Officeworks Sustainable Packaging Policy

Officeworks Packaging Prioritisation

Officeworks' preference is that where packaging is required it is made from renewable paper-based materials. Packaging made from non-renewable fossil fuels (petrochemicals / plastics) should only be considered where product integrity or safety would otherwise be compromised. Certified recycled packaging is preferred over certified virgin packaging (virgin plastic may not require certification).

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">Least to Most Desirable</td>
<td>
Optimised Packaging:

No packaging
Embedded barcode or reduced to paper barcode (less than 50mm in diameter)

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<tr>
<td>
Reusable packaging:

Packaging can be used for multiple cycles, product integrity and safety uncompromised
Collection system can be established. Would most consumers / customers return the packaging for another use, or could you establish a collection system?
Environmental and economic benefits from reuse outweigh single use packaging
Reusable packaging should still be recyclable at the end of multiple cycles, packaging materials made from certified recycled materials are preferred over certified virgin materials (E.g. FSC Recycled preferred over FSC Mix / FSC 100%)

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<td>
Recyclable packaging (renewable materials):

Product integrity and safety uncompromised using renewable paper-based materials
Material and format recyclable according to packaging recyclability evaluation report (PREP)
Packaging materials made from certified recycled materials are preferred over certified virgin materials (E.g. FSC Recycled preferred over FSC Mix / FSC 100%)

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<tr>
<td>
Recyclable packaging (non-renewable materials):

Product integrity and safety require use of packaging made from non-renewable fossil fuels or plastics
Material and format are recyclable according to packaging formats and materials guide and packaging recyclability evaluation report
Packaging materials made from certified recycled materials preferred over virgin materials (E.g., GRS certified plastic preferred over certified / non-certified virgin plastic)

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<tr>
<td rowspan="1" style="display:none"></td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultation Required</td>
<td>
Non-recyclable packaging:

Material and format not recyclable according to APCO's Packaging Recyclability Evaluation Portal

Compostable packaging:

Packaging will be soiled by food, recyclability compromised
Material and format are certified home compostable AS5810

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td>
Unacceptable:

Materials and formats phased out in line with Single Use Plastic Legislation
Compostable packaging, not certified to home compostable AS5810
Unknown / unsubstantiated materials

</td>
</tr>
</table>

Packaging Materials & Formats Recyclability

Not Acceptable (At any level) Materials and formats phased out in line with Single Use Plastic Legislation	Not Recyclable (Avoid) Materials not recyclable in Australia	Conditionally Recyclable (Avoid if possible) Materials recyclable in Australia if conditions are met	Recyclable (Preferred) Materials widely recyclable in Australia
Additives Oxo-degradable and other fragmentable plastics PLA, PHA, PBAT Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	**Biodegradable & Compostable** Not certified to Australian Standard for Home Composting (AS5810)	**Biodegradable & Compostable** Certified to Australian Standard for Home Composting (AS5810)	**Paper & Cardboard** Corrugated Cardboard Cartonboard/ card paper Untreated & uncoated glassine
Rigid Plastics Expanded polystyrene (EPS) & other expanded plastics: Expanded polyethylene (EPE), Expanded polypropylene (EPP)	**Paper & Cardboard** Coated with silicone of wax Composite containers Plant-based fibres Plastic polymer coatings and laminates (double sided) Tissue Paper Treated & coated glassine Wet Strength Additives	**Paper & Cardboard** Plastic polymer coatings and laminates (single sided) Liquid paper board– Aseptic gable top (foil lined)	**Rigid Plastics** Remember Clear, natural non coloured mono-material plastics have the highest value for recyclability Polyethylene Terephthalate PET (1) / rPET/ CPET Polyethylene – HDPE (2), LDPE (4) Polypropylene – PP (5)
	Rigid Plastics Bio / plant-based plastics Carbon Black Plastics Coloured (opaque / not transparent) Polyvinyl Chloride – PVC (3) Polystyrene – PS (6), HPS Two-dimensional plastics of any kind	**Rigid Plastics** Lightly tinted or colours, transparent rigid plastic in Recyclable list	**Metal** Aluminium, Steel
	Soft Plastics (Unacceptable) Non mono-material plastic < 80% of total weight. Any materials others than Polyethylene or Polypropylene	**Soft Plastics (Preferred - Highest Value)** Clear, natural non coloured mono-material plastic > 90% - 100% total weight: Polyethylene - HDPE (2), LDPE (4) Polypropylene - BOPP/CPP (5)	
		Soft Plastics (Acceptable – Low Value) Clear, natural non coloured mono-material plastic > 80% - 90% of total weight: Polyethylene - HDPE (2), LDPE (4) Polypropylene – PP (5), BOPP/CPP	

