



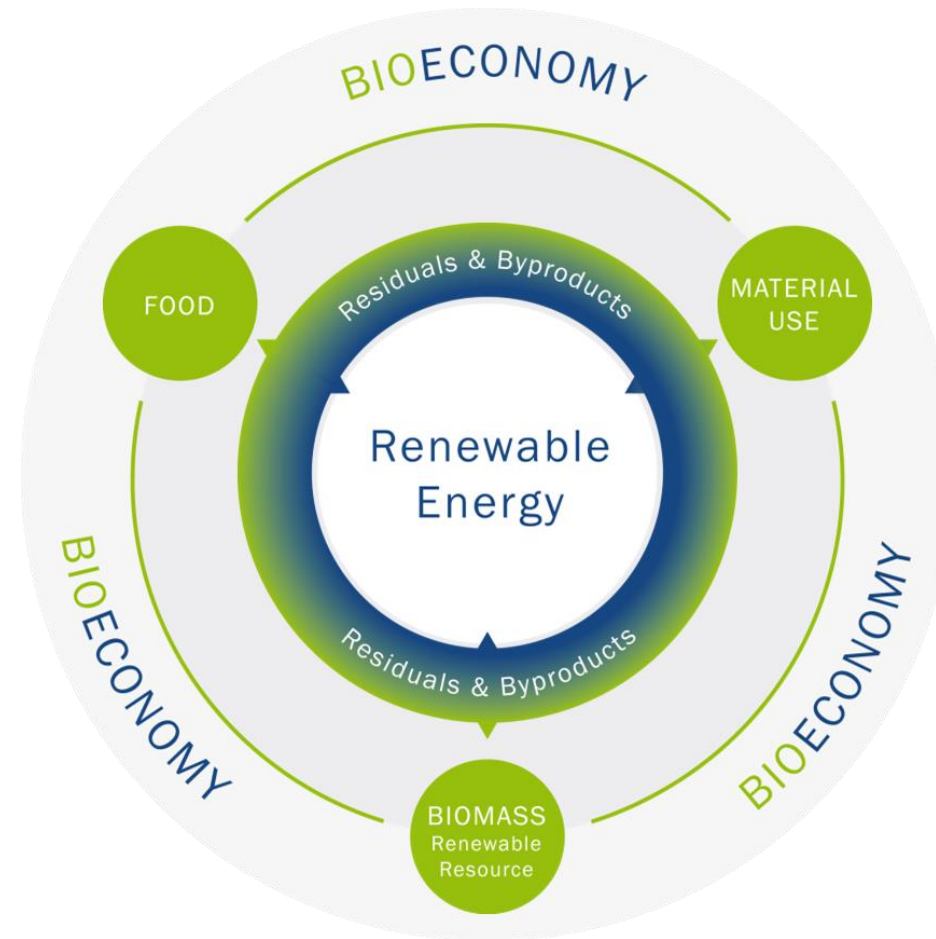
ECOLOGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY REASONABLE TECHNICAL CONCEPTS FOR THE UTILISATION OF BIOGENIC WASTE

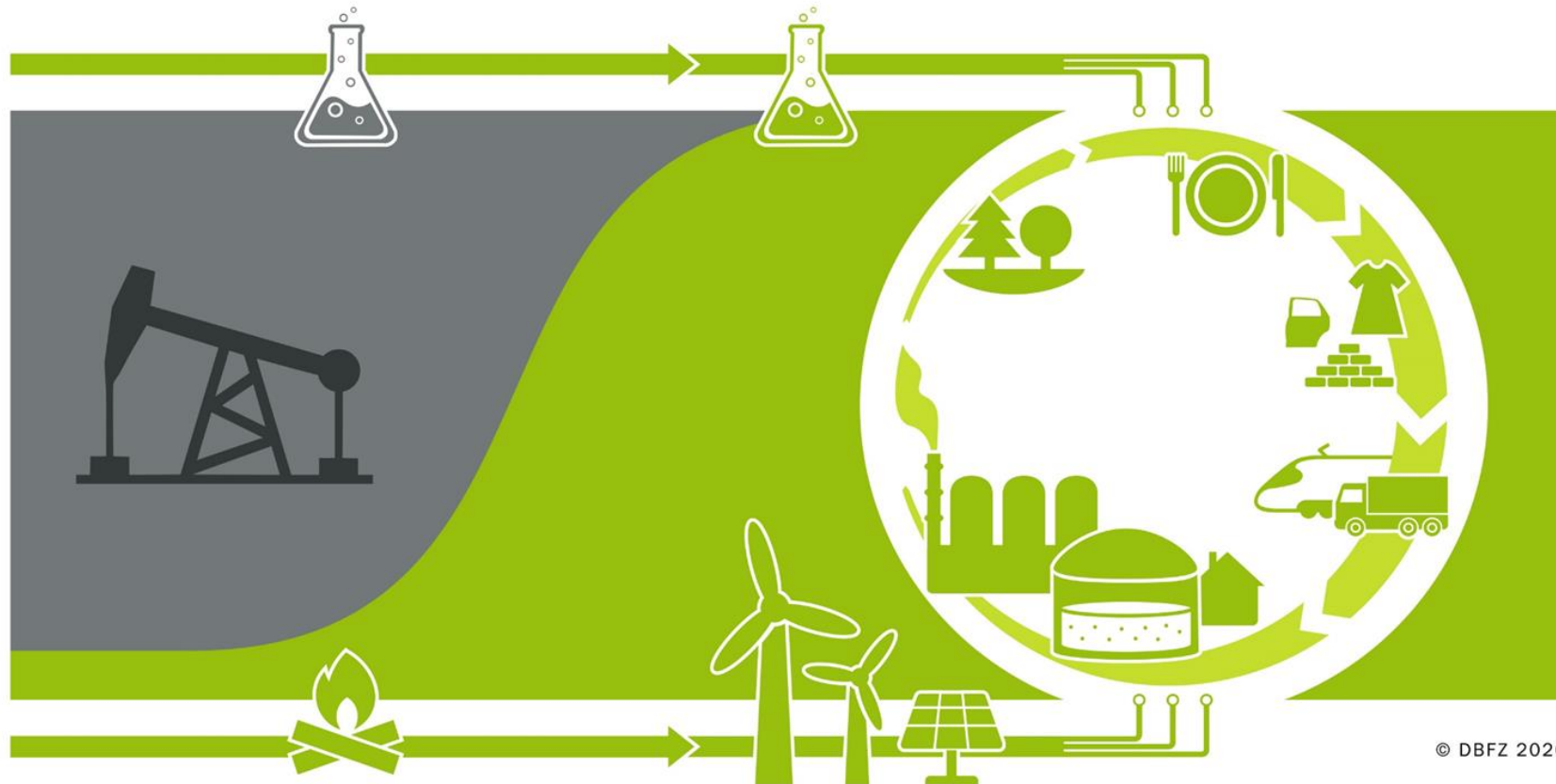
Michael Nelles^{1/2}, Haniyeh Jalalipour, Gert Morscheck¹, Satya Narra^{1/2}, Abdallah Nassour¹, Sven Schaller² & Jan Sprafke^{1/3}

1) University of Rostock, 2) DBFZ, the German Centre for Biomass Research in Leipzig & 3) German RETech Partnership in Berlin

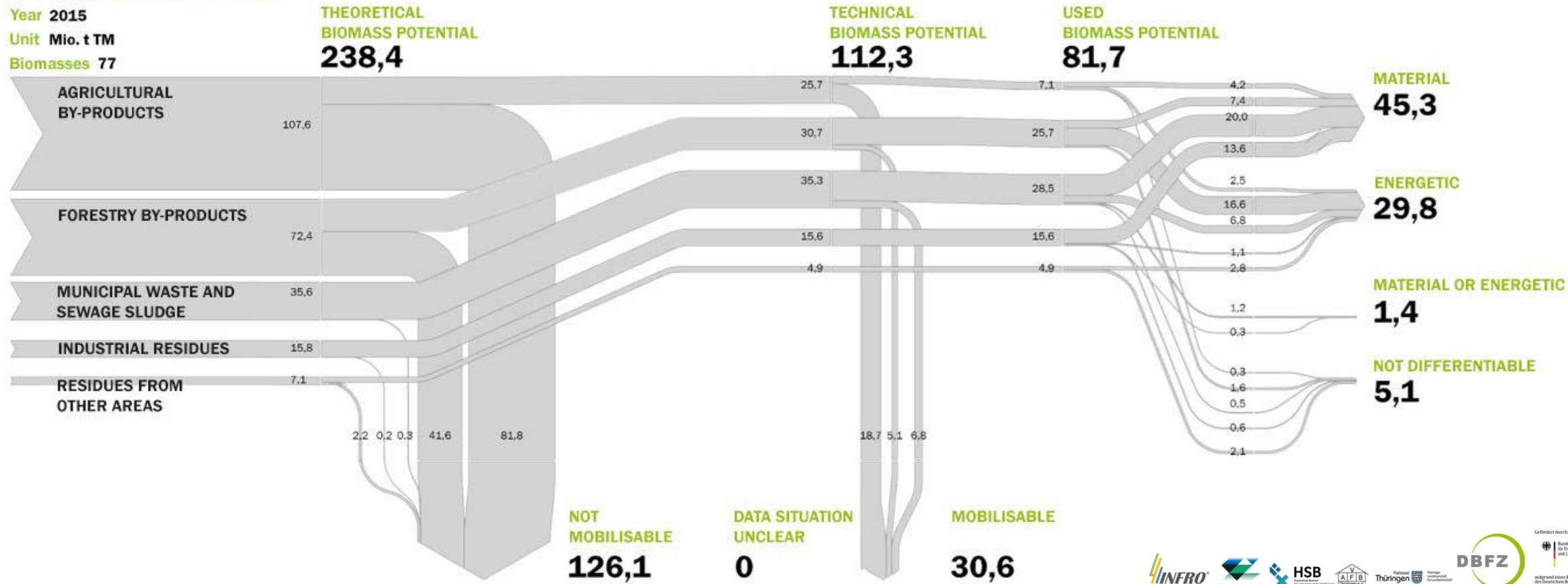
ECOLOGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY REASONABLE TECHNICAL CONCEPTS FOR THE UTILISATION OF BIOGENIC WASTE

