

ACSAL – Progetto ASAP – 01 March, 2021

Michelle Marrone Gualapack Group Sustainability Project Leader



let's change as soon as possible



WELCOME!



I AM....

Sustainability Lead in Gualapack....

.....and Innovation Project Manager



www.gualapack.com



OUR KEY MARKETS



Gualapack

A GLOBAL PRESENCE

























































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Gualapack

TECHNOLOGY CROSSOVER



Gualapack

Today we will talk about:

How to manage the big problem of Waste and

Be proud to produce Packaging nevertheless!!!















TEST

1. What is the meaning of «biodegradable»?

- Something that disappears in less than 1 year in natural conditions (i.e. the environment) becoming CO2,H2O,CH4 and minerals.
- b) Something that is made with renewable raw materials, not fossil based.
- c) Something that exposed to sunlight will break down into fragments until it disappears.



TEST

2. What is the Definition of Sustainability?

- a) Economic support from rich nations to poor nations
- b) Ability to continue an action indefinitely without negatively impacting on future generations or on the possibility to continue such action in the future.
- c) Corporate policy against pollution.



TEST

3. What is an LCA?

- a) LCA = linear cost analysis, analysis of costs related to environmental impact
- b) LCA analysis of the environmental impact of a production process
- c) Life Cycle Analysis of a product with respect to its env impact.



TEST

4. A recyclable product is always more sustainable?

- a) No, not always, it depends on the LCA.
- b) YES if it is reused.
- c) Yes if I can throw it on the ground and it will biodegrade.



TEST

5. Why is it important to empty a container before disposal?

- a) In order to avoid food waste.
- b) Because residues can have an impact on correct recognition of the plastic.
- c) Because if plastic is wet it cannot be properly extruded.

The 3 Pillars of Sustainability: Economic, Social, Environmental



Ability to continue an action indefinitely without negatively impacting on future generations or on the possibility to continue such action in the future.

It must be seen in a holistic way, including Planet, Profit & Population.



Packaging is Useful!



Flexible Packaging:

Advantages for the Environment:

Light weight, transport savings

Raw material minimal use

Hygenic, does not break



Flexibles in Italy



Today multilayer structures are not recyclable, and therefore they are burned for energy. However they must be thown into the PLASTIC bin, not the black bin!



«Circular Economy»



LINEAR ECONOMY: produce, consume, throw.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY: DESIGN FOR

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle!

Circular Economy





To recycle at the end is not enough!

It is more effective and important to design for circularity BEFORE!

Habits change.....







Habits change.....

«Niente plastica a scuola», Sala e Mengoni distribuiscono borracce





















EUROPE: EU Plastics Strategy – 2018



By 2030 all packaging placed on the EU market will have to be either reusable or recyclable or compostable.

Plastic Packaging Waste Treatment



Where does my packaging go after disposal?



