

OCEAN BOUND PLASTIC

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

OBP PROGRAM DEFINITIONS & ANNEXES



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Revisions and Updates

This document shall be revised as necessary to match any changes in the Standards and complementary documents of the OBP Program that require a definition or annex update. Please send any comment you have regarding this document to [contact\(at\)obpcert.org](mailto:contact(at)obpcert.org).

Revision history

Date	Version	Changes
8 th Sept. 2021	V1	• Initial Release
17 th Mar. 2022	V1.1	• Review and complement of the definition of Collection Costs • Reformulation of the definition of Scope Certificate
13 th Jun. 2023	V1.2	• Modification of chapter 7.1.4 with the addition of a paragraph regarding the use of Mass Balance Model for Chemical Recycling.
8 th Sept. 2023	V1.3	• Addition of definitions for: Child Labor, Social+ Ocean Bound Plastic, Social+ OBP Logotype • Modification of the definitions of OBP Logotypes. • Modification of chapter 7.2.4.k by requiring CB validation of the Supplier Group composition changes. • Addition of effective date as section 3.
31 st Mar. 2024	V1.4	• Addition of the definition of Brand
8 th Sept; 2025	V1.5	• Clarification to the Independent Collector definition
8 th Sept 2026	V1.6	• Elimination of the Identity Preserved Model (previously chapter 7.1.2)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	SCOPE	4
3.	EFFECTIVE DATE	4
4.	ACRONYMS	4
5.	SIMPLE DEFINITIONS	6
6.	EXTENDED DEFINITIONS	14
6.1.	ABANDONED PLASTIC WASTE	14
6.2.	OCEAN BOUND PLASTIC (OBP)	18
6.3.	PLASTIC	20
7.	ANNEXES	22
7.1.	ANNEX I - SUPPLY CHAIN MODELS	22
7.1.1.	General Requirements	22
7.1.2.	Segregation Model (SM)	22
7.1.3.	Mass Balance Model (MBM)	24
7.2.	ANNEX II - SUPPLIER GROUP CERTIFICATION	27
7.2.1.	Introduction	27
7.2.2.	Eligibility criteria for Small Collectors	27
7.2.3.	“Member of Supplier Group Agreement” content	28
7.2.4.	Group Manager/Organization Responsibilities	28
7.2.5.	Group Member/Small Collector Responsibilities	30
7.2.6.	Claims	30
7.3.	ANNEX III – MULTISITE CERTIFICATION	31
7.3.1.	Conditions for participating in a multi-site certification	31
7.3.2.	Responsibilities of the central office	31
7.3.3.	Internal Audits	32

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of Zero Plastic Oceans is to protect oceans from the continuous leakage of Plastic waste from land-based activity by developing incentives and models that promote the collection of Ocean Bound Plastic¹ (OBP).

The **OBP Certification Program** was designed to encourage the removal of OBP from the environment by adding value in effectively collecting and treating it before it reaches oceans. The scheme is composed of two subprograms; the **OBP Recycling Subprogram**, and the **OBP Neutrality Subprogram**.

When OBP is commercially recyclable², its collection and Recycling can be encouraged by certifying its origin and traceability, giving it a higher market value with the OBP Recycling Subprogram. This chain of custody is certified using the OBP Collection Organization Standard, the OBP Recycling Organization Standard and the OBP Brand Standard depending on which step on the chain an organization is.

When OBP is not commercially recyclable³, its collection and final treatment can be encouraged by certifying the process with the OBP Neutrality Subprogram. In this model, Plastic producers or users can contribute to a better environment by removing a determined volume of plastic waste from nature through the acquisition of OBP Credits. This model is certified using the OBP Neutralization Services Provider Standard and the OBP Plastic Producers & Users Standard.

Organizations may certify themselves for one or both subprograms as they are complementary solutions. Working with both subprograms makes sense in terms of economic efficiency, given all OBP is collected and marketed at once. It also makes sense from the environmental perspective, since it is only by addressing both, Commercially and Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP, that we will be able to make a real impact.

Organizations collecting OBP willing to provide enhanced social benefits to their employees and informal collectors (Independent Collectors), may additionally certify to the Social+ OBP Component.

¹ Ocean Bound Plastic, is, as defined in OBP-DEF-GUI, Plastic litter that will be carried away to oceans in particular by the effects of currents, winds, river flows or tides.

² Commercially recyclable OBP as defined in OBP-DEF-GUI, means that OBP is technically recyclable and that it can be sold locally to recyclers for a price that renders its collection attractive to waste pickers or collection organizations. Currently, especially in countries where OBP is leaking into the oceans, a significant portion of technically recyclable OBP is unfortunately not commercially recyclable.

³ Not commercially recyclable OBP as defined in OBP-DEF-GUI, means that OBP cannot be sold for an attractive price but also includes products or packaging which are technically not recyclable (because of the resin used, the mix of different materials or because they are too damaged).

2.SCOPE

This document covers all definitions, acronyms and annexes used in the OBP Certification Program. It is divided into the following sections:

- Section 4 covers the significance of the acronyms used in the OBP Program documents.
- Section 5 covers simple definitions, used to precise the understanding of usual terms in the context of the OBP Certification Program. These words have been written in capital letters throughout all program documents to signal their definition is included in this document.
- Section 6 covers extended definitions for specific terms, like Ocean Bound Plastic, which is the essence of the OBP Certification Program.
- Section 7 covers all certification options available for the OBP Program (ANNEX I - Supply Chain Models, ANNEX II - Supplier Group certification requirements, ANNEX III - Multisite certification requirements).

3.EFFECTIVE DATE

This document becomes effective on the release date and shall become compulsory to use on the 8th of December 2026. New certification applicants and already certified Organizations shall be assessed against this revision of the document from this date onwards.

