## From Cafeteria to Compost:

Sustainable Food Waste Management at WPI

Project Submitted to WPI's 15th Annual Sustainability Showcase

March 31st, 2023
Authors: Gabe Espinosa, Jackson Nguyen, Abigail Holmes, Hildey McCorkell

## OUR TEAM:

The WPI Green Team is a student organization that aims to promote a sustainable environment at WPI and in the Worcester community.

We are part of the Waste Management Subcommittee working under Green Team.


## 01

THE PROBLEM
WPI generates lots of food waste


OUR PLAN:
Our 3 main projects

## 02

OUR MISSION:
To reduce food waste and increase sustainability

## U

- 

NEXT STEPS
Our plan moving forward

## 01 <br> THE PROBLEM

Food waste \& its significance

## THE PROBLEM:

## Millions of tons of food are wasted on college campuses each year.

which ultimately ends up in landfill.


## SIGNIFICANCE:



This is not only a waste of money and resources, but it also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions that worsen climate change.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

Food waste generates methane $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{4}\right)$, a greenhouse gas 28 x more potent than $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

- Increased food waste $\rightarrow$ increased methane in the atmosphere.
- Methane acts as a blanket that traps energy from the sun's rays, retaining heat and warming the atmosphere, thereby exacerbating climate change.


## IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE PLANET

- According to NOAA, global temperatures increased 1.1 Celsius from 1901 to 2020.
- A domino effect:
- Melting/shrinking of polar ice caps $\rightarrow$ rising sea levels
- Changes in weather patterns (more droughts, flooding)
- Less snow/rain in winter months $\rightarrow$ drought in summer
$\rightarrow$ affects agriculture \& food supply
- Ocean becomes more acidic $\rightarrow$ coral bleaching $\rightarrow$ biodiversity decline
- Increase in natural disasters


## THEREFORE,

## It is vital we take actions now before it's too late!



## 02 <br> OUR MISSION:



## OUR GOALS:

## University Spectrum:

1. To minimize food waste at dining halls to raise awareness for sustainability.
2. To encourage composting within the university dining halls and Greek life organizations to promote environmentally-friendly habits.

## Global Spectrum:

1. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change
2. To conserve resources (energy, water, land) that are vital to food production
3. To preserve biodiversity by reducing food that ends up in landfill

## 03

OUR PLAN:


## OUR PROJECTS:

1. Project Zero Waste
2. University

Composting
3. Greek Life Composting

## Project Zero Waste

Objective: To reduce food waste at Morgan Dining Hall (MDH) by 5\% each semester.

## Protocol:

1. Measure the amount of food waste (lbs) in Morgan Dining Hall every Wednesday during lunch hours (11am-2pm).

- Food waste is collected in a large container and weighed using a scale.

2. Green to-go boxes are tallied per hour and removed from count.


## Project Zero Waste

Food Waste Per Student vs. Time (Fall 2022)
Food Waste (lbs/student) $\quad-5.63 \mathrm{E}-05^{*} \mathrm{x}+2.64 \mathrm{R}^{2}=0.01$


## Project Zero Waste

## Significance of Project:

1. Students will be more aware of the food waste they are generating and the impacts that food waste impinges on the environment
2. $5 \%$ food waste reduction can significantly reduce $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ emissions \& $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions
(reducing the frequency of transportation to dispose the food waste)

## University Composting

Objective: Propose to initiate composting at the South Village Campus Center (SVCC) Dining Hall in the 2023-2024 academic year.

