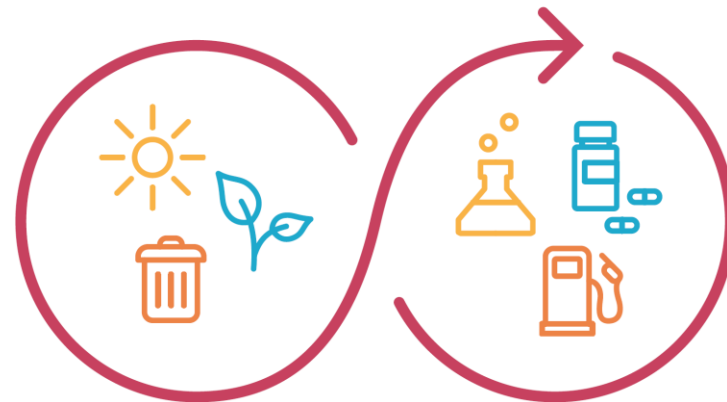


Biodegradable plastics



Group 7

Daniela Wicki, Guillaume Malherbe, Tomas Dubois, Côme Standaert, Anna-Maria Ceccucci, Pauline Blanc, Jonathan Ryser

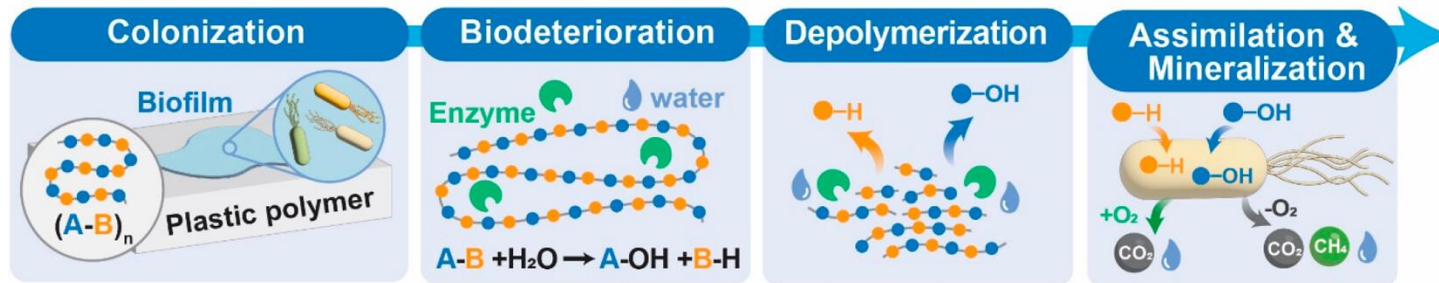
Biodegradable plastics

Definition :

Polymers that undergo **microbial degradation**, when **certain environmental conditions** are met.

Depends on :

- polymer chemical structure rather than raw material from which it's developed
- environmental conditions (temperature, oxygen, humidity and acidity)



A Review of Biodegradable Plastics: Chemistry, Applications, Properties, and Future Research Needs Min Soo Kim, Hochan Chang, Lei Zheng, Qiang Yan, Brian F. Pflieger, John Klier, Kevin Nelson, Erica L.-W. Majumder, and George W. Huber *Chemical Reviews* **2023** 123 (16), 9915-9939 DOI: 10.1021/acs.chemrev.2c00876

