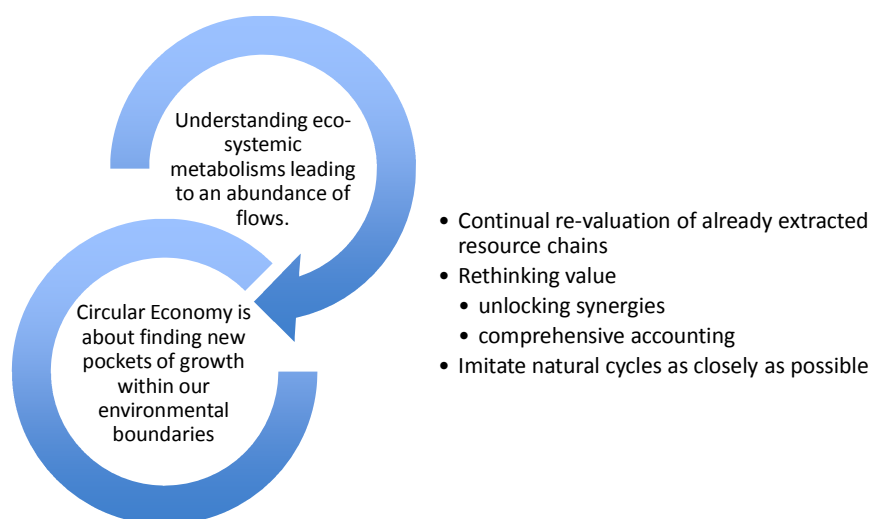


Coal Combustion Products and the Circular Economy

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The Circular Economy



Scope/Limitations

This talk focuses on:

- Coal Combustion Products
- Material flows
- Eco-Industrial Parks
 - Industrial synergies and new technologies
- China
- India

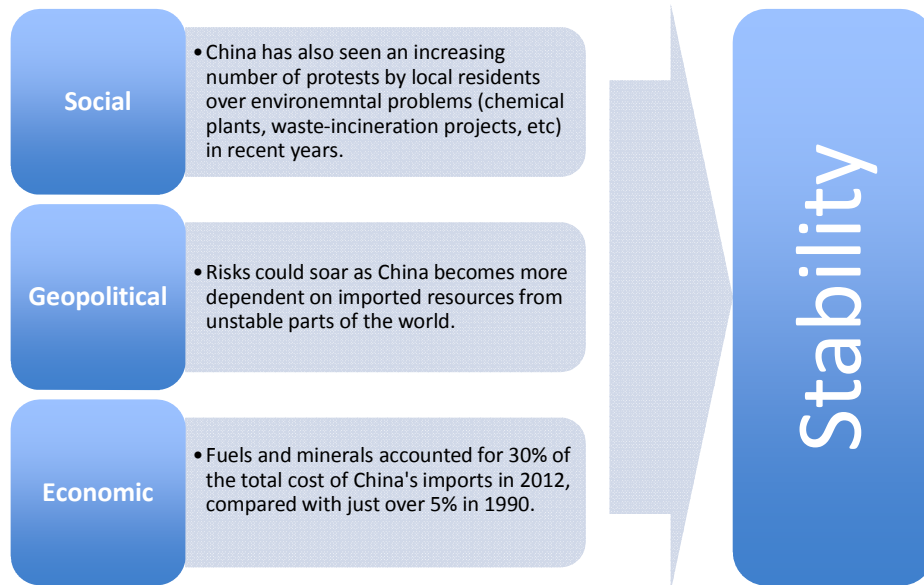
Important but under-represented herein:

- Energy, Water, Social aspects of CE
- Measurement (eg. Material Circularity Index)
- Design of materials and products to flow in effective cycles
- Other regions
- Other concepts?

