

CASESTUDY SUSTAINABILITY

PACXPERT[™] PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY ENABLES SUSTAINABILITY ADVANTAGES IN DELIVERING FRESH WATER FOR DISASTER RELIEF EFFORTS

An environmental impact study prepared by the Institute for Environmental Research and Education (IERE) compared flexible *CubePak* containers made with Dow's PacXpert[™] Packaging Technology to one-gallon rigid plastic water bottles and cases of single-use plastic water bottles in a series of theoretical scenarios in which drinking water was supplied to a disaster zone.

The study considered transportation of packaging, water, and water treatment resources in terms of fuel used in transport, CO_{2e} expelled during transport, and other environmental considerations. As demonstrated in the data here, the *CubePak* containers made with PacXpert[™] Packaging Technology proved a more sustainable option across every scenario.

TRUCKLOADS NEEDED TO SUPPLY DRINKING WATER

SHIPPING INFORMATION		
Bottles of water	7.7	1.1
One-gallon rigid containers	2.2	2.2
One-gallon CubePak containers	0.1	0.1
Water purifier (for use with on-site water supply)	0.1	0.1
Water tanker (4,800-gallon tanker for daily clean water)	7	1



packaging technology by

EMPTY VS. EMPTY WITH ON-SITE FILTERED WATER SOURCE:

> TO TRANSPORT RECTANGULAR ONE-GALLON RIGID CONTAINERS THAN TO TRANSPORT THE CUBEPAK ONE-GALLON CONTAINERS.

22x MORE

2.2 TRUCKLOADS OF EMPTY RIGID CONTAINERS





FULL VS. EMPTY WITH ON-SITE FILTRATION SYSTEM

scenario was based on 4,800 people needing one gallon of drinking water daily (either for one week, assuming re-use of containers; or for one day, assuming no container reuse). All equipment and supplies were assumed to be trucked in from 500 miles away, returning empty.

In disaster relief, efficient logistics are critical. *CubePak* containers using PacXpert[™] Technology can help deliver a week's worth of drinking water in just 1/10 of a truck's space, leaving 90% of the cargo space for other desperately needed supplies or equipment. Plus, getting more than seven trucks (see below) into a disaster area could be problematic, making one truck preferred.

7.7 TRUCKLOADS (11.200 CASES) OF BOTTLED WATER

0.1 TRUCKLOAD

OF EMPTY ONE-GALLON

CUBEPAK CONTAINERS

(FOR ONE WEEK)

VS_I

CASE STUDY SUSTAINABILITY

While direct comparisons between scenarios may not be precise, a number of conclusions attesting to the benefits of PacXpert[™] Packaging Technology can be easily drawn:

• The lowest fuel use and environmental impact due to transportation is provided by the combination of on-site treatment and the use of reusable CubePak containers.

• The environmental impact of transporting one-gallon CubePak containers is approximately 20× lower than the transport of other one-gallon containers.

• Depending on the assumptions made, transporting CubePak containers uses 20 to 40 times less diesel than transporting conventional one-gallon rigid rectangular containers or the bottled cases of water.

• In one-day scenarios, the use of bottled water had 5.5 times more transportation impact than the use of on-site treatment using CubePak containers. In one-week scenarios, the impact is 60 times.

Beyond these hypothetical situations, the sustainability benefits of using PacXpert[™] Packaging Technology are already being realized in real-world applications around the globe. Contact a Dow representative to learn more about this exciting innovation and how to make PacXpert[™] Packaging Technology a part of your packaging strategy.

SCENARIOS

Scenario 1: Bottled Water For One Day

Water is supplied through bottled water: half-liter (16.8 oz) rigid containers; eight bottles per person; 24 bottles to the case; 1,600 cases needed for the day

Scenario 2: Tanker With Single-Use Containers For One Day

- Water is distributed from a water tanker holding 4,800 gallons of potable water to either: 4,800 rectangular one gallon rigid containers (assumes single use)
- 4,800 CubePak one gallon containers (assumes single use)

Scenario 3: On-Site Water Treatment For One Day

Water is supplied through an on-site treatment system that is trucked to the site. Local contaminated water is treated to safe standards and distributed to either: 4,800 rectangular one gallon rigid containers (assumes single use) • 4,800 CubePak one gallon containers (assumes single use)

Scenario 4: Bottled Water For One Week

Water is supplied through bottled water: half-liter (16.8 oz) containers, eight bottles per day per person: 24 bottles to the case: 11,200 cases needed for the week

Scenario 5: Tanker With Reusable Containers For One Week

Water is distributed from a water tanker holding 4,800 gallons of potable water to either: • 4,800 rectangular one gallon rigid containers (assumes daily reuse) • 4,800 CubePak one gallon containers (assumes daily reuse)

Scenario 6: Onsite Water Treatment

- Water is supplied through an on-site treatment system that is trucked to the site.
- Local contaminated water is treated to safe standards and distributed to either:
- 4.800 rectangular one gallon rigid containers (assumes daily reuse)
- 4,800 CubePak one gallon containers (assumes daily reuse)

Each scenario was based on 4,800 people needing one gallon of drinking water daily (either for one week, assuming re-use of containers; or for one day, assuming no container reuse). All equipment and supplies were assumed to be trucked in from 500 miles away, returning empty.

PacXpert[™] Packaging Technology Commercial Leaders by Geography

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TRANSPORT

IMPACT OF SHIPPING ONE-GALLON RIGID

CONTAINERS IS

THAN SHIPPING EMPTY CUBEPAK

CONTAINERS AND FILLING THEM

USING ON-SITE FILTERED WATER.

SAVINGS

OF

ELECTRICITY

NEEDED FOR ONE

HOUSE FOR

50× MORE





TONNES

FULL

VS. EMPTY

WITH ON-SITE FILTRATION

SYSTEM

Information based on US EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator