

# Removal of mineral oils from recovered paper using thermal and mechanical processes



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT

EFPRO Early Stage Researchers Workshop  
Brussels, 2011

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- **Background**
- **Analytical methods**
- **Origin of mineral oils**
- **Results**
- **Summary and further tasks**

- **Food packaging made from recovered paper is contaminated by mineral oils.**
- **Some mineral oil components are suspected of being carcinogenic.**
- **They are capable to migrate into foodstuff at ambient temperature.**

# Possible Sources of Mineral Oil Components in Recycled Food Packaging

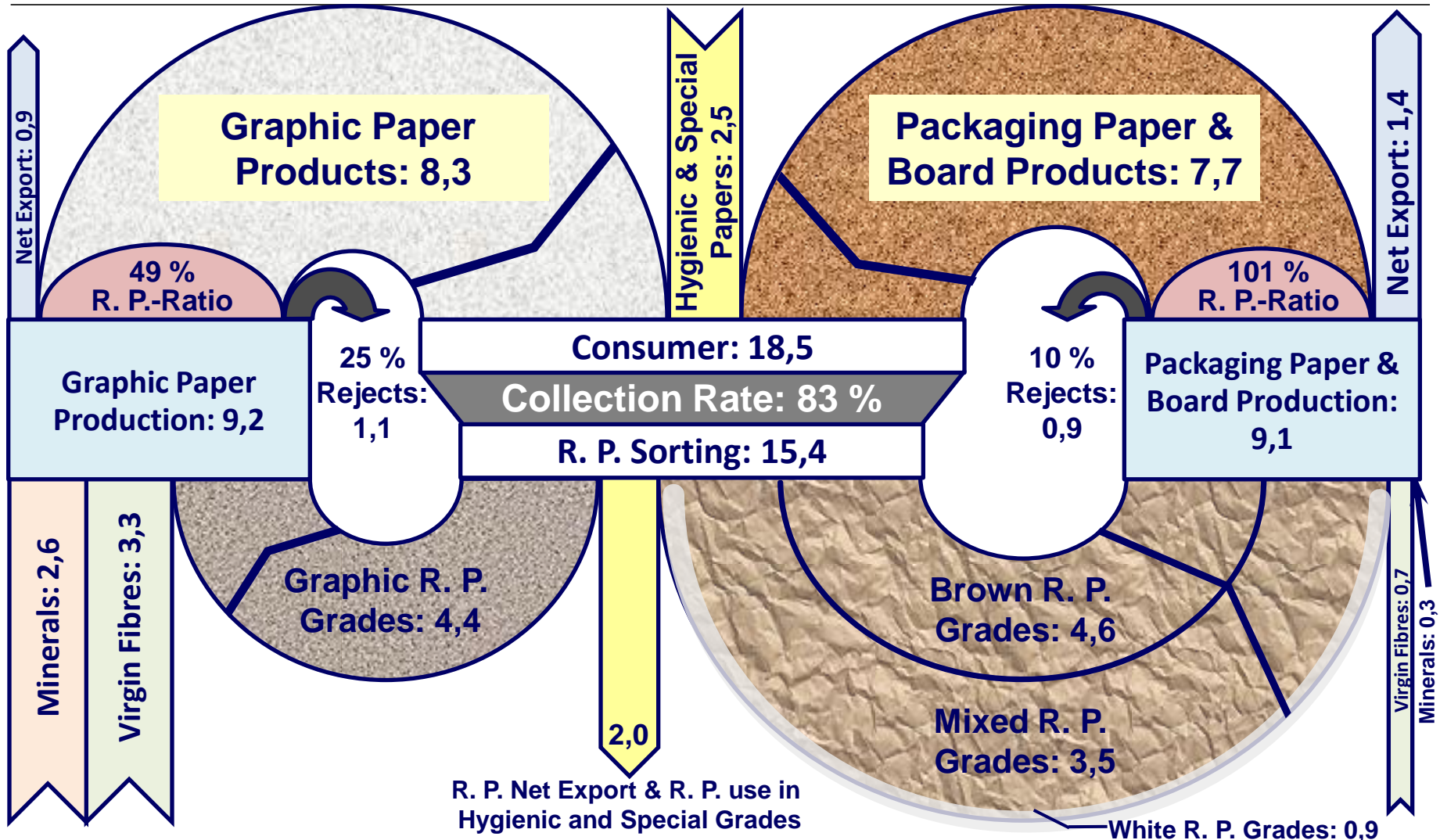


- ~~Constituents of chemical additives for paper production (e. g. defoamers, retention agents) and converting~~
- ~~Printing inks for packaging printing of the current packaging~~
- Printing inks for newspaper and magazine printing or packaging printing in former use of paper and board



