



Managing I/O material flows in industrial processes

A key step towards sustainable production

P. Partidário & JM. Figueiredo

Introduction

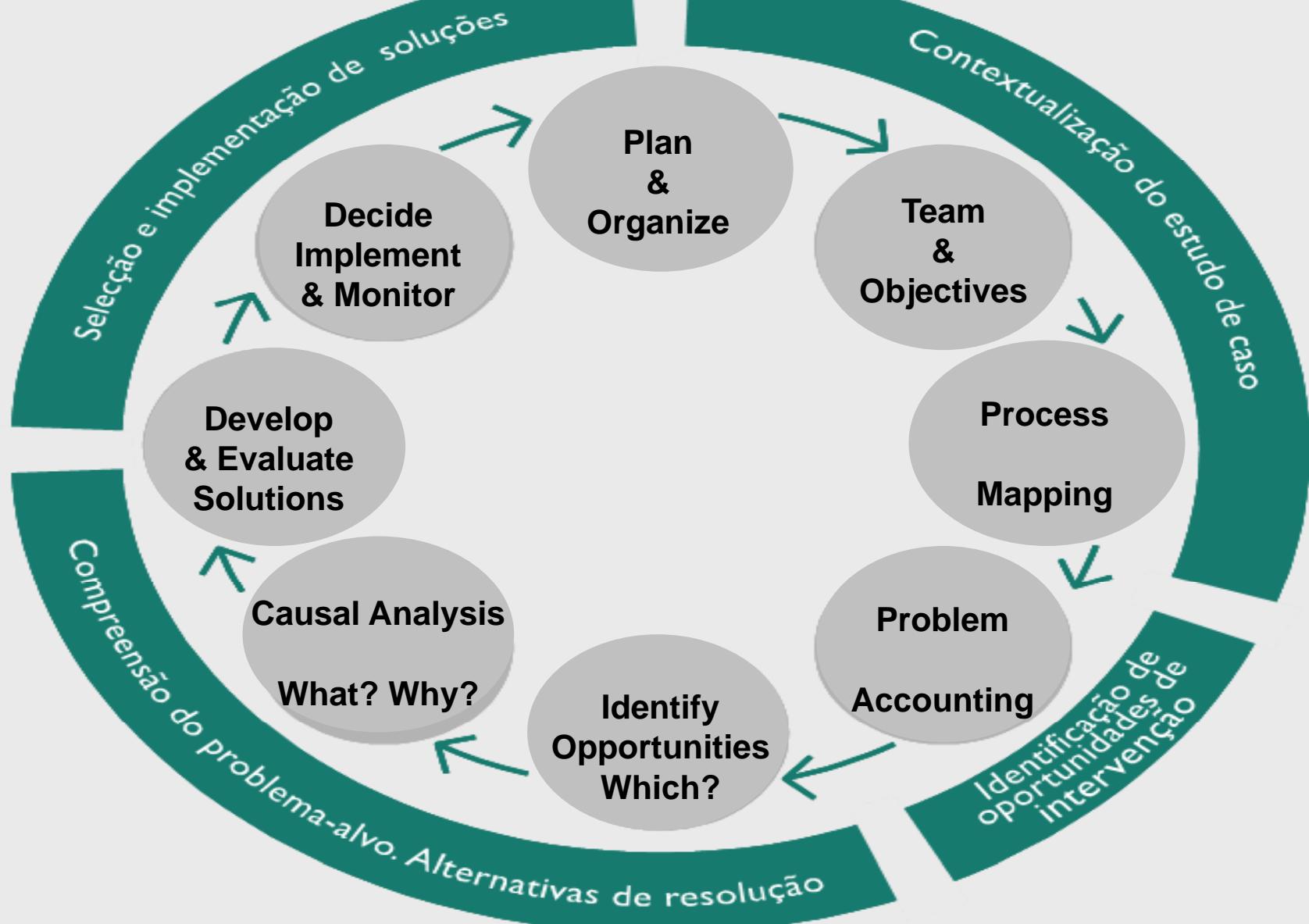
- **Wastes: unused resources** (create costs and no added value).
- **Material flows** (micro level): crucial for waste prevention; key path towards higher resources productivity.
- **Waste prevention strategies:** particular focus on reducing or eliminating undesired waste streams and managing by-products (more cost-effective and environmentally sound than conventional pollution control approaches).
- **The ‘zero-waste’ strategy:** improve resource productivity and waste prevention subsequently.
- **Apply to any manufacturing process.**
- **Range from relatively easy operational changes and good housekeeping practices to more extensive changes** (e.g. replacing input materials, fine tuning or replacing equipment, process redesign or even making use of state-of-art technology).
- **This paper: insights on twelve case studies, which have been performed in seven Portuguese industrial branches.**

Methodology

- **Material flows analysed at a micro level:** Material balances are used to monitor and improve resource productivity, and environmental performance, at a company level.
- **The zero waste strategy:** Avoid non-product outputs by integrating resource optimisation targets and waste prevention into business strategy.
- **Main tools used:** Process mapping and mass balances, Activity based costing, Pareto analysis, Cause-effect analysis, Cost-benefit analysis.
- **Case study approach:** 7 industrial branches selected (waste prevention potential, size/ nr. companies & waste volumes produced); 12 cases studied (incl. a cascade training process; actors from each company; practical work using a activity based costing methodology to 'zero-waste' activities; experience obtained extended to new initiatives and cooperative network).
- **Actors:** INETI, INR-National Waste Institute, Branch Associations (8), Technological Infrastructures (7), Companies (12).

