



PETCORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2024

Session 4: Design guidelines
WG: opaque and functional bottles

Alessandra Funcia – Head of Sales & Marketing - Sukano
8 February 2024



Task Force: Webinar on sorting

Pellenc; Antoine Bourely

- Objective: educative and forward looking
 - What can we do more if we could better sort our PET packaging waste
- Save the date: **March 19th – 9am to 12:30am – CET**
- Headline: How to improve circularity in PET, via sorting technologies

Part 1: Panel discussion EPR in Europe

Streams strategy

Opportunities/needs for high quality streams

CITEO/COREPLA/Indorama

Part 2: Technical novelties update

From spectroscopy, to object recognition (with AI), to markers

Tomra/Pellenc/Sesotec

Part 3: Future sorting technologies

Capabilities, limitations and TRL (technology readiness to launch)

Digimarc/Filigrade/NextLoop/Perfectsort Consortium

TF: Opaque colored PET bottles end of life options

REPI; Karsten Fritsch

Objective: Identify and define criteria for most suitable EoL recommendation for opaque colored and functional/additivated PET bottles to be recycled



Quantification of the EU market

- ❖ **Colored opaque PET bottles**
 - Non white opaque, non light blue, non light green
- ❖ **Estimated > 100ktons** based on inputs and calculations from TF members 2022 data

Initial considerations for colored PET stream



- ❖ **Only use food grade colorants/ingredients** for any applications
 - Allows use of colored PET in food and non-food (main target: non-food)
 - Qualify correct labelling as recyclable application
- ❖ **Use of colorants as “markers”** to separate non-food PET packaging
- ❖ **Flakes and granulates preferred outlet:**
 - Non-food PET packaging
 - Ensures circularity within packaging ; not exclusively closed-loop
- ❖ **Functional bottles to be sorted together with colored PET bottles**



TF: Continued review of DfR guidelines and support EPBP

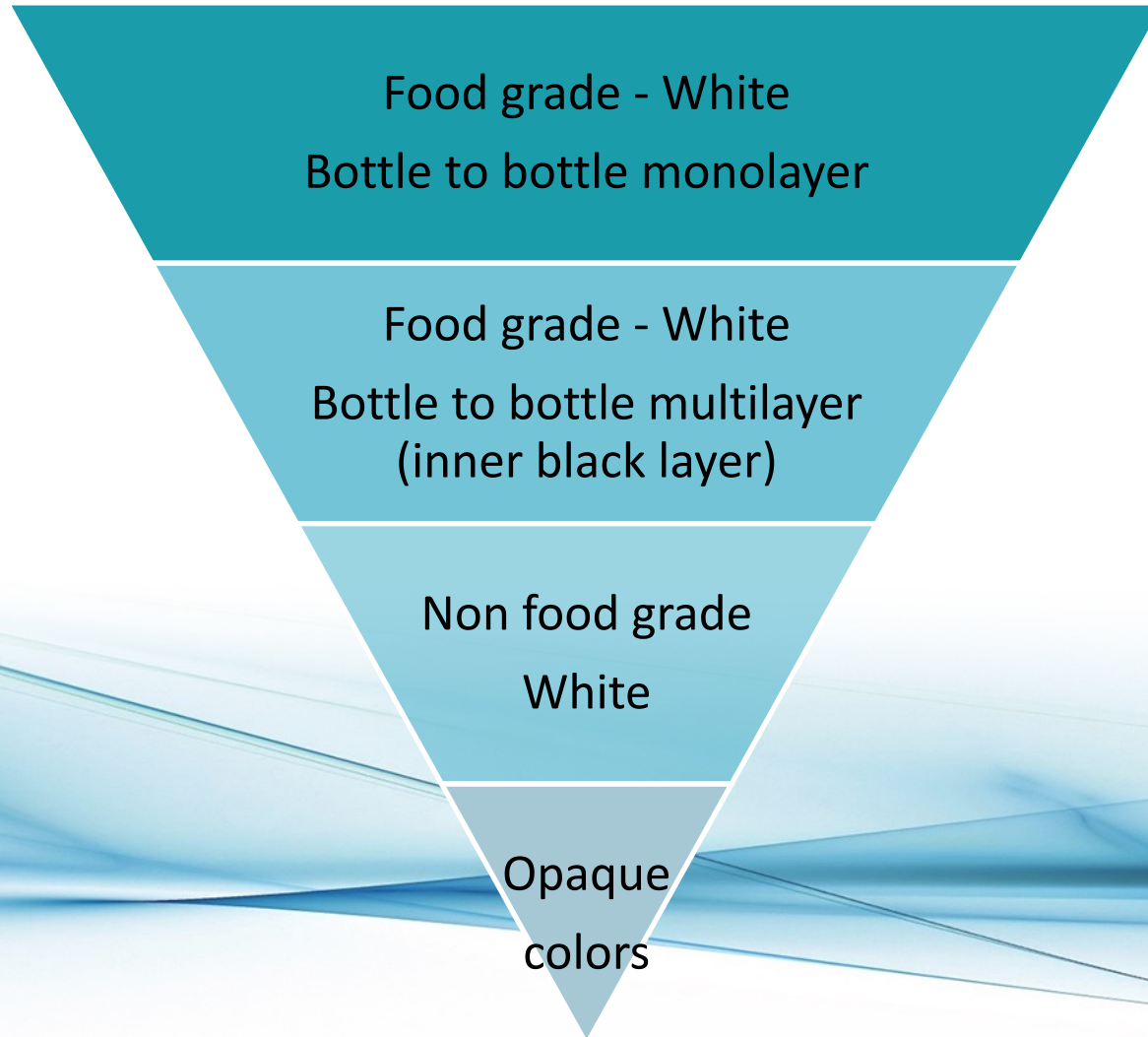
Sukano; Alessandra Funcia

Objective: Continued review of the Opaque white PET bottles [DfR guidelines by EPBP](#) .
Technical reviewed answers to the additional information requested by EPBP TC

Questions

1. Define a min and max % of inorganic opacifier to ensure full sortability and processability of RPETo in multiple loops
 2. Definition of “opaque” from a recycling point of view
 3. Closed (multiple) loops for white opaque RPETo stream: define conditions to manage and prevent “accumulation” of inorganic opacifier and maintain blowability
- ❖ Results and conclusions must encompass the entire value chain players performance

From closed loop to circular applications



RPETo outlet hierarchy

TF: Continued review of DfR guidelines and support EPBP

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Test set up by Resilux

- ❖ **Mono & Multi** layer preforms (26.5gr)
- ❖ **5-10-15% inorganic opacifier**; black middle layer constant
- ❖ **4 masterbatches** grades
- ❖ **1Lt PET** bottle, +/- **230µm** wall thickness
- ❖ **Lab machine**, heat coefficient 80-120%, speed 1400bot/h, stretch rod 1m/s, preblow P1 5 bar

Test results



- ❖ All **preforms and bottles** could be produced at **all inorganic opacifier concentration** levels without problems
- ❖ Different **energy requirements** according to masterbatch grade, % of ino opacifier and technology (mono/multi), as expected
- ❖ **Light transmission** considered for UHT in this trial: <0.1% at 540-550nm, **achieved** with opacifier levels of 10% (mono) and <5% (multilayer including inner black layer)
- ❖ Max. inorganic opacifier level needed for **light protection in sensitive applications** is below max. inorganic opacifier level tested





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Penncolor; Nicolas Rivollet

Modelling multiple loops as a function of MB LDR%, amount of inorganic opacifier and RPETo

ACCUMULATION OF OPACIFIER IN WHITE OPAQUE PET BOTTLES, USING rPET FROM CLOSED LOOP DEDICATED STREAM

MASTERBATCH				0	1	2	3	4	5
Let down ratio of masterbatch	% of part weight	A	10%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Opacifier in the masterbatch	% of masterbatch weight	B	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Opacifier in part, from the masterbatch	% of part weight	$C=A \times B$	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
PET MATERIAL									
PET material (Virgin and rPET)	% of part weight	$D=1-A$	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%
rPET content	% of PET material	E	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Opacifier in rPET	% of rPET material	F	0.00%	6.00%	7.08%	7.27%	7.31%	7.32%	7.32%
Opacifier in PET material (virgin + rPET)	% of PET material	$G=E \times F$	0%	1.20%	1.42%	1.45%	1.46%	1.46%	1.46%
Opacifier in part, from the PET material	% of part weight	$H=D \times G$	0.00%	1.08%	1.27%	1.31%	1.32%	1.32%	1.32%
BOTTLE									
Total opacifier	% of part weight	$I=C+H$	6.00%	7.08%	7.27%	7.31%	7.32%	7.32%	7.32%

