



AUSTRALASIAN
**Waste &
Recycling Expo**

The Future of Packaging

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Who we are and what we do

UK-based plastic materials manufacturer

Six-year, £ multimillion investment

Hydropol – a highly functional flexible plastic that has multiple sustainable end-of-life options

History of plastics



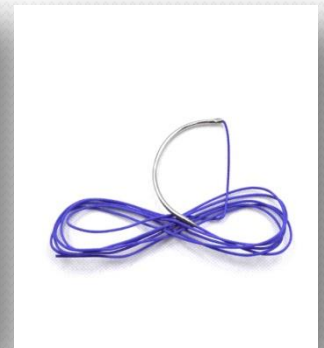
Parkesine 1862



Bakelite 1907



PVC 1927



PVOH 1931



HDPE 1933



PP 1954



Kevlar 1964

Focus on functionality, not end of life

HOW LONG UNTIL IT'S GONE?

Estimated decomposition rates of common marine debris items



Estimated individual item timelines depend on product composition and environmental conditions.

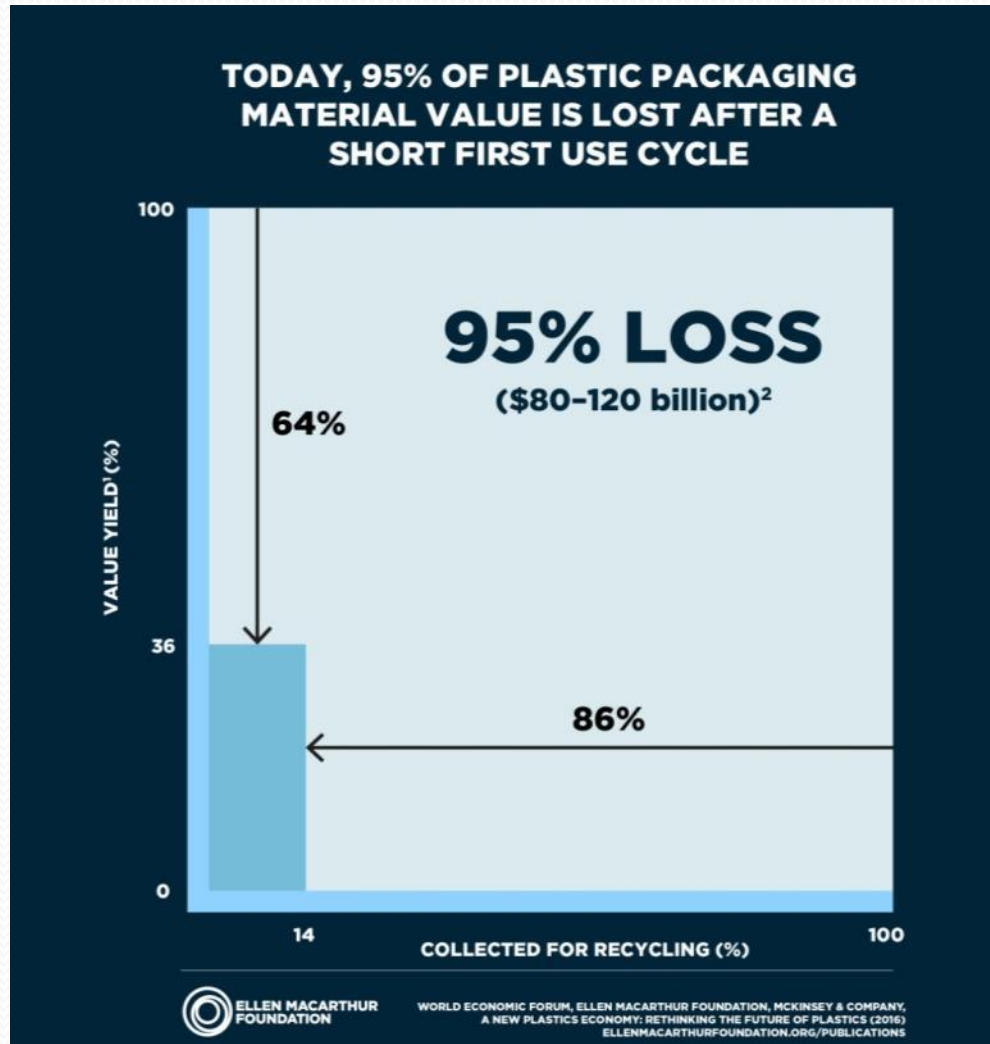
Source: NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

The Plastic Age

Will plastic packaging litter
best define our current period
within the Anthropocene?



