Comparative LCA Analysis



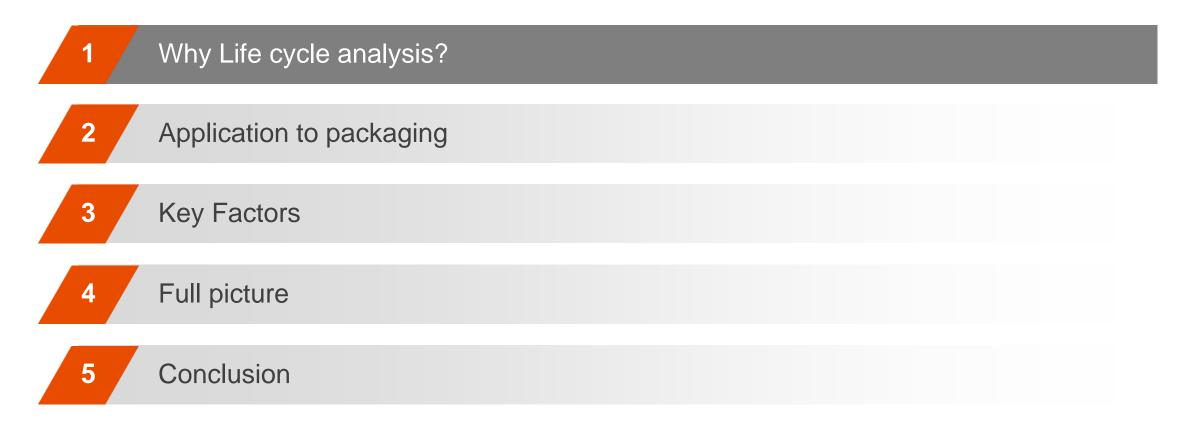
PETCORE Annual Conference Luc DESOUTTER Brussels, June 15th, 2022

> **Performance** through **Understanding**





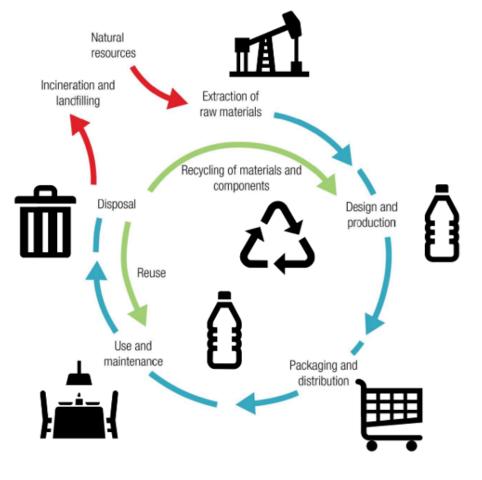






Why using Life cycle analysis?

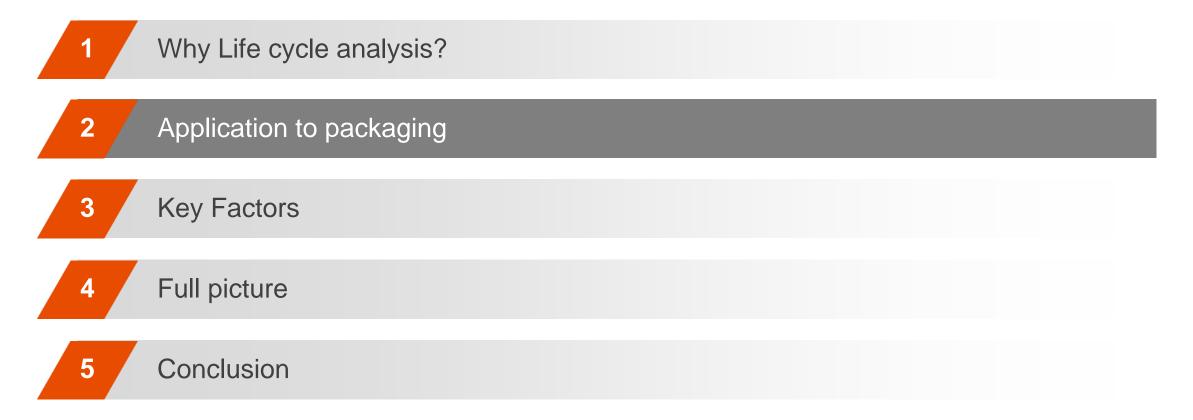
- Holistic approach
- A science based and standardized method:
 - **ISO 14040** : Principles and framework
 - **ISO 14044** : Requirements and Guidelines
 - ISO 14067 : Principles, requirements and guidelines for the quantification and reporting of the carbon footprint of a product"
 - ISO 14020, ISO 14021, ISO 14024, ISO 14025, and ISO 14026 on environmental labels
- EU New green deal:
 - Avoidance of Green washing
 - ESG reporting and taxonomy
- Environmental Labeling
 - International Reference Life Cycle Data System(ILCD)
 - PEF 2019*
- Eco design tool









