Chemistry is transforming waste into a valuable energy resource through advanced energy recovery technologies. Recovering this abundant energy complements recycling and reduces waste that would otherwise be sent to landfills. Although traditional recycling rates in the U.S. are growing and must continue to do so, tons of high energy-content products, like non-recycled plastics and other materials, are buried in landfills every day – wasting a valuable energy source. Modern energy recovery facilities can process waste with fewer emissions than conventional fuels processed in most power plants, while innovative plastics-to-fuel technologies convert plastics into alternative fuels.

Recognizing non-recycled materials that are converted to energy or used to manufacture fuels as part of California’s plan to recover 75% of the state’s waste.

Regulating material destined to be used for manufactured fuel as raw material and not solid waste.

Developing standards to ensure that manufactured fuels and energy derived from wastes delivers an equivalent or better emissions profile than the traditional fuels they replace.