

Reduce/Reuse: A Climate Solution for Plastic Pollution

EESI Briefing
December 9, 2021

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A photograph of a busy pedestrian street. In the center, a woman with long dark hair, wearing a light-colored patterned poncho and blue jeans, stands still and looks directly at the camera. The rest of the image is filled with a dense crowd of people in motion, their figures blurred into streaks of color, creating a sense of a fast-paced, crowded environment. The ground is paved with light-colored stones or tiles.

We heart reuse.

▲ We can't create a good quality of life for 7.5B people and growing on a "one-way throw-away" model.

We Can't Recycle and Compost Our Way Out

Recyclable- *myth*

- Most recovered materials down-cycled- doesn't turn off the tap
- Foodware too dirty to recycle
- Recyclable better for the environment only 56% of the time

Compostable- *myth*

- Only 14 of 182 compost facilities in CA process compostable plastic- but it creates a contaminated product
- Food packaging lowers compost quality
- Compostables in landfill = 30X more GHG impact than when composted

Will Banning Plastic Solve the Problem?

150 MMT of plastic in our oceans...
and the problem is growing

Are single-use plastic bans the right
solution?



The problem isn't just plastic... it's "single-use" itself

Bio-based plastic

- Corn, sugar, starch, or other crops
- Don't degrade quickly enough; not all designed to biodegrade; contaminant in compost
- Fossil fuels used to grow and process - agriculture impacts (water pollution)

Aluminum

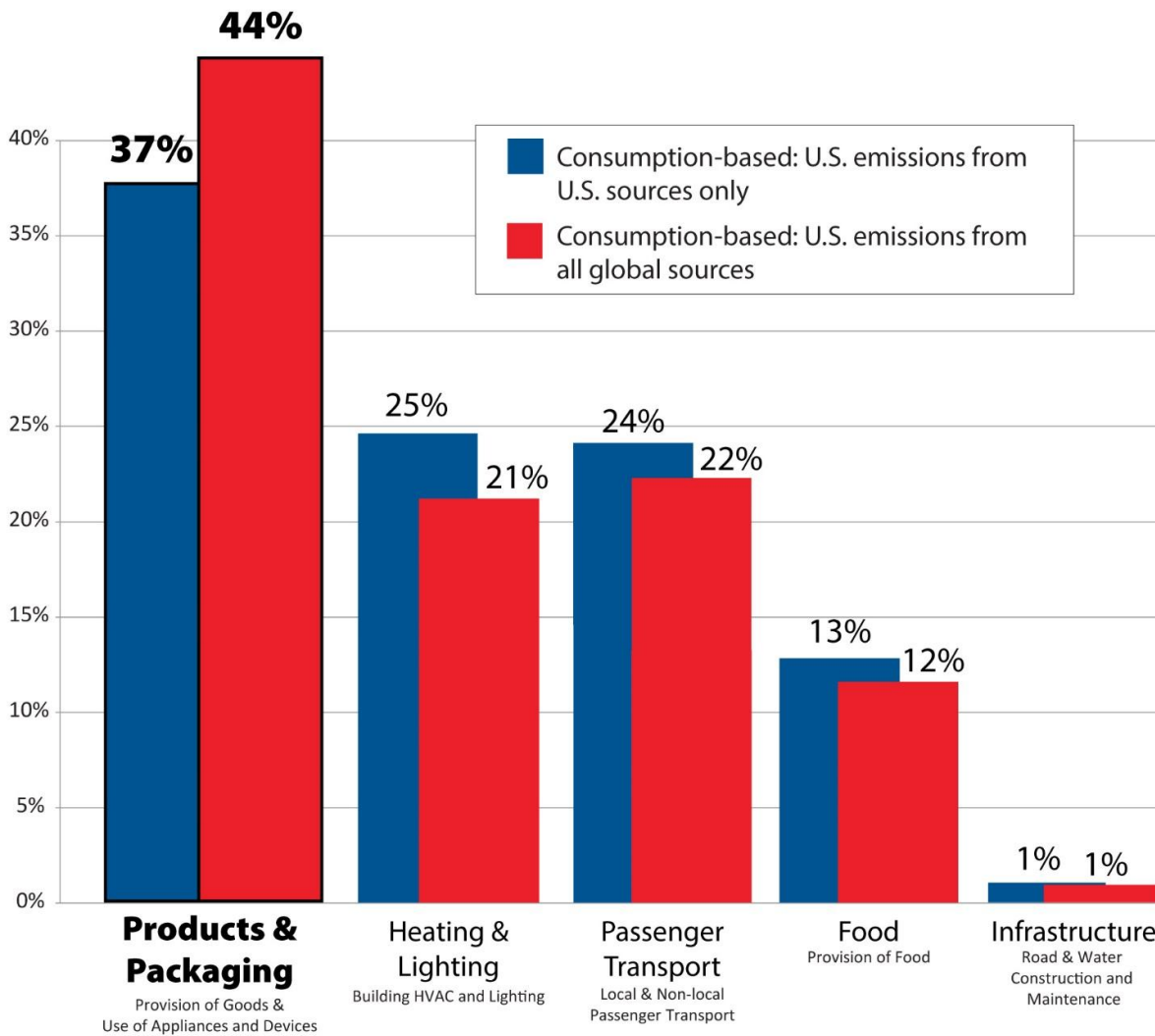
- Average recycled content 73%
- Virgin aluminum = 5 x more carbon than recycled
- Bauxite mining releases perfluorocarbons 9,200 times more harmful than CO₂

