

GREEN ROOF with
natureline



GREEN ROOFING IN THE 21ST CENTURY

A System Build-up made from
Renewable Raw Materials

Life on Roofs



Why renewable raw materials?

In a time of increasing scarcity of fossil raw materials and of global warming, ZinCo has taken on the resulting challenge and is looking for suitable solutions for conserving natural resources. The use of renewable raw materials is an obvious solution and one that promises huge potential. Renewable raw materials are biomass sources from agricultural, forest or marine production. They are typically one or two-year old plants such as grain, maize, sugar cane, oleaginous crops, wood and in the future

possibly even algae. Mankind is exploiting the advance work of nature here, for example as carbon is extracted from the atmosphere in the form of CO₂ through the process of photosynthesis and is converted to energy-rich, organic compounds (biomass). The resulting sugar and other elements can be used as energy sources or chemical raw materials, for example for the production of bioplastics.

Bioplastics are plastics that are created on the basis of renewable raw materials. A bio-

mass is generally converted to plastic using a multi-phase (bio) chemical-technical process. There are many different bioplastics, including mass plastics (e.g. PE, PET), technical plastics (bio-based polyamide, PUR) and new types of plastic (PLA, PHA).

The ZinCo focus

ZinCo developed the idea of a green roof system based on renewable raw materials together with Tecnar GmbH, a pioneer in the field of biobased materials. Tecnar GmbH has been very successful in the field of bioplastics since 1998 and at the Hannover Trade Fair in April was awarded the international GREEN BRAND Germany, among other things for the materials group ARBOBLEND. One type of material from this group was developed specifically for use with thermoformed applications such as drainage elements and it shows properties that are comparable with those of conventional polyethylene. With Tecnar, ZinCo has found a partner who shares a common approach in terms of the requirements of quality and environmental sustainability.

The drainage element in the "Natureline" system build-up is produced mainly using

sugar cane, the most efficient and largest capacity sugar plant worldwide. The process energy required to convert sugar to plastic is also drawn to a great extent from biomass. Sugar cane is grown in line with strict statutory requirements that take into consideration both social and environmental standards and the protection of nature (recognised as per EU biofuel regulation). The raw material is farmed and processed in the Federal State of Sao Paulo, about 2,000 km from the Amazon rainforest.

The protection mat and the filter mat in the "Natureline" system build-up consist of PLA (polylactic acid). This bioplastic is created through the polymerisation of lactic acid, which is in turn a product of the fermentation of maize starch using lactic acid bacteria. One important advantage of PLA is the special diversity of this bio-



plastic, which can be adapted to be quickly biodegradable or to be permanently viable. Further advantages are its strength, thermoplasticity and its good processing characteristics on existing machinery in the plastics processing sector.

A holistic view – arguments pro natureline

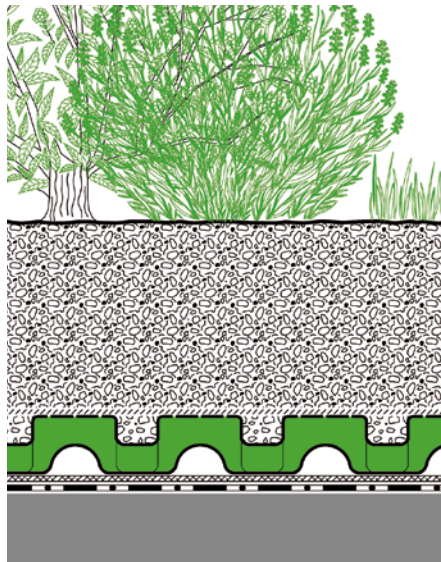
Any decision to start using bioplastics is taken in the full knowledge that renewable agricultural raw materials are only available in limited supply. Agricultural land serves many purposes, in particular the cultivation of foodstuff. Given a usage of only 0.006% of the agricultural land worldwide (source: European bioplastics and IfBB Institut für Biokunststoffe und Bio-

verbundwerkstoffe), we are certain of one thing at ZinCo: The development of bioplastics and of sustainable concepts that are based on them, for example, green roofing, is the right way to go. The potential offered by bioplastics is in no way exhausted. Algae or agricultural residual materials may be used in their production in the future. The long-term goal is a bio-

economy in which fossil raw materials and energy sources are replaced by renewable raw materials without affecting livelihoods. Thanks to the System Build-up "Natureline", bioplastics have now found their way onto the green roof market where they will prove themselves as an alternative with a promising future.



