Incinerators and Landfills: Wasteful & Dangerous

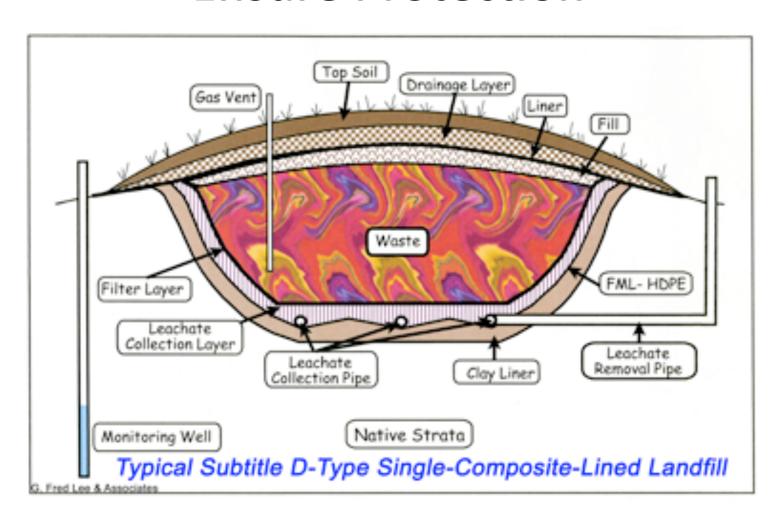
2016 Greening Our Community Series Newton Free Library, November 28, 2016

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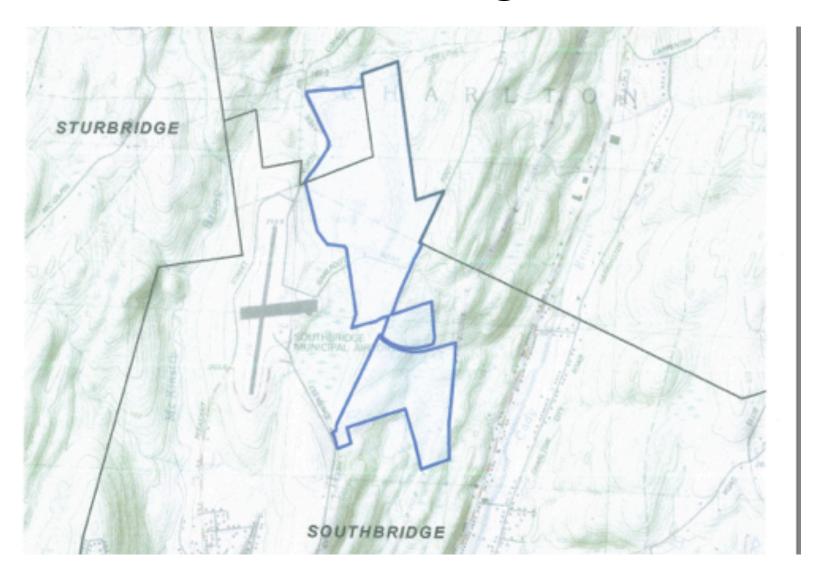
Subtitle D Requirements Do Not Ensure Protection



