# Packaging innovation vs. Design for Recycling

An Vossen – Executive Manager



## **Plarebel**

- PLAREBEL is a non-profit organisation that promotes
  the recycling of all plastic waste types in Belgium. Its
  members represent the entire plastics industry supply
  chain (producers, converters and users).
- PLAREBEL is a partner of Fost Plus (ie. Belgian Green Dot organisation), acting as a centre of expertise with regard to the organisation of the collection and sorting, the recycling of household plastic packaging waste in Belgium; thus contributing to an efficient implementation of the recycling activities in Belgium.
- PLAREBEL is member of EPRO (European Association of Plastics Recycling and Recovery Organisations).





### **INNOVATION**

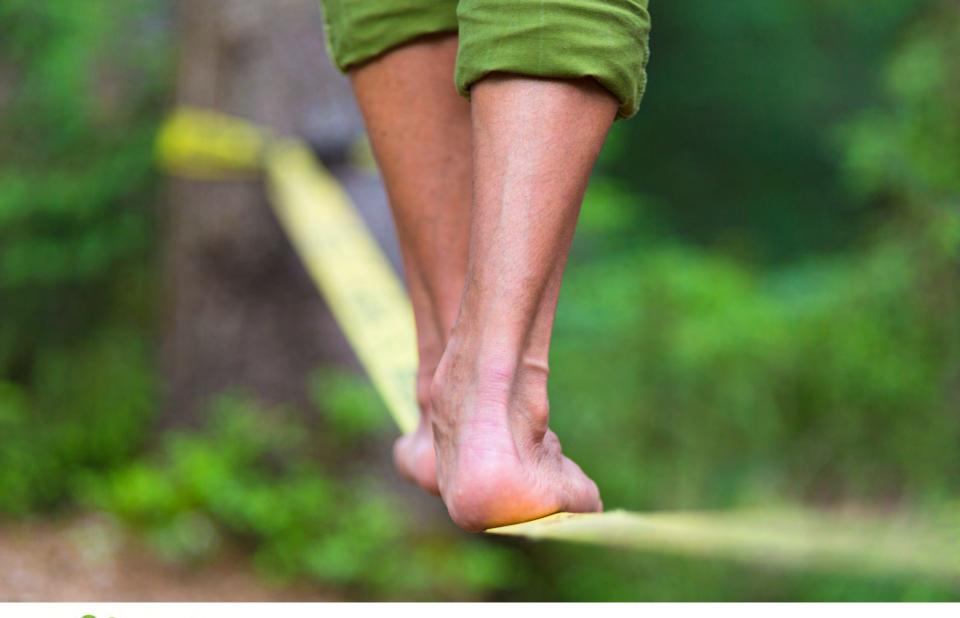
The process of translating a new idea or invention into a good or service that creates value or for which customers will pay.



### **RECYCLING**

Waste minimization strategy in which reusable materials are diverted from a waste stream and processed in order to regain material for the manufacture of new products.







