



SUSTAINABLE OREGON 2011
Association of Oregon Recyclers
33rd Annual Conference & Trade Show

Introduction to Oregon's Recycling System

Sponsored by:



What Makes a Product Recyclable?

- Economics and attributes of recycle commodity are attractive such that it can be used to manufacture similar product from which it was derived or into other product types
 - Economics Include –
 - Price
 - Transportation
 - Capital required for conversion for re-use
 - Processing cost impacts due to contaminants
- Product can be segregated such that it can meet the requirements of above

What Makes a Product NOT Recyclable?

- Product cannot be segregated such that it can meet the requirements in previous slide
- Product creates cross contamination into other products and degrades quality such as;
 - Too many cereal boxes in an Old Corrugated Container grade will degrade the quality and increase costs
 - Due to their size and dimension, prescription bottles, tub lids, etc., cannot be segregated and end up as a contaminant in ONP or Mixed Paper
 - Glass in Single Stream collections is crushed and becomes too small for removal from paper grades but can no longer be economically separated by color thus reducing or eliminating it's value
 - Medical waste or personal hygiene products (pads, used diapers, etc.) from household or commercial routes is not effectively sorted and is a serious health risk to sort facility and mill employees. In a “best case” scenario, it is a yield loss. In a “worse case” scenario, a person's life is forever altered by the bio-hazard

What is a Market

- Private manufacturing is based on the fundamental components of;
 - Can we create a product that has value to a customer that
 - Is cost effective for them
 - Meets their customer or end use need for performance and quality
 - Can we make a profit from the sale price of product less cost of manufacturing product?
- When either, or combination of these fundamental components no longer exist, the facility typically closes