Document Details

1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to outline Officeworks' expectations for packaging. Private brand and exclusive brands must follow this policy, we strongly encourage external brands to follow too.

Officeworks is committed to reducing its environmental impact, as such this guide has been created to support suppliers and product and packaging designers with making informed sustainable packaging choices without compromising on product integrity or consumer safety.

2. Scope

This document extends to all packaging types, primary, secondary and tertiary for all packaging sent to any Officeworks supply chain channels as well as all customer channels, including delivery and Click & Collect.

Packaging recyclability evaluation reports are not required for secondary and tertiary packaging, other evidence of materials may be requested to satisfy queries regarding recyclability

3. Policy

Officeworks requires all suppliers apply the Sustainable Packaging Principles to existing and new packaging.

The following 10 Principles must be considered:

1. Design for recovery (100% reusable, recyclable or compostable, 70% of plastic packaging recycled or composted)
2. Optimise material efficiency (Phase out problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic)
3. Design to reduce product waste
4. Eliminate hazardous materials
5. Use recycled materials (50% of average recycled content included in packaging)
6. Use renewable materials
7. Design to minimise litter (Phase out problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic)
8. Design for transport efficiency
9. Design for accessibility
10. Provide consumer information on sustainability

The principles are set out in **Sustainable Packaging Principles**.

Guidance for Australasian Recycling Label (ARL) adoption

Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (**APCO**) Australasian Recycling Label (**ARL**). The ARL works by providing clear, detailed instructions on how to dispose of all parts of the packaging.

The ARL uses an evidence-based system, supported by the Packaging Recyclability Evaluation Portal (**PREP**), to assess the recyclability of packaging. PREP evaluates factors like shape, weight, size, inks, adhesives, and materials, simulating their behaviour in the Australian and New Zealand (NZ) recycling systems.
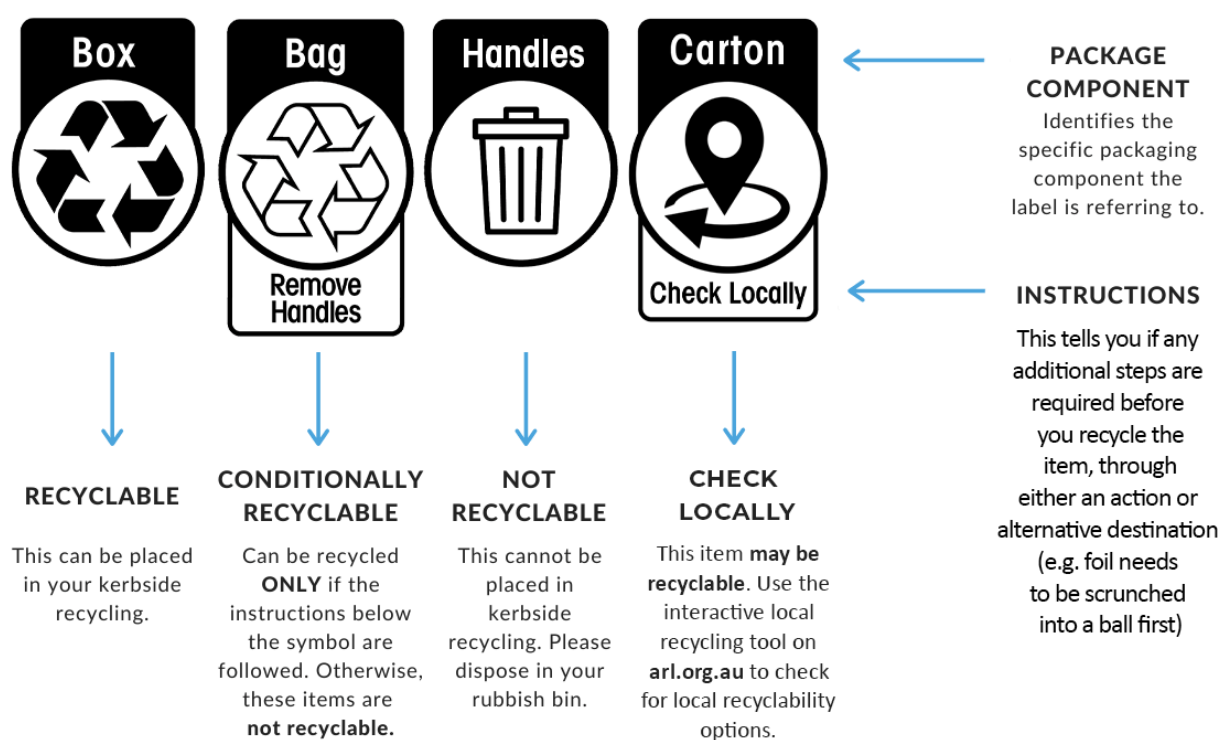
The [APCO ARL Marketplace](#) exists to support small businesses in switching to more sustainable packaging.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Sustainable Materials Lead	Governing this policy
Packaging Development Lead	Implementing this policy with Private Brand suppliers
Suppliers of Private Brand products (required), Exclusive Brand products (required) & External Brands (encouraged)	Implementing this policy in their packaging

