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**Plastics — Assessment of the intrinsic biodegradability of materials exposed to marine inocula under mesophilic aerobic laboratory conditions — Test methods and requirements**

*Plastiques — Évaluation de la biodégradabilité aérobie inhérente et de la sécurité environnementale des matériaux non flottants exposés à des inocula marins dans des conditions de laboratoire et mésophiles — Méthodes d'essai et exigences*



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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 documents 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 14, *Environmental aspects*.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

Biodegradation (i.e. biodegradation level and biodegradation rate) of a plastic product in any given environment is basically the result of three conditions:

- a) the intrinsic (i.e. potential) biodegradability of the material;
- b) the available surface and the shape of the product;
- c) the environmental conditions where the product is located.

A material's intrinsic biodegradability provides that its chemical structure is susceptible to enzymatic attack so that enzymes can cleave its chemical bonds. Under aerobic conditions (in the presence of  $O_2$ ) the ultimate biodegradation of a material only leads to the formation of  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O$ , mineral salts and biomass.

Biodegradation of plastic materials is generally a bio-erosion process happening at the interface between the solid phase and the liquid phase where microbes live. It is a heterogeneous reaction. It is the surface rather than the concentration that controls the biodegradation rate. Thus, the higher the available surface the higher the biodegradation rate.

Environmental conditions determine the biodegradation rate as well. Temperature, nutrient availability, pH and the existing microbial population affect the biodegradation rate. Biodegradation can be slowed or even stopped if environmental conditions are not favourable, even if the material is intrinsically and ultimately biodegradable.

This document covers condition a) mentioned above.

The fate of plastics in the environment is considered important information. The contamination of seas with plastic waste is a relevant problem that should be controlled not least by means of leakage prevention measures such as mandatory collection of plastic items used in marine environments and environmental education. However, in some cases, the dispersal of plastic (waste) is almost unavoidable. For example, plastics are used to make fishing gears and products for fish, mussels, and oysters farming which are prone to be left or lost in the sea. In these cases, the possibility of using products made with biodegradable plastics might be contributing to reducing the risk linked with the dispersion of solid waste. In order to carry out a proper product design and in order to assess impact and risk of leakage, it is important to know whether a plastic material is intrinsically biodegradable when exposed to marine inocula.



# Plastics — Assessment of the intrinsic biodegradability of materials exposed to marine inocula under mesophilic aerobic laboratory conditions — Test methods and requirements

## 1 Scope

This document specifies test methods and criteria for showing intrinsic biodegradability in marine environments of virgin plastic materials and polymers without any preliminary environmental exposure or pre-treatment.

Test methods applied in this document are carried out at temperatures in the mesophilic range under aerobic conditions and are aimed to show ultimate biodegradability, i.e. conversion into carbon dioxide, water and biomass.

This document neither assesses the constituents, such as regulated metals or substances hazardous to the environment, nor potential ecotoxic effects but intrinsic biodegradability only. These aspects will be considered in a separate standard covering the overall environmental impact of products intentionally or accidentally released in the marine environment.

This document does not cover the performance of products made from biodegradable plastic materials and biodegradable polymers. Lifetime and biodegradation rates in the sea of products made with biodegradable plastic materials are generally affected by the specific environmental conditions and by thickness and shape.

Although results might indicate that the tested plastic materials and polymers biodegrade under the specified test conditions at a certain rate, the results of any laboratory exposure cannot be directly extrapolated to marine environments at the actual site of use or leakage.

This document is not applicable for “marine biodegradable” claims of biodegradable plastic materials. For such purpose, see relevant product standards, if available.

The testing scheme specified in this document does not provide sufficient information for determining the specific biodegradation rate (i.e. the rate per available surface area) of the material under testing. For such purpose, see relevant standards about specific biodegradation rate, if available.

## 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 10210, *Plastics — Methods for the preparation of samples for biodegradation testing of plastic materials*

ISO 18830, *Plastics — Determination of aerobic biodegradation of non-floating plastic materials in a seawater/sandy sediment interface — Method by measuring the oxygen demand in closed respirometer*

ISO 19679, *Plastics — Determination of aerobic biodegradation of non-floating plastic materials in a seawater/sediment interface — Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide*

ISO 22404, *Plastics — Determination of the aerobic biodegradation of non-floating materials exposed to marine sediment — Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide*