Indaver Doel Waste-to-Energysite



- Rob Kruitwagen, regional manager Indaver Belgium
- Luc Crauwels, maintenance manager SVEX
- Indaver Doel 24/09/2014



Closing material loops... as it's the only way.



Contents

Indaver at a glance

- Waste-to-energy facilities at site Doel
 - > Fluidized bed incinerator
 - > Grate incinerator & ash treatment

Critical challenges

Growing population, growing prosperity

"With the number of middle-class consumers expected to rise by a further 3 billion by 2030, as our global population swells to 9 billion, demand for global resources will rise exponentially."

Scarcity of resources

"Turning resources into waste faster than waste can be turned back into resources puts us in global ecological overshoot, depleting the very resources on which human life and biodiversity depend."

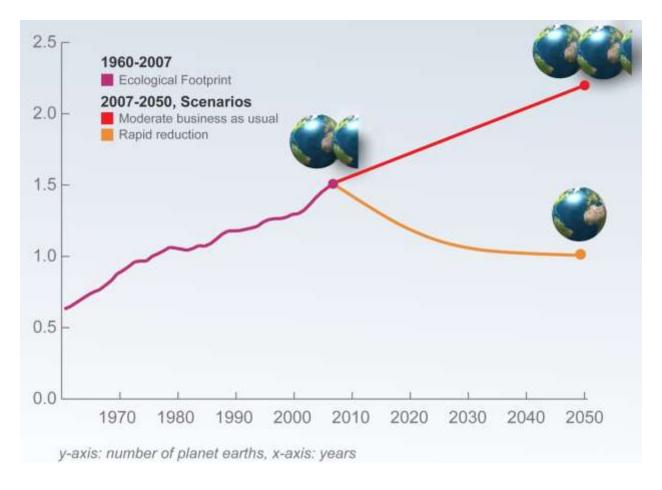
Environmental impact

"The global average concentrations of various greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have reached the highest levels ever recorded, and concentrations are increasing."

Need for sustainable development!

"Today humanity uses the equivalent of 1.5 planets to provide the resources we use and absorb our waste."

(UN report, 2012)



Need for Sustainable Waste Management



"We seek to close material loops in a low-carbon and energy-efficient way.

This is the only way to sustain prosperity and well-being in this world."

(Paul De Bruycker, CEO Indaver)



