Transcription of IFAT Podcast

- SK: We have to work together very closely on this with government offices, research institutes, and of course environmental associations, who ensure that what we currently have as a vision actually becomes reality
    - o Because we really want our vision *healthier, safer, cleaner* – we really want to transfer it into products and markets

- Host (FK): Welcome to episode two of the WorkingHero podcast presented by IFAT
    - o My name is Felix Kirschenbauer
    - o I am your host
    - o To help you discover what a significant contribution environmental and recycling technologies make to climate protection, I regularly talk with producers and heroes from this important industry sector
    - o In our second podcast episode, we'll be talking about high-tech mesh for industry and particularly for filtration
    - o GKD is represented globally on the market and is a technological leader for solutions made of metal mesh and spiral mesh
    - o The abbreviation stands for Gebrüder Kufferath Düren – Kufferath Brothers Düren
    - o Today I welcome two guests to our discussion
    - o A warm welcome Dr. Stephan Kufferath, Commercial Director, and Peter Wirtz, Head of Industrial Weave
    - o Hello to you both

- PW: Hello Mr. Kirschenbauer
- SK: Hello

- FK: I'm pleased that you've managed to find time for us
    - o Before we talk about GKD and discuss high-grade solutions for technical weave in industry, I have a kick-off question for you, kind of as a warm-up, which we ask all our guests
    - o The title of our podcast is WorkingHero
    - o In that vein, I'd be keen to hear who the heroes of your childhood were or who your heroes are now

- SK: *Well, I've spent my whole life not following any imaginary heroes*
    - *o A huge role model for me was my father*
    - *o He was a great man, who luckily lived to the age of 96*
    - *o James Bond maybe, he's worth a mention*

- FK: Good, we'll come back to that later
  So your father and of course your grandfather achieved a considerable amount
    - o Mr. Wirtz, how about you?

- PW: *Yes, things are pretty similar for me*
    - *o I was quite young when I started and thankfully, with a lot of luck, I was able to orient myself to the older coworkers, the old hands here at the company*
    - *o And they were my everyday heroes, who made a lot out of nothing in their generation*
    - *o And we were proud, or are proud today, that we are able to continue what we took over from our predecessors*

- FK: Wonderful
    - o Thank you for these personal insights
    - o It's good to have real flesh-and-blood heroes to aspire to and not just the classic movie or TV heroes from our early childhood
    - o But James Bond though, I can identify with that, Mr. Kufferath
    - o So, as we mentioned, you work in many areas

- o such as industrial mesh, process belts, architectural mesh
- o Your company was founded almost 100 years ago
- o It could be said – it's a family company, from your grandfather – that the passion for technical weave runs in your family

- SK: *You could say that, yes.*
  - *o We've always specialized in areas where we work on niche applications, which we then want to develop worldwide*
  - *o At some point that made us a global player, although we are still a true SME*
  - *o We want to carry on in this way*
  - *o The fourth generation has now joined the company and wants to continue this*
  - *o It's a pleasing thing for us, as this speed that we have in development for constantly bringing new products onto the market, that's only something we can guarantee as a family company, as we have really short decision-making channels and are not dependent on waiting for a parent company or stock market or some analyst to say yes to it*
  - *o So that means we can move fast and are also very successful*

- FK: I find it remarkable when you know where you come from, you have your traditions and roots, and are still active around the world
  - o Alongside the headquarters in Germany in Düren, you also have factories in China, India, South Africa, and the USA
  - o Could you give us an idea of how the situation has actually changed in the company in view of Covid-19 or what influence it had on your company around the world?

- SK: *Well, yes, it was an unexpected situation for all of us*
  - *o We'd never known anything like a pandemic before*
  - *o With us, as elsewhere, it traveled from east to west*
  - *o Which means it started in China*
  - *o That meant that we were able to learn well from our Chinese colleagues how to deal with the issue*
  - *o They learned about it from their authorities, because it was very, very intense*
  - *o Then it continued around the world to India, South Africa, then Chile*
  - *o And now, of course, it's hit us in Germany and the USA*
  - *o We had lockdowns of several weeks everywhere except in Germany and the USA*
  - *o And basically we were largely able to compensate the outages caused in the local markets by the other factories stepping in and ultimately taking over deliveries*

- FK: So that means you were well prepared and didn't face any major challenges that threw up great difficulties overnight