- 1. Sustainable Circular Bioeconomy – biobased products and bioenergy**
2. Biogenic waste and residues – ecological challenges
3. Separate collection – a key for sustainable solutions
4. Composting and anaerobic digestion
5. Mechanical-biological treatment of residual waste (mixed solid waste)
6. Conclusion and Outlook





AVERAGE VALUES

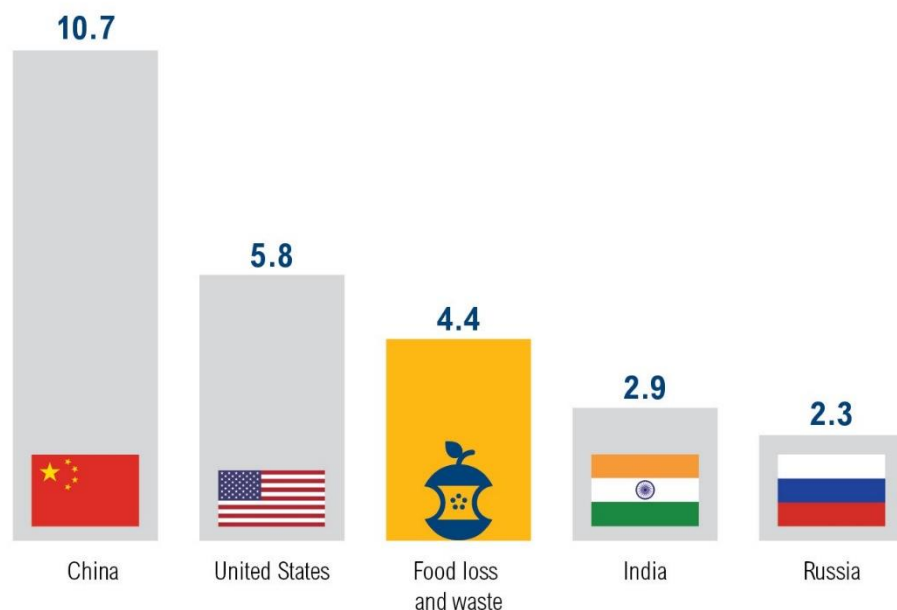


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GHG-emissions from food loss and waste worldwide

If Food Loss and Waste Were its own Country,
it Would Be the Third-Largest Greenhouse Gas Emitter



GT CO₂E (2011/12)*

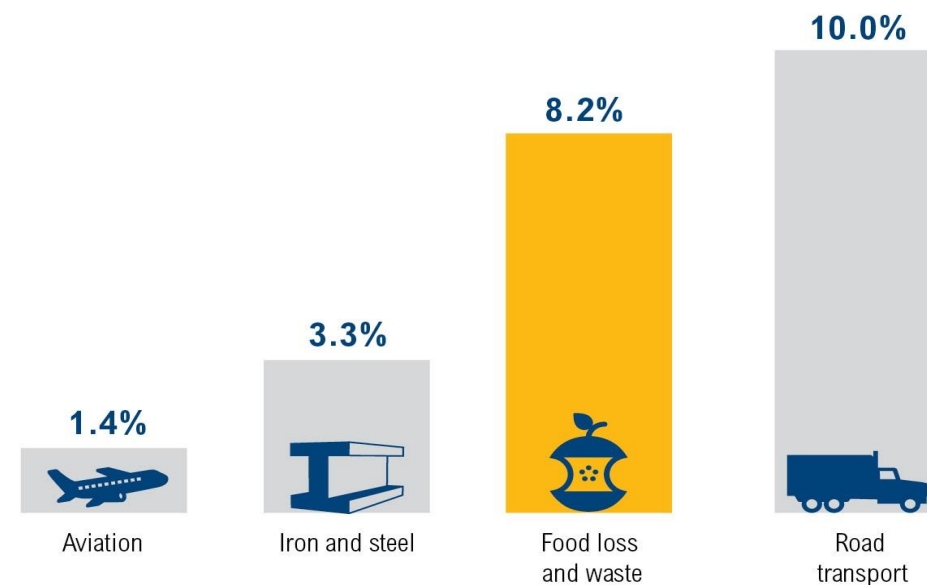
* Figures reflect all six anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, including those from land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF). Country data is for 2012 while the food loss and waste data is for 2011 (the most recent data available). To avoid double counting, the food loss and waste emissions figure should not be added to the country figures.

Source: CAIT, 2015; FAO, 2015. *Food wastage footprint & climate change*. Rome: FAO.



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Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Food Loss and Waste
Approach the Levels from Road Transport



SHARE OF GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (2011/12)*

* Sector data is for 2012 while the food loss and waste data is for 2011 (the most recent available). Since the food loss and waste data combines emissions from various lifecycle stages of the food that is ultimately lost or wasted (e.g., road transport, landfills), the food loss and waste figure should not be added to the sector figures in order to avoid double counting.

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA). 2014. *CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion* (2014 edition). Paris: OECD/IEA; WRAP, 2014.

Strategies to achieve economic and environmental gains by reducing food waste. Banbury, UK: WRAP; FAO, 2015. *Food wastage footprint & climate change*. Rome: FAO.

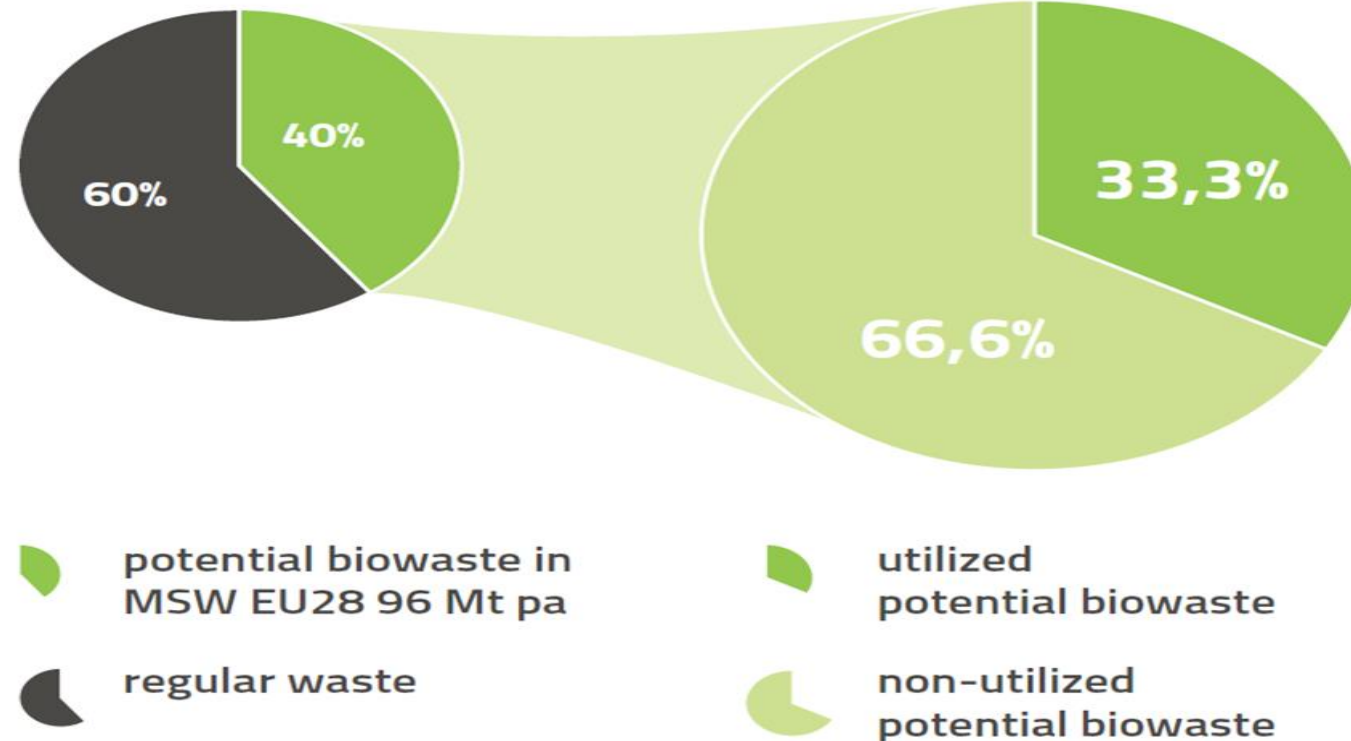


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Biowaste potential of households in the European Union

