

Disposed PPE could be turned into biofuel, study shows

August 4 2020



Credit: Unsplash/CC0 Public Domain

Plastic from used personal protective equipment (PPE) can, and should, be transformed into renewable liquid fuels—according to a new study, published in the peer-reviewed Taylor & Francis journal *Biofuels*.

Experts from The University of Petroleum and Energy Studies have suggested a strategy that could help to mitigate the problem of dumped PPE—currently being disposed of at unprecedented levels due to the current COVID-19 pandemic—becoming a significant threat to the environment.

Out today, the research show how billions of items of disposable PPE can be converted from its polypropylene ([plastic](#)) state into biofuels—which is known to be at par with standard fossil fuels.

Lead author Dr. Sapna Jain explains that the transformation into biocrude, a type of synthetic [fuel](#), "will not just prevent the severe after-effects to humankind and the environment but also produce a source of energy".

"Presently, the world is focusing to combat COVID-19, however, we can foresee the issues of economic crisis and ecological imbalance also," she explains.

"We have to prepare ourselves to meet the challenges which are forcefully imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, so as to maintain sustainability.

"There is a high production and utilization of PPE to protect the community of health workers and other frontline workers of COVID-19. The disposal of PPE is a concern owing to its material i.e. non-woven polypropylene.

"The proposed strategy is a suggestive measure addressing the anticipated problem of disposal of PPE."

During the current COVID-19 pandemic specifically, PPE is being designed for single use followed by disposal. Once these [plastic](#)

[materials](#) are discharged into the environment they end up in landfill or oceans, as their natural degradation is difficult at ambient temperature. They need decades to decompose. Recycling these polymers requires both physical methods and [chemical methods](#). Reduction, reuse and recycling are the three pillars of sustainable development that can help to prevent the disposal of plastic to the environment.

The research team reviewed many related research articles as they looked to explore the current policies around PPE disposal, the polypropylene content in PPE, and the feasibility of converting PPE into biofuel.

In particular, they focused on the structure of polypropylene, its suitability for PPE, why it poses an environmental threat and methods of recycling this polymer.

Their conclusive findings call for the PPE waste to be converted into fuel using pyrolysis. This a [chemical process](#) for breaking down plastic at high temperature—between 300-400 degree centigrade for an hour—without oxygen.

Co-author Dr. Bhawna Yadav Lamba says this process is among the most promising and sustainable methods of recycling compared with incineration and landfill.

"Pyrolysis is the most commonly used chemical method whose benefits include the ability to produce high quantities of bio-oil which is easily biodegradable," she states.

"There is always a need for alternative fuels or energy resources to meet our energy demands. The pyrolysis of plastics is one of the methods to mitigate our energy crisis."

She concludes: "The challenges of PPE waste management and increasing [energy](#) demand could be addressed simultaneously by the production of liquid fuel from PPE kits. The liquid fuel produced from plastics is clean and have fuel properties similar to fossil fuels."

More information: Sapna Jain et al, Strategy for repurposing of disposed PPE kits by production of biofuel: Pressing priority amidst COVID-19 pandemic, *Biofuels* (2020). [DOI: 10.1080/17597269.2020.1797350](#)

Provided by Taylor & Francis

Citation: Disposed PPE could be turned into biofuel, study shows (2020, August 4) retrieved 20 March 2023 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-08-disposed-ppe-biofuel.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.