

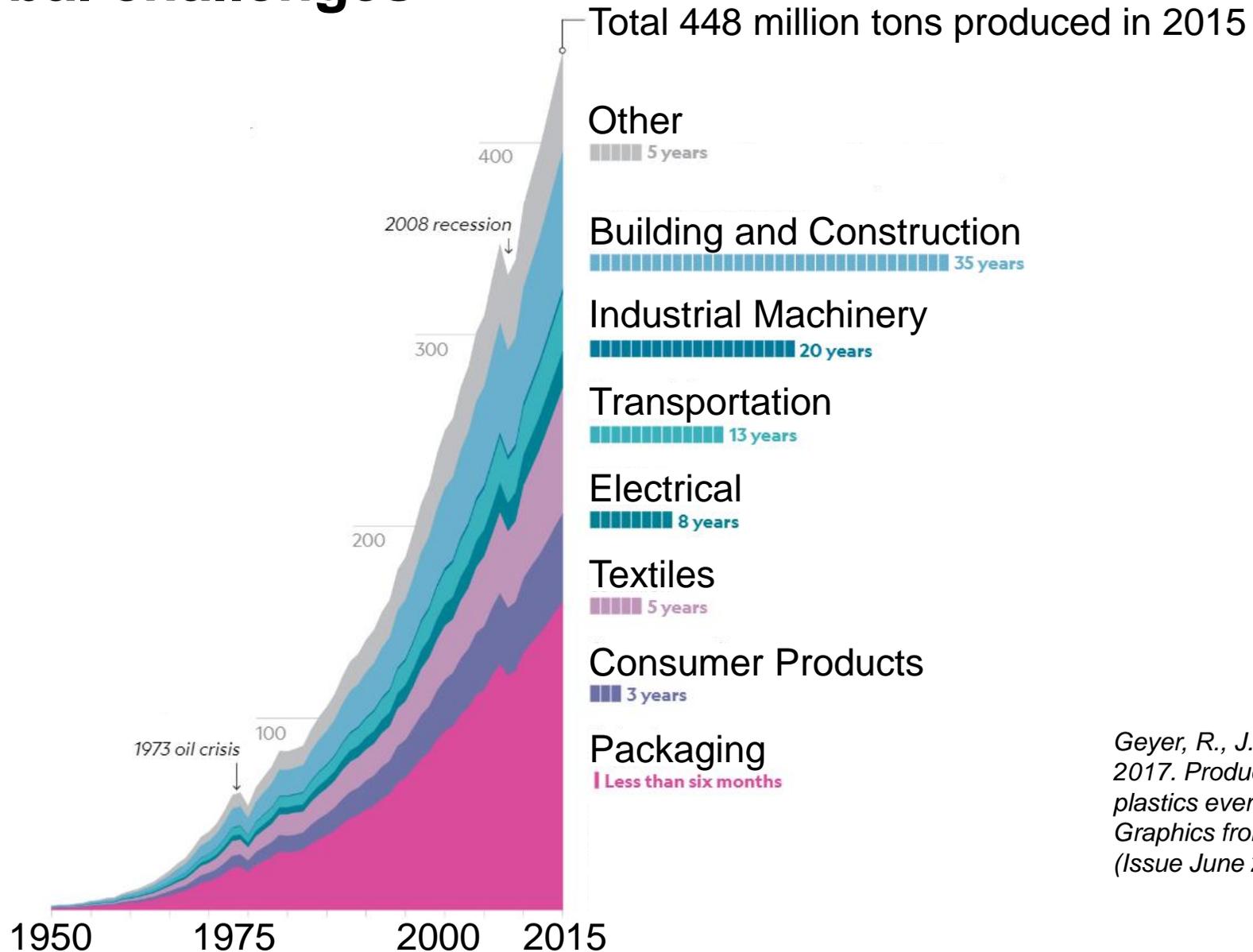


A focus on plastic?