**Detrimental substances enter the paper production via the recycling circuit**

# The German Recovered Paper Cycle in 2009 (Figures in Mio t)



# Characterisation of Mineral Oils



## Mineral oil components in cardboard made from recovered paper

### Mineral Oil Saturated Hydrocarbons (MOSH)

- Open chained, mostly branched alkanes and cycloalkanes
- Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Classification of mineral hydrocarbons (medium and low viscosity) class III = ADI 0.01 mg/kg body weight ➔ 0.6 mg/kg foodstuffs

### Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons (MOAH)

- Highly alkylated aromatic compounds
- Not separable by chromatography
- Some substances with proved carcinogenic potential other substances with suspicion of carcinogenic effects ➔ 0 mg/kg foodstuffs

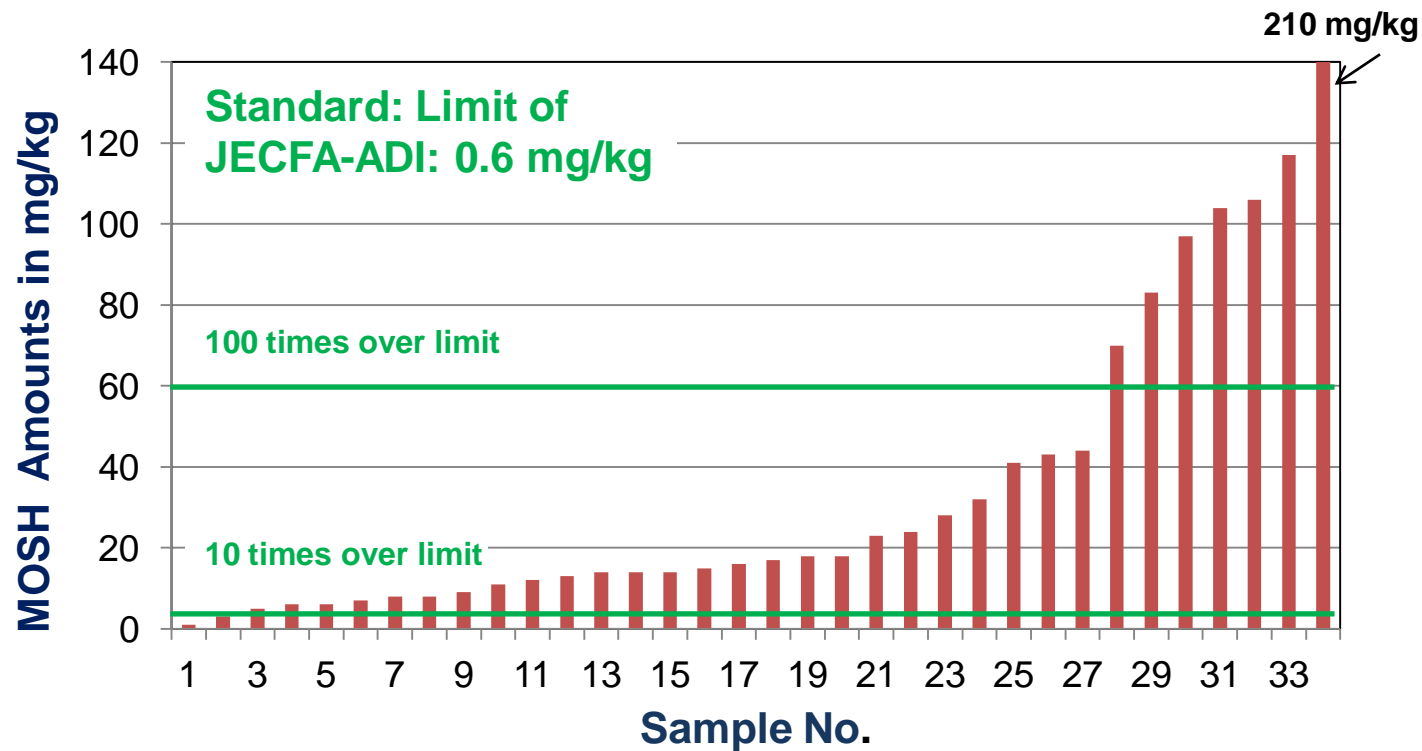
**Problems: Migration from compounds  $\leq$  C24 via gas phase into foodstuffs**

