Solid Waste Management in Singapore

2nd Regional 3R Forum in Asia Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

4 - 6 October 2010

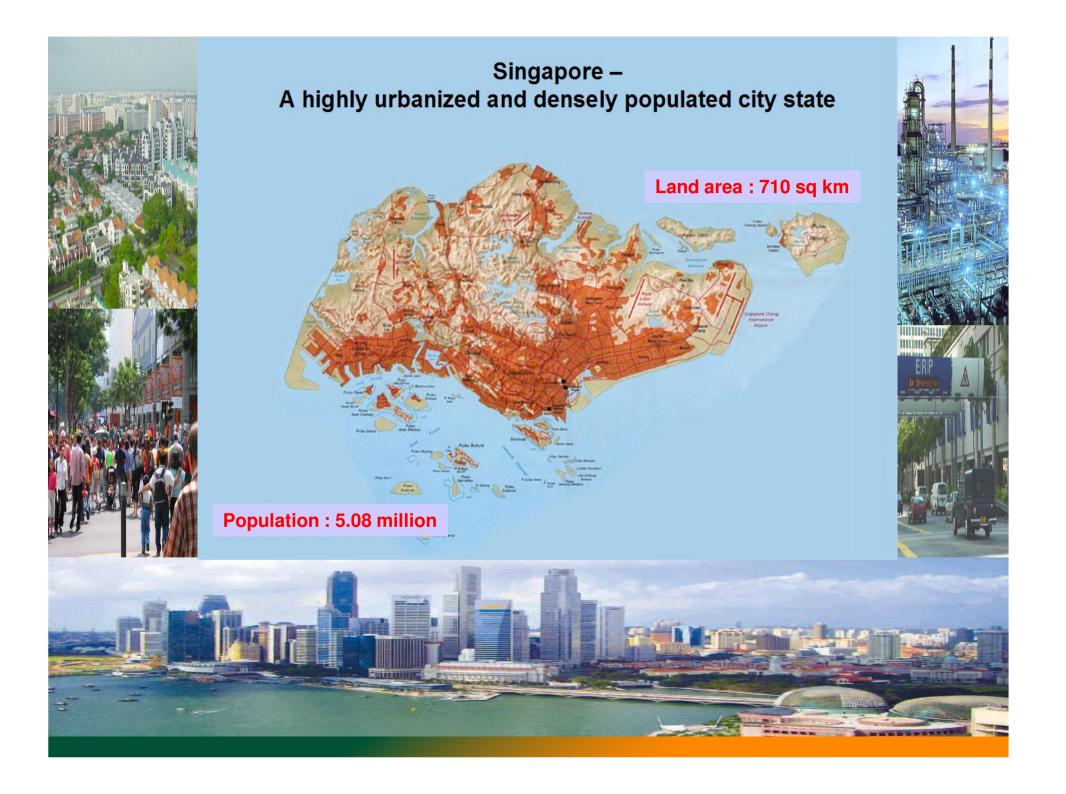
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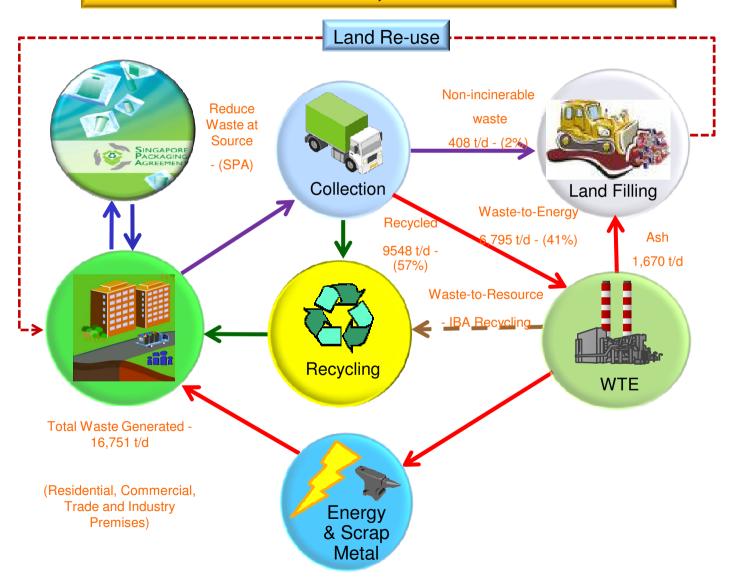
Outline

- Overall Solid Waste Situation
- Waste Management Strategies
- Outcome
- Future
- Conclusion



Closing The Waste Loop

Towards Zero Landfill; Towards Zero Waste



Waste Minimisation

Minimise waste at source

- Design/Use less packaging
- Use packaging that can be recycled



The Singapore Packaging Agreement jointly developed by Government, Industry & NGOs; w.e.f. 1 Jul 07.