Melanie Haupt and Stefanie Hellweg

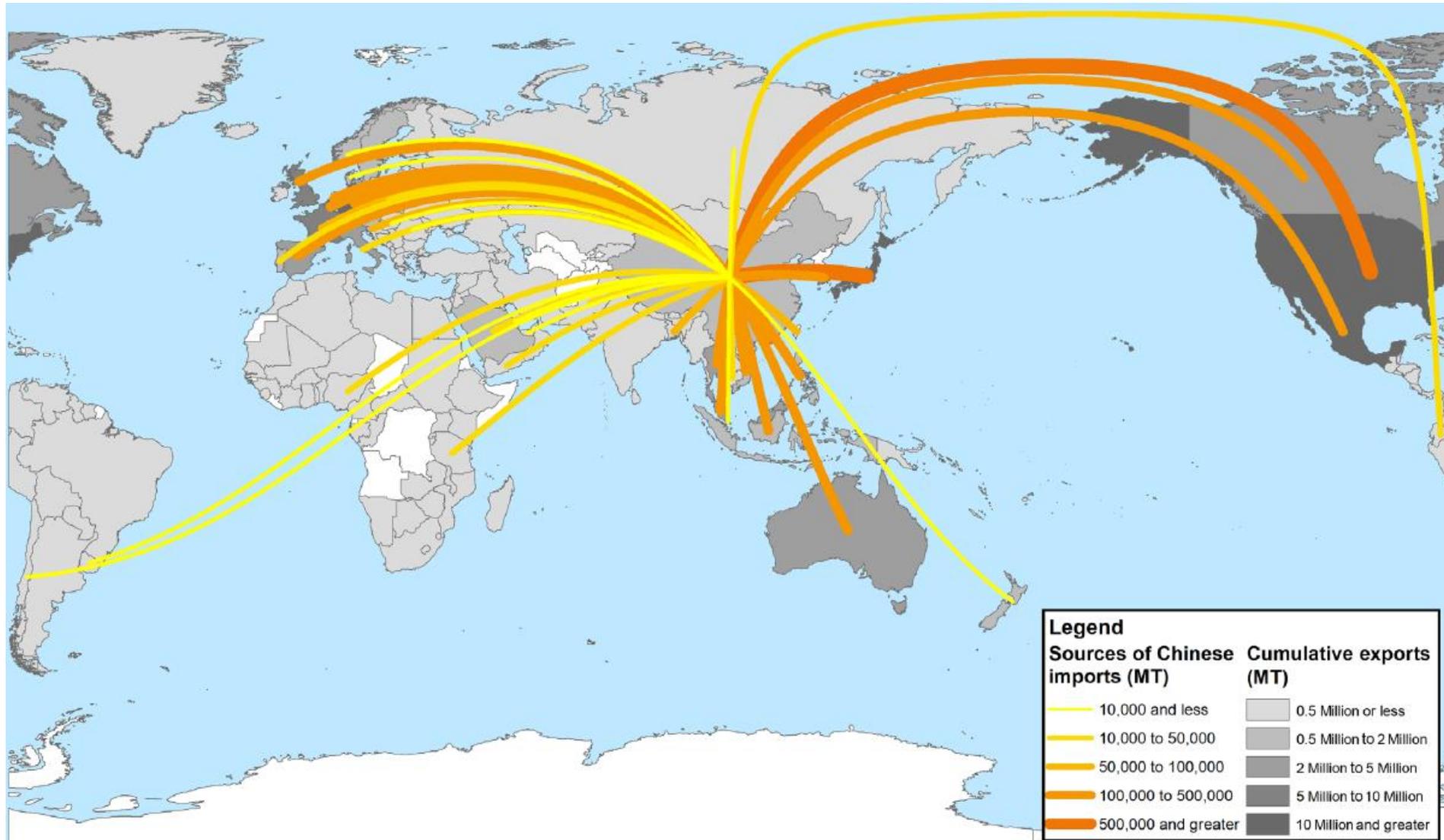
BRINGING THE ACTION PLAN TO LIFE: TOWARDS A FACT BASED CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Plastic – global challenges



Geyer, R., J.R. Jambeck, and K.L. Law. 2017. Production, use, and fate of all plastics ever made (July): 25–29. *Graphics from National Geographic (Issue June 2018)*

