

Cite this: *RSC Sustainability*, 2025, 3, 4862

The new gold rush: unlocking the potential of waste through chemical science, society and policy

Yick Eu Chew

DOI: 10.1039/d5su90047f

rsc.li/rscsus

The world faces a growing waste crisis due to industrialization, urbanization, and population growth. Waste production is expected to increase significantly, with a 28.9% rise by 2030 and 69.2% by 2050, leading to pollution, health hazards, and environmental destruction.¹ The animated film WALL-E in 2008 offered a haunting glimpse into a future Earth buried under waste, abandoned by humans due to excessive waste and reckless consumption. It is a wake-up call, urging us to rethink how we handle waste before it is too late. It starts with the way we see waste. Soon, waste may not be considered a problem. Instead, it could be a valuable resource for the

future. Chemical sciences offer solutions by turning waste into valuable products. This reduces environmental harm while creating new economic opportunities for a sustainable future. Waste comes in different forms: solid, liquid, and gas, each requiring diverse waste management options, as shown in Fig. 1.

Solid wastes, such as plastics, agro-food waste, and electronic waste, are major contributors but are among the least efficiently managed. Plastic produces 400 million tons of waste annually, but only 9% is recycled.² Mechanical recycling often faces challenges due to contamination (varied composition and additives) and degradation of plastics over time. In contrast, chemical science offers better solutions like pyrolysis and gasification to overcome these issues. They are thermochemical processes that convert plastics

into biochar, bio-oil, and syngas for energy generation or feedstock in chemical production.³ Syngas, a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, is also used as a feedstock for the Fischer-Tropsch process to produce synthetic fuels and chemicals. Agro-food waste, such as food scraps and crop residues, can be processed through anaerobic digestion or fermentation to generate biogas or biofuels like bioethanol. E-waste rich in valuable metals like silver and copper can be recycled using hydrometallurgy to recover these precious resources. Regarding liquid waste, industrial wastewater can be treated to generate biogas for power generation, whilst the sludge can be repurposed as organic fertilizer. Even industrial waste gas like carbon dioxide (CO₂), which was once seen as a burden, has now become a potential resource. Notably, Integrated

Research Centre for Sustainable Technologies, Faculty of Engineering, Computing and Science, Swinburne University of Technology Sarawak, Jalan Simpang Tiga, Kuching, Sarawak, 93350, Malaysia. E-mail: yechew@swinburne.edu.my



Yick Eu Chew

Yick Eu Chew was born and raised in Malaysia. He received his MEng degree in Chemical Engineering with Environmental Engineering (2022) from the University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus. Currently, he is a PhD candidate at Swinburne University of Technology Sarawak, focusing on the design, integration and operation of smart energy systems. His research interests focus on process systems engineering, particularly in the areas of process design, modelling, and optimization. He is also actively engaged in sustainability-related research, including industrial decarbonization, renewable energy integration, and life-cycle analysis.



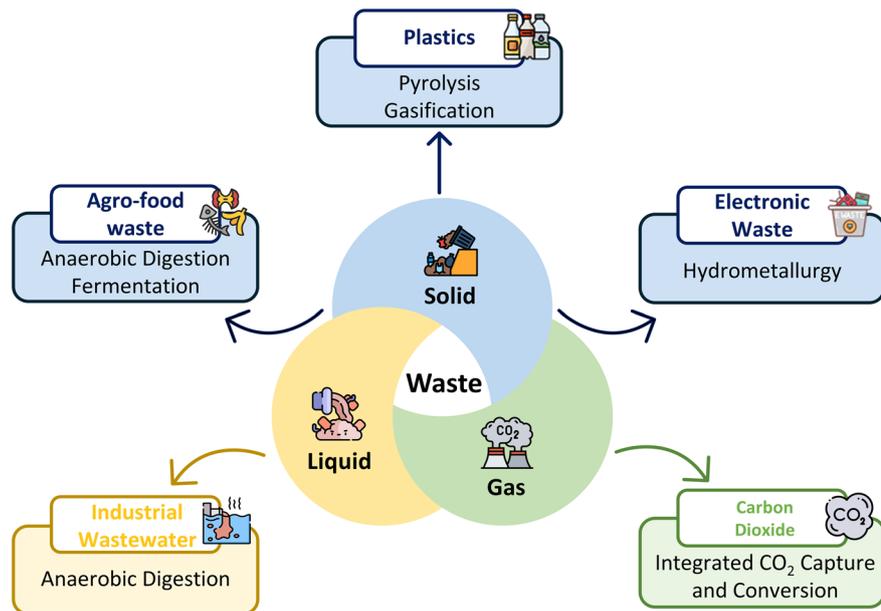


Fig. 1 Summary of different types of waste management through chemical science.

science converts waste oils into biodiesel through transesterification. Meanwhile, mathematical tools like kinetic modeling help determine the optimal operating conditions and catalyst concentration, ultimately maximizing biofuel yield.⁶ Together, chemistry and mathematics drive innovation in sustainable resource management.

