



Webinar: No time to waste, resources, recovery and the road to Net- Zero and Zero Landfilling.

A wake-up call to start building Waste-to-Energy facilities NOW to get back on the road to recovery.

Reda M. Kabbaj Co-Chair WtERT Canada Vice-President International Relations, GWC Research Associate, EEC, Columbia University March, 8th 2022 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
EARTH ENGINEERING CENTER

What is WtERT?

Recognized as one of the world's foremost research centers on thermal conversion of waste (experimental and analytical)

The Waste-to-Energy Research and Technology Council (WtERT) was founded in 2002 by the Earth Engineering Center of Columbia University in New York.

Over the years, universities and organizations in several other countries created WtERT organizations resulting in the formation, in 2011, of the Global WtERT Council, Inc. (GWC). GWC is now a non-profit corporation registered under the laws of New York State and the U.S. and brings together engineers, scientists and managers from universities and industry in several countries to develop solutions to major environmental problems.

WtERT Canada is formed after MoU signed between (EEC), and The Concordia Institute for Water, Energy and Sustainable Systems (CIWESS).

Our Mission

More than 20 years of continuous research and dissemination of knowledge

The mission of GWC is to:

- identify the best available technologies for the recovery of materials and energy from urban and other residues of human activity
- conduct research and development as required, and
- disseminate this information by means of its publications, the web, and periodic meetings.

In particular, the objectives of the GWC member organizations are to increase resource recovery from used products and minimize the environmental impacts of waste disposal, worldwide. The guiding principle of GWC is that the sustainable management of wastes must be based on science and best available technology and not what seems to be inexpensive now but can be very costly in the near future.

OUR Global Reach

We are actively seeking local and global collaboration with industry, academia and all levels of government around the World.



9:00 am	Welcome and Introductions
	Mr. Reda Kabbaj, VP International Relations Global WtERT Council and Co-Chair WtERT Canada
9:15 am	Food waste to energy via anaerobic treatment
	Prof. Catherine Mulligan, Co-Chair WtERT Canada, Director of The Concordia Institute for Water, Energy and Sustainable Systems
	(CIWESS). Concordia University in Montreal, Canada
9:45 am	Cases from managing residual waste from Scandinavian cities
	Ms. Bettina Kamuk, Global Market Director at Ramboll, Denmark
10:15 am	Technical and commercial requirements for global WtE solutions
	Mr. Roland Greil, Senior Sales Director at Hitachi Zosen Inova, Switzerland
15 min	Break
11:00 am	The role of Waste-to-Energy (WtE) as a renewable, sustainable, clean energy solution in the U.S.A.: A review of the health impacts
	of WtE facilities.
	Prof. Marco Castaldi, Chair-WtERT USA, City College of New York
11:30 am	GHG advantage of WTE - Major WTE advance in 2010-2020 - How to plan for a WTE plant in southeast Ontario
	Prof. Nickolas Themelis, President Global WtERT Council
15 min	Break
12:15 pm	WTE's Role in a Low Carbon Economy
	Mr. Michael Van Brunt, Senior Sustainability Director at Covanta, USA
12:45 pm	Introduction of MYT technology
	Mr. Glen Tobiason, CEO InnoWaCon LLC, USA & Canada
15 min	Break
1:30 pm	Q & A for panelists only
2:30 pm	Closing Comments
	From: Mr. Reda Kabbaj and Prof. Catherine Mulligan

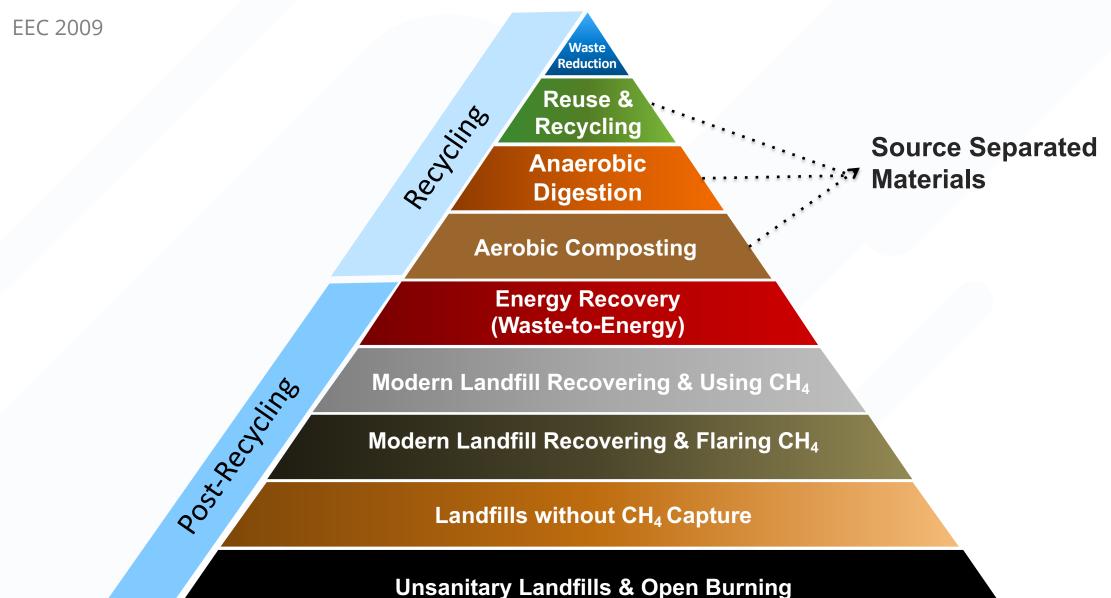
Q&A during Webinar

We will answer as many questions during the Q&A session, if a speaker can't be present during the session due to difference of time zone, we will make sure to get your answers from them via email.

Please send us email to info@wtert.ca for all your questions.

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The GWC hierarchy of waste management



Today alarming fact

Solid waste management is a major problem for cities around the world. They are using (if at all) inadequate technologies for waste treatment, leachate treatment, resource recovery and energy production.

Two-thirds of the humanity will live in cities by 2050, according to a report of United Nations. The generation of urban wastes will increase and landfilling sites will be difficult to find. Land is already scarce and transforming virgin land to landfills is not a sustainable solution. Cities are searching for alternative solid waste treatment processes to reduce the waste going into landfills and reduce the impacts of waste management on the environment and the living conditions of surrounding communities.

Post-recycling urban waste is a global problem