- SK: *Oh, we did, yes*
  - *o We had a colossal task setting up hygiene concepts just to ensure that we don't have any cases of infection*
  - *o So far, things have gone brilliantly, but you need to be extremely rigid and we have succeeded in that*
  - *o In that respect, we haven't been affected to that degree in our own factories*
  - *o Overall though, we certainly see that the global economy has had a gigantic shock and of course we have suffered in certain market segments in which we work, such as the automotive industry and aerospace for example, simply because the customers have not been placing call-off orders to the extent we were used to*
  - *o On the other hand, we also supply sectors with our metal meshes that are extremely relevant for tackling Covid*
  - *o Here's just one example: we make metal mesh belts that are used in the production of nonwovens, which are used to make protective suits and masks*
  - *o There's a huge boom there*
  - *o And another big line of business for us is the corrugated board industry and because more and more shopping is done online now in these times of pandemic, this online trade is increasing and so is corrugated board consumption and with it the consumption of our belts*

- FK: You've just mentioned it now, you're not just active at various locations around the world, but also in various sectors
    - o You have four major core business areas
    - o First, industrial mesh, which we've already talked about, then process belts, which you just mentioned
    - o Then you have architectural mesh and mediamesh
    - o Which area, if you had to summarize it now, do you think makes the biggest contribution to sustainability when you look at these four lines of business?

- SK: *The Architecture and Design segment was started by the architects who suddenly discovered metal mesh as a particularly attractive decorative design element*
    - *o Although that's still relevant today, we are constantly trying to give the product new properties, in particular solar protection properties in order to optimize building energy consumption*
    - *o That has a lot to do with sustainability*
    - *o But our main focus is on the industrial areas of application, where we do a lot of work with filtration technology*
    - *o And one of the decisive topics for us here is water*
    - *o And we simply want to help make the world in which we live healthier, safer, and cleaner*
    - *o That has a lot to do with our goal of wanting to develop plastic-free filtration as standard for the world*
    - *o That's the major ambition we have*

- FK: As you've just said, the most important part or one of the important parts in your field of business, particularly in industrial mesh, are the filter media and, like you said, you focus here on the filtration of water and wastewater
    - o And if you take a look at things today, generally speaking what are the general challenges in terms of filtration?

- PW: *Well, the challenges for us lie in the fact that the pore sizes, or filtration, are getting finer and finer*
    - *o So filtration is getting finer in order to get as much of these substances, such as microplastic, out of these waters as possible*
    - *o And that's the big challenge that we have today, that we need to filter down to a range of five microns – a human hair has a diameter of 80 µm*
    - *o So 5 µm is x-times finer*
    - *o That's quite a challenge*
    - *o At the same time, the porosity needs to be high so that these filter systems don't have to be too big and to enable throughput in filtration*
    - *o When it comes to water in particular, these are often gravimetric filter stations that filter on the basis of water columns*
    - *o It's important for the right porosity to be there, so that the energy used, or the footprint of the system can be kept small*
    - *o That's another issue that ultimately has to do with sustainability*

- FK: So you mentioned 5 µm, that's really incredibly tiny
    - o So are you talking about doubling here or is this to a degree that can't be measured?
    - o I'm talking about the energy used to filter the water

- PW: *Yes, that's a good question*
    - *o We initially started in a project to classify what microplastic even is*
    - *o And then people were still of the opinion that one-millimeter plastic particles are microplastic*
    - *o But we found out that with microplastics, you start to use these filters at around 25 microns*
    - *o 25 microns is the standard in filtration, in these systems in sewage treatment plants*
    - *o So the aim is to get way below 10 µm*
    - *o We have developed a mesh that is so fine that if you think of a two-euro coin, there would be around 1.5 million pores on the coin, so that's a very, very open structure*
    - *o And we kind of see ourselves as pore designers*
    - *o That's what it is that we sell, the defined pore size and not the metal mesh*

- *o The wire is just the medium that creates the pore*

- FK: Wonderful, a very good image that you use with the two-euro coin
  - o You've already mentioned the subject of sewage plants
  - o You also started a comparative test
  - o What exactly was investigated, and what did it look like?

