



Motivation – Circularity Off-Ramps



- Limited Program Materials: Most MRFs currently can only process materials that make up roughly 1/4 of our waste stream.
- Program Material Specifications: MRFs are not able to recover all recyclable materials that enter their systems.
- Program Materials in the Landfill: Many recoverable and recyclable materials end up in the landfill.
- Recycled Materials Degrade or are used to Make Non-Recyclable Items: Materials that are recovered and recycled at MRFs are often downcycled or used to manufacture non-recyclable or non-recoverable items.

5

Circularity Off-Ramp #1 – Limited Program Materials (Most MRFs will accept)



- OCC (Cardboard)
- Other Flat Fiber
- PET #1
- HDPE #2
- Aluminum Cans
- Steel Cans



Some MRFs may accept other materials on a case-by-case basis



Circularity Off-Ramp #2 – Program Material Specifications MRF's Ability to Process and Recover



- OCC needs to be large and flat (~18"x18")
- Containers need to be empty and still intact (3D)
- Items can't be too small (2"x2" is common fines screening)
- Color and label wraps can also cause recovery issues (hard for optical equipment to identify)





7

Circularity Off-Ramp #2 – Program Material Specifications Recovery Research



Recovery of HDPE Flexible Tubes at an HDPE specific Optical Unit

Item	Number of Items Recovered (Out of 100)
HDPE 1.0" flexible tube	1
HDPE 1.5" flexible tube	3
HDPE 2.00" flexible tube	29





Circularity Off-Ramp #3 – Recyclable Materials in Landfills



- GBB's Rule of thumb is about 50% of recyclables at a location with curbside single stream recycling ends up in landfill.
- Recent study in Michigan showed about 30% was recycled.
- EPA's national rate of 32% indicates a lot more recyclable material ends up in landfill



Landfilled OCC at a Waste Sort – B. Kelley



9

Circularity Off-Ramp #3 – Recyclable Material Degradation and use in Durable Goods



- Only metals and glass are truly circular
- Fiber and plastics degrade over multiple cycles
- Only certain long fibers and clear plastics are easily mechanically recycled back into single-use containers
- Colored plastics and short fibers tend to be used in items that are not recaptured for recycling

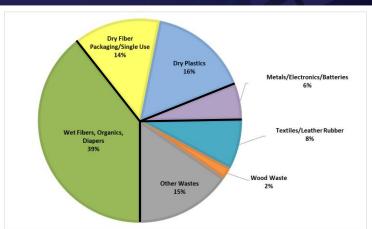


Technology Approach to Increase Circularity



- Mixed Waste Processing
- Source Separation
- Collection (Wet/Dry)
- Dry Single-Use/Packaging **30%**
- Wet Organics and Fiber 39%
- Total Wet/Dry 69%

Remaining Non-Metal Waste - 25%



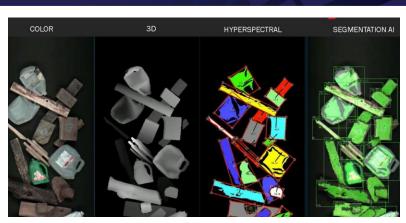


11

Technology Approaches (Continued)

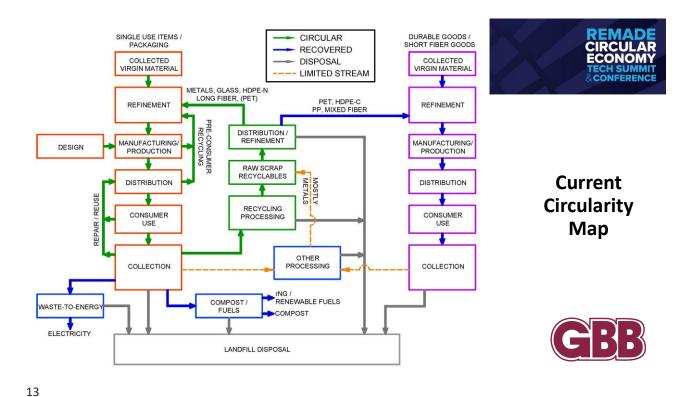


- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Advanced Recycling
- Additional Approaches
 - EPR
 - Brand Capture



Source: Waste Robotics





SINGLE USE ITEMS / PACKAGING CIRCULAR DURABLE GOODS / SHORT FIBER GOODS CIRCULAR ECONOMY RECOVERED COLLECTED VIRGIN MATERIAL DISPOSAL COLLECTED VIRGIN MATERIAL LIMITED STREAM REFINEMENT REFINEMENT PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLING DISTRIBUTION / REFINEMENT ADVANCED RECYCLING / FIBER RECOVERY MANUFACTURING/ PRODUCTION MANUFACTURING/ PRODUCTION DESIGN RAW SCRAP RECYCLABLES **Advanced** DISTRIBUTION DISTRIBUTION REPAIR / REUSE **Circularity** RECYCLING CONSUMER CONSUMER PROCESSING USE USE Map OTHER PROCESSING COLLECTION COLLECTION rNG / RENEWABLE FUELS COMPOST / WASTE-TO-ENERG COMPOST ELECTRICITY LANDFILL DISPOSAL

Conclusions



- Increase recovery of current Program Materials
 - More Recycling Collection
 - More advanced processing
 - Change Collections to increase material access
- Review Recoverability of Items
 - Just because it is a recyclable material doesn't mean it will be recovered
- Advanced Recovery and Refinement technology to improve circularity of noncircular or limited circularity items



