



Risk Sharing in Waste Management Projects

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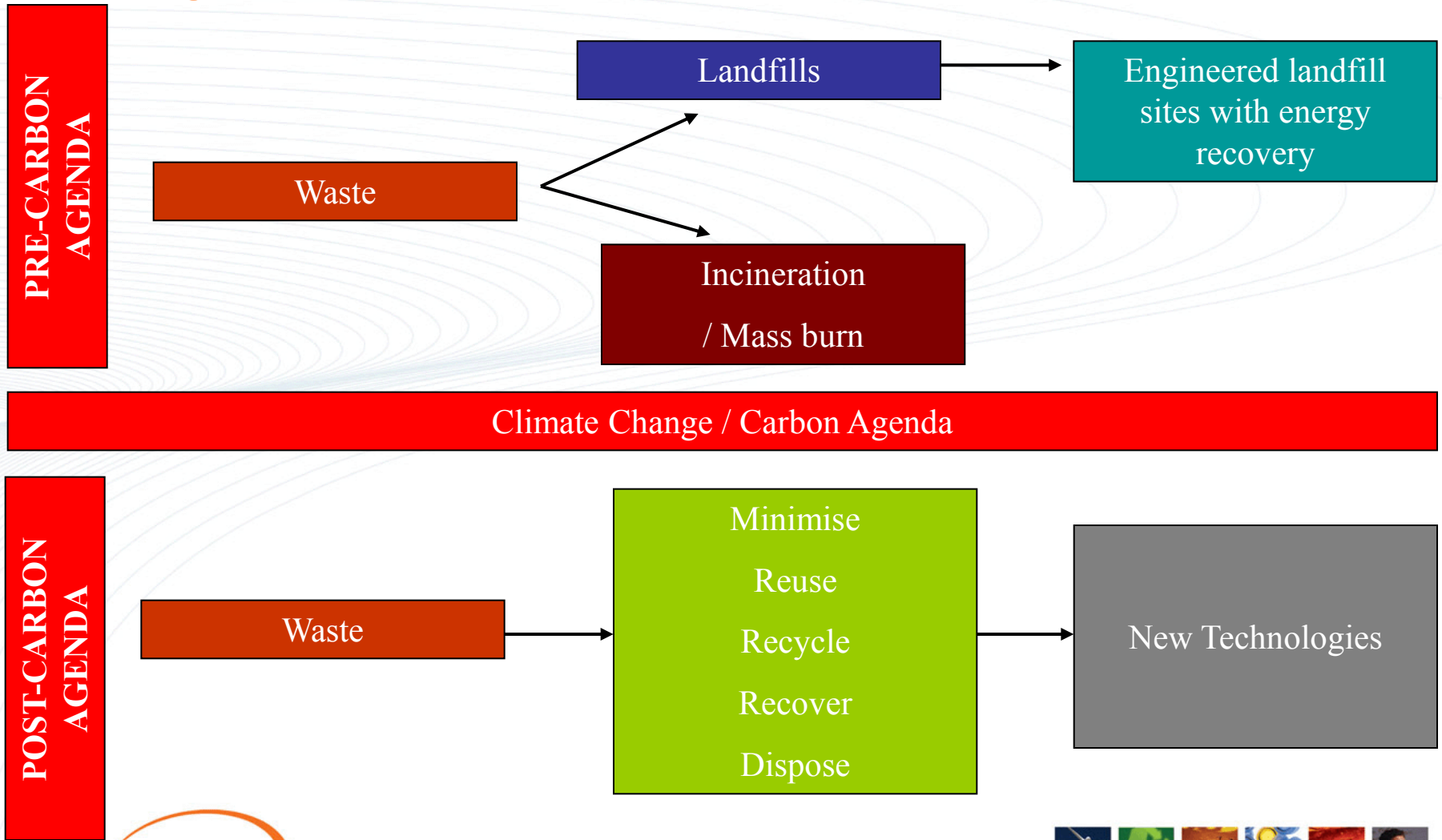


