სსტ ენ 15344:2021/2021

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

სსკ: 13.030.50; 83.080.20

პლასტმასები - გადამუშავებული პლასტმასები - გადამუშავებული პოლიეთილენის (PE) მახასიათებლების აღწერა

სსტ ენ 15344:2021/2021

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 მიღებულია და დაშვებულია სამოქმედოდ: სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს გენერალური დირექტორის 24/12/2021 წლის № 82 განკარგულებით

2 მიღებულია „თავფურცლის“ თარგმნის მეთოდით: სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის (სენ) სტანდარტი ენ 15344:2021 ,,პლასტმასები - გადამუშავებული პლასტმასები - გადამუშავებული პოლიეთილენის (PE) მახასიათებლების აღწერა”

3 ნაცვლად: სსტ ენ 15344:2007/2011

4 რეგისტრირებულია: სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 24/12/2021 წლის №268-1.3-021805

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 15344

May 2021

ICS 13.030.50; 83.080.20

Supersedes EN 15344:2007

English Version

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterization of Polyethylene (PE) recyclates

Plastiques - Plastiques recyclés - Caractérisation des recyclats de polyéthylène (PE)

Kunststoffe - Kunststoff-Rezyklate - Charakterisierung von Polyethylen(PE)-Rezyklaten

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 April 2021.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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European foreword

This document (EN 15344:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 “Plastics”, the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2021.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 15344:2007.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

— Clause 4 “Symbols and abbreviations” has been added;

— in Table 1 several changes have been introduced: in column “Characteristics” the new line “Presence of polypropylene/ foreign polymers” has been added; column “M/O” has been added; key has been added to explain M/O: “M/O: The characteristics is mandatory (M) or optional (O)”; in line “Contaminates”, column “Test method” reference to method D has been added;

— in A.2 “Principle”, a reference for “stable production” is given in the last line;

— in A.3 “Apparatus”, A.3.4 “Method D” has been added.

This document is part of a series on Plastics Recycling which is structured as follows:

— EN 15342, *Plastics — Recycled Plastics — Characterization of polystyrene (PS) recyclates*;

— EN 15343, *Plastics — Recycled Plastics — Plastics recycling traceability and assessment of conformity and recycled content*;

— EN 15344, *Plastics — Recycled plastics — Characterization of Polyethylene (PE) recyclates*;

— EN 15345, *Plastics — Recycled Plastics — Characterization of Polypropylene (PP) recyclates*;

— EN 15346, *Plastics — Recycled plastics — Characterization of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates*;

— EN 15347, *Plastics — Recycled Plastics — Characterization of plastics wastes*;

— EN 15348, *Plastics — Recycled plastics — Characterization of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates*;

— CEN/TR 15353, *Plastics — Recycled plastics — Guidelines for the development of standards for recycled plastics*.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Recycling plastics waste, by mechanical recycling, is one type of material recovery process intended to save resources (virgin raw materials, water, and energy), while minimizing harmful emissions into air, water and soil as well as any impacts on human health. The environmental impact of recycling has to be assessed over the whole life cycle of the recycling system (from the waste generation point to the disposal of final residues). To ensure that recycling constitutes the best environmental option for treating the available waste, some prerequisites should preferably be met:

— recycling scheme being contemplated should generate lower environmental impacts than alternative recovery options;

— existing or potential market outlets should be identified that will secure a sustainable industrial recycling operation;

— collection and sorting schemes should be properly designed to deliver recyclable plastics waste fractions fitting reasonably well with the available recycling technologies and with the (changing) needs of the identified market outlets, preferably at minimum costs to society.

This document has been produced in accordance with the guidance produced by CEN on Environmental Aspects and in accordance with CEN/TR 15353, *Plastics — Recycled plastics — Guidelines for the development of standards for recycled plastics*.

NOTE CEN/TR 15353 considers the general environmental aspects which are specific to the recycling process.

It is often impossible to trace back each individual product at the end user stage and to check whether the product has been used correctly through its life. Consequently, products are out of industrial control for a period of time. It is possible that during this period contamination with other materials may occur that could affect the product's suitability for recycling into the intended application.