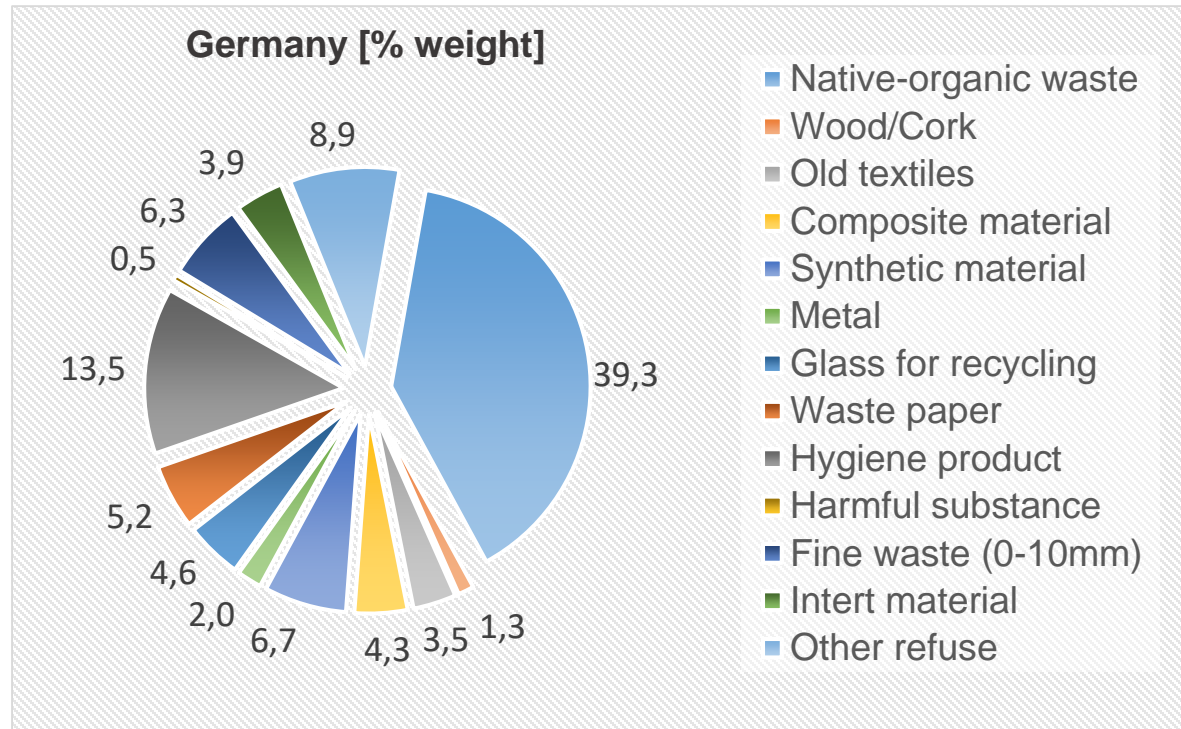
Household waste

Biowaste



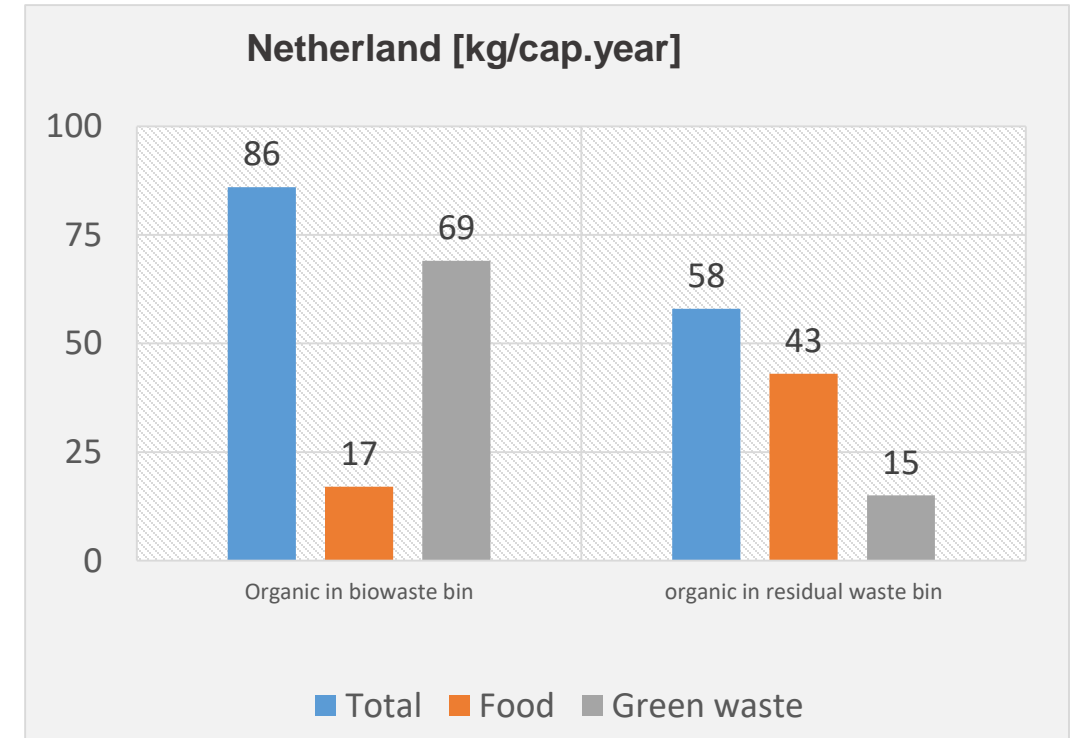
Source: ECN 2016: ECN Factsheet biowaste generates jobs, <http://www.compostnetwork.info/>

Organic waste in Germany and the Netherlands 2019



Composition of residual waste in Germany

Source: Dornbusch et al. 2020



Collection of organic waste in the Netherland

Source: Langveld, G. et al. 2020

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↑
Residual waste

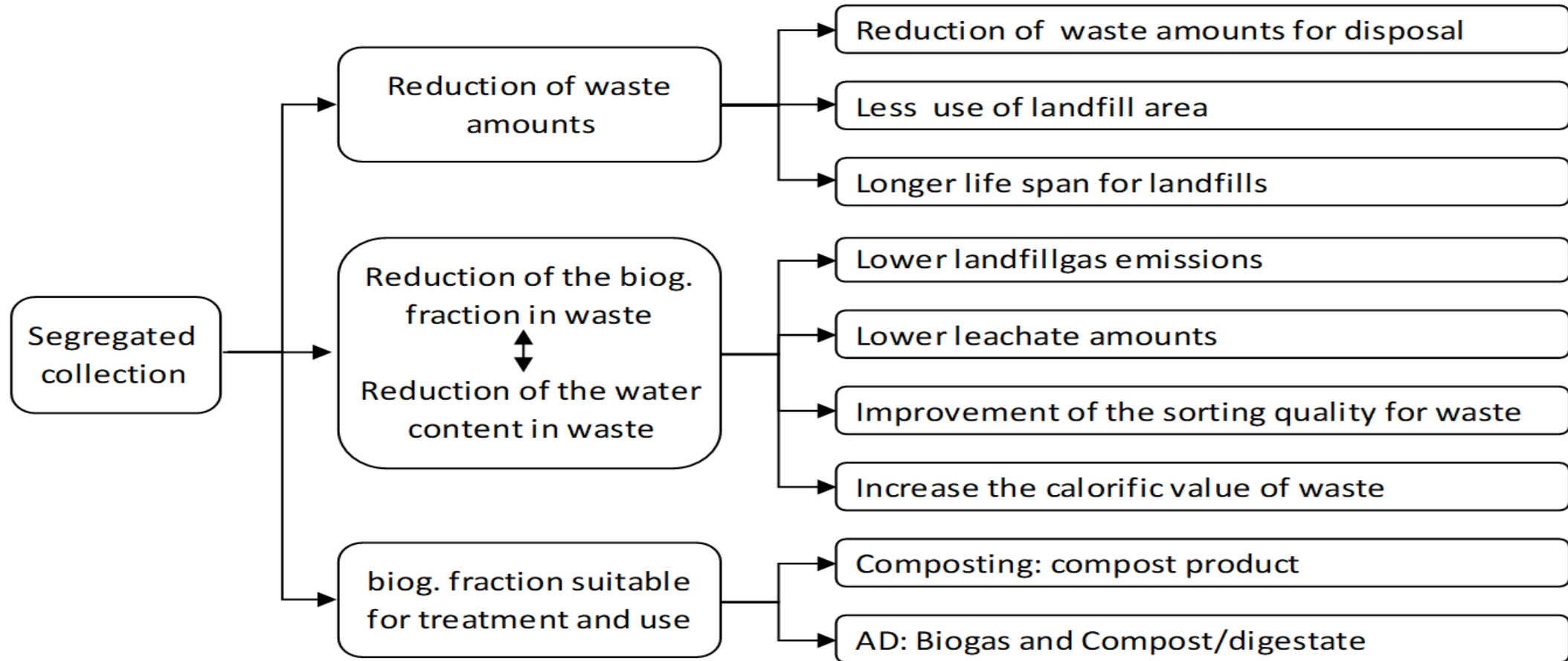
↑
Organic waste
(kitchen & green
waste)

