## ECN Annual Meeting, Vienna 2021

(Compost management of the City of Vienna)

DI. W. Rogalski,16.09.2022





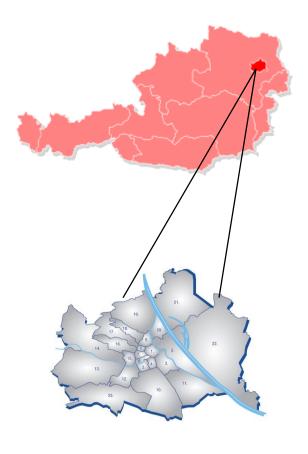
# Bio waste Management and Compost Management of the City of Vienna

Waste Management Department of the City of Vienna Strategic Planning Senatsrat Dipl.-Ing. Wojciech Rogalski



# **Austria / Vienna in figures**

Austria		
Area	[km²]	83.858,68
Inhabitants		8.206.500
federal states		9
Vienna		
Area	[km²]	414,95
Inhabitants		1 757 000
Density	[Inh/km²]	4.200
number of houses		167.554
number of flats		928.479
number of households		ca. 862.000
commuter		ca. 140.000





## **Collection bins - pictograms**























## 4.200 neighbourhood banks for recyclables



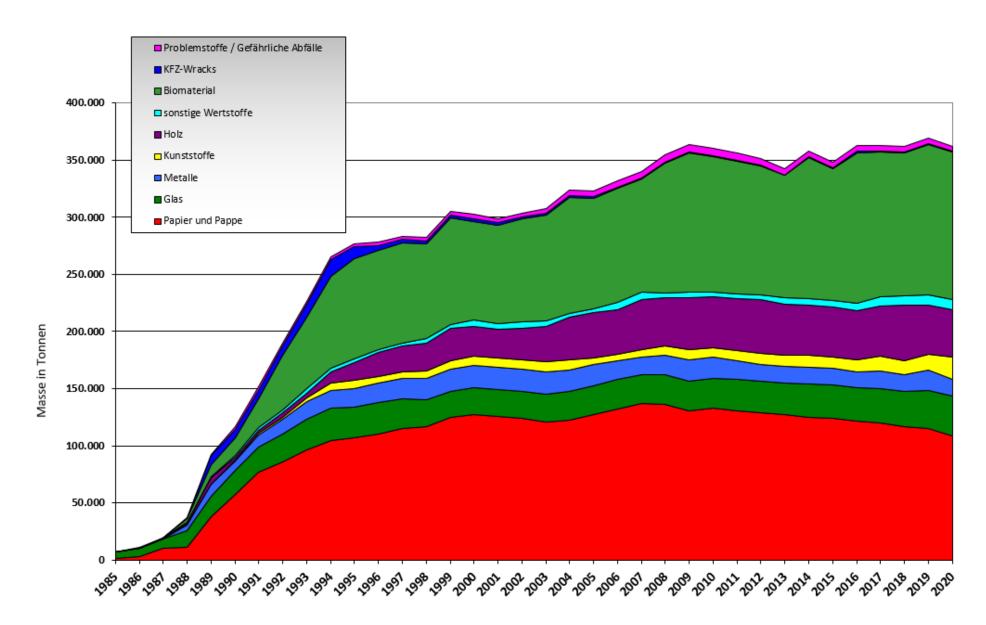








## **Recyclables in Vienna**





## **Closed loop with composting in Vienna**





#### The Vienna Biowaste Management Concept

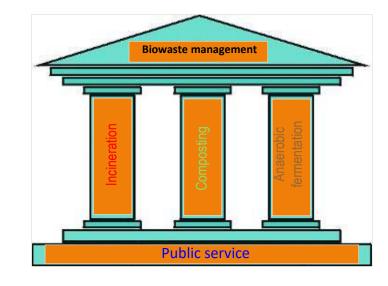
3-pillar recovery model(3 points support,highest theoretical stability)

- 1<sup>st</sup> Pillar: Composting
  - Garden waste, bio waste from private households, green waste
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Pillar: Anaerobic digestion
  - Kitchen and food wastes from commercial producers
- <u>3<sup>rd</sup> Pillar: Incineration</u>
  - Wood waste, leaves (in autumn), non recyclable bio waste

The systems do not compete, but complement each other

Unrecoverable organic waste remains in the residual waste stream and goes to incineration with completed energy recovery







#### The Vienna Biowaste Management Concept

- Biowaste collection in Vienna is no "waste disposal pathway" materials not needed for producing of compost are not source-separated (not all biodegradable materials are supposed to be composted).
- Only organic wastes suited for the production of high-quality compost are source-separated.
- Source-separated biowaste shall not be related to EC Regulation 1069 (animal by-products) –
  only vegetable wastes are collected separately.
- Organic wastes not suitable for composting are used for energy recovery (fermentation biogas, biomass combustion, incineration residual waste incineration).
- Final product is humus-rich compost with high quality (high maturity).



## What is not to be collected

NO!







<u>NO!</u>







#### **Composting**

Three-pillar recovery scheme – 1<sup>st</sup> pillar: composting

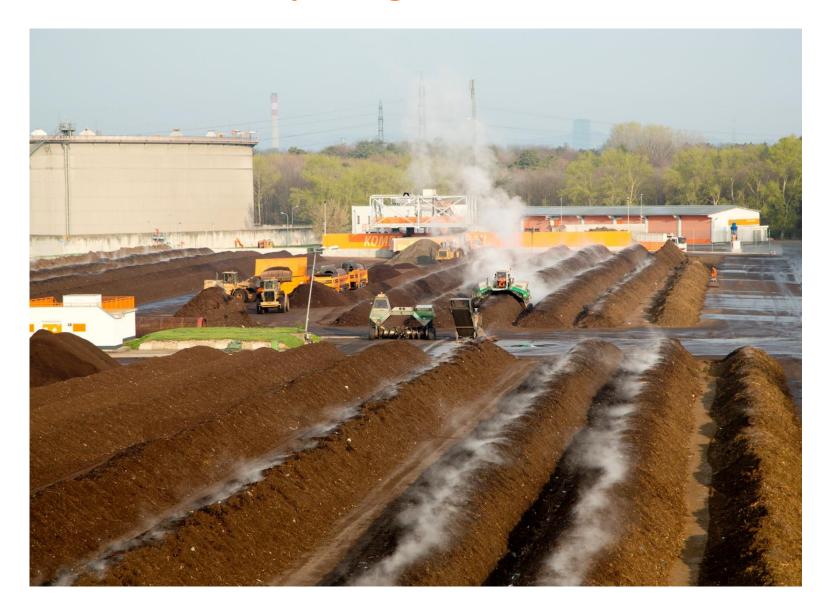
- Composting plant "Lobau"
  - Start of operation: 1991
  - Open air composting
  - Surface 5,2 ha
  - Whole treatment capacity: 150.000 t/a
  - Current input: 100.000 t/a
  - Current compost production: 50.000 t/a
  - Convenient location
  - Close to the farmers
  - High economical efficiency
  - Full conformity with EU-BAT-Conclusions 2018







## **Composting Plant "Lobau"**





#### **Current compost utilisation**

- Agriculture, particularly organic farming (approx. 5,000 t/a)
- Co-operation with potting-soil-production facility, production of peat-free potting soil "Guter Grund" (in sum approx. 30,000 t/a)
- Made available to inhabitants (approx. 4,000 t/a)
- Production of compost/soil blends (approx. 1,000 t/a)
- Applied research (first of all with Bioresearch Austria)
- Cross-border co-operation in EU context









## **Quality Mangement**

KGVÖ: since 2001







ECN: since 2015





#### **Anaerobic digestion**

Three-pillar recovery scheme – 2<sup>nd</sup> Pillar:

#### anaerobic digestion

- Vienna biogas facility "Pfaffenau"
- Start of operation: 2007
- Treatment capacity: 22,000 t/a (extentionable to 34,000 t/a)
- Wet digestion, mesophilic
- 2 mio. m³/a biogas 65 % CH<sub>4</sub>,1.2 mio. m³/a biomethan 99% CH<sub>4</sub>
- Solid and liquid wastes, category 3 material (with animal by-products)
- Digestate goes to thermal recovery
- Feed-in into Vienna gas grid (alternative heat production 1,700 KW)
- Savings of approx. 6,000 t of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents p.a.
- Invest: 13,5 Mio. €





#### **Collection of kitchen waste**









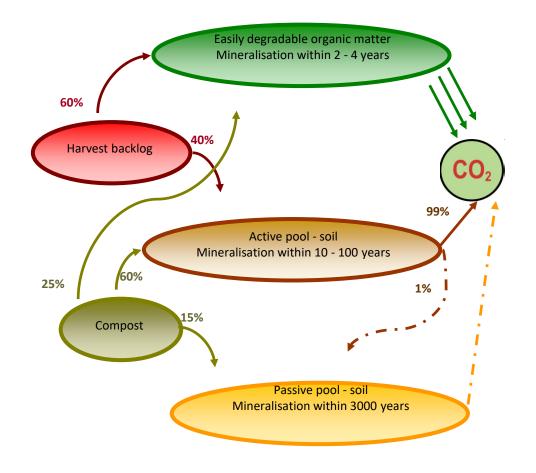




#### Climate relevance of biowaste management

#### Direct CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction

- creates carbon sinks through formation of humus (compost)
- use of compost fertilizer (organic farming) reduces N<sub>2</sub>O emission
- use of peat-free soils reduces peat depletion





Quelle: Amlinger

#### Climate relevance of biowaste management

#### Indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction

- Compost instead of mineral fertilizers (replacement), no use of chemical pesticides (organic farming) – prevents adequate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from their production (previous chains)
- Replacement of fossil fuels by burning biomass (biogas and wood/hay) –
   these CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are regarded as climate neutral
- Reduction of CH<sub>4</sub> emissions by separating organic waste at source instead of landfilling it (recovery instead of disposal)
- Replacement of fossil fuels by burning non-recoverable organics in the residual waste stream (waste incineration instead of landfill)
- Plants take up additional CO<sub>2</sub> when organic fertilizer is applied



## Climate relevance of biowaste management

#### Increasing of water receptivity of farmland by using compost



Farmland without compost after a heavy rain



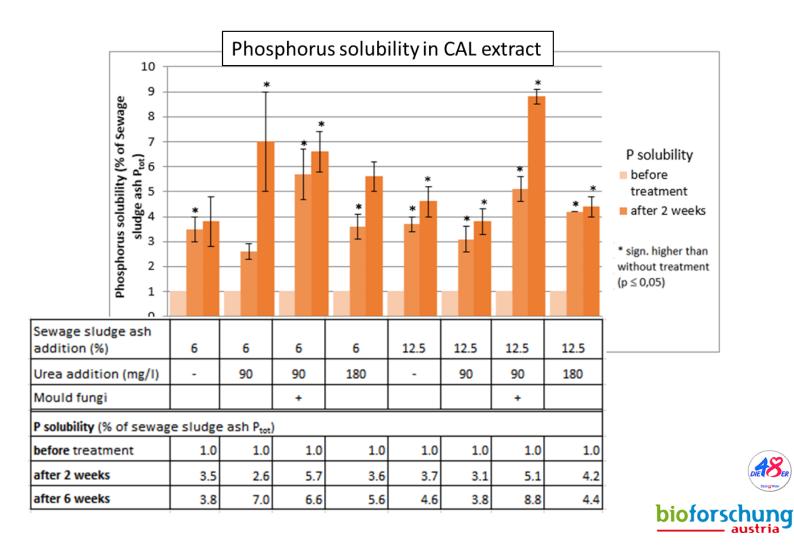
Farmland <u>with</u> compost after a heavy rain