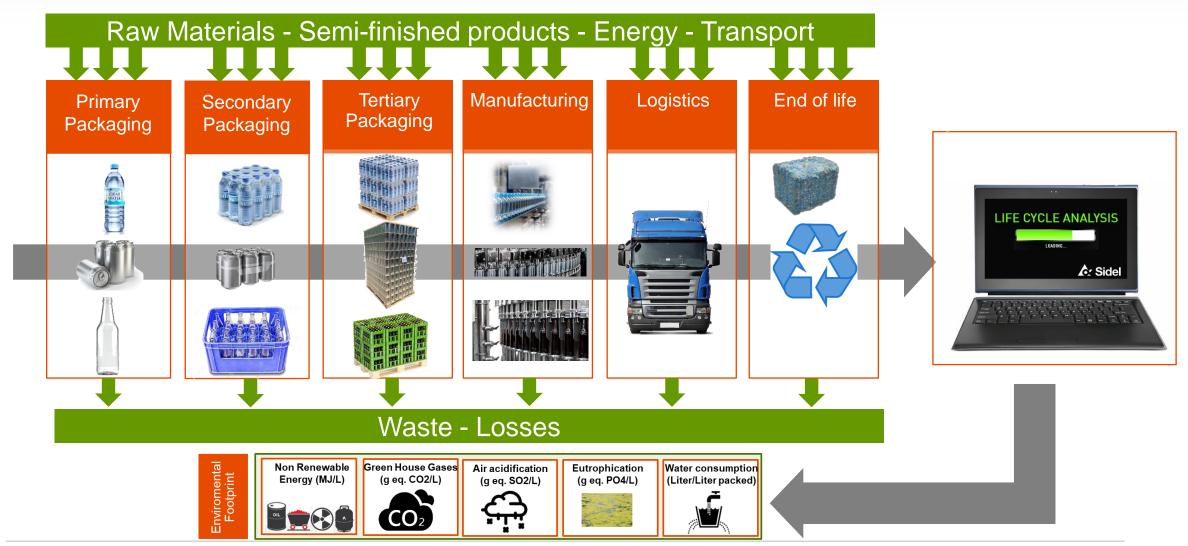




Application to packaging

Holistic approach



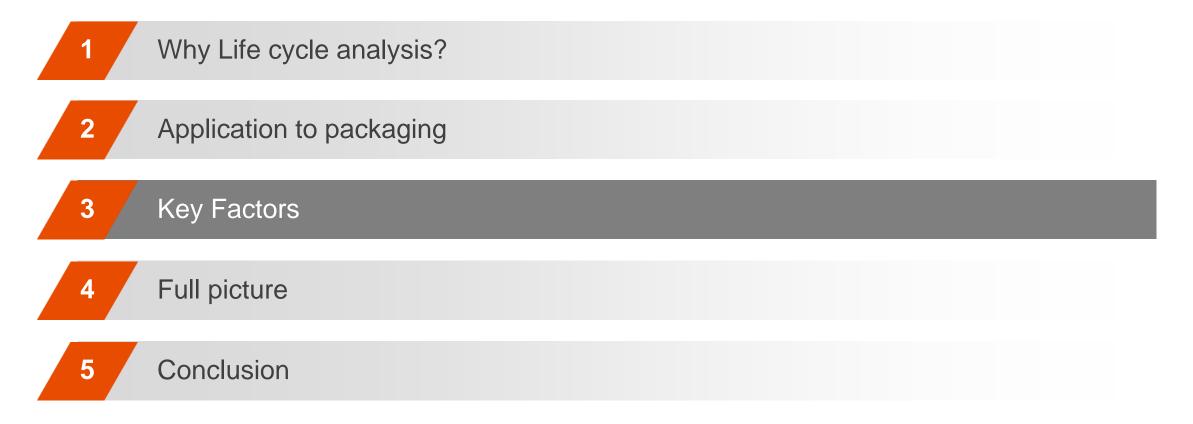














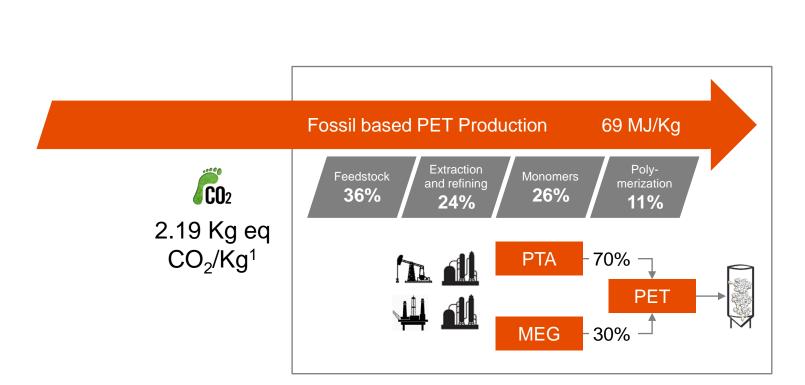
Critical areas in LCA

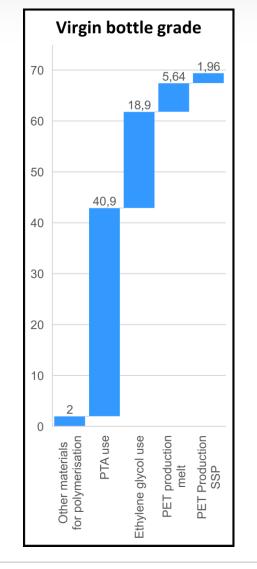
- Raw material extraction (Life Cycle inventory)
 - Fossil (Oil, Gaz)
 - Minerals
- Recycle content
- Functional unit
 - Volume
 - Weight
 - Shelf life
 - Number of uses
- Energy mix at each stage
- Transport and Logistics
 - At each stage
 - Single use vs re-usable
- End of life
 - Collection logistics
 - Incineration / Land fill/ Recycling
- Sensitivity study