**Source: Printing inks from offset printed newspapers (Coldset)**

# MOSH Concentrations in Foodstuff



## MOSH in dry foodstuffs, packed in recycled cardboard, and stored at room temperature



Source: Grob, K.: Mineralölanalytik im Lebensmittelbereich

## 1. Non-standardised online HPLC-GC-FID method by Grob et al.

- *For detection of mineral oils in foodstuff and its packaging*
- *Differentiation between MOSH and MOAH*

## 2. Basis Criteria for Award of the Environmental Label „Blue Angel“

- *For detection of mineral oils in office papers*
- *Differentiation between VOC and SVOC (mostly MOSH and MOAH amounts <C24)*

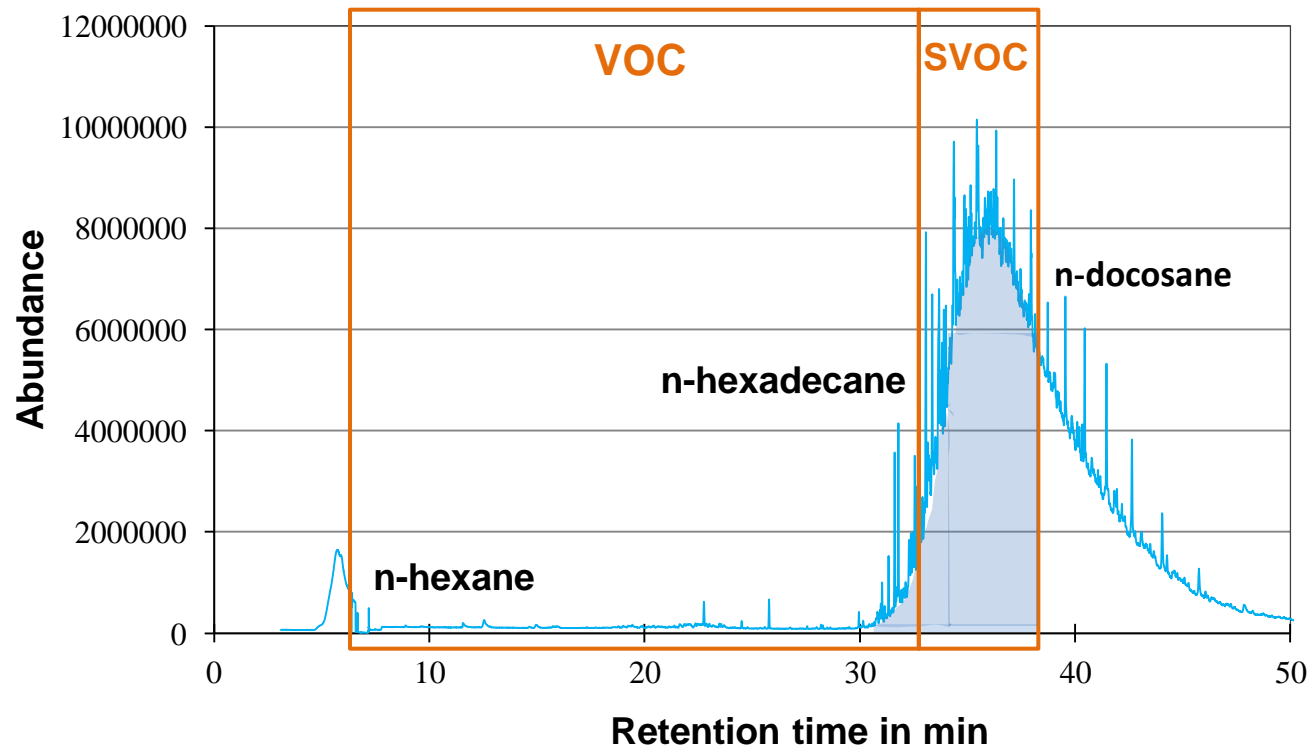
**RAL-UZ 14 Recycled Paper  
Issue February 2009**



