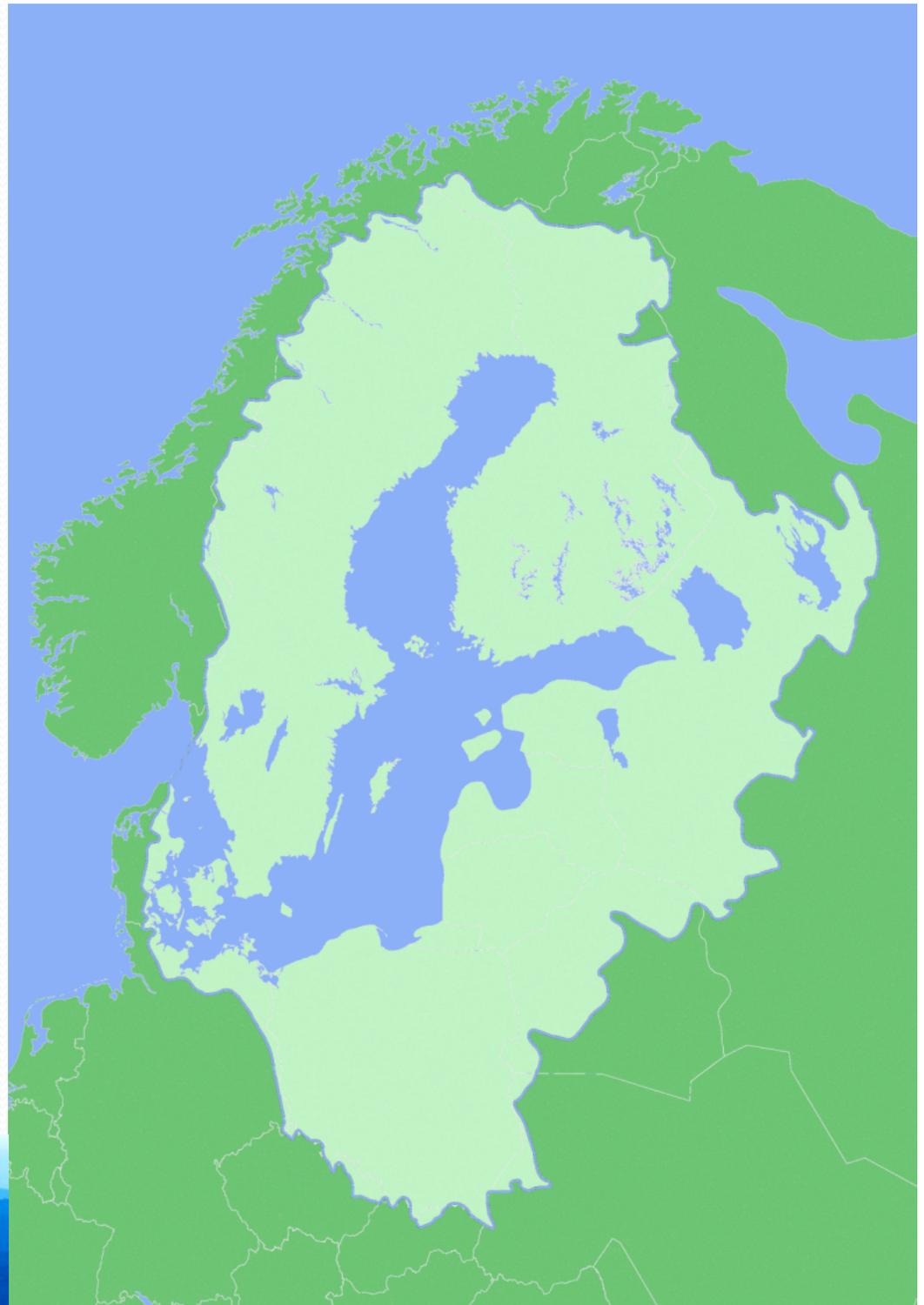




Cleaner Production

Based on a presentation by
Michael Planasch,
Graz University of Technology

BUP Teachers Conference
Rogow 17-21 May 2011



Cleaner Production



LEARN MORE ABOUT LESS.