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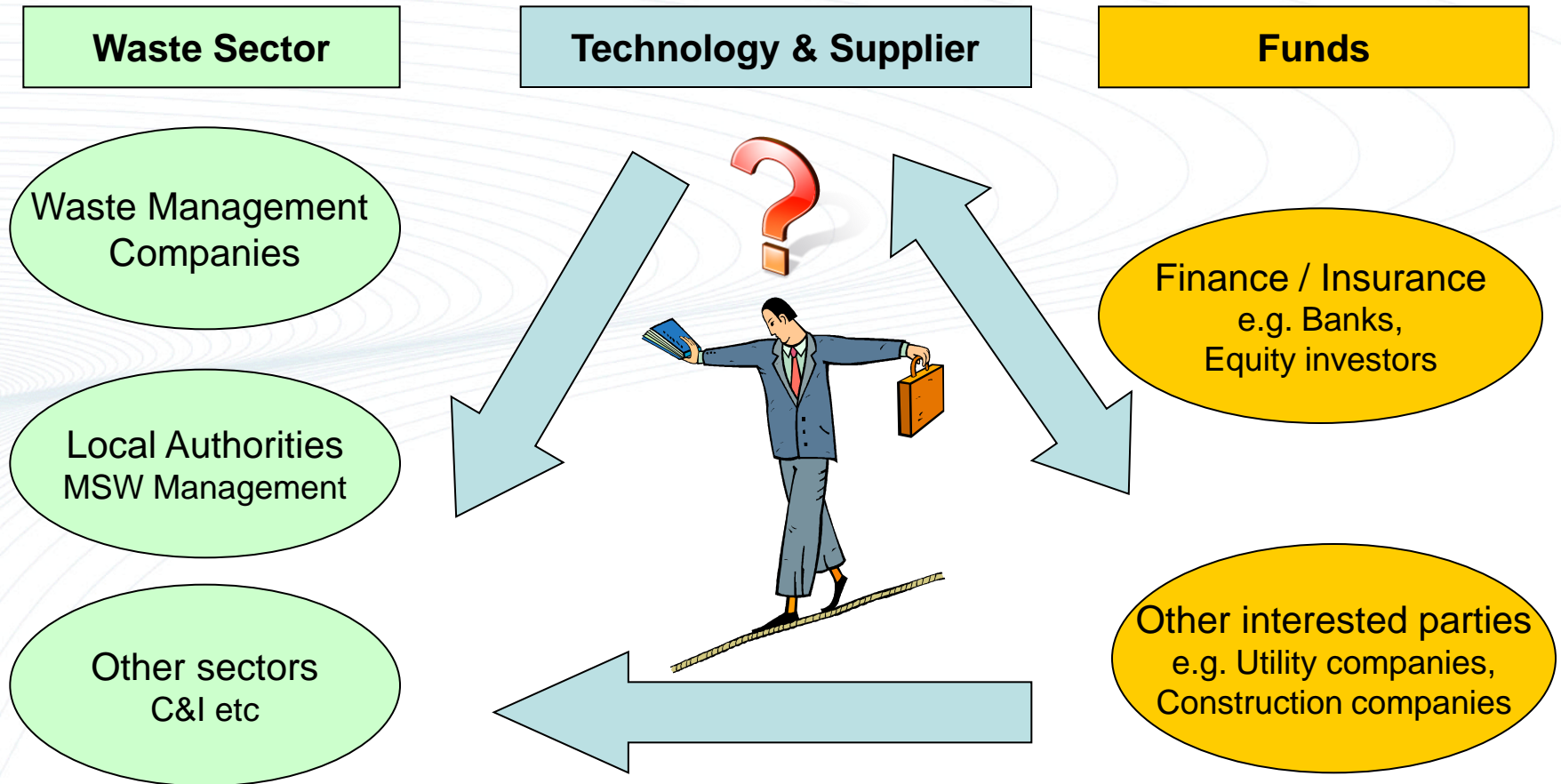
Objective

- ❑ To demonstrate how risk and uncertainty analysis can be applied to enhance the risk sharing in integrated waste management projects.

Background – Evolution of Waste Sector



Risk & Uncertainties Assessment Model Motivation



Decision Making Issues

- ❑ Type of waste to be treated
- ❑ Required performance (e.g. recycling, landfill diversion)
- ❑ Technology
- ❑ Funding and affordability

Decision Making Criteria

- Performance (% recycled, % diverted from landfills)
- Net Cost / Unitary Charge [£/te]

- Contractual commitments are expected on both of the above criteria
- Good understanding of the risks and uncertainties associated with the integrated waste management project is essential to provide contractual commitments that are competitive and deliverable

Solution – Risk and Uncertainty Assessment Model

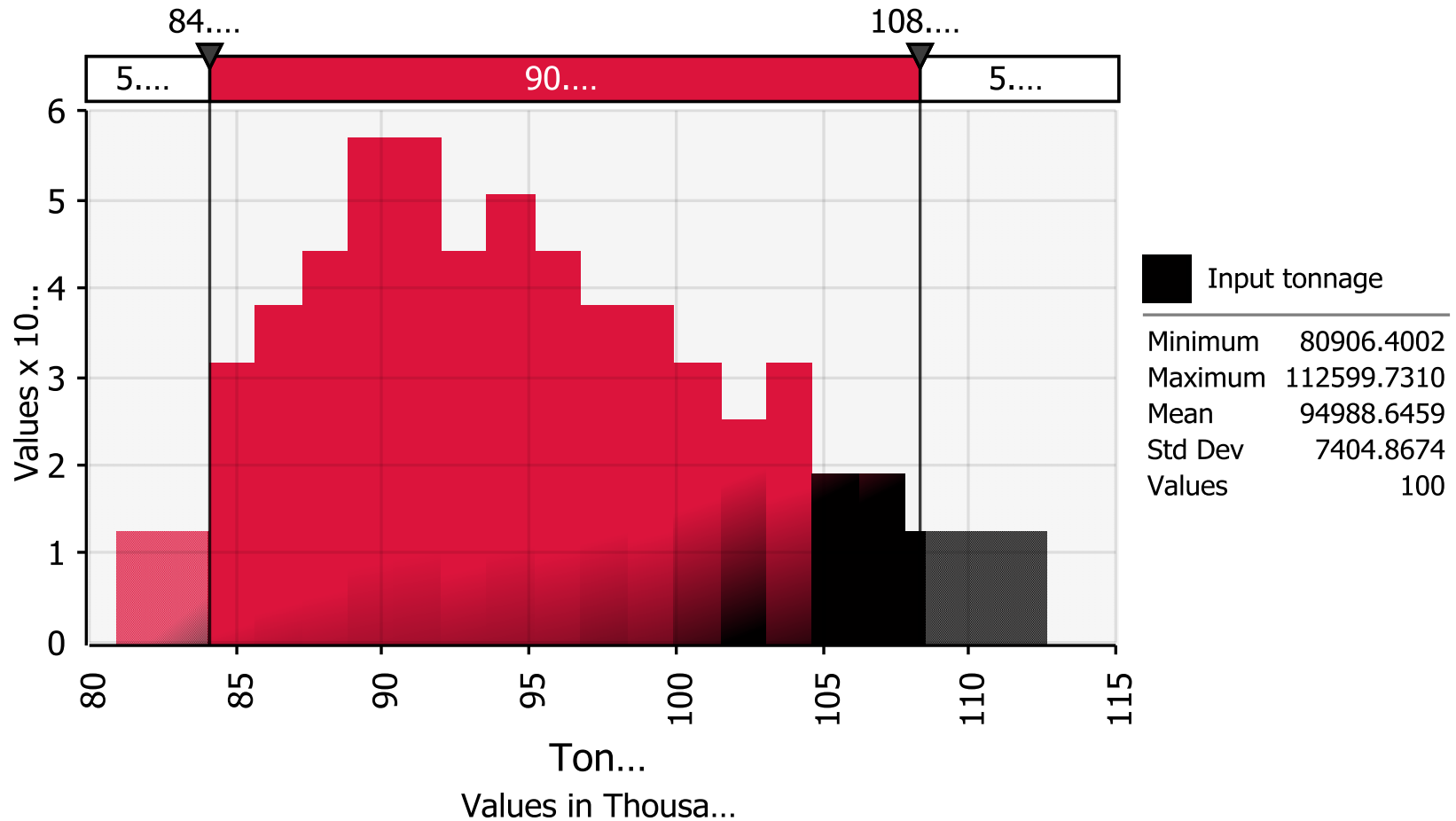
- ❑ Apply risk and uncertainty assessment principles and methodologies to decision making in waste management sector
- ❑ An overview of a decision support model which can assess risks and uncertainties of integrated waste management projects is presented here

Model Overview

□ Process Input

- Waste categories:
 - Segregated dry recyclables
 - Segregated organic waste
 - Residual waste
- Tonnage
- Composition
- CV (calorific value)
- Biological content
- Growth rate

Model Overview – Example Input for Tonnage



Model Overview

□ Treatment Technology

- Technologies;
 - In-vessel composting
 - 2x variants of MBT
 - Anaerobic digestion
 - EfW CHP
 - ATT
 - MHT
- Physical & thermal mass balance matrices

