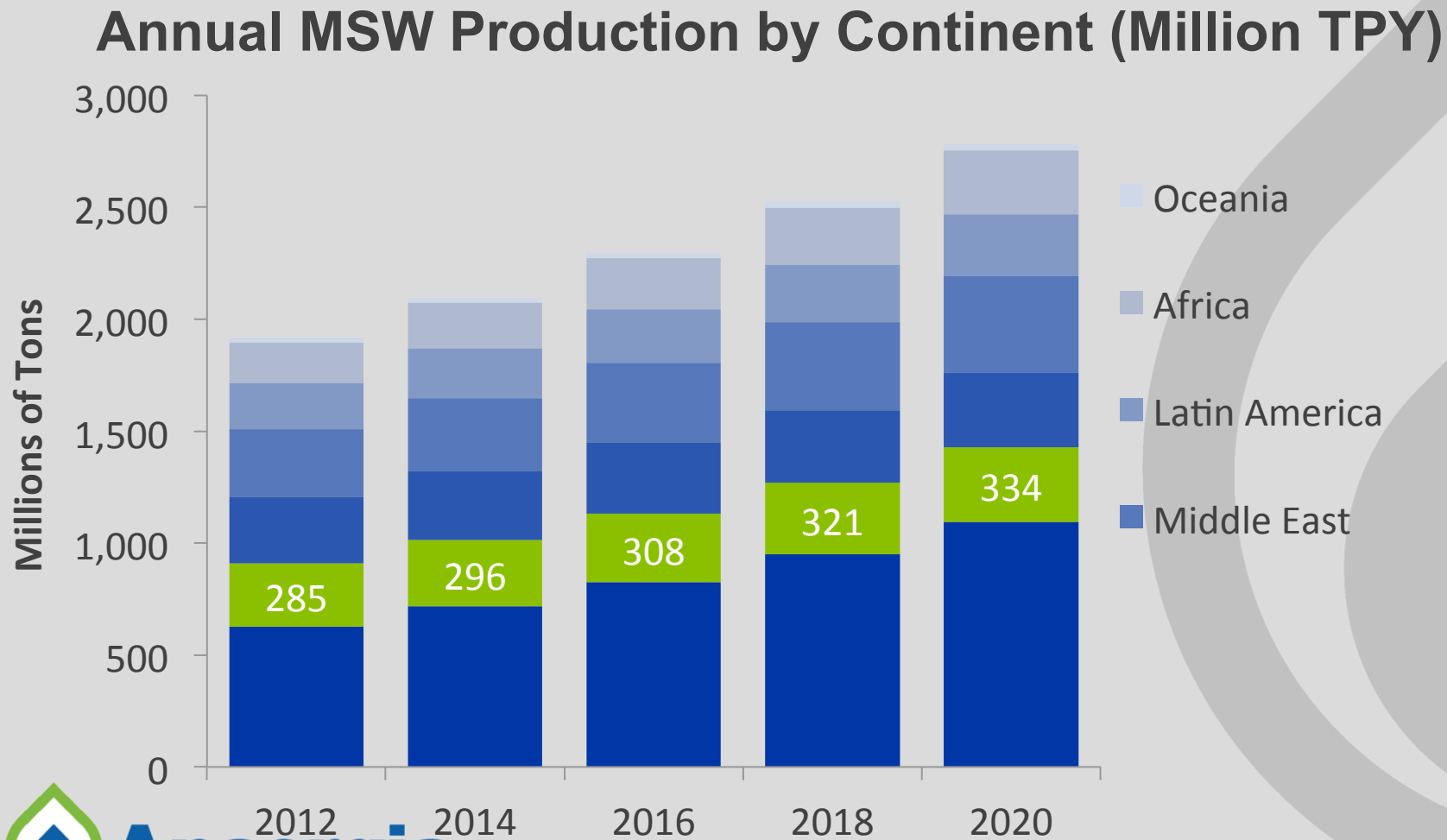




# Transforming waste into Energy and Resources

By Karl Dirkes, VP Business  
Development Waste

# Global Waste Generation Increases Each Year



# Global Waste Generation Increases Each Year

## Reasons:

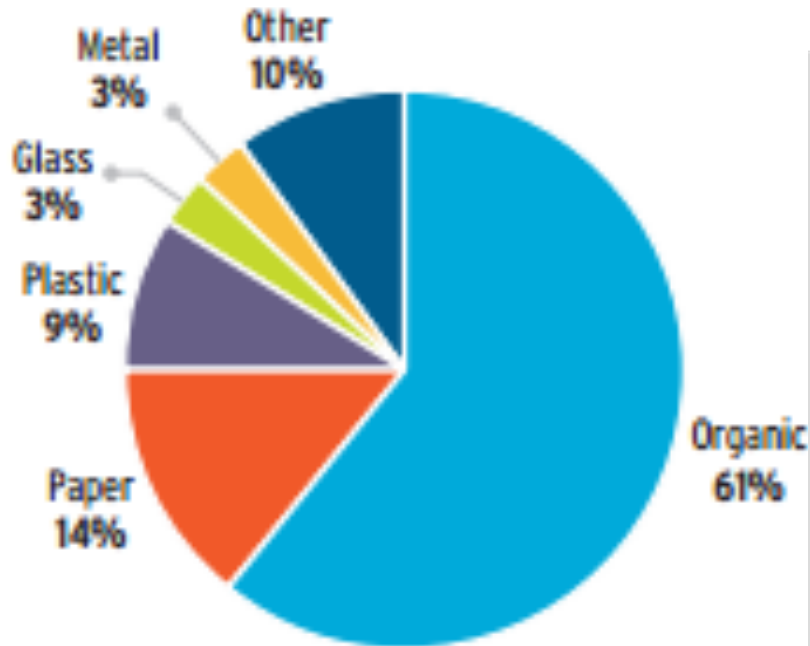
- World population is growing 20%
- GDP is growing 50%

## Consequences:

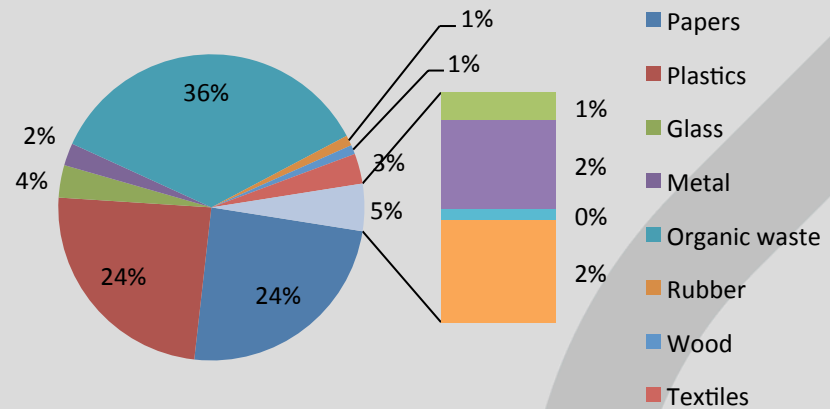
- Growing GDP requires more food and it is expected that the amount of organics in MSW increases

# Waste composition Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

e. MENA Waste Composition



Waste composition Dubai



Source: Enviro Cities eMagazine, #4 2013

Main fraction of MSW is organic, which is the main cause of environmental pollution (methane, water leakage, odour, dust)

# The potential of efficient waste separation

Strong potential to produce a range of competitive products:

- **Recyclables** of high quality
- **In-organic fraction** that is really dry and suitable for production of high-quality fuel
- **Organic fraction** that is clean and suitable for use in anaerobic digestion and as fertilizer thus preventing the loss of the valuable material in landfilling

To date, the potential of recycling organic waste is in its infancy and remains largely untapped

# The challenge: efficient separation of organics from rest waste

Current solutions:

## 1. Separation at source “kerbside collection”

- Still a lot of contamination
- Hard to implement for urban areas

## 2. Mechanical separation at centralized facilities

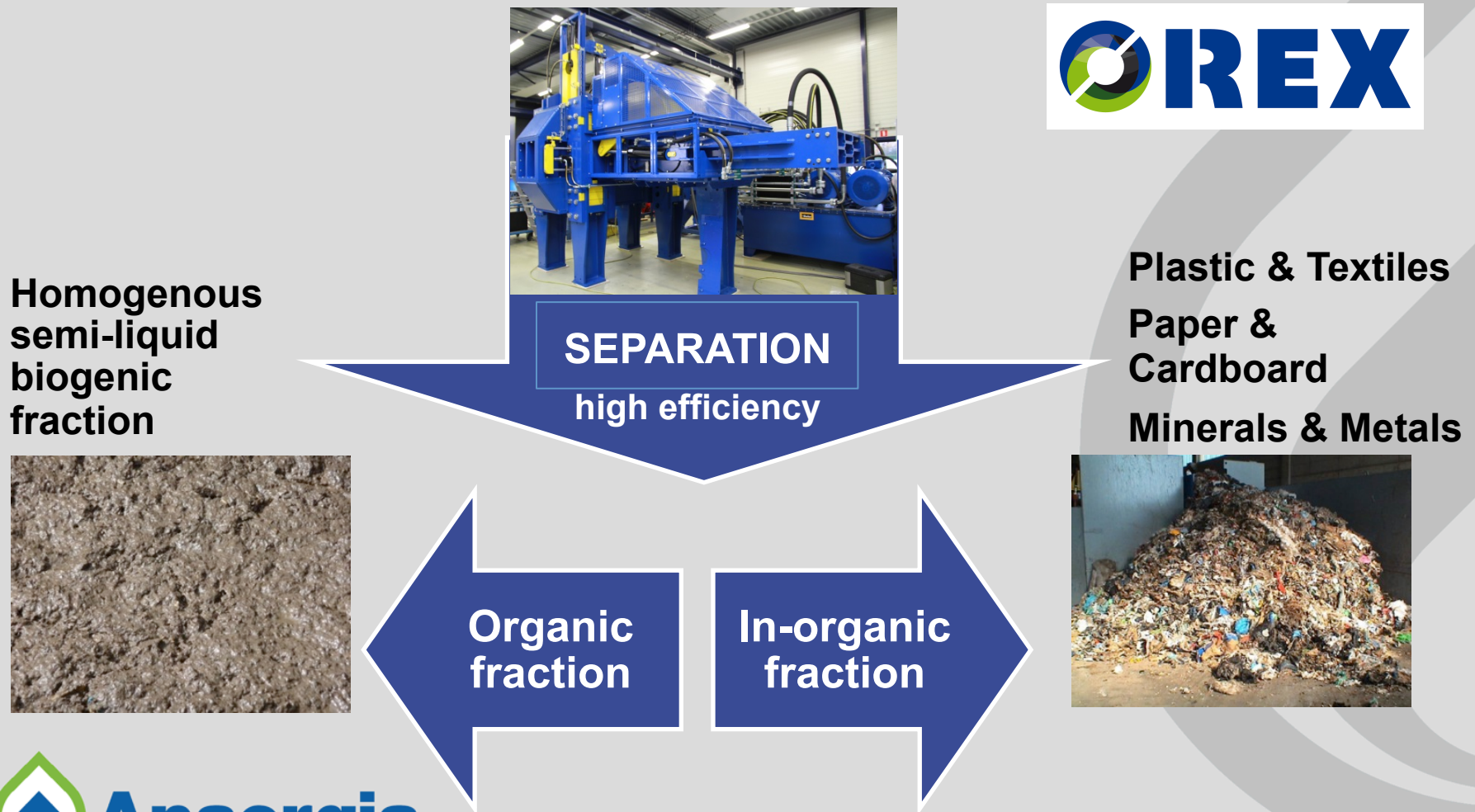
- Size-reduction / surface increase approach (shred and sieve, hammer mills, knife-mills,...) not well adapted to highly contaminated waste streams such as MSW or rest waste
- Often low separation efficiency
- A lot of organics in in-organic fraction and vice versa
  - Impacts AD O&M costs and biogas yield negatively
  - Lots of organics end up in dry in-organic waste stream or rejects



# Example: Challenges for AD from waste = how to get a clean organic fraction?



# The OREX press: a new approach to central separation of wastes





# A 3-step extrusion process

High-pressure extrusion: separation into two valuable waste streams that are each more valuable with the absence of the other

**Principle:** Soluble organic matter behaves like a liquid and is separated from the “dry” in-organic fraction (no water added in process)



## Phase 1

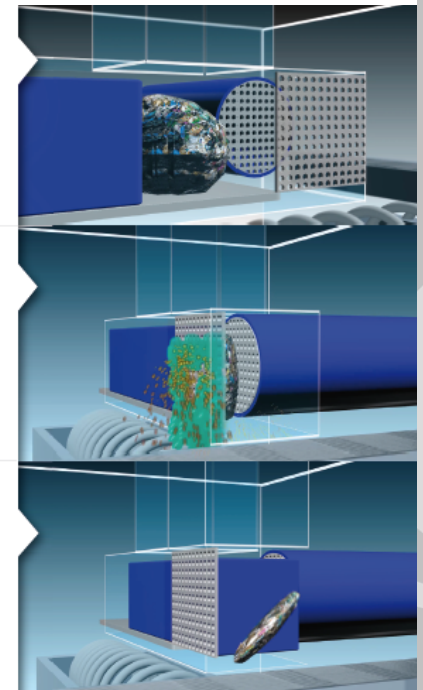
The incoming mixed waste is fed from the hopper to the extrusion chamber.

