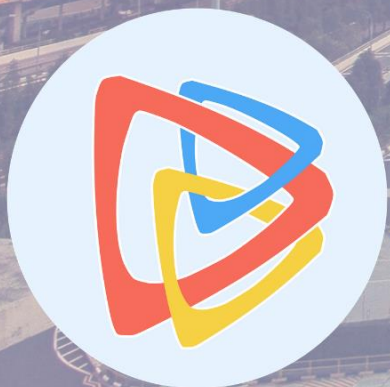


CORALIS Project and Industrial Symbiosis in the Aluminium Industry

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CORALIS

Industrial Symbiosis
in Energy Intensive Industries



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 958337.

CORALIS PROJECT

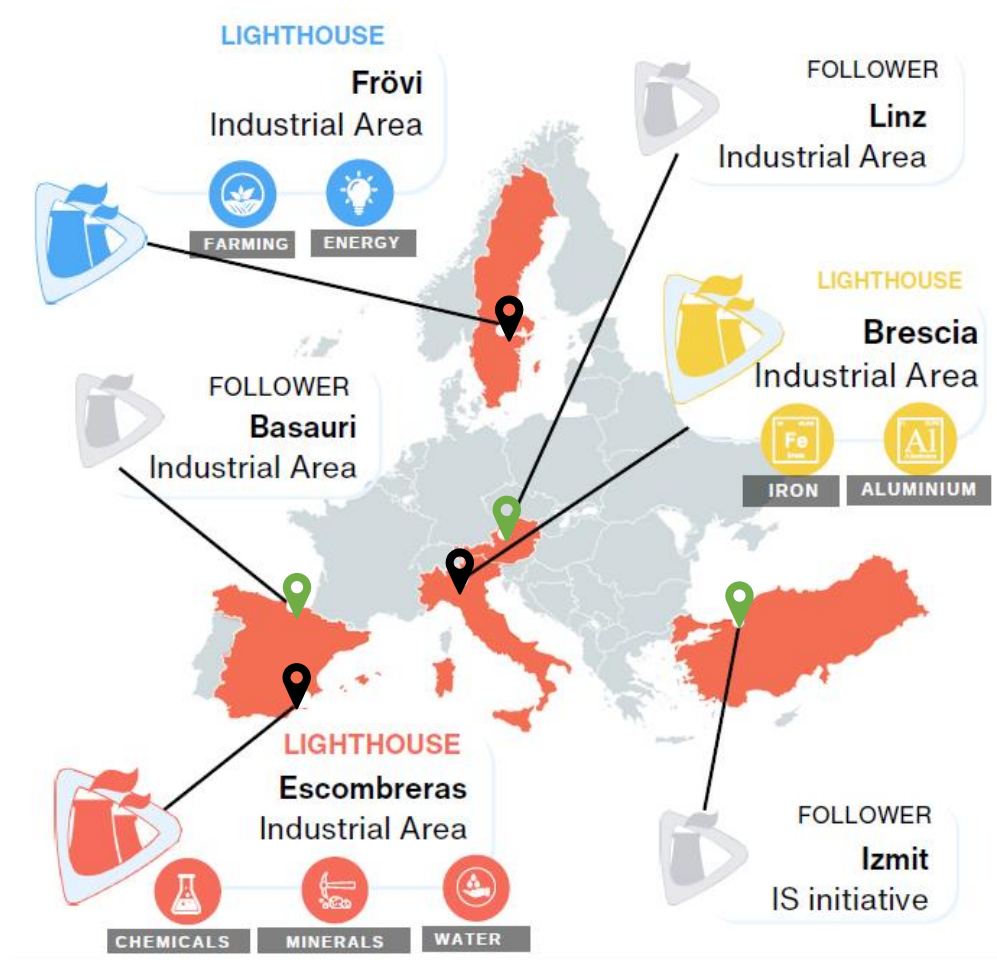
CORALIS has been designed as a demonstration project for the generation of real experiences on the deployment of Industrial Symbiosis (IS) solutions and the overcoming of the barriers faced by these initiatives.

- Total budget: 22.72 M €
- EU contribution: 17.99 M €
- Consortium: 28 (from 7 countries)
- Duration: 54 months (4 ½ years)
- Funding: European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme

CONSORTIUM



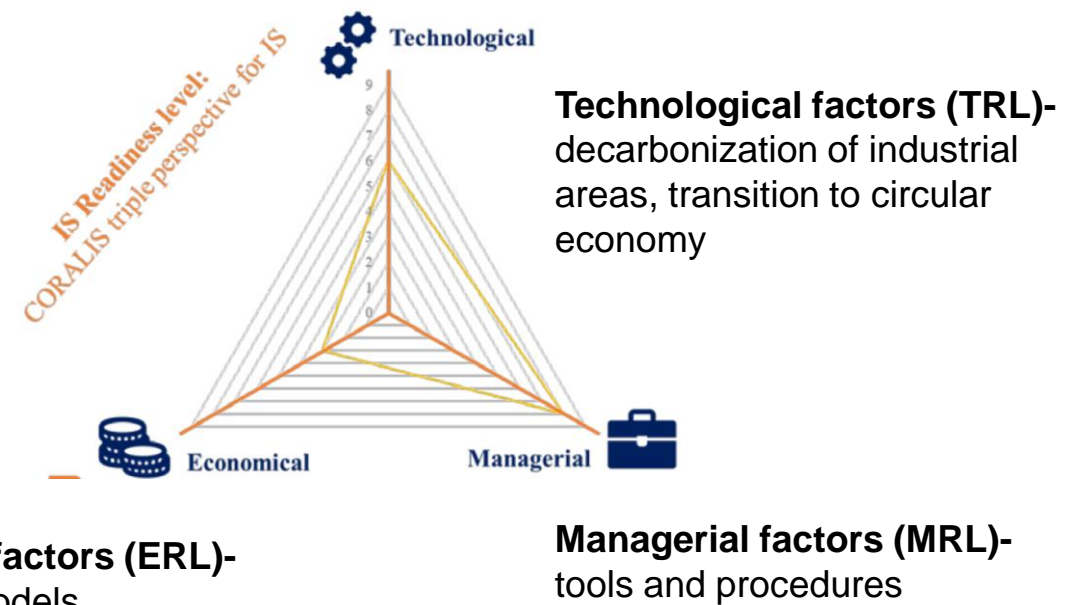
CORALIS PROJECT



CORALIS aims at demonstrating **long-term synergy models** in a total of **3 industrial areas (lighthouses)**

Also, other **3 industrial areas acting as followers** will learn from the project's results to progress in their IS readiness level and implement new IS activities after the project's end.

The concept of **IS readiness level** is developed by addressing three factors:



EXPECTED IMPACTS

- ▶ Step change towards closing *circular loops*
- ▶ Improvement of at least 15% in **energy efficiency** of the targeted industrial processes, compared to the non-symbiotic scenario
- ▶ Reduction of at least 30% in total **energy intensity**, on the basis of full life cycle considerations
- ▶ Overall reductions in **CO2 emissions** of 40%, compared to the non-symbiotic scenario
- ▶ Reduction in **primary raw material intensity** of up to 20%
- ▶ Reduction of **waste generation** by at least 25%
- ▶ Better **understanding of relevant barriers** (e.g. end of waste criteria)
- ▶ Effective **dissemination of major innovation outcomes**
- ▶ The **environmental gains** in absolute figures, and weighted against EU and global environmental footprints, should be demonstrated
- ▶ **Replication** potential

Overview of the demonstrator cases: LIGHTHOUSES



Lighthouse #1



Escombreras



- Core Ambition: Recovery of CaCl_2 from wastewater, CO_2 utilization for fertilizer production, study for integration of a shared CSP plant



- To readapt the current fertilizer production process in one company (new fertilizer production process)
- Use of CO_2 from surrounding industries
- Reduce water consumption and wastewater discharge
- Recover raw materials (HCl and CaCO_3)

