

# FCM – Sustainable Communities Conference

## Food Waste Diversion from Disposal

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# Progressive Waste Solutions (PWS)



**117**  
solid waste  
collection operations



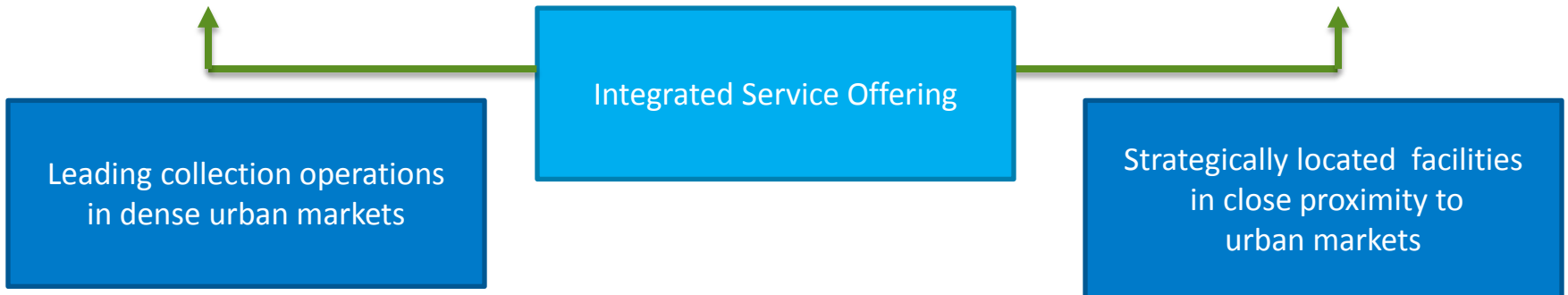
**63** transfer stations



**48** material recovery  
facilities



**30** landfill sites  
**5** gas-to-energy systems



# Emerging Hub and Spoke System



District A Hauling



District A S-Station

District B Hauling

District B S-Station

District C Hauling

District C S-Station

Organics (Wet)



Recyclables to Hub MRF



Landfill



# Sources of Organic Feedstock

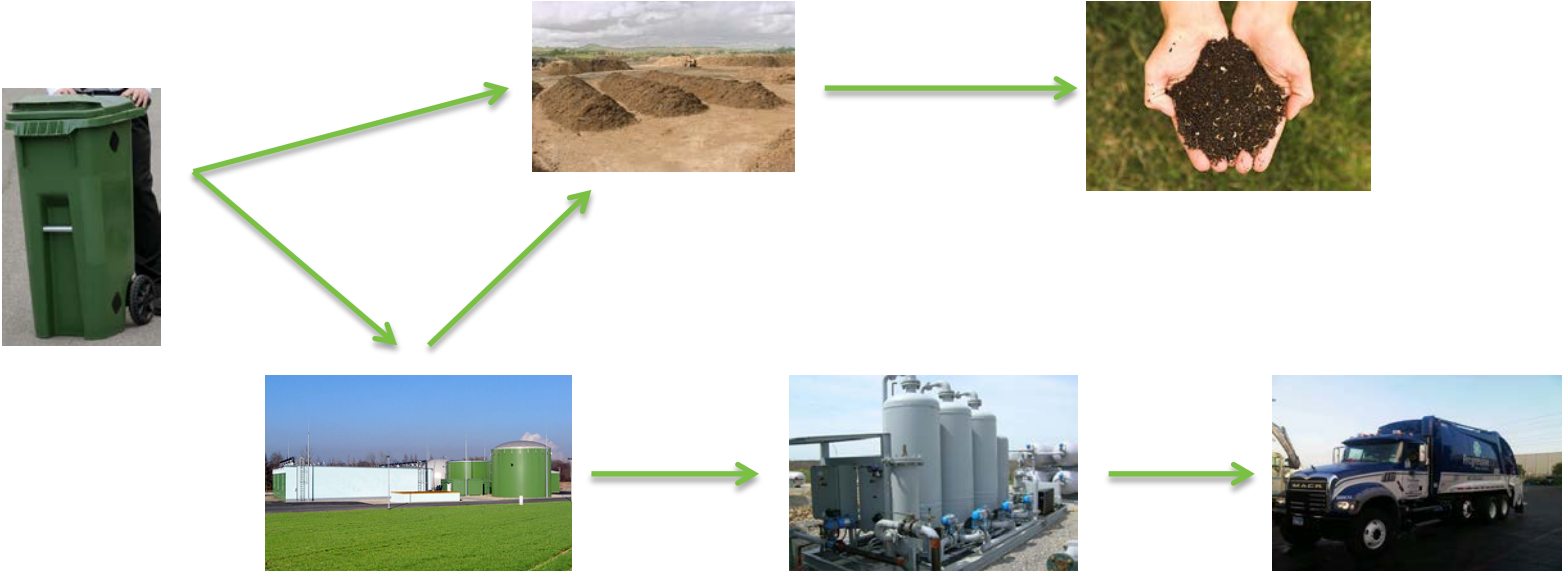
<u>Source</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
• Residential Green Bin	42-50%
• Full Serve Restaurants	18-22%
• Quick Service Restaurants	10-13%
• Grocery Stores	10-12%
• Food Process	10-12%
• Rendering/FOG	6 – 8%

# Organics Processing Options

## Traditional Aerobic Composting



## Anaerobic Digestion



# Anaerobic Digestion Basics

## Co- Processing Opportunity

### Industrial & Commercial

- Organic Waste

### Municipal

- Source Separated Organics
  - Wastewater Biosolids
  - Yard & Garden Waste

Proprietary Technology

Energy

Water

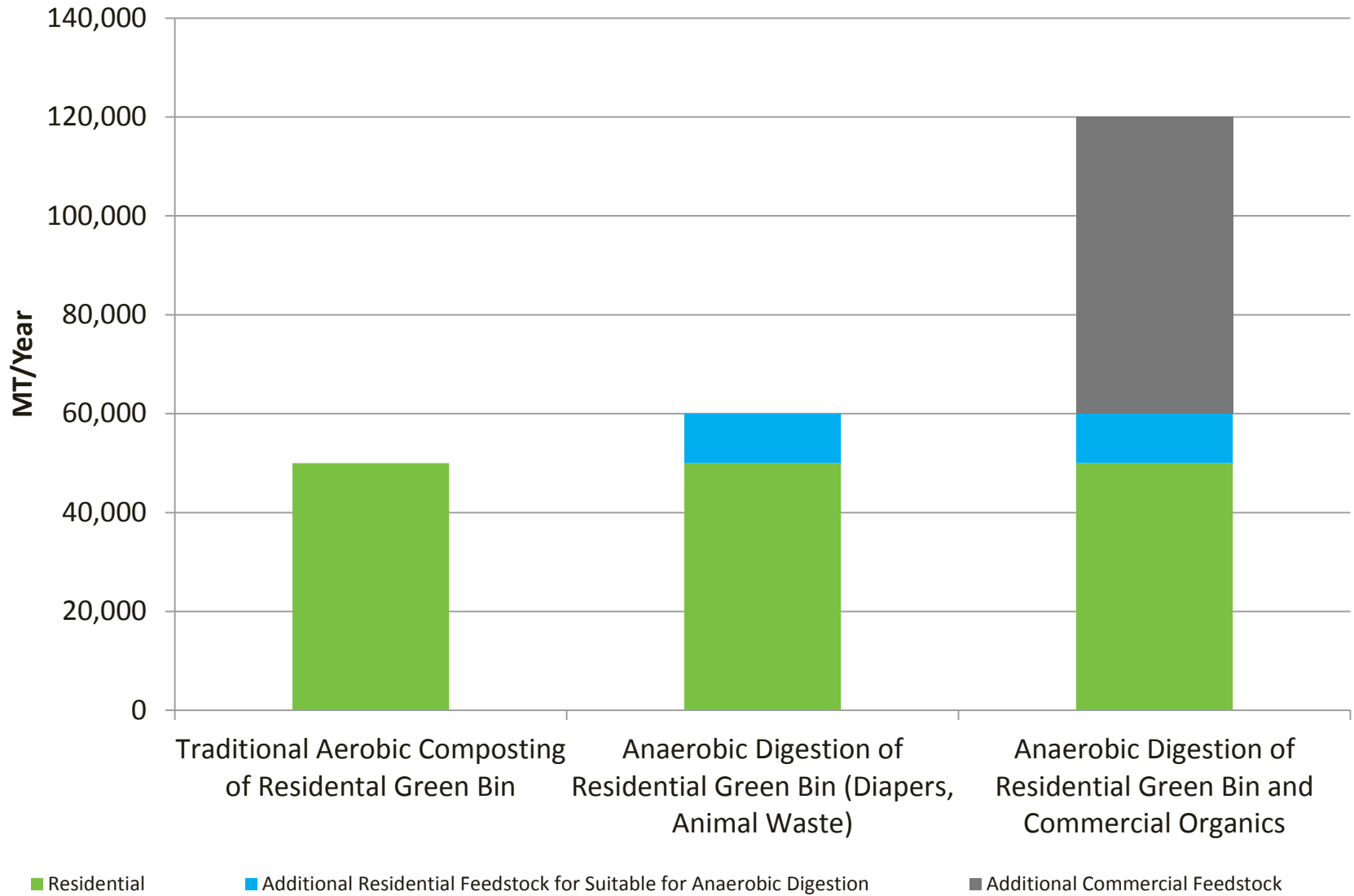
Compost  
&  
Fertilizer

# Food Waste Diversion *Exploding* Across Canada

- Municipal Green Bin collection planned in:
  - Calgary
  - Greater Vancouver
  - Montreal/Quebec City
  - Winnipeg
  - Remainder of Ontario
- Strong Interest from Commercial & Industrial sources
  - Restaurants/hotels
  - Grocery and wholesale
  - Food processing
- Co-Processing Opportunity
  - Economy of scale by combining Municipal/Commercial sources
    - Optimize recipe



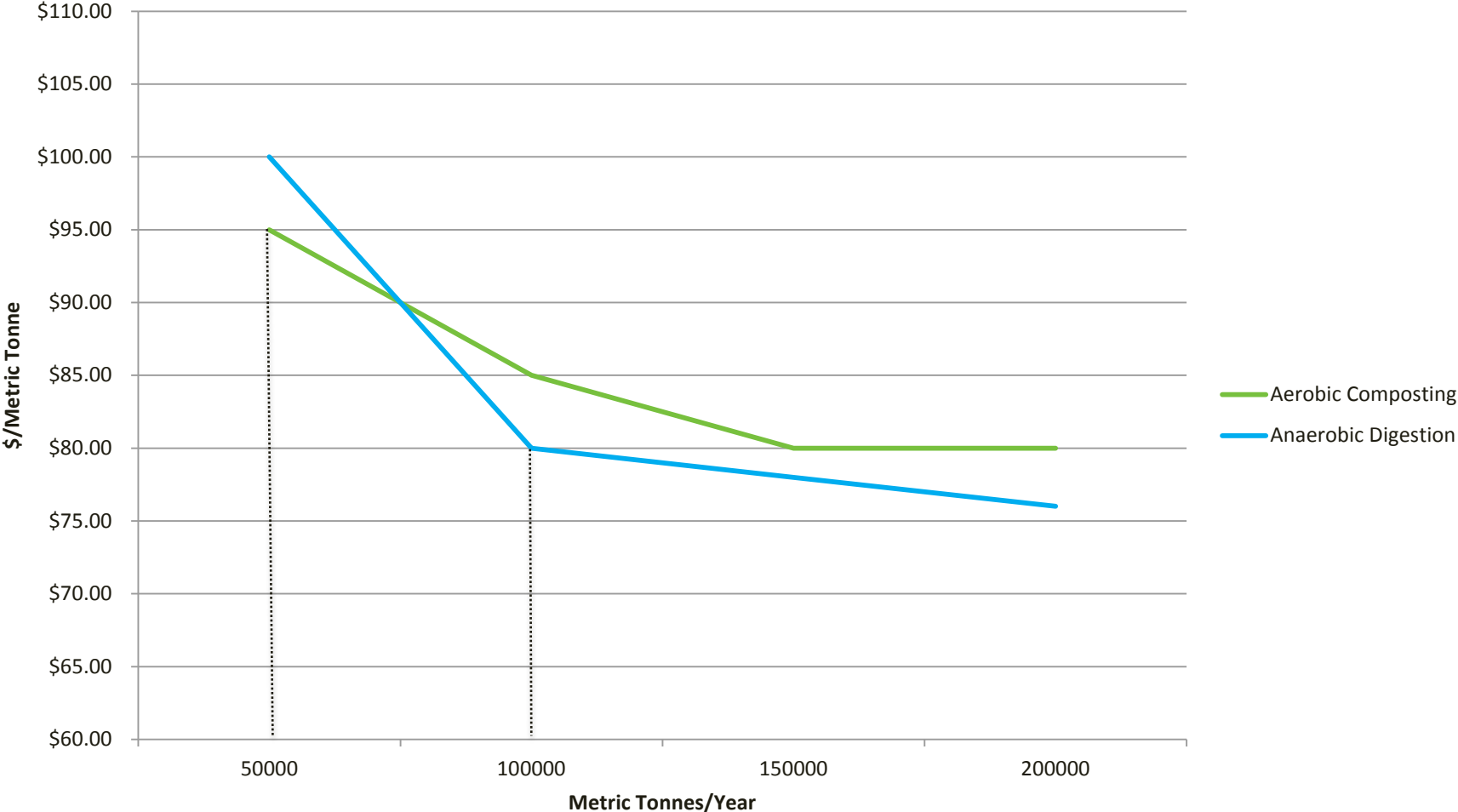
# Maximizing Diversion from Landfill





# Cost Differential

## Organic Food Waste Processing Costs



# Waste Transfer/Disposal Facilities Well Positioned to Site Organic Processing

## Infrastructure

- Potential to Share:
  - Bio-gas utilization
  - Wastewater treatment
  - Management/operations

## Land/Permit

- AD relatively small footprint
  - Approx 4 acres
- Permit modification only

## Co-Processing Opportunity

- **Co- Process** residential AND commercial sources
- **Co- Compost** AD Digestate and Yard waste
- **Co- Refine** landfill and AD biogas to Natural Gas
  - On-site fueling
  - Fleet conversion to CNG



# Processing Options: Issues and Concerns

Parameter	Aerobic Composting	Anaerobic Digestion
Timeline for Implementation	✓	✓
Public or Private Ownership	✓	✓
Size and Capacity	✓	✓✓
25 year life	✓	✓✓
Financial/Affordability	✓ (low volume)	✓✓ (larger volume)
Feedstock Flexibility	✓	✓✓✓
Performance/Reliability	✓	✓✓