'Zero Waste' Strategy

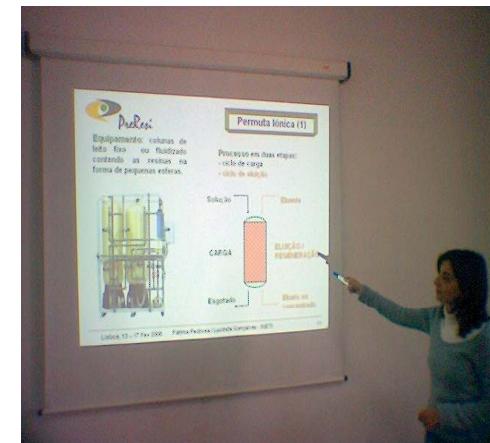
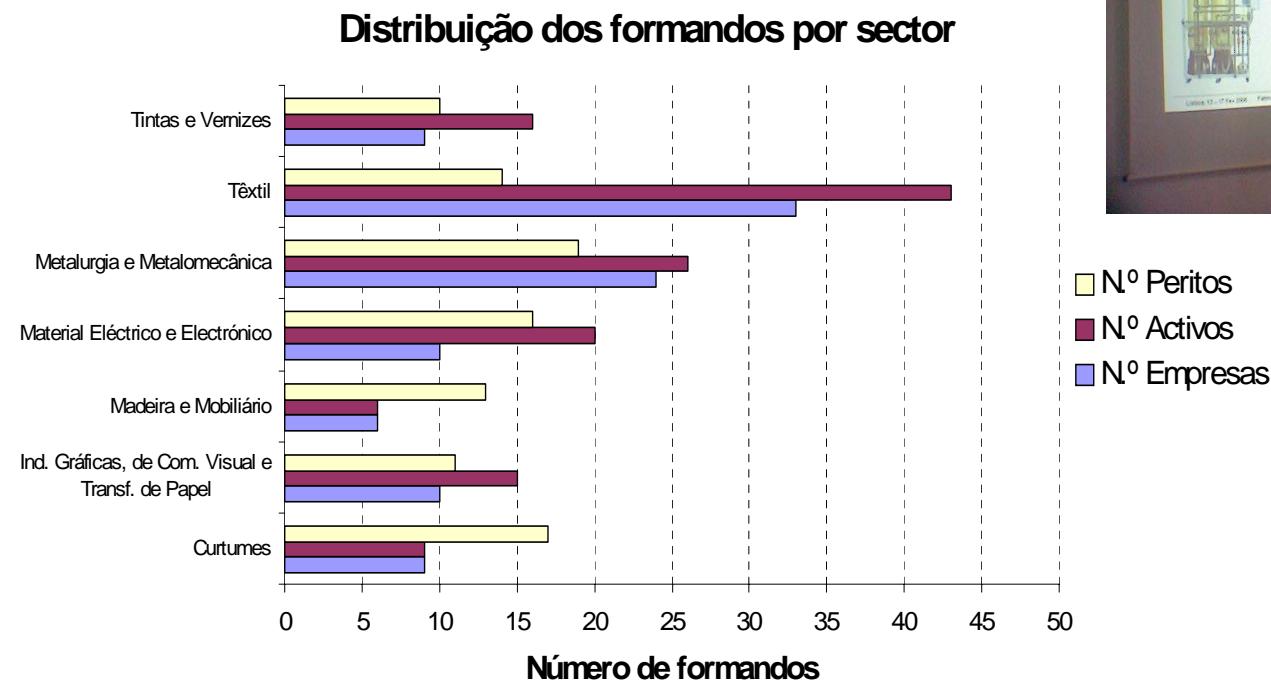
Method



Results (1/3)