SORTING PHASE

Physical sorting

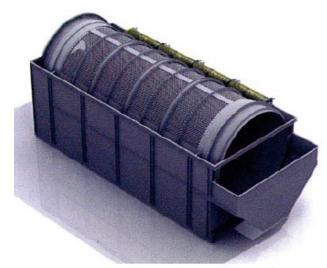


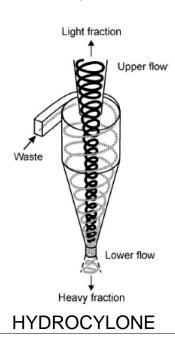
Figure 3

Drum screen



SORTING PHASE

Physical sorting



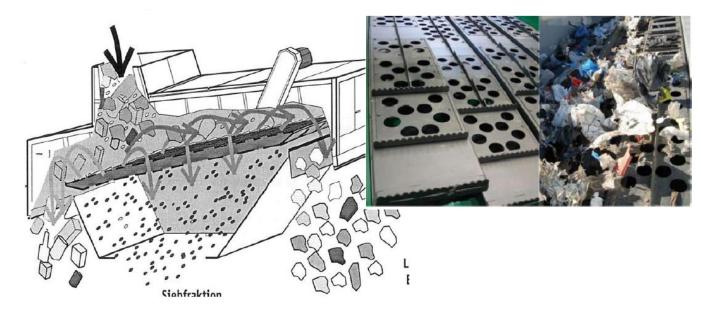
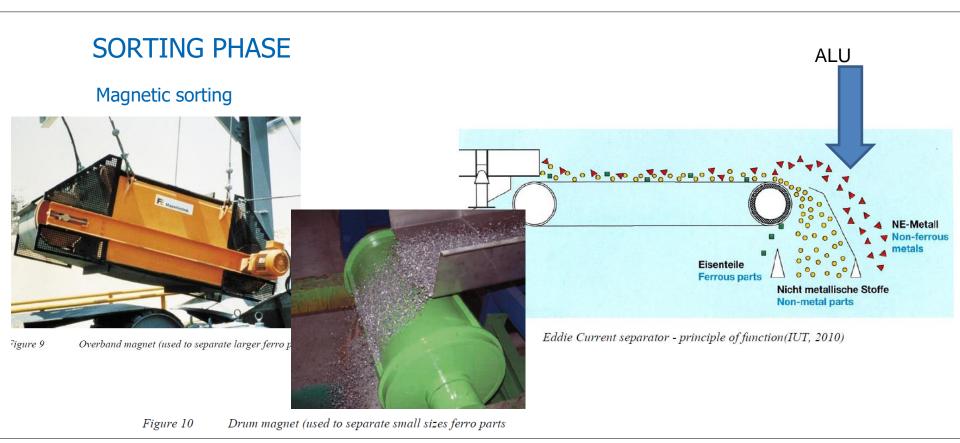


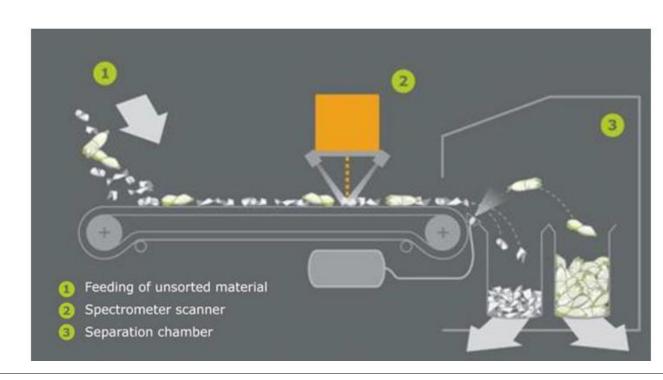
Figure 8

Separation of materials by ballistic separator.



SORTING PHASE

Chemical sorting: NIR



SORTING PHASE

Chemical sorting: NIR

The NIR Infrared separator is typically applied for separation of

- Mixed plastics by polymer type (except those coloured with carbon black)
- Wood and textiles
- Paper, cardboard and packaging
- PVC in RDF

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&rep=file&fil=PLASTIC_ZERO_annex_d32_action4.2_report_on_assessment_sept2013_final.pdf

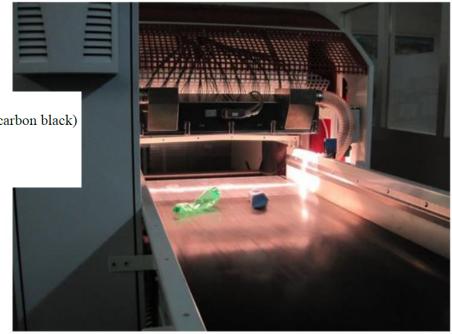
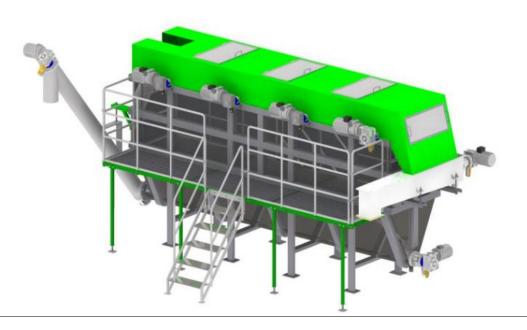


Figure 14 RedWawe NIR infrared sorter

SORTING PHASE

Chemical sorting: Density



Floatation principle: objects heavier than water or another fluid will sink, the lighter ones will float = separation.