Model Overview

□ Performance

- Recycling and composting
(tonnages & percentiles)
- Biodegradable diversion
(tonnages & percentiles)
- Municipal waste to landfill
(tonnages & percentiles)
- Calorific value of waste at
various stages of the process

□ Cost

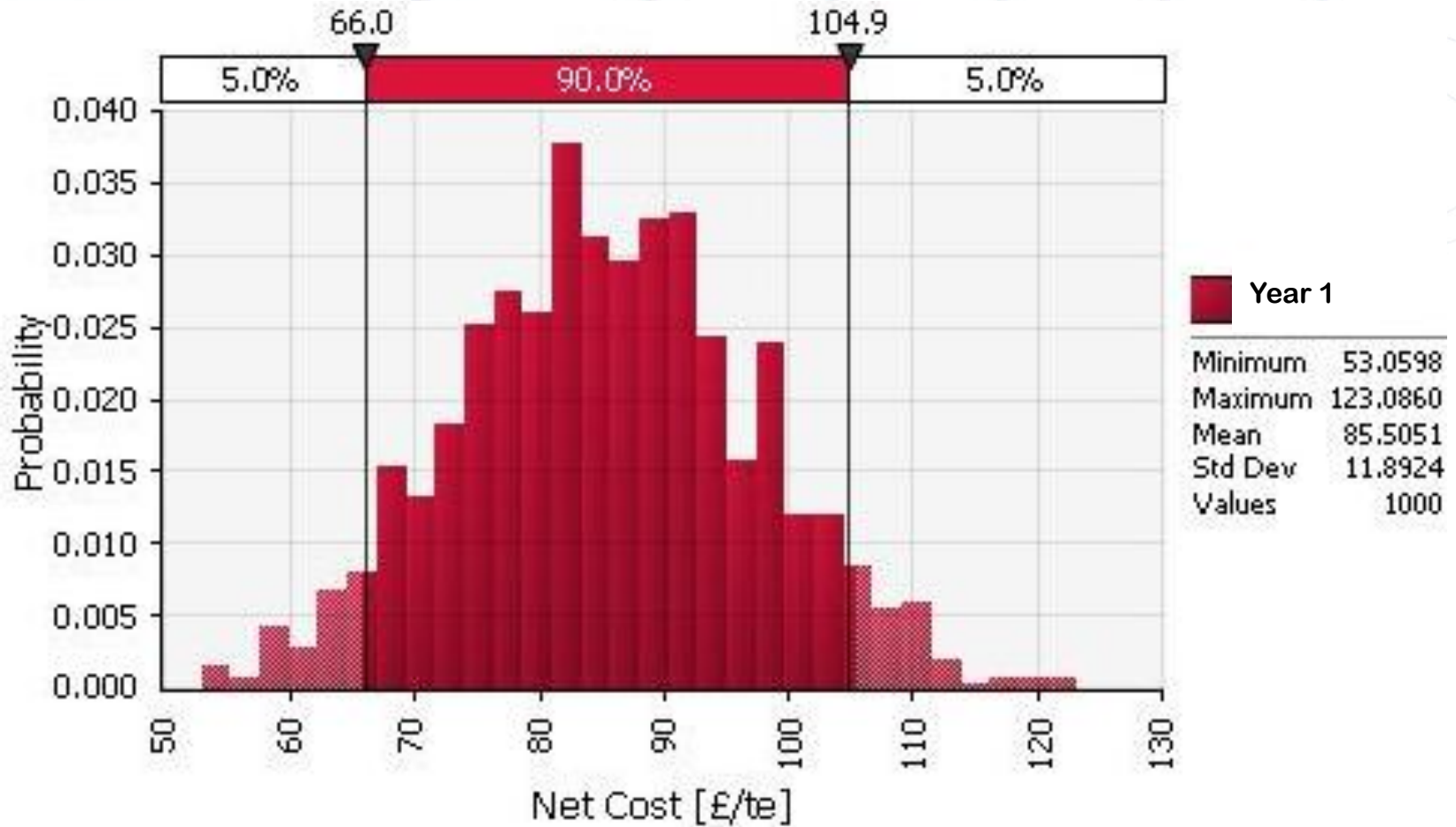
- Collection costs
- Transfer costs
- Treatment costs
(Capex, Financing costs, Opex)
- Product prices / gate fees
- Landfill Tax variability
- LATS trading
- Net treatment costs

Outline of Referenced Study

- Identification of the most sensitive parameters governing the net treatment cost of MBT and EfW facilities
 - Define probability distributions for net treatment costs [£/te]
 - Regression mapped value analysis of net treatment costs [£/te]
 - Analysis and comparison of sensitivity parameters

