

Accumulation of (bio)degradable plastics in soil

TOPICS

- OWS
- Different end-of-life options
- Expert statement (commissioned by European Bioplastics)



COMPANY PROFILE

- DRANCO technology UG, 1983 (pilot in 1984)
- Founded in 1988
- Consolidated sales (2015-2017): 20 million €/yr
- Export: 90%
- 80 employees

Head office: Gent, Belgium

Affiliates: OWS Inc., Dayton, Ohio, USA

DRANCO N.V.

BES GmbH, Germany

Partner: DJK International, Tokyo, Japan



CONTRACT RESEARCH LABORATORY

- 'One-stop' laboratory for biodegradability
 & compostability testing
- Strictly independent
- Quality control: ISO 17025
- Recognized by <u>all</u> certification bureaus worldwide
- Active in standardization: CEN/ASTM/ISO
- Member of several certification committees
 & industrial associations (EuBP, BBP,...)
- More than 30 years of experience
- 10,000+ samples tested for 1,250+ clients





REFERENCES

Base Polymers	BASF, Bio-Fed, Corbion, Du Pont, FKuR, NatureWorks, Novamont,
Paper & Board	Ahlstrom, Huhtamaki, Int. Paper, Kuan Chun Paper, Pactiv, UPM,
Packaging	Alcan Packaging, Amcor, Mondi Packaging, Sealed Air, Tetra Pak,
Consumer Goods	Henkel, Kimberly-Clark, Lenzing, Nestlé, P&G, Sara Lee, SCA, Unilever,
Inks & Masterbatches	PolyOne, CIBA, Chimigraf, Flint, Sun Chemical, Wacker,
Films & Bags	Because We Care, Cortec, Kafrit, Sabic, Sphere, Wuhan Huali,
Food Service Ware	Medac, Minima, Seda, Smurfit Kappa, Solo Cup,
Other categories	Smithers-Oasis, EBPA, EuBP,
Oxo-degradable	CIBA, Goody (ACCC), Wells Plastics, Symphony, EPI, EconVerte,
Enzyme-mediated	Enzymoplast, ECM, Bio-Tec,

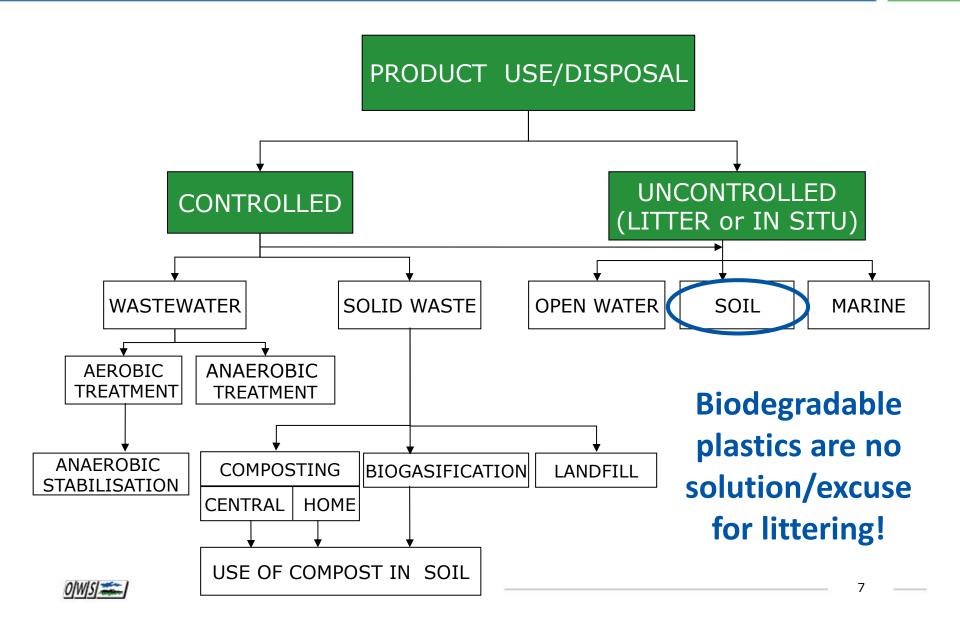


TOPICS

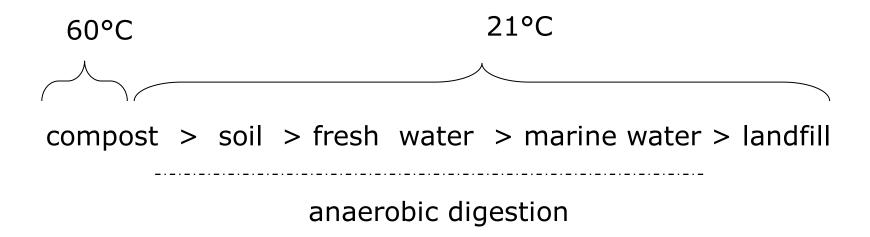
- OWS
- Different end-of-life options
- Expert statement



ENVIRONMENTAL NICHES



AGGRESSIVENESS OF ENVIRONMENT







AGGRESSIVENESS OF ENVIRONMENT

Fungi +
Bacteria +
Actinomycetes

Bacteria only (Fungi inactive)

compost > soil > fresh water > marine water > landfill

anaerobic digestion Multiple Bacteria

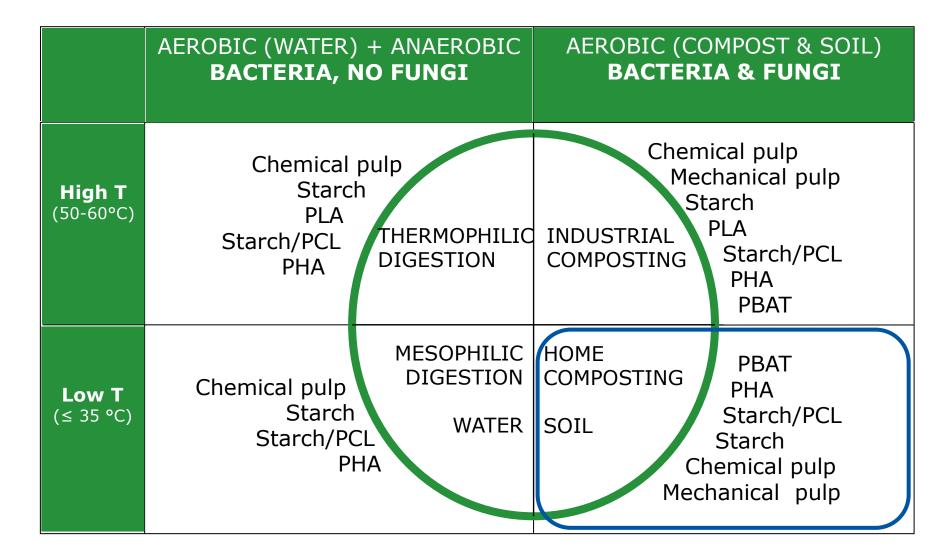








BIODEGRADATION vs. ENVIRONMENTAL NICHE





RELEVANT LEGISLATION & STANDARDS

- Revision of the EU Fertilisers Regulation
 - Mulching films
 - Controlled release fertiliser coatings
 - Growth media
 - (Body bags)
- European standard EN17033
 - Heavy metals & Fluorine content
 - Biodegradation
 - Plant toxicity
 - Earthworm toxicity
 - Toxicity towards micro-organisms
 - No disintegration!

Environmental safety!



TOPICS

- OWS
- Different end-of-life options
- Expert statement
 - What is "complete" biodegradation?
 - Accumulation of plastics in soil



"COMPLETE" BIODEGRADATION

- Only scientific correct parameter is conversion to CO₂
- General opinion: "complete" = 100%
- Biochemical pathway of biodegradation:

$$C_{polymer} + O_2 \Rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O + C_{residual} + C_{biomass}$$

ediate degradation products

Intermediate degradation products

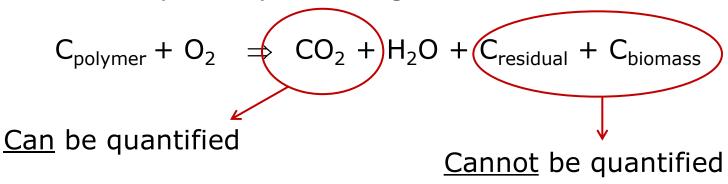
Biomass growth

Not all C_{polymer} is converted to CO₂!



