MRF MATERIAL FLOW STUDY

MRC ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2016

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Providing solutions to meet sustainability, resource management and waste recovery goals of clients and their supply chains



RECYCLE.COM

managing change in a resource-constrained world.

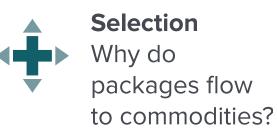


- The material mix at the MRF is constantly changing
- Understanding how categories of materials flow will help the industry improve recovery

Goals



Flow Where do packages end up?





Processes What changes to sort processes could improve recovery?



Methodology

1 Materials added to standard incoming recyclables



PAPER MATERIALS ADDED

- Gable-top and aseptic cartons
- Beverage cups (hot & cold)
- Ice cream containers
 Clamshells
- Clains
- Trays

PLASTIC MATERIALS ADDED

- Bottles & Jars
- Small/Large plastic containers
- Small/Large plastic lids
- Clamshells/Domes/Trays
- Beverage Cups

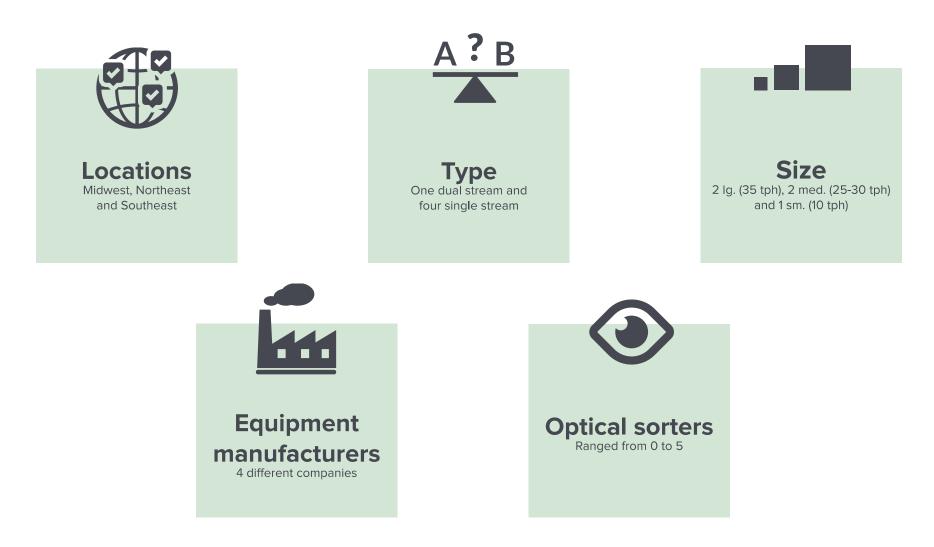


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MRFs Tested





Paper Materials

Plastic Materials

Gable-top and aseptic cartons

Beverage cups (hot & cold)

