows the conversion of food waste to fertilizers.The conversion machine consists of several sequential phases. The waste is first ground and pulverized by a combination of actuated and fixed hardened blades. The mixture is then heated with the help of heater inside the machine. Power consumption of this machine is 8 kWh/ Day. The machine has to run for 8 hours for conversion of waste food into useful product. i.efertilizer. This machine was run for 8 hrs and the benefits derived are shown in the fig 4.

6.4 Total CO2 emission Reduction estimation:

 Total LPG Consumption/ year (TLPG) are calculated from the equation (17)

 TLPG = 190×200= 38000 kg/ year

 CE 1calculated from the equation (16)

 CE 1 = 38000 kg/ year× 3

 = 114 tonnes CO2/ year

CE 2calculated from the equation (18)

 CE 2 = 14 × 0.024 tonnes

 = 0.336 tonnes/year

Total CO2 emission Reduction are estimated from the equation (15)

 TCO2 = 114 tonnes/ year +0.336 tonnes/year

 = 114.336 tonnes of CO2/year

**7.0 CONCLUSION**

From the above study, it can be concluded that each hostel mess wastes food around 50 kg, from which it is possible to produce biogas and manure. Installation of an anaerobic digestion plant and manure conversion machine which produces biogas, manure and water are the possible outcomes of these products which may be used forcooking purposes in hostelmess and amanure and water for gardening purposes.

From the paper waste we are reduce the no of pages in sessional and end examination paper effectively to reduce the cutting of trees and emission also.

The results from the above study areuseful to save energy, money and natural resources (14 trees). By using kitchen waste in biogas plant and manure conversion, we can not only save energy but also reduce the CO2 emissionto the tune of 114.332 tonnes/ annum

Now a days the government has taken strong initiative for fulfilling themottofollowing Reduce (1R), Recycle (2R), Reuse (3R).Our Kalasalingam University is also proud to be a role model for other universities by moving towards this motto.

At Kalasalingam University we are reducing (1R) the food waste step by step by calculating food waste daily setting it up in notice board and spreading the awareness of food savings among the students. In the hostel the holdings and banners are also placed to create awareness of food savings. The food waste has been reused in making feeding food waste to the machine or food to pig and thus reuse has been used in our university. The food waste has been converted into useful fertilizer, thus recycle (R) has been used in our university.

The findings of this work though pertaining kalasalingam university, this can be implemented in similar system followed in other universities, elsewhere.

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