
WASTE NOT, WANT NOT: THE FACTS BEHIND WASTE-TO-ENERGY



Data and facts show that waste-to-energy avoids greenhouse gas emissions, generates clean renewable energy, promotes energy independence, and provides safe reliable disposal services.



Waste Not, Want Not: The Facts Behind Waste-to-Energy

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The Energy Recovery Council (ERC) was formed to provide a forum for companies and local governments to promote waste-to-energy.

In addition to providing essential trash disposal services cities and towns across the country, today's waste-to-energy plants generate clean, renewable energy. Through the combustion of everyday household trash in facilities with state-of-the-art environmental controls, ERC's members provide viable alternatives to communities that would otherwise have no alternative but to buy power from conventional power plants and dispose of their trash in landfills.

The 87 waste-to-energy plants nationwide dispose of more than 90,000 tons of trash each day while generating enough clean energy to supply electricity to approximately two million homes nationwide.



There is a national need for energy sources that promote energy independence, avoid fossil fuel use, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Waste-to-energy is well-positioned to deliver these qualities while also providing for safe and reliable disposal of household trash. Application of EPA’s lifecycle analysis demonstrates that for every ton of waste processed at a waste-to-energy facility, a nominal one ton of carbon dioxide equivalents is prevented from entering the atmosphere. As progressive environmental policymakers in Europe have learned, waste-to-energy not only reduces a nation’s carbon footprint, it is compatible with high recycling rates and helps to minimize the landfilling of trash.

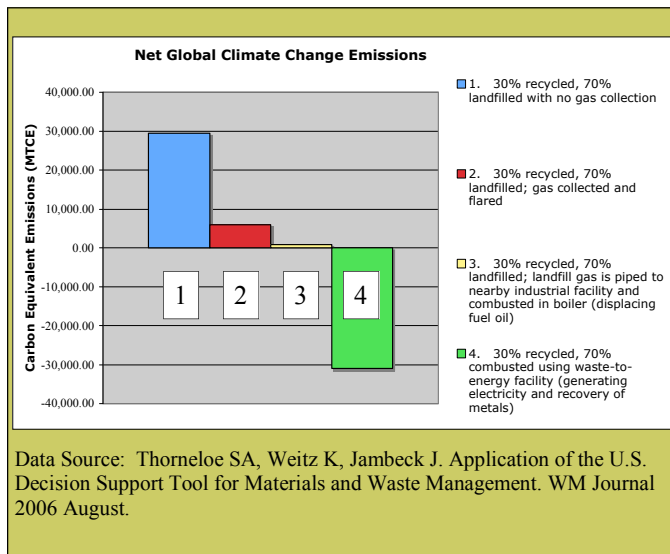
The Role of Waste-to-Energy in Mitigating Climate Change

Waste-to-Energy reduces greenhouse gas emissions

Waste-to-energy achieves the reduction of greenhouse gas emission through three separate mechanisms: 1) by generating electrical power or steam, waste-to-energy avoids carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuel based electrical generation, 2) the waste-to-energy combustion process effectively avoids all potential methane emissions from landfills thereby avoiding any potential release of methane in the future and 3) the recovery of ferrous and nonferrous metals from MSW by waste-to-energy is more energy efficient than production from raw materials.

allow decision makers to weigh all greenhouse gas impacts associated with various activities rather than targeting, limiting or reducing greenhouse gas emissions on a source-by-source basis. (IPCC, EPA)

The Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool is a peer-reviewed tool, available through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and its contractor RTI International, which enables the user to directly compare the energy and environmental consequences of various management options for a specific or general situation. Independent papers authored by EPA (such as “Moving From Solid Waste Disposal to Management in the United States,” Thorneloe (EPA) and Weitz (RTI) October, 2005; and “Application of the U.S. Decision Support Tool for Materials and Waste Management,” Thorneloe (EPA), Weitz (RTI), Jambeck (UNH), 2006) report on the use of the Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool to study municipal solid waste management options.



