The quest for circularity and its ramifications

Circular visions and harsh realities, PackagingWorx March 8th, 2022, Dr. E.U. (Ulphard) Thoden van Velzen







Plastic packages

- Most protection
- Lightweight
- Enables convenience products
- Transparency
- At limited cost...





But plastic (packages) have downsides

- Greenhouse gas emissions
 - Advanced LCA tools

- Littering and plastic soup
 - Crude estimations

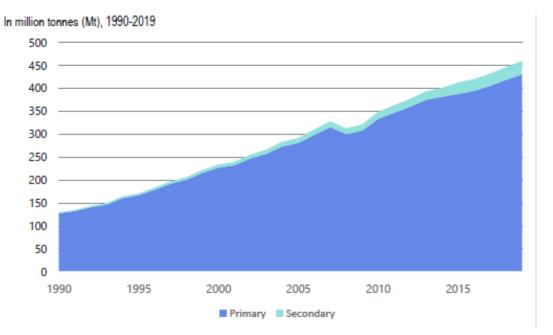




And the global production keeps on growing

- Growth in Asia
- Stagnation in Europe

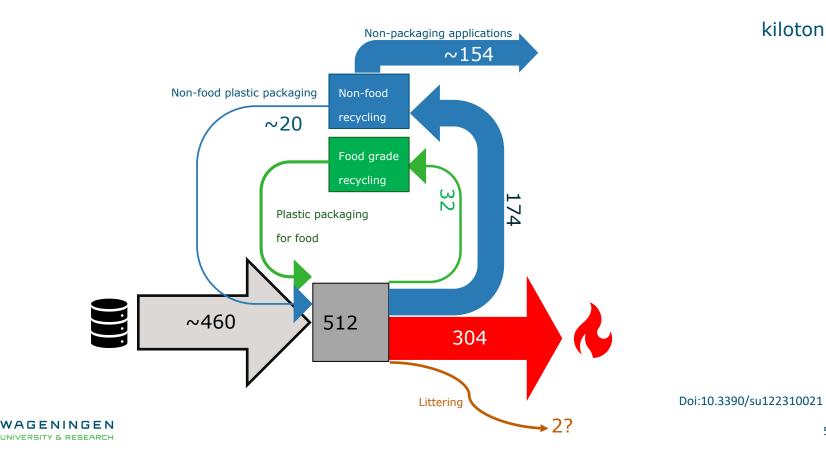
Recycled plastics ~6%



OECD Global plastics outlook, 2022



Recycling of plastic packages in NL, 2017



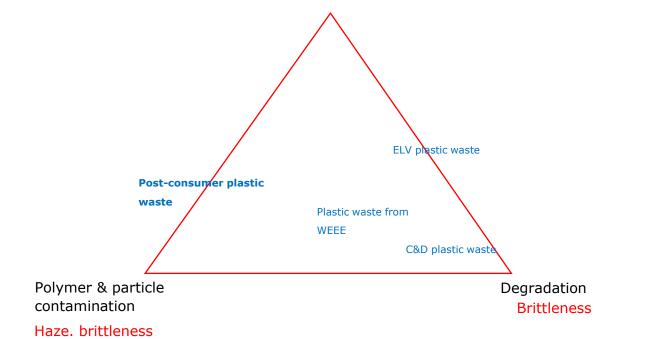
Why is plastic recycling not fully circular?





2008: 3 main quality decay mechanisms

Migration. odour Molecular contamination







Quality of recycled plastics

Sorted product	Recycling process	Molecular contamination	Polymeric contamination		
PET bottles	Standard	Low after SSP	~0.1 - 1.0%		
	Advanced	Low after SSP	<0.1%		
PE DKR 329	Standard	Very high	5-10%		
	Advanced	Very high	1-3%		
PP	Standard	High	5-10%		
	Advanced	High	1-3%		
Film	Standard	Very high	8-15%		
	Advanced	Very high	1-3%		

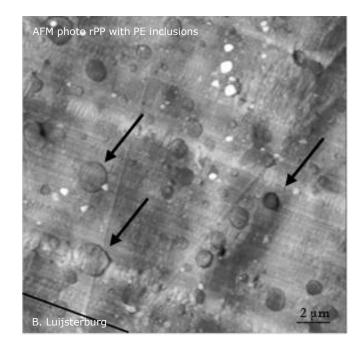
Not suitable for food applications



Polymer contamination results in blends

Most recycled plastics are blends !