Quelle: Bioforschung Austria



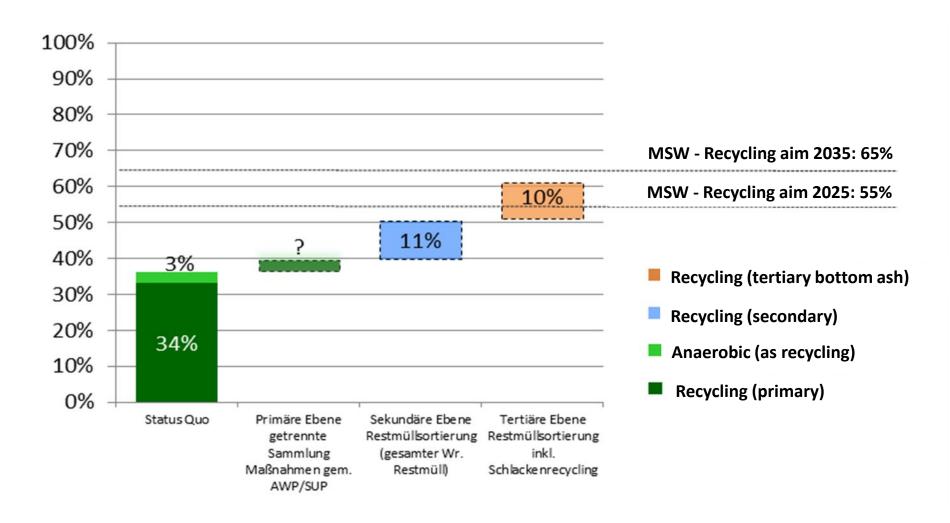
## **New Approachs – phopsphorus utilisation**

Increasing the solubility of phosphorus in sewage sludge ash using biological methods



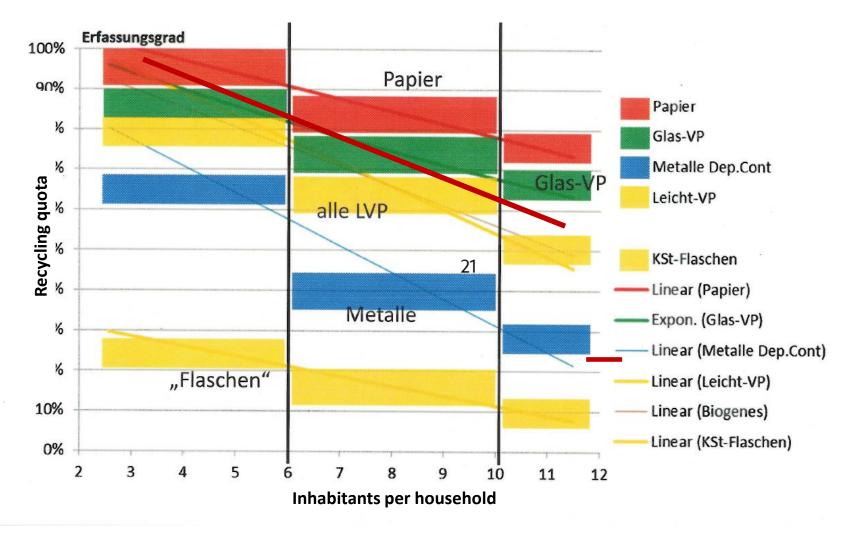


## **EU-Strategy**, new challenges





#### **EU-Strategy, new challenges**





Recycling strongly depends on population density



# Thank you for your attention

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Qualitätsmanagement – ISO 9001:2015

Umweltmanagement - ISO 14001:2015 u. EMAS III

Energiemanagement – EN ISO 50001:2011

Arbeitssicherheitsmanagement – OHSAS 18001:2007

Risikomanagement - ONR 49001:2008

Compliance Management - ISO 19600:2014 u. ONR 192050:2013

Beschwerdemanagement – ISO 10002:2004/ Cor.1:2009

Entsorgungsfachbetrieb – V.EFB

Ausgezeichnete Stadtreinigung – DEKRA

Kompostgüte – Österreichisches und Europäisches Kompostgütesiegel