## Phase 2

The high pressure inside the extrusion chamber separates the biogenic fraction from the non-organic fraction. Dry non-organic fraction (paper, plastic, grit, cellulosic material etc.) remains inside the extrusion chamber. The wet pulped fraction falls down into a conveying system.

## Phase 3

The outlet gate opens and pushes out the dry non-organic fraction onto a conveyor belt. This entire process takes less than a minute.



# Waste separation with OREX press



## Result of extrusion process

### Dry fraction

- plastics
- textiles
- paper and cardboard
- various minerals
- metals



High-quality fuel



recyclables

### Biogenic fraction

- liquid biogenic fraction  
= raw material for



anaerobic digestion



fertilizer

# Waste Management Options

for different types of waste

**MSW**

**Municipal solid waste**



**Material Recovery Facility (MRF) &  
Mechanical biological treatment (MBT)  
with AD**



**Energy from  
biogas and RDF**

**Recycables**

**Stabilized organic**

**SSO**

**Source separated organics**



**Anaerobic digestion plant**

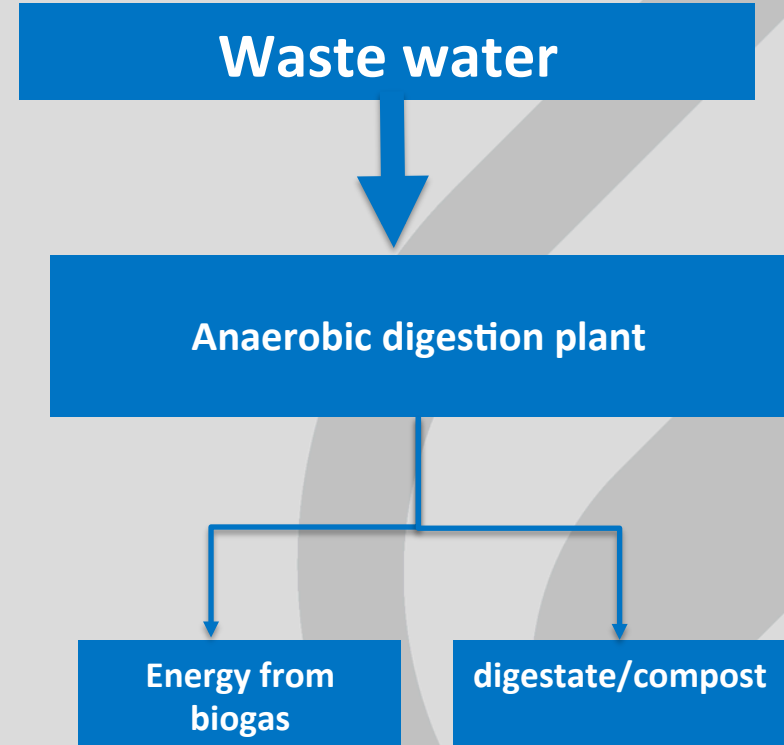
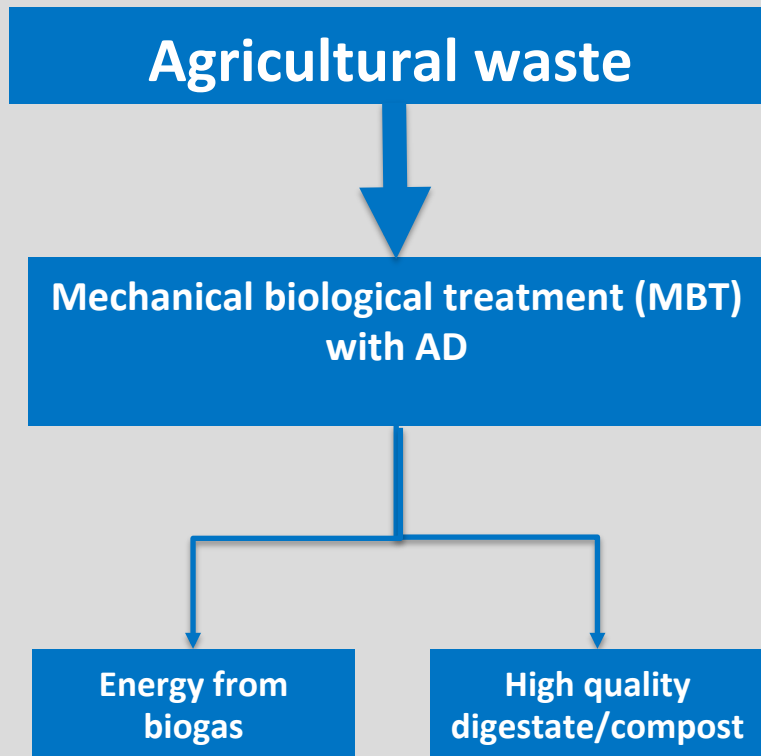


