European Experience Transfer into Eastern Europe Conditions

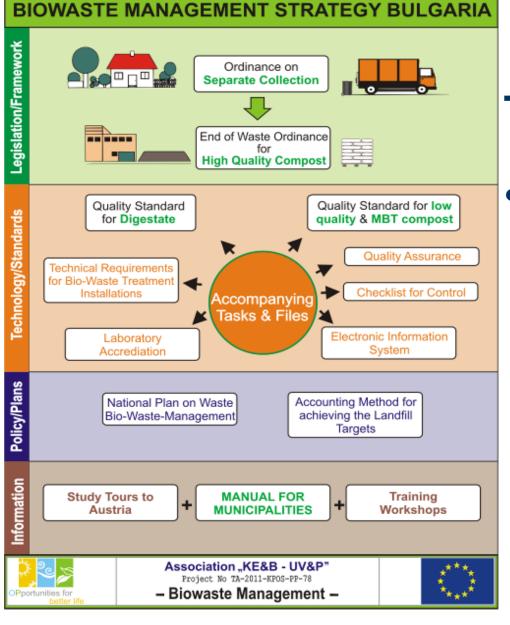




How to develop and implement a modern EU biowaste policy at national level within 2 years

- Athens, 12 June 2014
- Grigor Stoyanov





The project



- The logic of the project STAGES representing key elements of the envisaged Bulgarian Biowaste Strategy and its implementation
 - Legislation
 - Accompanying technical standards and guidelines
 - Adapting policy instruments and reporting schemes
 - Training & support



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Biowaste Strategy



The Model

- Scenarios and options how to establish a mandatory scheme for separate collection:
 - full obligation vs. (regional targets)
 - Household +/- commercial sources; municipal green waste;
 Industrial waste; Quality certified sewage sludge
- Door to door collection and bring systems (<u>recycling centres</u>)
- Capacity planning and building
- Decentralize biowaste treatment infrastructure
- Responsibilities of local and regional authorities
- QAS &NQAS
- Awareness raising + Public Relation





Implementing Directive 99/31 and art. 11 + 22 of WFD

- Bans on biodegradables to landfills (e.g. BR, US)
 - Most stringent provisions
 - May lack flexibility
 - Requires codified thresholds for acceptance at landfills
- Obligation on separate collection
 - On Municipalities (e.g. NL) may be deceived with poor performing / low participation systems
 - On households (e.g. AT) very effective, if stringent control possible
 - May require phased implementation
- Targets for sep. collection / composting / recycling
 - Specific biowaste processing targets (e.g. Sweden)
 - General recycling + composting targets (IT & UK)
 - Result-oriented + flexible





Sep. Collection and recyling targets for biowaste – Italian model for Bulgaria



25% of biowaste by year 2016

50% of biowaste by year 2020

70% of biowaste by year 2025

- Relative to the quantity of municipal biowaste as generated in year 2014 (base-line year)
- recycling = composting or anerobic digestion





Obligations and responsibility of local authorities - incentives



- The Mayors of the each municipalities included in a WMR jointly ensure the provision conditions for performing recovery operations of separately collected bio-waste
- Municipalities of a WMA can develop a joint regional waste management program.
- Each Municipality (i.e. mayor) shall include in their waste management programme a plan for separate collection of biowaste including at least:
 - phased implementation plan for introduction of separate collection of biowaste from households and similar institutions
 - program for the phased implementation of separate collection of biowaste from other sources than municipal
 - 3. plan for the location and installation of biowaste treatment plants in the territory of WMR





Biowaste management in waste management regions/associations

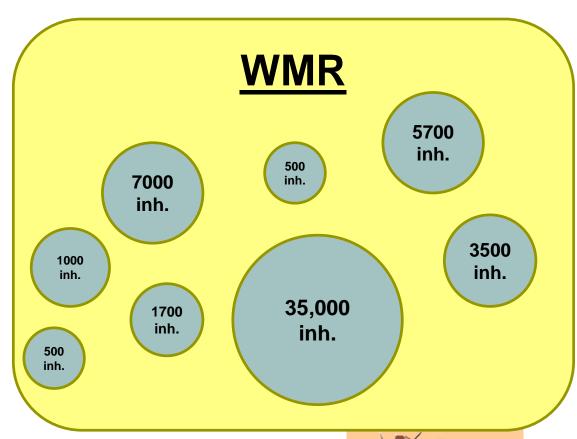


Options for single municipalities

Separate Collection from households and similar sources

Home composting (i.e. no or only partly separate collection)

