



What is a Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF)?

Solid recovered fuels (SRF) are produced from recovered waste. Also known as refuse-derived fuels, this is a high-yield energy source for generating heat and electricity, and a credible alternative to landfill. Using solid recovered fuels is one response to many governments' drive to shrink fossil fuels' share of the energy mix.

What is SRF fuel?

SRF is a fuel produced from RDF. In SRF, the quality is known and defined according to a standard procedure (see section 2.6). Other terms are also used for MSW-derived fuels such as Recovered Fuel (REF), Packaging Derived Fuels (PDF), Paper and Plastic Fraction (PPF), and Process Engineered Fuel (PEF).

Will recovered fuels and SRF be an important fuel for the future?

We believe that recovered fuels and SRF will be an important fuel for the future. It is a substitute for fossil fuels such as coal,pet-coke and natural gas. As part of recovered fuels is biogenic of nature,they also contributes to the European goals for renewable energy.

What is SRF & how does it work?

SRF is a standardized fuelwhich can replace fossil fuel, supports less CO2 emission and provides flexible usage of the fuel. It offers better efficiency (more energy) and this energy can be generated at the place where heat is required (for instance in cement kilns, or in industry in a Combined Heat and Power installation).

Is SRF a legal fuel?

The legal drivers encouraging the use of SRF as fuelinclude the LD (),the Renewable Energy Directive (20),the Climate Change Levy (CCL) (21),the Substitute Fuels Protocol (SFP) (22),and the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) (23).

How is SRF produced?

The SRF produced is sent to seven different cement plants. Avoided impacts can be obtain thanks to the replacement of conventional fuels (coke) (coal extraction and combustion). For the estimation, a replacement rate has been employed considering the different LCV of SRF and coke.

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SRF co-processing in European cement factories has a gap to close between lab/pilot scale experiments and continuous industrial use. Countries such as Germany, Austria, Belgium and Norway show encouraging opportunities during the last couple of decades (Brown, 2016, Tokheim, 2006, Tokheim and Brevik, 2007).

The new report provides a background reference on terminology and origin (waste stream and treatment

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processes) of solid recovered fuels (SRF) and a brief analysis of the SRF market in a selection of countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

A comparatively high calorific value (15-18 MJ/ kg) fuel, SRF has the potential to partially replace fossil fuel in energy-intensive industries, alongside MSW in dedicated combustion facilities.

o Consumption of renewable energy in Spain, year 2008, was 7.6% of the primary energy (3.6% from biomass and waste, 4% from other renewable sources). o Cement kilns is the most important destination for SRF in Spain. - 28 of the 41 cement plants of the Spanish cement association had in

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In this work, the biomass production of birch, maple, poplar and willow in a short-rotation forestry (SRF) plantation after a 4-year growth period served as the base to calculate the amount of (electrical) energy that could be produced by this type of bioenergy crop in Flanders.

This review aims to correct this and present evidence for the use of MSW-derived SRF as a co-fuel within energy intensive industries. We set out to inform policy makers in their decision making, energy users in reducing their operating costs and emissions, and the waste industry in its efforts to meet LD requirements.

Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) is a product derived from non-hazardous waste, used as an alternative to traditional fossil fuels. Through selection, shredding, and preparation of non-recyclable solid waste, it is transformed into a fuel that can be used for energy production.

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This study shows that producing SRF from mechanical treatment and separately collected waste is a potentially green choice if SRF contributes to avoid coke production and consumption. The SRF production process contributes to about 35.6 kg CO 2-eq per ton of SRF.

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