# Mineral Oils in German Newspapers



## Chromatogram of a German newspaper after thermodesorption-GC/MS with identification of VOC and SVOC areas



# Results of VOC Determination



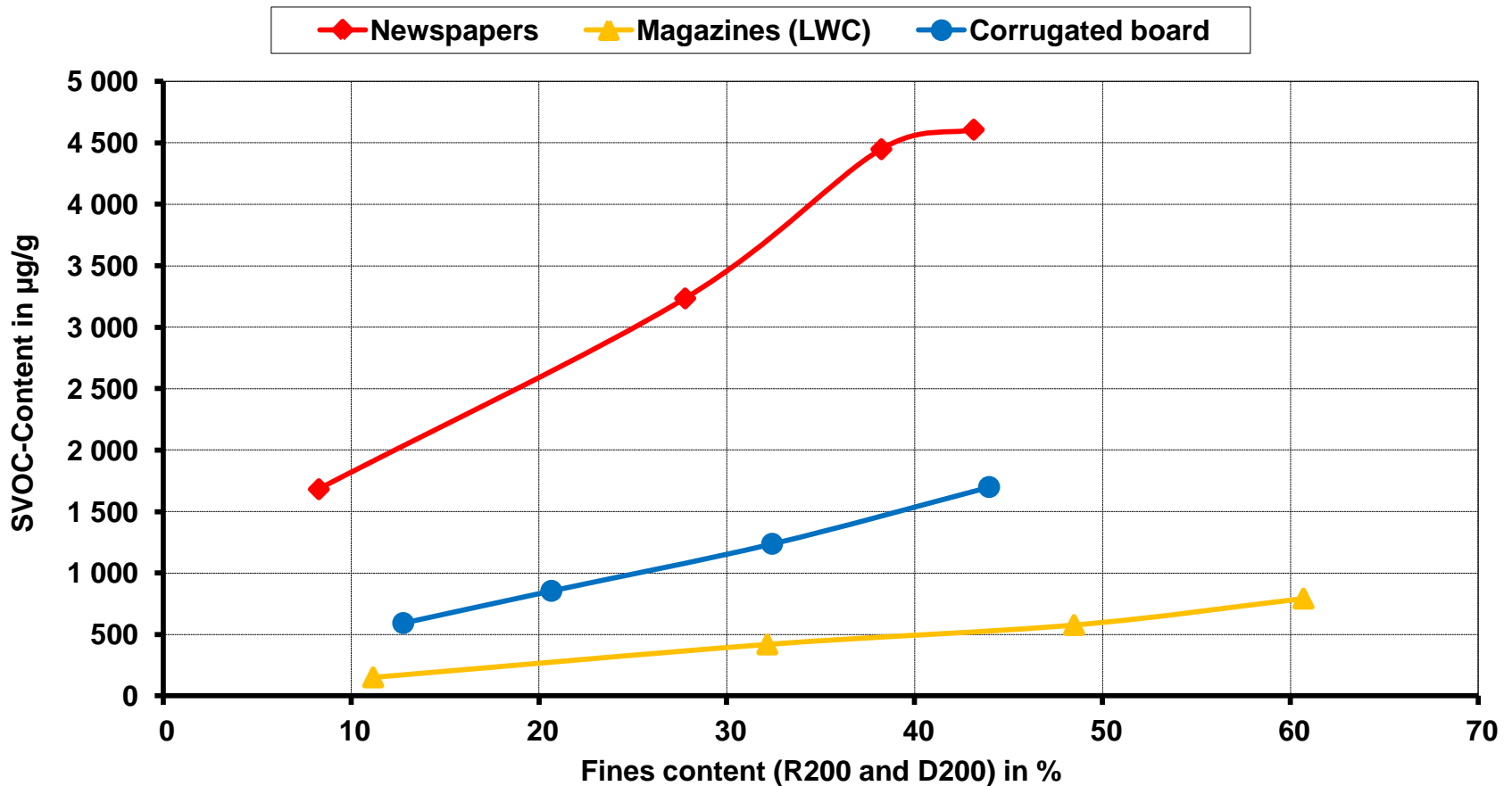
## SVOC-Amounts in different printed newspapers and magazines (calculated as SVOC in $\mu\text{g/g}$ )

Newspaper from	Black printed area	Coloured printed area	Not printed area
<b>Germany (offset printed)</b>	<b>9,204</b>	<b>7,653</b>	<b>1,725</b>
Japan	6,022	6,349	3,434
Vietnam	3,345	3,737	1,646
China	4,484	3,868	2,802
United States	6,099	6,857	3,203
<b>England (flexo)</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>489</b>
<b>German magazine (gravure printed)</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>532</b>