Plastic waste: a global failure



Flexible plastics in the UK

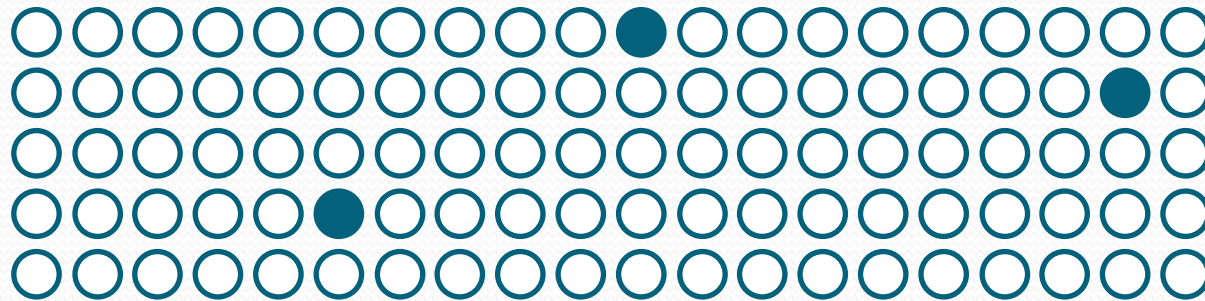
762,000
tonnes p.a.