Plastic – global challenges

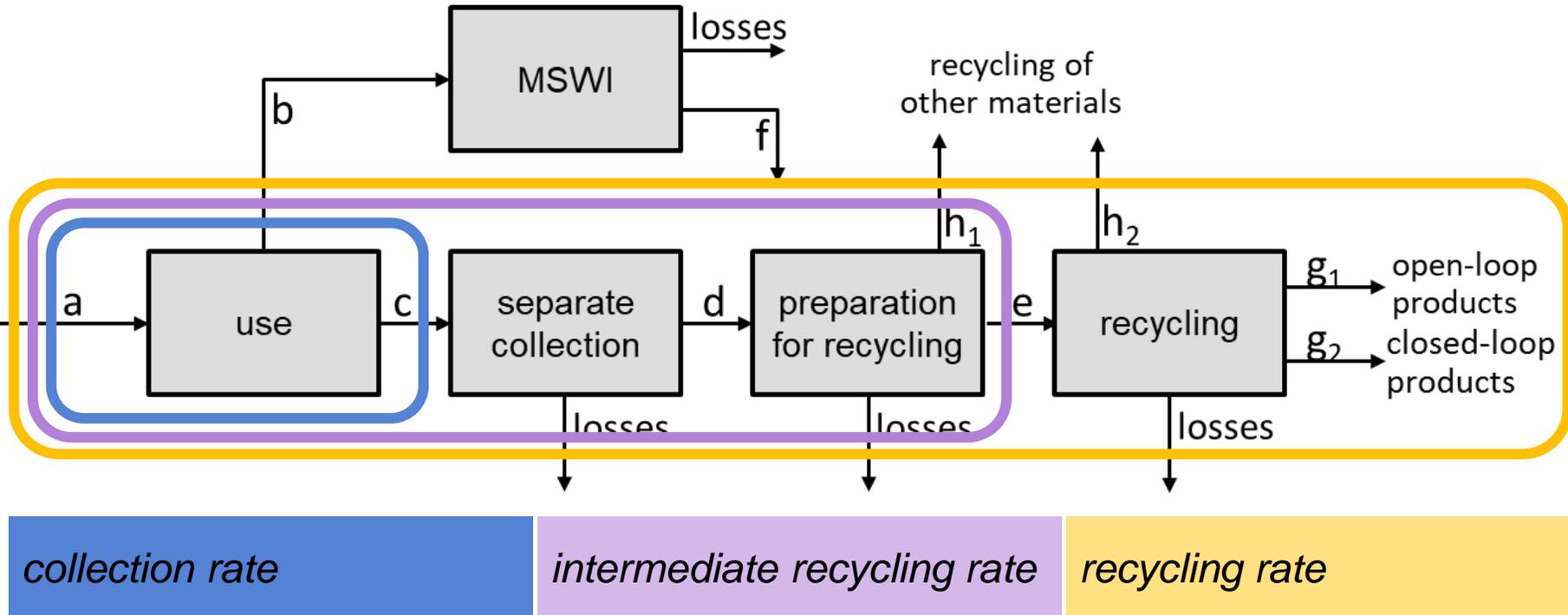


Brooks, A.L., S. Wang, and J.R. Jambeck. 2018. The Chinese import ban and its impact on global plastic waste trade. *Science Advances* 4 (2018).

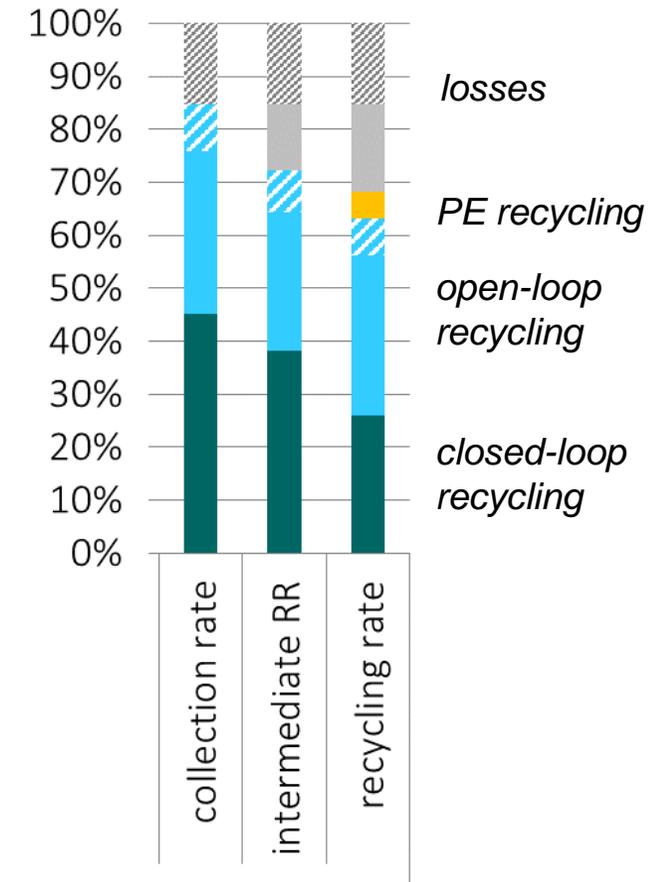
Focus on plastic in European Legislation and targets

- Product design for durability, reuse and high-quality recycling
- Targets on separate collection and recycling (>50% in 2030)
- Increase of recycling capacity (including low-quality plastic)
- Phase-out of substances hampering recycling processes
- Increase market for secondary material

What do we know about plastic recycling?

