- FMCG PERSONAL CARE ANALYSIS - GOOD REFILL SYSTEM











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GOOD REFILL **S**YSTEM

With an estimated 30.09 billion USD market, liquid shampoo is key in personal care. Unfortunately, their plastic bottles often end up in landfills when empty. The Good Refill System, using refillable aluminium bottles, has been implemented as a solution.

1 - Receive

Arrives in a fully recyclable cardboard box

The box is two times the size of the product as space is lost within to avoid product movement

Fewer quantities can be transported together which is negative for the environment



Empty the pouch into the reusable empty aluminium shampoo bottle

How recyclable are the pouches? Can they be dropped off at certain locations only?

3 - Use

The bottle is a "very pleasant eye-catcher" said Christian Kass on Amazon. The bottle is considered decorative and could even be given as a gift.

> User won't be as willing to get rid of it and will reuse it instead of recycling it



4 - Order new

Buy refill pouches online or in some shops when the bottle is finished

Bulk transportation could improve sustainability

Resource specification



USER ANALYSIS

We produce

30000000t

of plastic waste every year

On average each year, we use

10

shampoo bottles

are willing to are willing to change for the environment

of adults of dandruff suffer of dandruff

Basic personal care products such as shampoo can be found in every developed world household. However, this system aims to satisfy the needs and desires of users cautious of their environmental impact, engaging them through social media.



"We need to balance between helping the environment and indulging ourselves"

Traits

Likes to take care of her appearance Prefers shopping

online.

Obstacles

Suffers from dandruff issues

Finds it hard to be eco-friendly in London due to the recycling limitations

Goals

Have a smaller impact on the environment

Get luscious hair

Influences

Eco-awai

Likes to follow ongoing trends on Instagram, Tiktok and Snapchat.

Often intrigued by products seen on social media and buys them to test them out.

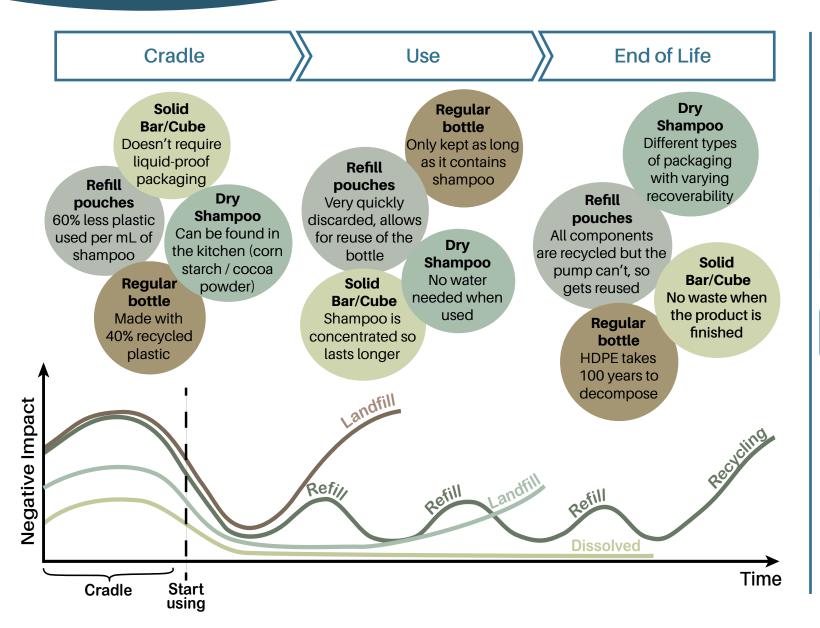
Attempts

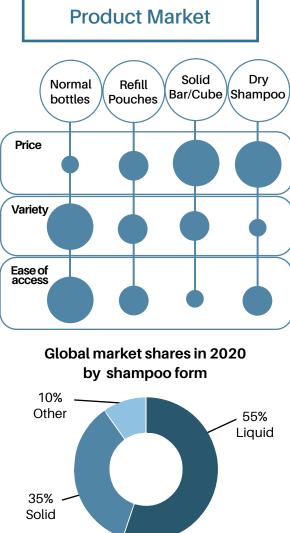
Head and Shoulders
The formula has solved her
dandruff issues in the past but it
wasn't in an eco-friendly product.

Shampoo bars
They tend to irritate her scalp
and leave a mess on the
side of the shower.

VARIOUS SHAMPOOS

Liquid shampoo is not the only type on the market. Each kind operates differently with varying methods and product-service systems. These were compared, in regard to sustainability and convenience in order to observe their attractiveness.





BRAND ANALYSIS

The Good Refill System has been implemented by P&G (owner of Head & Shoulders), however several other brands also have commercialized refill pouches systems. To stand out, marketing strategies are elaborated using sustainability as a core argument.