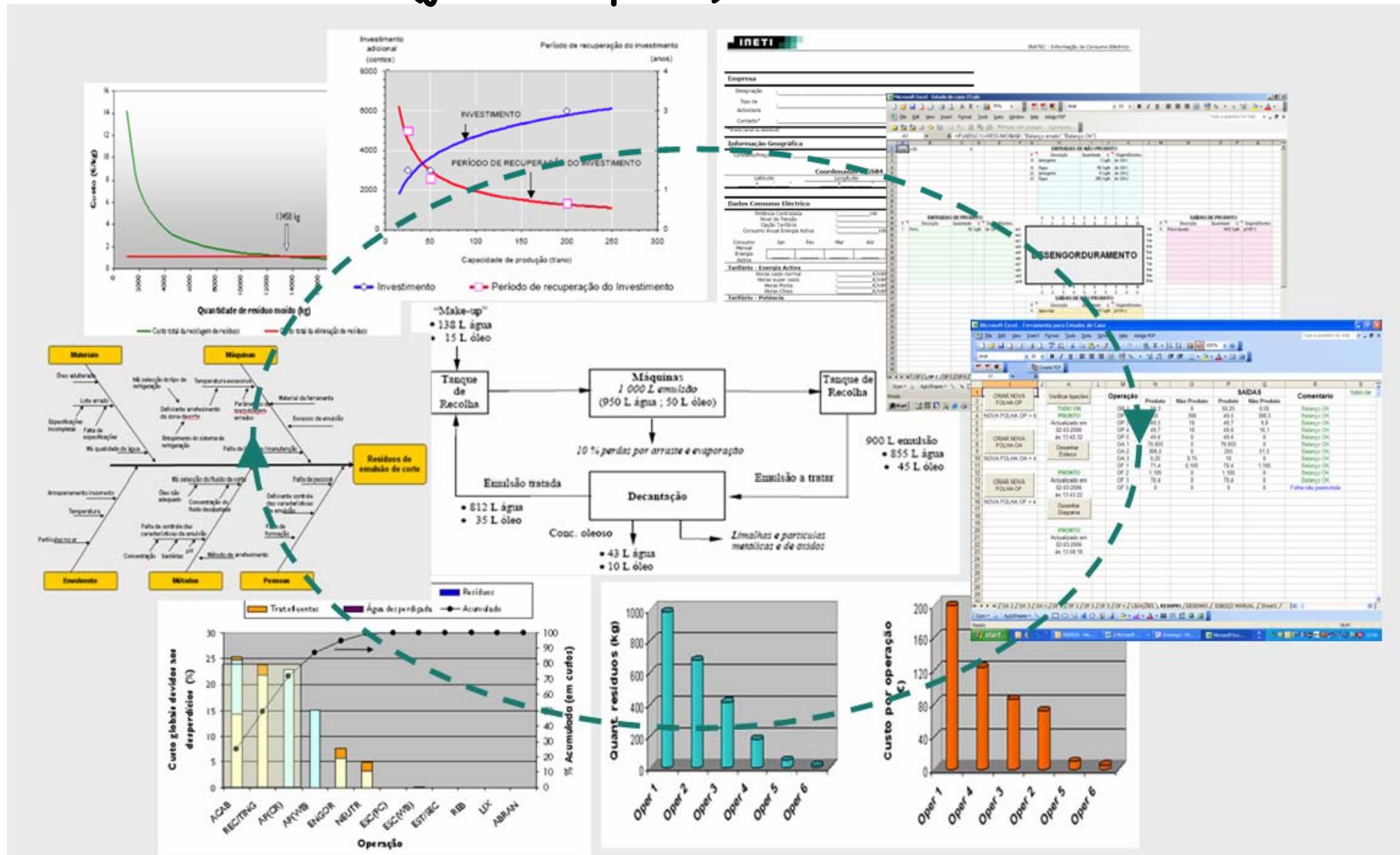
The cascade training process

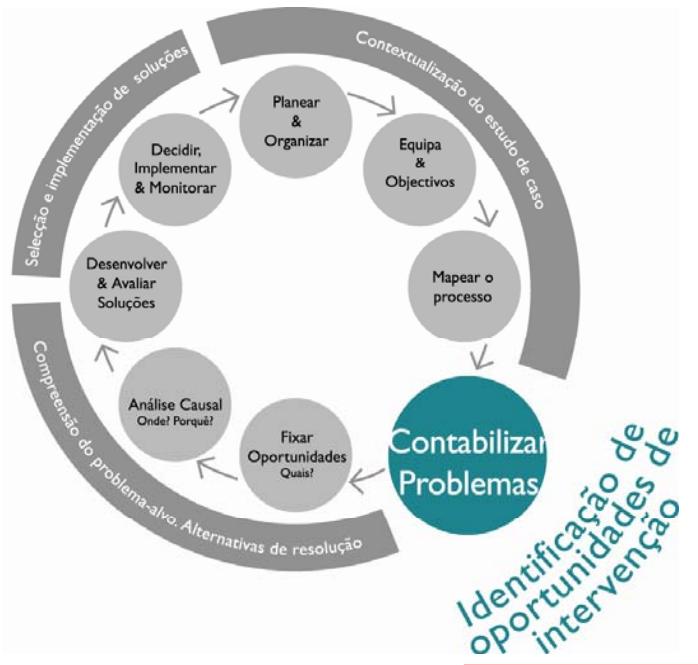
- 244 participants
- 100 companies
- 70 h training



Results (2/3)

- A methodology was tested
- 12 cases studied (jul'05 - apr'07) in real industrial conditions



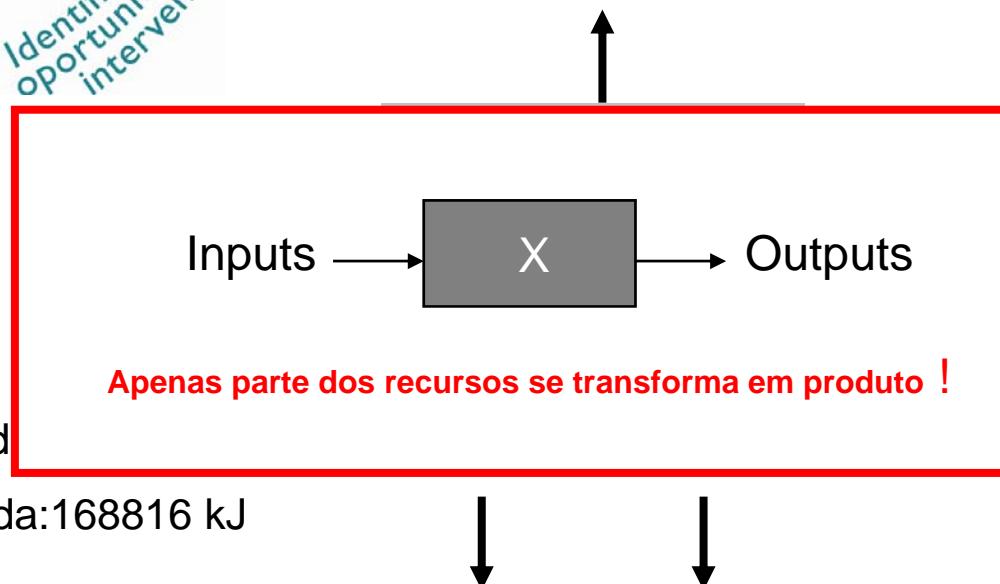


Água: 39.5 kg
 Gás natural: 1.8 kg
 Propano: 0.4 kg
 Ar: 32,7 kg
 Matéria total entrad
 Energia total entrada: 168816 kJ

Which resources are wasted?

