

TOMORROW'S SOLUTIONS. TODAY

Resource Recovery to Green up Industries in Asia

Pavel Cech, November 2016

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Snap shot Asia

simplified and polarized views



This is where we are





Developed countries

- Due to land scarcity and its cost, <u>incineration</u> is the preferred waste management method
- <u>Export of the problem</u> without any guaranteed performance on the receiving end
- <u>Attractive disposal fees</u>
- Infrastructure constraints often used to justify a <u>lack of waste</u> segregation
- Low recycling and recovery rate
- <u>Insufficient industrial scale</u> for creation of circular economy
- Suffer from the regulatory <u>fragmentation within ASEAN</u>



- General tolerance to dumping
- Low landfilling cost as a benchmark
- Thousands of <u>dump sites all over Asia without basic sanitary</u> <u>features</u>
- Waste generators <u>not</u> used to <u>paying for waste disposal</u>
- Ignored need for <u>waste segregation</u>
- <u>Easy way</u> principle highly contagious
- <u>Weak enforcement of environmental regulations</u>
- Insufficient MRF infrastructure
- Despite the COP21 commitments <u>no visible drive</u> for actual carbon footprint reducing projects



Status Quo – legal landfills and tolerated semi-legal or illegal dump sites







Daily reality in Asia...





What goes round must come round...





This is where we want to be





Game changers



New paradigm



- healthy value for money, if well made and complete



Paradigm shift



Fragmented piece-meal solutions into a system:





Green design

Most Preferable

Material conservation (less quantity and renewable materials), energy efficient...

Green product composition design enables segregation which enables recycling and recovery. AVOID

REDUCE

REUSE

RECOVER

TREAT

DISPOSE

Reuse or use LONGER. Product life time in a throw away society...

Green design is the starting point for Green Business!!!

Least Preferable

Applicable technology



Many proven concepts are at our fingertips. Almost all WM issues can be addressed.

Every set of conditions requires <u>systemic solutions</u>. All elements are available.

Financial viability – Incinerator project example (Malaysia)



Systemic solutions







Systemic solutions





Segregation at source

<u>Segregation at source</u> (home, mall, factory, office...) costs very little, usually nothing = **0 \$/t**.

The moment waste gets comingled, <u>10-40 \$/t is</u> <u>wasted</u> in subsequent segregation cost (if any) or landfilling.

If not segregated at source <u>30-50%</u> of recoverable material is <u>wasted due to contamination</u>.



Shared infrastructure



A closed cycle process without residual or waste/byproduct.



Waste derived commodities







Dormant market >500 m\$ (ex. China)





Common misinterpretations



Waste to wealth



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Modern alchemy

Prevailing <u>lack of disposal</u> fee in the WM value

chain addressed through promises of ground-braking technologies. This noise creates a lot of expectation resulting in "paralysis by analysis". Well proven concepts are frequently trusted less than "experimental magic".

• W2E

- Incineration
- Recycling
- Co-processing
- Gasification
- Plasma
- Pyrolysis

...

Composting





W2E the first or the last resort?

Does mass burning of wet low energy bearing waste really make an economic sense?

Is incinerator ash the legacy we want to make?

Have all other options been exhausted before signing up for incineration? (usually dressed in W2E clothes)



Global air and water, local waste

Green

commodity

trading

EU freely trades thousands of tons of Alternative Fuels and Alternative Raw Materials. Can Asia create a similar market? The potential is tremendous!



Business cases



TDF, a globally traded commodity

TyreCycle, Australia

- 80,000 tpy of high energy product made out of waste
- All product traded within Asia
- Australian owned & operated profitable manufacturing business
- Used tyre collection, recycling and recovery, international trading.







RDF, an immediate solution

EcoEdge, Philippines

- 40,000 tpy of MSW originated product diverted from a landfill and converted into fuel for cement industry
- The first industrialized MRF in Manila
- JV between a local waste management group and an MNC







HW in industrial ecology

GEPIL, India

- A hazardous waste management company which recognized the potential of co-processing, created a network of facilities that produce solid and liquid alternative fuels
- Approximately 15,000 tpy of liquid and 25,000 tpy of solid AF diverted from incineration





Synergy that saved a green business

Lahore Compost, Pakistan

- Built to produce compost out of the organics from MSW
- Converted to make 60,000 tpy of RDF for cement industry
- The compost plant would have to close down without RDF
- JV between compost and cement companies







PEF, efficient waste recovery

ResourceCo Asia, Malaysia

- Turning local C&I waste into fuel for cement industry as a replacement of fossil fuel
- The only foreign investment in this business in Malaysia





Conclusions and "soul searching"



Conclusion

- There is a dormant huge waste derived product market in Asia
- Governments need to be involved in unlocking it
- Available technologies suffice to deliver results
- Green business costs money but can be prosperous
- Cheap solutions are always dirty
- Segregation at source saves a lot of money

There is a long way from:

...where we are...





...to where we can be!







Are we the problem, or are we the solution?





THANK YOU!

