THE LOWDOWN ON WASTE pdf

1: Upgrade Your E-Waste Knowledge - Live Green and Earn Points - Recyclebank

The lowdown on PakTech's low-waste can carriers for craft beer March 8, Pretty Much a Press Release Made in Eugene and Cottage Grove, Ore., PakTech 's environmentally friendly PCR handles are sustainable secondary packaging solutions for craft brewers looking for can and bottle handles that scream green.

This system feeds fasteners to a stamping press for in-die fastening, allowing stamping and fastener installation to be performed simultaneously in the die. While fabricators may quickly recognize the value in taking positive steps to improve quality, eliminate waste, shorten overall production time, and reduce costs, less obvious may be the means to achieve these goals. For joining and assembly operations, especially those involving fastening, fabricators can pursue various strategies and technologies to uncover efficiencies and lower costs. And all of this is consistent with the principles of lean manufacturing. Using the proper equipment can make a big improvement in efficiency. Many try to make do with equipment already available, such as arbor presses and press brakes. While this might be a feasible short-term approach, they may be better served by acquiring presses designed for fastener installation. Dedicated hardware-insertion presses also increase the repeatability and accuracy of fastener installation. Once the proper equipment is in place, shops can make significant strides with the proper setup, tooling, and even the physical location of insertion presses on the floor. Vendor-managed fastener inventory can help with just-in-time parts availability. And some types of fasteners, like self-clinching versions, can reduce the amount of hardware required in an assembly. These strategies enable high-product-mix, low-volume shops to do more with less, minimize production costs, and fine-tune operations. Location, Location, Location The physical location of a press or presses can influence productivity greatly. Fabricators typically perform all fastener insertions in one location. Sometimes one operator will move from press to press, or multiple operators may hand off parts from one press to another. On jobs with less demanding delivery requirements, one operator may use a single press and change setups as needed. Presses usually will be left in their locations but, on occasion, they may be grouped differently to facilitate a particular assembly job. While this approach is quite common, it may not necessarily be ideal or the most efficient for an application. As an alternative, when bending will be involved, shops would do well to add an insertion press to a bending cell. In this way, bending operations, hardware installation, and completion of necessary brake work can be performed in one area. Pressing for Improvement Operator-friendly touchscreens and graphics, online help screens, job search and recall modes to reference stored jobs and then return quickly to previous jobs, onboard self-diagnostics and troubleshooting, and a capability to accommodate and execute custom programs can help a fastening operation become more lean. All this makes a press easier to set up and operate. And when an operator can set up and run a fastener-insertion press efficiently, savings accrue. In-die fastening presents another strategy to consolidate operations and promote efficiencies. Portable systems can be configured in tandem with a stamping press and a properly tooled die to feed and install self-clinching nuts, studs, and standoffs. This allows two operationsâ€”stamping and fastener installationâ€”to be performed simultaneously in a die see Figure 1. Press tooling can play a vital role as well. For instance, rotating turret anvil systems enable presses to perform multiple fastener insertions during one setup. Whether for automatic or manual presses, turret anvil systems shorten setups and reduce their number. Installing four different types of fasteners while handling a workpiece only once can save time and reduce the need to gang up on a job, because many insertions can be performed on one machine. In an automated setup, these systems integrate four anvil tools that can be manually rotated quickly into positionâ€”one dedicated to the automated feed tooling for the highest-volume fastener installation, and the others for manually installing up to three different parts. This means that the operator can auto-feed one fastener type and manually install three other different fastener types by alternating between anvil toolsâ€”all without tooling changeovers. This turret anvil system on a manual insertion press allows the operator to alternate between four different fasteners, using one press and only one initial setup. Applied to a manual-feed press, a turret tool system allows the operator to install four different fasteners manually. This reduces the number of times a chassis needs to be handled, limits the potential for errors or damage, and shortens the job duration. This approach

