FACTS

Operating company:	MVA Weisweiler GmbH & Co. KG, Zum Hagelkreuz 22, 52249 Eschweiler, Germany
Shareholders:	50 % AWA Entsorgung GmbH, Eschweiler, Germany 50 % EGN Entsorgungsgesellschaft Niederrhein
Task:	Reducing the amount of residual waste down to 10 % of the individual waste volume and reduction of the residual organic waste down to < 5 %
Type of technology:	Grate firing - designed for approx. 16 t per line and per hour (in total: 48 t per hour)
Throughout:	Approx. 360,000 t per year at an operating time of approx. 7,500 hours
Flue-gas cleaning:	State of the art-technology: evaporating cooler with upstream injection for activated lignite and sodium bicarbonate, fabric filter, catalysts
Electricity generating:	The WIP produces steam which will be trans- formed in into electricity in the adjacent power plant Weisweiler (35 megawatt). This amount is sufficient to power approx. 70,000 households.
Facility:	Length: 150 m/Width: 40 m/three combustion lines
	hat operate independently from each other/ height of stack: 99 m
May 1993	hat operate independently from each other/ height of stack: 99 m
May 1993 September 1993	hat operate independently from each other/ height of stack: 99 m Application for permit Discussion on the planning permit processes
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Who we are

General Management:

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PR / Organisation of site visits

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How to find us



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STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY FOR HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

What is going to happen with our residual waste

WASTE INCINERATION PLANT WEISWEILER

WHAT HAPPENS WITH OUR RESIDUAL WASTE



Thermal disposal - keeping everything under tight control

The WIP Weisweiler is one of the most modern and safest waste incineration plants in Germany. Approx. 360.000 tons of waste can be incinerated in this facility that was put into operation in 1997. The plant provides reliable waste disposal for more than 1.5 million people.

The facility provides thermal treatment and utilization for domestic waste, bulky waste and industrial waste.

The objective of waste incineration is the environmentally friendly minimization of the waste volume down to 10% of the initial amount of waste (approx.1/3 of the initial weight).

In doing this, the tight emission values given by the 17th Federal Control of Pollution Act (German BlmSchG) are per-manently and considerably and reliably kept below the permitted limit values.

Further processing of the residual waste

The WIP Weisweiler is an industrial plant which has to comply with tight environmental regulations. The plant processes the residual waste in order to generate electricity in from of steam and grate ash with metal waste. The steam is used in the adjacent brown coal power station to produce electricity.

The grate ash is processed in a special facility. During this process, metals (ferrous metals / non-ferrous metals) will be separated for recycling purposes.

In addition, the processed grate ash is used to fill up the adjacent residue landfill of the power plant.

Contaminated salts and fly ashes are collected in the fabric filters of the flue-gas system before they will be stored in mines.

TOUR THROUGH THE WASTE INCINERATION PLANT

(1) WASTE BUNKER

The volume of the waste bunker is 13,500 m³. The bunker offers a buffering capacity of approx. 5 days. By means of two gantry cranes, the waste will be mixed and loaded in the combustion furnaces.

2 FIRING

The firing system contains of roller grates and a moving grate. The waste remains on the grates for the duration of approx. 1 hour while being completely incinerated. During this process, temperatures of 1100°-1200° will be achieved. The heat that is generated here will be used for the generation of steam (400°, 40 bar).

3 EVAPORATING COOLER

The flue gases are cooled down by means of the evaporating cooler. Sodium bicarbonate and activated lignite are injected in order to absorb pollutants.

4 FABRIC FILTER

The core of the flue-gas system is the fabric filter. The cooled flue gases pass the filter bags, so that any contaminated dusts and salts will be removed.

5 CATALYSTS/STACK

By means of chemical processes, the catalyst transforms nitrogen and dioxins in non-toxic components.



