How You Can Help Achieve A Waste-Free Future

Syracuse University Center for Sustainable Community Solutions

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HOW: USDA, EPA, and DEC Grants WHAT: Sustainable Materials Management WHERE: EPA Region 2 (NY, NJ, PR, USVI)



THE ISSUE How much waste does the U.S. produce?

Image Credit: Robin Lubbock/WBUR

The U.S. generated 292.4 MILLION TONS of municipal solid waste (MSW) in 2018. That's 4.9 POUNDS per person per day.

(Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2020)

Image Credit: Andrew Greaves

NYS throws away 1.4 BILLION POUNDS of clothes and textile material every year.

(Source: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 2023)

Image Credit: Zoran Milich, Getty Images

U.S. consumers threw away 6.9 MILLION TONS of electronic equipment in 2019.

(Source: The Global E-waste Monitor, 2020)



~35% of all food produced in the U.S. goes to waste. ~24% of material sent to landfills and waste combustion is food.

(Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2017; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2020)



WHERE IS "AWAY"? How is waste currently managed in the U.S.?

An estimated 50% of MSW is managed via landfilling in the U.S.

(Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2020)

An estimated 11.8% of MSW is managed via waste combustion facilities in the U.S.

(Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2019)



EXTERNALTES What are the negative impacts of landfilling and waste combustion?

Image Credit: Jerry Jackson/Baltimore Sun

Incinerating used materials releases AIR POLLUTANTS including nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and more.

Unlined landfills can potentially pollute nearby groundwater and surface waters with LEACHATE, which is highly toxic.



In the U.S., 79% of waste combustion facilities are estimated to be sited in environmental justice communities.

(Source: The Tishman Environment and Design Center at The New School, 2019)



An estimated average of 8 MILLION TONS of plastic debris entered the ocean in 2010. (Source: Jambeck et al., 2015)



Landfilling and waste combustion removes MATERIAL RESOURCES from natural cycles and future beneficial use.

Virgin material extraction is environmentally destructive, causing widespread and long-lasting disturbances and loss of ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.

CAUSES What are main forces driving consumerism and waste?

Healthy capitalistic economies depend on annual growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS describe the incompatibility of infinite economic growth within a finite ecological system.

Image Credit: Scott Olson/Getty Images

Image Credit: Eirik Solheim/Unsplash

PLANNED OBSOLESCENCE is exemplified by features of products that are intentionally designed to fail after a calculated period of time to spur increased consumption.

BEYOND WASTE What is sustainable materials management?

EPA's Waste Management Hierarchy

SOURCE REDUCTION & REUSE

RECYCLING & COMPOSTING

ENERGY RECOVERY

TREATMENT & DISPOSAL

Image Credit: Richard Perry/The New York Times

Words like GARBAGE, TRASH, WASTE, RUBBISH, REFUSE, JUNK indicate system inefficiencies and mischaracterize used materials as "valueless".

Image Credit: Hanna Rose Shel

Consider all the natural resources invested to create the goods you use. When they lose FUNCTIONAL VALUE, they retain RESOURCE VALUE.

HIGHEST AND BEST USE: Keep materials towards the top of hierarchy and in use for as long as possible and prevent them from being downcycled where the number of future uses are limited.

Image Credit: Shelley Pauls/Unsplash



SOLUTIONS How can you reduce waste at home, at school, and in your community?

An estimated 23.6% of MSW is RECYCLED in the U.S.

(Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2020)

Image Credit: Jesse Kerns

Support your local recycling program, learn how to "RECYCLE RIGHT", and purchase items made from "POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT".

Image Credit: Jesse Kerns

An estimated 8.5% of MSW is COMPOSTED in the U.S.

(Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2020)

Image Credit: Jesse Kerns/OCRRA

Separate food scraps and compost them with landscape debris to create NUTRIENT-RICH SOIL AMENDMENT.

Image Credit: Jesse Kerns



Use compost for SOIL REGENERATION, ecosystem restoration, gardens, landscaping, lawns, trees and shrubs, and potted plants.

Image Credit: Jesse Kerns/Salt City Harvest Farm

FOOD RESCUE: Safely recover prepared and perishable food and redistribute to communities experiencing food insecurity.

REDUCE FOOD LOSS:

- Eat leftovers
- Meal planning
- Create grocery lists
- Check your stock
- Cook root-to-leaf
- Relearn date labels
- Store and preserve
- Donate extra food



REUSE SYSTEMS: material exchanges, community garage sales, reuse centers, sharing libraries, and repair cafes.



REDUCE SINGLE-USE: Conduct a waste audit, learn which items you dispose the most, swap single-use items for reusable alternatives.





L PACKAGE FREE SHOP



REDUCE CONSUMPTION: Reflect on your buying habits, "buy better, buy less", and prioritize services/experiences over goods.

Image Credit: Jesse Kerns

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