

#zerowaste

WASTE and FIRE : what's the problem?

A live talk with Zero Waste Europe about Ukrainian realities

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What technologies of waste incineration exist?

- Incineration
- Pyrolysis
- Gasification



https://www.no-burn.org/facts-about-waste-to-energy-incinerators/

The impacts of waste incineration

Burning waste impacts:

- Health & safety
- Circular economy
- Climate



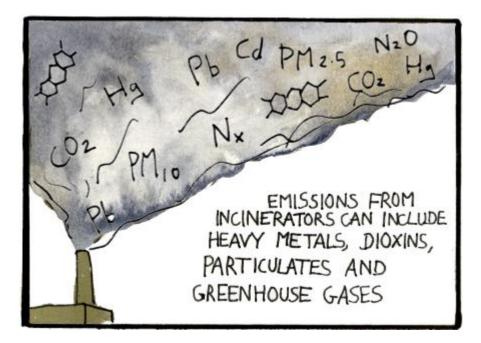
https://zerowasteeurope.eu/2018/02/9-reasons-why-we-better-move-away-from-waste-to-energy-and-embrace-zero-waste-instead/

Are Modern incinerators safe?

Toxic emissions:

Long-term measurements:
(dioxins and furans):

Only 12 hrs out of 365 days (0,1 % production time)
Only analyses of dioxins (PCDD) and furans (PCDF)
Only measurements under stable combustion conditions
And only pre-announced visits



Artistic impression of incinerator emissions, many of which are invisible to the human eye (Credit: F. Howe 2016)

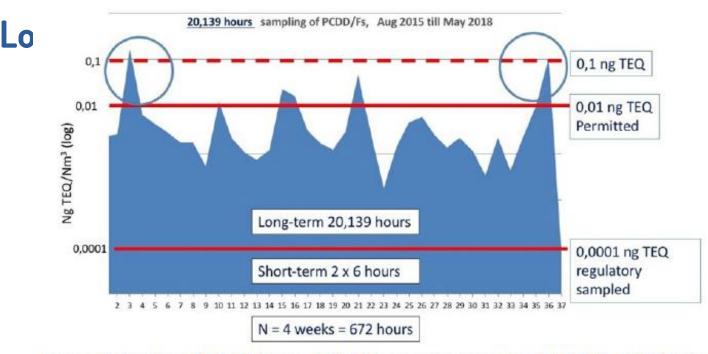
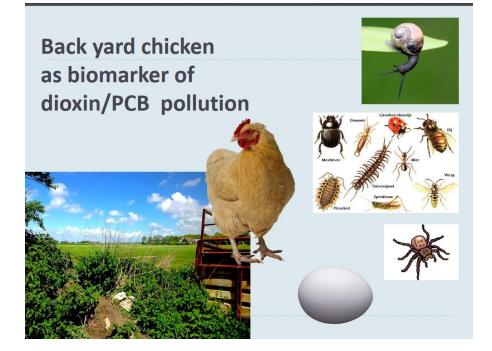


Figure 3: Results of 20,139 hours AMESA long-term sampling PCDD/Fs, REC Harlingen

Are Modern incinerators safe?

Toxic emissions:

Bio-monitoring
(soil, feed, milk and eggs)



https://www.biodetectionsystems.com/fileadmin/user_upload/BDS/Documenten/Events/BioDetectors_Conference_2013/2013_05_Arkenbout_Eggs-milk-soil___incinerator_in_Harlingen__1_pdf

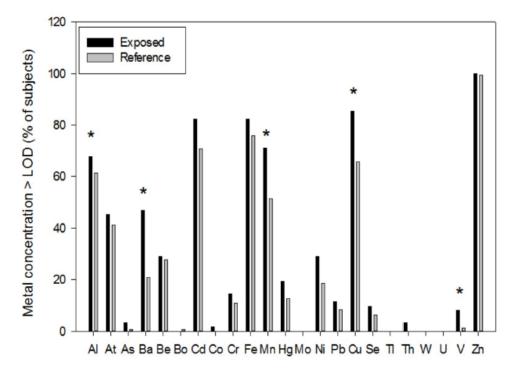


Figure 2. Proportion of children with metal concentration in toenails above the limit of detection (LOD). Children living within a 3 km radius from the two incinerators were considered exposed (n = 62). Children in the reference area (n = 158) were those living in the remaining city areas. Asterisks indicate p < 0.01 (chi-squared test).

Biomonitoring of Metals in Children Living in an Urban Area and Close to Waste Incinerators. https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/6/1919

Are Modern incinerators safe?

Incinerators generate:

- Toxic ash and residues
 - (approximately 30% of waste input)

TOXIC ASH POISONS OUR FOOD CHAIN





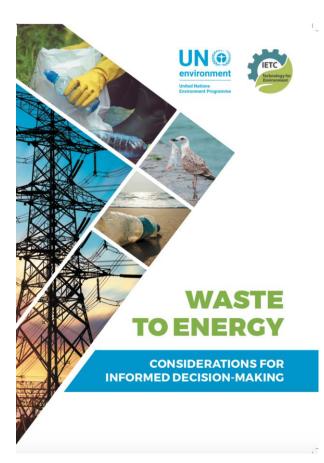
Jindrich Petrlik and Lee Bell, IPEN

https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/ipen-toxic-fly-ash-in-food-v1_4a-en-web.pdf

Are Modern incinerators safe?

