



Norwegian Institute for
Sustainability Research

- Nov 2022 LCA Discussion Forum. B. Fate: Transport, degradation, fragmentation and sinks of plastic litter in the environment

LCA modelling of biodegradable plastic products in soil and sea environments – what data and fate information do we have vs what we need?

Cecilia Askham



NORSUS

Norwegian Institute for
Sustainability Research

Private research institute

Not-for-profit

30 researchers

Fredrikstad & Oslo, Norway



Examples for today: Dgrade & Dsolve

Financed by The Research Council of Norway and project partners

Dsolve

SFI Biodegradable Plastics for Marine Applications

<https://uit.no/research/dsolve>

 The Research
Council of Norway



<https://www.nibio.no/en/projects/dgrade-constraints-to-degradation-of-biodegradable-plastics-in-terrestrial-systems>

NORSUS

Dgrade – research work

3 Work packages

- Degradation of biodegradable mulch films in soils under Nordic conditions
- Fate of biodegradable and compostable plastic material streams, with a focus on those entering composting and facilities
- Life-cycle assessment of biodegradable plastic materials

Note: Fate ≠ FF,
but data for the
LCI



NIBIO

NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF
BIOECONOMY RESEARCH



LCA cases - DGrade

- biodegradable mulch films for the agricultural sector,
- biodegradable waste bags for the biogas sector,
- compostable food and beverage containers and
- cutlery for the industrial composting sector.

Environmental impact of biodegradable and conventional agricultural mulch film -case study for Norwegian conditions

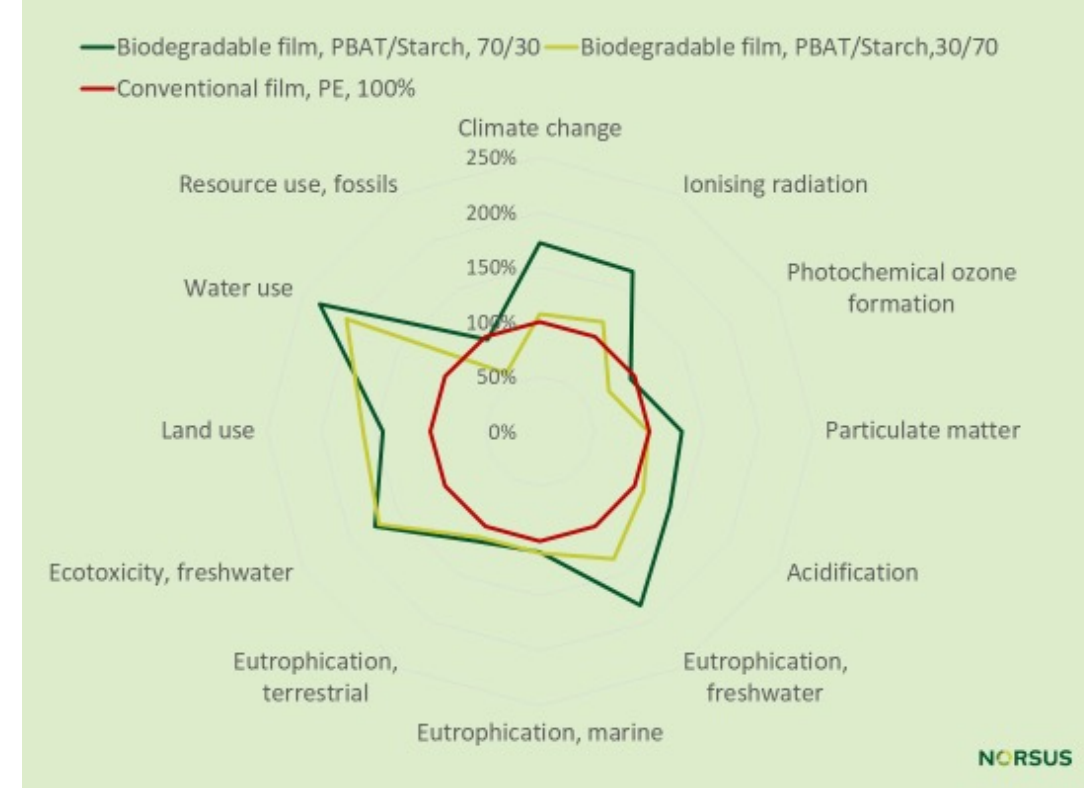
Anna Woodhouse, Kari-Anne Lyng, Irmeline De Sadeleer
Contact: aaw@norsus.no



DGrade

Research question for mulch film:

What is better for the environment:
conventional plastic or biodegradable?



