

Recycling and Composting Law – a Detriment to Landfill Gas Beneficial Use?

A NEWSVT Landfill Case Study

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Overview

- Vermont Act 148
- Vermont Food Recovery Hierarchy
- Vermont Waste Composition Study
- Landfill Gas Overview
- Case Study: New England Waste Services of Vermont, Inc. Landfill
- Landfill Gas Collection Rate Modeling
 - ❖ Constant k and L_0
 - ❖ Varying k and L_0 (Pre and Post Act 148 Implementation)
- Conclusions



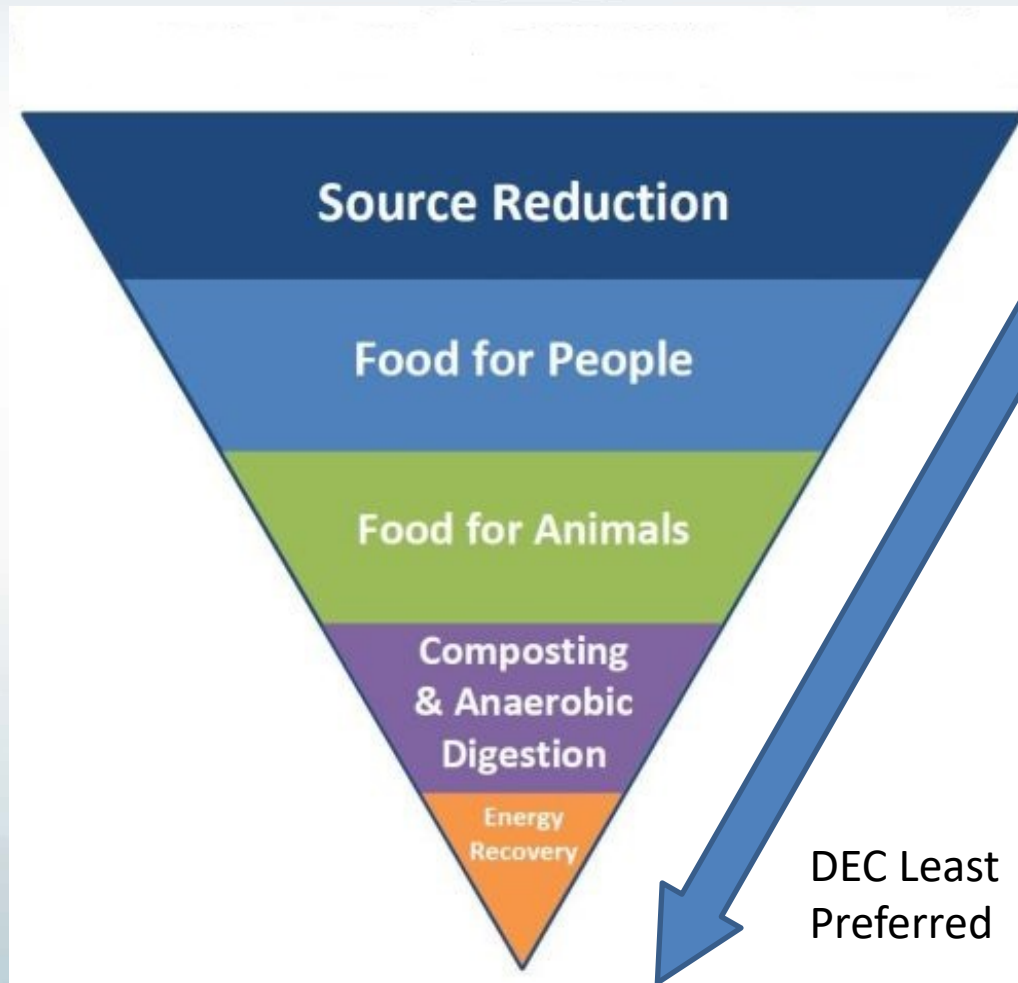
Vermont Act
148
(Universal
Recycling and
Composting
Law)



