



## SSbD Implementation II: Circularity

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## Circular economy concept

The circular economy is a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible. In this way, the **life cycle of products is extended**.

In practice, it implies **reducing waste to a minimum**. When a product reaches the end of its life, its materials are kept within the economy wherever possible. These can be productively used again and again, thereby **creating further value**.

This is a departure from the traditional, linear economic model, which is based on a take-make-consume-throw away pattern. This model relies on large quantities of cheap, easily accessible materials and energy.



Identification of opportunities for circular value capture

- Includes the **searching of technical, economic, social and environmental opportunities** that allows promoting a circularity approach of materials and related packaging products

Circular KPIs assessment

- Appropriate **circular economy indicators** will be defined to assess how circular the materials flows are
- **Complementary indicators** that will allow addressing additional impacts and risks will be considered
- The transition towards a circular economy in the new materials development and packaging products production value chain will be measured and evaluated

Evaluation of circularity scenarios

- **Potential scenarios will be analysed** to improve circularity

## 1. Identification of opportunities for circular value capture → The RESOLVE framework

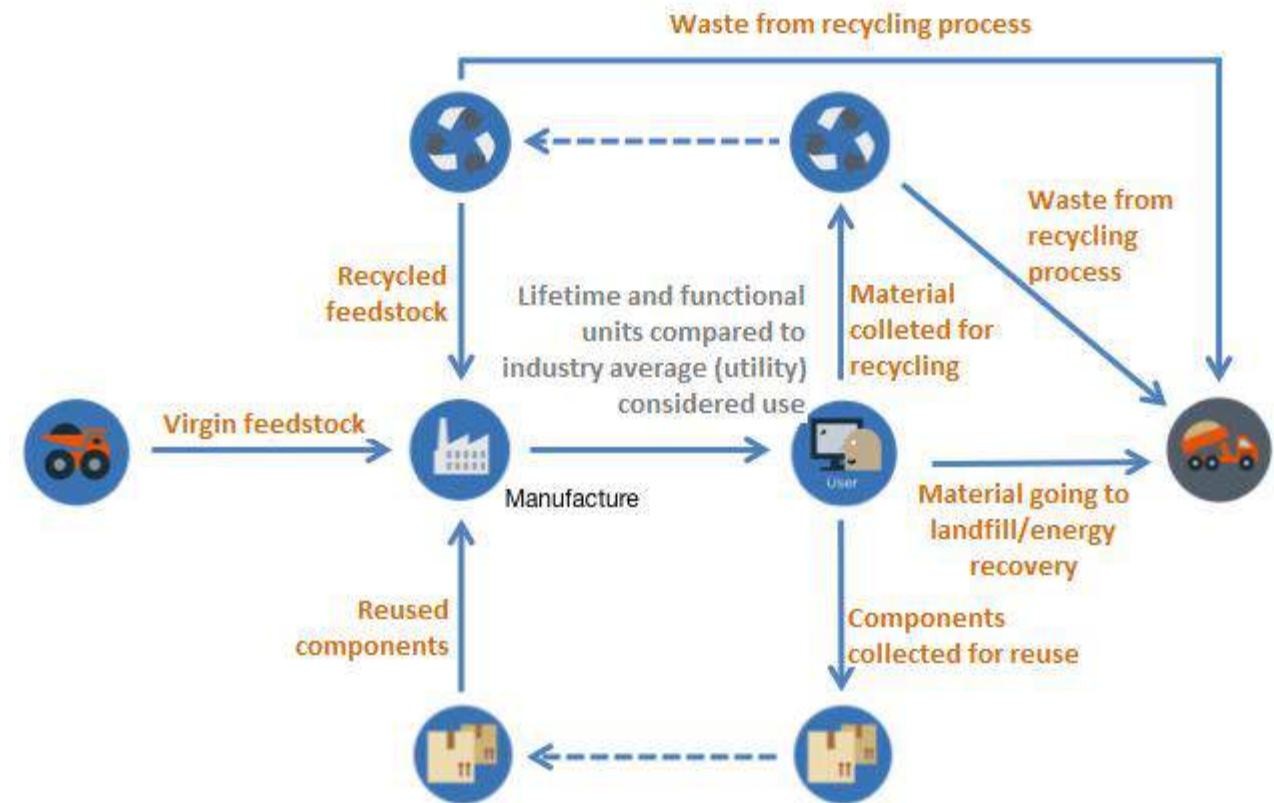
The **ReSOLVE** framework developed by **Arup and Ellen MacArthur Foundation** consists of Regenerate, Share, Optimize, Loop, Virtualise and Exchange to support circularity in the built environment.