especially benefits jobs in which visual assessment of fastener installation either is impossible or potentially inaccurate, because the monitoring system can measure the optimal installation point and notify operators when fastener installation has been properly completed. For many shops, vendor-managed inventory VMI helps ensure the right fasteners are available at the right time. The fabricator typically receives alerts from the distributor reporting parts availability, and then decides when to generate a purchase order. This promotes a strong partnership between the shop and the distributor and accomplishes much operational efficiency. As an example, before implementing a VMI program, one shop created its own inventory plan and then monitored and controlled its own inventory levels. When the shop perceived that it needed more inventory, a purchase order would be issued. But this approach assumed that inventory would be available in a timely manner whenever and wherever needed, which was not always the case. This inevitably led to interruptions in production. Many forward-thinking distributors, especially those serving the fastening industry, have established VMI programs that demonstrate their value to shops on several levels. For the purchasing function, VMI can reduce paper waste, improve order accuracy, and simplify routines. As a recent example, a contract manufacturer traditionally had used 56 M1. This substitution eliminated the time-consuming task of tapping 56 holes in each assembly and ultimately streamlined the assembly process. Now the pins are simply pressed into place, do not require any rotation for permanent installation, and displace very little material during the process. Dozens of types and thousands of variations of self-clinching fasteners commonly steel, stainless steel, or aluminum have been engineered over the years and have logged a long history overcoming thin-metal attachment challenges. They provide permanent and reusable load-bearing threads in sheets too thin to be tapped or where extruded or stamped threads would be impractical. Notable self-clinching fastener product families include nuts, studs, spacers and standoffs, captive screw assemblies, cable tie mounts and hooks, and face-to-face panel mounting hardware. Micro-self-clinching fasteners, such as those cited in the keyboard application, have expanded possibilities, especially in the consumer electronics market, offering small thread sizes and thin-sheet capability. Shops with fasteners that can perform more than one function in an assembly will see even more gains. A fastener that can perform more than one function can make life easier for the fabricator by keeping hardware costs low and production runs high. Between Operations Can a fastener perform more than one function in an assembly? How many fasteners does an assembly need, and can self-clinching or other fastener types reduce that number? Can workers find the right fastener quickly, in nearby containers that are clearly labeled? Are the right fasteners in stock at the right time? Can a fastener press be automated? How quickly can the operators change over from one fastener to the next? Should fastener presses be located in one department, or within workcells or near upstream machinery like press brakes? Boiled down, all this really centers on the duration and number of changeoversâ€”or, more broadly, the time it takes to move from one job to the next. Are so many changeovers necessary, or would alternative fasteners or presses help? How many steps do operators walk between machines? How long do they spend looking for the right fastener, or setting up a press? Like most processes on the shop floor, the greatest waste in fastening occurs not during operations, but between them. You May Also Like.

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2: The lowdown on lean fastening - The Fabricator

Of the estimated million tons of consumer solid waste generated each year in the U.S., approximately percent of the trash is recycled or composted, percent is burned and the remaining 55 percent is buried in landfills.

The Lowdown on N. This includes everything from food and decorations to gift wrap. While the winter holiday season brings good cheer, it also brings a lot more solid waste to the landfill. While there are many reasons to cut down waste generation, the United States is in no danger of running out of landfill space. Over the last several years, solid waste generation has dropped considerably. It peaked in at 4. Americans have recycled more, reducing the amount of waste going in the landfill. For example, in , the U. Landfills have changed a great deal. Suddenly, landfills became much more expensive to design and operate. The law imposed deadlines for bringing landfills up to standards, including posting insurance guaranteeing that an operator could pay for cleanups even years after a landfill closed. Faced with that investment, many communities closed their facilities. The private sector built mega-landfills with much greater capacity than the landfills that closed. Trash now has to be shipped much farther to its final destination, and landfill deficits in particular geographic regions mean that not all states have years of capacity left. For example , Massachusetts has less than 15 years of capacity remaining even though they send most of their trash across state lines, whereas Arkansas has enough landfill capacity for more than years. What about North Carolina? First, the good news: Regions of the state, though, do have limited capacity. Because of landfill limitations and costs of disposal, North Carolina continues to ship the majority of its waste out of state, making it one of the top exporters of waste behind New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Ohio. From July to July , North Carolina exported roughly , tons of waste primarily to South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia and imported only , tons of waste. States willing to accept trash shipments can reap an economic windfall. In this type of program, residential customers pay a fee for every incremental unit of waste that they throw away. Households thus face an economic incentive to reduce their waste disposal through source reduction, reuse, recycling, or composting. National experience shows that unit pricing can induce citizens to manage solid waste in a responsible manner. For Charlotte and Raleigh, controlling spiraling municipal solid waste MSW disposal costs, lengthening the life of overburdened landfills, and mitigating the need to site new and controversial disposal facilities are all reasons to consider this option. In addition, unit pricing is fair: Nevertheless, as of the last year data was available , 64 communities in North Carolina had some type of pay-as-you-throw solid waste system. Municipal solid waste collection and disposal options are evaluated every year at budget time. The question remains just how and when those challenges will be met. Sign up to receive the IEI Environments e-newsletter. Change Your State through simple, everyday actions. Explore more sustainability tips related to food, energy, waste, water, wellness and travel.

3: Wacky Wildlife Eating Waste Â«

He shared the following statistics with the council: King County contains 37 cities and all but two of these (Seattle and Milton) utilize the following: six urban transfer stations, four rural transfer facilities, nine closed landfills, and one open landfill to handle our solid waste. Solid waste is largely materials that cannot be recycled.

