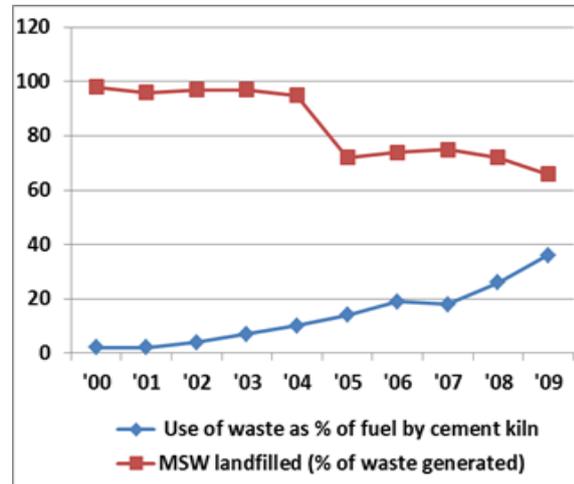
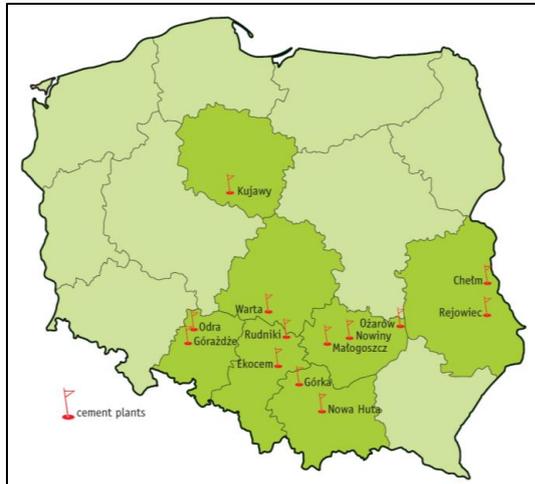


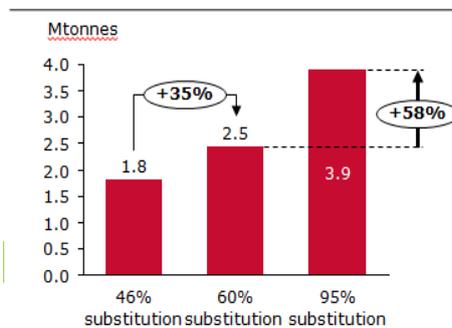
## 2016 – all time high for SRF co-processing in Polish cement kilns

Since the millennium turn, the cement industry in Poland has started to use processed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as well as mechanical treated Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste in their kilns to replace coal and petcoke. The use of Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) has over the last 16 years been growing steadily. As a result the amount of waste that has been landfilled is reduced significantly.

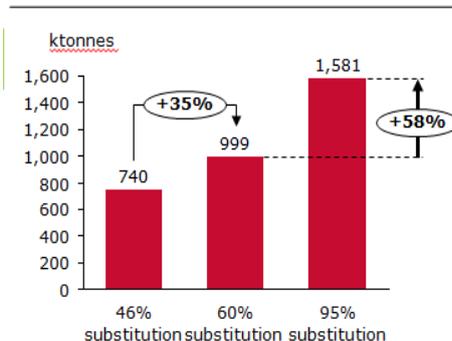


In 2016, for the whole Polish cement industry more than 50% of the thermal heat demand from the clinker kilns has come from SRF! Nearly all cement companies in Poland are co-processing SRF to replace coal and this has resulted in a CO<sub>2</sub> saving per year of more than 2 million tons!

### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoided



### Coal avoided in co-processing



Although 2016 is a record year, the Polish cement industry is expected to grow further in the use of alternative fuels. The largest plant having two 6.000 ton per day clinker lines, Gorazdze operated by HeidelbergCement, has reached a replacement rate of 70% in 2016. Other cement plants did also already pass the 70% rate.

In a report, made by Ecofys, projections have been made that at a 95% substitution ratio the CO<sub>2</sub> saving can get close to 4 million ton CO<sub>2</sub>.

However to reach rates as high as 95%, the preparation of SRF has to be further fine-tuned.

ERFO supports its members to continuously improve the process of SRF manufacturing by developing standards and by their involvement in Best Available Techniques (BAT) descriptions.

*ERFO members HeidelbergCement, Remondis and Sita-Suez are active in the Polish SRF-market.*