# DUCE USE CYCLE DESIGN





MAKE
PRODUCTS
MORE
RECYCLABLE



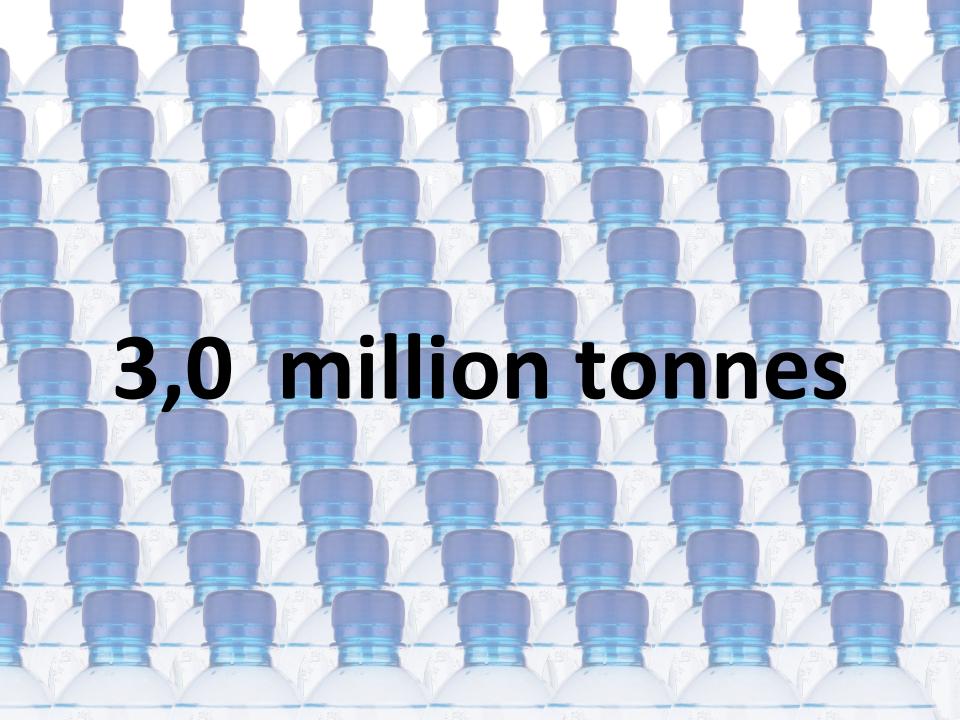
# Design for Recycling (DfR)

- Design for Recycling is a design concept that seeks to remove hazardous and non-recyclable materials from the production process through careful planning and design in order to promote material loops.
  - removal of toxic and hazardous substances
  - use of mono-materials
  - use of compatible materials
  - easy dismantling and separation
  - identification of materials that are difficult to recognise
- Design for Recycling helps protect the environment and creates a sustainable means for conserving our resources.