↑ ↑
Paper and
cardboard

↑ ↑
Lightweight packaging
waste made from
plastic, aluminium, tin
and compounds
materials

Source: Nassour

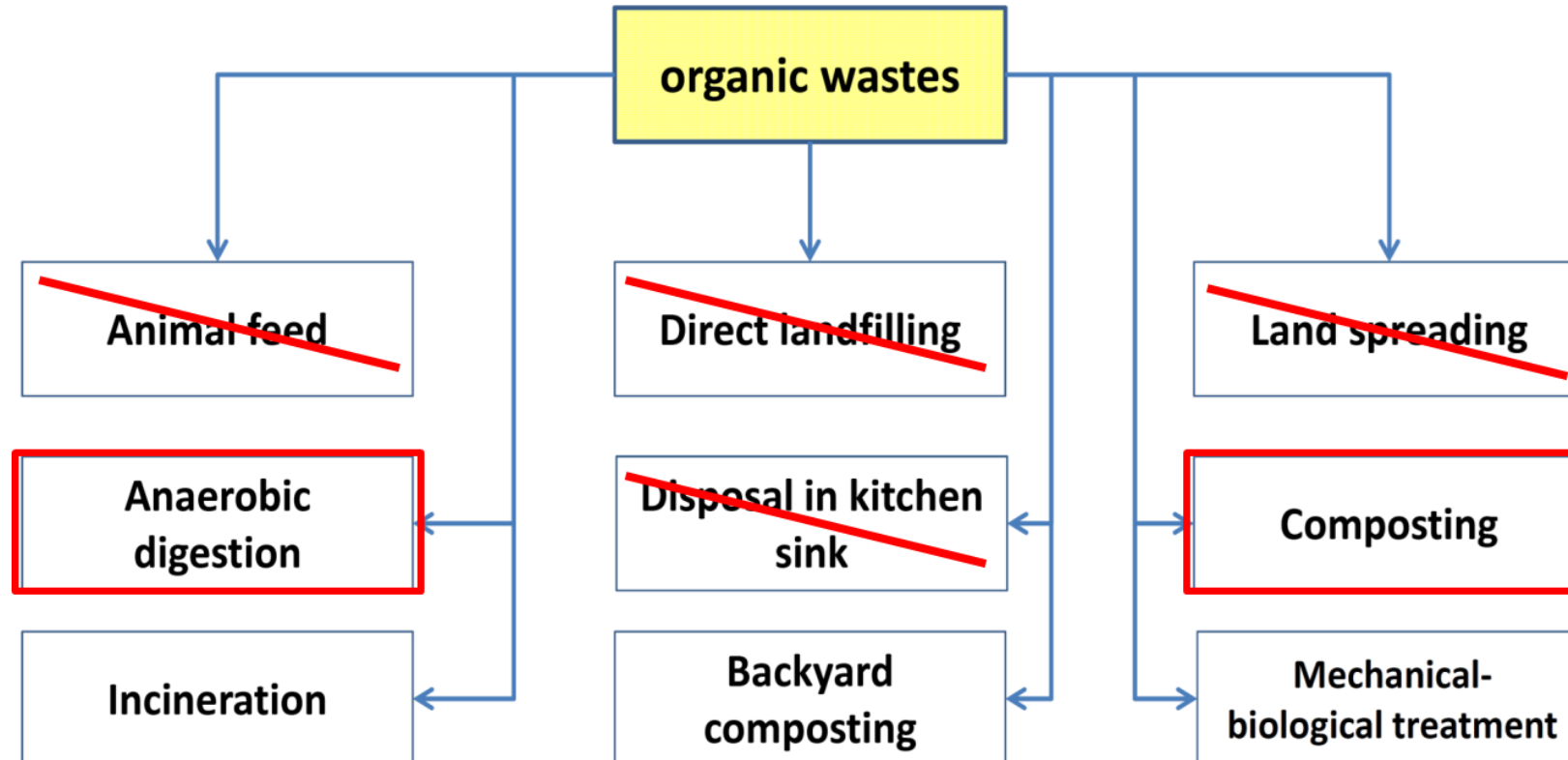
Importance of separate collection of biowaste



Nassour

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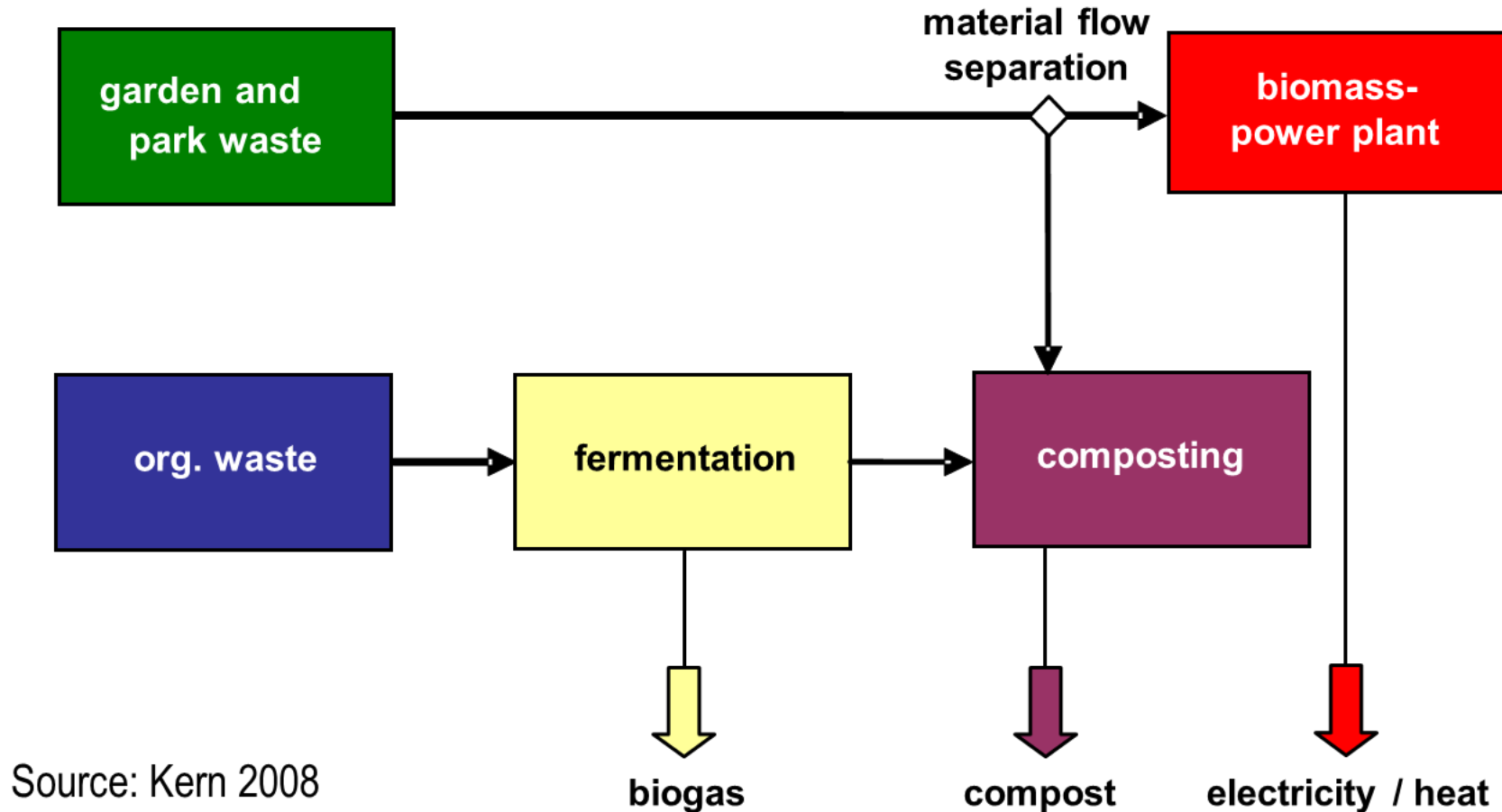
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Source: Morscheck

