

LET'S TALK / RECYCLING

RENEWABLE VALUE FROM COMPOSITES



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QUALITY RESINS



RENEWABLE VALUE

OEMS AND DESIGNERS NEED TO HAVE PEACE-OF-MIND ON THE AVAILABILITY OF RELIABLE END-OF-LIFE SOLUTIONS FOR THE COMPOSITE PARTS AND COMPONENTS THEY CREATE.

The recycling of composite reground through co-processing into cement proves to be such a reliable solution, bringing substantial benefits in minimizing carbon footprint. This brochure provides you with insight into this recycling route, and its positive impact on the environment.

MANAGING OUR FOOTPRINT

As consumers we are becoming more conscious about the environment, and we are looking for ways to reduce the impact we have on our planet. Buying products and services that bring us

convenience and quality-of-life has to come along with an efficient use of the resources offered to us by Mother Nature. Consequently, recycling products at the end of their useful life into valuable materials is important and our commitment to future generations.

PROUD ABOUT YOUR PRODUCTS

Composite material solutions have a long history of delivering performance where it matters. This includes excellent durability that results in minimized maintenance and continued operation, low weight

that allows for reducing fuel use and carbon emissions, as well as elevated mechanical strength for a long life in tough environments. Also, composites parts can be easily manufactured in large production series, providing security of supply and a promise of a long and useful life.

This means that OEMs and designers can deliver consumers the convenience and quality-of-life they need, while minimizing the impact on the environment.

In today's world right at the start of developing new products and



Heavy-traffic bridge over the A27 highway in the Netherlands. This hybrid structure features a composite deck adhesively bonded to a steel frame, and is three times lighter than its concrete equivalent.

services, OEMs and designers need to think for the parts they create: “what happens throughout the entire part life cycle?” Your choice for using composite components and assemblies requires the availability of a viable recycling solution at the end of their useful life.

RESPONSIBLE CARE

Manufacturers of parts and assemblies are looking for ways to increase production yield and to minimise cost of waste. Instead of putting composite waste into landfill, affordable alternatives are desired that are easy from an operational and logistics perspective. Using established recycling routes for composites regrind therefore, helps you to better run your business and to create a responsible company.



(Courtesy: Demacq Recycling)

COMPOSITES RECYCLING MAKES SENSE

Co-processing composites through the cement kiln route is considered the best recycling option for glass fiber reinforced thermosets (source: “Joint industry position paper on Glass fiber reinforced thermosets: recyclable and compliant with the EU legislation”, (June 2011) by EuCIA, ECRC, EuPC, Cefic).

The recycling of glass fiber-based composite regrind through co-processing in cement kilns is proving to be highly cost effective, is generating valuable materials, and is helping to improve the Ecological footprint of cement manufacturing. For these reasons, this recycling route is becoming increasingly popular across Europe.

Co-processing is the simultaneous use of composite regrind as raw material and as a source of energy in cement manufacturing, replacing natural mineral resources (material recycling) and fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum and gas (energy recovery). In this process, the composite regrind used for co-processing is both an alternative fuel and a raw material.

Glass fiber thermoset composite parts – originating from part manufacturing or end-of-life components – are cut in smaller sections and processed into small chunks. The resulting regrind can be combined with other feedstock materials into an input stream with consistent composition and caloric value.



Part storage after first mechanical treatment (Courtesy: Neowa Bremen)



Mobile sawing equipment to reduce transport costs



Composite recycling in process (Courtesy: Neowa Bremen)

FACTS ABOUT COMPOSITES RECYCLING	BACKGROUND
COMPOSITES ARE RECYCLABLE	Recycling through co-processing in cement kilns has been technically and commercially demonstrated. Today, companies are setting up logistics and supply chains for ensuring proper handling of regrind and quality consistency of cement manufacturing. Therefore, recycling through co-processing in cement kilns is increasingly used for managing composite regrind because of its technological potential, environmental benefits and cost effectiveness.
THERMOSET COMPOSITES CANNOT BE EASILY CONVERTED INTO THEIR ORIGINAL RAW MATERIALS	Composite materials are designed to provide mechanical strength, chemical resistance, and durability. Consequently, by definition they cannot be easily re-converted into their original raw materials.
COMPOSITES CAN CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE REDUCTION OF ECO-FOOTPRINT AND CO₂ EMISSIONS	<p>Composite components tend to have a better Eco-footprint compared to their equivalent in traditional materials like steel or aluminium. Reduced emissions through lower weight in transportation, easier installation and reduced maintenance in construction, and continuity of operation in industrial applications all contribute to this great performance.</p> <p>After their useful life saving energy and helping to reduce Eco-footprint in many applications, composite regrind can reduce Eco-footprint and CO₂ emissions of cement manufacturing.</p>
CO-PROCESSING IN CEMENT KILNS IS CLEARLY DIFFERENT FROM INCINERATION	<p>Co-processing glass fiber thermoset composites regrind allows the inorganic fraction to act as valuable raw material, while the organic fraction acts as efficient fuel for the calcination process.</p> <p>In the incineration of composite regrind, the inorganic fraction is not re-used, and therefore incineration cannot be considered recycling. In addition the heat generated in incineration cannot be used as efficiently to reduce the amount of fuel required.</p>
COMPOSITE RECYCLING THROUGH CO-PROCESSING IN CEMENT KILNS IS COMPLIANT WITH THE EU LEGISLATION	Recycling through co-processing in cement kilns is fully compliant with the European Waste Framework Directive (WFD) 2008/98/EC providing viable waste management route for the composites industry. Co-processing is both recycling and energy recovery.

