



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 22,000 tons totally

According to the research data collected from 568 municipalities, the amount of iron collected is 271,761 tons in FY2012 (including 13,454 tons of steel can). This translates into the recycling of 435,115 tons nationwide (including 21,541 tons of steel can).

The Amount of Steel Cans Collected from Noncombustible Waste (estimated based on the record in FY2012)

(Unit: tons)

	# of wards and cities	The amount of iron collected(t)	The amount of steel can collected(t)
Shredding only	5	1,955	48
Magnetic separation after Shredding	249	127,235	7,230
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	145	82,247	3,290
Press after magnetic separation	12	4,063	357
Delivery to recycling manufacture	78	20,006	960
Others	66	34,547	1,373
Unknown	13	1,708	196
Total	568	271,761	13,454

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 40.4%, followed by magnetic separation and press after shredding (20.2%). Comparing to the condition in FY2006, 2009, the overall trend is the same, but the ratio of dumped directly and magnetic separation and press after shredding decreased, and delivery to the recycling manufactures has increased.

	FY2012		FY2009		FY2006	
	# of wards and cities	rate (%)	# of wards and cities	rate (%)	# of wards and cities	rate (%)
Shredding only	7	1.0	7	1.0	12	1.7
Magnetic separation after shredding	297	40.4	278	39.2	283	39.0
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	149	20.2	164	23.1	180	24.8
Press after magnetic separation	21	2.9	21	3.0	28	3.7
Dumped directly	24	3.3	25	3.5	36	5.0
Delivery to recycling manufactures	107	14.5	99	13.9	71	9.8
Others	83	11.3	70	9.9	58	8.0
Unknown	48	6.5	46	6.5	59	8.1
Total	736	100.0	710	100.0	726	100.0

○ Sales Condition According to the Form of Processing Ferrous Metals in FY2012

Most of the scrap can are sold with charge regardless of how they were processed (71.4%), however, once there is extraneous material admixed except iron, there is a case of inverse onerous contract since it takes more time efforts to separate and there are some municipalities that do inverse onerous.

	With charge	Inverse onerous contract	Without charge	Unknown	Total
Shredding only	2	1	0	4	7
	28.6	14.3	0.0	57.1	100.0
Magnetic separation after shredding	230	8	7	52	297
	77.4	2.7	2.4	17.5	100.0
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	113	1	4	31	149
	75.8	0.7	2.7	20.8	100.0
Press after magnetic separation	17	0	0	4	21
	81.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	100.0
Delivery to recycling manufactures	63	9	5	30	107
	58.9	8.4	4.7	28.0	100.0
Others	49	3	3	28	83
	59.0	3.6	3.6	33.7	100.0
Total	474	22	19	149	664
	71.4	3.3	2.9	22.4	100

Note. [Others] represents taking multiple ways, press after hand separation etc.

○ Average Sales Price According to the Form of Processing Ferrous Metals (only in items with charge)

The average price of iron steel increases comparing to year 2008 and decreases year 2010. The highest price is ¥19,243/t for the magnetic separation and press after shredding, while the lowest price is ¥10,375/t for the shredding only.

(Unit: ¥/t)

	2013	2010	2008
Shredding only	10,375	15,967	7,164
Magnetic separation after Shredding	18,292	20,688	9,958
Magnetic separation and press after shredding	19,243	21,278	11,495
Press after magnetic separation	18,328	15,035	7,917
Delivery to recycling manufacture	16,390	15,404	11,290
Others	15,947	21,039	11,367
Annual average	17,982	19,949	10,535

Note. Prices show the latest price in each year