Sep. Collection for large producers only





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Biowaste management in waste management regions

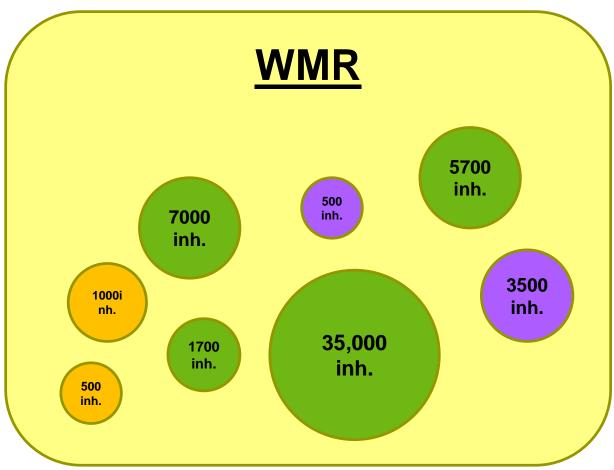


Options for single municipalities

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Project No TA-2011-KPOS-PP-78

Biowaste Management –



Biowaste management: targets for single municipalities:

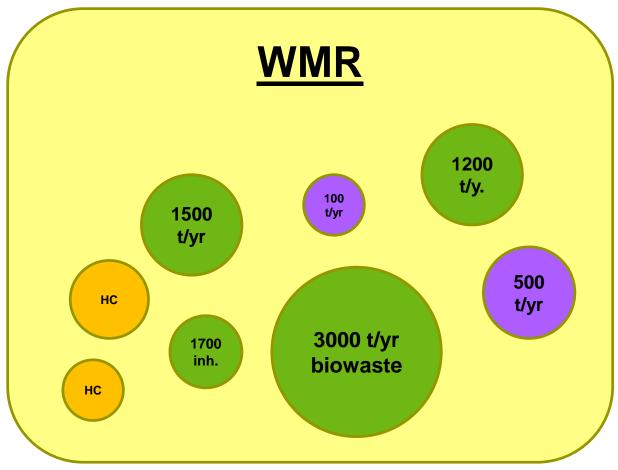


Options for single municipalities

Sep. Collection = 7400 ton

Home composting for 2 municipalities

Sep. Collection for large producers in 2 municipalities







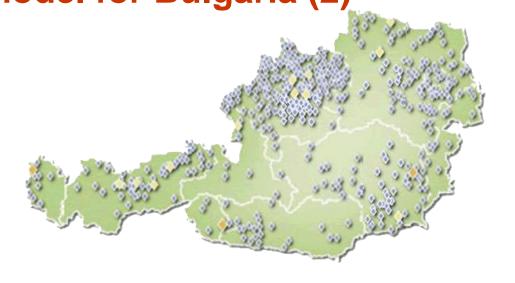
Project No TA-2011-KPOS-PP-78

Biowaste Management –



Stage I — Decentralised composting Austrian model for Bulgaria (2)





	Total composting plants	On- farm / agricultural plants	Municipal plants	Industrial plants
Number	454	292 (64%)	89 (20%)	73 (16%)
Total treatment yr ⁻¹	976,000 t	308,000 t (32%)	237,300 t (24%)	431,000 t (44%)
Average capacity yr ⁻¹	2,800 t	1,100 t	2,700	5,900 t





Capacity building – a model for decentralised composting



	Nr. Comp. plants	Biowaste treated	Served population	Produced compost	Agricultural land needed	
Decentralise plants	321	385,000 t	2,750,000	154,000 t	10,000 ha	
All plants incl. OPE projects	374	1,031,140 t	7,365,286	412,500 t	27,000	
% decentralise plants (incl. OPE projects)	86%	37% of total potential treated in agriculture comp. plants				





