Aluminum Critical Mineral Production via Landfill Mining: Environmental, Community, and Technical Feasibility for Integrated Multi-Material Resource Recovery FE0032236

Anabel Needham

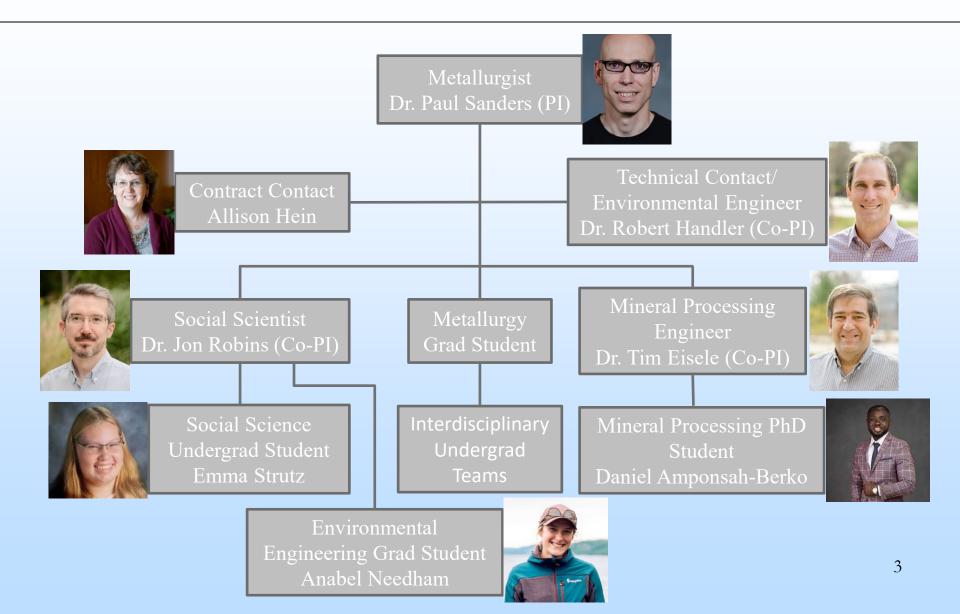


U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory Resource Sustainability Project Review Meeting April 2-4, 2024

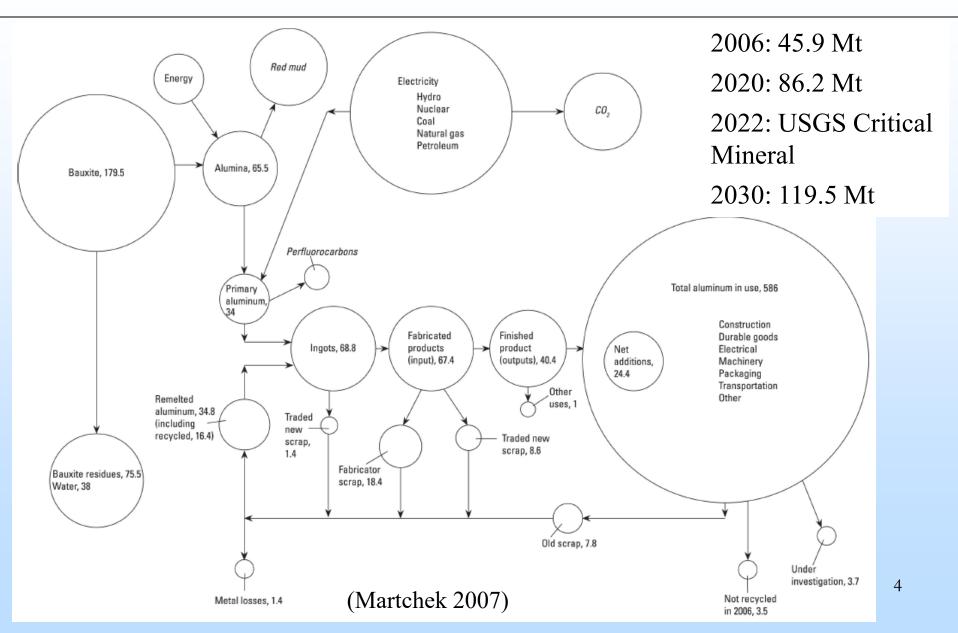
Project Overview

- DOE Funding: \$749,980
- Overall Project Performance Dates: 4/01/2023 to 3/31/2026
- Overall Project Objectives:
 - Reduce US dependence on imported bauxite for aluminum production.
 - Reduce energy and greenhouse gas emissions by recycling aluminum.
 - Reclaim landfill materials such as iron, other nonferrous metals (e.g., copper), plastics, and glass.
 - Reduce landfill volume by processing organics and removing metallics.
 - Interdisciplinary approach.

