



(Daisies, Brownies, Juniors)



KNOW YOUR PACKAGING



OUTCOME:

Participants will understand the history and benefits of packaging, different materials used in packaging, package formats, and levels of packaging.

SUPPLIES:

- **Packaging protection activity:** An apple, knife, cutting board, Sharpie marker, Saran™ Premium Wrap, Glad® Cling Wrap, paper plate
- **Packaging scavenger hunt:** Five different types of packaging from your home or local store

ACTIVITIES:

- Watch the [Why do we need packaging?](#) video.
- **Packaging protection activity:** Complete Packaging protection.
- **Packaging scavenger hunt activity:** Complete the Packaging scavenger hunt.

PROCEDURE:

- **Packaging protection activity:** Cut apples into four segments. Eat one segment and then completely wrap one segment in Saran™ Premium Wrap, one in Glad® Cling Wrap, and leave one unwrapped. Place all segments together on paper plate. Observe how long it takes for the apples to oxidize and turn brown. It may take longer than you think.
- **Packaging scavenger hunt:** Find five different types of packaging and fill out the worksheet below.

KNOW YOUR PACKAGING



Scavenger Hunt Worksheet

	Name of Packaged Product	Format (Bottle, jar, box, can, bag, etc.)	Materials Used (glass, metal, paper, plastic, etc.)	Level of Packaging (Primary, secondary, tertiary)	Primary Purpose of the Packaging (Protect, inform, contain, etc.)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

KNOW YOUR PACKAGING



FOR THE TROOP LEADER:

First, we need to understand the purpose of packaging. The ideal package will incorporate as many of these benefits as possible.

- **Protection and Transportation** – Packaging provides protection from the environment and safety during transportation. Packaging can also preserve food to last longer.
- **Communication** – Packaging is regulated (Food Labeling Modernization Act of 2023) to ensure that manufacturers fully inform consumers about the contents of the package including product name, where the product was made and by whom, a list of ingredients, weight, nutritional information, and packaging information (i.e. recycled content, recycling...), use by date, etc. In addition, packaging communicates shelf-appeal, brand awareness, and product/company/consumer values.
- **Containment** – Packaging is used to contain the products in one place and to make it easier to transport and store.
- **Convenience** – Packaging will sometimes include features such as easy to open, reclose, dispense.
- **Security** – Packaging may provide protection from accidental use (like medications) or extra protection from theft.

Saran™ Premium Wrap and Glad® Cling Wrap are made from different combinations of polymer materials. Packaging film materials have different oxygen barrier properties that keep the oxygen from food, such as the apples. The apples in the activity will brown at different rates. A wrap with better oxygen barrier properties will keep the apple fresher for longer.

References: <https://kenanfellows.org/kfp-cp-sites/cp17/cp17/packaging-lesson-2-what-purpose-packaging/index.html>
<https://www.feedough.com/packaging-definition-types-functions/>

KNOW YOUR PACKAGING



Packaging materials include paper, plastic, glass, metal, and biopolymers like cellulose and polylactic acid.

Packaging Material Type	Pros	Cons
Glass	- Preserves food long time and inert to a variety of foods and chemicals - Resistant to high heat - Transparent - Recyclable	- Heavy and Fragile - Expensive to transport
Metals (aluminum and steel)	- Preserves food for long time - Resistant to heat - Strong - High recycling rates	- May corrode - Expensive - Some foods can react with metal and need polymer coatings inside cans - Expensive to transport
Paper	- Easy to print on - Lightweight - Low cost - Biodegradable - High recycling rates	- Easily flattened - Not water resistant – may need polymer coatings - High water usage to produce - Uses trees - must plant more to be renewable
Plastics	- Lightweight - Excellent barrier to water and gasses - Can be molded into different shapes - Can be colored or transparent - May be recyclable	- Poor heat resistance - Multi-layer harder to recycle - Lower recycle rates for plastic (~9%) than paper (>60%), glass (~26%), and metal >44%)
Biopolymers (plant-based plastics)	- Renewable - May be biodegradable	- Poor heat resistance - May require industrial composting - Generally considered non-recyclable

References: www.researchgate.net/publication/349831699_Review_of_bioplastics_as_food_packaging_materials

KNOW YOUR PACKAGING



Packaging formats include bottles, jars, boxes, cartons, tubes, cans, flexible bags and films, trays, and tubs. The package format selection will depend on the needs of the product being packaged, how the product will be shipped, and how the end user or consumer will use or store the product.

