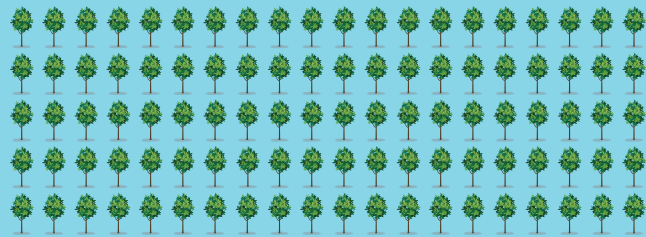


A COMMUNITY OF 30,000 HOUSEHOLDS

EACH YEAR, SWITCHING FROM LANDFILLING FOOD SCRAPS TO SENDING MOST OF IT TO THE LOCAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT VIA A DISPOSER IS EQUIVALENT TO...

PLANTING 13,700 TREES



x137

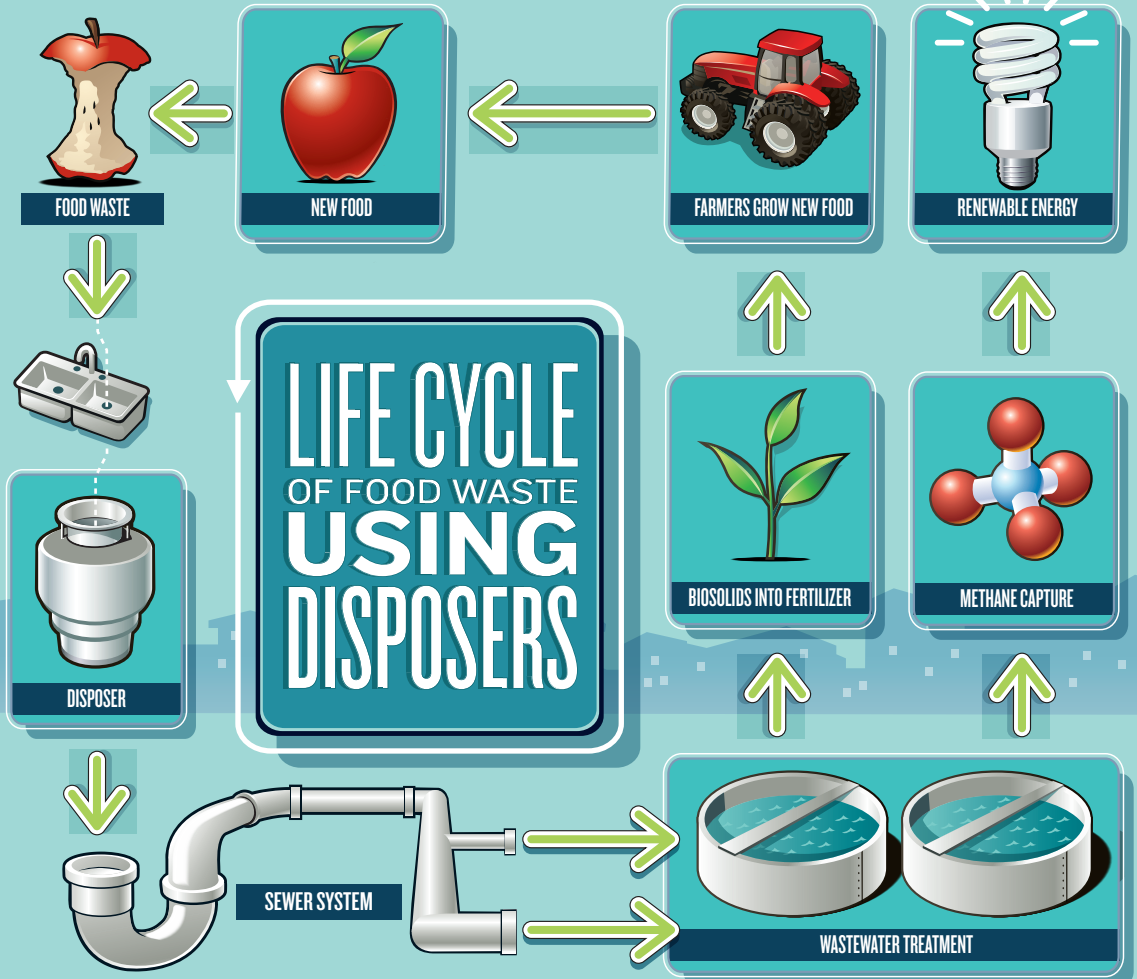
OR

ENOUGH ELECTRICITY TO POWER 25 HOMES FOR A YEAR.



OR
NOT DRIVING AN AVERAGE CAR 4.6 MILLION MILES.

4600000



Depiction of wastewater treatment plant with anaerobic digestion, cogeneration and beneficial reuse of biosolids. Check the plant in your municipality.

WHERE YOU TOSS AN APPLE CORE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

Results from a life cycle assessment (LCA) of the four most common methods of food waste disposal show that using a disposer to send food scraps to wastewater treatment plants can result in lower global warming potential than landfilling.

- DISPOSERS PULVERIZE FOOD WASTE AND SEND IT TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, DIVERTING IT FROM LANDFILLS.
- MANY MODERN WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS CAN CONVERT IT INTO RENEWABLE ENERGY.
- CAPABLE PLANTS CAN ALSO TURN FOOD WASTE INTO BIOSOLIDS, A NATURAL FERTILIZER.

Even if your municipality doesn't convert food waste to energy, using your disposer helps keep food out of landfills.

So before you scrape those leftovers into the trash, consider putting them – and your disposer – to good use.