In terms of the process design level, chemical science identifies various waste-to-wealth conversion routes, but not all pathways yield products that meet quality standards. 'How to determine the most efficient route that consistently produces high-quality products?' becomes the next question that needs an answer. This is where mathematics plays a pivotal role as the selection is not straightforward. For example, the quality and yield of biogas derived can vary depending on the type of waste. A mathematical model can be developed to determine the optimal waste type for biogas production. This model allows industries to select the most appropriate waste-to-wealth conversion pathway based on economic, social, and environmental factors.⁷ If anaerobic digestion is deemed the best option for a particular waste, the model will suggest its application. If not, the model can suggest alternative pathways to ensure optimal resource use. In this way, chemical science with mathematics can unlock the full potential of waste. Nevertheless, achieving success in waste valorization goes beyond chemical science and mathematics. It requires societal involvement, economic incentives, and supportive policies to make a real impact.

Technological advancements have enabled the transformation of waste into valuable resources, but their success ultimately depends on consumers and industries adopting and committing to sustainable practices. The success of waste-to-wealth initiatives hinges on effective waste separation. Inaccurate sorting can lead to inefficiencies, costing medium-sized Swedish cities over 1.3 million USD annually.⁸ To address this, consumers must adopt better waste segregation habits. Educational campaigns play a crucial role in improving sorting practices because many struggle due to a lack of

CO₂ Capture and Conversion (ICCC) technology revolutionizes the process by directly extracting CO₂ from flue gas and converting it into valuable products like syngas or methane in a single step,⁴ which differs from the traditional methods that require performing carbon capture, transportation, and storage separately. This allows decision-makers to lower energy costs while turning waste into wealth, paving the way for a greener and more sustainable future.

Having chemical processes is just the beginning. Chemical science goes further by inventing catalysts to improve efficiency. Catalysts are essential to speed up chemical reactions, reduce energy use, and improve conversion rates, making waste-to-wealth solutions more practical. For example, metal-modified zeolite catalysts³ aid in the pyrolysis and gasification of plastics, while Fenton-like catalyst nanocomposites⁵ facilitate the production of reactive oxygen species to remove organic pollutants from wastewater. Recent advances in gaseous waste management introduced dual-functional materials (DFMs) and created new possibilities for efficient conversion. DFMs combine an adsorbent and a catalyst together. The adsorbent traps CO₂ from flue gas, while the catalyst, often composed of metals like Ru or Ni, converts the adsorbed gas into valuable

products like methane through methanation.⁴ ICCC processes with DFMs demonstrate the benefits of catalysts in reducing operating costs by 28.3% compared to traditional methods. These waste-to-wealth initiatives also reduce reliance on fossil fuels by converting waste into biofuels and energy. They support SDG 13 (Climate Action) by repurposing materials, diverting waste from landfills, and maximizing resource efficiency. Furthermore, they reduce pollution, leading to cleaner air and water, enhancing public health, and fostering economic growth through sustainable industries and job creation.

While chemistry provides the foundation for transforming waste into valuable products, its integration with mathematics offers opportunities to optimize efficiency, economic viability, and resource conservation. Mathematics does not replace chemical science; rather, it complements the latter further by providing data-driven insights and guiding process improvements, as illustrated in Fig. 2. One key application of mathematics in waste-to-wealth management is modeling and simulation. These models optimize the chemical reactions and overall process design to ensure each step is efficient before implementation. For instance, reaction kinetics modeling is vital in biofuel production. Chemical