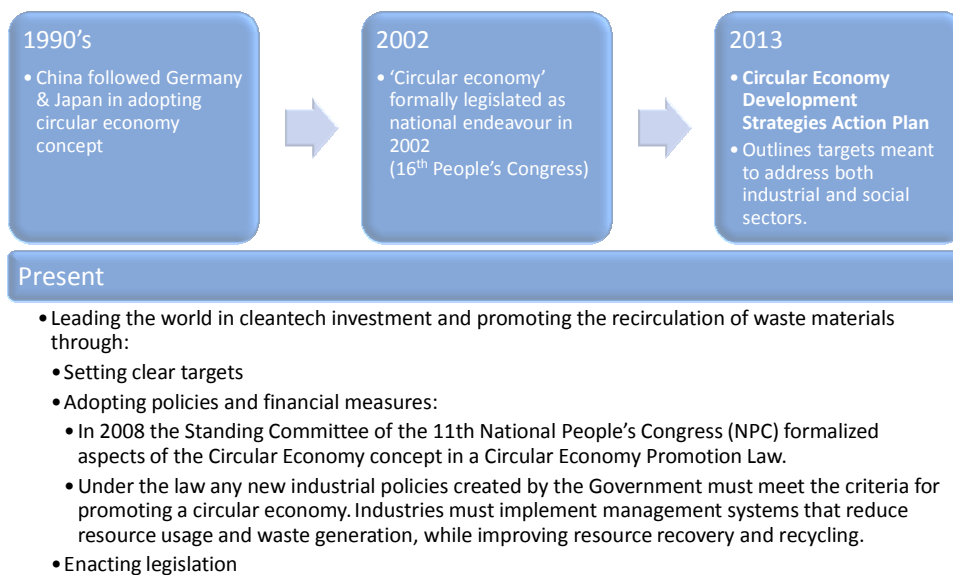
Global resource consumption: Reaching crisis levels

	China (2014)	Europe 28 (2012)
Waste Generated (Industrial Solid Waste)	3.2 Billion mT	2.5 Billion mT
Waste Recovered (Recycling, composting, incineration or reuse)	2.0 Billion mT	1.0 Billion mT
Net Surplus	1.2 Billion mT	1.5 Billion mT
Population	1.5 Billion	0.5 Billion
Net Waste Intensity	0.8mT/person	3mT/person

Circular Economy and Stability



Brief History of CE in China



Stated Circular Economy Goals

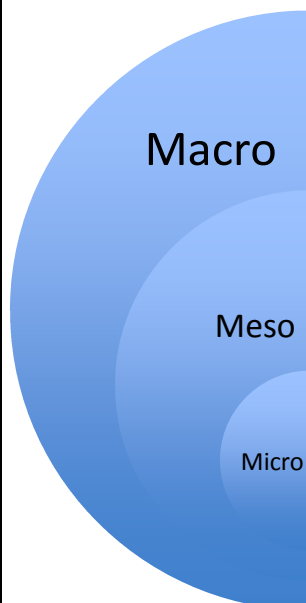
2015 goals:

- having a widely used resource recycling technology that is advanced, re-using 72% of industrial solid waste
- a modern system for recovering at least 70% of waste products
- improving the recovery of important resources.
 - raising energy productivity by 18.5%
 - increasing water productivity by 43%
 - aiding the recycling industry to reach US \$276 billion of output
 - re-using 70% of some minerals that are heavy pollutants.

2020 goals

- having an innovative industrial technological system that can efficiently re-use and recycle material
- creation of a new industry related to the manufacturing of innovative technical equipment that promotes competitive advantages.
- The advanced industrial technological systems should be able to address the waste management concerns of rural and urban areas by 2020.

Levels of circular economies



• Societal level initiatives

- Development of Eco-cities and Eco-provinces
- Aims to address social concerns with both production and consumption of products that pollute.

• Inter-firm initiatives

- Eco-industrial parks (EIPs), where industrial plants are constructed in close proximity and capitalize on the trading of industrial by-products, ultimately reducing waste.

• Corporate level implementation

- Refers to initiatives related to the Eco-design of manufacturing plants, such as cleaner production and Environmental Management Systems (EMS) that are meant to reduce the production of harmful by-products.

Key Mechanism: Eco-Industrial Park

Eco-Industrial Park

A community of manufacturing and service businesses, located together on a common property where members seek enhanced environmental, economic, and social performance through collaboration in managing environmental and resource issues.

-The Eco-industrial Park Handbook

- Collaborative strategies include:
 - by-product synergy (“waste-to-feed” exchanges)
 - wastewater cascading
 - shared logistics, shipping & receiving facilities
 - shared parking
 - green technology purchasing blocks
 - multi-partner green building retrofit
 - district energy systems
 - local education & resource centres.
- Systems approach
 - designs and processes/activities are integrated to address multiple objectives.

