



SCOTT AREA RECYCLING CENTER FACILITY PROCESS

The Scott Area Recycling Center opened in 1995 and processes approximately 32 tons per day of residentially generated recyclables. All communities in Scott County have curbside recycling programs. Davenport and Bettendorf provide municipal collection and outlying communities hire private contractors for their service. Drop-off recycling is available to those without curbside collection.

1. Scale - All trucks are weighed and charged a tipping fee of \$23.00 per ton. Tipping fees have never increased at this facility. Income on outgoing material varies by commodity.

2. Tipping Area - Material is sorted by residents into two waste streams: paper products and commingled containers. The materials are collected in split-bodied trucks and received in the tipping area in two separate streams. The tipping area can hold up to 120 tons, or a 3-day supply of material. There are 40' doors to accommodate the trucks and a specially designed fire suppression system.

3. Container Line - The trommel screen removes any debris under 2 inches in diameter, such as caps and broken pieces of glass. After the trommel screen, an electrostatic magnet pulls the steel cans from the stream. The remaining material moves on and an air separator sorts out the "heavy" items (glass) from the "light" items (plastics and aluminum). Glass proceeds down the conveyor nearest the wall and is sorted by color: brown, green, and clear and is crushed outside the facility. The light items head onto the conveyor nearest the aisle and are sorted by hand into: #2 HDPE natural, #2 HDPE colored, #1 PETE, and aluminum. Materials are dropped down chutes into square collection baskets. These baskets are emptied with a forklift onto a conveyor that takes them to the baler.



SCOTT AREA RECYCLING CENTER FACILITY PROCESS (CONTINUED)

4. Fiber (paper) Line - Materials are sorted by hand and are dropped down chutes into the bunkers below. One central conveyor is used and workspace is utilized on both sides of the conveyor. First, cardboard and kraft paper are pulled from the stream and dropped into the first two bunkers below. Next, boxboard is dropped into the third bunker. Then office stock, shredded or whole, is pulled. Lastly, newspaper and magazines (ONP8) are sorted out by a “negative sort” method. This means it is not pulled out; it simply is left on the conveyor belt and the conveyor sends it into the bunker below.

5. Baler - All material, except glass, is baled. The baler in use is an Excel. Typical processing capacity is 50 bales per day. Compaction capabilities are controlled by a computer programmed with material type and compaction needed to produce market-acceptable bales. Each bale is tied in eight to thirteen places with wire and is tagged for shipment.

6. Storage Area - Bales are stored in the storage area prior to shipment. All materials ship from two loading docks. Bales weigh between 800 and 2,000 pounds, depending on material type. Once enough material accumulates to fill a truck, material is shipped.