



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 13429:2001

01-februar-2001

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Packaging - Reuse

Verpackung - Wiederverwendung

Emballage - Réutilisation

ITEH STANDARD PREVIEW
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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 13429:2000**

[SIST EN 13429:2001](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bc718d15-4b25-49f4-8e7e-087552f50eef/sist-en-13429-2001)

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ICS:

13.030.50	Recikliranje	Recycling
55.020	Pakiranje in distribucija blaga na splošno	Packaging and distribution of goods in general

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en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 13429

September 2000

ICS 13.030.50; 55.020

English version

Packaging - Reuse

Emballage - Réutilisation

Verpackung - Wiederverwendung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 September 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 Management Centre 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 Management Centre 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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 INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

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.

This document contains Annexes A, B 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.

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Introduction

The Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste [94/62/EC] defines requirements for packaging to be considered recoverable. This standard amplifies these requirements with respect to Reuse. EN13427:2000 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, handling, delivery and presentation of products. Reuse of used packaging is one of several recovery options within the overall life cycle of packaging. 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 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.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for a packaging to be classified as reusable and sets out procedures for assessment of conformity with those requirements including the associated systems.

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

2 Normative references

This 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 (including amendments).

EN 13193:2000, *Packaging - Packaging and the environment – Terminology*.

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the terms and definitions contained in EN 13193:2000 and EN 13427:2000, together with the following, apply :

3.1 reuse
operation by which packaging, which has been conceived and designed to accomplish within its life cycle a minimum number of trips or rotations, is refilled or used for the same purpose for which it was conceived, with or without the support of auxiliary products present on the market enabling the packaging to be refilled ; such reused packaging will become packaging waste when no longer subject to reuse

NOTE Definition derived from Directive 94/62/EC.

3.2 reusable packaging
packaging or packaging component which has been conceived and designed to accomplish within its life cycle a minimum number of trips or rotations in a system for reuse

3.3 trip
transfer of packaging, from filling/loading to emptying/unloading. A trip may be part of a rotation. (See Annex A).

3.4 rotation
cycle undergone by reusable packaging from filling/loading to filling /loading. A rotation will always contain a trip. (See Annex A).

3.5 packaging used for the same purpose
packaging which, having completed a rotation, is subsequently reused with the original intent, in a system for reuse

NOTE Attention should be paid to the intended use of the packaging, in order to verify whether it is being reused for the same purpose or a secondary use. In the latter case the packaging is not considered as reusable packaging for the purpose of this standard.

EXAMPLE 1 **Reuse** of pallets, loaded originally with dairy products and now loaded with house bricks is **reuse** for the same purpose.

EXAMPLE 2 **Reuse** of jars originally containing mustard, after emptying, as drinking glasses **is not reuse** for the same purpose.

EXAMPLE 3 **Reuse** of jars originally containing commercially-made jam, after emptying, for refilling with home-made jam or other substances, **is not reuse** for the same purpose.

3.6 systems for reuse

arrangements (organisational, technical and/or financial) which make re-use possible

NOTE Within the scope of this Standard the following are the "Systems" currently recognised (see clause 6 for further information) :

- closed loop ;
- open loop ;
- hybrid system.

3.7 closed loop system

system in which reusable packaging is circulated by a company or an organized group of companies

3.8 open loop system

system in which reusable packaging circulates amongst unspecified companies

3.9 hybrid system

system consisting of two parts :

- a) reusable packaging, remaining with the end user, for which there exists no redistribution system leading to commercial refilling ;
- b) one way packaging, used as an auxiliary product to transport the contents to the reusable packaging.

3.10 auxiliary product

products used to support the refilling/reloading of reusable packaging

NOTE 1 Auxiliary products are one way products and are therefore not covered by this standard.

NOTE 2 An example of an Auxiliary product is a detergent pouch used to refill a container at home.

NOTE 3 Non reusable items that support the reusable packaging in its function, such as labels or closures, are considered to be part of that packaging.

3.11 reconditioning

operations necessary to restore a reusable packaging to a functional state

4 Methodology

In order to assess whether the packaging is appropriate for a claim of 'reusable' in the circumstances of its intended use, it is necessary for the producer to ensure the following :

- 1) that reusability of the packaging is a deliberate objective of the packer/filler ;
- 2) that the packaging is capable of being successfully reconditioned ;
- 3) that the packaging is capable of being refilled/ reloaded ;

- 4) that an appropriate system, necessary to support reuse, is available in markets onto which the supplier is responsible for placing the packed product.

The overall requirements of reusable packaging are determined by a combination of the demands placed on the packaging itself and the requirements of the reuse system in which it functions. In practice, this means that the detailed requirements of 'reusable' packaging may change from one application to another. Furthermore, the design process tends to be ongoing in response to operational experience in the reuse of the packaging concerned.

To be fully effective this process also requires documentary support and in particular the recording of the results of the assessment process. This European Standard requires that this be done in a formal way by recording the responses to a number of specific questions.

With regard to matters affecting the Health and Safety of persons employed in the reuse process, e.g. in refurbishment or cleaning of packaging, existing legislation in all States of the European Union provides specific and comprehensive requirements and it is not considered appropriate to develop separate requirements solely for packaging.

5 Requirements

5.1 Procedure

The Packer/ filler shall, for each of the packed products that he places on the market and at the earliest practicable stage, establish and record :

- his intention with regard to the reusability of the packaging, giving due consideration to the particular circumstances in which reuse may occur;
- that the packaging can be emptied/ unloaded without significant damage, beyond that which can be viably repaired ;
- that the packaging can be reconditioned (cleaned, washed, repaired) by whatever method and to whatever standard he may specify, whilst maintaining its ability to perform its intended function and without risk to the health and safety of those responsible for doing so ;
- that any reconditioning process within his control is managed in a manner that minimises its impact on the environment;
- that the packaging can be refilled/ reloaded without risk to the integrity of the product or to the health and safety of those responsible for doing so ;
- that a reuse system is available in those markets onto which the supplier is responsible for placing the packed product, so as to make reuse possible ;
- that the reuse system identified as appropriate, in the actual circumstances of use, comply with one of the specifications from clause 6.

NOTE Annex B (informative) provides a recommended format for the recording of responses and declaring the overall result of an assessment of conformity with this standard.

5.2 Application

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