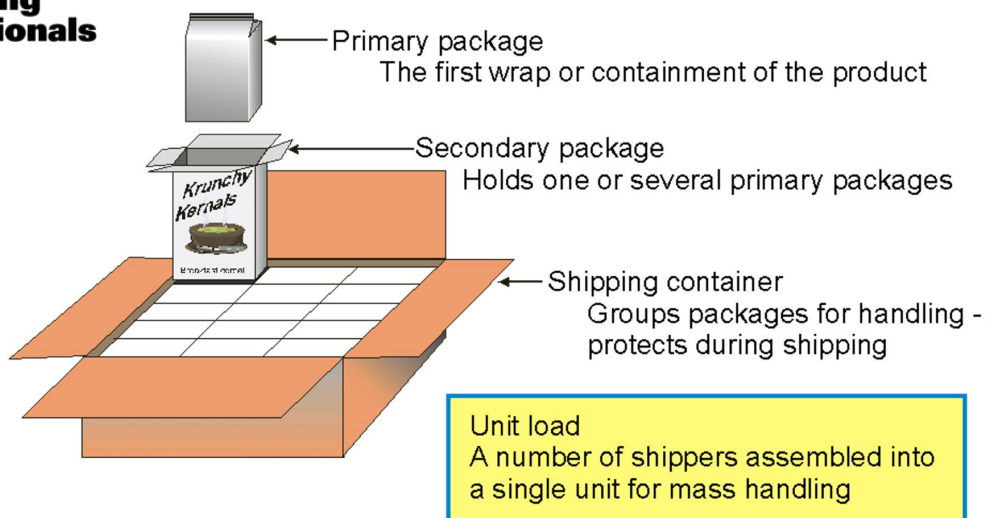
Levels of packaging include:

Primary Packaging: packaging that touches the product itself.

Secondary Packaging: packaging that does not touch the product itself.

Tertiary Packaging: packaging that holds together a group of items (shipping container).

Packaging System Levels



PACKAGING SUSTAINABILITY



OUTCOME:

Participants will understand the definition of sustainability and what makes a package sustainable.

SUPPLIES:

Bioplastic activity: Milk, vinegar, food coloring, popsicle stick, heat resistance cup, slotted spoon, large container (or sink) that will fit the strainer, paper towels.

ACTIVITIES:

- Watch the [How to Make Your Packaging More Sustainable](#) video.
- Watch [The First Plastics](#) video to 5:32 minutes.
- **Bioplastic Activity:** Make casein (Milk Plastic). Color the casein with food coloring.

PROCEDURE:

Bioplastic activity:

1. Add 1-3 drops of food coloring to a mug.
2. Add 1 cup of hot milk (not boiling) in a heat resistance cup.
3. Add 4 teaspoons of white vinegar to the cup.
4. Mix slowly with a spoon for a few seconds.

PACKAGING SUSTAINABILITY



PROCEDURE (cont.):

5. Stack layers of paper towels on a hard surface that will not be damaged if it gets damp.
6. Allow the milk and vinegar mixture to cool then use a slotted spoon to scoop out the curds.
7. Fold the edges of the paper towel stack over the curds and press down on them to absorb excess liquid. Use extra paper towels if needed to soak up the remaining moisture.
8. Knead all the curds together into a ball, as if it were dough. What you have in your hands is a casein plastic.
9. If you want to use the casein plastic to make something, shape or mold it by hand or use cookie cutters within an hour of making the plastic dough then leave it to dry on paper towels for at least 48 hours. Once it has dried, the casein plastic will be hard.