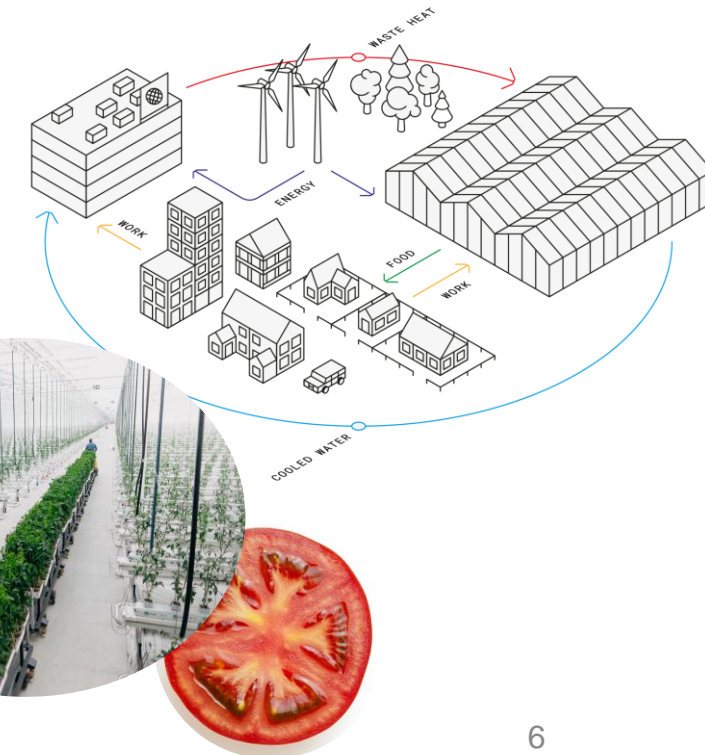
Lighthouse #2



Frövi



- Core Ambition: Reutilisation of CO_2 and low-grade waste heat from a Pulp&Paper for supplying a nearby greenhouse



Lighthouse #3

- Core Ambition: Reduction of landfill disposal by replacing key raw materials like carbon sources for iron production with industrial waste and bioresources



- Ori Martin:** to produce and industrially test briquettes obtained with metallic residues
- Feralpi:** to run reducing trials for recovering metal oxides, b) Ferroalloy generation from white slag recovery and Al oxides
- Torbole:** a) to install and test the complete treatment line to separate the silica sand from metal powders, b) to install a pulverized char injector and to carry out industrial trials
- Raffmetal:** to design and install a pyrolysis plant for energy and Al recovery.



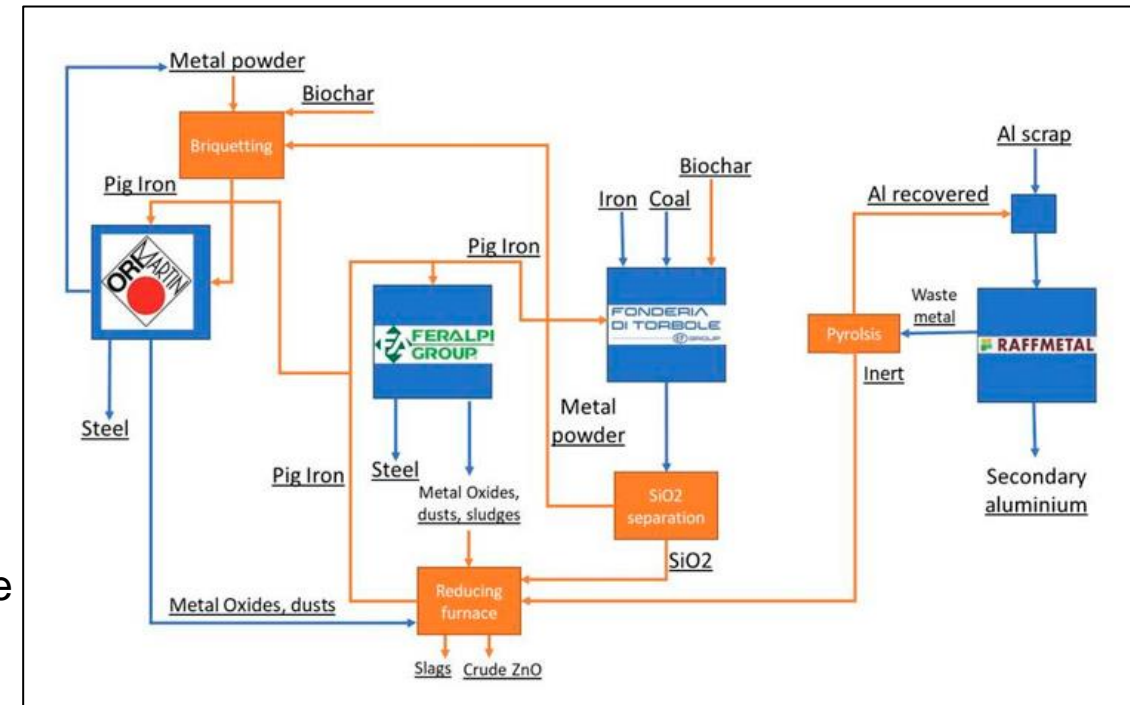
Brescia



IRON

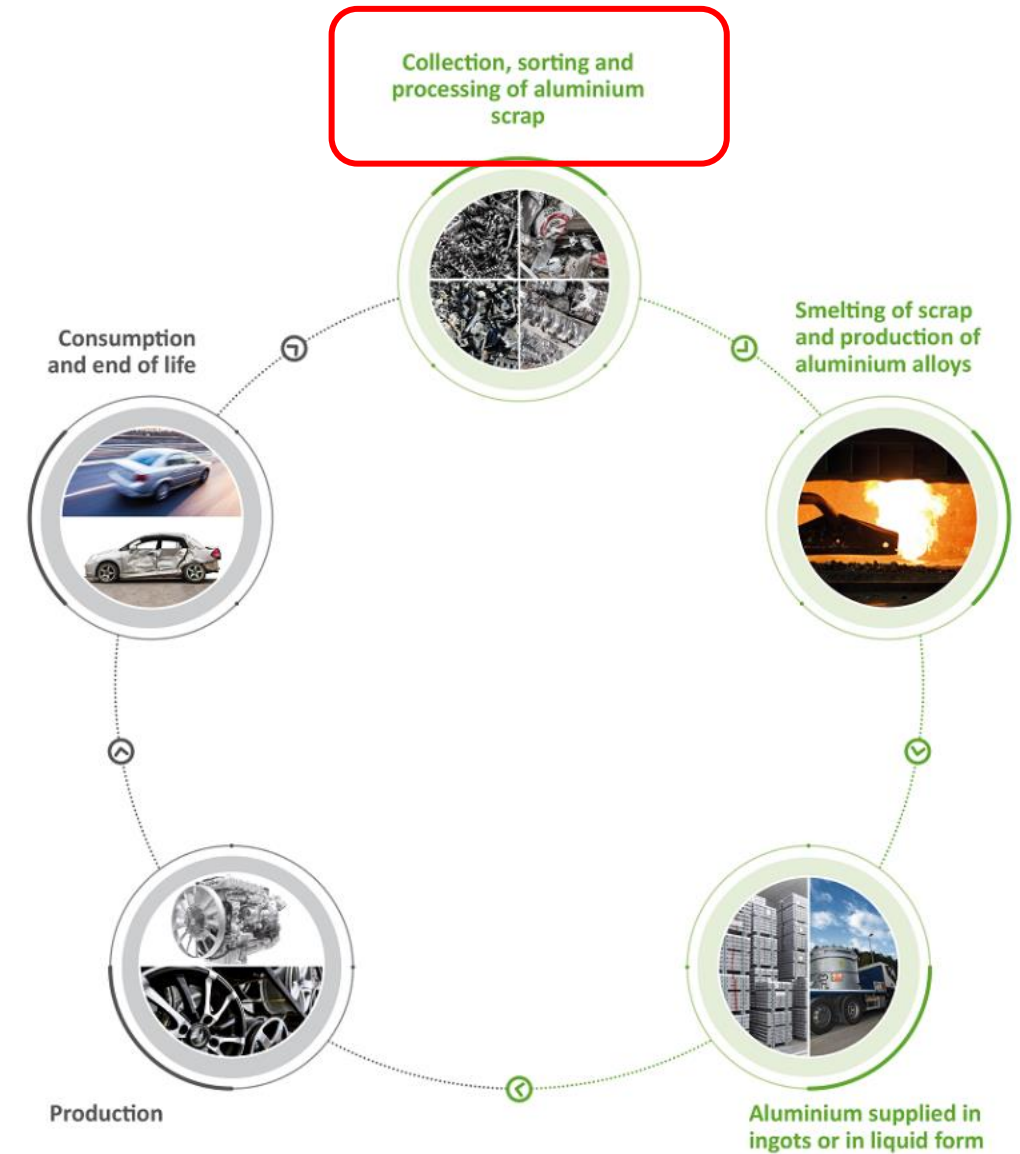
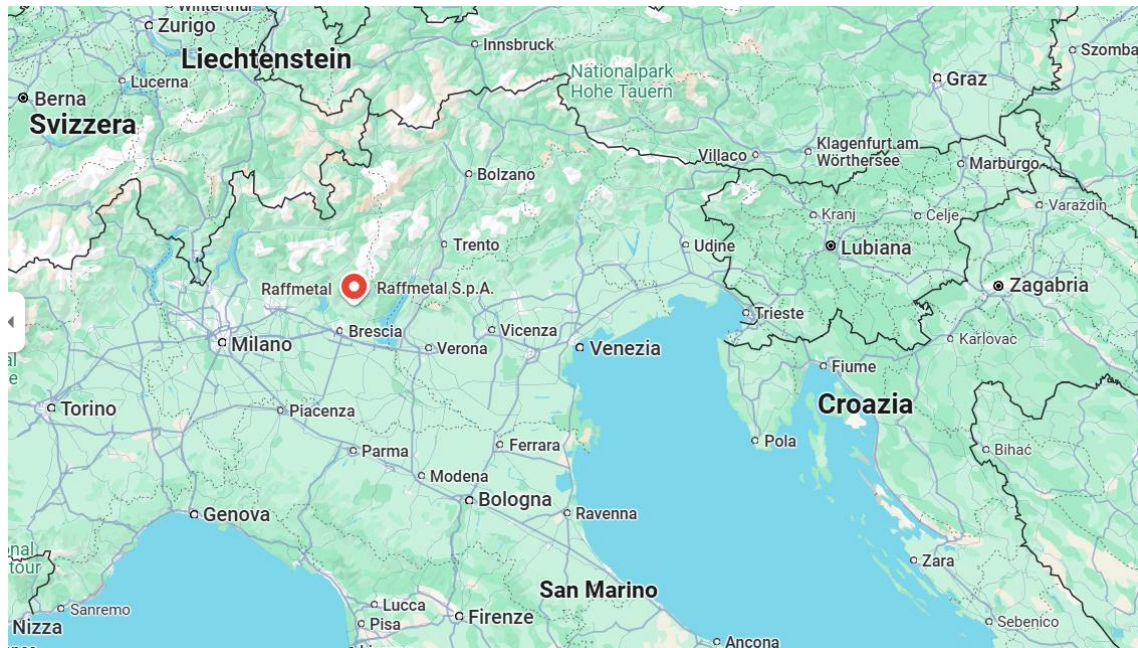


