

Plastic – a curse or a blessing?



Recycling stops greenhouse gase

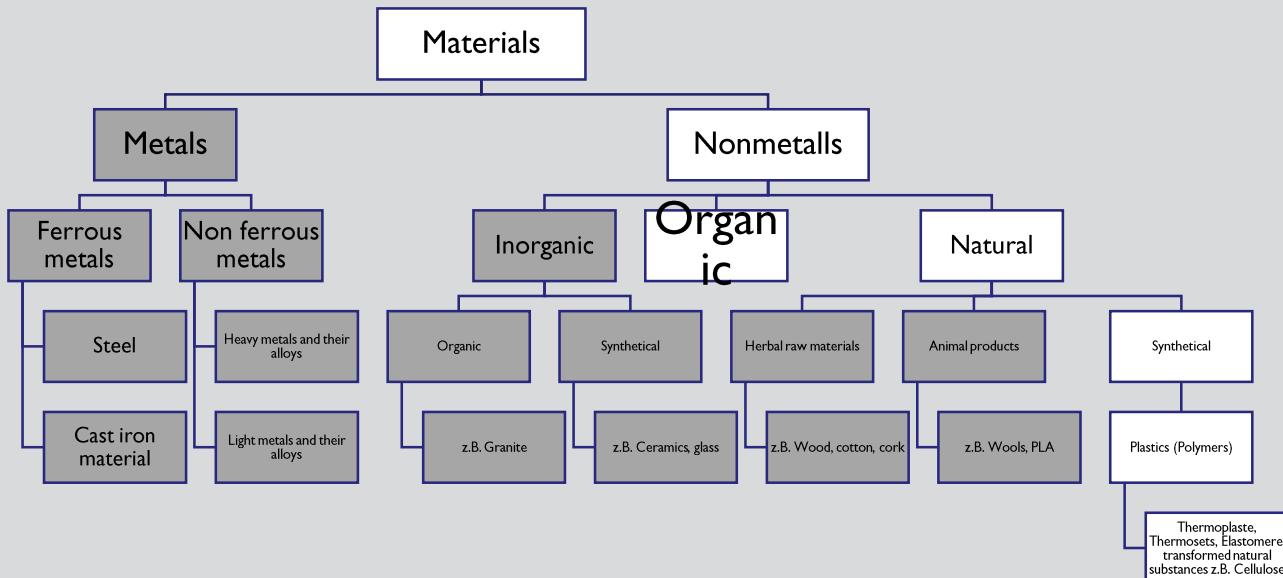


Workshop schedule Part II

- Plastic – a ingenious material
 - **Density test**
- Circular economy – Theory and praxis
- Recycling
 - **Recycling example Thermoplastics: Making a synthetic fiber**
 - Outlook
 - **Making bioplastic by hand**