EUROPEAN RECOGNITION FOR COMPOSITES RECYCLING

In June 2012 the European Commission released a Guidance document on the interpretation of Waste Framework Directive WFD 2008/98/EC. The document is intended to help national authorities and companies interpret the Directive.

Among other specifications, co-processing in cement manufacturing is included in the definition of waste prevention and of waste-management options, both under recovery and recycling (Chapter 1.4).

The Guidance notes that: “In certain production processes such as co-processing, waste can be used in an operation combining two waste management recovery options at the same time. The energy content of the waste is recovered (R1 operation) as thermal energy, thus substituting fuels, while the mineral fraction of the waste can be integrated (hence recycled) in the matrix of the product or material produced, e.g. cement clinker, steel or aluminium [...]”

Source: Guidance on the interpretation of key provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, European Commission, Subchapter 1.4.5, June 2012

REDUCED CARBON FOOTPRINT OF CEMENT BY USING COMPOSITE REGRIND

In the cement manufacturing process several raw material fractions are combined with an energy source and heated up to 1450 °C for making cement clinkers. The clinkers consist of four basic oxides in a specific proportion: calcium oxide (65%), silicon oxide or silica (20%), aluminium oxide (10%) and iron oxide (5%). Gypsum (calcium sulphate) and possibly additional cementitious compounds (such as blast furnace slag, coal fly ash, natural pozzolanas, etc.) or inert materials (limestone) are added to the clinker. All constituents are ground into a fine and homogenous powder called cement.

By the very nature of this process, a fair amount of CO₂ is generated. The Cement industry has made significant steps to improve sustainability and the carbon footprint by replacing the traditional fuels such as oil, gas and coal with alternative fuels in clinker production. Glass fibre thermoset regrind is an ideal raw material for cement manufacturing. The mineral composition of the regrind is consistent with the optimum ratio between calcium oxide, silica, and aluminium oxide. Additionally, the organic fraction supplies fuel for the reaction heat, right at the spot where it is needed most.

LCA TO UNDERSTAND ECO-EFFICIENCY

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) identifies the material, energy and waste flows associated with a product over its life cycle to determine environmental impacts or potential improvements. The environmental impact, or Ecofootprint, is assessed in a number of key areas including resource depletion, global warming potential, acidification and eutrophication, and human and eco toxicity. LCAs allow us to:

- Understand Eco-efficiency of products and solutions
- Quantify environmental impact of composite solutions vs. alternative solutions
- Steer product/ process development in the most sustainable direction

A very common expression of an LCA result is the carbon footprint. While this is an easy and well accepted way of comparing material solutions, the carbon footprint alone provides no insight into other environmental impacts of a product, as climate change is only one of the impact categories that can be investigated.