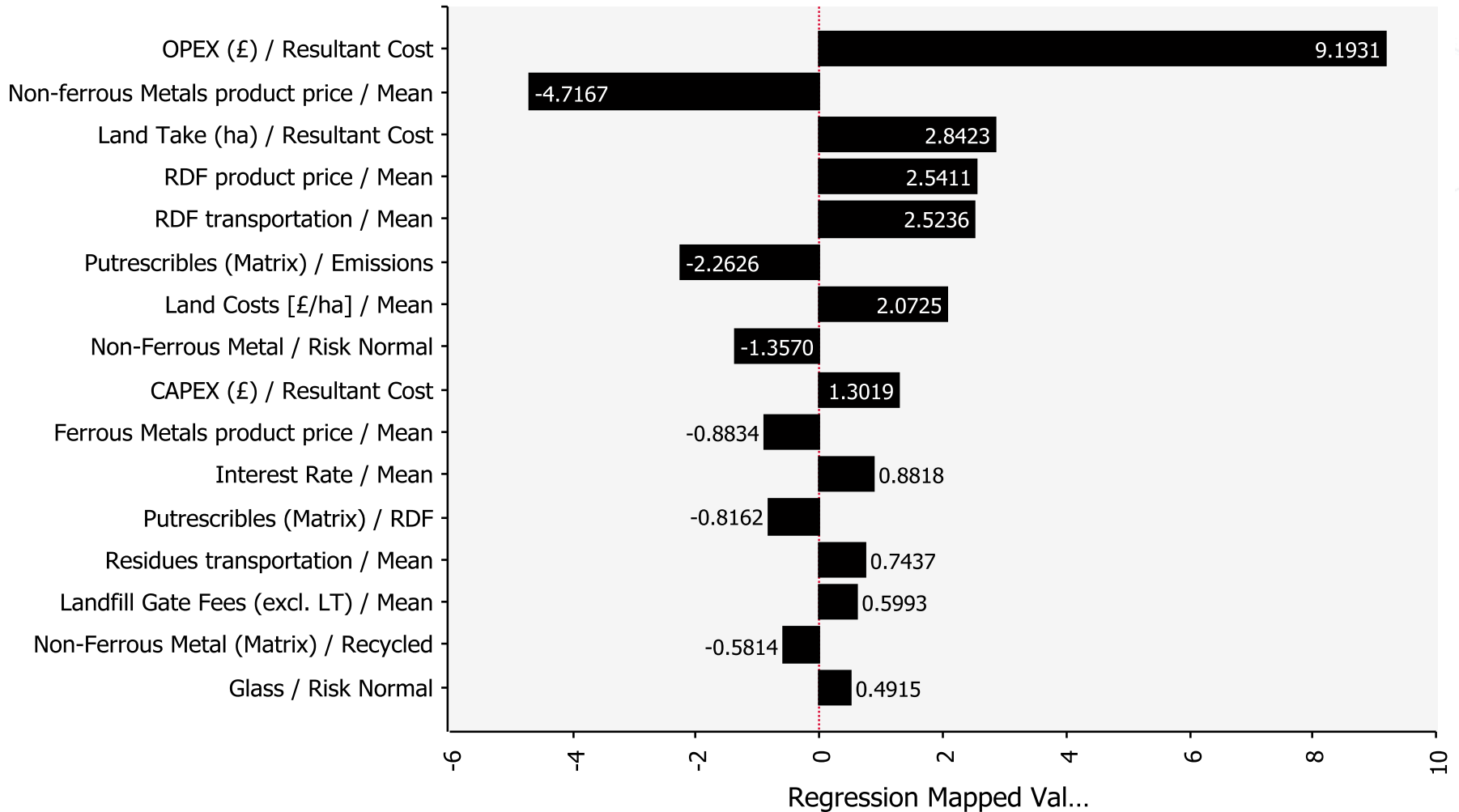
Results

Probability Distribution for the Net Cost [£/te] of Mechanical Biological Treatment Facilities producing Refuse Derived Fuel



