Issues and technology in food grade recycling of plastics packaging

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NEXTEK LTD WHAT WE DO

Recycling plant design and Feasibility studies.

Strategic advice to Multi-National Corporations and Recycling Co's.

Food-grade recycling of post consumer plastics - process development.

Research and development of novel materials and processes including plastics and bioplastics.

Business support, productivity improvement and problem solving.

Ground breaking projects for governments and major commercial organisations in the EU, UK, India, Malaysia, USA, South America, Middle East, North Africa and Australia/NZ.

Strong ties to Universities and Scientific Centres of Excellence in the UK and Europe.

AWARDS







Circular Economy for Food-Grade Plastics

- The Circular Economy = USE "WASTE" to make NEW MATERIALS
- The recycling of waste is undergoing a revolution with a growing demand for high quality post consumer recycled materials.
- The pathway to the circular economy is blocked by the old way of designing products and the mechanisms of material collection and recycling.
- Technology can unlock the potential built into materials that have been used and then "discarded" without impacting the planet.
- Recycled materials can be more expensive than first-use materials







Worlds Plastic Production and Distribution - 50% in Asia (Plastics Europe 2018)



Global Plastics Production Europe = 19% Nth America= 19% Asia = 50%

Plastics Production 1 million tonnes per day Plastics Recycling 150,000 tonnes per day



KEY Targets set for 2025

100% of packaging to be recyclable, reusable or compostable

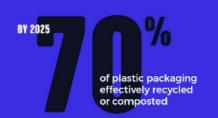
Eliminate single use packaging (tax or ban?)

70% of packaging recycled or composted 30% average recycled content across all packaging

https://youtu.be/tdgCUS Pj1y8

WRAP UK Plastics PACT Targets









EU (2021)and UK (2022) will "tax" Single Use Plastics with less than 30% recycled content €800/t and £200/t respectively



Blockages to the Circular Economy

- The majority of materials have been designed to be processed once only. Recycling friendly formulations are needed.
- In the circular economy, you can only recycle what is put out by the retailers. Printing and pigmentation limit re-use.
- Not all packaging is recyclable. Mono materials are more widely recyclable to high value.
- Food grade recycling is very difficult to achieve in EU. EFSA needs to interact with the track record of the plastics recycling sector.

75% collection x 95% sorting x 85% recycling = 60% Recovery





CIRCULAR RECYCLED PLASTICS – QUALITY ATTRIBUTES

- Free of 260+ contaminants
- Reach, SVHC, Metal, PAH
- Free of odour (PE,PP)
- Consistent properties
- Consistent colour



	Characteristic	Description
۲	Product Name	HDPE / NATURAL / PELLET / DEODORISED
١	Product Reference	rHOPE-VPR / 002
ä	Date of Testing	03 December 2019 by Intertek
	SVHC Testing	The item is free of hazardous substances listed in the SVHC candidate list of the REACH regulation in a concentration greater than 0.1%. There are no obligations according to article 33 of the HEACH-regulation.
	Conclusion	The item is considered as marketable regarding the tested parameters (based on Hegulatini (HC) 1907/2006 / Regulation (EU) 2019/1021). PAH condusions below.
	PAH Testing	No PAH compounds were observed at determinable levels above the limit of detection

AIPS GS 2014/01 (2014-08).

Limit of Detection	0.15 mg/kg			
Substance	CAS-No	Lest result	Conclusion	
Naphthalone	91-20-3	Not determinable	Pass	
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	Not determinable	Pass	
Acenaphthen	83-32-9	Not determinable	Pass	
Fluorene	88-73-7	Not determinable	Pass	
Phenenthrene	85-01-8	Not determinable	Pass	
Anthracene	120-12-7	Not determinable	Pass	
Fluoranthene	208-44-0	Not determinable	Pass	
Pyrene	129-00-0	Not determinable	Pass	
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	Not determinable	Pass	
Chrysene	218-01-9	Not determinable	Pass	
Benzo(b)Buoranthene + Benzo(j)Buoranthene	205-99-2 + 205-82-3	Not determinable	Pess	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-00-9	Not determinable	Pass	
Benza(e)pyrene	192-97-2	Not determinable	Pass	
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-0	Not determinable	Pass	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	Not determinable	Pass	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	Not determinable	Pass	
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	Not determinable	Pass	

Melt Flow Index HDPE



Circular Economy Packaging – How fussy should we be?

- Brand owners want to use 100% recycled content.
- Brand owners don't want to see colour variation.
- Brand owners want to buy unpigmented (transparent) recycled plastics
- Brand owners typically don't make many unpigmented products.
- One of each of the pairs of bottle has 25% recycled content based on colour separated HDPE flake.



Circular Economy Packaging – self-coloured bottles could be the norm





 It is possible to use sleeves to deliver the important marketing and consumer advice on "grey" packaging with little visible change to the appearance.



Principles Food Grade Circular Plastics Packaging



The plastic resin has been manufactured to food grade specifications for all monomers and additives

Ideally the package has been used for food applications

The package about to be recycled has not been contaminated by abnormal use by consumers

The recycling process has powerful decontamination steps to remove ALL migrating molecules to > 95%

The recycling process is being used on a commercial basis preferably on a large scale

The package is designed to be recycled

USFDA focus is on extent of what and how much migrates into food EFSA focus is on feedstock from food application + migration into food



The package has to be **designed to be recycled**

- Bottles are widely used for food products
- RESIN ideally unpigmented
- CAPS
 - Many colours are used and can affect final colour of the resin
 - Ideally should stay with the bottle
 - Should be recycling compatible
 - Made of one polymer per packaging type

Label with printing inks

- The label should be recycling compatible and separable or self-peeling from the bottle
- Inks must not come off during hot washing
- Adhesives/Glue
 - Stay with the label when they peel off
 - Ideally do not leach plasticisers







TETHERED CAPS - required by EU from June 2024







(ALPLA designs)



PET water bottles

- Cap HDPE with no pigment
- Resin 50%
 recycled content
 (blue tint added to counter yellowing)
- LLDPE sleeve
- Minimal adhesive in one strip at overlap of label



- Cap with pink pigment
- Resin 100% recycled content No label
- No adhesive





Milk Bottle with external sleeve

- External sleeve is PET
- Bottle is white PET
- Cap is HDPE pigmented blue
- This bottle has some but very few destinations at this time except landfill or waste to energy
- The label has a recycling logo and a deposit message
- White PET is very damaging to PET beverage recycling









POTS, TUBS AND TRAYS - PP

- Trays with pigments are common
- Clear or unpigmented trays are preferred
- Coloured recycled plastics have lower market value and less likely to be recycled into food grade packaging
- External labels should be easy to remove in recycling
- In-mould labels are impossible to remove is simple recycling operations
- Any adhesive labels should be easy to remove

Pigmented trays vs clear







Food grade PP recycling is just beginning but designs need to adjust







POTS, TUBS AND TRAYS - PET

- PET trays are nearly always made as three layers
- Top and bottom are virgin PET (10% each layer) and the mid layer (80%) is recycled PET.
- Frequently the mid layer has not been through a food grade process meaning the mid layer does not comply with food contact requirements.
- The EU is considering classifying thermoformed PET trays as not suitable for food grade recycling input material







Two clear packages - PLA and PET - Common sense needed



PLA is degradable but not compostable.

The PLA tub will go into the recycling system but will contaminate the PET stream

PRISM - Intelligent sorting of packaging using fluorescent markers on labels

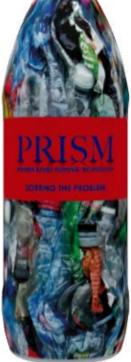
What if bottles could talk to the auto detectors!

















Circular Economy Recycling starts with Design

- The best food grade recycling options evolve when every aspect of the products are designed to be recycled back to food grade.
- Recycling technologies have evolved to ensure that recycled plastics are safe to use but they can be expensive to operate if products are badly designed via material selection.
- Big gains can be made by following simple design steps
- The recycling collection system needs to be integrated
- The recycling system needs the capability to sort foodgrade packaging from non-food packaging and to ensure hazardous materials are excluded from post consumer packaging.