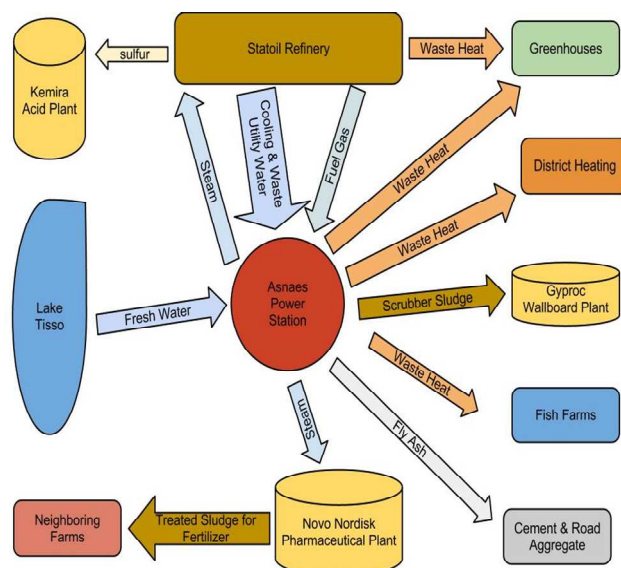
Kalundborg Eco-Industrial Park

- One of the best known examples of industrial ecology.
- Inspiration for China EIP's
- 7 key partners
- CO₂ reduction 275,000 tpa
- 20-60 million euros pa
- Payback on capital in ~7 years

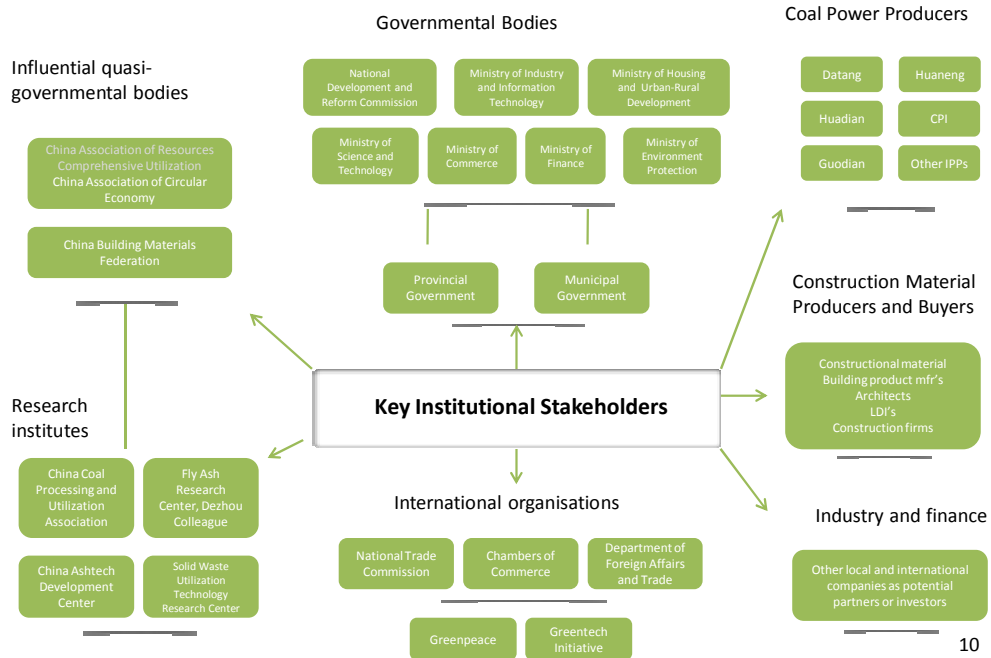
CHINA SCALE

Suzhou Industrial Park

- 288 square kilometers
- 25,000 companies
- 91 Fortune 500 companies
- GDP of ~US\$35 Billion
- From eco-park to eco-city

