

Boston's smarter, greener, cleaner solution

Food makes up about 20 percent of Commonwealth of Massachusetts' waste stream. We're transforming that waste into clean, renewable energy.

Waste Management of Massachusetts (WMMA), in cooperation with the Greater Lawrence Sanitary District (GLSD) is proud to develop the city's first food waste recycling facility, a cost-effective alternative for turning food waste into renewable energy.

THE CORe® PROCESS

Waste Management's patented CORe® process is an innovative process that recycles pre- and post-consumer food wastes into EBS®, an organic slurry product used to generate renewable green energy. The CORe® system converts food waste into a high-quality organic feedstock used for co-digestion in municipal anaerobic digesters.

At full scale CORe® will produce EBS® product for conversion to energy and reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions.

CORe® is a significant step in the Commonwealth's sustainability goals of:
1) recycling organic waste
2) increasing the use of renewable energy

HOW CORe® EMPOWERS BOSTON TO BE GREEN

Details about the WM Boston CORe®
Greater Lawrence Sanitary District Co-Digestion Project

WMMA operates a waste food recycling facility at its new location in Charlestown, Massachusetts. At this site, organic waste is processed into EBS® using our proprietary CORe® process.

The EBS® is delivered to the GLSD waste water treatment plant. It's added to the plant's anaerobic digestion system to increase the production of methane delivered to the cogeneration system.

Over the next five years, Boston CORe® will ramp up to process 150 tons of organic waste per day.

LOCATION

WM Boston CORe®
200 Terminal St.
Charlestown, MA 02129

CONTACT

organicsBoston@wm.com
617 483 5990

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday – Friday: 7:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Saturday: By appointment

WASTE MANAGEMENT

THINK GREEN.®

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HOW IT WORKS

"WASTE-GAS-TO-GRID" PROJECT



1 Organics are separated from other materials at the source

2 Collection vehicles gather organics from households and businesses

3 Incoming food waste is tipped from collection vehicles within the enclosed transfer station

4 Food waste is loaded into the CORe® system's hopper/conveyor

5 Food waste is conveyed into a bioseparator, which separates organic and inorganic waste

6 Food waste is liquefied within the bioseparator to produce a fluidized feedstock

7 The feedstock is pumped into the WM proprietary process to produce EBS®





8 The EBS® is transported via tanker truck to the waste water treatment plant

9 EBS® is added to anaerobic digesters to increase biogas production

10 Biogas is collected and used in the plant's cogeneration for the production of heat and electricity





GLSD will produce heat and electricity for utilization of the waste water treatment plant, offsetting the purchase of power from the utility

Acceptable Materials

- **Produce**
  Fruits and Vegetables
- **Post-Consumer Food Scraps**
  All plate scrapings, including meat and seafood
- **Dairy**
  Milk, yogurt, ice cream and cheese
- **Bakery & Dry Goods**
  Pasta, rice, bread and cereal
- **Food & Beverage Processing Liquid**
  Expired beverages and organic manufacturing liquids

Incidentally Acceptable Materials

- **Food-Soiled Paper**
  Napkins and paper food containers
- **Food-Soiled Cardboard**
- **Bones and Shells**
  Incidental items with food waste, not rendering and commericial shelling
- **Plastic**

Unacceptable Materials

- **Glass**
- **Floral & Yard Waste**
- **Metal**

Product Destruction & Depackaging

- **Packaged Food Products**
  Accepted on a case-by-case basis, approval required