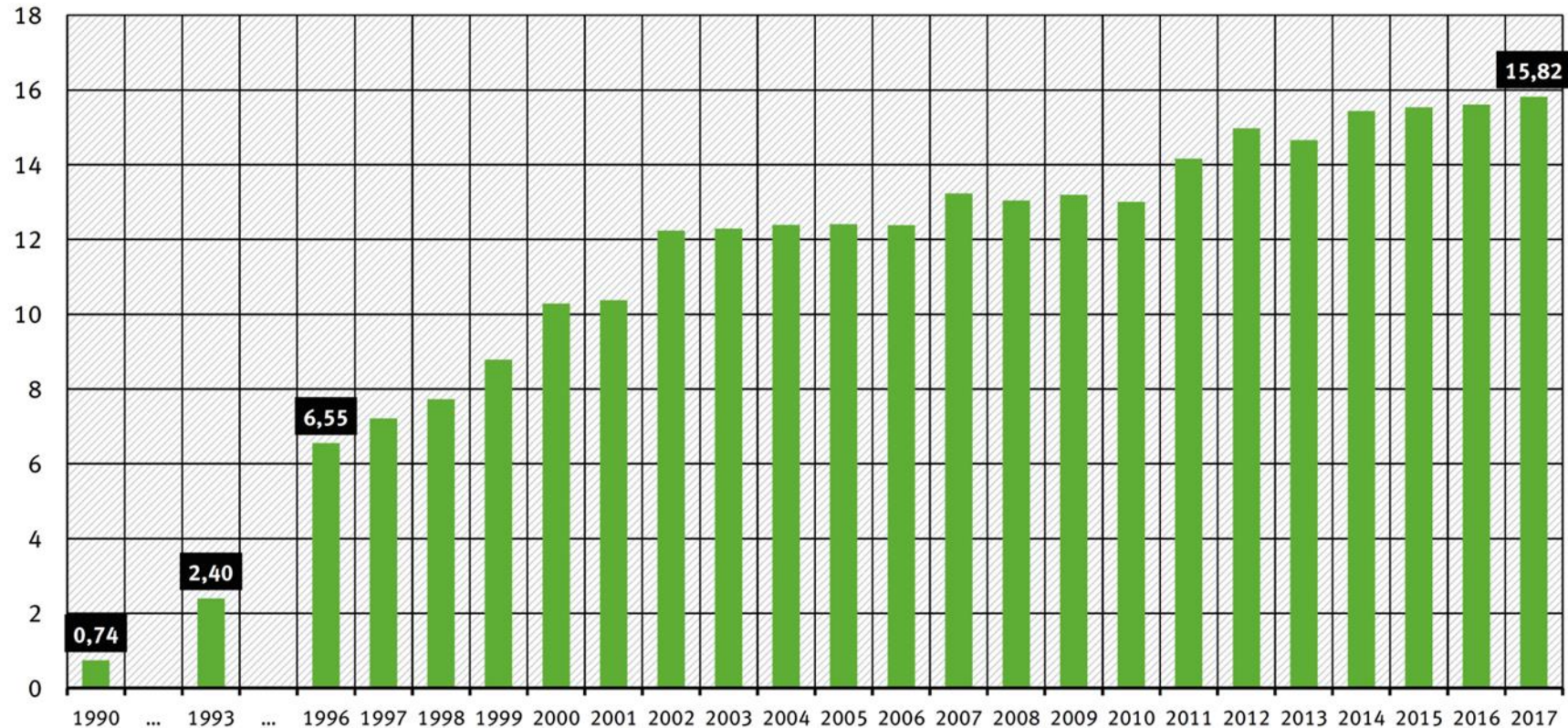
- **14.2 million tons of biodegradable waste collected (biodegradable contents, biodegradable garden and park waste, market waste)**
 - 7.6 million tons in composting plants
 - 6.6 million tons in fermentation plants
- **of which 10.3 million tons / 125 kilograms per inhabitant**
 - 4.9 million tons collected in **biowaste** bins (59 kilograms per inhabitant)
 - 5.4 million tons of garden and **park waste** (65 kilograms per inhabitant)

Integration of the anaerobe fermentation process into the waste treatment concept



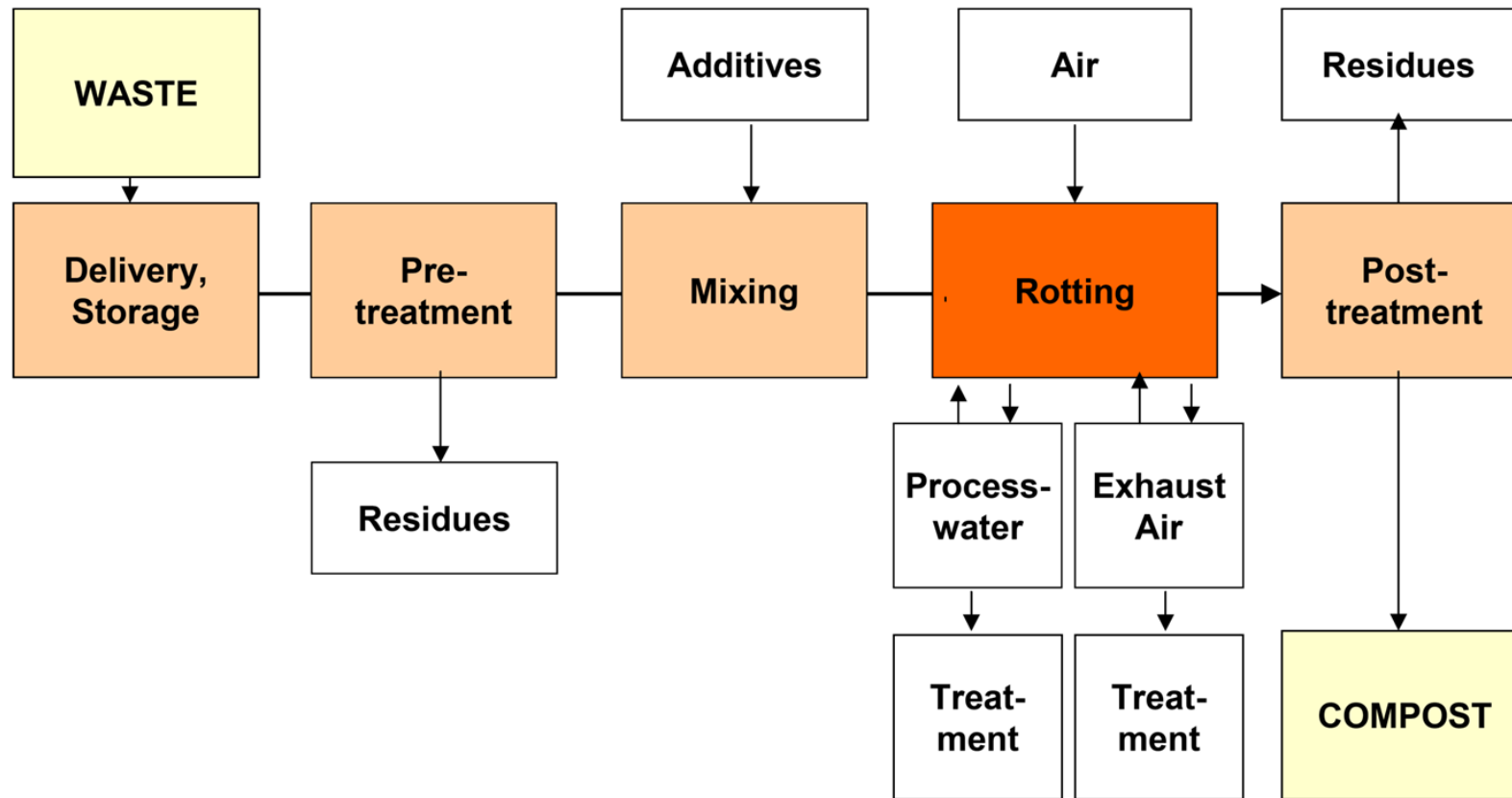
Source: Kern 2008

Composting of biowaste in Germany – Input in 2018 [Mill. Mg]



- 47 % of the composting plants treat only green waste
- 53% of plants treat a mix of separately collected biowaste and green waste