Here the Guardian aims to untangle the web of information and explain exactly what is proposed by who. Both Bedminster and Covanta plan to treat commercial waste, mostly that from businesses and industry, while Viridor and RRS want to deal with household waste. But in theory there is nothing to stop both Bedminster and Covanta setting up plants to take in commercial waste as they find their own contracts. To make it simple, we will deal with the commercial and household plans seperately. The Government ordered local councils to find a more sustainable way of disposing of household waste rather than landfill. Cheshire already recycles around 47 per cent of household waste â€" just three percent short of its target. But landfill space is running out and landfill tax is rising. That combined with the effect of greenhouse gas emissions on global warming means a new way needs to be found to deal with the remaining , tonnes of waste generated each year. So what did the council do? Both say comments made by the public at this stage will help shape the final proposal. Both will submit a planning application in early autumn, and the public will be given a chance to comment as part of a public consultation. The two councils will decide who gets the contract by the end of the year, and the winning facility will be up and running by At this stage, neither company says it plans to build a plant unless it gets the contract. And what are they suggesting? If it wins the council contract it would treat , tonnes of household waste a year, brought in from transfer stations in Crewe, Macclesfield and Ellesmere Port. Waste from Middlewich, Winsford and Northwich would be transported straight to the plant. Recyclables will be taken from the waste before air is pumped through it to dry it out and create a solid fuel, the process is like a fast version of composting. This will be sent via train to an energy from waste plant incinerator in Runcorn where it will be burned to create energy for the neighbouring Ineos plant which currently uses two per cent of the total UK energy each year. Bedminster has already secured the use of the site next-door and owns the rail head which this proposal relies on. Viridor predicts vehicle movements will be added to the roads each day, and 45 jobs will be created. The web address is viridor. The site would treat , tonnes annually, again brought in from transfer stations in Crewe, Macclesfield and Ellesmere Port and direct from the surrounding communities. Recyclables will be removed before steam is pumped through the waste to heat it. This in turn creates a synthetic gas which will be used to power a turbine. RRS says it will create enough energy to power 22, homes. It predicts vehicle movements a day and says the site will create around 70 jobs. The web address is resourcerecoverysolutions. Like household waste, the rubbish generated by industry and businesses needs somewhere to go. A shortage of space and rising costs mean landfill is no longer a feasible option. Bedminster has already been granted planning permission to build a bio-energy plant on land off Griffiths Road in Lostock and is poised to begin construction any day now. Covanta has submitted a planning application to build an incinerator at the Midpoint 18 business park in Middlewich but the town council and Cheshire West and Chester Council have both recommended it for refusal. The final decision now lies with Cheshire East council. What are they proposing? Incineration in basic terms involves sorting the remaining recyclables from waste before burning what remains. The heat generated heats up water which is turned to steam and sent through a turbine to generate electricity. Covanta says the incinerator will make the percentage of Cheshire waste sent to landfill plummet from 70 per cent to four per cent and create up to jobs during construction and up to 50 permanent roles. The proposal has been recommended for refusal by Middlewich Town and Cheshire West councils. MP Ann Winterton is also against the plans. Waste is placed in a large drum and subjected to heat which sparks a composting process. The bio-degradable part of the waste is broken down to create a biomass. This is an organic product so when it is heated and turned into gas, there are no nasty dioxins produced as with incineration. The remaining waste, such as plastic bags, bottles and cans, will be recycled. Bedminster predicts 89 daily traffic movements. Promoted Stories Guardian gets the lowdown on waste plans Keep in touch with local news.

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4: The Low-Down: Waste Management Phoenix Open - Read Golf

The famous band has come up with yet another sensational hit that is sure to top the charts Now, they released their first ever English song and here's everything you need to know about it! Waste.

October 20, Government figures show the levels of PM 2. How did it come about? Winter air will turn more toxic soon, warned Anumita Roychowdhury, executive director, Research and Advocacy, Centre For Science and Environment, due to toxic emissions from vehicles, industrial units, waste-burning, land-fill fires, and dust from construction and roads and stubble- burning. There is, however, some relief expected from the closure of the Badarpur power plant, generator sets, and brick kilns and also from the ban on pet coke and furnace oil and introduction of BSVI fuels in Delhi, she said. Why does it matter? The present air quality has become a threat to the people. High pollution levels directly harm skin. It can cause watering of eyes and nose. Smaller particles less than 2. Our nervous system also gets affected and we may have headache and dizziness. Nausea and vomiting may occur. Studies have shown direct harmful effect of pollution on our heart also. Puneet Khanna, interventional pulmonology, respiratory and sleep medicine, Aakash Healthcare Super Specialty Hospital, said that with winter approaching, smog increases in Delhi. This causes a rise in cardiac risks such as heart attack and chest pain. Experts have listed measures to lower the ill-effects of pollution. Delhi has brought in a graded action plan for emergency response. The plan includes shutting of the Badarpur thermal power station and water sprinkling and mechanised sweeping of select roads. These plans seek a transition to clean energy in all sectors and an overhaul of waste management practices. Experts want the State governments to micro-map pollution hotspots across Delhi and the NCR for customised action. The Environment Pollution Prevention and Control Authority has also asked all agencies to enforce the graded response action plan. Roychowdhury emphasised the need to have a comprehensive plan for systemic reforms round the year.

