



MECHANICAL-BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PLANT (MBT)

▸ The mechanical-biological waste treatment (MBT) is material-specific waste treatment which can be recycled from a material and energetic point of view. The waste to be treated is refuse from households and companies (household waste or industrial waste similar to household waste and vegetable waste). The following waste fraction can be produced during treatment:

WASTE...

- FOR MATERIAL RECYCLING
- FOR ENERGETIC RECYCLING
- FOR THERMAL TREATMENT
- FOR BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT AND SUBSEQUENT LANDFILL



MECHANICAL-BIOLOGICAL WASTE TREATMENT IS AIMED AT:

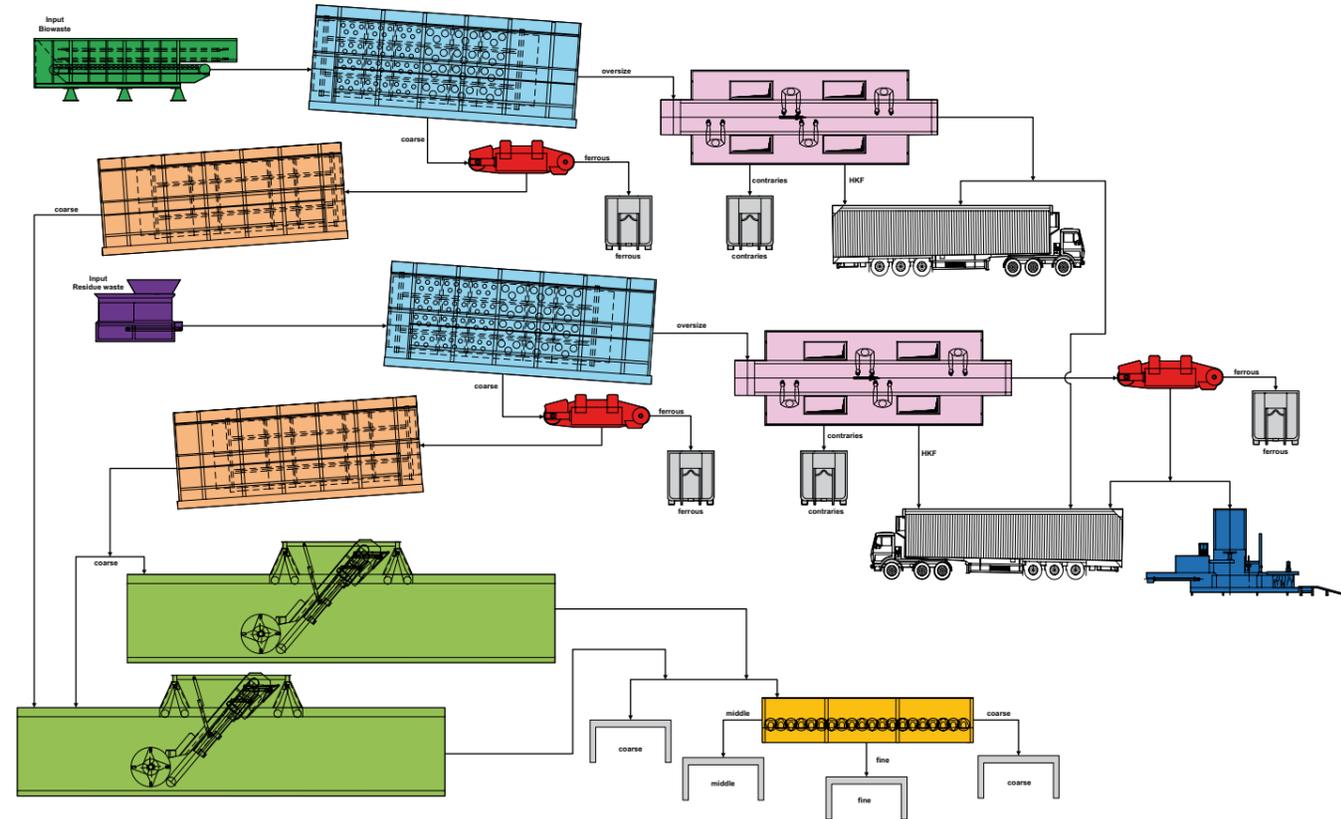
1. Reducing the volume of the waste to be dumped and preserving the required landfill volume.
 2. Reducing the biological activity of the organic fraction such that smallest possible volumes of landfill gas escapes in an uncontrolled manner.
 3. Minimizing the quantity of harmful substances entering the groundwater together with the leachate.
- The input material is subjected to various process steps. For example, here it passes the crushing process as a coarse preliminary sorting. Then, the material is screened several times and divided to form several material streams, passing the separation of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. If required, the fractions are manually sorted in coarse, medium and fine material.