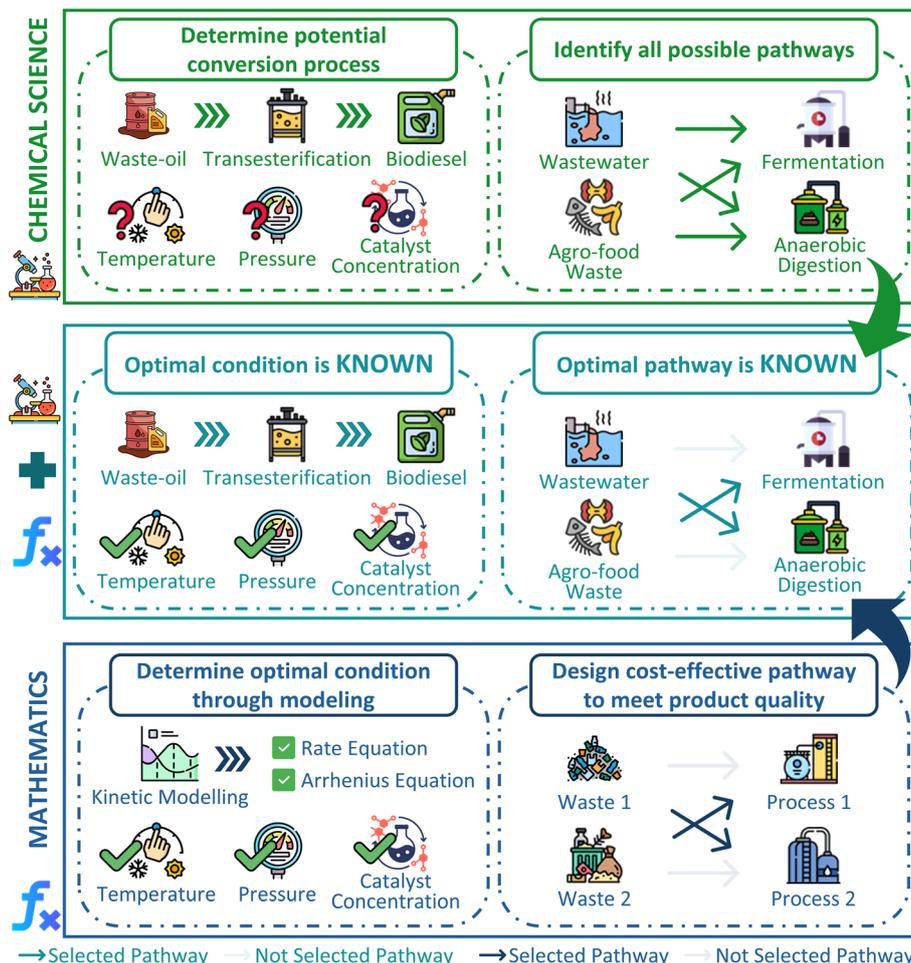


Fig. 2 Bridging chemical science and mathematics for waste-to-wealth initiatives.

knowledge.⁹ Proper sorting reduces technical barriers for industries, lowering both capital and operating costs for resorting materials. It also enhances the availability of high-quality waste, facilitating the production of more valuable products. This, in turn, can drive down the cost of these products, making waste-to-wealth initiatives more viable.

While society participates in waste-to-wealth initiatives, government support is important to scale their impact. This requires investment in waste management technologies, which are associated with high investment costs. Governments can introduce carbon pricing, making pollution more expensive and incentivizing industries to reduce emissions. Another plausible solution is the Emissions Trading System, which allows nations to trade carbon credit. Nations that reduce emissions beyond their

targets can sell surplus carbon credits to those struggling to meet their goals. Revenue generated from credit trading can then be used to subsidize sustainable waste management, driving the shift to a circular economy. Policies can be another key to success in waste-to-wealth initiatives. Governments must establish a strong framework to support the circular economy, aligning with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). This framework should tackle economic, cultural, and technical barriers that hinder the shift from a wasteful linear model to a sustainable circular system. Countries like Malaysia,¹⁰ the European Union,¹¹ Canada,¹² and Australia¹³ have introduced policies to drive waste-to-wealth. One effective approach is the extended producer responsibility (ERP) policy that promotes sustainable practice by requiring

manufacturers to be accountable for the entire life-cycle of their products. They can also adopt a Pay-As-You-Throw system to encourage waste reduction and recycling, as waste disposal fees are charged to residents based on the amount generated. Such policies have proven successful. For example, in Europe, the circularity rate has increased from 10.7% to 11.8% while landfill rates decreased from 23.3% to 16.1% between 2010 and 2023.¹⁴

Waste-to-wealth policies typically provide a top-down framework that guides the shift toward a sustainable future. This is where mathematics becomes indispensable by offering a bottom-up perspective, helping policy-makers to see a bigger picture in allocating resources efficiently. These models enable scenario analysis to provide insights into the potential impact of



various comprehensive waste management plans. For example, the models can determine optimal locations for sorting facilities and processing plants to maximize efficiency and minimize costs.¹⁵ When these insights are integrated into policy execution, governments can refine strategies, ensuring resources are allocated where they can create the greatest impact, accelerating the transition toward a sustainable circular economy.

