

How Recycling Managers Can Best Contribute to Achieving Sustainable Materials Management



February 18, 2015

David Allaway, Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality



Overview

- What is "materials management"?
- Materials management and discards
 management compared
- How does recycling contribute to sustainable materials management



Materials Management: 2 Working Definitions (US EPA)

"Materials management is an approach to using and reusing resources most efficiently and sustainably throughout their lifecycles. It seeks to minimize materials used and all associated environmental impacts."

"Materials management refers to the life cycle of materials as they trace their course through the economy, from raw material extraction to product manufacture, transport, use, source reduction, reuse, recycling, and disposal."



Materials Management: A "Life Cycle" View





"Discards management" and "materials management" compared

| | Discards Management | Materials Management | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Goal | Managing discards | Sustainability | | |
| Lifecycle | Primarily downstream | All stages | | |
| Environmental scope | Emissions from waste facilities; resource conservation from recovery | All pollutants, resources | | |
| Partners | Waste generators, waste industry, users of recovered material | Everyone involved in the life cycle of materials | | |



Materials Management?



Beyond Waste

A Sustainable Materials Management Strategy for New York State



Print only if necessary and on 100% post-consumer recycled content paper

Materials Management in Oregon

2050 Vision and Framework for Action





Why Materials Management?

- Answers Complex Questions about Choices and Impact -Everyday, people make choices about products and services:
 - Which products do we buy?
 - What are they made of and how are they made?
 - How do we use them?
 - What do we do with stuff when we're through with it?

All of these choices have environmental consequences – some large, some small, almost all unseen.

- Multi-attribute Very narrowly focused attributes like "recyclable", "biodegradable", or "organic" don't tell us about all of the other potential environmental impacts that occur in all stages of the life cycle.
- Offers Inter-related Solutions SMM requires interaction between programs that deal with a wide range of media (air, water, etc.) to identify and address "hotspots" which cause major environmental impacts.

Source: US EPA (2015)



From "Discards Management" to "Materials Management:

- A full view of impacts across the life cycle
- A full view of <u>actions</u> across the life cycle



From "Discards Management" to "Materials Management:



From "Discards Management" to "Materials Management:

PTION

Saten Design

Recycling & <u>Recovery</u>

END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT

Use of Recovered Materials

Extraction

DEQ



From "Discards Management" to "Materials Management:

- A full view of <u>impacts</u> across the life cycle
- A full view of <u>actions</u> across the life cycle
 Why? Because most impacts are "upstream"



Example of Actions Across the Life Cycle: PET Water Bottles





Example of Actions Across the Life Cycle: PET Water Bottles







Example of Actions Across the Life Cycle: PET Water Bottles





Example of Actions Across the Life Cycle: PET Water Bottles







Materials Management









Nicolaus Copernicus







World View #1: Recycling is Independent of Other Life Cycle Stages

- The life cycle of materials consists of several discrete parts (production, transportation, end-of-life, etc.)
- If each part is optimized (independent of its effects on the larger system), the whole system is optimized
- Recyclers should maximize recycling



World View #2: "Systems Thinking"

- The life cycle of materials consists of several discrete parts (production, transportation, end-of-life, etc.)
- Recycling is a *means* to an *end*, not an end in-and-of-itself
- Recycling may effect the rest of the system
- Recycling should be maximized but only to the extent it achieves the broader end (e.g., resource conservation), and only after considering how it effects the big picture (whole system)



Design for Recycling? Design for Prevention? Design for Environment?

| Coffee Packaging (11.5 oz product) | Material | Package Weight | Recyclable by Consumers? | Energy Used (MJ/ 11.5 oz) | GHG Emissions (Ibs CO2e/ 11.5 oz product)* | MSW Waste Generated (Ibs./ 100,000 oz. of product) |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Constant and the second | Steel can, plastic lid | ~4 oz. | Yes | 4.21 | 0.33 | 1,305 |
| | Plastic container and lid | ~3 oz. | Yes | 5.18 | 0.17 | 847 |
| TOT REE TON FOLGERS CLASSIC ROAST | Flexible pouch | ~0.4 oz. | No | 1.14 | 0.04 | 176 |

Source: US EPA



DEQ Waste Prevention Strategy:

www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/wasteprevention/wpstrategy.htm



Food for Thought

"The environmental goals that motivate recycling are often best served by less rather than more recycling – that is, by preventing the generation of waste in the first place." -Frank Ackerman (in "Why Do We Recycle?")

"Picking up and reclaiming scrap left over after production is a public service, but planning so that there will be no scrap is a higher public service." - Henry Ford





Thank You

David Allaway Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality allaway.david@deq.state.or.us