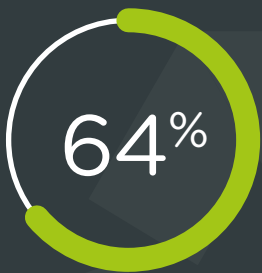


ALL TYPES OF PLASTIC ARE RECYCLABLE!



All types of polymer are theoretically recyclable but that does not mean they are always recycled. Recycling levels vary widely depending on local collection and recycling infrastructure which can vary greatly from country to country.



Global plastics recycling rates have steadily increased, with rates in Europe increasing over 64% since 2006.*

*Plastics – the facts 2016, PlasticsEurope.

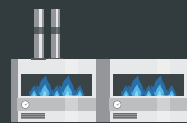


Improvements in collection, identification and sorting of materials have caused the increase in recycling rates.

BENEFITS OF INCREASING RECYCLING RATES



Reduction in the amount of plastic in landfill and the negative effects associated with those sites.



Reduction in the amount of plastic sent for incineration, although energy recovery from plastic incineration is a preferable disposal option to sending waste to landfill.



Reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels to produce virgin oil-based plastics.



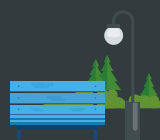
Nearly 8 million tonnes of post-consumer plastic was recycled in 2014 in Europe alone.*

*Plastics – the facts 2016, PlasticsEurope.

POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED PLASTIC CAN BECOME A NUMBER OF THINGS



T-shirts



Plastic lumber



Insulation



New packaging



Bin liners

PLASTIC SHOULD BE VIEWED AS A RESOURCE



RPC believes plastic is far too valuable a material to not be recycled. Ease of recycling, along with other sustainable end-of-life options, are incorporated wherever possible when designing products.



A wide range of factors are taken into consideration in the design phase to increase the packaging recyclability at end-of-life.



If the packaging consists of more than one material, can they be separated during recycling?



Can post-consumer recycled material be used in the product?



Is the material widely recycled in area of sale?



RPC Group operates two recycling businesses:

RPC bpi recycled products is Europe's leading polythene film recycler, annually recycling over 70,000 tonnes of waste from industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic sources. Second-life products include refuse sacks, plastic wood and construction membranes.

ESE World manufactures a range of waste and recycling bins. They also operate a recycling service for waste bins that are no longer in use which has resulted in the successful recycling of over four million units. Mobile units are used to granulate the disused bins with the material then being transported to ESE production facilities to be converted into new bins.



SOME EXAMPLES OF USING RECYCLED PLASTIC



ESE World's plastic bins for waste are made from at least 80% post-consumer recycled plastic!



Plaswood, part of RPC bpi group produces recycled plastic products that offer a sustainable alternative to materials such as concrete, steel and wood.



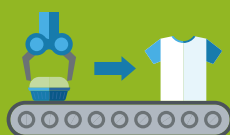
Our plastic paint containers often have a certain amount of post-consumer recycled plastic in them: 25% in these Paintainer® pails from RPC Superfos.



Post-consumer recycled HDPE is used in a variety of our products, such as our M&H division's shampoo bottles which can be up to 100% PCR HDPE.



ALTERNATIVE END OF LIFE OPTIONS



As part of the circular economy, recycling isn't the only end-of-life option for plastic products. Reusing, repurposing and remanufacturing should also be considered.



Where all other end-of-life options are not economical or sustainable, RPC supports the waste hierarchy view that material should be sent to energy-from-waste facilities to produce heat and fuel, rather than sent to landfill.