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**Revalorization of Selected Municipal Solid Wastes as New Precursors of “Green”
Nanocellulose via a Novel One-Pot Isolation System: A Source Perspective**

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Highlights

- A new and novel one-pot oxidative hydrolysis process has been developed for the facile production of nanocellulose.
- Four types of nanocellulose were successfully isolated from new potential sources, namely *Panax ginseng*, spent tea residue, waste cotton cloth and old corrugated cardboard.
- Waste cotton cloth derived nanocellulose rendered the highest crystallinity (83.6%) and better thermal stability (339 °C) than the others.
- Nanocellulose extracted from *Panax ginseng* possessed the smallest fiber width (15.6 ± 4.5 nm) with high cellulose content (92.6%).
- The nanocellulose yield obtained in this study was ranged from 24.6 to 69.3%.

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