The coarse fraction includes film, paper, hard plastics, wood etc. separated from heavy and interfering material again. This material is disposed of separately. This produces a highly calorific fraction which can be used as fuel in RDF power plants. The fine fraction is conveyed to the biological section of the plant where the material is subjected to a further anaerobic treatment by a composting process to significantly reduce the organic substances. The biological activity is complied with the specified parameters of the respective country. The MBT equipment and the associated division degree of the material streams depend on the components of the respective country's waste management system.

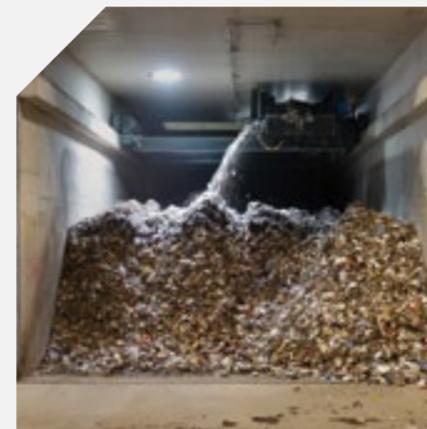


EXAMPLE: SORTING SYSTEM FOR MECHANICAL-BIOLOGICAL WASTE

INPUT:
40.000 MG/A



- ▲ Apron conveyor
- ▲ Homogenization drum
- ▲ Fine screen
- ▲ Sorting cabin
- ▲ Overbelt magnet
- ▲ Shredder
- ▲ Trommel screen
- ▲ Baling press
- ▲ Biofix



SOME REFERENCES

MECHANICAL-BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PLANT (MBT)

WASTE TREATMENT CENTER ELK

Site	Elk, Poland
Plant	Household waste sorting, outward transfer of the organic fraction, Biofix system
Throughput	60.000 Mg/a
Customer	Eko Mazury

WASTE TREATMENT CENTER KALISZ

Site	Kalisz, Poland
Plant	Household waste sorting, outward transfer of the organic fraction, Biofix system
Throughput	80.000 Mg/a
Customer	Orli Staw, Cekow

WASTE TREATMENT CENTER RADOM

Site	Radom, Poland
Plant	Household waste sorting, outward transfer of the organic fraction, Biofix system
Throughput	34 Mg/h
Customer	RADKOM, Radom

WASTE TREATMENT CENTER ELBLAG

Site	Elblag, Poland
Plant	Household waste sorting
Throughput	98.000 Mg/a
Customer	Zakład Utylizacji Odpadów Sp. z o.o. w Elblagu

AEZ ERBENSCHWANG

Site	Erbenschwang, Germany
Plant	Mechanical-biological residual waste treatment plant
Throughput	40.000 Mg/a
Customer	Erbenschwanger Verwertungs- und Abfallentsorgungsgesellschaft mbH, Schongau

WASTE TREATMENT CENTER TCZEW

Site	Tczew, Poland
Plant	Household waste sorting, outward transfer of the organic fraction
Throughput	75.000 Mg/a - Sorting 35.000 Mg/a - Composting
Customer	Odpadów Stalych, Tczew



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RECYCLING IS ADDED VALUE