These three mechanisms provide a true accounting of the greenhouse gas emission reduction potential of waste-to-energy. A lifecycle analysis, such as the Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool, is the most accurate method for understanding and quantifying the complete accounting of any MSW management option. A life cycle approach should be used to

These studies used a life-cycle analysis to determine the environmental and energy impacts for various combinations of recycling, landfilling, and waste-to-energy. The comprehensive analysis examines collection and transportation, material recovery facilities, transfer stations, composting, remanufacturing, landfills, and combustion. The results of the studies show that waste-to-energy yielded the best results—maximum energy with the least environmental impact (emissions of greenhouse gas, nitrogen oxide, fine particulate precursors, and others). In brief, waste-to-energy was demonstrated to be the best waste management option for both energy and environmental parameters and specifically for greenhouse gas emissions.

When the Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool is applied to the nationwide scope of waste-to-energy facilities that are processing 30 million tons of

trash—the waste-to-energy industry prevents the release of approximately 30 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents that would have been released into the atmosphere if waste-to-energy was not employed.

Recognition of Waste-to-Energy as a Contributor to Climate Change Solutions

International Acceptance

The ability of waste-to-energy to prevent greenhouse gas emissions on a lifecycle basis and mitigate climate change has been recognized in the actions taken by foreign nations trying to comply with Kyoto targets. The European Union (Council Directive 1999/31/EC dated April 26, 1999) established a legally binding requirement to reduce landfilling of biodegradable waste. Recognizing the methane release from landfills, the European Union established this directive to prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment “including the greenhouse effect” from landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has also recognized the greenhouse gas mitigation aspect of waste-to-energy. The IPCC acknowledges that “incineration reduces the mass of waste and can offset fossil-fuel use; in addition greenhouse gas emissions are avoided, except for the small contribution from fossil carbon.” This acknowledgement by the IPCC is particularly relevant due to the IPCC being an independent panel of scientific and technical experts that shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Al Gore.

The German Ministry of the Environment published a report in 2005 entitled “Waste Sector’s Contribution to Climate Protection,” which states that “the disposal paths of waste incineration plants and co-incineration display the greatest potential for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.” The German report concluded that the use of waste combustion with energy recovery coupled with the reduction in landfilling of biodegradable waste will assist the European Union-15 to meet its obligations under the Kyoto Protocol.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is a method of emissions trading

that allows the generation of tradable credits (Certified Emission Reductions [CERs]) for greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved in developing countries, which are then purchased by developed countries and applied toward their reduction targets. CERs are also accepted as a compliance tool in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme.

Waste-to-energy projects can be accorded offset status under the CDM protocol (AM0025 v7) by displacing fossil fuel-fired electricity generation and eliminating methane production from landfills. An associated CDM memorandum that set out methodology for including waste-to-energy, among others, in CDM projects. The memorandum, entitled “Avoided emissions from organic waste through alternative waste treatment processes,” stated in part that CDM status could be accorded projects where “the project activity involves ... incineration of fresh waste for energy generation, electricity and/or heat” where the waste “would have otherwise been disposed of in a landfill.”

Domestic Recognition

The contribution of waste-to-energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions has been embraced domestically as well. The U.S. Conference of Mayors adopted a resolution in 2004 recognizing the greenhouse gas re-

“Generation of energy from municipal solid waste disposed in a waste-to-energy facility not only offers significant environmental and renewable benefits, but also provides greater energy diversity and increased energy security for our nation.”

—The United States Conference of Mayors, Adopted Resolution on Comprehensive Solid Waste Disposal Management (2005)

duction benefits of waste-to-energy. In addition, the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement supports a 7 percent reduction in greenhouse gases from 1990 levels by 2012. By signing the agreement, mayors have pledged to take actions in their own communities to meet this target, and have recognized waste-to-

How are greenhouse gases measured?

