

Applying existing methods from other industries to decarbonize food processing

February 2022

Ruby Thuy Nguyen, Md Mamunur Rahman, Damon S Hartley, Michael H Severson, Yingqian Lin





DISCLAIMER

This information was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the U.S. Government. Neither the U.S. Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness, of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. References herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trade mark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government or any agency thereof.

Applying existing methods from other industries to decarbonize food processing

Ruby Thuy Nguyen, Md Mamunur Rahman, Damon S Hartley, Michael H Severson, Yingqian Lin

February 2022

Idaho National Laboratory Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415

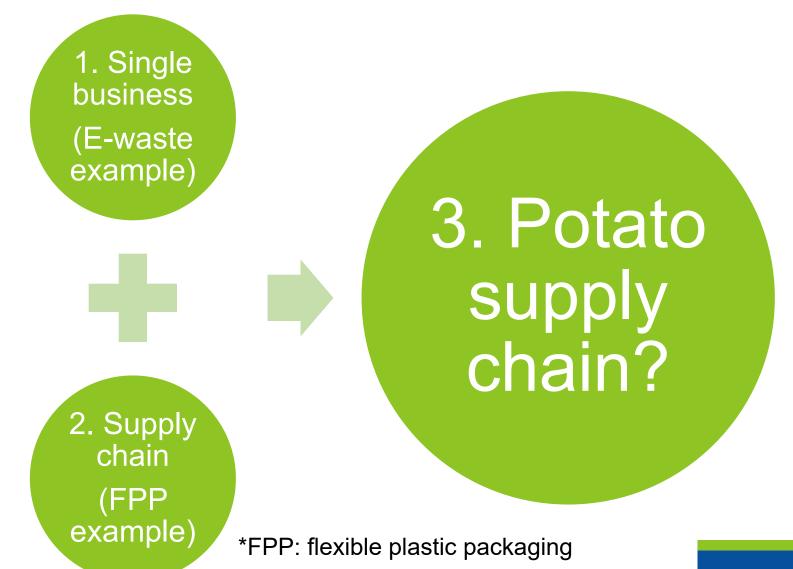
http://www.inl.gov

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy Under DOE Idaho Operations Office Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517, DE-AC07-05ID14517

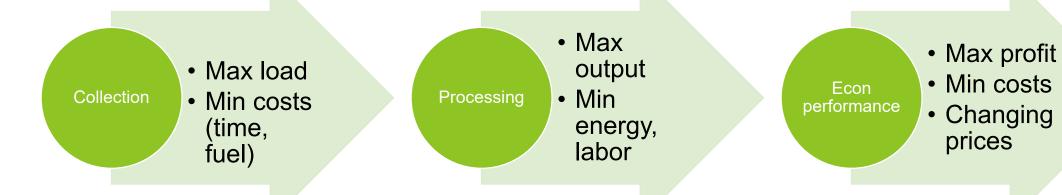
Applying existing methods from other industries to decarbonize food processing



