

Eco-design, life cycle assessment and life cycle costing of PHA-based bioplastics



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COMPANY OVERVIEW





INNOVATIVE SME

From the idea...



Technological Coaching •

Financial counselling •

Certification & Standardization •

Scaling Up 💽

Value Map Proposition •

Business Planning •

Regulatory Compliance •

Communication & Dissemination •

Exploitation 💿

Data Management, IPR 💿



LOMARTOV 2023

...to the Market





Professional counselling in technology and innovation sustainability assessment. From Design up to End of Life stages



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Eco-design, Recyclability, Safe-by Design
- Life Cycle Assessment, Carbon & Water Footprint
- Material Flow Analysis
- Oircular Economy Modelling







- Economic Impact Assessment 💿
 - Life cycle Costing \odot
 - Techno-economic Analysis 💿
 - Cost efficiency Evaluation \odot

SOCIAL

- Social Life Cycle Assessment
- \odot Societal acceptance and stakeholders' involvement
- \odot Citizens engagement and communication
- \odot Consumers behaviour and trends analysis
- \odot Ethics, policy and legal assessment

Introduction



Increase stakeholders and consumer awareness



Demonstrate the circular economy and sustainability of the nenu2PHAr value chain

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Develop ecodesigned PHA-biobased product for high volume consumer products



Develop new competitive bio-source of PHA polymer



Formulate and functionalise polymer masterbatchs and compoundings to provision plastic product manufacturers

Identify processes for PHA-material to reach defined functional properties better than fossil-fuel counterparts



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What is ecodesign?

Integrating environmental aspects during product design and development

Ecodesign is not just about environment





What is ecodesign?

The aim is to reduce the environmental impact of the products throughout their entire life cycle...

... from the cradle to the grave





Why ecodesign? Focus of the current environmental high management Investment Specific actions low

Materials Production Distribution End of life Transport Use

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Why ecodesign?



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Ecodesign of various target products (currently made of conventional plastics)



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Ecodesign procedure step-by-step



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Ecodesign procedure step-by-step



Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



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Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

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Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



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Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)







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19 •

Creation of the ecodesign team

Person	Position in the company	Ecodesign roles covered
M.K.	R&D Manager	Production, laboratory and R&D, environment & quality
K.G.	Product Designer	Design, purchasing, marketing
A.J.	General Manager	Senior management
L.P.	Key Account Manager	Team coordinator, purchasing, marketing



Discussion on the ecodesign driving factors (SWOT analysis)

- 1) Market demand
- 2) Improvement of the company image
- 3) Anticipate regulatory changes



Discussion on the ecodesign driving factors (SWOT analysis)

1) Market demand

- 2) Improvement of the company image
- 3) Anticipate regulatory changes

Description of product specifications:

Technical / Regulatory / Economic / Commercial / Environmental



LCA of current product: identification of environmental hotspots

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LCA of current product: identification of environmental hotspots





Proposal of ecodesign strategies and actions (brainstorming)

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Analysis of the different implications of the proposed ecodesign actions

Use of bio-based polymers to replace fossil-based (e.g., PHAs)								
Technical implications	(+) Market in process of expansion.(+) Wide variety of bio-based plastics, incl. some chemically identical to conventional commodity plastics.	(-) Technical limitations (thermal resistance, chemical compatibility with packaged products, food safety, barrier properties, etc.).(-) Production capacity still limited (supply difficulties).						
	(+) Same manufacturing processes/equipment as for fossil-based plastics.							
Regulatory implications	(1) Alignment with the ELL Biogeonemy Strategy (future incentives?)	(-) No clear regulatory framework (uncertainty): the EC fails to suggest concrete legislative measures to capitalise on the bioplastics' benefits.						
	(+) Angliment with the LO bloeconomy Strategy (luture incentives?)	(-) SUP Directive impacts the bioplastics in a similar way as the whole plastics industry.						
Economic implications	(+) No high investments required since the same manufacturing process/ equipment can be used as for current plastic counterparts.	(-) Production costs probably increased with bio-based plastics because of their higher market prices at present.						
	(+) Improvement in production technologies and increase in production capacities expected in the coming years (more competitive prices).							
Commercial implications	(+) Growing consumer demand.							
	(+) Higher added value to finished products (e.g., home compostability).							
	(+) Opportunities for environmental communication and green marketing, e.g., ecolabels and certificates (OK biobased, OK compost, etc.).							
	(+) Avoidance of social controversy about the ethics of using food crops (1 st generation biomass) by using 2 nd /3 rd generation biomass (e.g., μalgae).							
Environmental implications	(+) Reducing the dependency on fossil resources.	(-) Potential higher impacts related to agricultural practices (fertilisers and pesticides).						
	(+) Support the rural economy in Europe.							
	(+) Reduce GHG emissions or even be carbon neutral (if 100% bio-based).	(-) No adequate logistics and infrastructures for the collection and recovery of bioplastics wasts (confusion in final consumers)						
	(+) Alternative EoL opportunities (biodegradation in different environments).	bioplastics waste (confusion in final consumers).						



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Analysis of the different implications of the proposed ecodesign actions





Selection of ecodesign actions (MCDA matrix)

Ecodosian sotion	Evaluation criteria				Tetelesens	Time for	N2P prototype		
Ecodesign action	TV (20%)	RV (10%)	EcV (15%)	CV (20%)	EnV (20%)	DF (15%)	l otal score	implementation	implementation
1.2) Avoid or minimise the use of additives	2	1	2	1	2	1	1.55	Short term	Yes
1.3) Use of PHAs and/or other bio-based polymers to replace fossil-based PE and PP	1	2	-1	1	2	2	1.15	Medium term	Yes
1.4) Replace virgin polymers with recycled plastics (food-grade R-PET for bottle)	1	1	1	1	2	1	1.20	Short term	No
1.5) Making mono-material items (increased recyclability)	0	2	2	2	2	2	1.60	Short term	Yes
2.1) Implementing lighter counterparts of existing packaging	0	2	2	1	2	2	1.40	Medium term	No
2.3) Bottles without roller fitment, with integral neck	2	2	2	0	1	1	1.25	Short term	Yes
3.1) Use of bigger and efficient moulds	2	2	2	1	1	1	1.45	Long term	No
3.2) Automatization of production, using robots and assembling machines	1	2	1	1	1	0	0.95	Medium term	No
3.4) Use of highly-efficient machines and equipment with lower energy consumption	1	2	2	0	2	1	1.25	Medium term	No
7.2) Promoting mono-colour packaging (especially white/natural colours)	2	2	2	2	1	1	1.65	Short term	Yes



Preliminary evaluation of the ecodesign concepts proposed





LCA and LCC of PHA production chain

Example: µ-algal biomass cultivation process





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30 •

LCA and LCC of PHA production chain

Example: µ-algal biomass cultivation process

Cost and carbon footprint per kilogram of dry µ-algae biomass produced





LCA and LCC of PHA production chain

Next steps

- To complete LCA/LCC for the whole production chain (industrial-scale level) •
- To perform social LCA •





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