Project Participants



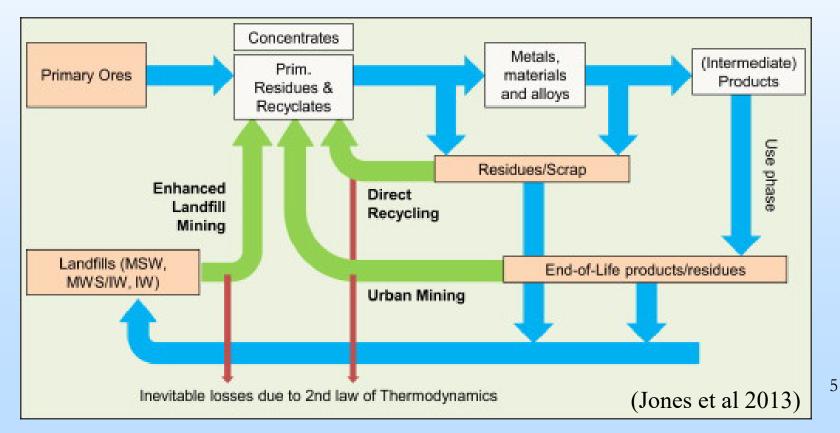
Background: Aluminum Production



Background: Landfill Mining

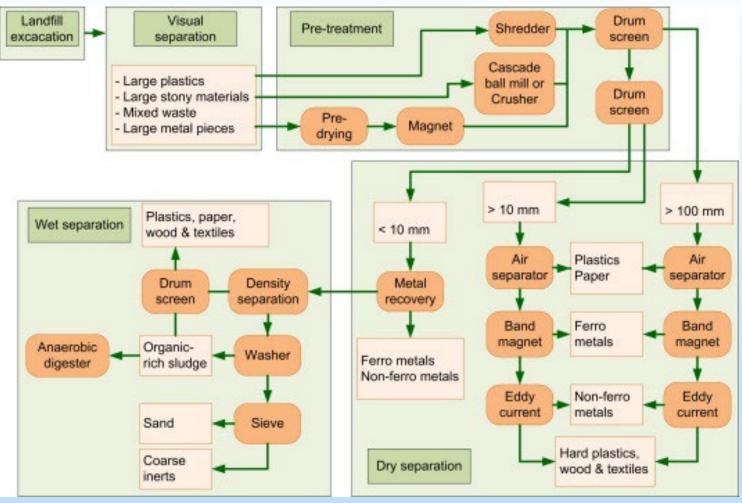
First documentation of landfill mining: 1953 Tel Aviv, Israel – soil reclamation.

Other Purposes: airspace reclamation, landfill expansion, land redevelopment, improved landfill liner technology, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, or using reclaimed materials as combustibles for energy generation.



Background: Landfill Mining

Co-Benefits? Economic viability? Community input?



(Jones et al 2013)

Technical Approach & Scope

Project steps and work plan:

Task 1.0 - Site History & Community Impacts

Task 2.0 - LCA & TEA

Task 3.0 - Separation of Landfilled Resources, Pilot Scale Process

Current Project Tasks

Task 4.0 - Assess, Optimize, & Quantify Recovered Aluminum Task 5.0 - Interdisciplinary Capstone Senior Design

