



BIO-SUSHY

## Safe and sustainable by design replacement of PFAS in water and oil-repellent glass-like hybrid coatings

M. Poelman<sup>1</sup>, E. Khouzakoun<sup>1</sup>, A.-L. Dechief<sup>1</sup>, B. Belloncle<sup>1</sup>, A. Mezy<sup>2</sup>, E. Barbero<sup>3</sup>, I. Burzic<sup>4</sup>, C. Sevrin<sup>5</sup>, F. Deliane<sup>6</sup>, C. Dulucq<sup>6</sup>

1. MATERIA NOVA, Avenue Copernic 3 7000 Mons Belgium

2. SIKEMIA Cap Gamma, 1682 rue de la Valsière 34790 GRABELS, France

3. ITENE Calle Albert Einstein 1, Parque Tecnológico de Valencia, 46980 Paterna (Valencia), Spain

4. KOMPETENZZENTRUM HOLZ GmbH Altenberger Straße 69, A-4040 Linz, Austria

5. INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DU TEXTILE ET DE L'HABILLEMENT, 14 Rue des Reculettes, 75013 Paris, France

6. APPLUS RESCOLL 8 allée Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 33600 Pessac, France



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Horizon's Europe GA number: 101091464

# Introduction

## PFAS, What?

PFAS (per and polyfluorinated alkyl substances) provide excellent **water** and **oil repellency** properties.

## Why is it a problem?

PFAS are known as '**forever chemicals**' due to their resistance, widespread, and linked to **environmental** and **health problems** like cancer and decreased fertility.

## How?

Exposure could happen through **eating, drinking, or using** consumer products containing PFAS.

You may have assumed PFAS without knowing it

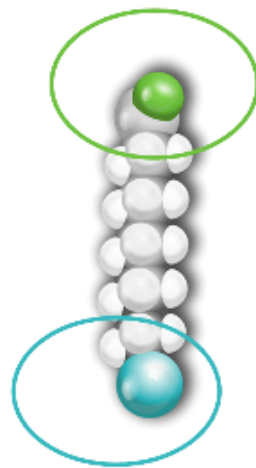


# Objective

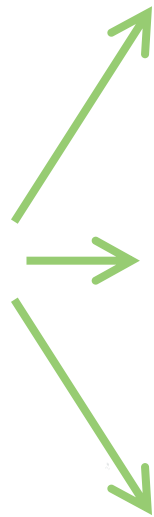


BIO-SUSHY

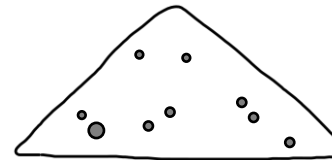
Develop 3  
PFAS-free  
bio-based  
coatings



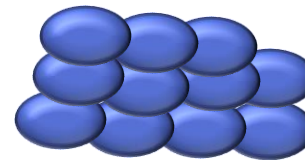
Hydro/oleophobic additives



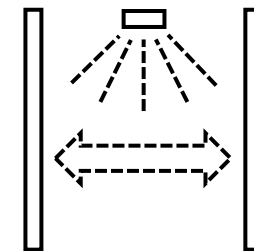
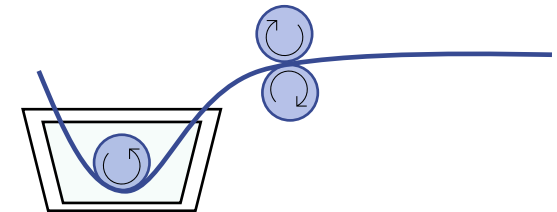
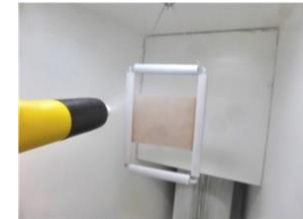
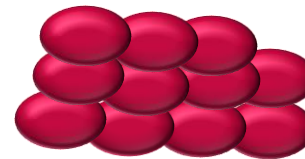
Thermoplastic  
Bio-based  
powder



Water-based  
Hybrid sol-gel  
organic



Solvent-based  
Hybrid sol-gel  
inorganic

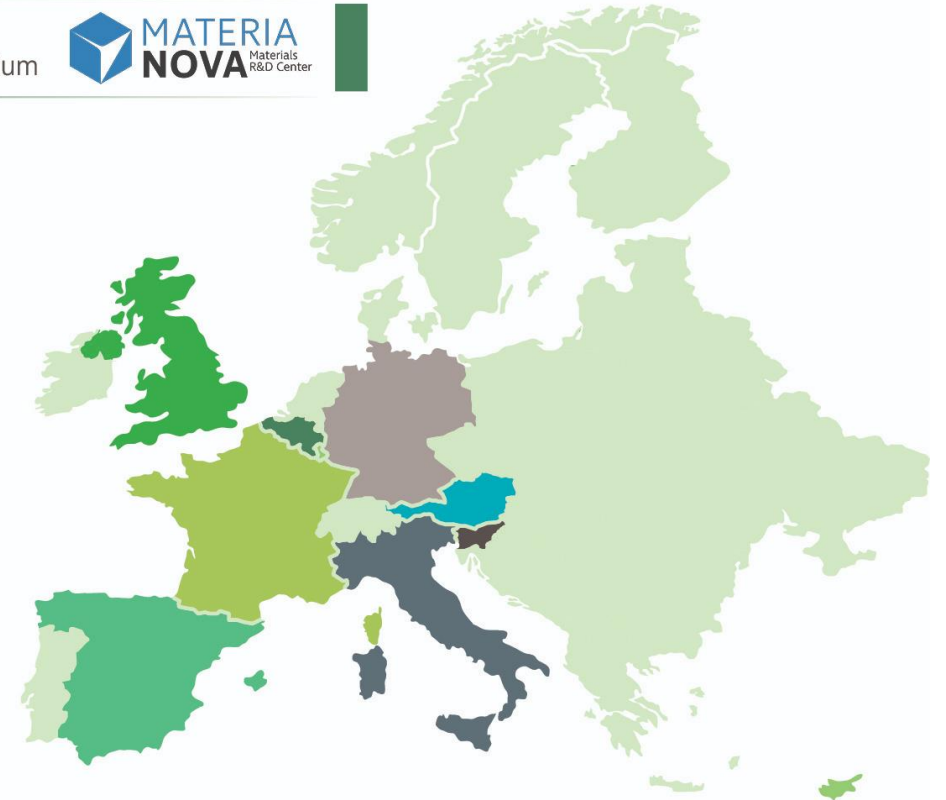


# Team

The **BIO-SUSHY** project is a collaboration between 14 partners from 7 EU countries and 1 EU-associated country: 6 RTDs, 5 SMEs, 1 large company, 1 university, and 1 national association.

