

Paris Packaging Week – Paris AEROBAL Aluminium Talk

The recycling of aluminium aerosol cans -
Current and future perspectives

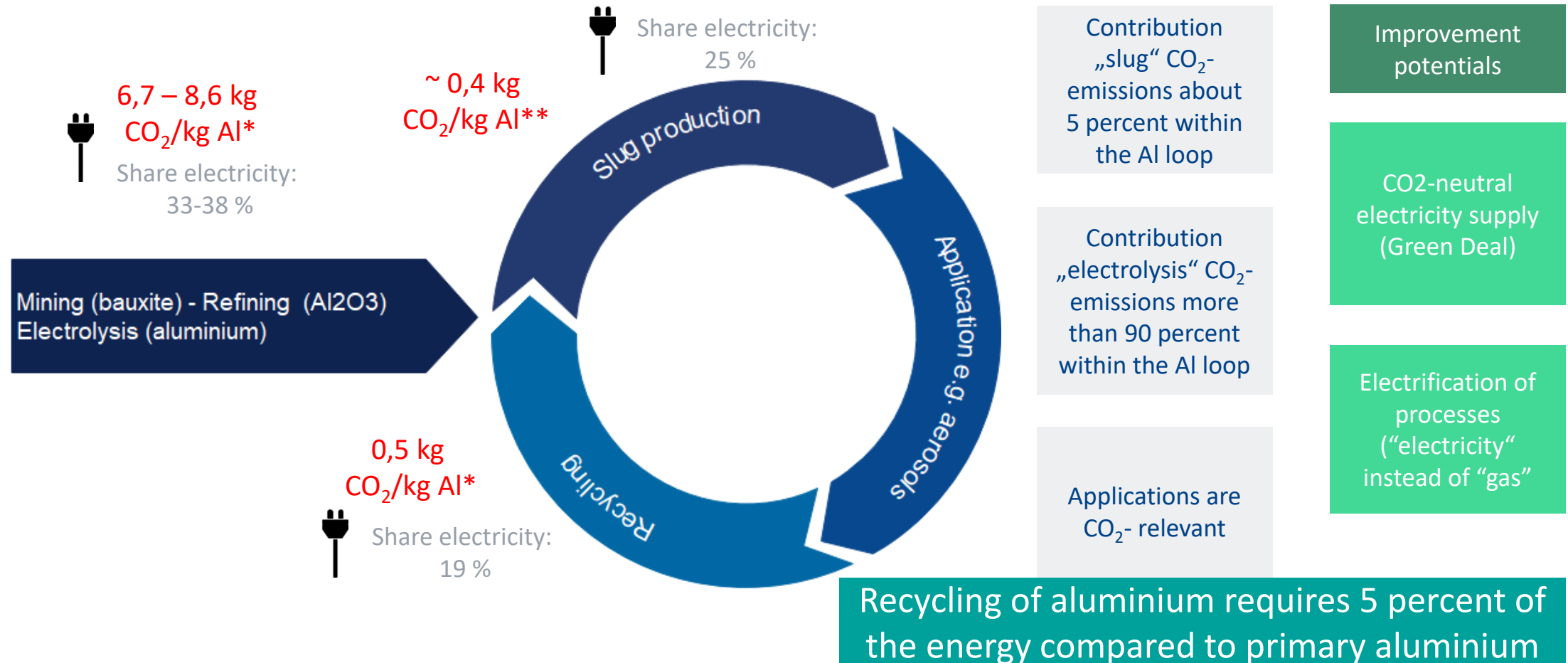
29th June, 2022

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Aluminium Deutschland



Aluminium Loop – Carbon Footprint – Electricity Demand

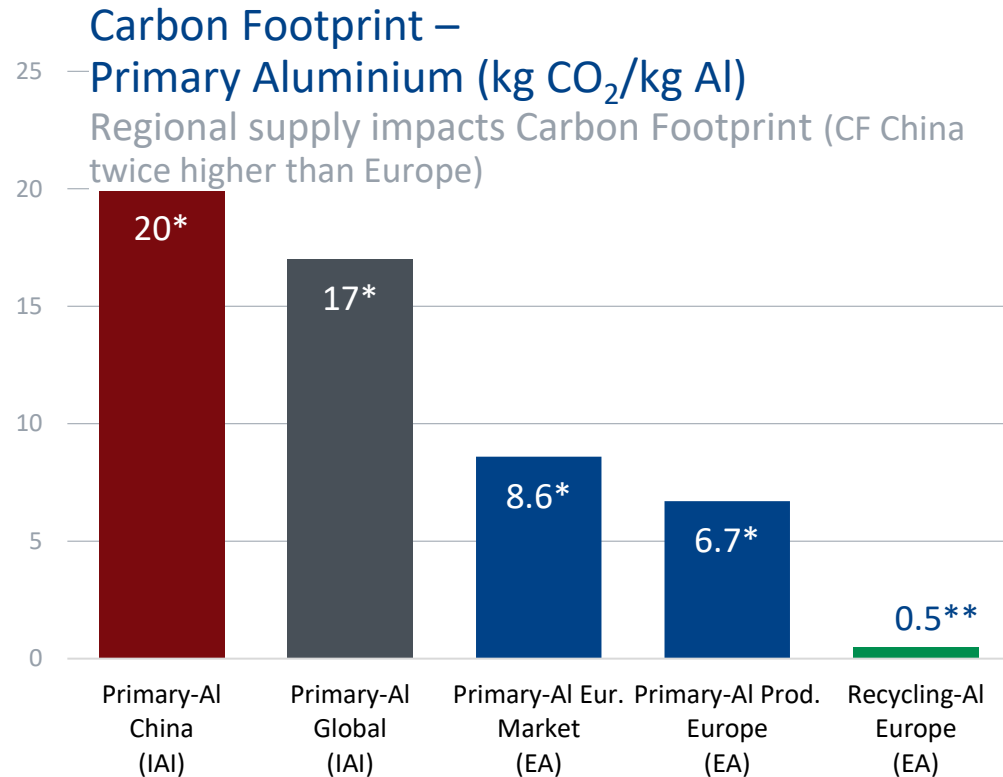
Slugs with low contribution



*European average (EA 2018) ** ASP/AD estimations