ALUMINIUM



RAFFMETAL ACTIVITIES

- Aluminium refiner located in Northern Italy;
- Raffmetal is part of the Brescia Province;
- It produces Aluminium Alloys in ingots or liquid Aluminium;
- 100% recycling process from Aluminium scraps



THE ALUMINIUM SCRAP RESIDUE



Mixed residue from Aluminium scrap pre-treatment (post-shredding and floating waste) – «FLUFF»

MEDIUM COMPOSITION

- Plastic and rubber 45-80%
- Metals 15-20% (also Aluminium)
- Glass and Wood 1-25%

THE ALUMINIUM SCRAP RESIDUE

The management of the waste residues is quite critic:



- Negative impact on sustainability and Carbon Footprint;
- Loss of raw materials (metals);
- Loss of energy (organic fraction);
- High transport and incineration/disposal costs;
- Complicate legislation for transport and incineration/disposal.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL VALORIZATION

PROBLEM: FINDING A SOLUTION TO VALORIZE THE FLUFF RESIDUE IN ALL ITS FRACTIONS (PLASTIC,, METALS, ETC.)



SOME FRACTIONS (EX. FERROUS) CANNOT BE INTERNALLY RECYCLED IN RAFFMETAL

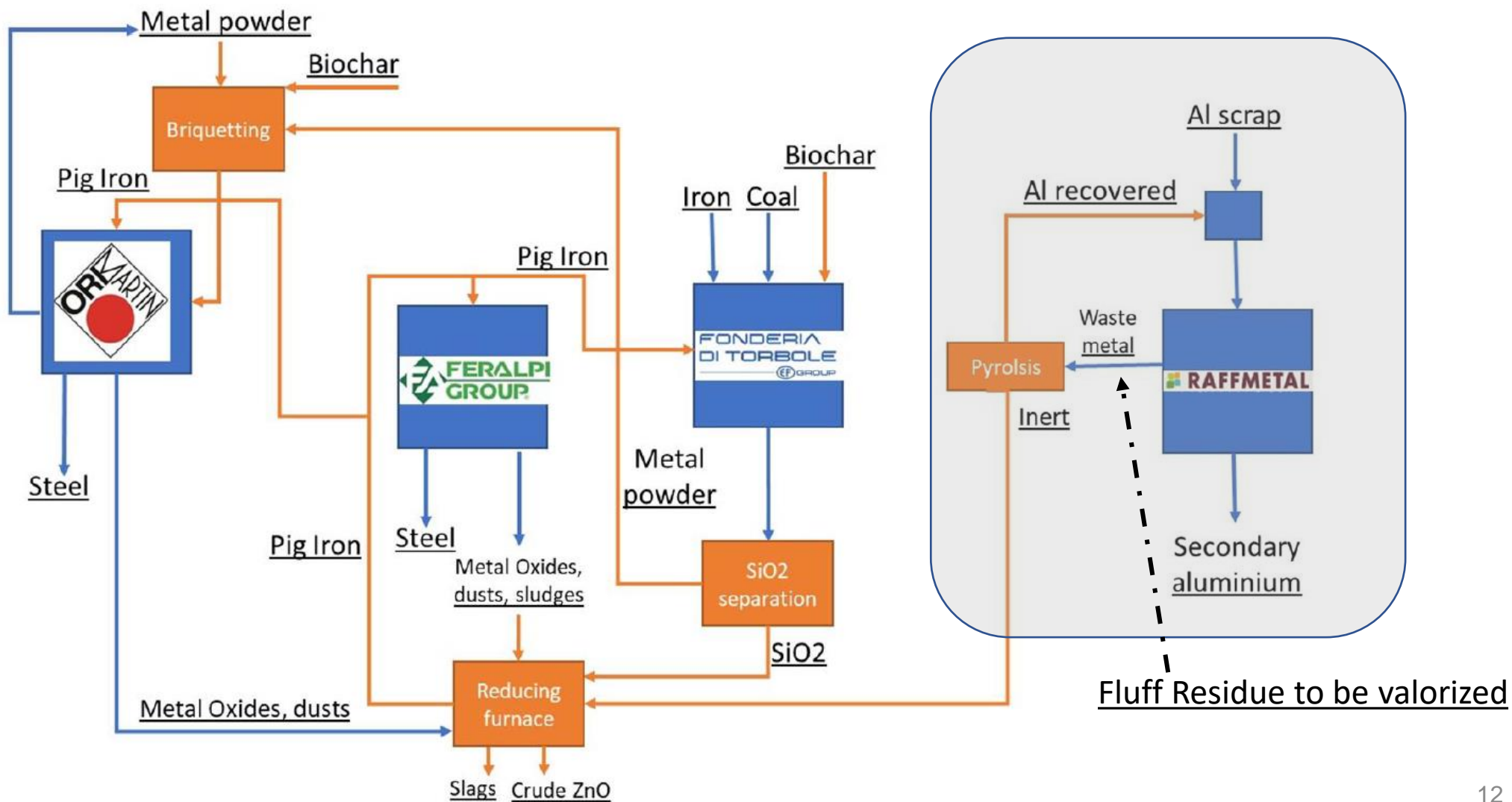


INDUSTRIAL SIMBIOSYS WITH STEEL MAKERS IN BRESCIA DISTRICT

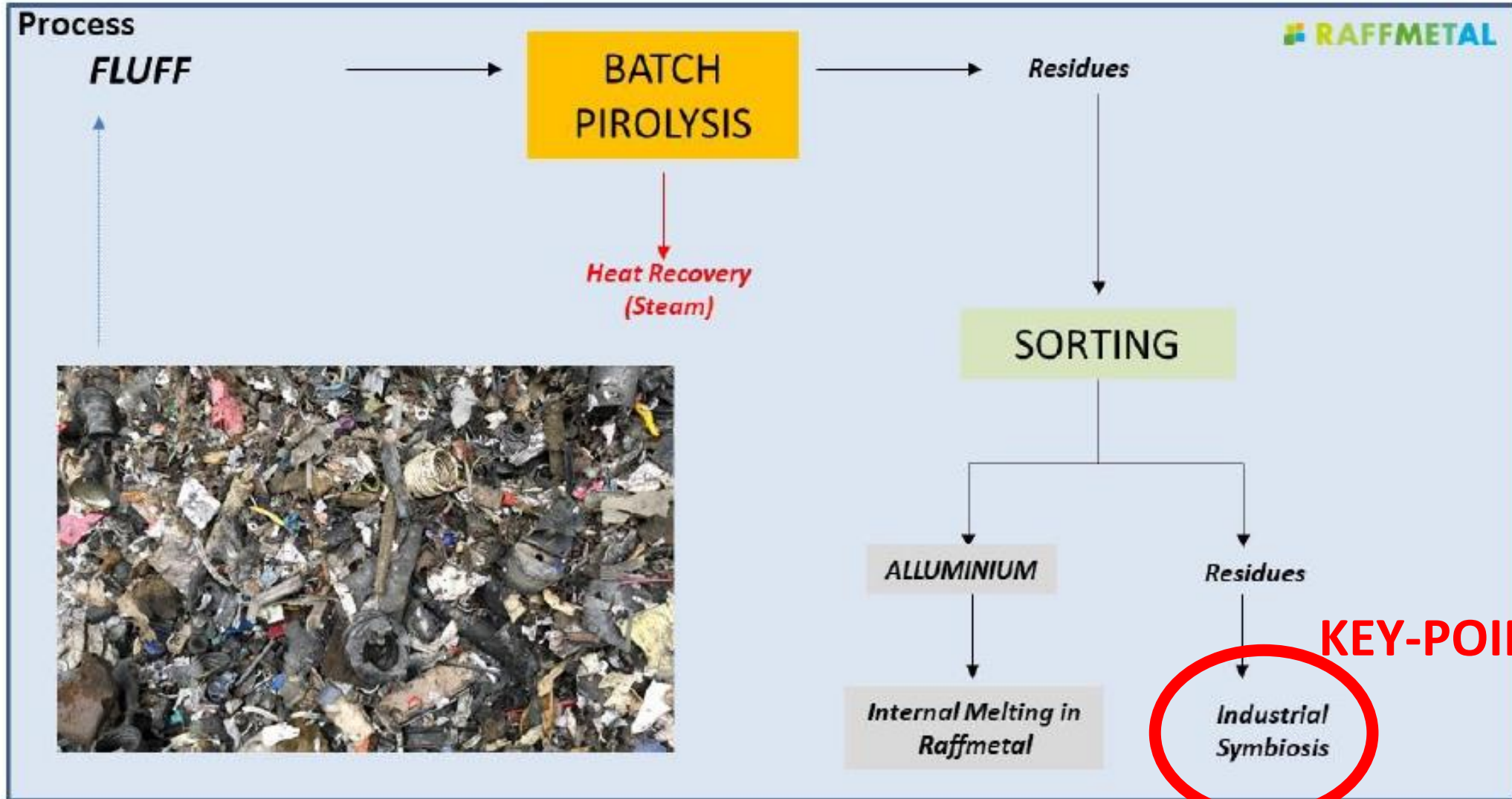


CORALIS PROJECT FOR EVALUATION OF IS

PROJECT FOR IS IN BRESCIA DISTRICT



PYRIOLYSIS OF THE FLUFF RESIDUE FOR ALUMINIUM RECOVERY



PROJECT FOR IS IN BRESCIA DISTRICT