Assuming rPET in loop 1 comes from white opaque bottles produced in loop 0

Assuming rPET in loop 2 comes from white opaque bottles produced in loop 1

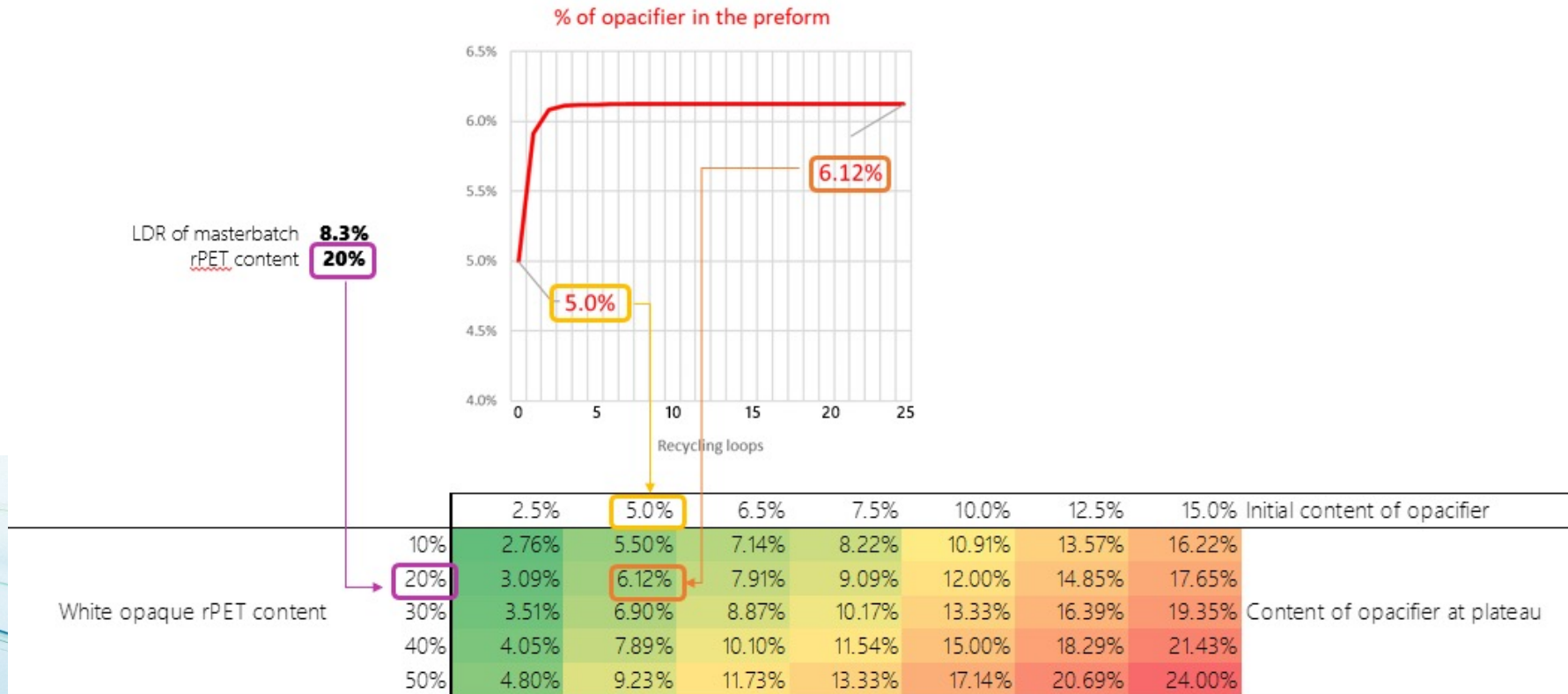


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The model shows, in all scenarios the accumulation reaches a plateau within n recycling loops.

