



Rethinking plastic recycling

2021 ECOS Fall meeting

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National Waste & Recycling Association
September 9, 2021



Sources: Guardian, National Geographic

2018 Word of the year



UC SANTA BARBARA

90.5% 
the proportion of
plastic waste that has
never been recycled.

The Royal Statistical Society
International Statistic of the Year 2018

Roland Geyer, PROFESSOR
Industrial Ecology, Green Supply Chain Management

2018 International Statistic of the Year

Commitments follow...

- Alliance to end plastic waste - 2019 – \$1B
- US Plastics pact – brand commitments by 2025:
 - Take measures to eliminate problematic & unnecessary packaging
 - 100% of plastics packaging reusable/recyclable/compostable
 - Take actions to effectively recycle or compost 50% of plastic packaging
 - Average 30% recycled or responsibly sourced biobased content
- Every bottle back (2019)
- Polypropylene recycling coalition (2020)
- Consumer goods forum (CGF) Coalition of action on plastic waste (2020)

But commitments were made before...

- Failure by brands to use 25% recycled content in their bottle by 2015
- Failure by one brand to recycle 50% of US beverage containers by 2018
- Failure by another brand to double recycling of PET bottles to 60% by 2018
- Why? Cost of virgin is cheaper for one...
- Will commitments this time be stickier?

“

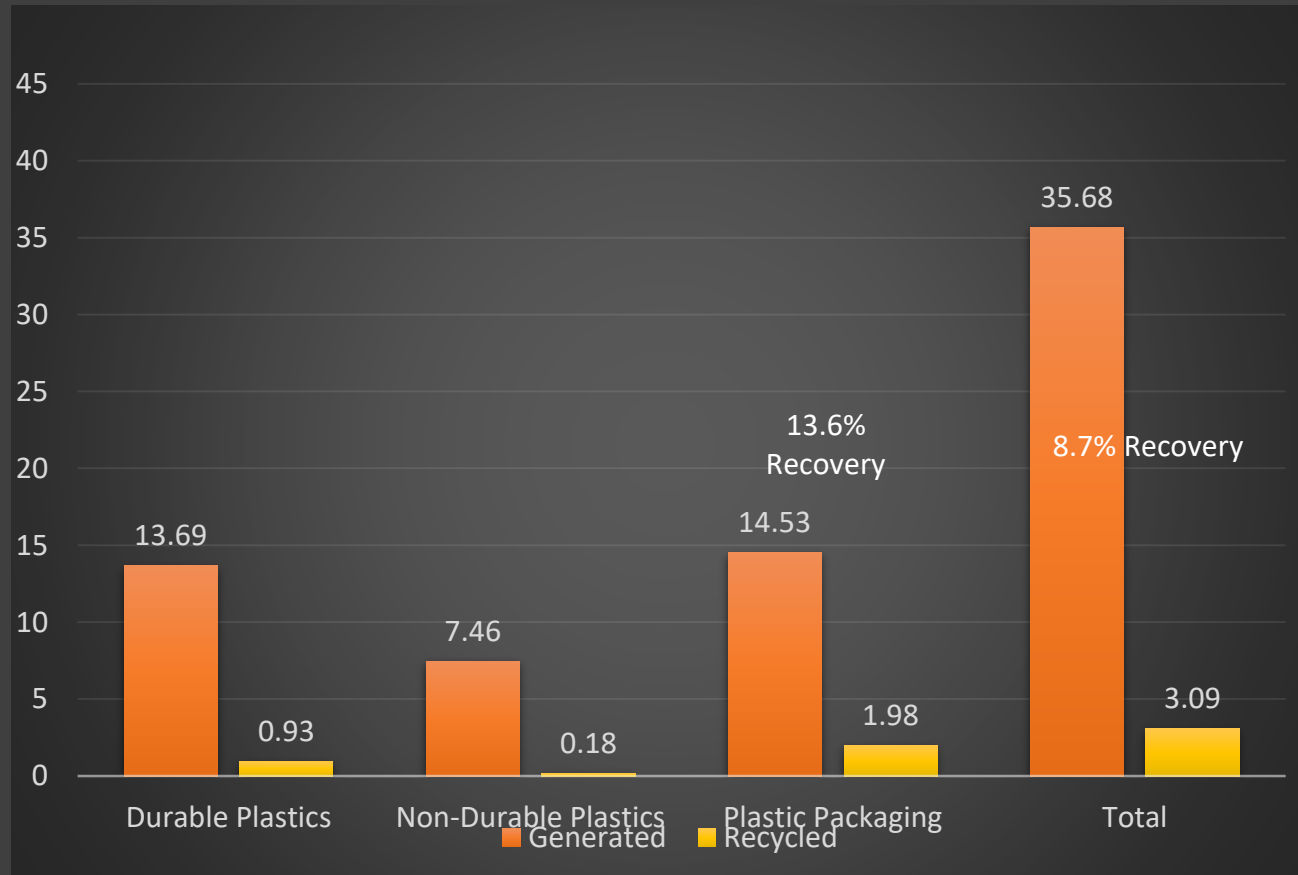
**Net zero demands
a transformation
of the entire
economy.**

Larry Fink
Chairman and CEO

BlackRock.



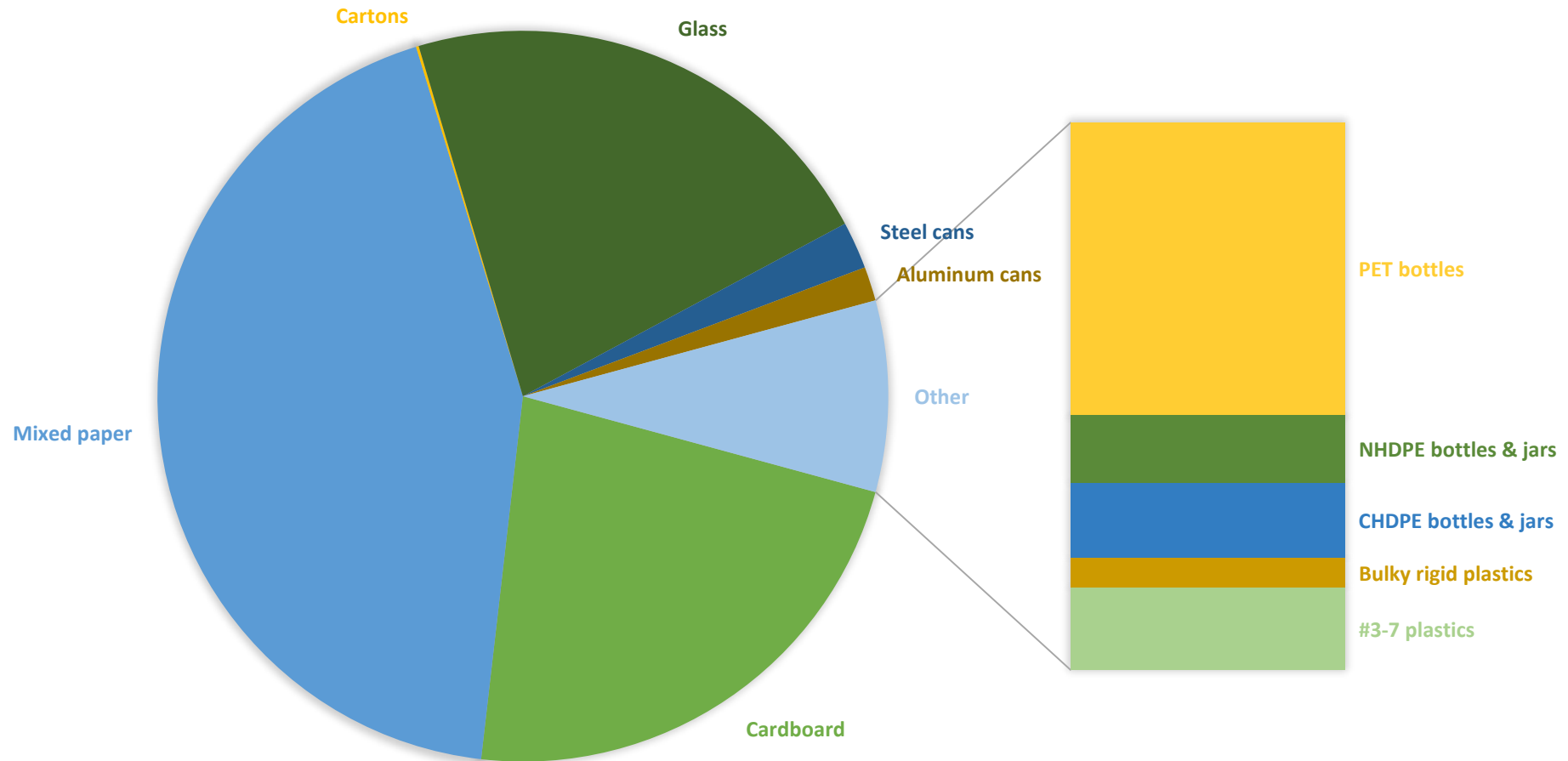
What is plastic waste?