- PW: *That was a project started together with TU Berlin and the aim was actually to define what microplastic is, what range the particles are in, and what is basically pumped into the river as water and how much microplastic does this water still contain after all the treatment levels and filter levels in such a sewage treatment plant*
  - *o And resulting from that, we discovered – in Berlin, at the Ruhleben sewage treatment plant, where we performed this side-test with filter equipment*
  - *o We discovered that all filter equipment that was tested was partly conventional standard equipment, which of course uses plastic filter media or nonwovens, made of plastic, which then gets back into the water via abrasion*
  - *o We were then able to prove with a newly developed 5 µm mesh that we could remove another 50 percent of the fine microplastic particulate from the water after all the stages*
  - *o The system itself, however, already filters ninety-nine percent of all particles out of this water*
  - *o In terms of the sewage treatment plant, it's certainly fair to say that the systems are very good*
  - *o That can be improved by filtering without using plastic in the sewage treatment plant, so by moving away from plastic filter media which are used for cost reasons and taking a sustainable approach and saying now we're going to use metal mesh here as well*

- FK: To make water treatment even more efficient, you have also developed a high-tech mesh
  - o Porometric mesh
  - o Can you briefly explain what's special about this mesh to our listeners

- PW: *Studies or doctoral theses have determined that the best filtration results are achieved with a slot-shaped or rectangular pore*
  - *o That means you have a high dirt holding capacity and you get a very good cleaning performance*
  - *o We've now transferred all this to metal mesh in order to make it highly porous and to increase the flow rates of the mesh*
  - *o So Porometric has this slot-shaped geometry*
  - *o This gives a 40-percent increase in throughput compared with all similar filter media made of textiles, which are currently used as standard in these systems*
  - *o This makes it possible to make a system smaller, for example*
  - *o And this then means that less energy is required in the form of pumps and backwashing, because the filters are backwashed and rinsed clean with water that has already been filtered and that's the most expensive thing you have, as it's already been filtered once*
  - *o And if you use little of it and use kinetic energy to clean a filter, then the delta, what you filter in a day, is correspondingly large*
  - *o And that's actually the great benefit of the mesh, that we have a 40 percent higher flow rate with this medium compared to all meshes or filter media made of plastic in particular*

- FK: Mr. Wirtz, along with the Porometric mesh there is also the dutch weave option – could you compare the two mesh types for us and just explain the advantages of dutch weaves and Porometric

- PW: *Of course*
  - *o So both meshes are what is known as surface filters, which means they filter out the particles on the surface and therefore have very good dirt holding capacity*
  - *o Porometric, as well as both the dutch weave or optimized dutch weave, which we've been producing for a long time, it's a further development, it has the slot-shaped geometry, the rectangular aperture is even longer than in the dutch weave, which enables us to achieve a greater dirt holding capacity with a higher flow rate.*
  - *o So the plain dutch weave or the optimized dutch weave was already a very good mesh, but this mesh, the new Porometric, has set a new standard in terms of dirt holding capacity and flow rate*

o At the same time, we've also added another focus with this new weave structure, that we have better cleanability
o Basically, that means that when we talk about backwashing, we have managed to achieve 95 percent cleanability, which is an unbeatable value in industry, it's even undergone benchmark tests at universities in comparison with all other filter media in the ranges 25 µm and finer or 50 µm and finer even, so right now there's nothing better than the Porometric mesh when it comes to cleaning fine filter layers
o Both materials are made of stainless steel, of course
o That means that the material is sustainable
o At the moment, we use these optimized dutch weaves when we need fineness of 10 µm and finer, as the fineness of this Porometric mesh is currently limited to 13 µm
o As of 13 µm and finer, we use the optimized dutch weave as the filter medium

- SK: *What you can see here is that we have succeeded in combining several things, which gives us something of a unique status*
  o One of these things is that we work with the right materials, so with different stainless steel alloys that are adapted to the relevant application
  o Stainless steel is the basic material
  o The pore design is what makes the difference.
  o We are extremely quick in adapting to requirements, as basically we no longer make a simulation of the mesh on the loom, but on the computer
  o That is to say, we have a simulation program developed specifically for us that allows us to make the pore design digitally
  o And once this design is in place, then we can bring it to the loom
  o And here we have a weaving technology that we believe is one of a kind in our industry in terms of its variety and adaptability to the different wire diameters and materials
  o This combination of material, pore accuracy, pore design, and weaving technology, I believe it's that that brings everything together
  o And with the Porometric in particular, we recognize that it's an exceptionally precise mesh in terms of the pore size and the pore geometry
  o So we have a pore accuracy that corresponds to the tolerance of the wire
  o With such a tiny wire, the tolerance is correspondingly small
  o And that allows us to achieve pore accuracy that is beyond compare to any other mesh on the market

- FK: So you could say that Porometric is simply a further development of the dutch weaves that allows the water to be filtered in a more optimized way.
  o Which areas has it been used in previously and which areas could it be used in in the future?