4.ACRONYMS

B2B:	Business to Business
CB:	Certification Body
CR OBP:	Commercially Recyclable OBP
EPR:	Extended Producer Responsibility
ICT:	Information and Communication Technologies
ILO:	International Labor Organization
ISEAL:	International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance
ISO:	International Organization for Standardization
MBM:	Mass Balance Model
NCR OBP:	Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP

OBP:	Ocean Bound Plastic
RDF:	Refuse Derived Fuel
SC:	Scope Certificate
SM:	Segregation Model
TAOBPW:	Total Annual OBP Weight
ZPO:	Zero Plastic Oceans

5. SIMPLE DEFINITIONS

Approved Certification Body	Independent body that has been approved by Zero Plastic Oceans to conduct Audits and issue Scope Certificates against the requirements of the OBP Certification Program. The term Certification Body , or CB is also used in the OBP Program.
Approved Treatment	Transformation or disposal of collected OBP in a way it either re-integrates a value chain or is stored without risking it may contaminate the environment. Approved Treatments are listed in the OBP-NEU-STD Standard.
Audit	Independent verification by an Approved Certification Body of the compliance of an Organization to the requirements of a given Standard of the OBP Program.
Auditor	Individual qualified person on behalf of the Approved Certification Body that carries out the Audit.
Brand	Any Organization that handles the design, production, marketing, purchase, and distribution of products sold under its private name/label. The Brand may be represented by several legal entities, eventually in several different countries. The Brand may sell to wholesalers, retailers or directly to consumers.
Child Labor	Child Labor means any work performed by children under the age of 15 or any higher age that the local employment legislation specifies. Children participation in environmental cleanup events or recycling programs with their families or school is not considered Child Labor. Children supporting their parents' activity with home based administrative tasks is tolerated as long these tasks do not restrict the child ability to do his homework and attend school.
Claim	Any communication either promotional (website, brochure...) or on-product that is related to the Ocean Bound Plastic certification scheme. To be able to use OBP trademark or labels, and prepare approved Claims, Organizations shall refer to the document OBP Logo Uses and Claims Guidelines OBP-LOG-GUI.

Collection Costs	Collection Costs include direct costs such as worker wages and transport costs to the closest available purchasing center. Structure costs and all other costs such as storage, sorting, washing, baling, shall be excluded from the calculation. Different types of materials may have different collection costs, in that case, cost segregation per type of material may be required to demonstrate whether the OBP collected can be considered NCR or CR OBP. Any payment received for collection, handling or Approved Treatment of the OBP shall be deducted from the Collection Costs.
Commercially Recyclable OBP (CR OBP)	OBP that can be sold to the mechanical or chemical recycling value chain at a price that is sufficient to support the Collection Costs. Cost and market price of the Recycling value chain are considered at the project's local context. Issues like availability of infrastructure and off takers, distances, density of waste in the collection site, etc, can vary greatly between locations and will affect the outcome.
Commitment	Formal engagement made by an entity to pay for the Neutralization of a defined tonnage of Non-Commercially Recyclable Ocean Bound Plastic during at least a year. This Commitment is to be formalized by the signature of at least one Contract with at least one certified provider of OBP Neutralization services/OBP Credit Trader.
Contract	Agreement between an entity and a certified Neutralization services provider/OBP Credit Trader which stipulates the determined volume of OBP that is committed to be Neutralized yearly
Exceptional Conditions⁴:	Circumstances that render the performance of on-site Audits impossible or undesirable due to travel prohibitions, restrictions, or safety reasons. Such circumstances typically include wars, insurrections, natural disasters, notably insecure areas, pandemics, etc.
Final Material	Output with a physical composition (content of Ocean Bound Plastic expressed in percentage) that will not be modified until the Final Product. If the composition is not altered by addition of other materials, a packaging or a fabric is considered a Final Material.

⁴ If in doubt, Certification Bodies should contact ZPO in order to determine whether a given circumstance shall or shall not be considered an Exceptional Condition.

Final Product	Output that is not modified in any way (no processing, no repacking, no relabeling) until the end consumer or end user is reached.
Inadequate Waste Collection	When the waste collection system is visually insufficient, causing accumulation of garbage in the streets and overflowing of the garbage containers.
Independent Collector	Independent Collectors are defined as individuals or very small groups collecting and selling quantities lower than 200Kg of OBP per day on a monthly average. For the purchase of Fishing Material OBP to fishermen the above-mentioned limit is not applicable.
Input	Material used by an Organization for its production process, therefore supplied by a previous actor in the supply chain.
Legal Entity	Legal person/subject in capacity to enter a contract. A Legal Entity can be, for example, an incorporated company, a sole proprietorship, a cooperative or a natural person.
Multisite Certification	Certification option for a group of sites that have a contractual link between them. They must work under a central office and be administered using an internal control system. Specific details are found in ANNEX III of Section 7 of this document.
Managed Dumpsite	May have one or several of the technical characteristics of the Managed Landfill (1. lower impermeable membrane, 2. regular coverings of waste, 3. top impermeable membrane and biogas capture system, 4. fenced and inaccessible by unauthorized personal), but not all of them. May allow the presence of waste pickers. In all cases Managed Dumpsites will be on authorized sites and managed by an operator.
Managed Landfill	Professionally managed burial operation in a site with a lower impermeable membrane covering the soil to avoid lixiviates polluting phreatic levels; regularly covered so waste is not exposed to reduce disease vectors and has a top impermeable layer and a biogas capture system to avoid methane leaks to the atmosphere. Such sites are operated by professional operators, fenced, and inaccessible by unauthorized personal.

Necessary Documentary Evidence

Different types of evidence that can be used by the Organization to demonstrate compliance such as studies, reports, records, registers, legal documentation, financial and administrative documentation, pictures, evidence of events, registers of GPS routes, interviews, etc.

Neutralization

Action of removing OBP from the environment and treating it per the requirements of the OBP-NEU-STD Standard.

Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP (NCR OBP)

OBP currently not sold to the Recycling value chain. This may be due not exhaustively, to one or more of the following conditions:

- The sale price in the market does not cover Collection Costs.
- The needed Recycling technology is not commercially available.
- The OBP is too damaged or contaminated.
- The OBP is a combination of different materials making it uneconomical or technically impossible to recycle.
- The OBP is made of a material technically not recyclable.