- **292 M tons municipal solid waste generated in the U.S. each year**
- **35.68 M (12.2%) tons are plastic**
- **41% containers/packaging**
- **38% durable** (e.g. car parts, medical equipment, computers, furniture, etc.)
- **21% non-durable** (less than 3 years use: diapers, trash bags, disposable medical supplies, plates, cups, disposable utensils, clothing, etc.)

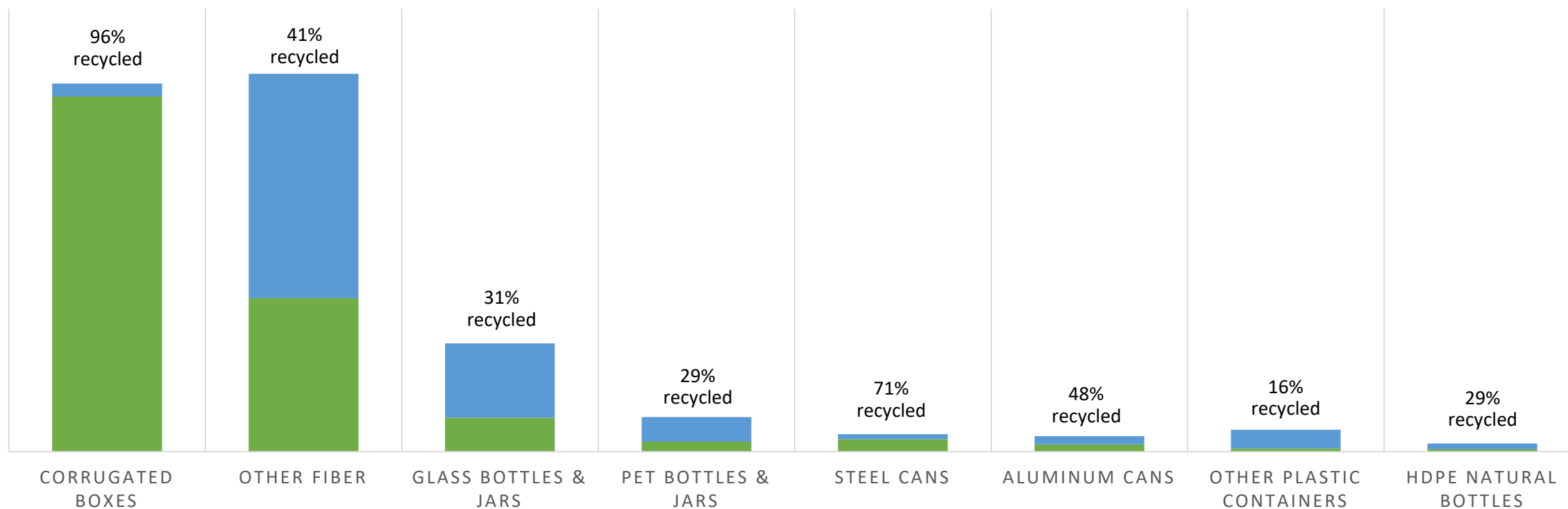
Current recycling

Single Stream material mix



Materials recycled

■ Recycled ■ Disposed

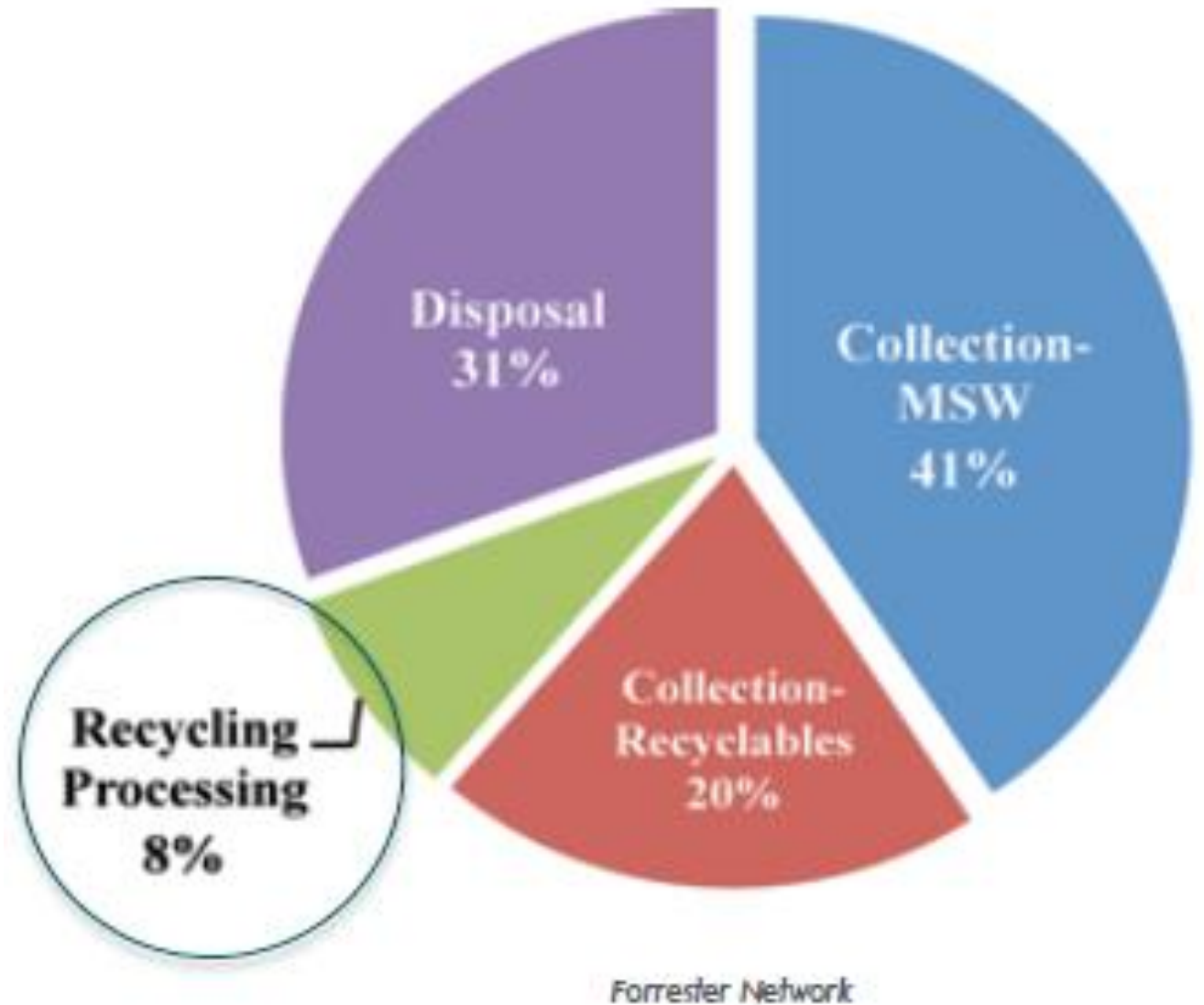