- SK: *The subject of Porometric and microfine filtration, as we've just discussed, is a massive future issue, as it touches so many sectors.*
  o Not just in municipal waste water treatment, but also in the automobile industry, the chemical industry, in various home appliances, in fish farming for example, in power stations, in mining companies, and also in the shipping industry, when it comes to filtering ballast water, for example
  o Here we have the problem of course, that the requirements or the possibilities that we open up with our meshes at some point become the standard
  o And that generally takes place through legislation
  o And the issue of microplastics has not been on the radar until now
  o But now it is on the radar, as an example
  o And now it's up to legislators to specify limits, let's say, similar to the ones we are familiar with in the automotive industry for CO2 limits, so that in this way we can find a benchmark where we fit in with our meshes
  o Because otherwise, if we compete with simple filter media made of plastic, paper, or nonwovens, then our stainless steel pore solution is much, much more expensive than what else is on the market
  o But it's also much, much better
  o That means, we have to work together very closely on this with government offices, research institutes, and of course environmental associations, who ensure that what we currently have as a vision actually becomes reality

- *o Because we really want our vision healthier, safer, cleaner – we really want to transfer it into products and markets*

- PW: *So we use the material wherever flow rates are generated, so particularly in the area of wastewater, water, drinking water, but also process water, which basically plays a role in fish farming or food production, for example*
  - *o So really, there are no limits to the use of the product*
  - *o Wherever microplastic, plastic needs to be kept out of this cycle, in our view it's an absolute must to think about replacing what we are doing today, about replacing fiber materials*
  - *o And then of course there are a whole host of other applications where energy needs to be saved, where a real cost benefit can be achieved over time through the efficient backwashing and long service life of such a product*
  - *o Not forgetting the whole situation concerning the food industry, in particular fish farming companies, but also simple things like watering golf courses or in the home appliance industry, where these products are used, in the chemical industry, in automotive construction, wherever filtration takes place.*
  - *o Whether that's process water or other media like oil or gases – Porometric has already proven itself in many applications*

- FK: You mentioned the food industry and there's an example concerning salmon farming
  - o Now, you wouldn't immediately connect a company for industrial mesh with an application site in the Swiss mountains
  - o And certainly not when you hear that there's a salmon farm in the Swiss mountains
  - o Your Porometric mesh is used there, too
  - o How exactly does that work with a salmon farm?

- PW: *Yes, the key thing with a salmon farm is of course the water quality*
  - *o as you can imagine*
  - *o After all, the better the fish feels, the more weight it gains*
  - *o That is one of the keys to success in this industry and on that basis, 3,900 cubic meters of water had to be filtered in the entire system and that was attempted with a drum filter, which was fitted in the factory with synthetic mesh*
  - *o And this synthetic mesh was unable to withstand these loads and – which motivated the people to contact us – put plastic into the cycle*
  - *o You can imagine, especially when rearing high-grade fish, that if there's one thing you don't want then that is to find microplastic in your fish, which we then eat.*
  - *o We fitted the filter elements of this drum filter with our Porometric mesh and were able to see straight away that the filtration had improved, because we filter a lot more in the same time*
  - *o Because we have this high flow rate, because we have a much longer service life through cleaning*
  - *o With the plastic material, cleaning took place several times per minute via backwashing, but the system also had to be cleaned once a week by hand using a pressure washer.*
  - *o This isn't necessary now*
  - *o So in principle, the water endlessly passes through our filter and this gives a much better filtration performance*
  - *o And it makes the water a lot cleaner*
  - *o And at the end of the day, it's a commercial issue, because the fish feel more comfortable and gain more weight so that more fish can be sold in the same time, so the intervals between the cleaning cycles are significantly longer*
  - *o And of course it's fundamental that no plastic abrasion gets into this food chain.*

- FK: OK, so in summary there are several advantages
  - o Firstly, you need less energy because the cleaning cycles are no longer so frequent
  - o The fish feel better and therefore taste better to the consumer, let's put it that way
  - o Have you tried salmon from there or eaten it?