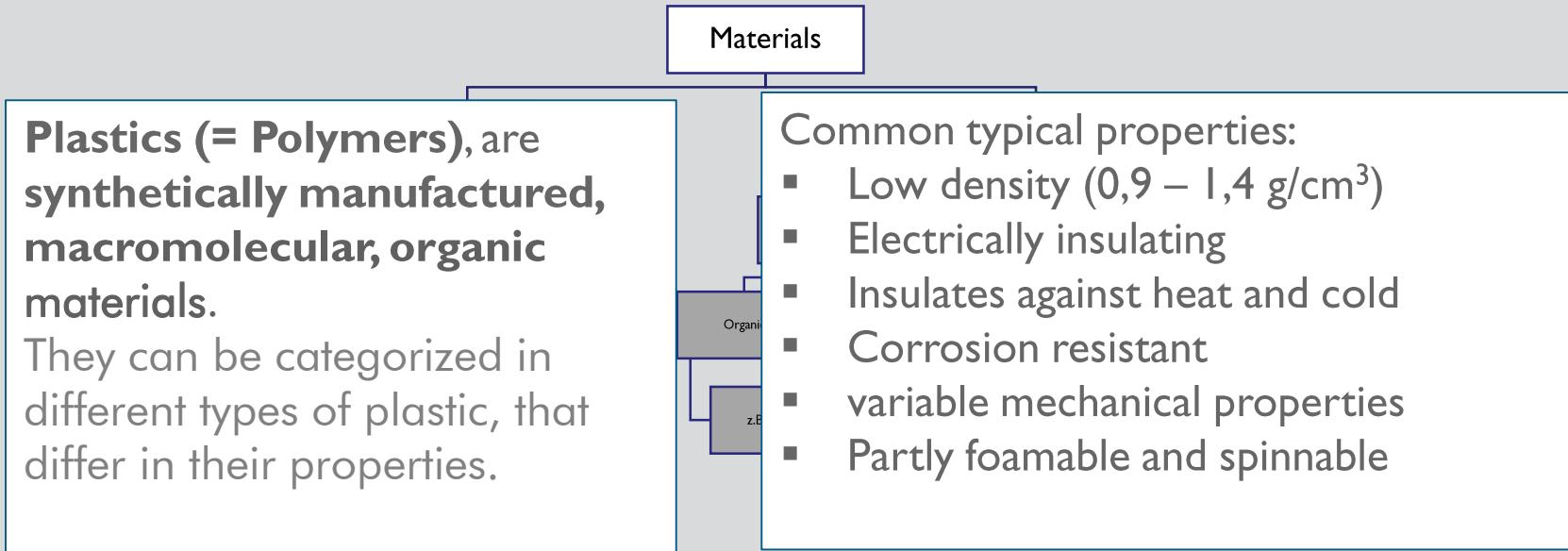


Plastic – a ingenious material





Plastic – a ingenious material



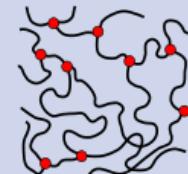
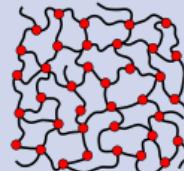
Experiments on the properties of plastic

- Experiment to detect the different densities of plastic particles

Material / Recyclingcode	Density [g/cm ³] = [g/ml]
PP / 05 Polypropylene	0,9 – 1,0
LDPE / 04 Polyethylene	0,915 – 0,935
PS / 06 Polystyrene	1,05
PET / 01 Polyethylene terephthalate	1,30 – 1,32
Water	1,0
Saturated salt solution	1,2

Categories of plastic

Thermoplastics	Thermosets	Elastomers
filamentous, non-cross-linked macromolecules, often with a semi-crystalline structure	Tightly meshed, cross-linked macromolecules	Wide-meshed, cross-linked macromolecules
if heated up formable and weldable	even heated up non-formable and non-weldable	even heated up non-formable and non-weldable

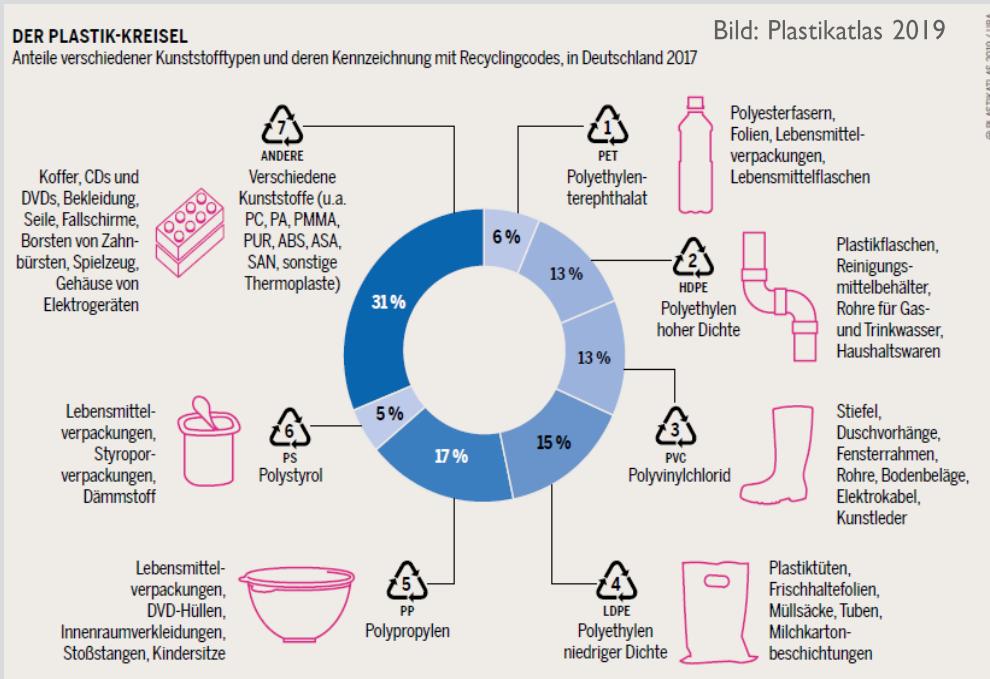




Plastic applications

DER PLASTIK-KREISEL

Anteile verschiedener Kunststofftypen und deren Kennzeichnung mit Recyclingcodes, in Deutschland 2017



Please, sort the packaging based on their recycling code.

Plastics and their use

Where is plastic used?