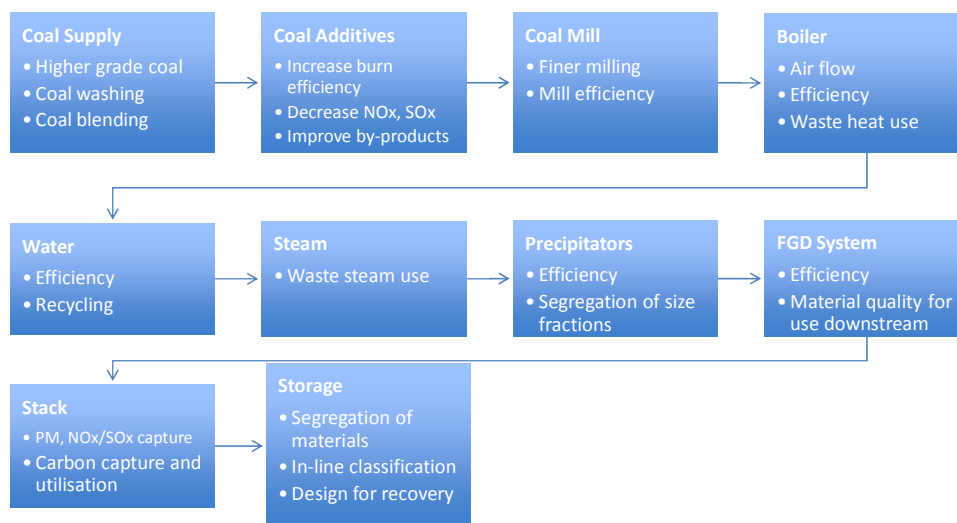


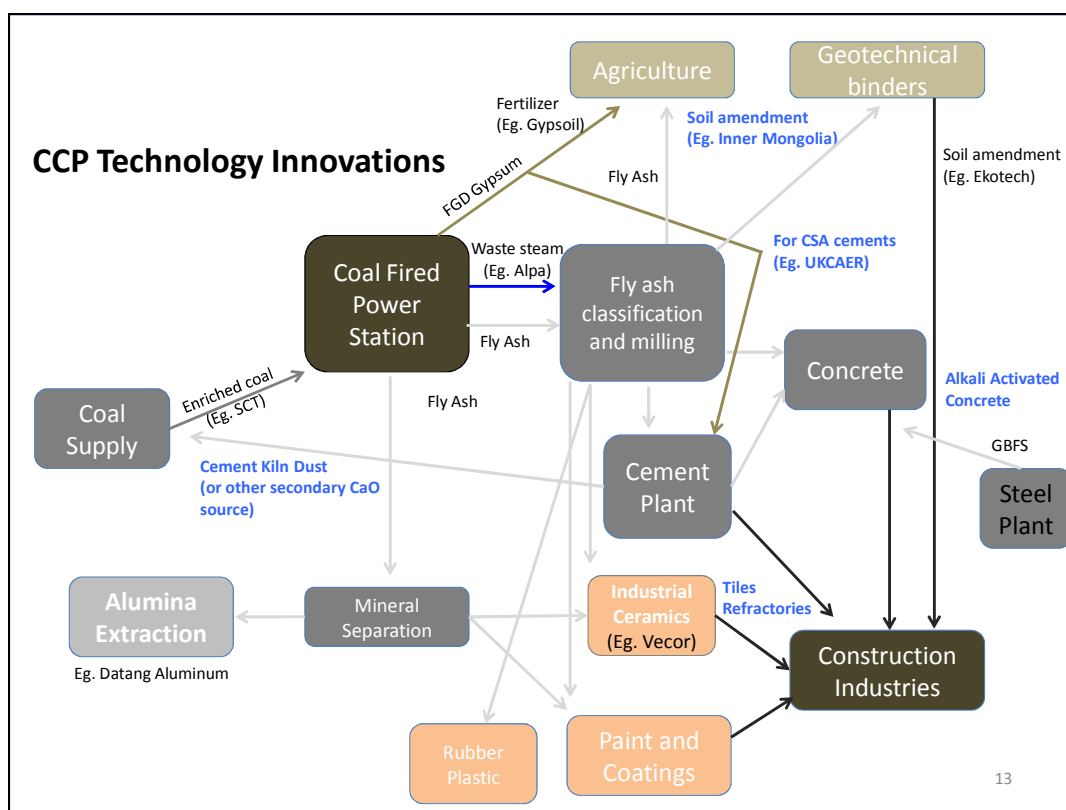
