

Corrigendum to “Decontamination efficiencies of post-consumer high-density polyethylene milk bottles and prioritization of high concern volatile migrants”. Resour. Conserv. Recycl. 171, 105640

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The authors regret to inform that the following description of sorting milk bottles at industrial scale in Spain was missing in the published article. The authors wish to clarify this point to avoid misunderstanding. “In Spain, 75.8% of household packaging made of plastic is recycled (Ecoembes, 2019). HDPE household packaging is collected in yellow containers (together with other packaging made of other plastics, metal and cartons) and then separated in sorting plants. Thus, sorted HDPE packaging is sent to an associate recycler, who transform it into new secondary raw material. HDPE milk bottles are already sorted by recyclers from other HDPE packagings. Thanks to the intermediate black carbon layer, which is present in HDPE milk bottles and acts as a protection against UV light, the sorting of HDPE milk bottles can be done automatically. This intermediate layer interacts with the signal of usual NIR sensors and returns a characteristic pattern that makes HDPE milk bottles suitable to be separated from other HDPE packaging. Therefore, milk bottles seem to be the right packaging to obtain rHDPE for food contact. This is very important from the industrial point of view. A manual sorting won't be realistic at industrial scale”. The term “bottle to bottle recycling” means “closed-loop recycling” The term “poor separation” means “incorrect separation for the aim of this study” The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.