In conclusion, chemical science plays a crucial role in waste-to-wealth initiatives, while mathematics enhances these processes further by determining their optimal operating condition. Nevertheless, success requires collective action. Society and governments must collaborate to establish effective policies to drive global progress toward sustainability through innovation and responsible practices. The question now is: *how ready are we to take action and commit to these initiatives?*

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Data availability

There is no additional data associated with this article.

Acknowledgements

Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI): in the preparation of this essay, Grammarly and ChatGPT were used to enhance the clarity and language quality of the text. Following this, the author thoroughly reviewed and revised the content as

necessary and takes full responsibility for the final publication.

References

- 1 S. Kaza, L. C. Yao, P. Bhada-Tata and F. Van Woerden, *What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050*, World Bank, Washington, DC, 2018, ISBN: 978-1-4648-1347-4.
- 2 OECD, *Global Plastics Outlook: Economic Drivers, Environmental Impacts and Policy Options*, OECD Publishing, Paris, 2022, ISBN: 978-92-64-58406-8.
- 3 M. Al-asadi, N. Miskolczi and Z. Eller, *J. Cleaner Prod.*, 2020, **271**, 122186, DOI: [10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.122186](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.122186).
- 4 B. Lu, Y. Fan, X. Zhi, Z. Han, F. Wu, X. Li, C. Luo and L. Zhang, *Carbon Capture Sci. Technol.*, 2024, **12**, 100207, DOI: [10.1016/j.ccst.2024.100207](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ccst.2024.100207).
- 5 T. Saemian, M. Hossaini Sadr, M. Tavakkoli Yarak, M. Gharagozlou and B. Soltani, *Inorg. Chem. Commun.*, 2022, **138**, 109305, DOI: [10.1016/j.inoche.2022.109305](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inoche.2022.109305).
- 6 M. A. Hazrat, M. G. Rasul, M. M. K. Khan, N. Ashwath, A. S. Silitonga, I. M. R. Fattah and T. M. I. Mahlia, *Catalysts*, 2022, **12**, 1472, DOI: [10.3390/catal12111472](https://doi.org/10.3390/catal12111472).
- 7 I. M. Hernández-Romero, J. C. Niño-Caballero, L. T. González, M. Pérez-Rodríguez, A. Flores-Tlacuahuac and A. Montesinos-Castellanos, *Sci. Rep.*, 2024, **14**, 19859, DOI: [10.1038/s41598-024-69321-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-69321-7).
- 8 K. Roustia and K. M. Ekström, *Sustainability*, 2013, **5**, 4349–4361, DOI: [10.3390/su5104349](https://doi.org/10.3390/su5104349).
- 9 J. Rogowska, K. Piątkowska and Z. Głowacz, *Sustainability*, 2024, **16**, 1841, DOI: [10.3390/su16051841](https://doi.org/10.3390/su16051841).
- 10 KPKT, *Circular Economy Blueprint for Solid Waste in Malaysia (2025-2035)*, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 2024, https://www.kpkt.gov.my/kpkt/resources/user_1/GALERI/PDF_PENERBITAN/BLUEPRINT/BLUEPRINT_EKONOMI_KITARAN_SISA_PEPEJAL_DI_MALAYSIA_2025_2035.pdf?mid=740, accessed 20 March 2025.
- 11 EC, *Circular Economy Action Plan*, European Commission, 2024, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2020:98:FIN>, accessed 20 March 2025.
- 12 Government of Canada, *Greening Government Strategy*, Government of Canada, 2024, <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/innovation/greening-government/strategy.html>, accessed 20 March 2025.
- 13 DCCEEW, Australia's Circular Economy Framework, *Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water*, 2024, <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/australias-circular-economy-framework.pdf>, accessed 20 March 2025.
- 14 EEA, *Accelerating the circular economy in Europe: State and Outlook*, 2024, <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/accelerating-the-circular-economy>, accessed 20 March 2025.
- 15 C. K. M. Lee, C. L. Yeung, Z. R. Xiong and S. H. Chung, *Waste Manag.*, 2016, **58**, 430–441, DOI: [10.1016/j.wasman.2016.06.017](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2016.06.017).