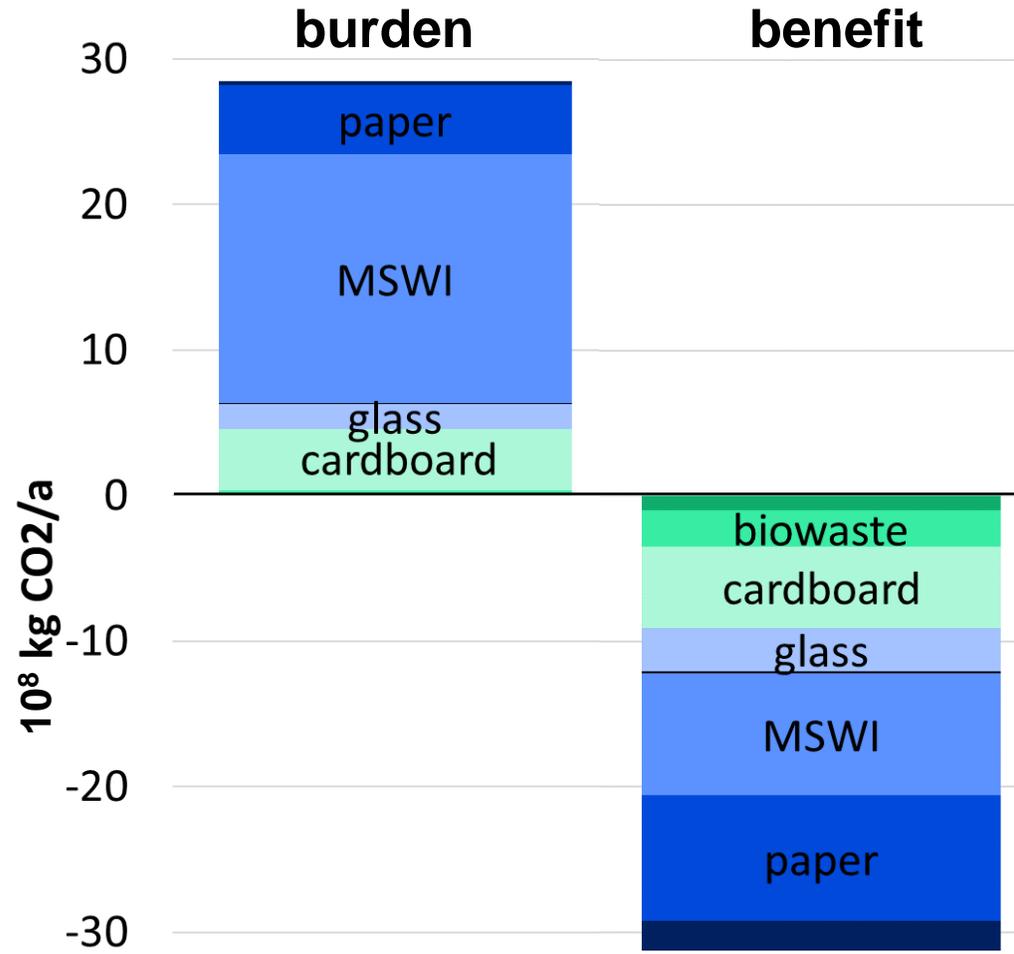


PET bottle recycling Switzerland



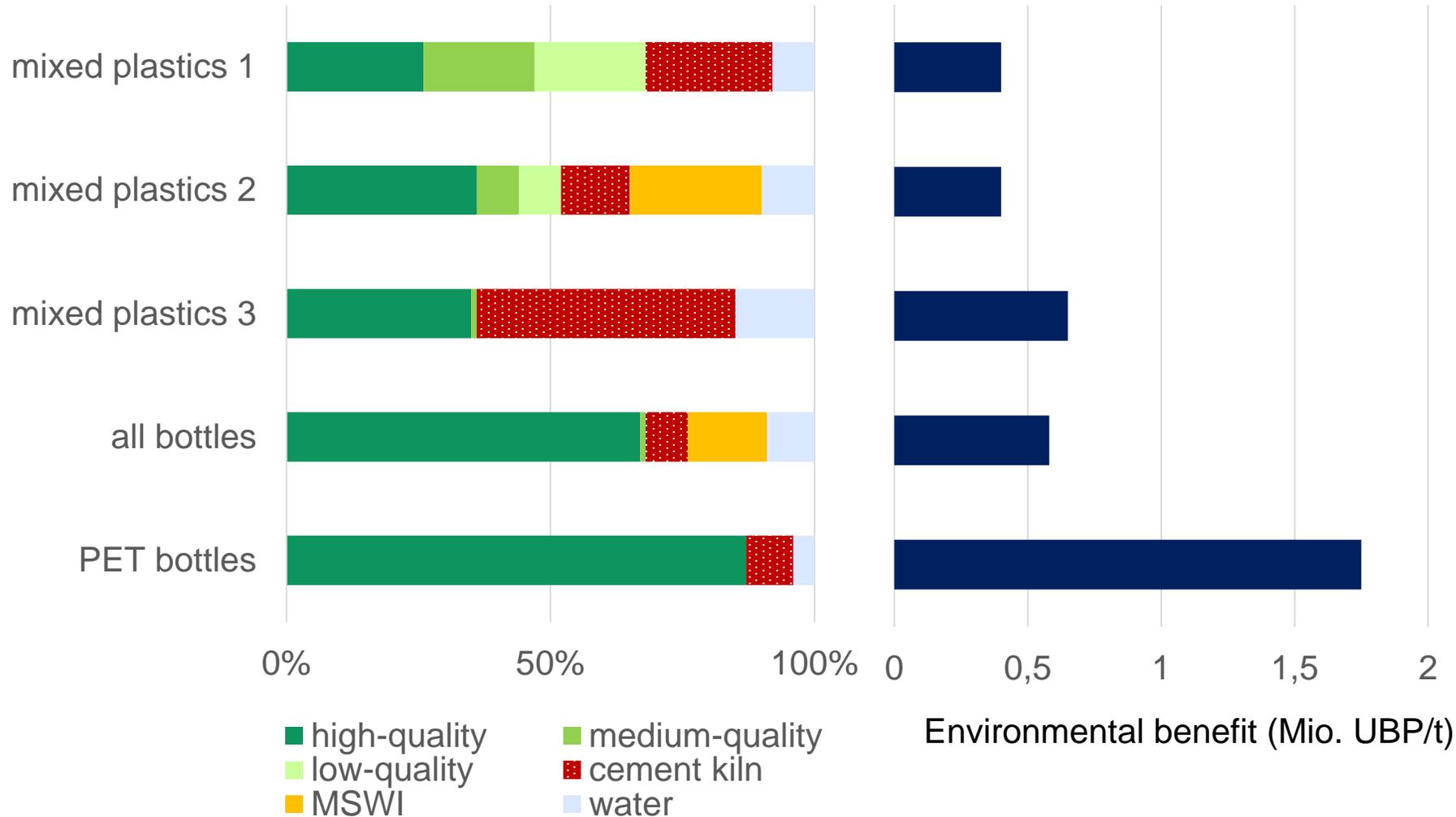
➤ Current recycling rates do not assess the fate of collected plastic waste

Relevance of plastic recycling in Switzerland



- Dominance of mass-wise important fractions: paper, cardboard, glass
 - Impact of MSWI is largely related to thermal treatment of plastic or composites
 - Overall, net environmental benefit of Swiss municipal waste management
- **Improvement potential: Less CO₂-emissions from thermal waste treatment (if mixed waste contains less plastic)**

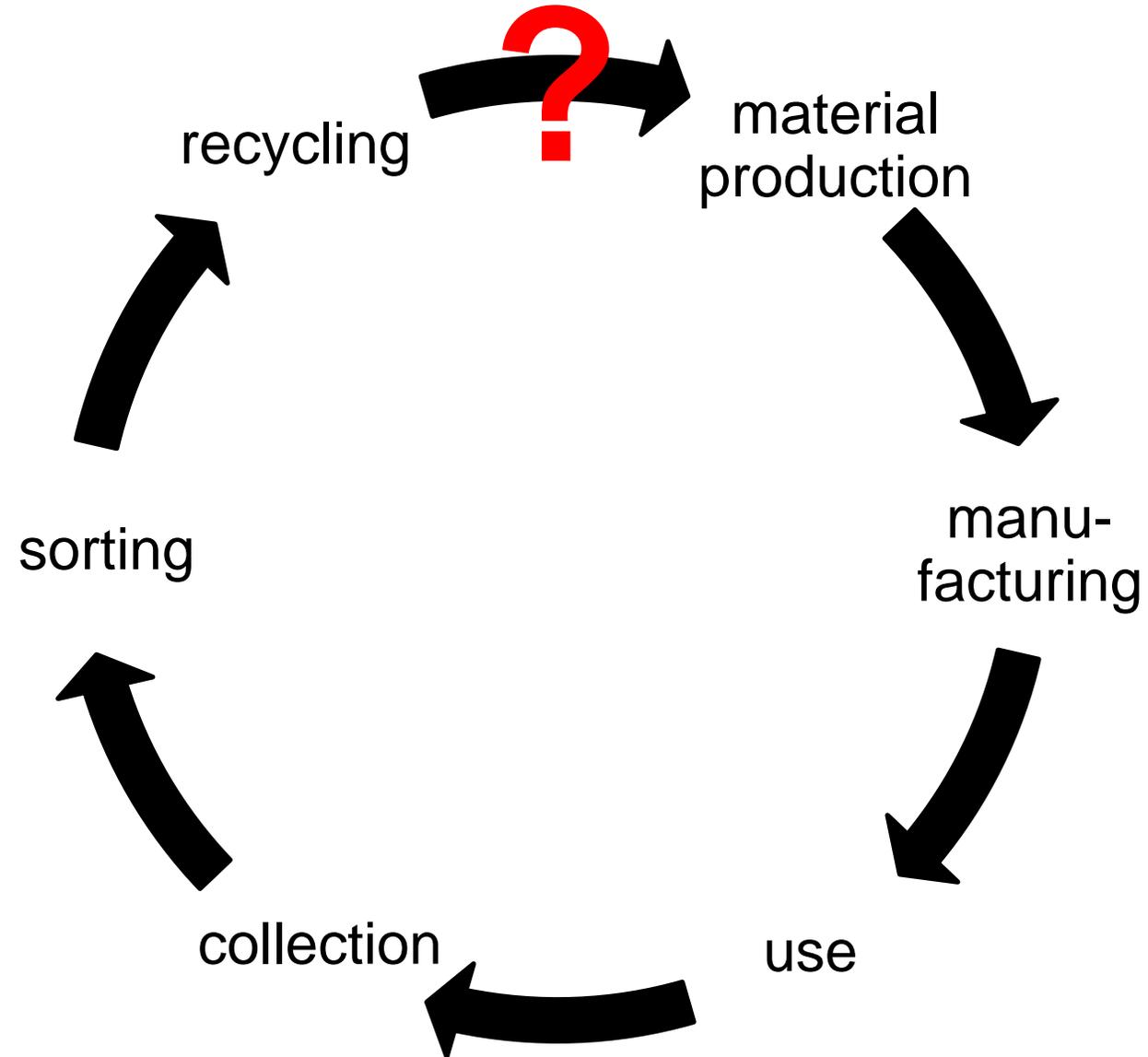
Quality in recycling



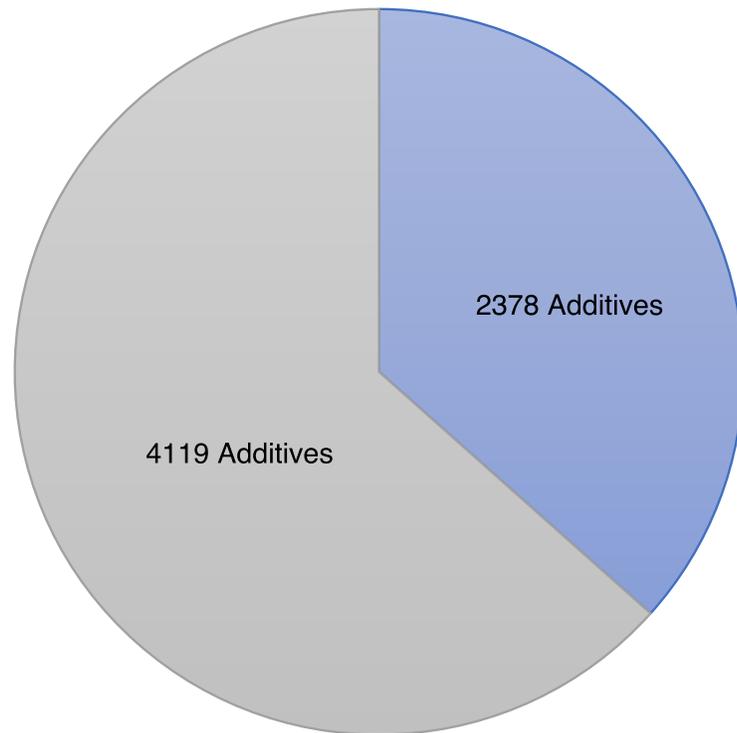
- Higher quality recycling gives higher environmental credits
- Utilization in cement plants are environmentally preferable to low-quality recycling (substitution of coal)

➤ **Improvement potential: Increased high-quality recycling and highly efficient thermal utilization**

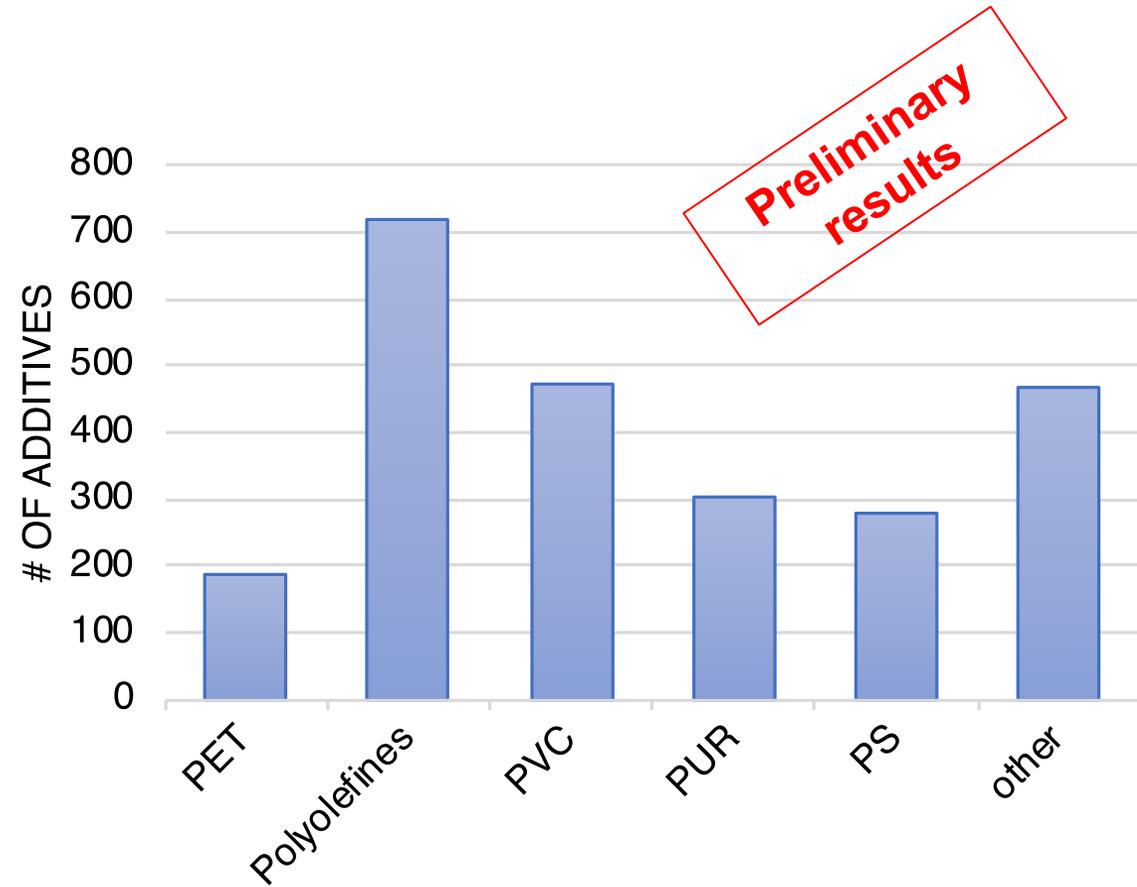
But...