## 2. Identification of circular KPIS:

The **Material Circularity Indicator (MCI)** for a product measures the extent to which linear flow has been minimised and restorative flow maximised for its component materials, and how long and intensively it is used compared to a similar industry-average product.

The MCI is essentially constructed from a combination of three product characteristics: the mass  $V$  of virgin raw material used in manufacture, the mass  $W$  of unrecoverable waste that is attributed to the product, and a utility factor  $X$  that accounts for the length and intensity of the product's use.



## 2. Identification of circular KPIS:

$$0 < \text{MCI} < 1$$

Any product that is manufactured using only virgin feedstock and ends up in landfill at the end of its use phase can be considered a fully '**linear**' product, **MCI = 0**.

On the other hand, any product that contains no virgin feedstock, is completely collected for recycling or component reuse, and where the recycling efficiency is 100% can be considered a **fully 'circular' product, MCI = 1**.

In practice, products will sit somewhere between these two extremes and the MCI measures the level of circularity in the range 0 to 1.

## 2. Identification of circular KPIS of PRESERVE:

### Preliminary circular indicators for PRESERVE

MCI

Carbon footprint: Kg CO<sub>2</sub>/Functional unit

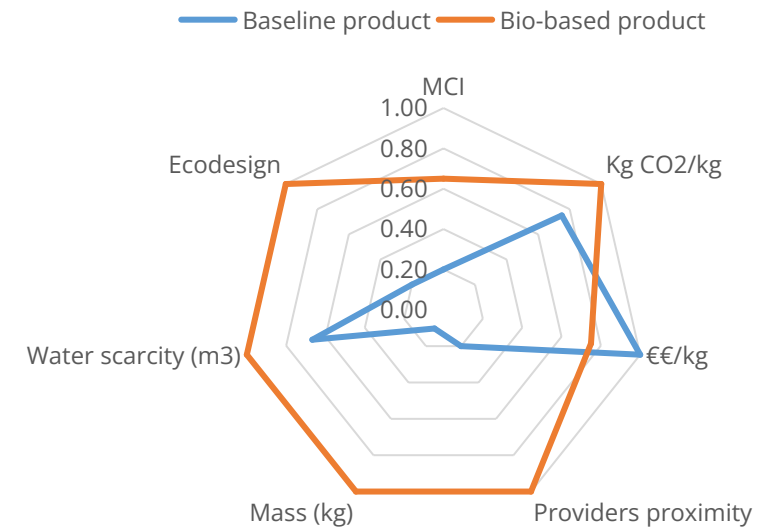
€/Functional unit

Mass (kg)

Water scarcity (m<sup>3</sup> depriv /Functional unit)

Ecodesign

### Example of circularity results



In this example, a score of 1 is the best performance, and 0 is the worst performance.



## SSbD implementation III: conclusions of integration of SSbD results

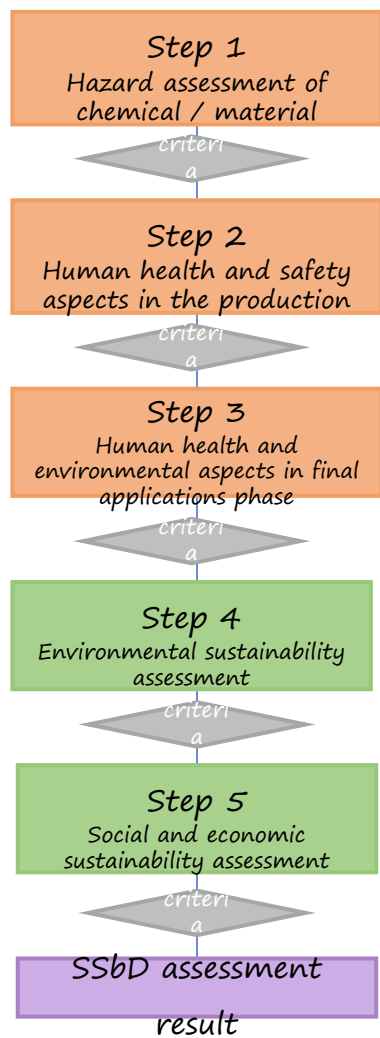
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# SSbD implementation III: conclusions of integration of SSbD results



