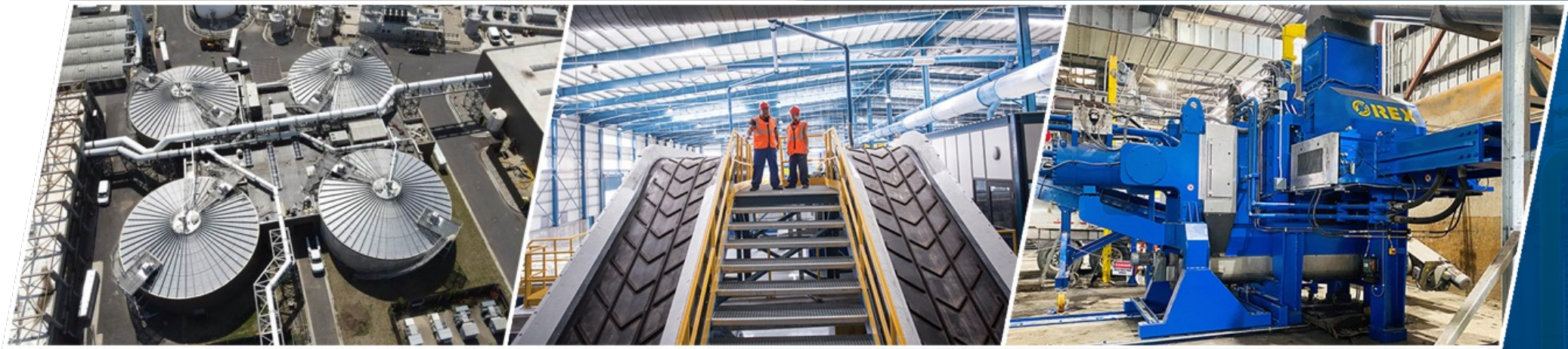


Anaergia – Organic Waste to RNG



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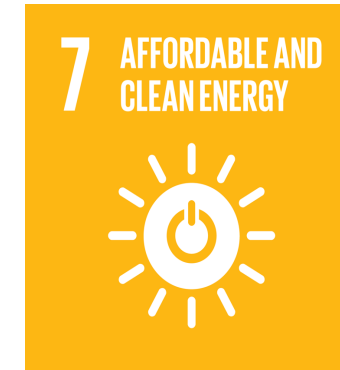


Breaking Barriers to Sustainability



Our Vision

To become the world's leading renewable fuel producer while reducing global carbon emissions, protecting the environment and sustaining life for generations to come



Enabling a Zero Organic Waste Future



Wastewater
Biosolids



Source Separated
Organics



Municipal Solid
Waste



Food Processing
Waste



Agricultural Waste



Integrated
Solutions



Renewable
Power



Renewable
Gas



Recyclables



Fertilizer

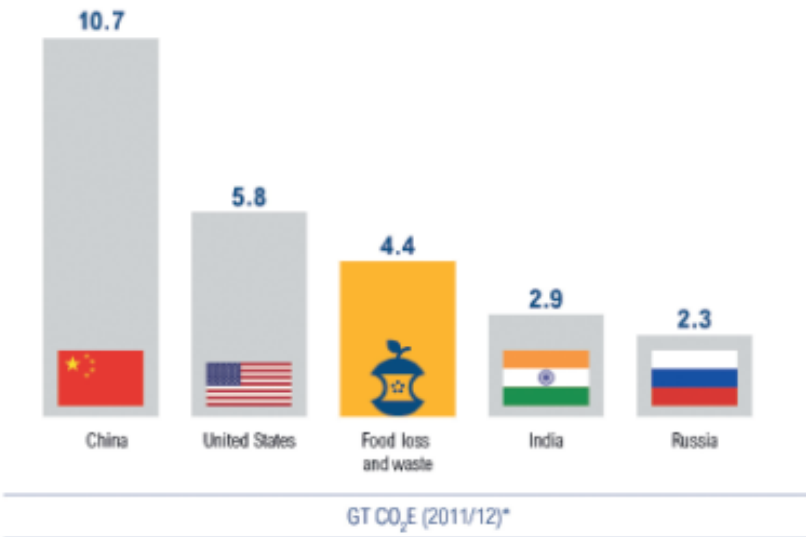
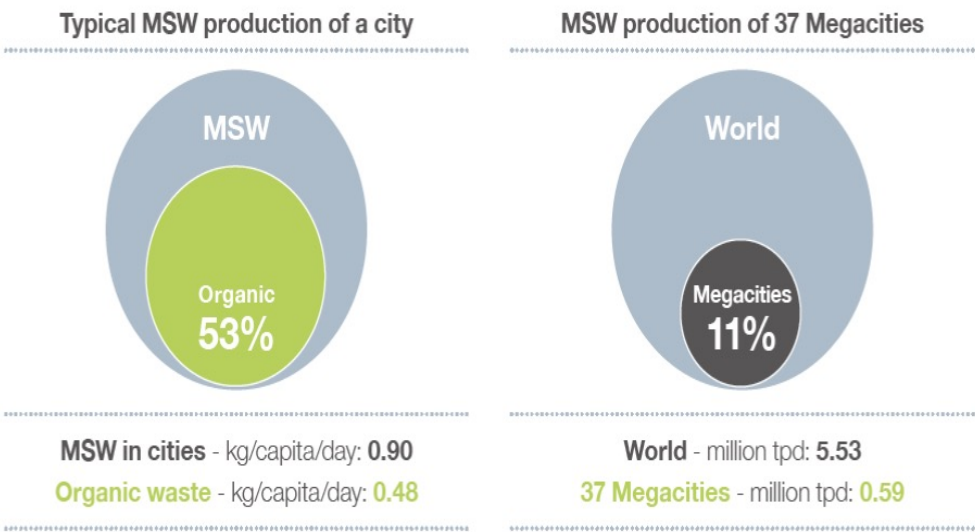


Clean Water



If food waste were a country it would be the **3rd largest emitter of GHGs**, behind China and USA – with an estimated 4.4 million tonnes of CO₂e per year.

Figure 1 – Estimated quantities of MSW produced per capita per day and the contribution of mega cities



* Figures reflect all six anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, including those from land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF). Country data is for 2012 while the food loss and waste data is for 2011 (the most recent data available). To avoid double counting, the food loss and waste emissions figure should not be added to the country figures.

Source: CAIT, 2015; FAO, 2015. Food waste footprint & climate change. Rome: FAO.



Asian waste has:

- High quantity of Organic content – typically between 55-70% on total mass basis
- High Moisture content
- Low overall Calorific Value – low heat value



MSW Waste characteristics

- 50-65% Bio-waste or organic
- 5-10% Recyclable
- 20-30% Inorganic, non recyclable
- 15 -30% Inerts
- 70-80% moisture
- Calorific Value : 600 to 1000 Kcal/Kg