Terms that should not be confused

Bio-based

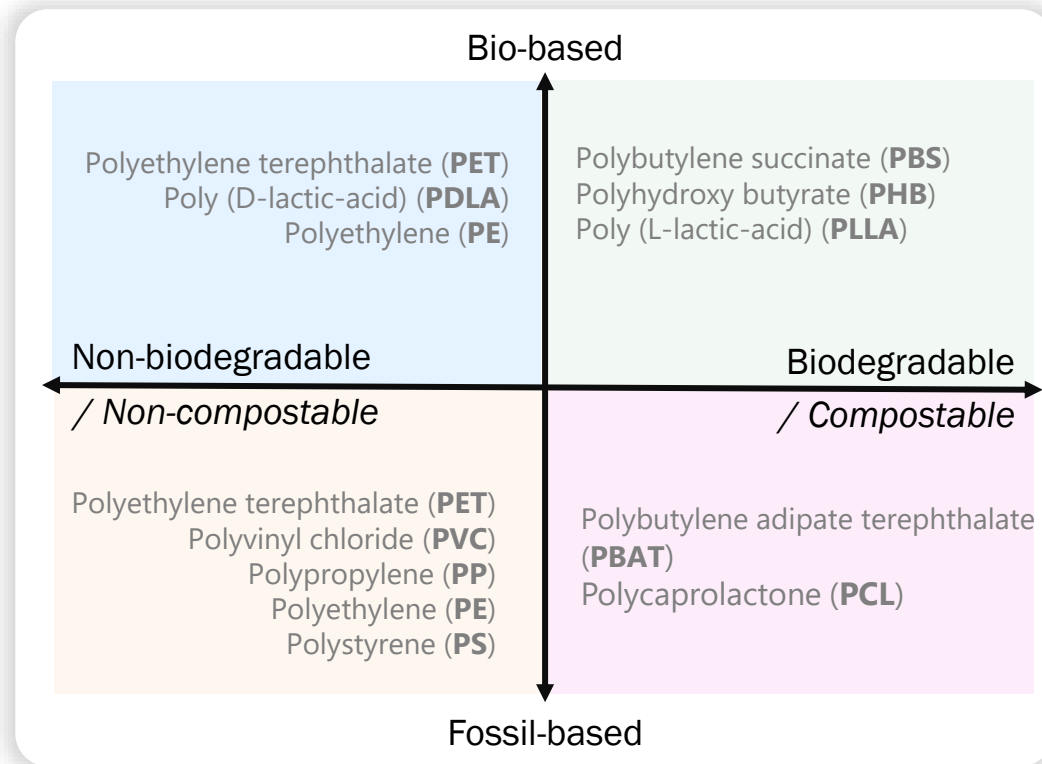
- Produced from biological material

Biodegradable

- Natural occurring degradation by microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, and algae)

Compostable

- Subset of biodegradable plastics
- Composting conditions:
 - high humidity
 - high oxygen
 - $55 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ (industrial)
 - $28 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ (home)