12% more than the capacity of
Belvedere, the UK's largest waste
facility

54% post-consumer
carrier bags, pasta and rice bags,
and the film on ready meals

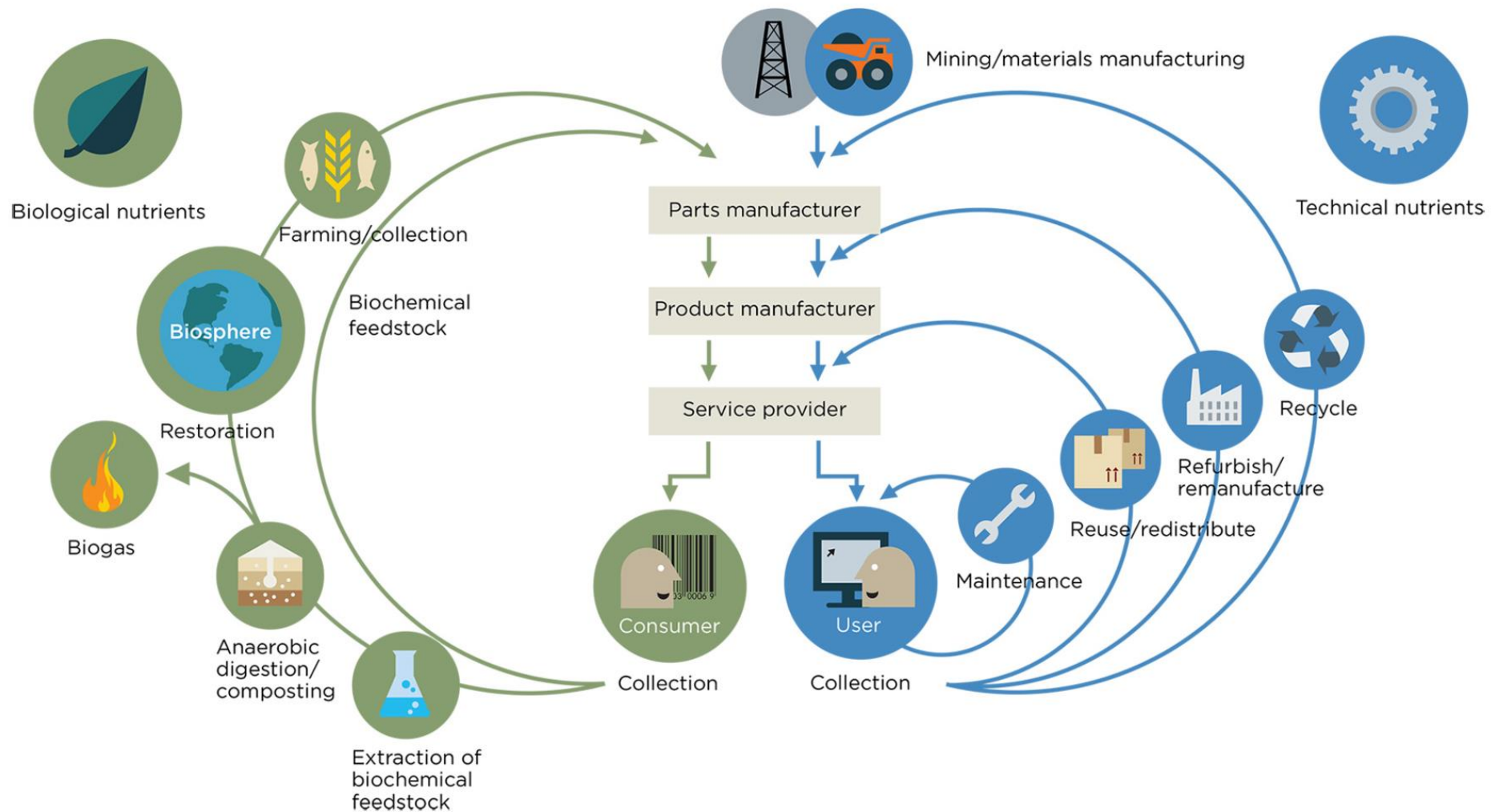


Only 1 in 5 local authorities collect it...



...only 3% is
recycled


What is a Circular Economy?



Plastic in a circular economy

Existing polymers are holding us back.

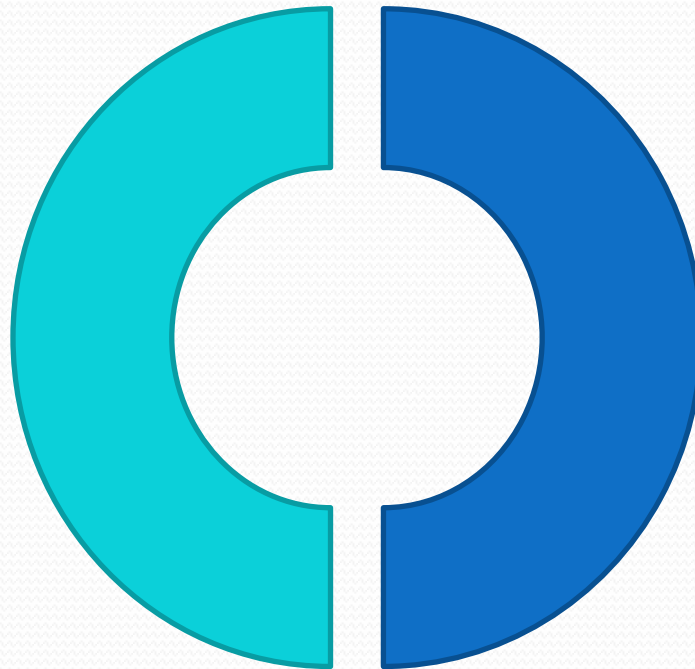
We need new materials – **but they must fit circular principles.**

PRODUCT  WASTE

Is it **compatible** with existing manufacturing equipment?

Functional – does it serve its purpose well?

Versatile – can it be used for multiple applications?



Is it **compatible** with existing waste management equipment?

Recyclable – can I sell high quality material back to manufacturers?

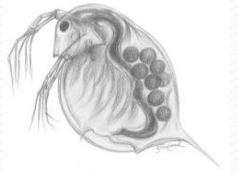
Biodegradable – will it degrade in standard processes & times?

End of life options



Biodegradability

- Marine conditions – no toxicity, low persistence
- Composting & Anaerobic Digestion – standard residence times, no “flake” residues, CO₂ + biomass
- Food packaging, food waste bags – reduce depackaging



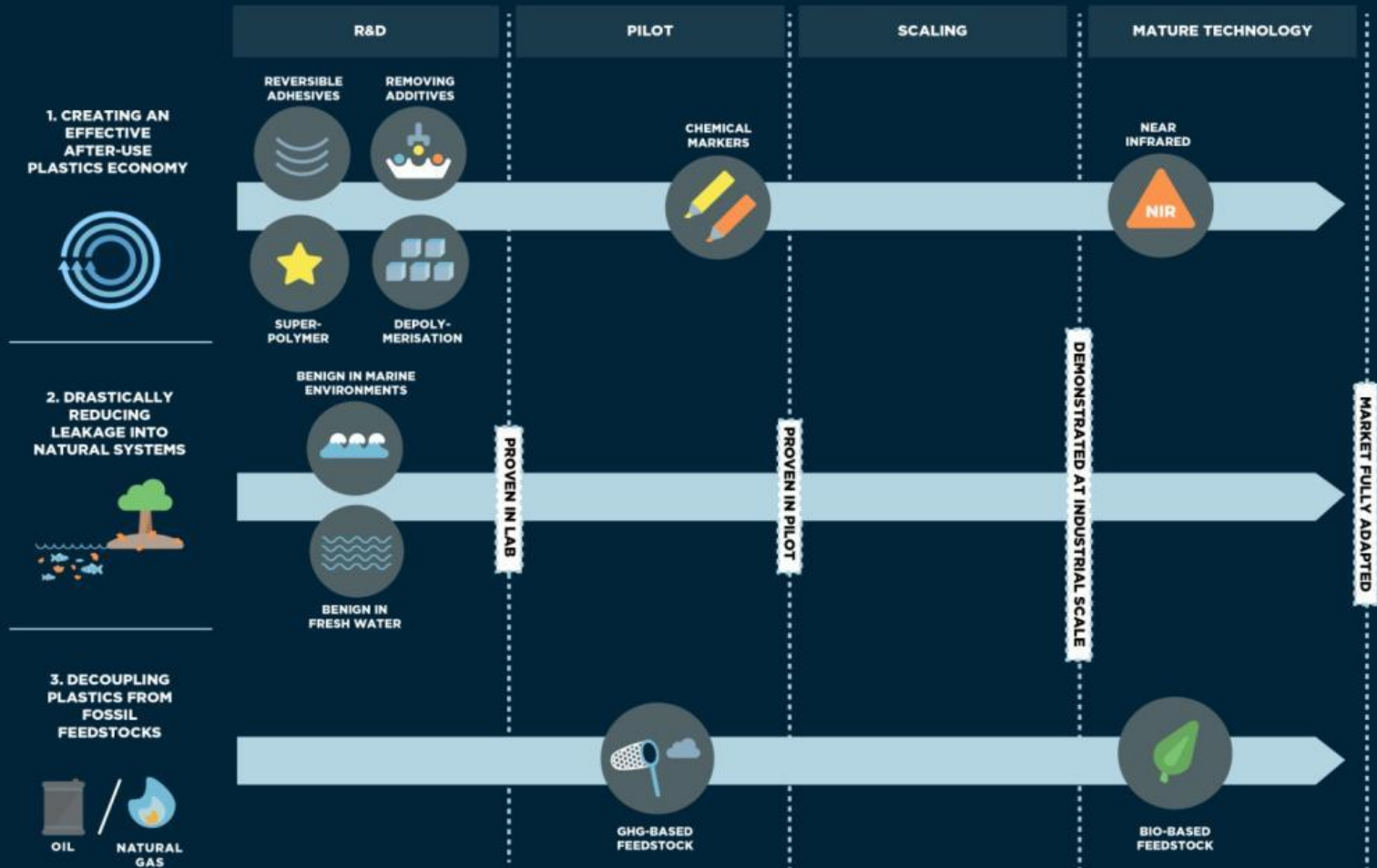
Recyclability

- NIR fingerprint for materials sorting
- Soluble and recoverable from waste water (chemical recycling)
- Reduce contamination of other target materials

New Plastics Economy, Superpolymers and Moonshoot Innovations

- Bio-based materials
 - Compostable food packaging e.g. Vegware
 - Wool insulation and packaging material e.g. Woolcool
 - Starch-based bags e.g. Starpol from Aquapak
- Bioplastics
 - Flexible cellulose films e.g. Futamura
 - Rigid polylactic acid (PLA) e.g. Floreon
- Petrochemical plastics designed for a circular economy – biodegradable and recyclable (e.g. Hydropol from Aquapak)

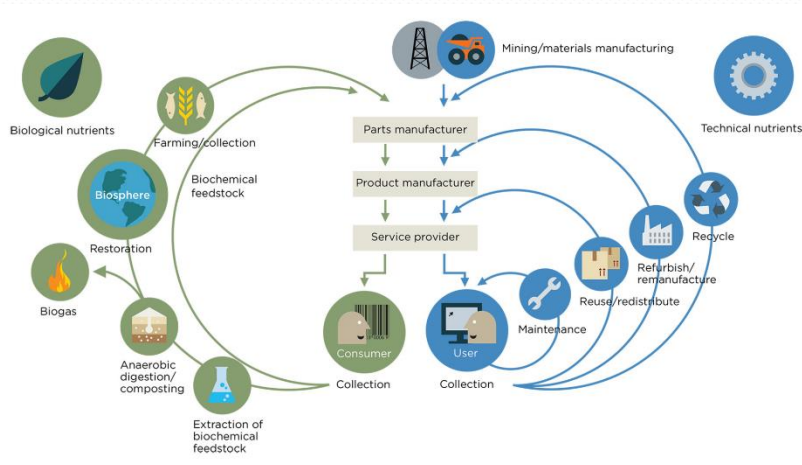
'MOON SHOT' INNOVATIONS ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE TRANSITION TO A NEW PLASTICS ECONOMY (SELECTED EXAMPLES)



Conclusions



- Plastics are here to stay
- Different polymers will solve different problems
- Designers, retailers and waste managers are around the table – building a new plastics economy
- Recycling and waste management specialists need to support the “front end” with advice and adaptability



The future of packaging
must be circular.