Collection

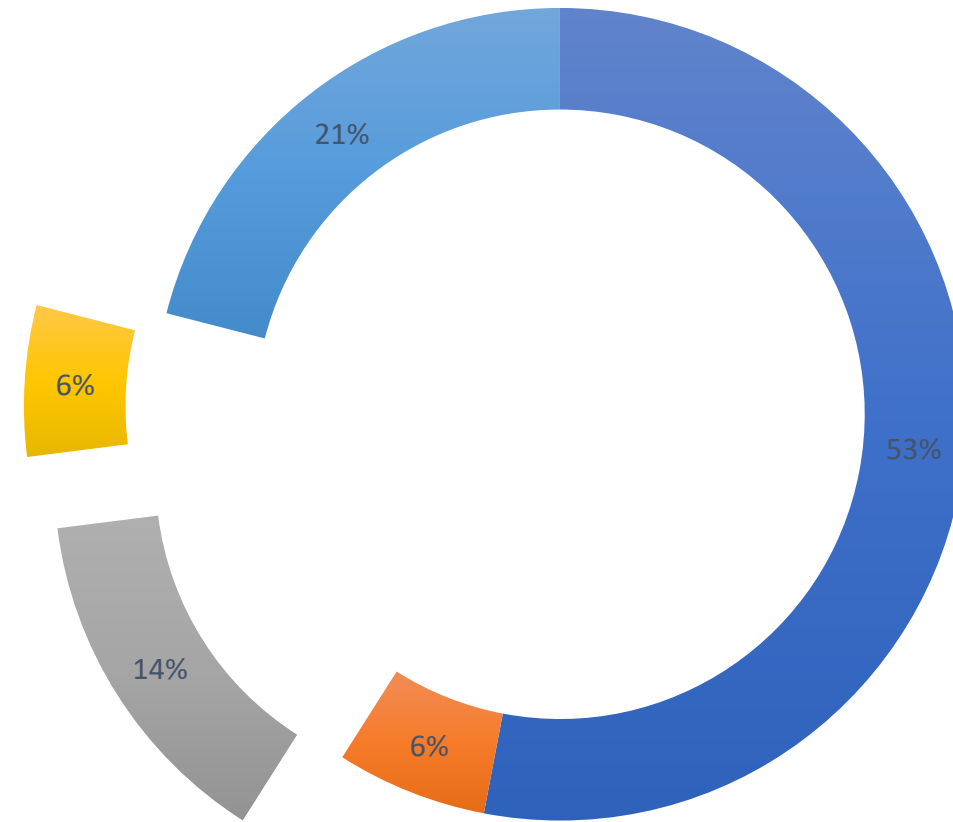
Recycling costs

- Recycling collections costs are typically 2-2.5 x recycling processing
- Cost per household per year*:
 - Processing: \$20
 - Collection (cart): \$48

*Assumes: \$87/ton processing costs; \$4/month collection costs; 460 #/year collected



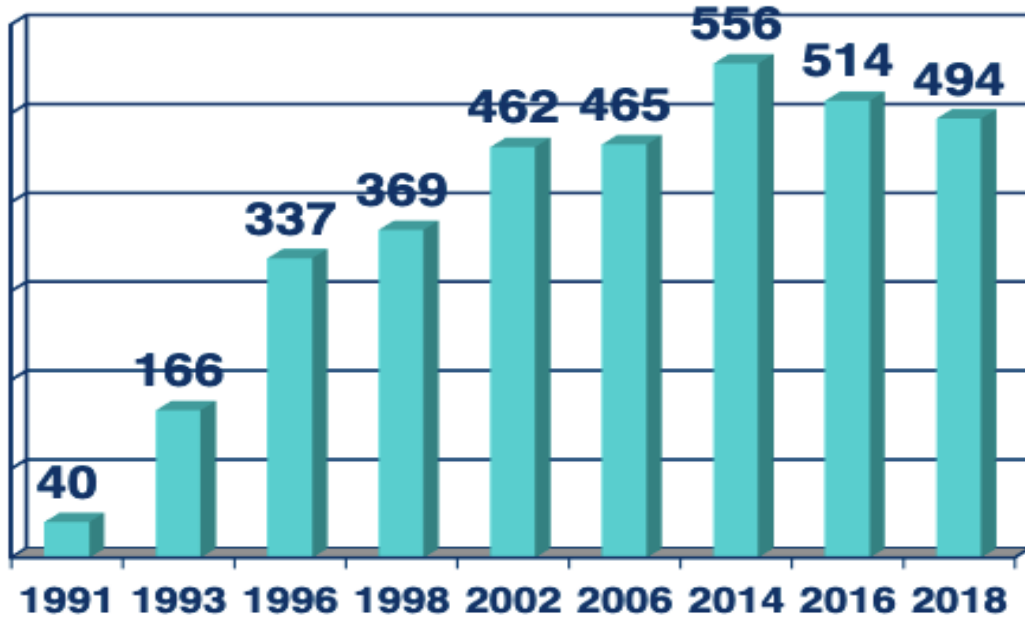
Recycling access



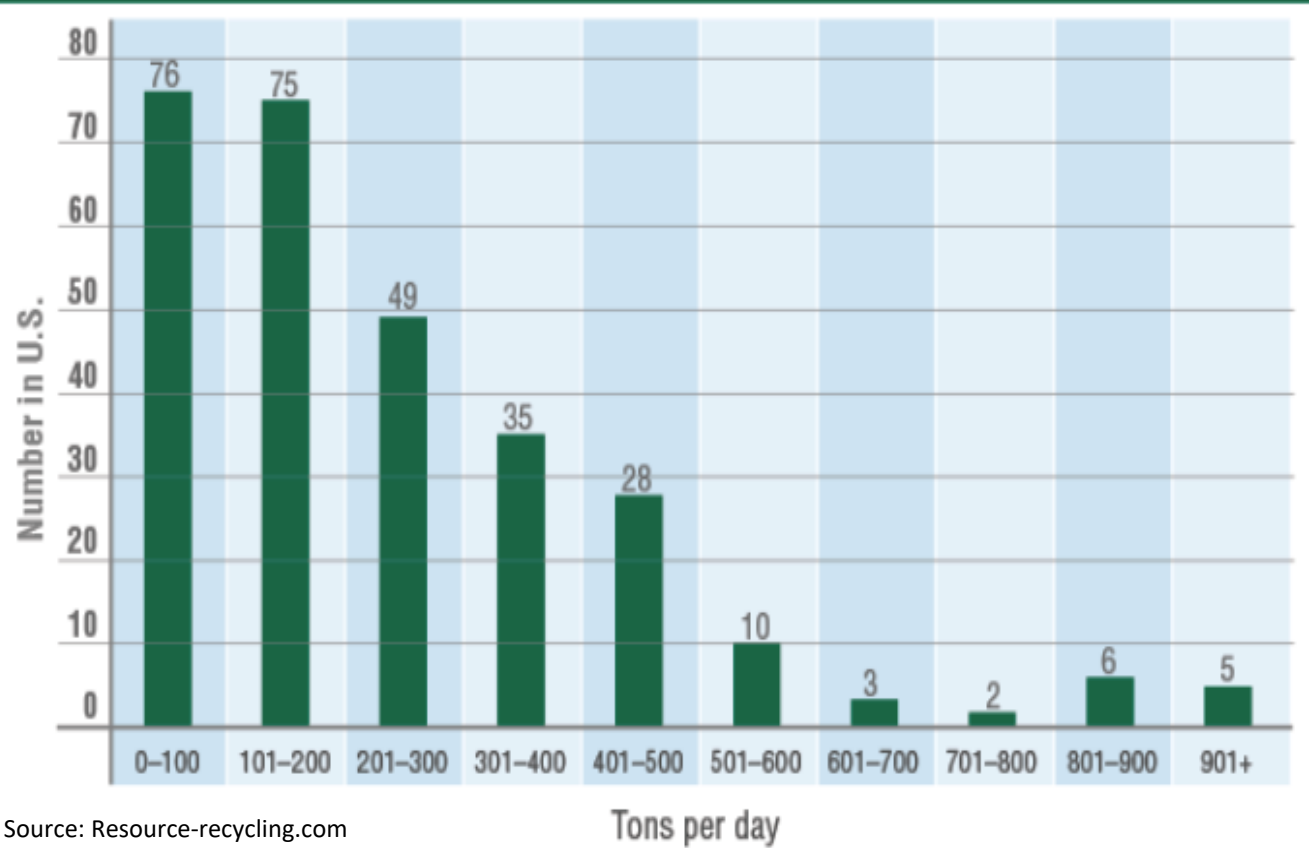
- Curbside automatically provided
- Subscription-based curbside
- Subscription-based available (no uptake)
- No Recycling
- Drop-off recycling