Life cycle inventory of PET





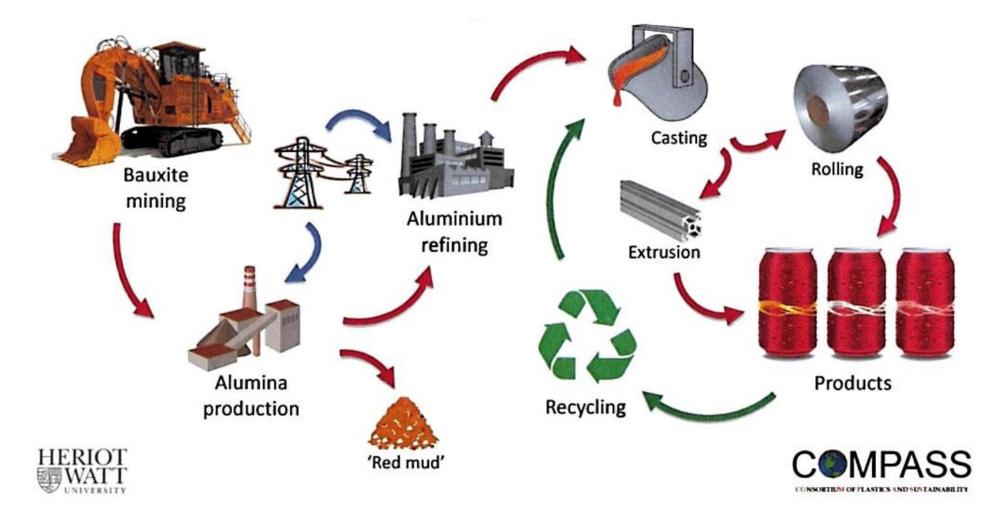




Life cycle inventory of Aluminum

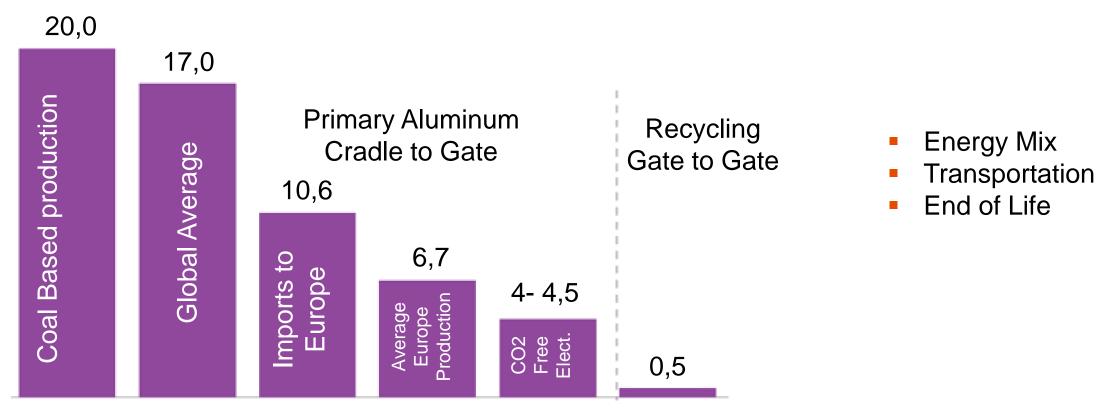
Aluminum Production cycle







Energy mix and Location impact for Aluminum



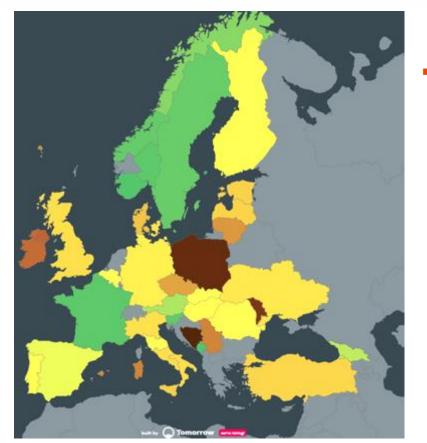
Source: https://european-aluminium.eu/media/2931/2020-05-13_european-aluminium_circular-aluminium-action-plan_executive-summary.pdf



Carbon intensity of Electricity production

Example of Europe





- Electricity Mix has a significant impact on GHG footprint;
 Example according to the data from the map:
 - 1 MWh used by a site in France would emit **31kg CO2e**.
 - 1 MWh used by a site in Poland would emit 698kg CO2e.



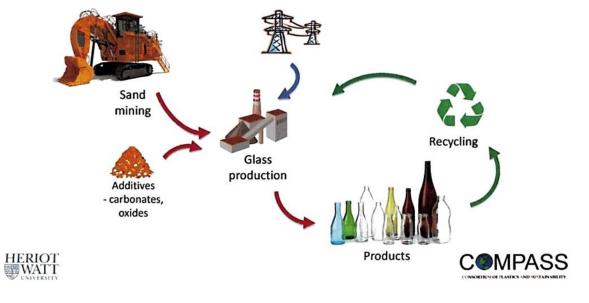
Carbon intensity (gCO2e/kWh)	