Two levels of decarbonization



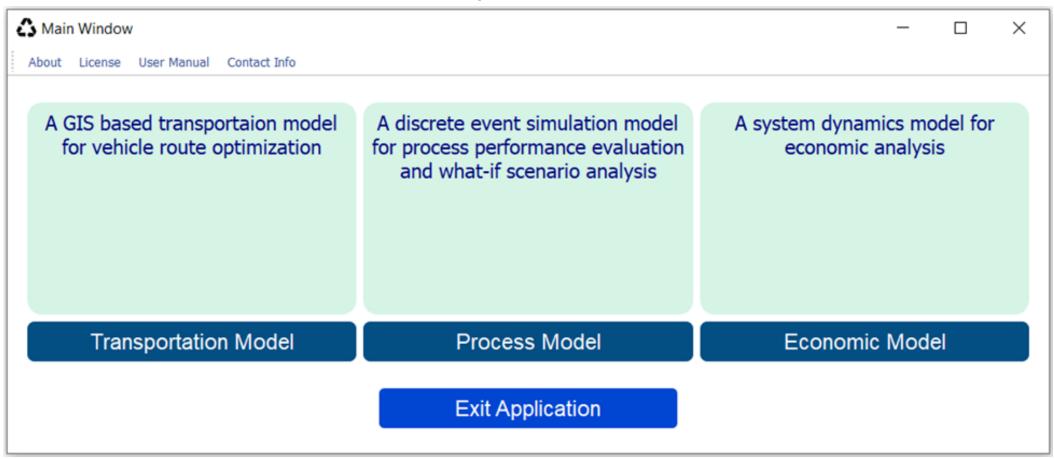
Manufacturing industry: e-waste example



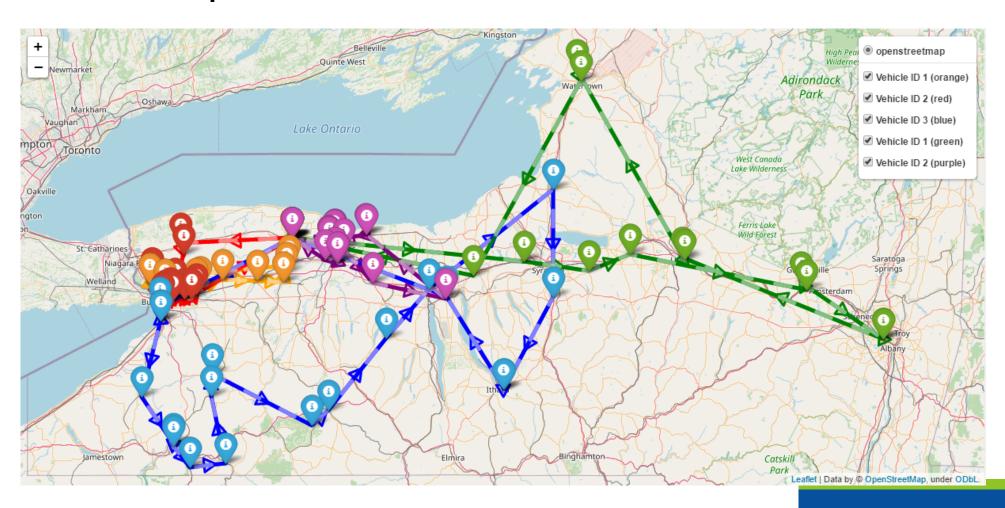




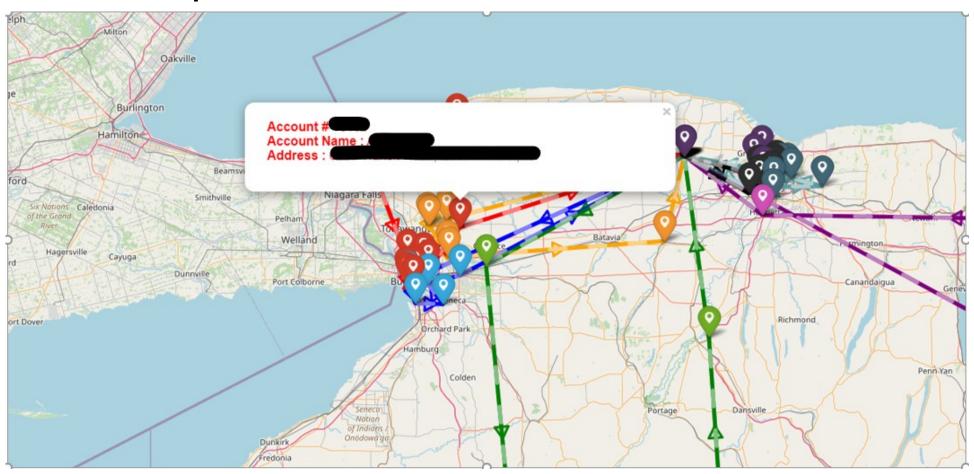
Application interface, Python based



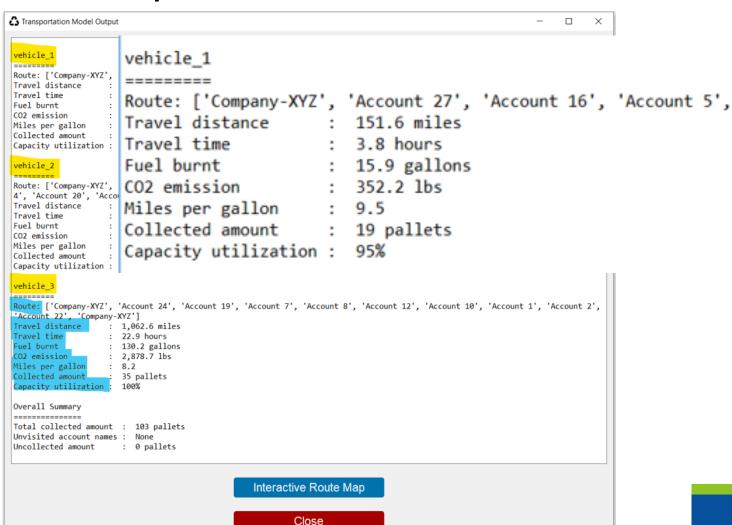
1.1 Transportation module: minimize time or distance



