

LFM, ELFM and Interim Use as part of an integrated Dynamic Landfill Management strategy

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### **Group Machiels' Remo landfill**

#### Location

Houthalen-Helchteren, east of Belgium

Activities of Remo as of today State-of-the-art landfill for industrial waste from recycling processes (± 300 kton/annum)

**Transition towards Closing the Circle** Landfill represents a reserve of materials and energy. The reclaimed land can be redeveloped to create an integrated nature park after mining of the landfill.

# Landfill design







## Leak detection system







# Implementation of landfill











# On site water treatment plant & CHP landfill gas valorisation

Purification of leachate, extraction and valorization (CHP) of methane gas

Reversed Osmosis (RO)





- Today, Group Machiels is able to offer worldwide, together with her industrial partners, based on a wide range of international experience, sustainable, reliable and integrated waste management solutions including:
  - The design, implementation and operation of state-of-the-art landfills including water treatment and landfill gas valorisation
  - Classic landfill mining
  - Enhanced landfill Mining, the concept behind our Closing the Circle project
  - Consultancy services including setting up a roadmap to migrate a city or region to a higher waste management maturity level as well as guiding our customers in the implementation of this roadmap



#### International waste management best practises



Location Santiago de Chile Activity Receiving, processing, recycling and storing industrial waste flows.



Region VIII, Concepción Activity Receiving and storing household and industrial waste flows coming



#### Location El Teniente – Codelco –

Andes mountains Rancagua. Activity

Receiving of slags from melting ovens in the copper mine. Treating it and storing it for future re-use in the copper production process.



#### Location

from Region VIII.

Salt desert "salar de Atacama" in northern Chile.

#### Activity

Receiving waste flow containing arsenic from the copper mines in northern Chile. Neutralizing, stabilizing and storing of waste materials.



## Assessment EU landfill's





# **Classic Landfill Mining vs Enhanced Landfill Mining**

- Most appropriate landfill mining solution for USW landfills to be tailored based on project driver(s) and objectives
- Option A: <u>"Classic" Landfill Mining (LFM)</u>
  - Drive: Resolve environmental problem and/or reclaim land for redevelopment
  - Duration: Few months to 2 years (FAST solution)
  - Equipment: Mainly mobile installations
  - Ambition level of resource recuperation: secondary focus

#### Option B: <u>"Enhanced" Landfill Mining (ELFM)</u>

- Drive: Maximize potential of materials, energy and land recuperation
- Duration: 10 to 25 years (TAILORED solution)
- Equipment: Mainly stationary installations
- Ambition level of resource recuperation: primary focus



# Standard methodology to tailor best possible solution



### Phase I:

 Model possible technical solutions in standard economical model based on initial problem description, available case information and populated LFM questionnaire

#### Phase 2:

- Collect and address questions, remarks and concerns of client
- Determine, given a preliminary approval, the required actions for the retained scenarios to refine and confirm key assumptions from first modelling exercises:
  - Perform waste drillings to confirm the landfill conditions and composition
  - □ Assess desired project lead time and scope, battery limits and economical assumptions
- Develop quotation for implementation of defined actions
- Phase 3:
  - Carry out tasks and activities after formal approval in order to develop detailed quotation of proposed project solution
  - Present final report on proposed solution



# **Classic Landfill Mining**





# The Closing the Circle masterplan



# Upcycling technologies as a leverage to create a sustainable economical model







# Existing hydrogen applications in Flanders











## **Status realization CtC project**

- Science & Technology (R&D):
  - R&D subsidy programmes are readily available: EFRO, VLAIO R&D and MIP ICON projects have generated required technical solutions, as a results first installations are permitted and ready-to-be-built
- Awareness & buy-in:
  - Quadruple helix model deployed since 2009: growing awareness and buy-in on all levels (local <-> super local, Belgium <-> Europe), but unfortunately appeals from isolated individuals pose a real threat

#### Planning & permitting:

- Long, complex and expensive set of procedures have led to all required permits, which will most likely be destroyed by higher court due to appeals from these isolated individuals
- Legal appeals:
  - Higher court assesses permits and all included decisions from a content point of view, going much further than securing that no procedural errors are made
  - Hard protection of nature is at this moment only parameter being considered in this assessment
  - Temporary local removal of nature in order to create a higher total nature value is not allowed
  - Upsides like creation of nature park, recovery of resources & energy and employment are not being considered
- Financing:
  - Lack of ELFM legislation jeopardizes financial close of project as framework for ELFM is not available
- Legislation:
  - EC poses that ELFM can be performed as long as relevant EU (landfill) directives articles are being adhered to
  - Much better would be to have an unambiguous definition and framework included in EU directives



# **Opportunities towards a sustainable implementation**

- Best possible short term interim use will be explored as soon as final judgments are known
- Continuity of Remo landfill operation is imperative to be able to continue the development of CtC

