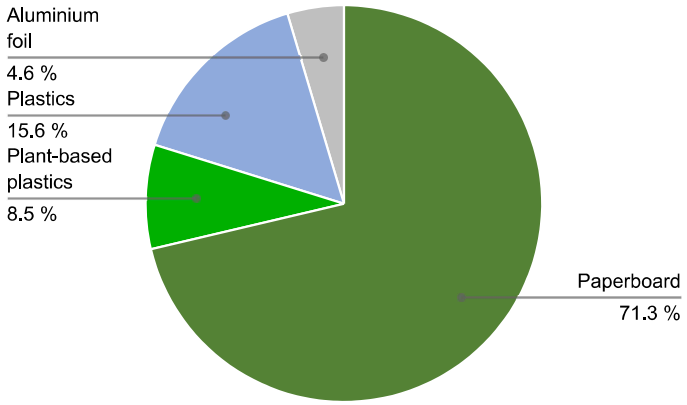
Package Composition Report

Package: **Tetra Brik® Aseptic 1000 Edge LightWing™ 30 (PLH Compound)**
Packaging material quality: **/ml BIO CLC Dup**
Package ID: **03002158**
Print date: **2025-11-11**

Package Composition

Composition	Weight (g)	Share (%)
Paperboard [i)]	22.2	71.3
Plant-based plastics [ii)]	2.7	8.5
ISCC plastics [iv)]	0.0	0.0
Plastics	4.9	15.6
Aluminium foil	1.4	4.6
Plant-based materials [iii)]	24.9	79.9
Total	**31.2**	**100.0**

Pie Chart



Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Use of the results

This package composition report provides:

- the value of the weight of the package and of its materials, results that may be used in customer communication; and
- the percentage of weight of each material and of the plant-based materials, results that may be used in customer communication and in claims to consumers

Making consumer claims on plant-based material

The European Commission's Guidance on the unfair commercial practices directive, section on environmental claims (section 7) defines "environmental claims" as the practice of suggesting or creating the impression (in the context of a commercial communication, marketing or advertising) that a product or service has a positive impact on the environment or is less damaging to the environment than competing goods or services.

A claim should be relevant, clear, accurate and substantiated (section 2). If any of these criteria are not met, external stakeholders may object to, and take action against, the claim.

In order to avoid misinterpretations, the plant-base percentage should be qualified by providing information about the share of paperboard and sugarcane-plastics so that it is clear what the figure is made up of. Alternatively, and clearer still, the share of each material (paperboard, plant-based plastics, plastics, and Aluminium foil) could be specified. The qualifier shall be presented in a manner that clearly indicates that it should be read together with the plant-based share.

Please note that it needs to be evaluated locally whether this proposal can be used in the context of your proposed consumer communication in accordance with applicable advertising rules.

Explanation of the information in the table and pie-chart

Values are calculated based on the nominal values in Tetra Pak's material specifications. Where the relevant paperboard grade might come in different basis weights, the nominal value of the lightest alternative is used in the calculation. This gives a conservative value for the share of renewable material. The exact packaging material weights of any specific package may vary due to production tolerances in the material production and in the package forming.

i) The paperboard is made from wood from forests certified to Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC™) standards and other controlled sources. The paperboard may contain non-bio-based additives and, depending on grade, may be coated.

ii) The plant-based plastics are made from Bonsucro certified polymer derived from sugarcane. The polymer can contain fossil based residues from the production process. Tests conducted by our supplier following ASTM D6866* show a minimum bio-based content of 94%. Caps and closures in addition contain non bio-based pigments and can contain fossil based processing aids.

iii) The share of plant-based materials is the sum of the weight of the paperboard and the plant-based plastic divided by the total weight of the materials in the package. Plant-based plastic and plant-based material are defined respectively as plastic and material wholly or partly derived from biomass (following the definition of bio-based product in EN 16575:2014). The calculated plant-based share is not equivalent to the biomass content by weight nor the bio-based carbon content, see Definitions.

*ASTM D6866 defines bio-based content as the amount of bio-based carbon in the material or product as a percent of the weight (mass) of the total organic

ASTM D6866 defines bio-based content as the amount of bio-based carbon in the material or product as a percent of the weight (mass) of the total organic carbon in the product.

Revision

The paperboard data is periodically reviewed to ensure that the nominal value of the lightest alternative is used in the package composition calculations. The results presented are based on paperboard value set 10, valid from 2024-04-02.

Definitions and explanation of terms

bio-based carbon content
fraction of carbon derived from biomass in a product
(Source: EN 16575:2014)
The bio-based carbon content can be established through C14-testing in an accredited lab.

bio-based content or biomass content
fraction of a product that is derived from biomass
(Source: adapted from EN 16575:2014)
The biomass content of a material cannot be measured through tests but can be calculated for a specific material based on stoichiometry, bio-based carbon content and total carbon content. Today, Tetra Pak does not have data to determine the biomass content of the packages in our portfolio.

