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## Compostability of pre-oxidized LDPE film containing P-Life prodegradant additive

(two appendixes)

## Summary

P-Life 15 μm thick blown film was pre-oxidized in 10 days at 65 °C. The pre-oxidized material was then subjected for the subsequent test of biodegradability in a compost environment at 58 °C. The test of biodegradability was performed in accordance with ISO 14855-1:2005 "Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability and disintegrability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions — Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide". The result of the biodegradability test performed on the oxidised material was 43 % after 607 days in the compost environment and still increasing.

#### Commission

The commission included testing of LDPE film containing P-Life pro-degradant system. The goal was to evaluate bio-degradability of the thermally oxidized material under optimal composting conditions. The temperature and the period for thermal degradation were decided from the previous Arrhenius test. An appropriate amount of the film was pre-aged at 65 °C for 10 days, for the subsequent tests of biodegradability. The pre-aged material was characterized with regard to molecular weight by size exclusion chromatography (SEC). Biodegradability of the pre-aged material was followed using measurements of the amount carbon dioxide evolved.

#### Material

The test material was 15 µm thick blown film produced in May 2008, consisted of 99,7 % PELD and 0,3 % P-Life prodegradant additive designated SMC 2522. The material was sent by the commissioner and arrived at SP on May 26<sup>th</sup> 2008. The material was kept in a storage space at 3-5 °C until the tests.

#### Biodegradability

The ultimate biodegradability of the degraded material was examined under optimal conditions simulating an industrial compost, using the test procedure in accordance with ISO 14855. Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide was applied using Maihak S710 analyser equipped with Multor NDIR detector and measurements each 14 hours and 40 minutes. Through the composting vessels carbon dioxide free air was flown at the rate of 300 ml/min. Three parallel composting vessels (6 l desiccators) were used from the beginning for the oxidized material. However, after about two months one vessel was broken thus only two parallel vessels were used.

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Cellulose (Merck, microcrystalline powder for thin layer chromatography, Avicel, 11,0 g, containing 44,4 % C) was used as positive reference material in three vessels. The cellulose was add three times at three different occasions because of the rapid bioassimilation compared to the total test duration. Each time the cellulose was totally converted to carbon dioxide.

Three vessels were also used as blanks, containing the compost mixture but no test material.

The biodegradability tests were performed by Linda Eriksson and Catrin Lindblad.



Image: Grinded material that was used in the biodegradability tests

#### **Compost environment**

Each vessel contained 1239 g of compost mixture from which about two thirds was water. The mixture consisted of 50 % mature compost and 50 % (by volume) expanded Vermiculite of concrete type as structural material (details about analyses are summarised in appendix 2). The test was performed in accordance with ISO 14855-1 along with the document of interpretation KMp T330-200A1 (see appendix 3) at  $58 \pm 2$  °C. Before adding the test material, the compost mixture was pre-incubated at  $58 \pm 2$  °C for 5 days in order to reduce the compost activity enough for the IR detector to be able to measure the development of carbon dioxide (measuring limit 5 000 ppm).

The mature compost was received from Sobacken industrial composting plant in Borås, Sweden the 8<sup>th</sup> of September 2008 and was according to the producer more than 3 months old.

The biodegradability test was conducted during the period 18<sup>th</sup> September 2008 until 25<sup>th</sup> May 2010.

#### Results

The molecular weight of the new and the pre-aged material is given in the table below.

	Unaged	After 7 days at 65 °C	After 10 days at 65 °C
Mw	131500	23000	8800
Mn	18300	2500	1700

The carbon content in the test material after 10 days at 65 °C was 79 %. The accumulated amount of CO<sub>2</sub> expressed as the percentage of the maximum theoretical value is presented in the Figure below.

The result of the biodegradability test after 607 days in the compost mixture at 58 °C was 43 % of the maximum theoretical value and still increasing. Details about analyses are summarised in appendix 1.