Decarbonisation of the Aluminium Supply Chain

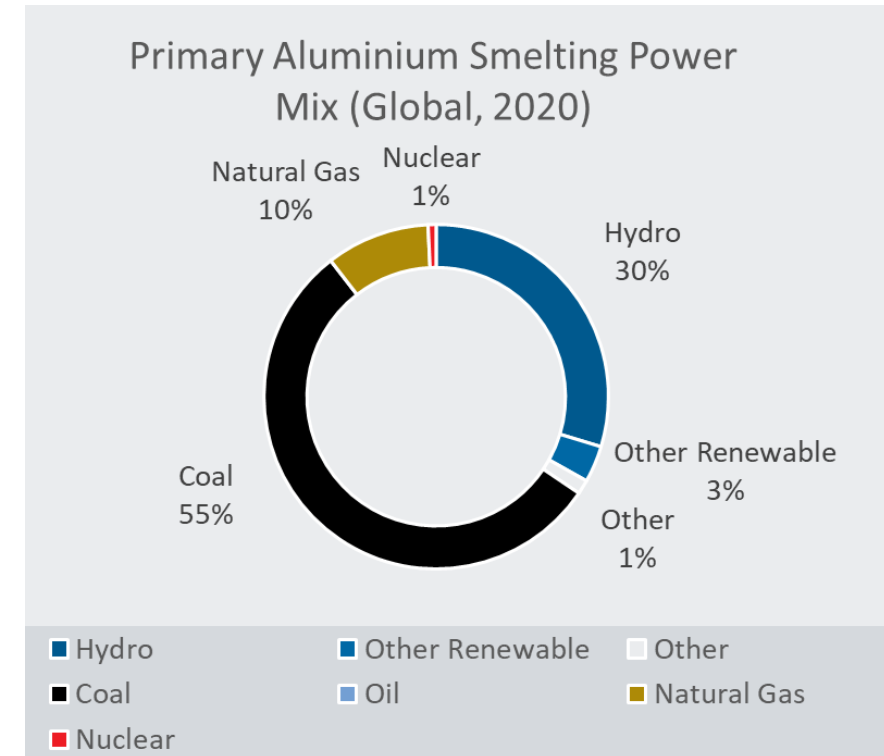
Recycling & renewable energy



Recycling aluminium with the lowest Carbon Footprint

* scope 1, 2 and 3 - ** scope 1 and 2

European Aluminium (EA) and International Aluminium Institute (IAI) - 2018



Increase production of aluminium on base of renewable energy sources (availability approx. 35 percent)

