

Municipal Solid Waste

Landfill gas (LFG) is produced from the biodegradation of the organic matter in the solid waste disposed in landfills. LFG emissions can occur either on-site or in surrounding areas. The principal components of LFG are methane, carbon dioxide, and other Non-Methane Organic Compounds (NMOC). NMOC emissions account for about 0.10 percent of LFG.

LFG emissions are calculated from non-flaring MSW landfills as well as from flaring landfills. The preferred method is used which is based on landfill capacity and tonnage input of waste and the number of years the landfill operated and the number of years it has been closed. Seventy five (75) percent collection efficiency and ninety-five (95) percent control efficiency are used per AP-42 Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors.

References:

Landfills. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. Emissions Inventory Improvement Program. Eastern Research Group Volume III: Chapter 15. January 2001.

Ohio EPA, Division of Solid & Infectious Waste. Columbus, Ohio.

Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Fourth Edition and Supplements, AP- 42, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, September 1985 landfill.