

Packaging Plastics Life Cycle Analysis:

Virgin and Recycled PET, HDPE, and PP Pellets

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The Association of
Plastic Recyclers

LCAs

Done by Franklin Associates, now ERG.

Highly credible LCA practitioner.

Follows ISO 14040 and 14044 standards

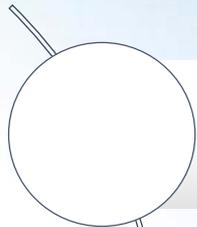
vPET: used 2013-2015 data

vHDPE and vPP: used 2003-2010 data,
2010 report to be updated

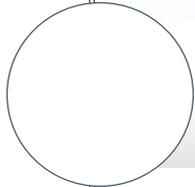
rPET, rHDPE, rPP: used 2015-2017 data



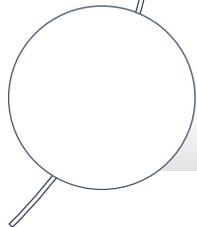
Who is APR?



International trade association



The Voice of Plastics Recycling®



Companies committed to the success of plastics recycling



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Increase
Supply



Enhance
Quality



Expand
Demand



Communicate
Value



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*The ONLY organization focused EXCLUSIVELY
on plastics recycling:*



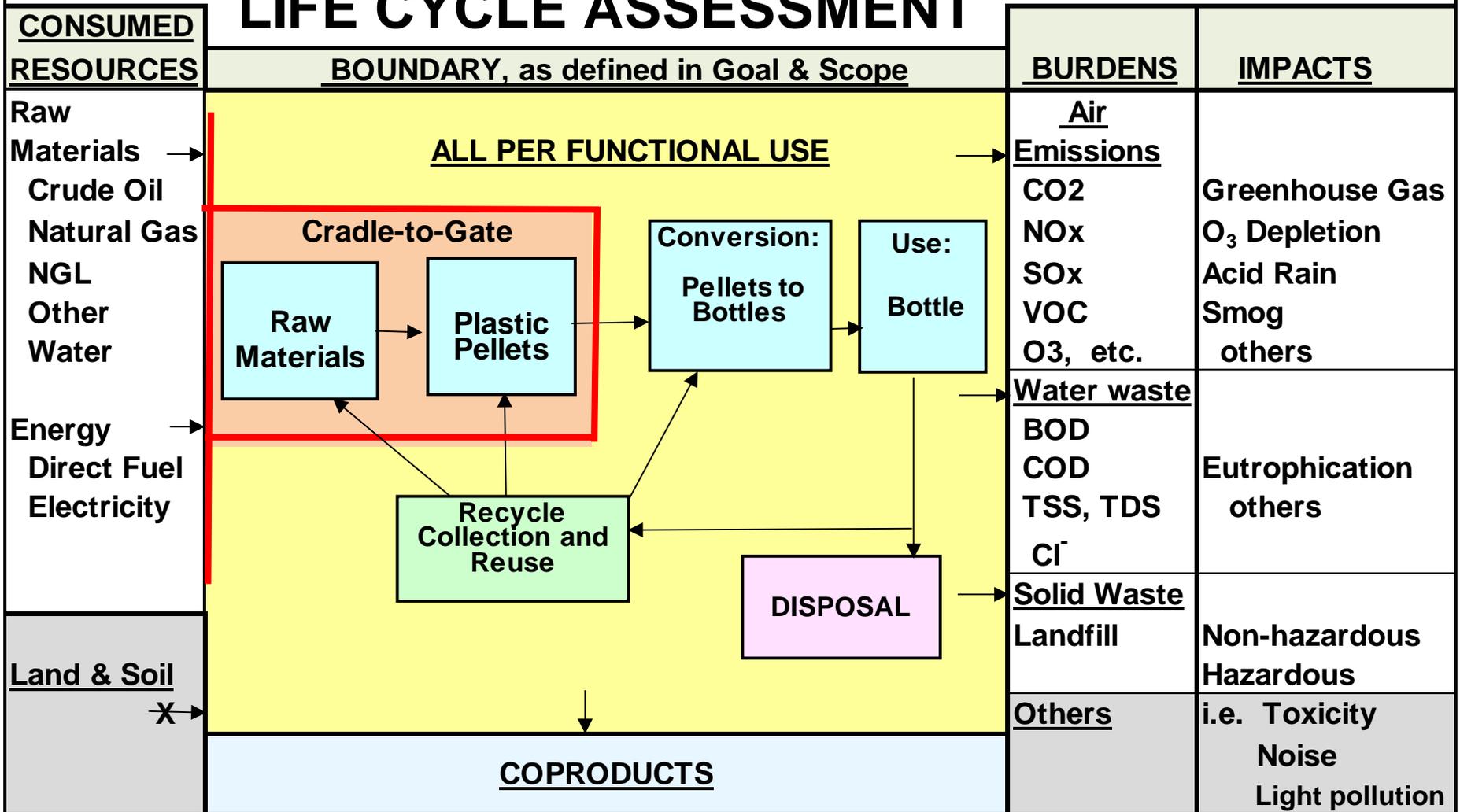
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LCA

