

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 13430:2001

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Embalaža - Zahteve za embalažo, primerno za predelavo s snovnim recikliranjem

Packaging - Requirements for packaging recoverable by material recycling

Verpackung - Anforderungen an stofflich verwertbare Verpackungen

Emballage - Exigences relatives aux emballages valorisables par recyclage matiere

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 13430:2000

SIST EN 13430:2001

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ICS:

13.030.50 Recikliranje Recycling

55.020 Pakiranje in distribucija blaga Packaging and distribution of

na splošno goods in general

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 13430

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ICS 13.030.50; 55.020

English version

Packaging - Requirements for packaging recoverable by material recycling

Emballage - Exigences relatives aux emballages valorisables par recyclage matière

Verpackung - Anforderungen an stofflich verwertbare Verpackungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 June 2000.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 261 "Packaging", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex Z, which is an integral part of this standard.

This standard forms one of a series of standards and reports prepared under Mandate M 200 Rev.3 given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to support the European Council and Parliament Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste [94/62/EC]. The procedure for applying this standard in conjunction with the other mandated standards and reports, is specified in EN 13427:2000.

This standard contains Annexes A and B which are normative and Annexes C and Z which are informative

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2001.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom et aircatalog/standards/sist/e63b7057-04e3-4aa2-8dc4-

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Introduction

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive defines essential requirements for packaging to be considered recoverable. This standard amplifies these requirements with respect to material recycling. The European Standard EN 13427:2000 provides a framework within which this and four other standards may be used together to support a claim that a packaging is in compliance with the essential requirements for packaging to be placed on the market as required by the Directive.

The purpose of packaging is the containment, protection, distribution and presentation of products. Material recycling of used packaging is one of several recovery options in the post use strategy. In order to save resources and minimise waste, the whole system in which the packaging takes part should be optimised. This includes prevention as well as reuse and recovery of packaging waste.

This European Standard presents a framework for self-assessment to determine whether the requirements of this standard have been met. Its approach is similar to that of systems standards such as the EN ISO 9000 and EN ISO 14000 series.

This European Standard also provides practical guidance in assessing recyclability.

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1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for packaging to be classified as recoverable in the form of material recycling whilst accommodating the continuing development of both packaging and recovery technologies and sets out procedures for assessment of conformity with those requirements.

The procedure for applying this standard is contained in EN 13427:2000.

2 Normative References

This Draft European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN13193:2000, Packaging - Packaging and the Environment - Terminology.

EN 13427:2000, Packaging and the Environment - Requirements for the use of European standards in the field of packaging and packaging waste.

prEN 13437, Packaging and material recycling - Criteria for recycling methods - Description of recycling processes and flow chart.

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CR 13688:2000, Packaging - Material recycling - Report on requirements for substances and materials to prevent a sustained impediment to recycling.

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3 Terms and definition/standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e63b7057-04e3-4aa2-8dc4-200c58dacd27/sist-en-13430-2001

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions contained in EN 13193:2000 - Packaging and the Environment - Terminology, together with the following apply:

3.1

empty packaging

a packaging is empty if - under normal and foreseeable circumstances - all product residues that can be removed by the emptier have been removed using practices commonly employed for that type of packaging

A non-exhaustive list of common practices includes:

_	removing an inner liner;
	pouring;
	pumping;
	aspirating;
	shaking;
_	scraping;
_	squeezing;
_	rinsing;
	wiping-out.

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3.2

primary raw material

material which has never been processed into any form of end use product

3.3

recycling

reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes including organic recycling but excluding energy recovery [94/62/EC]

3.4

recycling process

physical and/or chemical process which converts collected and sorted used packaging and scrap, together in some instances with other material, into secondary raw material or products

NOTE

A description of relevant recycling processes is given in prEN 13437:1999.

3.5

secondary raw material

material recovered for use as a raw material from used products and from scrap with the exception of the scrap arising within a primary production process [prEN 13437:1999]

NOTE The precise nature of the primary production process may vary between material sectors. Reference to the relevant flow diagram in EN 13437:1999 will clearly identify this process.

3.6

supplier

entity responsible for placing packaging or packed product on the market [EN 13427:2000]

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4 Requirements

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4.1 Application

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The application of this standard to any particular packaging shall be as specified in EN 13427:2000.

NOTE Claims of compliance with the essential requirements associated with recovery as set out in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive may be supported by conformance with one or more of a series of related but distinct standards, of which this is one. The inter-linked nature of this series of standards and the methodology for demonstrating compliance is given in EN 13427:2000.

4.2 Packaging assessment

The supplier shall be able to demonstrate that the procedures defined in normative Annexes A and B have been followed in arriving at the final design of the finished packaging such that a certain percentage of the packaging materials can be claimed to be recyclable.

4.3 Conformity of the packaging with this standard (material recycling)

The supplier shall prepare a written statement of compliance with the requirement stated in 4.2.

4.4 Support Documentation

The assessment shall be documented and an example of the structure of such documentation is given in Annex C.

Annex A (normative)

Procedures to elaborate the requirements for packaging recoverable by material recycling

A.1 Objective

To identify the criteria that need to be taken into consideration when assessing the recyclability of packaging. These criteria for recycling should be considered in a perspective which includes all relevant aspects from the design of packaging, its manufacture and through its use and post-use collection and sorting until its recovery by recycling.

This perspective is conveniently illustrated and checked through the matrix approach presented in Table A.1, which represents a guideline to elaborate practical requirements for packaging recoverable in the form of material recycling.

The relevant boxes in the Table A.1 highlight the interactions between life cycle steps and criteria for recyclable packaging.

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A.2 Control of packaging construction/composition and processing

A.2.1 Ensure that the design of packaging includes consideration of aspects significant for the recycling of the materials from which it is produced.

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A.2.2 Control selection of raw materials used in production /packing / filling operations and where practicable collection/sorting operations to ensure that the recycling processes are not negatively affected.

A.3 Suitability for available recycling technology

- **A.3.1** Ensure that the design of packaging makes use of materials or combinations of materials which are compatible with the known, relevant and industrially available recycling technologies whilst also recognising the interrelationship of Standards as detailed in 4.1.
- NOTE The development and marketing of new packaging materials and systems, typically giving functional and environmental benefits may precede the introduction of appropriate recycling processes. It is recognised that the development and expansion of such recycling processes may take a period of time. Provided that the supplier can demonstrate that there is development leading to the availability of industrial recycling capacity within a reasonable period of time it may be appropriate during this period to classify such packaging as recyclable.
- **A.3.2** Establish a system designed to ensure that new developments in the relevant technology for the recycling of the material used in packaging are monitored, recorded and that such records are available to the design function.

A.4 Releases to the environment caused by recycling of the packaging after use

Take account of the potential change in releases to the environment that will result from introducing the used packaging to the recycling process.