Paper

- Over 1/2 of paper produced = packaging (**3 billion trees per year**)
- Toxic chemicals
- Greater GHG emissions compared to plastic

Wood / Bamboo

- Impacts from monoculture
- Biodiversity loss, heavy soil erosion, and sedimentation and eutrophication




Greenhouse gas emissions from products

Upstream Report: Reuse Wins

Finding #1

**Reuse Beats
Single-Use by Every
Environmental
Measure**

LCAs Show Reuse Wins

 **Plate/Clamshell Studies**

	Reusable				Disposable					
	Ceramic/ Porcelain	PP	Glass	Stainless Steel	Paper	Bagasse	PP	EPS	PLA	Aluminum
Pro Mo	★					🔍	🔍	🔍	🔍	
Broca	★								🔍	
Copeland		★					🔍			
Harnoto		★				🔍				
Gallego		★					🔍	★		🔍

 **Cup Studies**

	Reusable				Disposable				
	Ceramic	PP	Glass	Poly-carbonate	Paper	PET	PP	EPS	PLA
Pro Mo			★		🔍		🔍	🔍	🔍
Starbucks	★		★		🔍	🔍			
Bramburg	★				🔍				
CIRAIG	★				🔍				
Garrido		★					🔍		
Potting	★							🔍	
Pladerer		★			🔍	🔍		🔍	🔍
Lingart	🔍				★			★	
Vercalsteren				★	🔍				🔍
Woods	★	★			🔍			🔍	