Leading the field in sustainable waste management

Making authentic choices

Value-based culture

Knowledge-driven organisation

Focused growth-oriented strategy

Value-based culture





Demonstrating concern for people, safety and the environment



Building relationships based on mutual trust



Ensuring transparency in communications and actions

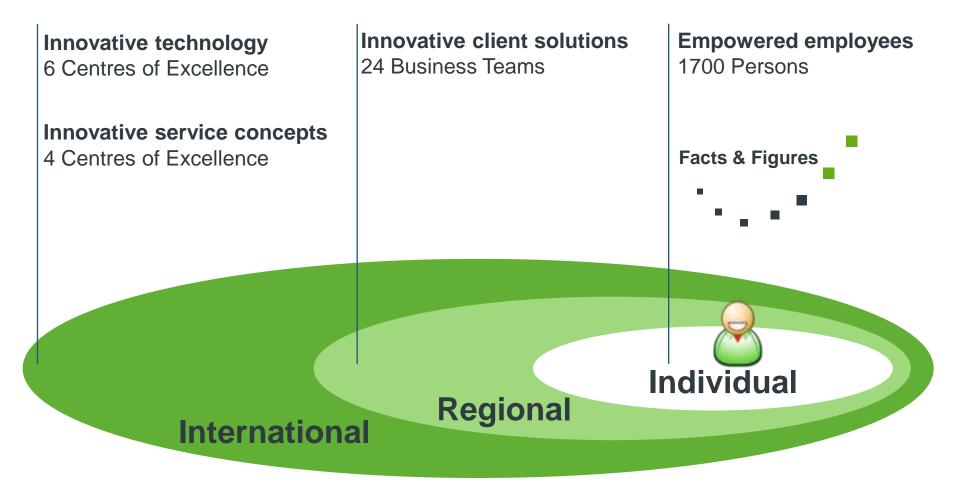


Concentrating on achieving results



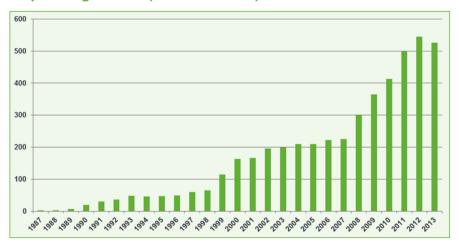
Continuously improving

Knowledge-driven organisation



Leading to strong persistent growth

Operating income (in million Euro)

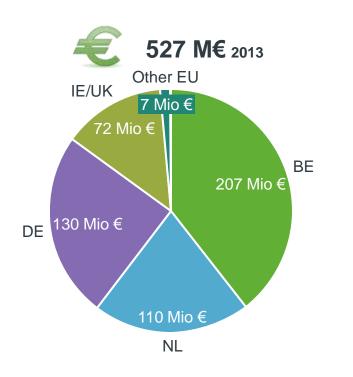


From 2012, operating income is based on proportional consolidation of Sleco and Svex.

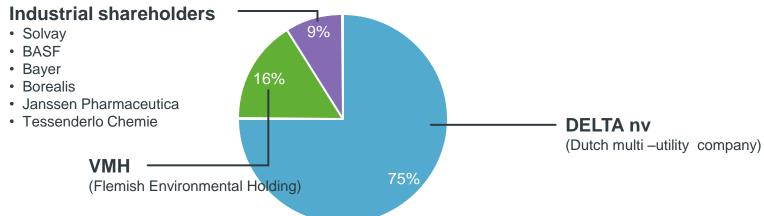
Financial results (in million Euro)	2013
Operating income	526,4
Operating charges	480,3
EBITDA*	107,6
Operating results (EBIT)	53,0
Profit after tax	40,0
Equity capital	347,1

^{*}EBITDA: earnings before interest + taxes + net depreciation + amortisation + IAS 19 employee benefits including charges and costs + share in profits of minority interests – the part of the capacity rights paid in advance in the result