<https://international-aluminium.org/statistics/primary-aluminium-smelting-energy-intensity/> (last assessed 04th November 2021)

Limitations for Recycling Aluminium Claims

Scrap availability

Reduction of Carbon Footprint

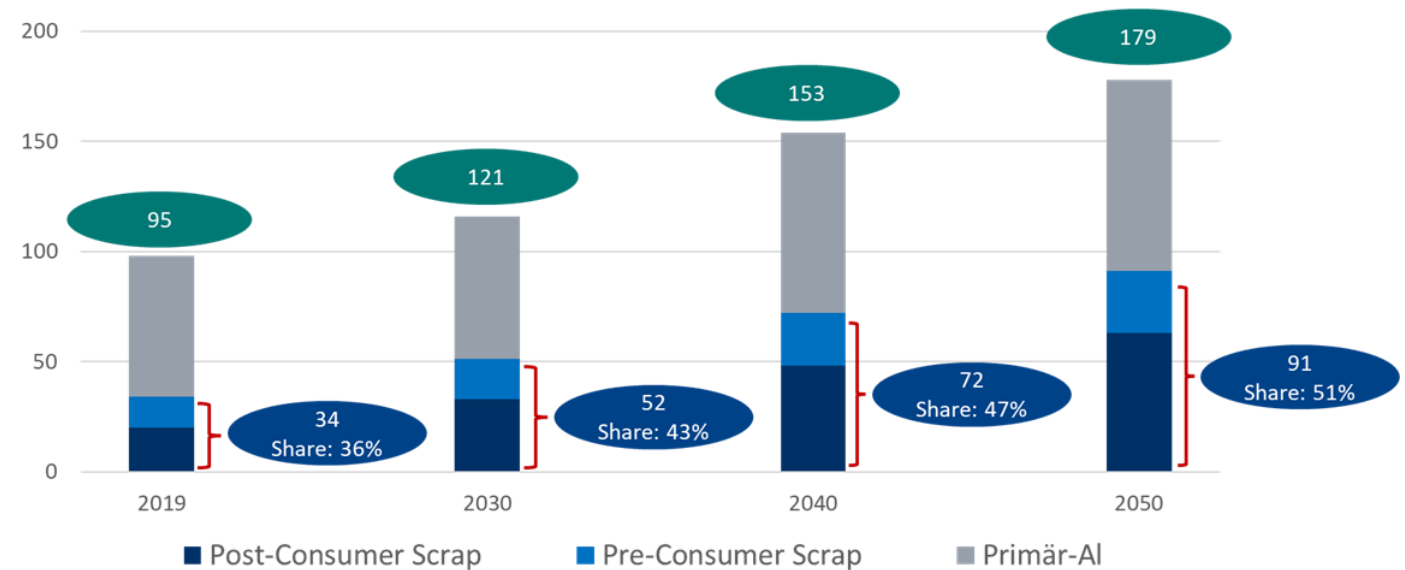
6,7 – 8,6 kg
CO₂/kg Al



0,5 kg
CO₂/kg A

**Demand for recycling
aluminium increases**

