



thinkstep

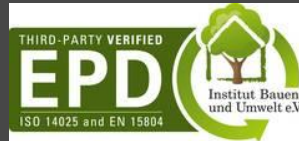


Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of Bio-Plastics

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Berlin, 08.05.2017

The four fundamentals of applied sustainability....



Methods
Standards
Compliance
schemes



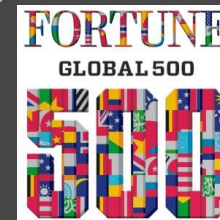
Software
Data(bases)
Foreground
Data

Applied
Sustainability

Knowhow
Team
Network
Support



Business
Cases

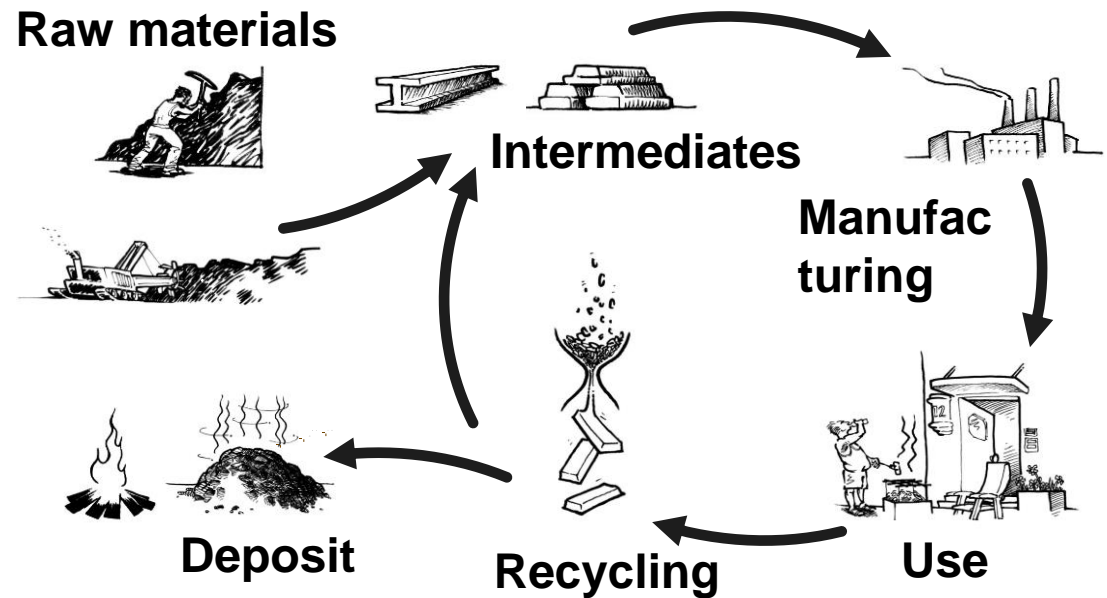


...and how we address it !

- First bioplastics LCI data available in the market
- Bio-PP, Bio-PE, Bio-PVC, Bio-PA, Bio-PET, TPS, PLA, PBAT
- 120 new datasets for bioplastics from different sources
- Geographical Coverage for Germany, US and Europe (EU-27)
- Enables modelling of the complete life cycle of biopolymer materials: the database includes the production processes and the related End of Life treatment processes (incineration and recycling) which specifically consider the biogenic carbon balance.
- Recycling processes are available as parameterized and fully adjustable plan systems, for greater flexibility and individual recycling and material recovery scenarios.
- Always up to date, due to thinkstep's annual database upgrade program



- Life Cycle Assessment is a tool for quantified evaluation of ecological impacts of products and services
- LCA analyses the potential environmental burdens of a product or service in its production, use phase and disposal (end of life).