There are two types of carbon dioxide emissions: biogenic and anthropogenic. The combustion of biomass generates biogenic carbon dioxide. Although waste-to-energy facilities do emit carbon dioxide from their stacks, the biomass-derived portion is considered to be part of the Earth's natural carbon cycle. The plants and trees that make up the paper, food, and other biogenic waste remove carbon dioxide from the air while they are growing, which is returned to the air when this material is burned. Because they are part of the Earth's natural carbon cycle, greenhouse gas regulatory policies do not seek to regulate biogenic greenhouse gas emissions. (IPCC)

Anthropogenic carbon dioxide is emitted when man-made substances in the trash are burned, such as plastic and synthetic rubber. Testing of stack gas from waste-to-energy plants using ASTM Standards D-6866 can determine precisely the percentage of carbon dioxide emissions attributable to anthropogenic and biomass sources. Long-term measurements of biogenic CO₂ from waste-to-energy plants measure consistently at approximately sixty-seven percent. The amount of anthropogenic CO₂ is approximately 1,294 lbs/MWhr when considered as a separate factor. However, when other unit operations are also factored in on a life cycle basis—such as avoided CO₂, avoided methane, and recovered materials—the result is a negative value of 3,636 lbs/MWhr. This approach is favored by the IPCC, which has endorsed the use of life cycle assessment.

One must remember that direct emissions are only part of the equation. Because we live in a three-dimensional world, we must look at all inputs if we are truly interested in reducing how much greenhouse gas is being released to the atmosphere and how to reduce that number by the greatest amount. The use of waste-to-energy: avoids land-filling and prevents subsequent methane generation; replaces and offsets electric power generated by fossil fuels and offsets their higher greenhouse gas emissions; and recovers and recycles metals that can be used in products rather than virgin materials, which results in a large greenhouse gas savings.

It is the large amount of greenhouse gases avoided by the use of waste-to-energy compared to the limited amount of direct carbon dioxide emissions emitted through the combustion of trash that has led to the conclusion that for every ton of trash processed by a waste-to-energy plant, approximately one ton of carbon dioxide equivalents are avoided.

Air Emissions of Waste-To-Energy and Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Pounds per Megawatt Hour)		
Fuel Type	Direct CO₂¹	Life Cycle CO₂E²
Coal	2,138	2,196
Residual Fuel Oil	1,496	1,501
Natural Gas	1,176	1,276
Waste-to-Energy ³	1,294	-3,636
¹ Based on 2007 EPA eGRID data except WTE which is a nationwide average using 34% anthropogenic CO ₂ . ² Life Cycle CO ₂ E for fossil fuels limited to indirect methane emissions using EPA GHG inventory and EIA power generation data. Life Cycle value would be larger if indirect CO ₂ was included. ³ Life Cycle CO ₂ E for WTE based on nominal nationwide avoidance ratio of 1 ton CO ₂ E per ton of MSW using the Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool, which includes avoided methane and avoided CO ₂ .		

energy technology as a means to achieve that goal. As of July 2, 2008, 850 mayors have signed the agreement.

Columbia University's Earth Institute convened the Global Roundtable on Climate Change (GROCC), which unveiled a joint statement on February 20, 2007 identifying waste-to-energy as a means to reduce CO₂ emissions from the electric generating sector and methane emissions from landfills. This important recognition from the GROCC, which brought together high-level, critical stakeholders from all regions of the world, lends further support that waste-to-energy plays an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The breadth of support for the GROCC position is evidenced by those that have signed the joint statement, including Dr. James Hansen of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, as well as entities as diverse as American Electric Power and Environmental Defense.

The History and Role of Waste-to-Energy as a Renewable Energy Resource

Municipal Solid Waste is a Renewable Fuel

The sustainable nature of MSW is a major component of its historic renewable status. For more than three and a half decades, despite all of the efforts of EPA and many others to reduce, reuse and recycle, the U.S.

Waste-to-energy plants are a "clean, reliable, renewable source of energy" that "produce 2,800 megawatts of electricity with less environmental impact than almost any other source of electricity." Communities "greatly benefit from the dependable, sustainable [solid waste disposal] capacity of municipal waste-to-energy plants."

—USEPA letter from Assistant Administrators Marianne Horinko, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, and Jeffery Holmstead, Office of Air and Radiation to IWSA, 2/14/03

diversion rate of municipal solid waste has climbed to barely above 30%. During this same time period, the solid waste generation rate has more than *doubled* and

the population has risen by more than 96 million people. Furthermore, for the past several years, the national average diversion rate has increased by less than one percentage point per year. Today, Americans dispose of 278 million tons of municipal solid waste per year of which less than 30 million tons is used as fuel in waste-to-energy facilities. It is clear to see that for the foreseeable future there will be no end to an amount of municipal solid waste available as a renewable fuel.

Waste-to-Energy has a Long Track Record as Renewable

Policymakers for three decades (since the inception of the commercial waste-to-energy industry) have recognized municipal solid waste as a renewable fuel. The most recent statutory recognition came in section 203 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which defined municipal solid waste as "renewable energy."

While the Energy Policy Act of 2005 is the most recent example, waste-to-energy is given full renewable status for the municipal solid waste it processes under a number of statutes, regulations, and Executive Orders, including:

- the Federal Power Act
- the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act
- the Biomass Research and Development Act of 2000
- the Pacific Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Act
- Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code
- Executive Order 13423
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulations (18 CFR.Ch. I, 4/96 Edition, Sec. 292.204)
- statutes in more than two dozen states, including more than a dozen renewable portfolio standards.

The production of clean energy from garbage has been attained by a heavy investment by the waste-to-energy industry and its municipal partners. Waste-to-energy facilities achieved compliance in 2000 with Clean Air Act standards for municipal waste combustors. More than \$1 billion was spent by companies and their municipal partners to upgrade facilities, leading EPA to write that the "upgrading of the emissions control

systems of large combustors to exceed the requirements of the Clean Air Act Section 129 standards is an impressive accomplishment.”

Waste-to-Energy Generates Much Needed Baseload Renewable Power

It is important to consider that waste-to-energy plants supply power 365-days-a-year, 24-hours a day and can operate under severe conditions. For example, Florida’s waste-to-energy facilities have continued operation during hurricanes, and in the aftermath of the storm provide clean, safe and reliable waste disposal and energy generation. Waste-to-energy facilities average greater than 90% availability of installed capacity. The facilities generally operate in or near an urban area, easing electric transmission to the customer and minimizing waste transport. Waste-to-energy power is sold as “baseload” electricity to utilities that can rely upon its supply of electricity. There is a constant need for trash disposal, and an equally constant need for reliable energy generation.

Waste-to-Energy Actively Participates in the REC Markets

Municipalities and companies that own and operate waste-to-energy facilities are already actively participating in the renewable energy trading markets. Waste-to-energy is included in many state renewable portfolio standards and has traded frequently in those markets. Facilities have also sold RECs to entities interested in acquiring RECs on a voluntary basis. Furthermore, waste-to-energy facilities have success-

fully won bids to sell RECs to the federal government through competitive bidding processes.

Waste-to-Energy is Compatible with Recycling

Statistics compiled for more than a decade have proven that waste-to-energy and recycling are compatible despite many attempts by naysayers to conclude otherwise. Since research on the subject began

WTE Community Average Recycling Rate vs. National Average

Year	WTE Recycling Rate	National Recycling (4)
2004	34% (1)	31%
2002	33% (2)	30%
1992	21% (3)	17%

- (1) Source: J. V. L. Kiser, based on feedback from 94 WTE communities.
- (2) Source: J. V. L. Kiser, based on feedback from 98 WTE communities.
- (3) Source: J. V. L. Kiser, based on feedback from 66 WTE communities.
- (4) Source: U.S. EPA, based on most recent data available during the study year

in 1992, communities that rely upon waste-to-energy maintain, on average, a higher recycling rate than the national EPA average.

Communities that employ integrated waste management systems usually have higher recycling rates and the use of waste-to-energy in that integrated system plays a key role. Specific examples of why waste-to-energy communities are successful recyclers include:

- communities with waste-to-energy plants tend to be more knowledgeable and forward thinking about recycling and MSW management in general;
- communities with waste-to-energy plants have more opportunities to recycle since they handle the MSW stream more;
- the municipal recycling program can be combined with on-site materials recovery at the waste-to-energy plant (e.g. metals recovered at a waste-to-energy plant post-combustion usually cannot be recycled curbside and would otherwise have been buried had that trash been land-filled); and
- waste-to-energy plant officials promote recycling during facility tours and conduct community outreach efforts that may not be occurring in other locations.

States Defining Waste-to-Energy as Renewable in State Law (as of 6/30/08)

Alaska	Maine	New York
Arkansas	Maryland	Oregon
California	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Michigan	South Dakota
District of Columbia	Minnesota	Virginia
Florida	Montana	Washington
Hawaii	Nevada	Wisconsin
Iowa	New Hampshire	
Indiana	New Jersey	

Many communities are connected to off-site recycling programs, such as curbside collection, drop off centers, MRFs, and/or yard waste management. In addition to the typical metals, glass, plastic, and paper from household and/or commercial sources, the communities reported having recycling programs for handling other materials. These ranged from batteries, used oil, and e-waste, to household hazardous waste, public and school outreach programs, and tires management, to scrap metals, food waste, and artificial reef construction projects.

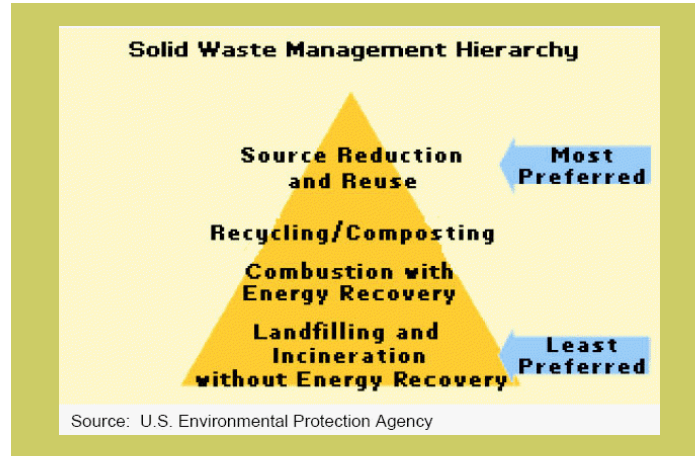
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the European Union Prefers Waste-to-Energy to Landfilling

Waste-to-energy has earned distinction through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's solid waste management hierarchy, which recognizes combustion with energy recovery (as they refer to waste-to-energy) as preferable to landfilling. EPA recommends that after efforts are made to reduce, reuse, and recycle, trash should be managed at waste-to-energy plants where the volume of trash will be reduced by 90%, the energy content of the waste will be recovered, and clean renewable electricity will be generated.

Municipal solid waste should be managed using an integrated waste management system. IWSA encourages and supports community programs to reduce, reuse, recycle and compost waste. Unfortunately, one

hundred percent recycling rates are not technically, economically, or practically feasible. After waste is reduced, reused, and recycled, waste will be leftover that must be managed. That is where waste-to-energy comes in.

As noted earlier, EPA's hierarchy is consistent with actions taken by the European Union, which went further by establishing a legally binding requirement to



reduce landfilling of biodegradable waste. The result has been increased recycling rates, higher waste-to-energy usage, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and less dependence on fossil fuels.

EPA's Solid Waste Management Hierarchy underscores the importance of waste-to-energy as a critical component of any sustainable integrated waste management system.

Waste-to-Energy Reduces Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Three Important Ways

Avoided methane emissions from landfills. When a ton of solid waste is delivered to a waste-to-energy facility, the methane that would have been generated if it were sent to a landfill is avoided. While some of this methane could be collected and used to generate electricity, some would not be captured and would be emitted to the atmosphere. Waste-to-energy generates more electrical power per ton of municipal solid waste than any landfill gas-to-energy facility.

Avoided CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion. When a megawatt of electricity is generated by a waste-to-energy facility, an increase in carbon dioxide emissions that would have been generated by a fossil-fuel fired power plant is avoided.

Avoided CO₂ emissions from metals production. Waste-to-energy plants recover more than 700,000 tons of ferrous metals for recycling annually. Recycling metals saves energy and avoids CO₂ emissions that would have been emitted if virgin materials were mined and new metals were manufactured, such as steel.