The terms “no value plastics”, “negative value plastics” or “low value plastics” are frequently used in the industry to refer to Non-Commercially Recyclable Plastics.

Cost and market price of the Recycling value chain are considered at the project’s local context. Issues like availability of infrastructure and off takers, distances, density of waste in the collection site, etc, can vary greatly between locations and will affect the outcome.

OBP Credit

Tradable environmental commodity with a unique serial number that represents the collection and treatment of 1Kg of Non-Commercially Recyclable OBP according to the requirements of the OBP-NEU-STD Standard.

OBP Logotype

Logotype that can be used by Organizations certified to at least one of the Standards of the OBP Recycling subprogram (OBP Collection Organization and OBP Recycling Organization Standards). The term **OBP Logo** is also used.



OBP Logotypes

Any or all of the three OBP Logos; the OBP, OBPN and Social+ OBP Logos. The term **OBP Logos** is also used.

OBPN Logotype	Logotype that can be used by Organizations certified to at least one of the Standards of the OBP Neutrality subprogram (OBP Neutralization Services Provider and OBP Plastic Producers & Users Standards). The term OBPN Logotype, includes the OBP Neutral and OBP Positive logotypes. The term OBPN Logo is also used.	 
OBP Neutralization Certificate	Document issued by the CB upon Organization's request that serves to verify and prove to third parties that a given weight of OBP has been Neutralized and that the corresponding OBP Credits have been issued. The term Neutralization Certificate is also used.	
OBP Neutral Scope	Scope of products or activities to be certified Ocean Bound Plastic Neutral per the requirements of the OBP-PRO-STD Standard.	
OBP Neutrality	Concept based on preventing that the equivalent weight of plastic (virgin or recycled) used as raw material for a product does not reach oceans. Ocean Bound Plastic Neutrality is achieved by Neutralizing (collecting and appropriately treating) the equivalent weight of Non-Commercially Recyclable Ocean Bound Plastic. A product or an activity for which Ocean Bound Plastic Neutrality is achieved can be labelled as Ocean Bound Plastic Neutral. A product or an activity for which an Organization compensates more than 120% of the plastic used or produced can be labelled as Ocean Bound Plastic Positive.	
OBP Program	The complete set of documents that defines all the rights and obligations of all the parties involved in the Ocean Bound Plastic certification. The term Ocean Bound Plastic Program is also used in the documents.	
On-Product Label	Predetermined labels to be affixed to products, product tags, or packaging to make a specific OBP content Claim or OBP Neutral/Positive Claim for a given product or packaging. Standard On-Product Labels are predesigned and available as high-definition file for Organizations certified to the OBP Recycling subprogram while OBPN Logo is used for those certified to the OBP Neutrality subprogram.	
Organization	Legal entity interested in becoming certified, or already certified, to a given Standard of the OBP Program.	

Output	Material produced by an Organization and sold or transferred to the next actor in the supply chain.
Plastic	Synthetic or semi synthetic organic compounds that are malleable and can be molded into solid or flexible objects.
Product Specific Claims	Product Specific Claims are made on specific products offered by the certified Organization itself or on their packaging by affixing the OBP Logo or an On-Product Label. For some business to business (B2B) transactions, On-Product Labelling may not be appropriate, and the Claim is made through the commercial documents accompanying the transaction. For example, it could be found on product tags, product leaflets, catalogue, printed on packaging or mentioned on invoices or transport documents as part of the product description.
Promotional Claims	Promotional Claims are made by an Organization to advertise in a general way its status as a certificate holder and its involvement with the OBP certification scheme. These Claims do not mention specific products and can be used for internal or external communication and are typically expected to be on marketing material, websites, promotional items as well as corporate documentation.
Recycling	Process used to reuse material constituents of a discarded product to fabricate other products or eventually the same product. Recycling implies destruction of the initial product and transformation of its constituents through industrial processes into recycled raw materials. A distinction is made between Mechanical Recycling and Chemical Recycling. Mechanical Recycling uses processes such as sorting, washing, grinding, granulating, and compounding. Chemical Recycling splits polymer chains and reprocesses the monomers or chemicals obtained into new Plastics through the same or similar petrochemical processes that when using crude oil derivatives as feedstock.
Remote Audit	Adapted from ISO 19011: Remote Audit refer to the use of ICT (information and communication technologies) to gather information, interview an auditee, etc., when “face-to-face or on-site” methods are not possible or desired.

Reuse	Using again a discarded product with the same or a very similar goal that it was originally designed and fabricated for. Reuse can include a refurbishment process before the product is put back in the market.
Social+ Ocean Bound Plastic	Refers to Ocean Bound Plastic (OBP) as defined in section 6.2 that has been collected providing enhanced social benefits to the Independent Collectors and employees of the collection organization, certified following the requirements of the Social+ Ocean Bound Plastic component OBP-SOC-STD.
Social+ OBP Logotype	Logotype that can be used by Organizations certified to either the OBP-COL-STD, and/or the OBP-NEU-STD, along with the Social+ Ocean Bound Plastic component OBP-SOC-STD. The term Social+ Logo is also used. 
Scope Certificate	Document issued by the CB, specifying name, activity, location and products of an Organization, after it successfully passes an Audit of any of the OBP Standards. This document serves to prove to third parties that the Organization is a certificate holder and validate its certification status. The Organization shall renew their certification on an annual basis. The validity of the SC shall not be more than 12 months. The renewal date shall commence upon successful reassessment of the Organization by the CB, therefore the Organization shall plan the renewal of its certification before the end of its validity.
Separate Legal Entity	Legal Entity that is not linked to the Organization by being a branch, subsidiary, sister company or employee of the Organization.
Small Collector	Legal entity collecting Ocean Bound Plastic and selling it to an Organization certified to the OBP-COL-STD or OBP-NEU-STD. Small Collectors can sell a maximum of 1500 metric tons of OBP per year to one Organization only as member of a Supplier Group as detailed in ANNEX II of Section 7 of this document.
Source	Geographical location or specific ecosystem where the OBP has been collected. A Source can be a specific river, beach, port, marine area, region or country depending on how the Organization has defined the sites it is collecting in and the Category of OBP.
Standard	One of the Standards of the OBP Program.