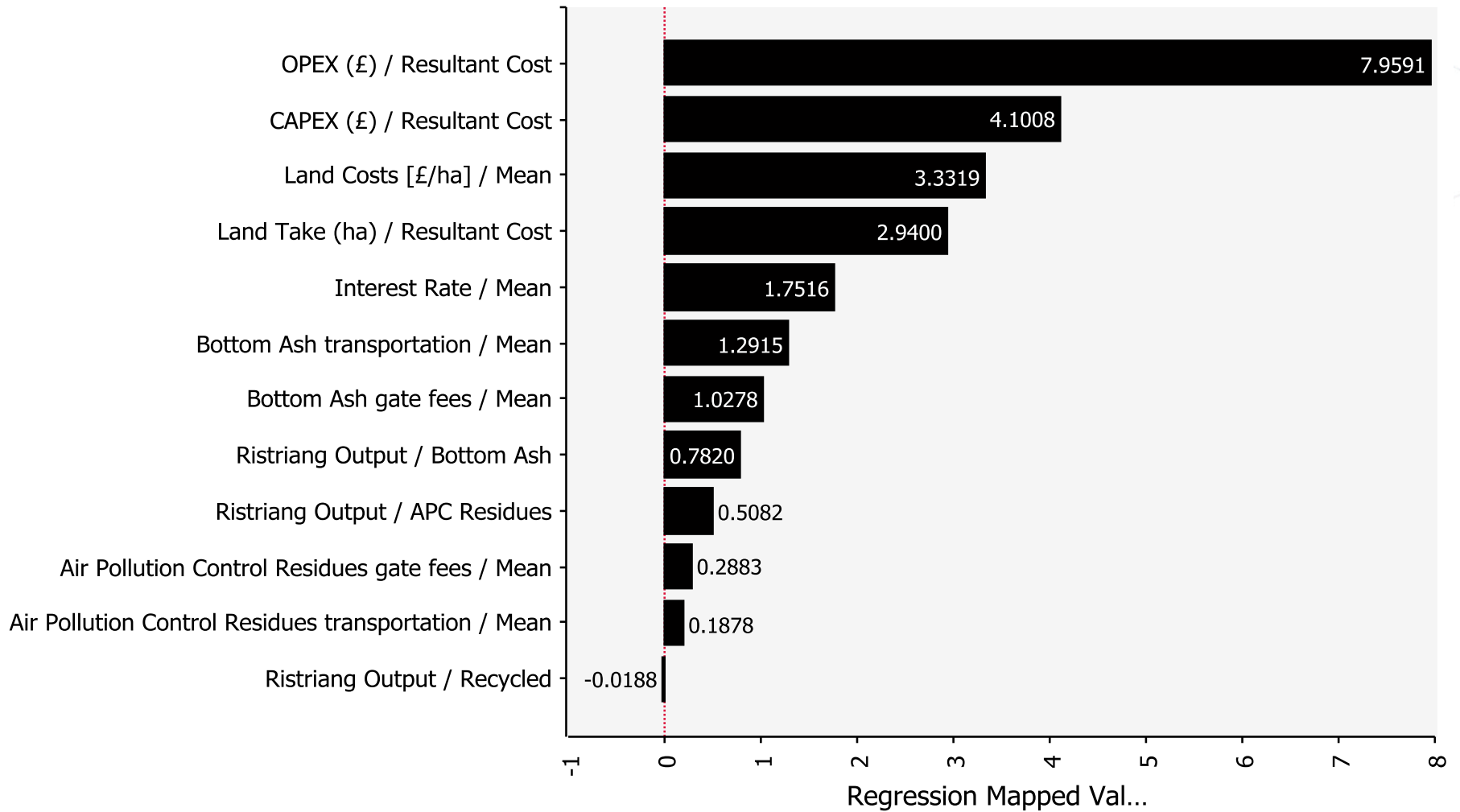
Results

Regression Mapped Values Tornado Graph for the Net Treatment Cost [£/te] of Mechanical Biological Treatment Facilities producing Refuse Derived Fuel



Results

Regression Mapped Values Tornado Graph for Net Treatment Cost [£/te] of Energy from Waste Facilities