Signatories:

- Food and Beverage Industry
- NGOs
- Waste Management & Recycling Association of Singapore
- Public Waste Collectors

Waste Minimisation





IKEA and NUS charges for plastic bags

- -5 to 10 cents per bag
- -80% reduction in plastic bag consumption



NTUC Fairprice's Green Rebate Scheme

- -10-cent rebate for customers who bring their own bags with purchase of at least \$10
- -Given out more than \$600,000 in rebates and saved more than 43 million plastic bags.

Recycling

Public Education & Community Participation

- School Recycling Corner Programme (100%)
- > Annual Recycling Week
 - Residents, Companies, Schools, Grassroots organizations, Government agencies, and Non-Governmental Organisations
 - Launched 3R booklet cum exhibition
 - Recognition to communities
 - E-waste take back







Recycling

Domestic and Trade Waste

- Provide infrastructure for recycling
 - ➤ National Recycling Programme
 - all households have access to recycling receptacles (bins/bags)
 - ➤4,100 public recycling bins

•63% of households participate







Recycling

Industrial and Commercial Waste Recycling:

- Wood (207,400 tonnes, 72% recycled)
- Horticultural Waste (93,500 tonnes, 39%)
- Used Slag (418,600 tonnes, 99%)
- C & D Waste (1,150,700 tonnes, 98%)
- Ferrous Metal (806,200 tonnes, 92%)





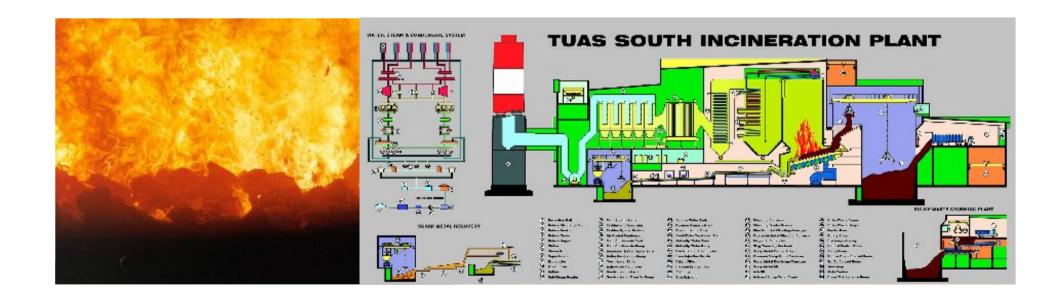




Incineration

Cost-effective disposal in land-scarce situations:

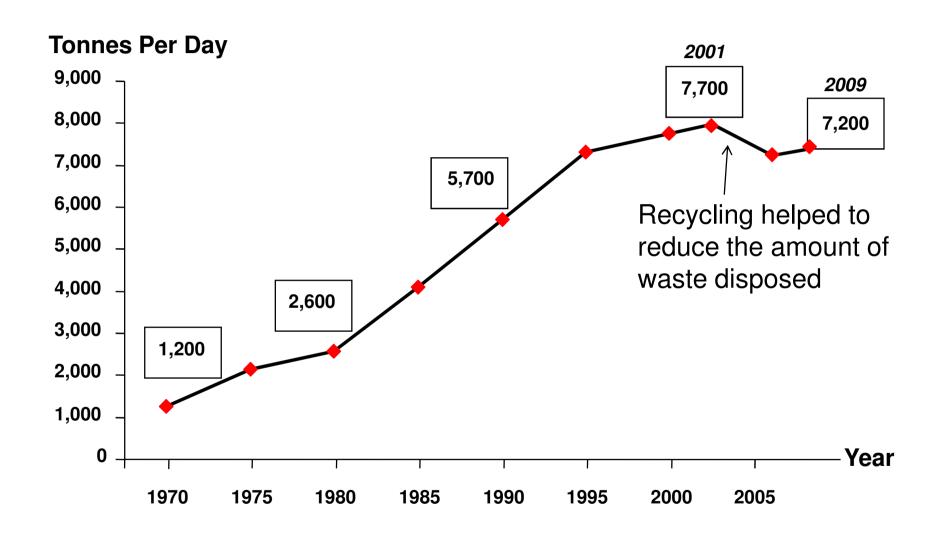
- > volume of refuse can be reduced by 90%
 - only 10% landfill space required
- > energy can be recovered for power generation
- > scrap metal can be recovered for recycling