Goal: Manufacture 1st quality products w/ minimum resources

Resíduo para a atmosfera: 38 kg
 Subprodutos combustão: 35 kg
 Água: 3 kg



Resíduo líquido: 36 kg Resíduo sólido:
 5 kg

Produto de 1^a Qualidade
 Total de saídas: 48.6 kg
 Eficiência mássica: 38%
 Eficácia energética:
 314 kJ/kg

Accounting Resources by Activity (e.g. Paintshop – OP4)

Balanço OK

4.773E-09

ENTRADAS DE PRODUTO			
F	Descrição	Quantidade	U Origem/Destino
1	Peças termofixadas para	104429,53	kg/anc de OP 3
2	Peças subcontratadas de	24533	kg/anc exterior
3	Peças para tinturaria	66208	kg/anc de OP 8
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

⇒1
⇒2
⇒3
⇒4
⇒5
⇒6
⇒7
⇒8
⇒9
⇒10

ENTRADAS DE NÃO PRODUTO			
F	Descrição	Quantidade	U Origem/Destino
1	Água	42230000	Kg/anc mina
2	Corantes	4525,2	Kg/anc fornecedor
3	Amaciadores	7429,8	kg/anc fornecedor
4	Produtos auxiliares	49178	kg/anc fornecedor
5	Massas Lubrificantes	1	Kg/anc de OA 1
6	Absorventes	1078	Kg/anc fornecedor
7			
8			
9			
10			

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

TINTURARIA

SAÍDAS DE NÃO PRODUTO			
F	Descrição	Quantidade	U Origem/Destino
1	ARI	38764405	kg/anc p/ OF 2
2	Embalagens Contaminadas	915	kg/anc p/ OF 1
3	Absorventes Contaminados	1078	kg/anc p/ OF 1
4	Corantes	445,18	kg/anc p/ OF 2
5	Amaciadores	3660,1	kg/anc p/ OF 2
6	Produtos Auxiliares	48446	kg/anc p/ OF 2
7	Perdas de carga têxtil	1951,7053	kg/anc p/ OF 2
8	emissões	1	kg/anc exterior
9	Vapor de água	3465594,91	kg/anc exterior
10			

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

SAÍDAS DE PRODUTO			
F	Descrição	Quantidade	U Origem/Destino
1⇒	Peças tingidas	191429,72	kg/anc p/ OP 5
2⇒	Partidas reprocessada	9455,9	kg/anc p/ OP 5
3⇒			
4⇒			
5⇒			
6⇒			
7⇒			
8⇒			
9⇒			
10⇒			

