

## EPOS Technology Focus - Solids

### **Project:**

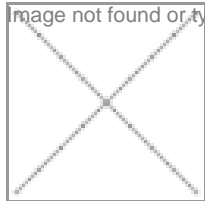
Enhanced energy and resource Efficiency and Performance in process industry Operations via onsite and cross-sectorial Symbiosis

The EPOS project brings together 5 global process industries from 5 key relevant sectors: steel, cement, chemicals, minerals and engineering.

EPOS's main objective is to enable cross-sectorial Industrial Symbiosis (IS) and provide a wide range of technological and organisational options for making business and operations more efficient, more cost-effective, more competitive and more sustainable across process sectors.

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### **Sector:**

## Cement

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## Ceramics

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## Chemicals

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## Engineering

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## Minerals

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## Non-ferrous

# metals

## Steel

## Water

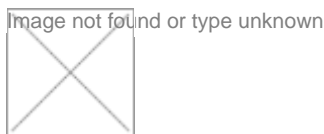
### Summary:

**EPOS Technology Focus:** Within the scope of the EPOS project, extensive literature and market research reviews were performed in order to identify different technological, organisational, service and management solutions that could be applied to different industrial sites and clusters. The collected information will aid in establishing on-site and/or cross-sectorial industrial symbiosis opportunities; additionally, to enhance overall sustainability, performance and resource efficiency of different process industry sectors. Through the cooperation of project partners, a longlist of different technological options was created. Resource material for this list included: scientific articles, project reports, manufacturer's documentation and datasheets.

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**Solids:** Solid waste and other by-products can be utilised in many ways in order to achieve resource efficiency and industrial symbiosis. Two of the most common options for the utilisation of solid wastes are re-use and recycling. These are often used in the waste streams of plastics and metals. Re-use and recycling of solid waste is, in some cases, not feasible, e.g. due to highly contaminated waste. In such cases, the solid waste can be used for energy production through incineration, producing heat, steam or electricity. Energy valorisation of the solid wastes is especially practical, as it can have caloric content.

Trommel separator (drum screen)



High-frequency vibrating screen  
Density separation – liquid principle  
Magnetic density separation – liquid principle  
X-ray separation and sorting  
Near infrared separation and sorting  
Magnetic separation of ferrous metals  
Eddy current separator  
Shredding and grinding  
Cryogenic grinding  
Pelletising and agglomeration



Metal waste treatment and recycling  
Pyrometallurgy  
Hydrometallurgy  
Electrometallurgy



# SOLIDS

Gasification and Pyrolysis

Plasma  
gasifier  
Pyrolysis

**Keywords:**

Technology, Industry, Sustainability, Solids, Waste, Treatment, Recycling

**Type:**

[Case study](#)

[Education/training materials](#)

[Other](#)

**Rights:**

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**Contact Name:**

Project coordinator: Greet Van Eetvelde

**Email:**

[info@project-epos.eu](mailto:info@project-epos.eu)

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