THE CONTENT OF OPACIFIER AT PLATEAU IS A FUNCTION OF INITIAL CONTENT OF OPACIFIER & RECYCLED CONTENT



All cases with 60% opacifier in masterbatch



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Modelling multiple loops as a function of MB LDR%, amount of inorganic opacifier and RPETo

Limited By Availability Of rPET



Limited By The Technical Need & The Economics



		2.5%	5.0%	6.5%	7.5%	10.0%	12.5%	15.0%	Initial content of opacifier
White opaque rPET content	10%	2.76%	5.50%	7.14%	8.22%	10.91%	13.57%	16.22%	Content of opacifier at plateau
	20%	3.09%	6.12%	7.91%	9.09%	12.00%	14.85%	17.65%	
	30%	3.51%	6.90%	8.87%	10.17%	13.33%	16.39%	19.35%	
	40%	4.05%	7.89%	10.10%	11.54%	15.00%	18.29%	21.43%	
	50%	4.80%	9.23%	11.73%	13.33%	17.14%	20.69%	24.00%	

> 15%

⚠ WARNING: This not a statistical model. This pure arithmetical model does not represent the expected fluidity of the market and assumes that the whole market behaves as "one average market": for example, it does not account does not account for the fact that the rPET may contain a mix of materials with a different "loop" history ; it does not account for consumption growth, where incremental production may be produced with recycled content and opacifier content different from the average.



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The opacifier accumulation in rPETo allows for a reduction in MB white needed for light barrier

BY ADJUSTING THE LDR TO A LOWER LEVEL THAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE OPACIFIER ALREADY IN THE rPET, THE TOTAL CONTENT OF OPACIFIER CAN BE KEPT AT THE NOMINAL LEVEL

				LDR ADJUSTED					
MASTERBATCH				0	1	2	3	4	5
Let down ratio of masterbatch	% of part weight	A	10%	8.16%	8.16%	8.16%	8.16%	8.16%	8.16%
Opacifier in the masterbatch	% of masterbatch weight	B	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Opacifier in part, from the masterbatch	% of part weight	C=AxB	6.00%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%
PET MATERIAL									
PET material (Virgin and rPET)	% of part weight	D=1-A	90.0%	91.8%	91.8%	91.8%	91.8%	91.8%	91.8%
rPET content	% of PET material	E	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Opacifier in rPET	% of rPET material	F	0.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Opacifier in PET material (virgin + rPET)	% of PET material	G=ExF	0%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%
Opacifier in part, from the PET material	% of part weight	H=DxG	0.00%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%
BOTTLE									
Total opacifier	% of part weight	I=C+H	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%



WARNING: This not a statistical model. This pure arithmetical model does not represent the expected fluidity of the market and assumes that the whole market behaves as "one average market": for example, it does not account does not account for the fact that the rPET may contain a mix of materials with a different "loop" history ; it does not account for consumption growth, where incremental production may be produced with recycled content and opacifier content different from the average.

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CONCLUSIONS FROM TF5



> 01

Sensitive applications demand max of 10%, 230 μ m wall thickness, monolayer. Inorganic opacifier level does not need to exceed 10% in weight.

> 02

RPETo manufacturers to report on opacifier level. Ash test and/or XRF measurements

> 03

RPETo amount and inorganic opacifier needs, are defined by brand owner. Convertors ensure tolerance (keep constant and controlled)

> 04

The more opaque the white PET bottle, the better the sorting occurs. Min 1% inorganic opacifier.

> 05

EU targets of 25% and 30% RPETo recommended, max. of 50% RPETo granules also feasible with adapted white MB LDR%

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CONCLUSIONS FROM TF5



> 06

Modelling in closed and circular applications confirms that multiple loops are feasible. Could, however, be limited by the max 10% of inorganic opacifier

> 07

Masterbatches dosage is advised to be adjusted and can be reduced to achieve initial light barrier specification, based in RPETo amount in use.

> 08

Raw material cost reduction opportunity by using RPETo in replacement of RPET clear and reduced dosage of masterbatch

> 09

All top loads were good (+/- 15 kgf). No significant difference, neither between the different % of inorganic opacifier, nor the various masterbatches.

> 10

Innovations to the white opaque PET bottles stream shall have its recyclability assessed



Next Steps 2024

Any other proposal – please approach PETCORE or O&F team

- Webinar on sorting – March 19th, 2024
- TF4:
 - Exchange within TF4 members about alternative outlets for coloured and functional PET bottles
 - Define criteria and consequent hierarchy for circularity of coloured and functional PET bottles
- TF5
 - Drop test measurements in the different inorganic opacifier levels
 - Evaluate recycling process of highly loaded white opaque PET bottles:
 - Agglomeration/filters replacement
 - IV fluctuation and impact
 - Wear and maintenance
 - Present the results of the TF5 to the EPBP TC – date TBD



Thank you

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