RAFFMETAL CORALIS PROJECT GOALS:

- ❖ Improve the sustainability of the scrap recycling process;
- ❖ Reduction of the Carbon Footprint;
- ❖ Exploit the energy of the plastic/rubber fraction residue in the scraps post-shredded fraction («FLUFF»);
- ❖ Valorization of the fluff waste as a new raw material in all its fractions;
- ❖ Reduction of bureaucracy and environmental impact for transport and incineration of the fluff waste;
- ❖ Internal recovery of the Aluminous fraction still present in the «FLUFF»;
- ❖ Development of **INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS** in Brescia District by collaboration with local steel makers.

A deep feasibility study is required to evaluate the **INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS**



THE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS IN RAFFMETAL

Q. What type of experimental trials were conducted?

A. LAB TRIALS

- Full physio-chemical characterization of the input raw material (Fluff).
- Measure of the Enthalpy;
- Thermogravimetric tests (DTA – DTG)
- Qualitative and quantitative determination of the released syngas and synoil
- HSE evaluation (Atex report, CO-release, etc.)
- Determination of the heat recovery data as steam;

A. SEMI-INDUSTRIAL TRIALS

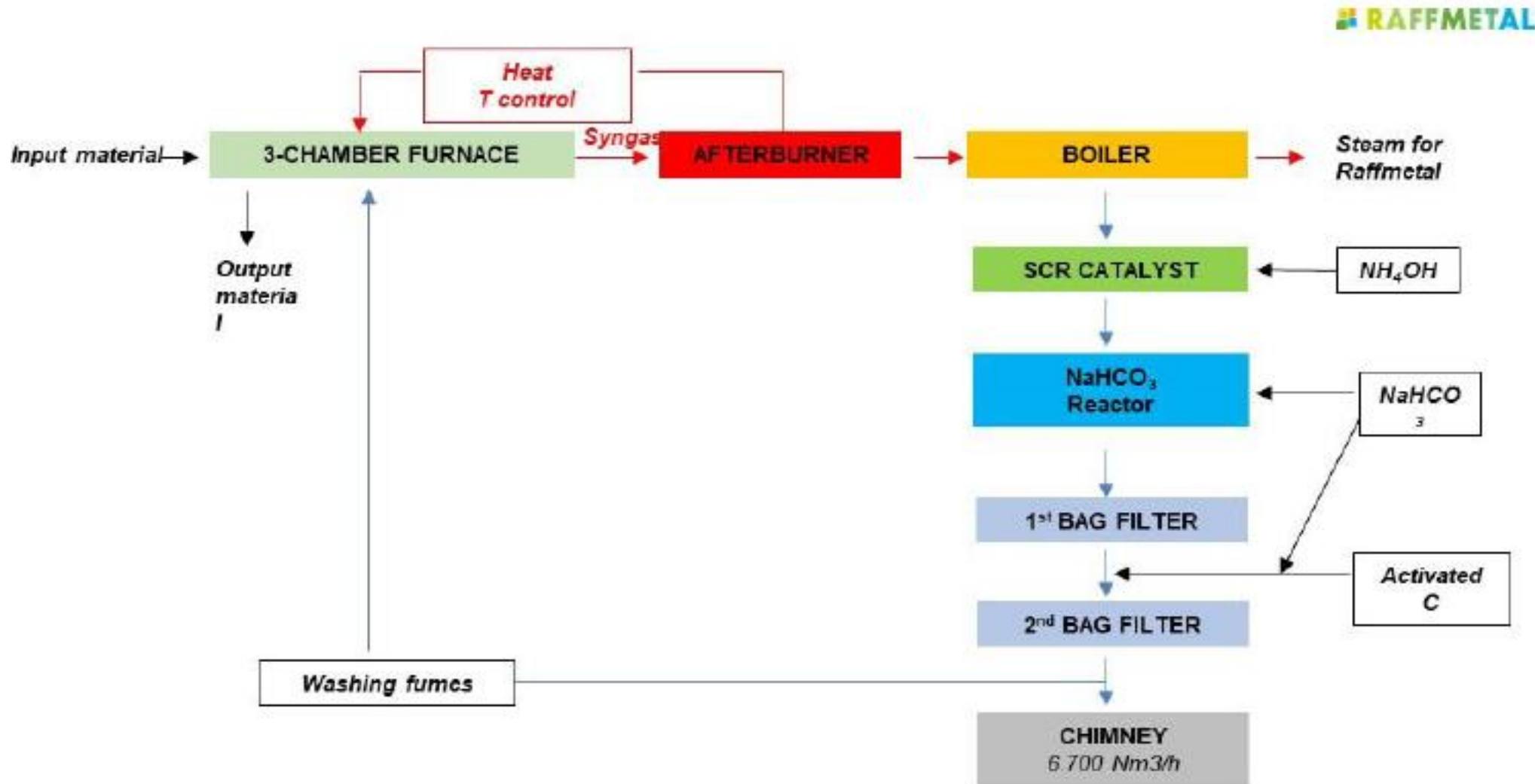
- Batch process industrial trials
- Continous process industrial triala

