
**Plastics — Determination of the
degree of disintegration of plastic
materials under composting
conditions in a laboratory-scale test**

*Plastiques — Détermination du degré de désintégration de matériaux
plastiques dans des conditions de compostage lors d'un essai de
laboratoire*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 14, *Environmental aspects*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 249, *Plastics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 20200:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the [Clause 3](#) “Terms and definitions” has been updated;
- a new incubation mode (type 2) has been added, based on two stages (see [Clause 4](#) and [7.3](#));
- the dimensions of the samples has been modified (see [7.1](#)).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The test method described in this document determines the degree of disintegration of plastic materials when exposed to a composting environment. The method does not require special bioreactors, and is scaled for use in any general-purpose laboratory. It requires the use of a standard and homogeneous synthetic solid waste. The synthetic waste components are dry, clean, safe products, which can be stored in the laboratory without any odour or health problems. The synthetic waste is of constant composition and devoid of any undesired plastic material which could be erroneously identified as test material at the end of testing, altering the final evaluation. The bioreactors are small, as is the amount of synthetic waste to be composted (approximately 3 l). With the limited amount of test material, this method provides a simplified test procedure.

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Plastics — Determination of the degree of disintegration of plastic materials under composting conditions in a laboratory-scale test

1 Scope

This document specifies a method of determining the degree of disintegration of plastic materials when exposed to a laboratory-scale composting environment. The method is not applicable to the determination of the biodegradability of plastic materials under composting conditions. Further testing is necessary to be able to claim compostability.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3310-1, *Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

compost

organic soil conditioner obtained by biodegradation of a mixture consisting principally of vegetable, fruit and garden residues, occasionally with other organic material and having a limited mineral content

[SOURCE: ISO 14855-2:2018, 3.1, modified — “fruit and garden” was added.]

3.2

compostability

potential of a material to be biodegraded and disintegrated in a defined and controlled *composting* (3.3) process without leaving visible and toxic residues

Note 1 to entry: ISO 17088 or another suitable standard are used to prove compostability.

3.3

composting

aerobic process designed to produce *compost* (3.1)

3.4

laboratory scale composting

aerobic process designed to produce *compost* (3.1) at laboratory scale under environmental conditions simulating those experienced in an industrial compost pile

**3.5
disintegration**

physical breakdown of a material into very small fragments

**3.6
dry mass**

mass of a sample measured after drying

Note 1 to entry: Dry mass is expressed as a percentage of the mass of the wet sample.

**3.7
mesophilic incubation**

incubation carried out within a temperature range between 15 °C and 45 °C to allow the development of mesophilic microorganisms

**3.8
thermophilic incubation**

incubation carried out within a temperature range between 40 °C and 75 °C to allow the development of thermophilic microorganisms

**3.9
total dry solids**

mass of solids obtained by taking a known mass of test material or *compost* (3.1) and drying at about 105 °C to constant mass

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, 3.4]

**3.10
volatile solids**

amount of solids obtained by subtracting the residue obtained from a known mass of test material or *compost* (3.1) after heating in inert atmosphere at about 550 °C from the *total dry solids* (3.9) content of the same sample

Note 1 to entry: The volatile-solids content is an indication of the amount of organic matter present.

4 Principle

The method determines the degree of disintegration of test materials in a laboratory scale composting under conditions simulating a controlled and monitored aerobic composting process. The solid matrix used consists of a synthetic solid waste inoculated with mature compost taken from a municipal or industrial composting plant. Pieces of the plastic test material are incubated with this prepared solid matrix. There are two types of incubation. The first (type 1) is the one originally applied to this test method. It involves maintaining the reactors at a constant temperature of 58 °C for 84 days. The second (type 2) involves a first incubation period at 58 °C (duration 56 days), followed by a second period at 45 °C (until 84 days). The second method has been added to simulate a decreasing temperature profile over time similar to the one set for standard test method ISO 16929. The degree of disintegration is determined after a composting cycle, by sieving the final matrix through a 2 mm sieve in order to recover the non-disintegrated residues. The reduction in mass of the test sample is considered as disintegrated material and used to calculate the degree of disintegration.

5 Synthetic solid waste

The composition of the synthetic waste used in this method is described in [Table 1](#).

Well-aerated compost from a municipal or industrial aerobic composting plant shall be used as the inoculum. The compost inoculum shall be homogeneous and free from large inert objects such as glass, stones, or pieces of metal. Remove any such objects manually and then sieve the compost on a screen of mesh aperture between 0,5 cm and 1 cm. Compost from a plant composting the organic fraction of solid municipal waste should be used in order to ensure sufficient diversity of microorganisms. If such

a compost is not available, then compost from plants treating farmyard waste or mixtures of garden waste and solid municipal waste may be used. The compost shall not be older than four months.