1⇒
2⇒
3⇒
4⇒
5⇒
6⇒
7⇒
8⇒
9⇒
10⇒

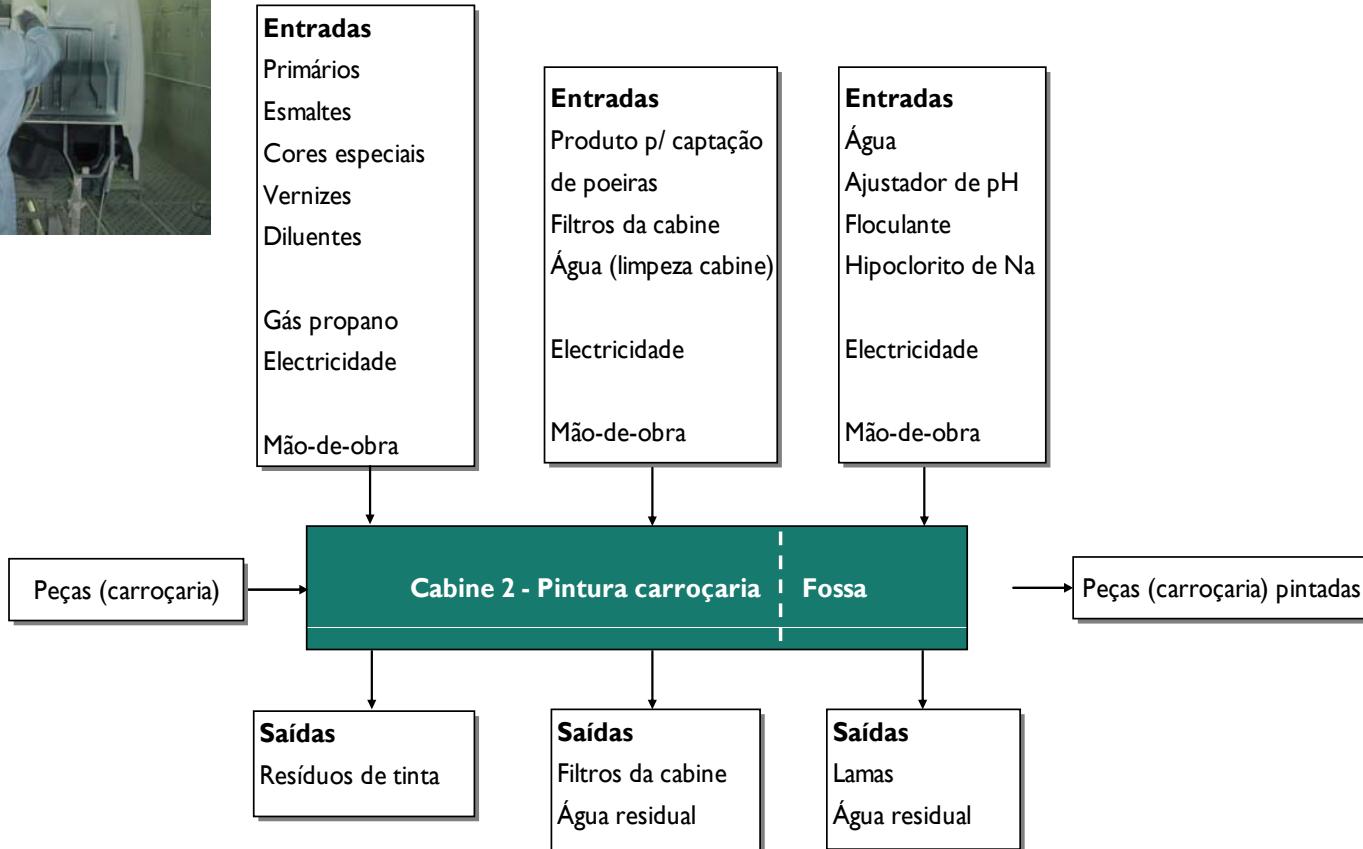
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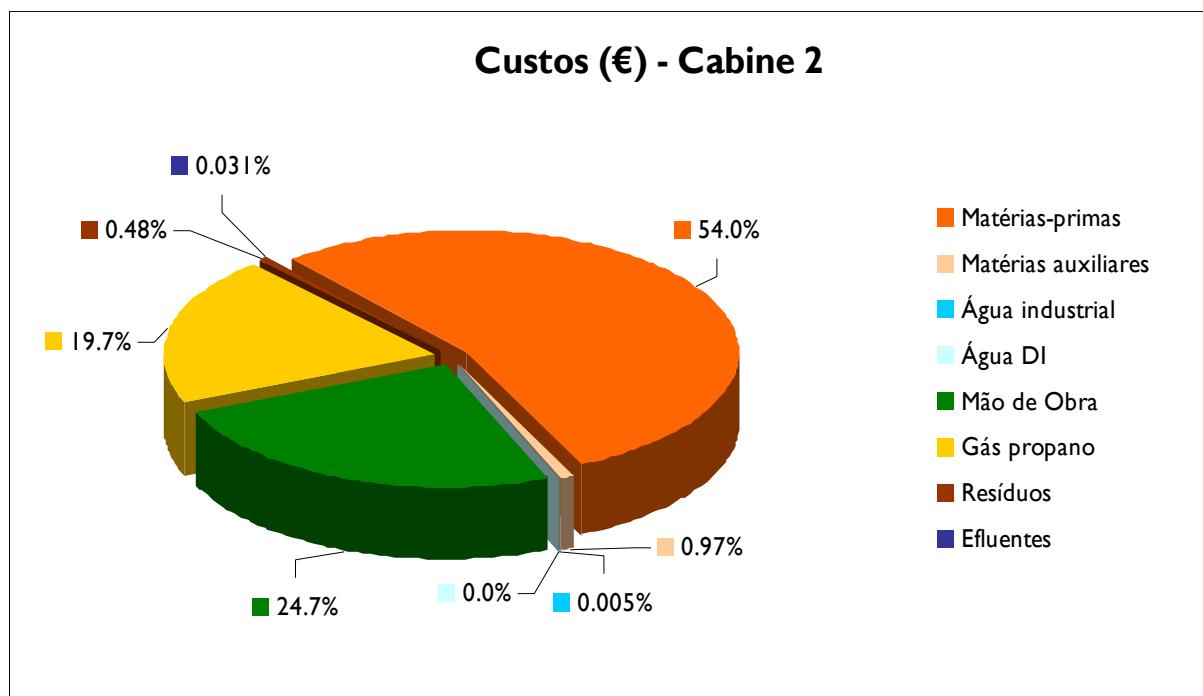