Cleaner Production

- The goal is to improve the eco-efficiency in companies by implementation of technical or organisational actions
- By reducing the negative effects to the environment operating costs are reduced
- Cleaner Production works with process integrated – preventive - methods instead of End-of-Pipe solutions

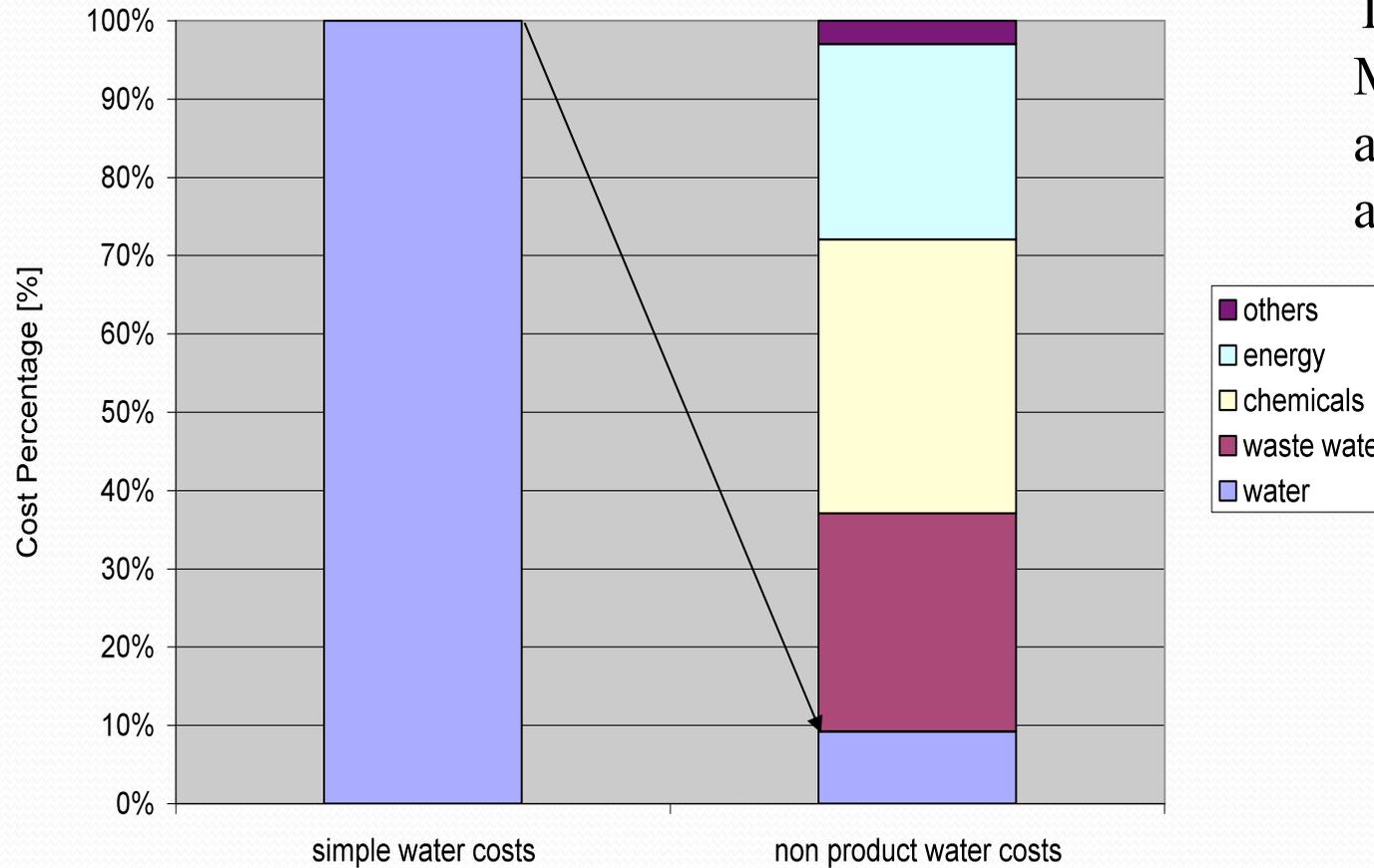
**Cleaner Production is good
not only for the environment
but also for the economy!**

Of course!

**You make products efficiently,
not pollutants - inefficiently**

Total wastewater costs decreased by water saving in a textile company in Austria in 2005

Non Product Water Costs



Taking Depreciation, Maintenance and Personal Costs into account: add factor 4-5!!!