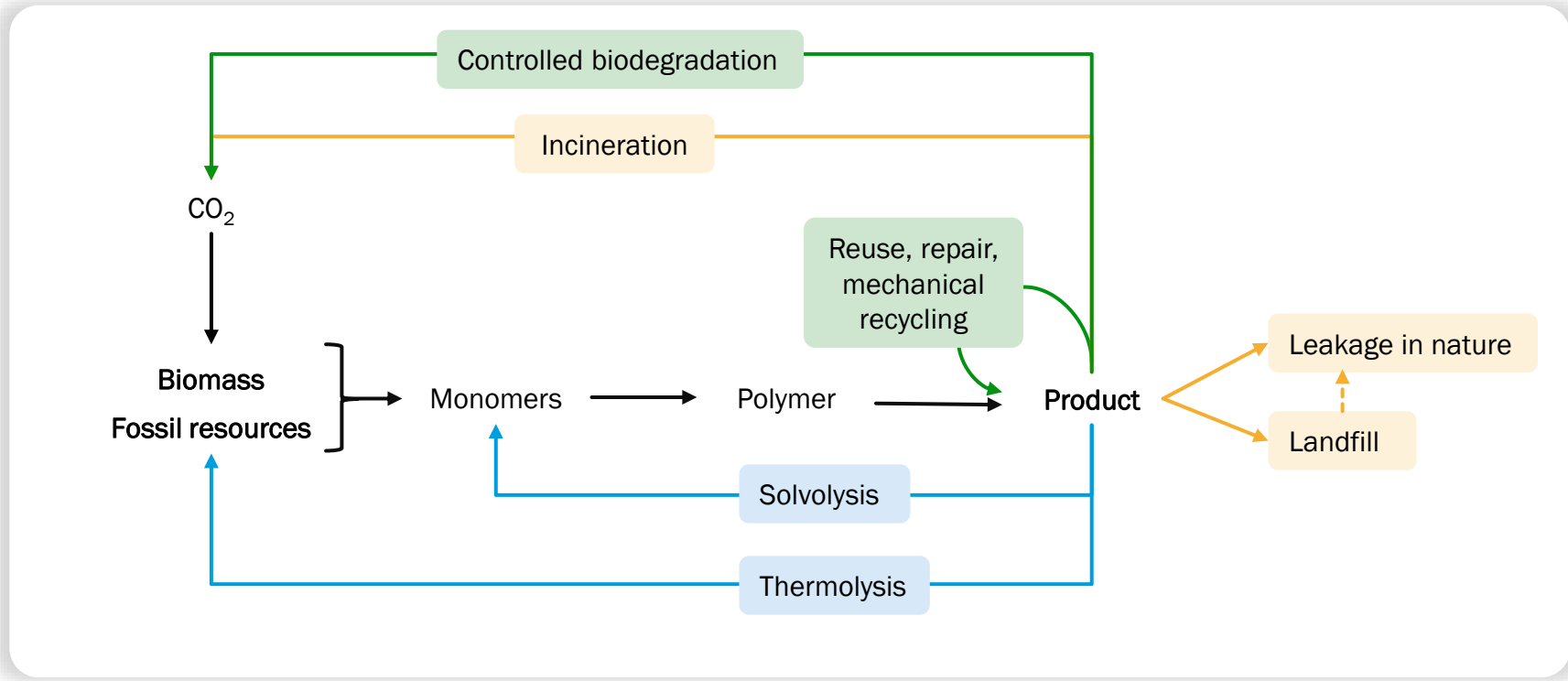


Biodegradation time frame

Table I. Biodegradability of biodegradable plastics

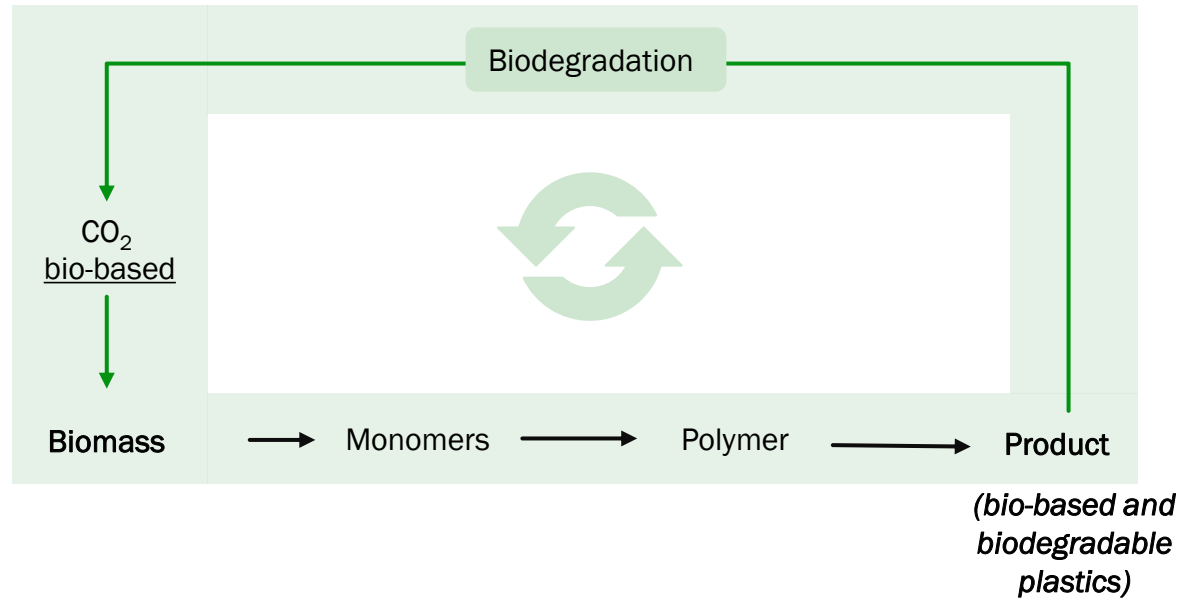
Biodegradation	PBS	PCL	PBAT	PLA
Soil	85.1% after 150 days	99% after 136 days	21% after 180 days	16% after 180 days
Industrial compost	90% after 207 days	90% after 45 days	92% after 90 days	90% after 70 days
Home compost	N/A	90% after 88 days	N/A	N/A
Seawater	1% after 28 days	50% after 56 days	7% after 42 days	1% after 28 days
Aqueous (Aerobic)	2% after 117 days	77.6% after 117 days	2% after 117 days	2% after 117 days
Aqueous (Anaerobic)	3.1% after 77 days	4.5% after 77 days	2% after 77 days	4.6% after 77 days

