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Plastics — Determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation and disintegration under high-solids anaerobic-digestion conditions — Method by analysis of released biogas

Plastiques — Évaluation de la biodégradation anaérobie ultime et de la désintégration dans des conditions de digestion anaérobie à teneur élevée en solides — Méthode par analyse du biogaz libéré



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Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 15985 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical-chemical properties*.

Introduction

New types of plastic are being developed in which biodegradability is a specifically sought-for characteristic. These plastics and derived products can be added to or used as feedstock for biological recycling and recovery in aerobic composting plants or anaerobic biogasification plants. To make sure these plastics are fit for biological recycling, their biodegradability must be demonstrated, preferably by standard test methods.

Standard test methods which determine the degree of biodegradation under aerobic, high-solids conditions have been developed (e.g. ISO 14855). However, it is well known from the literature that the degree of biodegradation can differ significantly depending on the environmental conditions such as the presence or the absence of oxygen (aerobic or anaerobic). To have a complete understanding of the biodegradation characteristics of a plastic under these different environmental conditions, various methods are required.

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation of plastic materials under high-solids conditions. This is representative of systems for the anaerobic biogasification of the organic fraction of municipal solid waste. Another method for determining the degree of anaerobic biodegradation is ISO 11734. However, this method is designed for soluble test materials in aqueous test conditions and at low concentrations (typically detergents) which is not typical of plastics. In addition, it is not possible to determine the degree of disintegration in an aqueous method.