High Quality End Products	✓	✓✓
Competitive Procurement Process	✓	✓
Sustainability	✓	✓✓
Environmental (e.g.: Odour, GHG reduction, waste diversion)	✓	✓✓
Technology selection	✓	✓

# The CNG Revolution !!

- **Rapid Growth of CNG Waste Vehicles**
  - 70% new Solid Waste Vehicles
    - Surrey, B.C. (50 vehicles)
    - Simcoe County, Ont. (40 vehicles)
- **Challenges**
  - \$30K Extra/vehicle
  - Maintenance Facility Upgrade Required
    - Eg: explosion proof bays
    - Special Certification of Mechanics
  - Dedicated Fuel Station/Operator
- **Benefits**
  - Fuel savings
  - GHG reductions
  - Lighter/quieter vehicles
  - Potential to 'make' own fuel from AD or Landfill gas



# Renewable Natural Gas From AD

- Renewable Fuel From Waste
  - Typical truck = 10,000 g/yr diesel
    - 1 gal diesel = 4 M3 CNG
    - Or... 40,000 M3/yr CNG
  - 100K Tonne AD Plant = 7.5M M3/yr biogas
    - @ 65% CH<sub>4</sub> = 5M M3/yr NG
  - Therefore...
    - 100K AD fuels waste 125 trucks