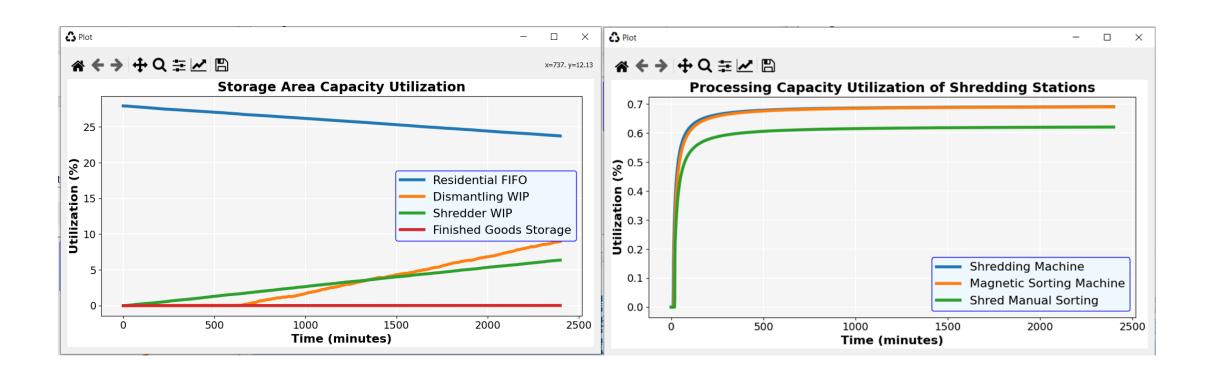
1.1 Transportation module



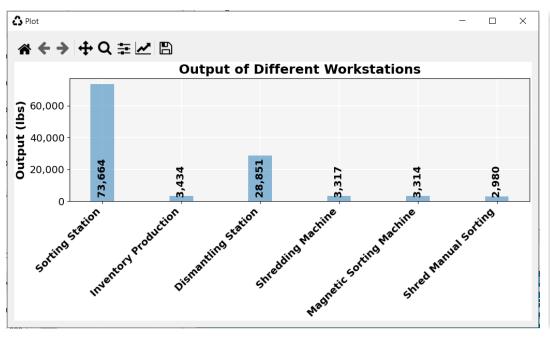
1.1 Transportation module

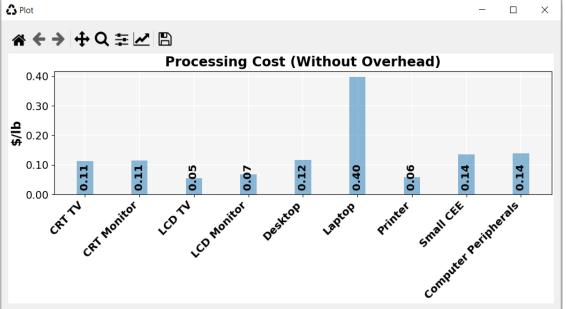


1.2 Process module: modularized, adaptable

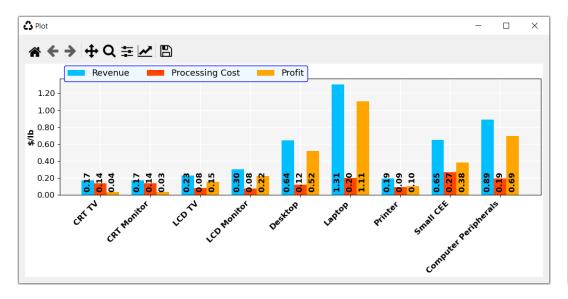


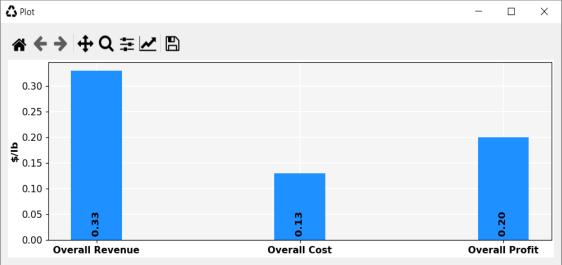
1.2 Process module

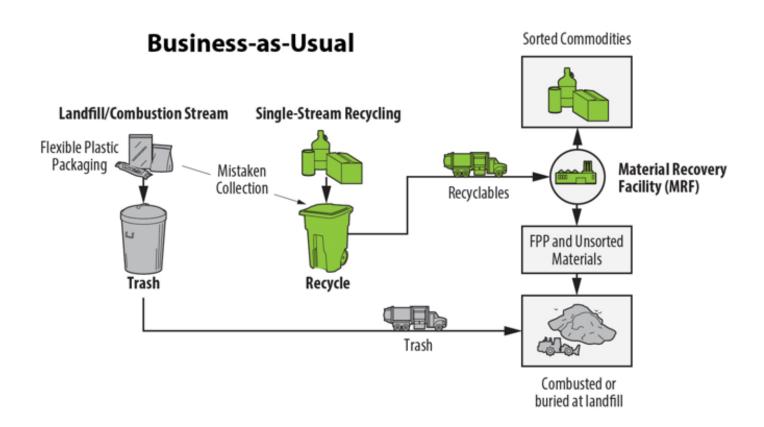


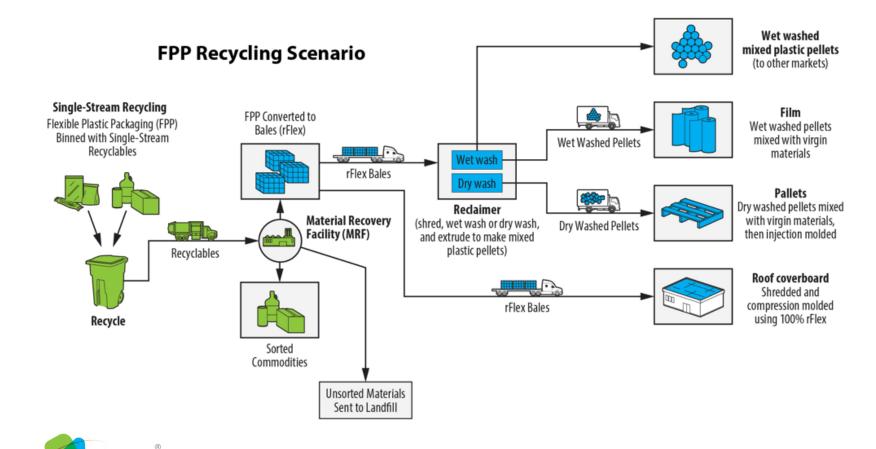


1.3 Economic module









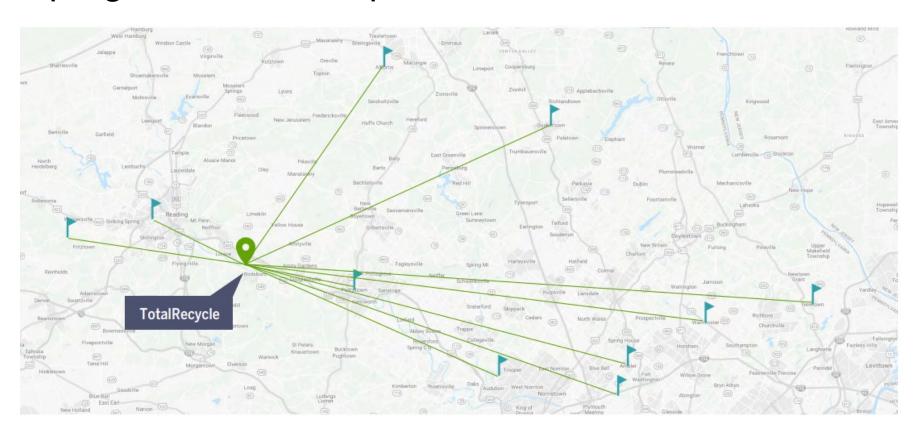
Funded by



American' Chemistry Council

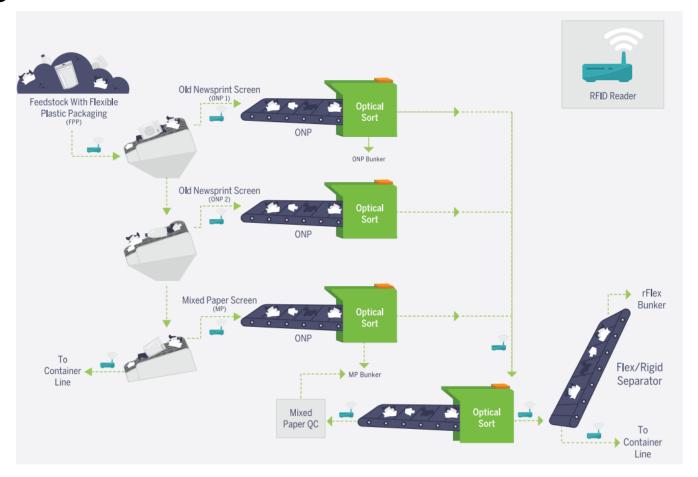


Pilot program: 10 municipalities, 5 counties, 56,915 households



Source: MRFF, 2020

Pilot program



Source: MRFF, 2020

Initial test results