## BIO-SUSHY COORDINATOR:

Materia Nova, Av. Nicolas Copernic 3, 7000 Mons, Belgium



# BIO-SUSHY Methodology – Based on 3 pillars



SAFE AND  
SUSTAINABLE BY  
DESIGN



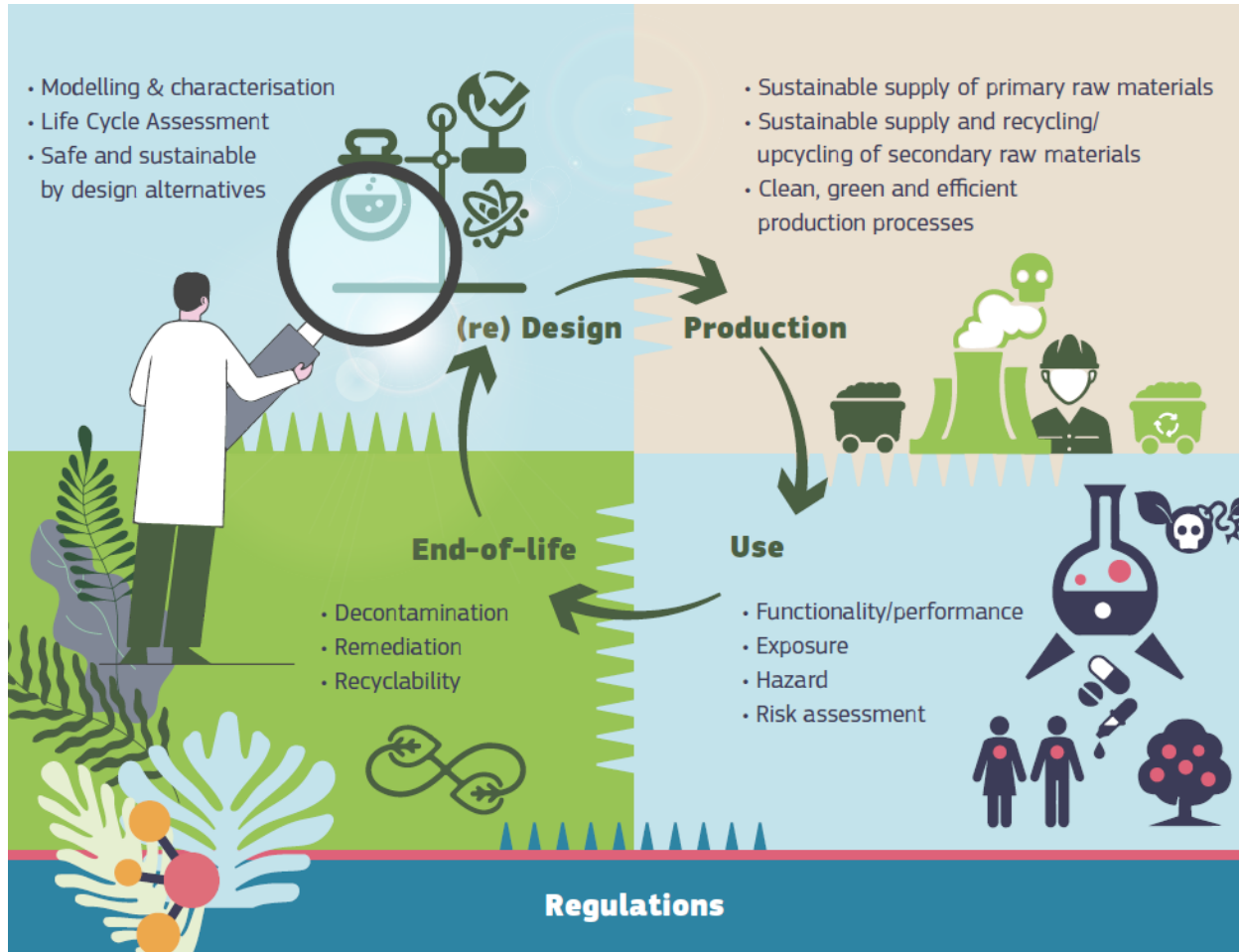
MODELLING



R&I COATING  
DEVELOPMENT



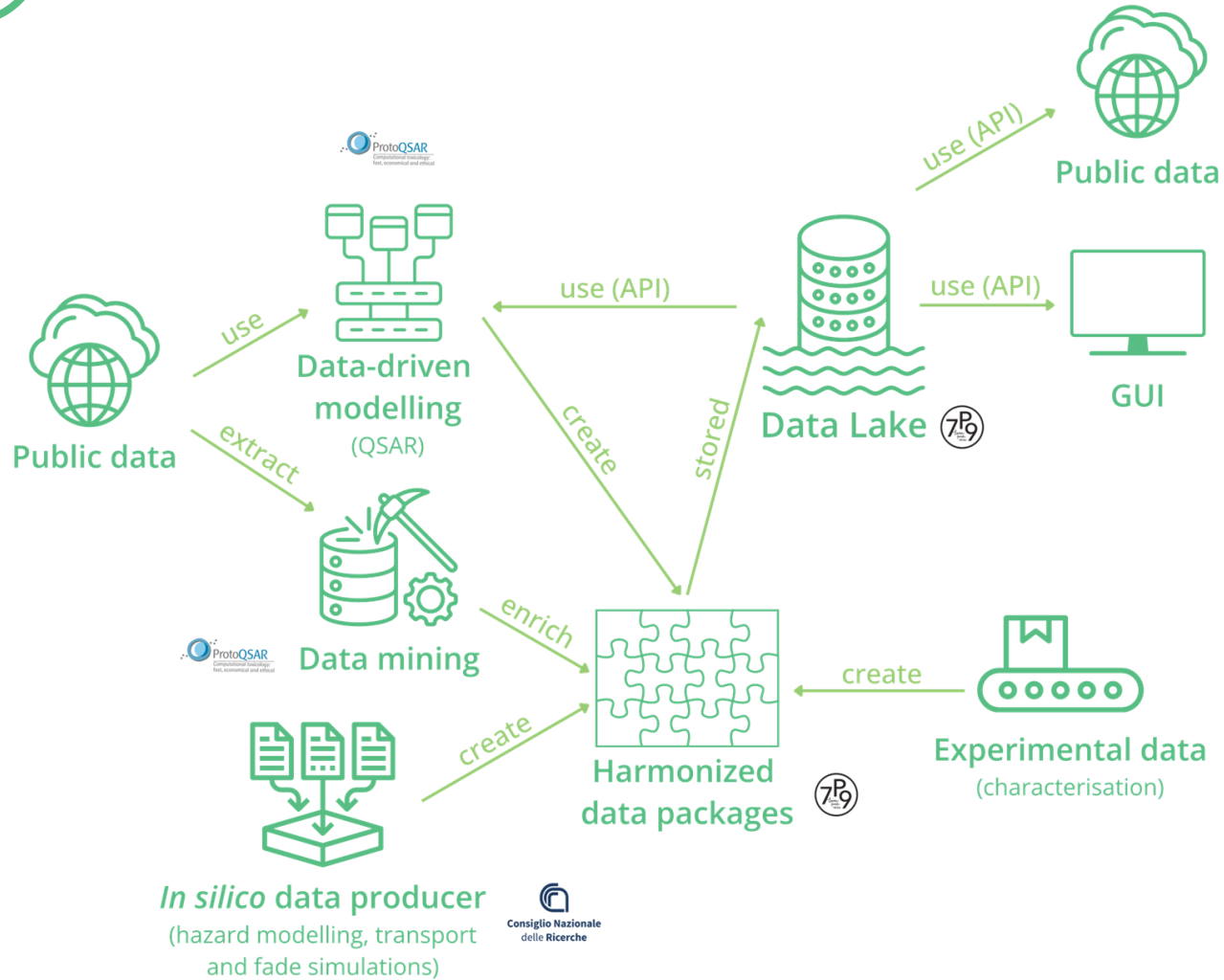
# Safe and Sustainable by Design



- SSbD Framework applied to PFAS-free coatings
  - safe by material design,
  - safe by process design,
  - toxicological studies,
  - LCA, LCC, SLCA
- Social acceptance
- Standardisation roadmap