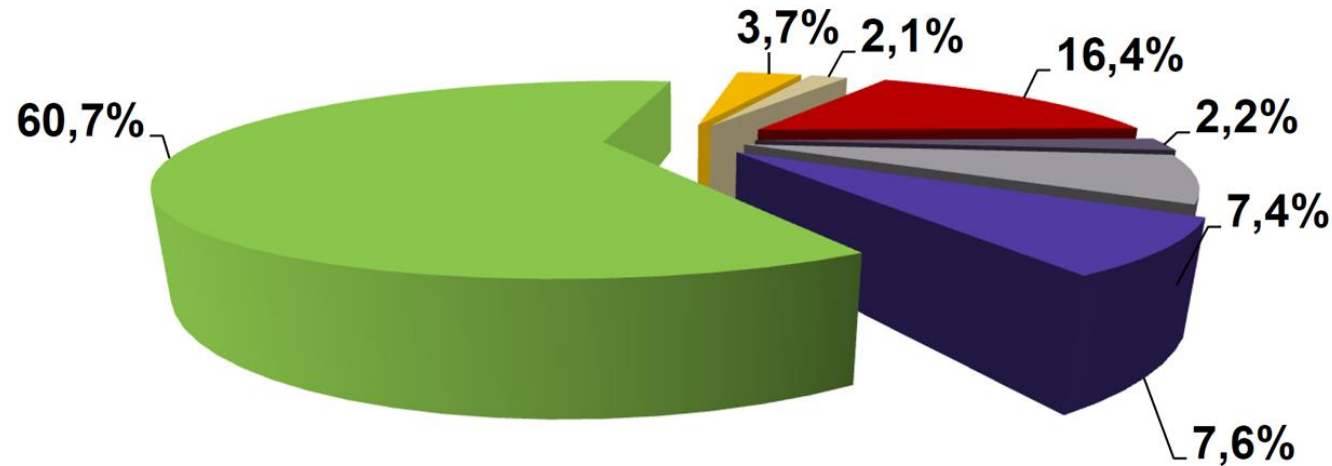
destatis, 2020



I. Körner, R. Stegmann TUHH

Compost - Marketing Structure Germany 2017

3.9 mill. tons of compost



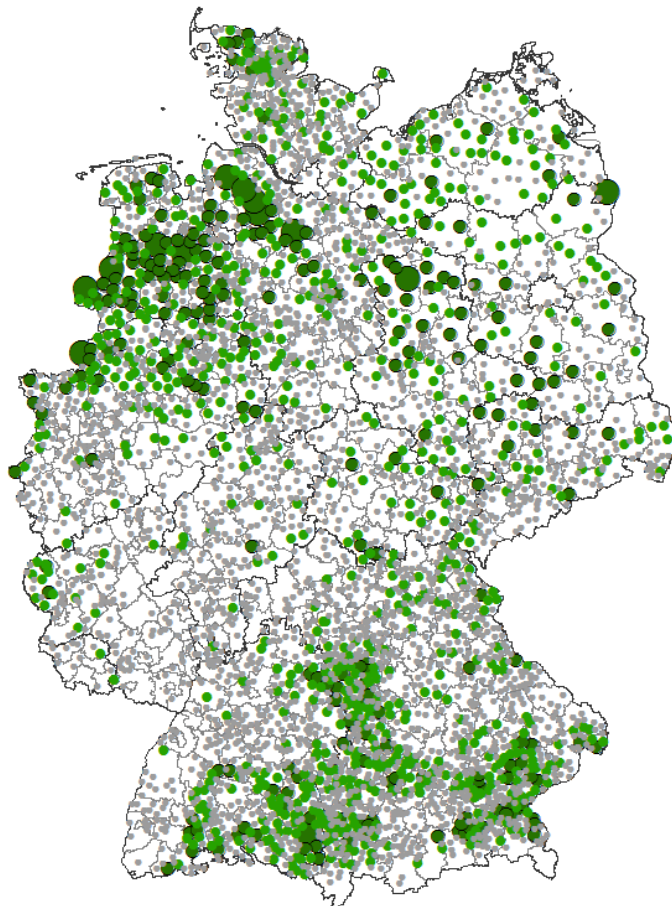
■ Soil manufactory
■ Hobbygardening
■ Agriculture
■ Others

■ Profigardening
■ Landscaping/Recultivation
■ Specific crops

■ Agriculture

Bundesgütegemeinschaft
Kompost e.V.





biogas production plants
[number]

- < 3
- 3 - 5
- 6 - 15
- > 15

biogas production plants 12/2018
database: DBFZ database, state 2020

0 30 60 120
kilometers

© GeoBasis-DE/BKG (2018); © Deutsche Post Direkt GmbH
© Deutsches Biomasseforschungszentrum gemeinnützige GmbH, 2020


Biogas plants (2020) ~ 9,000 plants (including shutdowns)

- ~ **8,800** on-site electricity conversion of biogas
- ~ **230** upgrading to biomethane