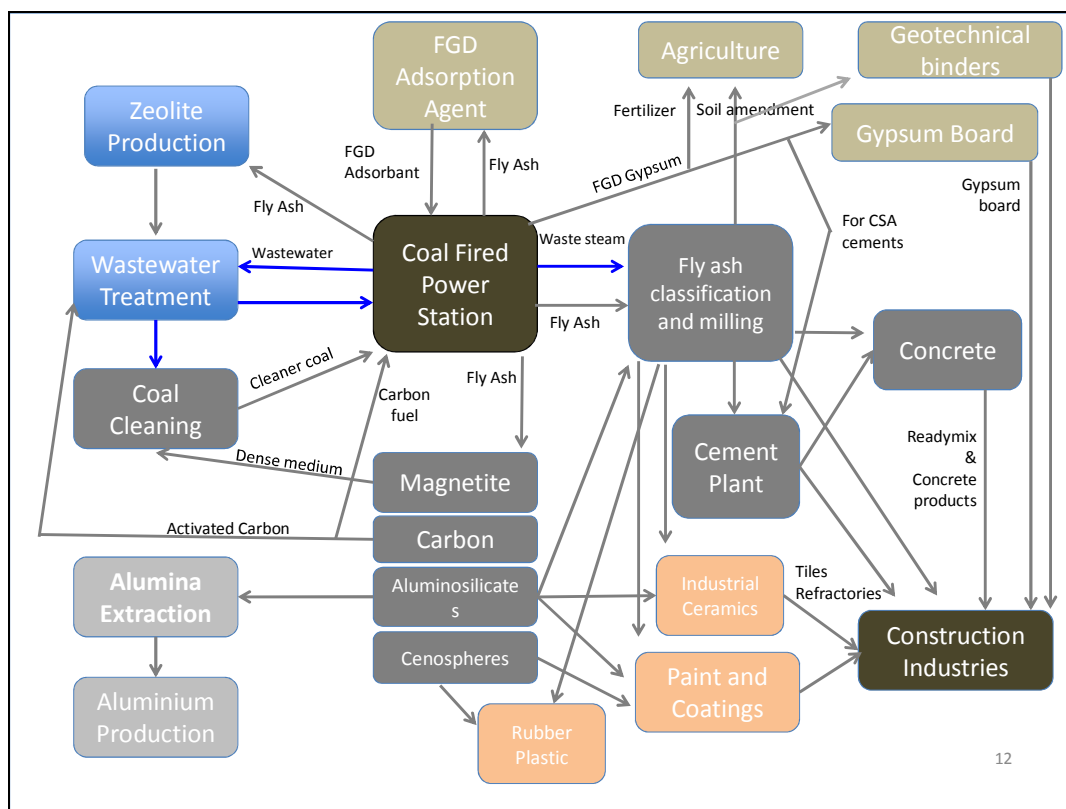
Scale: China's State Directed CCP Ecosystem