Step one in CP is to reduce the amount of resources used, in this case water

1. Start to monitor water use carefully
2. Install valves to close water when not used
3. Fix “low hanging fruits” (leaks etc)
4. Reuse of wastewater (down-classing of water)
5. Recirculation of cooling water after cooling
(closed cooling water system)
6. Recirculation of process water
(after specific purification)
7. Redesign of processes; specific steps include counter current rinsing etc

Step two is to separate wastewater streams

Depends on kind of pollutant

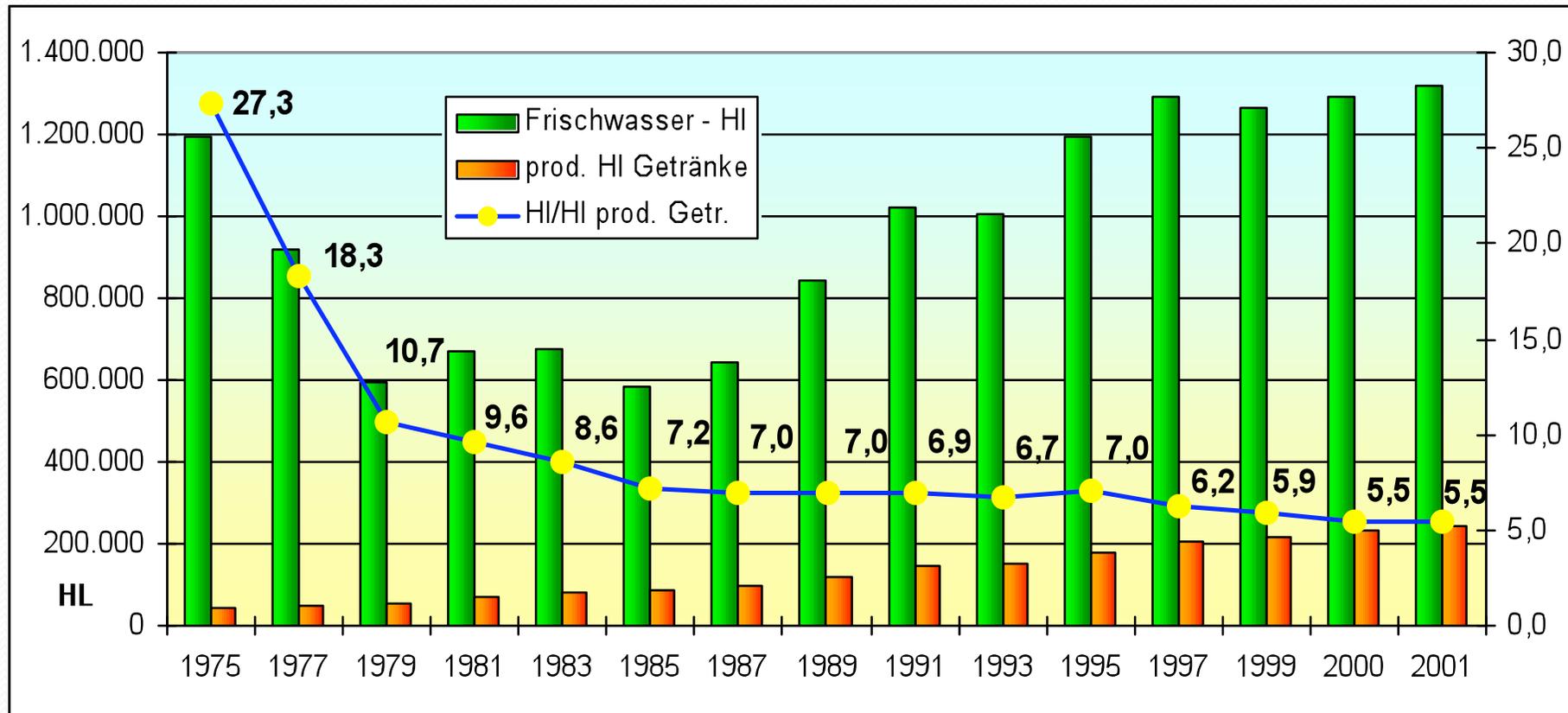
Separate handling of different waste streams

