	<ul> <li>Up to 40% PCR in the PET print web</li> <li>Sealant film is FDA food contact compliant</li> <li>Available options</li> <li>Standard spouts and reclose features</li> <li>Standard barrier, high barrier, and metallized</li> <li>Surface print or reverse print laminations.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Made from plants which are renewable</li> <li>Carbon footprint 75% lower than PET</li> <li>There are a variety of zero waste end of life options</li> <li>Reduces carbon footprint -plants absorb CO2during growth.</li> </ul>	
Cons	More expensive than virgin     Black flakes     Color variations     No Windows	<ul> <li>Requires a stringent certification plan which is often expensive.</li> <li>No Curb side recycle stream</li> <li>Consumer ignorance for recycling</li> </ul>	No curbside recycle stream     Growing demand makes competition for food sources.     Reduced shelf life.     Higher cost	May loose stiffness
Recycle Steam	They aren't recyclable when laminated	<ul> <li>Available, after How2recycle certification, at local grocery store</li> </ul>	Localized composting	Dependent on structure.
Availability	The packages are highly available in the market.	<ul> <li>Packaging is available in standard and high barrier materials.</li> </ul>	The packages are highly available in the market.	Available for certain applications
Barrier	Metalized     Coated	• EVOH	<ul><li>Cellulose</li><li>Metallization (validation)</li></ul>	Very little difference
Film shelf life	No Difference	<ul> <li>Can be reduced shelf life depending on product</li> </ul>	Reduced shelf life	Very little difference
Who is responsible for obtaining certifications?	Brand Owners/ Material Suppliers	Brand Owners	Brand Owners	• NA
Who are the certifying bodies?	<ul> <li>Environmental Product Declarations</li> <li>Whole Building LCA</li> <li>Life Cycle Assessment.</li> <li>How2Recycle</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Global recycling standards</li> <li>The Association of Plastics Recyclers</li> <li>How2Recycle</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Rainforest Alliance is an international</li> <li>How2Recycle</li> </ul>	
Compostable–ASTM D6400 / ISO 17088 –contains 4 requirements				
1. Disintegration –90% of 2cm lengths must pass through 2mm sieve after 12 weeks				
2. Biodegradable-material will disintegrate into CO2, water vapor, and biomass (minerals)				

Conservation of natural resources such as

Reduces the amount of waste in landfills

timber and minerals

Create jobs in recycling plants.

suggesting mean production.

Compostable/Bio-Plastics

household levels.

soil fertility.

They are eco-friendly since they are biodegradable.

Have little pollution effect, it's instead a good source of

They reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers which could

Composting can be done at both commercial and

have negative environmental effect.

**High Performance films** 

Customized

Reduce waste through

Increased productivity

Reduced unit cost

through less change over

Increased machine speeds

gauge reduction

Recyclable

PCR

3. Compost quality maintained -plant growth unaffected; heavy metal limits

Uses fewer natural resources

supports a circular economy

content in the PE sealant web

Green focus .Reduces carbon footprint and

Up to 40% post-consumer recycled (PCR)

Less energy to produce 25% less greenhouse gases

Pros

Oxo-degradable— •Includes additives to hasten degradation under certain conditions. •Concern -may only break down into tiny plastic particulates that can make their way into the environment and negatively affect animal and plant life
•Banned in France; avoided by Tesco (shopping chain) •Not supported by Ellen MacArthur Foundation

4. Controlled Time and Environment -Must biodegrade within 12 weeks in aerobic environment at580 C ±20 C (1360 F ±40 F) • Does not mean products will degrade in a landfill or in the environment

Home Compostable – Denotes that a material will biodegrade in a backyard home environment. Tested at ambient temperature (20-30oC). No ASTM or ISO standard