



Considerations for Economic Success in Plastic Recycling Structure

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(revised / updated for UM Colloquium – 25 Jan 2023)

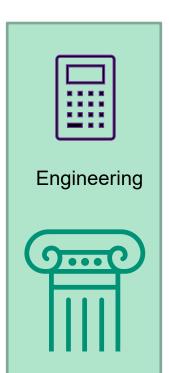






Technical consulting







Certification & Expertise





Recyclability & Sustainability





Company



Our Company

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Our Team

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about 50 employees, disciplines covering:

- Process engineers
- official experts for packaging recycling
- official experts for machinery and plants
- Electronic engineers
- Construction engineers*
- Mechanical engineers
- Chemical engineers
- Management assistant Trainees

*We work with Autodesk Inventor®

Plant engineering and projects



Engineering



Plastic Recycling



The core competencies of HTP cover the entire range of plant engineering for the recycling of waste, including

- plastics and polymers,
- packaging waste,
- residual waste,
- paper,
- C & I and bulky waste.

Clients of HTP (excerpt) in the Plastic & Plastic Recycling Industry:























Recent reference projects







Polyolefin Recycling, Feasibility study

Capacity: 50.000 t/a Input

35.000 t/a Output

Location: France, Refinery

Status: not implemented



Design:

3 modules

- Sorting
- Washing
- Extrusion / Regranulation

Products:

rHDPE – granulate / - compound rPP – granulate / -compound

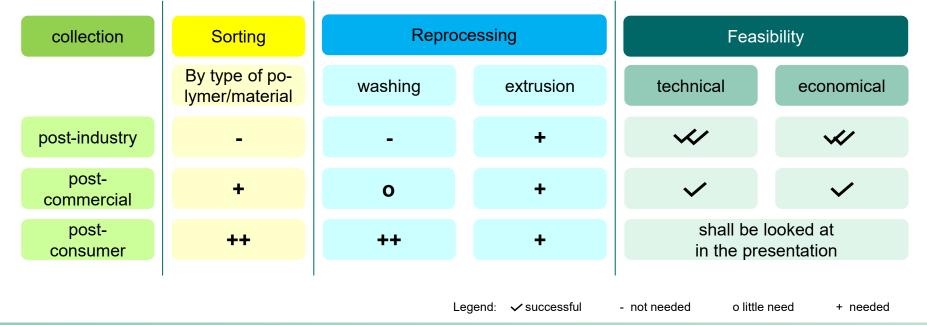


- 1 Structures in plastic recycling
 - 2 Facts and figures for sorting and reprocessing
 - 3 Cost analysis of value chains
 - 4 Price analysis of virgin polymers
 - 5 Drawing the sums
- 6 Key figures & Summary

1. Structures in plastic recycling



Plastic recycling has been good practice since the early days of plastic industry. Post-industry waste is recycled and taken as feedstock to substitute virgin plastics. The challenge is with post-commercial waste plastics, which are mixtures of different polymers and with post-consumer waste streams, which contain any type of polymers along with other waste material.



1. Post consumer waste streams containing plastics



SOURCE Post consumer waste streams containing plastics collection residual waste segregated recyclables Deposit refund scheme (DRS) COLLECTION SORTING sorting single/split-line single/split-line single-line yield 50 – 80 % plastics yield 5 – 20 % plastics yield 100% plastics (all Polyolefins, PET) (all Polyolefins, PET, PS) (PET, HDPE) washing min. 3-lines min. 4-lines min. 3-lines REPROCESSING (LDPE-film, HDPE/PP, PET) (LDPE-film, HDPE/PP, PET, PS) (PET-clear, PET-colour, HDPE) yield 55 – 75 % yield 65 – 85 % yield 75 – 95 % min. 2-lines min. 3-lines min. 3-lines extrusion (Polymers, PET) (Polyolefins, PET, PS) (Polyolefins, PET) yield 94 – 98 % yield 94 – 98 % yield 96 – 99 %



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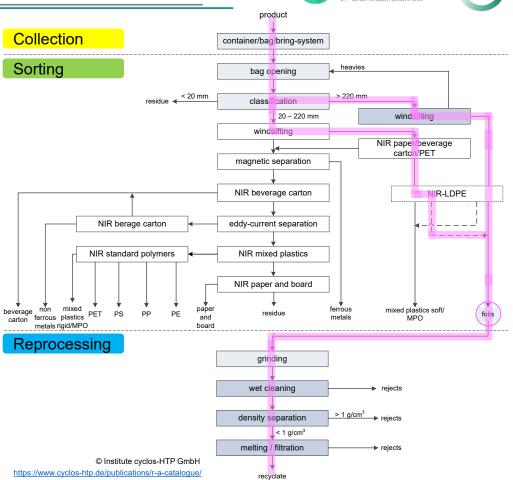
2. Facts and figures for sorting and reprocessing



