

With Dustin Hoffman and Clint Eastwood


Circa 1967


## My POV

- My Father was a Chemical Engineer who (briefly) managed a Polyester Resin Plant
- I have a degree in Environmental Engineering
-l've spent my life using and disposing of Plastic


## What are Plastics?

- Synthetic organic polymers
- In other words:
- Manmade containing carbon in long chains
-Comes from Greek "plastikos" - can be shaped and molded
- Primary source is hydrocarbons from petroleum and natural gas


## Qualities of Plastics

- Cheap versus other options
- Lightweight (\& strength to weight ratio is high)
- Durable

These are both blessings and curses

## Contents of Plastics

- Carbon
- Hydrogen
(always)
- Oxygen
(often)
- Nitrogen
- Chlorine
- Fluorine
(make it permanent like PVC)
Sulfur, and many other chemicals for specific qualities they add


## Early History of Plastics

-1862 - Celluloid - nitrocellulose and camphor resin
-1907 - Bakelite - formaldehyde and coal tar
-1930's -Nylon (Dupont), Plexiglass, Polystyrene, Saran Wrap, Kapton insul

Post WWII
Proliferation Life Magazine 8/1/1955


Throwaway Living
DISPOSABLE ITEMS CUT DOWN HOUSEHOLD CHORES
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## Chemistry of Common Plastics

1. PET - Polyethylene Terephthate $\left(\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)$
2. HDPE - High Density Polyethylene $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right) \mathrm{n}$
3. PVC - Poly Vinyl Chloride $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right)$ n
4. LDPE - Low Density Polyethylene $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right) \mathrm{n}$
5. PP - Polypropylene $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}\right) \mathrm{n}$
6. PS - Polystyrene $\left(\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8}\right) \mathrm{n}$
7. Polycarbonate $\left(\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right) n$

## Plastics Production: 400 million metric tons

1. PET - $9 \%$
2. HDPE $-13 \%$
3. PVC $-10 \%$
4. LDPE - 16\%
5. PP - $18 \%$
6. PS - 6\%
7. Other, including polyester, polyamide and acrylic fibers - 28\%

## Alphabet Soup of other Plastics

- ABS - related to polystyrene
- PU - polyurethane
- PA - nylon
- PCE - cleaning solvent
- PEEK - polyetheretherketone
- PEI - Ultem, similar to polycarbonate
- PF - Bakelite
- PMMA - epoxy, plexiglass, lucite
- PSU - high temperature
- PTFE -Teflon


## And More

- MF - melamine
- UF - urea formaldehyde (wood adhesive)
- Polyamide - Kapton
- Silicone
- MX - a mixture of any of the above

Bio-Plastics

- PLA - bio degradable (at high temperatures) \}
- Furan- resin in foundry sands
- Plastarch - thermoplastic from cornstarch
- PHB


## Behavioral Psychology of Plastics

- Symbolizes abundance and prosperity
- Packaging encourages overeating - impulse buying
- Water in plastic bottles is sold as "safer" - true in some regions
- Littering is a behavior rising out of minimal perceived value of plastic



## Two Definitions of Recycling

- Recovering and reprocessing waste materials for use in new products
- Allowing consumption of goods and services that meet basic needs and quality of life without jeopardizing the needs of future generations


## Recycling in History

- Origins in modifying something for reuse to overcome scarcity

1. Monks washed the ink from parchment to reuse
2. Artists painted over canvases
3. Building materials like stone, brick and metals were scavenged
4. Depression era Americans saved or patched for reuse

Today, it is a side effect of abundance. People discard old to buy new.

## Recycling in the early 20th Century

- Returnable milk bottles - bottle exchanges cleaned and redistributed
- Glass Coke bottles - on average used 22 times


## Current Recycling Levels

- Iron and Steel - 70\%-90\% is recycled
- Office paper - more than 50\%
- Cardboard - similar to Iron \& Steel
- Aluminum - 35\% overall, 50\% of cans
- Electronics waste - 12\%-17\%
- Plastics - 5-9\%


## Economics of Recycling

- Depends on cost and quality of recycled product compared to virgin
- Sorting mixed products can be difficult
- Energy and water use are often significant factors
- Life Cycle Analysis is a feasible and fair way to compare
- Facilities require investments and market for recycled products changes


## Behavioral Psychology of Recycling

- Confronting people with the waste we generate
- Virtue signaling
- Atonement
- Producers transfer responsibility to consumers
- Once it leaves the curb, we did our part
- Incentives like can and bottle deposits work
- What really happens to our recycling?


## History of U.S. Plastics Recycling

- Keep America Beautiful 1953 - originally anti litter
- Chasing Arrows logo designed in 1970
- Curbside recycling starts in 1981
- "7 types of Plastic" with chasing arrows 1988
- Single stream recycling starts in 1992
- China stops taking our plastic in 2018


## The Good, The Bad, and the Ugly <br> Enter Clint Eastwood




## Good of Plastic Recycling

- Drink bottles (PET-\#1) and Milk bottles (HDPE-\#2)
- Most other thermo-plastics can be recycled if segregated
- Mixed plastics can be burned for energy if not sortable
- Movements like Plastic Free July are effective in building awareness
- Infrastructure and research improving options
- Bio - plastics hold promise
- US and Europe are not large sources of ocean plastics


## Bad of Plastics Recycling

- Thermoset plastics are difficult to recycle
- $90 \%$ of ocean plastics come from 10 rivers in Asia and Africa, or maybe not
- Bio-plastics are hard to distinguish from petroleum-based ones
- Incinerating plastics adds GHG and can release toxic chemicals
- Recycling alone will probably never scale enough to eliminate disposal



## Ugly of Plastics Recycling

- Turtle w/straw - goes on for 8 minutes
- There are 5 "garbage patches" in the oceans today
- Beaches are littered by people who use the beach as well as by currents
- Micro-plastics are ubiquitous
- 10,000 shipping containers per year are lost at sea, many filled with plastics
- 1000 year life of plastic was made up by a 9 year old
- in East Palestine, Ohio, several train cars filled with mono-vinyl chloride derailed and were deliberately ignited


## A Better Future

- Research is finding substitute materials and new recycling methods
- Recycling programs improve awareness \& commitment of consumers
- Plastics should be priced to include reuse, recycling, or disposal cost
- Life Cycle Analysis can be mandated and reduce opacity of information
- Move capture upstream: ocean $\Rightarrow$ river $\Rightarrow$ sources
- Design plastics to breakdown
- Reduce, Refuse, Reuse