Incineration

	Tuas Incineration Plant	Senoko Waste- to-Energy Plant	Tuas South Incineration Plant	Keppel Segghers Waste-to- Energy Plant
Year Commissioned	1986	1992	2000	2009
Capital Cost (\$million)	200	560	890	160 (Estimated)
Designed Capacity (tonnes/day)	1,700	2,100 (Contracted)	3,000	800 (Contracted)

Daily Average Waste Disposed





Landfill Operation

Dump Truck at Tip-site

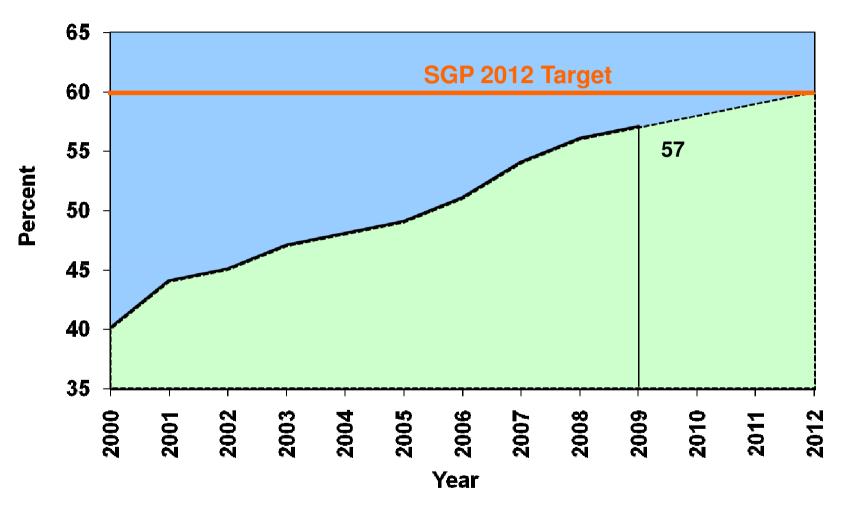
Tipping of waste at landfill cell







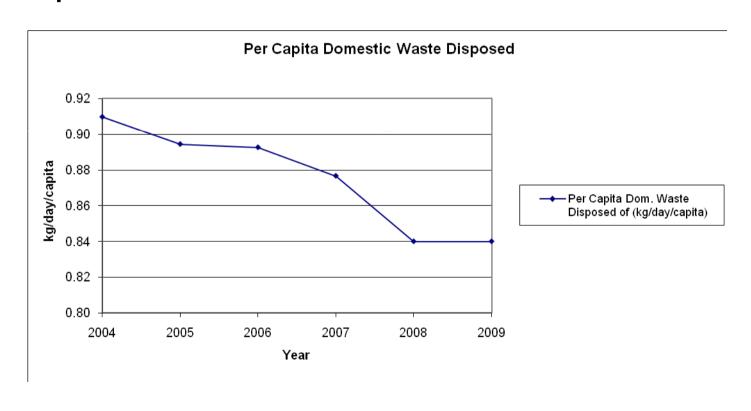
Outcome



Sustainable Singapore Blueprint Target: 65% by 2020 and 70% by 2030

Outcome

Reduction in per capita domestic waste disposed



Outcome

Lifespan of Semakau Landfill

Estimated extension from 25 - 30 years to 35 - 40 years

Need for new incineration plant

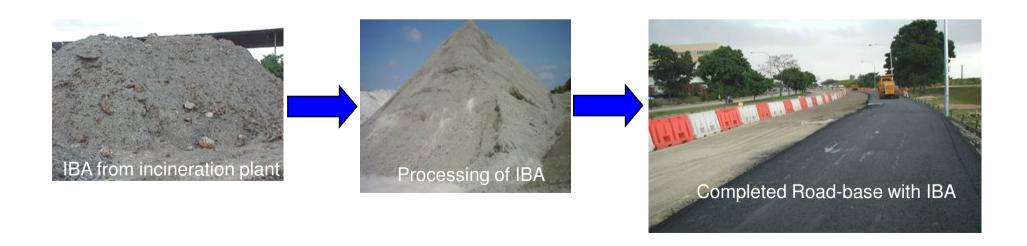
Estimated extension from 5 - 7 years to 10 - 15 years

Future

- Achieving Sustainable Singapore Blueprint targets of 70% overall recycling rate by 2030
 - Looking into new measures to improve overall recycling
 - Targeting specific waste streams with low recycling rate

Future

- Reducing Waste to landfill
 - Recycling of Incineration Bottom Ash
 - Successful trial use in road construction
 - CBA study in progress



Conclusion

- Extend lifespan of Semakau Landfill for as long as possible
- Reduce the need for new waste-to-energy plants
- Sustain efforts in minimising waste and increasing recycling to work:
 - → Towards Zero Landfill
 - **→**Towards Zero Waste

Thank you