Modules in LDPE film sorting

	residual	segregated	DRS
capacity	35 t/h 240,000 t/y	12 t/h 80,000 t/y	4 t/h 20,000 t/y
yield	8 %	20 %	-

	residual	segregated	DRS
capacity	19,200 t/y	16,000 t/y	1
yield	55 %	65 %	-
Output	10,560 t/y	10,400 t/y	



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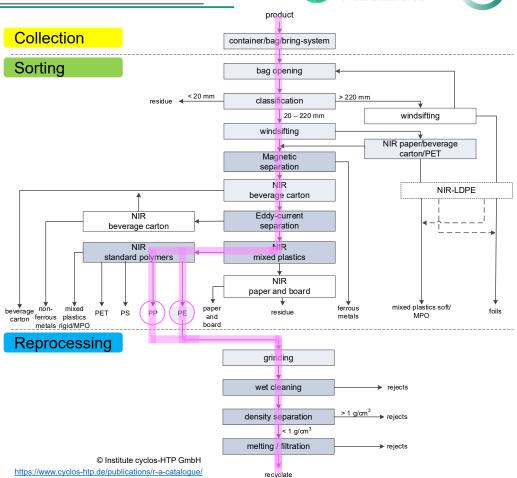
2. Facts and figures for sorting and reprocessing



Modules in HDPE/PP sorting

	residual	segregated	DRS
capacity	35 t/h 240,000 t/y	12 t/h 80,000 t/y	4 t/h 20,000 t/y
yield	4 %	15 %	20 %

	residual	segregated	DRS
capacity	9,600 t/y	12,000 t/y	4,000 t/y
yield	70 %	80 %	90 %
Output	6,720 t/y	9,600t/y	3,600 t/y



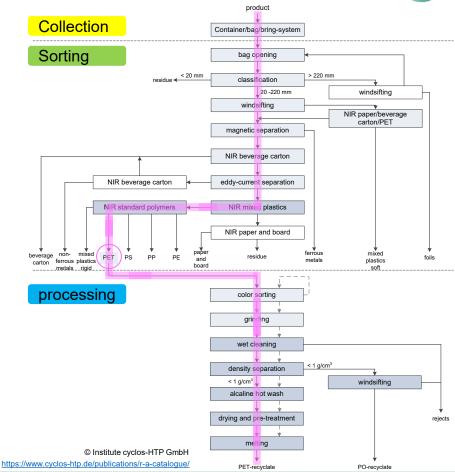
2. Facts and figures for sorting and reprocessing



Modules in PET-bottle sorting

	residual	segregated	DRS
capacity	35 t/h 240,000 t/y	12 t/h 80,000 t/y	4 t/h 20,000 t/y
yield	4 %	30 %	70 %

	residual	segregated	DRS
capacity	9,600 t/y	24,000 t/y	14,000 t/y
yield	70 %	80 %	90 %
Output	6,720 t/y	19,200 t/y	12,600 t/y



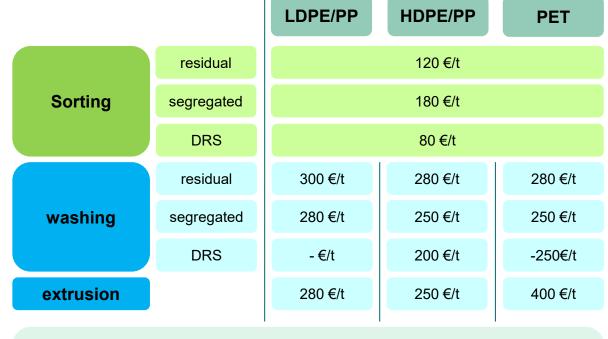


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3. Cost analysis of value chains



Specific cost figures



Value chain figures (processing cost)

The specific cost figures are taken to calculate the value chain figures of processing the polymers by applying the information got so far e. g.