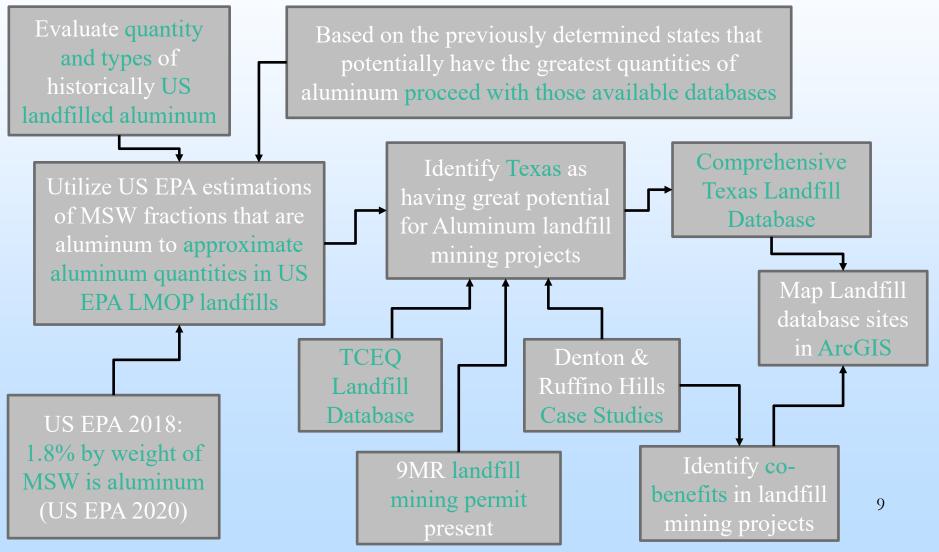
Project success criteria:

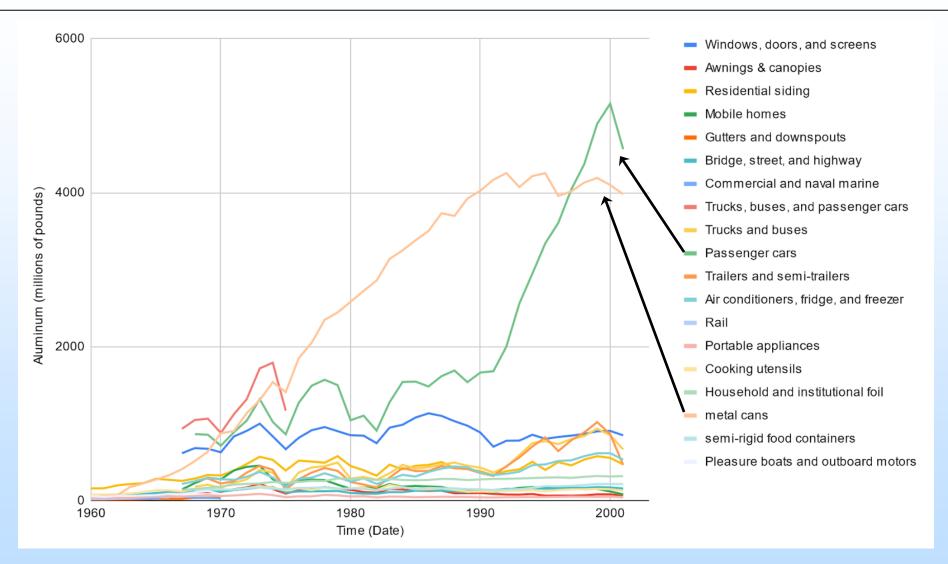
- Quantify risks to landfill mining utilizing social science strategies by assessing the content and layout of landfills, and the attitudes and desires of the community.
- Justify the environmental and economic benefits of landfill mining with LCA and TEA analysis.
- Develop flowsheet, pilot-scale separation, and final aluminum processing method to quantify aluminum quality possible in a pilot-scale operation.

Project Risks & Mitigation

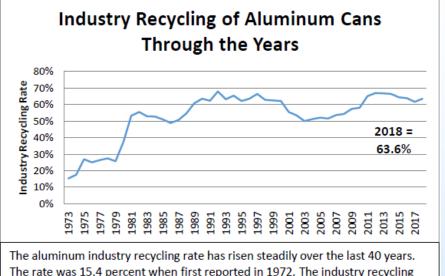
- **Policy restrictions or policy gaps for landfill mining** \rightarrow No Federal restrictions, but state/local regulations and policies may restrict activities on landfill sites. A review of applicable policies and early contact with regulators and policymakers where policy gaps or uncertain interpretations of policy may apply.
- **Community opposition to landfill mining** \rightarrow Community research may reveal ulletopposition to proposed landfill mining. Solutions include proactive engagement with stakeholders in project design, public information sessions, modification of project design, and identification of co-benefits.
- **Incomplete or otherwise inadequate LCA and TEA input data** \rightarrow The detailed scenario analysis plan will create a range of outcomes based on several input data assumptions, bounding the potential impact of these data gaps and illustrates their importance for future worksites.
- **Inability to achieve necessary aluminum separation/purity** → Formability • metrics will be implemented in the material utility function. Existing relationships with wire suppliers and cored wire vendors will be utilized to process custom compositions.