 = included in study

 = included in study & found to have least environmental impact

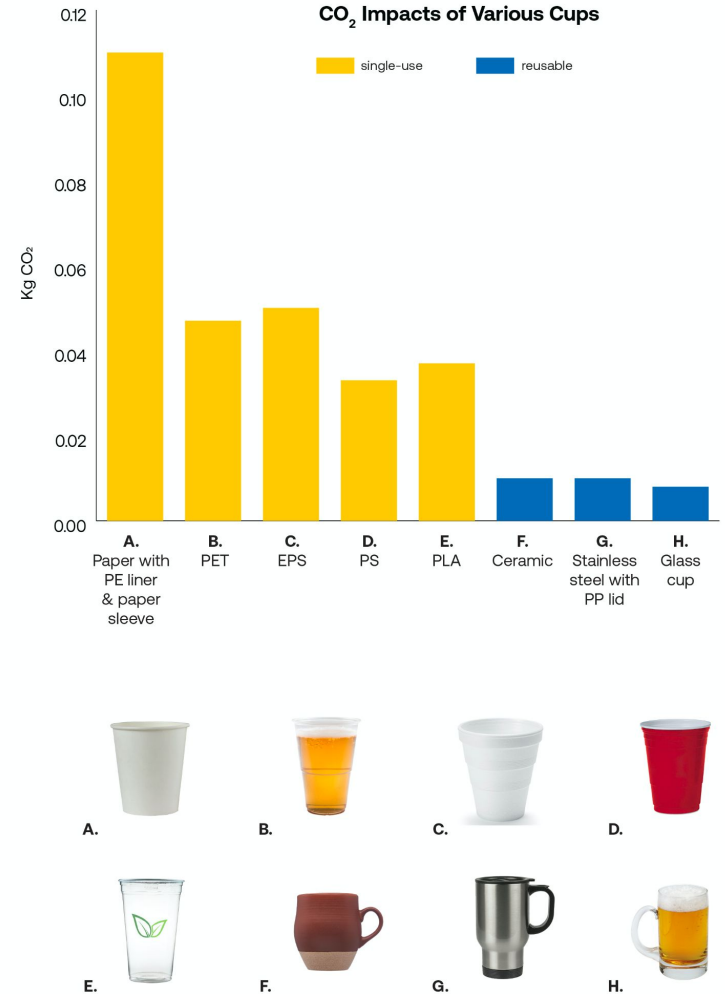
Better for Climate

Cups CO2 Impacts

Disposable paper, plastic, and bioplastic

3-10 X higher than

Reusable ceramic, stainless steel and glass



CO₂ Impacts: Disposables vs. Reusables

Product	DISPOSABLE Product Type	kgCO2e / per one product	REUSABLE Product Type	kgCO2e / per one product
Clamshells / Plates	Bagasse Clamshell (Sugarcane)	0.24	PP Clamshell (Hard Plastic)	0.004
	PS Plate (Rigid Plastic)	0.07	PP Plate (Hard Plastic)	0.05
	PLA Plate (Fiber-based plastic)	0.1	Ceramic / Porcelain Plate	0.02
	Cellulose Plate (Compostable)	0.12		
Cups	Paper Cup with PE Liner & Paper Sleeve	0.11	Ceramic / Porcelain Cup	0.01
	PET Cup (Lightweight Plastic)	0.04	Stainless Steel Cup with PP Lid	0.01
	EPS Cup (Styrofoam)	0.05	Glass Cup	0.01
	PS Cup (Solo Cup)	0.03		
	PLA Cup (Fiber-based)	0.04		

Finding #2- Reuse Saves Businesses Money

Reuse saves businesses money for on-site dining 100% of the time.

Average savings for a small business:



\$3000 - \$22,000
cost savings



1,300-2,200 lbs. of
waste eliminated



110,000 to 225,000
packaging items
eliminated

ReThink Disposable
STOP WASTE BEFORE IT STARTS

Reusables Analysis: Universal Coffee Shop

The Starbucks Company/Alliance for Environmental Innovation Joint Task Force

Assumptions:

\$0.15 Cost of disposable packaging (cup, lid and insulating sleeve)

1,000 uses: Lifetime of reusable ceramic cups

\$1.25 Cost of 16 oz. reusable ceramic cup (cup only)

12 hours: Operation time of the coffee shop per day

Results

No. of reusable cups used per hour	Daily cost savings*	Annual cost savings†
2	\$3.57	\$1,285
4	\$7.14	\$2,570
10	\$17.85	\$6,426

No. of reusable cups used per hour	Annual water savings (gal.)‡	Annual GHG reduction (lbs.)‡	Annual solid waste reduction (lbs.)‡
2	1,631	226	252
4	3,262	452	504
10	8,155	1,130	1,260

Critical success factors

Excess Washing Capacity: The Starbucks-Alliance research indicated that the system had unused dishwashing capacity.

Storage: The store needs to have storage space for a small supply of cups near the service area and additional storage for dirty dishes before they are washed.

* = no. of reusable cups used per day (cost of disposable packaging/cost of reusable serveware/1000.

† Multiply by 360 days. ‡ Based on the use of a 16 oz. cup with sleeve, by weight.



Imagine a city where...

- All restaurants serve on real plates, cutlery and cups.
- To-go coffee is provided in returnable reusable cups.
- Take-out and delivery is provided in reusable to-go containers that are easily returned.
- At public venues, water is provided in reusable bottles.
- At the ballpark, everyone is drinking beer and soda out of real cups.
- You can get groceries, cleaning, and personal care products delivered to your home in reusable containers- or in reusable containers at the store.

And in this city...