How many kilogram of plastic waste are produced in the Production of a mobile phone?

How did the changes from the AGEC (1.1.2022) alter your perspective for plastic in your life?

How conscious are you of plastic in your life? Did laws, such as the recycling of textiles and shoes (since 2021), caused changes in your awareness with plastic waste?



*Meist nur einmal genutzt

Plastic recycling

The most important regulations of the KrWG (=Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz / Circular economy Act) [EU policy 2008/98/EC - Waste Framework Directive]

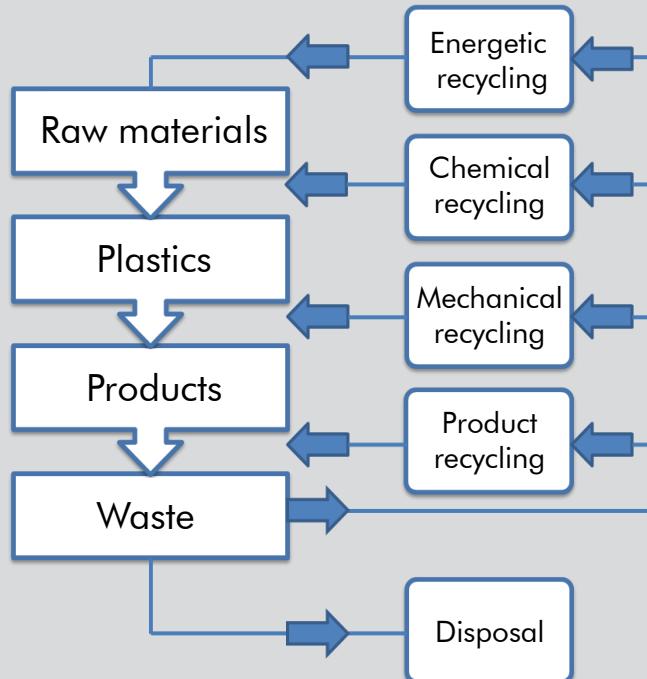
The core element of the KrWG is **the five-level-waste hierarchy**. Accordingly, the following order of priority applies for the waste management measures:



- Avoidance
- Preparation for reuse
- Recycling
- other recycling, in particular energetic recycling and backfilling
- Disposal



Plastic recycling ESD (Education for sustainable development): economic Dimension



Designation	Methode
Chemical Recycling (Macromolecules are decomposed)	Solvolysis (Dissolving) Depolymerization Pyrolysis (Cracking) Gasification
Mechanical recycling (Macromolecules remain unchanged)	Sorting, sieving, density separation. Grinding, degranulation and e.g. extrusion

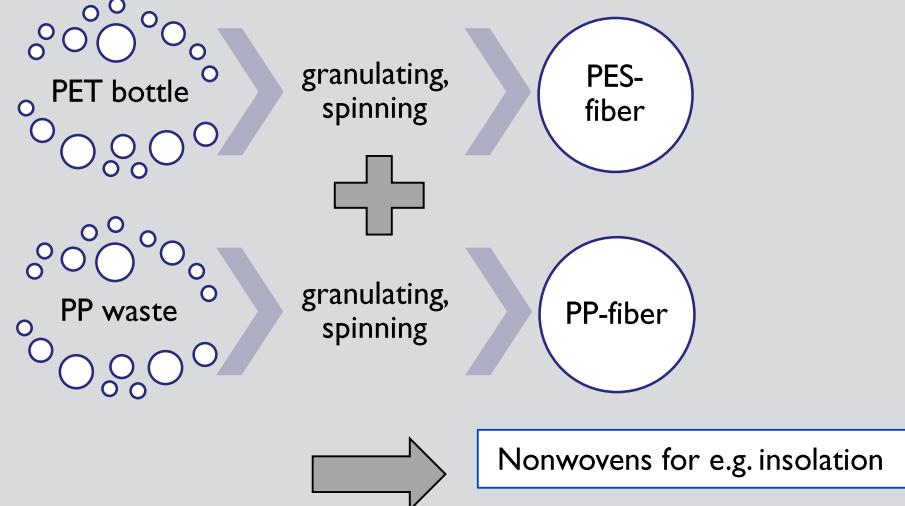


Plastic Recycling

Mechanical recycling of various thermoplastics for fiber production

Experiment: „Making“ fiber out of a drinking straw (with PP or PE plastic straw)

Example: plastic recycling for the automotive industry



PET –plastic of the future?