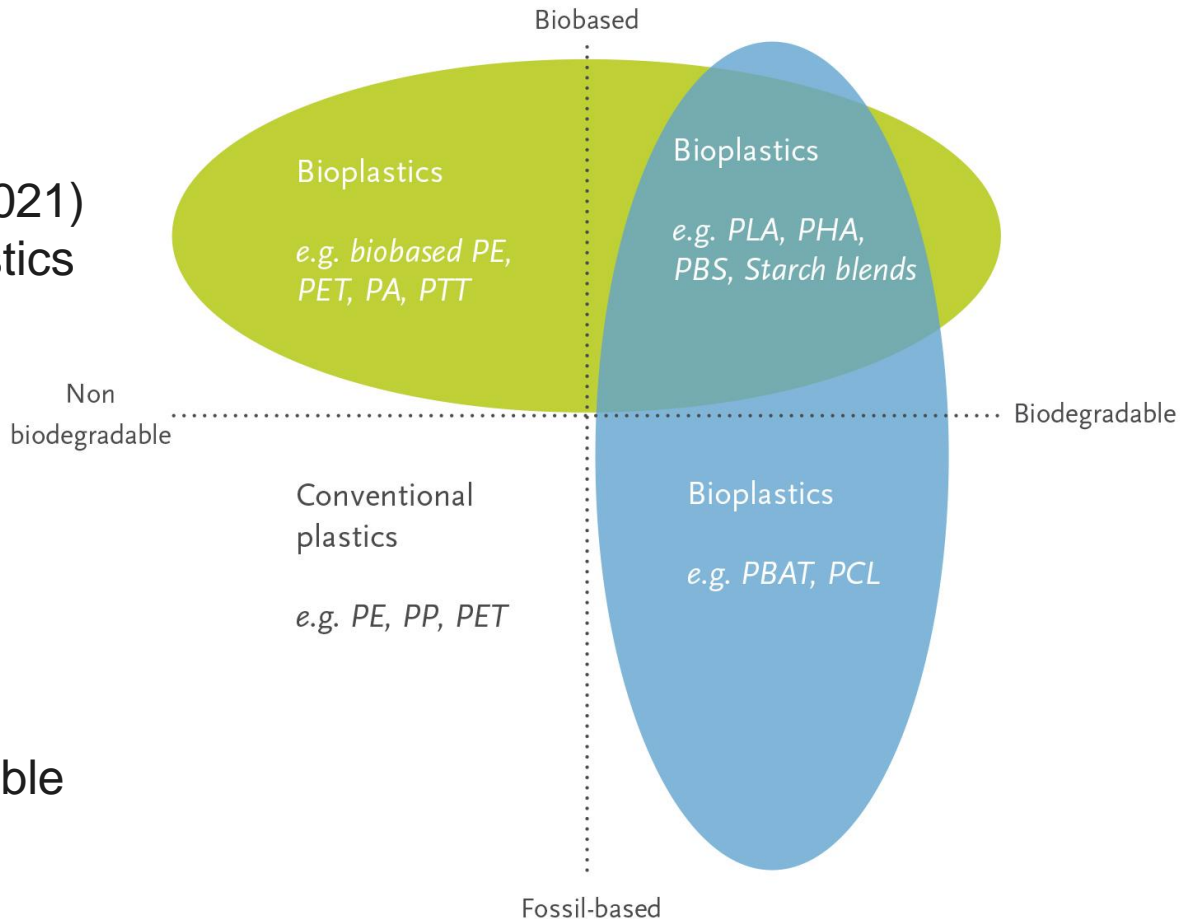
- The result of life cycle assessments are values in various impact categories (e.g. Global Warming Potential, Acidification Potential, Ozone Depletion Potential)
- Framework for calculation of life cycle assessment are the ISO-standards 14040/14044

- Market relevance:

- 3 Mio t of production
- Exp. growth: 50% (until 2021)
- 85 % of conventional plastics could be replaced by BP

- 3 main BP groups:

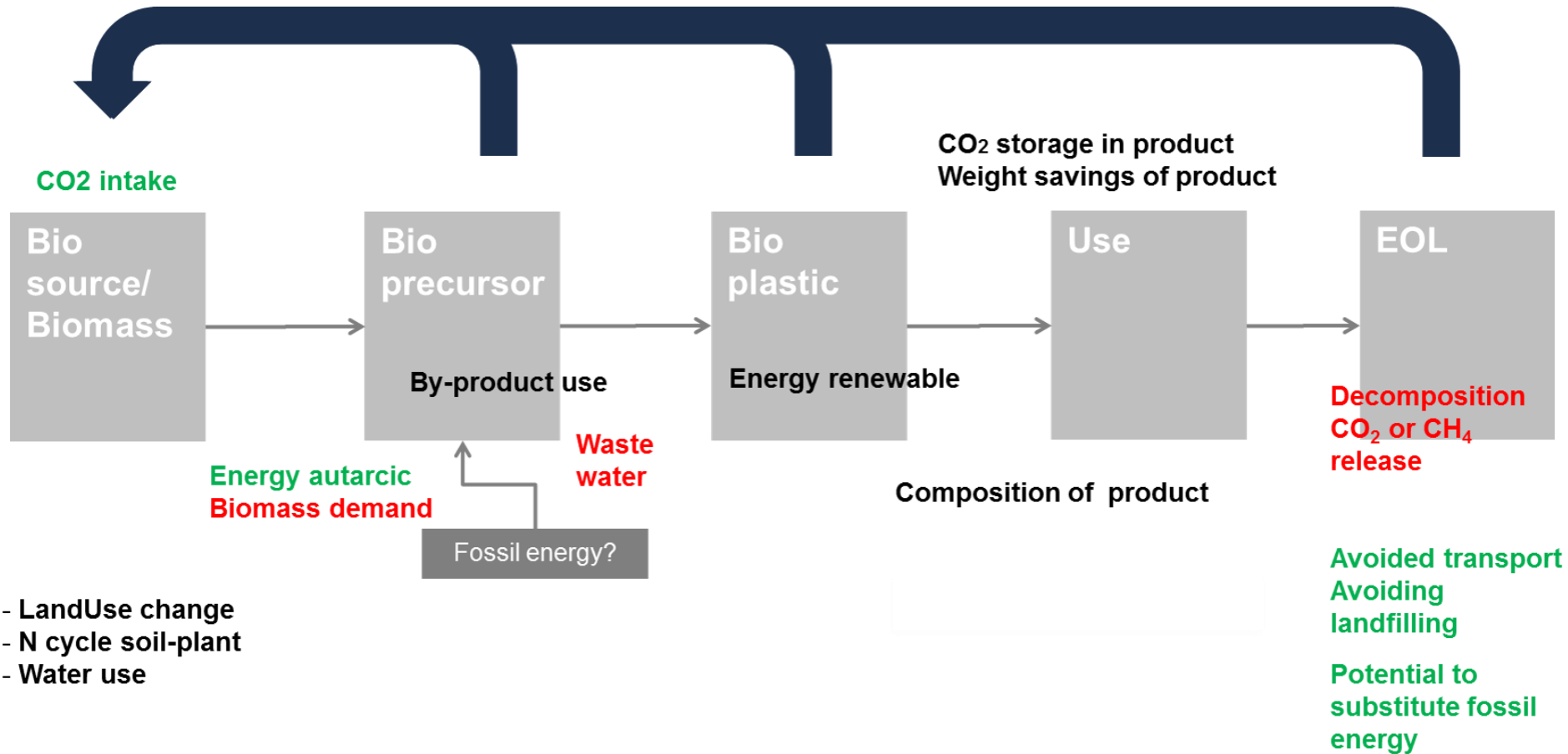
- Bio-Based vs.
- Bio-Degradable vs.
- Bio-Based + Bio-Degradable



Source: European Bioplastics (EuBP) e.V.