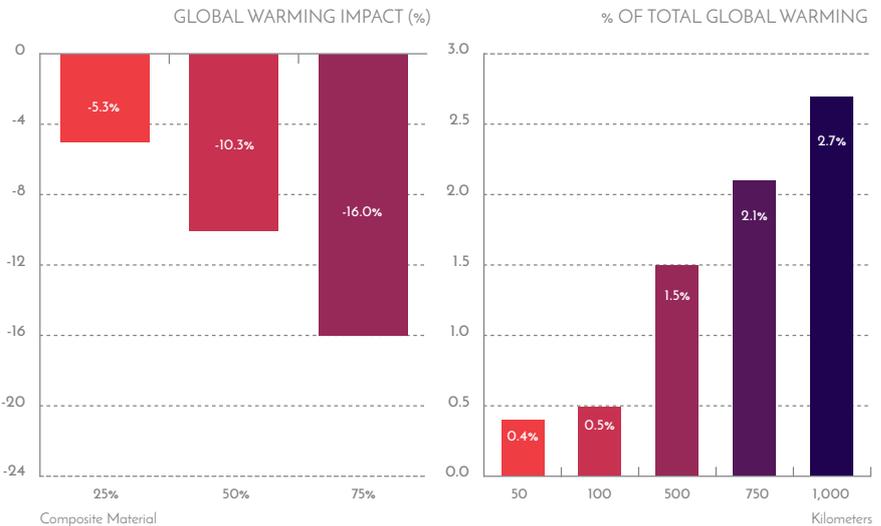
LCA OF CLINKER MANUFACTURING

Together with the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zürich, Switzerland, a detailed LCA model has been developed describing the clinker manufacturing process. The objective was to better understand the improvements that can be made in terms of carbon footprint by replacing the traditional fuels in clinker production. Key assumptions for this specific case study on composite regrind coprocessing in cement manufacturing are listed on the right.

KILN TECHNOLOGY	
KILN TYPE	Precalciner
DENOX INSTALLATION	SNCR (Selective Non Catalytic Reduction)
DUST FILTER	E-Precipitator
COMPOSITE REGRIND CHARACTERISTICS	
CALORIFIC VALUE	15.3 MJ/kg
CO₂ EMISSION FACTOR	87.4 kg/GJ
CARBON CONTENT	36.6%
ASH CONTENT	46.1%
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION FOR WASTE PREPARATION	0.04 KWH/kg
TRANSPORT DISTANCE	119 km
FUEL SUBSTITUTED	
COAL	26.05 MJ/kg

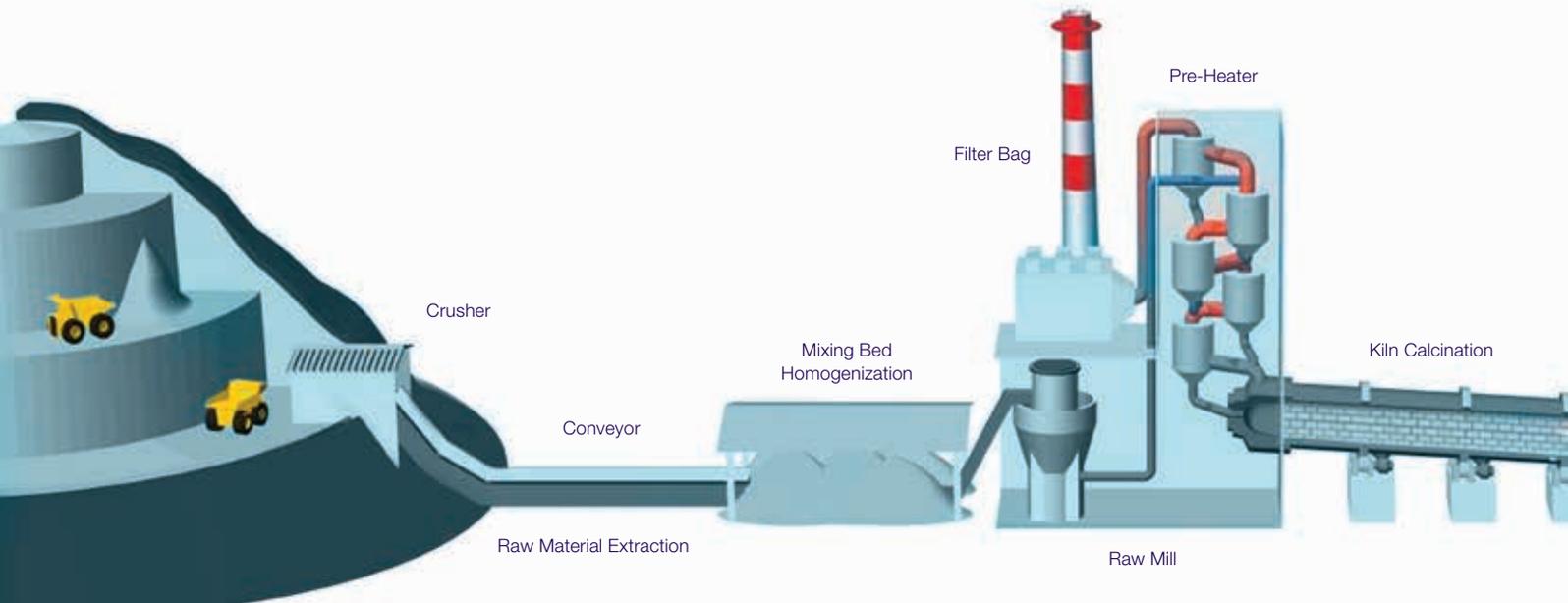
REDUCED CARBON FOOTPRINT

By using glass reinforced Composite regrind in coprocessing a significant reduction of CO₂ emission of the clinker manufacturing process can be obtained. Depending on the quantity of composite regrind included and the specific cement plant technology, the reduction can be as high as 16%. The transportation of composite regrind from its source to the cement kiln will obviously influence the calculation of the Eco-footprint. Nevertheless, it has been confirmed that the impact of transportation is fairly limited on the total CO₂ footprint of the clinker manufacturing process.