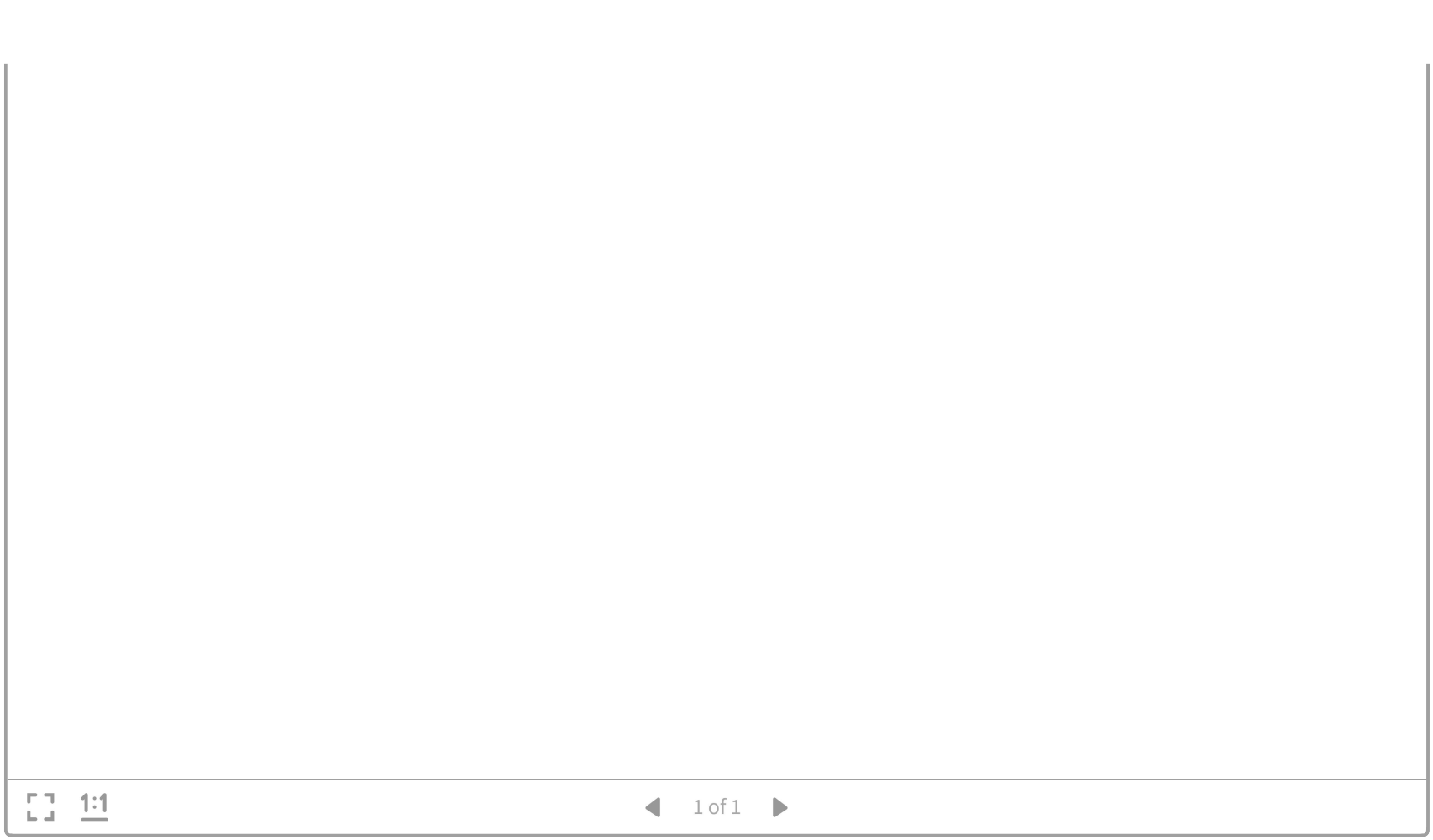
plastic
material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer and which, at some stage in its processing into finishing products, can be shaped by flow
Note 1 to entry: Plastics consists mainly polymers and minor contents of additives
(Source: ISO/TR 21960:2020)

plant-based plastic
plastic wholly or partly derived from biomass
(Source: adapted from EN 16575:2014)

plant-based material
material wholly or partly derived from biomass
(Source: adapted from EN 16575:2014)

Tetra Pak is a trademark belonging to the Tetra Pak Group.

Text section last updated: 2024-04-02


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