0	200	400	600	400

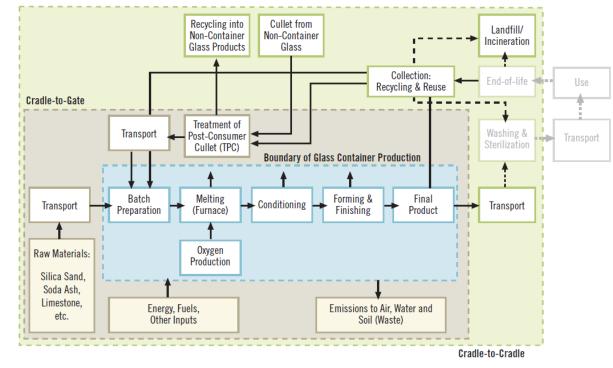


Glass Production Cycle

Glass production cycle



Life Cycle Flow Diagram for Systems Analyzed Cradle-to-Cradle





OET circula,

petcore

Impact of Recycling for Glass



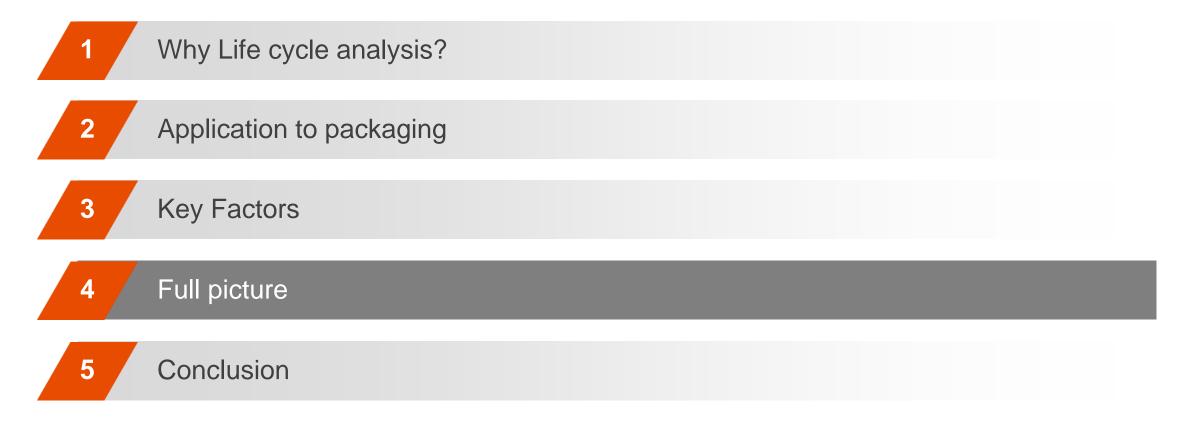
Cradle-to-Cradle Primary Cradle-to-Cradle Global Energy Demand – (1 kg Formed & Finished Glass) Warming Potential – (1 kg Formed & Finished Glass) 18 1.4 16 15.49 MJ 1.2 (Cradle-1.18 kg (Cradle-14 to-Gate) MJ (Net Calonfic Value) to-Gate) 1.0 12 10 0.8 kg CO2-Equiv. 8 0.6 0.4 0.2 2 0 Baseline Scenario Baseline Scenario Scenario 2007 50% Recycled Scenario 2007 50% Recycled 23% Recycled 23% Recycled Content Content Content Content

www.gpi.org













From materials footprint to Packaging footprint



				PET	Aluminium ¹	Glass
Eco profile	Primary Energy (MJ/kg)			69	223 ²	16.6
	r-Content GHG	0%		2.15	13.85	1.26
	(kgCO ₂ eq./kg)	100%		0.45	3.84	NA
Material weight	Weight Ranking (500 ml)	One-way	Water (500 ml)	12	17	200
GHG of Material	GHG One-way water (500 ml)	0%		25.8	235	252
		100%		5.4	65.3	

Source: <u>https://www.aluminum.org/system/files/2014%20Can%20LCA%20--%20Technical%20Memo.pdf</u> 1 Aluminum cans: 8% in weight for coatings and ink | **2** 0% recycle content