**Energy from  
biogas**

**High quality  
digestate/compost**

# Waste Management Options

for different types of waste





# MSW



- Biodegradable organic fraction 35 – 50 %
- In-organic fraction and paper 50 – 65 %
- Utilization in MRF & MBT plant including sorting and AD plant
- Production of recyclables and RDF from in-organic fraction



# Requirements for MSW treatment

## The optimal process solution depends on different parameters

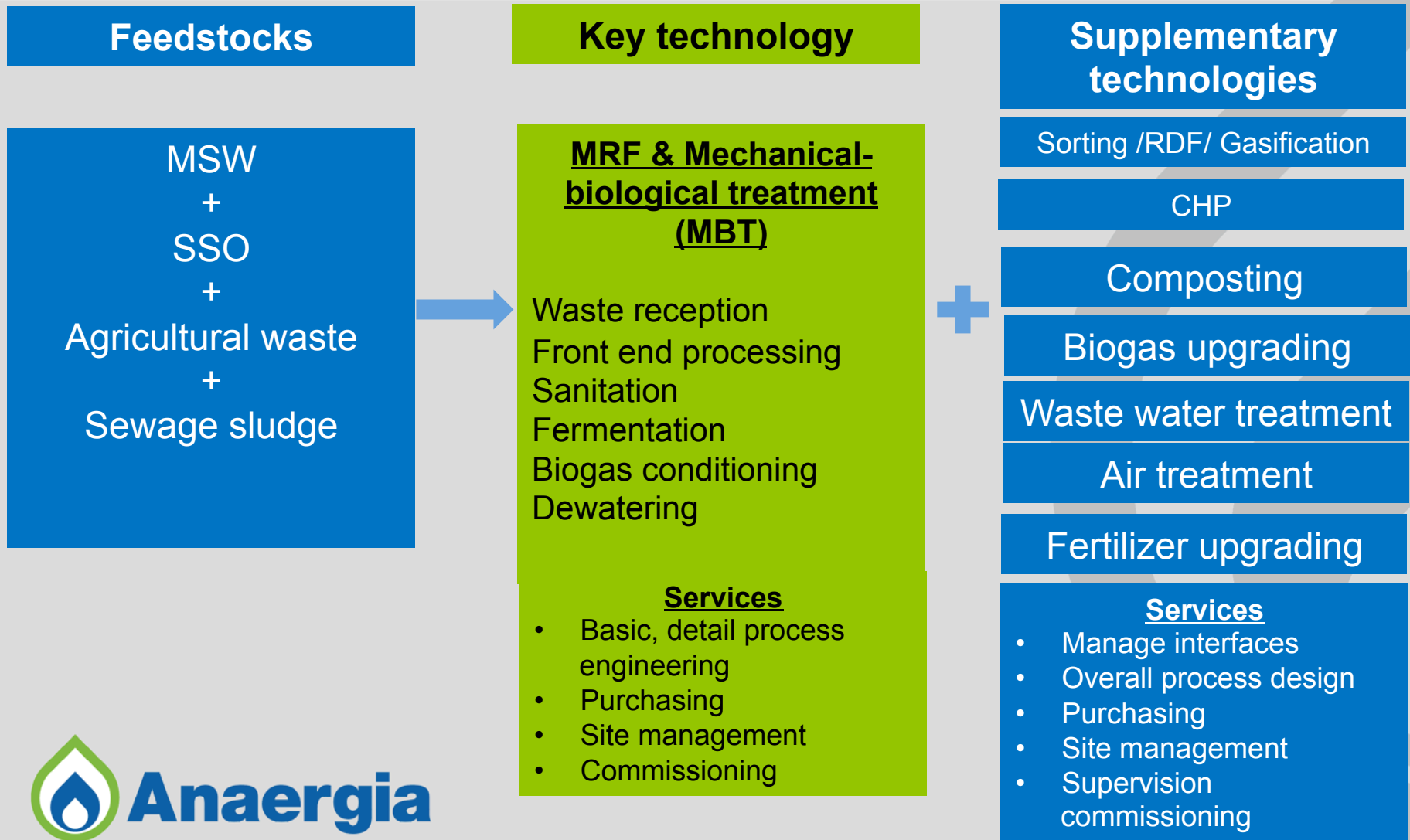
- Regional legal requirements
- MSW humidity
- MSW quality (Level of contaminants, yard waste, nitrogen plastics etc.)
- Seasonal fluctuations of MSW quantity and quality
- Co-digestion with other substrates as manure, food leftovers
- Marketing strategy digestate
- Biogas utilization strategy (CHP, Biogas upgrading)