Plastics contain many additives: What about unintended human and ecosystem exposure when recycled into other products?



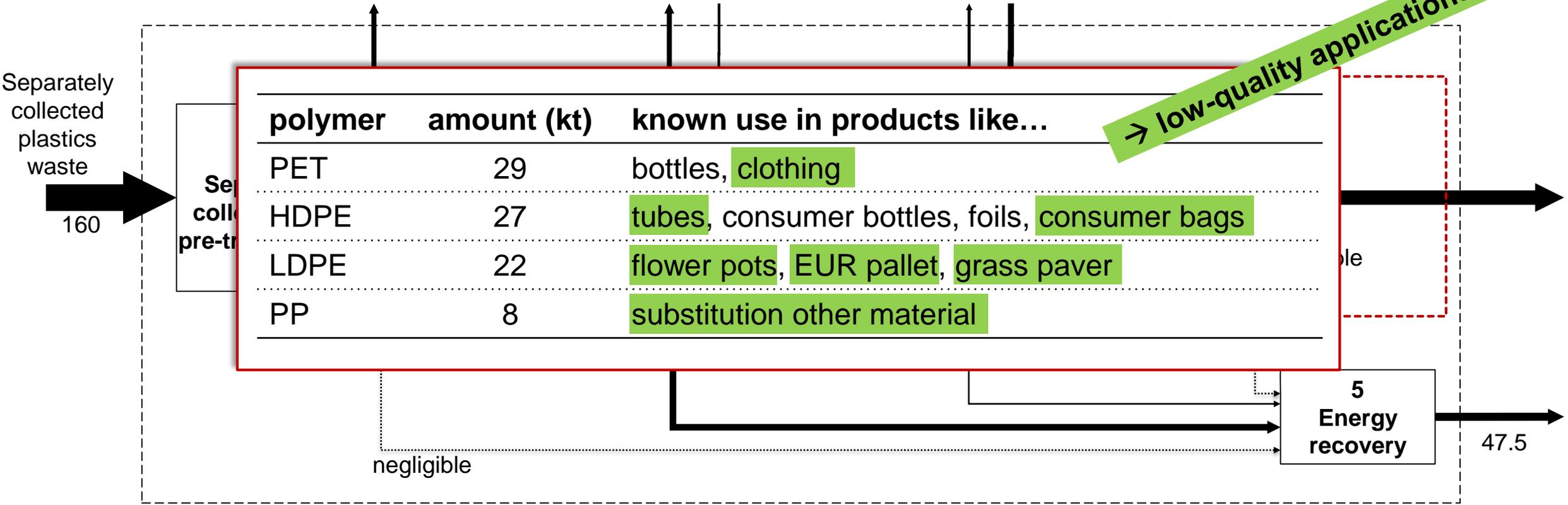
- information on plastics used in
- no information on used plastics



Pollutants are a barrier against high-quality recycling: Household plastic flows in Switzerland (in kt)

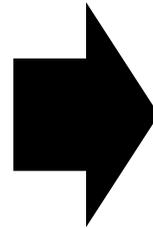
Preliminary results

→ low-quality applications!