Subcontractor	Legally distinct entity to which the Organization is delegating works on the OBP material or product without transferring the ownership of the OBP material or product.
Supervised/Shadow Audit	Audit realized face-to-face by an Auditor that is not qualified for the OBP Program, supervised by an Auditor who is qualified for the OBP Program.
Supplier Group	Group of Small Collectors linked contractually to a certified Organization to perform collectively the collection of OBP following the requirements detailed in ANNEX II of Section 7 of this document.
Supply Chain Models	Ways in which the certified Ocean Bound Plastic is managed throughout the supply chain from collection to final product or Approved Treatment. Available models are described in the ANNEX I, section 7 of this document.
Text Claim	Text used to provide additional descriptive information aside of an On-Product Label.
Total Annual OBP Weight	Estimated weight of NCR OBP that an Organization certified to the OBP-NEU-STD may collect and treat within a year and issue OBP Credits for. The acronym TAOBPW is also used.
Trader	An Organization that does not take any physical ownership of goods and solely purchases and sells these goods to other parties. Traders are not involved in any physical transformation, repackaging, or relabeling of goods.
Transaction Declaration	Document used in the OBP Program to ensure traceability and authenticity of OBP product transactions. A Transaction Declaration must be issued every time OBP certified product(s) change ownership. Each Transaction Declaration bears a unique identifier and can only be generated on the website of the OBP Program by Organizations holding a valid Scope Certificate.
Unmanaged Dumpsite	Illegal dumping site where waste is discarded by the population or waste collection operators without licenses, or any type of control and in absence of waste management operators. Unmanaged Dumpsites are usually smaller than Managed Dumpsites.
Upcycling	Giving a second life to a discarded product, eventually in combination with other products with a different purpose than the product was originally designed and fabricated for, usually with a higher market value.

6. EXTENDED DEFINITIONS

6.1. ABANDONED PLASTIC WASTE

The spirit of the program is to avoid that plastic waste is reaching oceans by collecting real Ocean Bound Plastic. This of course is aiming at Abandoned Plastic Waste in urban or natural areas, but it should also include plastic waste that will become abandoned if it is not collected by a Recycling program or by segregation at source.

Abandoned Plastic Waste means Plastic waste inappropriately disposed or littered and that will not be collected by any municipal or private collection service.

It includes:

- Plastic waste in urbanized areas without waste collection or with Inadequate Waste Collection.
- Plastic waste in natural areas, either littered or that has made its way to the environment due to rain, winds, currents or river flows.
- Source segregation (collection from homes) or voluntary recycling programs, only in districts/cities without waste collection or with Inadequate Waste Collection.
- Plastic waste collected in Unmanaged Dumpsites.
- Plastic waste collected in Managed Dumpsites, only if the configuration of the Managed Dumpsite is such that Plastic waste is clearly reaching the oceans because Plastic waste is directly leaking into rivers or the ocean.
- Fishing nets, ropes, buoys, fish boxes, and any plastic waste generated and collected as by-catch on fishing boats that is recovered through dedicated waste management programs to prevent that this waste is thrown at sea or abandoned on banks or shores by offering an incentive to fishermen or fleet operators. The incentive could be financial (payment for the plastic waste, lower disposal costs, reduced port fees...) or of other nature like improved services, preferred access...

It excludes:

- Plastic waste fluxes that are coming from the public or private operator in charge of performing the public collection service.
- Plastic waste from source segregation (curbside collection or voluntary disposal into recycling stations - for example recycle bins in front of a supermarket) in districts/cities where waste collection is adequate.
- Plastic waste purchased from Independent Collectors or collected by the Organization in districts where there is no evidence of Inadequate Waste Collection.
- Plastic waste that has been collected from a sorting center or a Managed Landfill or a Managed Dumpsite.

Examples of Plastic waste sources excluded from the OBP Program:



Voluntary disposal/Recycling station



Well collected areas



Sorting Centers



Properly Managed Landfills



Managed Dumpsites⁵

⁵ Collection in Managed Dumpsites is excluded on the basis that Plastic present in Managed Dumpsites has effectively been collected and transported to the Managed Dumpsite and is not at risk of reaching rivers or oceans (unless leaking is evidenced as detailed on page 16).

Examples of Plastic waste sources included in the OBP Program

Abandoned Plastic Waste should be preferably collected in populated areas with no waste collection or Inadequate Waste Collection, as close as possible⁶ to rivers or shore or during environmental cleaning operations:

Sites without waste collection, Plastic waste littered in the environment.



The target areas have an unmistakable problem with waste collection and the risk of flowing to the ocean is obvious.

Collection at source (home) or through recycling points in such an area is acceptable as there is no waste collection and the river, the street or green areas are used as dumpsites.

Sites with Inadequate Waste Collection



Despite the presence of some garbage collection infrastructure, it is clear it is inefficient, usually because of infrequent collection causing overflowing and OBP generation.

⁶ Naturally Potential OBP can be collected in areas where waste is not collected or inadequately collected within 50Km from shore as per the definitions, but the spirit of the program remains to have a positive impact on the ocean and trying to work as close as possible to shores and rivers is a best practice to encourage.

Examples of Plastic waste sources included in the OBP Program (continued)

Plastic Waste related to the fishing industry



Material recovered through programs dedicated to collecting fishing gears (for eg nets, buoys, ropes...) from fishermen in ports is also accepted as Abandoned Plastic Waste to prevent that this waste is thrown at sea or abandoned on banks or shores.