LDPE_{residual} = cost_{sorting} x volume + cost_{washing} x volume + cost_{extrusion} x volume

= production cost

3. Cost analysis of value chains



			Production cost			
			total processing	collection	disposal	per unit / per ton
Value chain figures (total cost)		residual	23,116,800 €/y		1,045,440 €/y	2,288 €/t
	LDPE	segregated	11,506,286 €/y	350 €/t	4,197,600 €/y	1,860 €/t
		DRS				
Remark:		residual	10,992,000 €/y		290,400 €/y	1,721 €/t
 Collection cost are to be allocated for source segregation and DRS schemes 	HDPE, PP	segregated	7,457,143 €/y	350 €/t	3,810,400 €/y	1,524 €/t
		DRS	2,055,556 €/y	900 €/t	48,400 €/y	1,471 €/t
Disposal cost are to be allocated for residues of sorting and washing processes (110 €/t)	PET	residual	12,576,000 €/y		580,800 €/y	1,871 €/t
		segregated	19,851,429 €/y	350 €/t	4,100,800 €/y	1,384 €/t
		DRS	9,784,444 €/y	600 €/t	169,400 €/y	1,377 €/t

Content of the presentation



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4. Price fluctuation virgin polymers (1/2)



€/kg

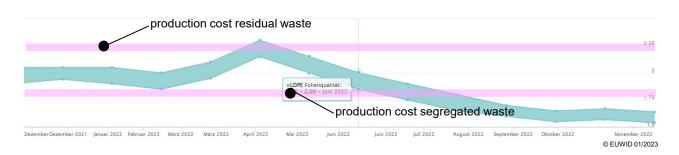
€/kg

LDPE-film grade

LOW-level: 1.500 €/t

HIGH-level: 2.400 €/t

Fluctuation: +/- 38 %

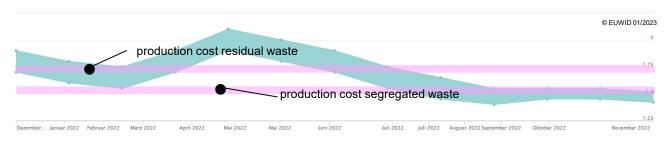


HDPE-injection moulding

LOW-level: 1.400 €/t

HIGH-level: 2.100 €/t

Fluctuation: +/- 33 %



4. Price fluctuation virgin polymers (2/2)



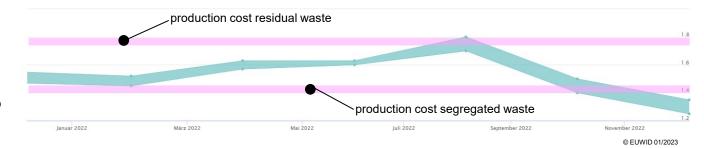
PET-bottles

€/kg (frei Haus)

LOW-level: 1,250 €/t

HIGH-level: 1,750 €/t

Fluctuation: +/- 29 %



5. Drawing the sums





The main recycling structures are residual waste collection/sorting, source segregated collection/sorting and deposit refund schemes (DRS).



The total volumes to be processed to get the same volumes of recycled polymers are 3 to 5 times higher when processing residual waste streams against source segregation or DRS.



The production costs when sourcing recycled polymers from residual waste are the highest compared to source segregation or DRS-schemes, even taking additional collection and disposal cost into consideration.



Source segregation and DRS schemes do not deviate significantly in production cost; the main difference is the limited coverage of packaging types with DRS-schemes.



The price of virgin polymers do not cover the production cost of recycled polymers from any of the recycling structures. Additional financing like licenses or premiums on virgin prices are needed.

6. Key figures-Summary





The prices of virgin polymers over the period of the last 12 months varied between 1,400 €/t (LOW) and 2,400 €/t (HIGH) for Polyolefins and 1,250 €/t (LOW) and 1,750 €/t (HIGH) for PET-A bottle grade.



The total cost to collect and process recycled polymers varied between, 1,550 €/t and 2,300 €/t for r-HDPE, r-PP and r-LDPE and between 1,400 €/t and 1,900 €/t for r-PET.



Profitability of plastic recycling is being jeopardizes by fluctuation in virgin prices/oil prices (HIGH levels in spring 2022 mainly due to the Ukraine crisis). LOW levels cannot be weathered by small and medium sized companies of the recycling industry.



Profitability is safeguarded only with a premium for recycled polymers on virgin prices or alternative financing e.g., Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) licenses.



Presently, r-PET is traded at a premium (20–30%) against virgin PET, that makes r-PET a profitable business.



Prospectively, Polyolefin recycling would be profitable if traded with a premium against virgin as well. To achieve this, r-Polymer prices need to be decoupled from the oil market and a recycled content should be mandatory.





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25.01,2023