

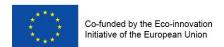
Quality products from waste through efficient waste separation

Meeting name

Place, xx/xx/xxxx

Speaker's name

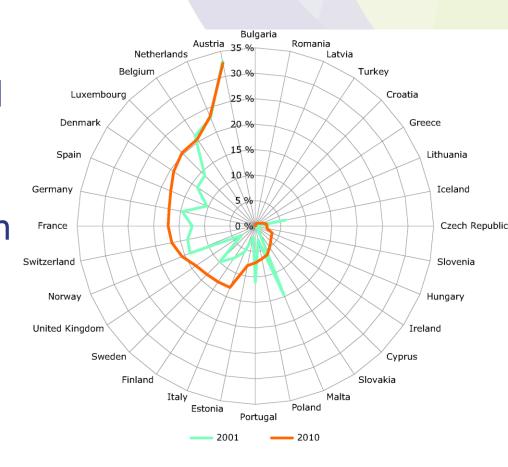
Organisation's name



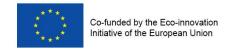


Recycling of bio-waste

- Recycling rates of bio-waste fall behind the growing rates of material recycling
- Majority of 88 million t/a of European biowaste is still lost through landfilling (40%) and incineration (20%).



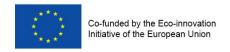
Bio-waste recycling as a percentage of municipal waste generation in 32 European countries (2001 and 2010)





Obstacles to bio-waste recycling

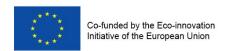
- On the policy side:
 - Absence of an EU-wide obligation to recycle bio-waste
 - Lack of common quality standards for compost/ digestate
- On the practical side:
 - Difficulty in effectively separating bio-waste from other waste fractions and the impurity of the organic matter, even from separate collection, which causes problems for anaerobic digestion





Enabling high-quality recycling of bio-waste

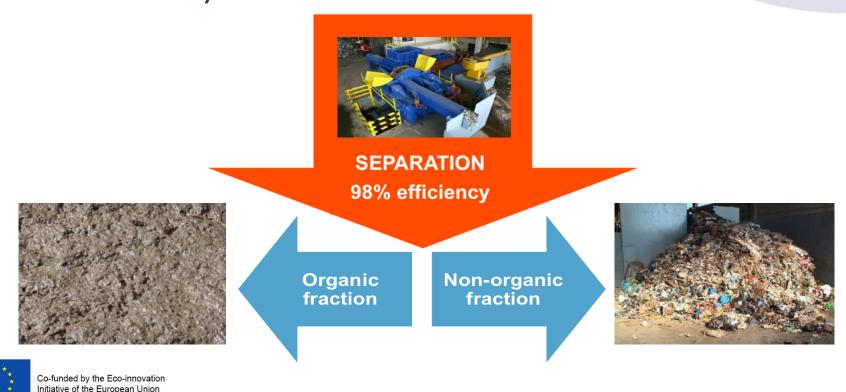
- Bio-waste can be valorised twice:
 - Anaerobic digestion
 - Compost and fertiliser production
- → Efficient separation and purification of waste is a key enabler for high-quality recycling into high-quality products:
 - Biogas
 - Compost/fertiliser
 - Recyclables
 - RDF





SEPARATE – The technology

 The European project 'SEPARATE' supports the market entry of an innovative technology that separates organics from non-organic waste with an efficiency of more than 98%.





