Presentation Biogas- and Kompostwerkes Bützberg



STADTREINIGUNG HAMBURG

Dr. Anke Boisch Leader Operation and Technics 2017

Introduction Waste management in Germany



- Main law in Germany: Closed Cycle Management Act (KRWG 2012)
 (amended in 2012 according to EU Waste Framework Directive)
- This act and resulting acts and ordinances determine all aspects of waste management: responsibilities for collection, climate and resource protection, treatment of waste, waste transport, design of landfills etc.
- Some regulations of Closed Cycle Management Act:
 - Responsibilities for waste disposal (household waste!)
 - Climate and resource protection
 - 5-step waste hierarchy (1. Prevention of waste, 2.
 Preparing for re-use, 3. Recycling, 4. Other recovery, e.g. energy recovery, 5. Disposal)
 - By 2015: Area-wide separate collection of biowaste, metals, plastics, paper and glass
 - By 2020: Quotas for substantial and energetic usage (e.g. 65 % recycling of municipal solid waste)

Biowaste-Treatment at SRH Goal



- Best praxis of treatment the biowaste of households
- Goal of the treatment:
 - ✓ Production of renewable energy (energy of 1 Mg Biowaste = 450 kWh)
 - Recovery of substantial resources and raising of the environmental relief (mainly humus und phosphorous)
 - ✓ Treatment and recovery of the whole life time cycle of the waste.
 - Optimizing and utilisation in Treatment and recovery

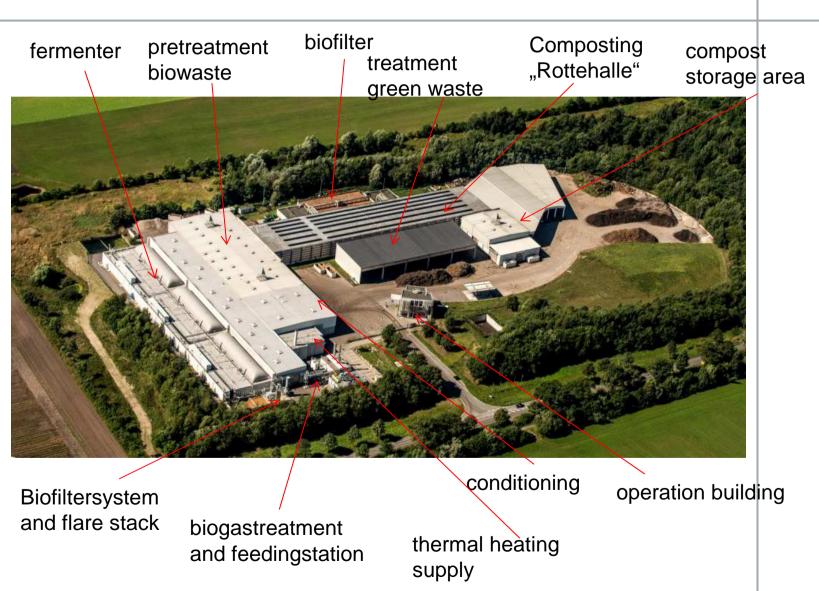
Biowastetreatment at SRH Situation Today



- → Collecting green waste from the garden at the waste management systems in Hamburg
- Collecting seperate wood mainly treated wood energy recovery
- → Seperate collecting of leaves for special treatment and recovery in pellets as agriculture fertilizer
- → Commercial organic waste for treatrment in wetfermentation at the **BioWerk Plant**
- Seperate collected biowaste in the bio-bin and treatment at the Biogas- und Kompostwerk Bützberg

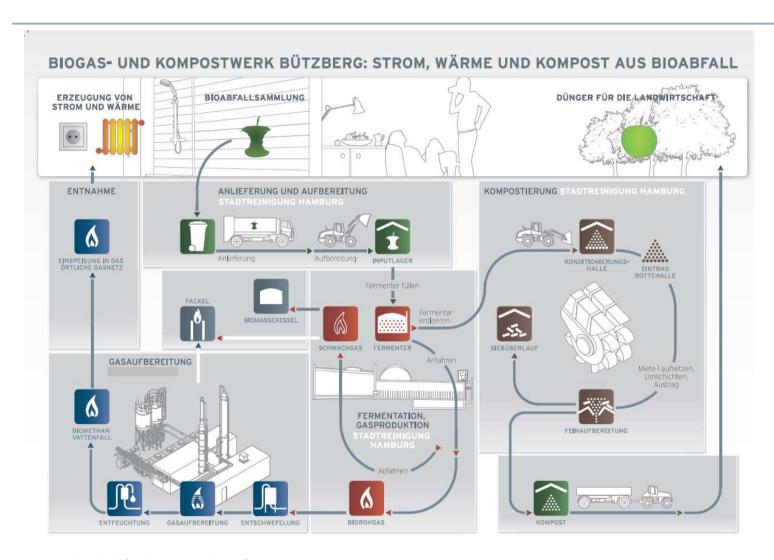
Biogas- and Composting Plant Bützberg Course of the Project