## Requirements on plant concept

- Flexibility related to quality and seasonal capacity peaks
- Flexibility related to wide range of feedstocks
- Flexibility related to digestate utilization
- Flexibility related to biogas utilization
- High energy production
- Safe pasteurization
- High plant availability
- Low operating costs
- Safe plant operation

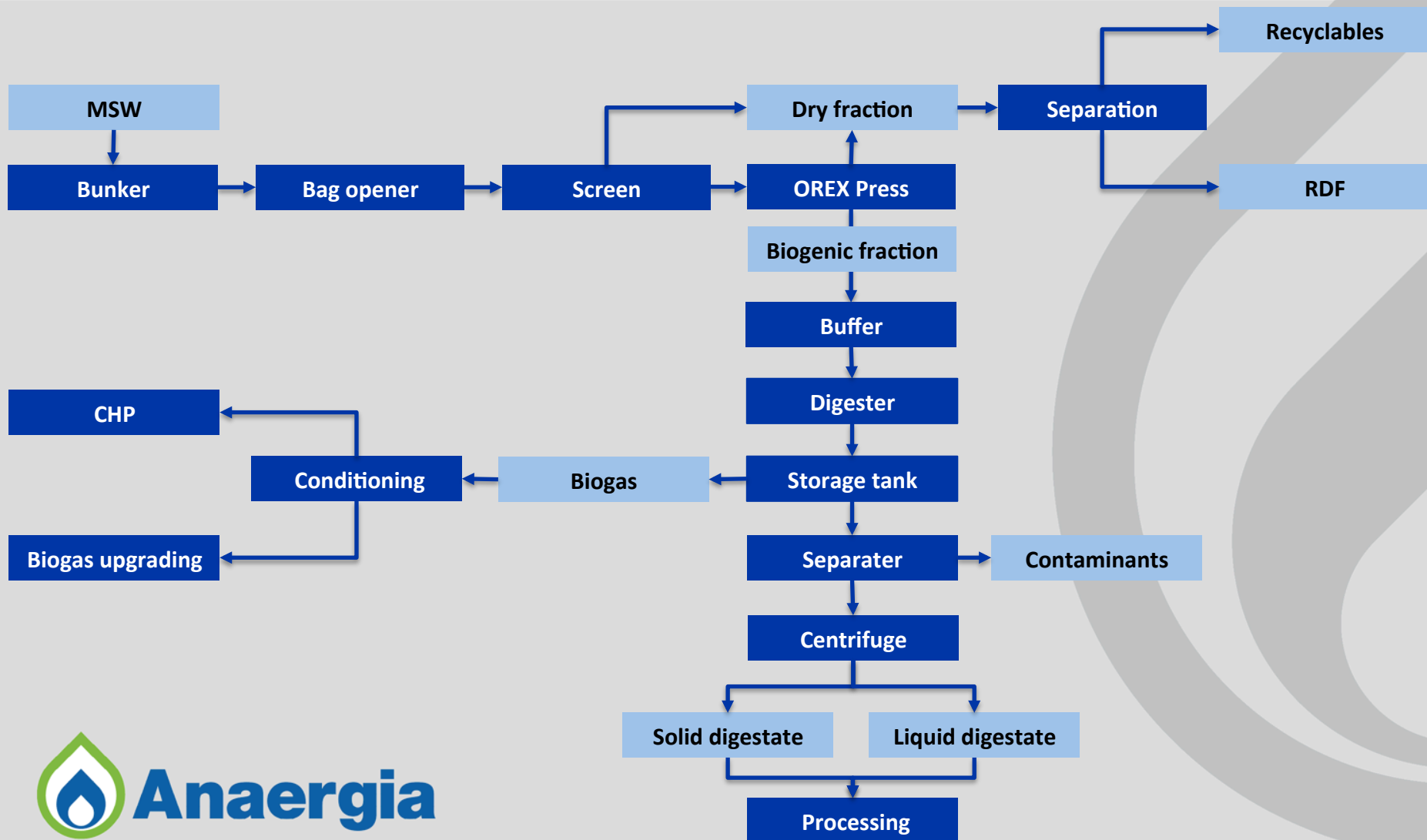
# Anaergia offering

## - MSW Turnkey plants -



# MSW treatment

## - Process flow diagram -



# Refuge Derived Fuel (RDF) from MSW

## Result of pre-sorting and extrusion by OREX™

The dry non-organic fraction after extracting recyclables and a further separation process consist of **high quality RDF**:

- without much water content;
- with less odour and insects.





