

Industrial Urban Symbiosis in Practice: Lessons from four EcoSites

SYMSITES replication webinar
29/01/2026

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe program under GA Project 101058426.



Welcome!



**Industrial Urban Symbiosis in Practice:
Lessons from four EcoSites**

29.01.2026 - 9:00-10:30 CET



Housekeeping

- Please **change your name** to include your full name & your organisation and turn on your camera if you can
- Please keep your **microphone muted** while others are speaking
- Any questions? **Write them in the chat** and we try to address them there or during our panel
- We will **record the webinar** and share all relevant slides and **materials** afterwards!



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Webinar Agenda

Time (CET)

Agenda item

Speaker

9:00-9:05

Welcome

ICLEI – Felix Schumacher

9:05-9:15

Replicating I-US solutions – setting the scene

ICLEI – Nikolai Jacobi

9:15-9:22

The SYMSITES EcoSites and their pilot systems

AITEX – Emma Pérez

9:22-9:29

Water reuse – challenges and opportunities

FOVASA - Jose Antonio Magdalena Cadelo

9:29-9:36

Scaling of a pilot biogas plant for wastewater reuse

BOKU – Wolfgang Gabauer

9:36-9:41

Mentimeter poll

ICLEI + Audience

9:41-9:48

Material sourcing – the importance of properly separating waste

BOFA – Mathias Kjærgaard Knudsen

9:48-9:55

Material sourcing – valorisation opportunities of different wastes

NTUA – Dr. Gerasimos Lyberatos

9:55-10:25

Panel discussion

ICLEI – Chiara Collucia +EcoSite leaders

10:25-10:30

Wrap up and outlook

ICLEI – Felix Schumacher



Your hosts

Today's replication webinar is hosted by ICLEI Europe – Local Governments for Sustainability. ICLEI is committed to advancing local sustainability across Europe and beyond.



Felix
Schumacher



Nikolai
Jacobi



Chiara
Collucia



Jon Jonoski



Webinar Agenda – Introductory presentations

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...I-S is not a new concept. the Kalundborg site has developed the world's first industrial symbiosis with a circular approach to production since 1972.

Sotenäs / Sweden, industry **collaboration** between marine food industry consists of, in addition to the food industry, a privately owned biogas and water treatment plant, agricultural activities, land-based fish farming and algae farming, and a beer brewery to **avoid waste and save virgin production inputs.**

Helsingborg / Sweden. This initiative estimates preventing around 120,000 tons of **CO2 emissions** annually, with the nearby city having avoided emitting 1.6 million tons of CO2 since 2007.

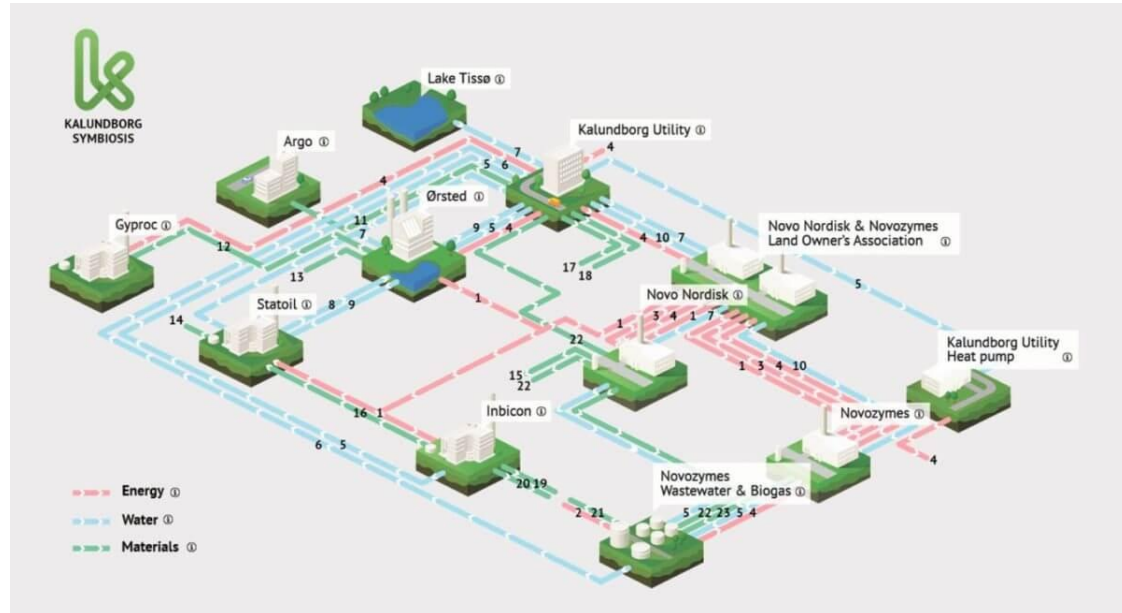


Wastewater treatment: The treated wastewater from the **Kalundborg Utility** is then passed through a heat exchanger at the heat pump utility, which can produce approx. 80,000 MWh per year, covering more than 30% of Kalundborg Utility's annual purchase of **district heating.**

Ulsan City/Korea have benefited from 14 energy symbiosis networks of the **high-grade heat** to reduce the energy consumption and carbon emission.

Industrial Symbiosis

- Underutilised resource exchange - waste, by-products, residues, energy, water, and materials
- Cross-company cooperation
- Reduction of waste & costs



What is I-US and why does it matter for cities?

What is Industrial & Industrial-Urban Symbiosis?

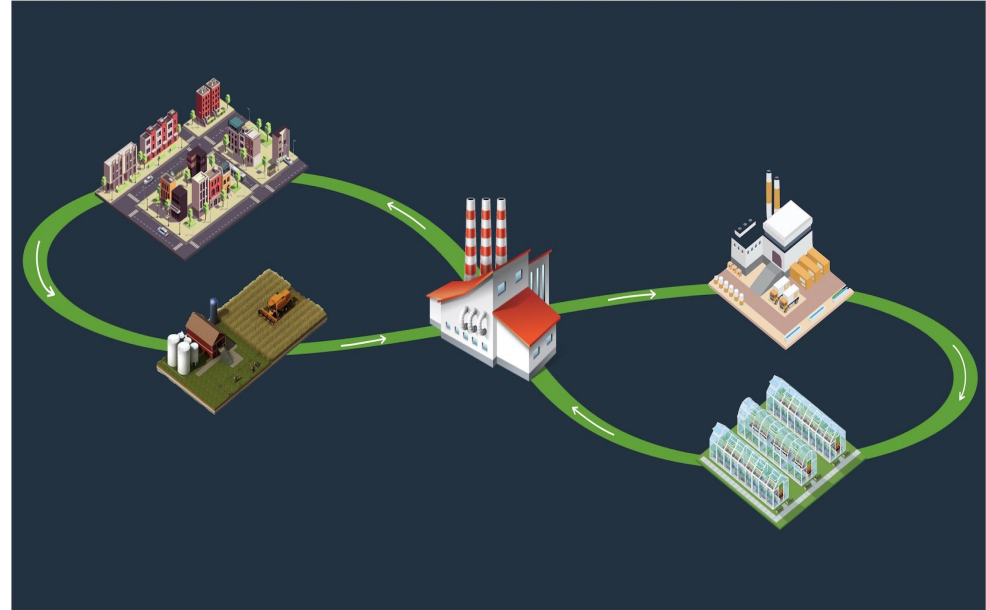
- Resource sharing between industries (IS)
- Extends to cities & urban flows (I-US)
- Reuse of waste, energy, water, materials
- Requires collaboration hubs & facilitators

Why I(-U)S Matters for Cities & Regions?

- Boosts circular economy & resource efficiency
- Reduces emissions, waste and costs
- Creates local economic opportunities
- Strengthens energy security & resilience

Key roles for local authorities?

- Mobilizing: embed I(-U)S in strategies & planning
- Facilitating: connect stakeholders & map flows
- Educating: raise awareness & build skills
- Incentivizing &
- Managing through funding & utilities

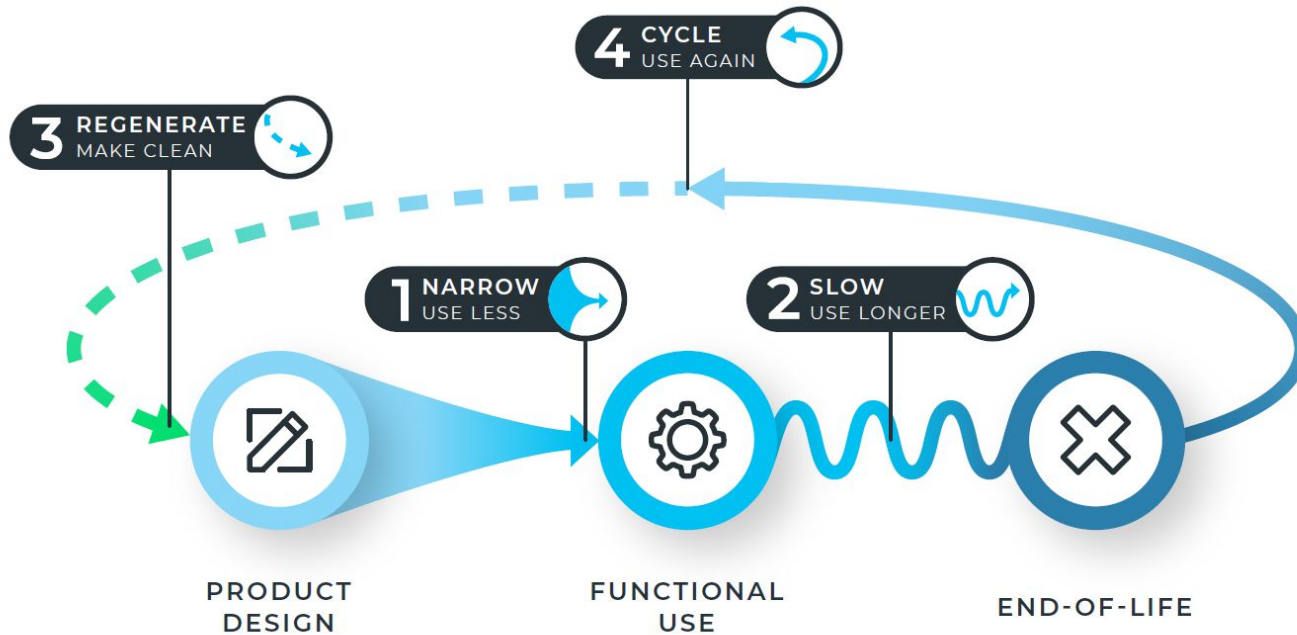


How does I(-U)S enable sustainable cities and communities?

- A lever towards **strengthening local Industry and Resource security** – Reduce dependence on global supply chains, strengthening local resilience to price and supply shocks.
- **Toward achieving city climate neutrality and circular economy goals** – Reducing consumption and GHG emissions, extending resource life-time, reducing waste generation and resource extraction, minimising biodiversity loss.
- **Regional and economic development** – Maintaining key industry, attracting new businesses, , alternative sources of revenue, new green job opportunities in innovation to address real time technology needs.
- **Energy security and decarbonisation** – Process heat reuse, district heating and replacement of fossil fuels.



The Circular Transition



Circle Economy – Circularity Gap Report 2023



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EU policy on I-US

- **Embedded in the Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP)**
- **I-US features across and is funded through EU Innovation Programmes**
- **Supporting governance and standardization** – e.g. CCRI working groups
- **Upcoming Circular Economy Act (CEA)**
–e.g. Harmonising end-of-waste criteria;
(3) regulatory and certification systems
for secondary and by-product streams



Standardization of I-US

- **The issue: I-US is strongly supported by EU policy ambitions**, but implementation lags...
- **A major barrier is the lack of harmonized standards**: actors do not share common definitions, data formats...
- **Standardization is the missing link between policy and practice**, translating high-level circular economy goals into action...
- **CWA 17354:2018 provides an initial foundation**
- **RISERS I-US Standardization Roadmap**



Non-technological barriers to I-US

- **Fragmented governance and regulation** - Unclear roles, overlapping mandates, inconsistent permitting...
- **Lack of harmonised standards and legal certainty** - Absence of shared definitions, quality criteria, liability rules, and contractual frameworks creates risk for cities....
- **Financial and business-model uncertainty** - High upfront costs, limited access to funding, unclear pricing of secondary resources,...
- **Weak information flows and data interoperability**
- **Skills gaps and limited social acceptance and complex stakeholder landscape**

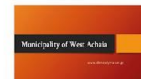
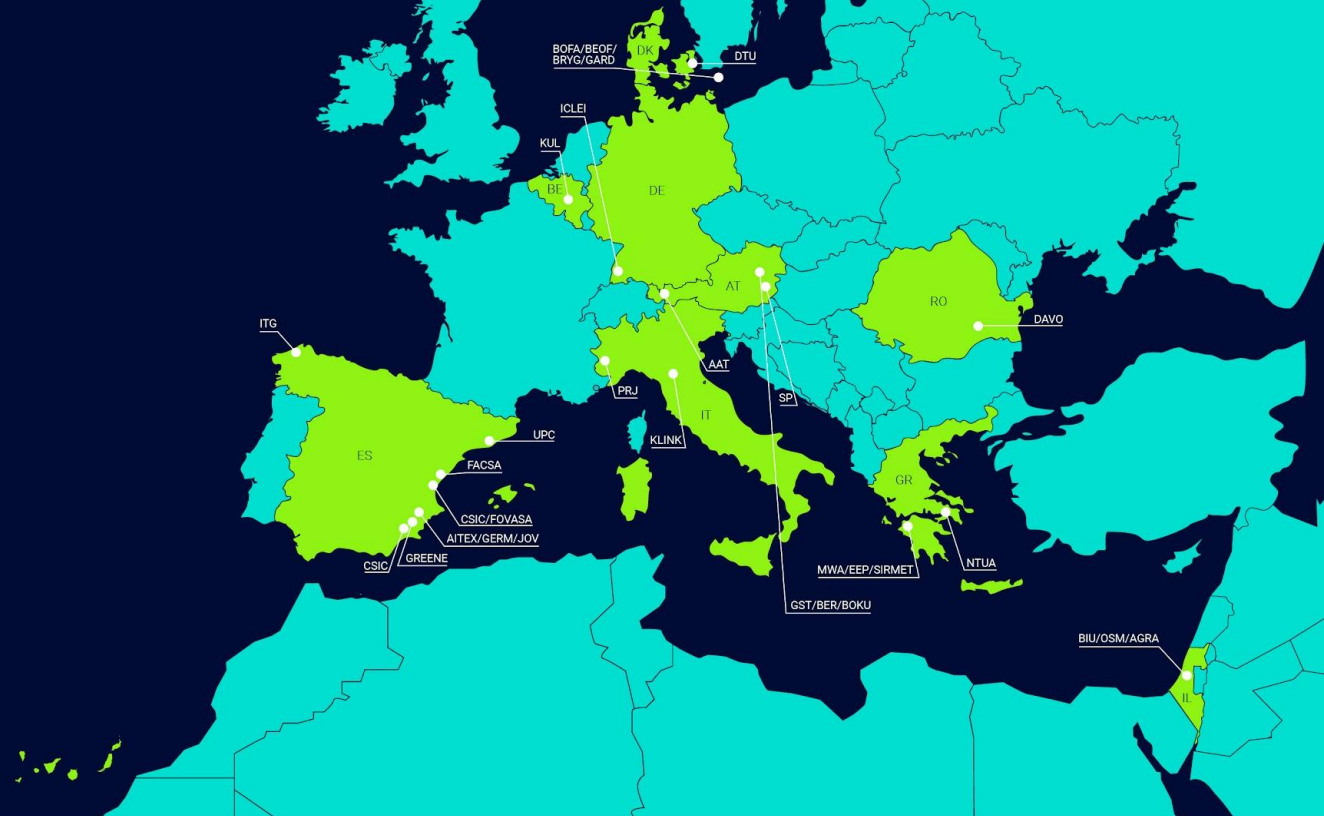




SYMSITES

CONSORTIUM MAP

info@symsites.eu



Introduction to SYMSITES

Emma Pérez Hernández
Project Manager, R&D Department, AITEX

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INDUSTRIAL-URBAN SYMBIOSIS

THE PROBLEM



THE SOLUTION

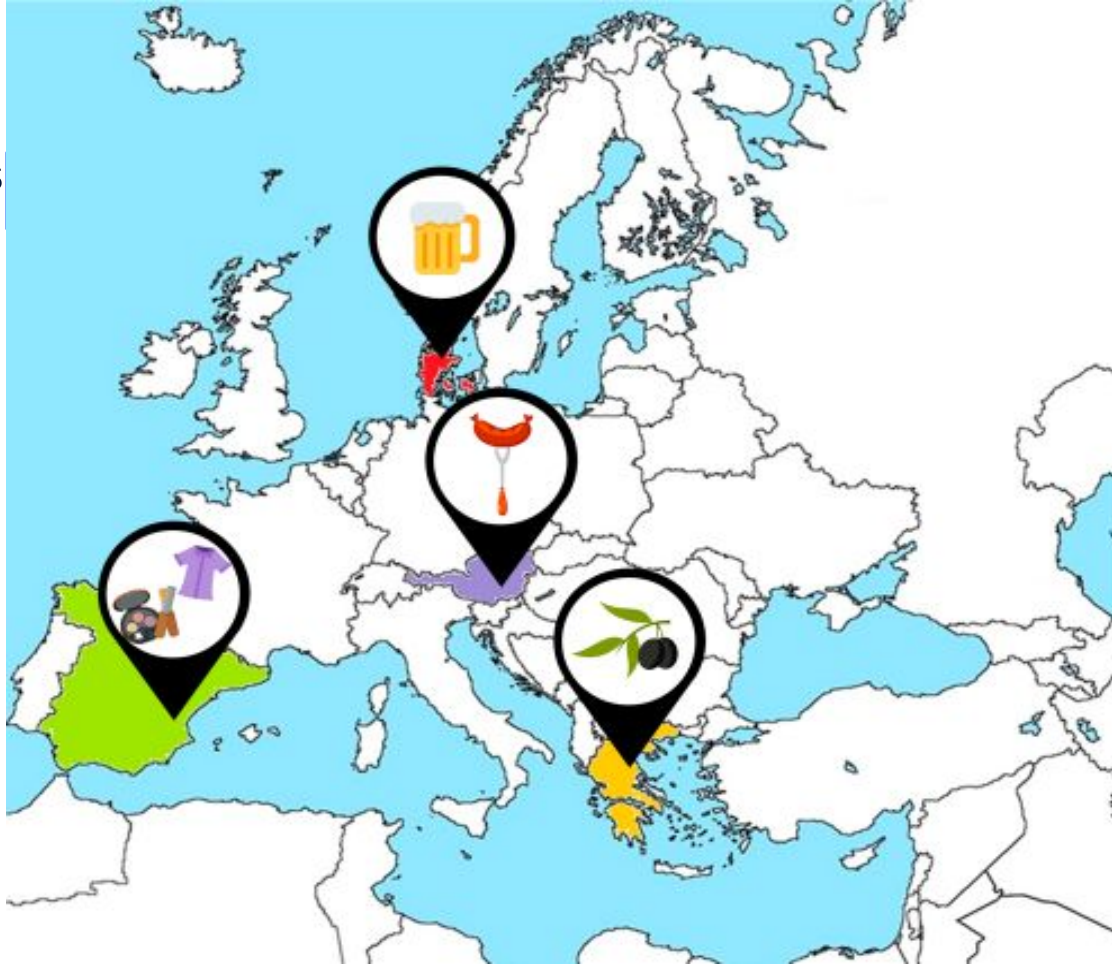


THE OPPORTUNITY



Industrial-Urban Symbiosis



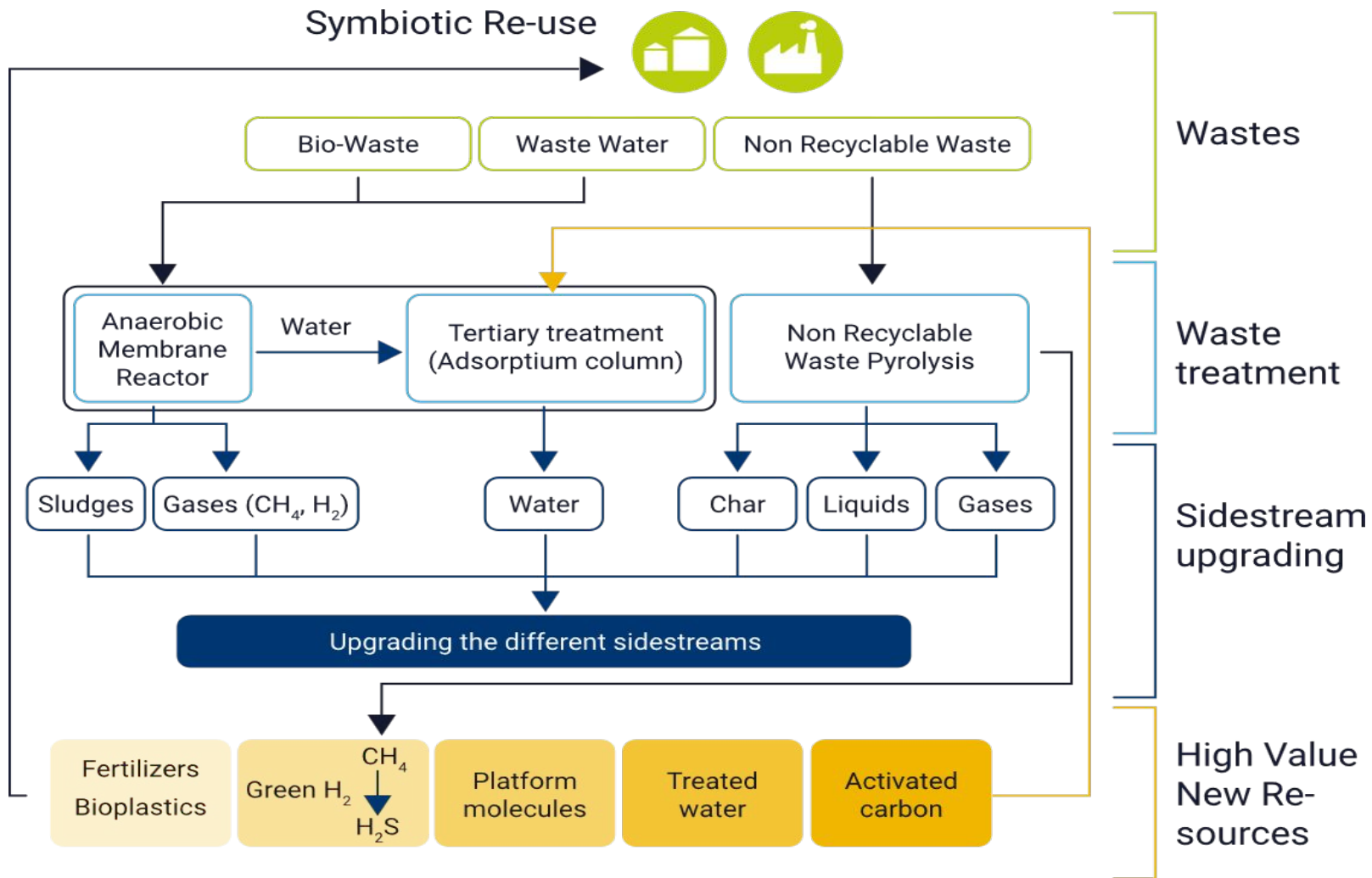


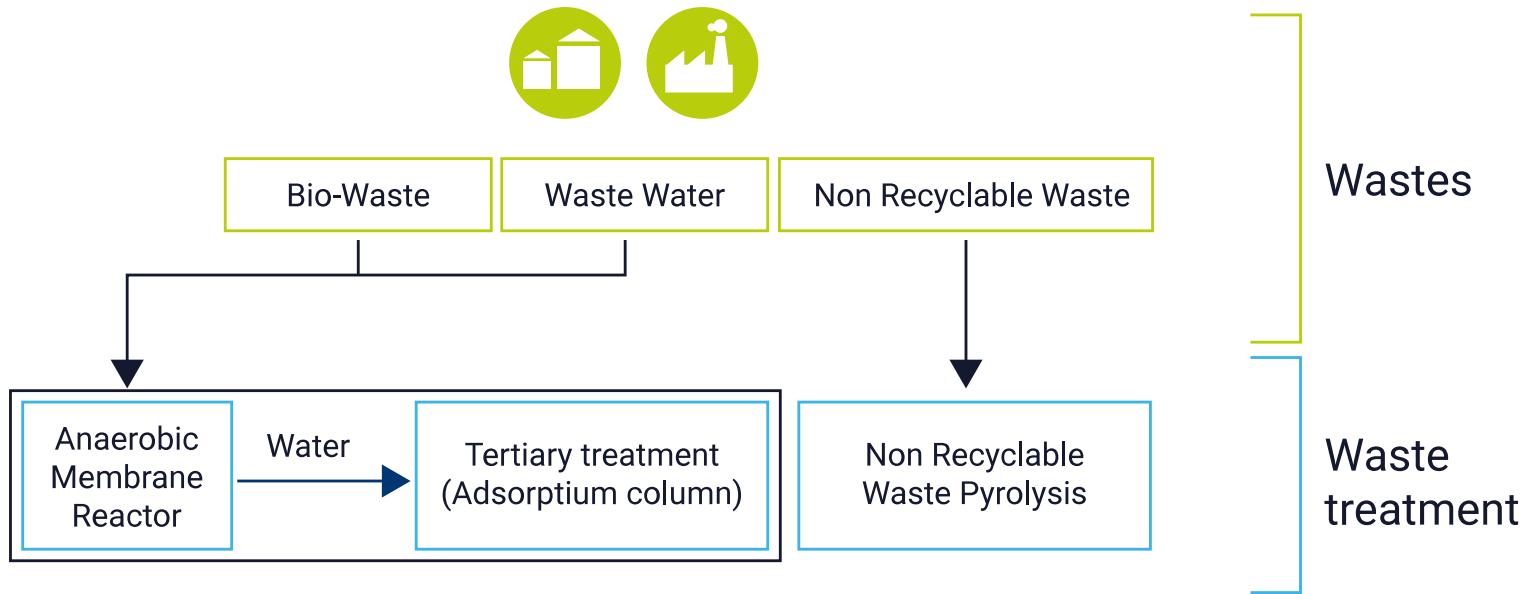
WHERE TO FIND
THE ECOSITES?