EVERBOARD® roof board containing 25% rFlex (Source: MRFF, 2020)

Initial test results



Paver made from rFlex (Source: MRFF, 2020)



Shredded & pelletized rFlex (Source: MRFF, 2020)

Research tools:

- Pilot testing
- Life cycle assessment
- Economic assessment

Other tools:

- Stakeholder engagement
- Awareness raising, enhanced communication
- Market development

Initial LCA analysis results

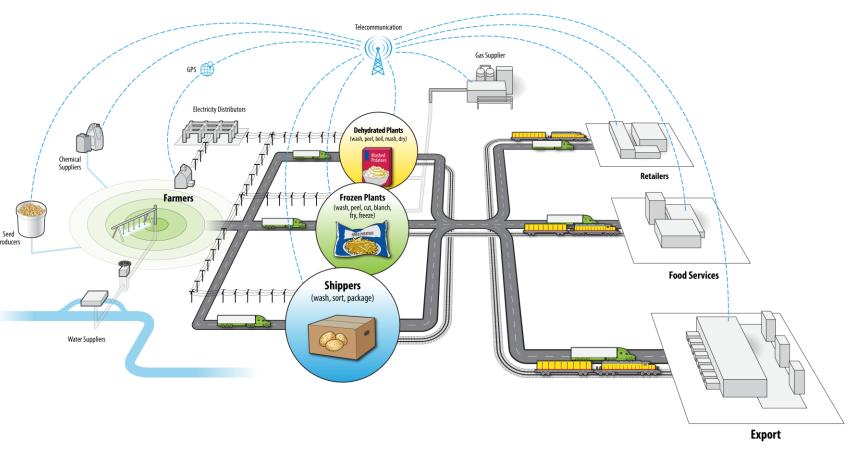
- All market pathways show positive results
- Decontamination process plays an important role in total environmental performance

Initial economic analysis results

- Roof coverboard is the most promising pathway
- Most pathways are more economical than comparable products
- Downstream market development is critical to drive rFlex demand and capacity expansion