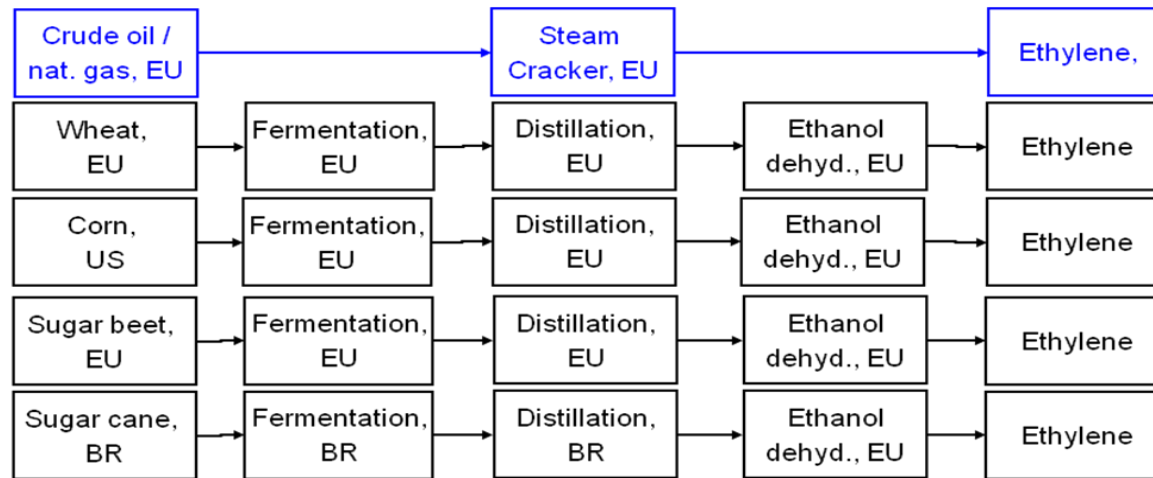
Life Cycle of (Bio-Based) Bioplastics

Energy efficiency/ fossil








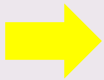


- LandUse change
- N cycle soil-plant
- Water use

Example: Bio-Supply chain of Polyethylene



Renewable sources	Input	Output	By-products
Ethylene from wheat	5,6 kg wheat (15% water)	1 kg Ethylene	1,97 kg DDGS dry
Ethylene from corn	5,3 kg corn (12% water)	1 kg Ethylene	1,97 kg DDGS dry
Ethylene from sugar beets	20,9 kg sugar beets (75% water)	1 kg Ethylene	0,73 kg DDGS dry + 1,1 kg pellets dry
Ethylene from sugar cane	23,3 kg sugar cane (74,5% water)	1 kg Ethylene	0,88 kg vinasse 60% water + 5,99 kg bagasse 50% water

Tendencies in impact of bio vs. fossil products

Global Warming		CO ₂ -neutral
Energie demand fossil		correlation with GWP (often more total energy needed)
Photosmog		tendency to save fossil conversions → save HC emissions
Acidification		tendency disadvantage, fertiliser use
Eutrophication		tendency disadvantage, fertiliser use
Ecotoxicity		Less conventional substances used and dispersed in processing vs. substance use in biomass production (agro chemicals), very product specific, very biomass specific
Humantoxicity		tendency advantage, less fossil energy supply and less combustion processes (e.g. coal,...)
Water		Agricultural products tend to use much water

- “Bio” is not generally **sustainable**, fossil not per se un-sustainable
- “Bio” LC aspects are **region, product and company specific**
- **Competition** fossil based products vs. bio based products through different aspects within the life cycle being hotspots.
- **Synergy** fossil based (LC) components plus bio based (LC) components
- Bio products deserve same **standardized approach** as non bio products



- Environmental claims are key in the marketing of Bio-Plastics
- Claims should be:
 - Specific, measurable and verifiable
 - Distinct, not misleading
 - Accurate, relevant and truthful
- Claims should be substantiated with standards, labels, etc.:

➤ Bio-Based:



➤ Bio-Degradable:



compostable



The ever evolving
knowledge



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