## VASTE CARDS









## Recycling centre & plant

Recyclable wastes are separated and recycled.

- Extends the life time of functional products
- Creates jobs for people
- Decrease the need of primary raw

## Cons:

- Impurities reduce the quality of secondary raw materials
- Only profitable in large scale

(I grid)



## **Anaerobic digestion**

Biodegradable wastes are treated anaerobically to produce biogas.

## Pros:

- Reduces the need for fossil fuels
- By-product (digestate) can be used as fertilizer

- High investment and operating costs

- Moderate need for land area - Release of greenhouse gases (CO<sub>2</sub>)

(2 grids)

(2 grids)



## Waste incineration plant

Combustible and biodegradable wastes may be incinerated to final disposal.

- Produces electricity and heat
- Substitutes primary (fossil) fuels in energy production

- Transportation costs
- Ashes contain various hazardous
- Only economic in a large scale



(I grid)



210000 % 100



Waste transfer station Recyclable and combustible wastes are separately collected and transported outside the city for treatment and utilization.

## Pros:

- No need to have recycling facilities within the city

## Cons:

- Transportation and labour costs
- Wastes need to be clean and properly sorted

(I grid)

## Landfill with gas extraction



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## Landfill with gas extraction

All waste fractions are disposed to landfill. Due to disposal of biodegradable wastes, landfill gas (CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>) is formed, which can be collected and use as source of energy.

## Pros:

- Biogas can be collected and used for electricity and heat production

## Cons:

- Possible leachates to the ground and/or water

(4 grids)