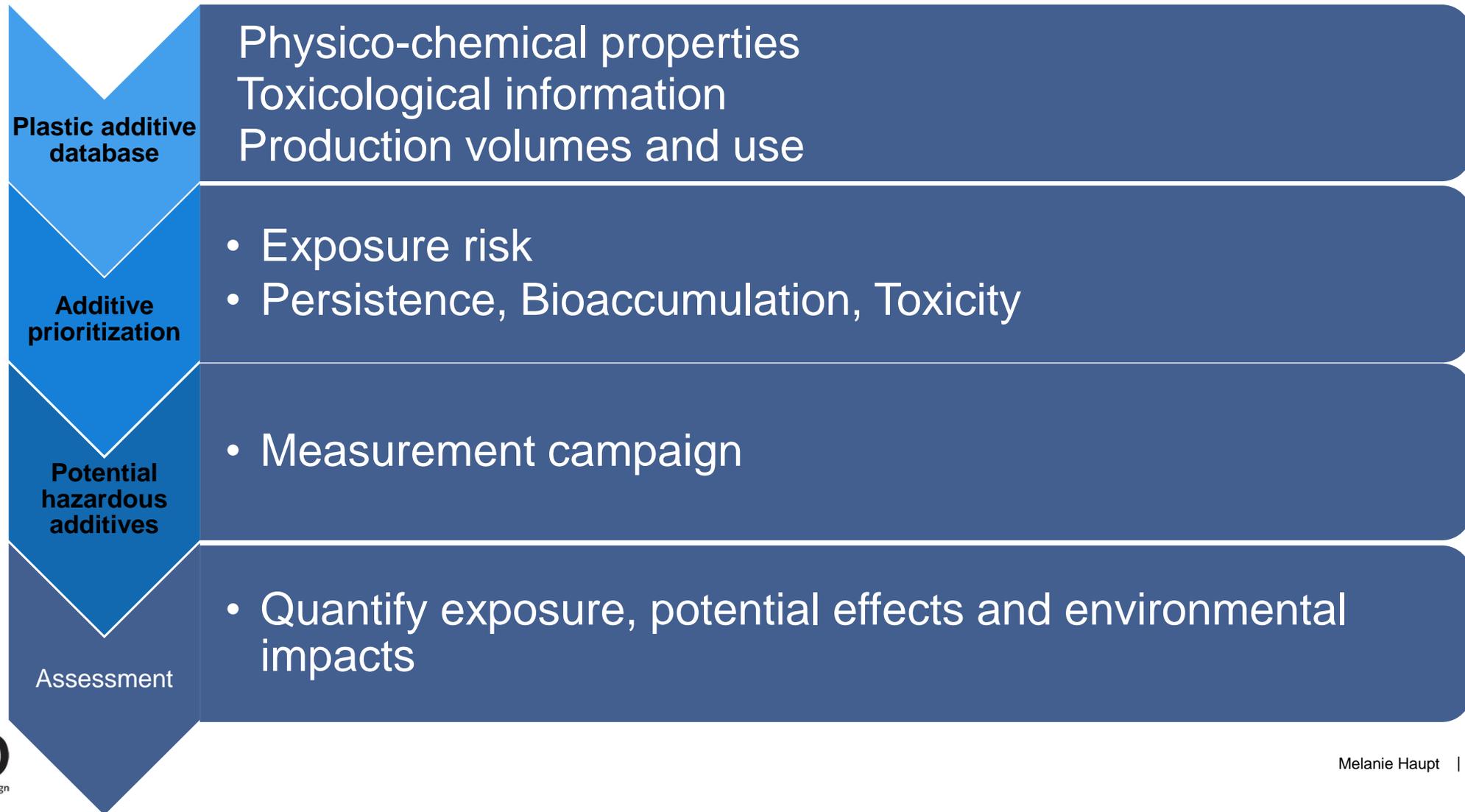
Policy-relevant questions

- Which ingredients and which plastic products may become a **human-exposure risk**?
- Which are the **main exposure pathways** and how can exposure be delimited?



- Which plastics should be recycled into which applications?
- Which plastics should be thermally treated?
- Which pollutants require monitoring and regulation?
- How would recycling-friendly design of plastics change the picture?

New project: Optimizing resource efficiency while preventing pollutant exposure through plastics recycling (“Clean Cycle”)



Summary - pros and cons of plastics recycling

- Pros:
 - Opportunity of environmental benefits
 - Avoid aquatic micro-plastic pollution (still many unknowns)
- Cons:
 - Potential human and ecosystem exposure
 - Low-quality plastics today sometimes exported to countries with deficient waste management infrastructure
 - Low-quality recycling not necessarily better than co-processing in cement kilns

Plastic strategy

- Product design for durability, reuse and high-quality recycling



- Targets on separate collection and recycling (>50% in 2030)



... but qualities should be assessed and environmental consequences considered

- Increase of recycling capacity (including low quality plastic)



... but minimize contaminants in recycling; low-quality recycling not necessarily better than thermal utilization

- Phase-out of substances hampering recycling processes



... include phase out of hazardous chemicals in general

- Increase market for secondary material



... replace high emission alternatives



Thank you very much for your attention!



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