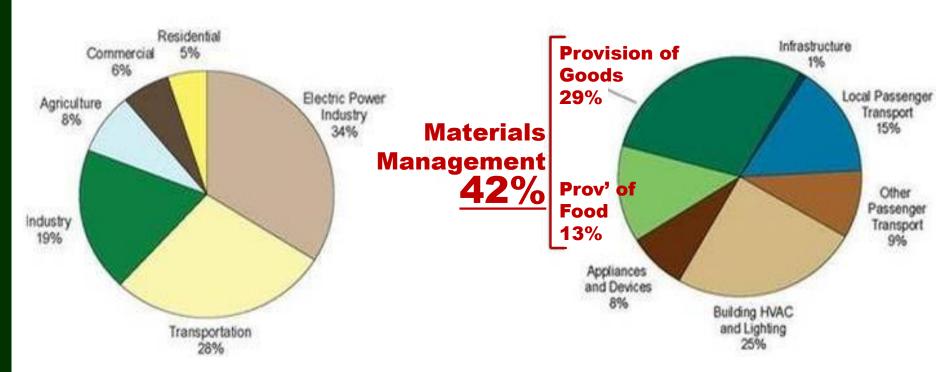
Creation of Greenhouse Gasses <u>Source</u> versus <u>Use</u>

By Source

Sector-Based GHG Inventory US (Domestic) Emissions, 2006

By Use

Systems-Based GHG Inventory US (Domestic) Emissions, 2006



Source: US EPA, "Opportunities to Reduce Greenhouse Gases Through Materials and Land Management and Land Practices" June, 2009

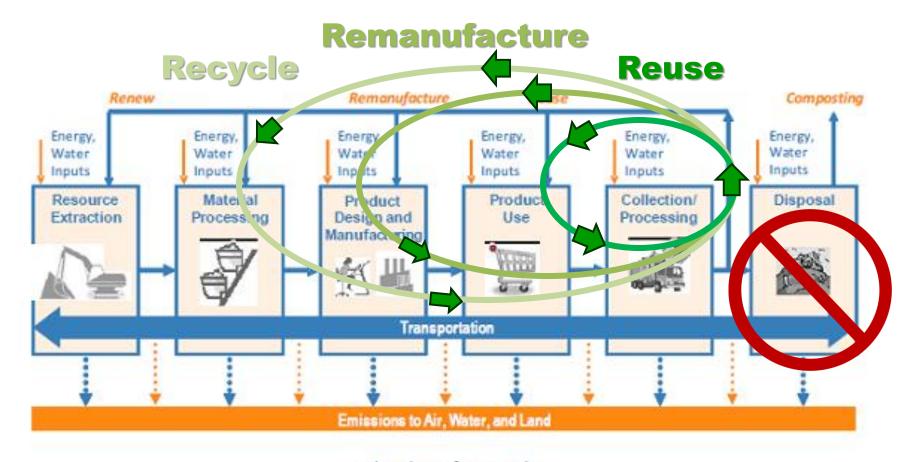
Flow of Materials Management

Each stage takes in material, energy, water and expels waste



Sustainable Materials Management

Shorter loops avoid more upstream emissions and waste



The Flow of Materials Source: State/EPA 2020 Vision Workgroup

From: Sustainable Materials Management: The Road Ahead
United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2020 Vision Workgroup, June 2009, EPA530-R-09-009

RELATIVE COST (PER MTCO2E) AND COVERAGE – "RECYCLING" VS ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Relative Cost Implement Time

	Normalized Multiplier for Cost per MTCO2E (SERA)	Speed to implement and full scale implementation coverage
Commercial Energy Efficiency	1.0 – the baseline	1-3 years; fraction of customer base
Residential Energy Efficiency	3 times as expensive as com'l EE	1-3 years; fraction of customer households
Wind	7-8 times as expensive as com'l EE	TBD, Phase 2
PhotoVoltaic (PV)	18-25 times com'l EE	TBD, Phase 2
Curbside Recycling	0.6-0.7 times the cost of com'l EE	0.5- 2 years; covers all households (HH) in area
Pay As You Throw (PAYT)	0.2-0.3 times cost of com'l EE	3-9 months after political approval; covers all single family HH
Prevention & reuse	0 cost	No lag; education
Yard Waste program	0.5 +/- times cost of com'l EE (Phase 2)	1-2 years, Phase 2

Austin Zero Waste Master Plan Goes Beyond Recycling

- ➤ New Material Management Policies:
 - ☐ Extended Producer Responsibility
 - Take-back
 - Redesign for easier, higher reuse, or recycling
 - ☐ Reduce single-use non-recyclable products & packaging
- > Reuse Recovery Centers
- Composting facilities for Organics
- > Eco-Industrial Park help create markets for recyclables