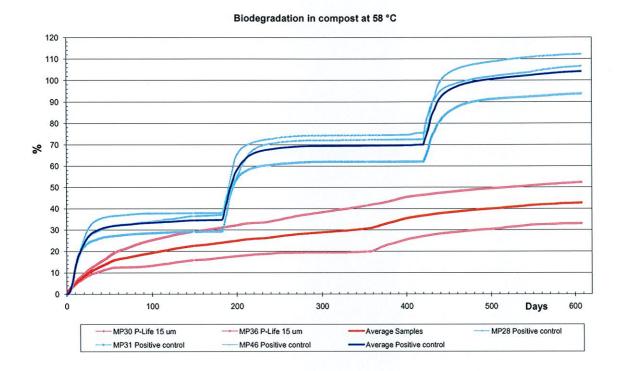


Figure. Amount of CO<sub>2</sub> expressed as percentage of the maximum theoretical value. The blue curves represent biodegradability of the microcrystalline cellulose.

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# Technical specification for the biodegradability test in compost

Table 1. Results of analyses of the compost mixture

Analysis	Mature compost	Vermiculite	Compost mixture	
pН	7,8		7,9	
Dry content [weight-%]*	44,2		34,7	
C, [weight-%]*	7,4		5,2	
H, [weight-%]*	6,9		7,8	
N, [weight-%]*	0,6		0,41	
C/N-quotient*	12,3		12,7	
C, dry sample [weight-%]	16,8		14,9	
H, dry sample [weight-%]	1,6		1,7	
N, dry sample [weight-%]	1,3		1,2	
Volatile matter, 550 °C [weight-%]	19,8		15,2	
Dry matter/vessel [g]	304	135	439**	

<sup>\*</sup> the material condition as received

Table 2. Points of measuring and the sample weights at the beginning of the test

Point of measuring	Total weight including vessel [kg]	Sample	Sample weight [g]
30	4,5360	P-Life 15 μm; D	13,163
36	4,5765	P-Life 15 μm; E	12,098
41	4,5490	P-Life 15 μm; F	12,108
28	4,5380	Positive control; D	14,542
31	4,5660	Positive control; E	14,546
46	4,5180	Positive control; F	14,777
25	4,5245	Blank control; D	-
33	4,5595	Blank control; E	-
42	4,4940	Blank control; F	-

<sup>\*\*</sup> the total weight including water was 1239 g



Appendix 2

Details about analyses and results of the biodegradability test after 180 and 607 days in compost mixture at 58 °C.

The sample No 41, "P-Life 15  $\mu$ m; F" was broken by accident, which is the reason for the lack of results for this sample.

Table 1: Total weight of the vessels after 180 days of the test and pH after 180 and 607 days

Sample	Total weight after 180 days [kg]	pH after 180 days	pH after 607 days	
P-Life 15 μm; D	4,3390	6,6		
P-Life 15 μm; E	4,3970	6,4	6,7	
P-Life 15 μm; F			-	
Mean value: P-Life 15 μm	-	6,5	6,6	
Positive control; D	4,3515	7,5	6,9	
Positive control; E	4,3800	6,5	7,2	
Positive control; F	4,3760	6,7	6,9	
Mean value: Positive control	<u>-</u>	6,9	7,0	
Blank; D	4,3405	6,6	7,0	
Blank; E	4,3725	6,7	6,6	
Blank; F	4,3270	6,5	7,1	
Mean value; Blank	-	6,6	6,9	

Table 2: Calculated and measured amount of carbon dioxide Biodegradbility = (measured – blank)/theoretical

Sample	Theoretical max CO <sub>2</sub> [g] after		Measured CO <sub>2</sub> [g] after		Biodegradability [%] after	
_	180 days	607 days	180 days	607 days	180 days	607 days
P-Life 15 μm; D	35,23	-	41,0*	80,1	17	33
P-Life 15 μm; E	35,04	<u>=</u>	45,9*	86,9	31	52
P-Life 15 μm; F	-	-	-	- n <u>-</u>	-	-
Mean value:	35,1	-	43,44*	83,5	24	43
Positive control; D	23,7	70,4	62,7*	147,5	116	112
Positive control; E	23,7	72,6	56,3*	134,7	90	94
Positive control; F	24,1	71,1	60,9*	141,0	112	107
Mean value:	23,8	71,4	60,0*	141,1	106	104
Blank; D	-	-	33,7	65,8	1+	-
Blank; E	-	-	38,5	74,4	2	
Blank; F	-«	-	33,1	65,6	-	-
Mean value;	-	-	35,1	68,1	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> Total amount including the contribution from the compost