EXPERIENCE & **INSIGHTS FROM RECENT PUBLIC FACILITIES IN GERMANY, POLAND AND OTHER** EUROPEAN **COUNTRIES**



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Waste Management Hierarchy

- Israel is installing Sorting plants to enable recycling and recovering.
- The next step is the installation of WtE-plant for thermal treatment.



Possible Waste Management Strategies

- No separation
 - \rightarrow everything goes to WtE-Plant
- Separation at source (e.g. glass, plastic)

 \rightarrow only non-usable material goes to WtE-plant

- Separation in sorting plant ("Israeli way")
 - \rightarrow only non-usable materials goes to WtE-plant

Each European country and sometimes

each city has its unique strategy.







Criteria for site selection

- Transportation
 - → often the site of existing plants or landfills are a good choice (existing infrastructure)
- Possible energy usage (WtE-plants)
 - → long-term cooperation with industry or public facilities
- Zoning
- If larger catchment area, possible neighbourhood of train system (waste transfer station)





Private or Public owned – pro & cons

In the last 10 years there were 2 emerging WtE-markets in Europe

United Kingdom

mainly private owned plants

• Poland

mainly public (cities or public waste management association) owned plants

Sorting plants in Europe are often privately owned. The recycling rate of plastics in these plants correlates with the "oil price" and not with environmental possibilities.



Private or Public owned – pro & cons

Pro private owned

- Lean government (companies take care of building and operating of plant)
- Investment by company
- Easier contracts with EPC-Supplier



Con private owned

- Private company will choose the "cheapest" technology (e.g. 1 line with no waste combustion for 700 h/a)
- Cooperation will try to increase profit; therefore, tipping fee might increase over time

Private or Public owned – pro & cons

Pro public owned

- Local authority can choose what is best for the community
- Stable waste disposal costs
- Independence
- Innovative concepts / political solutions can be persuaded





Con public owned

Political solutions might increase CAPEX/ OPEX

How to deal with opposition

- Always honest and competent dialogue
 - \rightarrow open discussion with concerned neighbours. There is a <u>chance</u> that they can be convinced.
- Integration of environmental pressure groups should be avoided
 - → experience show that their aim is and stays to prevent plants. When cities integrate groups and their representatives to formulate limits, plants were not executed because of unrealistic values.
 - \rightarrow Talks with representatives should always be with witnesses.

Overview of WtE-technology



Waste delivery	Combustion	Flue gas	Energy	Residue
and storage	and boiler	treatment	recovery	handling and
		(FGC)		treatment

Overview of WtE-technology

- Safe disposal of non-usable waste
- Mass reduction (down to 20 25 % of untreated waste)
- Volume reduction (down to 10 % of untreated waste)
- Energy utilisation of waste:
 Electricity production
 Steam export to industry
 Heat export to district heating
 or Cooling systems
- Reduction of CO₂-emissions





WtE-plants in Europe





WtE-plants in Europe (Examples)

Germany



Switzerland (29 plants)



Poland



RDF-WtE Plant Bernburg

Owner

PreZero Strong interaction with city council

Specialities

Plant supplies the industrial park of Solvay with steam

Plant is located in the middle of the city.

Technical data: Incineration capacity 552,000 Mg/a steam capacity 240 t/h, 40 MW_{el}



WtE-plant Bialystok

Owner

City of Bialystok

Specialties

Plant supplies industry with steam and the district heating grid

Technical data:

120,000 Mg/a Waste 8 MW_{el}







WtE-plant for the City of Szczecin (Poland)



Owner City of Szczecin

Specialities

Plant located in the harbour and designed like a fish. The plant is the only plant with a wet flue gas cleaning. The plant supplies the district heating grid (incl. large heat pump) & produces electricity.

Technical data 160,000 Mg/a Waste, 14 MW_{el}



WtE-plant in Konin (Poland)





Owner Waste Association

Specialties

Located next to existing landfill. Supply of district heating grid.

Technical data: 90,000 Mg/a Waste, 7 MW_{el}



WtE-plant Rzeszow (Poland) for PGE



Owner

PGE (electrical company)

Specialities

Supply of district heating grid. "Fancy" design. Second line is being.

Technical data: 100,000 Mg/a Waste 8 MW_{el}



WtE-plant Warsaw (Poland)

Client City of Warsaw

Speciality

"Green" design Addition of small existing plant Supply of district heating grid (and electricity production) Largest plant in Poland

Technical data: 2 x 17 Mg/h

Operation:

starting 2024





WtE-plant Solingen (Germany)

Client

Technische Betriebe Solingen (City)

Specialities

Supply of district heating Plant is now located in the middle of the city with a Kindergarten and a school right next to it. Citizens can bring their bulky waste directly to the bunker. Innovative concepts as decided by the city council.













Operation:

since 1969



WtE-plant Leverkusen (Germany)

Owner

AVEA Leverkusen (waste association)

Specialties Supply of district heating Located in the middle of the city



Technical data:280,000 Mg/a WasteOperation:since 1969





WtE-plant Düsseldorf-Flingern (Germany)

Owner Stadtwerke Düsseldorf AG

Specialties Steam supply to power plant

When City Utility company was sold to external company, all large re-investments were stopped.





Technical data: 420.000 Mg/a waste



RDF-plant Chalampé (France)

Owner

Umweltdienste Bohn (German company)

Specialities

Plant supplies chemical park of Alsachimie with steam. Plant is integrated in regional waste management.

Technical data:ca. 26 t/h Waste through-put
ca. 100 t/h life steam
ca. 175.000 Nm³/h flue gas









Thank you very much for your attention!