Sidel

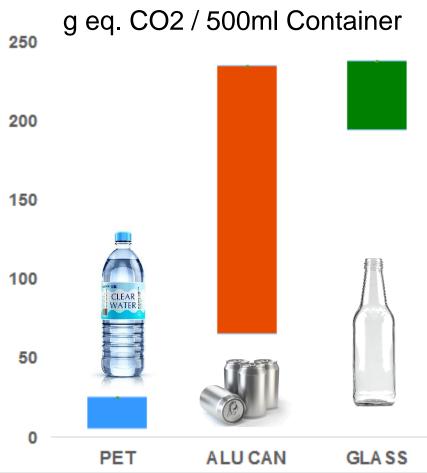
20 June 2022

Page 15



From materials footprint to Packaging footprint



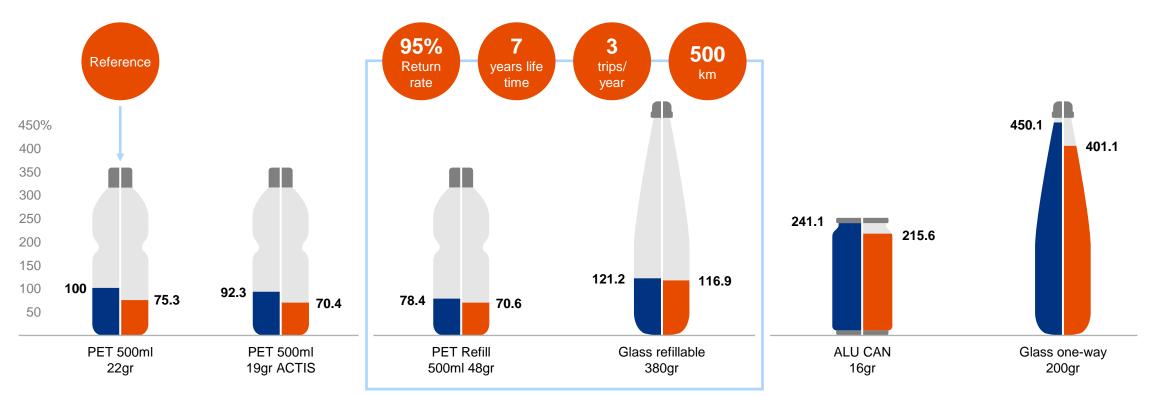




Full picture

Comparison in % in relation to reference case for greenhouse effect

0,5 L CSD packaging solutions (European hypothesis)



2030 (Collection rate: 90% all materials, Incineration rate: 10%)

Hypothesis today (Collection rate: PET 53%, Aluminium 63%, Glass 64%, Incineration rate: 51%) Source: Sidel LCA tool

Page 17 Title, 20 June 2022



st circu

Refillable environmental performance is linked to logistics

for Sid

4 main parameters have to be looked at



The number of trips the bottles will do in reality: This can vary a lot and depends on ...

	Life Span (LS)	Return Rate (RR)	Annual Use (AU)	Number of Uses (U)	
Local distribution	7 years	95 %	3 times	10.25	
Country wide distribution	3.5 years	89.18 %	1 \rightarrow 2 times	2.53 → 3.98	