THE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS IN RAFFMETAL

Q. Which deliverables were obtained?

1. SUSTAINABILITY DATA ABOUT THE PIROLYTIC PROCESS
2. EXECUTIVE ENGINEERING FOR A BATCH-PROCESS PILOT PLANT;
3. FRACTION OF RECOVERABLE ALLUMINIUM
4. OUTPUTS PHYSIO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND QUANTIFICATION (BOTTOM ASHES, EMISSIONS, ETC.)
5. ENERGETIC FINAL REPORT;
6. SAFETY FINAL REPORT;
7. **CHARACTERIZATION DATA OF THE FERROUS FRACTION FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS WITH LOCAL STEEL MAKERS**

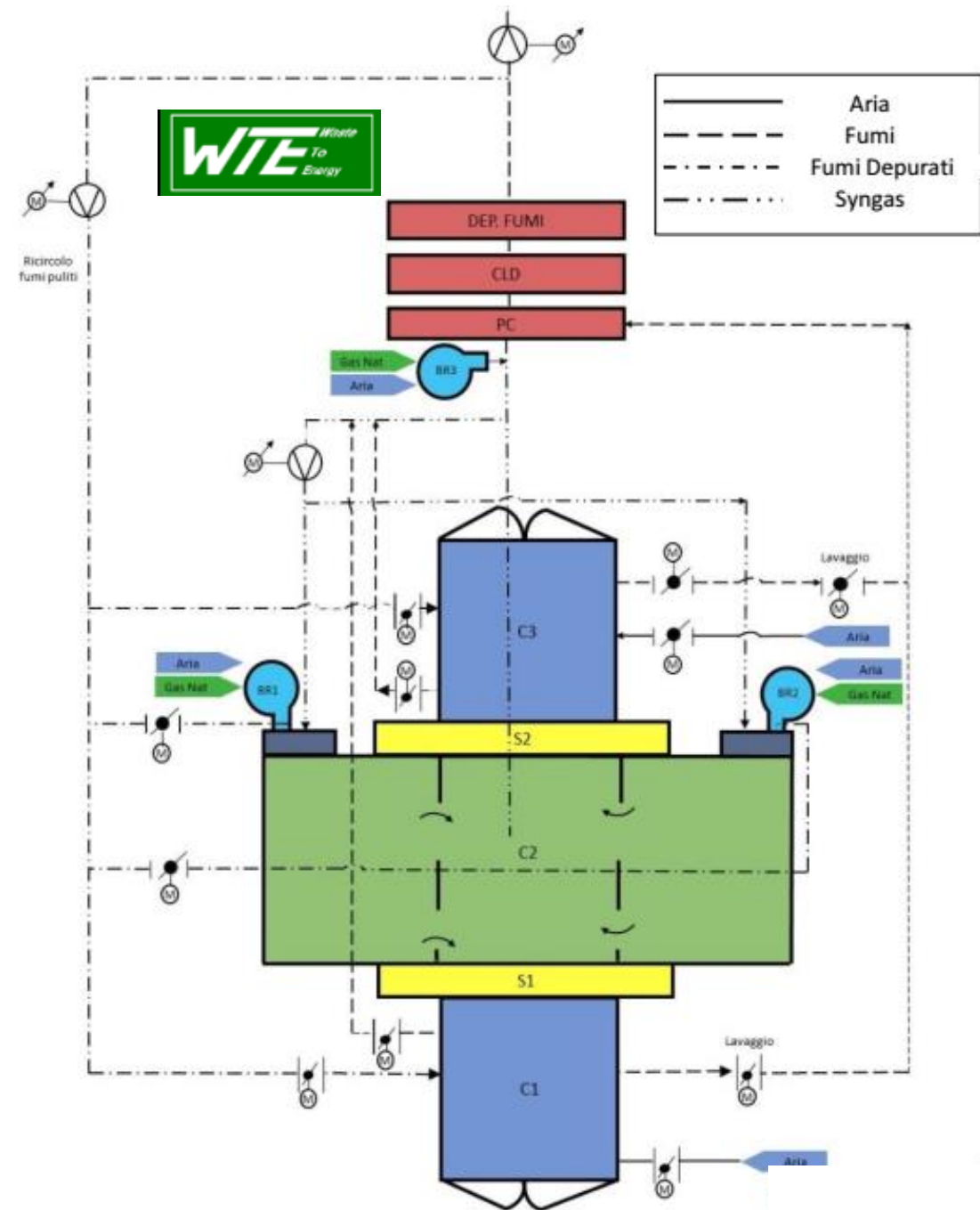
PYRIOLYSIS OF THE FLUFF RESIDUE FOR ALUMINIUM RECOVERY



THE ENGINEERING

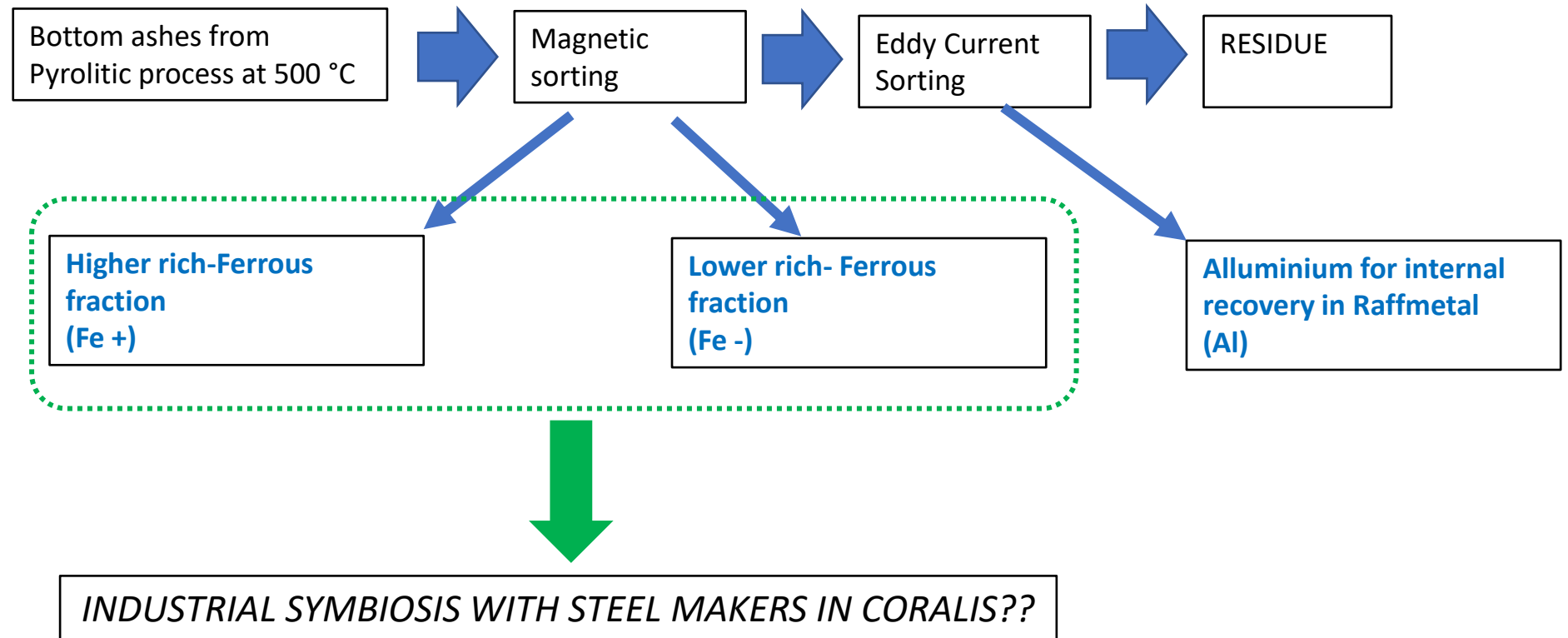
Technical requirements for pilot pyrolysis plant

