# NONTOX

Removing hazardous substances to increase the recycling rates of WEEE, ELV and CDW plastics



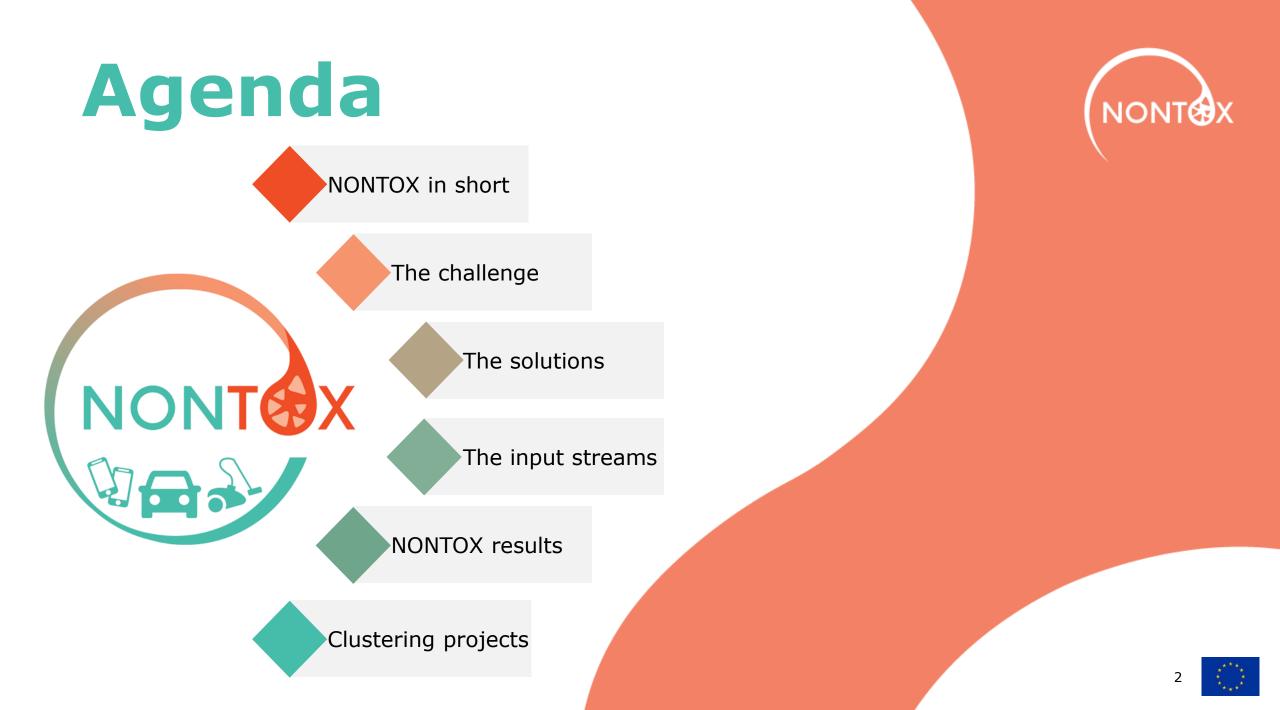
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# **NONTOX in short**

NONTEX

Budget 5 million euros

Duration 3 years (2019-2022)

The NONTOX value chain  $\rightarrow$  12 partners from 7 European countries

RELIGHT

Galea

AIMPLAS PLASTICS TECHNOLOGY

- collection scheme (manufacturers' representative)
- treatment plants STENA
  Coolrec
- research technology organizations Fraunhofer Cea
- universities