5. Awareness

This policy is available on the Officeworks website, intranet and supplier portal.

6.Consequences of non-compliance

If allegations of non-compliance with this Policy are substantiated, Officeworks may implement a range of appropriate and proportionate actions. These may include educational training to address and resolve non-compliance. However, if non-compliance is wilful or cooperation is not achieved, product removal may be necessary.

Team members and managers should escalate any concerns, both actual and suspected breaches, of this policy to the Sustainable Materials Lead.

7. Document Information

Document Owner	Sustainable Materials Lead
Document Delegate	Head of Sustainability, Product Compliance and Corporate Affairs
Policy Level	Level 3
Document Approver	Chief Financial Officer
Frequency of Review	Every 2 years
Wesfarmers Policy	N/A
Legislation	APCO Sustainable Packaging Guidelines

Version	Date	Author	Type of change	Description of Update
Version 1.0	11-Mar-2025	Sustainable Materials Lead	N/A	N/A

Definition of Product and Packaging

The distinction between product and packaging can be understood by comparing their roles and definitions:

1. **Product**: This refers to the actual item or goods intended for consumption or use by the consumer. It is the core item that delivers value or fulfills a need.

2. **Packaging:** As defined in the National Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Measure 2011 (**NEPM**), packaging refers to materials (or combinations of materials) used for containing, protecting, marketing, and handling the product. Packaging serves as a protective barrier, provides information about the product, and facilitates transport and storage.

3. **Product and Packaging Comparison:** The product is the actual good or item a consumer buys or uses (e.g., a bottle of shampoo or a box of cereal).

   The packaging is the material that surrounds or encloses the product to ensure it stays protected, maintains its usability, and promotes its sale or branding (e.g., the plastic bottle that holds the shampoo or the cardboard box the cereal comes in).

   While the product is the central item of use or consumption, packaging exists to support and protect the product and to make it easier to transport, market, or use. (e.g., the shampoo inside the bottle or the cereal inside the cardboard box).

   At Officeworks, an exception to this would be pens and writing instruments. Pen barrels are typically not considered packaging because they are an integral part of the product itself rather than serving solely as a container or protective layer.

Sustainable Packaging Principles

Principle 1. Design for Recovery

Reusable Packaging

Reusable packaging refers to packaging specifically designed to be reused multiple times within a structured system for the same original purpose. This differs from repurposing, which involves using an item for a different purpose (e.g., using a glass jar to store other items). While repurposing reduces waste, it doesn't qualify as part of a purposeful reuse system. Only items that meet reuse goals and avoid landfill waste align with the 2025 National Packaging Target for 100% reusable, recyclable, or compostable packaging.

Figure 1 – APCO's Reusable Packaging Models illustrate eight models to represent reusable packaging systems for supplier consideration:
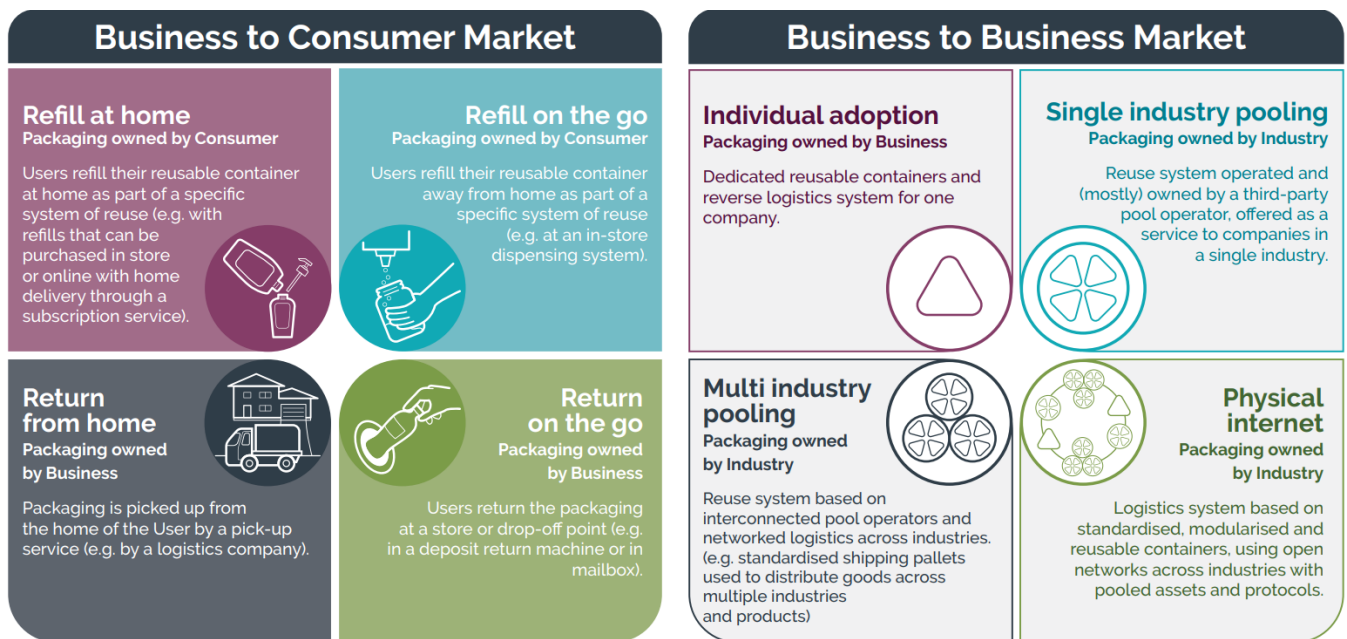

Figure 1 - APCO's Reusable Packaging Models

Considerations
1. Would most consumers / customers return the packaging for another use, or could you establish a collection system?
2. Could you design the packaging to enable multiple use cycles (e.g. so that it is sufficiently durable, safe, hygienic etc.)?
3. How many average use cycles could you achieve and are these sufficient to achieve a net environmental benefit?

Helpful resources:

- [APCO Scaling Up Reusable Packaging](#)

Recyclable Packaging

The goal of this recovery pathway is to enhance recycling through mechanical processes, with a focus on material recycling. This involves using recyclable materials, avoiding contaminants, and educating consumers on proper disposal and recovery methods. To support a circular economy, packaging should ideally be recycled into products of similar quality.

