

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

The increasing demand for recycled wood to produce particleboard and MDF panels has resulted in the need to improve the cleaning process of post-consumer wood (e.g. pallets\wood packaging material, demolition waste, used furniture), eliminating in a more effective and efficient way plastic impurities. Now MDF panels are mainly obtained from virgin wood and only a small number of producers use post-consumer recycled wood (up to 10%, based on PAL internal studies on the market), because:

a) the process requires multiple steps of cleaning that are not enough to completely remove impurities

b) MDF panels are of low quality and not compliant with EN 622-5 and EPF Standard for delivery conditions of recycled wood.

c) there are not systems in the market capable of achieving a good removal of impurities (see the State of Art paragraph).

LIFE+ PLASTIC KILLER main objective is to set up and demonstrate the viability of an energy efficient pilot plant able to finely separate post-consumer recycled wood from plastics impurities, in order to use it primarily for MDF panels production and secondarily as "purified" biomass. This project will contribute to:

- pave the way for a new generation of more sustainable and affordable MDF panels produced by up to 60% of post-consumer recycled wood, compliant with EN 622-5 and EPF Standards;

- produce "purified" post-consumer wood that can be also introduced in the EU market as biomass for energy production, reducing the dioxin produced during the combustion;

- limit the use of virgin wood, supporting the non deforestation through the prolonged lifecycle of the recycled wood;

- foster the post-consumer wood recycle approach in the EU, open up new business and jobs opportunities; this also will contribute in the middle perspective to decongesting dumps.

- demonstrate the socio-economic and environmental sustainability, the potentialities of market replication and penetration of the proposed pilot plant.





plastickiller.eu



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Total Cost: €1.874.423 (contribution LIFE+: 49,78%)



Partner

CEPR



EXPECTED RESULTS (OUTPUTS AND QUANTIFIED ACHIEVEMENTS):

1. According to more achievable targets within the new time span, the following estimations are provided: input power of about 58kW maximum, a flow up to 30m3/h of waste (post-consumer wood).

2. If we assume that the pilot will treat 78t/day of waste (post-consumer wood) and that from PAL's experience it's possible to estimate that there are about 0.78t/day of plastic impurities in this waste, 0.741t/day of plastic impurities can be eliminated and further recycled.

3. Considering in a conservative way that 130t/day of virgin wood are needed to produce about 130t of MDF panels, the pilot plant will replace 78 t/day of virgin wood with the purified post-consumer wood, corresponding to avoid the cut of 40 trees per day from local forests. In addition, assuming that i) 0.9t of CO2 are trapped in 1m3 of tree, ii) 9,600trees/year are not mobilised and transported by truck, iii) an average CO2-emission factor for road transport operations of 62g CO2/tonne-km [McKinnon 2011] and iv) an average distance from forest to sawmill of 300km [Le Net. 2011], additional CO2 savings are possible.

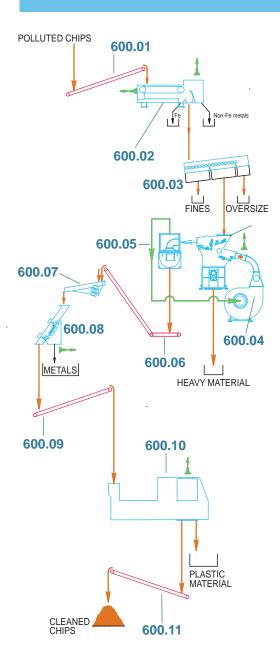
The whole CO2 trapping and saving amount is about 88teCO2/day.

4. Under the assumption of the Life+ project time span and treating 78 t/day of waste (post consumer wood) in such demonstrating context, the challenging but realistic targets can be reformulated as follow: the estimated annual savings of water by PLASTIC KILLER are about 9,288m3, corresponding to the annual water consumption of about 46European families.

5. Considering the Life+ time span in a pilot configuration and that the PLASTIC KILLER pilot is going to substitute in weight = 78t\day of virgin wood with the purified post-consumer wood in MDF panels production, there will be enormous economic savings that justify the proposers investment in the project. In fact, assuming the following as average costs (70€t virgin wood or pre-consumer wood; 40€t post consumer wood), the economic savings are about 2,340€\day (503,100€\year)

6. In a pilot configuration, it is expected that using 78t/day of post-consumer wood, the pilot plant will eliminate about 741kg/day of plastics impurities out of 780kg/day, which will avoid the dioxin emission of about 563ng TEQ/day (considering a density of 150kg/m3 and the estimation from Schatowitz, see section B2).

LIFE12 ENV/IT/000374



RECY CLEANING TOWER

600.01: BELT CONVEYOR 600.02: INDUCTION GRADING MACHINE 600.03: DYNASCREEN 600.04: AIR RECYCLING CLEANER 600.05: FILTERING VALVE 600.06: BELT BOARD CONVEYOR 600.07: VIBRATING FEEDER 600.08: METAL KILLER 600.09: BELT CONVEYOR 600.10: PLASTIC KILLER 600.11: BELT CONVEYOR



OUTPUTS AND QUANTIFIED ACHIEVEMENTS:

The preparatory actions, including "stakeholders consultations", "pilot plant modelling and plant-layout" and "optical detection system dimensioning and design", have been successfully concluded.

Regarding the stakeholders consultations, the Consortium collected satisfactory information in order to fine-tune the pilot plant. It has been improved respect to the original proposal. The development of core components, especially the injection system and optical detection system, required many studies and tests. Due to the modified belt frame, it was possible to reach a high speed up to 8 m/s.

Recently, PAL started the installation and construction of various parts indicated in the pilot plant. The pilot plant will be ready at the end of September. The Consortium planned tests on camera aimed to investigate: illumination, resolution, how the depth of an object affects the shadows, testing the preservation of the synchronism of acquisition and injection after a predetermined operating time.

All channels have been used in order to disseminate the project and its results (exhibitions, workshops, brochures, technical publications, a dedicated website, social networks).