Biodegradability is a sustainable plastics end-of-life treatment



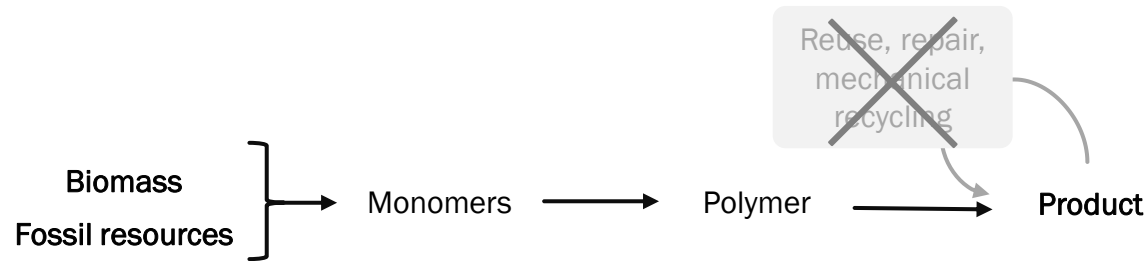
Biodegradability is a sustainable plastics end-of-life treatment

- 1 Controlled biodegradation is a way to create a sustainable carbon closed loop.



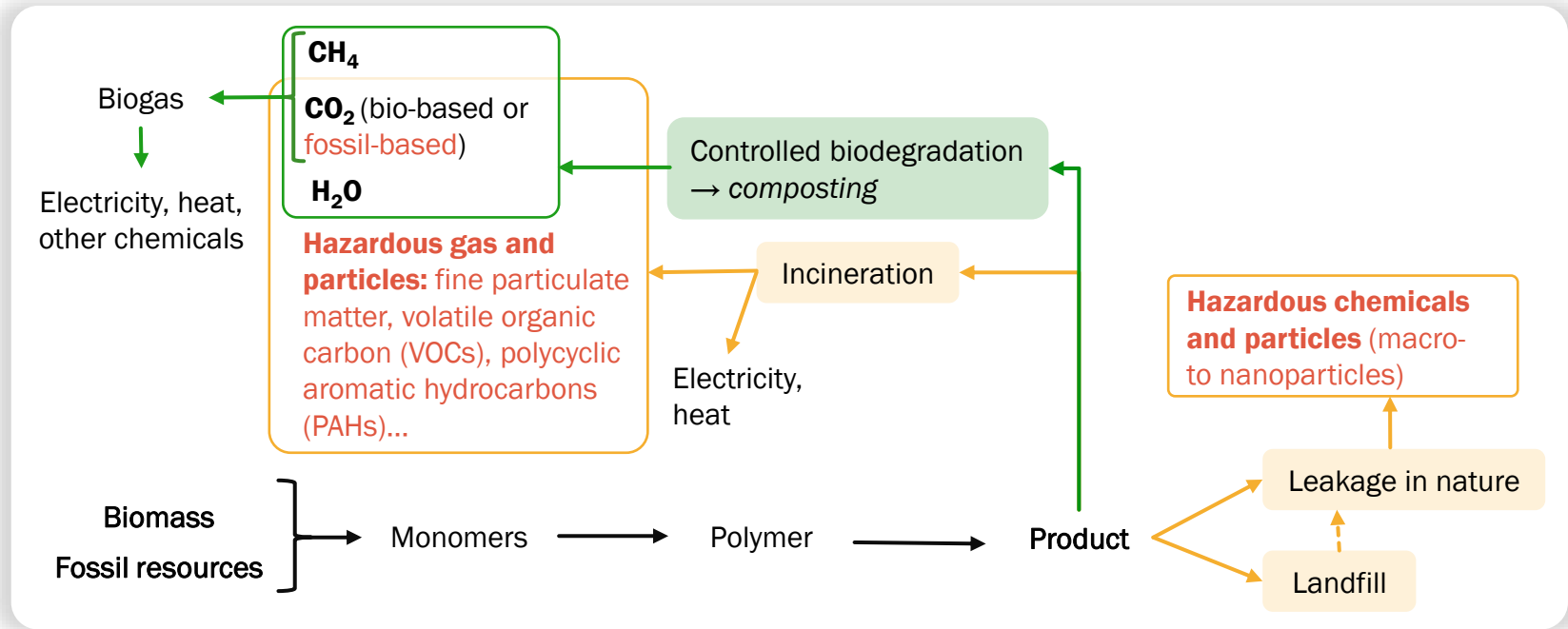
Biodegradability is a sustainable plastics end-of-life treatment