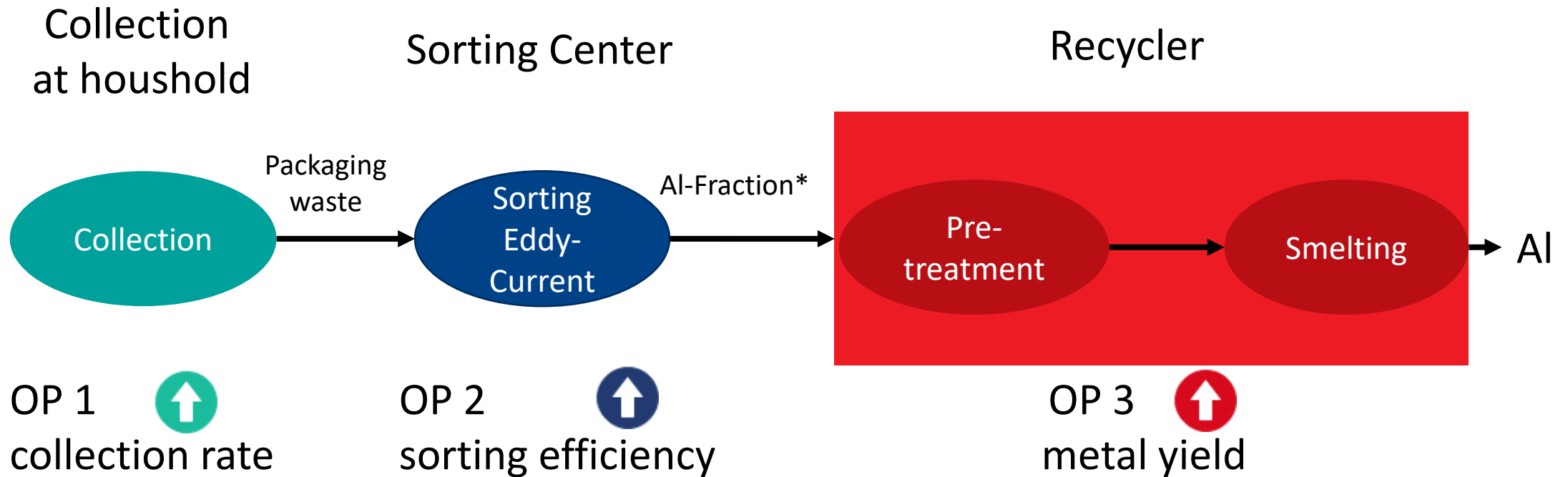
Aluminium Demand Worldwide (in million tonnes)



Availability of recycling aluminium about 36 percent (pre- and post consumer scrap) – In future no significant increase

Optimization Potential - Recycling

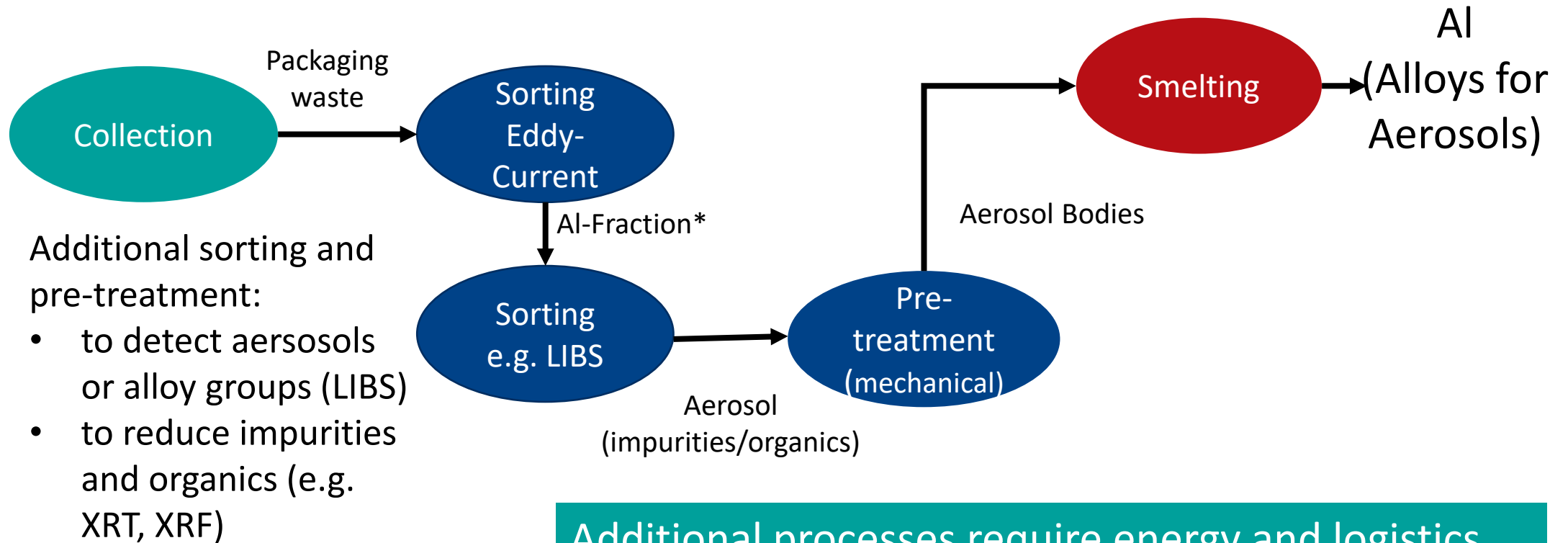
Example: Green dot system



*Aerosols: part of the Al-Fraction

Optimization Potential (OP)