# SVOC Removal for Washing Processes

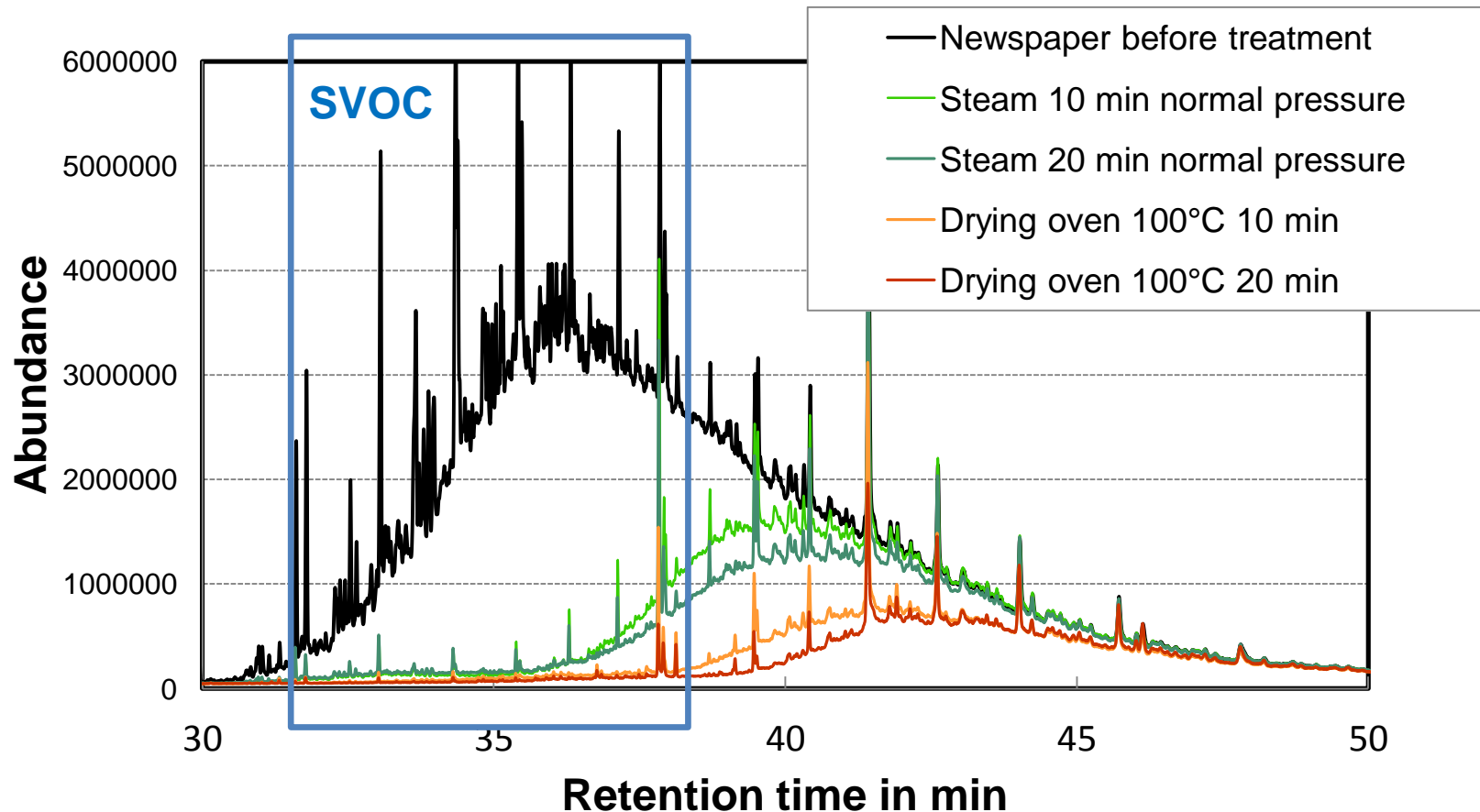


The fines fraction contains the highest amount of SVOC



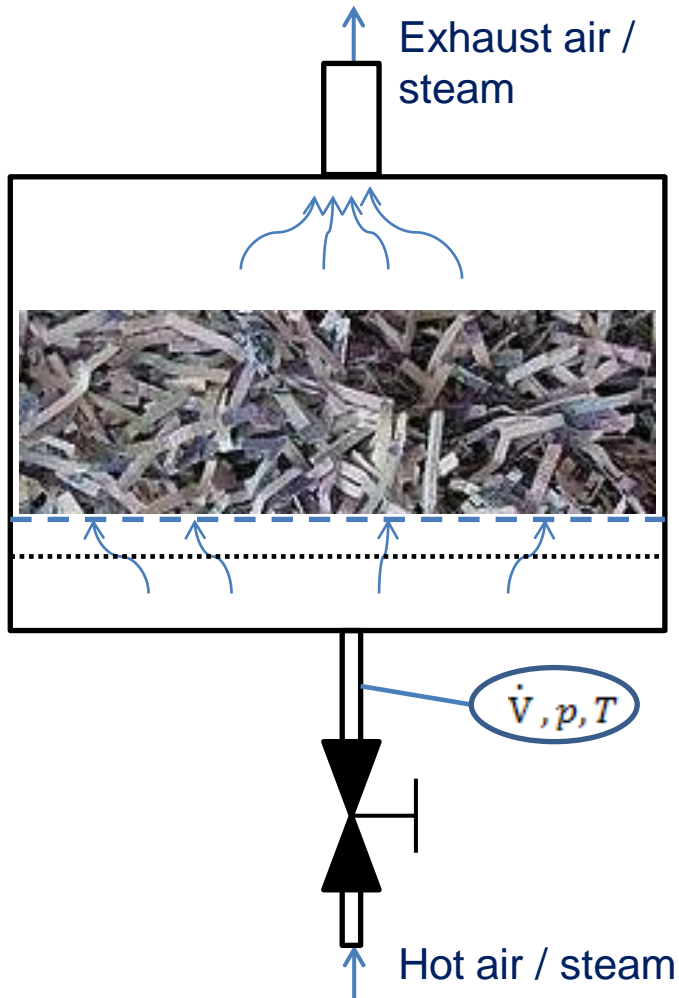
# Measures for SVOC Removal in Recovered Paper Processing

## SVOC-Amounts in differently treated newspaper samples



- **Chemical additives in paper industry do no longer contain mineral oil components as well as printing inks used for food packaging printing;**
- **Mineral oil contaminations in food packaging are mainly coming from printing inks;**
- **Most of the SVOC are located in the fines fraction due to the high specific surface;**
- **The volatility of the SVOC components increases at high temperatures; so it can be used for removal of SVOC from the recovered paper and recovered paper stock**