# Data-Driven Approaches



- Development of the BIO-SUSHY set of computation tools for SSbD of coatings
- Development of integrated approaches supported by the BIO-SUSHY HUB for effective data management and sharing (FAIR)



# R&I Coating Development



TEXTILE COATING

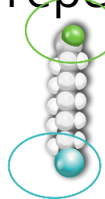


FOOD PACKAGING



GLASS COSMETICS PACKAGING

- Development of 3 novel SSbD coatings materials with water and oil repellency



**Terminal Function**

Tailored to the targeted properties / applications

**Grafting Function**

Adjusted to the chemical nature of the materials to modify

- Validation of coating materials with 3 case studies
  - Textile
  - Food packaging
  - Glass packaging



# Hybrid sol gel coating for glass packaging



Glass packaging for visqueous liquids: solutions to allow high liquid sliding without leaving any residue from the surface

- Waste reduction (up to 25%)
- Aesthetics : keep clean surface (crucial for cosmetic applications)
- Facilitate reuse of the container (easy cleaning)



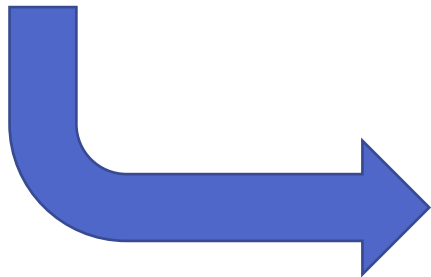
## BIO-SUSHY COATING for GLASS PACKAGING

- Hybrid PFAS free hybrid sol gel coatings for water and oil repellencies
- Solvent based with high inorganic content and bio-based content up to 25%
- Neutral coating to avoid migration from both side of the coating with a very limited release that would not alter the emulsion (skin contact, flavour...)
- Requirements of packaging and particularly cosmetic industry
- Compatible with industrial process (spray, curing)
- Transparency/translucency

# Requirements of glass packaging for cosmetic applications

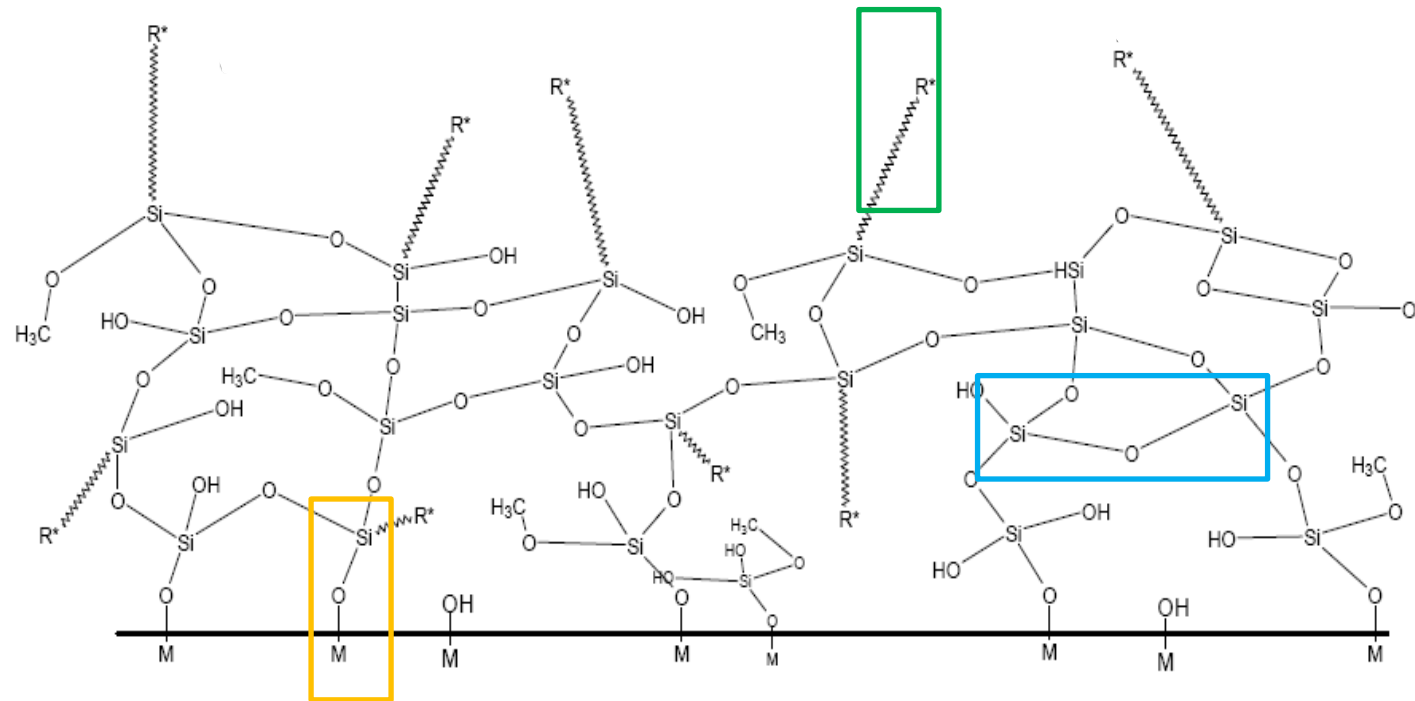
Inner application of cosmetic glass containers with targeted chemical and mechanical properties :

- Hydrophobicity/oleophobicity :  $10 < \text{surface tension} < 20 \text{ mN.m}^{-1}$
- Durability
- Compatible with skin contact



Specifications		Standards
Adhesion	Cross-cut test	ISO 2409
Scratch resistance	Sclerometer hardness test Pencil hardness tester	ISO4586
Abrasion resistance	Washability and scrubbing resistance tester	ISO11998
Water repellency (WCA) Water sliding angle	$>100^\circ$ $< 20^\circ$ (drop 50 $\mu\text{L}$ )	ISO19403-2

# Hybrid sol gel coating for glass packaging

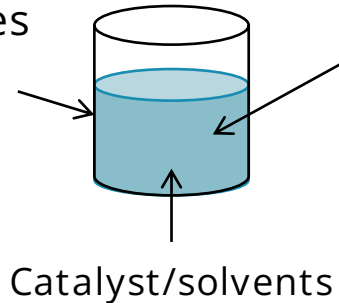


- ✓ Organic/inorganic modifiable ratio to cover a large panel of properties/applications
- ✓ Low thickness of the coating inducing small modification of the surface aspect and topography
- ✓ Good mechanical, thermal and chemical resistance
- ✓ Flexibility (compatible with shaping) by increasing organic content
- ✓ Versatility of the application process making possible application on site or in industrial chains of 3D complex shapes.
- ✓ Possible to apply on various substrates (glass, metals, polymeric substrates, paper,...)

