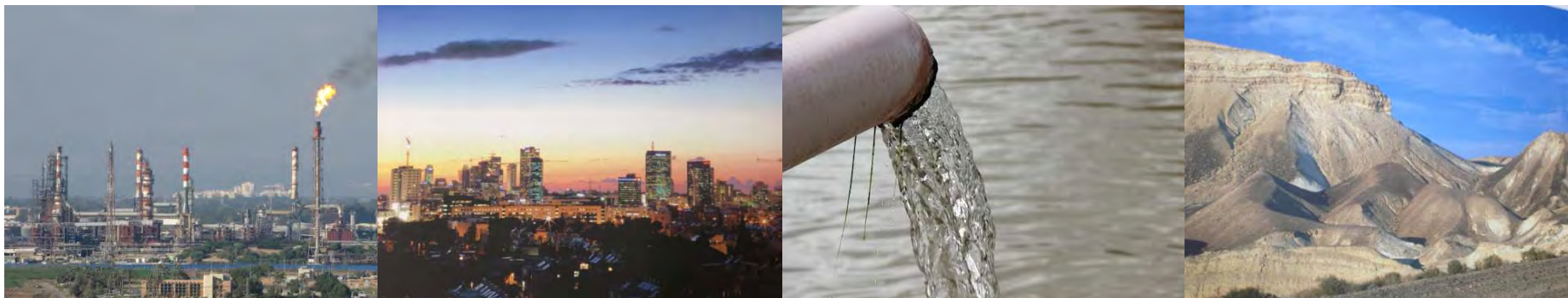




Twinning Project IL/11
Implementation and Strengthening the Environmental Framework for
IPPC, Resource Efficiency and Eco-Management in Israel



Thermal treatment

Jürgen Kühn

Federal Ministry for the Environment

Markus Gleis

Federal Environment Agency

High-level site visit – Neshor Cement Plant

Thursday, January 26th 2017

Activity 3.3





I. Reasons for actual waste-policy

- **Qualitative problems:**
soil, surface and groundwater
contamination;
methane emissions due to landfill
- **Quantitative problems: volume increased**
- **Little public acceptance for establishing new
waste management facilities**





Waste Management in Germany

Data 2007

- 82 Mio. inhabitants
- 341 Mt waste
- 56 Mt manufacturing waste
- 196 Mt construction waste
- 48 Mt **municipal waste**
- High calorific municipal waste
ca. 3,5 Mt from MBT + min.
2,5 Mt from commerce

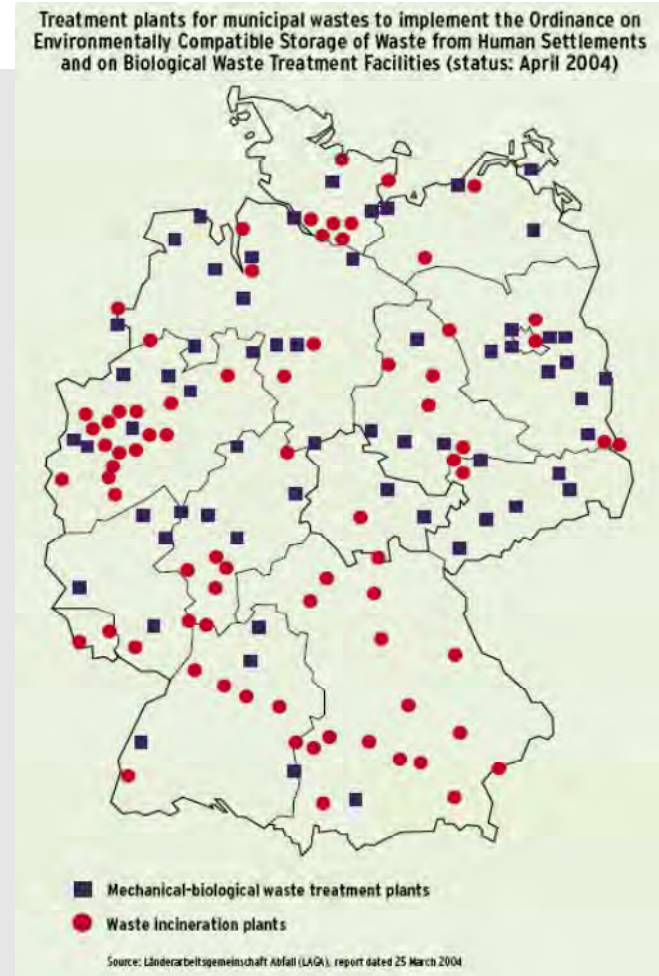




Waste Management in Germany

Data 2011

- 69 WtE – 19,5 Mio. t/year cap.
- 70 MBWTP – 7 Mio. t/year cap. →
3 Mio. tons RDF for Co-incineration
(powerplants, cement kilns) and
5 Mio. tons RDF for 29 RDF-incineration plants
- 30 Hazardous waste incineration plants
(1,4 Mio. tons/year)
- Sewage sludge: 23 incineration plants
and co-incineration (1,2 Mio. tons/year)
- Clinical waste: Co-incineration in
WtE-plants and HazW-Incineration plants
- 160 Biomass/Waste-wood incineration plants





Air pollution regulation for RDF Co-Incineration

- National legislation Germany
17th Ordinance Annex 3 No. 2 (daily averages)
special provisions for RDF in cement kilns (examples)
- NO_x 200 mg/Nm³
- Dust 10 mg/Nm³
- SO₂ 50 mg/Nm³
- Ammonia 30 mg/Nm³
- Hg 0,03mg/Nm³





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Thanks for your attention