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Symbiotic Re-use



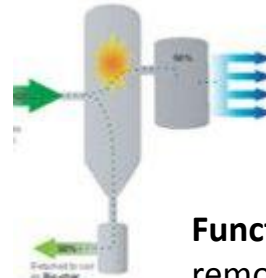


Energy from CH_4 and H_2 via metabolic route

Pyrolysis optimization of NRW using CH_4 as an energy source.

Antifouling treatment

- Nano structured coatings
- Carbon dots coatings
- Magnetically induced membrane vibration



Functionalized AC with LigNPs and/or CDs to remove emerging pollutants.





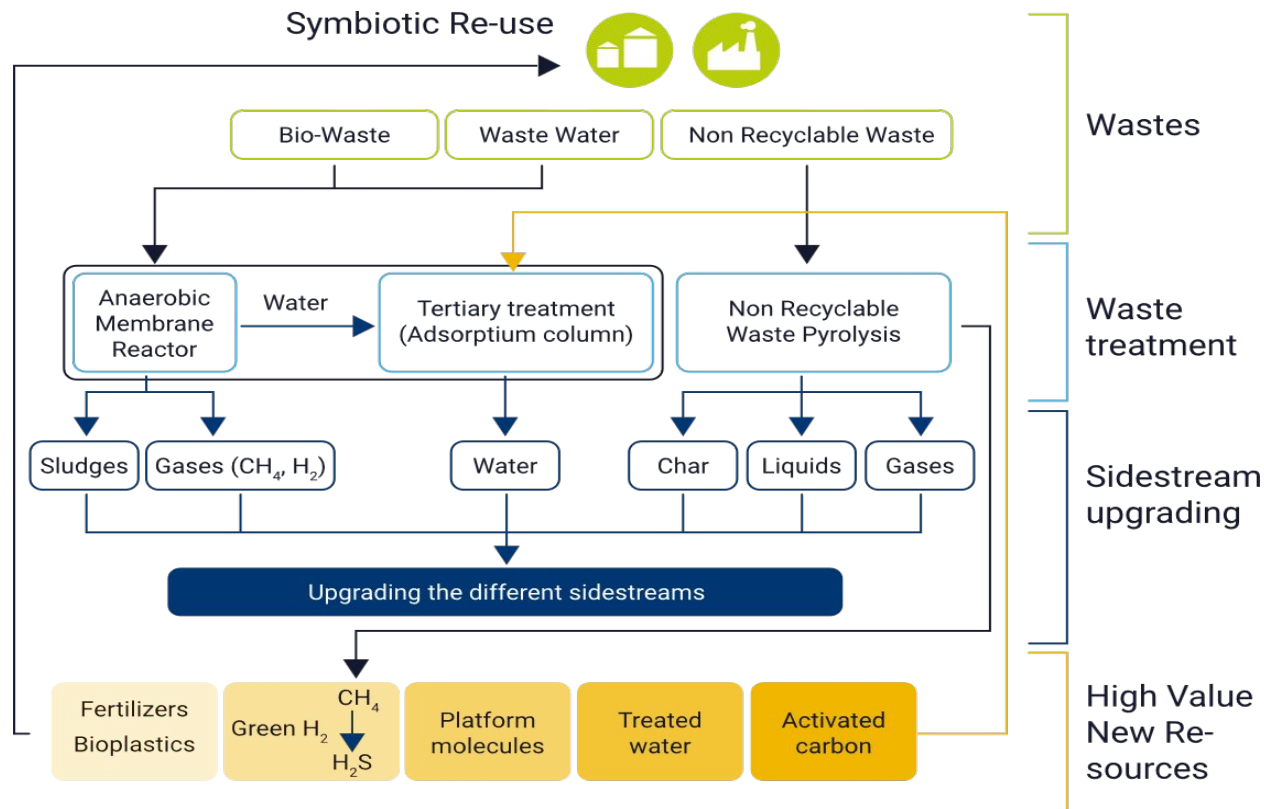
SYMSITES

4 EcoSites WITH THE SAME GOAL

Enhance recovery of resources, energy and reclaimed water from wastes



Technologies for water reuse with an I-U Symbiosis perspective

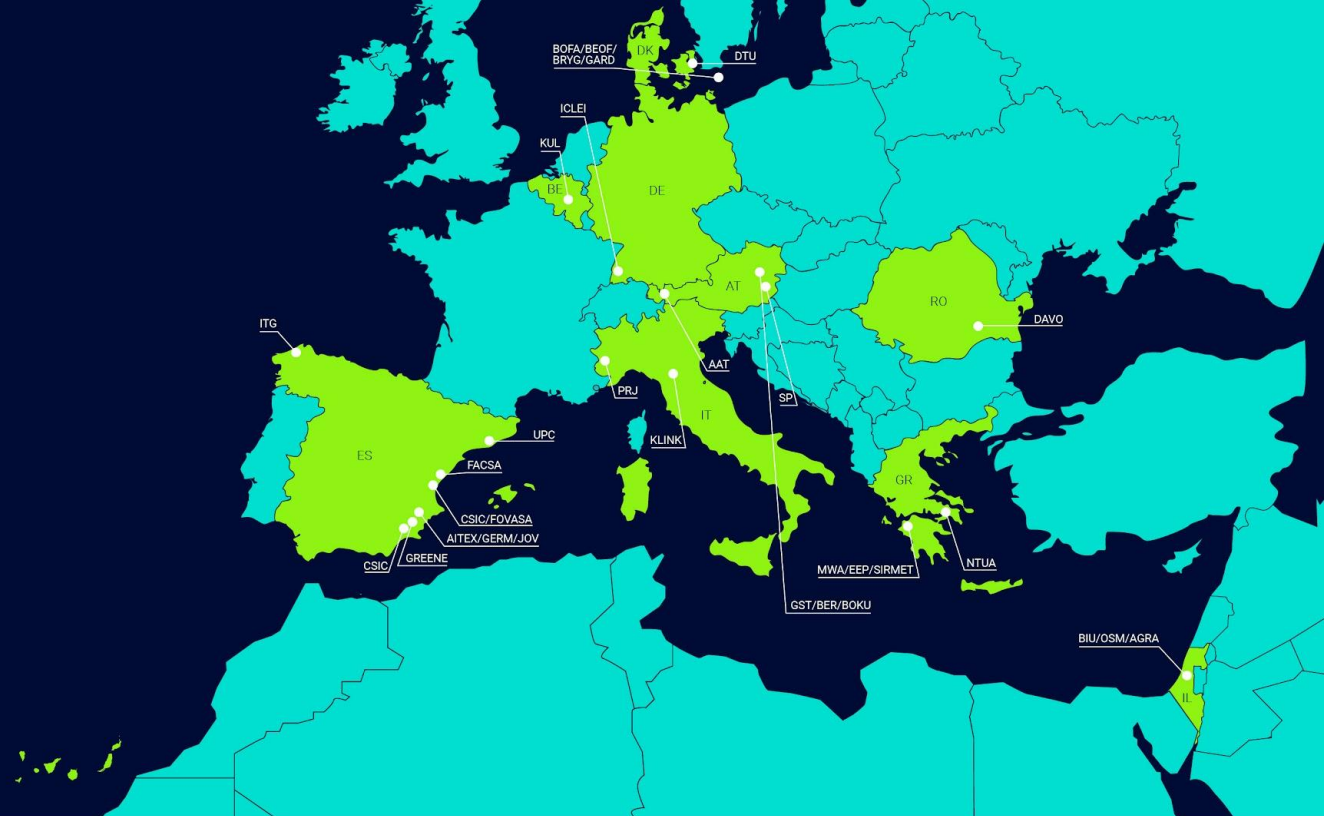


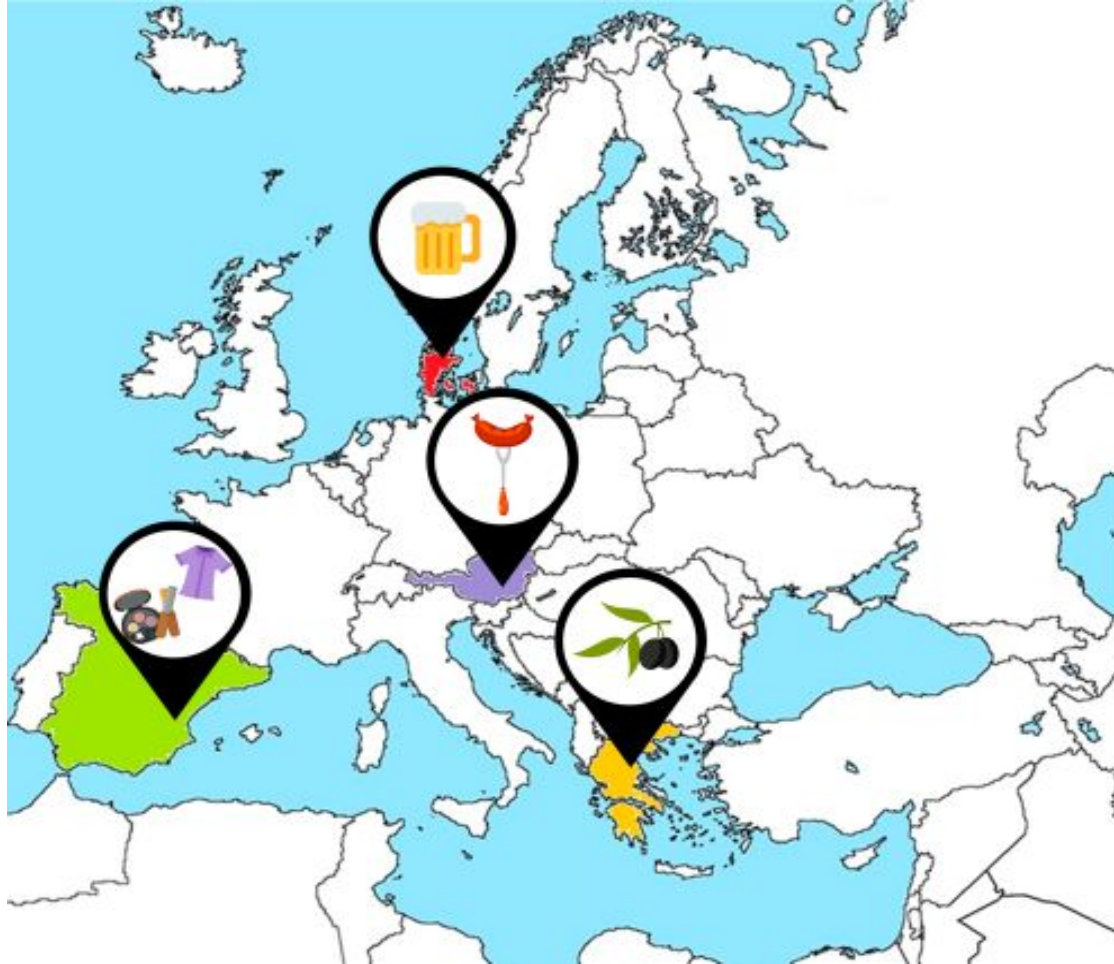


SYMSITES

CONSORTIUM MAP

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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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Webinar Agenda – Water and wastewater reuse

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Water reuse – challenges and opportunities

Industrial Urban Symbiosis in Practice: Lessons from four EcoSites

Jose Antonio Magdalena

R&D (FOVASA)

29/01/2026

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- 1. Introduction**
- 2. A glance to the directives and laws**
- 3. Spanish EcoSite results for water reuse**
- 4. Take home message**





SYMSITES

1. INTRODUCTION

Not enough water

Europe is the fastest warming continent in the world. Many countries are at risk of water scarcity and more frequent droughts. What can we all do?