# Hybrid sol gel coating for glass packaging



Metal alkoxides precursors



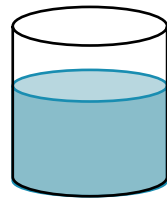
Additives

- Hydrophobic chains
- (Nano)fillers

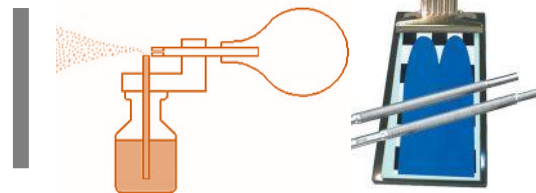
- Nature of the additives
- Influence of the additives amount
- Curing: UV or thermal
- Ratio of precursors

Deposition process

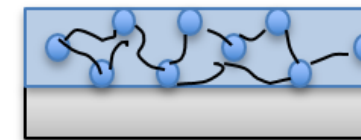
Hydrophobic formulation



Spray or bar coating



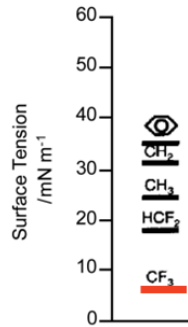
Curing



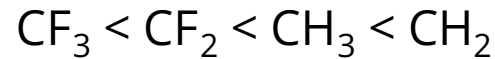
Final thickness : 0.5 -3  $\mu\text{m}$

# PFAS replacement strategy

## (1) Substitution of PFAS by methyl group

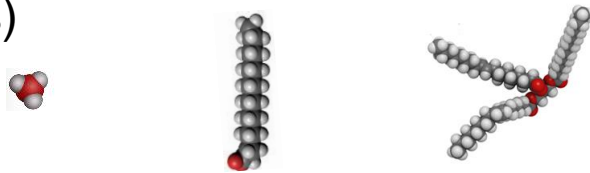


Basis of the following order of increasing surface energy



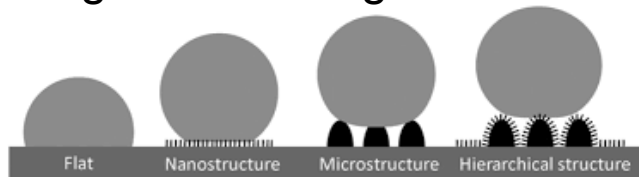
Replacement of PFAS by -CH<sub>3</sub> group at the top surface of the coating

## (2) Increasing density of -CH<sub>3</sub> group at the surface (fillers)

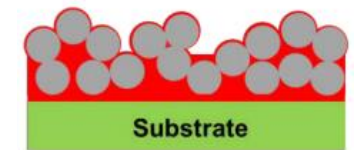


Maximize the -CH<sub>3</sub> group at the top surface of the coating

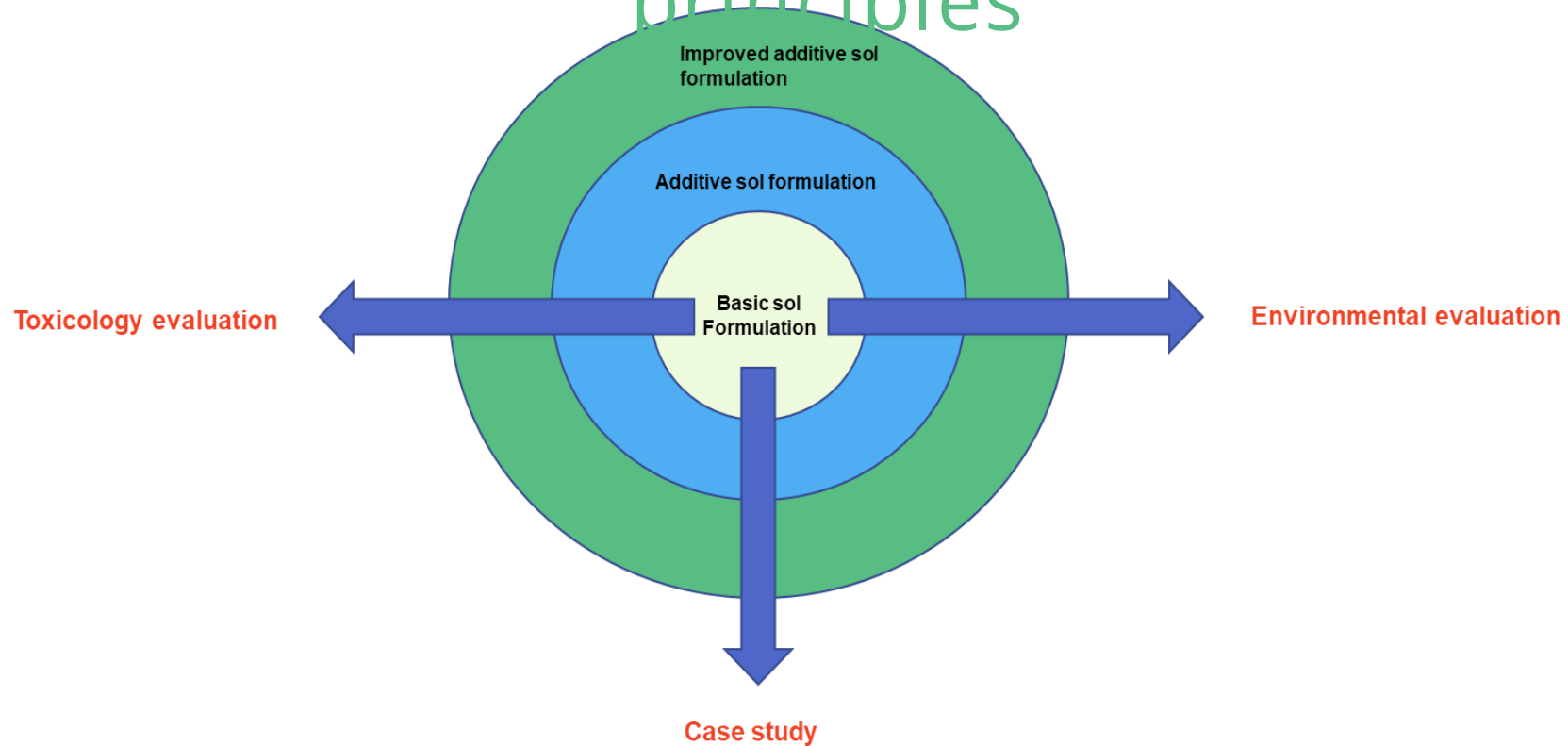
## (3) Controlling surface roughness



Surface structuration by incorporation of (nano)fillers



# Iterative development process guided by SSbD principles



# SSbD assessment workflow

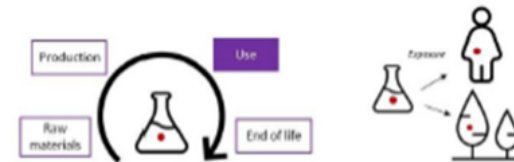
**Step 1.** Hazardous properties of the chemical/material in question



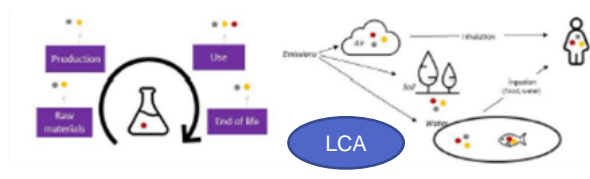
**Step 2.** Human health and safety aspects of production and processing



**Step 3.** Hazards and risks of the final application of the chemical or material in question



**Step 4.** Environmental impacts throughout the life cycle of the chemical or material in question



[Commission Recommendation – EU Assessment Framework for “safe and sustainable by design” chemicals and materials – Link](#)