Processing

Number of MRFs by Year



Source: Eileen Berenyi, GAA



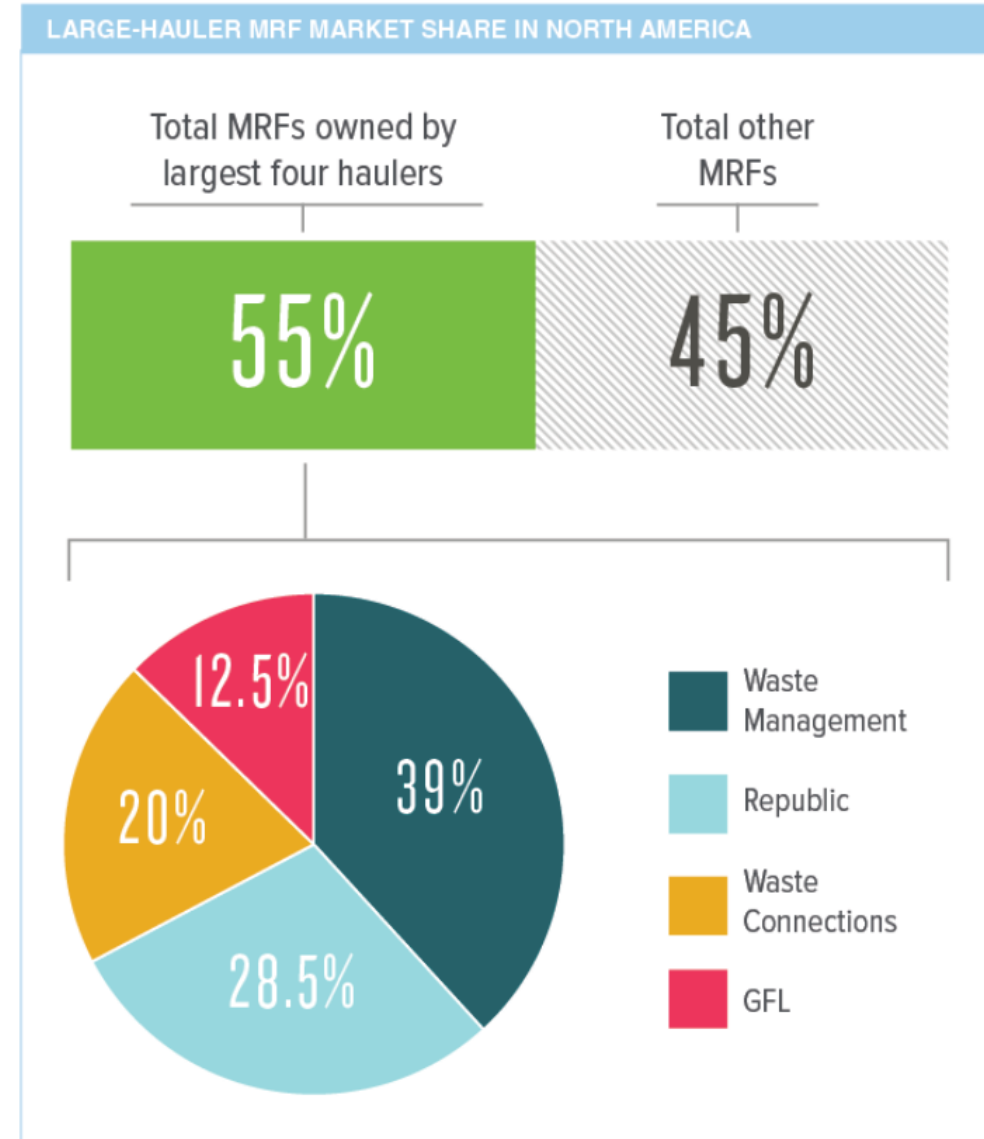
Source: Resource-recycling.com

MRFs

- 2/3 MRFs – single stream
- Average throughput = 200 TPD
- 5 largest MRFs > 76 smallest MRFs

Capacity & Utilization

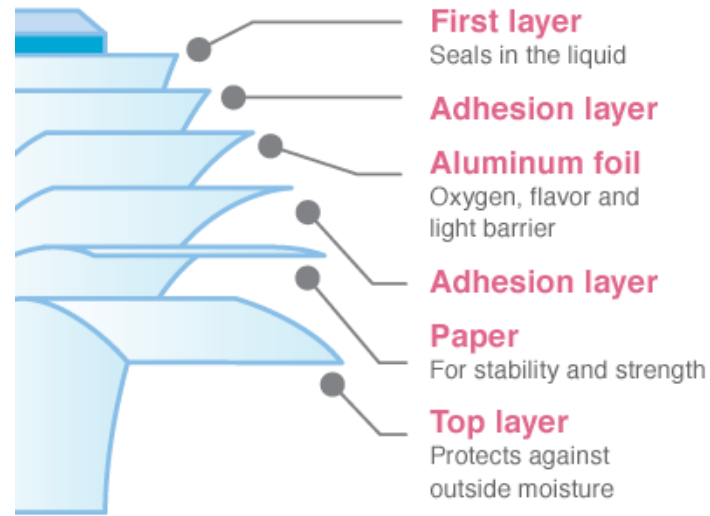
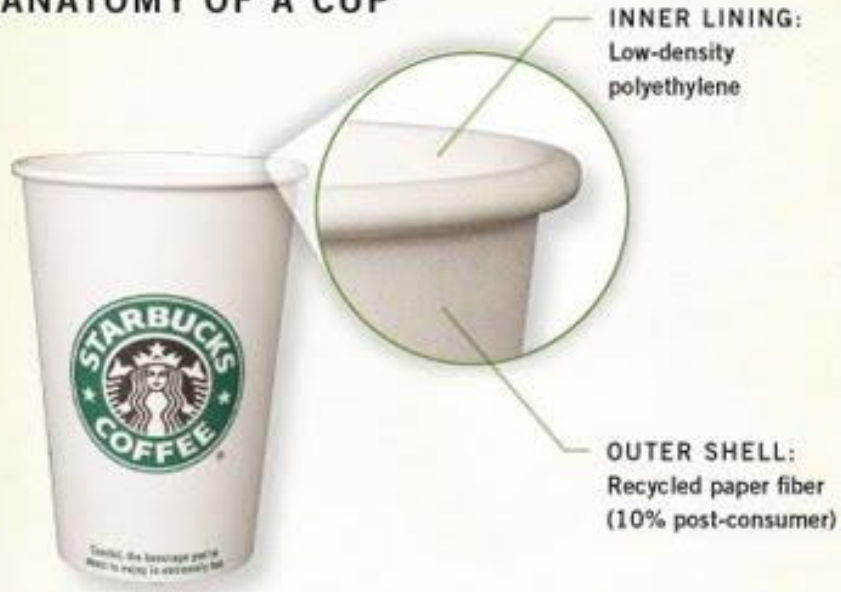
- Average at 60% utilization
- WM – 66% capacity is new or had upgrades in last 2 years; 25% planned upgrade in next 3 years
- Republic – 66% capacity state-of the art or recently upgraded; 32% planned upgrade in next 2-3 years



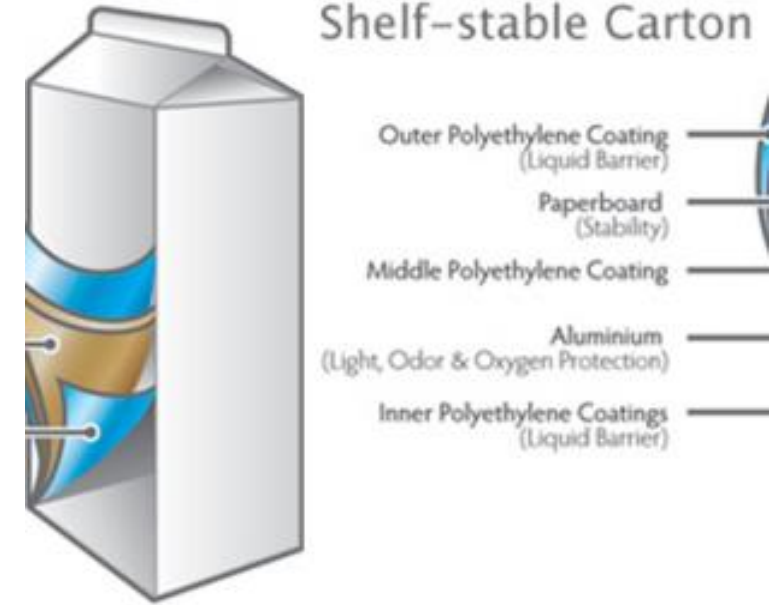
This month's Data Corner was produced by RRS. Learn more at recycle.com.

