



WASTE MANAGEMENT

Biodegradable waste



BIODEGRADABLE WASTE

- Bio-waste is quantitatively the most important component of municipal solid waste MSW.
- They are represented in them depending on local conditions and season, 30 to 70% by weight.
- We can create quality fertilizer, energy, or alternative fuel from biodegradable waste!



COMPOSTING

- Composting is the oldest and most widespread method of treatment of biodegradable waste.
- It is a controlled aerobic process that converts biological waste into organic fertilizer - compost.
- Compost can be used for various applications (from fertilization, reclamation work up to landscaping).
- We can compost all biological waste from the household - of vegetable origin.
- If you are composting, check what regulations for composting are issued by your municipality.



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION

- Anaerobic digestion or gasification of bio-waste is a fermentation process in which the so-called biogas is being produced.
- The whole process takes place in the fermenter of the biogas plant in the environment exclusively without air access due to the methanogenic bacteria.



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION

- Biogas is rich in methane (CH_4) and thus is an energy carrier.
- After fermentation, the residue remains - digestate, it can be applied directly on agricultural land or at a lower water content and can stabilize by composting.



INCINERATION

- Equipment for the energy use of BRO can be divided into municipal waste incinerators and various biomass boilers.
- The material that is energetically recovered in these facilities in the case of waste incineration plants is mixed municipal waste and various types of unsorted industrial waste.
- In the case of biomass boilers, the fuel is precisely specified and it is in most cases treated as wood waste into wood chips or pellets.