Reduce volume of wastewater

Even out peaks by intermittent storing

Specific steps include specific chemical steps

Examples for CP results



**Pulp and paper industry changed bleaching chemistry
and decreased pollution dramatically**

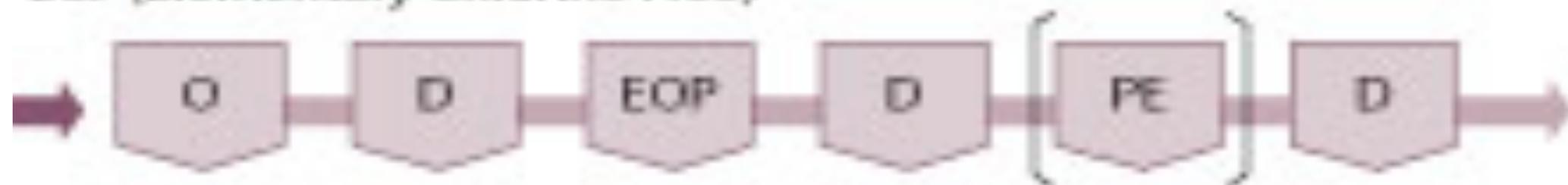
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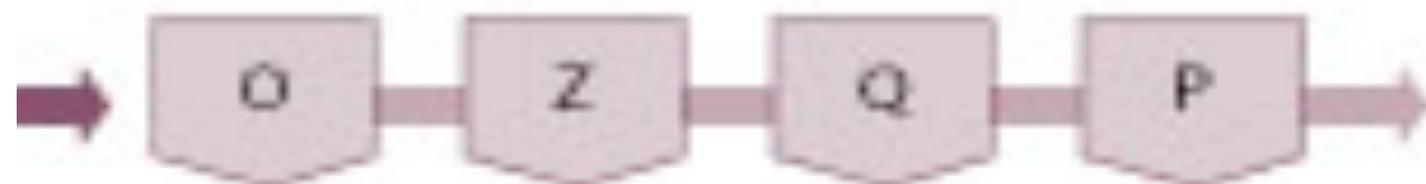
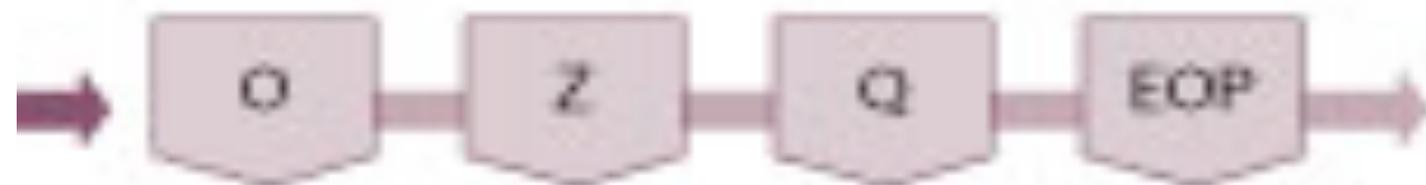
Traditional Kraft bleaching



ECF (Elementary Chlorine Free)



TCF (Totally Chlorine Free)



5 Basic Principles of CP

- Input-Substitution
- Good Housekeeping
- Internal Recycling
- Technological Optimisation/Change
- Optimisation of the Product

Input-Substitution

- Use of less hazardous raw-, auxiliary- or operating materials
- Use of operating materials with a longer life-time

Good Housekeeping

- Increasing the Material and Energy efficiency with actions in the process. Try to fetch the „Low hanging fruits“ first
 - Reducing losses due to leakage
 - Training of employees
 - ...

Internal Recycling

- Closing of Material and Energy Loops (Water, Solvents,...)
- Cascading of Material and Energy streams