orner

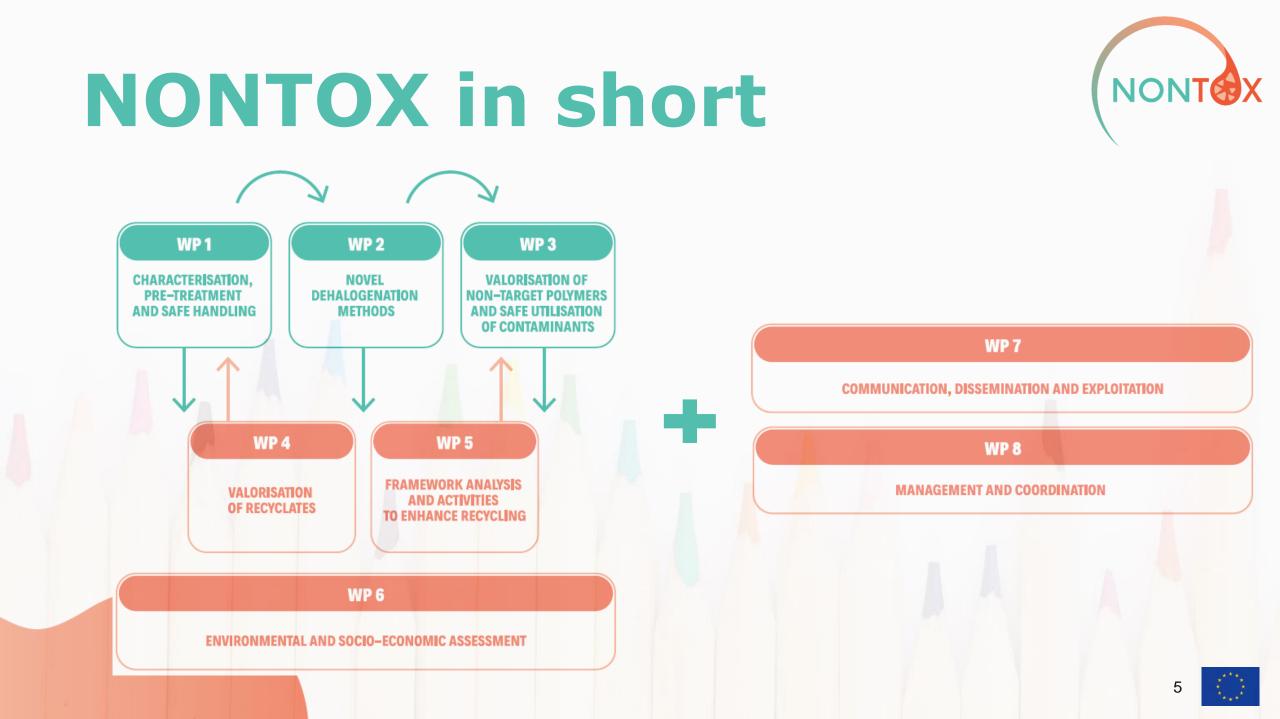
# **NONTOX in short**



NONTOX aims to develop a cost-effective solution able to **increase the recycled volume** of the **plastic fractions contaminated by legacy additives** and other substances of concern, from **three key waste streams** (WEEE, C&DW and ELV) realising the creation of recycled plastic material characterised by high quality and safety standards.

- **SO1** Optimise and demonstrate the efficacy of different technologies to extract hazardous substances
- **SO2** Develop and improve techniques for efficient characterisation and pre-treatment of hazardous plastic waste
- SO3 Increasing the efficiency, sustainability and competitiveness of the entire system by the valorisation of process residues and non-target plastic waste
- SO4 Boost the market uptake of plastic recycling technologies and of their recycled products by a systematic evaluation of potential techniques to upgrade recyclates towards potential wider applications range