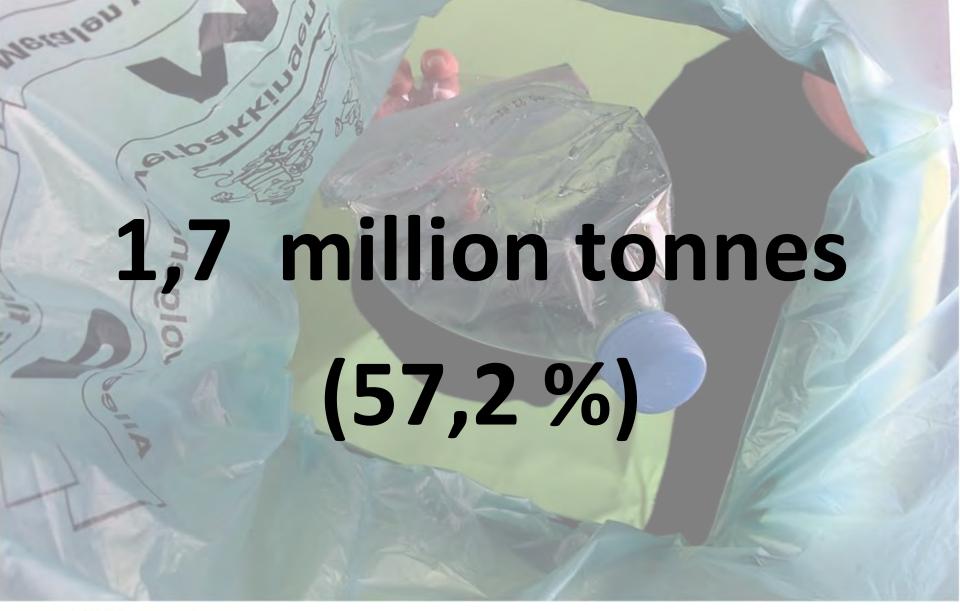






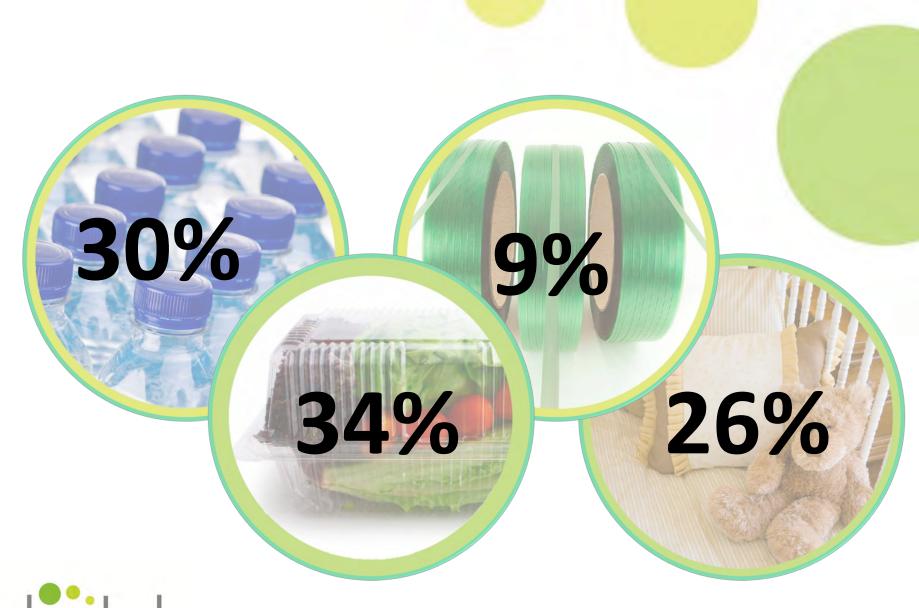












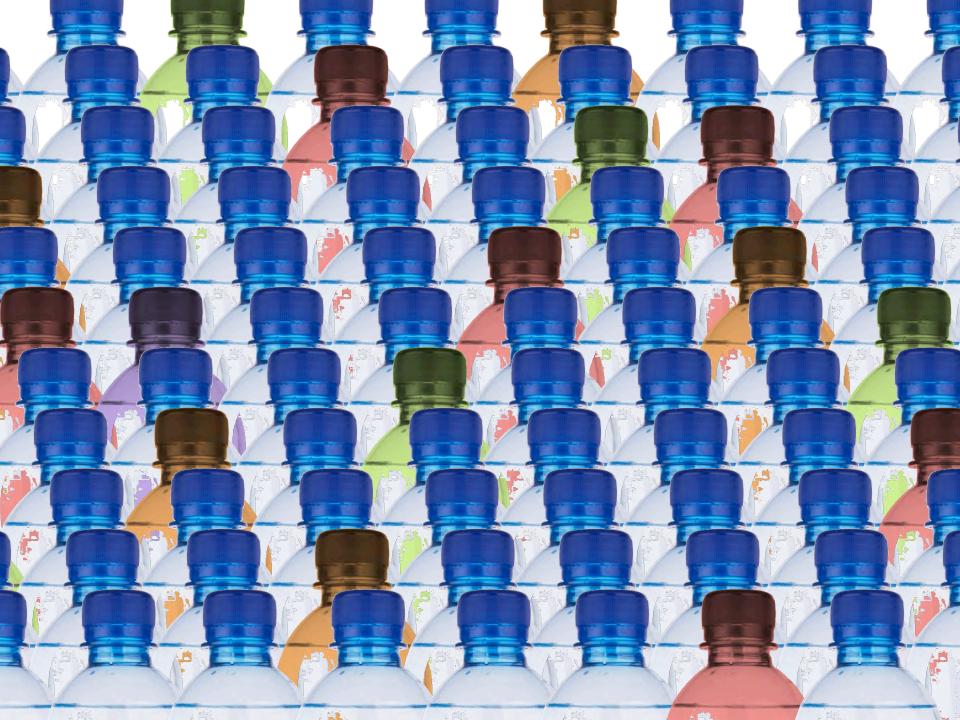


## Time to reflect...















- Is a voluntary initiative
- Created in 2007
- Grouping technical experts in the field of PET production, design, use, collection and recycling
- To provide an **objective evaluation** of the impact of new technologies on PET recycling processes across Europe.
- Supported by the European Association of Plastic Recycling and Recovery Organisations (EPRO), the Plastics Recyclers Europe (PRE), PETCORE-Europe, the European Federation of Bottled Waters (EFBW) and the European non-alcoholic beverages association (UNESDA).





- EPBP has established several test procedures in order to assess the recycling profile of new PET bottles, including barriers, additives, closures, labels, etc.
- The first set of test procedures are relatively rapid and low-cost techniques for the quick assessment of the recycling profile of PET bottles, including oven test, optical sorting test, glue separation, etc.
- In addition, the Platform establishes specific test procedures using up-to-date testing methods that produce qualitative and/or quantitative test results.
- For more information, visit <u>www.petbottleplatform.eu</u>.





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**Test Procedures** 

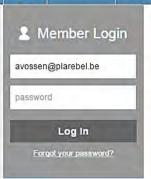
**Test Results** 

Design Guidelines

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#### Testing Protocol for PET Recycling Compatibility

EPBP has also developed a **test protocol** for testing innovative PET bottles. This protocol is designed to evaluate PET packaging solutions that generally end up in the PET recycling stream and that can possibly influence the quality of - or even disturb - the recycling system. Our experts will use the information provided by the applicant, combined with its expertise and knowledge database, to determine the optimal test program, using up-to-date testing methods that produce qualitative and/or quantitative test results. Products that pass the tests should not experience any problems during recycling.

|                           | Process steps                            |                              |  |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
|                           | Pellets                                  |                              |  |
|                           | Bottles                                  |                              |  |
|                           | Grinding                                 |                              |  |
|                           | Washing                                  |                              |  |
|                           | Air elutriation                          |                              |  |
|                           | Flakes                                   |                              |  |
|                           | Flake mixing (2, 5, 10, 25 and 50% test) |                              |  |
|                           | Extrusion to pellets                     |                              |  |
|                           |  | <b></b>                      |  |
| Route 1                   | Route 2                                  | Route 3                      |  |
| Solid stating for Colour  | Solid stating for 0.80 IV                | Crystallization pellets      |  |
| Pellet blending (50/50)   | Pellet blending (50/50)                  | Fibre spinning               |  |
| Injection Molding plaques | Injection Molding Preforms               | Film extrusion (gels/specks) |  |
| Testing Plaques on colour | Blow molding bottles                     |                              |  |
|                           | Testing bottles                          |                              |  |



- EPBP has assessed the impact of several innovations on the PET recycling stream. These assessments are based upon tests carried out according to the EPBP testing protocol.
- Applicants must demonstrate that materials and/or components used in PET bottles can be recycled safely and economically, using existing recycling technologies and processes, by eliminating or significantly reducing materials that may impede recycling without affecting the yield or the quality of the recycled PET.
- To date EPBP has considered more than 40 applications.
   Many are ongoing, but there are 16 so far on the positive list.





