



Packaging

June 2021

European Packaging Ordinance 94/62/EC

GROHE packaging needs to meet demands which cover a broad area of functional requirements and legal provisions.

Concerning environmental impact of packaging and packaging waste within the European Community the EC Ordinance 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, effective since 31. December 1994 is of prime importance. It regulates i.e. take back and recycling obligations for packaging but as also contains limit values for heavy metals.

In correlation with the EC ordinance numerous European Standards came into power since 2000, containing environmental conformity requirements on packaging put on the European market.

Standard	Title and content
EN 13427	Packaging – Requirements for the use of European Standards in the field of packaging and packaging waste
EN 13428	Packaging – Requirements specific to manufacturing and composition – Prevention by source reduction
CR 13695-1	Packaging – Requirements for measuring and verifying the four heavy metals and other dangerous substances present in packaging and their release into the environment – Part 1: Heavy metals
CR 13695-2	Packaging – Requirements for measuring and verifying the four heavy metals and other dangerous substances present in packaging and their release into the environment – Part 2: Other dangerous substances
EN 13429	Packaging – Reuse
EN 13430	Packaging – Requirements for packaging recoverable by material recycling
EN 13431	Packaging – Requirements for packaging recoverable in the form of energy recovery, including specification of minimum inferior calorific value
EN 13432	Packaging – Requirements for packaging recoverable through composting and biodegradation



GROHE

As a leading producer in the sanitary branch we are intensively engaged with all relevant requirements on our products. This includes packaging, of course.

Legal and conformity requirements

GROHE complies with all provisions resulting from EC Ordinance 94/62/EC respectively the national packaging ordinances of the EC member states and the corresponding standards. This includes requirements, which arise out of other legal provisions, like e.g. the European REACH Ordinance.

The compliance with heavy metal limit values of GROHE packaging is assured for German suppliers by regular analysis conducted by the associations of packaging producers; foreign suppliers are requested by GROHE to provide conformity declarations.

Take back and recycling obligations

GROHE complies with take back and recycling obligations by country specific participation in national take back and recycling schemes and contributes to the financing according to contractual agreements.

Even though GROHE is having contracts in some EC countries with take back and recycling systems using the licence sign "Green Dot", GROHE packaging is not carrying any imprint of this sign for logistic and licensing law reasons.

Materials / Recycled content

GROHE product packaging consists generally of corrugated board, solid board/cardboard and moulded pulp, all made of recycled material (with a recycling content of approx. 75%) and all recyclable.

GROHE product packaging is plastic-free since 2021. As such, neither air cushions made from plastic nor foamed polystyrene chips are being used anymore.





Photo: GROHE product packaging. Moulded pulp insert. Made from 100% recycling paper

Only where necessary due to technical reasons (e.g. owing to residual moisture in fittings or for small parts that must not be lost) foil is in use, generally made from bio foil.

Cartons with a recycling content of approx. 75% are generally used for GROHE transport packaging. Here, polypropylene (PP) strapping or polyethylene (LD-PE) shrink film is in use, depending on customer requirements.

During the use of our packaging materials, we adhere to a single-material principle, so that GROHE packaging can easily be separated by material type and disposed of in the relevant recycling systems.

Ecological balance sheet / carbon footprint

The wide variety of packaging materials is demonstrated by comparing CO₂ consumption during their manufacture.

For example, the production of one tonne of plastic generates 3,453 kg of CO₂, while the CO₂ footprint of paper and paper-based packaging is around 676 kg of CO₂ per tonne on average, according to a study conducted by the independent Dutch Delf-Institute in 2008.