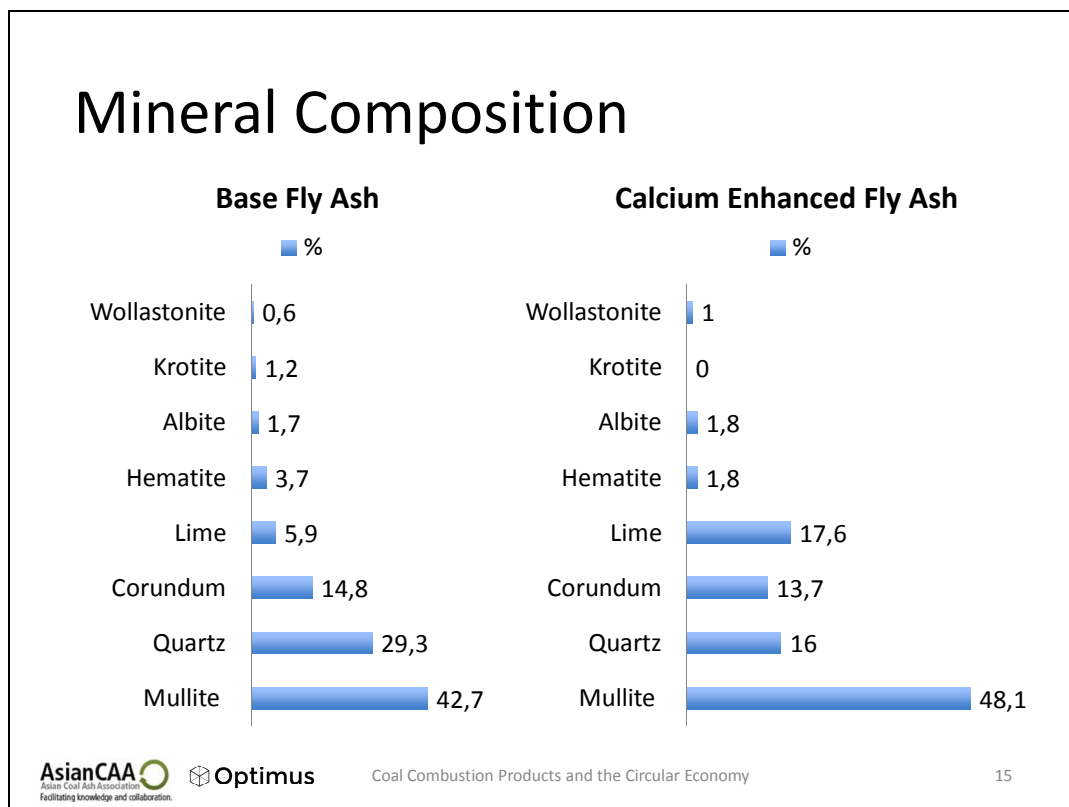
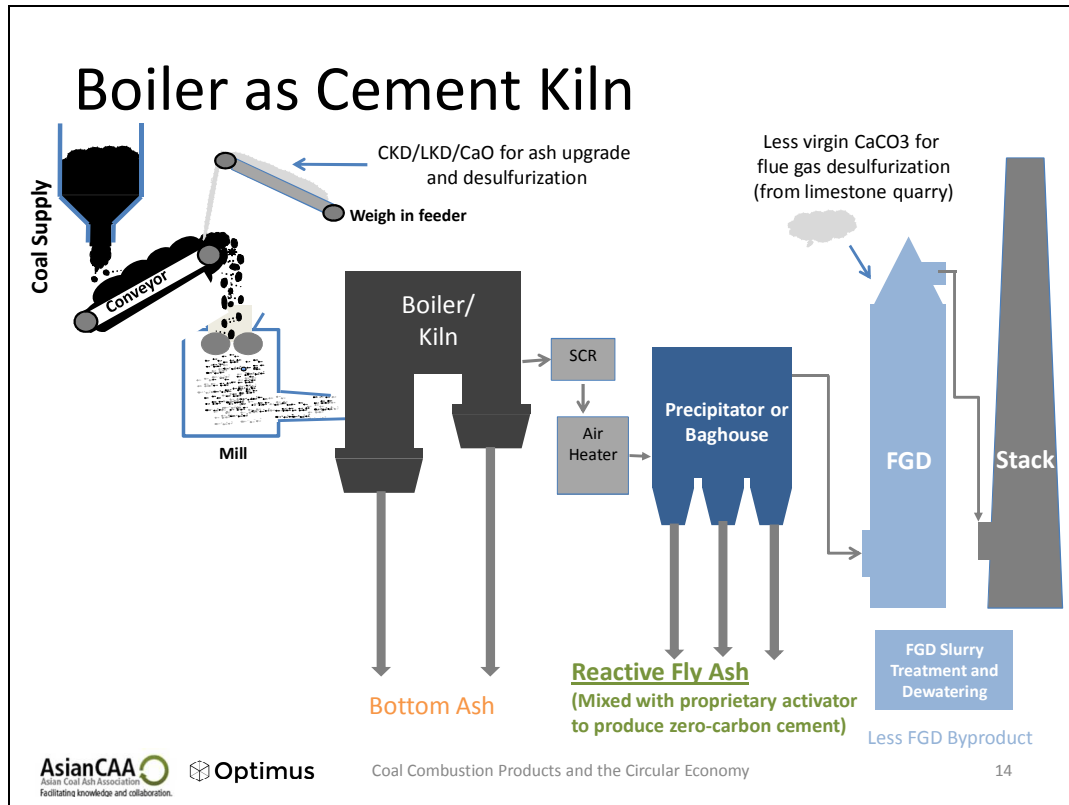


