

Data quality and implications for P governance - from speculation to knowledge -

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What we learned ...



- Never blindly trust statistics you have not calculated yourself (Common saying!)
- Continental and national averages are rather useless for effective implementation of recycling strategies! -> Regional/local level is a MUST due to structural diversity!
- Normalized data / ratios can be misleading, absolute data/figures have to be preferred
- Official Statistics not necessarily reflect reality, often just estimates or assumptions -> directl contact to owners of material flows the only way for the real picture ...
- Data reliability and consistence for sludge is low (sludge only by compiling different sources) (Eurostat, national offices, direct contacts, but inhomogenious definitions, units)
- Waste monitoring focused on pollutants, not on valuable incredients (like nutrients)
- And when "monitored", different factors for nutrients applied (esp. for manure!!!)
- Concentrations/loads mainly limited to total content, not species
- Data quite isolated to legislative domains ... not along value chains (waste, agriculture ...)
- Imports and actual consumption (esp. human food consumption) hardly distinguished

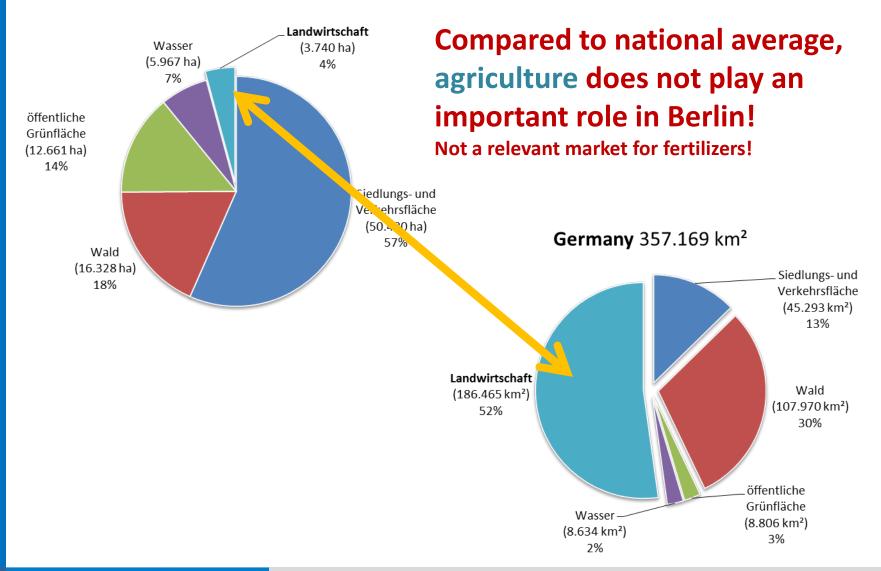


To

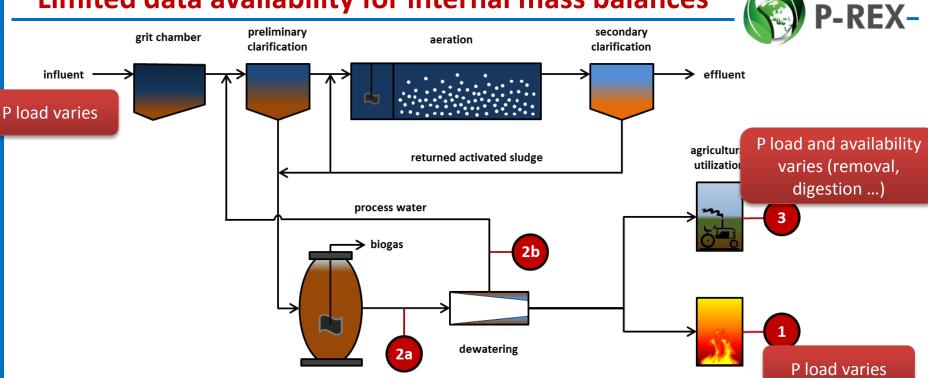
To be identified - Structural differences!



