

SUTCO® SORTING AND TREATMENT PLANTS .

MECHANICAL-BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT (MBT)

**ALL FROM ONE HAND -
FROM CONCEPT TO THE COMMISSIONING.**



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.

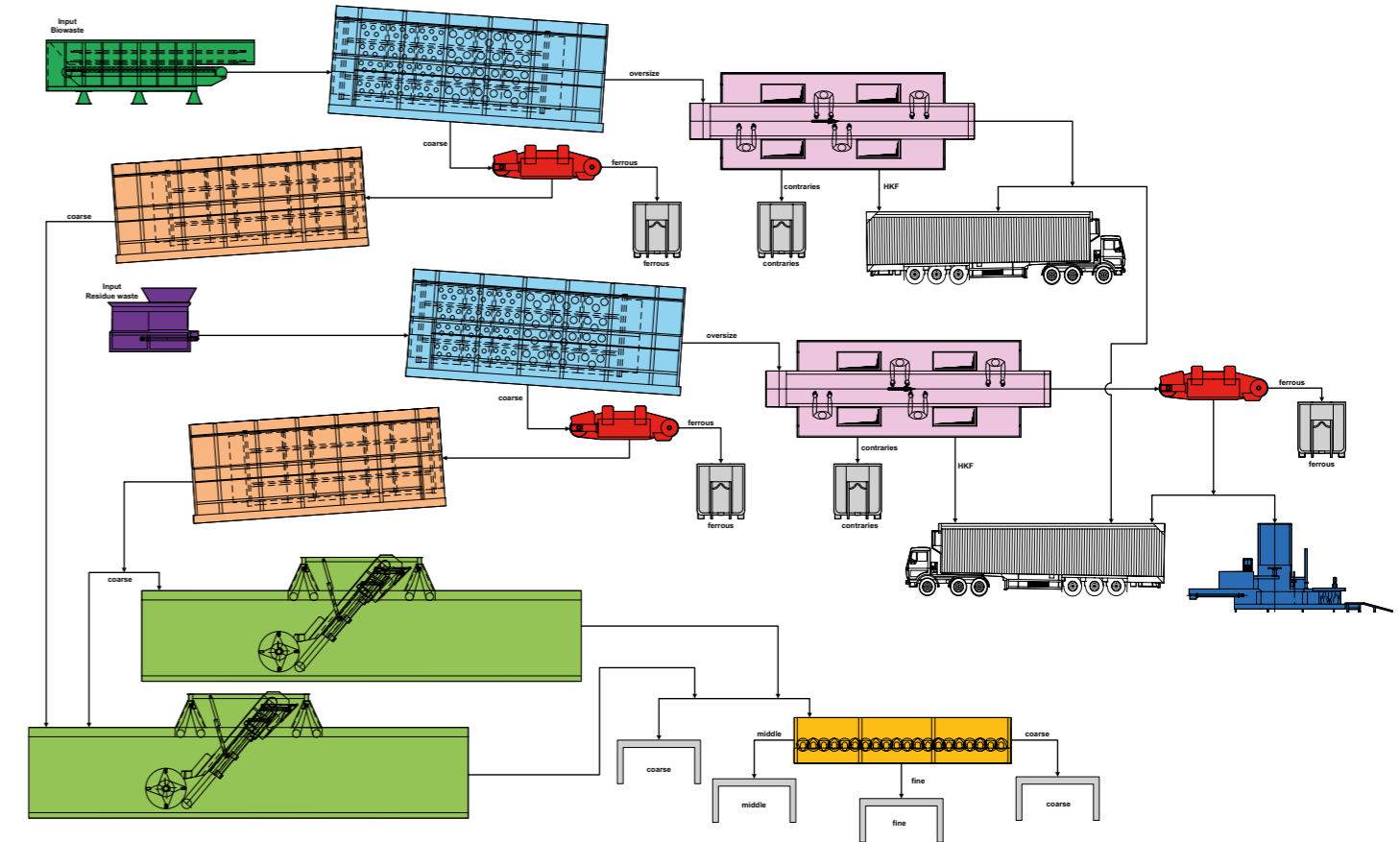
The input material is subjected to various process steps. For example, here it passes the crushing process as a coarse preliminary sorting. Then, the material is screened several times and divided to form several material streams, passing the separation of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. If required, 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.

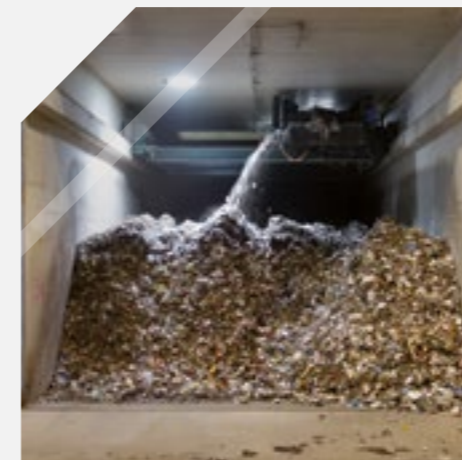
The fine fraction is conveyed to the biological section of the plant where the material is subjected to a further anaerobic treatment by a composting process to significantly reduce the organic substances. The biological activity is complied with the specified parameters of the respective country.

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



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

SOME REFERENCES

MECHANICAL-BIOLOGICAL WASTE TREATMENT (MBT)

WASTE MANAGEMENT CENTRE OSTRODA

Site	Rudno near Ostróda, Poland
Plant	Household waste treatment Composting System Biodegma
Throughput	Sorting plant: 65,000 Mg/a Composting plant: 27,000 Mg/a
Customer	Zakład Odpadów Komunalnych Rudno Sp. z o.o. in Rudno near Ostróda, Poland

WASTE MANAGEMENT CENTRE TCZEW

Site	Tczew, Poland
Plant	Household waste treatment Composting System Biofix
Throughput	Sorting plant: 75,000 Mg/a Composting plant: 35,000 Mg/a
Customer	Zakład Utylizacji Odpad.w Stałych Sp. z o.o. in Tczew, Poland



WASTE MANAGEMENT CENTRE KIELCE

Site	Promnik near Kielce, Poland
Plant	Municipal solid waste treatment, Composting System Biofix
Throughput	Sorting plant: 29 Mg/h, 100,000 Mg/a Composting plant: 25,000 Mg/a
Customer	Przedsiębiorstwo Gospodarki Odpadami Kielce, Poland

WASTE MANAGEMENT CENTRE ELBLĄG

Site	Elbląg, Poland
Plant	Household waste treatment Composting System Biodegma
Throughput	Sorting plant: 75,000 Mg/a Composting plant: 28,000 Mg/a
Customer	Zakład Utylizacji Odpadów Sp. z o.o. in Elbląg, Poland



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WE GET THE BEST OUT.