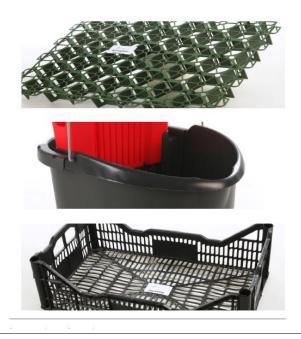
FINALLY: EXTRUSION





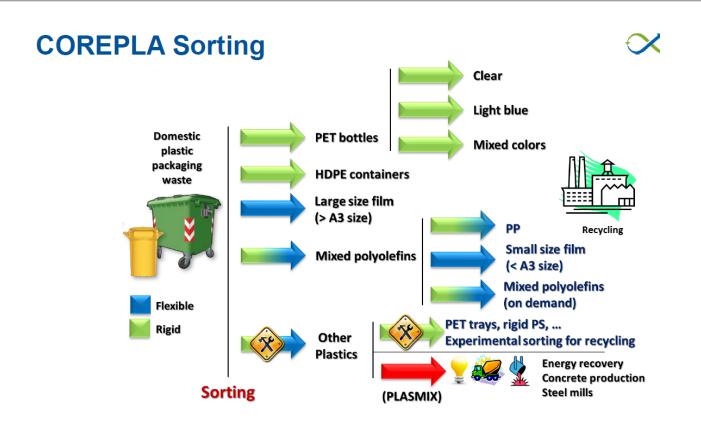


From Plastic to Plastic: a new Life!





Example of COREPLA - Italy



PET recycling example

PET reprocessing plant Wöllersdorf, Austria

This plant produces secondary PET raw materials.





So, which pack has less impact on the environment?

The flexible pouch = the LIGHTEST!









LCA: Life Cycle Analysis

A Life Cycle Analysis of a Product must consider:

- 1. Perimeter
- 2. Raw Materials
- 3. Transportation
- 4. Production Processes
- 5. Transportation
- 6. End of Life

The result is given in GHG (Green House Gas equivalents) = emissions of CO2 equivalents, but also water consumption, toxicity for humans, eutrophication, etc.

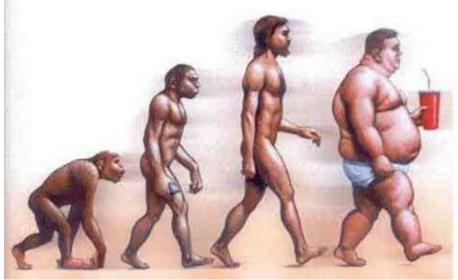


A Sustainable Life!



The Great Problems of the World: hunger and obesity(1)





Migrations (2)





Climate Change(3)



AndPlastic! (the easiest to solve!).

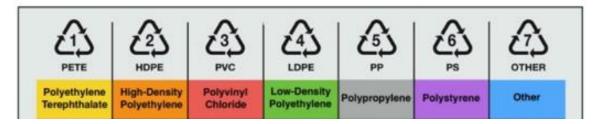


Is it the fault of Plastic? ... or of the **Consumer**??



How to Recycle Correctly

Plastic Resin Identification Codes



- 1. No greasy or dirty paper or tissue in the paper collection
- 2. ONLY packaging is accepted in the plastic bin.
- 3. Metals are OK to be disposed w plastic.



Attention! the ORGANIC bin

If a pack says «compostabile», then I can throw it away in the brown bin (organic).

NOT in the plastic bin.



What each of us can do

- ✓ NEVER LITTER! AND SCOLD WHO DOES
- ✓ EMPTY ALL FOOD from a PACK
- ✓ READ INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISPOSAL ON PACK
- ✓ CAREFUL OF PAPER: FSC O PEFC
- ✓ BEWARE OF FAKE MARKETING!







THANKS!