Discussion by

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GENERAL COMMENTS

The d-RDF processing system described is somewhat similar to the other d-RDF facilities located throughout Europe. It is a small size when compared to solid waste processing facilities in the U.S. Examples of other facilities in Europe include:

- Newcastle-on-Tyne
- Eastbourne
- Doncaster
- Stockholm

As at the above listed plants, d-RDF production is approximately 35-38 percent by weight of the refuse delivered to the facility. Moisture content required for pelletizing at these facilities is in the range of 11 to 15 percent.

SPECIFIC CONCERNS

What has been the experience with wear, maintenance, blinding and screening efficiency with the vibrating screens? Were trommels and/or disc screens considered?

An ash content of 15 to 20 percent in the RDF seems quite high compared to my experience using other screening and processing methods, e.g., trommels and disc screens, especially when preprocessing (prior to shredding) is employed. I do not consider a 15-20 percent ash content RDF to be "high quality" as indicated by the authors in their conclusion.

What type of crusher is used at the boiler facility to break up the pellets? How effective is the crusher and what size distribution is the output?

What portion of the glass is removed by handsorting prior to shredding? Is handsorting at that point in the process really effective?

How clean is the ferrous scrap which is recovered and what is the market?

SUMMARY

The authors are to be commended for an interesting paper. However, its meaningfulness and value would be greatly enhanced by responses to the questions raised.