





1 year after - phosphorus recyling in Germany

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3rd EUROPEAN NUTRIENT EVENT @ ECOMONDO 2018

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The European perspective



- Total production of sewage sludge from municipal wwtp:
 - 9.360 mio t (2015)/ 9.697mio t (2010)
- Sludge recycling use in agriculture:
 - 3.709 mio t = 39.6% (2015)/ 45.2% (2010)

(Source: Eurostat, Sewage sludge production and disposal, last update 15.09.2017)



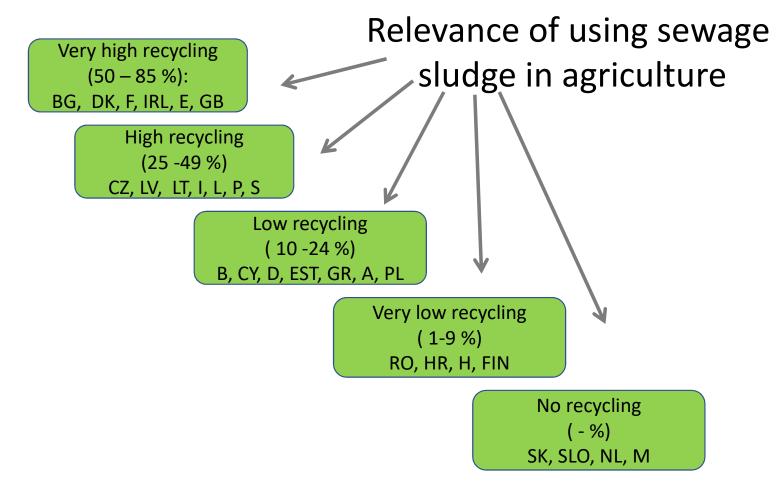








PLATTFORM





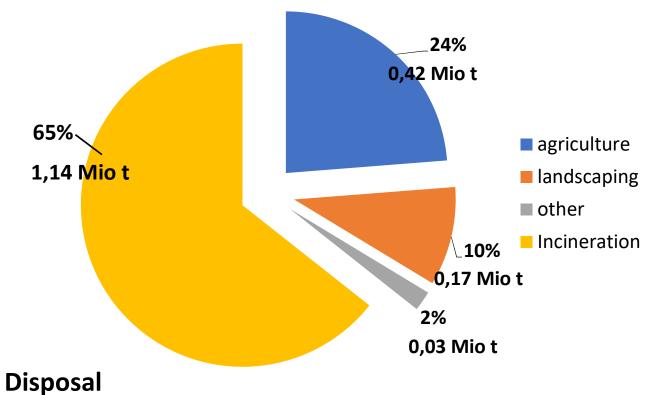








Disposal pathways of sewage sludge in Germany (municipal WWTP)



2016 in total: 1,77 Mio. t











New Sewage Sludge Ordinance: Consequences

Revision of the sewage sludge ordinance includes:



- WWTPs with a capacity of more than 100.000 person equivalents have to recycle phosphorus after a transition period of 12 years
- WWTPs with a capacity of more than 50.000 person equivalents have to recycle phosphorus after a transition period of 15 years
- direct use of sewage sludge as fertiliser is not allowed after the transition period of 12/15 years (for the types of WWTP mentioned above)
- Exemptions for WWTP <50.000 PE these WWTPs can use sewage sludge even after the transition period as fertiliser, or apply a P-recovery step







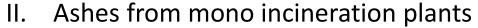




New Sewage Sludge Ordinance: Consequences

Possibilities to recover phosphorus:

- I. No co-incineration of sludges with more than 20 g P/kg DM
 - Phosphorus recycling is obligatory before thermal treatment



- have to be treated further to produce fertilising materials, intermediates for further processing (input materials) or acid
- III. or
 - have to be **stored** separately to recover phosphorus later





