

# EACH PLASTIC BAG WEIGHS HEAVILY ON THE ENVIRONMENT

## CHOOSE TO REDUCE

**3.03 MILLION** tonnes of waste were incinerated in 2013.

The incineration process generates energy, where **20%** is used for the waste-to-energy incineration plant's consumption, and the remaining **80%** are supplied to our national grid.

At the incineration stage, burning plastic waste results in the emission of:

+ **GREENHOUSE GASES**

CARBON MONOXIDE  
CARBON DIOXIDE

+ **HARMFUL GASES**

HYDROGEN CHLORIDES  
SULFUR OXIDES

Filtering these gases consumes even more energy and resources, adding burden to Singapore's energy grid.

Managing plastic and other waste is primarily carried out in Singapore's 4 waste-to-energy plants:

**TUAS / SENOKO / TUAS SOUTH / KEPPEL SEGHERS TUAS**

About **200,000** tonnes of non-incinerable waste are sent to Semakau Landfill each year. The landfill is expected to run out of space by 2035 if the current rate of waste disposal continues.

**SEMAKAU LANDFILL:** Singapore's only landfill

Ash from the incineration process and other solid waste are sent to

In 2013, out of a total of **741,100** tonnes of plastic waste generated,

only **91,100** tonnes, approximately **11%**, were recycled.

Approximately **3 BILLION** plastic bags

are used in Singapore annually.

**PLASTIC BAG OR JELLYFISH?**

Plastic litter that ends up in waterways is severely harmful to marine life.

Marine animals often mistake plastic bags for jellyfish and ingest them. As plastic items cannot be digested or passed, they stay in the animal's gut, causing pain and certain death.

Animals can even get trapped in stray plastic bags, becoming immobilised, or dying from suffocation.