## Further Tasks (1)



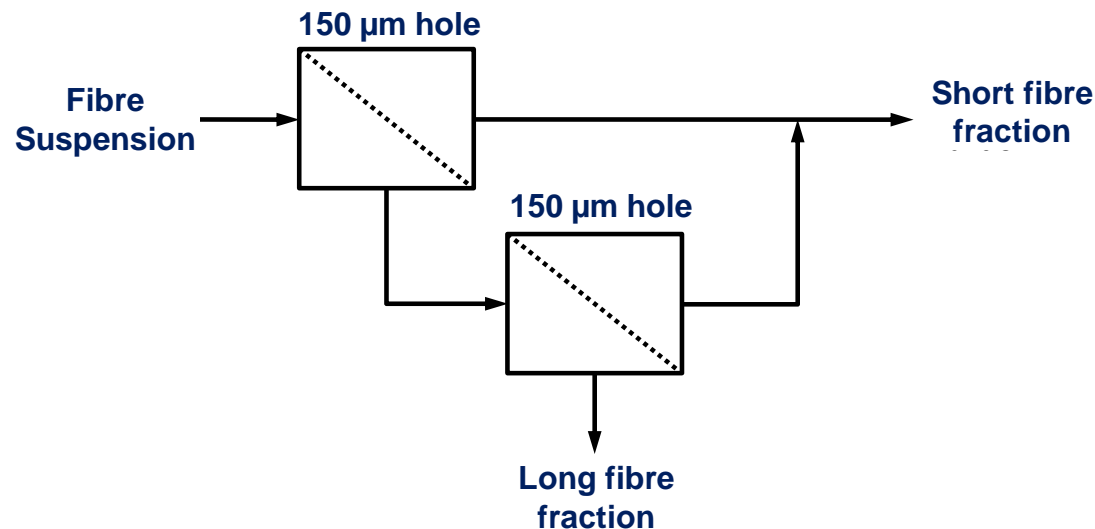
**Examinations on removal behaviour of mineral oils during high temperature treatment.**

- **Effects on physical and optical paper properties;**
- **Maximum removability for different raw materials;**
- **Economic viability.**

## Further Tasks (2)

### Maximum removal potential for fines separation methods, depending on raw materials.

- Determination whether organic or inorganic fines are enriched with mineral oils;
- Maximum removal potential in comparison with lab flotation;
- Economic viability.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION.**



**QUESTIONS???**