Installed electrical capacity

→ 6,9 GW_e

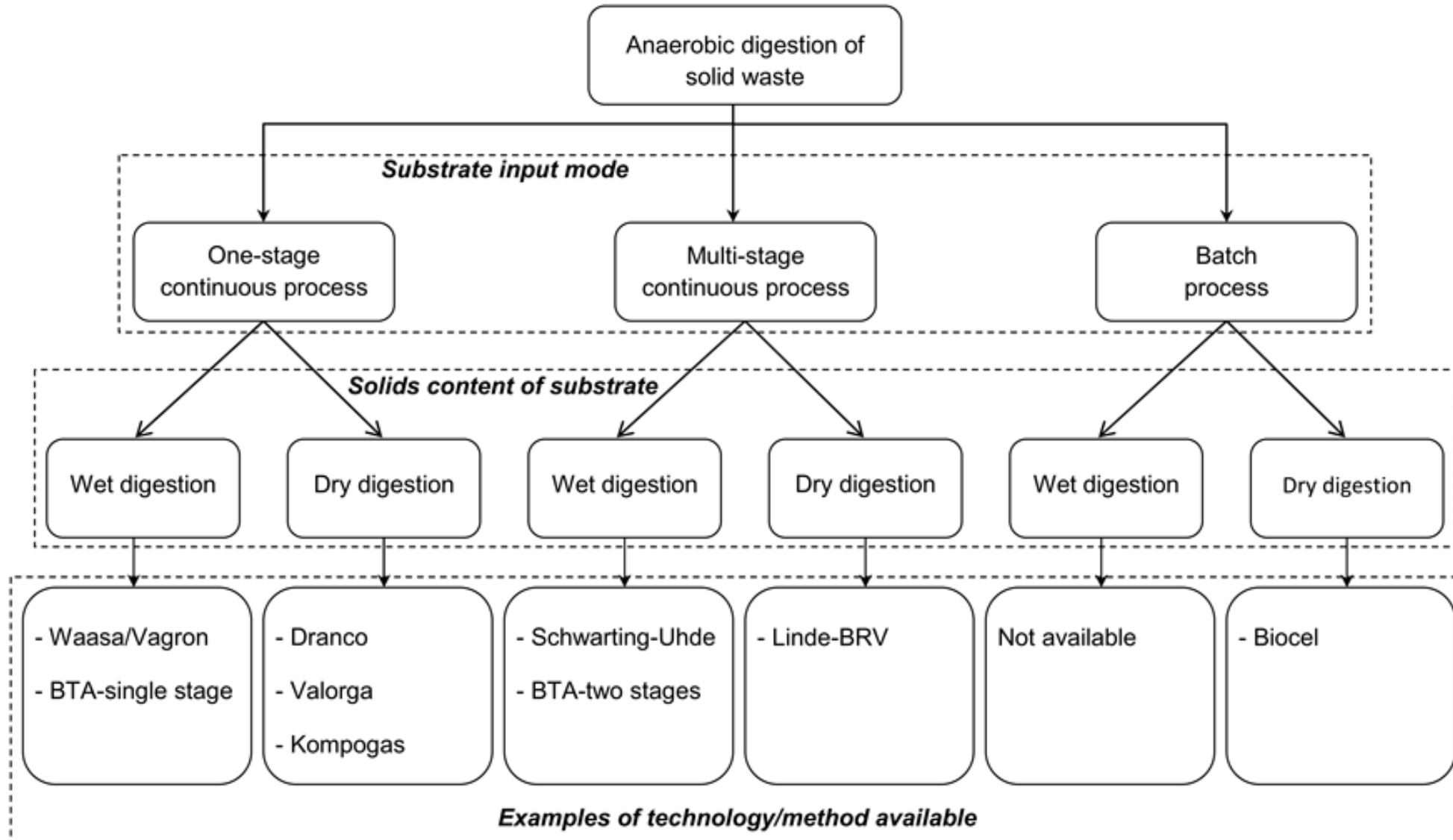
Gross electricity production

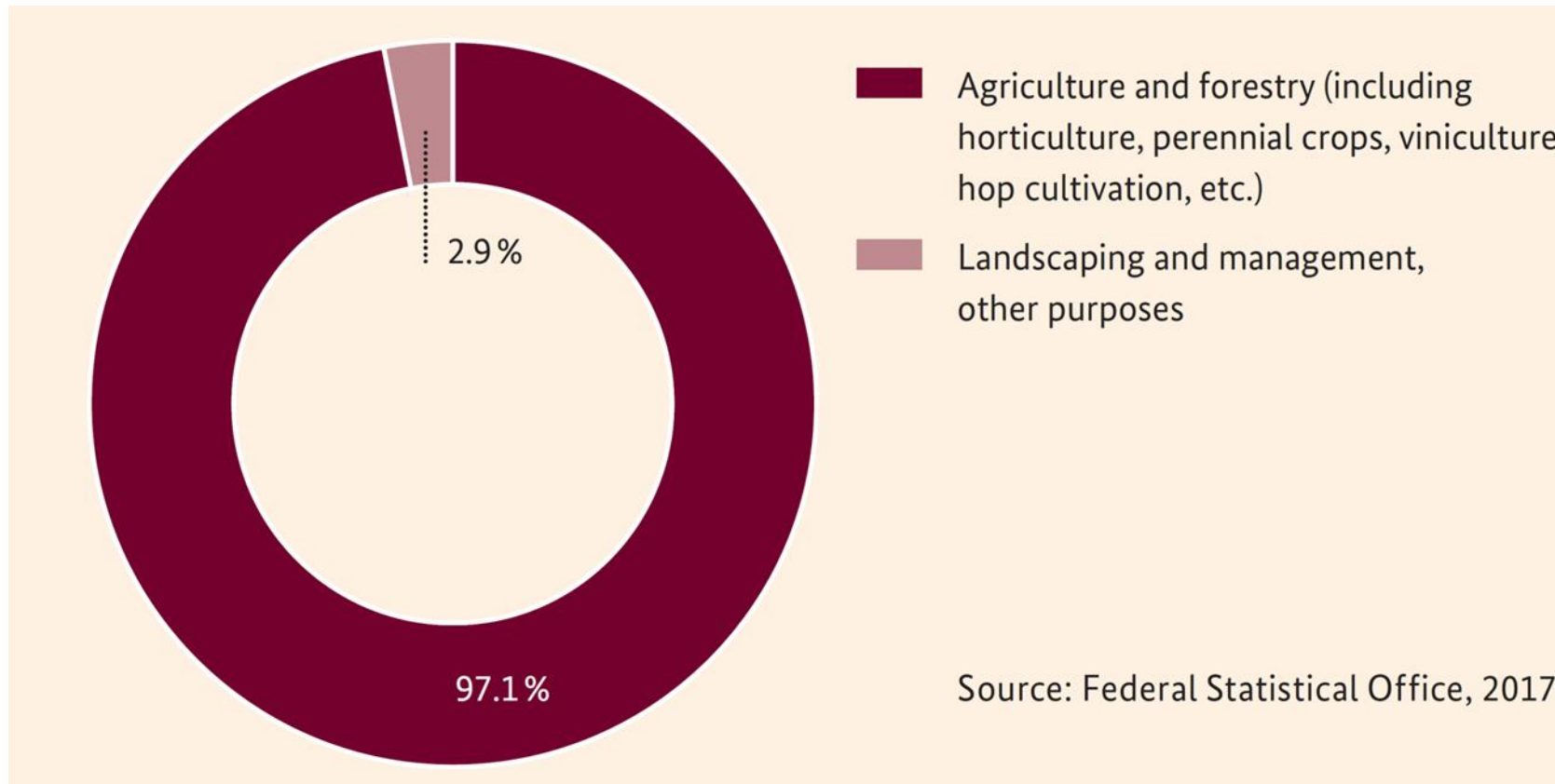
 → 31,3 TWh_e

Heat supply

 → 16,7 TWh_{th}

References: Figure - DBFZ Database biogas, state 6/2020, Biogas plants: estimation DBFZ 2021 and dena 2021. Data regarding electricity/heat/installed capacity according to BMWI 2021.





Threshold values in the biowaste ordinance (BioAbfV) and in the fertilizer ordinance (DüMV)

		Treshold values		Product quality of compost Germany 2013; n = 2,834)
		Compost according DüMV and BioAbfV		
		20 tons DM per ha within 3 years	30 tons DM per ha within 3 years	
Arsen (As)	mg/kg DM	40	40	
Blei (Pb)		150	100	33.97
Cadmium (Cd)		1,5	1.0	0.42
Chrom (Cr-Total)		100	70	23.5
Chrom (VI)		2,0	2,0	
Nickel (Ni)		50	35	14.7
Mercury (Hg)		1,0	0,7	0.11
Thallium (Tl)		1,0	1,0	
Copper (Cu)		100	70	42.3
Zink (Zn)		400	300	173
Perfluorinated surfactants	ng/kg DM (WHO-TEQ)	0,1	0,1	
Dioxins/Furans (PCDD/ PCDF) and dl-PCB		30	30	Bundesgütegemeinschaft Kompost e.V. (BGK)

Impurities
(limit values)

- ▶ Max. 0.5 weight-% in DM selectable, species-inappropriate material > 2 mm diameter
- ▶ Total surface area of impurities < 25 cm²/l FM (if more impurities than 0.1 weight-% DM were found)
- ▶ Stones > 10 mm: max. 5 weight-% in DM



Impurities were sorted out of a 1 liter digestate test sample

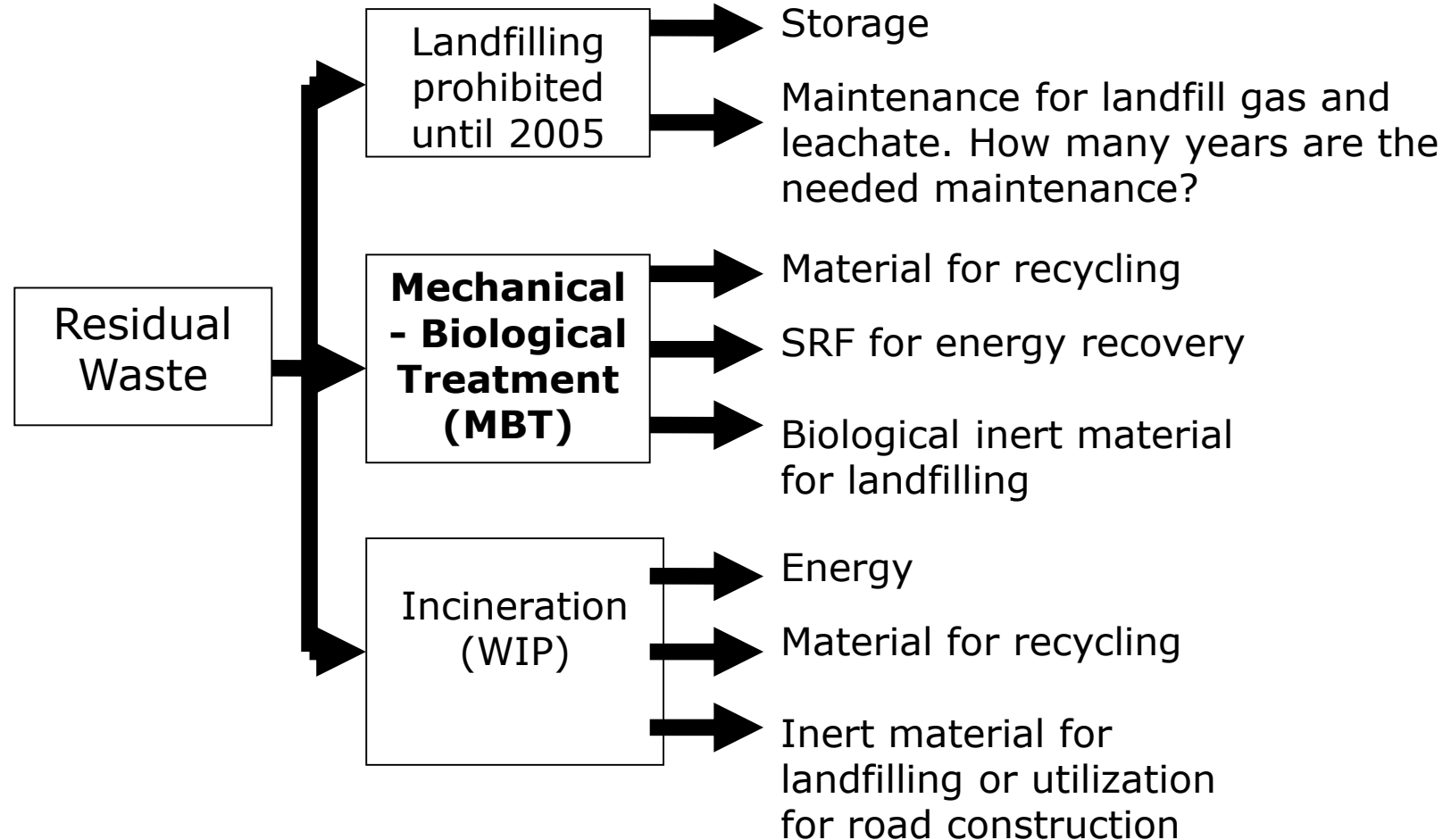
production of good-looking compost and digestate is an essential task of composting and digestion plants

Bundesgütegemeinschaft
Kompost e.V. (BGK)