Any plastic material that is recovered by fishermen while fishing and brought back to shore instead of throwing them back at sea is also considered as Abandoned Plastic Waste.

Unmanaged Dumpsites & Managed Dumpsites adjacent to shores or rivers



Plastic waste collected in Unmanaged Dumpsites is accepted as Abandoned Plastic Waste.

Plastic waste collected in Managed Dumpsites is excluded from the OBP Program unless the leaking of plastic waste from the Managed Dumpsite, into a river flowing to the ocean or directly into the ocean, is obvious.

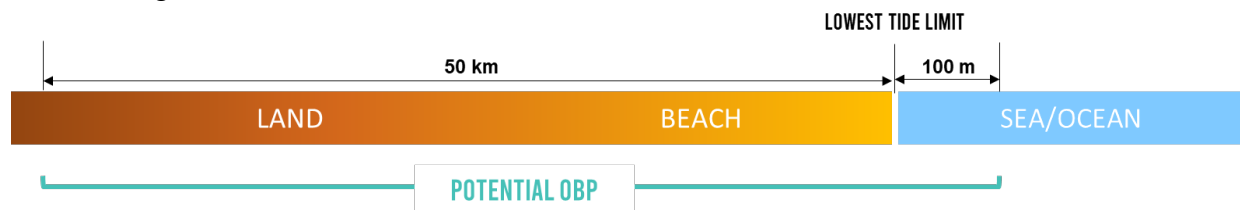
6.2.OCEAN BOUND PLASTIC (OBP)

Is defined as Abandoned Plastic Waste that will eventually end up discharged in the ocean by the effect of winds, rainfall, river flow or tides.

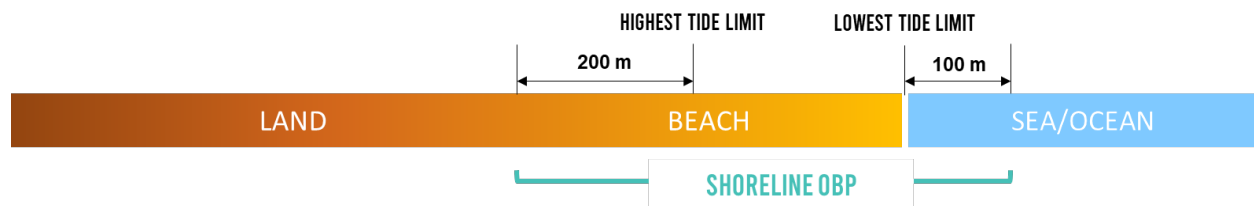
There is no limitation of size, micro, mezzo and macroplastic collection models are acceptable provided they target OBP.

More specifically, Ocean Bound Plastic is divided into four categories (**OBP Categories**):

1. **Potential Ocean Bound Plastic:** Abandoned Plastic Waste located within a range of 50km⁷ from shore.



2. **Shoreline Ocean Bound Plastic:** Abandoned Plastic Waste found within 200m from the highest tide limit towards the land and 100m from the lowest tide limit towards the sea.



3. **Waterways Ocean Bound Plastic:** Abandoned Plastic Waste located within a river stream or within a distance of 200m from both sides of the river stream.



4. **Fishing Material Ocean Bound Plastic:** Abandoned Plastic Waste collected by projects that incentivize fishermen to bring back to shore and/or not discard at sea their own Plastic waste or third-party Plastic waste collected involuntarily during fishing activities as bycatch.

⁷ This reference is taken from the publication by Jenna Jambeck et al. in an article in Science published on 13 Feb 2015. This distance may evolve as new Scientific Publications further define Ocean Bound Plastic.

Notes:

For Shoreline OBP, and Potential OBP, the definitions are based on the lowest tide limits and highest tide limits. The Organization can use Documentary Evidence like pictures or visible evidence like deposit lines on the beach to justify the limits used.

For Shoreline and Waterways OBP, exception to the 200m distance rule can be accepted by the Auditor if the collection Organization can reasonably demonstrate that due to particular conditions of the site (rainfall, winds, inclination), Abandoned Plastic Waste is carried away to rivers or seas from a greater distance.

For Waterways OBP, the definition is based on the riverbed limits, in countries where there is a seasonal variation of this riverbed, the largest extend of the riverbed will be considered to start counting the 200m limit on both banks. However, exceptional flood events will not be considered to determine limits used.

The Organization can use Documentary Evidence like pictures or visible evidence like deposit lines on each bank to justify limits used. Given the difficulties of precisely determining these limits in case of seasonal variations, the auditor will accept evidence that demonstrates limits positions with a tolerance of +/-50m.

Waterways OBP can be collected further away than 50km from coasts as long as the river concerned is directly, or indirectly through its main stem, reaching the ocean at the end of its course.

Fishing Material OBP shall be received from fishermen at ports or on sites that are either on the coast or on a riverbank. For riverbanks it should be on the bank of a river that flows directly, or indirectly through its main stem, to the ocean.

In the OBP Certification Program **OBP** or **Ocean Bound Plastic** means all four Categories of OBP, when needed, the specific Category is otherwise specified.

6.3. PLASTIC

Plastic is defined as synthetic or semi synthetic organic compounds that are malleable and can be molded into solid or flexible objects.