## Protocol:

- Plan: Setting up waste receptacles, switching to compostable materials, putting up appropriate composting signage.
- Compost collection would occur $2 x$ / week at the SVCC loading dock
- Requirements for compost: no plastic contaminants or chemicals



## University Composting

## Partnering Composting Service:



Location: Grafton, MA

## Logistics:

- Collect food scraps for universities
- All-in-one program \& minimizes extra work for WPI custodial staff


## Process:

- Pickup once per week, 2 containers/week (112gal)


## Cost:

- \$50/pickup + \$50 one-time fee $\rightarrow \$ 50 /$ week
- (\$1,600 / academic year)

University Benefits:

- Generate compost for WPI community garden


## University Composting

## Alternatives Considered:

| Feedhack Earth | Green Mountain On-Gampus Vessel |
| :---: | :---: |
| - More expensive <br> - Scalability <br> - Reliability | - Requires staffing <br> - Long term costs of running machine \& carbon feed <br> - Initial cost is very expensive (\$300,000) |

## University Composting

## Current Metrics:

| Dining Hall | \# of <br> 50-Gallon <br> Drums | \% Full | Total Weight <br> of Drums <br> (llos) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Morgan | 11 | 75 | 4400 |
| Campus Center* | 2 | 75 | 800 |
| Goat's Head* | 1 | 75 | 400 |
|  |  | Total | 5400 |

## Food Waste Production:

- Over the entire $\sim 32$ weeks in the primary academic year the university produces roughly 172,800 pounds of food waste.

Note: Food collection at CC and Goat's Head is not the same level as that at Morgan. Thus, these numbers are severely deflated.

## Greek Life Composting

Objective: To implement vermicomposting at each of the WPI Greek Life (fraternity \& sorority) houses.

## Significance:

- Food waste reduced in 16 Greek Life houses (over 200 people)
- Through demonstrating a commitment to sustainability, Greek Life organizations can inspire other university organizations to join the good cause.



## Greek Life Composting

## What is Vermicomposting?

- the process of decomposing organic material using worms


## Comparisons:

| Traditional Composting | Vermicomposting |
| :---: | :---: |
| - Bacterial breakdown of organic waste <br> - Need to maintain ratio between "browns" and "greens" <br> - More effort/cost required <br> - Mix compost pile frequently <br> - Buy browns frequently to add | - Using red worms to breakdown organic waste <br> - Faster \& more efficient <br> - Minimal space needed - boxes could be stacked! <br> - Minimal effort <br> - Worms might not be able to eat certain wastes |

## Greek Life Composting

## Background on Worms:

## Feeding:

- To feed: coffee grounds, food scraps, napkins, shredded paper, tea bags, etc.
- To NOT feed: dairy (milk, cheese), excessive citrus, outer layers of onion, bread, etc.

Where to buy \& costs:

- Uncle Jim's Worm Farm
- 1000 adult red worms $=\$ 55.00$ (~ 1 lb )



## Worm Facts:

- 1-3 inches in length
- 1000 count of red
composting worms can create between 8-16 oz of compost per day


## Greek Life Composting

Container: 25 Gallon Box (\$27-Lowes)
Depending on the size of the Greek house, each chapter will need to buy X \# boxes per 5 people in the house

## Recommendations:

- Start with 2 boxes, and increase if needed
- Start with $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$ of worms to be safe - worms usually don't like the new environment


## Estimated Cost:

- Cost is dependent on the size of the house

Assuming 2 boxes ( $\$ 54$ ) +1000 worms ( $\$ 55$ ) $=\$ 109$
Note: Buying the box \& worms is one-time investment

## 04

NEXT STEPS


## MOVING FORWARD,

1. Find funding for University Composting, working with Black Earth Compost.
2. Present ideas to Greek Life, and initiate Greek Life Composting by this D-term or beginning of next academic year.
3. Continue Project Zero Waste to keep track of food waste to raise awareness!

## REFERENCES:

- Food Waste and its Links to Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change I USDA
- Climate change impacts | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (noaa.gov)
- Impacts of Climate Change I US EPA
- Black Earth Compost
- FeedBack Earth, Inc | Food Waste Transformation | Grafton, MA
- Green Mountain Compost - Local, sustainable, wicked good
- Buy Red Wigglers Worm Composting and Vermicomposting supplies (unclejimswormfarm.com)