- **Functional Unit:** 1,000 lbs pellets
- **Boundary & Scope:** All three resins,
 - **Cradle** (from the earth) - to - **gate** (factory)
- **Inventory:** “The heat and mass balance”
- **Impact:** “Aggregated data”
 - energy, GWP, acid rain, eutrophication, smog, O³ depletion, solid waste, water use, plus renewable v. non-renewable energy.
 - Did not include land: the bio weakness.



LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT



Important Stuff

- **ENERGY** drives most of the emissions
- **ENERGY** has three components
 - **Embedded energy** (fuel value)
 - **Transport energy** – energy to move stuff
 - **Process energy** – energy to transform raw materials
- **Expended energy** (process & transport) is energy used and gone.
Embedded energy may or may not be lost.



Side Note on 'Embedded Energy

- By convention

PAPER has **no** Embedded Energy

PLASTICS made from **fossil fuels** have Embedded Energy

PLASTICS made from **plants** have **no** Embedded Energy



Problematic Stuff - Water

- Tracking water use is tricky
 - We do not destroy water, only make it less or more available for use.
- Water use can be
 - Related to raw material extraction
 - Related to process contact or content
 - For cooling for electricity and processes
 - Of varying quality
 - From surface, aquifer, or seawater sources



Boring, but important, Stuff

- Allocation assumptions:
 - **CUTOFF**: The embedded energy stays with first use (virgin material use). So, recycled plastic has no embedded energy.
 - **Open Loop**: The embedded energy is shared with all uses.
 - By convention, “all” equals “2”



So, How many uses of atoms?

- For **75%** recycling rate and recycled content: 4 times? 6 times? 8 times used?
- For **95%** recycling rate and recycled content: 4 times? 6 times? 8 times used?
- What does “**2 uses**” imply?



So, How many uses of atoms?

Uses of Molecules		Recycled Content %						
		0%	10%	25%	50%	75%	95%	100%
Recycling Rate %	0%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	10%	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
	25%	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.33
	50%	1.50	1.53	1.57	1.67	1.80	1.95	2.00
	75%	1.75	1.81	1.92	2.20	2.71	3.61	4.00
	95%	1.95	2.05	2.25	2.81	4.30	10.74	20.00
	100%	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.0	5.0	21.0	∞

SO, ON TO THE PLASTICS PACKAGING STORY



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Collection of Recycled Plastics

	<u>Curbside</u>	<u>Dropoff</u>	<u>Deposit</u>	<u>CRV</u>	<u>Commercial MRF</u>	<u>Commercial Other</u>
PET	54%	5%	17%	16%	2%	6%
HDPE	62%	5%	5%	4%	23%	2%
PP	95%	5%				

<u>Curbside Recycling Truck Composition, by weight</u>	
PET	2.8%
HDPE	1.5%
PP	0.3%
Other plastic	0.9%
Paper & cardboard	61.8%
Metal	7.1%
Glass	3.5%
Other Packaging	11.4%
Trash	10.7% ← was 3% in 2010

Note: A bracket groups PET (2.8%), HDPE (1.5%), PP (0.3%), and Other plastic (0.9%) with a total of 5.5%.

Virgin PET Energy

ENERGY	MBtu/K lb.		
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2019</u>	Δ
Total	30.3	26.4	-13%
Feedstock	16.4	15.8	-4%
Process & Transport	13.9	10.6	-24%



Recycled PET Energy

ENERGY	MBtu/K lb.		
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2019</u>	Δ
Cutoff assumption			
Total	6.2	6.4	3%
Feedstock	0	0	
Process & Transport	6.2	6.4	3% (same)



2019 rPET v. vPET Energy

ENERGY	MBtu/K lb.			
	<u>vPET</u>	<u>rPET</u>	<u>Δ</u>	<u>r/v%</u>
Total	26.4	6.4	20.0	24%
Feedstock	15.8	0	15.8	0%
Expended	10.6	6.4	4.2	60%



vPET Global Warming Potential

Global Warming Potential (GHG, GWP)	lb. CO ₂ Eq/K lb.		Δ
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2019</u>	
CO ₂ Equivalents	2733	2259	-17%



rPET Global Warming Potential

Global Warming Potential (GHG, GWP)	lb. CO₂ Eq/K lb.		Δ
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2019</u>	
CO₂ Equivalents	1147	913	-20%