- Capacity: 5 tons/day
- Batch Process
- 3-chamber furnace
- Furnace Temperature: 500 °C
- Oxygen in the furnace < 3% v/v
- Heat Recovery to produce Steam for Raffmetal
- Energetic costs close to zero;
- No Pre-Treatment of the Input Material (no shredding)
- Syngas treatment by afterburner
- No condensation of the synoil



EVALUATION FOR IS IN BRESCIA

VALORIZATION OF THE PYROLITIC RESIDUE BY INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS



EVALUATION FOR IS IN BRESCIA

CHARACTERIZATION OF FERROUS FRACTION IN RINA-CSM TO EXPLORE THE INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS


	Fe content (%)	Cr content (%)	Ni content (%)
Higher Ferrous Fraction (Fe+)	44%	0,3%	0,2%
Lower Ferrous Fraction (Fe-)	9%	0,1%	< 0,01%




The concentrations of Fe, Cr and Ni are too low for a valorization as raw material in steel production

ISSUES FOR INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS IN BRESCIA DISTRICT

1. TECHNICAL ISSUES


- 
- ☐ Chemical composition of the outputs: the Iron content was too low and not aligned with the Steel Makers requirements;
 - ☐ Not homogenous input raw materials («Fluff») and outputs. Difficulties for a complete robust physio-chemical characterization;
 - ☐ Difficulties to find industrial plant for the trials;
 - ☐ Safety issues with the flue stack treatment of the pyrolitic process.

2. LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

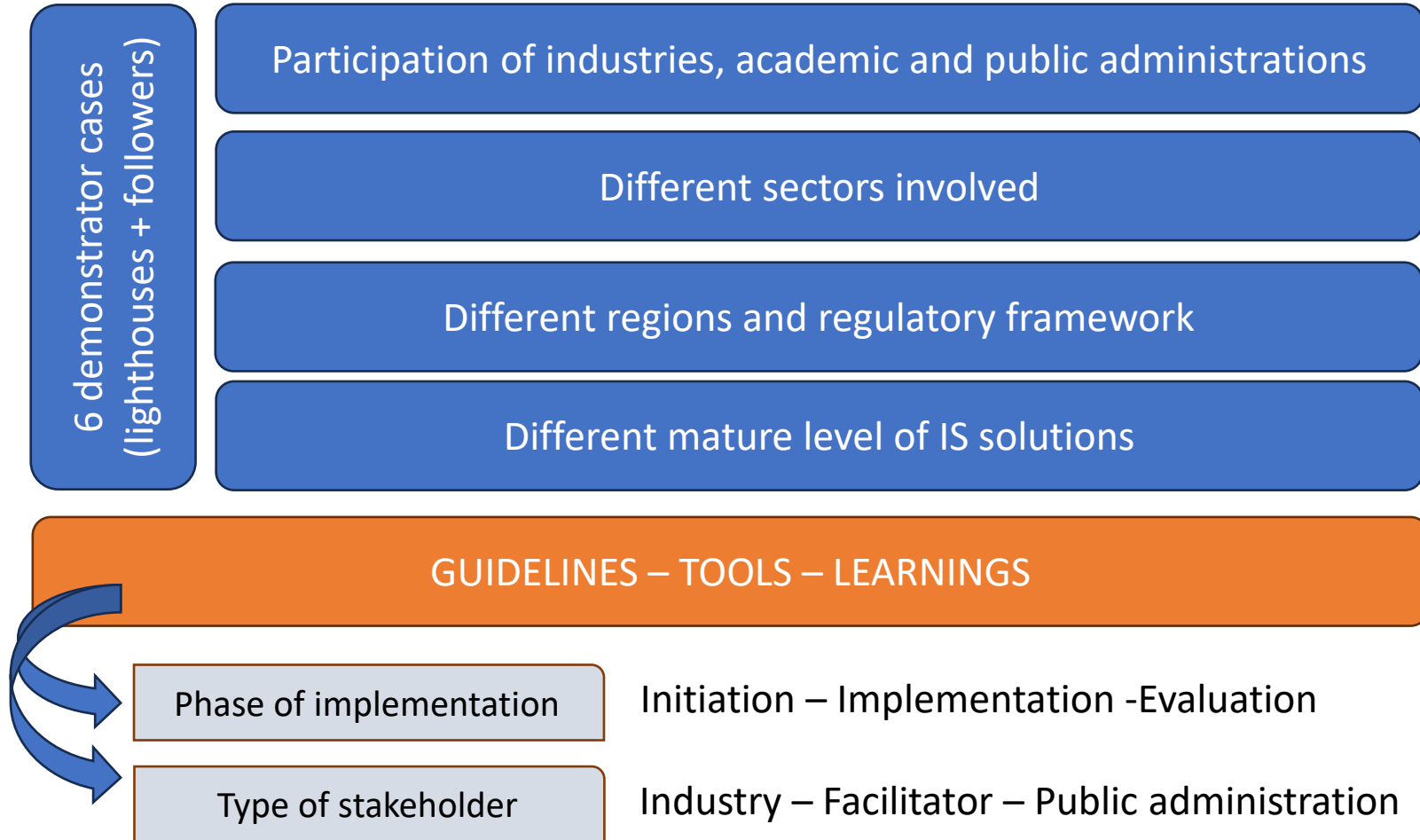
- 
- ☐ Classification of the outputs (Ferrous fractions) as hazardous wastes because of the content of heavies;
 - ☐ The steel makers must authorize new hazardous wastes as input material;
 - ☐ Need of local permits from CA to install new hazardous plant as the pyrolytic furnace.

HOW TO MANAGE AN IS PROJECT

Q. What have we learned about INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS by CORALIS?

- 
- ☐ Mutual knowledge of **stakeholders production processes** and their specification *is essential*.
 - ☐ The **role of the coordinator** in the IS project *is fundamental*.
 - ☐ **Legislative issues for authorization** of new plant and new waste streams between the stakeholders *is a strict bottle-neck*.
 - ☐ Legislative simplification of plant authorization and **materials classification** (wastes, EoW, etc.) *is urgent*.
 - ☐ *Need of specific rules* to allow easy expeditions of wastes **for industrial trials** in external sites.
 - ☐ Full **large analytical characterization** of input raw materials and outputs *is mandatory*, mainly for not-homogeneous materials.
 - ☐ An increment of **local industrial symbiosis between different industrial sectors** should *be promoted*.

CORALIS OUTPUTS



Facilitator

Individuals or teams capable of **coordinating and mobilizing resources** (public, private, or both) to support ecosystems in achieving large-scale industrial symbiosis, industrial-urban symbiosis, and circular economy initiatives in various ways. These facilitators are recognized by their ecosystem as key references in defining collaborative initiatives that benefit all the members they oversee, coordinate, or guide.

GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY CORALIS

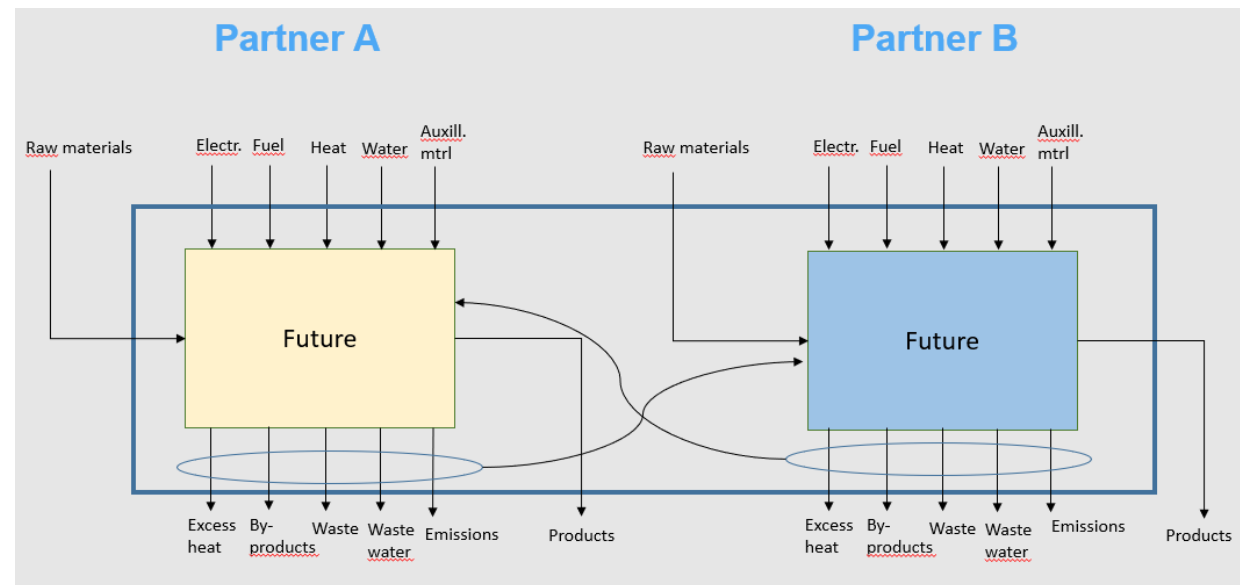
	INITIATION	IMPLEMENTATION	EVALUATION
Market analysis: to identify opportunities and risks for the market uptake of an Industrial Symbiosis (IS) project solution	✓		

The relationship of Industrial Symbiosis in the case of X solution

The relationship of Industrial Symbiosis in the case of XXX	
Geographic location of partners participating in the IS solution	Please describe where the partners are located (e.g., Are they all at the national level or not? Same region? Same industrial area?)
Nature of the subjects participating in the industrial symbiosis	e.g., private companies, public bodies
Size of companies participating in the IS solution	Small companies (11-49 employees), Medium companies (50-250 employees), large companies (+250 employees).
Business sector of the companies participating in the IS solution	e.g., chemical sector, metallurgical sector, etc.
Nature of the "object of exchange" of industrial symbiosis	Explain what they exchange specifying the typology of what they exchange (e.g., chemical waste, specifically sulfuric acid).

GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY CORALIS

	INITIATION	IMPLEMENTATION	EVALUATION
Selection of reference and IS scenarios: to establish a reference scenario that serves as a baseline for comparison with the Industrial Symbiosis (IS) scenario.	✓		



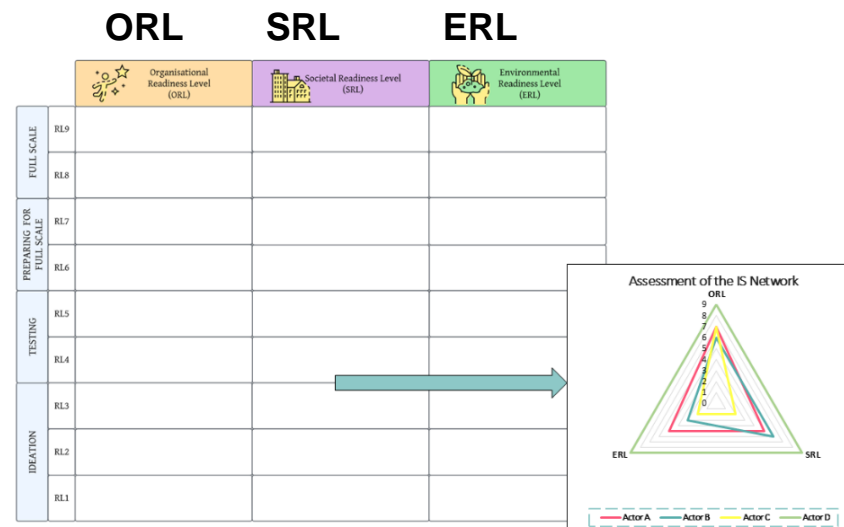
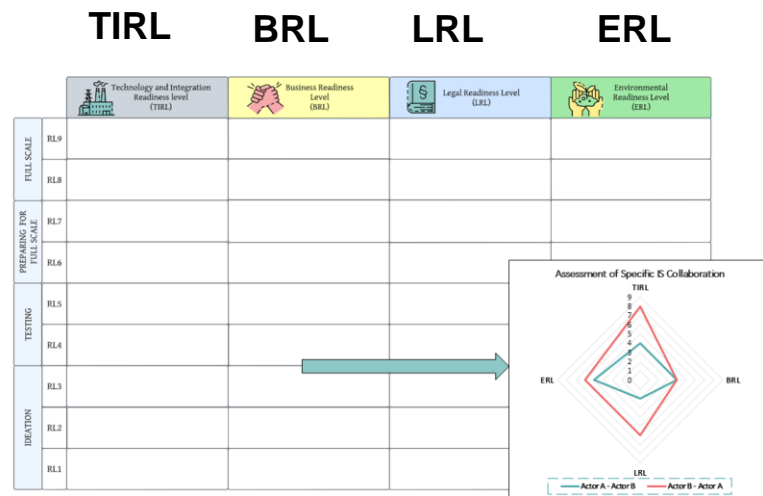
GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY CORALIS

- ▶ **IS readiness level matrix:** The purpose of the ISRL Matrix is to evaluate and support the progress of the IS network

INITIATION

IMPLEMENTATION

EVALUATION



GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY CORALIS

	INITIATION	IMPLEMENTATION	EVALUATION
Risk management tool: To Identify potential risks that may occur in the context of symbiosis activities, as well as establish common mitigating actions in addition to fostering and strengthening collaboration and communication among symbiosis participants	✓	✓	✓

Risk management methodology template

Risk Management Methodology for Industrial Collaborative Ecosystems														
Project name:										Template number:				
Stakeholders:										Total page:				
Prepared by:										Date:				
General risk	ID n°	Risk event	Current risk evaluation							Results				
			Impact	I	Likelihood	L	Detection effectiveness	D	RPN (1)	Correction actions	Responsible	I	L	D
Category: Operational & technical														
Category: Organisational & Governance														
Category: Economic & Financial														
Category: Legal														
Category: Environmental														
Category: Social														

GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY CORALIS



Roadmap planning: to create a structured roadmap to facilitate and optimize industrial symbiosis initiatives.

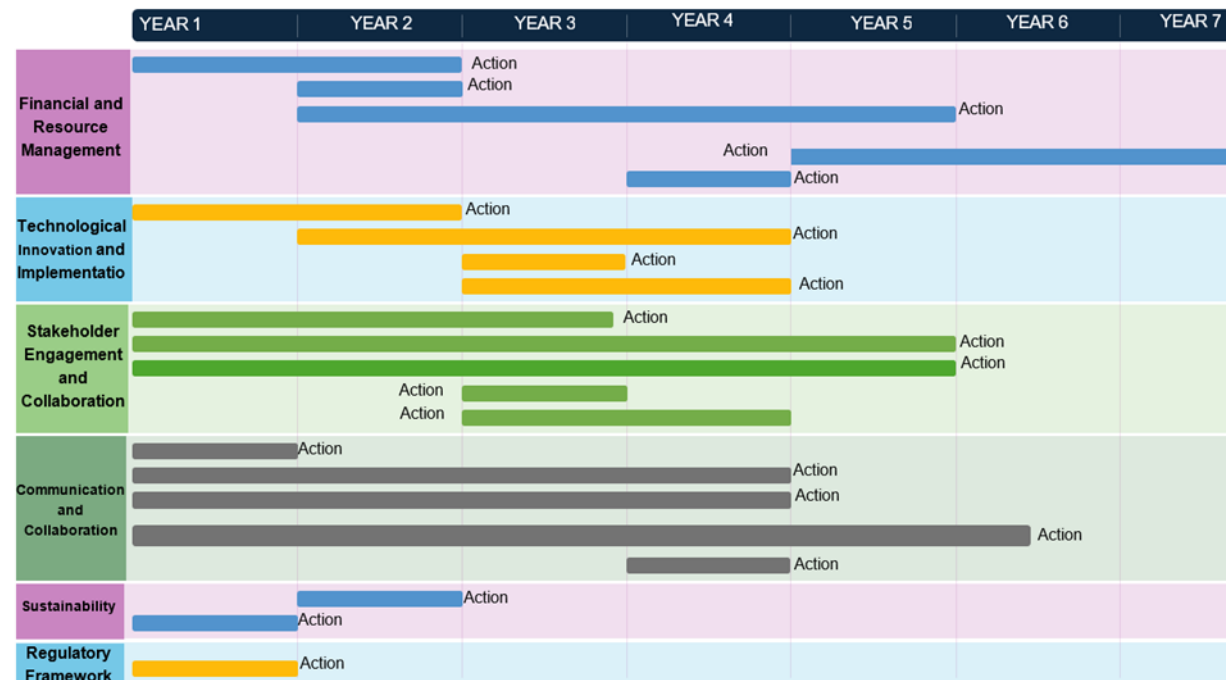
INITIATION

IMPLEMENTATION

EVALUATION



Example of a roadmap



GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY CORALIS



Pricing: to identify and assess business values that IS can offer to individual actors and the partnerships as a whole.