2 **Composting** is more sustainable than **landfill, incineration and natural leakage**.



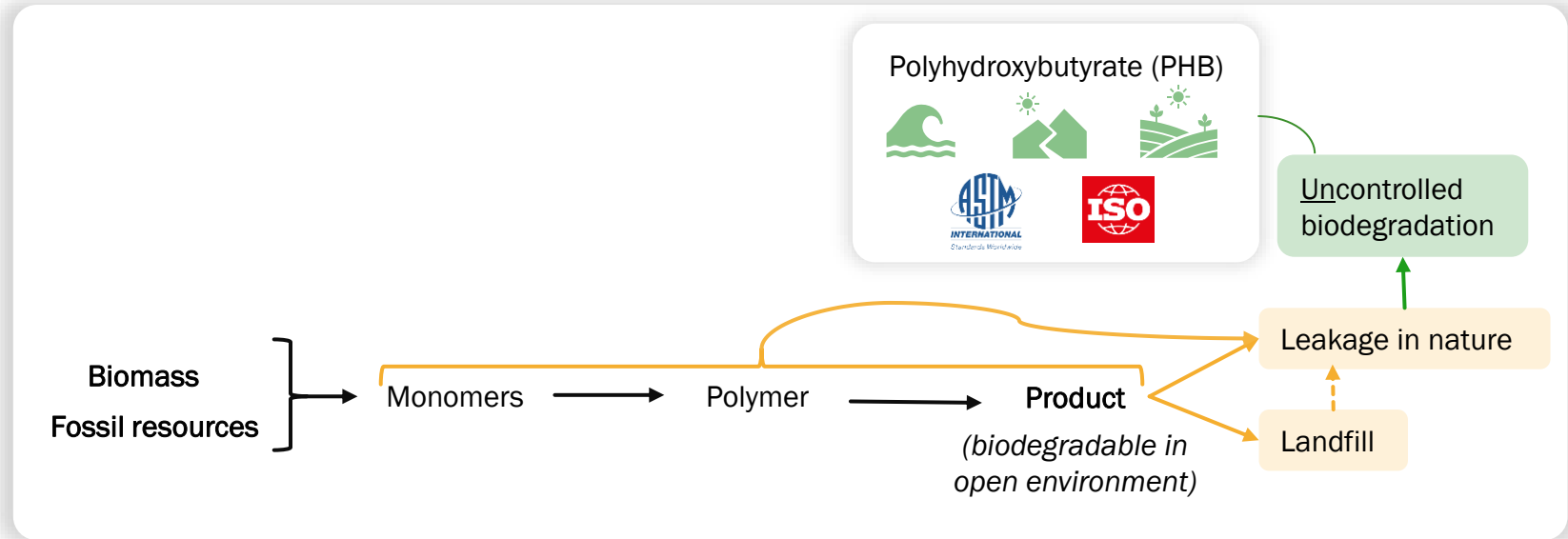
Biodegradability is a sustainable plastics end-of-life treatment

2 **Composting** is more sustainable than **landfill, incineration and natural leakage**.