# SSO/organic waste for use in biogas plants



Biowaste and packaged food



Food left overs



Restaurant waste



Packaged food

Level of contamination and humidity is high



# Requirements for SSO treatment

## The optimal process solution depends on different parameters

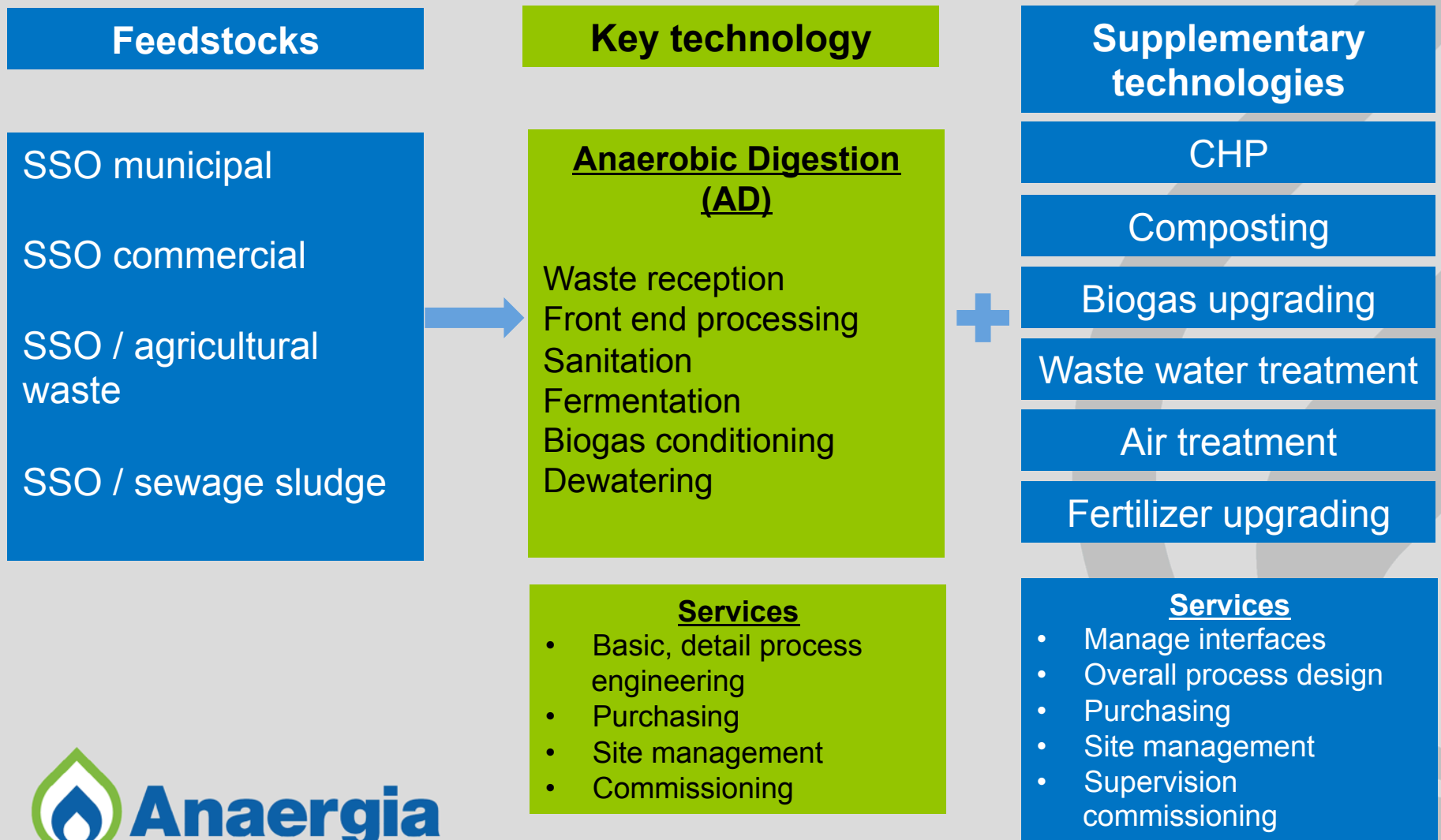
- Regional legal requirements
- SSO humidity
- SSO quality (Level of contaminants, yard waste, nitrogen etc.)
- Seasonal fluctuations of SSO quantity and quality
- Co-digestion with other substrates as manure, food left overs
- Marketing strategy digestate
- Biogas utilization strategy (CHP, Biogas upgrading)