38 %

of the EU population was
affected by water
scarcity in 2019

29 %

of EU territory was
affected by water
scarcity in 2019

€2 to 9 billion

cost of droughts each
year

1 billion m3

of treated urban
wastewater is reused
annually

6 times more

treated water could be
reused than current
levels

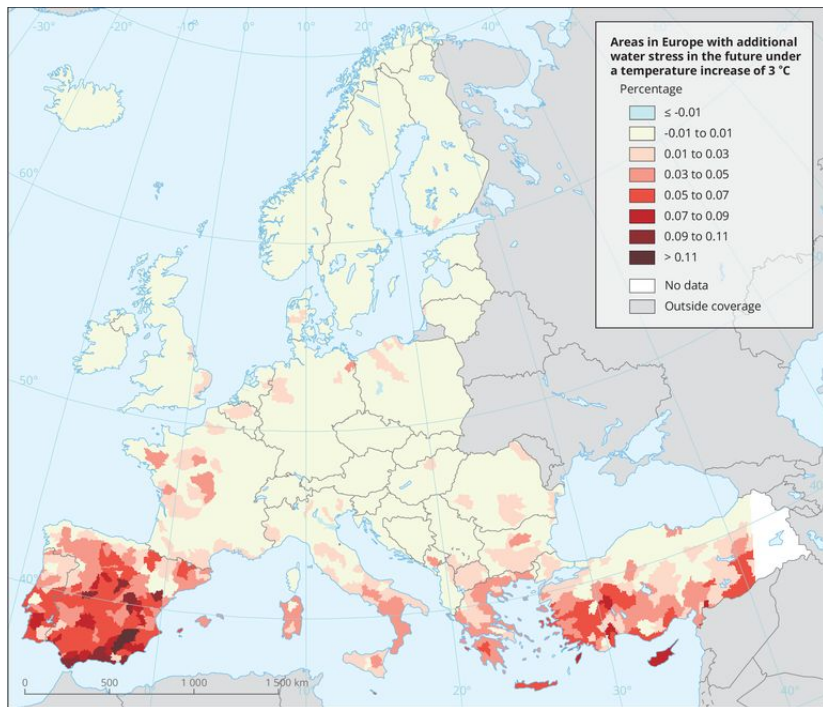


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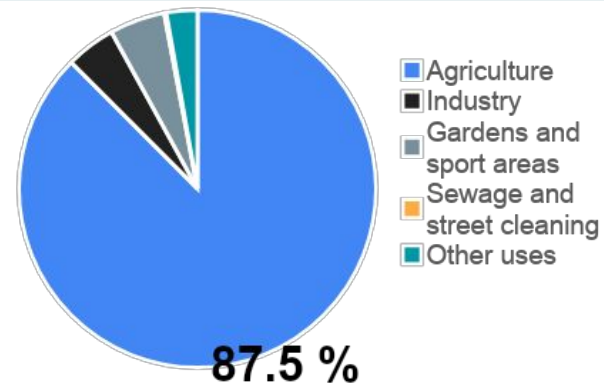
SYMSITES

1. INTRODUCTION



Reference data: ©ESRI

Water reuse in the Valencian Community



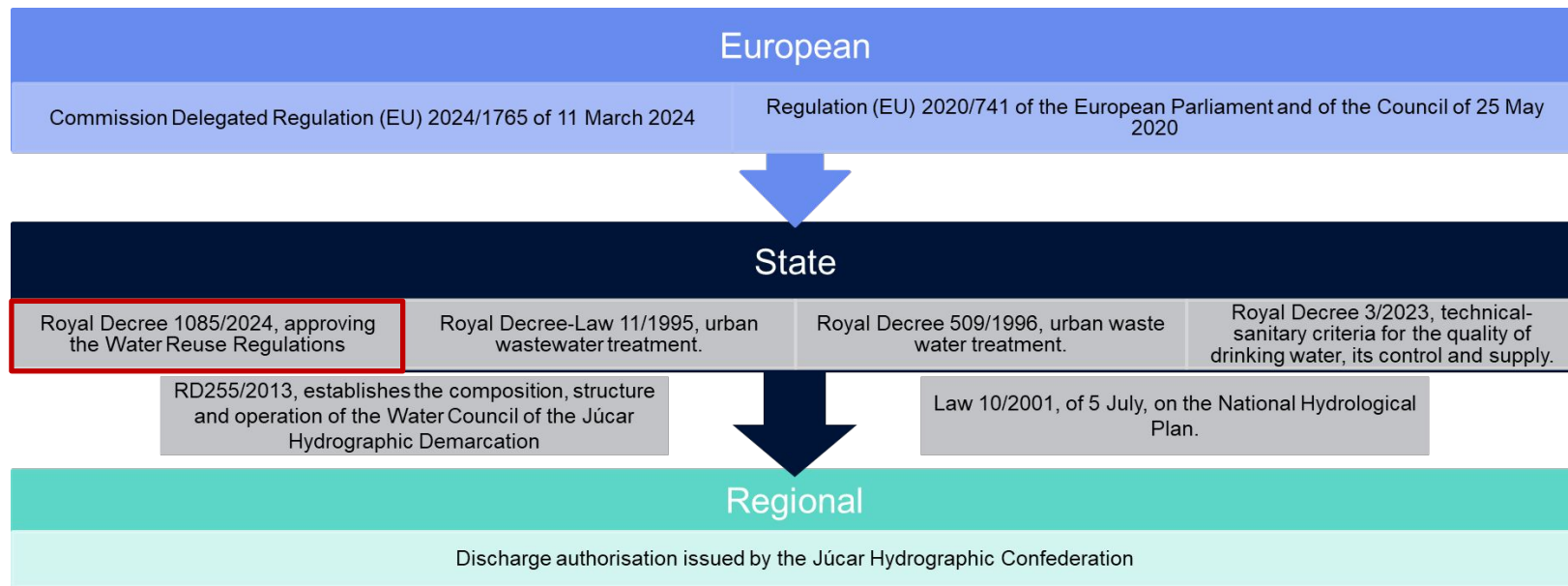
One of the highest rates of wastewater reuse

0.051 m³ per inhabitant reused daily

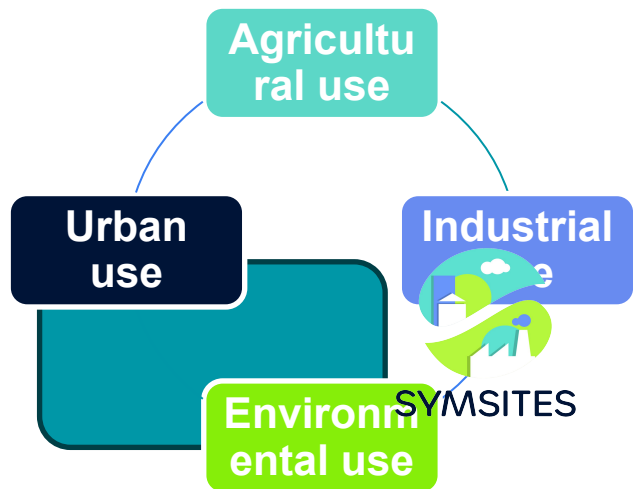


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2. OBJECTIVE



3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



How could be the treated water reused in an IU-S environment?

RD 1085/2024



SYMSITES

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Urban use

Quality	<i>E.Coli</i> (UFC/100 mL)	Turbidity (NTU)	SS (mg/L)	Bacteriophages (UFP/100 mL)	Intestinal nematodes (eggs/10L)	<i>Legionella</i> spp (UFC/L)
A	10	5	10	100	1	Not detected
B	100	-	35	-	-	Not detected
C	1000	-	35	-	-	Not detected

Quality B

- Street cleaning.
- Irrigation of green urban areas (parks and similar).
- Firefighting systems.
- Industrial vehicle washing.





4. TAKE HOME MESSAGE

In water-scarce regions, the question is no longer *if* we reuse water, but *how fast* we scale the technologies to do it.



THANK YOU VERY MUCH

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Scaling Austrian Pilot plant for wastewater reuse and biogas production

BOKU University

SYMSITES replication webinar

29th January 2026

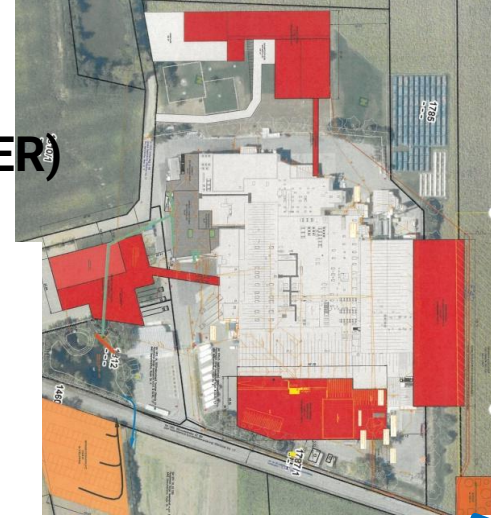
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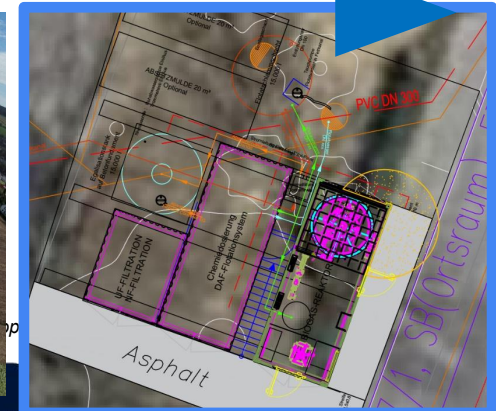
Location of EcoSite

Fleischwaren Berger Schinken GmbH (18 BER)

- Ham and meat product producer in the village of Sieghartskirchen
- Family business in the 5th generation
- Over 750 employees in total
- 28,000 tons/year of meat and sausage products
- 10% of the raw material/meat from our own slaughterhouse
- turnover around 150 Mio. €/year
- Wastewater volume up to 650 m³/day
- Reuse treated wastewater (cooling purposes)
- Biogas production
- Fertilizer production from digestate



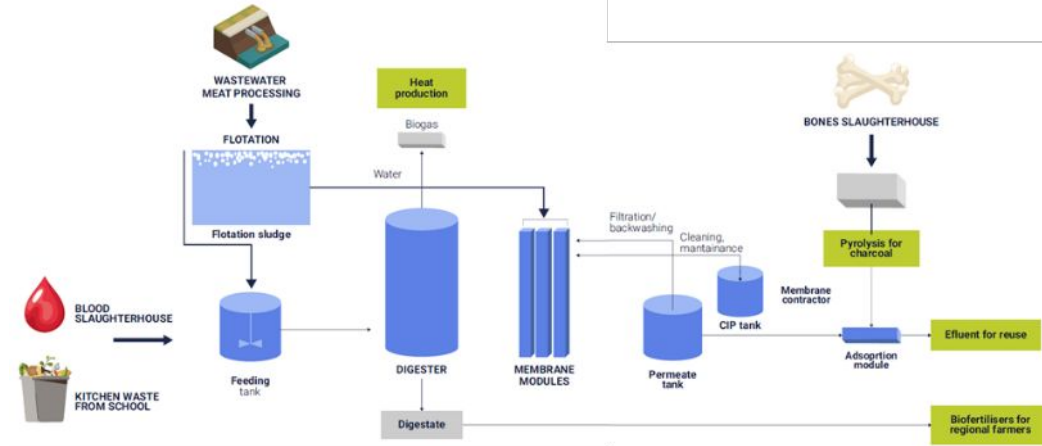
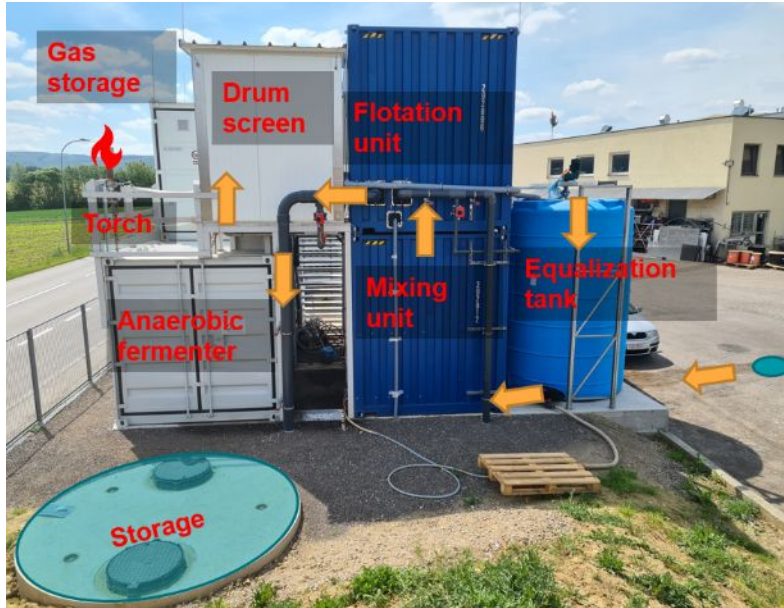
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Task 4.1 Design, building and operation of Austrian EcoSite

General scheme of the pilot at the Austrian EcoSite



Task 4.2 Monitoring and validation

Industrias and urban uses: I-US

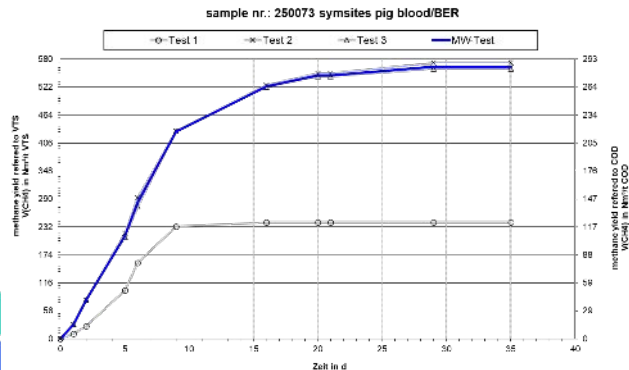
Parameter	Requirement cooling water	After Reverse Osmose
pH	6.5 – 9.2	5.8 ± 1.5
Water hardness (CaCO ₃)	50 – 750 mg/L	2.4 mg/L Ca ≡ 5.99 mg/L CaCO ₃
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	Max 600 mg/L	22.3 mg/L Ca ≡ 5.99 mg/L CaCO ₃
Dissolved total solids TS	Max 2050 mg/L	0,01 mg/L
Chloride	Max 300 mg/L	1137,8 mg/L
Sulfate	Max 350 mg/L	<1,32 mg S/L
Conductivity	3300 µS/cm	42,5 µS/cm
Suspended solids	Max 25 mg/L	n.a.