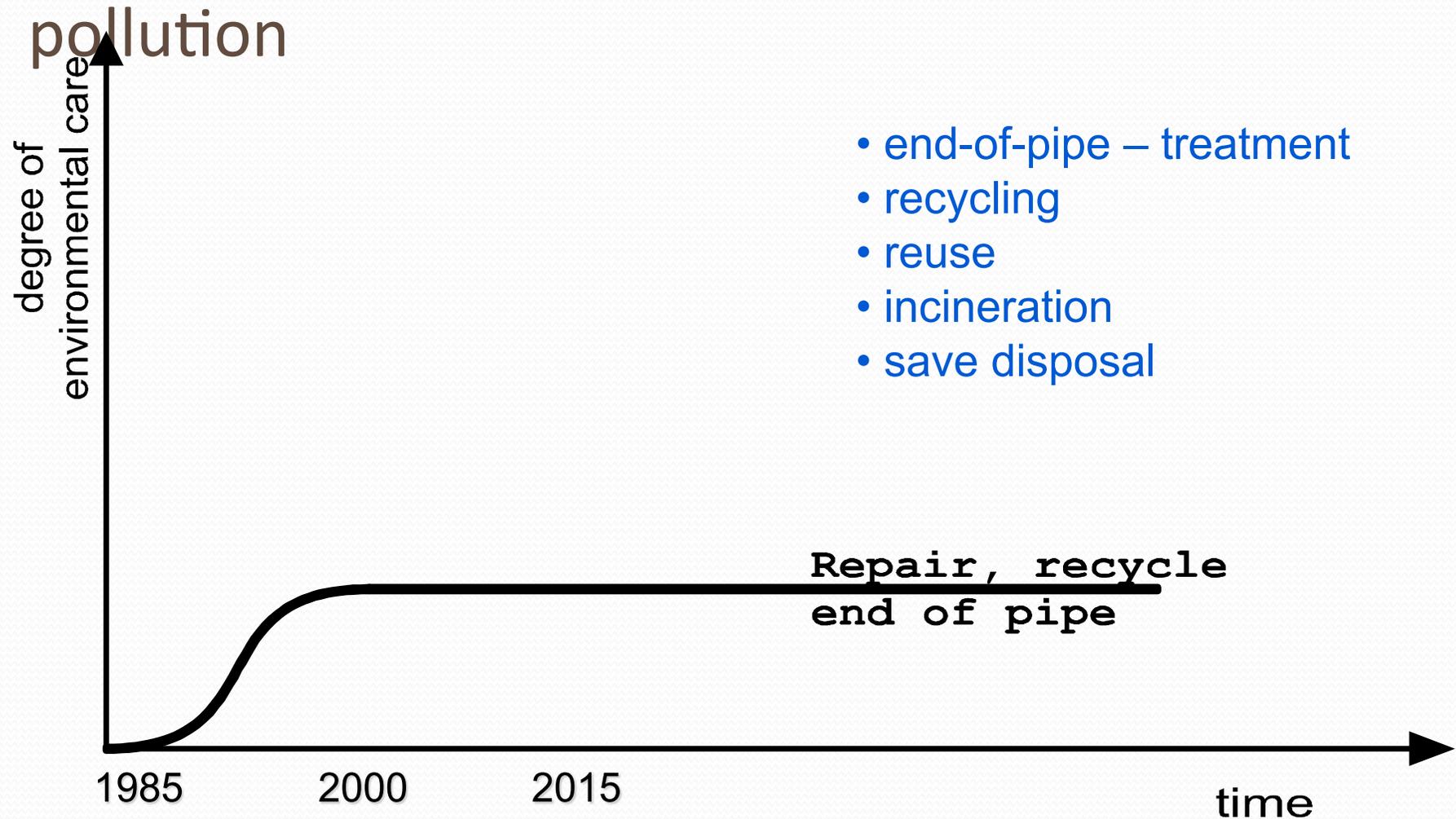
Technological Optimisation/Change

- Implementation of new technologies
- Improved process control
- Redesign of processes
- Change in or Substitution of hazardous processes