- Tens of thousands of people are employed in delivery, pick-up, cleaning, stocking and logistics.
- Litter and solid waste costs are down and community pride is up.
- None of these innovations required you to bring your own anything.
- Community leaders and policymakers worked to create the conditions for this thriving reuse economy.
- Then the big companies saw this was the future, and everyone started doing it.



Waste Management vs. Waste Prevention

- Decades of focus on diversion from landfill
- Reduce and reuse must be stand-alone policy goals
- To be effective, they need specific enforceable metrics



Two Policy Approaches to Shift the Paradigm

1. **REDUCE**—
eliminate the unnecessary
stuff
2. **REUSE**—
make *reuse and refill*
the norm



Overview of Strategies and Policies

Strategy #1- Reduce as Much as Possible

- **Sector-wide targets for reduction-** (build into EPR and bottle bills)
- **Bans on throw-away packaging products** (bags, toiletries, foodware, cups, bottles)
- **Accessories on request-** (CA and WA; 30+ local policies)

Strategy #2: Transition the Rest to Reusable/Refillable

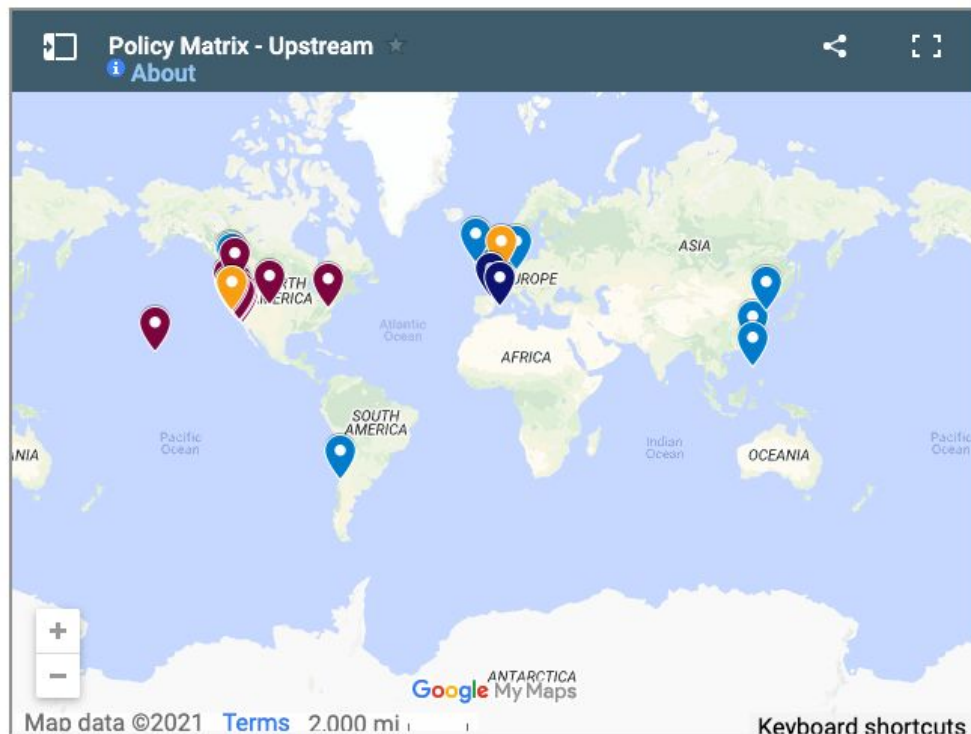
- **Refillables infrastructure and targets in Bottle Bill (BFFPPAct)**
- **Reusable bags** (State and local laws enacted, BFFPPAct)
- **Sector-wide targets for reusable packaging**
- **Only reusable foodware for on-site dining** (local ordinances)
- **Consumer charges for throw-away cups and containers**, plus mandatory reuse
- **Reuse at government events and workplaces, in gov't purchasing**

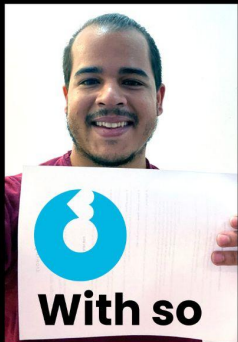
Learn More About Reuse Policies at www.upstreamolutions.org

Reuse policies are being passed around the world.

Follow the progress of the reuse movement via Upstream's policy tracker below – and get a global view as reuse policies make waves around the world on our Reuse Policy Map.

Policy Tracker





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