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5: The lowdown on NCR's air quality - The Hindu

According to the EPA, paper and cardboard comprised 28 percent of all municipal waste in , more than any other material. Packaging materials, in general, made up the most trash. Packaging materials, in general, made up the most trash.

Hideki Matsuyama has dominated this event since and looks to join Arnold Palmer as the only player to win the event three times in-a-row. There are 8 Major Champions. Including three-time champ Phil Mickelson and winner Aaron Baddeley. In , TPC Scottsdale yielded the 12th most birdies on the PGA Tour along with the 6th most eagles, giving it an average winning score this century of under-par. Matsuyama has only played this event over the last four seasons and finished 4th, 2nd, 1st, 1st. He was tied for 12th last week and come off-the-back of a solo 4th at the Tournament of Champions and 5th in the Bahamas, at the Hero World Challenge. Dialled in for the desert, Hideki ranked first in strokes gained at the edition of the event and fourth in Firing a final-round 66 last year here and playoff victories against Rickie Fowler and Webb Simpson show how much the year-old has ground these wins out. Justin Thomas The reigning player of the year has won in six of his last 29 starts, but with limited Arizona appearances, Thomas has missed the cut here the past two years. Gritting out his first major in the American is fearless and can run hot at any point of the week, he contended in Phoenix right to the end on his debut and with ranking 7th on tour for bounce backs should never be overlooked. Having already won this season at the CJ Cup his build fits the profile of a champion at TPC Scottsdale, phenomenal ball-striking, averaging more than yards in driving distance and a putting game on the rise could be deadly combination again. Jordan Spieth The three-time major champion enjoyed some solid form on the Hawaii swing seeing him finish 9th in Kapalua and inside the top in Waialae. The Golden kid has finished inside the top at the Waste Management Phoenix Open since the course re-design in Last season the world number-three saw dizzy heights leading the par-4 scoring on tour and bogey avoidance, two stats which could prove fruitful come Sunday. Locked into his own strategy and a meticulous game plan he ranked first for strokes gained tee-to-green in The American has a 4th and 2nd place finish over the last two years and is hard to not see contending, especially after looking for redemption from a missed cut at Torrey Pines. Focus on the good and already he has notched a top-five finish this season, finishing T4 at the Tournament of Champions. Amongst other impressive showings, he boats an immaculate short-game ranking 2nd for stroked gained: Webb Simpson The major champion could come through this year, after losing in a playoff to Matsuyama last year and claim his fifth PGA Tour victory. Tony Finau The year-old ranks 9th in strokes gained: He has missed the cut in his last two Phoenix outings but has a proficient mix of raw-power out the blocks and subtle scoring, averaging 69 strokes a round and ranking 7th on tour. The American has only featured twice this year but performed well in tournaments with solid fields. He finished T14th at the Sony Open, capping off this week with a closing 64, and also a T11 showing in Kapalua. Last season he ranked 12th in strokes-gained: Zero chance of rain and clear and warm throughout. Par 71; 7, yards Purse:

6: The Lowdown on N.C. Landfills - Sustainability

Often homeowners forget the smaller bits, such as waste removal, materials and even water supply - which makes the final cost much higher than initially expected. Unfortunately, it's hard to put a figure on just what you will reap back from such work.

7: Plastic Bag Ban â€“ The Lowdown â€“ Minimize The Waste

Over the last several years, solid waste generation has dropped considerably. It peaked in at pounds per person per day and dropped to pounds per person per day in , a decrease of eight percent. Americans have recycled more, reducing the amount of waste going in the landfill.

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8: Kids get the lowdown on waste at the landfill | Infrastructure Cook Islands

The PGA Tour heads to Arizona and to thePhoenix Open at TPC Scottsdale, home of the 'loudest hole in golf' this weekend, check out our preview and players to watch at the Waste Management Phoenix Open.

9: The lowdown on PakTechâ€™s low-waste can carriers for craft beer

September/October Connecticut Gardener and creeping juniper (Juniperus hori-zontalis), are already widely used for landscaping and have proven adaptable to typical landscape situations.

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