



National Technical
University of Athens



Municipality of
Papagos-Cholargos

“Development and demonstration of an innovative household dryer for the treatment of organic waste”

DRYWASTE (LIFE 08 ENV/GR/000566)



Minutes of the Athens Launching event

10/20/2011
National Technical University of Athens



DRYWASTE PROJECT
Report on the Launching event in Athens

National Technical University of Athens

Date and location: The official Launching event of the DRYWASTE Project was held in Athens in the Papagos cultural center on the 12th of October 2011.

Participants: 58 participants attended the launching event. The participants were mainly citizens of the Papagos-Cholargos Municipality while journalists from three local newspapers attended the event.



Picture 1: Public that participated the meeting

On behalf of the project beneficiaries, the following members attended the meeting as mentioned in the table below:

M. Loizidou	Professor, NTUA
A. Sotiropoulos	Environmental Physicist, NTUA
A. Fasouli	Vice Mayor, Municipality of Papagos-Cholargos
P. Augoustakis	Director of Environmental Department ,M. Papagos-Cholargos
S. Malamis	Civil Engineer, NTUA
D.Malamis	Environmental Engineer, NTUA
E. Katsou	Chemical Engineer, NTUA
C. Michalopoulos	Mechanical Engineer, NTUA

Most of the members of the steering committee also attended this meeting.

The Launching event started with a welcome speech by A. Fasouli. The vice mayor of Papagos-Cholargos thanked the participants for their participation in the launching event and stated that the demonstration action of the DRYWASTE waste drying system has already began since the end of July 2011. Twenty (20) households have already received and operate the system. Mrs Fasouli as shown in picture.2 thanked M.Loizidou for her participation even though she had to fly at 9:00pm to Bulgaria.



Picture 2: Mrs Fasouli welcoming the participants

The event had four sessions.

1st Session: Presentation of the project objectives and waste management situation in Greece (Professor Loidizou)

During the first Session of the launching event, a detailed presentation of the project objectives and the exiting situation on waste management in Greece was made by Professor Loizidou.

More specifically:

Professor Loizidou (picture.3) first presented the objectives of the DRYWASTE life project. As mentioned: The DRYWASTE life project is co-funded by the EU and the main objectives of the project are the development, construction and pilot scale operation of a prototype household waste drying unit called the DRYWASTE.



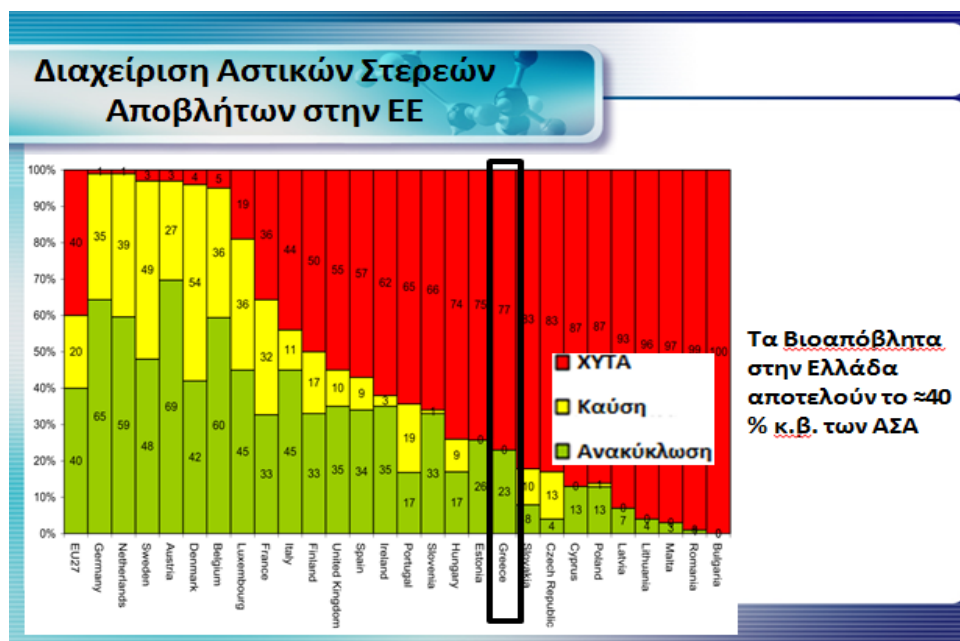
Picture 3: Professor Loizidou presenting the objectives of the DRYWASTE project

The final product uses will also be analyzed while suggestions on the operation of such a system in full scale will be made. Some of the above mentioned are shown in picture.2 in power point format.



Picture 4: Part of professor loizidou presentation

Professor Loizidou also analyzed the existing waste management situation in Greece and stated that Greece is unfortunately between the EU countries with the worst waste management system and this is about to change. This was analyzed in detail with the following chart:



Picture 5: Professor Loizidou analysis on waste situation in Greece

Finally professor Loizidou analyzed the legislative framework in Greece but stated that: even though there are laws in Greece for the proper waste management, the existing situation is pretty bad and the targets set by Greek legislation for 2013 and 2020 for Bio-waste management is unlikely to be achieved. Only with the use of simple technologies like this one Greece has the chance to achieve the targets set by the EU and Greek legislation.

Στόχοι Υπάρχουσας Νομοθεσίας

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΜΕΤΕΩΟΒΙΟ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΕΙΟ
 Μονάδα Περιβαλλοντικής Επιστήμης
 και Τεχνολογίας

- Μέχρι 16 Ιουλίου 2010: Μέγιστη επιτρεπόμενη ποσότητα ΒΑΑ προς ταφή, δεν πρέπει να υπερβαίνει το 75% της συνολικής κατά βάρος ποσότητας ΒΑΑ που είχαν παραχθεί το 1995 ή τον τελευταίο προ του 1995 χρόνο για τον οποίο υπάρχουν διαθέσιμα τυποποιημένα στοιχεία της EUROSTAT
- Μέχρι 16 Ιουλίου 2013: Μέγιστη επιτρεπόμενη ποσότητα ΒΑΑ προς ταφή 50%
- Μέχρι 16 Ιουλίου 2020: Μέγιστη επιτρεπόμενη ποσότητα ΒΑΑ προς ταφή 35%

επιτρεπόμενη ποσότητα βγα προς ταφή
 μέχρι το 2020: 35%

Picture 6: Existing legislation framework in Greece

2nd Session: Presentation of the DRYWASTE Life project actions and development up until now.

Dr. Malamis presented the project's actions and development up until now. He analyzed the project progress action by action and stated that the most important action is the demonstration action which will show the public the device capabilities and will demonstrate the new proposed waste management scheme for the first time in Papagos-Cholargos Municipality. Dr Malamis also noticed that the proposed waste management scheme does not exist in this form anywhere in the world.

Dr. Malamis also noticed that household waste drying is not mentioned as an alternative Bio-waste management method in any waste management legislation worldwide. Thus it is important to show and prove that this method can actually work in real circumstances in large scale. This method is also expected to provide a concrete tool on waste management planning since the expected results of the use of this method are concrete, stable and reliable.

In picture below, some of the above mentioned are shown in power point format:



Picture 7: Part of Dr.Malamis presentation

3rd Session: Presentation of the DRYWASTE household waste drying system

During this Session, A. Sotiropoulos presented the characteristics of the innovative household waste drying system which already operates in 20

households in Papagos-Cholargos Municipality. He presented the advantages of the use of the system for the Municipalities economy, environment and civilians.



Picture 8: Part of A.Sotiropoulos presentation

A.Sotiropoulos mentioned in detail the waste stream that can be processed by the waste drying system and the waste stream that cannot be processed by the system. A. Sotiropoulos commented that if a household recycles what can be recycled such as: (plastic, paper, etc.) and dries it's Bio-waste, then the remaining waste to be processed is 5-8% which includes (hazardous waste and large waste). So the target of producing zero waste in the future seems closer than ever with ideas such as this one.



Picture 9: Part of A.Sotiropoulos presentation

4th Session: Demonstration of the operation of the DRYWASTE household waste drying system

Following A. Sotiropoulos presented the operation of the innovative household waste drying system. The project team had 2 waste drying systems in the cultural center that operated during the whole time. A.Sotiropoulos kindly asked the participants and journalists to step close to the waste drying systems to watch their operation. The participants hadn't noticed that the waste drying systems were operational during this time. The waste odors coming of the active carbon filter smelled like cooked food and the noise coming from the system was almost zero.



Picture 10: Mr Sotiropoulos presenting the system to the public

A.Sotiropoulos presented the system in this way in order for the participants to actually feel the system's operation and way of use through the use of all their senses (smell, hearing, touch, etc.). All of the participants sensed the way this device works and everyone expressed their will to participate in the demonstration action if more household waste dryers are constructed for this purpose.



Picture 11: Mr. Sotiropoulos talking to the public

At the end of the event the participants had coffee and snacks. The end products (biodegradable waste) were of course thrown in the 2 household waste drying systems that were operational inside the cultural center.



Picture 12: End of the launching event