Evolving ton...

ANATOMY OF A CUP



Shelf-stable Carton



Material complexity:
then & now

Table 1: The Impact of Packaging Innovation

PACKAGING	CHARACTERISTICS	INITIAL YEAR OF DATA	INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS	FINAL YEAR OF DATA	FINAL CHARACTERISTICS
Plastic grocery sack	Thickness	1976	2.3 mils	2009	0.5 mils
Plastic fruit sack	Thickness	1970	1.05 mils	2009	0.4 mils
Plastic trash bag	Thickness	1975	2.5–3.0 mils	2009	0.4–1.1 mils
PET 2-liter bottle	Weight	1978	68 grams	2009	48 grams
HDPE milk jug	Weight	1965	120 grams	2009	64 grams
Aluminum can	Weight	1972	20.8 grams	2009	13.3 grams

Lightweighting by switching packaging



Glass jars,
metal cap to
PET jar,
PP cap

- **Light-weighting**
- **Flexible packaging expected to grow 4-6.5% annually in the next few years**



HDPE Bottle, PP Cap to **multi-layer, flexible film pouch**

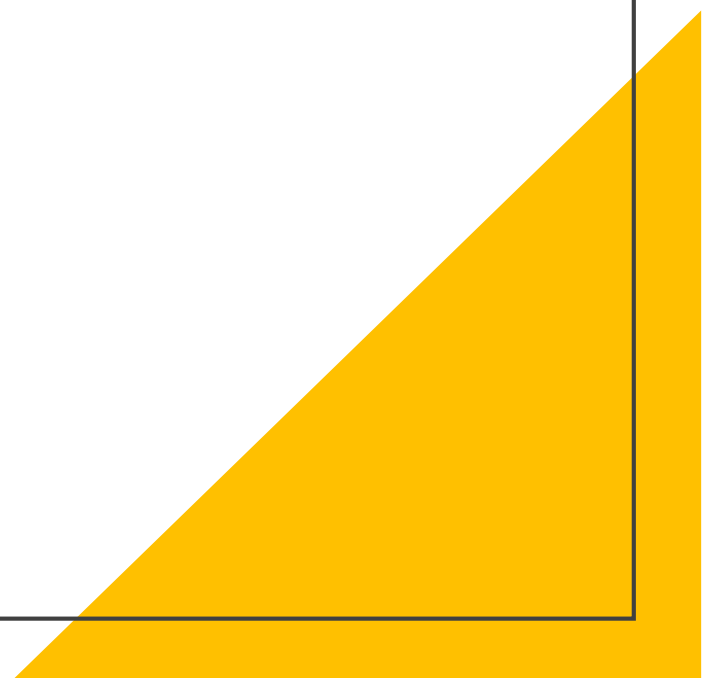


From steel can,
paper label
adhesive to **multi-layer, foil-lined flexible film pouch**

Contamination


Is it
recyclable?

Have you ever wondered whether a
package was recyclable?





Do labels help?

A large orange circle is positioned on the left side of the slide, partially cut off by the edge.

What is the
contamination
rate?

2009 – 7%

2014 – 16%

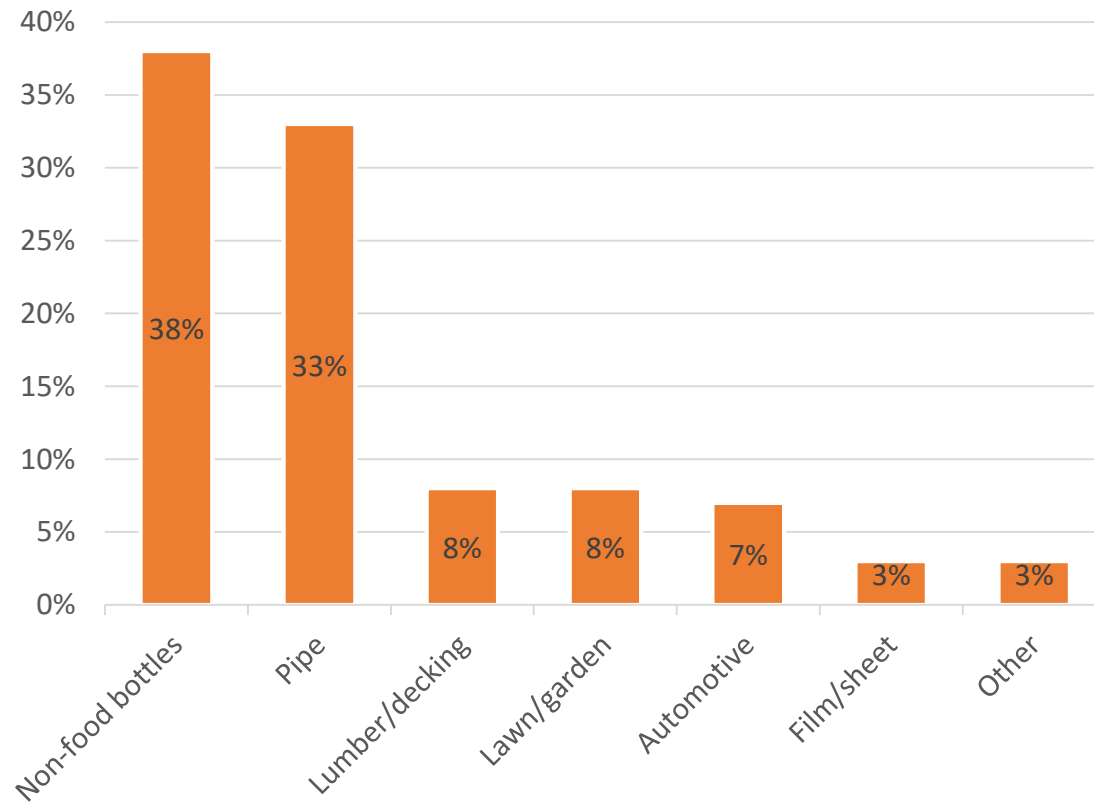
2018 - 25%

2020 - 20%

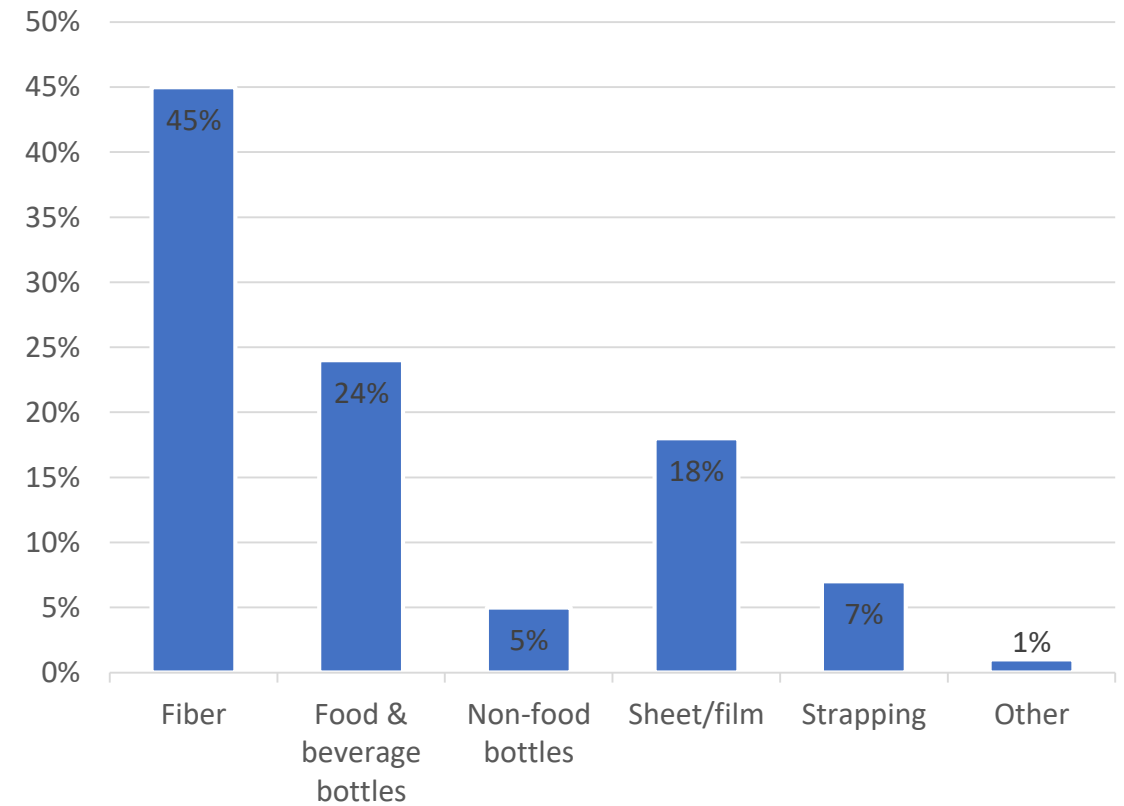
End Markets

HDPE & PET end markets

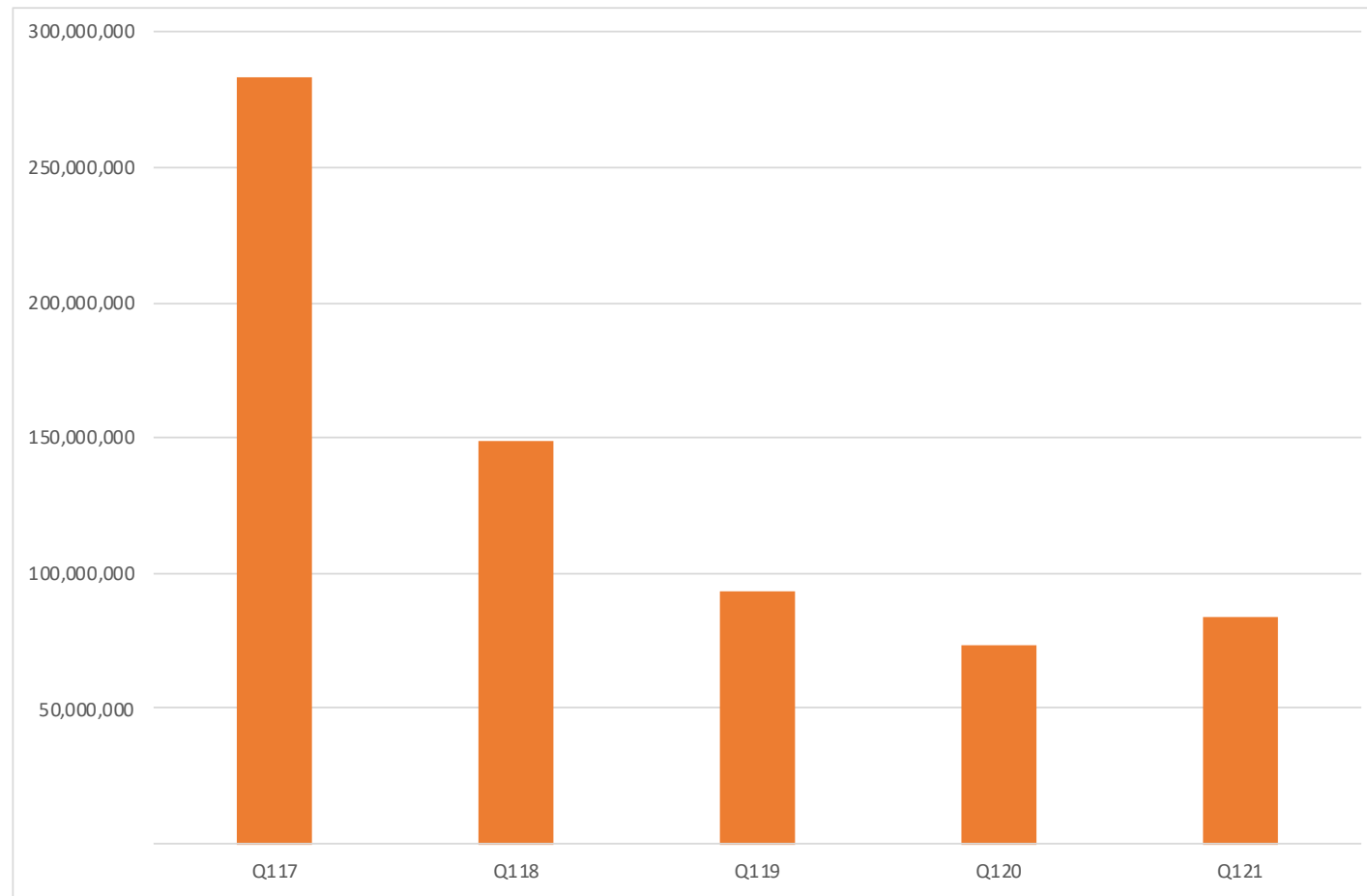
HDPE



PET



PET & PE exports Q1 – 2017-2021

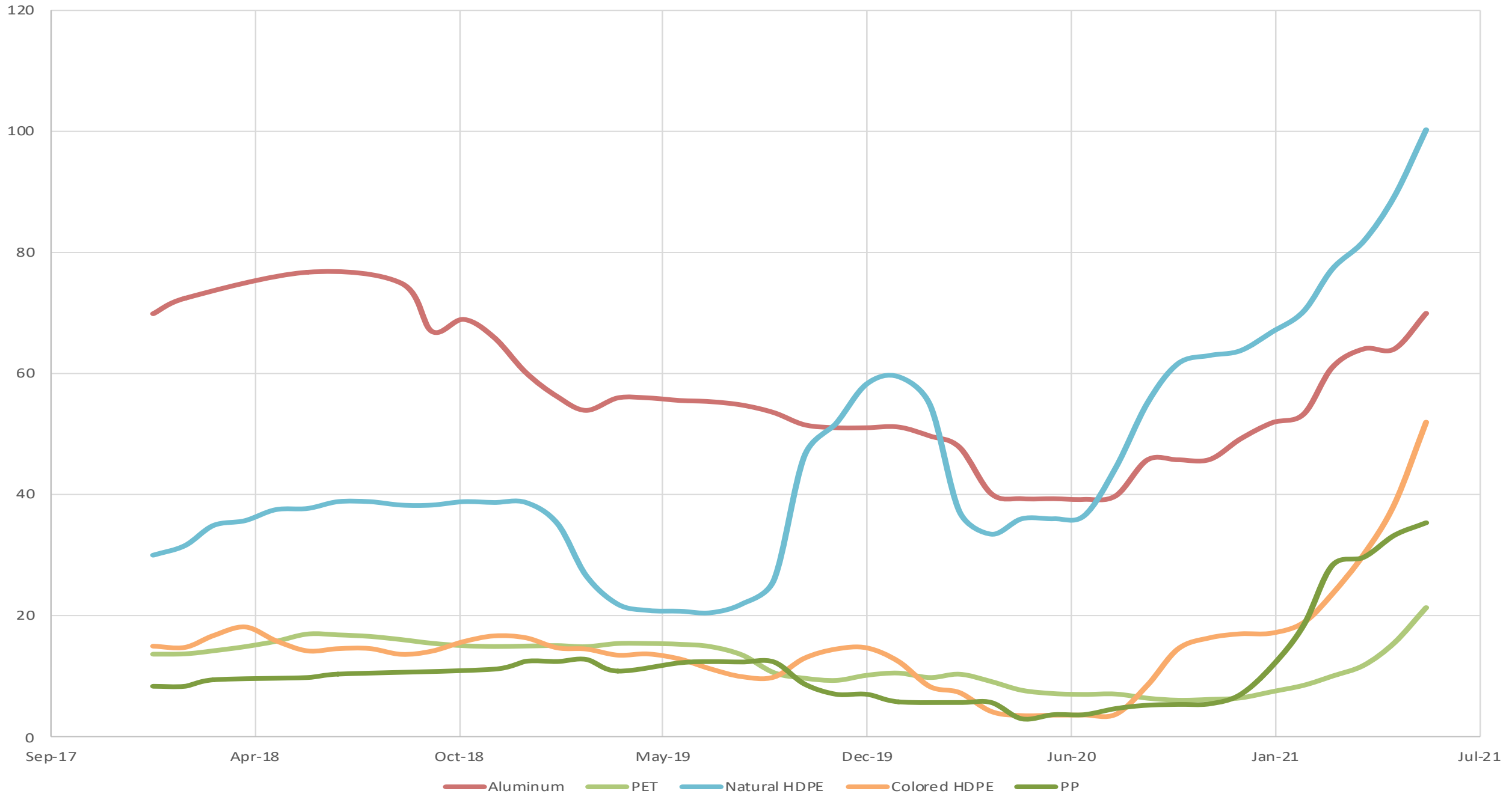


Commitments to eliminate overseas exports of residential MRF plastic

- Republic Services
- Waste Management
- Waste Connections
- Casella
- Resource Management
- Single Stream Recyclers
- TFC Recycling

Prices

Recycled plastic & aluminum prices (cents/pound)



Blended value





Legs/Regs & policies

2021 Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Legislation

States with packaging EPR introduced bills this year:

California, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Vermont, Washington

States that passed EPR legislation:

Maine & Oregon

Federal bills containing packaging EPR language:

Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act

CLEAN Future Act

Other Federal

- **EPA – 50% recycling rate & will release new methodology**
- **Save our Seas (2.0)**
- **Recover Act** –Infrastructure focus
- **Recycle Act** –Education focus
- **Plastic Waste Reduction and Recycling Act** – Focused on recycling and reduction technologies and strategies for plastic

Other State

- **Post-Consumer Content legislation**
- **Labelling requirements**
- **Material bans** – Polystyrene, bags, straws bans
- **Environmental Justice** – Linking operations and social justice/equity.