In practice:

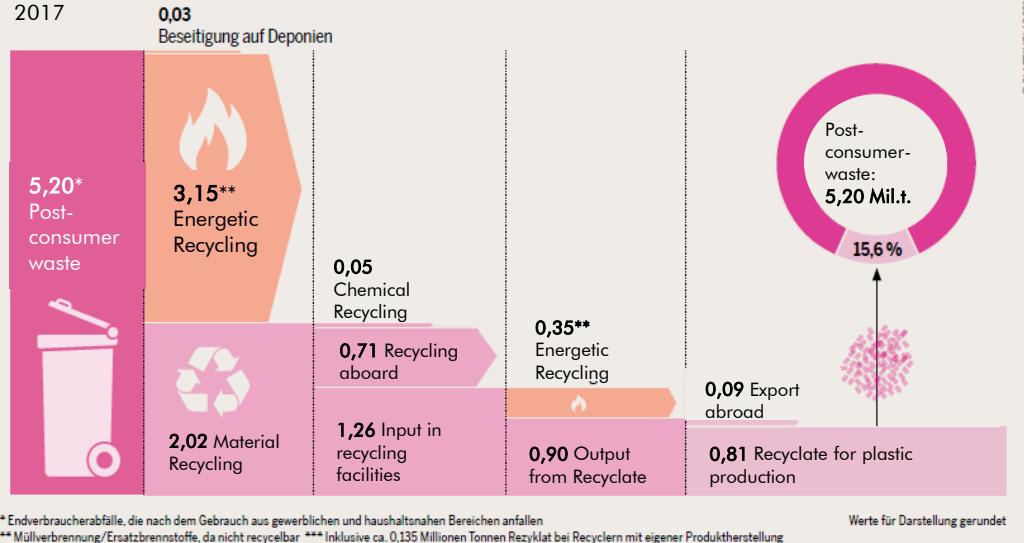
Mechanical recycling of PET, to PET Recyclate for PET Bottles (bottle-to-bottle) or for film and textile production

- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) are a thermoplastic polymer
- Great variety of uses (Foils beverage bottles, Textiles fibers)
- Reversing the synthesis allows the material to be fully recycled
- PET can be used for all packaging
- Development of biodegradable PES fibers seems technically possible
[<https://www.recyclingmagazin.de/2021/08/30/biologisch-abbaubare-polyesterfasern-aus-rezyklat/>]
- Latest research over PET recycling:
<https://www.swr.de/wissen/enzym-zersetzt-pet-kunststoff-in-rekordzeit-100.html>
<https://biooeconomie.de/nachrichten/neues-aus-der-biooeconomie/riesenappetit-auf-den-kunststoff-pet>

Plastic recycling ESD: economic dimension

The disposal of plastic waste in Germany

Processing of plastic waste and the reuse in plastic production, in million of tons, 2017



Current situation:

- Right now there is no circular economy, but rather linear disposal
- New produced plastic „Virgin Plastic“ is cheaper than the recycled material
- Mechanical recycling fails due to composite plastics and high costs
- Chemical recycling has so far not been successful enough on an industrial scale



Environmental impact



Videoempfehlung: „Plastik in der Umwelt“ auf youtube

GEFAREN ZU WASSER, ZU LANDE UND IN DER LUFT
Über den gesamten Lebenszyklus von Plastik ist der Mensch toxischen Chemikalien und Mikroplastik ausgesetzt.
Die Schadstoffe dringen auf unterschiedlichen Wegen in den Körper ein.



Outlook

Politics and economy

Cradle to Cradle Designconcept
Prof. Dr. Michael Braungart

Cirplus – A global marketplace
for circular plastics

From 2025 in the EU: >50% of the packaging
waste should be recycled

From 2022, the recycling rate for plastic
packaging should increase to 63%

Just do it yourself

Public drinking fountains and Refill-stations
→ e.g. Chemnitzer Wasserquartier

cero-waste: Processes and systems that
do not generate waste

The first step is to stop using plastic
products that are only used once

Experiment: Making a starch foil
(Topic: bioplastics)

BNEebenbei – Plastic: Curse or blessing?



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[1] <https://www.sueddeutsche.de/wirtschaft/plastik-recycling-corona-1.4973050>; 10.11.2021

[2] Hochschule Magdeburg-Stendal im Auftrag der Kunststoffrecycling-Unternehmen mtm plastics GmbH, Multiport GmbH und MultiPet GmbH (<https://www.chemie.de/news/148801/co2-vermeidung-durch-kunststoffrecycling.html>; 10.11.2021)

Contact

solaris Jugend- und Umweltwerkstätten

Neefestraße 88b

09116 Chemnitz

Tel. +49 371 – 36 85 850

Fax +49 371 – 36 85 501

jugendwerkstaetten@solaris-fzu.de

www.jugend-und-umweltwerkstaetten.de



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