Considerations
1. Is the primary packaging recyclable through kerbside collection in Australia according to the Packaging Recyclability Evaluation Portal (**PREP**)?
2. Did the PREP report identify any issues that affect recyclability?
3. Are there any opportunities to change the design of the primary package to improve recyclability? Check the PREP report.
4. If the packaging is not recyclable, could you collaborate with others to establish or improve a collection and recycling service?
5. Does the package include the Australasian Recycling Label (**ARL**)?
6. Do you need to provide any specific instructions to consumers to improve recyclability e.g. flatten, clean etc.? Check the PREP report.
7. Is the secondary package recyclable?
8. Are there any opportunities to change the design of the distribution package to improve recyclability?
9. Considering your previous answers, do you think that the recyclability of the packaging system has been optimised?
10. If yes, what is the critical area that prevents any further improvement in material recycling? Examples could include: product protection; packaging manufacturing processes; packing / filling processes; logistics; product presentation / marketing; user /consumer acceptance; information; safety; legislation etc.

Helpful resources:
- Recyclable Fibre-Based Packaging (Paper / Cardboard):
    - Quickstart Guide - Designing for Recyclability; Fibre-Based Packaging
- Recyclable Rigid Plastics:
    - Quickstart Guide - Designing for Recyclability; HDPE Packaging
    - Quickstart Guide - Designing for Recyclability; PP Packaging
    - Quickstart Guide - Designing for Recyclability; PET Packaging
- Recyclability 'Conditionally' for Soft Plastics:
    - Quickstart Guide - Designing for Recyclability; Consumer Soft Plastic Packaging
- Problematic Packaging:
    - Action Plan for Problematic and Unnecessary Single-Use Plastic Packaging

Compostable Packaging

Australia currently lacks the infrastructure to effectively manage compostable materials. Officeworks' product range generally does not align to compostable packaging, except for catering supplies and plant-based ties.

Caution is advised when considering compostable materials due to potential issues such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (**PFAS**) chemicals, degradable additives, and other concerns.

All compostable materials must comply with the standards set by the Australasian Bioplastics Association:

- Australian Standard AS 5810-2010 Home Composting
- Australian Standard 4736-2006, compostable and biodegradable plastics

Helpful resources:

- Considerations for Compostable Packaging

Principle 2. Optimise material efficiency

Material efficiency seeks to minimize material use and its environmental impact throughout the packaging lifecycle by optimising packaging volume and weight.
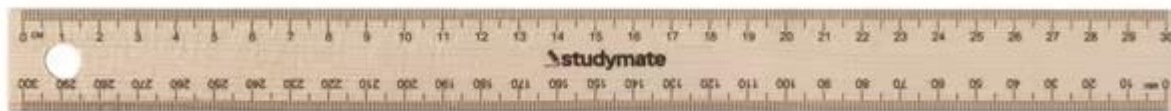

Image 1 - Officeworks private brand ruler no longer requires packaging as drilled hole allows for hangsell without headercards or plastic packaging once required

Considerations
1. Could any component of packaging be eliminated, i.e. is anything unnecessary?
2. Could you use a thinner or lighter material?
3. Could you reduce the size (volume) of the package?
4. Would these changes have any impact on functionality, product protection, safety, consumer acceptability, recovery potential etc.?
5. Sometimes material efficiency involves trade-offs with other requirements, but it is important to ensure that efficiency improvements do not increase product damage or waste in the supply chain. Similarly, it might be more efficient to package a product in soft plastic rather than a hard plastic (lighter weight to transport), but soft plastic is less readily recyclable. Considering your previous answers, do you think the packaging system has been optimised?
6. If yes, what is the critical area that prevents any further improvement in material efficiency? Examples could include: product protection; packaging manufacturing processes; packing / filling processes; logistics; product presentation / marketing; user /consumer acceptance; information; safety; legislation etc.

Principle 3. Design to reduce product waste

The goal is to design packaging that eliminates or minimises unnecessary product waste, including providing labelling information to help consumers reduce waste.

Image 2 - Squeeze tube with resealable lid to ensure paint is not compromised between uses
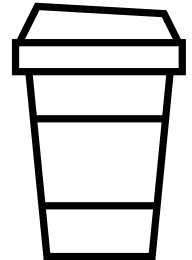
Considerations
1. Do you know how much of your product is damaged and wasted in the supply chain, e.g. due to inadequate packaging, storage or handling?
2. Are there any opportunities to improve packaging to reduce waste in the supply chain?
3. Do you know how much of your product (particularly food) is wasted by consumers after purchase?
4. Are there any opportunities to improve packaging to reduce the amount of product wasted by consumers? For example, does the design of the package allow the product to be completely dispensed? Could the package be designed to dispense a more exact dosage (e.g. for soaps, detergents) or a more appropriate serving size (e.g. single service of meat or fish)?