# SSbD assessment workflow

Step 1. Hazardous properties of the chemical/material in question



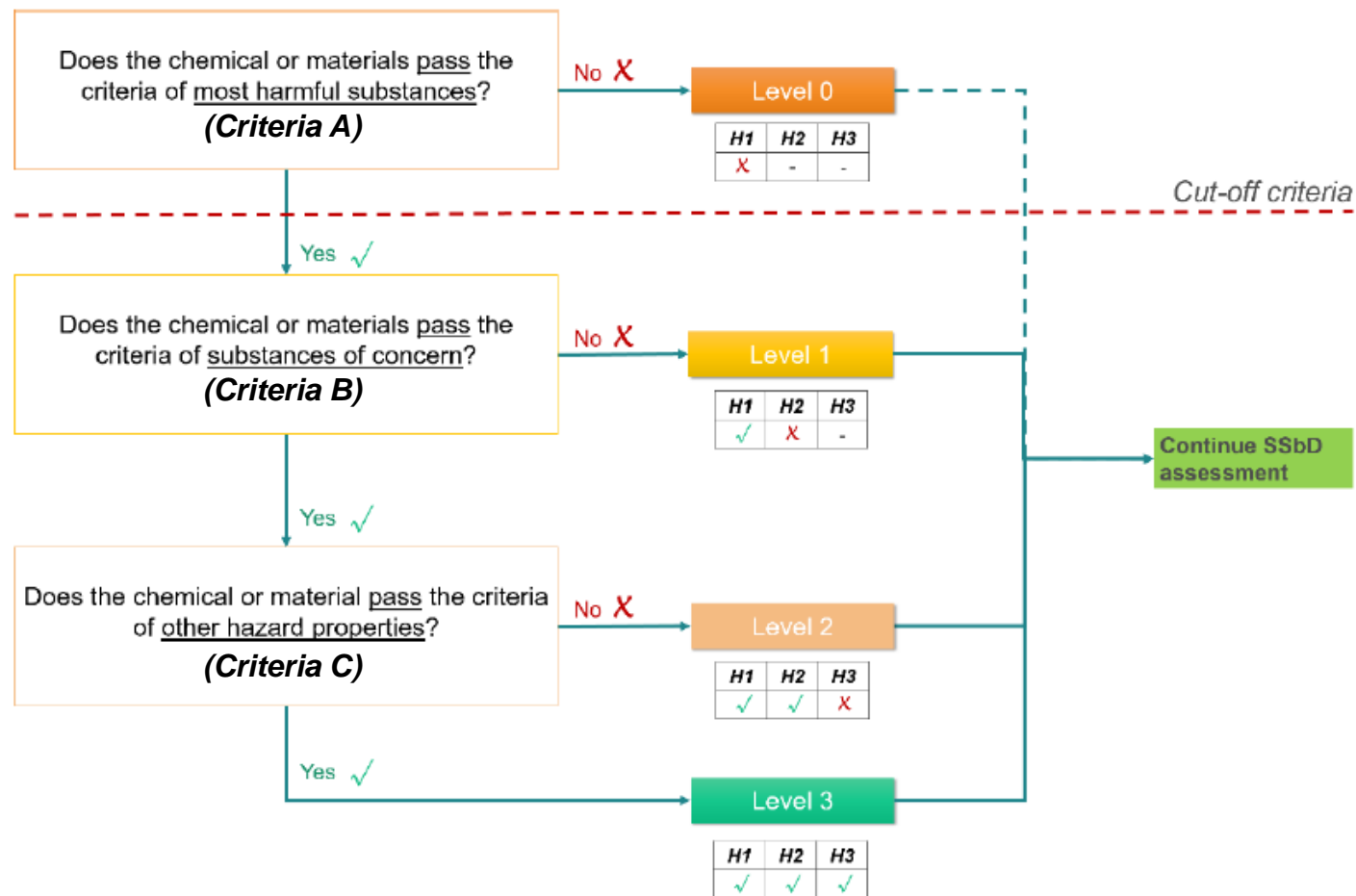
For **Step 1**, four levels are currently defined (from 'Level 0' to 'Level 3') that will allow the assessor to rank a specific chemical based on these levels and further to integrate the results of the hazard-based evaluation to the overall SSbD assessment.

**Level 0** - chemicals or materials considered most harmful substances (Group A) → **Prioritized for substitution**

**Level 1** - chemicals or materials that induce chronic effects, part of the substances of concern (Group B) → **Substituted as far as possible**

**Level 2** - chemicals or materials with other hazardous properties (not included in Group A and B) → **Flagged for review and eventually reduce toxic effects**

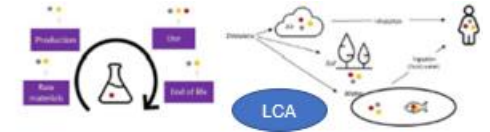
**Level 3** - chemicals or materials that pass all safety criteria in Step 1.