Sensitivities Comparison

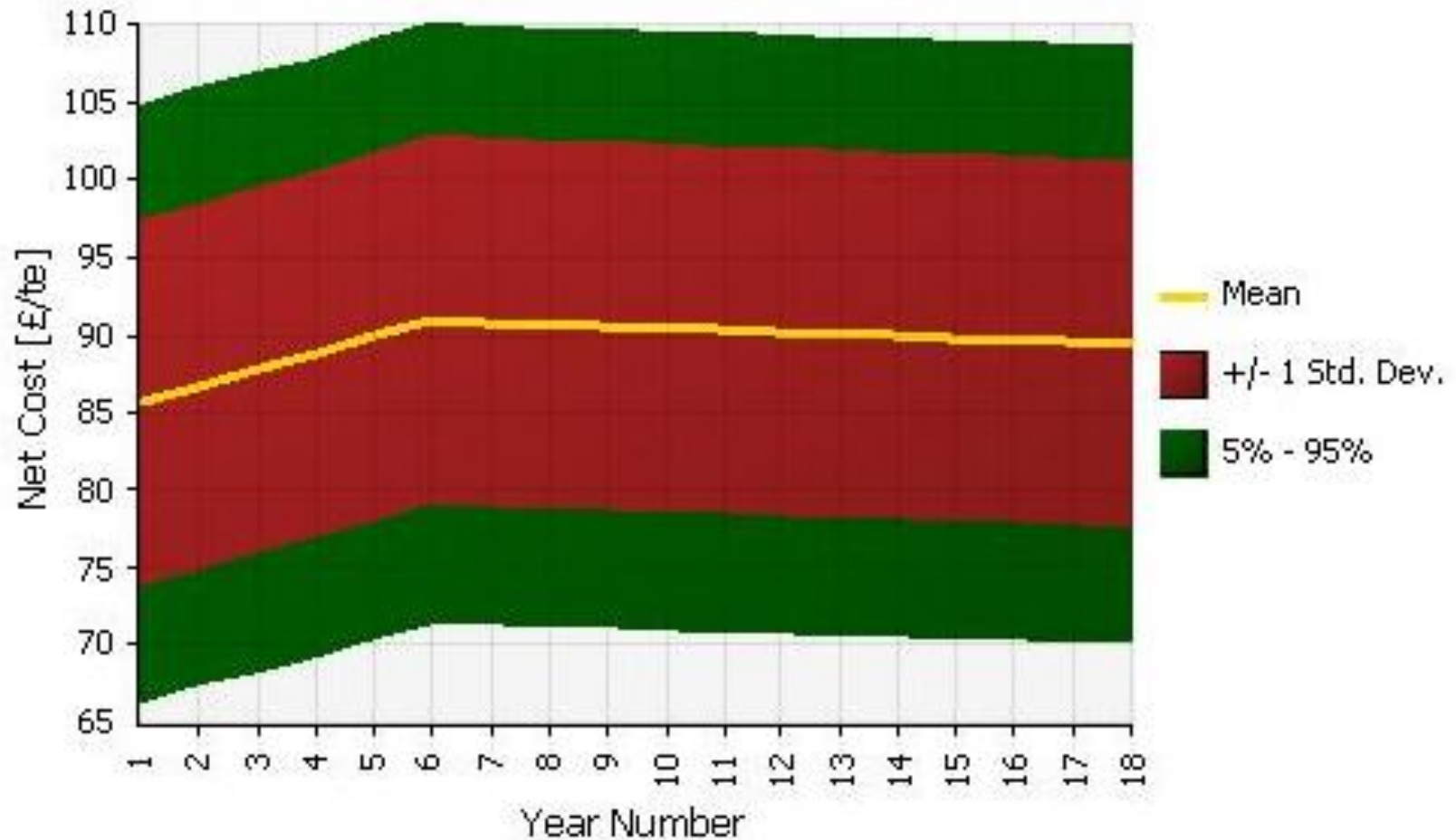
□ MBT

- Opex
- Non-Fe metals values
- Land requirements
- RDF / SRF values
- RDF / SRF transportation