Principle 4. Eliminate hazardous materials

We must prevent the use of hazardous substances that could be harmful to humans or other living organisms. Organisations should assess their legal responsibilities, evaluate packaging for potentially dangerous substances, and take steps to minimize any associated risks.

Image 3 - Packaging items with non-stick coatings like disposable catering supplies may utilised hazardous materials like per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in years prior.

Considerations
1. Does your organisation have a risk management approach to the selection of materials, inks, pigments, coatings, plasticisers and other substances used in packaging or its production processes?
2. Does the production of the packaging utilise any hazardous substances?
3. Does the packaging itself contain any potentially hazardous substances?
4. If yes to either of the two previous questions, could they be eliminated or reduced?
5. Does the packaging meet Australian and /or international standards in relation to hazardous substances? For example, the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive's Essential Requirements for Packaging specify that the combined weight of heavy metals (mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium) in a package or any of its components must not exceed 100 ppm).

Helpful resources:

- Action Plan to Phase Out PFAS in Fibre-Based Food Contact Packaging
- Action Plan for Problematic and Unnecessary Single-Use Plastic Packaging

Principle 5. Use recycled materials

Maximize the use of recycled content in packaging, considering technical feasibility, consumer preferences, and regulatory requirements (e.g., food safety). Recycled content refers to the proportion of pre-consumer and post-consumer recycled materials in packaging. Pre-consumer material is waste diverted during manufacturing, while post-consumer material comes from waste generated by households or businesses. The amount of recycled content is expressed as a percentage of the total packaging material placed on the market.

Image 4 - FSC Recycled packaging trademark is a great way to substantiate and illustrate recycled materials in packaging

Considerations
1. How much recycled content is in your packaging now (tonnes, %)?
2. Could you incorporate a higher percentage of recycled content?
3. Would higher recycled content have any impact on functionality, product protection, safety, consumer acceptability, efficiency etc.?
4. Considering your previous answers, do you think that recycled content in the packaging system has been optimised?
5. If yes, what is the critical area that prevents any further increase in recycled content?
6. Examples could include: product protection, packaging manufacturing processes, packing/ filling processes, logistics, product presentation/ marketing, user/consumer acceptance, information, safety, legislation etc.
7. Could you incorporate recycled content in any other products that your organisation buys, to help drive end-markets for recycled material?

Helpful resources:
- Recycled Content Guide

Principle 6. Use renewable materials

The goal is to promote a circular economy for packaging by increasing the use of renewable materials. Material choices should be based on scientific evidence and a life cycle approach. Renewable materials are derived from living sources and can be replenished, such as sustainably sourced paper, cardboard, or biopolymers.

Image 5 - Wrap for copy paper, previously plastic to avoid product spoiling in humid climates, now made with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) MIX paper-based packaging

Considerations
1. Are any of the materials used in your packaging renewable?
2. If not, is there potential to use a renewable alternative?
3. Is there potential to use renewable materials that SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING GUIDELINES 14 have been certified as being from responsible sources, e.g. by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)?
4. Considering your previous answers, do you think that renewable material content in the packaging system has been optimised?
5. If yes, what is the critical area that prevents any further improvement in renewable content? Examples could include product protection, packaging manufacturing processes, packing/ filling processes, logistics, product presentation/ marketing, user/consumer acceptance, information, safety, legislation etc.

Principle 7. Design to minimise litter

The goal is to design packaging, especially from fast food and beverages, to reduce the likelihood of it becoming litter. Litter refers to improperly discarded packaging, which can persist in the environment for long periods, causing harm to wildlife and ecosystems, especially if it enters waterways or sensitive areas.