Berlin 89.176 ha



Limited data availability for internal mass balances



- ash after incineration
- undrained sludge after anaerobic digestion
- 2b sludge liquor after dewatering
- direct agricultural utilisation of dewatered sludge

anaerobic

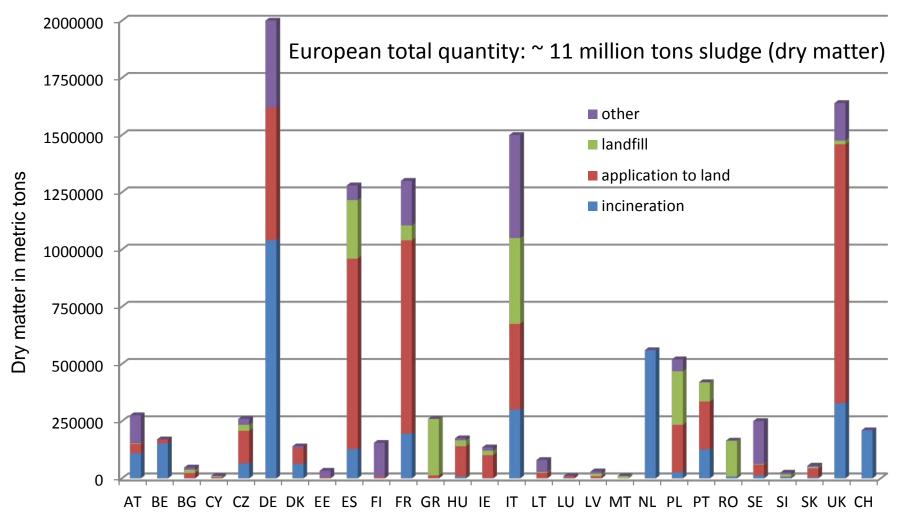
digestion



incineration

Sewage sludge routes in Europe 2010 – and P?





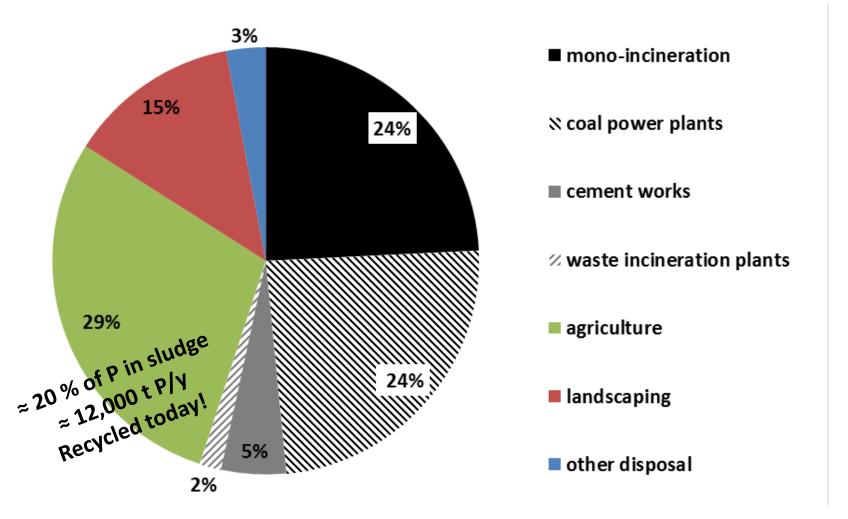
- Only absolute quantities reveal relevance
- Importance of harmonized definition of categories (i.e. what is OTHER???)