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Coal Plant: Points for CE Optimisation

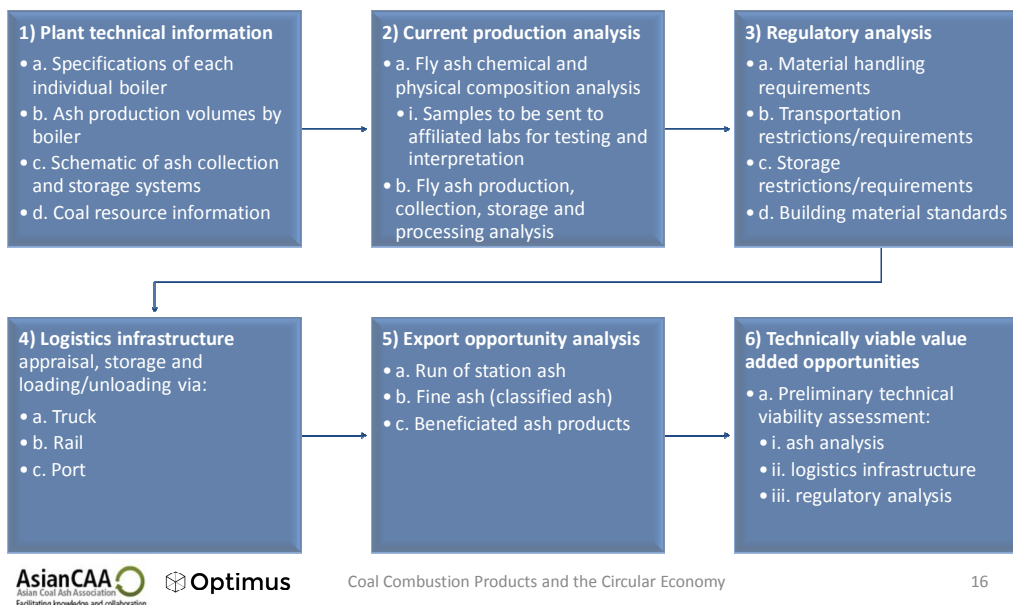






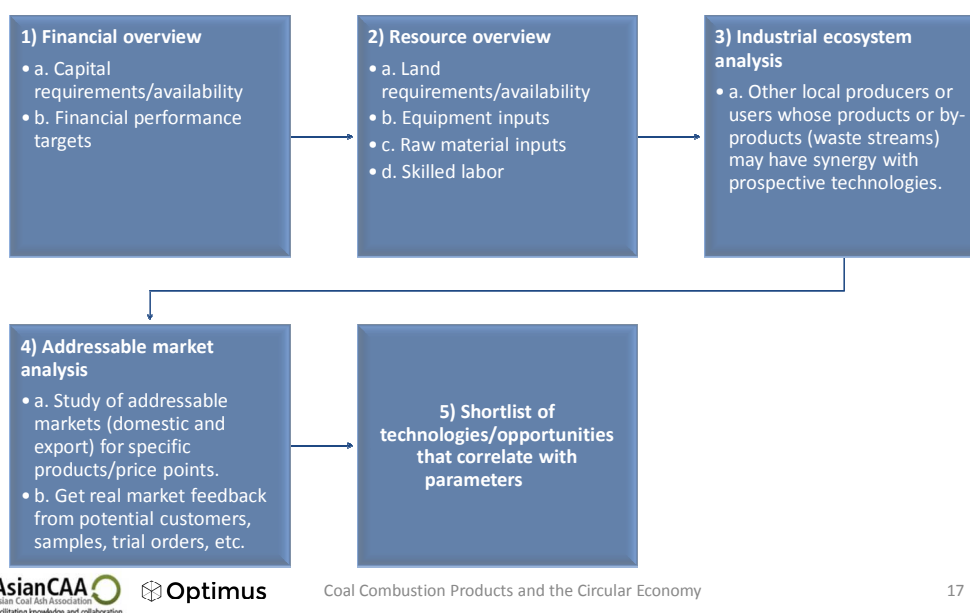
Designing CCP Eco-industrial Park

Stage 1: Technical/Operational Overview

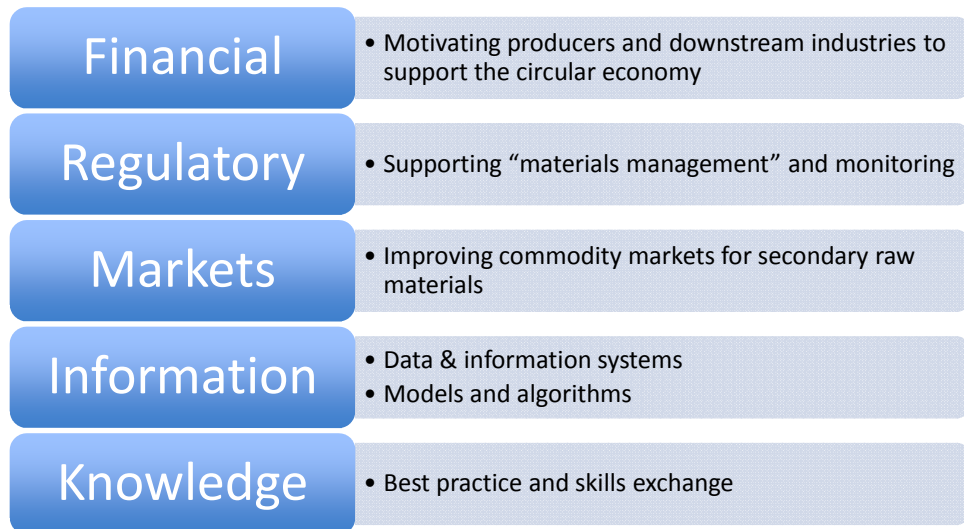


Designing CCP Eco-industrial Park

Stage 2: Commercial/Technical Feasibility



Barriers to CE adoption



New Frontier: India

Supply

- CCP's to reach between 150 million and 900 million tpa by 2040

Demand

- Indian construction sector poised to become 3rd largest globally.
- Already > 8% of GDP, construction accounts for about 20% of total material demand.
- Affordable housing shortage to reach 38 million units by 2030.
- To meet needs of rapidly urbanising population, India must build 700-900 million square metres of new commercial and residential space every year.

Challenges

- Highly fragmented, largely informal construction sector
- Underdeveloped downstream industries
 - (Readymix concrete uses <1% of fly ash produced in India)
- Administrative barriers and 'red-tape'

India CCP and CE: Opportunity

Government initiatives suggest that the time is ripe for Indian cities to embrace circular economy approaches.

Government initiatives

- Accelerating investment in construction of urban infrastructure:
- Smart Cities Mission
- Development of industrial corridors
- Swachh Bharat Mission
- City renewal schemes eg. 500 AMRUT cities

US\$ 1.2 trillion

- Research by the McKinsey Global Institute indicates that India needs to invest ₹77 lakh crore (US\$ 1.2 trillion) in city infrastructure by 2030.
- New materials that offer economic advantages can support the provision of affordable housing, while reducing the environmental impact of extracting and processing materials, such as sand and aggregates.

Coal Combustion Products, Infrastructure & the Circular Economy

Developing infrastructure following circular economy principles can avoid getting locked into resource-ineffective systems in the long term.

