



## III The Method of Sorted Collection of Steel Cans

### 5. How Are Steel Cans Collected from Noncombustible Waste?

#### The Amount of Steel Cans Collected from Noncombustible Waste is Estimated to be 416,000 tons totally (including 24,000 tons of steel can)

According to the research data collected from 555 wards/cities, the amount of iron collected is 282,125 tons in FY2010 (including 16,321 tons of steel can). This translates into the recycling of 415,954 tons nationwide (including 24,064 tons of steel can).

#### The Amount of Steel Can Collected from Noncombustible Waste (estimates based on the record in FY2010)

(Unit: tons)

	Wards and cities	The amount of iron collected(t)	The amount of steel can collected(t)
Shredding only	4	1,618	44
Magnetic separation after Shredding	243	141,279	7,515
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	148	82,820	5,990
Press after magnetic separation	13	2,963	400
Delivery to recycling manufacture	76	19,779	729
Others	64	33,282	1,634
Unknown	7	383	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>282,125</b>	<b>16,321</b>

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 39.9%, followed by magnetic separation and press after shredding (22.3%). Comparing to the condition in FY2003, the overall trend is the same, but the ratio of dumped directly decreased and delivery to the recycling manufacture has increased.

	FY2010		FY2003	
	Wards and cities	rate (%)	Wards and cities	rate (%)
Shredding only	5	0.7	10	1.4
Magnetic separation after Shredding	281	39.9	281	40.7
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	157	22.3	181	26.2
Press after magnetic separation	18	2.6	20	2.9
Landfill	28	4.0	43	6.2
Delivery to recycling manufacture	93	13.2	38	5.5
Others	74	10.5	59	8.5
Unknown	48	6.8	59	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### Sales Condition According to the Form of Processing Ferrous Metals in FY2010

Most of the scrap can are sold with charge regardless of how they were scrapped (83.0% 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	3	0	1	1	5
	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Magnetic separation after Shredding	244	18	11	8	281
	86.8	6.4	3.9	2.8	100.0
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	136	2	9	10	157
	86.6	1.3	5.7	6.4	100.0
Press after magnetic separation	14	1	2	1	18
	77.8	5.6	11.1	5.6	100.0
Delivery to recycling manufacture	67	13	10	3	93
	72.0	14.0	10.8	3.2	100.0
Others	57	2	8	7	74
	77.0	2.7	10.8	9.5	100.0

#### Average Sales Price According to the Form of Processing Ferrous Metals (only in items with charge, Unit: ¥/t)

The average price of iron steel rise slightly comparing to the previous year. The highest price is ¥24,525/t for the scrap pressed and being magnetically separated after shredding, while the price of shredding only fell into ¥13,818/t.

	2011	2010	2009
Shredding only	13,818	15,967	7,164
Magnetic separation after Shredding	22,502	20,688	9,958
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	24,525	21,278	11,495
Press after magnetic separation	23,019	15,035	7,917
Delivery to recycling manufacture	17,909	15,404	11,290
Others	21,377	21,039	11,367
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>22,189</b>	<b>19,949</b>	<b>10,535</b>

Note. Prices show the latest price in each year