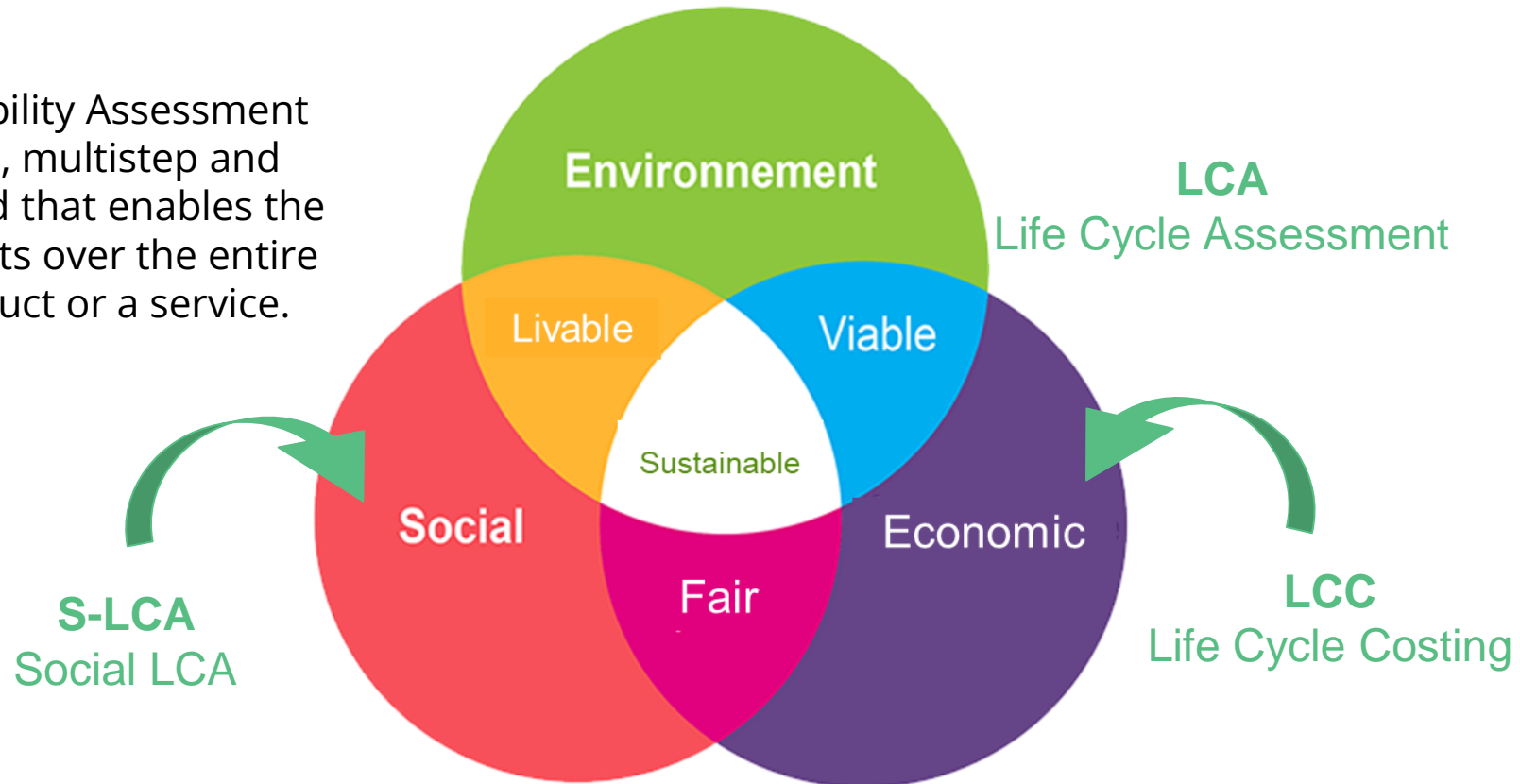


# SSbD assessment workflow

**Step 4.** Environmental impacts throughout the life cycle of the chemical or material in question



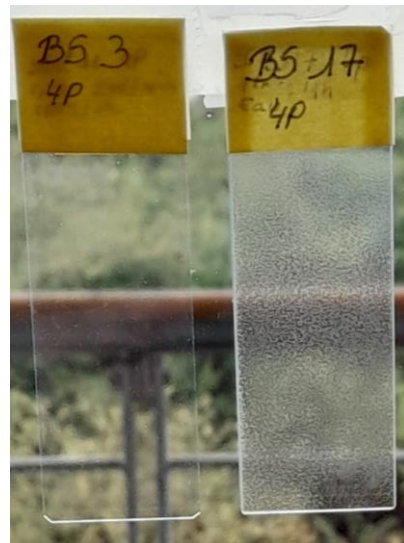
Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment (LCSA) is a holistic, multistep and multicriteria method that enables the evaluation of impacts over the entire life cycle of a product or a service.



# 1st iteration: substitution of PFAS by PDMS and oleic acid

Sol formulation	Precursors	Additive	MEK test	WCA (°)	HCA (°)	Surface energy (Nm/m)	Adhesion	Sclerometer
BS3	TEOS/MTES	-	ok	82±1	36±1	31±1	Cat 0	30N ok
BS14	TEOS/MTES	PDMS	ok	85±1	27±1	30±1	Cat 0	30N ok
BS16	TEOS/MTES	Oleic acid	ok	89±1	42±1	26±1	Cat 0	30N ok
BS17	TEOS/MTES	PDMS/Oleic acid	ok	100±1	48±1	21±1	Cat 0	30N ok

HCA teflon foil: 46.5°

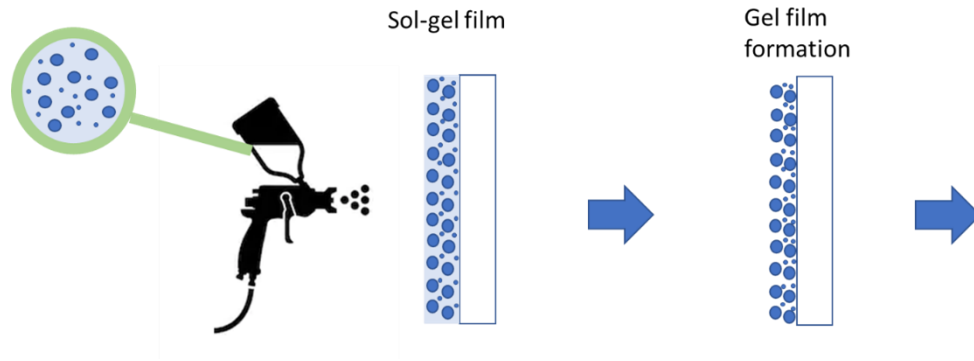


Current composition		SSbd assessment harmonized	Replacement
Precursors	TEOS	Low risk	-
	MTES	Negligible risk	-
Catalyst	Acetic acid	Medium risk	Citric acid
Solvents	Methoxypropanol	Low risk	-
Additives	PDMS	Low risk	PDMS from Sikemia
	Oleic acid	Low risk	-

LCA: Impact of PDMS on the formulation on Ozone depletion impact category

# CASE STUDY Coating application and performances

Spray-coating technique deposition : industrial processing

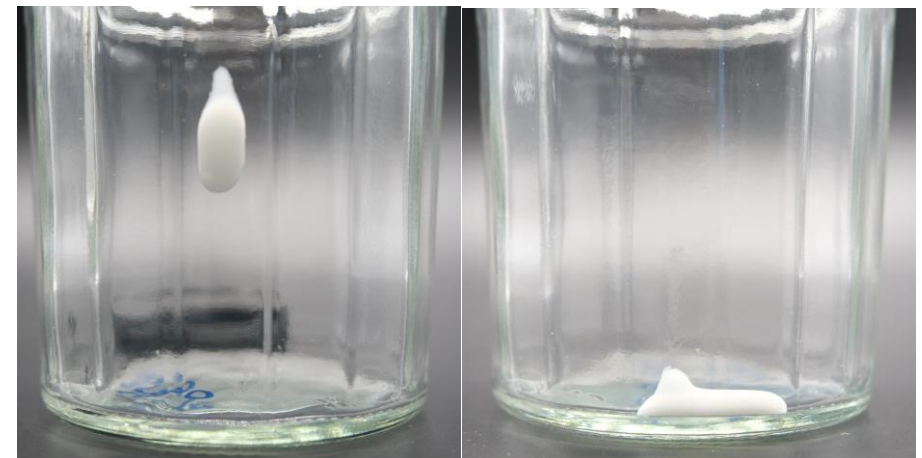


Without coating

With SG coating without PFAs









Water-based cream




# CASE STUDY Coating application and performances

Improvement of the coating chemically (WCA, sliding) vs mechanically (durability, adhesion)

Sol-Gel	Additives				Water sliding angle (50 $\mu$ l) (°)	WCA (°)	HCA (°)
	PDMS 3	Cx	PDMS 5	PDMS 6			
BS85	0.001-1%	0.001-1%	-	-	18	93 $\pm$ 1	31 $\pm$ 1
BS88	-	0.001-1%	0.001-1%	0.001-1%	16	102 $\pm$ 2	35 $\pm$ 1
BS90	-	0.001-1%	0.001-1%	0.001-1%	13	103 $\pm$ 2	37 $\pm$ 1

- ❑ Hydrophobic (WCA 103  $\pm$  2°) 
- ❑ Oleophobic (HCA 37  $\pm$  1°) 
- ❑ Low surface energy (22  $\pm$  1 Nm/m) 
- ❑ Water sliding angle (13  $\pm$  1° for 50 $\mu$ l water) 
- ❑ Good mechanical properties (Adhesion cat 0 and sclerometer 30N) 
- ❑ Durability: Immersion test in water (after 14d): 
  - WCA 103  $\pm$  2°
  - Water sliding angle 21  $\pm$  3° for 50 $\mu$ l water

in glycerol (after 14d) 

