

TAITEX Workshop in Mexico City on solid waste integrated management in urban areas

How can we make the best of it?

- economic and ecologic aspects of waste management -



STADTREINIGUNG HAMBURG

11 September 2015 Reinhard Fiedler, Stadtreinigung Hamburg Head of Communication and Innovation



Content



- - 1. Waste management in Germany
 - 2. Waste Management by Stadtreinigung Hamburg (SRH)

How we make the best of it.



Waste management in Germany

"Closed Cycle Management Act" (Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz)

- 5-step waste hierarchy
 - 1. Prevention of waste
 - **2.** Preparing for re-use
 - **3.** Recycling
 - 4. Other recovery, e.g. energy recovery
 - 5. Disposal





- How can we make the best of it? -

No landfill for untreated waste from households

- in Germany since 2005
- in the City of Hamburg since 1998





- How can we make the best of it? -





Source: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/waste/documents/KS-SF-11-031-EN.pdf

- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for prevention of waste

- Deposit for multi-trip bottles (glass)
- Design of products
 - less weight (packaging)
 - designed for repair (electric devices)
- Shops / markets without packaging
- Ban of plastic bags





1. Prevention of waste

- 2. Preparing for re-use
- 3. Recycling
- 4. energy recovery
- 5. Disposal







- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for preparing for re-use

- STILBRUCH stores for useful items from bulky waste collection in the city of Hamburg
 - low prices (social aspect) for used furniture, books, consumer electronics
- Retread of worn tires
- Clothes recycling bin / clothes banks





Prevention of waste
 Preparing for re-use

- 3. Recycling
- 4. energy recovery
- 5. Disposal

stilbruch

- How can we make the best of it? -

Prevention of Waste by STILBRUCH

- Direct marketing of furniture, books, textiles etc. at secondhand store "Stilbruch" (subsidiary of SRH)
 - 1,300 Mg/a (furniture)
 - Source: recycling center, bulky waste collection on demand, direct delivery, dissolving of households (service offered by Stilbruch)







- 1. Prevention of waste
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- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (1)

- Paper
 - 98,000 Mg/a from households (58 kg/a/per head)
 - 136,000 Mg/a from commerce and industry
 - cost recovery 28 %









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- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (2)

- Biowaste (green bin): 58,500 Mg
 - treated in SRH-owned fermentation and composting plant 'BKW Bützberg' by dry fermentation
 - cost recovery 22 %
 - seasonal surplus: treatment in other composting plants (tender / contracts)
 - → expense for SRH (45 60 €/Mg)





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2. Stadtreinigung Hamburg (SRH)

How can we make the best of it?

Examples for recycling (2)

- Dry fermentation and composting plant
 - in operation since 2011
 - capacity:70,000 Mg/a (60,000 Mg bio + 10,000 Mg green waste): Cost reduction, climate protection, safety disposal
- Biowaste triple strategy
 - 1.Biogas production by
fermentation3.Compost production by
composting of digestate
from fermentation







- Prevention of waste
 Preparing for re-use
 Recycling
- energy recovery
 Disposal





- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (2)

 Biogas and composting process at the biogas an composting plant (dry fermentation)







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- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (2)

- Biogas supplied to grid:
- Compost (agriculture):
- Total area of plant:

11,900 MWh 19,300 Mg 13 ha





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- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (2)

- Leaves (street cleaning/gardens): 12,700 Mg / a
- Tender, expense for SRH (40 55 € / Mg)
- Cleaned, pressed to pellets, enriched with minerals, used in agriculture as soil conditioner





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- How can we make the best of it? -



Prevention of waste
 Preparing for re-use

4. energy recovery

3. Recycling

5. Disposal

Examples for recycling (2)

Waste fraction (separate collected)	<u>General</u> possibilities for treatment	Main ways of treatment <u>at SRH</u>	<u>Marketing by</u> <u>SRH</u> : Other treatment ways*
Biowaste	Fermentation, composting	Fermentation + composting	Seasonal surplus: Composted
Green waste	Fermentation, composting, incineration	Incineration	Seasonal surplus: Composted
Leaves	Fermentation, composting, incineration, gasification, pelletizing	_	Leaves (leaf-bags): Composted Leaves (street cleaning): Processed to pellets
Wood (furniture, construction wood etc.)	Reuse, recycling, incineration, gasification	Reuse / recycling of bulky waste (furniture)	Recycling (chipboards), incineration

- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (2)

- Glass
 - brown
 - green
 - colorless
 - 29,100 Mg/a from households
 - 8,200 Mg/a from commercial





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- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (5)

- Other collection systems
 - Glass -> 29,100 Mg/a from households
 - Clothes -> 6,200 Mg/a from households
 - Consumer electronics -> 11,800 Mg/a
 - Hazardous waste -> 2,300 Mg/a







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- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (3)

- Packagings (metal, plastic, cardboard)
 - 33,900 Mg/a
 - 20 kg/a/per head





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- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (4)

Recycling center





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- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for recycling (4)

- Recycling center (12)
 - wood -> 30,000 Mg/a
 - garden waste -> 20,500 Mg/a
 - scrap metal -> 5,500 Mg/a
 - fridges -> 1,300 Mg a
 - 25 fractions of waste -> total 100,000 Mg/a







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- How can we make the best of it? -

Examples for energy recovery

- Biogas plants
 - one plant for commercial biowaste (wet fermentation)
 - one plant for organic waste from households (dry fermentation
- Incineration plants







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- How can we make the best of it? -

- Beyond household waste: Treatment of <u>commercial</u> biowaste at SRH in a ppp-model (SRH 47.5%)
 - **Biowerk:** Wet fermentation plant with CHP aggregate
 - Plant fed with biowaste from gastronomy, canteens, supermarkets (expired food, food residuals, fat/oil etc.)
- Data 2013
 - Biowaste (input): 18,400 Mg
 - Electricity (to grid): 6,100 MWh
 - Heat (local heat grid): 5,800 MWh
 - Digestate (agriculture): 20,000 Mg







1. Prevention of waste

- How can we make the best of it? -





- How can we make the best of it? -

Incineration plants

- Globally 2,500 incineration plants, in more than 30 countries, are in operation
 - With 400 plants in Europe
- Incineration technology is not realisable in all countries (weather conditions, waste composition (heat value!) financing, logistics etc.)

Household waste heat value comparison for various countries:

Country	Heat Value
Germany	9 – 11 MJ/kg
China	4 – 7.3 MJ/kg
Brazil	3 – 6.9 MJ/kg
India	< 4 MJ/kg



- How can we make the best of it? -

Waste as energy source

 Comparison of heat values (= usable energy content during incineration) of different energy sources







- How can we make the best of it? -

Incineration plants





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Incineration plant MVB in Hamburg





- One line for wood (polluted and non-polluted)
- Two lines for production of electricity and steam for district heating system

- How can we make the best of it? -





- How can we make the best of it? -

Emissions of incineration plants (MVB)





Prevention of waste
 Preparing for re-use

3. Recycling

- How can we make the best of it? -



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- How can we make the best of it? -



- 3,4 kg other metals
- 12,4 kg hydrochloric acid
- 3,5 kg gypsum
- 220 kg slag
- 2.100 kWh energy





1. Prevention of waste

- How can we make the best of it? -





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- How can we make the best of it? -

Waste incineration in Hamburg

- clean and safe
- controlled technical process
- accepted technique by citizens
- essential for energy supply
- a lot of recycling products
- on long-term view financial advantageous



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- How can we make the best of it? -



of waste from households in Hamburg will be recycled or used for energy production

1%

of waste from households in Hamburg goes to landfill (treated hazardous waste, contaminated ashes)



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- How can we make the best of it? -

Planning of treatment plants: How to decide for a waste treatment process with energy recovery?

Where might the plant be located?

Which pollutants are emitted / destroyed / generated?

How is waste collected (e.g. separate collection, (municipal) politics)?

What are the ecological and economical benefits (long-term)?

Which by-products are generated / How can these be used / disposed of / avoided? Which kind of waste is to be treated (fraction / amount)?



How is the market situation (currently and in future) for waste fractions, end products, by-products?

Which kind of waste treatment plants already exist?



How is the economic situation of the company? Which end products are generated?

Which kind of recycling process is possible/useful?

What are the legal conditions (e.g. approval for plant)?

What kind of pretreatment is useful / necessary?

From point of view of a public or a private company? 37

Thank you for listening !

Reinhard Fiedler Stadtreinigung Hamburg Bullerdeich 19 D-20537 Hamburg

tel +49 40 2576 1010 mobil +49 151 4060 1010 mail r.fiedler@srhh.de web www.stadtreinigung.hamburg