Site History & Community Impacts: Dr. Jon Robins, Dr. Robert Handler & Anabel Needham





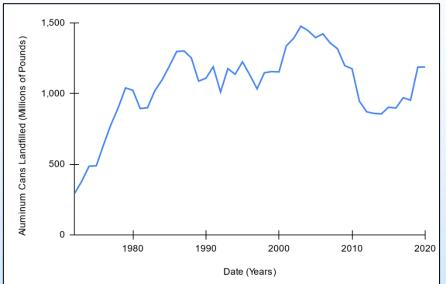
Estimate of Historical Aluminum Landfilling by Product (Garnio 2014)



The rate was 15.4 percent when first reported in 1972. The industry recycling rate remains above 63 percent – exceeding the 20-year average of 59.1 percent.

(The Aluminum Association 2019)

Weight of Aluminum Cans landfilled in the US (Aluminum Statistical Review 2021)



States with the Greatest Total Estimated Landfilled Aluminum Cans (Waste360 2023).

State	Al Can Recycling Rate (%)	Al Can Deposit	Year Bottle Bill was passed	Al lbs/ Capita generated	Al lbs/ capita disposed	Al lbs/ capita recycled	Population (April 2020- July 2021)	Total Al disposed (lbs)
Texas	16	No		9.7	8.2	1.5	29,527,941	242,129,116
Florida	25	No		12.5	9.4	3.1	21,781,128	204,742,603
Illinois	24	No		10.7	8.1	2.6	12,671,469	102,638,899
Georgia	20	No		9.7	7.8	1.9	10,799,566	84,236,615
Ohio	16	No		8.4	7.1	1.3	11,780,017	83,638,121
California	78	Yes (CRV, 5c)	1987	8	1.8	6.2	39,237,836	70,628,105

Landfill Name	City	County (CTY)	Ownership Type	LF Owner Org.(s)	Year Open	Year Close	Waste in Place (tons)	Relative Al. (million tons)	Sum of Relative Al. by CTY (million tons)	Sum of Relative Al. by Org. (million tons)
				Waste Management,	F	F		<u> </u>		
Atascocita RDF	Humble	Harris	Private	Inc.	1983	2041	39,042,964	0.70	2.90	5.46
Blue Bonnet LF	Houston	Harris	Private	Waste Management, Inc.	1979	1998	2,564,239	0.05	2.90	5.46
Whispering Pines LF	Houston	Harris	Private	Republic Services, Inc.	1978	2044	10,248,912	0.18	2.90	5.62
McCarty Road LF	Houston	Harris		Republic Services, Inc.	1972	2033	99,568,809	1.79	2.90	5.62
Bellfort Boulevard Landfill	Houston	Harris	Public	City of Houston, TX	1954	1970	9,731,720	0.18	2.90	0.18
Charles M Hinton Jr Regional Landfill	Rowlett	Dallas	Public	City of Garland, TX	2002	2053	7,838,433	0.14	2.06	0.24
Laidlaw/ Wilmer LF	Wilmer		Private	Landfill Owner of Laidlaw/ Wilmer LF	1992	2003	686,400	0.01	2.06	0.01
Hunter Ferrell	Irving	Dallas		City of Irving, TX	1992	2001	4,315,320	0.01	2.06	0.08
McCommas Bluff Landfill	Dallas	Dallas		City of Dallas, TX	1981	2053	55,343,799	1.00	2.06	1.00
Hutchins Landfill	Hutchins			Republic Services, Inc.	1978	1992	1,000,000	0.02	2.06	5.62
City of Garland Castle Drive Landfill	Garland	Dallas	Public	City of Garland, TX	1978	2003	5,507,951	0.10	2.06	12 0.24

