## Recycling of high-quality secondary thermoplastics and critical raw materials coming from WEEE and ELV

February 1rst, 2022



This project has received funding from the European Union's LIFE Programme for Environment and Resource Efficiency under grant agreement No. LIFE18 ENV/BE/000368.

# LIFE PlasPLUS







# WELCOME

The **COMET Group** was born from a Belgian industrial company, family-owned, active in the sector of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and their derivatives.



Family group Mainly active in Belgium and France



2 shredding sites : Chatelet Mons



8 PST plants for the recovery of secondary raw material out of both shredder light and heavy fractions



380 workers

R&D team :15 persons

# ✓ 1.200.000 tons of Metallic Wastes processed per year ✓ 97,8% recycling rate





## Metallic Wastes





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## Metallic Wastes

## Bulk Steel Scraps





# like .

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## But also :



		ELV	WEEE (cat. 2)
Ferrous	%	68,5	38
Non ferrous	%	8,5	28
Plastics	%	16,5	19
Glass	%	2,5	4
Wood	%	Inthe set - The A	1
Fluids	%	2,0	
Other	%	2,0	10
EU objectives	%	95 (2015)	50 to 90







## Metallic Wastes Recycling









## Metallic Wastes Recycling : shredding / magnetic separation



#### $\rightarrow$ A mine of iron









Metallic Wastes Recycling : the Shredder Residues

Shredder residues : a mine of secondary ores



## Europe : 10 Mt per year of renewable ores











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## Shredder Residues Recovery





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## Shredder Residues Recovery : « Plastics »





+ rubber, elastomers, silicones, wood, etc,







Shredder Residues Recovery : « Plastics »

Plastic PST plant : capacity 85,000 t/y of Mixes SR Plastic Stream - since 2012



From heterogeneous mixes...

...to purified PP/PE/ABS/PS fractions

## **R&D** goal : closing the loop with Circular Plastics

= => Ongoing R&D projects to use these plastics in its their own manufacturing process







## Shredder Residues Recovery : « Plastics »









# LIFE PlasPLUS





# **Project Overview**

Project Location : Obourg, Walloon Region, Belgium

**Project Budget :**Total amount: 3,170,420 Euro % EC Co-funding: 1,430,450 Euro (45% of the total budget)

Duration : 01/07/2019 - 31/12/2022

**Coordinating Beneficiary :** 

**Associated Beneficiaries :** 













## **Plastic Metrics**

- 9 billion tons of plastic have been produced since the 1950s.
- Only 9% of plastic waste ever produced ended up recycled.
- 438 million tons of plastics were produced in 2017.
- EEE and transportation usages accounted for 19 and 29 M tons respectively (or 4.3% and 6.6%).\*

#### PLASTIC PLANET



#### WHAT DO WE USE PLASTIC FOR?

Usage by industrial sector, total volume 438 million tonnes, each symbol represents 1 million tonnes, 2017



: Life :



# LIFE PlasPLUS : EoL Waste Streams

WEEE : 19M tons over total production of 438M tons in 2017 (4,3%).

29M tons over

total production of 438M tons in

2017 (6,6%).

ELV:





LIFE PlasPLUS revisits the concept of recycling with its holistic approach to simultaneously close the loop for two traditionally siloed material value chains, *plastics* and *minerals*, by producing :

high purity recycled thermoplastics and antimony,

... two materials in high demand, notably for the emerging electric mobility sector requiring the increased use of lightweight materials and flame retardants to, respectively, *lower energy consumption* and *increased fire safety*.











- **Demonstrate the feasibility of recycling 45% of the plastic concentrate** into added-value thermoplastic streams by scaling up a new froth flotation/triboelectricity demonstration unit.
- Achieve a scale up of the current to pre-commercial level of continuous production at 1 500 kg/h at TRL7. This will process >98%-pure polystyrene (PP), filled polypropylene (FPP) and acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) regrinds.
- Adapt a sensor-enabled separator that can detect flame retardant plastics (FRPs) and separate fibrereinforced plastic at 250 kg/h.
- Showcase a closed-loop production for the valuable flame-retardant element (Antimony Trioxide -ATO- or Sb2O3), also validating its flame-retardant performance in recycled plastics.
- Substitute >40% virgin plastics with secondary ones in three new secondary compounds for the automotive and EEE markets.
- Validate the quality of the produced compounds in three standard vehicle parts and in flame retardant batches for the EEE sector.
- Conduct life cycle analyses and socio-economic analyses to confirm the environmental benefits and techno-economic soundness of the concept.
- Develop a replication and transfer plan as a sustainable business model for other facilities around Europe.





# Steps and Flowsheet

Step 1 : Production of high purity regrinds thermoplastics

**Step 2 :** Sorting and separation of Flame Retardant Plastics (FRP) to prevent landfilling

#### Step 3 :

- Catalytic cracking of FRP
- Recycling of by-product antimony

### Validation, Production & Testing







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Step 1: Production of high purity thermoplastics : ABS & FPP

Ternary Plastic Mixture Demonstration Unit : on production to demonstrate on large quantities of PS, ABS and FPP







Step 1: Production of high purity thermoplastics : ABS & FPP



## **FPP Comet Regrind**



## ~ 35 kg delivered to SERIPLAST



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~ 37 kg delivered to SERIPLAST



Step 1: Production of high purity thermoplastics : ABS & FPP

## **Qualities**

	Average composition			
Purified Fraction	ABS (%)	PS (%)	F PP (%)	
F PP Comet Regring	0,05	0,69	98,66	
ABS Comet Regrind	98,05	1,36	0,15	

