Biodegradability is a sustainable plastics end-of-life treatment

- 3 If a plastic “is intrinsically biodegradable in the open environment, biodegradation reduces the likely permanence time and the risks that result from the product’s persistence and accumulation.” [Degli Innocenti & Breton](#)

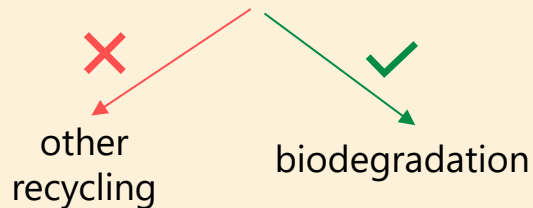


Biodegradable plastics have applications in many fields

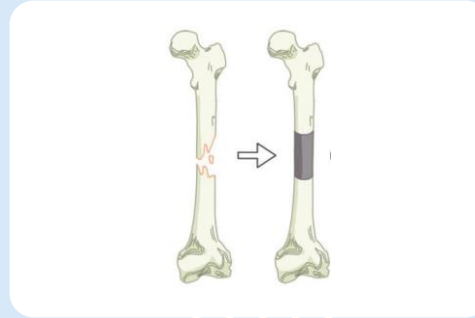
Plastic management



food-plastic contamination
(= heterogenous waste)



Biomedical



- bones scaffold
- sutures
- wound dressing
- medical screw
- drug delivery systems
- ...

Agriculture



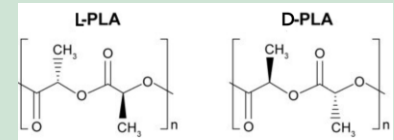
- ✓ Easier to manage
- ✗ Also leak microplastics

But biodegradable plastics are not miraculous

Misconceptions lead to littering increase.

Biodegradation requires specific facilities.

Biodegradation rates are composition, thickness and post-polymerization additives dependent. Moreover, they are strongly influenced by biotic and abiotic factors

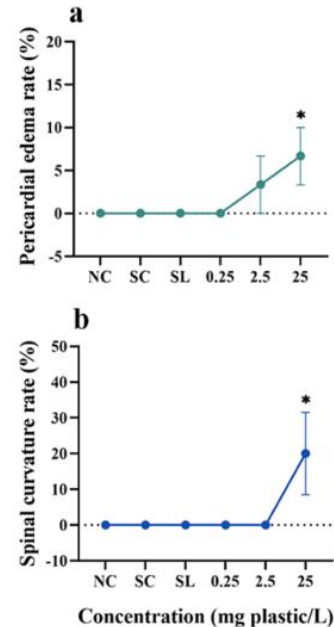


Like for conventional plastics, microplastics are a problem

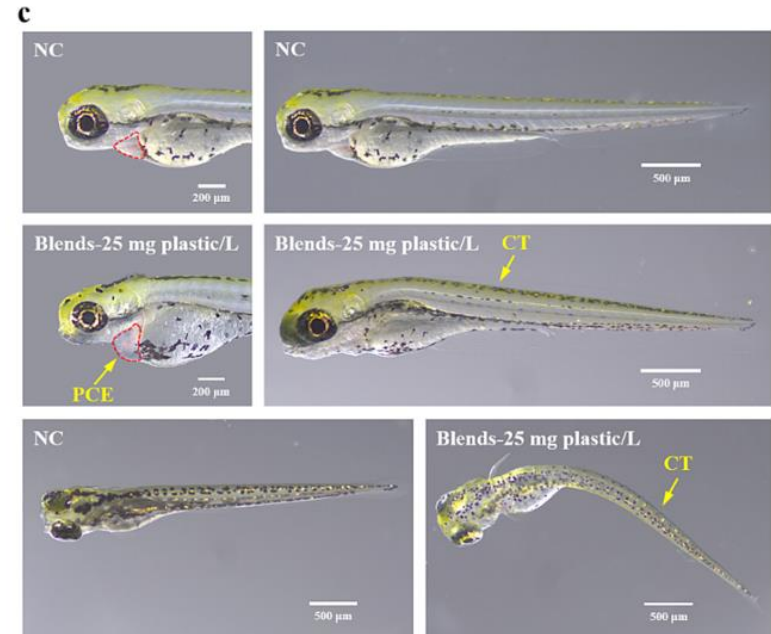
What does Science say about biodegradable plastics?