- Most common particles are other polymers
- But also inorganic particles are found





Particle & polymer contamination

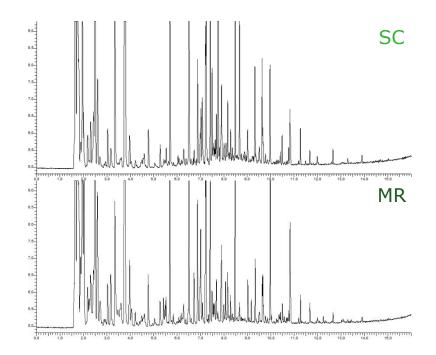
- Inorganic inclusions -> SEM EDX (Al, Si, K, Ca...)
- Black spots -> SEM EDX / Micro-IR -> C (burnt paper?)
- PET -> partisol
 - Virgin ~ 10 million particles/gram
 - Recycled > 100 million particles/gram

Results in Haze, holes, reduced impact strength, etc.



Molecular contamination

 Headspace GC of volatile compounds from recycled film made from separately collected (SC) plastic packaging waste and mechanically recovered (MR) plastic waste.



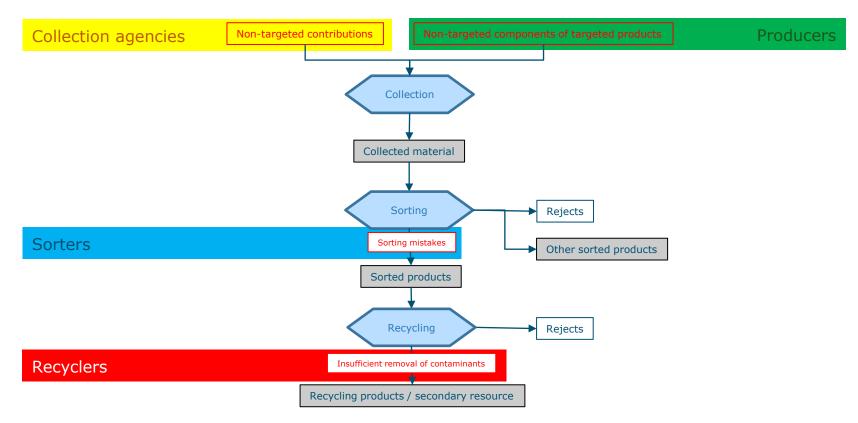


Molecular contamination – an overview

Туре	Type of molecules (MC)	Relative concen- tration	Odour activity	Food safety relevance
Oligomers & degradation products	Homologous series of alkanes and alkenes	High	Hardly	Negligible
Additives	Anti-oxidants (Irgafos), anti-slip agents (calcium stearate, Erucamide)	Limited	Non to hardly	High for amides
Additives from prints and labels	Plasticiser (DEHP, etc.), BPA, MOSH, MOAH, photo-initiators, phenols	Moderate	Non to hardly	EDC's
Incidental contamination with product residues	Strongly varying, for example: + paint residues (pinenes) + food (oleic acid, limonene) + pain relief lotion (menthyl salicylate) + odorants (linalool, ionones)	High	Varying	Varying
Microbiological metabolites and degradation products	Strongly varying: + Geosmine, 2-methyl-isoborneol, etc. + Short chain fatty acids, butyric acid + methyl sulphides and amines	Very low	Very high	Most negligible but also natural toxins

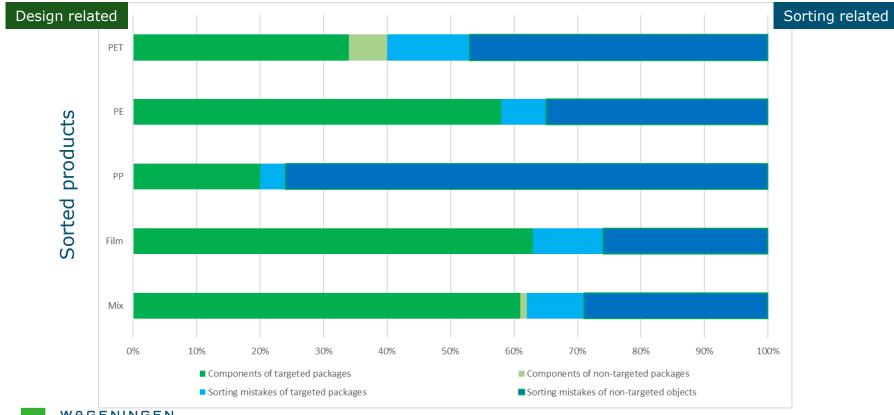


Quality: Source of contaminants





Source of polymeric contaminants



UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

Why is recycling not circular?