		County (CTY)	Ownership Type	LF Owner	Year Open	Year Close	Waste in Place	Relative Runway Al (million tons)	Relative Al (million tons)	Sum of Runway Al/LF Org. by CTY (million tons)
Landfill Name	City			Org.(s)			(tons)	H H)	H (
Whispering Pines				Republic Services,						
LF	Houston	Harris	Private		1978	2044	10,248,912	0.29	0.18	2.57
				Republic Services,						
McCarty Road LF	Houston	Harris	Private	Inc.	1972	2033	99,568,809	2.28	1.79	2.57
McCommas Bluff										
Landfill	Dallas	Dallas	Public	City of Dallas, TX	1981	2050	55,343,799	1.76	1.00	1.76
Covel Gardens	San			Waste Management,						
RDF	Antonio	Bexar	Private	Inc.	1993	2050	36,416,119	1.38	0.66	1.38
DFW Recycling &				Waste Management,						
	T	Denten		U ,	1072	2022	71 642 714	1 27	1 20	1.27
Disposal Facility	Lewisville	Denton	Private	Inc.	1972	2023	71,642,714	1.37	1.29	1.37
	TT 11		D · /	Waste Management,	1002	20.41	20.042.064	1.10	0.70	1.17
Atascocita RDF	Humble	Harris	Private		1983	2041	39,042,964	1.10	0.70	1.15
			D . (Waste Management,	1070	1000	2 5 6 4 2 2 0	0.05	0.05	1.17
Blue Bonnet LF	Houston	Harris	Private		1979	1998	2,564,239	0.05	0.05	1.15
Tessman Road	San	-		Republic Services,						
Landfill	Antonio			Inc.	1982	2050	34,839,121	1.12	0.63	1.12
		Fort		Republic Services,						
Blue Ridge LF	Fresno	Bend	Private	Inc.	1993	2050	24,633,014	0.94	0.44	0.94
121 Regional				North TX Municipal						
-	Melissa	Collin	Public	Water District	2004	2050	12 621 252	0.65	0.23	0.85
Disposal Facility	Intenssa	Comm	ruone	water District	2004	2030	12,621,353	0.03	0.23	0.83

Ruffino Hills Case Study: Proposed Landfill Mining Project in Houston, Texas



City of Bellaire (West), 1954 – 1988, MSW, SUBT

City of West University Place (East), 1959 – 1992, MSW, SUBT

Co-Benefits:

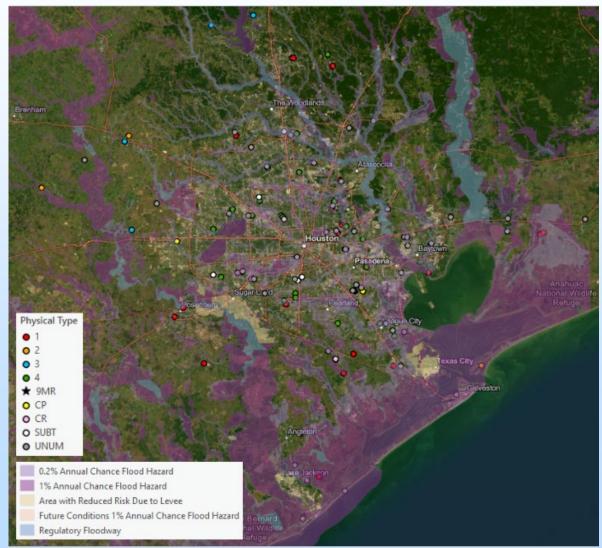
Stormwater & Flood Mitigation Potential: Keegans Bayou

Community Green Space & Parks

Economic Development: Job Creation & Business Space

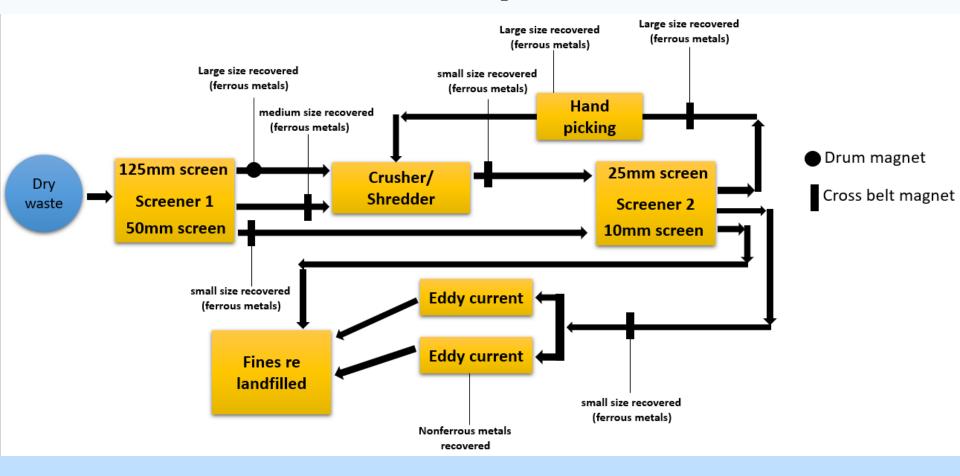
(Houston One Voice 2022)