Weight kg/m ²		Height cm
dry	water-saturated	
from 200	from 300	from 20
32	42	7
232	342	



Plant level

System Substrate

Filter Sheet **natureline**
 Drainage **natureline**
 Protection Mat **natureline**

Build-up height: ab ca. 27 cm
 Weight, saturated: ab ca. 340 kg/m²
 Water retention capacity: ab ca. 110 l/m²

The figures speak for themselves

In theory, 90% of all plastics could already be produced today from biomass instead of from petroleum but, in practice the production figures show a very different picture. For example, in 2011 less than 1% of the overall global plastics production was bio-based. However, the annual growth in production is at least 20% (without subsidies). Source: <http://en.european-bioplastics.org/multimedia/>

At the moment, production costs for bioplastics are higher than those for the fossil plastics that are to be replaced, but the trend is towards a continually improving cost-effec-

tiveness. It must also be mentioned that the price of renewable raw materials and bioplastics continues to drop, while, as is well known, the price of crude oil is still rising. The decisive advantage of renewable raw materials compared with fossil raw materials is that they contribute to reducing the glasshouse effect and therefore play a role in climate protection. For example, when bioplastics are compared with fossil plastics (based on comparable applications) the savings in CO₂ emissions are generally speaking between 20 % and 80 %. In addition to the parameters "CO₂ emis-

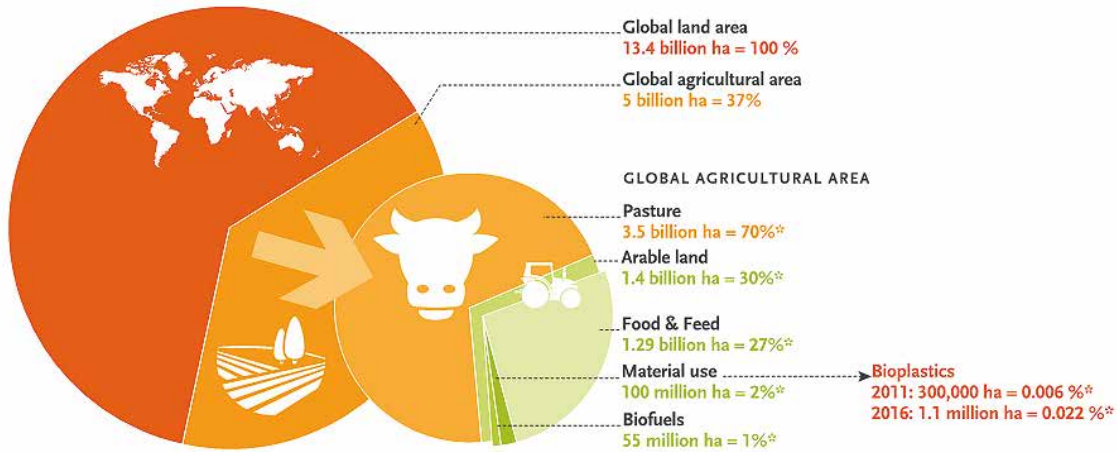
sions" and "conserving fossil resources", there are other factors that are significant when evaluating bioplastics. For further information see for example www.biopolymernetzwerk.de/netzwerk/arbeitsweise-themen/oekobilanzierung-von-biobasierten-werkstoffen/

Not all aspects of bioplastics are basically better but they do fare extremely well with regard to highly-weighted factors. In addition, there will be a plus in the life cycle analysis once special residual and waste materials can be applied as raw materials.



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In 2011, while pastureland accounted for about 70% of the overall global agricultural land, the area required to produce bioplastics was a mere 0.006%.



Source: European Bioplastics | Institute for Bioplastics and Biocomposites (October 2012) / FAO

* In relation to global agricultural area.

