

Waste and Garbage

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Management is becoming an increasingly challenging problem as our economies and populations continue to grow, generating an ever increasing volume of waste while at the same time landfill capacity is becoming progressively more restricted.

Permits and approval processes for new and expanding landfill sites are problematic due to opposition from local residents. Ever increasing volumes of waste have leaders of all levels of government looking for answers.



Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is the bagged garbage collected mainly from residential homes. Typically MSW includes but is not limited to; paper, cardboard, film plastic, rigid plastic, rubber, tires, textiles, tin, steel, aluminum, glass, organic matter (food waste, yard waste etc) and small amounts of inert materials such as sand, small rocks, etc.

Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Waste (ICI) is the waste that is collected from industrial or manufacturing facilities, large retail, restaurants, shopping centers, multi-family residences (apartments, condos, townhouses etc.), schools, colleges, universities clinics and hospitals etc.

Hazardous Waste is hazardous materials typically found in ICI waste streams however it can also be found frequently in MSW waste streams. These wastes include but are not limited to; batteries of most all kinds, used motor oil, paints and thinners, chemicals, bio-hazardous and infectious waste (clinics and hospitals and agriculture).

All of these waste categories when placed in landfill contaminate the local environment, release Green House Gas (GHG) emissions into the atmosphere which contribute to global warming and some have the potential to breed and transmit infectious diseases and pathogens.

The Solution — 100% Total Resource Utilization of Waste

- ◆ Maximize the diversion of waste entering landfills and composters by 98% by weight
- ◆ Maximize recycling of materials based on evaluation of waste characterization, market and energy
- ◆ Maximize the potential for reuse of recovered materials to the greatest extent feasible both economically and environmentally
- ◆ Maximize the potential for **CLEAN ENERGY** production from the conversion process of all materials not suitable for recycle or reuse
- ◆ Maximize the potential to utilize energy production in the form of Thermal and Electrical Energy (Renewable Energy)
- ◆ Maximize the reduction of Carbon Equivalent footprint of current practices from our environment
- ◆ Maximize the implementation of Sustainability through effective waste management strategies and clean energy production

THE MOST SUSTAINABLE WASTE SOLUTION