 Internal INL research, partner with University of Idaho

 Initial goal to understand supply chain resilience



- Map the supply chain
- Year 1 Examine demand disruption impacts

Year 2

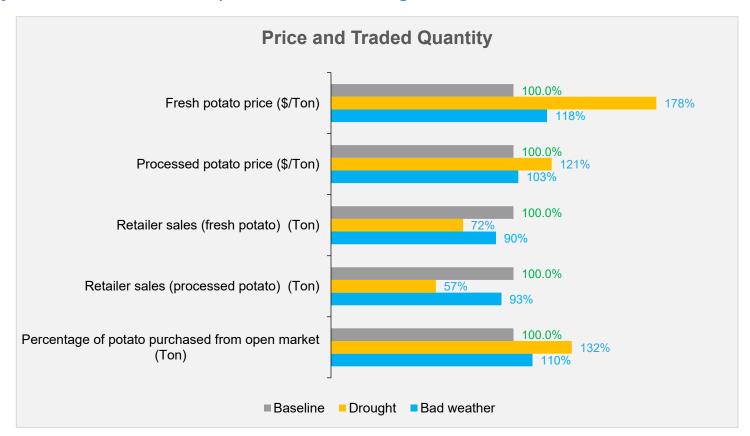
- Examine supply disruption impacts
- Conduct risk analysis

Year 3

- Focus on manufacturing
- Connect infrastructure analysis & supply chain

Initial results for supply disruptions:

1) Early frost in Oct 2) Severe drought, 50% less water



Initial results for supply disruption: Early frost in Oct



- Potential approaches:
 - -Optimize decarbonization at each stakeholder level
 - Optimize decarbonization at supply chain level

THANK YOU!

Ruby Nguyen

ruby.nguyen@inl.gov