Indaver is a solid company









Indaver's waste-to-energy facilities in Europe

Belgium

Doel: grate incinerators, fluidized bed incinerators

Antwerp: rotary kilns

Germany

Biebesheim: rotary kilns Hamburg: rotary kilns

Ireland

Meath: grate incinerators

Towards a European Recycling Society



20%



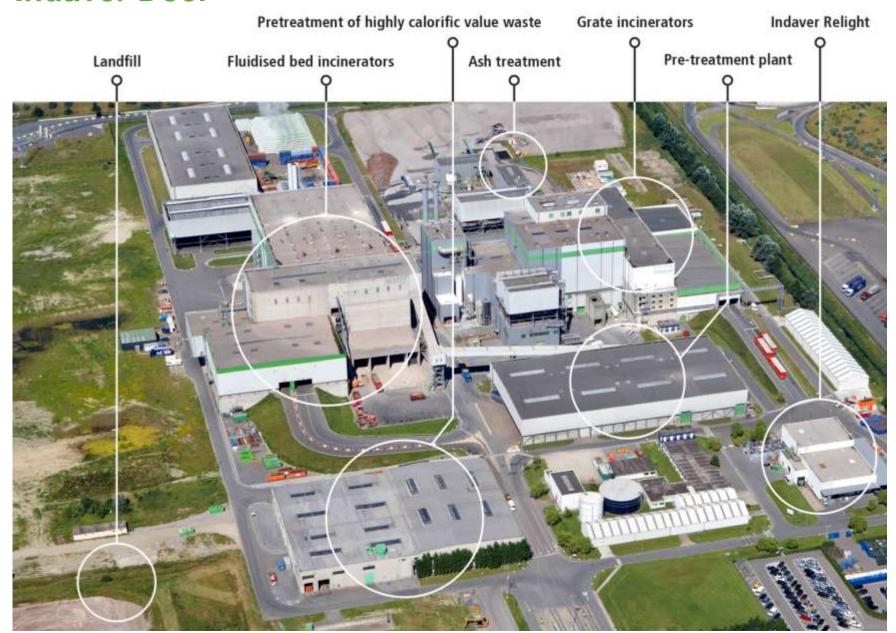




Contents

- Indaver at a glance
- Indaver's waste-to-energy facilities in Europe
- Waste-to-energy facilities at site Doel
 - > Fluidized bed incinerator
 - > Grate incinerator & ash treatment

Indaver Doel



Indaver site Doel capacities W2E

- Grate incinerator
 - 400.000 tonnes/year
 - Thermal treatment of nonhazardous, non-recyclable household and similar commercial waste
 - Energy recovery: electricity and steam
 - Materials recovery (ash treatment)=> secondary raw materials
- Fluidized bed incinerator (SLECO)
 - Non-recyclable solid waste, sludge from water purification units, industrial sludge
 - 600.000 tonnes/year
 - 2/3 solid waste
 - 1/3 sludge



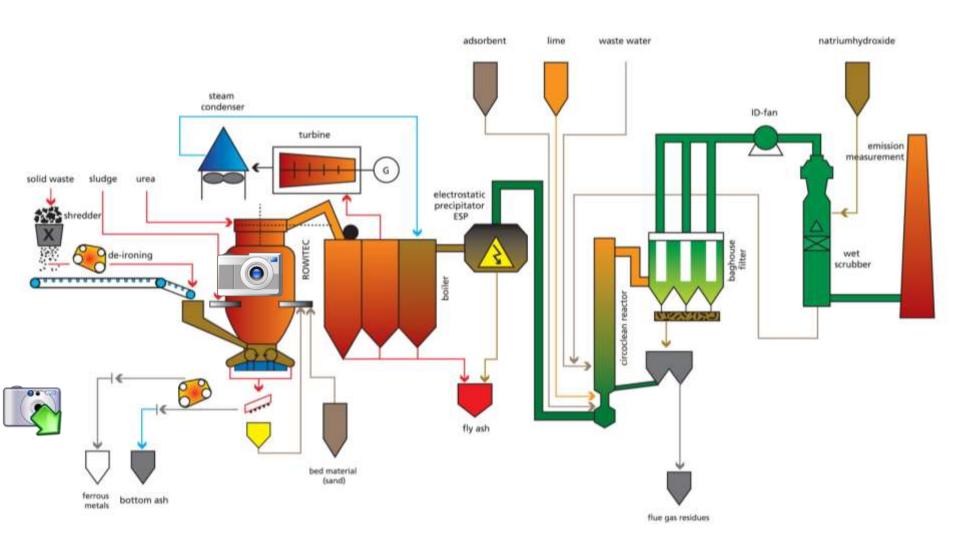


Fluidized bed incinerator

- Fluidized bed technology = Best Available Technique for combined treatment of non-recoverable waste and sludge
- Maximum energy recovery and intensive flue gas purification
- Largest facility of this type in Europe
- Indaver and Sita Belgium: joint-venture 50/50 in Sleco and Svex
 - SLECO: owner of the fluidized bed incinerator
 - SVEX: responsible for operating all waste-toenergy facilities on site



Fluidized bed incinerator: treatment diagram



Fluidized bed incinerator: treatment process



- Incineration takes place on a bed of swirling sand
- 2. Hot primary air is blown through the sand bed from below
- 3. Waste is fed into the oven on top of the sand bed
- 4. Secondary air is added over the top for complete combustion
- 5. Screws withdraw the sand and bottom ash from the incinerator. Sand is screened and reused.
- 6. Flue gases set out on their way through the flue gas purification system