INITIATION

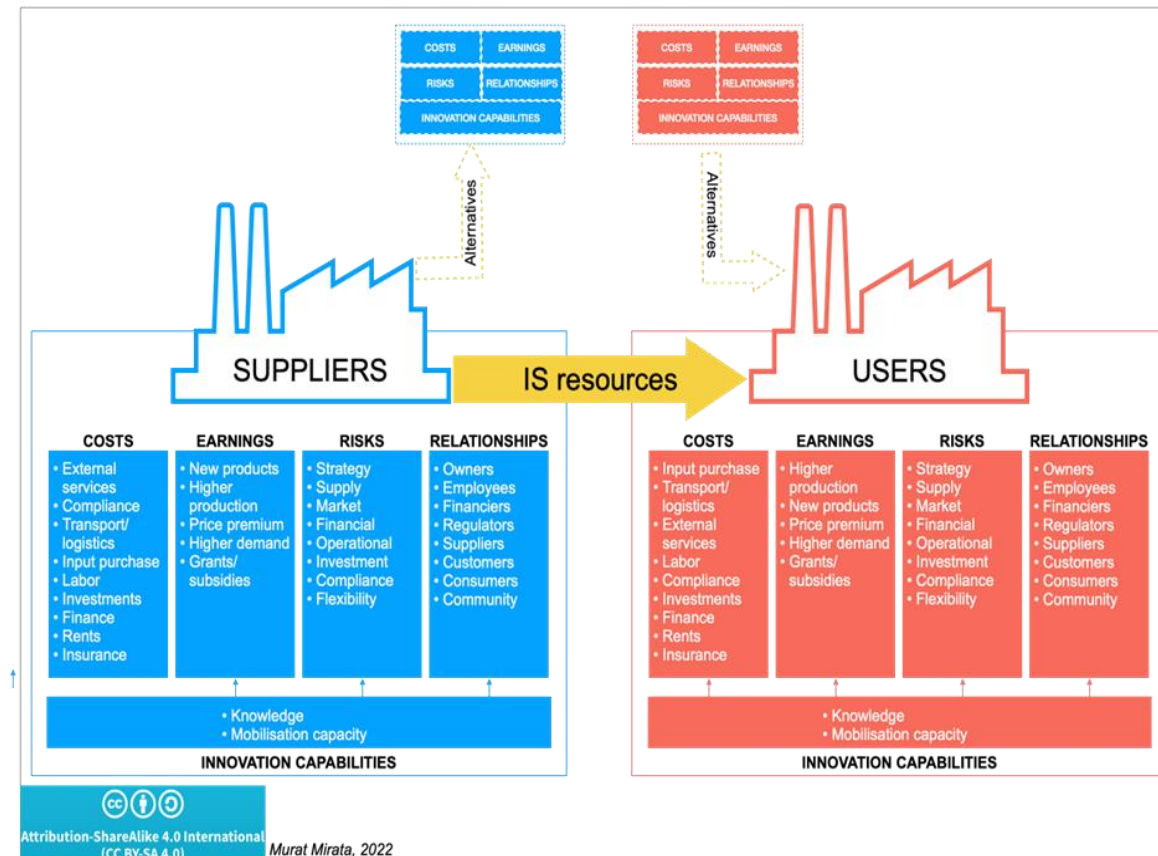


IMPLEMENTATION



EVALUATION

Business value framework for comprehensive and transparent value assessment in IS relationships (Mirata, 2022)



GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY CORALIS



	INITIATION	IMPLEMENTATION	EVALUATION
Secure funding: to identify potential sources of funding for IS and implement activities to obtain funding needed for its development	✓	✓	
Develop a Business Plan – business agreements: to develop and implement business agreements that support successful emergence and stable operation of IS partnerships.	✓	✓	
Business model canvas: to integrate industrial symbiosis into the core operations of a business. The business model ensures the fair distribution of costs, risks, as well as economic and environmental benefits among the partners involved	✓	✓	

GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY CORALIS



Techno-economic feasibility tools: typically involves analyzing capital and operating costs, along with potential revenues, to determine the economic feasibility of industrial processes

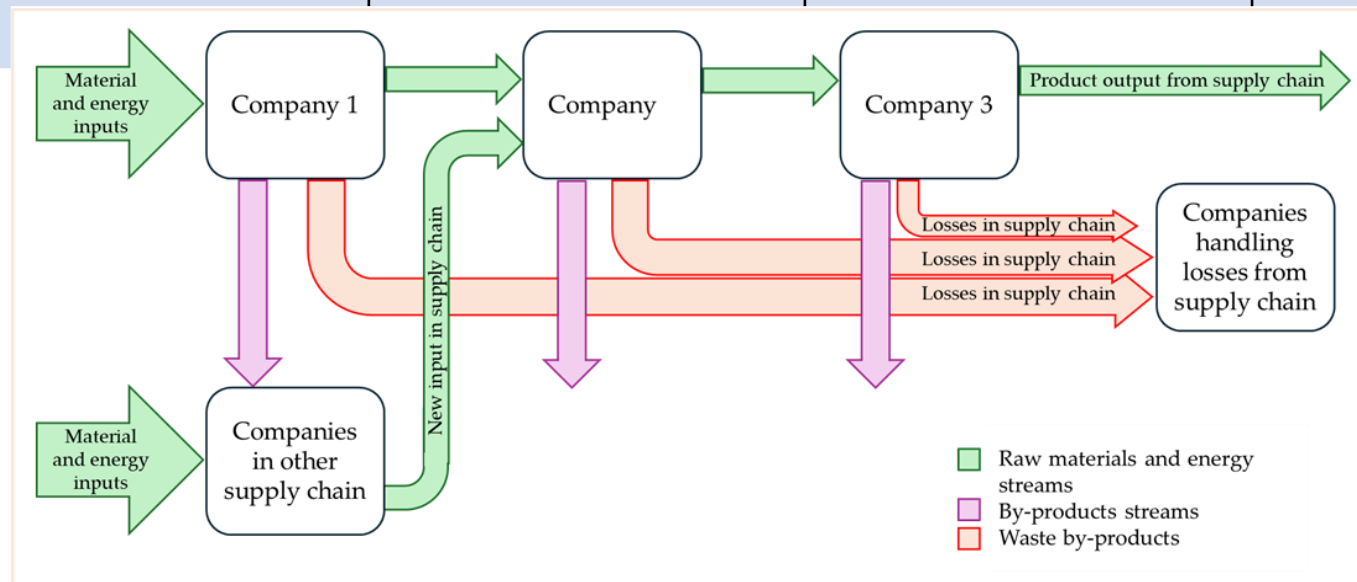
- ▷ Mass Flow analysis (MFA)
- ▷ Material Flow Cost Accounting (MFCA)
- ▷ Cost benefit analysis (CBA)
- ▷ Pinch Analysis (PA)
- ▷ Thermo-Economic Analysis
- ▷ Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA)

INITIATION

IMPLEMENTATION

EVALUATION

Integration of **MFCA** assessments between companies within a supply chain and between supply chains.



CORALIS LEARNINGS

- ▶ IS is highly site-specific and usually requires extensive technical trials at low TRL to ensure their effectiveness.
- ▶ It is necessary to combine both legal and technical disciplines to expedite the implementation of industrial symbiosis

Any questions?

**Thank you for
your attention!**

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