Parameter	EU REGULATION 2020/741 category A	After Nanofiltration	After Reverse Osmose
E.Coli	<1 log cfu/100 mL	<1 cfu/100mL	<1 cfu/100mL
BOD ₅	<20 mg/L	48.0 mg/L	4.3 mg/L
TSS	<20 mg/L	1.8 mg/L	0.0 mg/L
Turbidity (NTU)	≤ 5	0.4	0.6

Task 4.2 Monitoring and validation

Pilot operational conditions – reactor inlet streams/substrates

Streams Parameter	Wastewater untreated	Flotation sludge	Pig blood
pH [-]	7.42	5.9	8.20
VFA (mg/l)	129	1 185.4	14
COD (g/kg)	4.52	27.0	312
TS (%)	0.87	2.6	16.98
VTS (%)	0.27	1.8	15.72
TKN (g/kg)	0.26	2.2	32.21
NH4 (g/kg)	0.02	0.5	1.63



pig blood - methane yield	result
$Y(\text{CH}_4)$ in Nm^3/t (FM)	89,0
$Y(\text{CH}_4)$ in Nm^3/t (COD)	285,2
$Y(\text{CH}_4)$ in Nm^3/t (VTS)	566,1



Full scale plant

Fleischwaren Berger Schinken GmbH (18 BER)

1. Substrate mixture: biomethane potential (BMP-tests)
2. Organic loading rate digester (kg oDS/(m³*day))
3. Hydraulic retention time in digesters (days)
4. Nitrogen concentration in substrate mixture (NH₃ inhibition)
5. Digestate/fertilizer concept

	input fresh mass [t/a]	input oDS [kg/d]	gas production [Nm ³ /t oDS]	gas production [Nm ³ /d]
substrates				
blood	266	126	685	86
intestinal package	585	175	823	144
fat from fat separation	522	77	900	70
flotation sludge	16200	1997	718	1434
food waste	80	36	760	28
	17653			1762

main digester		
volume	1199	m ³
diameter	12	m
height	11.6	m
retention time	25	d
organic loading rate	2.01	kg oDS/(m ³ *d)
post digester		
volume	792	m ³
diameter	12	m
height	8	m
retention time	17	d
organic loading rate	1.29	kg oDS/(m ³ *d)

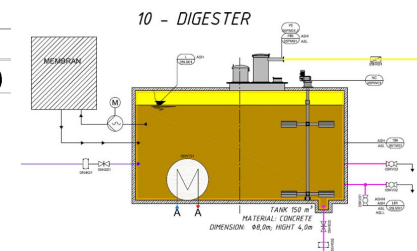


Picture: AAT-biogas



Picture: AAT-biogas

substrate	biogas-yield	CH ₄ -Anteil	CH ₄ -Ertrag	substrate-mixture	biogas-yield	CH ₄ -yield		
	Baserga	Baserga	Baserga	estimation				
	l/kg OS	Vol %	l/kg OS	%	l/kg OS	l/kg OS		
carbohydrates	790	50	395	13	103	51		
protein	700	71	497	62	434	308		
fat	1 250	68	850	25	313	213		
				100	849	572	67,36	% methane



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Monitoring and validation

Industrias and urban uses: I-US

,GHQWIFDARQRI SRMQADODSSQF DARGVIRI □ WHDVGZ DMURKJUSRGXFWVA P ELR/V/DW VKH\$ XVMIDQI FR6 DM17XQDHUGS	(VAP DMG1 HDU QHGH	4 XDQWUHTXUHG□DSSQFDEQ□ UHXQMRQ
Agricultural Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treated water: Irrigation of crops (sugar beet, grapevine, fruit crops, grassland) - Biogas Digestate: fertilizer for farmers/fields - Pig manure: additional future substrate for full scale biogas plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treated water: 1000-3000 m³/ha/year - Biogas digestate: 170-210 kg nitrogen/ha/year - Pig manure: 50 farmers, 64800 pigs/year = 52000 m³/manure/year = around 6000 MWh/year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treated water: Austrian Water Rights Act;1959 (Wasserrechtsgesetz, WRG); EU Regulation 2020/741 on minimum requirements for water reuse - Biogas digestate: national fertilizer regulation (2004 BGBl); EU-regulation 2092/91
Municipal Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treated water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Irrigation of young trees o Irrigation of lawn of soccer field and outdoor pool - Surplus heat of biogas CHP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Heating and hot water supply for nearby apartment blocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young trees: around 150 young trees; - Soccer field: around 20-40 L/m²/week; 3000 m³/year - Heating apartments: around 90 apartments; 4000m², 200 MWh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treated water: Austria has chosen opt out: EU Regulation 2020/741 on minimum requirements for water reuse
Industrial Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treated water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cooling water for Berger Schinken (BER) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooling water: 40 m³ to 60 m³ cooling water/day; 20000 m³ per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooling water: EU REGULATION 2020/741 category A

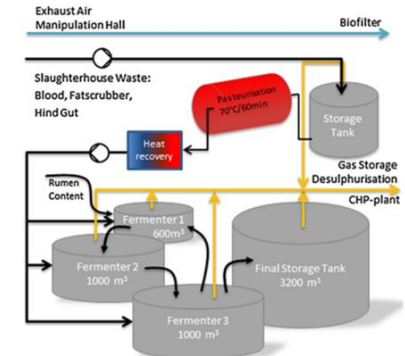


Biogas plant at slaughterhouse company „Grossfurtner“

- Slaughterings: around 550 000 pigs/year, 50 000 cattle/year
- Year of realization: 2003
- CapEx: approx. 1.8 Mio. € (first stage)
- Biogas production: 5 000 m³/Tag (67%-69% CH₄)
- Electrical power: 525 kWel
- CSTR-digesters: 1 x 600 m³, 2 x 1 000 m³
- Substrates/year: 2 000 m³ blod, 1 000 t rumen content
3 000 gut content, 4 000 t fat from fat separation
- Pre-treatment: continuous hygienization/sanitation
- CO₂ Reduction: 2 464 t/year
- Other heat sources: natural gas, geothermal energy



Foto: Rudolf Großfurtner GmbH



Ortner et. al. 2015

Webinar Agenda – Audience poll

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Webinar Agenda – Material sourcing for the EcoSites

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Danish EcoSite and waste separation

Mathias Kjærgaard, Project Manager, BOFA, Regional Municipality of Bornholm



SYMSITES



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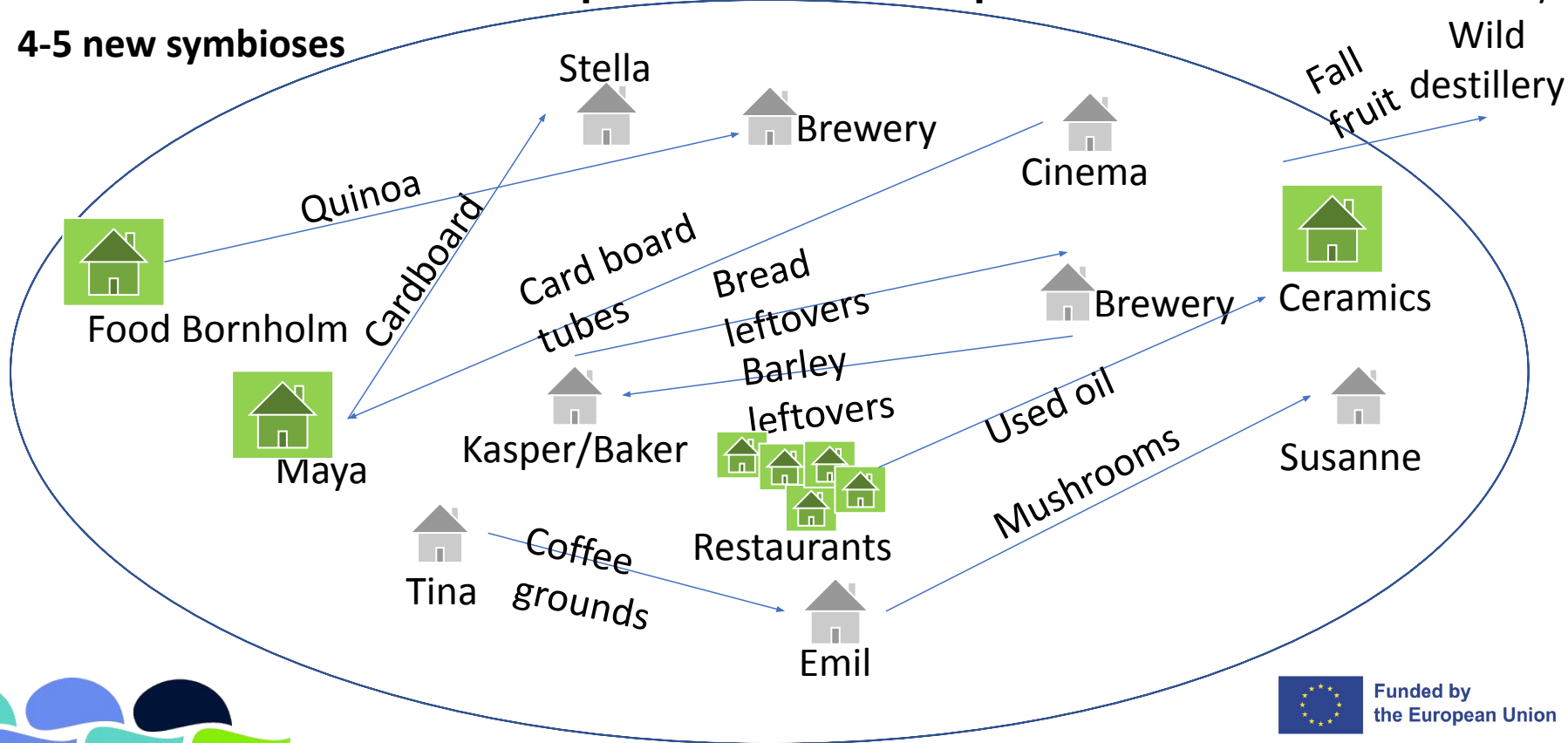
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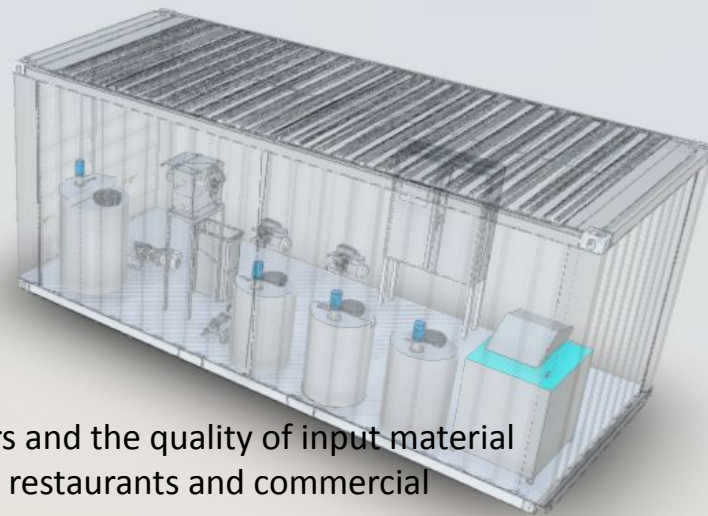
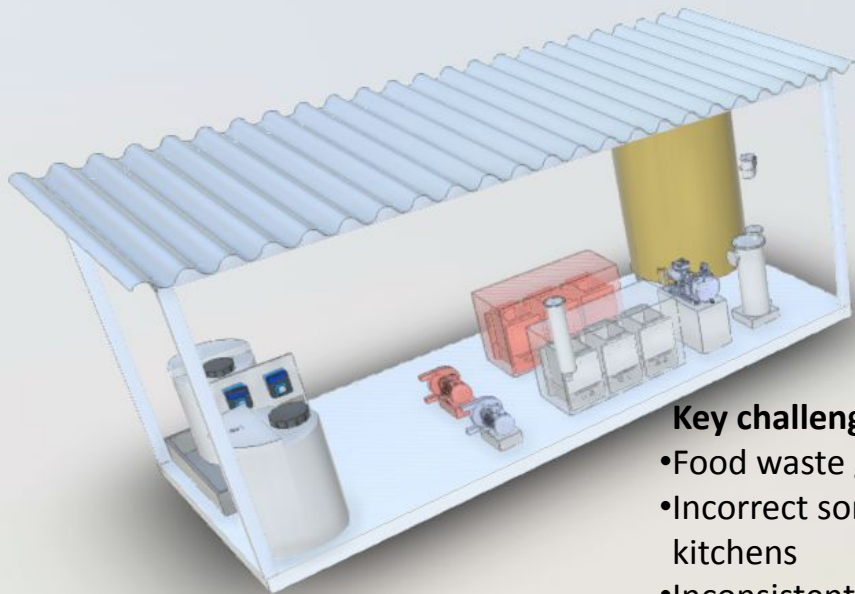


SYMSITES

T5.1 Development of the social spin-off

- 4-5 new symbioses





Key challenges

- Food waste grinders and the quality of input material
- Incorrect sorting at restaurants and commercial kitchens
- Inconsistent sorting in households
- Lack of user convenience
- Economic constraints and cost structures



Partnership schools

BOFA has cooperation agreements with all the schools on Bornholm. The schools commit to sending all their students through a green education course at least three times. There are different levels that are adapted to the age group. In this way, all Bornholm students get a green education about resources such as waste.