Fluidized bed incinerator: mass balance

Fluidised bed incinerators Doel - Mass balance

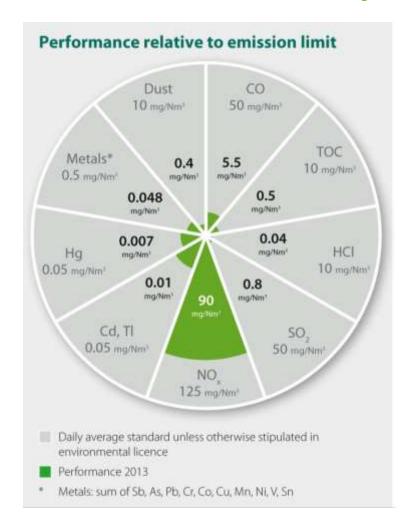
2013

Waste	585,738 tonnes
Energy	
Heating oil	1,266 tonnes
Steam	179,706 GJ
Electricity	74,080 MWh
Flue gas cleaning additives	
Quicklime	9,634 tonnes
NaOH	416 tonnes
Adsorbent for dioxins and heavy metals	541 tonnes
DeNOx reagent	999 tonnes
Incinerator additives	
Sand	4,527 tonnes
Water	
Mains water	231,782 m ²
Recycled rainwater	44,403 m



Flue gases	2,574,447,578 Nm ³	
Energy		
Energy	3,826,908 G.	
Water discharged		
Wastewater	0 m	
Residual products		
Bottom ash	31,341 tonnes	
Electrostatic filter and boiler a	sh 78,593 tonne:	
Flue gas cleaning residue	16,747 tonne	
Scrap (incinerator quality + pre-treatment)	14,623 tonne	

Fluidized bed incinerators: performance (2013)



- Daily average standard unless otherwise stipulated in environmental licence
- Performance 2013

Emission limits in mg/Nm3

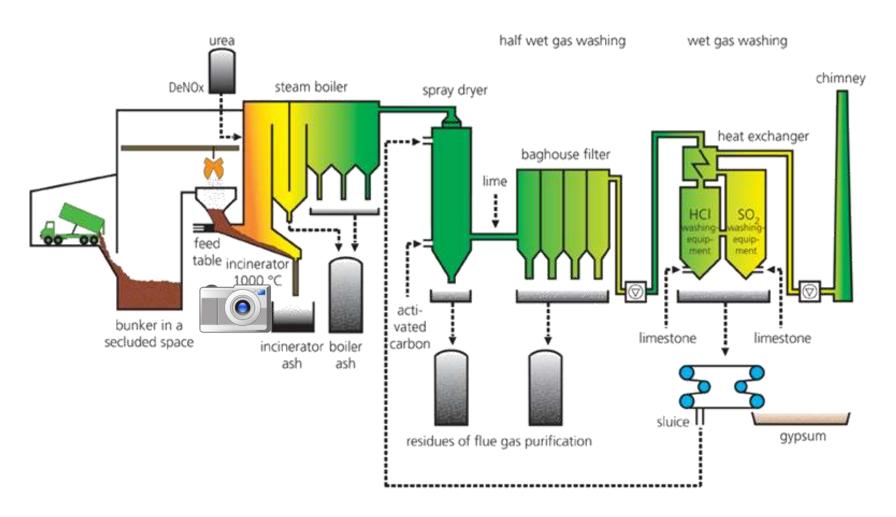
(+/- 15 % lower than EU-limits)

* Metals: sum of Sb, As, Pb, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, V, Sn