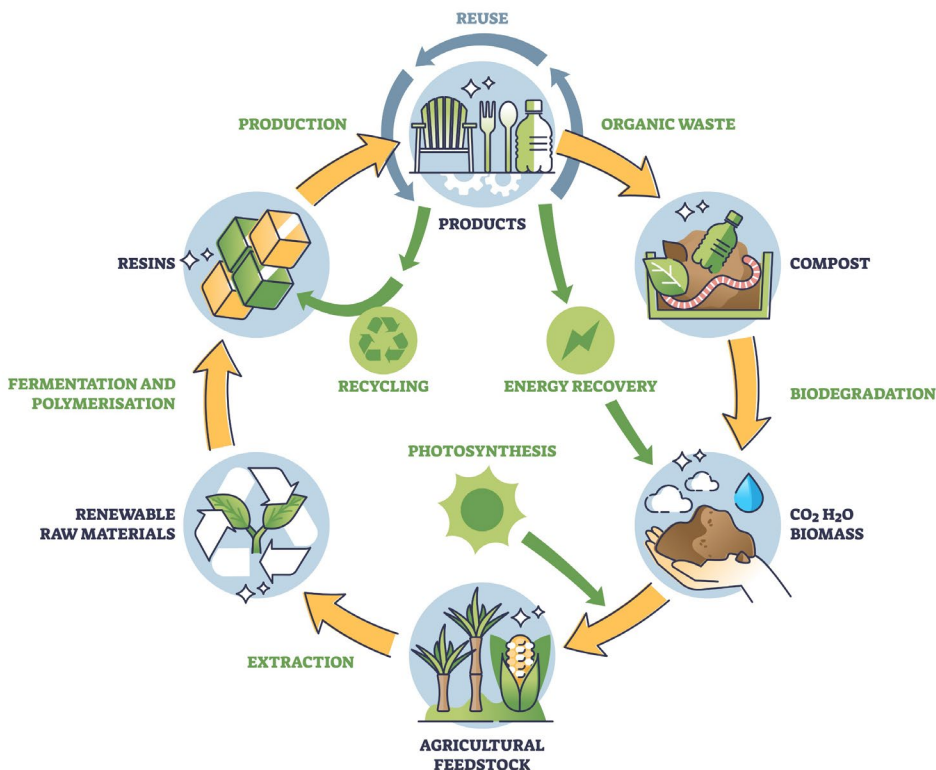
PACKAGING SUSTAINABILITY



FOR THE TROOP LEADER:

Biopolymers are polymers derived from a renewable resource. What is the difference between a renewable and a non-renewable resource? Most polymers are currently derived from fossil fuels that are non-renewable. These non-renewable resources are oil and gas, which are finite. Biopolymers are polymers that are derived from plants (plant sugar, or glucose) which are a renewable resource. Some examples include I'm Green™ Polyethylene from Braskem (made from sugar cane) and Polylactic Acid (PLA made from corn).

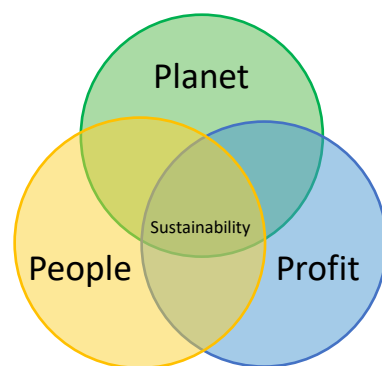
THE LIFE CYCLE OF BIOPLASTICS



PACKAGING SUSTAINABILITY



In 1987, the United Nations defined Sustainability as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Some organizations follow the Triple Bottom Line framework with three parts: People (social), Planet (environment), Profit (financial) to help meet their sustainability goals. Sustainability is often described as the union of these three parts.



Triple Bottom Line

Sustainable packaging is defined as:

- Made from recycled content and renewable content for efficient use of resources.
- Made from materials that are safe and healthy for individuals, communities, and the environment throughout the package life cycle.
- Sourced, manufactured, transported, or recycled using renewable energy (ie. solar, wind)
- Designed to provide essential protection to products while minimizing the overall use of materials, reducing total energy consumption, and avoiding waste.
- Optimized for effective recovery of materials after use to enable recycling or reuse by the end user.

In the past, a **linear economy** was the traditional model of producing goods which takes new resources to make goods that are discarded at the end of the product life-cycle (take, make, dispose model).

A **circular economy** is an economic model that envisions a closed system of continual resource use. The goal is to reduce waste, reuse or up-cycle what we have, and recycle those elements that cannot be reused. This redesign of the current operating system finds its roots in nature’s cyclical model, where there is a continual cycle of renewal and reuse, and where the concept of waste, as an end product, doesn’t exist. Everything becomes a valuable resource, as “food” for something else.