Most packages are **not** designed for (circular) recycling

- Polymeric contamination -> opaque, hazy, brittle
- Molecular contamination -> odour, food safety
- Lack of efficient decontamination technologies
- Much too strict legislation
 - Based on a triple worst case risk assessment

Producers

Recyclers

Government



We need a concerted action



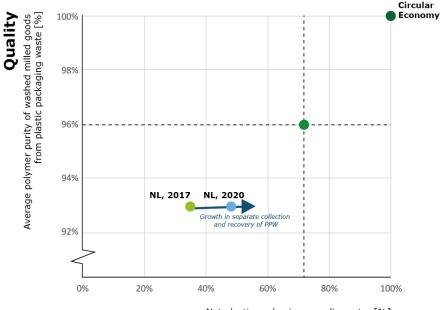


Recycling of PPW, progress in NL 2017-2020

Status 2020*:

- Recycling rate: ~48%
- Average polymer purity: ~93%

Higher separate collection rates and additional recovery of PPW resulted in a higher recycling rate.



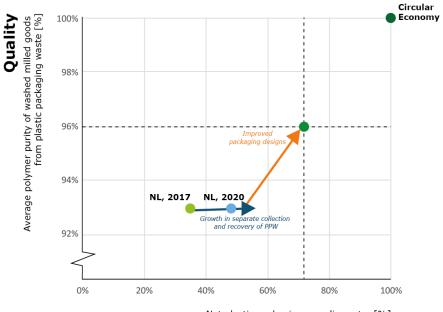
Net plastic packaging recycling rate [%] Quantity

More circular recycling

The recycled plastics resulting from this system are of insufficient quality for the application packages and consumer product

Design for recycling:

- improves the quality of the recycled plastics
- improves the chain efficiency

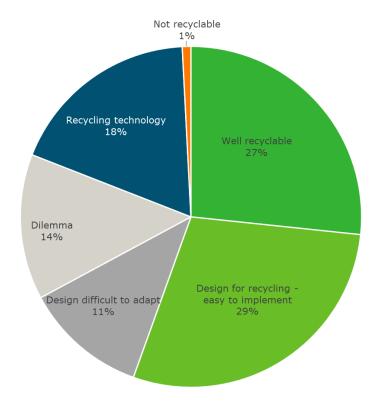


Net plastic packaging recycling rate [%] Quantity



Design for recycling opportunities

- Status 2021: 27% well-recyclable
- Only 1% is not recyclable
- 72% improvement window
 - 29% easy to implement
 - 11% difficult to adapt
 - 14% dilemma's (food waste)
 - 18% recycling technology





Easy to implement (29%)

Packaging components that cause impurities (16%):

• Pump & spray mechanisms

• Unremovable (paper) labels

• Metal caps, silicone rings, etc.







Easy to implement (29%)











Difficult to adapt (11%)















Dilemma (14%)













Recycling technology (18%)





PS packages Solution: replace by PE, PP or PET, or use as feedstock for pyrolysis



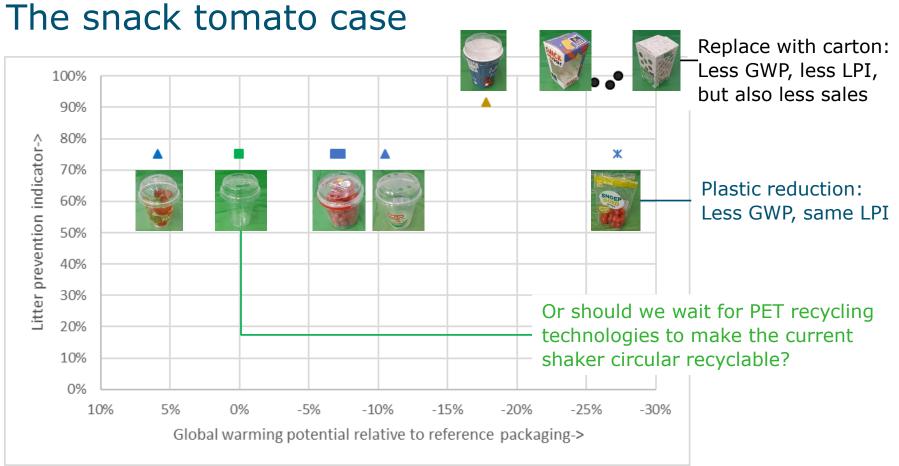


General challenges

- Dilemmas: disadvantages of alternative packaging like reduced shelf life, higher cost, less convenience, marketing factors, etc.
- International production chains; differences between countries.
- Confusion about what is recyclable.
- Regrettable replacements: "naturallooking" packaging that is not recyclable.
 For example paper / plastic combinations