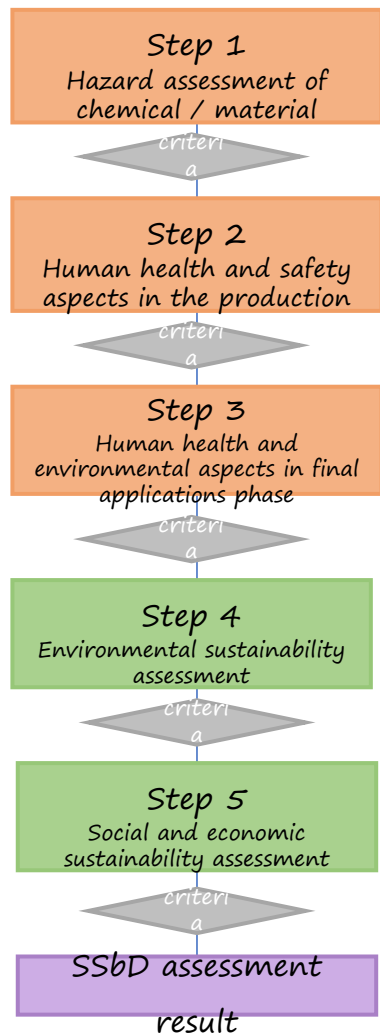
Risk level	Acute human health hazards	Chronic human health hazards	Physical properties	Hazards from release behaviour	Process-related hazards	Safety	
Very high-risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	Very high risk
High-risk	1	1	1	1	1	1-5	High risk
Medium-risk	2	2	2	2	2	6-10	Medium-risk
Low-risk	3	3	3	3	3	11-15	Low-risk
Negligible risk	4	4	4	4	4	16-20	Negligible risk



SCORE FOR STEP 1



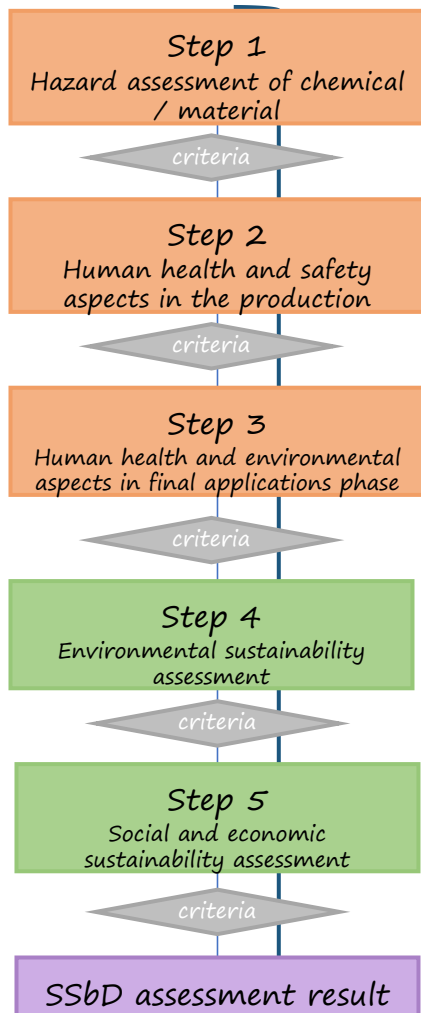
# SSbD implementation III: conclusions of integration of SSbD results



Position to safe level	Score	Color code	Criteria evaluation
> Safe level + 50%	0		Fail the criteria
> Safe level; < Safe level + 50%	1		
> Safe level - 25%; < Safe level	2		Pass the criteria
> Safe level - 50%; < Safe level - 25%	3		
< Safe level - 50%	4		