FLOW CHART



whole life time cycle of qan apple



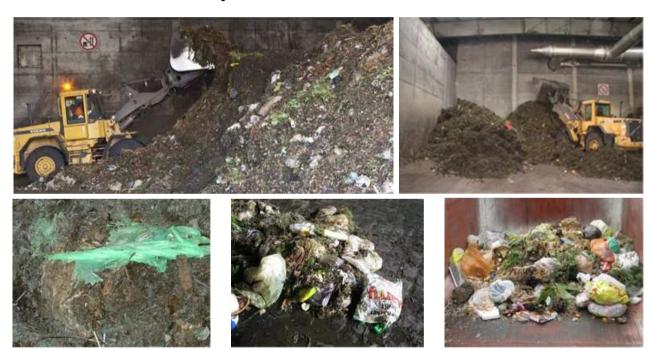
Delivery and controling

Trucks tilt the waste and it will controlled for contraries, mostly that are bins or stone or sometimes trees.





Bio-waste Delivery



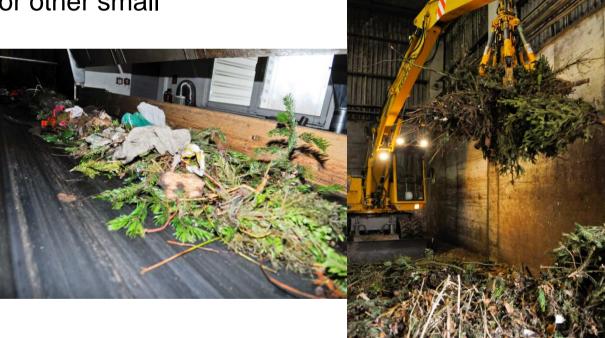


pretreatment

Siffting by 80 mm perforation

 Breaking the material and extracting metall plastic bags or other small contraries







Pretreatment and Variations of Contraries

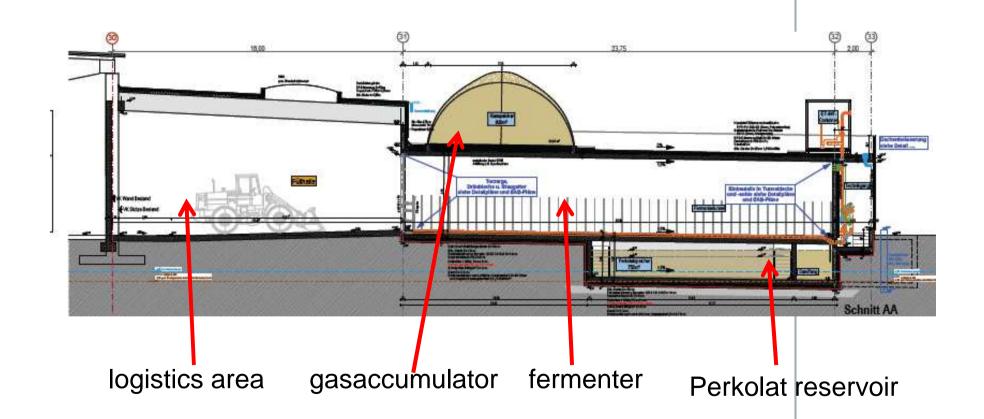








Fermentation









biofiltersystem flare stack

Biogastreatment and feeding





Dry-Fermentation-System in Batches







Biogas- and Composting Plant Bützberg Treatment – air pollution control



Quality of the raw air:

→ <u>order:</u>

➤ The raw air after conditining in the fermenter has to contain a methanconcentration less 2%

→ Engeeniering :

- Encase the whole plant
- Cascading raw air management
- Controlling der raw air management during the process
- Raw air as supply air to the heating supply system or to the flare stack

Biogas- and Composting Plant Bützberg Treatment - air pollution control



Clean air:

→ order:

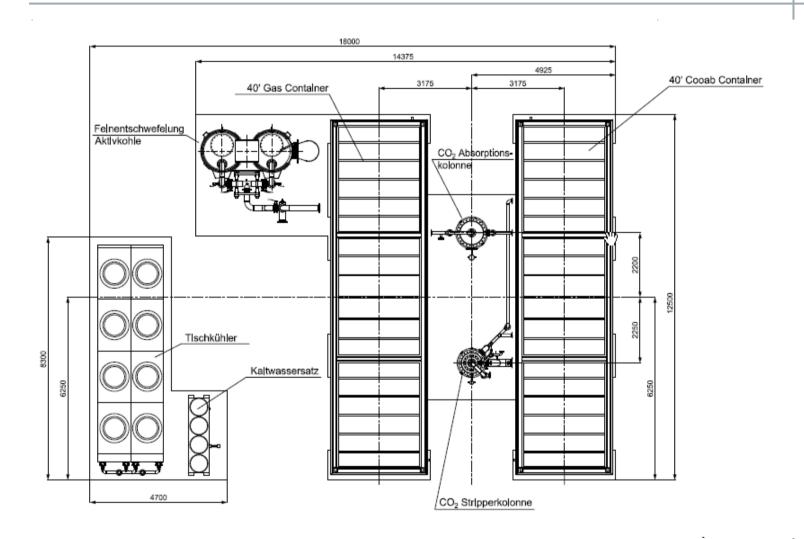
 Ammonia-concentration of the exhaust air less 0,15 kg/h oder 30 mg/m³ (prevention nitrous oxid)