US EPA LMOP & TCEQ Database Compilation (123 sites) for 9 counties containing Houston (Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller)



Туре	Type Description	Count
1	MSW	17
2	Closed	2
4	Brush, construction, &	20
	demolition	
9MR	Landfill Mining, Permitted	1
СР	Construction over Closed	1
	MSW LFs, Permitted	
CR	Construction over Closed	1
	MSW LFs, Registered	
SUBT	Construction over Closed	6
	MSW LFs, Non-enclosed	
UNUM	Closed, Operated before	40
	permits were required	
Total:		91

Separation of Landfilled Resources, Pilot Scale Process: Dr. Tim Eisele & Daniel Daniel Amponsah-Berko



Separation of Landfilled Resources, Pilot Scale Process: Dr. Tim Eisele & Daniel Daniel Amponsah-Berko

There are well established technologies to process waste materials above 20mm. Below are some of the companies that sell such technologies:

Vecoplan®

336-861-6070

Magnetic separators Eddy current separator

Air separators

Shredder

Screens



REDWAVE

470-699-1688

800-662-4638 Eddy current separators

Magnetic separators

Single stream waste processing equipment

Nest Steps:

Data from literature review suggests that focusing on the <20mm size range could be advantageous due to the high aluminum content. Plan to develop an economical technology to process fines to recover Aluminum fines from MSW.

Next Steps

Project steps and work plan:

Task 1.0 - Site History & Community Impacts Continue community outreach and interviews Expand stormwater ArcGIS analysis across entire US Task 2.0 - LCA & TEA Investigate other potential co-benefits and determine their allocation Task 3.0 - Separation of Landfilled Resources, Pilot Scale Process Create pilot scale process for separating aluminum fines Determine landfill condition effects on aluminum quality Task 4.0 - Assess, Optimize, & Quantify Recovered Aluminum Utilize alloys from separation

Task 5.0 - Interdisciplinary Capstone Senior Design

Eventual full-scale landfill mining operation

Outreach and Workforce Development Efforts

- Community interviews (Dr. Jon Robins)
 - Social science approach to landfill mining feasibility
- Potential future partner with Hydro
- Michigan Technological University Interdisciplinary Capstone Senior Design
- Additional Metallurgy Grad Student



Summary Slide



Aluminum demand is projected to increase, and landfill mining to recycle aluminum products is a potentially viable solution.

Landfill mining projects often face economic barriers, and identifying co-benefits to material recovery is highly recommended.

Thank you! Questions?

Appendix

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Organization Chart

Project Landing Page

Michigan Technological University:

Dr. Paul Sanders – PI

Future Metallurgy Grad Student

- Dr. Robert Handler Co-PI
- Dr. Tim Eisle Co-PI

Mineral Processing PhD Student, Daniel Amponsah-Berko

Dr. Jonathan Robins – Co-PI

Environmental Engineering Grad Student, Anabel Needham

Undergraduate Sustainability Science and Society Student, Emma Strutz

Allison Hein – Contract Contact

Future Interdisciplinary Senior Design Capstone project for Undergraduate Students

Gantt Chart

Milestone	Task/	Milestone	Due	Verification Method		
Milestone	Subtask	Description	Date			
MS-1.1	Subtask 1.1	Landfill downselect	M12	Data quality and specificity		
MS-3.1	Subtask 3.1	Flowsheet design	M12	Separates known landfill contents		
MS-2.1	Subtask 2.1	Initial LCA & TEA	M18	Addresses landfill contents process		
MS-5a	Task 5	Senior design report	M24	Interdisciplinary undergrad project		
MS-1.2	Subtask 1.2	Community impact	M36	Peer review/literature comparison		
MS-2.2	Subtask 2.2	Revised LCA & TEA	M36	Update based on mine and pilot-scale learning		
MS-3.2	Subtask 3.2	Pilot scale report	M36	Separates known landfill contents		
MS-4.2	Subtask 4.2	Al quality report	M36	Meets primary aluminum specs		
MS-5b	Task 5	Senior design report	M36	Interdisciplinary undergrad project		

Task Month=>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 33	32 33 34 35 36
0. Project Mgt	M0.1 M0.3	M0.3	M0.3
1. Site Analsis	M1.1		M1.2
2. LCA & TEA		M2.1	M2.2
3. Flowsheet/pilot	M3.1		M3.2
4. Al final process			M4.2
5. UG Design Teams		M5a	M5b