Draft Ordinance

BASIC CONCEPT





Fit for Purpose Parameter N, P, K, pH, org.Matter

Process Requirements / Record Keeping & Documentation

External Approval Compliance Testing



Compost Declaration & Labelling



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KEY PROVISIONS

BODEN DILDONG

- Positive list & receipt control of input materials
- Product Quality Criteria linked to application areas
- Minimum process requirements [Hygienisation]
- Regular quality approval, sampling and analytical Methods
- Product certification
 - Acknowledged LABs & Quality Assurance System [QAS] & Quality label/Certificate
- Record keeping and documentation
- <u>Labelling</u> and recommendations for the proper use
- Definition of application areas and minimum standards for compost use
- Central registration and waste reporting to MoEW





Draft Ordinance – Quality Concept I



Compost may be produced from source separated Biowaste (<10% impurities) and/or quality certified Sewage Sludge and may include Additives and shall meet strict limits for heavy metals and impurities</p>

= Product

Organic Soil Amendment may be produced from source separated Biowaste (<10% impurities) and/or quality certified
 Sewage Sludge and may include Additives
 and shall meet less strict limits for heavy metals and impurities

= Waste

Stabilised MBT Output may be produced from Mixed
Municipal Waste Fractions, Biowaste (>10% impurities)
Sewage Sludge (Decree No. 339)

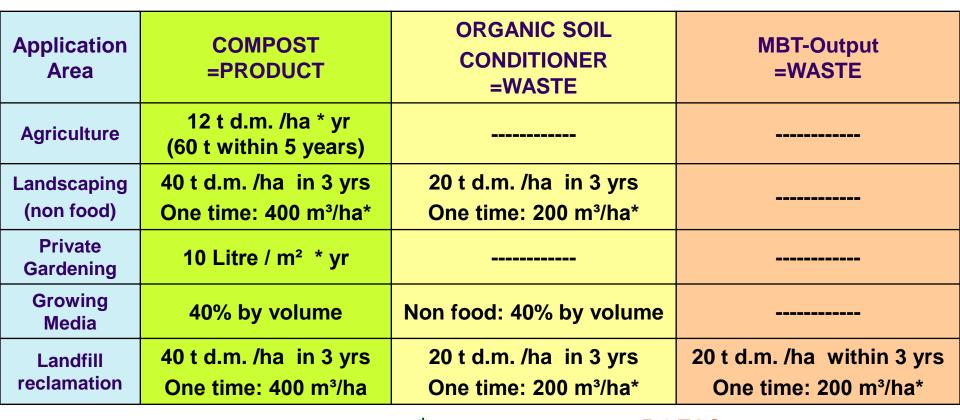
= Waste





Compost Ordinance: KEY PROVISIONS

- Additional requirements for composts related to the specified use areas,
 - → ANNEX 5 'Labelling': Maximum <u>APPLICATION QUANTITIES</u>





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Precautionary Quality Criteria – Heavy Metals

	Mul	Restricted Use WASTE				
	EU ECO Label	Proposal End of Waste	Discussion Fertiliser Regulation	"Compost" "Digestate"	7 YEARS Transitiion	Organic Soil Conditioner & Stabilised MBT Output
Arsen (As)			60			
Cadmium (Cd)	1	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	3.0
Chromium (Cr)	100	100		60	100	200
Cr - VI			2			
Copper (Cu)	100	100/200		100/200 *	100/250 *	400
Mercury (Hg)	1	1	2	0.45	1.0	2.0
Nickel (Ni)	50	50	90	40	80	100
Lead (Pb)	100	120	140	130	180	250
Zinc (Zn)	300	400/600		400/600 *	400/800 *	1200

^{*}COPPER and ZINC are classified as essential nutrients.

Values above the first values shall be declared.







Time – Temperature Regime ... flexible ... well experienced and investigated!



Composting system	°C	Time	Further conditions
OPEN windrows	> 55 °C 65 °C	10 days 3 days	At least 3 to 5 times of physical agitation (turning)
CLOSED Systems	60 °C	3 days	> 40 to 55% moistureMin 6 – 8 weeks composting
ANAEROBIC Digestion thermophile	> 55 °C	24 h 20 days	Followed by compostingsee above
ANAEROBIC Digestion mesophile	< 40 °	28 days	Followed by compostingsee above



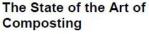


Technical Requirements For Biowaste Treatment Installations



- State of the Art of COMPOSTING
 - Manual for engineering
 - Basis for waste <u>license/permits</u>
 - Best practice / range of technologies
 - Minimum criteria for <u>construction</u>, <u>operation</u> and <u>documentation</u>
 - Environment & health protection
- Basic description of ANAEROBIC DIGESTION technologies and features