## Requirements on plant concept

- Flexibility related to quality and seasonal capacity peaks
- Flexibility related to wide range of feedstocks
- Flexibility related to digestate utilization
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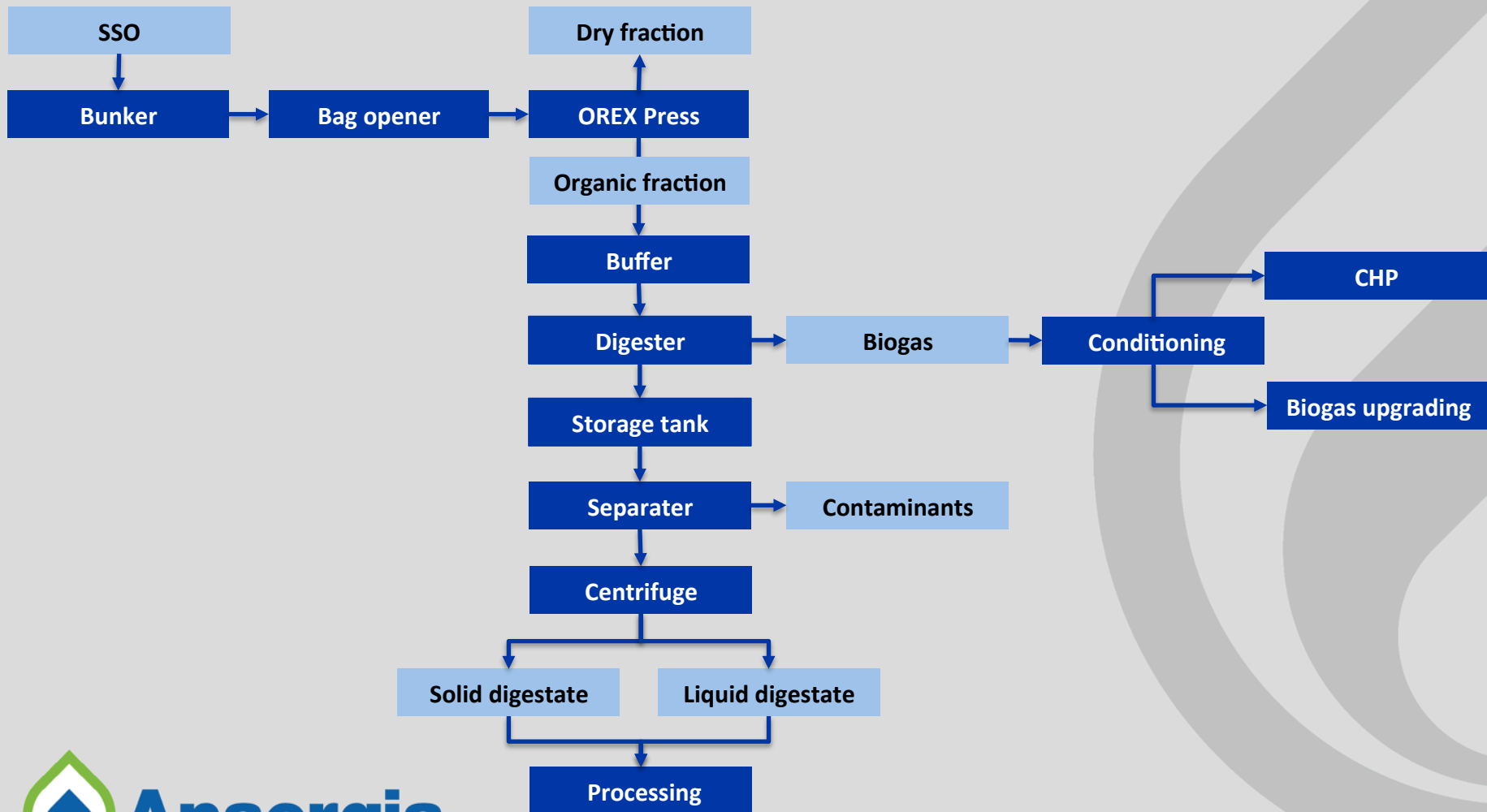
# Anaergia offering

## - SSO Turnkey plants -



# SSO treatment

## - Process flow diagram -



# Thank you

Thank you for your attention

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