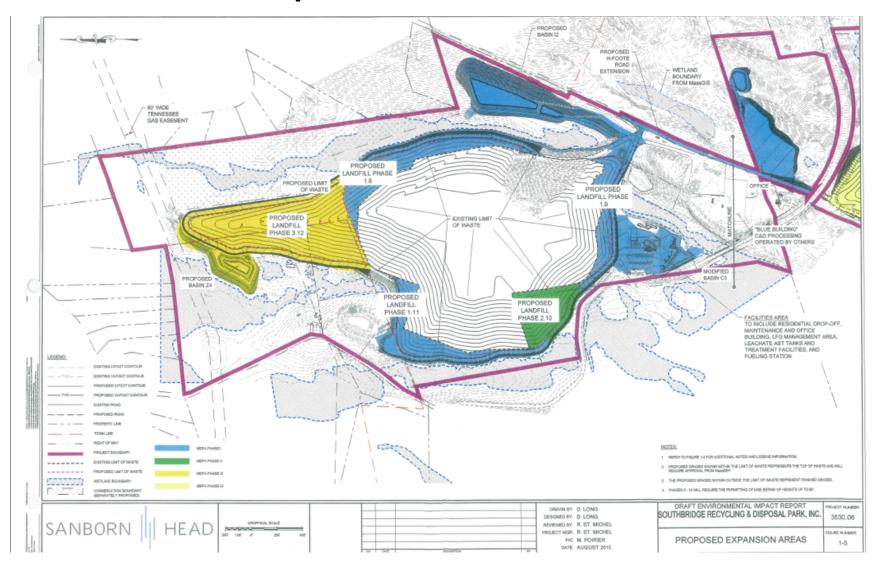
Landfills

- Landfills accept tens of thousands of dangerous chemicals.
- All landfills emit landfill gas methane & other dangerous toxins.
- Collected leachate ends up in rivers.
- All liners eventually leak.

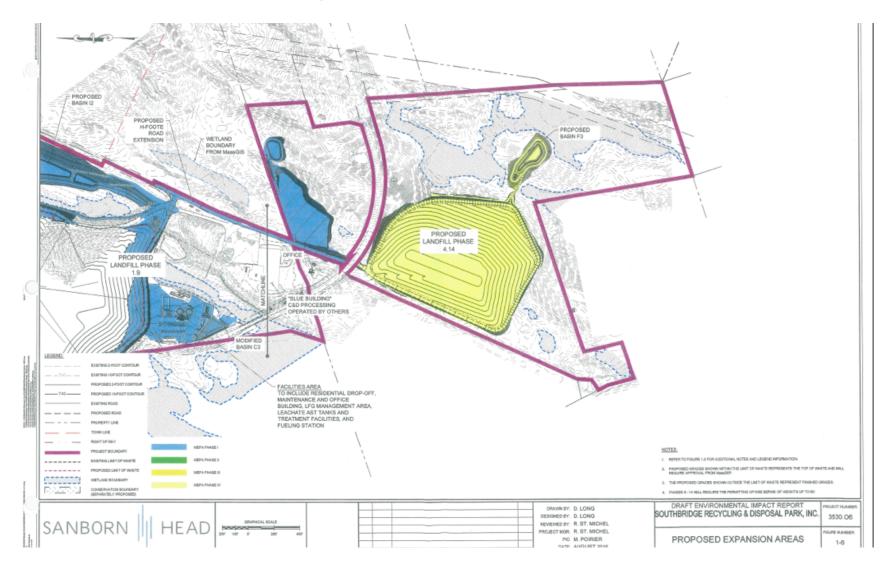
Location of Southbridge Landfill



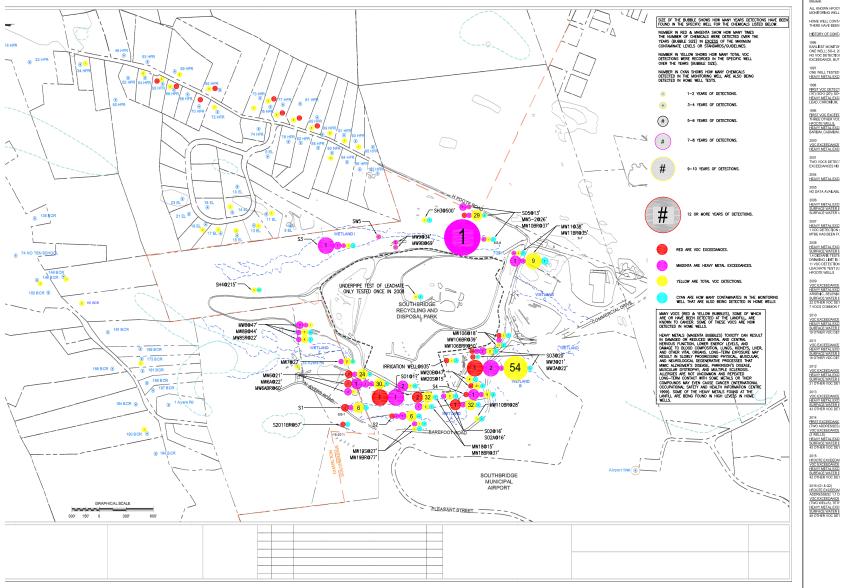
Proposed Phases I-III



Proposed Phase IV



SIXTEEN YEARS OF CONTAMINATION AT THE SOUTHBRIDGE LANDFILL FOURTEEN YEARS OF CONTAMINATION AT HOME WELLS



NOTES:

SURFACE WATER E 22 OTHER VOC DET

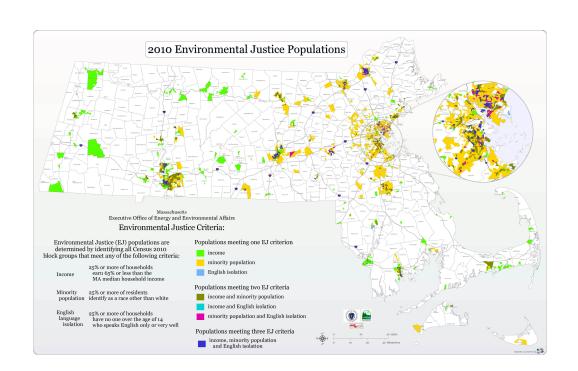
VOC EXCEEDANCE (2 WELLS)

Incinerators

- Very expensive.
- Create few jobs compared to Zero Waste programs.
- Waste energy.
- Very toxic emissions-- Tens of thousands of chemicals in waste, which end up in the air or ash.
- Still need landfills -- For every 400 tons of waste, have to dispose of 100 tons of ash in a landfill.
- In the USA, the fly ash is not treated like hazardous waste, despite the fact that it is hazardous waste.

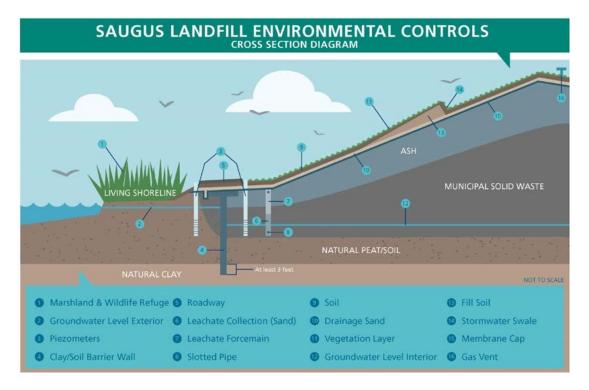
Incinerators

- Release very toxic nanoparticles.
- 4.25 M tons of waste incinerated in MA every year
- Six of the seven incinerators in MA are in EJ communities.





Wheelabrator Saugus incinerator and ash landfill are adjacent to the Saugus / Pines River estuary and surrounded by the extensive salt marshes of the Rumney Marshes ACEC.



Source: Wheelabrator Presentation, June 20, 2016

Zero Waste and Climate

"From a lifecycle environmental emissions and energy perspective, source reduction, recycling and composting are the most advantageous management options for all (recyclable/compostable) materials in the waste stream."

Assessment of Materials Management Options for the Mass Solid Waste Master Plan Review

Climate Impact Examples

- Virgin paper has 100x higher impact on climate than recycled paper.
- Extracting and processing petroleum into common plastic containers, PET and HDPE, takes 4 to 8 times more energy than making plastics from recycled plastics.
- For every ton of aluminum produced, 97% of greenhouse gas emissions take place before aluminum ingot casting, which is the point at which scrap aluminum would enter the process.

Massachusetts Disposal Numbers

- 2008 6.5 million tons of disposal. The MassDEP committed to disposing of only 4.5 million tons in landfills and incinerators by 2020.
- 2014 MassDEP said that 40% of what goes into LFs and incinerators are waste banned items that should be being recycled.
- 2014 numbers (latest ones) 5.56 million tons were disposed of in 2014, 2.22 M tons of which banned items, not including food waste.

Massachusetts Waste Bans

- Asphalt Pavement, Brick & Concrete
- Cathode Ray Tubes
- Clean Gypsum Wallboard
- Commercial Food Waste (Effective October 1, 2014)
- Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metals
- Glass & Metal Containers
- Lead Acid Batteries
- Leaves & Yard Waste
- Recyclable Paper, Cardboard & Paperboard
- Single Resin Narrow-Necked Plastics
- Treated & Untreated Wood & Wood Waste (Banned from Landfills Only)
- White Goods (Large Appliances)
- Whole Tires (Banned from Landfills Only; Shredded Tires Acceptable)

MassDEP Waste Composition Chart