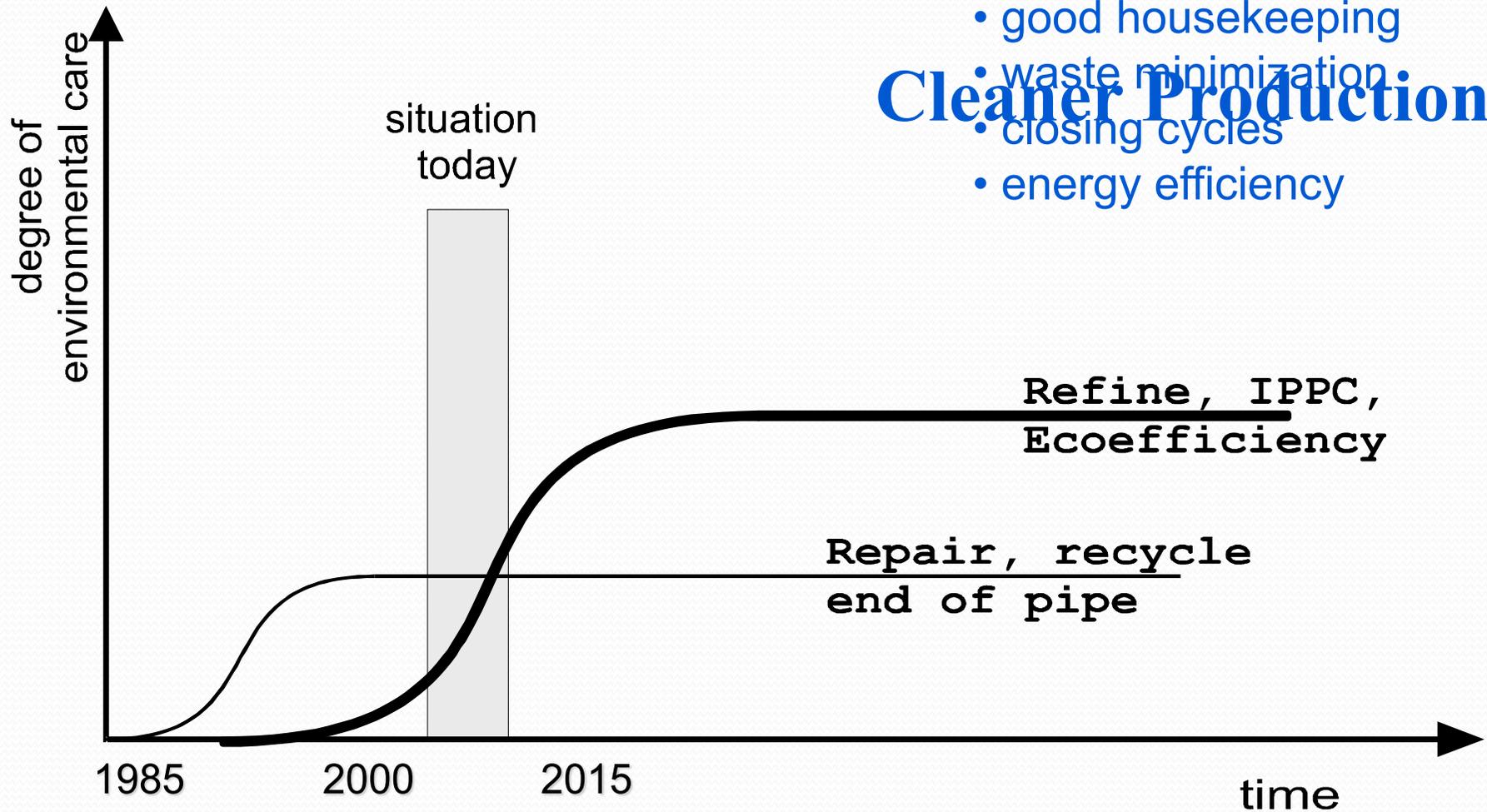
Optimisation of the Product

- Increasing the life-time
- Easier repairing
- Easier demanufacturing, recycling or deposition
- Use of non-hazardous materials