SYMSITES spin off – granted 60000 euro from the Ministry of Children and Education to develop material for high schools.

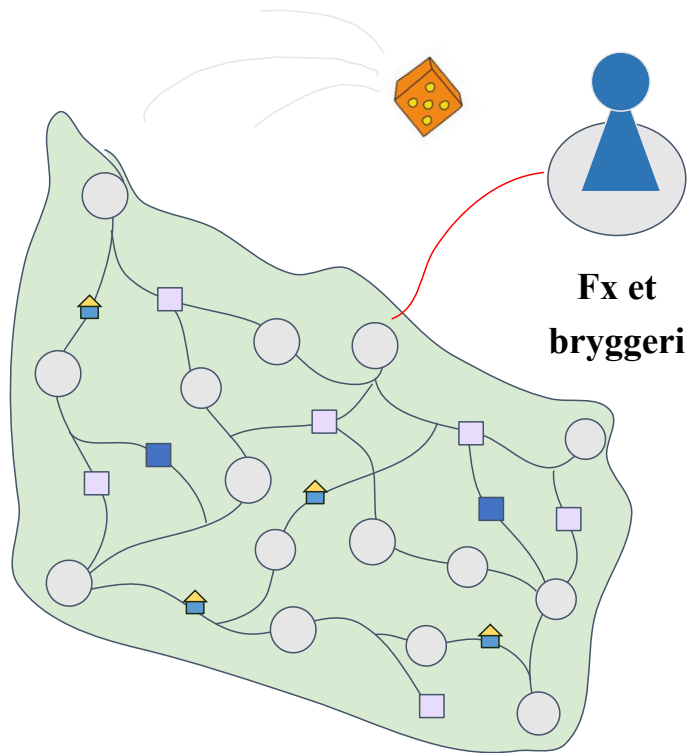
(Circular economy and resource symbiosis. Practical learning about sustainability)

Started Q1 2025 – Done Q4 2025.

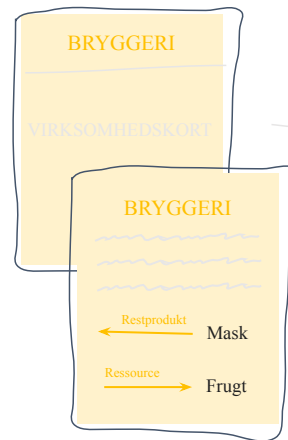


Cardboard game



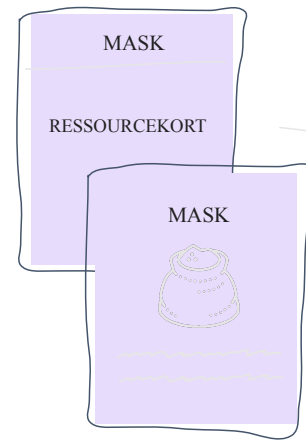


Virksomhedskort



Bagside med information

Ressourcekort



Bagside med information



Thank you for your attention!

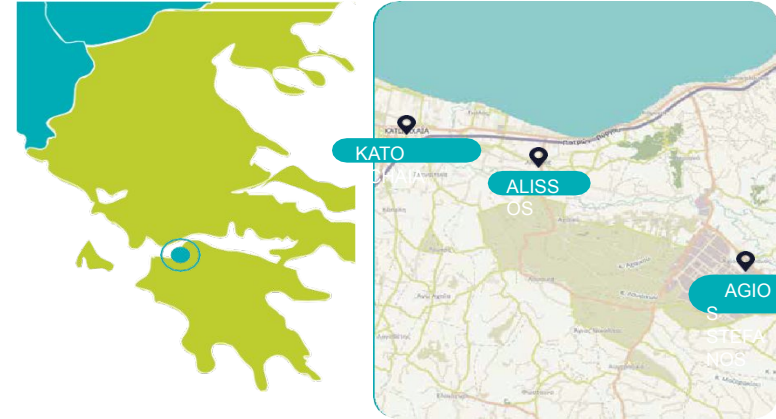
Mathias Kjærgaard, Project Manager, BOFA, Regional Municipality of Bornholm



SYMSITES

Greek Ecosite

- The **Greek EcoSite** is located at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in the municipality of Western Achaia.
- This urban-industrial symbiosis extends over a larger area of approximately 13.5 km², encompassing municipality of West Achaia, the industrial zone, and the WWTP.



NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
OF ATHENS (NTUA)
Manager of the EcoSite

SIRMET S.A. (SIRMET)
Developer of the Ecosite

MUNICIPALITY OF WESTERN
ACHAIA (MWA)
Operator of the WWTP

ELAIOURGIKES
EPIHEIRISEIS PATRON S.A.
(EEP)
Partner from the olive oil industry



Greek Ecosite



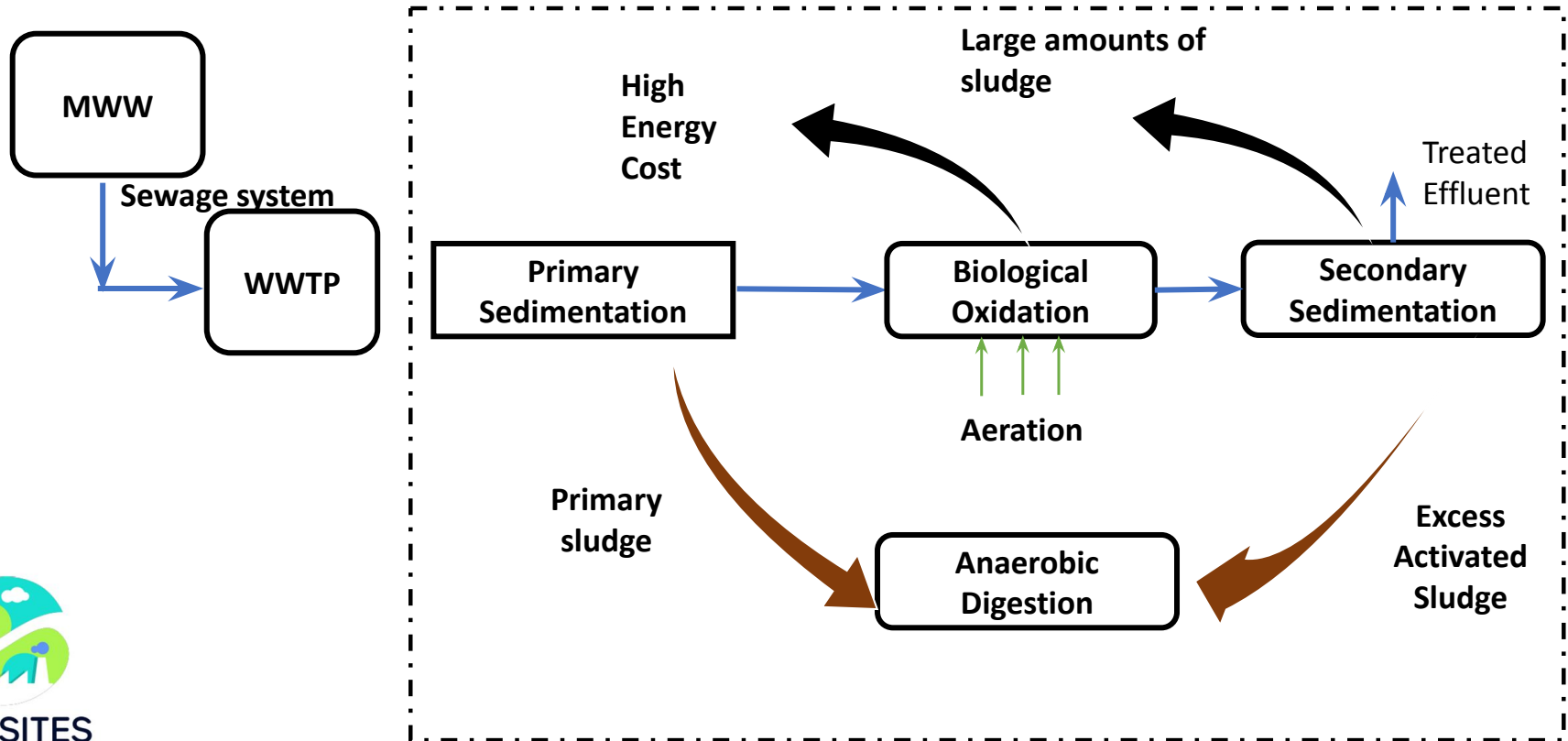
The **main objective** of the Greek EcoSite is to treat industrial and municipal wastewater (MWW) from the municipality of Western Achaia, along with food waste.

This treatment process aims to produce hydrogen, methane in AnMBR, compost, and water for irrigation.



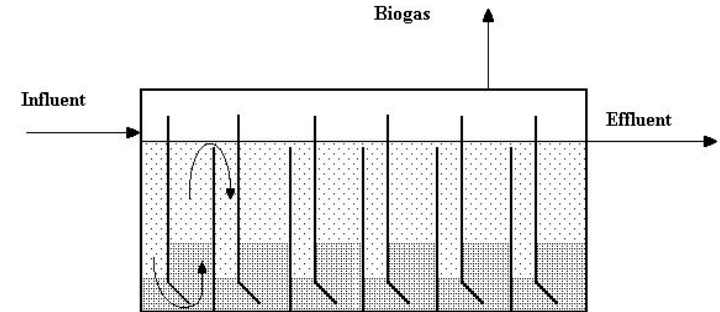
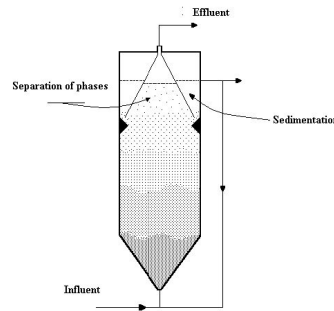