The field studies (NIBIO) showed that the biodegradable films do not degrade fast enough in Nordic conditions – collection and industrial composting?

Non-degradable plastic – collection & recycling? (As in Sweden)

Plastic lost & microplastics generated not included in inventory, or in LCIA in this assessment

Field work –mulch films

- Different films
- 2 depths
- 4 time intervals – up to 2 years
- 3 replicates on each farm



NGRAD



[Dette bildet](#) av Ukjent forfatter er lisensiert under [CC BY-SA](#)

What information was measured? & what do we need in LCA?

- Change in mass
- Temperature in the soil and soil characteristics
- Presence of soil particles, roots and organisms
- Quantification of loss in mass → LCI (plastic loss to soil)
- Evidence of fragmentation and time scale in given conditions → can provide information for FF work



Dsolve

Biodegradable fishing gear as a technology solution to the environmental impacts of ghost fishing.



5. NORSUS: LCA of biodegradable fishing gear cases

Biodegradable polymer development and optimization

Assessment of biodegradability

Gear development, tests and demonstrations at sea



UiT Norges
arktiske universitet



norner
The Polymer Explorers



SINTEF

NORSUS
Norsk institutt for
bærekraftsforskning



Inventory

Fate

FF

Exposure

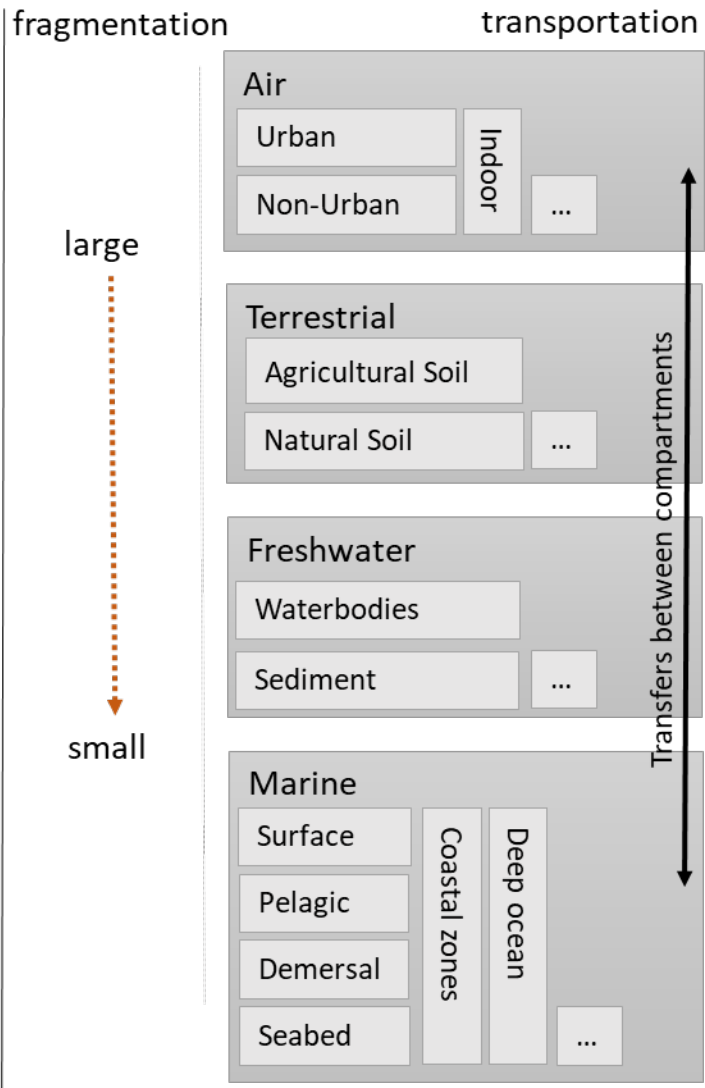
Effect

LCI

Plastic released to specific compartments

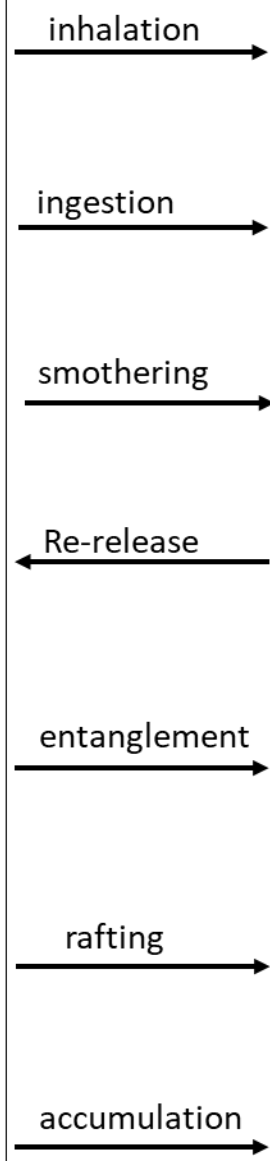
macro
micro
nano

Environmental compartments

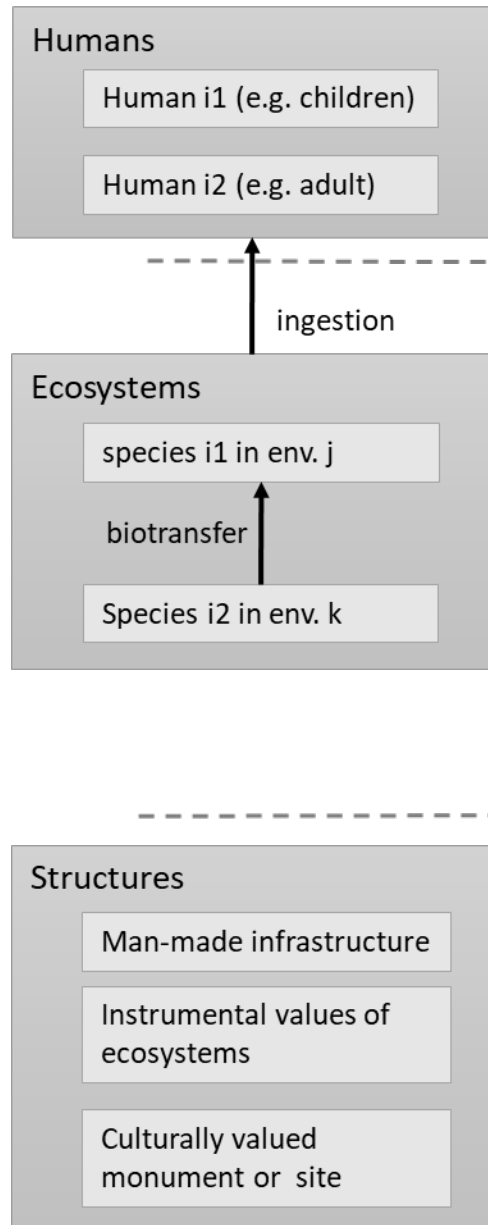


degradation loss

Exposure Pathways



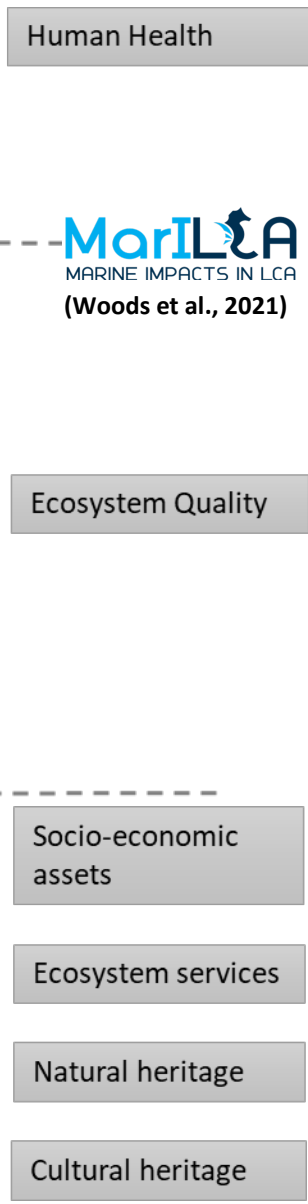
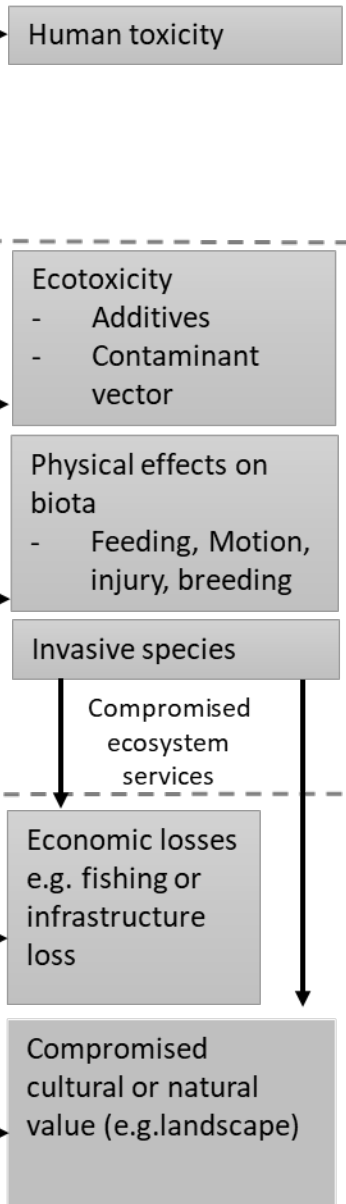
Receptors