- WCA 102  $\pm$  1°
- Water sliding angle 9  $\pm$  2° for 50 $\mu$ l water

# CASE STUDY Coating application and performances

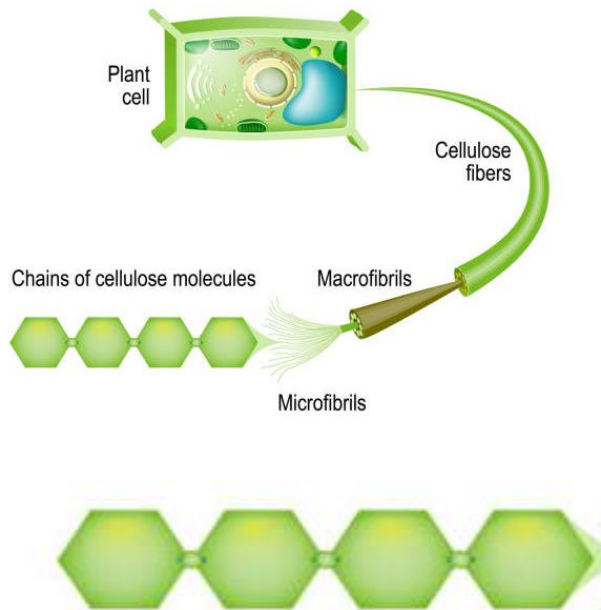
Sol-Gel	Additives				Water sliding angle (50µl) (°)	WCA (°)	HCA (°)
	PDMS 3	Cx	PDMS 5	PDMS 6			
BS90	-	0.001-1%	0.001-1%	0.001-1%	13	103 ± 2	37 ± 1



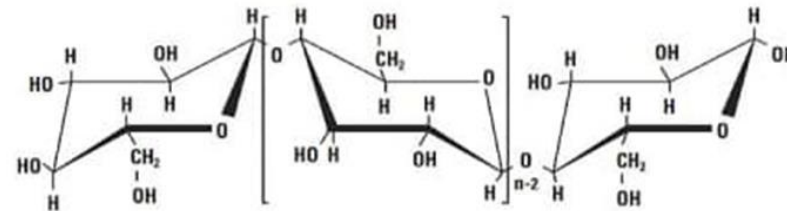
Sol gel pigmented to check application uniformity within the flask





# 2nd iteration: Replacement of PDMS by functionalized cellulose

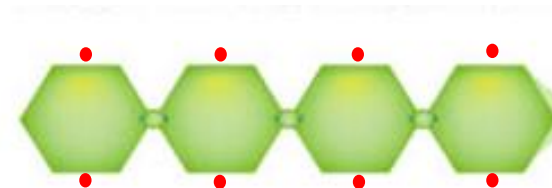


Chemical structure of cellulose



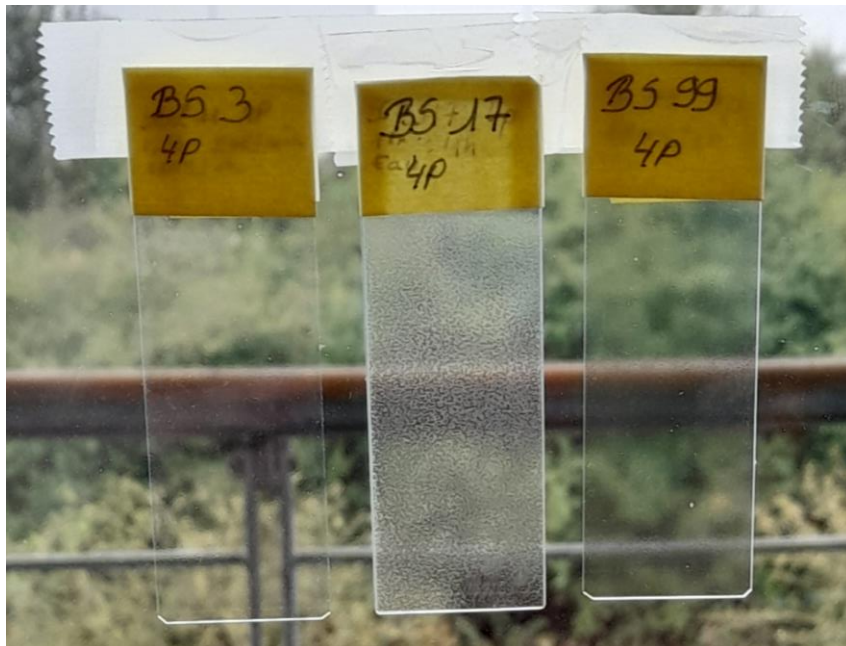
LCA: functionalized cellulose lowered impact Ozone depletion impact (vs PDMS)

Grafting hydrophobic group  



# 2nd iteration: Replacement of PDMS by functionalized cellulose

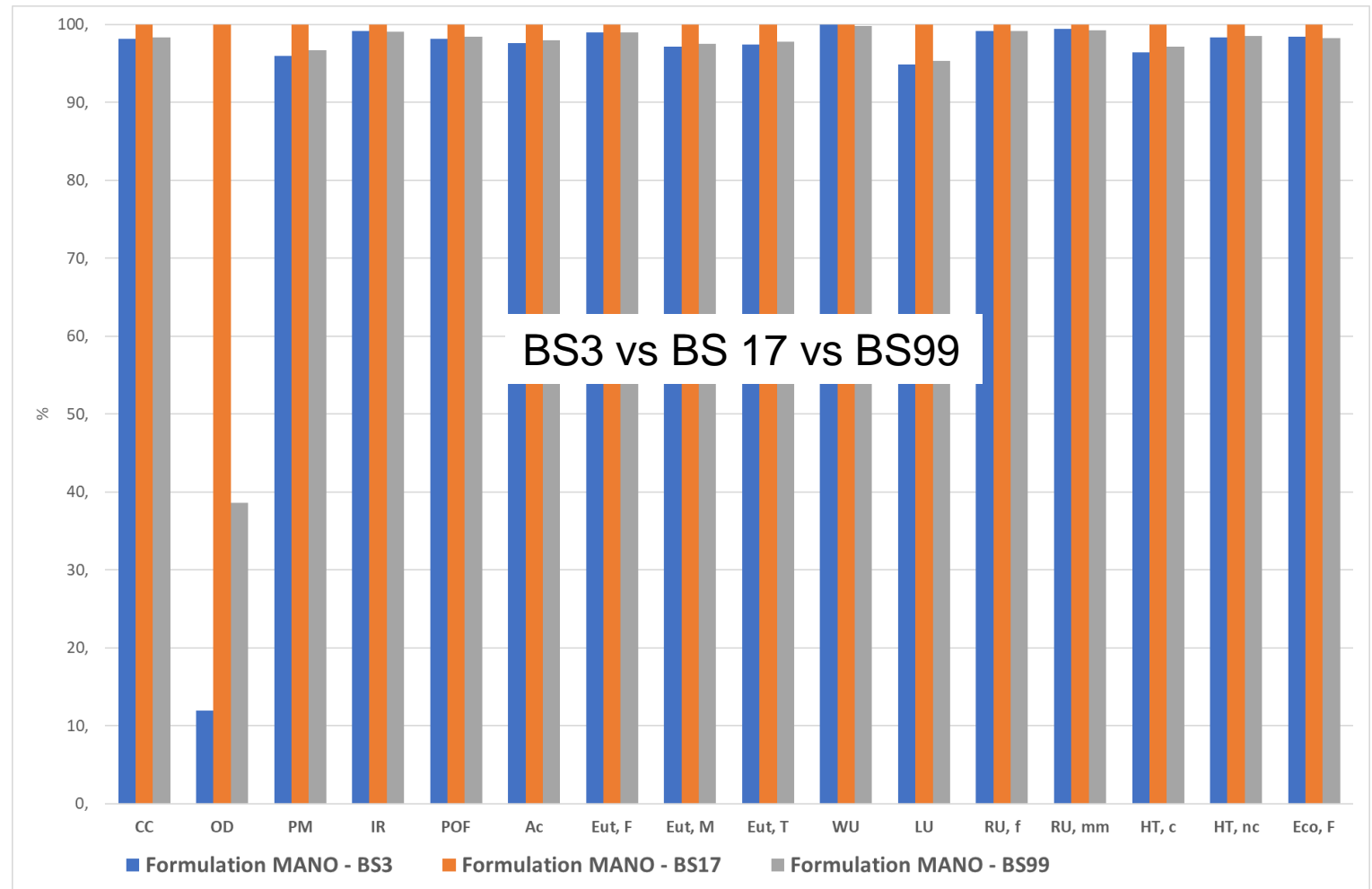
Sol-Gel	Additives	MEK test	WCA (°)	HCA (°)	Sliding angle (50 µl)
BS102	Unmodified cellulose	OK	84+/-2	<20	41,4+/-1,1
BS98	Modified cellulose + Cx	OK	94+/-1	34+/-1	13,7+/-0,4
BS99	Modified cellulose	OK	96 ± 1	35 ± 1	12