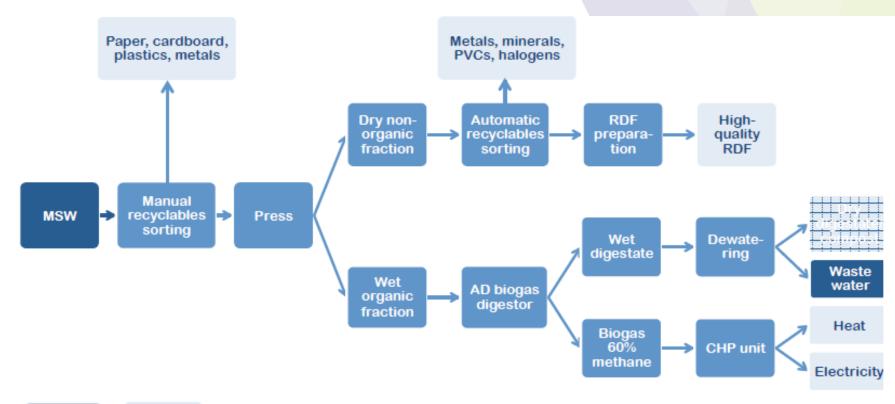
SEPARATE – The advantages

- High separation efficiency results in a range of high-quality products and key advantages for waste operators and municipalities:
- Optimal use of organic matter due to high separation efficiency (>98%)
- Lower maintenance costs and improved biogas digester performance (<0.5% plastic and inert material remain in organic fraction)
- More gas yield per input unit due to broken cell structures of organic matter
- Lower investment costs through shorter retention times





SEPARATE SEPARATE Waste System for MSW



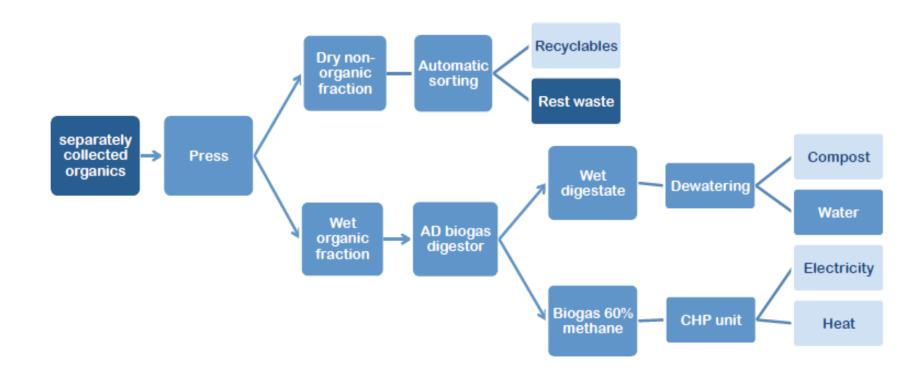


End product MSW = Municipal Solid Waste AD = anaerobic digestion CHP = combined heat and power RDF = refuse-derived fuel

Dry digestate / compost is a product or a waste, depending on laws and quality Waste water is water from the process that needs cleaning



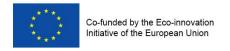
SEPARATE Waste System for separately collected bio-waste





SEPARATE - The activities

- Design and construction of mobile testing unit
- On-the-spot tests of different waste streams (MSW, separately collected bio-waste, monostreams)
- Analysis of quality and characteristics of waste separated with the SEPARATE technology
 - Quality of the organic feedstock
 - Substances contained
 - Eventual suitability for composting
- Certification of results by renowned institutes and laboratories





SEPARATE – Country grouping

Ireland / UK

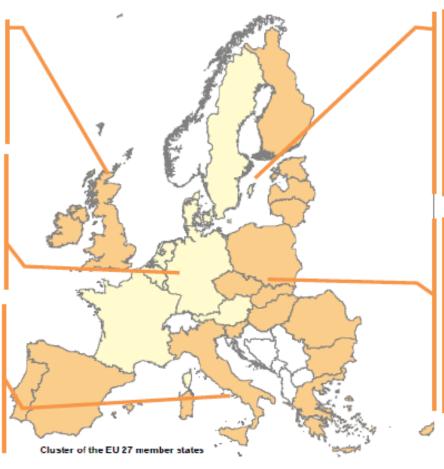
Co-mingled waste collection system prevails and results in different waste streams

Austria / Benelux / France / Germany

Developed separation and recycling systems; often overcapacity of incinerators

Southern Europe and Romania

Almost no separation of waste material; waste contains a lot of fruits but less meat and/or proteins



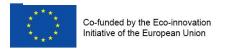
Scandinavia / Baltic countries

Comprehensive waste collection and separation systems; often overcapacity of incinerators

Eastern Europe

Almost no separation of waste material; waste contains a lot of ashes and construction waste

EU - "landfilling-states" EU - "recycling / incineration-states"





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