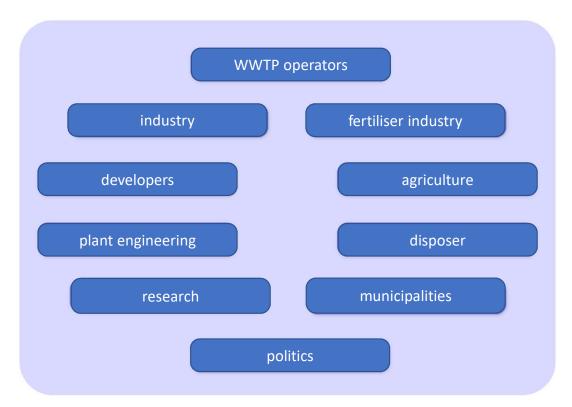








Cooperation is essential!















Thermal treatment facilities (2016)⁽³⁾

- 31 Mono incineration plants (sewage sludge)
- → No free capacity (2018)

ca. 650.000 t/a TS



- 21 Coal power plants
- → Capacity stagnating and future reduction (2035+) (2018)
- 34 Cement plants
 - → capacity increasing (2018)
- 97 Waste incineration plants
 - → capacity diminshing (2018)

ca. 120.000 t/a TS

ca. 420.000 t/a TS

ca. 80.000 t/a TS

roughly 1,27 Mio. TS are treated thermally





Italian Phosphorus Platform





Quote thermisch 62%

t TM/a

t TM/a

t TM/a

kommunal

Mitverbrennung

nach P Entfrachtung

281.825

652.120

591.510

1.800.000

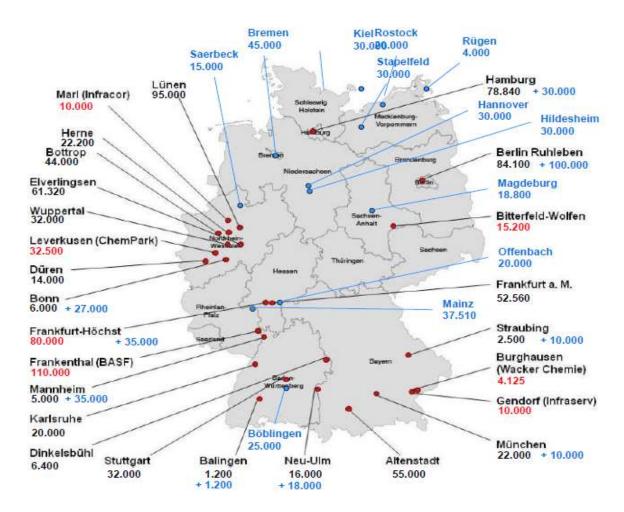
652.120

591.510

556,370

615.600

1.243.630



DEUTSCHE PHOSPHOR PLATTFORM

Situation Deutschland

Bestand industriell

Gesamtmenge KKS

Neubau/Erweiterung

Mitverbrennung derzeit

Bestand

Rest

Summe Mono

Bestand kommunal

Neubau, Erweiterung

WW W.SIIIai t-piaiit.cu/ LINLS











- Situation to face:
 - Incineration capacity needed!
 - Mono vs. co \rightarrow no clear preference, but some hurdles



- Mono-incineration plants need:
 - Construction time
 - Investments needed
- Co-incineration facilities:
 - Coal is fading out
 - Cement works are at the moment not considering taking all sewage sludge; lack of communication!











Even more obstacles:

- Interim storage capacities for sewage sludge
- Enforcement aid for the sewage sludge ordinance still under preparation
- P-recovery technologies are still under delevopment
 - Large scale operation is missing
- Operators are not ready to invest
 - → who wants to be the first?
- Market for the materials?
 - Farmers need guarantees and strong legal guidelines as supportive measurement













- All bad?
 - Not at all!



- Networks can facilitate the lack of communication;
 DPP provides all needed information (data sheets, FAQs)
- Germany can become world wide exporter for P-recovery technologies