# SSbD implementation III: conclusions of integration of SSbD results

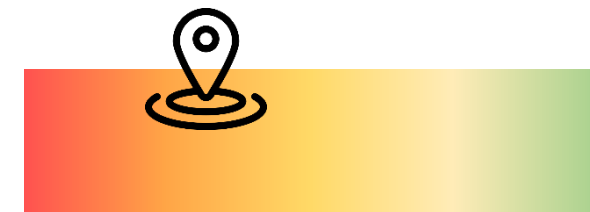


Position to safe level	Score	Color code	Criteria evaluation
> Safe level + 50%	0	Red	Fail the criteria
> Safe level; < Safe level + 50%	1	Brown	
> Safe level - 25%; < Safe level	2	Yellow	Pass the criteria
> Safe level - 50%; < Safe level - 25%	3	Light Green	
< Safe level - 50%	4	Green	



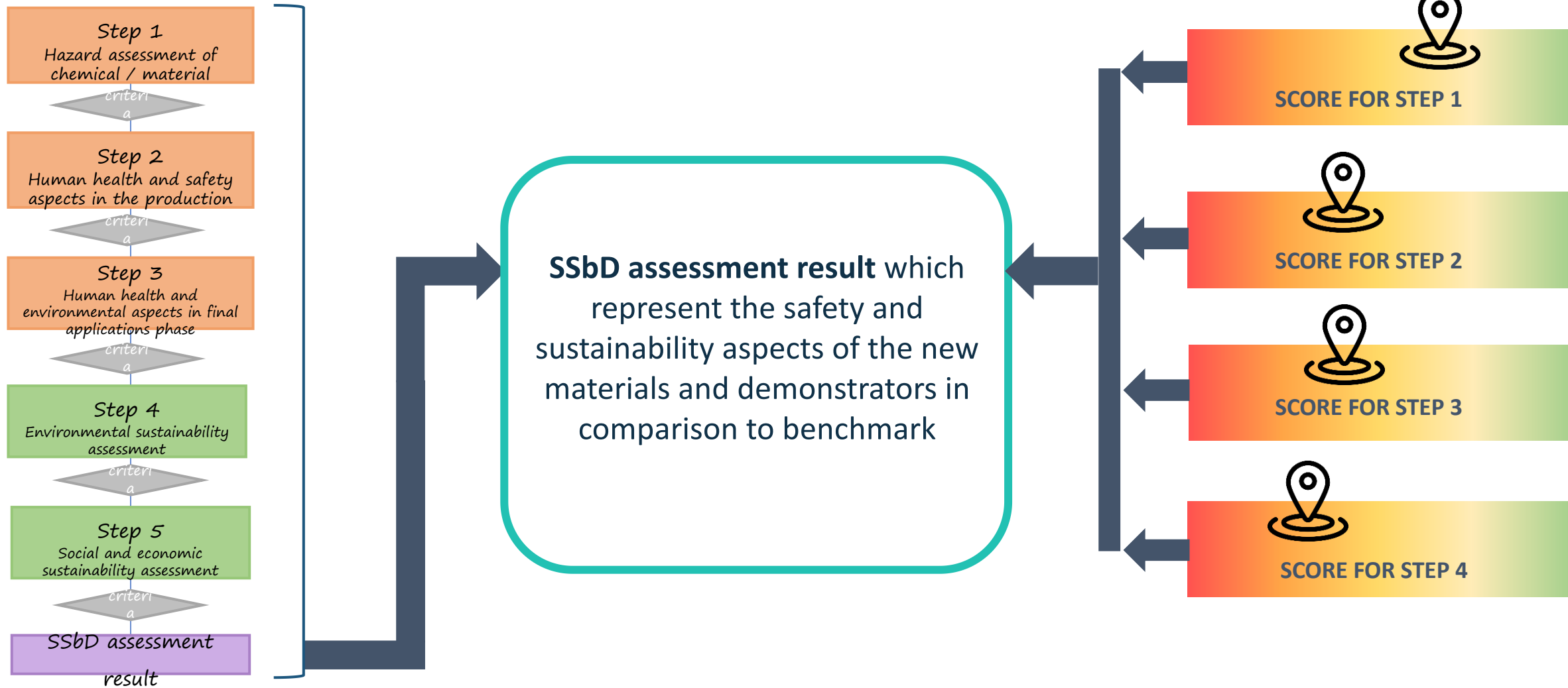
# SSbD implementation III: conclusions of integration of SSbD results