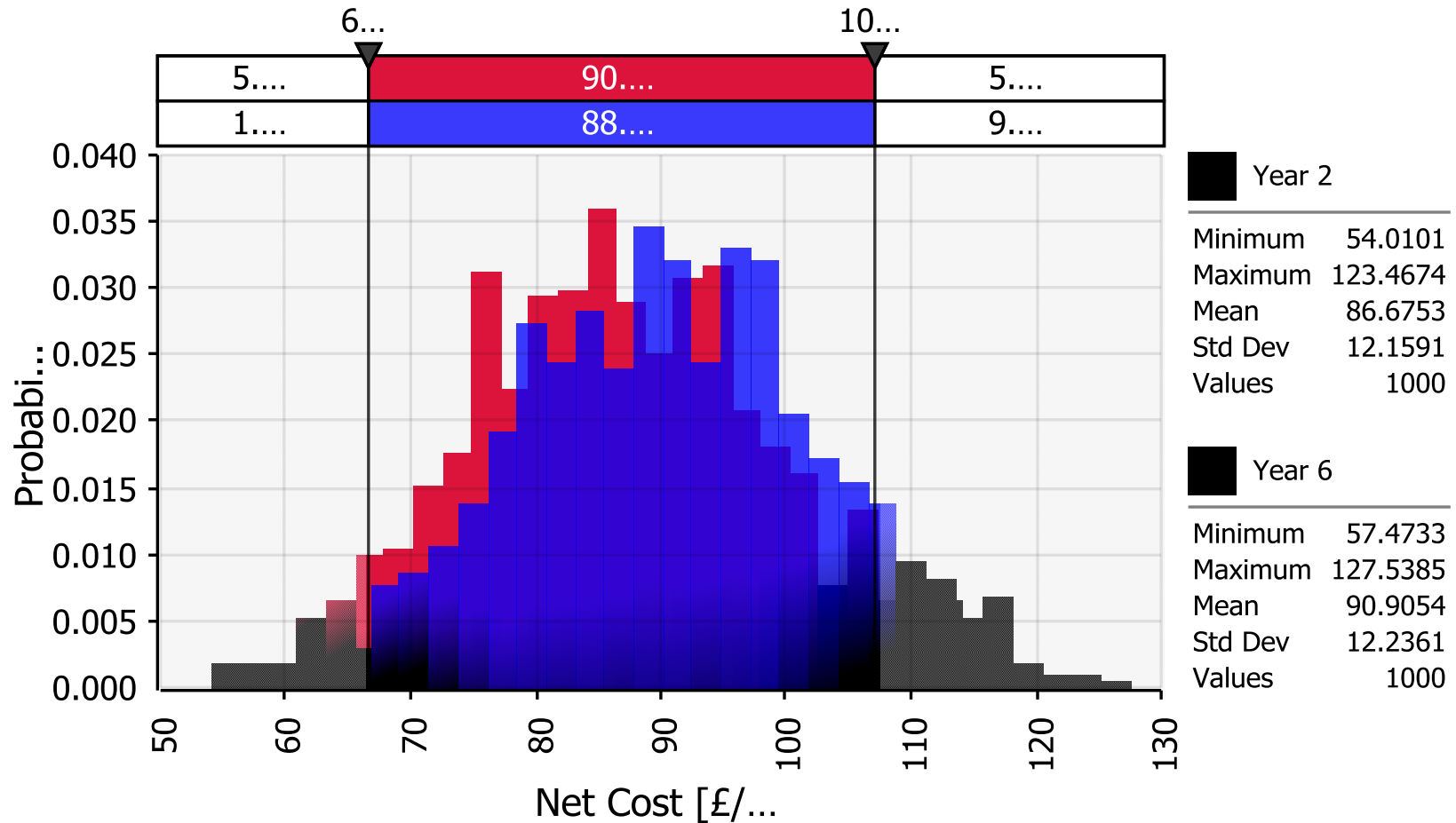
□ EfW

- Opex
- Capex
- Land price
- Land requirements
- Financing rates

Temporal Projection for Mechanical Biological Treatment Facilities producing Refuse Derived Fuel, Years 1 to 18 Net Treatment Cost [£/te]



Probability Distribution Comparison of Year 2 & 6 Net Costs [£/te] for Mechanical Biological Treatment Facilities producing Refuse Derived Fuel



Model Strengths

□ Key Strengths

- Its ability to deal with a range of values for each input parameter where relevant
- It takes into consideration the physical and thermal mass balances of the inputs and outputs from the technology
- It uses Monte Carlo simulations to report the most likely outcome or values for the parameters of interest
- It identifies the most sensitive parameters or issues influencing the value of the outputs of interest; and
- It informs the risk sharing process in integrated waste management projects.



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Conclusions

- ❑ Project related risks and uncertainties have to be identified and allocated to partners/entities best placed to manage it
- ❑ Good understanding of risks and appropriate sharing of risks can lead to contractual commitments (performance and cost) that are competitive and deliverable
- ❑ Principles discussed in this presentation are transferable to other integrated waste management projects

Other potential uses within our field

- Waste flow models
- Process flow models
- Technical feasibility assessments
- Market assessments
- Sustainability / carbon foot-print models

- Potential tie-in of existing 'sister' models from SLR's Decision Tool Suite

Challenges

- ❑ Good quality data
- ❑ Robustness of transformation matrices
- ❑ Knowledge of distribution patterns for parameters

- ❑ Provision of 'executable files', non-report based viewable outputs (preferably Excel based).

Thanks

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