As new building technologies and business models emerge and reach scale, urban planning should embrace circular economy approaches.

Circular economy opportunities will help China, India and other nations create high-quality spaces where people would live, work, and thrive.

Thank You!

Any questions or comments are welcome.

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TABLE 1: METRICS IN THE STANDARD FOR SECTOR-INTEGRATED ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS (HJ 274-2009) AS AMENDED IN 2012

CATEGORY		METRICS	UNIT	VALUE
Economic development	1.1	IAV per capita	104 RMB/P	≥ 15
Material reduction and recycling	2.1	IAV per industrial land occupancy	100 million/km ²	≥ 9
	2.2	Energy consumption per IAV	tce/10 ⁴ RMB	≤ 0.5
	2.3	Coefficient of elasticity on energy consumption	--	< 0.6
	2.4	Fresh water consumption per IAV	m ³ /10 ⁴ RMB	≤ 9
	2.5	Coefficient of elasticity on fresh water consumption	--	< 0.55
	2.6	Industrial wastewater generation per IAV	ton/10 ⁴ RMB	≤ 8
	2.7	Solid waste generation per IAV	ton/10 ⁴ RMB	≤ 0.1
	2.8	Industrial water reuse ratio	%	≥ 75
Pollution control	2.9	Solid waste reuse ratio	%	≥ 85
	3.1	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) emission per IAV	kg/10 ⁴ yuan	≤ 1
	3.2	Coefficient of elasticity on COD emission	--	< 0.3
	3.3	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) emission per IAV	kg/10 ⁴ yuan	≤ 1
	3.4	Coefficient of elasticity on SO ₂ emission	--	< 0.2
	3.5	Disposal rate of hazard solid waste	%	100
	3.6	Centrally provided treatment rate of domestic wastewater	%	≥ 85
	3.7	Safe treatment rate of domestic rubbish	%	100
Administration and management	3.8	Waste collection and disposal system	--	available
	4.0	Extent of establishment of information platform	--	established
	4.1	Extent of establishment of eco-industrial information platform	%	100
	4.2	Environmental report release per year	issue/year	1
	4.3	Implementation of cleaner production audit in heavy pollution enterprises	%	100
	4.4	Extent of public satisfaction with local environmental quality	%	≥ 90
	4.5	Extent of public awareness degree with eco-industrial development	%	≥ 90