Conventional Wastewater Treatment Process

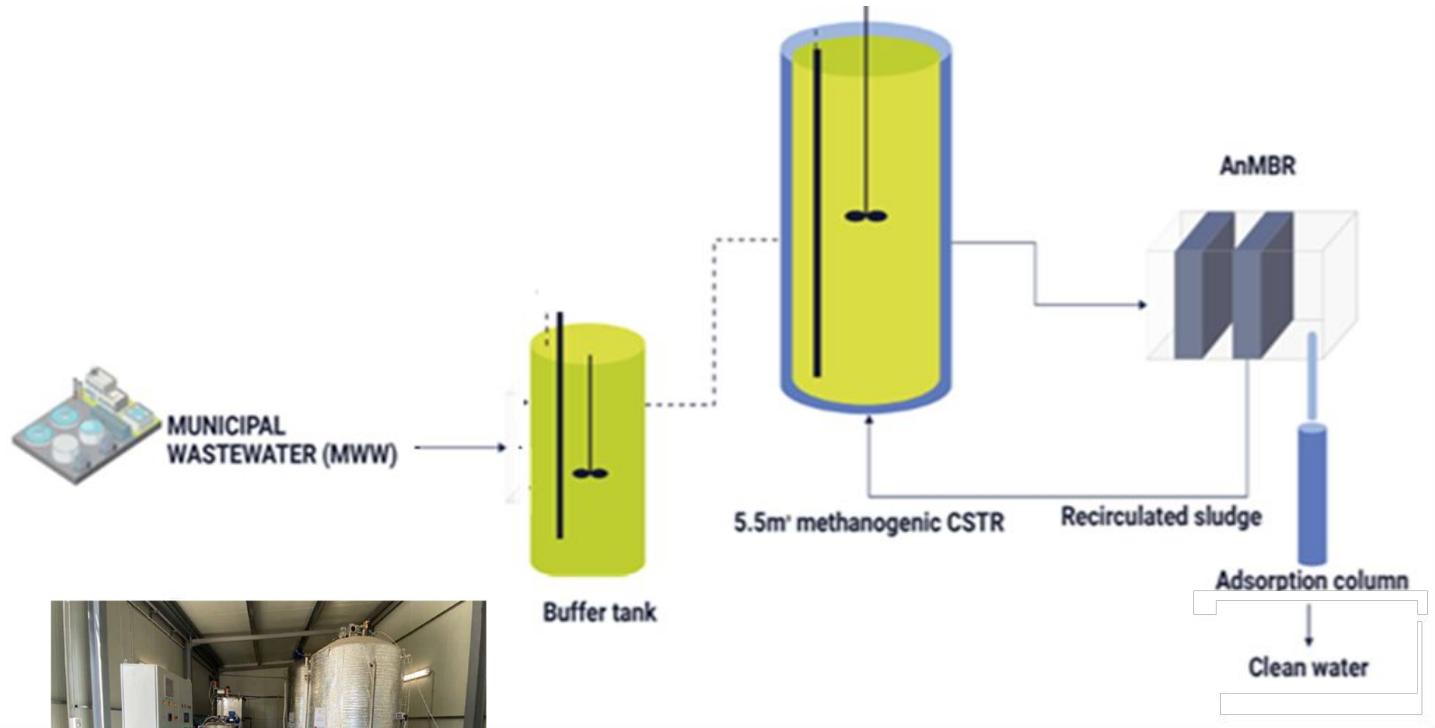


HIGH-RATE DIGESTION OF MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER

- ✓ Instead of the costly activated sludge process, high-rate anaerobic digestion systems (anaerobic filters, UASB, ABR, etc) could be used for municipal wastewater treatment
- ✓ Significant energy savings (no aeration needed and biogas produced) and less sludge generated
- ✓ Limitation: low-strength (COD) wastewater

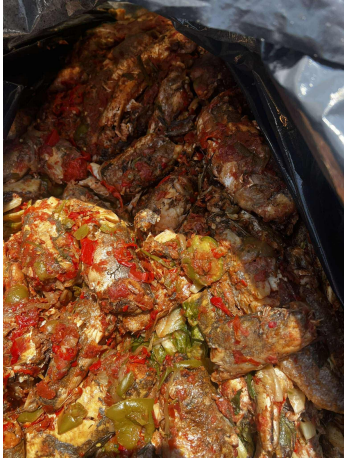


An alternative is the use of an anaerobic membrane bioreactor

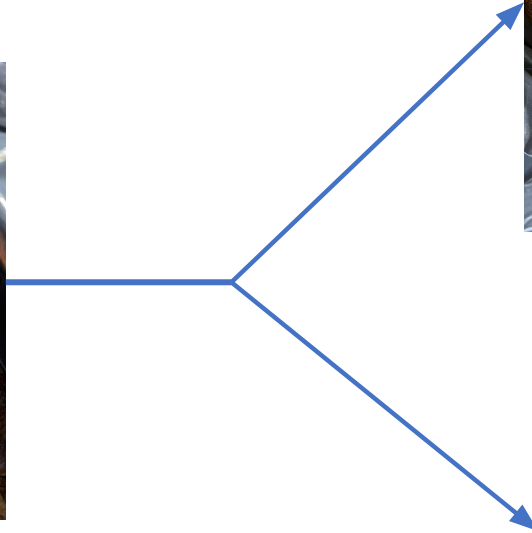


FOOD WASTE DRYING

FOOD WASTE



59 kg



FORBI

19 kg



CONDENSATE

40 kg



Olive Industry Wastewater (OIWW)

High season
(November to March)

Low season
(April to October)



Drying/shredding Food Waste



Liquid Fraction of Food Waste
(Condensate)



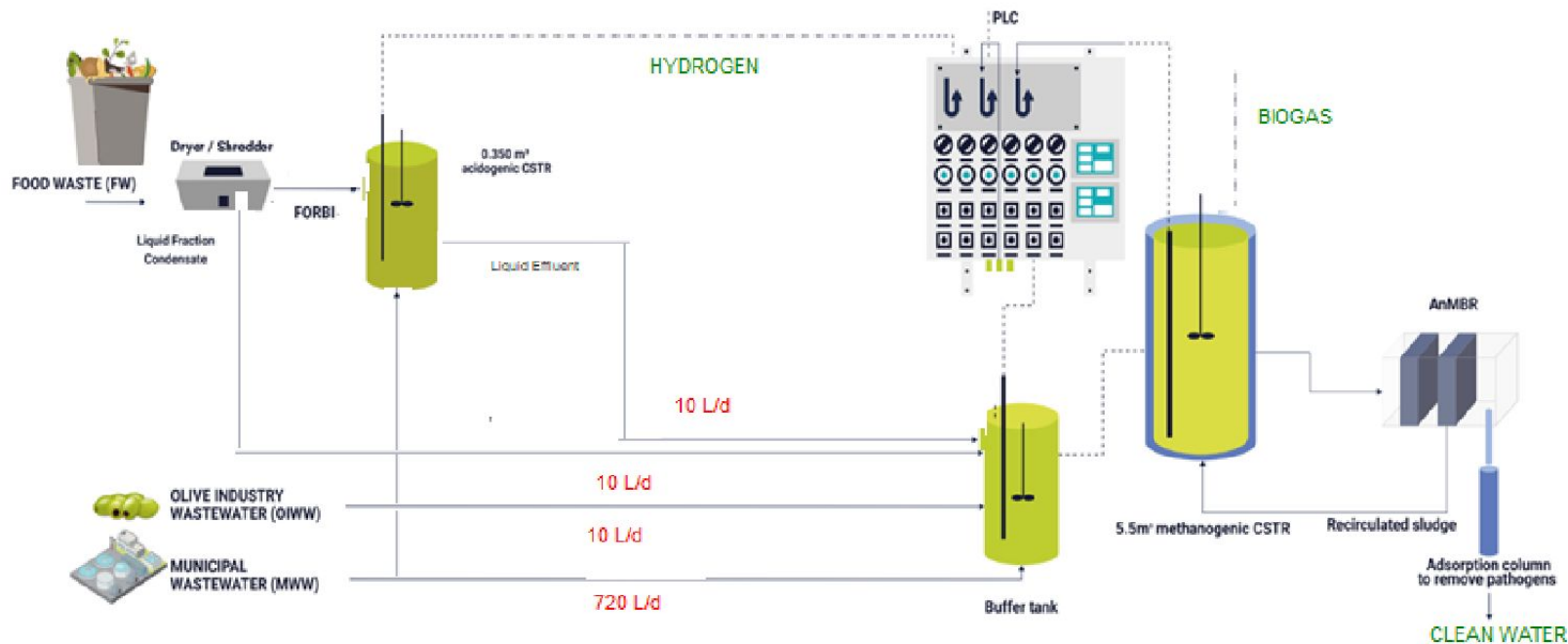
West Achaia wastewater treatment plant

Municipal Wastewater (MWW)

Wastewater streams characteristics

	MWW	OIWW	Condensate
pH	7.3	4.5	3.7
TSS g/ L	0.7	0.8	0.1
VSS g/ L	0.46	0.65	0.03
tCOD g/L	0.9	133	4.5
sCOD g/L	0.4	116	4.5





CONCLUSIONS FROM TREATING EFFLUENT WITH BIOCHAR FROM OLIVE STONE

- Treatment with biochar from pyrolyzed olive stone removes most of the organic carbon
- The concentrations of emerging contaminants is significantly reduced to acceptable levels.

COMPOSTING

3 composting experiments (250 L composters) were carried out with the following mixture characteristics:

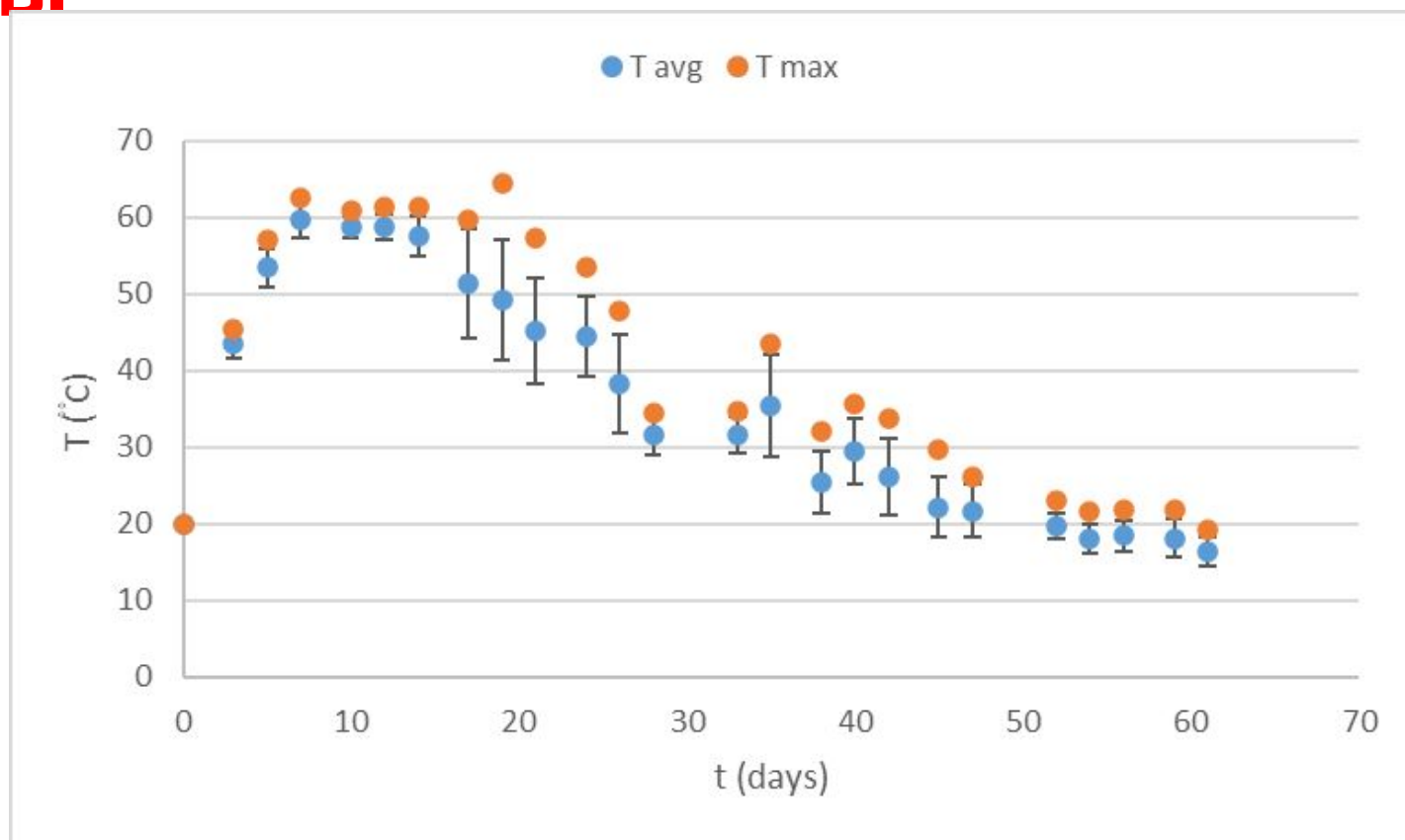
COMPOST 1: 50% prunings and 50% olive stone

COMPOST 2: 50% prunings and 50% FORBI

COMPOST 3: 34% prunings, 33% olive stone, 33% FORBI

Water was added to maintain moisture level close to 50%.