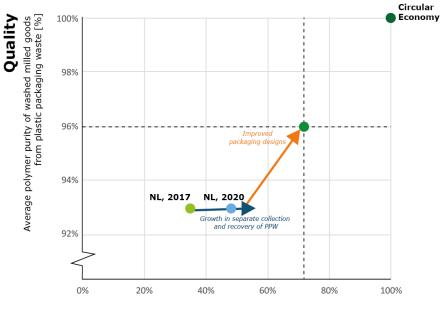


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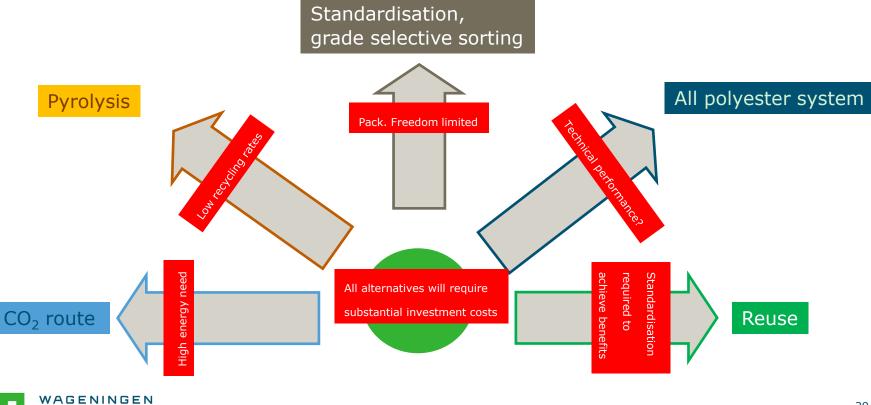


We need a concerted action of all stakeholders

- But... most stakeholders:
 - Do not feel the urgency to act, have other priorities
 - Do not understand the complexity
 - Believe in different solutions



Multiple options, no quick fix

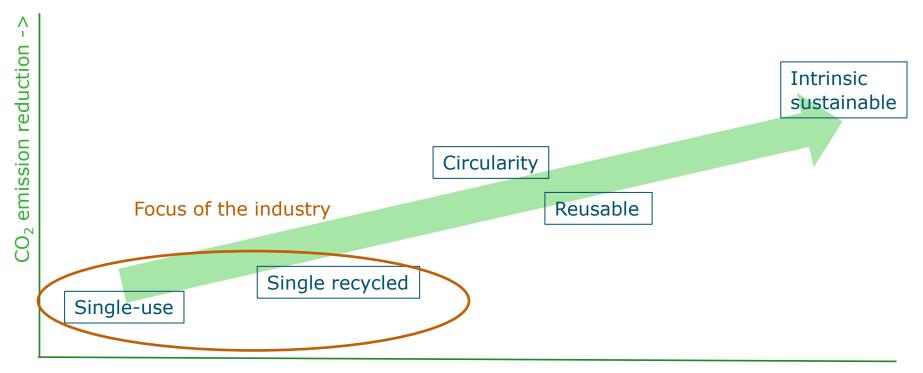


Governmental responses in the EU

- EU 1994/62 Packaging waste directive -> PPW RR 22.5%
- EU 2008/98 Waste framework directive
- EU 2008/282 Directive on FCM made from recycled plastics
- EU 2018 Plastic Strategy
- EU 2018/852 Revised packaging waste directive -> PPW RR 50%
- EU 2019/ SUP directive
- New revisions, taxes, bans, RC content policy, reuse targets



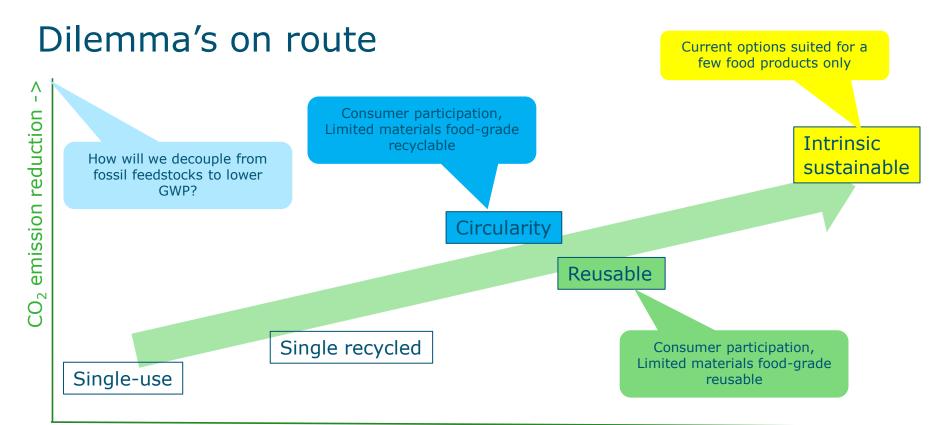
Scientific perspective on sustainable packaging



Mitigation of litter & plastic soup ->

KIDV, State of Sustainable Packaging, 2020





Mitigation of litter & plastic soup ->

KIDV, State of Sustainable Packaging, 2020



Thank you for your interest

Small steps to increase the recyclability of plastic packages are meaningful.

Discover bespoke solutions.

Plastic waste deserves serious attention