2019 rPET v. vPET GWP

Global Warming Potential (GHG, GWP)	lb. CO ₂ Eq/K lb.		Δ
	<u>vPET</u>	<u>rPET</u>	
CO ₂ Equivalents	2259	913	1346
			40%



2019 rPET v. vPET Water Use

Water Use	Gallons/K lb.		
	<u>vPET</u>	<u>rPET</u>	Δ
Gallons water	1321	1236	85 6% (same)
oil & gas	25%		
electricity	39%		
PET resin	6%	8%	



2019 rPET v. vPET Solid Waste

Solid Waste	lb. waste/K lb.		
	<u>vPET</u>	<u>rPET</u>	<u>r/v%</u>
Contaminants	0	330.3	
Process	<u>107</u>	<u>57.7</u>	54%
Total	107	388	363%



2019 rPET v. vPET Other Impacts

Other Impacts

	<u>vPET</u>	<u>rPET</u>	<u>r/v%</u>
acidification	7.8	3.2	41%
eutrophication	0.48	0.26	54%
smog	153	43	28%



HDPE, **Virgin** and **Recycled**

- Same basic story as for PET, rHDPE with mixed year data shows
 - Less energy consumed vs virgin HDPE
 - Less Greenhouse Gas emissions
 - Less Other Impacts
 - Contamination hurts economics and environmental benefits for rHDPE
- PP story similar to the HDPE story



Changes, 2010 to 2019

- New process data, improved processes, some new polymer synthesis processes (some new for PET)
- More single stream collection; more contamination in recycled plastic bales
- Less recycled material from PRFs
- CNG-powered collection trucks
- Different factories; different sized factories
- More participating resin makers & reclaimers
- Electricity via natural gas instead of coal



Equivalencies

Energy and Greenhouse Gas

Per the Franklin/ERG report (mixing years):

- The **total energy** saved by **recycling PET, HDPE, and PP** rigid packaging equals the household electricity of 1.97 million households – exceeds

Los Angeles and San Jose households.

- The **GHG** reduction by recycling PET, HDPE, and PP rigid packaging equals taking 509,000 cars off the road –

the cars in Napa and San Francisco counties

National savings.



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Equivalencies

2019, PET California CRV bottles

- The annual **Total Energy** saved by recycling PET CRV bottles exceeds the annual **household electricity use in Sacramento.**
- The annual **Expended Energy** saved by recycling PET CRV bottles exceeds the annual **household electricity use in Berkeley.**



Equivalencies

2019, PET California CRV bottles

- The annual **Greenhouse Gas Emissions** avoided by recycling PET CRV bottles equals 52,000 cars taken off the road, about the cars registered in **Palo Alto, Davis,** or **Encinitas**



USING RECYCLED PLASTIC SAVES ENERGY AND LOWERS EMISSIONS



Reduce energy consumption by at least 79%.

Reduce GHG emissions by at least 67%.



Recycling and using recycled materials is good for manufacturers, consumers, and the planet.



**The Voice of
Plastics Recycling®**



Manufacturing products with recycled plastics means **BIG energy savings.**



Making products from recycled PET, HDPE and PP **saves more electricity than is consumed annually in all of Los Angeles.**



Making products from recycled PET, HDPE and PP reduces GHG emissions the same amount as taking **nearly half a million cars off the road.**



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To learn more about the environmental
benefits of the Cycle of Recycling,
visit plasticsrecycling.org.

Comparisons

- For full LCA comparisons one must compare **equal functional units**.
 - Compare 16 oz. containers
 - Do not compare lbs. PET vs. lbs. glass
- Can compare old and new plastics data of same scope for **improvement**.



Future

- Today we understand **Energy** and **Global Warming Potential** (some controversy about atmospheric lifetime of CO₂)
- We tally **Acidification** and **Smog** and **Eutrophication**, but no easy equivalences
- New impact ‘**critical issues**’:
 - “**Water Footprint**”
 - “**Land Footprint & Habitat Destruction**”

These will be the ‘new’ issues for renewable materials.



RECYCLING DOESN'T END IN THE BIN

Do your part to complete the **Cycle of Recycling**.

Recycle plastic products.



Buy products made from
recycled materials.



Learn more at plasticsrecycling.org.



THANKS

QUESTIONS?

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