A guideline in good practic







Manual For Municipalities

BODEN INLIDUNG

- for ...
 - All levels of authorities and their experts; planers; operators; farmers; laboratories
- Implementation guide & reference book on optimised and flexible solutions in separate collection and biological treatment of organic waste STYLE → HANDBOOK











Checklist for Control of Installations for Bio-waste Treatment



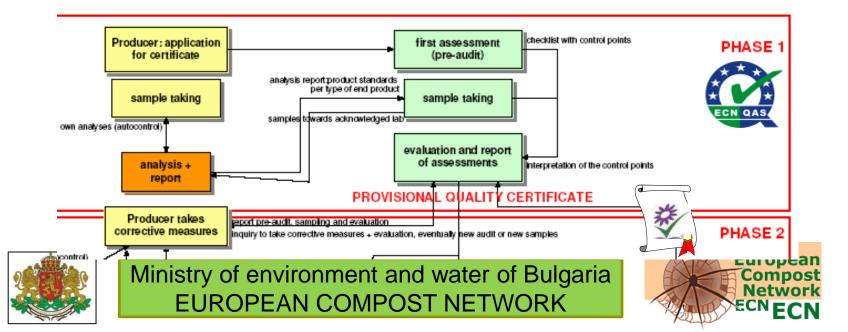
- For → Bulgarian Regional Inspectorates
- Inspection forms
- Routine guidance for on-site inspections and reporting
- Reference Documents: Compost Ordinance & State of the Art
 - Waste permits
 - Mass balance / Material flow → Traceability
 - Quality Management: Documentation and record keeping
 - Environmental protection / waste water/ odour control
 - Product presentation & labeling & certification

1	Reference number						
2.1	Date and time	-	20	:	hr. till	hr	
2.2	Competent Authority						
2.3	Inspector	Name				Email	Phone
		<u> </u>					
3	Reason		routine check				
	for the check		follow-up inspection				
			complaint				

Quality Assurance Scheme for Compost [QAS]



- Development of a QA SYSTEM for COMPOST: Work flow; how does work? What is included? What are the operational measures?
- Development of a model for a NATIONAL QUALITY ASSURANCE ORGANISATION (NQAO): How is it structured? What are the responsibilities of its bodies? Who is involved?



Quality Assurance Elements for National Implementation



Legislation & Standards

Ordinance on Separate Collection Input material

Compost Ordinance
Quality & control

ality & control criteria

Permits

Waste / ABPR / Environment ...

State of the Art of Composting

Techn. & Operation

Quality Assurance

National Standard
QUALITY ASSURANCE
System for Compost (QAS)

= Criteria & Operation

National Quality Assurance Organisation

for Compost (NQAO)

= Bodies & Adminstration



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ECN Quality Assurance Scheme (ECN-QAS) Targets of ECN-QAS

- Harmonisation of the compost quality and requirements across Europe
- Harmonisation of quality assurance schemes across Europe
- Assistance to build up national quality assurance schemes
- Assurance and monitoring of high quality compost products in Europe
- Promotion of recycling of waste «from waste to product»







Content and labels of ECN-QAS

The European Quality Assurance Scheme includes:

- Awarding the ECN-QAS Conformity Label to national quality assurance organisations (NQAO)
- Awarding quality labels for composting plants and compost products

In future:

 Awarding quality labels for digestion plants and digestate products









Quality Assurance, Certificates and Labels for Compost and Digestion Residues





























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QAS Monitoring in EU:

800 plants with capacity of 11 million tons composting and

2.5 million tons digestion



Decentralised Biowaste Management for the Region of Sevlievo



PROJECT NO TA-2012-KPOS-PP-85 "IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALISED BIOWASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT INCLUDING BULDING THE NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE, BIOWASTE SEPARATE COLLECTION SYSTEM AND RECYCLING FACILITIES





FUTURE STEPS:

Demonstration system/ **Show case**

on

PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPED **BIOWASTE** POLICY/STRATEGY



Ministry of environment and water of Bulgaria **EUROPEAN COMPOST NETWORK**







26-28. June Gödöllő

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European Compost Network

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