Difference of sludge valorization and P recycling

Total sludge quantity in Germany (2013): 1846 kt DS/y



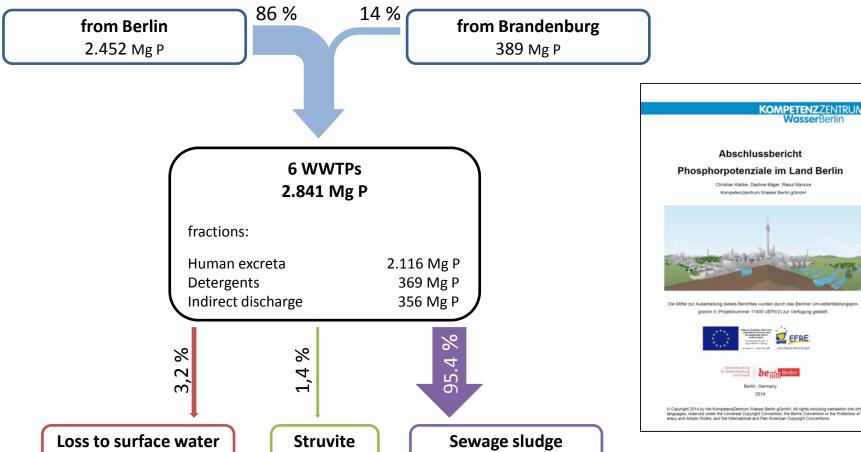
According to Destatis 2013, Lehrmann 2011



P potential in Berlin's wastewater stream



Total P load (influent) treated by BWB: 2.841 Mg P



2.711 Mg P





90 Mg P

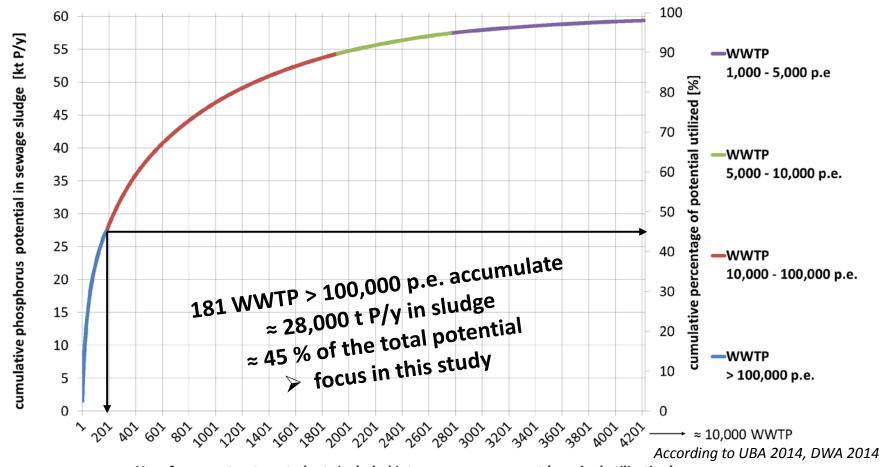


40 Mg P



P-REX Phosphorus in wastewater stream (Germany 2013)

P removal and sludge treatment depending on WWTP size (discharge limits, digestion)



No. of sewage treatment plants included into a recovery concept (nominal utilization)

