# Dealing with ship generated liquid oily and solid waste (garbage)

Meeting with the Stakeholders, Zagreb, 23. 09. 2009

# Ainimum criteria for the PRE system (technical and economical)

- ✓ The PRF system should ensure an effective protection of the environment (i.e. prevent transfer of pollution from sea to land)
- ✓ It should be based upon **best available techniques**
- ✓ It should be **efficient** in operational sense
- ✓ It should be **cost effective**

#### Oily liquid waste treatment techniques

TECHNOLOGY	FREE OIL	EMULSIONS (Mech. Formed)	Chem. stable EMULSIONS (oil in water)	Chem. stable EMULSIONS (w/o + s.s.)
API separator	++	-		
Hydro cyclone	++	-		
Plate coalescer	++	++	-	-
Filter coalescer	+	++	-	-
IAF	++	+	-	-
Chem. treatment + IAF	++	++	+	+
DAF	++	+	+/-	+/-
Chem. treatment + DAF	++	++	++	++
Membrane filtration	++	++	++	+
Decanter centrifuge + chem.	+	+	++	++
Disc Bowl centrifuge + chem.	+	+	++	++

## The best techniques - criteria

The technologies were evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

- Proven technology
- Low effluent oil content
- Low maintenance
- Low utilities consumption
- Low space requirements
- Low investment costs

The evaluation took into consideration the efficiency of free oil removal and removal of emulsified oil.

From EU financed MEDA project on PRF in the Mediterranean, carried out by IMO/UNEP REMPEC in 2004

## The best techniques

According to these criteria the best techniques are:

- PLATE COALESCER, for free oil removal
- DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION including CHEMICAL TREATMENT, for emulsified oil removal

#### County Waste Management Centres

- Acceptance, treatment of sorted and unsorted waste
- Collection of reusable or recyclable waste and collection and further transferring of hazardous waste
- Collection and treatment of waste that may be used for other purposes
- Energy recovery of certain waste fractions
- Disposal (depositing of) treated waste

#### MECHANICAL BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

#### Mechanical Biological Treatment

#### Specific goals:

- Maximising quantities of recyclable raw material (glass, plastics, paper, etc.)
- Composting
- Production of energy-rich refuse-derived fuel (RDF) of defined properties
- Production of biologically stable material that can be landfilled
- Production of biogas to be used for heat/electricity generation