References: kidv.nl/media/rapportages/definition_for_sustainable_packaging.pdf?1.2.1
www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/topics/circular-economy-introduction/overview

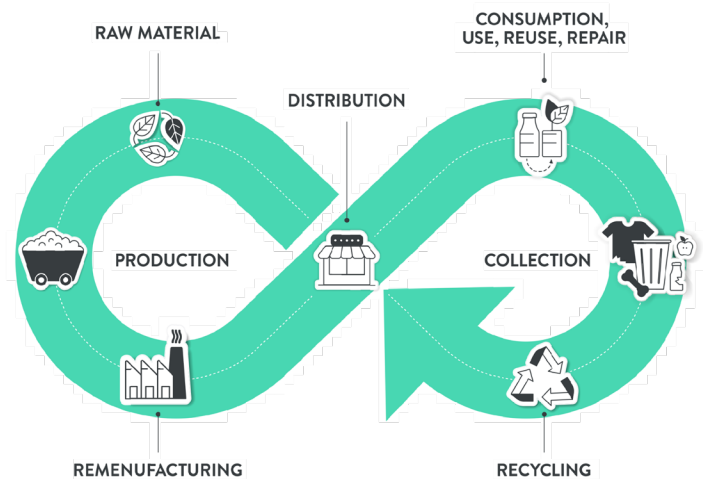
PACKAGING SUSTAINABILITY



LINEAR ECONOMY vs CIRCULAR ECONOMY



LINEAR ECONOMY



CIRCULAR ECONOMY

“Single-use plastics” are plastic products that are used only once before being thrown away, as part of the linear economy. The most common single-use plastics found in the environment are, in order of magnitude (number of items found of each type), cigarette butts, plastic drink bottles, plastic bottle caps, food wrappers, plastic grocery bags, plastic lids, straws and stirrers, other types of plastic bags, and foam take-away containers, according to Ocean Conservancy**.

**International Coastal Cleanup Report 2017: Ocean Conservancy. <https://oceanconservancy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/International-Coastal-Cleanup-2017-Report.pdf>

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE, RECOVER AVOIDING WASTE



OUTCOME:

Participants will understand packaging waste hierarchy and the role of reusable or refillable packaging and compostable packaging.

SUPPLIES:

- **Reuse activity:** plastic bottle, sticks, a pin, scissors, marker, string, and bird seed
- **Composting activity:** Two large plastic bottles (like 2-liter soda bottles), dirt, fruit peels and/or bread, leaves, compostable packing peanuts, polystyrene foam packing peanuts, paper towel, spray bottle with water, marker, scissors, a pin

ACTIVITIES:

- Watch the [Waste Management Hierarchy](#) video.
- **Discussion:** What are the steps that you can take to implement waste hierarchy in your life? Where in your life can you reduce, reuse, and recycle more often?
- **Reuse activity:** Make a birdfeeder from plastic packaging.
- **Composting activity:** Compare composting of organic packaging (fruit peels) vs. compostable packaging (cellulose packing peanuts or compostable film).
- **Other exercises:** [Experiment with Packing Peanuts](#) or [Earth Day Science Activities](#).

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE, RECOVER AVOIDING WASTE



PROCEDURE:

Reuse Activity:

1. Watch the [Plastic Bottle Bird Feeder](#) video.
2. Mark the locations under the bottle for drainage holes and use pin to start hole.
3. Mark the locations where your sticks will go.
4. Mark the locations of the feeder holes, above the sticks. Don't remove too much material for the feeder holes or seeds will all run out.
5. Cut holes in the marked location with scissors and open up drain holes a little with tip of scissors. Keep them small enough for water to drain, but not seeds.
6. Place sticks through the holes, through one or both sides of the bottle.
7. Cut holes in the top of the bottle with utility knife and loop the string and tie knot to hang the feeder.
8. Decorate the bottle with ribbon or yarn however you like. Keep in mind, birds are often attracted to colors like their own, blue for Bluebirds, red for Cardinals, Yellow for goldfinches, Orange for Baltimore orioles, etc. Avoid using stick-on baubles, beads, or bling that could be confused for seeds.
9. Fill the bottle with bird seed using a piece of paper as a funnel. Check the type of birdseed you are using; certain types of birds prefer certain types of seed. Check it out at Cornell Lab: [Feeding Birds: A Quick Guide to Seed Types](#).
10. If too much seed is falling to the ground, a metal pie tin could be hot-glued to the bottom of the bottle to catch the loose seed.



REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE, RECOVER AVOIDING WASTE



PROCEDURE:

Composting Activity:

1. Watch the [How to Make a Mini Compost Bin!](#) Video from Maddie Moate
2. Remove the label and wash the bottles. Cut the top, tapered portion off and set aside. Poke drainage holes in the bottoms of the bottles.
3. Fill Bottles:
 - Add a brown waste layer first (paper, leaves, brown paper bag, etc.), moisten with water
 - Add a green waste layer (vegetable scraps, grass clippings, etc.)
 - Add another brown waste layer and moisten
 - Add a layer of compostable packing peanuts to one bottle and polystyrene foam packing peanuts to the other bottle
 - Add another green waste layer
 - Turn the cut-off bottle top upside-down and place it in the bottle to protect the compost (see picture below)
 - Label the bottles “Compostable Peanuts” and “Polystyrene Peanuts”
 - Moisten the layers and keep damp, as the layers decompose
4. Place bottles on a windowsill or outside in the sun, on a tray. Once or twice a week, take a picture or write down your observations and compare the compostable packing peanuts to the polystyrene packing peanuts. Are they decomposing in the same way?



REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE, RECOVER AVOIDING WASTE



FOR THE TROOP LEADER:

The waste hierarchy pyramid is a tool that evaluates waste process from the most environmentally favorable to the least favorable, in terms of resource and energy consumption.



- **Prevention** - avoid the use of virgin raw materials to produce packaging is where the waste hierarchy pyramid starts and is the most preferred method.
- **Reuse or reusable materials** is the second step on the waste hierarchy pyramid. A reusable material is defined as packaging that is used multiple times for the same application in functionally the same shape. An example would be a glass bottle used repeatedly for carrying liquids or inflatable cushioning that can be reused to ship goods a second time. Recovering value from a discarded resource without reprocessing or remanufacturing (e.g. clothes sold through resale shops represent a form of re-use, rather than recycling).

References: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/warr-strategy/the-waste-hierarchy

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE, RECOVER *AVOIDING WASTE*



- **Recycling** is the re-processing of waste materials into products or packaging whether for the original or other purposes. We will dive into recycling in the next section.
- **Recovery** is the processing of waste to recover energy, sometimes called “waste to energy”. This process incinerates non-recyclable waste to create electricity. Waste to energy is another way we can move away from fossil fuels and reduce our carbon emissions. Another method here is **composting**, which transforms compostable waste into nutritious food for plants.
- **Disposal** in the landfill is considered the last resort when all other methods are not feasible.

LET'S RECYCLE



OUTCOME:

Participants will understand how recycling works, the terms downcycling and upcycling, and how recycling happens locally.

ACTIVITIES:

- Watch the [*How Recycling Works: Behind the Scenes at the MRF*](#) video.
- Watch the [*What it means to Recycle Often. Recycle Right.*](#) video.
- **Optional activity:** Make recycled paper. Check out these great videos if you want to make recycled paper at home:
 - [*DIY | How to make handmade paper from recycled materials - PAPER MAKING*](#)
 - [*DIY PAPERMAKING - How to make Handmade Paper WITHOUT BLENDER + MAKING my own MOULD and DECKLE!*](#)
- Watch the [*Plastic Bag & Film Recycling*](#) video.
- **Project:** Investigate store-drop off locations in your area. Collect bags and educate your community about the opportunity to recycle thin-film plastic products.
 - [*Plasticfilmrecycling.org*](#)
 - [*Hefty Renew Program*](#)

LET'S RECYCLE



Hefty

ABOUT PRODUCTS SUSTAINABILITY **HEFTY RENEW™ PROGRAM** WHAT'S NEW

Hefty ReNew™ Program » Hefty ReNew™ Communities

PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES

The Hefty ReNew™ Program is available to 2.3 million households with curbside recycling. Together, participants have helped divert over 3,100 tons* of hard-to-recycle plastics from their local landfills.

Select your local participating community to learn where to buy Hefty® ReNew® Orange Bags.