Any type of Plastic material is accepted as OBP:

This includes all kind of Plastics made from petroleum and biosourced, the most encountered Plastics are listed below. For a complete list of specialty Plastic please refer to Wikipedia page <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plastic>

- [Polyamides](#) (PA) or ([nylons](#)) – fibers, toothbrush bristles, tubing, [fishing line](#) and low-strength machine parts such as engine parts or gun frames
- [Polycarbonate](#) (PC) – compact discs, [eyeglasses](#), [riot shields](#), security windows, traffic lights and lenses
- [Polyester](#) (PES) – [fibers](#) and [textiles](#)
- [Polyethylene](#) (PE) – a wide range of inexpensive uses including supermarket bags and plastic bottles
 - [High-density polyethylene](#) (HDPE) – detergent bottles, milk jugs and molded plastic cases
 - [Low-density polyethylene](#) (LDPE) – [outdoor furniture](#), siding, floor tiles, shower curtains and clamshell packaging
 - [Polyethylene terephthalate](#) (PET) – carbonated drinks bottles, peanut butter jars, plastic film and microwavable packaging
- [Polypropylene](#) (PP) – bottle caps, drinking straws, yogurt containers, appliances, car fenders (bumpers) and [plastic pressure pipe systems](#)
- [Polystyrene](#) (PS) – [foam peanuts](#), food containers, plastic tableware, disposable cups, plates, cutlery, [compact-disc](#) (CD) and cassette boxes
 - [High impact polystyrene](#) (HIPS) – refrigerator liners, food packaging and vending cups
- [Polyurethanes](#) (PU) – cushioning foams, thermal insulation foams, surface coatings and printing rollers: currently the sixth or seventh most commonly-used plastic, for instance the most commonly used plastic in cars
- [Polyvinyl chloride](#) (PVC) – plumbing pipes and guttering, electrical wire/cable insulation, shower curtains, window frames and flooring
- [Polyvinylidene chloride](#) (PVDC) – food packaging, such as: [Saran](#)
- [Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene](#) (ABS) – electronic equipment cases (e.g. computer monitors, printers, keyboards) and drainage pipe
 - Polycarbonate+Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (PC+ABS) – a blend of PC and ABS that creates a stronger plastic used in car interior and exterior parts, and mobile phone bodies
 - Polyethylene+Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (PE+ABS) – a slippery blend of PE and ABS used in low-duty dry bearings

Additional to the above, synthetic made tires and other synthetic rubber material will be admitted.

Paints and resins are also admitted.

Multi-layer packaging: Multilayer packaging containing several Plastic layers or a layer of aluminum and several layers of Plastic or similar packaging are also admitted.

The OBP Program excludes any other typically encountered wastes such as:

- All types of metal,
- Wood in any form or shape,
- Food and food preparation residues
- Non-Plastic fiber made textiles
- Glass
- Tetrapack
- Dirt, Stones, Concrete Plaster or equivalent, Sand, Mud...
- Water or other liquids

Note⁸:

It is understood that OBP is often collected in natural environment where it may be dirty. Associated food, dirt, sand, water should be removed to the extent possible by opening or cutting open the containers if applicable. Washing the collected materials is not expected as this would render unpractical and not environmentally sound for the collection activity.

In cases where OBP is attached to another material such as a metal, wood, stone, best efforts shall be made to separate the OBP from the other material so that no false tonnage is generated. An exception will be made for paints and resins which are usually contained in a metallic container.

In cases where the OBP containers contain a toxic product like solvents, acids, soaps, or cleaning products for example, the Organization should not release the toxic product in the environment for correct plastic weight accounting. It should treat this waste separately as common sense and best practices dictates, while accounting for the whole weight removed from the environment.

⁸ This note principally applies for the Neutrality Subprogram as when collecting to sell in the Recycling value chain, the recyclers specifications will naturally prime over our recommendations.

7. ANNEXES

7.1. ANNEX I - SUPPLY CHAIN MODELS

7.1.1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

There are 2 options of Supply Chain Models, Segregation Model (SM) and Mass Balance Model (MBM).

When certified OBP changes ownership, to maintain the stricter status and associated Claim rights to a Category or Source, the buyer must also be certified applying the same Supply Chain Model or a stricter model.

The strictness order is the following: SM > MBM.

Organizations applying to the OBP-COL-STD and/or OBP-NEU-STD can only choose SM.

Organizations applying to the OBP-REC-STD Standard can apply for any of the models.

7.1.2. SEGREGATION MODEL (SM)

The SM model ensures that certified OBP is never mixed with non-certified OBP or other Plastics but allows for mixing of certified OBP coming from different Sources.

Therefore, this model requires full traceability of certified OBP lots, batches or flows along the Supply Chain and does not allow for any mixing with non-certified OBP or other Plastics. At each stage of the logistic chain or processing of the certified OBP the Organization must be able to prove via Documentary Evidence that the certified OBP has always been isolated from non-certified OBP or any other Plastics. When OBP is not sold to the Recycling value chain but treated by an Approved Treatment, mixing is allowed at the Approved Treatment facility.

If an Organization manages different categories of OBP (Shoreline, Waterways, Fishing Material, Social+, or Potential) at the same time and wants to maintain separate Claims per category, it shall physically segregate each category separately. If the categories are mixed, the resulting mix can only be claimed as Potential OBP.

If needed, the Organization is authorized to presell OBP of one category using material from another if the quantities can be reconciliated at the time of the recertification Audit.