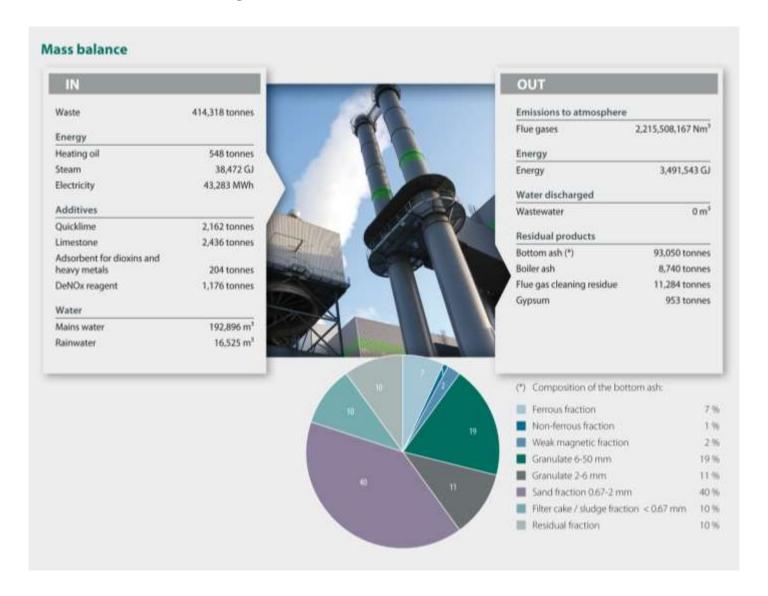
Grate incinerator



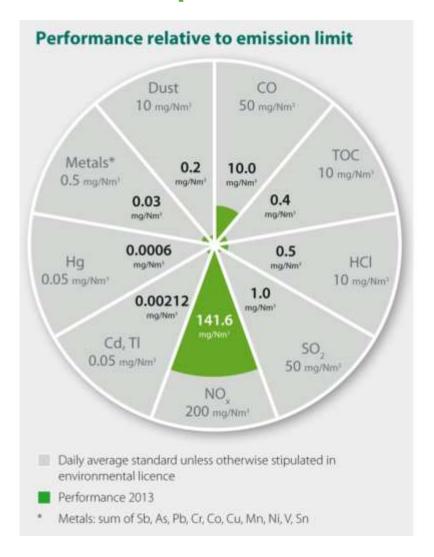
Grate incinerator: treatment diagram



Grate incinerator: mass balance + Ash treatment: materials recovery



Grate incinerator: performance



Emission limits in mg/Nm3

(+/- 15 % lower than EU-limits)

Site Doel: energy recovery

Turbine	max. capac.	max. steam input
Grate incinerators 1 & 2	22 MW	100 tonnes/h
Grate incinerator 3	24 MW	110 tonnes/h
Fluidized bed incinerator	41 MW	185 tonnes/h
Total	87 MW	395 tonnes/h

Delivery of **electricity** to approx. 170.000 households

+

Delivery of **steam** to neighbouring company lneos:
30 tonnes/h



Ash treatment



- treatment of bottom ash from grate incinerators (residues of thermal treatment)
- Started up in 2000

