





Co-Digestion of Food Waste The Preferred Solution





Food Recovery Hierarchy

Source Reduction

Feed Hungry People

Feed Animals





Industrial Uses

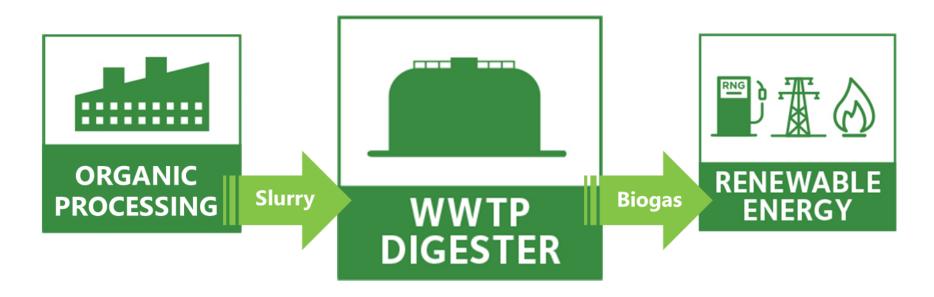
Provide waste oils for rendering and fuel conversion and food scraps for digestion to recover energy

- · Recovers energy in food while preserving nutrients for fertilizer
- · Urban solution with a compact footprint requiring little land
- · Local facility allows for easy access and efficient transportation
- · The lowest GHG footprint of all food waste recycling options
- · Sustainable, renewable Biogas displaces fossil fuel use

Composting

Disposal





"Co-digestion is a process whereby energy-rich organic waste materials (food scraps) are added to dairy or wastewater (WWTP) digesters with excess capacity. In addition to diverting food waste and FOG from landfills and the public sewer lines, these high-energy materials have at least three times the methane production potential (e.g. biogas) of biosolids and manure."









WM CORe_® Co-digestion

Acceptable **contamination** of up to **25%** and a wide range of materials including **pre-and-post consumer food waste**

Removes unwanted **contaminates** through **dual separation** process

Able to accept **packaged food material (PFM)** that would otherwise be sent to disposal

Compact footprint suitable for urban locations

WM operates 4 CORe_® facilities in the US





WM Composting

Acceptable **contamination** limited to <1%

Limited acceptability of non-homogenous commercial and residential food waste

Limited screening capabilities mean **contamination** may end up in final product, **reducing value**

Increased space requirements means moving operations outside of urban setting and increasing transportation costs

WM operates 36 compost facilities in the US



Fast Facts Co-Digestion

>70%



Increase in renewable **biogas** production with as little as 10%

EBS_® volume addition

>85%



Conversion rate of EBS_® from food waste that are converted to biogas

~0%

BIOSOLIDSGENERATION

Little to no additional generation of biosolids with EBS_® according to independent, peer reviewed research



About Waste Management CORe





WM CORe_® Inbound Source Separated Organic Food Waste



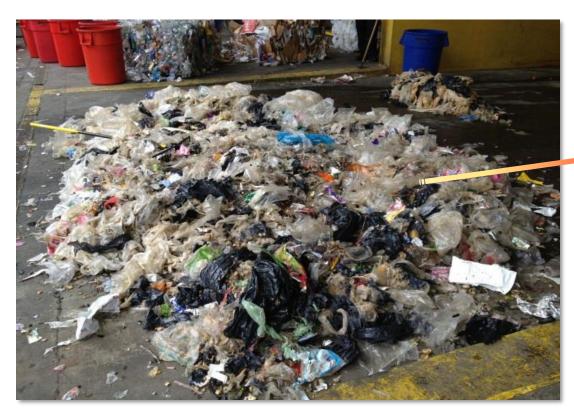








WM CORe_® Residuals Separation



Contaminants Removed



Contamination Detail





WM CORe_® Food Waste Organics to EBS_®

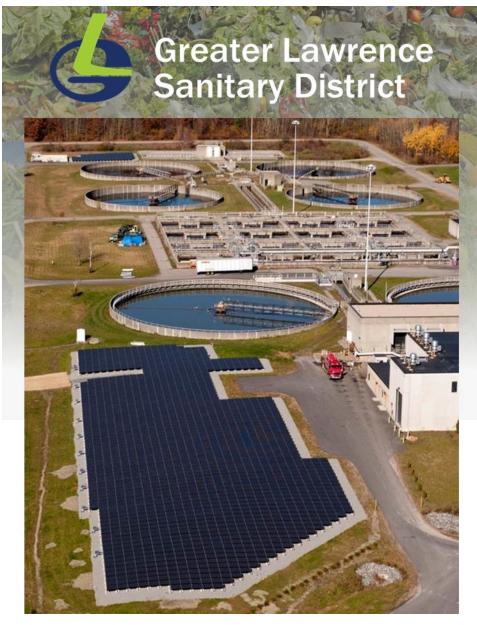












- Progressive WWTP in New England
- Recognized by MassDEP and EPA for innovation
- Investing over \$24 million in the "Organics Energy Project"
- Over \$7 million provided by the DEP, DOER, CEC, and CWT of Massachusetts
- Renewable energy produced will be used for facility heat and electricity
- Energy savings of \$2.5 million per year, with potential to export to grid
- Longstanding, successful program creating fertilizer from biosolids
- 100% of fertilizer product sold to local agriculture and landscape businesses



Thank You



Appendix



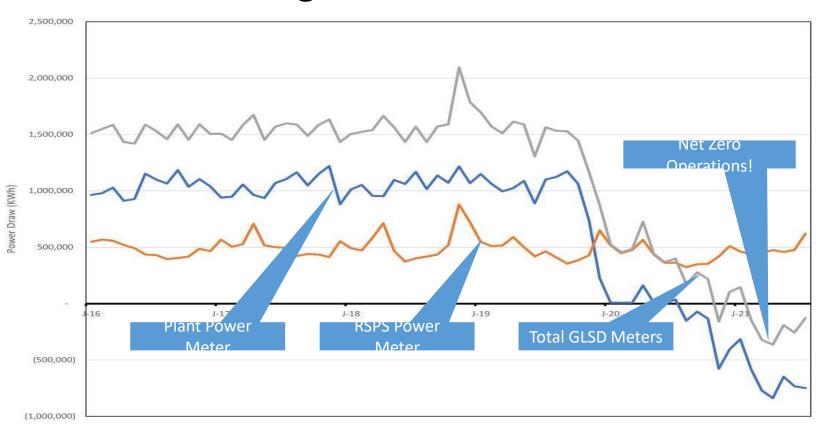
WM CORe_® & Co-Digestion Performance Metrics

Waste Management delivers a method to liquids/water ~0.50 tons (120 gals) convert food wastes into EBS, engineered **Biogas** bioslurry product to significantly enhance the heat/electricity/RNG biogas yield when co-digested in municipal anaerobic digesters. ~3 MMBTU **Inbound Organics** CORe ® Process **Co-Digestion** EBS_® **WWTP AD EBS**® ~ 305 gals/ton SSO 1 ton SSO 16% total solids 0-25% contam. 22% total solids residue 0.05-10 tons **Nutrients** Clean Water





Achieving Net Zero Power Status



GLSD Biogas Generation & Biosolids Product (2014 vs 2019)