*Since program inception through September 2024

hefty.com/hefty-renew/communities

PLASTIC FILM RECYCLING Why Recycling Matters Make A Difference Transparency FAQ Partner With Us [Use Our Map Tool!](#)

Find a recycling drop-off center for flexible plastic film near you

- 20,000+ locations from 60+ retail partners, plus municipal depots, throughout the U.S. collect plastic film for recycling
- They accept grocery bags, plastic wrap, shipping mailers, and so much more.
- Recycling these items helps produce new products with a reduced carbon footprint, and helps keep plastics out of our environment.

Enter your address, City or Zip Code

Start typing your address or zip code and then select it from the dropdown.

Use My Location



Help us keep data up-to-date — [report an issue](#) >

plasticfilmrecycling.org

LET'S RECYCLE



FOR THE TROOP LEADER:

There are four paths packaging can take after serving its useful purpose: recycling, composting, energy recovery/incineration, or landfill.

Recyclability means the likelihood that a material will be collected, recycled, and then made into a new, commercially viable product. Recycling is part of a complex ecosystem that depends on a variety of factors including geography, consumer behavior, collection processes, sorting processes, equipment, and profitability. Due to this complexity, recycling is generally local and which packaging can be recycled will be very different by community, city, state or country.

Materials recovery facility (MRF –pronounced “murf”), is a place where curbside recyclables are sorted and stored until large enough volumes are collected to be shipped to a buyer or processor. MRFs play an important role in reducing the waste stream, the demand for raw materials, and pollution associated with the manufacturing of new products.

The MRF process uses a series of conveyers that carry recyclable materials past workers and over sorting screens or other mechanisms that divide the materials. Facilities are designed to accept and separate various types of recyclable materials. Automated systems can sort a number of materials simultaneously, such as paper, cardboard, aluminum, plastic, and glass, using such tools as magnets and UV optical scanners. The mechanized process is augmented by workers who sort items by hand. The recyclables are sorted and then prepared for the market. Non-recyclable or contaminated materials are separated out, but they generally amount to less than 10 percent of the total stream of waste taken in by a clean facility.

LET'S RECYCLE



Curbside recycling collection is a service provided to households that collects some combination of recyclables, depending on the recycler. Typically, those recyclables include paper, glass, metal, and rigid plastic. In most countries, curbside recycling systems don't want flexible packaging (e.g. bread bags), as it is not profitable to recycle and processing it messes up equipment.

Single-stream or mixed recycling is collecting all recyclables with a single bin. This type of collection makes recycling easier for the consumer and the curbside collection workers. The downside is that there is more cost to sort at the recycling center and mixing materials may introduce more contamination.

Certain flexible plastic packages can be recycled through **store drop-off** locations. Look for the description label on flexible plastics made of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and low-density polyethylene (LDPE), including grocery and produce bags, bread bags, some plastic wraps, some plastic mailers, bubble wrap and more. Store drop-off recycled content is used by companies, like Trex, that diverts consumer waste out of landfills to create new products such as composite lumber, roads, and sometimes new plastic bags.

Sink-float separation is a common method of separating ground-up recycled plastics. Because the density of most polymers is either a little above or a little below the density of water, water is a good medium for the separation to take place. In the case where polymers are either all above or all below the density of water, we may have to either choose different liquids with a more appropriate density or choose some other method to separate those polymers.

LET'S RECYCLE



Can I Recycle This?

YES

Cardboard, paper,
plastic bottles, and cans.



Clean Paper & Cardboard



Empty Plastic Bottles & Jugs



Empty Aluminum & Steel Cans

NO

Plastic bags, food waste,
glass, or Styrofoam™.



Coated Paper Containers



Other Plastics & Styrofoam™



All Glass, Food & Yard Waste



DO NOT
bag items!

KEEP IT CLEAN! All items
must be free of food & liquids.

Questions? Call customers service at (800) 363-9995, visit www.acedisposal.com or email recycle@acedisposal.com

Be sure to check your local recycling policy.

SUSTAINABLE LABELING



OUTCOME:

Participants will understand sustainable labeling and Resin Identification Codes (RIC) codes.

SUPPLIES:

- **RIC Code Scavenger Hunt Activity:** Packaged goods that are recyclable

ACTIVITIES:

- **RIC code scavenger hunt activity:** Complete the RIC Code Scavenger Hunt.