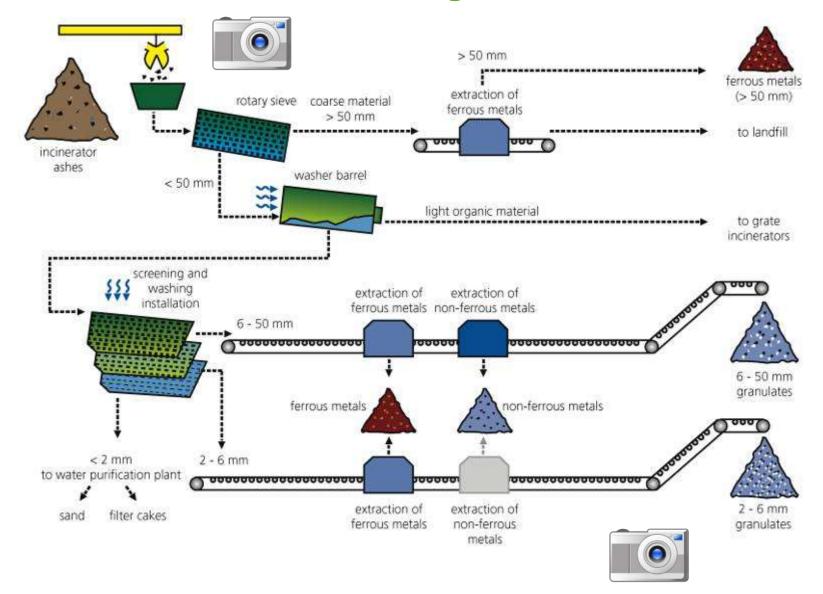
Bottom ash recycling plant

Technology: wet process

- sieving
 - metals & stones are removed using a robust bar-sieve
 - separation on granular size
- separating of F / NF metals
- washing
 - separation by flotation



Ash treatment: treatment diagram





raw botto









Fraction 2-6 mm

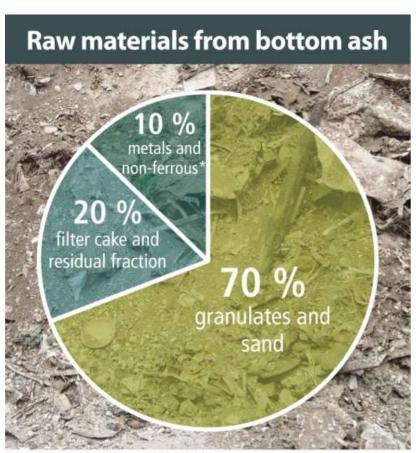


Fraction 6-50 mm

Application of different fractions

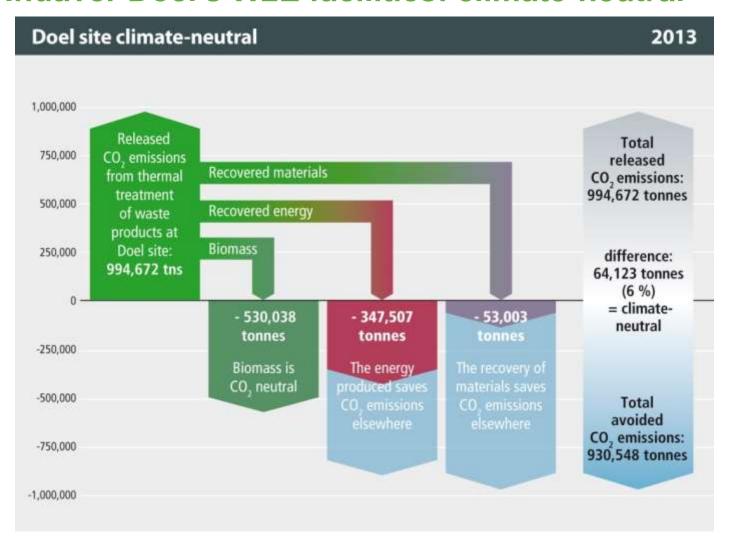
- Scrap (F/NF metals) => recycling
- Granulates => useful application

- **0-2 mm** → stability application on landfills (drainage)
- **2-6 mm and 6-50 mm** → road construction