Step 1: Production of high purity thermoplastics : ABS & F PP



		FPP	ABS	PS
		(1 sample)	(1 sample)	(3 samples)
Heavy metals	Limit "RoHS 3" (ppm)	ppm	ppm	ppm
Cd	100	5,52	23,9	17,4 to 28,8
Pb	1000	27,2	7,93	32,5 to 62,8
Hg	1000	< 2	< 2	< 2
Cr (VI)	1000	< 8	< 8	< 8
Brominated Flame Retardant	Limit "RoHS 3" (ppm)	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sum of PBBs	1000	<5	< 5	<5
Sum PBDEs	1000	27,8	< 5	56,77 to 224,51
Details of PBDEs :				
Oct	abromodiphényl ether	< 5	< 5	6,11
Nonabromodiphényl ether		< 5	< 5	8,67 to 25,4
Déc	27,8	< 5	48,1 to 193	





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Step 2: Automated multi-class sensor-based sorting and separation of Flame Retardant Plastic

## **PICKIT**

- a) Adapting the LIBS setup for the PICKIT prototype
- b) Data Acquisition
- c) Signal Processing
- d) Characterization with XRF portable analyzer
- e) Benchmarking of Redwave XRF sorting technology













Step 2: Automated multi-class sensor-based sorting and separation of Flame Retardant Plastic

#### **REDWAVE XRF**









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Step 3: Recycling of by-product antimony (Sb) through catalytic conversion and hydrometallurgy

## **PYROLYSIS Pilot TESTING**

Comet Traitements characterized and performed the catalytic conversion of the first batch of FRP which delivered 300 kg of Sb bearing Char at a grade of 4% Sb for an approximate equivalent of 12 kg of Sb metal contained.

#### Antimony (Sb) and Bromine (Br) contents of input Flame Retardant Plastics (FRP)

- Br in FRP: 18.200 ppm
- Sb in FRP: 9.100 ppm

#### **Pyrolysis of Flame Retardant Plastics (FRP)**

- Sb  $\rightarrow$  Mostly in char: char (94%), liquid HC (6%)
- Sb  $\rightarrow$  3% of Sb in char is released into water after quenching
- Quench: char put in boiling distillated water for 2 hours







Step 3: Recycling of by-product antimony (Sb) through catalytic conversion and hydrometallurgy

## **Sb Char TESTING**

Université de Liège characterized the char coming from the lab test pyrolysis of FRP through SEM analysis and identified an **oxidative hydrometallurgical route** to produce the Antimony Trioxide for Campine.

In parallel, Campine suggested and will study a direct Sb injection route for the Sb-Char which could be used "as-is" for its reducing chemical properties.











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## **Project progress** Validation, Production & Testing

### **FPP Compounds formulation & validation**

#### **R-PP compounds: AUTOMOTIVE sector**

Properties	ISO	UM	PP 60.35	FPP COMPOUN
MFI	ISO1133	g/10m in	15-25	8
Ash Content	ISO3451	%	18-27	26
Density	ISO1183	g/cm³	1.05-1.10	1,09
IZOD	ISO 180	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	3.5	5,7
Flexural Modulus	ISO 178	MPa	2200	2240
Tensile Strength (elongation at break)	ISO 527	%	20	12
Tensile Strength (max load)	ISO 527	MPa	23	24
VICAT	ISO 306	°C	64	69

#### COMPLIANCE OF FCA REQUIREMENT

Properties	ISO	UM	PP 65.40	FPP COMPOUND
MFI	ISO1133	g/10mi n	4-10	6
Ash Content	ISO3451	%	23-32	23
Density	ISO1183	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.11-1,17	1,07
IZOD	ISO 180	kJ/m²	4-7	6
Flexural Modulus	ISO 178	MPa	2500	2310
Tensile Strength (elongation at break)	ISO 527	%	15	15
Tensile Strength (max load)	ISO 527	MPa	20	22,1
VICAT	ISO 306	°C	67	68,2

#### ✓ <u>70 %</u> RECYLED PP (FPP)

✓ <u>50 %</u> RECYLED PP (FPP)

#### **R-PP compounds: EEE sector**

PROPERTIES	U.M	ISO	EEE SPECIFICATION	FINAL RESULTS
MFI	g/10'	1133	12-20	13,7
DENSITÀ	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1183	1,05-1,13	1,08
FLEXURAL MODULUS	Мра	178	2000-2500	2300
TENSILE STRESS (AT YIELD)	Мра	527	40	30-33
IZOD	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	180	4,5-6	5,3
H.D.T. (0,45 Mpa)	°c	75	90/95	90

SMALL HOME ELECTRONIC APPLIANCE AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE

✓ <u>100 %</u> RECYLED PP (FPP)

All FPP Compounds with a virgin plastics substitution over 40%

## ABS Compounds coming soon





#### **Compounds production to validate in Automotive Parts**



# Coming soon in 2022





# **Policy Implications**

## • ELV Directive (2000/53/EC)

The project addresses the recycling and reuse of ELV components.

## • Landfill Directive (EU 2018/850)

The project aims at diverting a wider proportion of ELV and WEEE plastics from landfill.

### • European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy (COM/2018/028 final)

The project prevents the downcycling of high-quality secondary thermoplastics waste from ELVs and WEEE, an underexploited reserve of valuable plastic fractions.

### • The WEEE Directive ((EU) 2012/19)

The project tackles the problem of FRPs in the WEEE recycling stream, by enabling these components to be identified from the sinking plastic fraction in an automated and rigorous manner.

### • EU Raw Materials Initiative (COM/2008/0699 final)

The project demonstrates a recycling route for Sb, a Critical Raw Material with a very high supply-risk.





Thank you

## SEE YOU NEXT AT OUR SECOND DEDICATED EVENT !