Additional sorting



Additional processes require energy and logistics

Improvement Potential Collection



Collection

Key Performance indicator: Collection Rate (CR)

- **Higher CR**, e.g. awareness raising through campaigns (e.g. „the lonely aerosol“, „every can counts“ as for beverage cans)
- **Additional collection points**
 - POS (e.g. supermarket)
 - POU (e.g. hairdresser)
- **New ideas**
 - Use also existing systems as partner (glass collection)
 - Use post/mail
 - Establish deposit systems

Improvement potential

Sorting



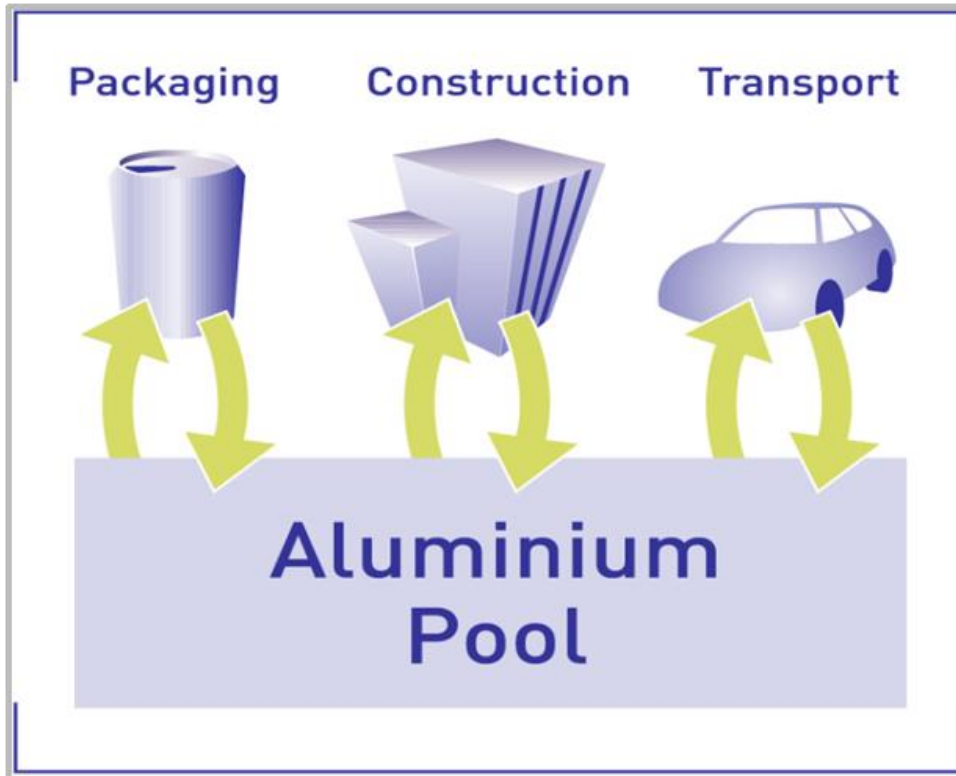
Sorting

Performance indicator: Sorting efficiency (SE)

- Improvement of efficiency of existing sorting equipment
- Development of new technologies
- Introduction of additional sorting technologies to reduce impurities and organics (XRT, XRF)
- Additional sorting technologies to detect aerosols/aerosol alloys (LIBS, HSI)

Evaluation - Optimization

What are the benefits for the aluminium market?



- Regulation/Steering of scrap flows needs to be assessed with respect to environmental and economic side-effects in the aluminium pool (e.g. logistical efforts)

Summary

Food for thought

- Aluminium recycling is profitable for the environment and it contributes to a sustainable development
- Aluminium recycling requires only 5 percent of the energy compared to primary aluminium
- The demand for recycling aluminium is higher than the supply
- Only about 36 percent of the world's aluminium demand can be covered by recycling aluminium (pre- and post-consumer scrap).

Claims on recycling content and low carbon aluminium need to be transparent

- Only collected aluminium can be recycled
- Further development of existing collection systems and process technologies for sorting, pre-treatment and remelting contribute to an optimization
- There are technologies available to detect impurities and aerosol alloys
- What ever is done: additional sorting needs infrastructure and investments in technologies – controversial environmental and economic effects need to be balanced and evaluated

Increase of the collection rate is a paramount goal

Thanks for your attention!

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