Incinerators generate:

- CO2 emissions
- (higher than burning fossil fuels)



http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28413/WTEfull.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Waste-to-Energy is incompatible with climate mitigation: the EU takes a stand

We told you so.

BREAKING NEWS

WASTE-TO-ENERGY JOINS THE NAUGHTY LIST ALONGSIDE COAL AND NUCLEAR IN NEW EU TAXONOMY LISTING SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES Setting a precedent for sustainable finance

https://zerowasteeurope.eu/2019/09/waste-to-energy-is-not-sustainable/

https://zerowasteeurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/edd/2019/09/ZWE_Policy-briefing_The-impact-of-Waste-to-Energy-incineration-on-Climate.pdf

What about incinerators in Vienna and Copenhagen?

Few facts:

- too expansive,
- over-sized
- bad for climate





Regeringen vil have CO2regningen for affald ned

Plastikaffald skal ud af forbrændingsanlæggene, og danskerne skal sortere affald i langt højere grad. Regeringen foreslår en stribe initiativer, som skal nedbringe klimaaftrykket fra vores affald.

Publiceret 18. maj 2020

We incinerate too much waste and we recycle and recycle too little. Plastic from e.g. meat trays, shampoo bottles and clothes end up in the wild or are burnt by and emit CO2, so recycling plastic is an important part of solving the climate crisis. That is why we now ask the Danes to sort more waste and make a green difference at the trash. This is a big task and it requires that, at the same time as the climate waste plan, we ensure that it is actually useless to sort, says Environment Minister Lea Wermelin.

https://mfvm.dk/nyheder/nyhed/nyhed/regeringen-vil-have-co2-regningen-for-affald-ned/

Is safe incineration possible?

Incineration is a bad idea:

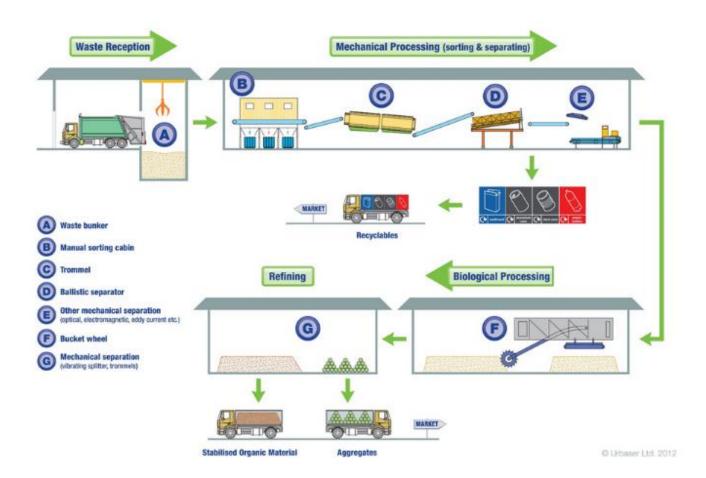
- destroys resources
- generates toxic metals that cannot be destroyed (end up in ashes or air)
- produces new toxins (hard to control)

What's the alternative to incineration?

Material Recovery and Biological Treatment :

- Upgraded MBT sites allow:
 - Recovering further materials from residual waste (~25)
 - Minimising negative impact of landfilling
 - Maintaining the flexibility of waste system





Best practices

The Zero Waste Cities approach is a continuous effort to phase out waste – not by burning or landfilling it – but instead by creating and implementing systems that do not generate waste in the first place



https://zerowastecities.eu/



The story of Pontevedra

SPAIN

Thanks to decentralised composting the province of Pontevedra established itself as a best practice example for bio-waste management in Spain and beyond.

https://zerowastecities.eu/bestpractice/the-story-of-pontevedra/

START O tonnes

Composted bio-waste

NOW

2,052 tonnes

Composted bio-waste



The story of Sălacea

ROMANIA

The small municipality of Sălacea in Romania tells a remarkable Zero Waste success story, establishing itself as a best practice that can be replicated in rural communities across Romania.

1% Waste recycling rate NOW 40% Waste recycling rate

START

https://zerowastecities.eu/bestpractice/the-story-of-salacea/



In the last 14 years, Ljubljana has seen a tenfold increase in separate collection, reducing the ammount of waste sent for disposal by 95% while keeping the costs among the lowest in Europe. How did Ljubljana manage to be EU best performing capital?



COVID-19 & incineration

Do we need incineration:

- No
- In fact, WHO and UNEP recommend other ways to disinfect waste

https://noharm-global.org/documents/health-care-waste-management-corona-virus-update

Steam versus incineration and waste to energy

Both the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) have endorsed steam-based or other non-incineration methods of disinfection over incineration because of the persistent organic pollutants (POPs) produced by incineration³. Incineration is also a great deal more expensive than steam-based⁴ technologies and also has a higher carbon footprint. Trapping energy from waste burning is the most polluting and expensive form of energy generation⁵.



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@JanekVahk

Thank you!

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