Prepare the synthetic waste manually by mixing the different components listed in [Table 1](#). Sawdust from untreated wood shall be used. It is preferable to use wood from deciduous trees. Sawdust shall be sieved through a 5 mm sieve before use. The rabbit-feed shall be a commercial product based on alfalfa (lucerne) (*Medicago sativa*) and vegetable meal. If a product with a different composition is used, the composition shall be given in the test report. The protein content of the rabbit-feed shall be approximately 15 % and the cellulose content approximately 20 %. The composition of the synthetic solid waste allows a composting reaction as shown by Tosin et al^[3]. The allowed tolerance on the mass measurements of the synthetic waste components, water included, is 5 %. Add chlorine-free tap water, or de-ionized or distilled water, to the mixture to adjust its final water content to 55 % in total. Perform this operation just before start-up. The synthetic waste shall have a carbon:nitrogen (C/N) ratio of between 20:1 and 40:1. The urea concentration may be changed to adjust the C/N ratio to the required range. In this case, the concentration of the other components shall be adjusted proportionately in order to bring the total dry mass of the solid waste to 100 %.

Table 1 — Composition of synthetic solid waste^c

Material	Dry mass
	%
Sawdust	40
Rabbit-feed	30
Ripe compost	10
Corn starch	10
Saccharose	5
Cornseed oil	4
Urea	1
Total	100

6 Composting reactor

The preferred composting reactor is a box made of conventional plastic (e.g. polypropylene), having the following dimensions: 30 cm × 20 cm × 10 cm (*l, w, h*). The box shall be covered with a lid assuring a tight seal to avoid excessive evaporation. Additionally, any gap between box and lid can be sealed with adhesive tape. In the middle of the two 20 cm wide sides, a hole of 5 mm diameter shall be made approximately 6,5 cm from the bottom of the box. These two holes provide gas exchange between the inner atmosphere and the outside environment and shall not be blocked.

Other containers with a volume between 5 l and 20 l may also be used, provided that it can be verified that no unfavourable anaerobic conditions are generated. The container shall be closed in a way which avoids excessive drying-out of the contents. Again, openings shall be provided in order to allow gas exchange and ensure aerobic conditions throughout the composting phase.

7 Procedure

7.1 Test material preparation

Cut up test material to give pieces with the dimensions defined in [Table 2](#), based on the thickness of the material. In case of irregularly shaped materials, dimensions of the pieces may be different from those prescribed in [Table 2](#), on condition that the area is maintained. Thus, for materials with a thickness < 5 mm, the area of one side shall be between 625 mm² and 2 500 mm². For materials with a thickness ≥ 5 mm, the area of one side shall be between 225 mm² and 625 mm².

Dry the pieces of test material in an oven at (40 ± 2) °C under vacuum for the length of time needed to reach constant mass.

Table 2 — Dimensions of the pieces of test material used in the disintegration test

Thickness of test material	Dimensions of pieces
	mm
<5 mm	(25 to 50) × (25 to 50) × original thickness
≥5 mm	(15 to 25) × (15 to 25) × thickness (from 5 mm to 15 mm)

7.2 Start-up of the test

Prepare a minimum of three reactors for each test material. Take between 5 g and 20 g of test material per reactor, depending on the volume occupied by the test material, and mix it with 1 kg of wet synthetic waste. The ratio of the mass of test material to the mass of wet synthetic waste shall be in the range from 0,5 % to 2 %.

NOTE The 0,5 % test item concentration is typically the case for test items with a thickness below 50 µm.

Place the mixture on the bottom of the reactor, forming a homogeneous layer. Do not compress the mixture, allowing efficient gas exchange with the interior of the bed. Record the mass of test material in each reactor.

7.3 Incubation

7.3.1 General

There are two modes of incubation. Type 1: the reactors are incubated at constant temperature (7.3.2). Type 2: the reactors are incubated at two different temperatures (7.3.3).

7.3.2 Type 1: constant thermophilic incubation

Close and weigh each reactor and place it in an air-circulation oven maintained at a constant temperature of (58 ± 2) °C for a minimum period of 45 days and a maximum of 84 days. Record the temperature of the oven throughout the test period or, alternatively, use a maximum-minimum thermometer, checking the temperature at least twice a week.

To ensure a good composting process, it is necessary to maintain suitable environmental conditions. Follow the procedure described in Table 3. This procedure aerates the composting matter while maintaining a sufficient water content. The gross mass of the reactor filled with the mixture is determined at the beginning of the composting process. At each scheduled point in time (see Table 3), the reactor is weighed and, if needed, the initial mass restored totally or in part by adding chlorine-free tap water, de-ionized water or distilled water as indicated in Table 3. It is important to note that the optimum water concentration is obtained when the composting matter is wet but no free water is present. This means that the maximum water-absorbing capacity has not been reached. The operator can determine this condition by squeezing the composting matter, which shall exude a small amount of water. The operator can then adjust the amount of water to be added indicated in Table 3 on the basis of this direct check.

Mixing of the composting matter can be performed with a laboratory spatula or a common spoon. This operation shall be carried out carefully, paying attention not to damage the pieces of test material in the composting matter. The purpose of mixing is to aerate the mass and remix the water, but it is important to avoid any mechanical degradation of the pieces of test material.