NEWSVT Landfill



Vermont Food Recovery Hierarchy



DEC Most Preferred

DEC Least Preferred

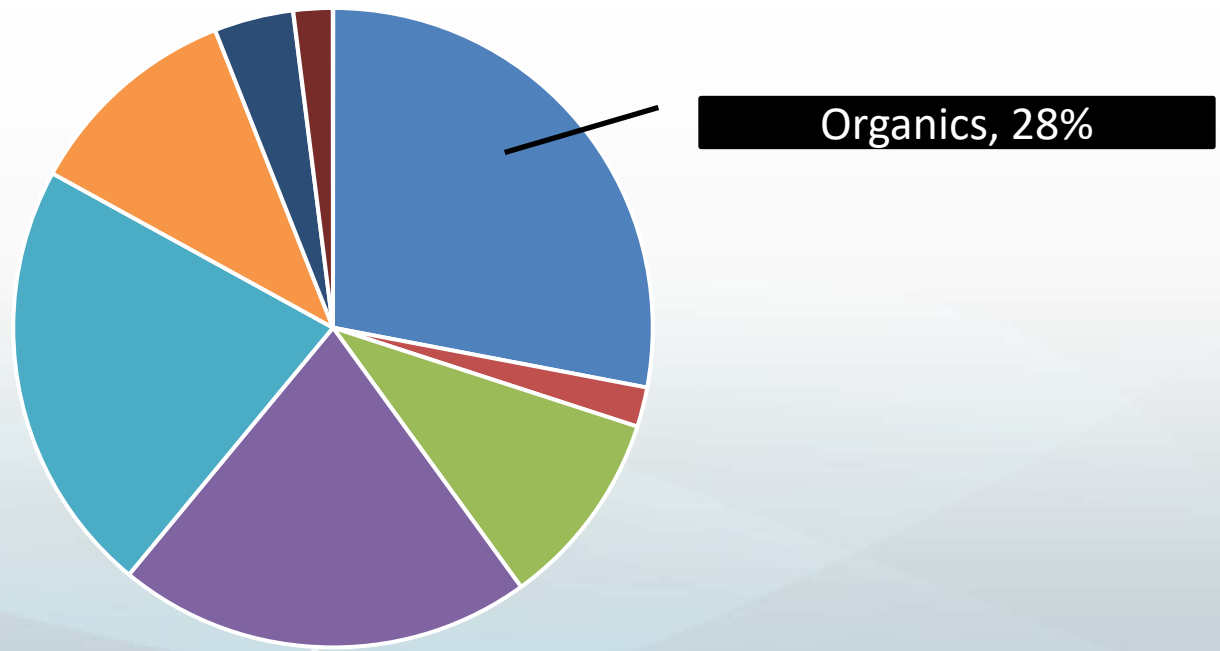
<https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/universal-recycling>



2013 Vermont Waste Composition Study

DSM Environmental on behalf of Vermont DEC

Composition of Vermont MSW



■ Organics ■ Electronics ■ C&D ■ Special Wastes ■ Paper ■ Plastic ■ Metal ■ Glass

Landfill Gas (LFG) Overview

- Formed through the decomposition of organic matter in landfills
- Contains ~50% Methane (CH_4)



↓ Organics = ↓ LFG

NEWSVT LFGTE Facility

Five Caterpillar
G3520C Engines



LFG Collection Rate Modeling

USEPA's Landfill Gas Emissions Model, Version 3.02 (LandGEM)