- MEK test: OK
- Cross cut: Class 0
- Sclerometer: 30N OK

# SSbD – Steps 1-4

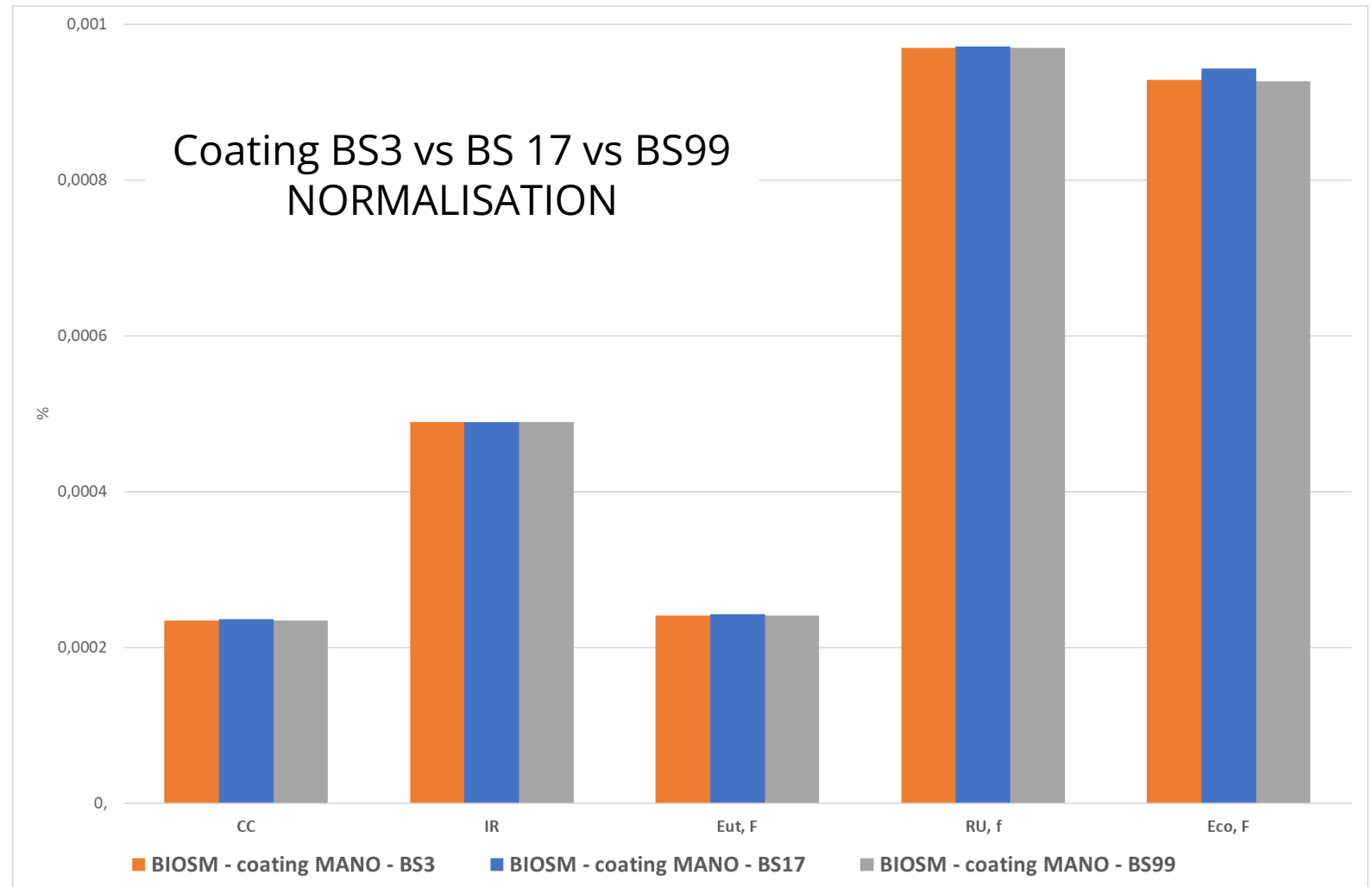
- Step 1 and 2: data missing for modified cellulose -> next steps
- Step 3: to be done
- Step 4: LCA shows that with BS99 (replacement of PDMS by modified cellulose): improved ozone depletion impact compared to PDMS containing formulation





# SSbD – Steps 1-4

- Step 1 and 2: data missing for modified cellulose -> next steps
- Step 3: to be done
- Step 4: LCA shows that with BS99 (replacement of PDMS by modified cellulose): improved ozone depletion impact compared to PDMS containing formulation
- After impact normalisation: almost the same impacts for all the coatings



## Conclusions and next steps

- SSbD: used as eco-design tool in an iterative approach to obtain satisfying performances with a safe and sustainable product and process
- Product :
  - Promising results for PFAS replacement in hydrophobic sol gel coatings
  - Oleophobic properties still need to be further improved
  - % biobased content
  - Replacement of solvent -> water
- Process: to be modelled
- End-of-life scenarios: recycling or reuse, both will be evaluated

# BIO-SUSHY project

- Starting Date : January 1st 2023
- Duration : 48 months
- Coordination : Materia Nova

## Funded by the European Union

- Call and topic : HORIZON-CL4-2022-RESILIENCE-01-23 - Safe-and sustainable-by-design organic and hybrid coatings (RIA)
- GA number: 101091464

# Learn more about the **BIO-SUSHY** project



[www.bio-sushy.eu](http://www.bio-sushy.eu)

[info@bio-sushy.eu](mailto:info@bio-sushy.eu)



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@BIO\_SUSHY



BIO-SUSHY

NAME: Mireille Poelman

EMAIL: [mireille.poelman@materianova.be](mailto:mireille.poelman@materianova.be)

COMPANY: Materia Nova

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