Ice cream containers

Clamshells

Trays

Bottles & Jars

Small/Large plastic containers

Small/Large plastic lids

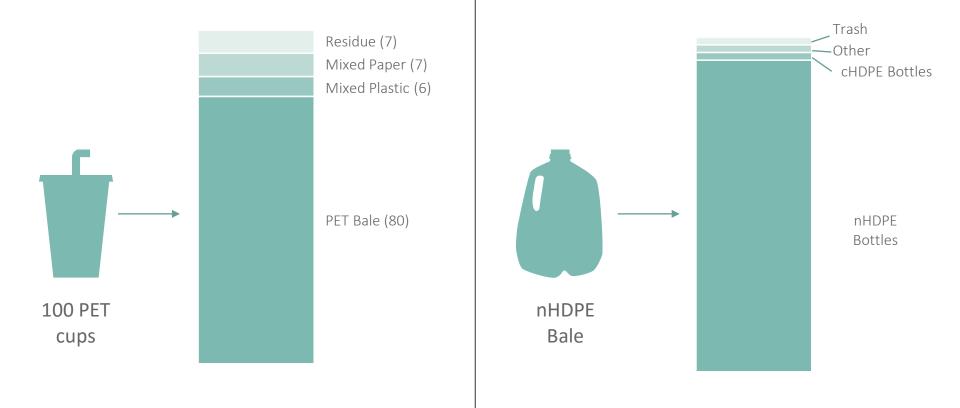
Clamshells/Domes/Trays

Beverage Cups

Two Types of Analysis

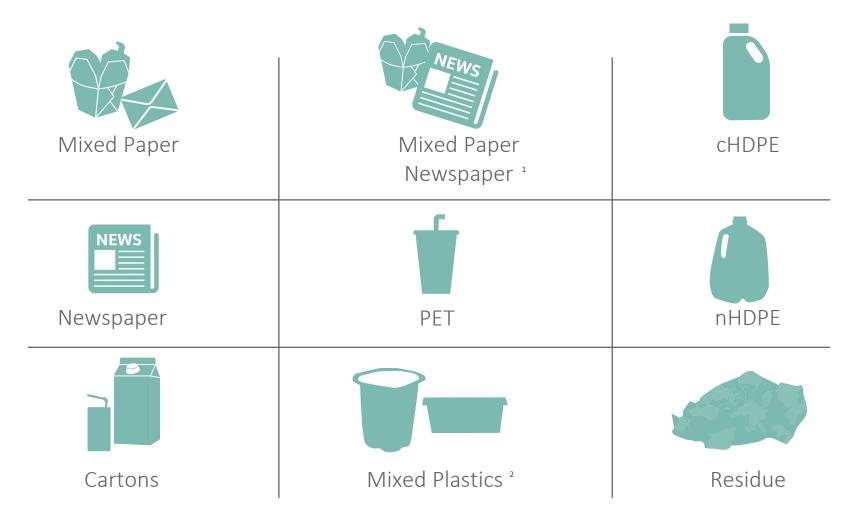
Where did study materials end up?

What was in each of the target bales?





Product Characterizations were Calculated for:



1. Some facilities only marketed one grade of paper

2. Also included a HDPE/PP Tubs and Lids grade



What did we learn?



2D/3D SEPARATION IS KEY TO HIGH RECOVERY

Overall loss rates of containers to paper commodities varied from 3% to 12%



PACKAGE FORM INFLUENCES FLOW

Materials that held their shape had a higher tendency to flow to the container line than those that flattened



OPTICAL SORTERS CAN HELP IDENTIFY PACKAGING

Increasing benefits as stream evolves into being more diverse and lightweight





2D/3D SEPARATION IS KEY TO HIGH RECOVERY Overall loss rates of plastic materials varied from 3% to 12%

Likely reasons for high loss:

- 8% loss at large facility had unusually compacted and wet material due to equipment failures and snowstorms
- 12% loss at both medium facilities likely had worn disc screen discs

Material preparation had a strong effect

- Minimize compaction of material by residents and collection trucks
- Keep material dry

Avoid overloading screens past their design throughput

Screen maintenance is key to consistent performance

- Clean screens of material that are wrapped around the shafts
- Replace worn and damaged discs

More screens produced better separation

 Large facilities both had 1 extra screen than medium facilities and had lower loss rates of plastics to the paper stream





PACKAGE FORM INFLUENCES FLOW

Loss rate of packaging materials to the paper streams

FORM	Plastic Bottles	Plastic Cups	Plastic Containers	Plastic Clamshells	Aseptic and Gable-top Cartons
AVERAGE LOSS RATE TO PAPER STREAM	5%	10%	12%	29%	18%
LOSS RATE AT BEST PERFORMING SINGLE STREAM MRF	2%	3%	2%	12%	0%

No material is perfect

• Even plastic bottles had on average 5% loss to the paper stream

Materials that held their shape had a higher tendency to flow to the container line than those that flattened

• Lightweight water bottles had a loss rate of 15%

Loss rates above are to the paper stream only, each type also had losses to other commodities and to the residue

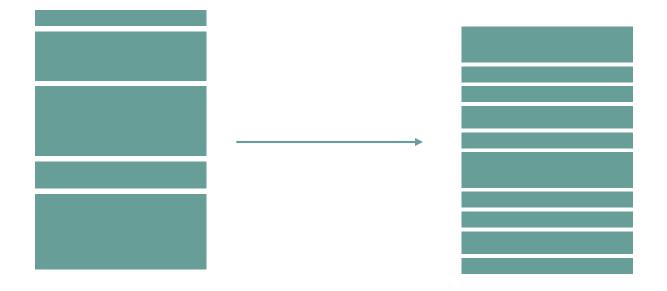




OPTICAL SORTERS CAN HELP IDENTIFY PACKAGING

Increasing benefits as stream evolves into being more diverse and lightweight

Manual sorters can be overwhelmed by number of individual pieces and confused by similar looking resins or packages (i.e. clear PET and clear PP)





Factors Improving a Package's Recovery

Size + Shape:

Dimensions make a difference - items tend to flow with similarly sized and shaped materials across materials

Stiffness:

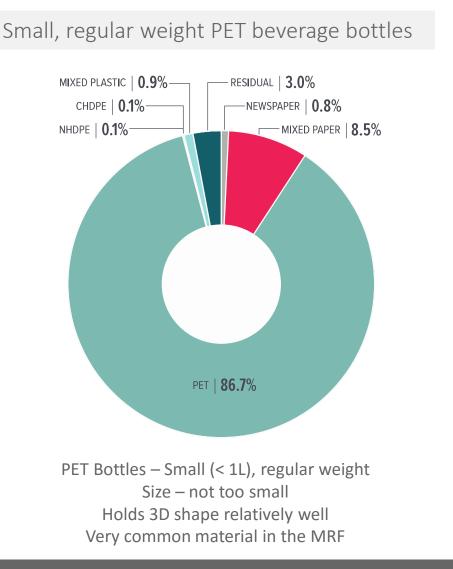
Holding the 3D shape improves likelihood of moving with containers

