



5. How Are Steel Cans Collected from Noncombustible Waste?

The Amount of Steel Cans Collected from Noncombustible Waste

The amount of steel cans collected from noncombustible waste is estimated to be 450,000 tons totally in FY2009 (including 33,000 tons of steel can), which is based on the research data collected from 556 ward/cities. This translates into the recycling of 449,645 tons nationwide (including 33,331 tons of steel can).

The Amount of Steel Can Collected from Noncombustible Waste (estimates based on the record in FY2009)

(Unit: tons)

	Wards and cities	The amount of iron collected (t)	The amount of steel can collected (t)
Shredding only	7	2,239	95
Magnetic separation after Shredding	242	148,110	11,396
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	153	88,494	7,572
Press after magnetic separation	16	5,640	449
Delivery to recycling manufacture	73	16,021	981
Others	56	36,618	1,614
Unknown	9	2,079	72
Total	556	299,201	22,179

Note. In the 23 wards, Tokyo, the recycling amount of ferrous metal from noncombustible waste is calculated from data of the clean association of Tokyo 23.

Form of Processing Ferrous Metals at Noncombustible Waste Disposal Facilities

Magnetic separation after shredding is the highest ratio of 39.2%, followed by magnetic separation and press after shredding (23.1%). Comparing to the condition 5 years ago, the overall trend is the same, but the ratio of dumped directly decreased and delivery to the trader has increased.

	FY2009		FY2003	
	Wards and cities	rate (%)	Wards and cities	rate (%)
Shredding only	7	1.0	10	1.4
Magnetic separation after Shredding	278	39.2	281	40.7
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	164	23.1	181	26.2
Press after magnetic separation	21	3.0	20	2.9
Landfill	25	3.5	43	6.2
Delivery to recycling manufacture	99	13.9	38	5.5
Others	70	9.9	59	8.5
Unknown	46	6.5	59	8.5
Total	710	100.0	691	100.0

Sales Condition According to the Form of Processing Ferrous Metals in FY2009

Most of the scrap can are sold with charge regardless of how they were scrapped (82.5% of all), however, once there is extraneous material admixed, there is a case of inverse onerous contract since it takes more time an efforts to separate and there are some municipalities that do inverse onerous contract regardless of the methods of press.

	With charge	Inverse onerous contract	Without charge	Unknown	Total
Shredding only	5	0	1	1	7
	71.4	0.0	14.3	14.3	100.0
Magnetic separation after Shredding	236	20	17	5	278
	84.9	7.2	6.1	1.8	100.0
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	145	2	6	11	164
	88.4	1.2	3.7	6.7	100.0
Press after magnetic separation	16	1	2	2	21
	76.2	4.8	9.5	9.5	100.0
Delivery to recycling manufacture	69	13	11	6	99
	69.7	13.1	11.1	6.1	100.0
Others	56	3	6	5	70
	80.0	4.3	8.6	7.1	100.0

Note. [Other] indicates press after hand separation, dissolution processing, etc.

Average Sales Price According to the Form of Processing Ferrous Metals

(only in items with charge, Unit: ¥/t)

The average price of iron steel has almost doubled comparing to last year. The highest price is ¥21,278/t for the scrap pressed after being magnetically and separated after shredding followed by ¥21,278/t for the scrap magnetically separated after shredding. Both of them are higher than the average price of last year.

	2010	2009	2008
Shredding only	15,967	7,164	29,527
Magnetic separation after Shredding	20,688	9,958	28,912
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	21,278	11,495	28,070
Press after magnetic separation	15,035	7,917	25,293
Delivery to recycling manufacture	15,404	11,290	26,878
Others	21,039	11,367	30,240
Annual average	19,949	10,535	28,432

Note. Prices show the latest price as of June to July 2009