US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Plastic Recycling

A Snapshot on Markets, Technology, and Trends

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Key Terms For Today

PCR – Post Consumer Resin

Recycler/Reclaimer/Reprocessor

 Companies who turn post consumer/industrial material into manufacturing material

Flake – After material is collected, it's ground into flake. Cleaned.

Pellet – Generally PCR is converted to pellet for use as a manufacturing feedstock.

Resin Identification Codes

1 = PETE (polyethylene teraphthalate)

2 = HDPE (high density polyethylene)

3 = V (vinyl)

4 = LDPE (low density polyethylene)

5 = PP (polypropylene)

6 = PS (polystyrene)

7 = Other/mixed plastics

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resin_identification_code



Current Market Trends

- Supply, supply, supply.
- Plastics Recycling Industry has invested in:
 - Technology
 - Flexibility
 - Growth potential
- Capacity is exponential. More lines, more shifts, more material.



Example: Technology

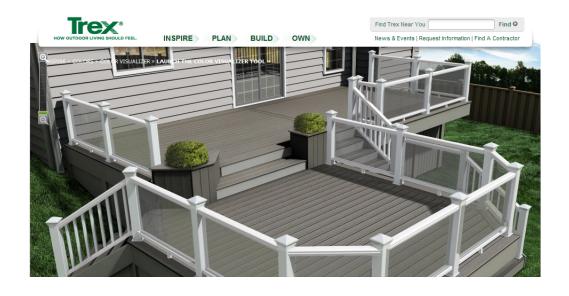


Envision Plastics





Example: Flexibility







Example: Growth Potential







Factors Influencing PCR

- Increased demand for PCR. Why?
 - Good, clean feedstock.
 - Increasingly affordable.
 - Consumer demand.
 - Legislation to support and expand markets, infrastructure, use of PCR.





Mapping Demand for PCR

- Southeast Recycling Development Council
- 60 companies that look to recycled plastic feedstock
- Need for Glass, Aluminum, Paper, Plastic, Steel in the Southeast: More than 206 companies depend on recycled feedstock. They employ over 47,525 people and see a tax revenue exceeding \$29.4 billion







The Growth of Rigid, Non-Bottle Recycling

- Tubs & lids
- Caps
- Buckets
- The wide, wild world of plastics...







Ongoing Work to Grow Domestic Recycling Options

- Bale audit: What is currently being recycled? How much is available to be recycled? Growth potential
- Bale specs: Establishing consistency so the market can plan, grow. Strong partnerships with MRFs to ensure adoption.
- Target material sources: Grocery stores. Approximately 354 million pounds per year generated. Of that, 212 million pounds/year is deemed "easily recoverable."

- Two predominant resin types HDPE:30 to 55%,

PP: 45 to 70%



Polypropylene

- Blow molded: Containers
- Injection molded: Caps, lids
- End uses: Auto parts, bottles/containers, ag applications, growing move towards HDPE-type applications





HDPE

- Blow molded Detergent, milk jugs
- End uses: Pipe, bottles, playground equipment, blended for film, buckets
- Growing recovery efforts for rigid nonbottle containers
- Grocery stores example untapped potential





PET, Growth in Non-Bottle Packaging

- Blow mold: the soda bottle
- Also thermoforms (salad trays)
- End uses: Bottles, carpet, fiber fill, strapping, thermoform sheet
- Can it be mixed?





Understanding Film

- LDPE, LLDPE & HDPE
- Blended per use
- LLDPE is the most stretchable & strongest but similar properties can be achieved through clever blending
- LDPE is also used for containers, 6-pack rings, flexible applications
- Collection tends to be industry based not consumer level.



Polystyrene

- What's the problem with styrene?
 - Full of air
 - Full of grease
 - Not a good curb-side commodity
- Industrial applications ensure clean, dense loads.
- Example: Rooms to Go, Avangard Innovative, Houston, TX





Other Plastic Trends - Biobased

- Bioplastics Plastics made from plant material. Rayon is a bioplastic as is cellulose acetate in cigarette filters. Some plastics are made entirely from plant materials, others could have plants as some of the raw materials.
 - Coke Plant Bottle Test show that it can be recycled with PET resin.
- PLA Polylactic Acid Resin. Based on lactic acid, from corn or sugar cane. Essentially, another thermoplastic, like PET, polyethylene, PVC, polypropylene, and polystyrene.
 - PLA is not an additive, it is a material type.



Degradable Additives

- Oxo-Degradable Additives Catalytic chemical process.
 - Triggered by light/heat/flexing. Degradation is throughout the plastic. Once started, the catalytic degradation process continues. Fragments available to microbial attack.
- Bio-degradable Additives Non-catalytic biological process.
 - Triggered by microbial environment. Not starch.
 - Degradation can be very slow, decades.



Degradable Additives

- We cannot machine-identify when a bottle has additives present all become suspect.
- If the additives do their job, the plastic item will 'fall apart'. The question is when?
- Recycled plastic is often used to make durable goods that need to last a long time (carpet) and can be exposed to weather and microbial environments (strapping and pipe).
- Who is liable when recycled plastic underperforms when containing degradable additives?
- There is no sustainability with respect to plastic packaging without recycling. There is no such thing as a plastic so "green" that it can just be thrown away. - Mike Schedler, NAPCOR



Few Words on Export

- Pulls material from domestic need
- Has been used as easy fix to collection confusion but that is changing
- Increased demand expected domestically and abroad





What's Next?

- This industry has made a significant investment in collection, processing, placement infrastructure.
- Creative problem solving is our specialty.
- We're ready to grow, change, partner.
- Consistent quantity = opportunity.
- Supply, supply, supply.



For More Information

- APR Members http://plasticsrecycling.org/membership-information/member-profiles
- Who recycles what? http://plasticsrecycling.org/market-development/materials-buyers-and-sellers-list





Questions?

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