PROCEDURE:

RIC code scavenger hunt activity:

1. Find 10 examples of RIC labeling on recyclable products either at home or your local grocery store.
2. Use your phone to take photos of the various labeling methods.
3. Investigate the labeling? What does it mean?
4. Are any of the objects similar? How does the labeling vary?
5. Use what you have learned to help you, your family, and your troop recycle more effectively and create a personal recycling plan.

SUSTAINABLE LABELING



FOR THE TROOP LEADER:

Sustainable labeling, called “ecolabels” by the EPA, are “marks placed on product packaging or in e-catalogs that can help consumers and institutional purchasers quickly and easily identify those products that meet specific environmental performance criteria and are therefore deemed “environmentally preferable”. Ecolabels can be owned or managed by government agencies, nonprofit environmental advocacy organizations, or private sector entities.”**

Typical sustainable labeling includes the following:

- End of life indicates whether products or packaging can be recycled or reused
- Identification codes of the material
- Biodegradable or compostable
- Recycled content
- Renewable content (e.g., made from sustainable forestry or biomass)
- “Free of” certain chemical or ingredient
- Renewable energy claims
- Lower carbon footprint package

Most countries have their own recycling labels for their citizens. In the US and Canada, there is a standardized labeling system that communicates disposal instructions to the public. This system involves a coalition of brands and companies who want their packaging to be recycled through easily understood packaging labels that enable consumers to dispose of packaging properly.

**<https://www.epa.gov/greenerproducts/introduction-ecolabels-and-standards-greener-products>

SUSTAINABLE LABELING



Resin Identification Coding System, often abbreviated RIC, is a set of symbols appearing on plastic products that identify the primary plastic resin out of which the product is made. It is important to note that while many have used the RIC as a signifier of recyclability, the presence or absence of a code on a plastic product does not indicate whether it is recyclable or not. The codes were originally introduced in the US in 1988 by the Society of the Plastics Industry to make it easier for employees in recycling facilities to sort and separate rigid items according to their resin type.

RESIN IDENTIFICATION CODES (RIC) FOR PLASTIC



PETE or PET
Polyethylene
Terephthalate



soda bottles, water bottles, polyester film, containers for food, jars, fibers for clothing



HDPE or PE-HD
High-Density
Polyethylene



detergent containers, plastic bottles, piping for water and sewer, snowboards, boats



PVC or V
Polyvinyl
Chloride



window frames, plumbing products, electrical cable, insulation, clothing, medical tubing



LDPE or PE-LD
Low-Density
Polyethylene



shopping bags, plastic bags, clear food containers, disposable packaging



PP
Polypropylene



laboratory equipment, automotive parts, medical devices, food containers



PS
Polystyrene
or Styrofoam



CD and DVD cases, packing peanuts, single-use disposable cutlery, trays



0 or N/A
Other



baby feeding bottles, car parts, water cooler bottles, sippy cups



BEYOND THE PATCH



GLOSSARY:

Biodegradable is a material that can break down in the natural environment within a year.

Biomass is plant materials that are used as a renewable energy source, like wood, or agricultural waste.

Bioplastics are plastic materials made from biomass rather than petroleum, which is what makes traditional plastic.

Biodegradability and compostability both refer to a package's end-of-life. All compostable packaging is biodegradable, but not all biodegradable packaging is compostable.

Biodegradation is a natural chemical process in which materials are being transformed into natural substances such as water, carbon and biomass with the help of microorganisms that depends on environmental conditions as well as on the material or application itself.

Compost is material that biodegrades in a commercially managed or home composting system.

Curbside recycling collection is a service provided to people for the collection of recyclables, typically, paper, glass, metal, and rigid plastic.

Downcycling is when a material or product is transformed into something of lesser value.

The **environment** is the world that surrounds all living organisms including people, soil, water, plants, animals, buildings, etc.

Facility is a building or structure that is used for a particular activity.

Incinerator is a furnace or apparatus designed to reduce the volume of waste by burning it.

BEYOND THE PATCH



GLOSSARY:

Inert means the packaging does not react with most chemicals/foods.

Landfill is a specially engineered land site for disposing of solid waste in the ground.

Life cycle assessment is the evaluation of the complete cycle and environmental impact of a product from raw material extraction to end of life.

Market can have multiple meanings. It is either the entire value chain of the production and sale of goods (e.g., the used car market) or just the location where products are staged and sold (e.g., a grocery store).