"COMPLETE" BIODEGRADATION

Biochemical pathway of biodegradation:

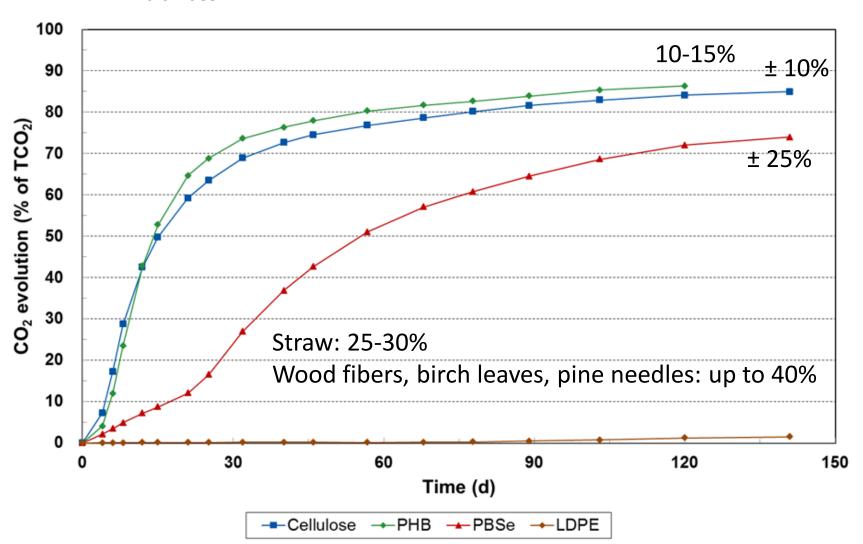


 EN 17033 (2018) standard on soil biodegradation : complete biodegradation = 90% (absolute or relative)



"COMPLETE" BIODEGRADATION - Cbiomass

C_{biomass} typically varies between 10% and 40%



- **(LD)PE mulching film** (15-50 µm)
- Removal is costly and labor intensive
- Contamination hinders recycling
- Accumulation increases with decreasing thickness¹:
 - 25µm PE film: 10% remains in/on soil
 - 20µm PE film: 25% remains in/on soil
 - 10µm PE film: 68% remains in/on soil
- Soil biodegradable mulching film (15 µm)
- No need for removal
- Complete biodegradation within maximum 2 years under laboratory conditions

^{1:} APE Europe (Agriculture Plastic Environment), industry association for the non-packaging agri-plastics presentation by Bernard Le Moine at Agricultural Film 2014



20 μm LDPE film – 1 cultivation period/year

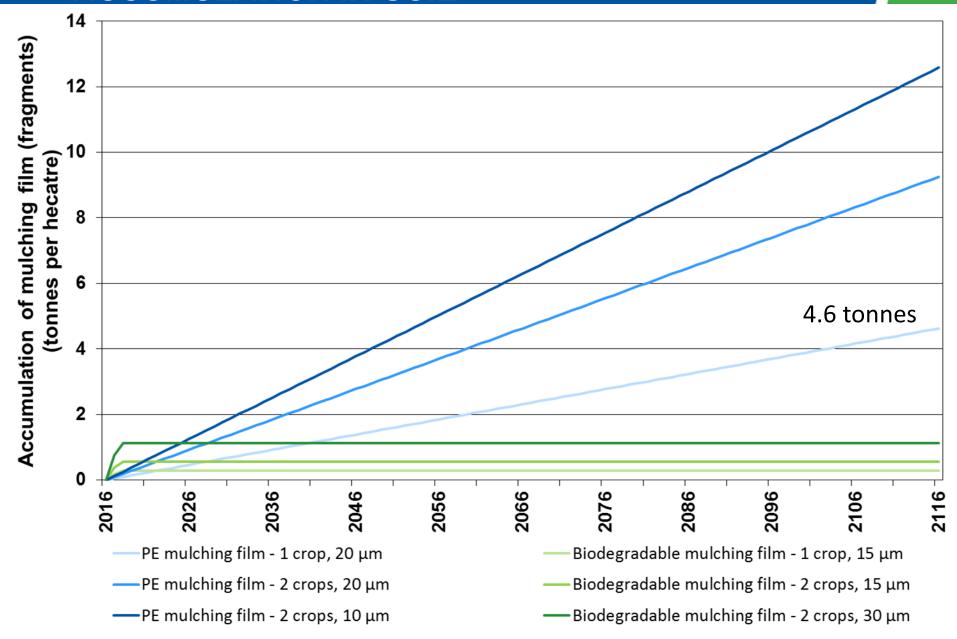
463 kg/hectare after 10 years 4.6 tonnes/hectare after 100 years (accumulation continues over time)