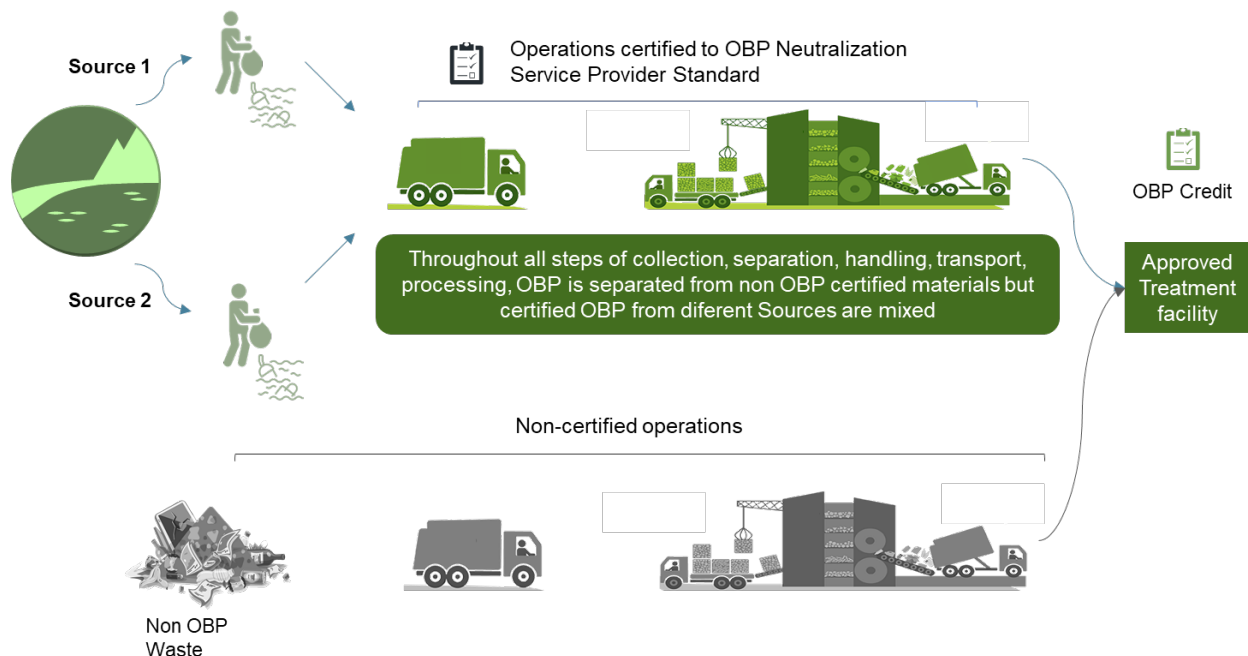
For example, for an Organization collecting Shoreline OBP and Potential OBP:

- During the first part of the year it sells 100 tons of Shoreline OBP and collects 50 tons of Shoreline OBP and 50 tons of Potential OBP.
- During the second part of the year it sells 100 tons of Potential OBP and collects 50 tons of Shoreline OBP and 50 tons of Potential OBP.
- At the Audit time the Organization has collected and sold 100 tons of each category.

Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Recycling Subprogram



Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Neutrality Subprogram



7.1.3. MASS BALANCE MODEL (MBM)

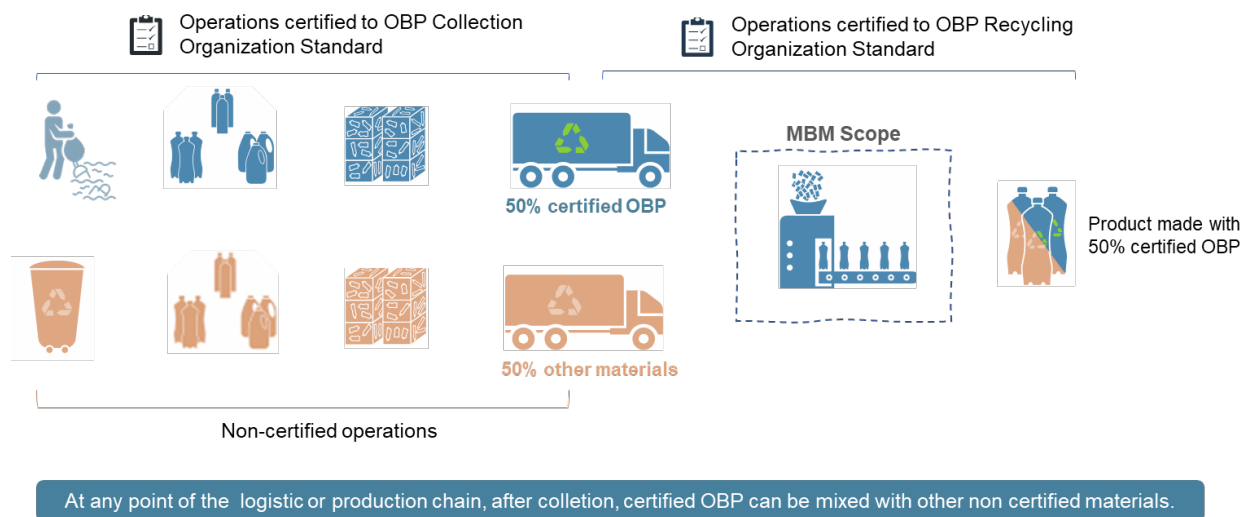
The MBM allows for mixing of certified OBP with non-certified OBP or other materials at any step of the logistic chain or production, (except for collection for which this model is not applicable). The MBM controls Inputs and Outputs of a defined scope (site, plant, workshop, process step, etc.) of certified OBP and other materials in order to determine the ratio of certified OBP in the Output of the Organization.

There is no requirement to separately store, label or process certified OBP within the boundaries where the MBM is applied. However, it is crucial that Inputs and Outputs of certified OBP and any other materials are precisely measured and recorded.

Mass Balance Supply Chain Model for Mechanical Recycling

Due to the technical specificities of Mechanical Recycling⁹, Organizations will only be able to make Claims of recycled content equal to the ratio certified under the MBM on all their products covered by the Scope Certificate. Free attribution of the OBP recycled content to a percentage or a specific stream of products is forbidden.

Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Recycling Subprogram with Mechanical Recycling



⁹ Achieving 100% OBP Recycled content in a product is technically challenging and very different from achieving for example 30% or 50% Recycled content. Free attribution of the Recycled content to one stream or portion of products would allow for 100% Recycled content Claims that are misleading, misrepresenting the reality of the product sold creating and creating an undue market advantage.

The reconciliation between Inputs and Outputs must be made periodically and in no case shall this period be more than 3 months. The ratio of certified OBP towards other materials can vary throughout the reconciliation period but at the end of the period the ratio declared in the Scope Certificate shall be respected.

For example, over a 2-month period a Recycling Organization declaring a 50% ratio can receive 50% during month 1 and 50% during month 2 but it could also receive 25% during month 1 and 75% during month 2.

If an Organization has Inputs superior to the requirement of its declared ratio over a reconciliation period, it is allowed, but not obliged, to pass that excess amount over the next reconciliation period.