- PW: *Yes, of course we have*
  - *o And of course, it's of top quality, because the water is also spring water*
  - *o And you can taste that later in the product*

- FK: Just how pressing the issue of microplastic in water is is demonstrated in the joint research project for a standardized procedure in conjunction with the German Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing and the German Federal Environmental Agency
    - o This looks at the matter of microfilter crucibles for microplastic analysis
    - o What is the specific aim of this project?

- SK: *I believe the first approach here is to find a standard, because there currently isn't one*
    - *o The problem has been recognized and the question is, how can we now be sure that certain routine analyses of even highly complex samples lead to an unambiguous result in some form*
    - *o And that is very interesting with this microfilter crucible, which we developed.*
    - *o Basically, it's a small crucible element with a welded-on floor made of optimized dutch weave, so a 5 µm dutch weave made of stainless steel*
    - *o And the whole thing is designed as a time-efficient and very cost-efficient microplastic analysis*
    - *o What that means is that it's about determining the shares and particle sizes of microplastic in environmental media, such as mineral water from PET bottles.*
    - *o And that is the step we want to take to even be able to recognize how serious and how large the problem actually is.*
    - *o Because we talk about this problem permanently.*
    - *o Scientifically speaking though, it isn't defined.*
    - *o That's what we want to work on.*

- FK: How do things stand at the moment?
    - o You said you want to develop a standard process or are already working on it
    - o Is it already in use anywhere or are you still working on a prototype or on the process of actually developing a standard?

- PW: *Well we have a prototype – we can't really call it that any more, it's already a real product*
    - *o We've moved on from that phase*
    - *o In Korea, for example, it's already used as the standard procedure in water analysis, so microplastic analysis.*
    - *o And in Germany it's now being described as a test by the Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing*
    - *o At the start, we noticed that this sampling is very time-consuming, very error-prone*
    - *o That means that lots of errors can creep in during sampling and that was what motivated us to say that it needed to be made easier for the person doing the sampling so that it can be used frequently and employed as a standard*
    - *o And that succeeded really well with the crucible*
    - *o It saves an enormous amount of time for the user.*
    - *o There is no particle loss and no foreign contamination in the environment, and that makes life simpler and quicker than for these people, with our product*

- FK: You said that it's already in use in South Korea and that a test is on the horizon in Germany.
    - o How will that look?
    - o The procedure you are developing with German Federal Institutes and Offices hasn't undergone final testing in Germany, but it's already in use in South Korea, is that right?

- PW: *No, in fact the UBA, the German Federal Environmental Agency, is going to make a recommendation for it.*
    - *o And that's on the way, it will be published in the coming weeks*
    - *o The Koreans were a bit quicker.*
    - *o They tested it, saw that it worked well.*
    - *o And as a result, they've already implemented it.*

- FK: Mr. Wirtz, another project has resulted from this
    - o What exactly was that about?

- PW: *Yes, the other project was about tire abrasion in the environment*

- *o The project is called RAU, for Reifenabrieb in der Umwelt, and it aimed to find out how much tire abrasion gets into rivers or the sewage system via surface water*
- *o You should know that around 110,000 tons of tire abrasion is created in German, on German roads each year from tire abrasion or wear of these tires.*
- *o The main aim in this case was to identify where the hotspots are*
- *o So basically, where junctions or driving situations, elevations in roads, basically where a lot of tire abrasion takes place.*
- *o And that gave rise to the idea of building a filter cascade made of stainless steel sieves, again with our well-known meshes, so down to the finest grades with Porometric and optimized dutch weaves, with the finest level around 5 µm, in order to sample how much tire abrasion actually arrives at such sensitive points.*
- *o This is a project that is also supported by TU Berlin and it's still running now*
- *o And from that, we basically developed a sampling basket with a sensor system, where you can see when there was rain, how much dirt accumulated and then we can immediately begin a kind of analysis phase in order to see what has happened.*
- *o That helps municipalities with grasping the problem.*
- *o So where are sensitive points in road traffic, where does something need to be done*
- *o You don't need to fit a filter system in every drain.*
- *o You just need to know where the hotspots are and they need to be identified, and basically that is where the sampling basket came from for this sampling procedure.*

- FK: What are these classic sensitive points?
  - o Are they traffic lights or are they roads where you can drive a bit faster?
  - o Like an autobahn or highway

- PW: *That's a good question*
  - *o We discovered that major junctions are, of course, a place where people brake and drive off.*
  - *o Yes, but also when you're, let's say, in front of a bridge, where there's an incline, where a lot of force is exerted on the road.*
  - *o They are the sensitive points*

- FK: We've learned a lot from you about filtration and microplastic analysis.
  - o What do you see as the challenges for the industry in terms of plastic-free filtration in the coming years?