- EPBP focuses on some key principles of the Design for Recycling Guidelines that are appropriate for all PET bottles. These include:
  - Avoid the use of materials and/or components that are known to impede the PET recycling process or reduce the quality of the recycled PET.
  - Reduce the amount of non-PET components to allow for ease of separation and efficiency of recycling.
  - Design components, such as closures and labels, so that they can easily, safely, cost-effectively and rapidly be separated and eliminated from the recycled PET.
  - The goal of improving the recyclability of PET bottles <u>cannot</u> <u>compromise product safety.</u>







Members

**Test Procedures** 

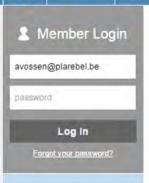
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#### **Design Guidelines**

Please select a product from below:

Clear / light blue PET bottles

**Coloured PET bottles** 

|                             | Full compatibility – materials that passed the testing protocols with no negative impact OR materials that have not been tested (yet), but are known to be acceptable in PET recycling | Limited compatibility — materials that passed the testing protocols if certain conditions are met OR materials that have not been tested (yet), but pose a low risk of interfering with PET recycling | Low compatibility – materials that failed the testing protocols OR materials that have not been tested (yet), but pose a high risk of interfering with PET recycling |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Container                   | PET  |   | PLA; PVC; PS; PETG   |
| Size                        |  |   | 4  |
| Colours                     | transparent clear; transparent light blue  |   | other transparent colours; opaque;<br>metallic   |
| Barrier                     | SiOx plasma-coating  | carbon plasma-coating; PA<br>multilayer with <5 wt% PA and no tie<br>layers; PGA multilayer; PTN alloy  | PA multilayer with >5 wt% PA or tie layers; monolayer PA blend; EVOH   |
| Additives                   |  | UV stabilisers; AA blockers; optical brighteners; oxygen scavengers   | bio-/oxo-/photodegradable additives;<br>nanocomposites   |
| Closure Systems             | PE; PP, all with density <1 g/cm <sup>3</sup>  |   | materials with density >1 g/cm² (e.g. highly filled PE; metals); non-detaching or welded closures  |
| Liners, Seals and<br>Valves | PE; PE+EVA; PP; foamed PET; all with density <1 g/cm²  | silicone with density <0.95 g/cm²   | materials with density >1 g/cm² (e.g.<br><u>PVC</u> , <u>silicone</u> , <u>metals</u> )  |
| Labels                      | PE; PP; OPP; EPS; <u>foamed PET or</u><br><u>PETG</u> ; all with density <1 g/cm <sup>2</sup>  | lightly metallised labels (density <1<br>g/cm²); paper  | materials with density >1 g/cm² (e.g.<br>PVC; PS; PET; PETG; PLA);<br>metallised materials; non-detaching<br>or welded labels  |
| Sleeves                     | sleeves with partial bottle coverage<br>in <u>PE</u> ; PP; OPP; EPS; <u>foamed PET</u><br>or <u>PETG</u> ; all with density <1 g/cm²   | sleeves translucent for IR detection in <u>PE</u> ; PP; OPP; EPS; <u>foamed PET or PETG</u> ; all with density <1 g/cm <sup>2</sup>   | materials with density >1 g/cm³ (e.g. PVC; PS; PET; PETG); metallised materials; heavily inked sleeves; full   |

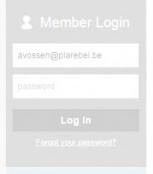


- Recommendation for the PET users:
  - EPBP design guidelines are freely available to individuals, designers and manufacturing companies.
  - It is essential that packaging designers follow the guidelines for recycling which are available on the EPBP website.
  - Companies are encouraged to bring their bottle packaging solutions to EPBP in order to obtain an objective third party assessment of the impact on recyclability and hence sustainability of their products.
  - Packaging solutions are assessed by the EPBP technical expert panel whilst protecting applicant's confidential information.











# Please check the EPBP website www.petbottleplatform.eu

# for the Design for Recycling Guidelines, the endorsements (including its conditions),

## and the test protocols.

- The average recycled content in PET bottles in Europe is now 10.6%.









## Thank you for your attention!



An Vossen Executive Manager

#### **PLAREBEL**

Diamant Building
Boulevard A. Reyerslaan 80
1030 Brussels
Belgium

Tel: +32 2 239 97 81 Fax: +32 2 238 99 98 Mail: info@plarebel.be