Reduction of CO₂ footprint for this specific clinker manufacturing plant with composite regrind, in comparison to a process without alternative fuels based on coal as fuel (Courtesy: Holcim)

Contribution of CO₂ footprint associated with composite regrind transportation as a percentage of the total CO₂ footprint for this specific clinker manufacturing plant, as a function of transportation distance (Courtesy: Holcim)



**SIGNIFICANT EMISSION REDUCTION
USING GLASS REINFORCED COMPOSITE**
0.9 KG CO₂-EQ/KG COMPOSITE
1.8 KG CO₂-EQ/KG RESIN

ENGAGE PROFESSIONALS

Aliancys wants to fully understand your business and works closely together with you to meet the needs of your customers. Besides providing you with low hassle and great service, we optimize the quality and output of your processes.

Our technical service team and great material testing capabilities help you to enhance composite part performance and will support you in mitigating eventual process inter-ruptions, so that you can be sure to deliver to your customers the components they need, in the quantities they need.

We also like to help you in providing advice on the recycling of end-of-life composite parts and production waste. We are closely working with the entire composites value chain in building a future-proof recycling network in Europe.

DELIVERING INNOVATION

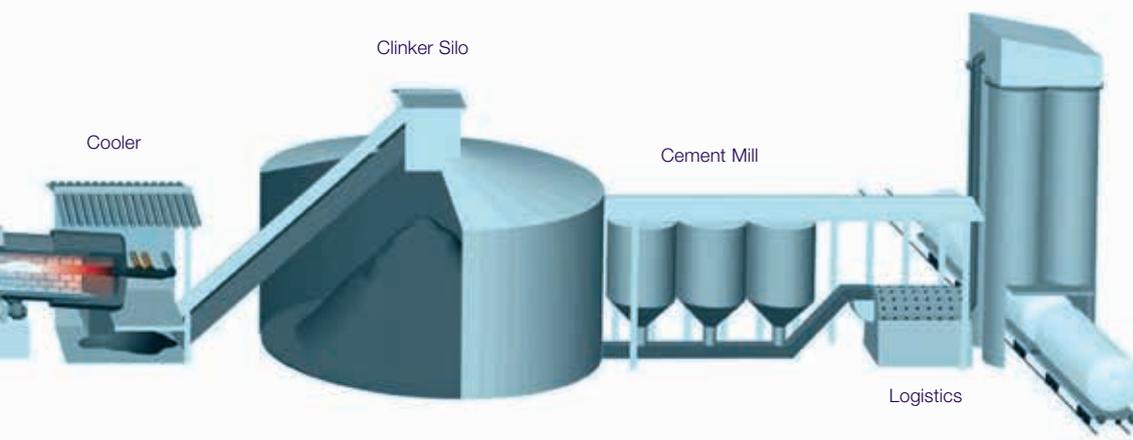
Aliancys can help you to push the limits of composite part performance and component manufacturing. Taking an integral approach to new product development, we use our full expertise in quality resins, material science, testing and certification, and composite component manufacturing in order to shape new composites applications.

Through building strong relations in the supply chain, we help you to explain composites benefits to key decision makers. We know that co-creation and information sharing help to significantly reduce time-to-market. So let's talk performance and help you to increase your competitive advantage and business success.

LITERATURE SOURCE

The table on page 4 and the sections "European recognition for composites recycling", "The process of cement manufacturing", "LCA of clinker manufacturing", and "Reduced Ecological Footprint" have been (partly) reprinted with permission from the authors from the brochure "Composites Recycling Made Easy", issued by EuCIA in January 2013.

Typical cement manufacturing process
(Courtesy: Holcim)



Aliancys Europe

Aliancys AG
Stettenerstrasse 28
P.O. Box 1227
CH-8207 Schaffhausen
Switzerland
+41 (0)52 644 1212
inquiry.world@aliancys.com

Aliancys China

Jinling Aliancys Resins Co., Ltd.
Zone F, 3/F, Block A
Fenghuo Building
No. 88 Yun Long Shan Road
Jian Ye District
Nanjing, Jiangsu Province 210019
China
+86 (0)25 8549 3888
inquiry.china@aliancys.com

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inquiry.world@aliancys.com / aliancys.com

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