Environmental protection reduced air and water pollution

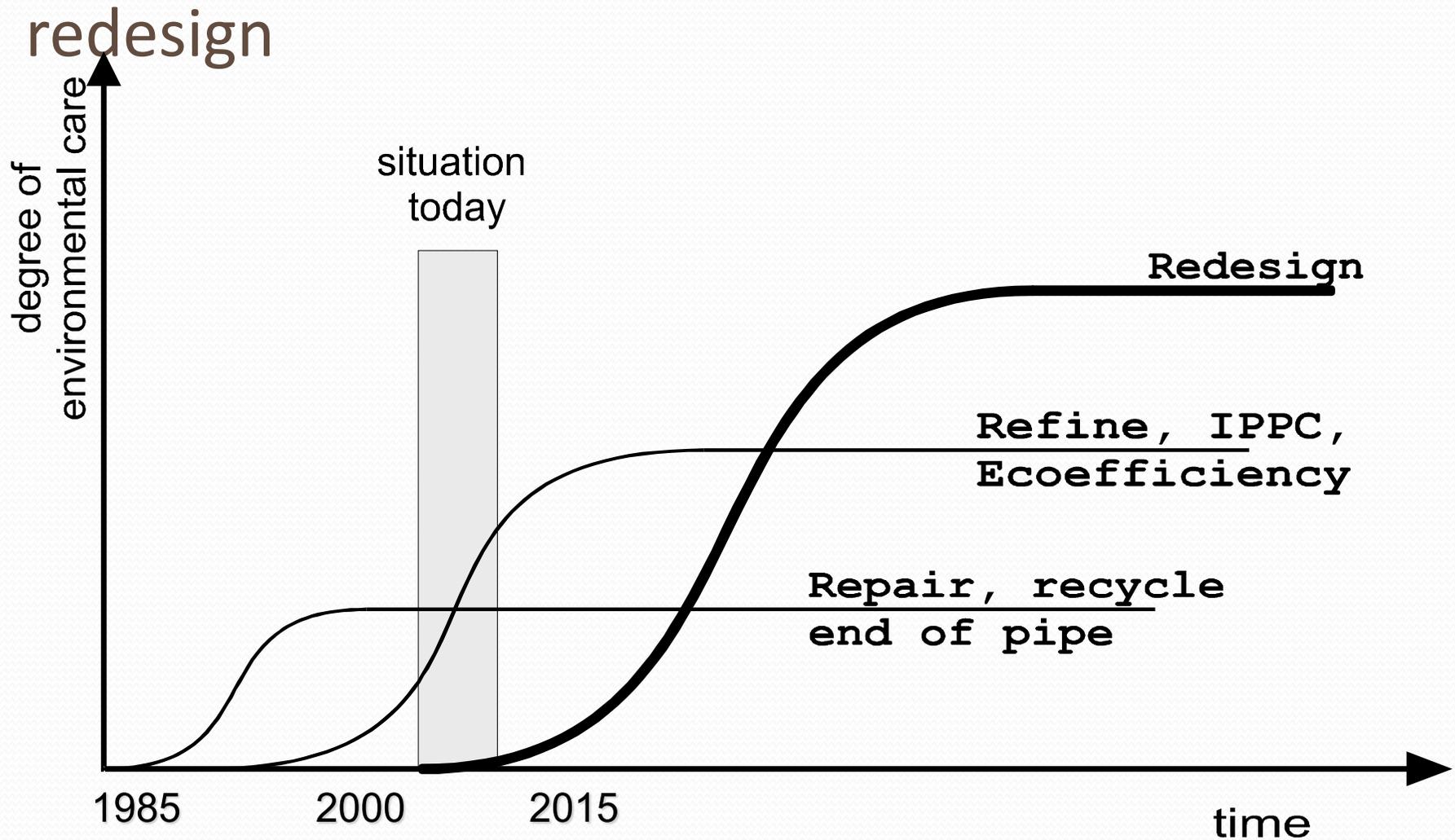


Eco-efficiency, IPPC, CP

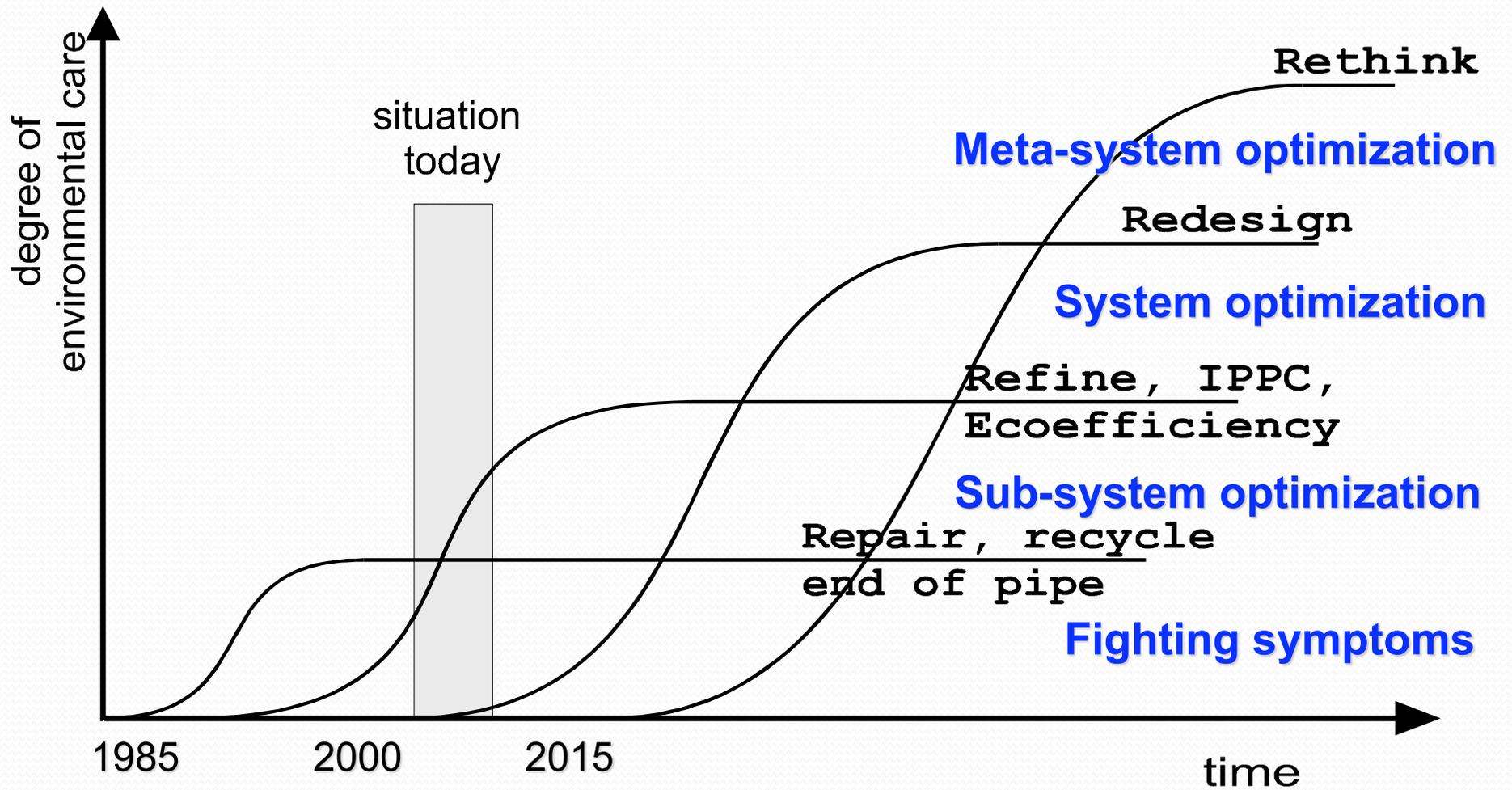


- good housekeeping
 - waste minimization
 - closing cycles
 - energy efficiency
- ## Cleaner Production