Each activity as a cost-centre →

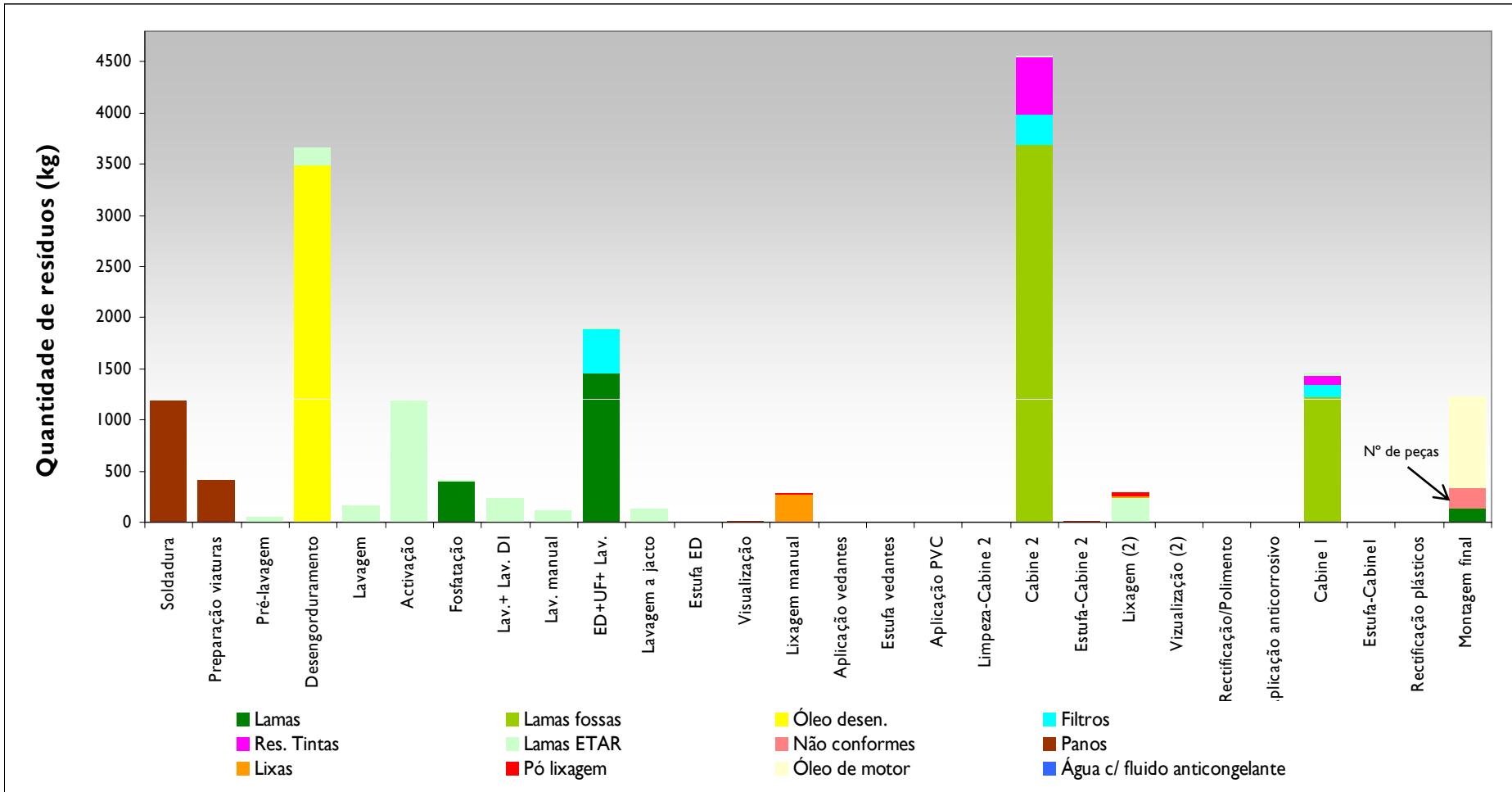


RECURSOS E CUSTOS POR OPERAÇÃO

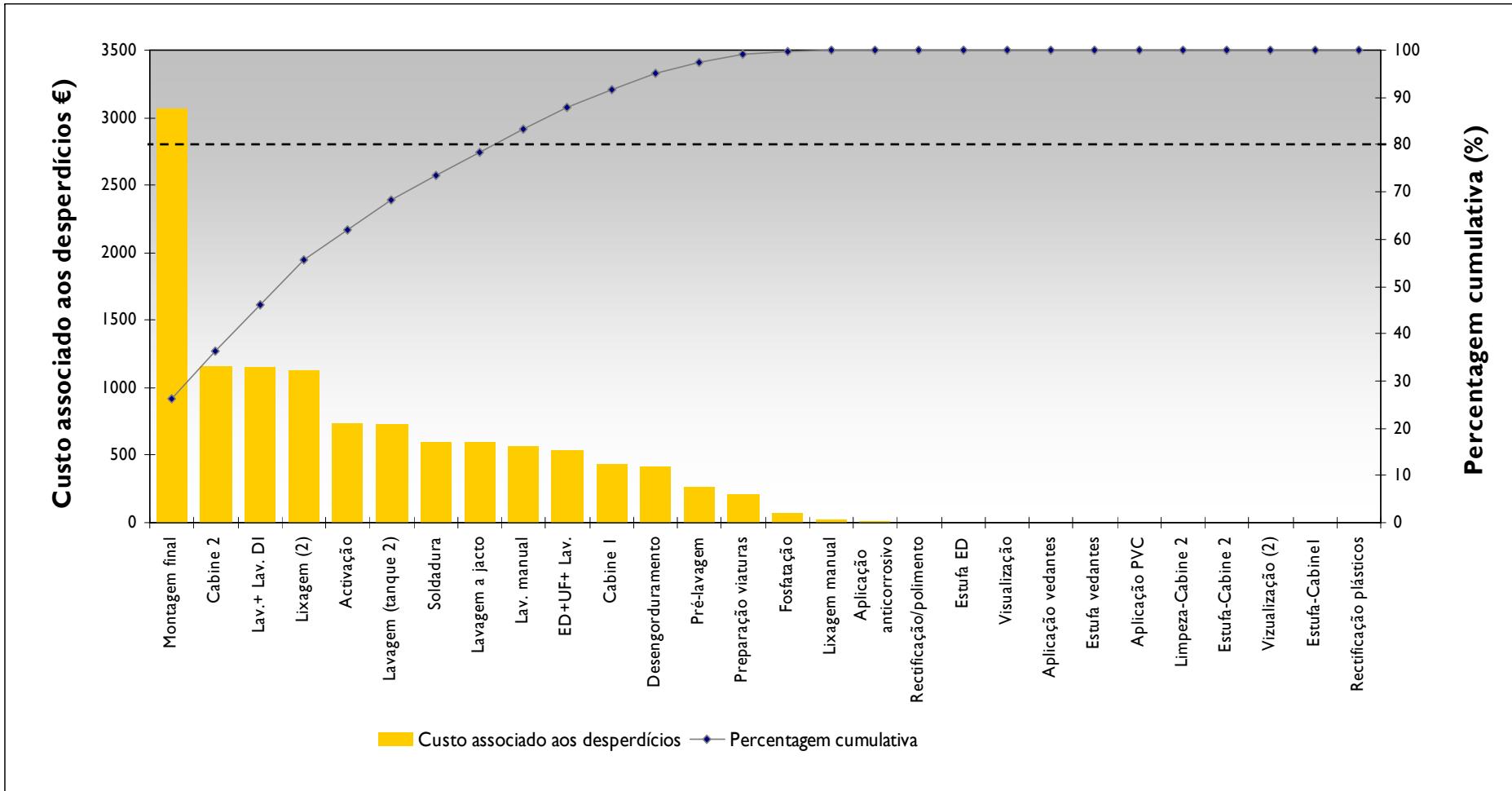
Distribuição percentual dos custos – Cabine 2