## The challenge



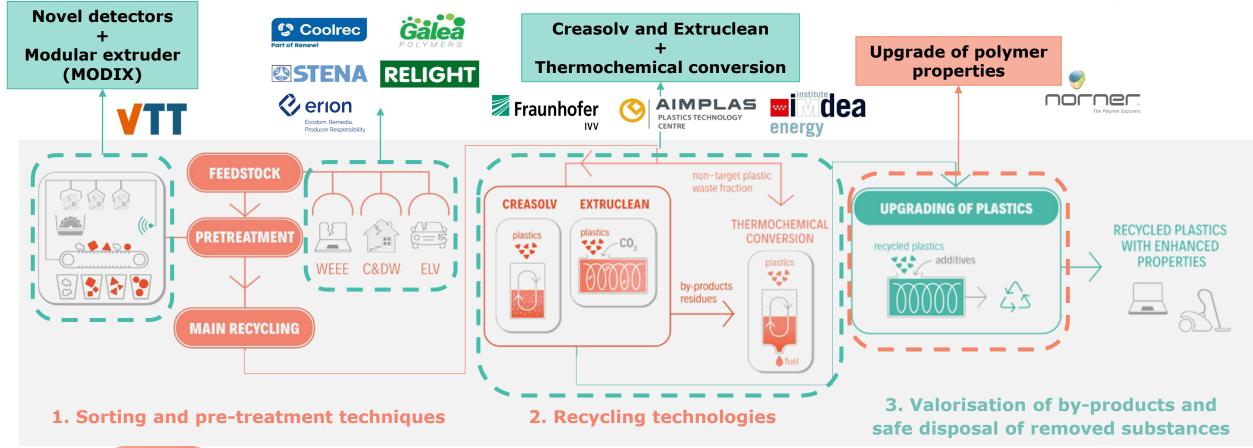
**Plastics** are nowadays used in a large variety of applications because of their diverse properties. To ensure certain properties and specific characteristics plastics are mixed with **hazardous additives** such as **flame retardants**, **stabilizers** and **plasticizers** which have led to tightened legislation. The safety issues and the obligation to remove these hazardous substances **is challenging for the recycling sector**.





# The solutions





- 4. Evaluation of environmental, social and economic aspects
  - 5. Analysis of the framework (regulatory, eco-design)





### The input streams

- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
- End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV)
- Construction & Demolition Waste (C&DW)

### **NONTOX results (1/4)**

#### SMALL DOMESTIC APPLIANCES SAMPLE

1. **Sample characterization**: determination of halogen content per input material

XRF - Re	sult Input [ppm]
Abbr.	Average
Br	13,948
CI	11,653



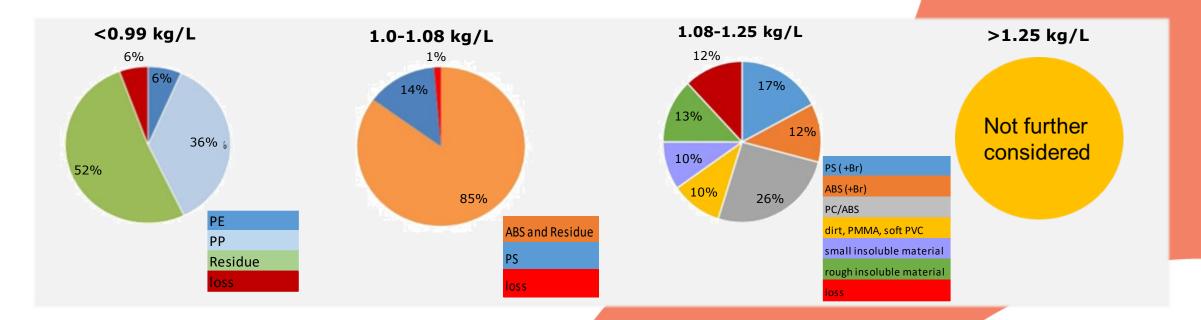




### **NONTOX results (2/4)**

#### SMALL DOMESTIC APPLIANCES SAMPLE

2. Density separation: materials are cleaned and separated into single polymer streams







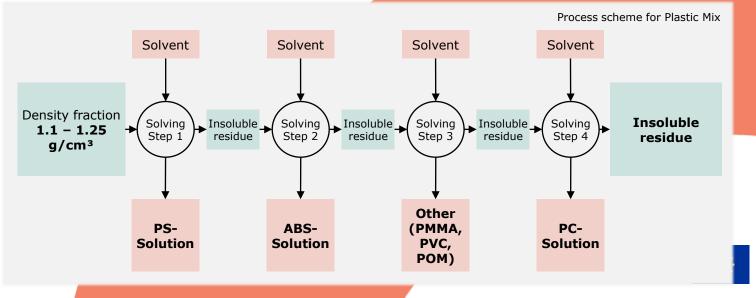
### NONTOX results (3/4)