The average distance between the filling plant and the retailer



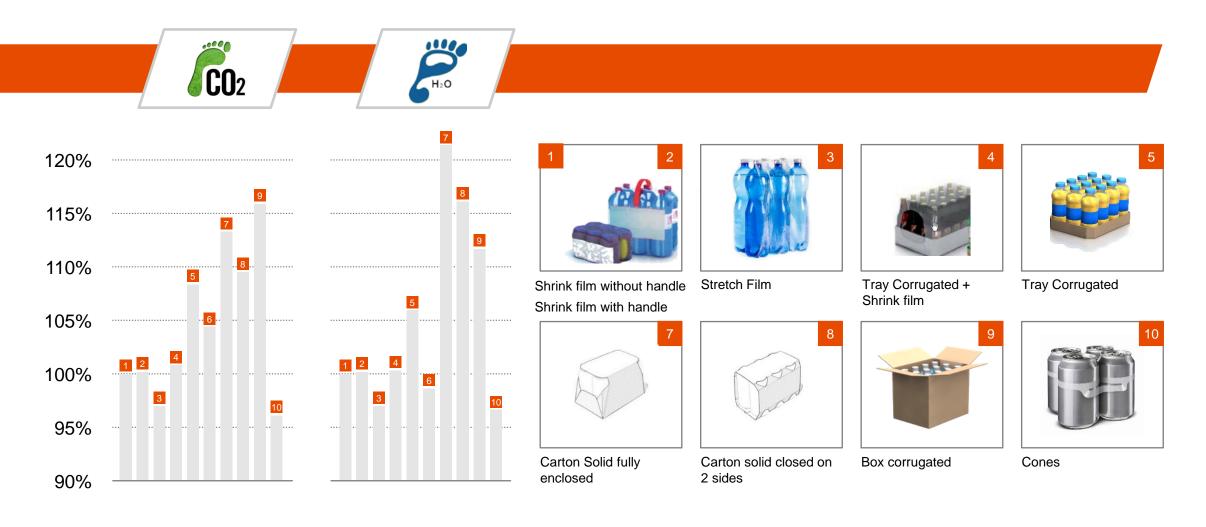
The bottle material choice



Hygiene/contamination risks

Alternatives in Secondary Packaging

Environmental performance often differs from perception





Milk has more impact compared Packaging manufacturing & distribution



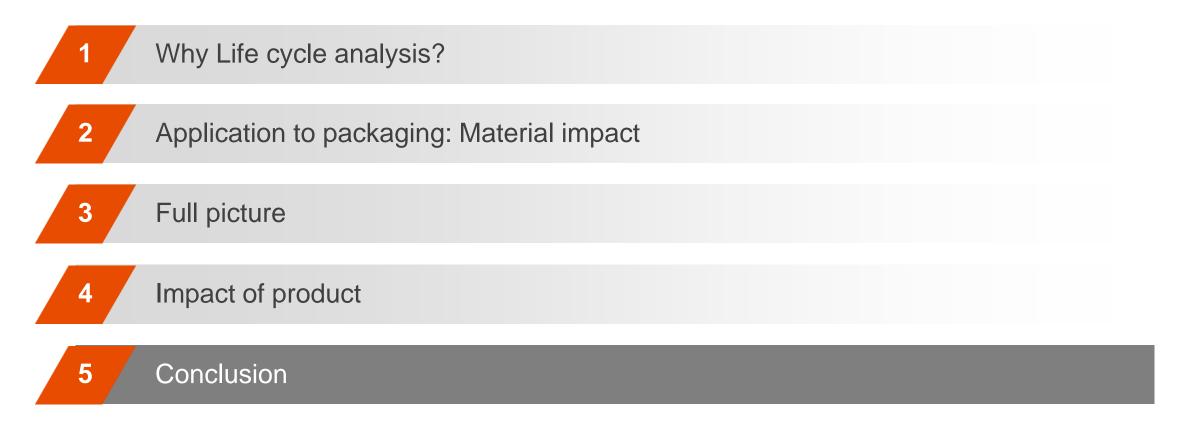


Source: RDC Environment LCA of different packaging for milk Study for SIDEL Final report March 2011











Conclusion

LCA is a powerful tool adapted to:

- Optimize packaging solutions in Eco design approach:
 - Sourcing of raw materials and semi-finished products
 - Packaging material selection (Primary, Secondary & Tertiary)
 - Energy mix
 - Recycle content
- Compare Packaging solutions
 - For the same functional unit
 - For the same shelf life
 - For the same distribution area
- Communicate
 - When supported by peer review





THANK YOU

Sidel is a leading global provider of packaging solutions for beverage, food, home and personal care products in PET, can, glass and other materials.

Based on over 170 years of proven experience, we help shape the factory of tomorrow, through advanced systems and services, line engineering, eco-solutions, and other innovations. With over 40,000 machines installed in more than 190 countries, Sidel has 5,000+ employees worldwide who are passionate about providing equipment and service solutions that fulfil customer needs.

We continuously ensure we understand the evolving business and market challenges our customers face and commit to meeting their unique performance and sustainability goals. As a partner, we apply our solid technical knowledge, packaging expertise and smart data analytics to assure lifetime productivity at its full potential.

We call it Performance through Understanding.

Performance through Understanding

