

Comité Technique pour le Recyclage des Emballages Plastiques

# Recyclability of plastic pots and trays\*

**December 2018** 

TREP \* The term "pots and trays" refers to all rigid packaging except bottles

### Introduction

This document summarises all COTREP eco-design recommendations to date aimed at improving the recyclability of rigid plastic packaging (excluding bottles).

These recommendations are **based on current operating conditions for collection, sorting and recycling in France**, and thus reflect a situation in which sorting and recycling streams for plastic are being stabilised or developed. These recommendations may therefore change depending on progress made with recycling at the end of the roll-out period for the extended sorting guidelines in 2022.

For further information on the current situation regarding collection, sorting and recycling in France, please consult the <u>Cotrep Guide</u>.

This document sets out principles that should be observed when designing packaging for inclusion in recycling streams in 2022 as well as examples of existing or possible future solutions that are compliant with these principles.

Some of the solutions presented are already recycled within France. However, not all of them are necessarily recycled (e.g. if they are not collected or sorted at all French sorting centres).

## The 3 principles for producing a pot or tray\* that is recyclable throughout France in 2022

1. Priority for recycling should be given to the heaviest element of the packaging, i.e. the tray or pot body.

To achieve this, the body must be single material and made of the following resins: PP, PE, PET or PS\*\*.

2. Barriers, additives and loads should not compromise sorting and recycling.

Pots and trays should not contain any carbon black, loads or additives that alter their density. Compatible functional barriers should be used instead.

3. None of the associated elements should disrupt recycling of the tray or pot body.

Design choices for associated elements (lids, seals, absorbent pads, labels, inks, glues, etc.) should be based on the resin used in the body.

For example, requirements for a PET tray are different to those for a PP tray. See below for details.

#### For further details



\* The term "pots and trays" refers to all rigid packaging except bottles \*\* PS: stream under development

### **Pots and trays with a PP body** (based on the latest information available to COTREP in 2018)



### Pots and trays with a PE body (based on the latest information available to COTREP in 2018)



## Pots and trays with a clear PET body (based on the latest information available to COTREP in 2018)

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#### To be avoided:

- Pots and trays that:
- are made of PET/PE, PET/EVOH/PE, PETG
- are made of expanded PET
- are made of PET with opacifying mineral loads
- are made of clear PET with printed PET seal
- are made of PET with metallic or metallised elements
- are supplied with paper labels attached with glue that is nonwashable at 80°C
- are supplied with labels made of an incompatible material (PVC, etc.)

#### Still being researched:

- Impacts on the recyclability of pots and trays:
- Inks and glues
- Paper labels
- Absorbent pads
- Flexible PET in rigid PET
- PETG in rigid PET
- Other barriers



**Carbon black** 

Loads and Density

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## Pots and trays with a coloured PET body (based on the latest information available to COTREP in 2018)

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#### To be avoided:

Pots and trays that:

- are made of PET/PE, PET/EVOH/PE, PETG
- are made of expanded PET
- are made of PET with opacifying mineral loads
- are made of PET with metallic or metallised elements
- are supplied with paper labels attached with glue that is nonwashable at 80°C
- are supplied with labels made of an incompatible material (PVC, etc.).

#### Still being researched:

Impacts on the recyclability of pots and trays:

- Inks and glues
- Paper labels
- Absorbent pads
- Flexible PET in rigid PET
- PETG in rigid PET
- Other barriers

#### For further details

Carbon black

Loads and Density

- PS pots and trays that are sorted under the extension of the sorting guidelines are recycled.
- Work is in progress to consolidate the recycling streams for PS, XPS and EPS as recycling facilities and current outlets need to be developed.



## Pots and trays with a body made of PVC, PETG, etc. (based on the latest information available to COTREP in 2018)



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Under

review

What is happening with innovative resins?

• PEF, PLA, etc. Emergent new resins monitored and options explored to create a recycling stream for these resins







#### Still being researched:

- Acceptable carbon black content
- Positive list of dark colorants compatible with optical sorting by NIR (near infrared)



- All operators recycling plastic packaging in Europe sort waste by density on their reprocessing lines
- The density of PET pot and tray bodies must be higher than 1
- The density of PP and HDPE pot and tray bodies must be lower than 1
- Loads in the plastic may negatively impact the recyclability of packaging, even if they do not affect the packaging density. Further information is available in the <u>Cotrep Guide</u>.