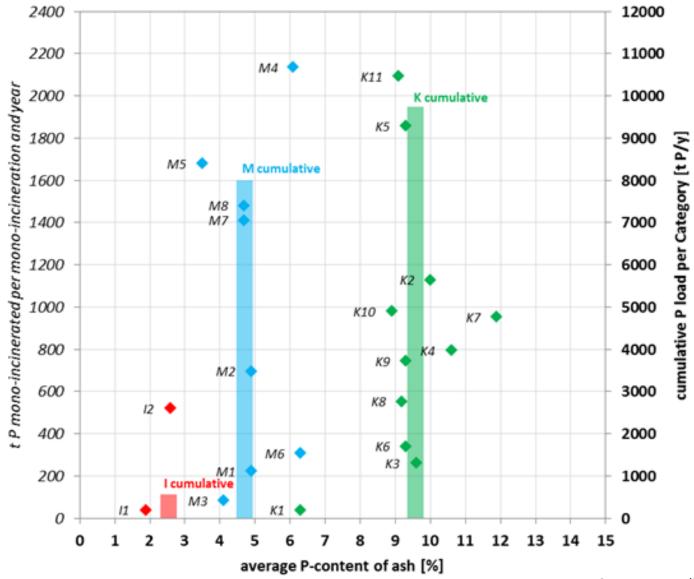
Therefore different P conc. in sludge





P content in German "mono"-incineration ashes

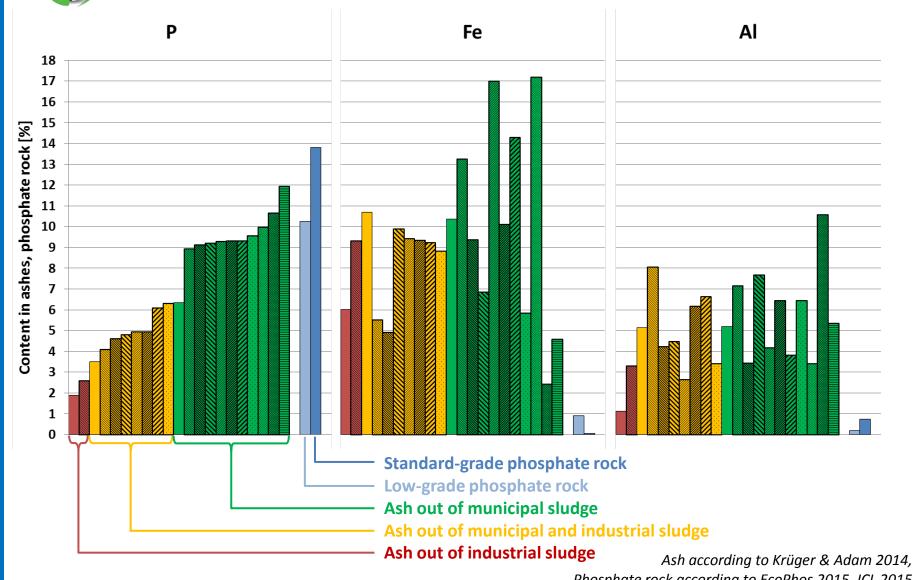




Source: according to Krüger & Adam 2014,



What is mono-incineration and what ash is suitable for P_{rec}?

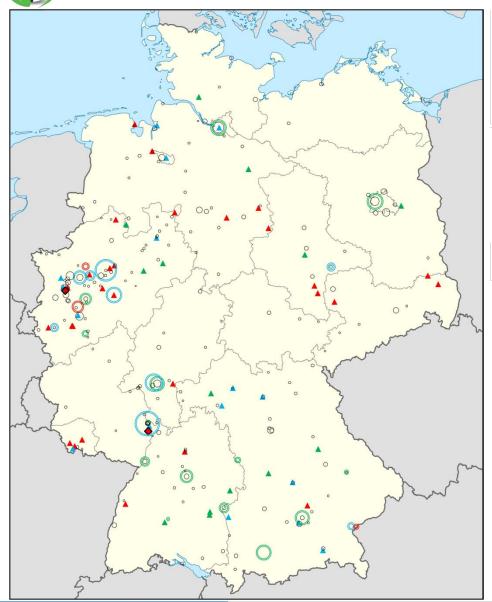


Phosphate rock according to EcoPhos 2015, ICL 2015





Regional infrastructure



- omono-incineration (municipal sludge)
- omono-incineration (municipal/industrial sludge)
- @mono-incineration (industrial sludge)
- OWWTP > 100000 p.e.
- ▲ co-inc. in coal power plants
- ▲ co-inc. in cement works
- ▲ co-inc. in municipal waste incineration plants
- phosphorus fertilizer industry

Phosphorus load of WWTP > 100000 p.e.; Capacity of mono-incineration

$$5.000 \text{ t P/y}; \approx 114.000 \text{ t DS/y}$$

Mono-incineration according to Krüger & Adam 2014, Co-incinerations according to Jasper & Kappa 2012, Fertilizer Industry according to IVA 2014





- What official stats are based on real monitoring?
- Who is cross-checking reported data? Is there any Quality Assurance????
- How can we create traceability of published data? No trace, no trust !!!
- Who will have to pay for reliable monitoring? (like the German ash monitoring)
- Who is responsible to define and harmonize categories/parameters?
- Who can engage higher monitoring and/or reporting frequency as needed? Sludge reports from MS to EUROSTAT only every 3 years!?! But data are there anyway for annual reporting!!!

Today we just guess!

What you see is just your best guess what is out front. (Ames)

Tomorrow, we have to be sure!

Thank you ...



Wisdom just written on paper will once be ash; Only the wisdom applied will shape our future!





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