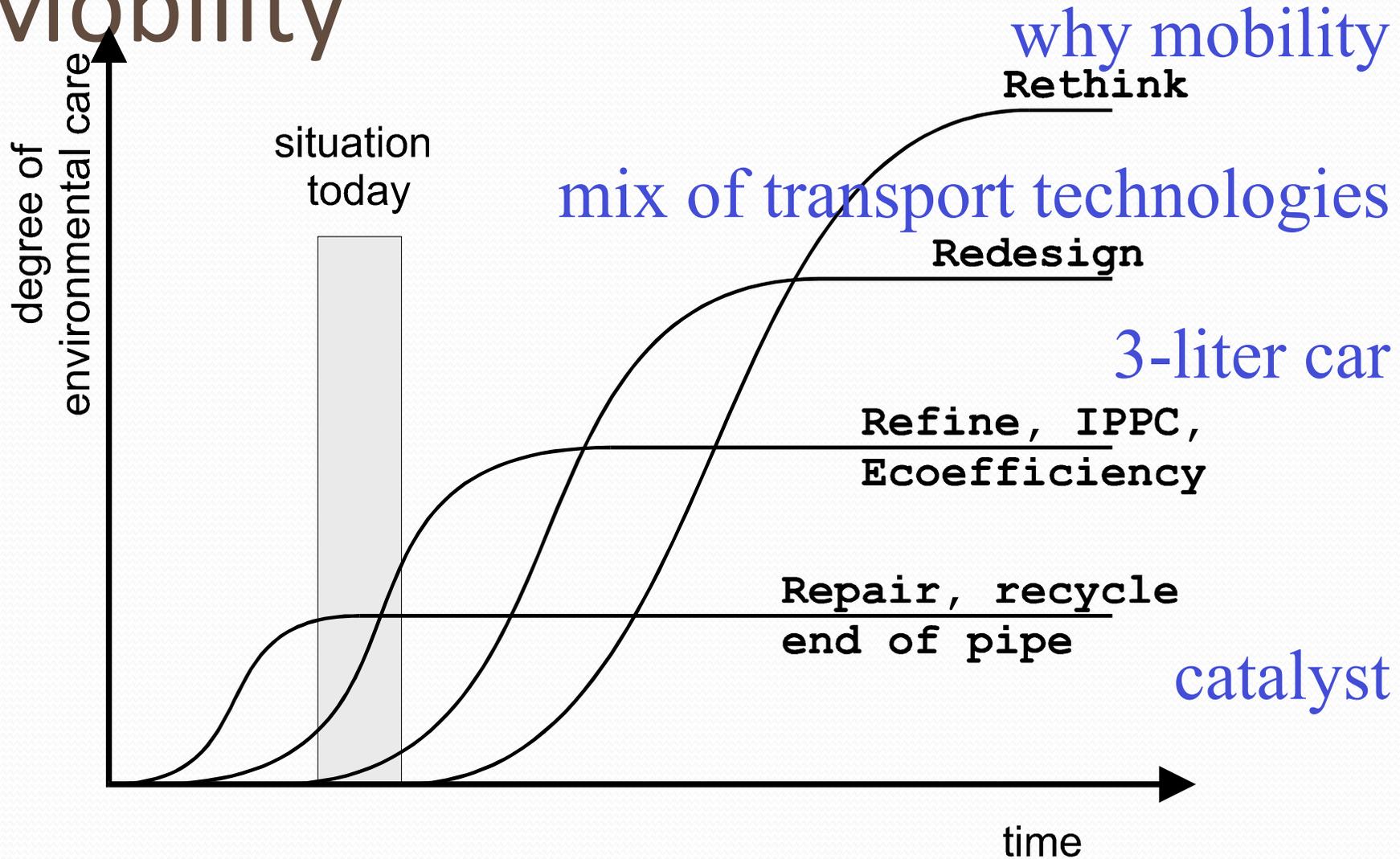
The shift from continuous improvements to redesign



The paradigm shift in environmental protection



Mobility



Paris 2010



London 2010



Thank you



Paris 2010