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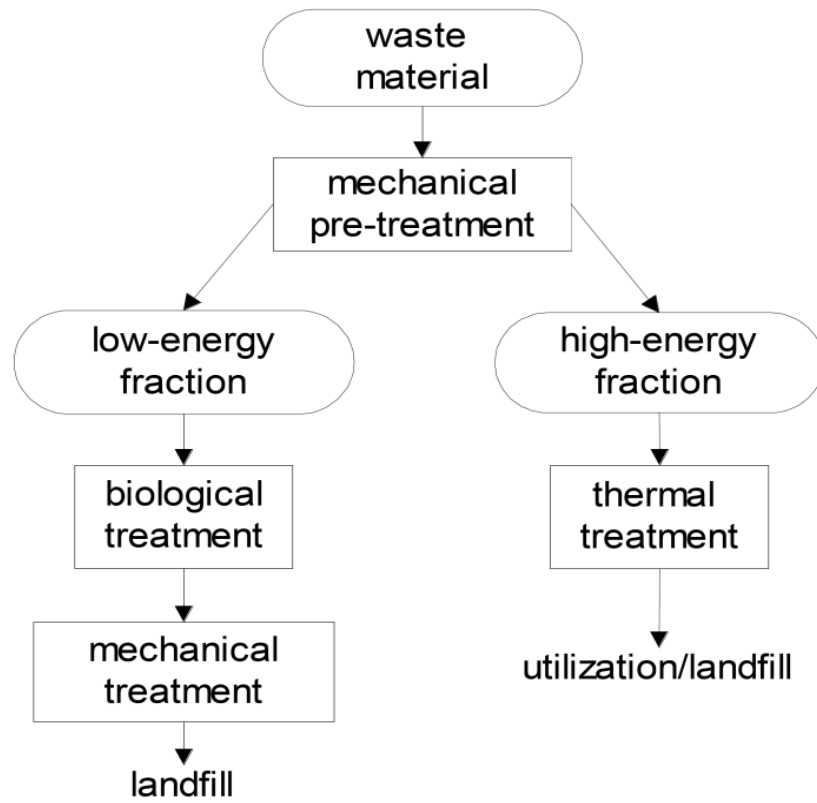
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Treatment of residual waste in Germany

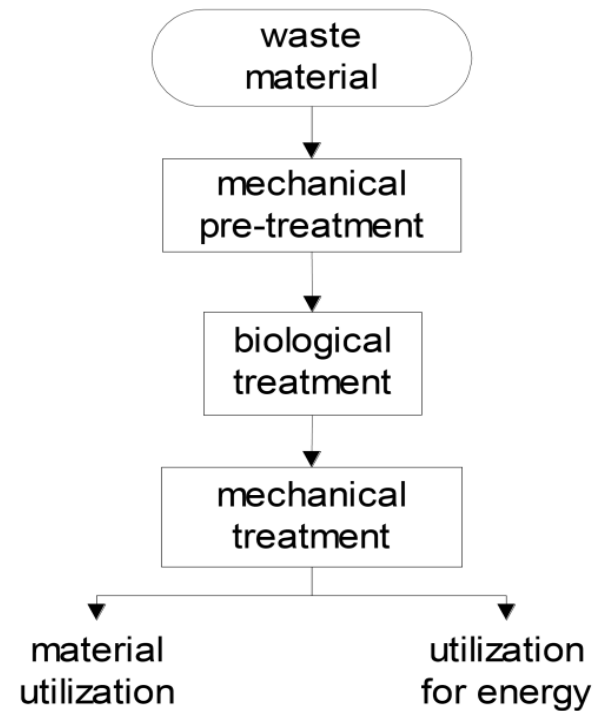


Simplified diagram of basic MBT concepts in Germany

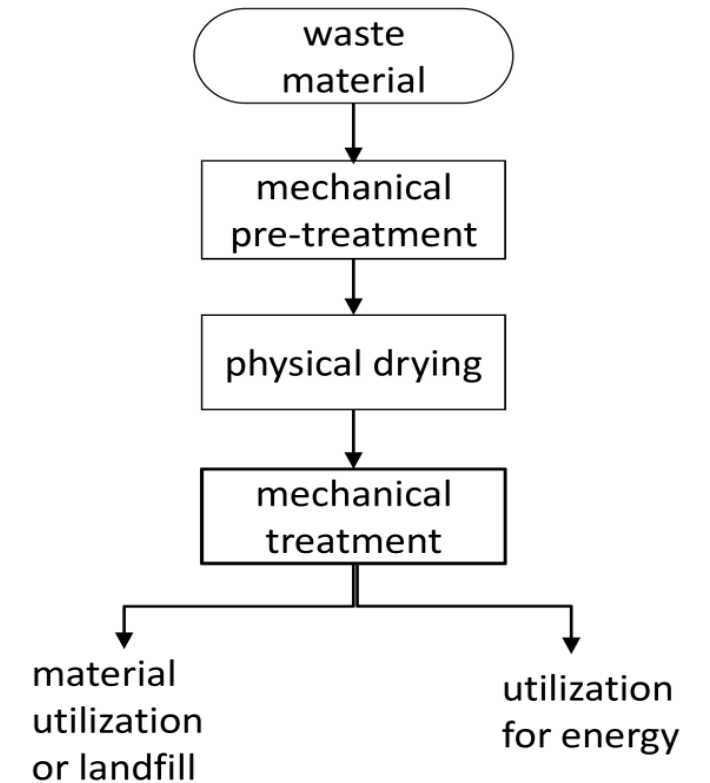
Composting process



Dry stabilisation



Mechanical-Physical Stabilisation



biogenic waste treatment systems (examples)

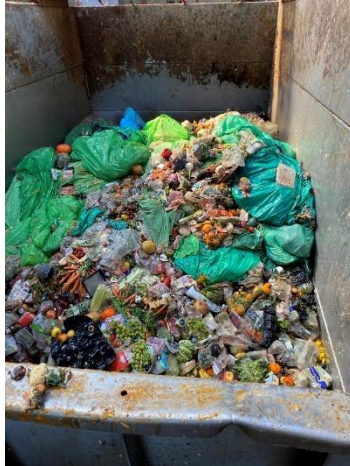


Remondis composting and AD-plant Erftstadt



Adresse:	RETERRA Service GmbH Kompostierungsanlage VZEK Tonstraße 1 A, 50374 Erftstadt
Eigentümer & Betreiber	RETERRA Service GmbH
Inbetriebnahme	1995/2021
Verfahren	Tunnelkompostierung/Pfropfenstromverfahren
Kapazität	183.000 t/a Gesamt
Zugelassene Abfälle	Grünabfälle/Bioabfälle/Organische Gewerbeabfälle
Produkte	RETERRA Aktivkompost RETERRA Protect RETERRA Gartenkompost Classic RETERRA Humusboden RETERRA Gartenkompost Fein RETERRA Rindenmulch Null-40 und Null-20 RETERRA Rasenerde VZEK RETERRA Hackschnitzel und Holzhäcksels PYROHACK Premium

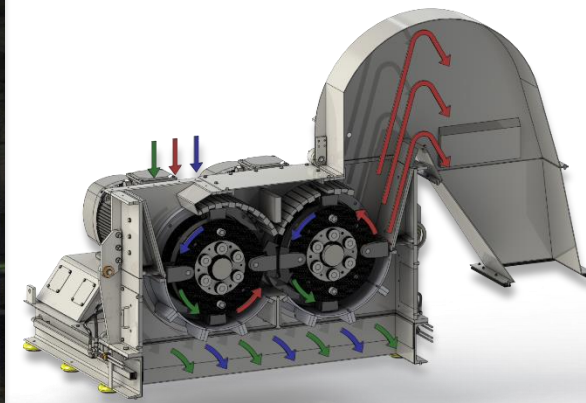
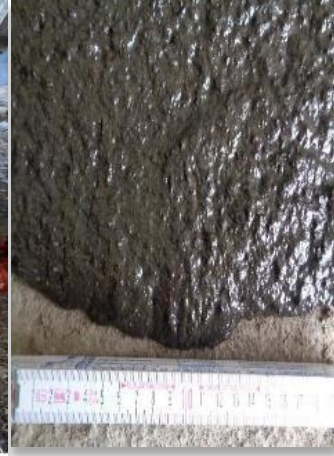
Food Waste



Commercial Waste



Municipal Waste



- **Long term vision (2050):** the global Energy System is based on 100 % renewable energy and the bio based economy is well developed in a climate neutral society worldwide!
- **Sustainable utilization of biomass, particularly organic waste and residues** are key elements in the energy system and bio based economy of the future
- The **waste segregation at the source** is a key element to achieve high biowaste recycling rates and a good quality of the compost and/or digestate
- **Germany** is on track to implement in long term a sustainable Circular Economy and Energy System, but there is a long way to go!
- The successful **international cooperation** is one important base to design the future in this field!

Prof. Dr. mont. Michael Nelles

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