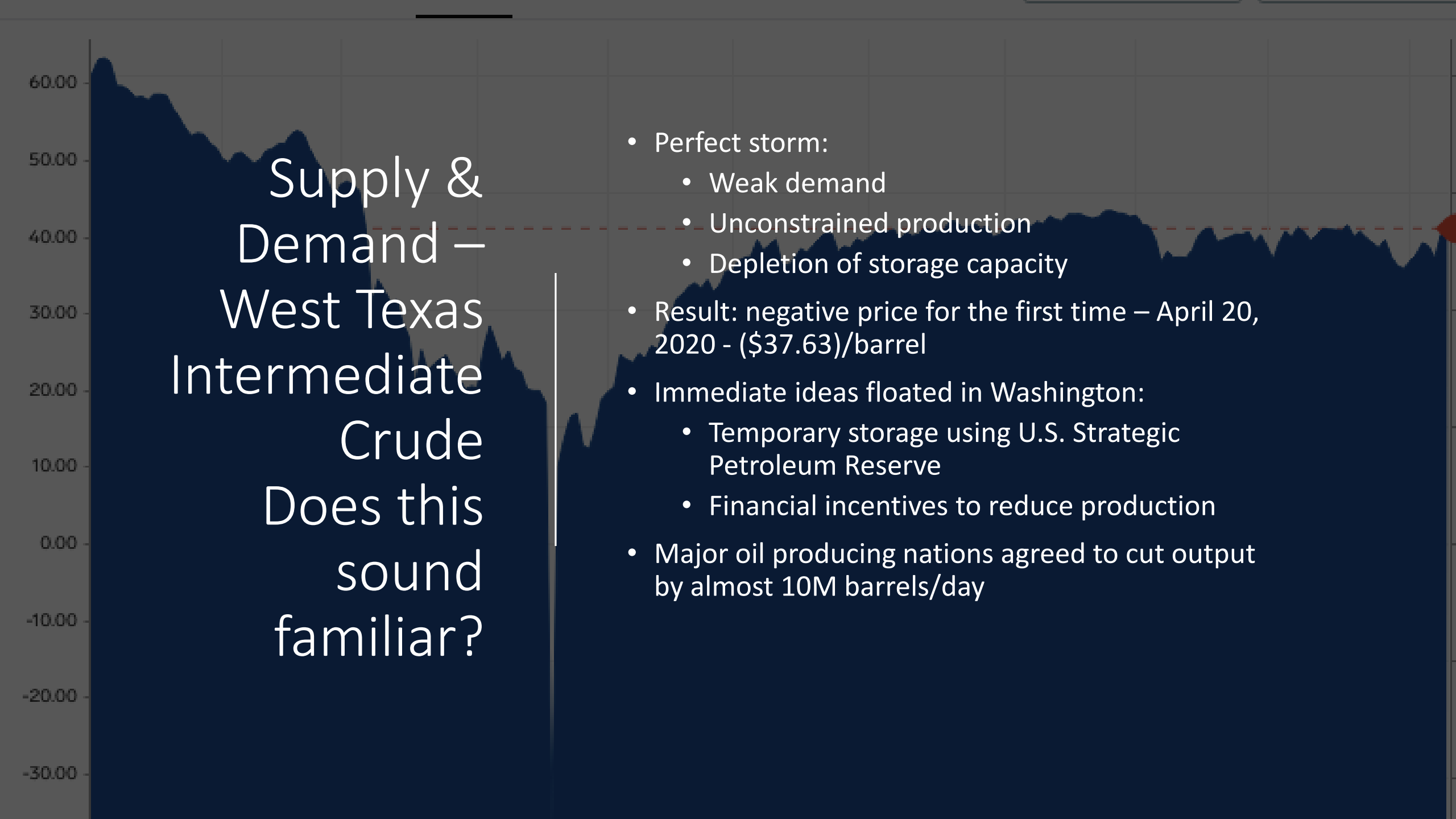
What's the
solution?

Not one solution, multiple
solutions



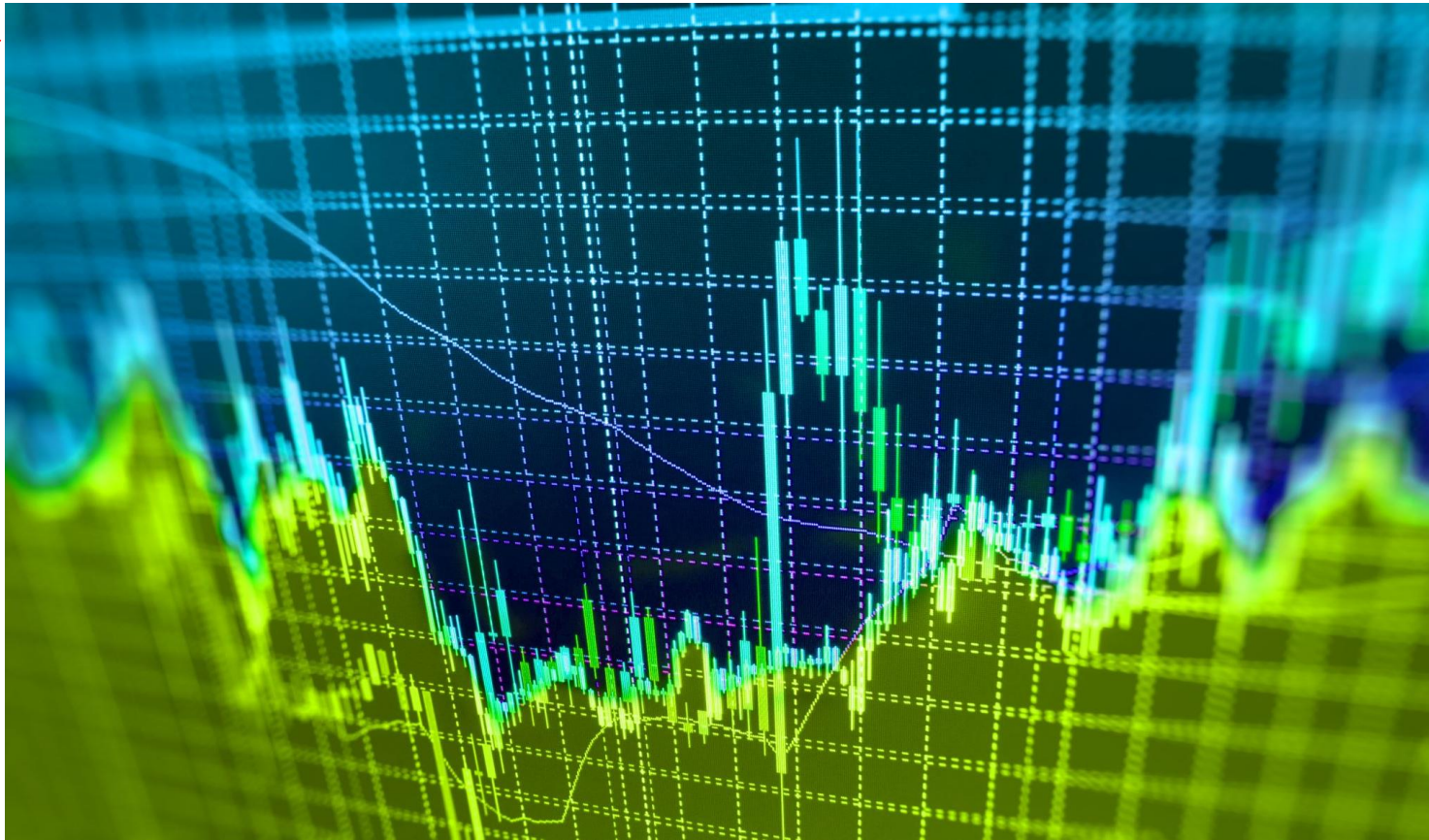
For years, we
have been
living the
“Field of
Dreams”:

*If you build
it, they will
come...*

A line chart showing the price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil in dollars per barrel from 2014 to 2020. The y-axis ranges from -30.00 to 60.00 in increments of 10.00. The x-axis represents time, with a vertical line marking April 20, 2020. The price starts at approximately \$60 in early 2014, declines to about \$40 by late 2014, then fluctuates between \$40 and \$50 through 2015 and 2016. In early 2017, it rises to a peak of about \$55 before falling back to \$40. In 2018, it reaches another peak of \$55 and then declines to around \$40. In early 2019, it rises to \$50 and then falls to \$40. In early 2020, it rises to \$45 and then experiences a massive, sharp drop to a low of approximately -\$38 in mid-April 2020, followed by a rapid recovery to around \$40 by the end of the year.

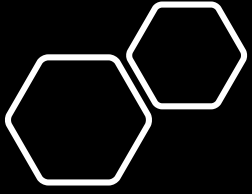
Supply & Demand – West Texas Intermediate Crude Does this sound familiar?

- Perfect storm:
 - Weak demand
 - Unconstrained production
 - Depletion of storage capacity
- Result: negative price for the first time – April 20, 2020 - (\$37.63)/barrel
- Immediate ideas floated in Washington:
 - Temporary storage using U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve
 - Financial incentives to reduce production
- Major oil producing nations agreed to cut output by almost 10M barrels/day



Balancing supply & demand

- Recycling is inelastic supply
- When China exited as a buyer, demand (& prices) plummeted
- Inelastic demand will balance inelastic supply
- Some (not all) brands have already made commitments
- Need minimum content to create that demand!
- CA AB793 – already creating differences in PET pricing in California



Design for recycling

- Package designers need to consider:
- Resin type
- Color
- Size and dimensions
- Closures and dispensers
- Barrier Layers, coatings, and additives
- Labels, adhesives and printing
- Attachments



Brief Review of Shrink Sleeve Label Selection Criteria and Potential Impacts on PET Container Recycling

Auto-Sortation Potential (Most important)

The near infrared (NIR) auto-sorters used at Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) must be able to identify the PET bottle beneath a shrink sleeve label, or else the PET bottle is lost to the waste stream and is not recycled. When a label is highly opaque, covers the majority of the bottle surface area, contains metal film layers, or is dark in color, the PET container is at risk of not being correctly identified by the NIR unit.

Selection of a film substrate

APR recommends films that are compatible with PET recycling such as:

1. Films that float in water and that can be separated from PET that sinks in water, or,
2. PET based films that crystallize and can be recovered with the PET stream.

PVC has been used for shrink label films, however the impact of PVC on recycled PET color and black speck contamination is very severe. A PVC label renders the PET container non-recyclable.



Designed for recycling...

All dressed up & nowhere to go...?

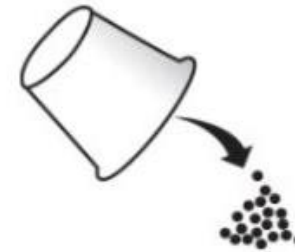


HOW TO RECYCLE K-CUP® PODS IN THREE EASY STEPS



PEEL

Allow K-Cup® pod to cool. After cooling, puncture, peel and dispose of the lid.



EMPTY

Compost or discard the K-Cup® pod contents. Any filters can remain.



RECYCLE

Discard the empty K-Cup® pods in your recycling bin. It's that simple!



How2Recycle

Reduces contamination



The Power of the Not Yet Recyclable label

- Reduces wishcycling and contamination by telling people what to leave out of the recycling bin
- Helps consumers distinguish between lookalike packaging
- Motivates brands to look for recyclable design alternatives.

There is more to packaging than what meets the eye. The Not Yet Recyclable label helps distinguish between lookalike packaging and empowers people to know when to place packaging in the trash.

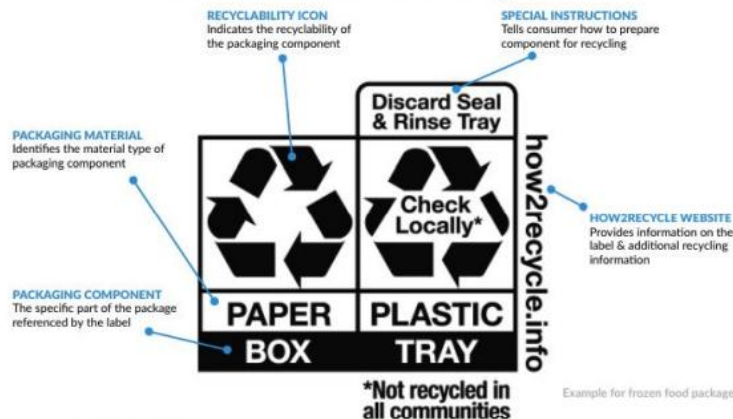


Resin Identification Codes don't tell the full story of packaging recyclability. Just because something has a number on it doesn't mean it's recyclable. For example, all 3s and 7s are Not Yet Recyclable in the How2Recycle program. Many other packages are rendered Not Yet Recyclable by other packaging design decisions.



How2Recycle

It's a smarter label system.



34%

of the consumer packaged goods industry represented in How2Recycle membership
(by annual sales revenue in North America)

The How2Recycle program issues transparent, standardized and accurate recyclability labels to over **225** products per day



How2Recycle is a part of GreenBlue, an independent, 501(c)(3) environmental nonprofit. It was created by Sustainable Packaging Coalition.



How2Recycle

Empowers consumers

How2Recycle reduces confusion by requiring all parts of the package to be labeled—including the parts that are not recyclable.



Widely Recyclable



Sometimes Recyclable



Not Yet Recyclable



Store Drop-off

How2Recycle conducts a standardized recyclability assessment for every single package that features the label.

There are over 6500 unique How2Recycle labels in the marketplace, reflecting the vast complexity of packaging and recyclability today.

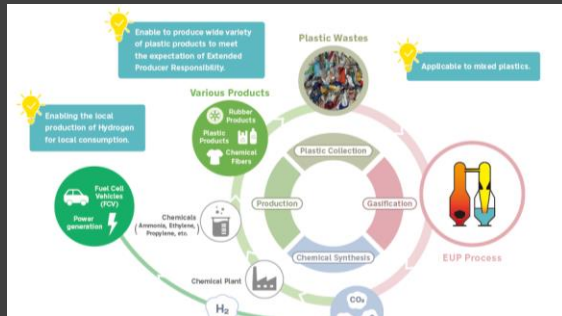
How2Recycle Recyclability Criteria

Applicable Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Federal Trade Commission Green GuidesCompetition Bureau Canada Enforcement Guidelines	Sometimes How2Recycle exceeds existing legal criteria for recyclability.
Collection (Access to Recycling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Access above 60% (US) or 50% (Canada) (for Widely Recyclable)?Access above 20% (for Check Locally)?Or, Store Drop-off collection	Source: SPC Centralized Availability of Recycling Study (2021 update coming soon)
Sortation (MRF package flow)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SizeShapeOther attributesList of potentially relevant test protocols	Source: APR Design Guide and Sortation Potential Test Protocols
Reprocessing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Materials, barriers, coatings, additivesColorClosures, labels, attachmentsList of potentially relevant test protocols	Source: APR Design Guide, Recycled Paperboard Technical Association, Western Michigan University and others
End Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Demand, scale, and value across time<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strong end markets eligible for Widely RecyclableModerate strength end markets eligible for Check Locally	Source: APR and ISRI model bale specifications, recyclingmarkets.net, aggregated media and expert testimony

Harmonized labeling helps



Digital watermarks



What about the plastic that can't be recycled?

- Chemical recycling?
- Energy conversion?
- Costly
- Historical failures
- Feedstock issues & contamination!
- Eventually...





Thank you!

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