→ engeenierung:

- 2 Biofilter (fermenter and rottehalle)
- Installation system acid washer ahead biofilter
- Controlling air quallity

Biogas- and Composting Plant Bützberg Treatment of the Biogas to Biomethan





Biogas: under 48% CO₂ (Carbon dioxide) and over 52 % CH₄ (Methan)



Gasaccumulator



Heatingsystem



Biogastreatment to Biomethan





Start composting:

The conditioned digestate coney to the first windrow. It is build in layers via the brigde.

It has a volume about 800 m³. (22 m wide und 14 m long, 2.5 til 2.8 m high, corresponding to 2,5 or 3 emptying of fermenters





Rottehalle: Input → Moving → Mature Compost







Composting process:

- For the oxygen supply fresh air is pressed through the material. In the first time the compressed aeration changes the air up to six times per hour, in the last part the change is only one time per hour.
- Two times the week the material is moved by a windrow mover, named "Wendelin". It moves the material with two bucket wheels and there is a technical instrument to controll the moisture and the temperature. If the moiture is too low, water is added.
- The main factor to controll the process is the monitoring of the temperaturdistribution. It is to verify that in minimum on week there is a temperature more than 60 degreees, it is need for hygenic harmless. In the maintime the temperature is more than 70 degrees.







Fineprocessing







- VI. Fine processing and the compost:
- The output is siffting to 10 mm, the underflow ist the product compost. It ist mature compost
- The overflow ist cleaned from plastic via an air seperator and it is use for structure material and woody fuel





Storage and Product





Biogas- and Composting Plant Bützberg Facts



Amount of

- Input bio-and greenwaste: 70.000 t/a
- Output contraries: max ca. 3.500 t/a

Energy

- Biogasproduction about 350 700 m³ Biogas/h
- Biomethan after treatment (Aminwäsche): about. 2,5 bis 2,8 Mio m³/a
 - Conditoning biogas to methan and feeding to the main gas distribution system of the Schleswig-Holstein Netz AG, marketing byVattenfall
- Energy content biomethan ca.10 kWh/m³ = 25 Mio kWh/a

Substantial recovery

- compost ca. 35.000 t/a
 - marketing: private gardener, agriculture
- Structurmaterial ca. 5.000 t/a Energy produktion in biomass heating plants

Biogas- and Composting Plant Bützberg Product



Application range for quality compost:

- Agriculturen, privat and professional gardeners :
 - > Fertilizer (main and micro nutrients,
 - Humusreproduction
 - General soil conditioning
- Production of potting soil:
 - peatsubstitution (mainly from gardenwaste)
 - potting soils (mixing of compost and components)
 - Mix of compost and nativ soil for production topsoil
- Recultivation:
 - Regenation of usefull areas for example landfill

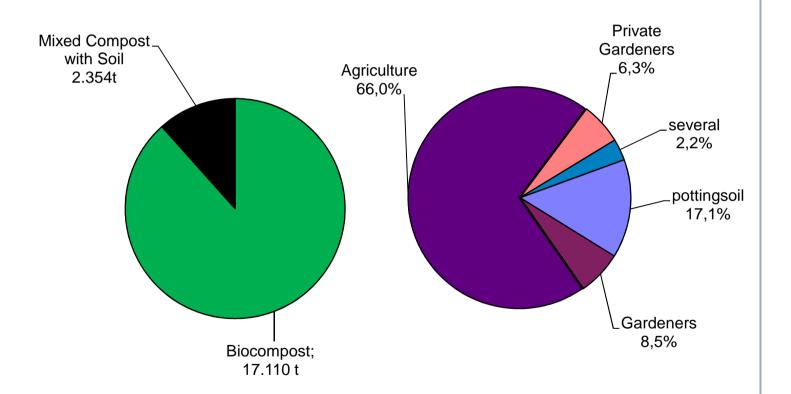
Using the quality system of the Bundesgütegemeinschaft Kompost



Biogas- and Composting Plant Bützberg Product



Production and marketing today





Conclusion

- increaising requirement:
 - Recycling of nutrients, particulary Phophorus
 - Humusfertilization to protect the function of the soil
 - Renewable energy
- becoming more impotant
 - Substantial and
 - Energetic recycling of biowaste
 - Consiering climate influences in Treatment and recycling
 - Life time cycle of waste of waste and hierarchy of waste treatment