<b>Step 1</b> <i>Hazard assessment of chemical / material</i>	criteria	LCA Assessment level	Aspect	Position to reference (improvement %)	Score
<b>Step 2</b> <i>Human health and safety aspects in the production</i>	criteria				
<b>Step 3</b> <i>Human health and environmental aspects in final applications phase</i>	criteria	Toxicity	Human Toxicity, cancer	10	2
			Human Toxicity non cancer	25	3
			Ecotoxicity	56	4
<b>Step 4</b> <i>Environmental sustainability assessment</i>	criteria	Pollution	Climate Change	5	1
			Ozone depletion	35.6	3
			Particulate matter/Respiratory inorganics	-10	0
			Ionising radiation, human health	0	0
			Photochemical ozone formation	1	1
			Acidification	20	2
			Eutrophication, terrestrial	40	3
			Eutrophication, aquatic freshwater	41	4
			Eutrophication, aquatic marine	21	3
			<b>Step 5</b> <i>Social and economic sustainability assessment</i>	criteria	Resources
Water use	33	3			
Resource use, minerals and metals	89	4			
Resource use, energy carriers	21	3			
<b>SSbD assessment result</b>					38

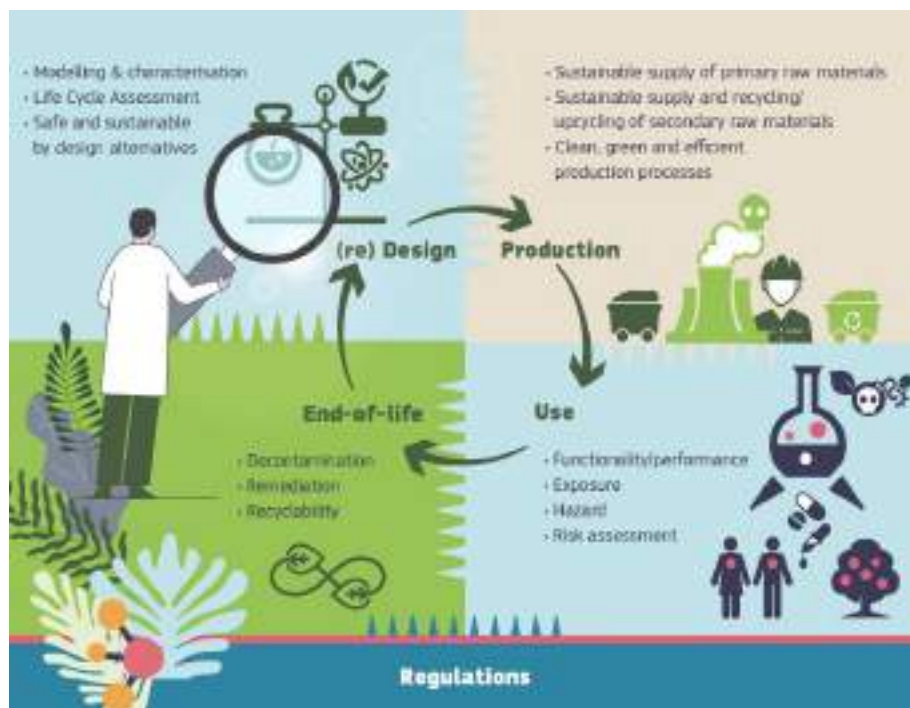


**SCORE FOR STEP 4**

# SSbD implementation III: conclusions of integration of SSbD results



# SSbD implementation III: conclusions of integration of SSbD results



-  Enhancing bio-based materials
-  Improving environmental impact
-  Products from secondary raw materials

 PRESERVE

**Safety and Sustainability assessment** of the materials developed under the Project is being carried out in **2 phases**:

- coatings developed in the project
- benchmark products

**DONE**

**ONGOING**

• Demonstrators developed





Thank you  
Q&A???