Common:

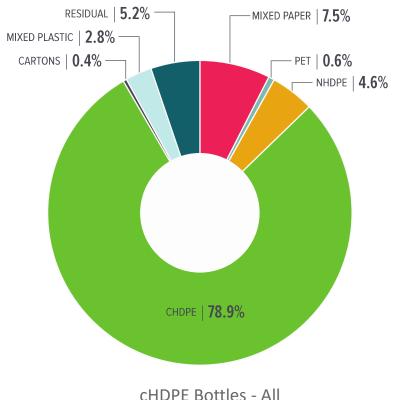
More prevalent form/ resin combination will increase ability to target with dedicated optical or manual sorters



Where Did the Material End Up?



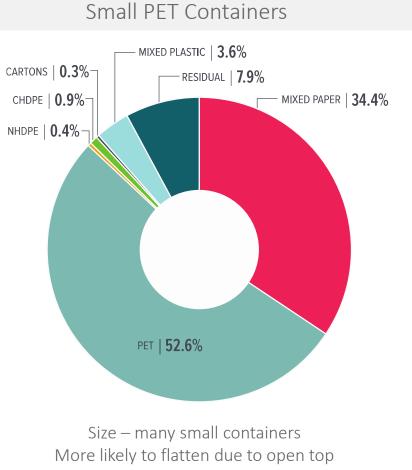
All CHDPE bottles



cHDPE Bottles - All Size – noted numerous small single serving type bottles Holds 3D shape relatively well Very common material in the MRF

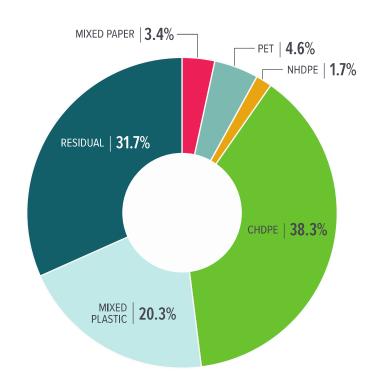


Where Did the Material End Up?



Very common material in the MRF

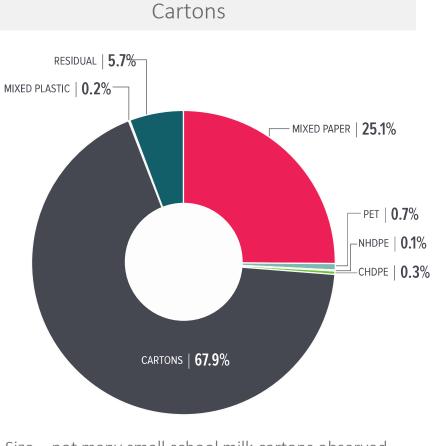
All CHDPE Containers



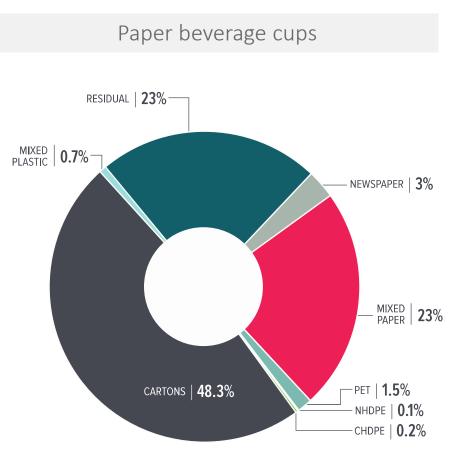
Size – noted numerous small single serving type containers More likely to flatten due to open top Very common material in the MRF, but easily confused with PP containers



Where Did the Material End Up?



Size – not many small school milk cartons observed Holds 3D shape relatively well Smaller percentage of overall stream



Size – not too small More likely to flatten due to open top Not currently accepted by any of the test MRFs



Conclusions

Each player in the recycling value chain has a role to play to improve recovery and address contamination

PACKAGING DESIGNERS Design with recovery in mind	MUNICIPALITIES Work with MRFs to add new materials and educate residents on proper material preparation
MRF OPERATORS Adequate separation equipment and continual maintenance improves separations	MRF EQUIPMENT DESIGNERS Research designs to improve separation of new materials



BRENNAN MADDEN

CONSULTANT, RRS bmadden@recycle.com



in RRS (Resource Recycling Systems)



@recycle_com



Resource Recycling Systems