* incl. weak magnetic fraction

Indaver Doel's W2E facilities: climate-neutral



→ Balance = CO2 neutral

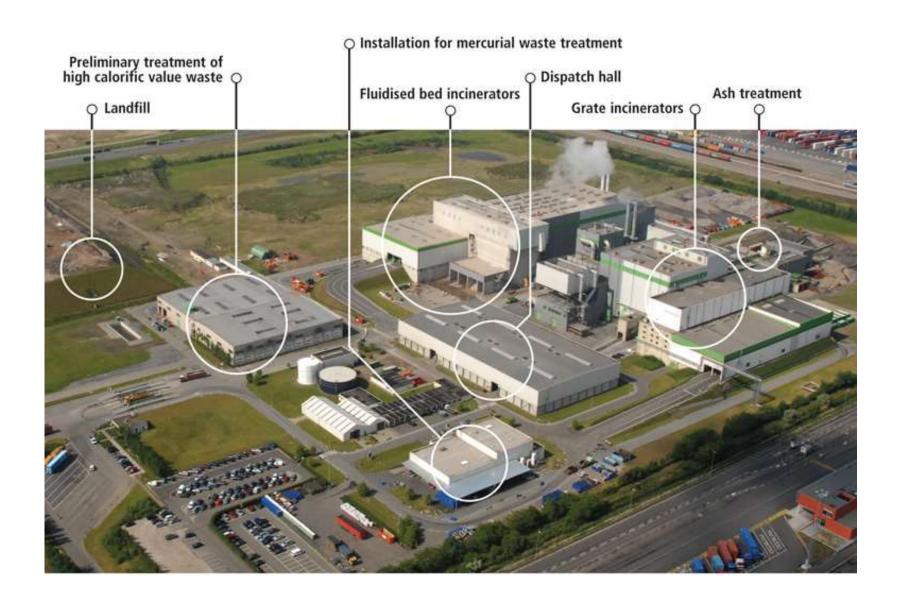
Energycluster project

- Indaver & SLECO wish to set up a heat network between their W2Eplants and a number of neighbouring companies
- Steam pipeline
 - 400° C / 40 bar
 - condensate pipe back to incinerators
 - total length: 8 km, supply and return
 - total investment cost: over 25 million euro
- strategic support from Flemish government: 10 million euro
- When fully realized, grid should result in CO2 emissions cut by
 - 100.000 tonnes a year
- Grid should be operational in 2016

Energycluster Scheldt Left bank



Site visit



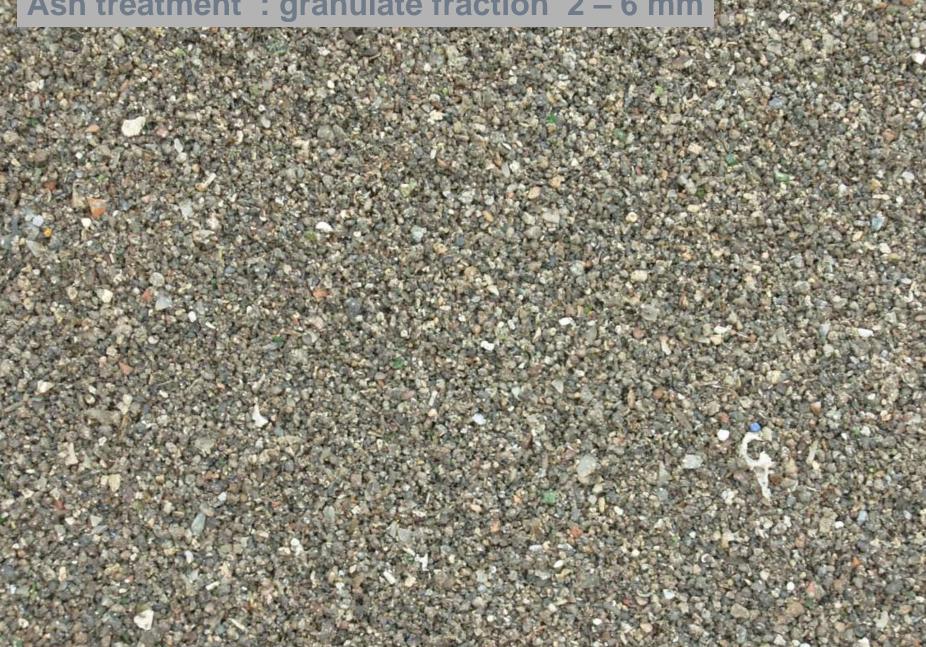








Ash treatment: granulate fraction 2 – 6 mm



Ash treatment: sand fraction