Considerations
1. Do you understand where, when and how your product will be used and by whom?
2. Is the package likely to be consumed away from home and therefore have the propensity to become litter? To what extent is this packaging type represented in the litter stream? Refer to the National Litter Index.
3. How many separate or easily separable components that could end up as litter does the packaging item have (for example, screw cap lids, and peel-off seals)? Can any be reduced or redesigned?
4. Has the package been designed to minimise the number of separate or separable components?
5. Do you provide advice for consumers on the label to encourage appropriate disposal or recovery?
6. What steps have you undertaken to reduce the occurrence of your packaging in the litter stream?
7. Have options been considered for away-from home recycling as part of an overall littering abatement program?

Principle 8. Design for transport efficiency

Packaging should be optimized for transport efficiency by being lightweight, maximizing shipping space, and using bulk packaging for distribution, including B2B. Pallet utilisation measures how much of the available pallet space is filled by the product.

Image 6 – Materials or voids can create transport inefficiencies

Considerations
1. Is there any potential to improve pallet utilisation by redesigning the primary packaging or distribution packaging?
2. Are you optimising pallet utilisation and truck height? Are there any efficiencies that can be achieved?
3. Consider any trade-offs and how they could be managed, for example soft plastics are lightweight but may be more challenging to recycle.
4. Is there an opportunity to switch to more efficient vehicles, hybrid vehicles or renewable energy sources for your distribution fleet?
5. Could you use back-loading to collect and recycle used packaging from customers as a value adding service?

Principle 9. Design for accessibility

For packaging to be accessible, it must be easy for consumers to open, feature legible labels, and maintain safety and quality. Sustainable packaging fails to meet consumer needs if it is not accessible. Accessibility refers to how easily consumers can interact with packaging, including ease of opening and label readability.

Considerations
1. Has the consumer's ability to access the product within the packaging been adequately considered in the design process? For example, has a consumer specialist analysed the actions required to interact with the product?
2. Have you considered whether the level of information on the packaging ensures the consumer is aware of its contents and how to open the package?
3. Have you considered the demographic of the consumer who will use the product? Are there any limiting factors typically associated with these consumers?
4. Can changes be made to improve the ability of the consumer to use the product without compromising safety, security or quality?
5. To what extent has your organisation ever received any complaints in relation to accessibility of packaging? Refer SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING GUIDELINES 16.
6. Could an alternative design be used efficiently to minimise the requirement for tools such as a knife or scissors? The use of tools, knives, and scissors should be avoided.
7. Have easy open features been clearly explained or performance tested by Arthritis Australia?

Principle 10. Provide consumer information on sustainability

The goal is to offer clear information about claims related to the disposal or environmental attributes of packaging, such as recycled content or sustainable sourcing. Labelling can be a statement, symbol, or graphic on the product, typically displayed at the point of sale.

Considerations
1. Will any environmental claims be made about the packaging item?
2. Has appropriate information about litter prevention been included on all packaging of products likely to be consumed away from home?
3. What environmental issues have been considered during development of the product's marketing strategy, for example, use of environmental claims, logos and consumer education?
4. If the Australasian Recycling Label is to be used on the packaging, have you identified existing systems that will be able to recycle the packaging? Refer to PREP.
5. If a composting logo is to be used on the packaging, have you identified existing systems that will be able to compost the packaging? Refer to the Australian Standard 4736-2006 – Biodegradable plastics suitable for composting and other microbial treatment, and Australian Standard AS 5810-2010 – Biodegradable plastics - Biodegradable plastics suitable for home composting.

Examples of Preferred Packaging Options

Ties

Avoid	Preferred
• Plastic ties of any kind • Wet-strength paper ties	• Integrated paper straps • Paper-based ties (non-wet strength) * • Plant-based ties such as hemp or jute * *Options are not recyclable, however appropriate as packaging materials are minimised.*

Please note: Where product integrity or safety cannot be achieved using acceptable formats in this document, plastic ties may be considered

Image 7 – Examples of integrated paper strap s reducing packaging material types, avoiding plastic blisters & plastic ties

Image 8 – Paper or plant-based ties may avoid unnecessarily using additional materials or plastic ties.