Exposure-Response Severity

Occurrence



Damaged values



MarILCA
MARINE IMPACTS IN LCA
(Woods et al., 2021)

LCIA data needs are important input to experimental design for Dsolve

- 1- Horizontal dispersion
- 2- Vertical dispersion
- 3- Biofouling density
- 4- Biofouling rate
- 5- Water density
- 6- Particle density
- 7- Particle shape
- 8 - Particle size

	0.85 g/cm ³	1.51 g/cm ³
	Sphere 	Cylinder 
	1 μm	5 mm

Ref: Carla Hajjar

- We will need the research partners to record environmental conditions and data on fragmentation and degradation in relevant units and related to the mass of the product plastic being assessed.

Also data for traditional alternatives

e.g. Elena Corella-Puertas



PURSE SEINE

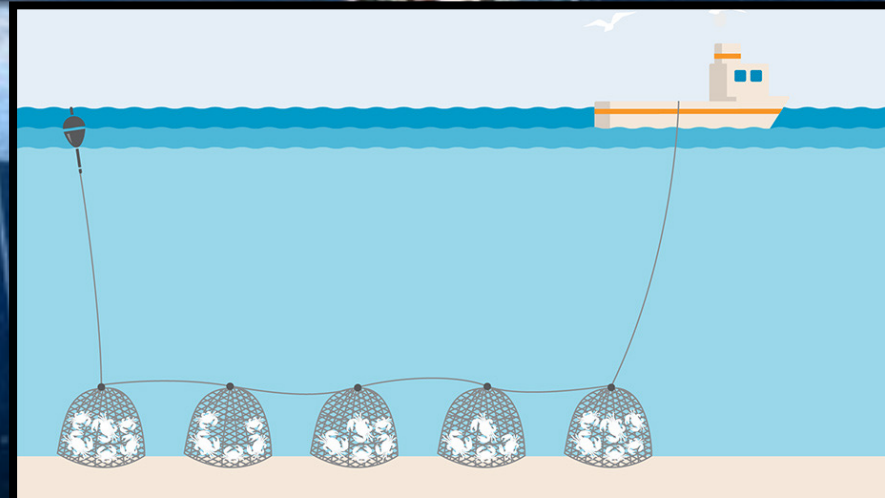


TRAWL NET



DANISH SEINE

LONG LINE



We will make LCA case studies for these gear types

Illustrations from: www.msc.org/what-we-are-doing/our-approach/fishing-methods-and-gear-types/pots-and-traps
<https://cod.fromnorway.com/globalassets/cod/images/illustrations/catch-methods-full.png?preset=width-700>

To include microplastics effects we need data for Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) data and Characterisation factors (CFs)

- Wear and tear data
 - Amounts of gear lost
 - Fate models for transport, degradation, fragmentation and sinks of the plastic (both macro and micro) over time
 - As well as exposure / intake and effect data.
- Which plastics?
- The biodegradable plastic(s)
 - Polyester
 - Nylon 6.6
 - LDPE
 - HDPE
 - EPS

N.b. also catch efficiency differences where relevant (some data already published, Cerbule et al. 2022: Marine Pollution Bulletin 178 (2022) 113618 + Marine Pollution Bulletin 178 (2022) 113577)

Practitioner perspective

- There is a lot of interest in incorporating plastic littering and impacts associated with microplastics into LCAs.
- Functional unit focus - would like CFs to exist already
- We can often find “pre-fate” data contributing to the LCI (e.g. plastic leak project, or country specific litter rates), but not enough knowledge for many products and regions, e.g. discarded fishing gear – undocumented losses in particular.
- Biodegradable plastics - lack of LCI data and transparency. Referring to biodegradability standards is not adequate – we need both LCI data and data for fragmentation, degradation, biodegradation + emission products of these processes to add to our LCI + contribute to CF development
- The marine compartment isn't a simple box, the products aren't simple, or one-size; temporal scale to include? Gillnets → → → microplastic



Thank you