- PW: *In my view, we simply need to use norms, legislation, understanding to do what we have started with plastic bags or plastic knives and forks or plastic plates*
  - *o That at some point we realize that a plastic filter medium simply doesn't belong in a filtration system where we want to take microplastics out of the process and that it needs to become clean and safe filtration where you can determine exactly what the separating limits are and that I don't worsen the situation any further by working with plastic media in such systems*
  - *o That is a challenge and of course, the trend and efforts are moving toward ever finer filtration*

- SK: *We're also very concerned with clarifying and informing people of how things link together*
  - *o Plastic has a right to exist*
  - *o There are all kinds of plastic applications that are useful*
  - *o The issue here is that we simply want to play our part in ensuring that when it comes to food or all the parts of our food chain, including drinking water, that we remove as much microplastic as possible and make sure that the filter medium doesn't add any new contamination to the food*

- FK: What requirements do you have of politicians?
  - o You have already said that we need standards
  - o Shouldn't it have much higher priority in politics to create these standards?
- SK: *It's not really that easy*
  - *o On the one hand, we generally have excellent drinking water quality in Germany, which means that what the municipal services or providers bring into households is of exceptional quality*
  - *o But the issue of microplastic contamination is something that has only arisen recently and first needs to gain new recognition and new limits*

o Let's say, if you have a plastic bottle with baby milk in and it is shaken so that the baby can drink from it – simply this shaking causes microplastic to get into the milk, and in no insignificant amount.
o Now, you could say that generations of people, me included, have grown into adults and still not become ill from drinking baby milk from plastic bottles
o But if you know there's a problem there and you can solve it, then it's an issue you need to take care of

- FK: Let me say these were nice words to conclude with.
  - o I'd like to thank you for the very open discussion and the detailed insights into the company GKD
  - o Before we get to the end of the second episode of the WorkingHero podcast presented by IFAT though, I have another personal question for you
  - o We didn't have an IFAT 2020 in Munich last year
  - o So my question to you is, what are you looking forward to at IFAT in two years?

- SK: *Naturally, talking to people in person who want to be informed, who want to share their experiences with us and learn about our experiences, of course that's enormously important to us*
  - *o Taking part in trade fairs is a really, really big issue and is really important simply for bringing together interested parties and providers and people who have needs*
  - *o Unfortunately, we are now learning that that's no longer so easy and probably won't be able to return to the level it was at before in the coming years either*
  - *o As such, all companies and providers should ask themselves which formats can be used in future to announce the exchange of information and technologies at a high technical level*
  - *o It's a challenge we'll have to face in the coming months*
  - *o Otherwise we're very much looking forward to the next IFAT, it was always great to be there*

- PW: *Yes, to a certain extent, we live off enthusiasm for the topics*
  - *o And that gets conveyed at a trade fair like this*
  - *o And we always draw our motivation from that*
  - *o And it's true to some extent, that these personal encounters give us a boost*
  - *o And I look forward to experiencing that again*
  - *o How it will be is something we don't yet know*
  - *o We can't really answer that at the moment*
  - *o But I'm generally confident that we be able to meet up again healthily*

- FK: I hope so too, and I look forward to being able to meet with you in person in Munich
  - o Thank you for joining me Dr. Stephan Kufferath and Peter Wirtz from GKD
  - o You can find out more about the company on their website gkd-group.com
  - o And of course you can find all the information about IFAT, the leading global trade fair, at ifat.de
  - o For those of you listening, we've listed the links to the websites in the show notes, too
  - o If you have any questions for us and our guests or want your company to be part of the WorkingHero podcast, then simply send an email to us at workinghero@messe-muenchen.de
  - o That was episode two of the WorkingHero podcast presented by IFAT
  - o Thanks for listening
  - o In the next episode we speak to the company Envirochemie and look at the various water and wastewater technologies
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  - o Until then, all the best and goodbye