COMPOST 3: 34% prunings, 33% olive stone, 33% FORBI



Benefits for the Municipality and the Industry

- Municipality

- (a) cheaper treatment (no cost for aeration and sludge management)
- (b) compost for use in parks etc.
- (c) hydrogen to be used as a fuel
- (d) water for irrigation

- Industry:

- (a) no treatment cost
- (b) biogas (following upgrade to be used as BioCNG for vehicles)
- (c) Water for washing and/or process
- (d) compost

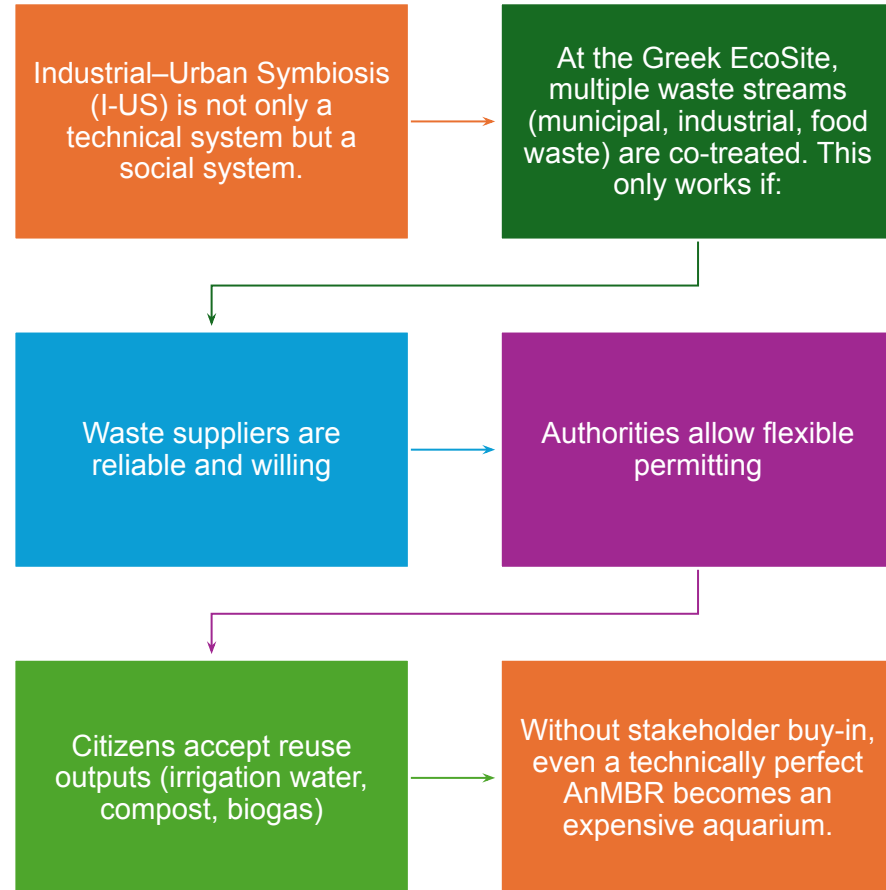
Webinar Agenda – Panel discussion

Time (CET)	Agenda item	Speaker
9:00-9:05	Welcome	ICLEI – Felix Schumacher
9:05-9:15	Replicating I-US solutions – setting the scene	ICLEI – Nikolai Jacobi
9:15-9:22	The SYMSITES EcoSites and their pilot systems	AITEX – Emma Pérez
9:22-9:29	Water reuse – challenges and opportunities	FOVASA - Jose Antonio Magdalena Cadelo
9:29-9:36	Scaling of a pilot biogas plant for wastewater reuse	BOKU – Wolfgang Gabauer
9:36-9:41	Mentimeter poll	ICLEI + Audience
9:41-9:48	Material sourcing – the importance of properly separating waste	BOFA – Mathias Kjærgaard Knudsen
9:48-9:55	Material sourcing – valorisation opportunities of different wastes	NTUA – Dr. Gerasimos Lyberatos
9:55-10:25	Panel discussion	ICLEI – Chiara Collucia +EcoSite leaders
10:25-10:30	Wrap up and outlook	ICLEI – Felix Schumacher

Main Lessons Learned

- Anaerobic membrane bioreactors (ANMBRs) are perfect and economically viable systems for municipal wastewater (MWW) treatment
- Industrial wastewater may be co-treated with MWW increasing the production of biogas that may be used as a fuel or for the production of electricity
- Municipal food waste may be dried and shredded providing a liquid stream (condensate) that may be effectively cotreated in an AnMBR along with the other streams, and a solid fraction that may be used for the production of hydrogen or composted along with prunings and/or olive stone to produce high quality for compost
- The AnMBR effluent may be treated with biochar generated from olive stone to generate water suitable for irrigation
- I-US reduces the overall treatment cost while producing useful products such as biogas, hydrogen, water, compost and bioplastics

Why stakeholder involvement is structurally critical



Stakeholder involvement



Dissemination activities in **schools and the general public** are very important for raising the awareness and securing social acceptance of an industrial-urban symbiosis framework



Dissemination activities with **municipality** are important so that the mutual benefits of I-US are properly understood and potential barriers are identified and addressed



Dissemination activities with **industries** in the region are important so that they can seek and identify the possible opportunities that arise from I-US.



Dissemination activities with **regulatory officials** are important so that a proper legal framework is developed and possible financing is secured.

Stakeholder mapping (who is involved)

- **Primary operational stakeholders**
 - Municipality of Western Achaia (MWW, food waste, public acceptance)
 - Olive oil industry (OIWW supplier, by-product valorisation)
 - WWTP operators (system performance, day-to-day feasibility)
- **Secondary enabling stakeholders**
 - Regulatory authorities (permits, reuse standards, financing frameworks)
 - Schools and general public (social licence to operate)
 - Regional industries (future replication and scale-up)

Barriers identified and neutralised through involvement

This is where stakeholder involvement becomes a **problem-solving tool**, not a checkbox.

Typical barriers addressed through engagement:

- Fear of wastewater reuse in agriculture
- Uncertainty about co-treating industrial and municipal waste
- Regulatory hesitation around novel technologies (AnMBR, biochar polishing)
- Industry scepticism about reliability and costs

Through early and continuous dissemination, these barriers were:

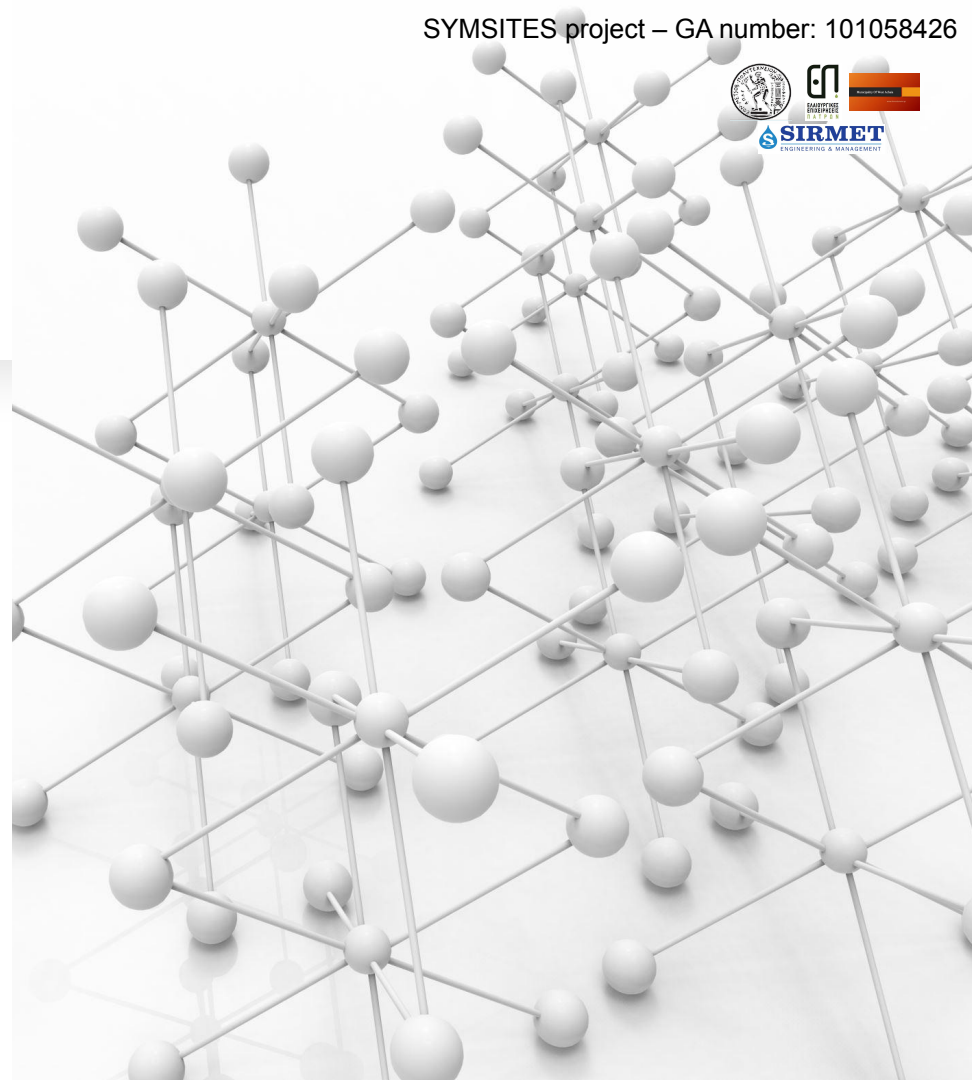
- Identified before scale-up
- Discussed using real performance data
- Reduced through shared ownership of outcomes



Lessons learned

The transferable insights

- Stakeholder involvement must start **before** technology deployment
- Public communication is as important as process optimization
- Regulatory dialogue enables innovation rather than blocking it
- I-US success depends on trust loops, not linear supply chains





WORKSHOP FOR NON-TECHNOLOGICAL BARRIER

Information on Waste Sorting and I-US at the Ano Alissos Primary School



Information on Waste Sorting at the old Townhall of Iousika



ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΗ

Βιομηχανική και Αστική-Συμβίωση

Απαραίτητη προϋπόθεση για μια βιώσιμη και κυκλική οικονομία.

Ο Δήμος Δυτικής Αχαΐας σε συνεργασία με το Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο, την εταιρεία ΣΥΡΜΕΤ Α.Ε. και τις Ελαιοουργικές Επιχειρήσεις Πατρών σας προσκαλούν την Δευτέρα 15 Μαΐου 2023 στο Δημοτικό σχολείο Αλυσού και ώρα 10:00 πμ προκειμένου να σας παρουσιάσει το Ευρωπαϊκό χρηματοδοτούμενο έργο "SYMSITES".



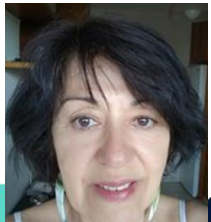
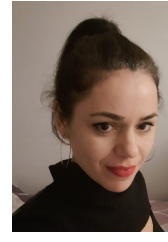
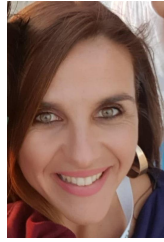
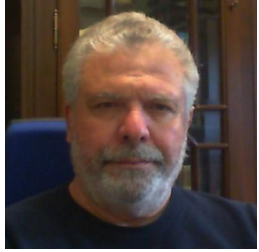
Industrial–Urban Symbiosis only works if society understands that “waste” is a resource in the wrong place.

Building the Brown Bin Network in Alisos at MWA: How the SYMITES Project Turns Waste into Resources





The Greek Team of EcoSite

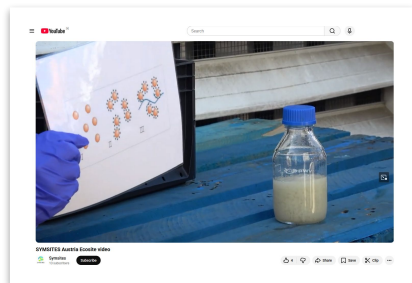


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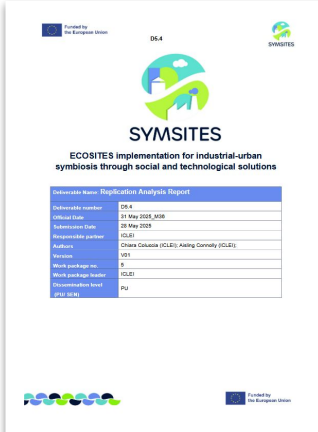
SYMSITES replication guidance package

Virtual tours



[www.youtube.com/
@symsitesproject](https://www.youtube.com/@symsitesproject)

Replication analysis

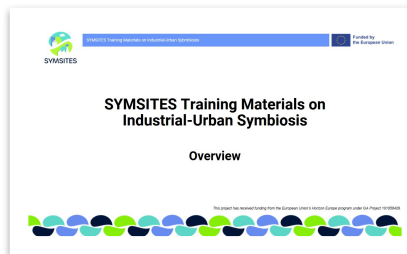


SYMSITES
ECOSITES implementation for industrial-urban symbiosis through social and technological solutions

Deliverable Name: Replication Analysis Report

Deliverable number	DS-4
Contract Date	21 May 2018 (2018)
Contract start date	20 May 2018
Responsible partner	GLB1
Partner	VSI
Work package no.	6
Work package leader	GLB1
Dissemination level	PU
File	DS-4

I-US Training materials



Dissemination webinar



... and more

Visit our website: <https://symsites.eu/>



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Upcoming opportunities

Would you like to stay in touch about SYMSITES and I-US opportunities? Let us know by following out this [form](#):





Stay informed!

About the SYMSITES project



SYMSITES

Industrial -Urban Symbiosis: the necessary step to achieve a real circular economy

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/symsites/>

About Circular Cities



Circular Cities Declaration Europe

Connecting European cities and regions to drive the shift to a circular economy. Insights, stories, and opportunities.

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/circular-cities-declaration-eu/>



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