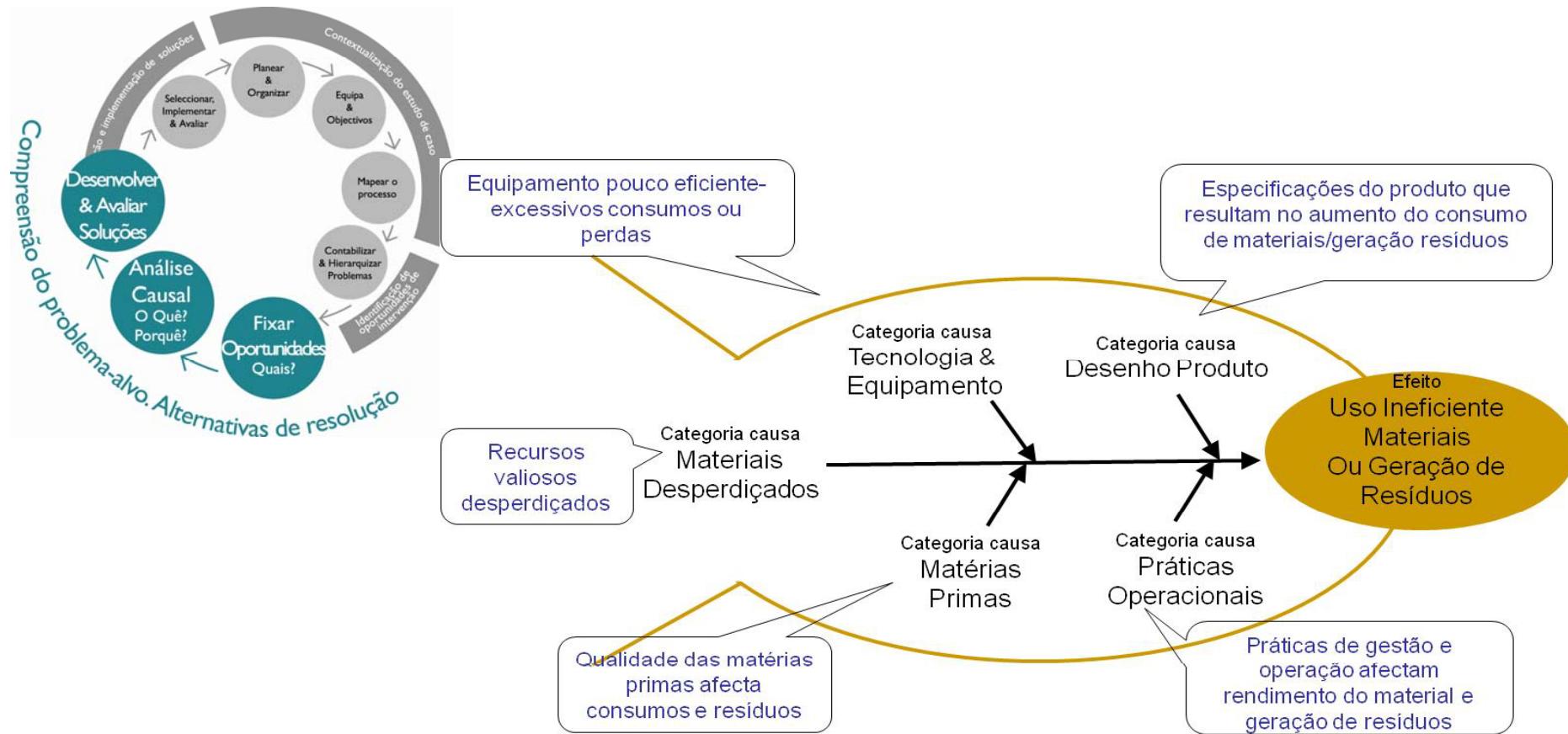


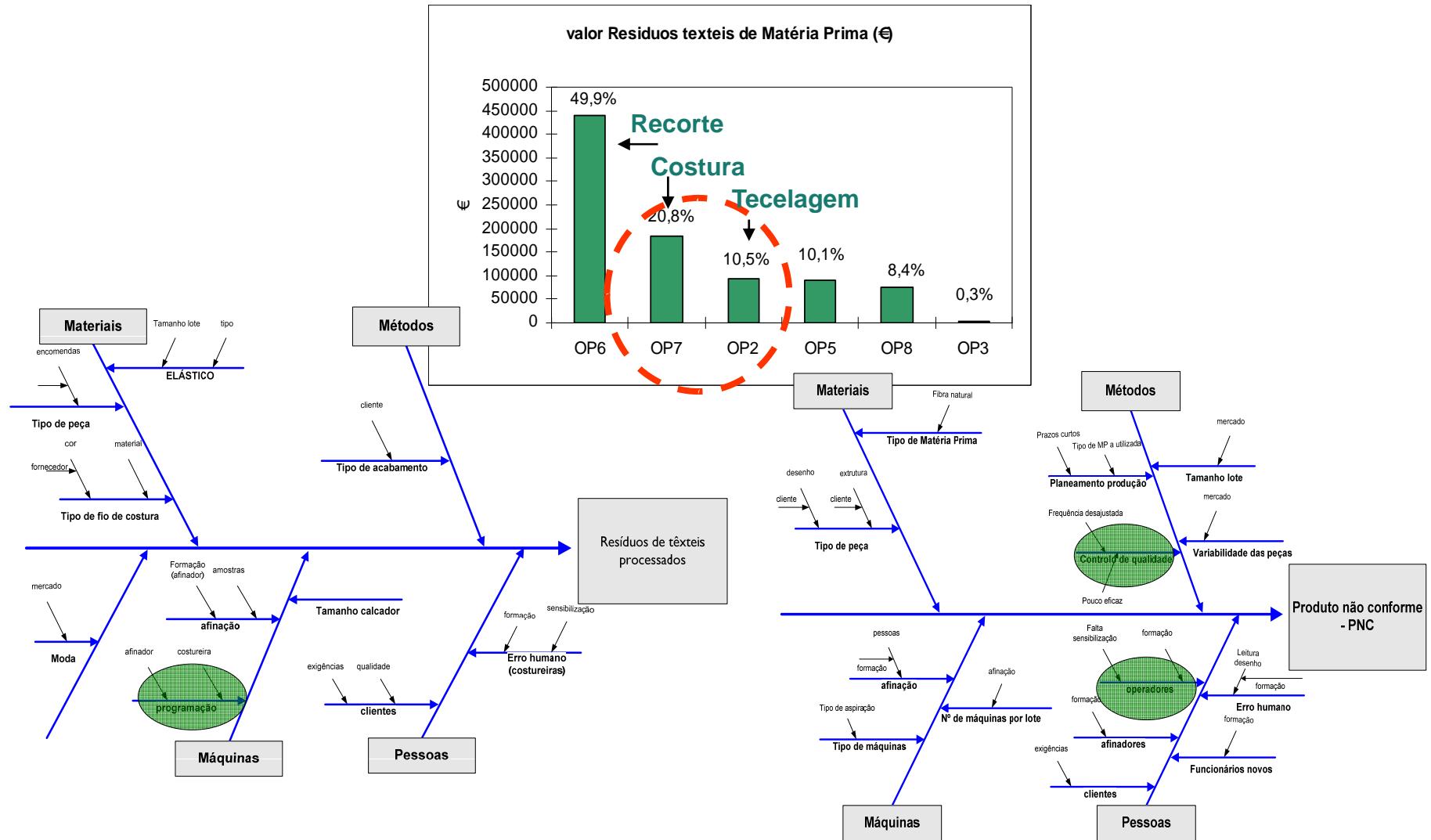
RESÍDUOS POR OPERAÇÃO



CUSTOS DAS PERDAS E DESPERDÍCIOS. OPORTUNIDADES DE PREVENÇÃO







Identificação das Opções – Controlo de qualidade

Contexto de aplicação – Redução do PNC na OP2 e do PNC que passa no controlo de qualidade da OP2

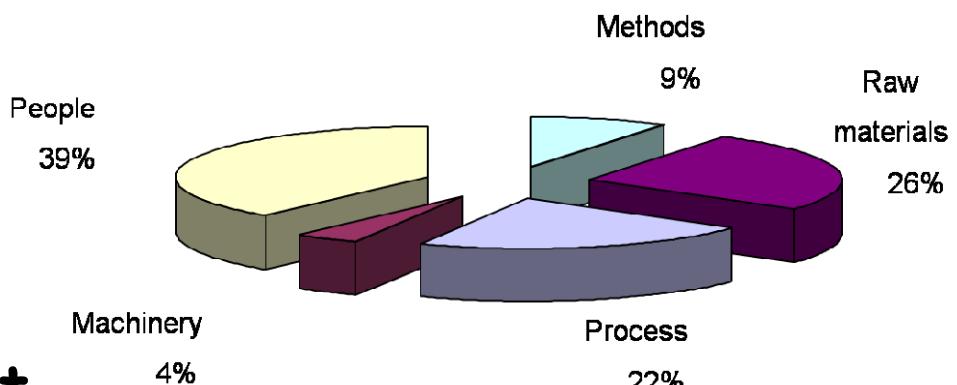
Critério		Peso relativo (P)	Opção 1		Opção 2		Opção 3		Opção 4	
			Classif (C)	PxC	Classif (C)	PxC	Classif. (C)	PxC	Classif (C)	PxC
Efectividade	Redução de resíduos	10	10	100	8	80	10	100	8	80
	Redução de consumo de recursos	9	10	90	8	72	10	90	8	72
Implementação	Período	7	8	56	8	56	10	70	8	56
	Potencial de melhoria do produto	5	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Potencial de melhoria da qualidade do produto	5	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Ausência de risco	5	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
Custos	Potencial para reduzir custos e período de Pay-back	10	8	80	6	60	8	80	6	60
Sub-Classificação Ponderada Σ (PxC)				386		328		400		328
Sucesso Técnico (factor multiplicador)			1	386	1	328	1	400	1	328
Utilidade dos Resultados (factor multiplicador)			0,5	193	0,5	164	1	400	0,5	164
Classificação Total				965		820		1200		820
Hierarquização				2º		3º		1º		3º

Technology demonstration



Desenvolvimento e Teste (12 Empresas; 7 sectores)

- Acatel, SA
- Erofio , SA
- Fitcom, Lda
- Hydro A. Portalex, SA
- Irmade, SA
- JSL, Lda
- Malhas Sonicarla, SA
- Olegário Fernandes, SA
- Offsetlis, Lda
- Peltéci, SA
- Tintas Dyrup, SA
- Toyota Caetano, SA



<http://preresi.inetи.pt>

Results (3/3)

Main conclusions

- Method developed and tested in 12 case studies
- Strategic input for continuous improvements & decision taking (a hierarchy on a Economic & Environmental basis)
- In each company, empirical results show: a) the usefulness of the approach; b) how powerful waste prevention is; c) how critical operating conditions are, and therein both branch or company's culture, in order to influence the implementation of waste prevention initiatives
- Path dependency & technology lock-in: efficiency is not enough to guarantee sustainable patterns but it is a great step forward in a transition process.
- Main conclusions drawn from those case studies enable to propose both: a) at a micro level, new options for improvement; b) at a macro level, hypotheses about how public policies may address waste prevention and about the diffusion of eco-efficiency in those industrial branches in order to pave the way towards sustainable production.



Source: H. Gonçalves (2006)

Thank you!

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