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Recent developments in management of energy plants' wastes

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The share of electricity production by means of coal fired power plants is over 40% in the world. A large quantity of solid wastes is produced each year due to the high ash content of coals. It is estimated that over 750 million tons of coal combustion products, fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag and flue gas desulphurization gypsum, are produced annually all over the world. Approximately half of these materials are recycled or reused as a raw material in cement and construction materials, ceramic making, and extraction of valuable minerals, etc. The rest is simply discarded to landfills that causes severe environmental problems. The European legislative frame work has forced the EU Member states to introduce a waste prevention programme since 2013. They either integrated into their own waste prevention programmes or other environmental policy programmes or established as a standalone programme. Waste prevention programme should describe a minimum waste prevention objective and implement other preventive measures. The EU's approach to waste management is based on four principles: waste hierarchy, precautionary principle, principles of polluter pays and producer responsibility and principles of proximity and self-sufficiency. These principles have key roles to achieve sustainable waste management system and environmental protection. In this work, recent developments in management of energy plants wastes were investigated.

Biography

Huseyin Koca completed his undergraduate education at Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey, and went on to obtain an MPhil degree from Leeds University, England. He obtained his PhD from Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey. Currently, he is a Professor at Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey.

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