

LMB & Co Material Specification and process

LMB & Co purchase second hand clothing, shoes and textiles collected from kerbside textile bring banks; HWRC's or collected via kerbside and returned source separated or during the MRF process.

Specification

The clothing is to be that donated from households representing a reasonable mixture of clothing and household textile items that an average household would dispose of, the clothing is deemed to be 'original' when no items have been removed or added for example 'original' clothing does not include corporate clothing, institutional or commercial linen, upholstery or furnishings, this is subject to separate specification and pricing. Removal of key elements such as 'fashion garments', shoes and bags will also mean that the clothing is no longer a representation of an average household and so the value will be reduced.

The average constitute will be as follows:

Re:use 70%

Shoes + Accessories

Paired shoes, handbags, ruck sacks and boots.

Clothing

Clean clothing which is suitable for wear within this country or abroad, minor damage due to wear and tear to be expected. From this a 5% level of crême is expected, this is new or almost new fashion clothing

Household

Household textiles such as Duvet covers, Bed Sheets, Table linen, curtains and nets is naturally expected however it should not exceed 20% of the load.

Recycling 30%

Wiper

This is torn and damaged cotton based clothing which is not suitable for reuse but can be cut to produce a textile wipe for cleaning.

Flock/Wool

Synthetic and wool based clothing such as suit jackets, trousers and overcoats which are damaged can be shredded to produce insulation and filling. Wool and synthetic jumpers are also recycled as there are limited end markets for reuse.

Quality

The quality of 'original' clothing should represent a minimum of 70% reusable garments, shoes and textiles. It must be clean and dry and not have been subjected to contamination from co-mingling of other waste streams. For material originating from a MRF cross contamination is inevitable, as such the rebate or cost reflects the necessity to wash and dry the clothing. All MRF's vary, as such the rebate or cost will be reflected in an initial trial load and ongoing assessment of the quality with prearranged review meetings

Contamination

Within all collection methods a contamination of non clothing, shoes and textiles is acceptable of up to 5%, as means of illustration this is often items of associated products such as coat hangers, pillows and duvets or bric-a-brac.

Downgrade Process

The recent trend for Cash for Clothes collections has affected the constitute of textile bin and kerbside material. Cash for Clothes businesses specify that they will only purchase the higher grade of clothing and shoes, as such items deposited in textile bins and via kerbside often has this higher value extracted with a disproportionately higher level of recycling and household items of a lower value. LMB's sorting process measures the percentage split of all grades on a per site basis, each site is benchmarked against the mean average, if a site shows a significant variance it will be reported immediately (within 72 hours of collection) and will be subject to a downgrade process. If the situation is not rectified within the following three loads a Site meeting will be instigated to investigate the cause of variance.

The following is a worked example with an average value of £355 per ton broken down into the constitute parts as detailed above, if you vary the figures then the profile changes and results in an adjusted price. In the worked example the crème has been removed and replaced with a higher percentage of household and wipers, the result a £16.50 drop in price per ton.

HWRC + Kerbside Textile Bank Constitute

Scenario 1

Market	Grade	Percent	£ per ton	Avg £ per ton
Re:use	Shoes/Bags	7.5	600	£45.00
	Clothing	42	500	£210.00
	Household	20	250	£50.00
	Creme	0.5	1000	£5.00
Recycling				
	Wipers	15	200	£30.00
	Flock/Wool	15	100	£15.00
	Total	100		£355.00

Scenario 2

Market	Grade	Percent	£ per ton	Avg £ per ton
Re:use	Shoes/Bags	7.5	600	£45.00
	Clothing	37	500	£185.00
	Household	25	250	£62.50
	Creme	0	1000	£0.00
Recycling				
	Wipers	15.5	200	£31.00
	Flock/Wool	15	100	£15.00
Total		100		£338.50

Wet Rag

Historically it has not been economically viable to launder wet or soiled textiles however LMB has negotiated a rate of £400 per ton to wash and dry wet clothing. Provided the market value of the rag is in excess of this rate it is economical to launder it opposed to sending it to landfill or EFW. LMB accepts that due to the MG collection method up to 10% of the kerbside contracts maybe wet, as such any wet rag over this 10% will be subject to a downgrade process of £400 per ton or 40p per kg. As such if a load comes in at 40% wet, 30% will be valued at -£400 per ton, with the remaining 70% valued at contract price, in this example £500 per ton, as such MG will receive £233 per ton for the load.

Wet		30	-£400	-£120.00
Dry + 10% allowance		70	£500	£350.00
				£230

National Contract Pricing.

The downgrade process will be applied to the value of that particular load and not across the whole contract, if a significant number of sites within a region have continued issues of downgrade and wet rag then a separate price outside the national pricing contract will be discussed at the next price meeting.

Reciprocals

LMB offers a range of storage solutions dependent upon contract, these maybe Ro-Ro or static enclosed bins which will be serviced by LMB's fleet. Polypropylene storage bags can be provided for bulking at Transfer Stations in order to ensure the textiles are kept clean and dry prior to loading on bulking trailers.