Head & Shoulders

Created in 1961 Owned by P&G

> #1 shampoo brand 110 units sold every minute

Aim to remove 100% of dandruff to help customers "feel confident and enjoy life at it's fullest"

> Clinical testing to validate scientific innovation



Ouai

Created in 2016

Aims to produce what the customers want and offer adapted products to each













Created in 2019

Aims for sustainable beauty - only use pouches







L'Oreal

Created in 1909

Aims to make the best of luxury beauty available to everyone

Leading personal care brand in 2020







Sustainability achievements

Fiils 5 404 trees planted with the Ecologi program

H&S and Fiils Refill pouches can be sent back to TerraCycle for recycling

Head & Shoulders 70% of producing plants send zero waste to landfills

L'Oreal 59% of the raw materials are from renewable sources.

Head & Shoulders Since 2017, beaches have been cleaned and the plastic recycled into 1 million shampoo bottles

> L'Oreal At the end of 2020, 72 sites out of 110 were carbon neutral

Fiils 27,680 plastic bottles have been diverted from landfill thanks to the pouches

> Ouai Bottles and caps are PCR (recycled plastic) and 100% recyclable

PRODUCT TEARDOWN

In this system, three items co-exist, the refillable bottle, the pouches and the cardboard packaging. To observe each component of the items in more detail, they were taken apart and analysed. Most elements were firmly attached making the dissassembly and recycling laborious.

Pump mechanism

Not recyclable!

- Mix of different materials (HDPE, LDPE, Steel)
- Quite hard to disassemble (Force required) (A lot of little pieces)

This pump seems quite sturdy.

- No permanent fasteners were used so disassembly remains possible and broken elements can be replaced
 - Made to last longer and be reused rather than disposed

Reusing can be more sustainable than recycling after one use as no extra energy is needed in between uses

Aluminium bottle

Reusable

- Meant to keep as long as possible so ornamented to remain attractive

Recyclable

- 100% aluminium so no contaminations



Not recyclable!

 Not the same plastic as the pouch and size issues

Flexible plastic pouch

TerraCycle program

 Collected in drop-off locations
 Plastic shredded, washed and pelleted then transformed into other objects

Not a closed loop economy

Spout

Glued to the pouch

 Very hard to separate, not ideal for recycling as they are treated as one and lower the resultant properties





MATERIAL **ANALYSIS**

Upon identification of the components' material (written on the elements or online), the eco-audit tool in Granta EduPack was used to evaluate their environmental impact. Although all the materials present are recyclable, their mixed state makes it impossible to do so.

Shampoo

This shampoo formula contains sodium sulphates which grants the product a longer shelf life but they aren't biodegradable and contaminate the water.



The average user also spends 5 minutes of running water to wash their hair (the longer the hair, the longer this takes) which is equivalent to 12.5 gallons of water.



GBP/kg





kg/kg

- Cheaper and easier to recycle than to start with virgin material

Aluminium can be recycled without losing it's properties





HDPE



1.08 - 1.12 GBP/kg



tonne/vr



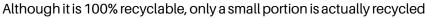
kg/kg



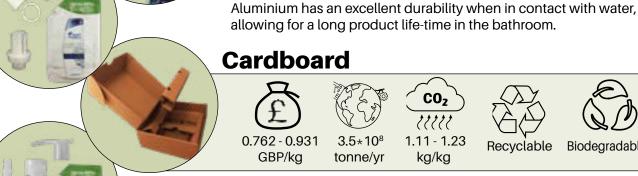
Recyclable



Not biodegradable



- It is often contaminated by other materials, like in our product
- HDPE products often finish in landfills or oceans, causing further nuisance to the environment, as more HDPE is created to replace the discarded components



Made in

France

0

O- Na+

Na⁺



0.762 - 0.931 GBP/kg

 $3.5 * 10^{8}$ tonne/vr

 CO_2 1.11 - 1.23

Recyclable



Biodegradable

LDPE



1.08 - 1.12 GBP/kg



tonne/yr



kg/kg

LDPE is very similar to HDPE, but has less branched bondings, hence a lower strength. This contaminates the other polymers lowering the recycled product's properties. The different polymers would need to

be separated which makes the overall product harder to recycle.



Recyclable

biodegradable

The most recyclable and easy access packaging material

- Recycling requires 75% of the energy needed for virgin cardboard and no trees need to be but down

kg/kg

- Only recyclable if it hasn't been contaminated by any liquids
- Can be added to the compost pile to decompose

Pouch

Uses 1.389 MJ and 0.05881 kg of CO₂

Bottle

Uses 0.964 MJ and 0.0717 kg of CO₂

Box

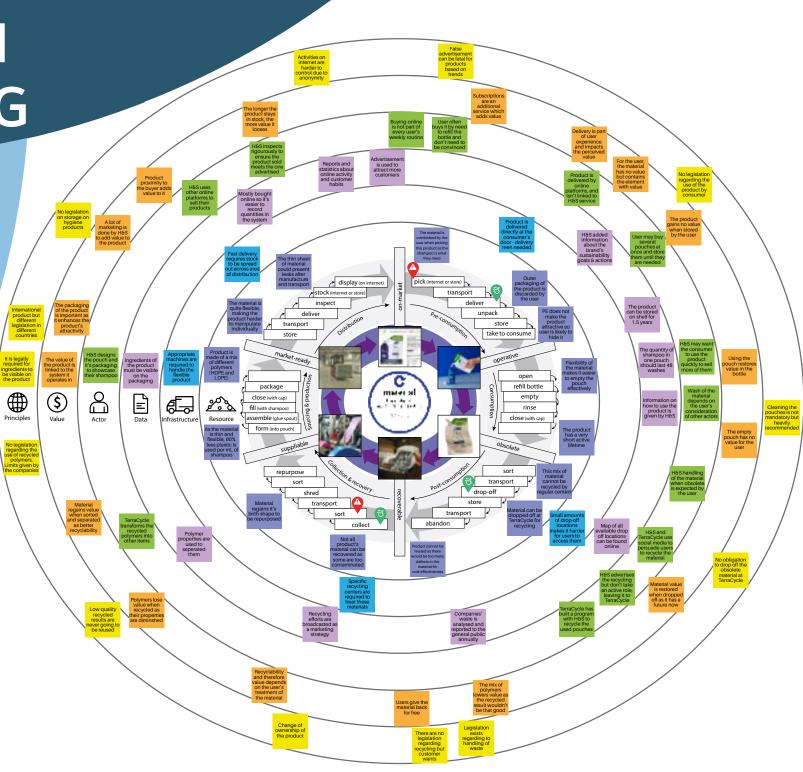
Uses 8.348 MJ and 0.4411 kg of CO₂

The element with the biggest consumption is the cardboard packaging of the product...

SYSTEM MAPPING

Among the different items acting in the Good Refill System, the pouch stood out as the central element, as it enables the narrow resource flow of the product-service system.

The pouch is made of two polymers, HDPE and LDPE. The circularity of these materials was tested and shown with the flow mapper diagram, to reveal the strengths and weaknesses of the system.



OPERTUNITIES & RISKS

From the previous description of the material circularity, five key points were uncovered. These insights of the current system predominantly concern the post-consumption, collection & recovery phases of the product as areas of improvement.

Pick

(internet or store)

Several other options are on the market and companies must 'compete' to attract customers

Nowadays, users are heavily influenced by what happens around them with trends being a powerful economic tool

Advertisement is used to attract more customers

Reports and statistics about online activity and customer habits

The packaging of the product is important as it enhances the product's attractiveness

H&S designs the pouch and it's packaging to showcase their shampoo

User often buys it by need to refill the bottle and don't need to be convinced

False advertisement can be fatal for products based on trends



The product is directly brought to the user's door

The double packaging of the product (shampoo). the pouch and the cardboard box are quickly discarded after initial opening

Outer packaging of the product is discarded by the user

Product is delivered by online platforms, and isn't linked to H&S service

H&S designs the pouch and it's packaging to showcase their shampoo

In the parcel, H&S added information about the brand's sustainability goals and actions

Product is delivered directly at the consumer's door - delivery men needed

User may buy several pouches at once and store them until they are needed

Drop-off

Users can drop off the used pouches on accredited locations for them to be recycled

This can be considered a bother by most users and cause a rupture in their routine

Material can be dropped off at TerraCycle for recycling

Map of all available drop-off locations can be found online

No obligation to drop off the obsolete material at TerraCycle

H&S and TerraCycle use social media to persuade users to recycle the material

Small amounts of drop-off locations makes it harder for users to access them

Material value is restored when dropped off as it has a future now

Collect

Key moment in the life of the material as it determines what happens after

The obsolete product has no value for the user, so a cheap source of material for companies

The empty pouch has no value for the user

For the user, the material has no value but contains the element with value

User give the material back for

ownership of the product

Change of

No legislation regarding the use of recycled polymers. Limits are given by the companies

Material value is restored when dropped off as it has a future now

Sort

(collection & recovery)

The mix of polymers must be separated and sorted to be recycled efficiently

It is often hard to separate the polymers and quite energyconsuming, therefore not sustainable. But it is essential to get a reusable result.

The product is made of a mix of different polymers (HDPE & LDPE)

Specific recycling centres are required to treat these materials

Polymer properties are used to separate them

Material regains value when sorted and separated as better recyclability

No legislation regarding the use of recycled polymers. Limits are given by the companies

Low quality recycled results re never going to be reused

PRODUCT-SERVICE SYSTEM

The greatest obstacle to the material circularity regards the strain user and companies face to amass the obsolete products in order to grant the material another life. An option has been found by Fiils to facilitate collection and ameliorate the product-service system.

GOOD REFILL SYSTEM







Subscriptions can be bought for the pouch's repetitive purchasing. They lower the cost of this product and motivates users to continue using this system.

A TerraCycle program has been funded by Head & Shoulders (P&G) to recycle the pouches. These are collected in accredited locations and recycled into other items.

This could be a closed loop system, but users often find it too difficult to go drop off the pouch in one of the few accredited locations and the material is not recycled.

Another company, Fiils, has found a solution. They provide a recycling pouch to post back the obsolete polymer elements for free.

The unrecyclable bottle pumps are reused

The pouches are sent to TerraCycle for recycling



Not the most sustainable option:

Additional transport of the material is required. (Fiils to user, user to Fiils, Fiils to TerraCycle)

Cardboard packaging consumes a lot of energy and CO2 as seen in the material analysis

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