#### SMALL DOMESTIC APPLIANCES SAMPLE

#### 3. Determination of bromine and chlorine contents in different density classes

XRF - Result different density classes [ppm]				
Abbr.	< 1.0 kg/L	1.0-1.08 kg/L	1.08-1.25 kg/L	> 1.25 kg/L
Density classes	11%	30%	35%	20%
Br	1,027	2,598	33,327	8,506
Cl	268	771	7,303	36,917

4. **CreaSolv treatment process** is applied on the polymers within the plastic mix fraction 1.1 - 1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup>





### NONTOX results (4/4)

#### SMALL DOMESTIC APPLIANCES SAMPLE

5. Chlorine and Bromine content reduction in PC, throughout the

7.000 6,100 6.000 5.000 c(Br) + c(Cl) [ppm] c(Br) + c(Cl) [ppm] 3,700 3.722 3.583 3.510 3.099 Bromine Chlorine 2.000 1.591 1.218 921 936 1.075 1.066 1.000 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 Reduction step

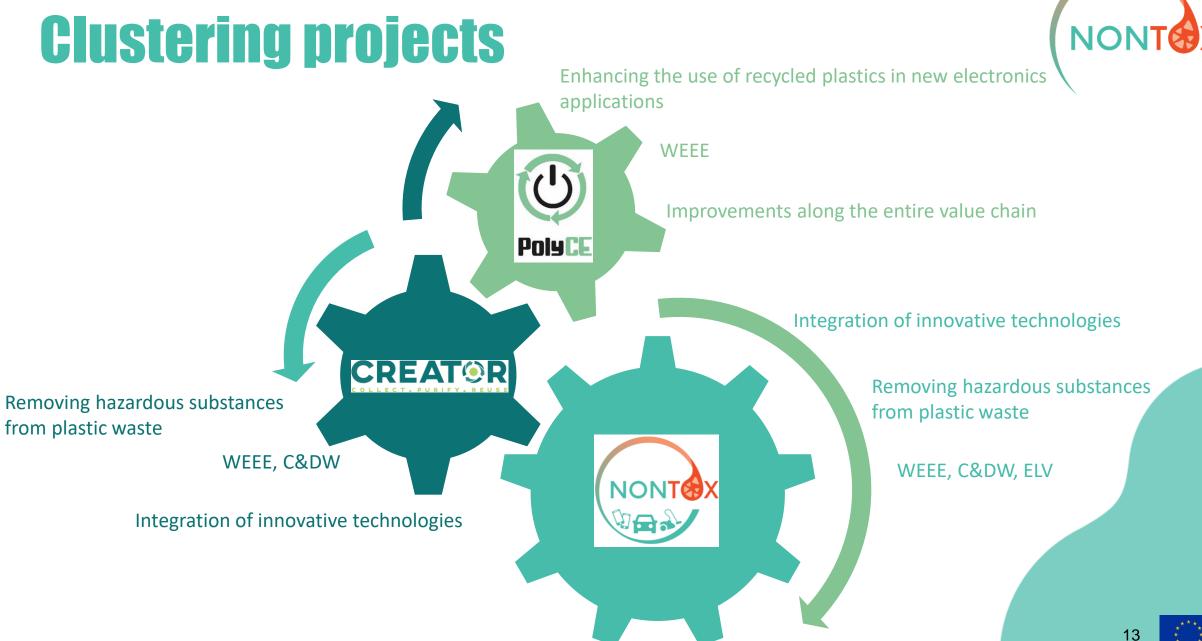
washing/reduction steps, is respectively of 74.0% and 84.9%

6. **Next steps**  $\rightarrow$  (i) upgrade of the materials to enable a suitable performance; (ii) evaluation of environmental, social and economic aspects





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# Thanks for the attention







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