k = methane generation rate

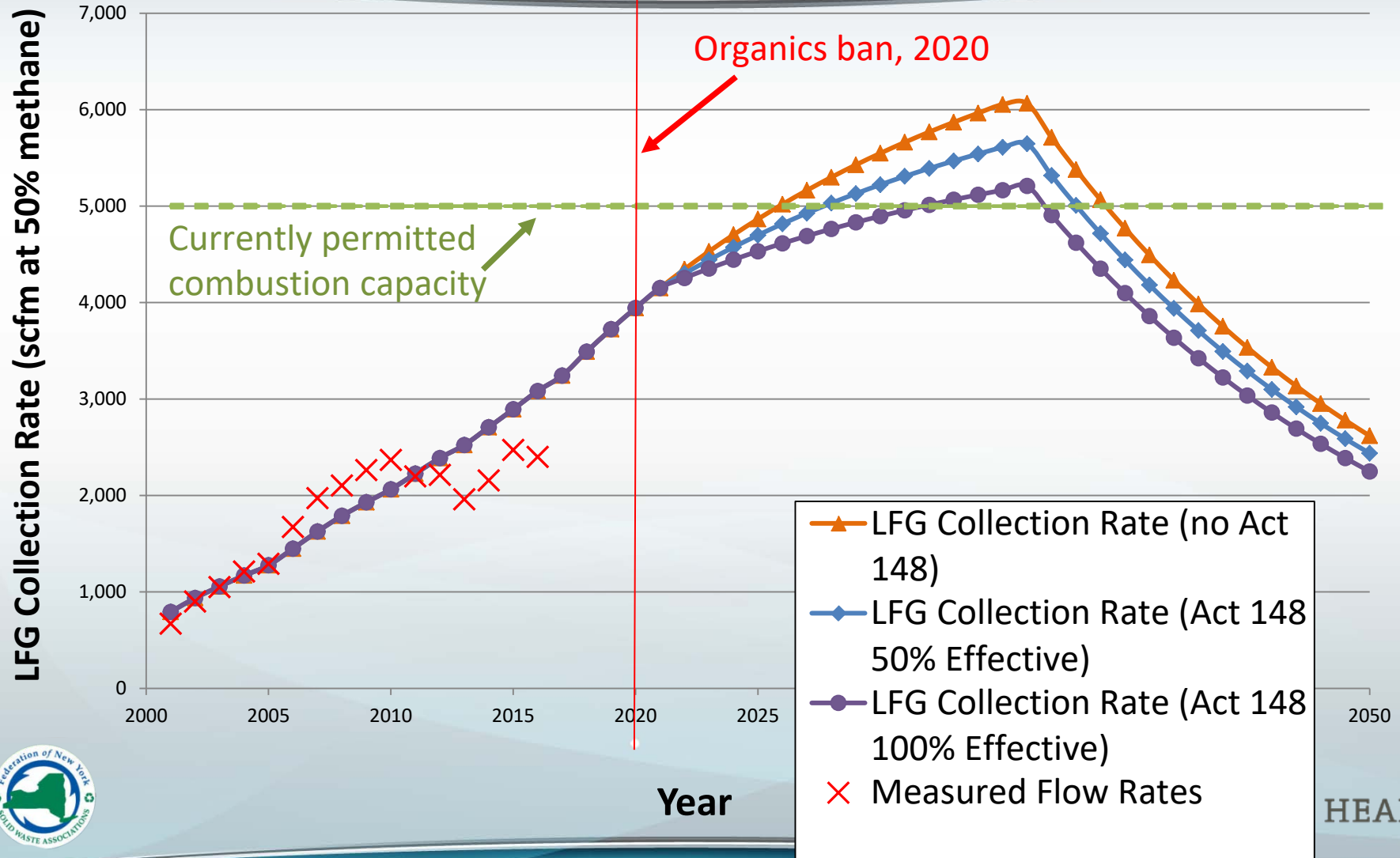
L_0 = methane generation potential

Site specific values for NEWSVT Landfill:

- $k = 0.06 \text{ year}^{-1}$
- $L_0 = 120 \text{ m}^3/\text{Mg}$
- Collection efficiency = 85%



LFG Collection Rate L_0 Scenarios (Constant k and L_0)



LFG Collection Rate Modeling

Varying k and L_o

Prior to full implementation of Act 148:

- $k = 0.06 \text{ year}^{-1}$
- $L_o = 120 \text{ m}^3/\text{Mg}$

After full implementation of Act 148:

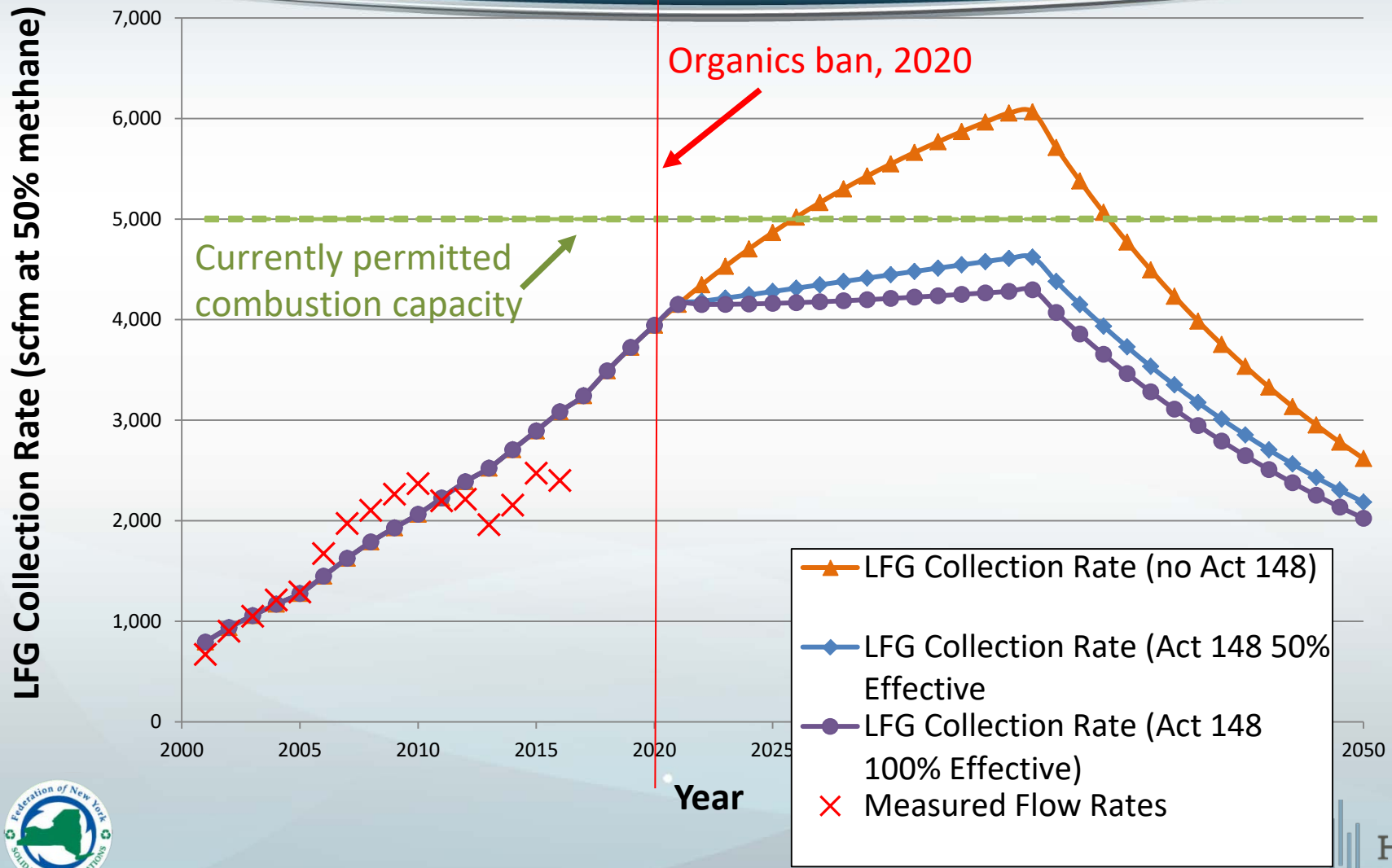
- $k = 0.05 \text{ year}^{-1}$
- $L_o = 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{Mg}$
- Collection efficiency = 85%

k = methane
generation rate

L_o = methane
generation potential



LFG Collection Rate L_0 Scenarios (Varying k and L_0)



Theoretical Loss in LFG Collection

Constant k and L_0

~15% loss (850 scfm at peak production) in LFG collection rate if waste ban is 100% effective

Varying k and L_0

~40% (1,800 scfm at peak production) loss in LFG collection rate if waste ban is 100% effective



Theoretical Loss in Power Production

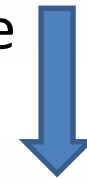
During 2018

~2,000 scfm LFG resulted in
~57,000 mWh



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- 15% decrease in LFG collection rate



Theoretical loss of 8,500 mWh
over a 1 year period

- 40% decrease in LFG collection rate



Theoretical loss of 23,000 mWh
over a 1 year period

Conclusions

- Vermont's Universal Recycling and Composting Law may result in 15 to 40 percent lower peak LFG collection rates.
- Theoretical loss in power production = 8,500 to 23,000 mWh over a 1 year period.
- Uncertainty in effectiveness of Law at this time.
- There will likely be no need for additional permitted combustion capacity (engines and/or flares).
- Reduction in volume of MSW at expense of power production.



Thank you!

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