Materials recovery facility (MRF) is a place where curbside recyclables are sorted and stored until large enough volumes are collected to be shipped to a buyer or processor.

Multi-stream recycling is multiple bins to collect different recyclable materials (i.e., Glass, plastic, paper, and metal).

Non-renewable resources are natural resources that cannot be replenished, to replace the depleted portion, after consumption or usage. Examples include oil, natural gas, and coal, collectively called fossil fuels.

Packaging is the act of enclosing or protecting products using containers to aid its distribution, identification, storage, promotion, and usage. Three levels of packaging includes *primary packaging* that is in direct contact with the product; *secondary packaging* that is not in direct contact with the product and is used to store, distribute, protect, and communicate; and *tertiary packaging* that is used to help handling and transport of packaged products.

BEYOND THE PATCH



GLOSSARY:

Renewable content covers a range of materials that are not traditionally oil based and come from a natural resource that can be renewed. Many products are converted from plant-based materials into packaging such as paper, board, and fiber packaging and are considered renewable content if from managed certified forestry or recycled pulp.

Renewable resource is a resource which can be used and repeatedly replaced naturally. Examples: forests of trees, solar and wind energy, oxygen.

Resin Identification Coding System, often abbreviated RIC, is a set of symbols appearing on plastic products that identify the primary plastic resin out of which the product is made. The codes were originally introduced in the US in 1988 by the Society of the Plastics Industry to make it easier for employees in recycling facilities to sort and separate rigid items according to their resin type. Today the numbers are being used more broadly, on both rigid and flexible items, to inform both recyclers and consumers.

Recycled content refers to material that is recovered from the waste stream and reprocessed to make new packaging.

Recycling refers to the series of activities by which waste materials are collected, sorted, processed, and converted into raw materials and returned to the economic mainstream by being used in the production of new products.

Reuse or reusable materials is to extend the life of an item by using it more than once, repairing or modifying it, or by creating new uses for it.

Single-stream recycling or mixed recycling is collecting all recyclables with a single bin.

BEYOND THE *PATCH*



GLOSSARY:

Store drop-off recycling refers to flexible plastics made of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and low-density polyethylene (LDPE), including grocery and produce bags, bread bags, some plastic wraps, some plastic mailers, bubble wrap and more. These certain flexible plastic packages can be recycled through store locations like retail stores. Look for the How2Recycle Store Drop-Off label.

Upcycling is when we convert discarded materials into something of equal or greater value.

Waste is defined as any item which is discarded after its primary use, deemed worthless, defective, or of no use.

Waste-to-energy is the process of burning waste to produce energy/electricity.

BEYOND THE PATCH



CHOOSE ONE OPTION:

- Find 3 careers in plastics that interest you. Choose one and click to complete this [career card](#). You can start with the websites below or do an internet search using the keywords below.
- Find out more about the Packaging programs at two universities listed below.
 - [California Polytechnic State University](#)
 - [Clemson University](#)
 - [Michigan State University](#)
 - [Rochester Institute of Technology](#)
 - [San Jose State University](#)
 - [University of Wisconsin-Stout](#)
 - [University of Florida](#)
 - [Virginia Tech](#)

KEYWORD SEARCH FOR CAREERS:

- Applications Engineer, Food Scientist, Chemical Engineering, Chemist
- Electrical Engineer, Industrial Engineer, Injection Molding, Material Engineer, Material Scientist, Mechanical Engineering
- Packaging Engineer, Polymer Engineer, Polymer Scientist, Process Engineer
- Plastics Engineer, Supply Chain Manager, Transportation Management
- Sustainability Manager
- Graphic Designer

Schools with programs in Polymer Science and Plastics Engineering:

- [University of Southern Mississippi: USM-polymer science](#)
- [University of Akron](#)
- [Pennsylvania State University: PSU-Materials Science and Engineering](#)
- [Ferris State University](#)
- [University of Massachusetts-Lowell](#)
- [Shawnee State University: Shawnee State Plastics Engineering Tech](#)
- [University of Wisconsin-Stout](#)
- [Western Washington University](#)

Career Websites:

- [Women in Plastics on Careers, Challenges, and the Future](#)
- [Indeed - 12 Plastics Industry Jobs \(With Duties and Salaries\)](#)

Careers in Packaging:

- Video: [5 Reasons You Should Pursue a Career in Packaging](#)