COVENANT

# Covenant
# K104701/01

**Issued** *2020-03-15*

**Replaces** -



## Regranulate for Near Infra Red sortable products

STATEMENT BY KIWA
With this Covenant, issued in accordance with the Kiwa Regulations for Certification, Kiwa declares that legitimate confidence exists that the products supplied by

## Rodepa Plastics B.V.

as specified in this product certificate and marked with the Kiwa®-mark in the manner as indicated in this product certificate may, on delivery, be relied upon to comply with Kiwa Covenant manual K15013 dated 01-01-2016.

Ron Scheepers
Kiwa

*Publication of this certificate is allowed.*
*Advice: consult www.kiwa.nl in order to ensure that this certificate is still valid.*

561/180711

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**Preface**

This Kiwa Covenant has been prepared by the Technical Committee “Plastics Recycling” of Kiwa Nederland B.V. and accepted by the Kiwa Committee of Covenant (KCC). The KCC also supervises the certification activities and where necessary requires the Kiwa Covenant to be revised.

This Kiwa Covenant will be used by Kiwa in conjunction with the Kiwa-Regulations for Certification. This regulation details the method employed by Kiwa for conducting the necessary investigations prior to issuing the product certificate and the method of external control. The inspection frequency is determined by the above mentioned Technical Committee and Kiwa Committee of Covenant.

**Contents**

## 1 Scope of the Covenant

### 1.1 Definition of the product

The regranulate for Near Infra Red-sortable products consist of polypropylene granulate. The granulate is produced from Pre and/or Post Consumer Plastic Waste and especially selected and controlled on the property “NIR sortable”.

The regranulate is intended for use as a ready to use *) raw material for plastic products which, after disposal, are recoverable through plastic recycling facilities.

*) ready to use means that no additives are needed to produce plastic products, for example plant pots, but if additives are used, these must be of such quality that the property “NIR sortable” remains applicable.

### 1.2 Common terms relating to the product

| | |
|---|---|
| NIR sortable: | State of the art sorting equipment using Near Infra Red sorting methods for plastics from waste streams, as in use world wide, is not able to sort black and (dark) coloured plastics due to a (low) percentage of carbon black for colourization. Using material no or a non-detectable permillage carbon black, the sorting equipment is able to detect the type of polymer (plastic). The plastic can be recovered fully. |
| Polypropylene | (PP), also known as polypropene, a thermoplastic polymer, a very well reusable thermoplastic used in a wide variety of applications. |
| Pre-consumer material | Material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it. |
| Post-consumer material | Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain. |
| Regranulate | Granulate material recovered from a waste stream and produced through a recycling process. |

## 2 Fitness for ‘detection and possibility to sort/select’

### 2.1 Meaning of ‘detection and possibility to sort / select’

The ‘fitness for detection and possibility to sort / select’ of the regranulate means that the regranulate has the properties that ensure that a product made from it, when properly designed and manufactured, complies with the requirements of this Kiwa Covenant and is suitable for recycling; in that sense that after use and being disposed of through a proper waste collection system it can be recovered and recycled fully.

### 2.2 Determining the ‘fitness for detection and possibility to sort / select’

The relevant properties of the Near Infra Red-sortable regranulate in relation to ‘fitness for detection and possibility to sort / select’’ and the verification methods used for this purpose are displayed in Chapter 3 and include the results of the actual verification.

## 3 Relevant characteristics of the product, the required verification and the assessments of fitness for use

### 3.1 Measurements

Raw materials are inspected upon arrival according procedures laid down in the quality system. The material flow is under surveillance of Eucertplast audits.

### 3.2 Use of materials

The regranulate is produced through a recycling process from Pre and/or Post Consumer Plastic Waste. The material used for this regranulate is selected on the basis of its properties and/or origin. The properties and origin are controlled by the buying process and at incoming inspection.

| Document | Assessment |
|---|---|
| Eucertplast certificate | Valid certificate |
| Delivery documentation | Document control on origin : Post-Consumer Waste. |
| Incoming inspection | Document control |

### 3.3 Characteristics of the Regranulate

| Characteristic | Assessment method |
|---|---|
| NIR-sortable | Material control by NIR-detector – reflection ≥ 10% |
| MFI | According to ISO standard 1133-1 |
| Colour | According to ISO 11664-1 & -2 & -3 & -4 |
| Plastic analysis | According to ISO 11357 |

### 3.4 Product types applicable

The products types for which this covenant is applicable, are:

| |
|---|
| PP pcr grey (not coloured) |
| PP pcr terracotta |
| PP pcr light grey |
| PP pcr middle grey |
| PP pcr anthracite |
| PP pcr taupe |

### 3.5 Marking

The packaging of the product shall be provided with the following marks:

- Logo picture Kiwa Covenant;
- Manufacture's name, trade name;
- Material identification;
- Production code.

#### *3.5.1 For processes*

A certificate must be available.

Remark:
In consultation with Kiwa, the supplier is allowed to show a clear description of the use of the product or process in the logo as showed underneath.


## 4 Quality system requirements

### 4.1 General
This chapter contains the requirements that have to be met by the supplier's quality management system.

### 4.2 Manager of the quality system
Within the organizational structure an employee must be appointed to be responsible of managing the quality system.

### 4.3 Internal quality control/quality plan
The supplier must have an implemented and operational internal quality control scheme in place (IQC-scheme).

In this IQC-scheme the following must be demonstrably recorded:
- materials used in the product;
- which aspects are checked by the manufacturer;
- according to which methods these inspections are carried out;
- how often these inspections are carried out;
- how the inspection results are registered and stored.

### 4.4 Management of laboratory- and measure apparatus
The supplier must determine which laboratory- and measure apparatus are needed based on this Covenant in order to demonstrate that the product fulfils the requirements.

When applicable laboratory- and measure apparatus need to be calibrated at specified intervals.

The supplier needs to validate and register the previous measure results, when at the time of calibration is determined that the laboratory and measure devices are not operating correctly.

The apparatus in question need to be marked in such a way that can be determined what the calibration status is.

The supplier is required to register the calibration results.

### 4.5 Procedures and work instructions
The supplier must be able to submit procedures for:
- storage of used materials and readied product;
- the handling of non-conforming products;
- corrective actions in case non-conformities are found;
- the handling of complaints regarding the products and/or services supplied;
- managing work instructions and inspection sheets in use.

### 4.6 Other quality system requirements
The supplier must be able to submit:

- an organization chart;
- qualification requirements of the involved staff.

## 5 Initial inspection and continous surveillance by Kiwa

### 5.1 Summary of tests and inspections

This chapter contains a summary of the following tests and inspections to be carried out in the event of certification:

- Initial type tests;
- Inspections;
- Control of the supplier's quality system.

### 5.2 Test matrix (Regranulate for Near Infra Red sortable products)

Table 1 – test matrix

| Description of requirements | Clause Covenant | Tests within the scope of: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Initial investigation | Inspections [1) 2)] |
| **General** | | | |
| Sorting test by standard household sorting equipment | - | X | - |
| Eucertplast certificate | 3.1 / 3.2 | X | X |
| Material registrations | 3.2 | X | X |
| NIR scan | 3.3 | X | X |
| MFI test | 3.3 | X | X |
| Colour | 3.3 | X | X |
| Plastic analysis | 3.3 | X | X |
| IQC | 4.3 | X | X |

1) In case the product or production process changes significantly, the performance requirements shall be determined again.
2) During the inspection visit, the inspector shall check the product on the basis of a selection of the above listed requirements. The frequency of the inspection visits is recorded in clause 6.3 'Nature and frequency of external inspections'.

### 5.3 Inspection of the quality system

The quality system will be checked by Kiwa on the basis of the IQC scheme.
The inspection contains at least those aspects mentioned in the Kiwa Regulations for Certification.

## 6 Agreement on the implementation of certificationGeneral

Beside the requirements included in this Covenants, also the general rules for certification as included in the Kiwa Regulations for Certification apply.

In particular, these are:

- The general rules for conducting the initial type tests, to be distinguished in:
  - the way suppliers are to be informed about an application is being handled;
  - how the test are conducted;
  - the decision to be taken as a result of the pre-certification tests;
- The general directions for conducting inspections and the aspects to be audited;
- The measurements to be taken by Kiwa in case of Non Conformities;
- Measurements taken by Kiwa in case of improper Use of Certificates, Certification Marks, Pictograms and Logos;
- Terms for termination of the certificate;
- The possibility to lodge an appeal against decisions of measurements taken by Kiwa.

### 6.1 Report initial investigation

Kiwa records the results of the initial investigation in a report. This report shall comply with the following requirements:

- completeness: the reports verdicts about all requirements included in the Covenant;
- traceability: the findings on which the verdicts have been based shall be recorded traceable;
- basis for decision: the decision maker shall be able to base his decision on the findings included in the report.

### 6.2 Nature and frequency of external inspections

Kiwa shall enforce inspections at the supplier's site to investigate whether the obligations are met. At the time of validation of this Covenant this frequency has been fixed at 4 inspection visits per year.

In case the quality system of the supplier is certified on the basis of ISO 9001, the frequency is set at 2 inspection visits per year.

Inspections shall invariably include:

- The IQC-scheme of the supplier and the results of tests carried out by the supplier;
- The correct marking of the certified products;
- The compliance with the required procedures.

The findings of the inspection visits performed shall be traceably recorded, by the certification body, in a report.

### 6.3 Sanction policy

The sanction policy and the weighing of the non-conformities is available through the service page on the website of Kiwa.

## 7 Conditions under which the fitness for the intended use is assessed

### 7.1 Recommendations for customers

Check at the time of deliver whether:

- the supplier has delivered in accordance with the agreement;
- the mark and the marking method are correct:
- the products show no visible defects as a result of transport etc.

If you should reject a product on the basis of the above, please contact:

Rodepa Plastics B.V.,
and, if necessary,
Kiwa Nederland B.V.

Consult the suppliers processing guidelines for the proper storage and transport methods.

## 8 Titles of standards

### 8.1 Standards normative documents

| Standard [1)] | Title |
|---|---|
| EN-ISO 9001 | Quality management systems - Requirements |
| ISO 1133-1 | Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics — Part 1: Standard method |
| ISO 11664-1, -2, -3, -4 | Colorimetry |
| ISO 11357 | Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) |
| NEN-EN-ISO 14021 | Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) |
| NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17020 | Conformity assessment - General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection |
| NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17021 | Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems |
| NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17024 | Conformity assessment - General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons |
| NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17025 | General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories |
| NEN-EN ISO/IEC 17065 | Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services |
| Kiwa Protocol K15010 | For products in contact with drinking water |
| Kiwa Manual K15012 | Kiwa Covenant for Circular Economy aspects of products and or processes |

1) The documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.