Label & Stickers

Avoid	Preferred
• Label or sticker material type different to packing material type placed on. E.g. Paper sticker on placed on soft plastic, HDPE (2).	• Barcodes directly printed or embossed on to product. • Labels and sticker material types, same as packaging material type placed on, refer to table below.

Packaging Type	Label / Sticker Type
Soft Plastic - HDPE (2)	Same as packaging type, HDPE (2)
Soft Plastic - LDPE (4)	Same as packaging type, LDPE (4)
Rigid Plastic - PET (1)	Same as packaging type, PET (1)
Rigid Plastic - HDPE (2)	Same as packaging type, HDPE (2)
Rigid Plastic - LDPE (4)	Same as packaging type, LDPE (4)
Rigid Plastic – PP (5)	Same as packaging type, PP (5)
Paper / Cardboard	Paper-based
On product	Paper-based

Image 9 - Pencil with barcode printed directly onto product

Plastic Windows & Blister Packs

Avoid	Preferred
• Plastic windows, plastic blisters (shells) of any kind • Small plastic items less than 50mm in three directions / Lightweight 2D plastics* *Materials will enter the paper stream at the MRF and will be discharged as waste	• Paper-based boxes with or without plastic-free windows

Please note: Where product integrity or safety cannot be achieved using acceptable formats in this document, windows and blisters may be considered

Image 10 - Packaging examples where plastic windows or plastic blisters have been avoided.

Large Plastic trays (of any colour)

Avoid	Preferred
• Plastics greater than 231mm in more than 1 direction	• Paper-Based Pulp

Black Plastic (any format)

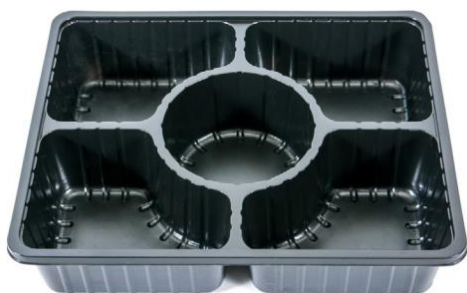| Avoid	Preferred
• Dark, black & carbon black plastics	• Clear Mono-Material Plastics

Image 11 - Black or carbon black plastic are not recognised by optical sorters in recycling sorting facilities, therefore not directed to plastic recycling streams

Soft Plastics

Always consider removing unnecessary plastics as a priority, followed by substituting with paper-based options.

Soft plastic recycling in Australia is in transition after the REDcycle program's collapse in late 2022. Retailers like Coles, Woolworths, and Aldi are piloting new collection systems, starting with a Melbourne trial in 2024. The Australasian Recycling Label (ARL) has updated its "Check Locally" symbol to guide consumers on finding suitable recycling options for soft plastics. Progress is ongoing, with new infrastructure and initiatives emerging to address the issue effectively.

If soft plastics are required for product integrity or safety, ensure they meet conditionally recyclable requirements. Refer to the Soft Plastics Packaging Recyclability section below.

Image 12 - Paper-based belly band replaced soft plastic to hold bags together

Image 13 - Check Locally Australasian Recycling Label for Soft Plastics

Helpful resources:

- [Quickstart Guide - Designing for Recyclability; Consumer Soft Plastic Packaging](#)

Soft Plastics Packaging Recyclability

Not Acceptable (At any level) Materials and formats phased out in line with Single Use Plastic Legislation	Not Recyclable (Avoid) Materials not recyclable in Australia	Conditionally Recyclable (Avoid if possible) Materials recyclable in Australia if conditions are met
Additives Oxo-degradable and other fragmentable plastics PLA, PHA, PBAT Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	**Soft Plastics (Unacceptable)** Non mono-material plastic < 80% of total weight. Any materials others than Polyethylene or Polypropylene	**Soft Plastics (Preferred - Highest Value)** Clear, natural non coloured mono-material plastic > 90% - 100% total weight: Polyethylene - HDPE (2), LDPE (4) Polypropylene - BOPP/CPP (5) **Soft Plastics (Acceptable – Low Value)** Clear, natural non coloured mono-material plastic > 80%-90% of total weight: Polyethylene - HDPE (2), LDPE (4) Polypropylene – PP (5), BOPP/CPP