"MPs originating from biodegradable plastics can adsorb and transport pollutants, resulting in synergistic or antagonistic effects on exposed organisms" [Ali et al.](#)

X. Yan et al.



Science of the Total Environment 904 (2023) 166829



Chemical features and biological effects of degradation products of biodegradable plastics in simulated small waterbody environment - ScienceDirect

What does Science say about biodegradable plastics?

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"Biodegradable Microplastics contain more toxic heavy metals than non-biodegradable plastics" [Yan et al.](#)

What does Science say about biodegradable plastics?

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"Biodegradable Microplastics contain more toxic heavy metals than non-biodegradable plastics" [S.Yan et al.](#)

"PHA (BPs) production impacts are about 69% higher, compared to the impacts from PP (conventional) bags." [Khoo et al.](#)

Key barriers for adoption

Economical



- Higher production cost

Technical



- Limited Performances
- Lack of end-of-life infrastructure
- Lack of biodegradability data

Social



- Lack of awareness / greenwashing
- Competition between feedstock and food

Opportunities for growth

Economical



- Avoid taxes
- Reduce cleaning costs
- Better branding

Technical



- New high-performance biodegradable plastics
- More renewable sources of energy
- Energy recovery

Social



- Reduction in CO₂ emissions
- Improve health / cleaner environment

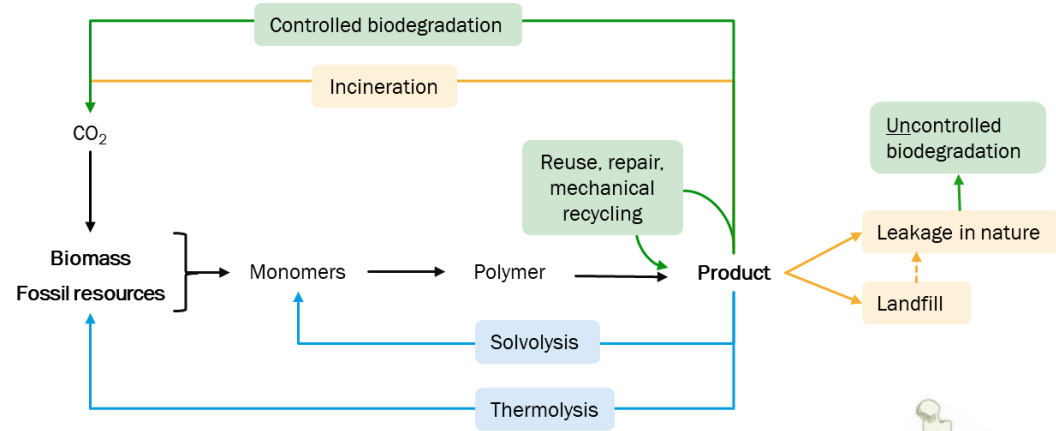
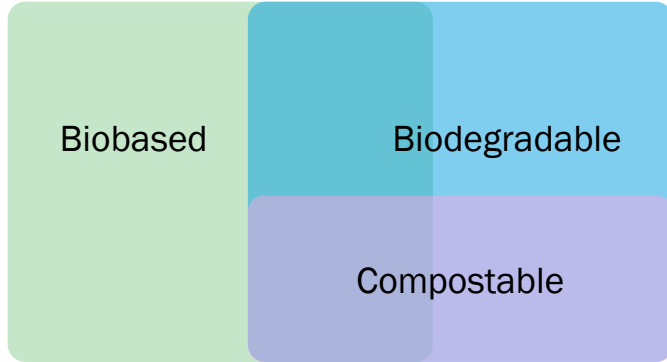
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Thank you for your attention !



Misconceptions

Physical and chemical concerns

Treatment requirements