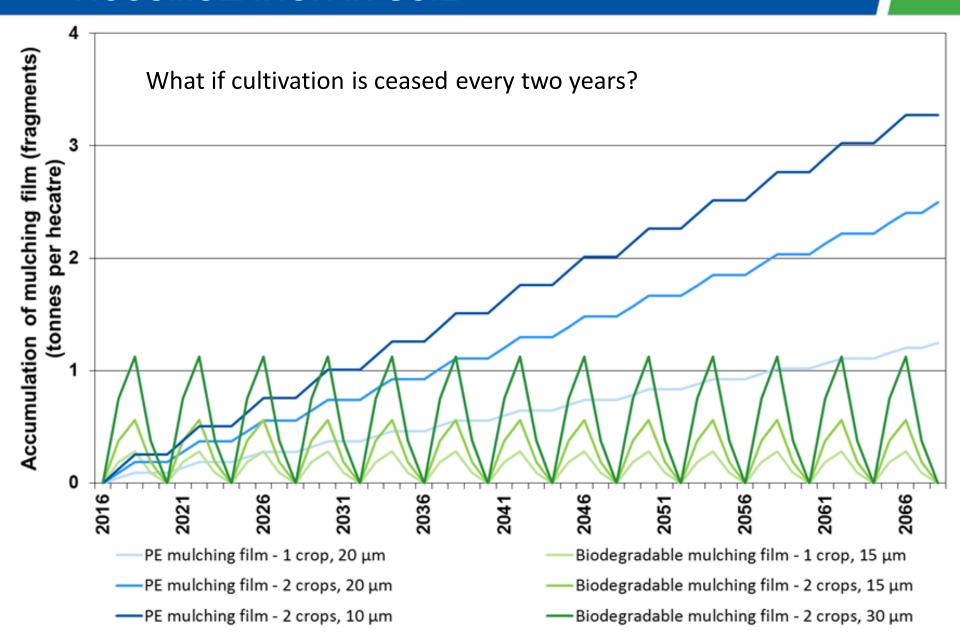
15 µm **soil biodegradable film** − 1 cultivation period/year

188 kg/hectare after the first year

281 kg/hectare after the second year (= maximum accumulation level!)







CONCLUSIONS

- Complete biodegradation does not mean "100% conversion to CO₂".
- Conventional (LD)PE mulching films accumulate at a rate of 463 kg per hectare per decade¹.
- Soil biodegradable mulching films have a maximum accumulation level of 281 kg per hectare¹, returning to no accumulation if cultivation is ceased for two years.
- (LD)PE mulching films cannot be downgauged as this increases the relative level of contamination and decreases the recovery rate.



 $^{^{1}\}colon$ Assuming one cultivation period per year and a thickness of 20 μm for LDPE and 15 μm for soil biodegradable mulching films

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Expert statement : (Bio)degradable mulching films

NEW

The first part discusses the biochemical pathway of biodegradation and more particularly the meaning of complete biodegradation in soil. The second part touches on the possible accumulation of plastics in the soil as a result of repetitive use of both non-biodegradable and biodegradable mulching films.

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