For Example, the same Organization as above having received 50% during month 1 and 75% during month 2 has a monthly excess of 25% which can be passed over to the next period.

Free attribution or allocation is not permitted for Claims. In the above-mentioned example, the Organization cannot claim on 50% of its products that they contain 100% certified OBP. It can only claim a 50% OBP content on 100% of the certified products.

Mass Balance Supply Chain Model for Chemical Recycling

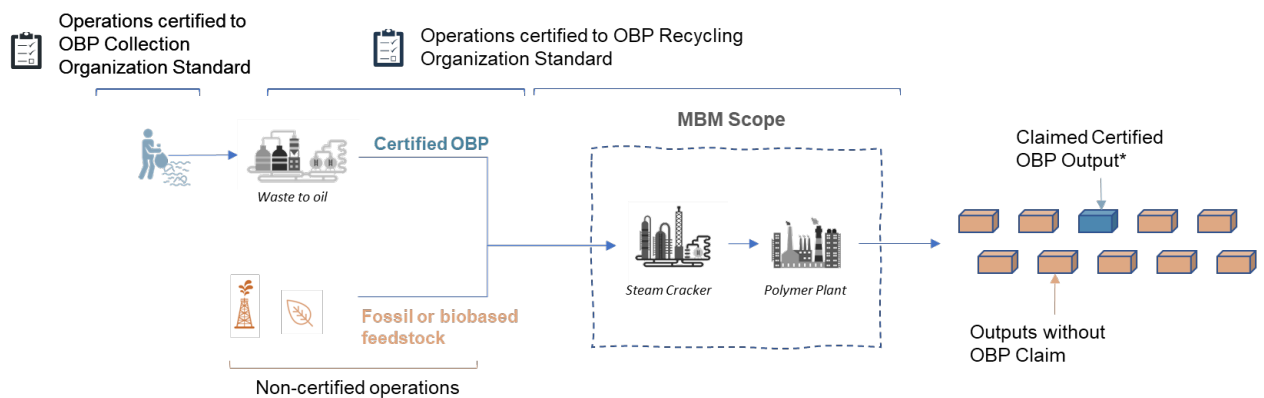
Chemical Recycling processes use very large volumes of feedstock which renders unfeasible to process a 100% pure OBP batch. The percentage volume of OBP feedstock compared to the total feedstock in Chemical Recycling will then be a very low number to be able to make valuable Claims for the whole production. However, promoting the inclusion of OBP feedstock in Chemical Recycling is highly desirable to increase collected OBP volumes. So when using Chemical Recycling, the MBM can be used with free allocation of OBP Claims as long as the following conditions are met:

- The Organization will be allowed to make OBP Claims on product lots of its choice applying the same reconciliation rules as described above, considering the OBP Input and Output weight and the loss rate of the process. The resulting Claimed OBP quantity must be equal to the OBP input less the process loss.
- The lots on which the OBP Claims are made must be issued from the processing unit/train that has received the OBP Input.
- When making the OBP Claims the Organization must use the OBP On-Product label that mentions “Mass Balance” as detailed in the OBP-LOG-GUI document.
- The Organization shall also inform its clients that when making OBP certified Claims they require to use the same On-Product Label with the mention “Mass Balance”

Example of supply chain for OBP managed through the OBP Recycling Subprogram with Chemical Recycling

One Organization has used 100 tons of certified OBP Input and 9900 tons of non-certified input over the reconciliation period. The process loss is 1%.

The Organization can make OBP Claims on lots from the processing unit up to 99 tons, it could be 99 tons claimed at 100% OBP content, or 198 tons claimed at 50% OBP content or any other combination that results in a maximum of 99 tons of OBP Claimed.



At any point of the logistic or production chain, after collection, certified OBP can be mixed with other non-certified materials. Attribution of claim to specific lots is permitted. *quantity that can be claimed as OBP is equivalent to OBP input minus actual process losses.

7.2. ANNEX II - SUPPLIER GROUP CERTIFICATION

7.2.1. INTRODUCTION

This Supplier Group certification scheme is designed to encourage the growth of micro and small enterprises in the formal waste collection sector. It targets Small Collectors, who are entities like cooperatives, for profit and not for profit organizations, who are too big to fall under the definition of “Independent Collectors” but are too small to afford getting certified independently.

In this case, the Organization purchasing OBP from such Small Collectors, may choose to form and manage a Supplier Group, to extend the scope of its certification to cover this segment of its supply chain.

The Supplier Group is imperatively managed by the Organization, who in turn becomes the “Group Manager”, centralizing purchasing and certification requirement compliance for Small Collectors.

Small Collectors included and covered by the scope of the Supplier Group certification scheme are only allowed to sell certified OBP to the Group Manager/ Organization. They can only participate in one Supplier Group.

Each Group Member (Small Collector) shall use only the Segregation Supply Chain Model.

Supplier Groups shall be constituted in a small geographical range in coherence with the capacity of the Group Manager to supervise group operations. Transnational Supplier Groups are not allowed.

7.2.2. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR SMALL COLLECTORS

To be eligible to apply as a Group Member, Small Collectors shall comply with the following conditions:

- a) Be an independent Legal Entity from the Organization and any other Group Member.
- b) Collect and sell less than one thousand five hundred (1500) metric tons of OBP per year.
- c) Either purchase directly to Independent Collectors or collect by themselves with their own staff or volunteers complying with location and/or supervision requirements for the OBP Category collected.

- d) Sign the “Member of Supplier Group Agreement” with the Group Manager/ Organization, in which the requirements for their OBP collection are specified, and their willingness to comply with them during the time of agreement is confirmed.

7.2.3. “MEMBER OF SUPPLIER GROUP AGREEMENT” CONTENT

The “Member of Supplier Group Agreement” with the Group Manager/ Organization shall at least cover the following points:

- a) Declaration to comply with the requirements of the Standard.
- b) Authorization for the Group Manager to apply for certification on their behalf.
- c) Declaration to allow Group Manager, CB or ZPO representatives to visit their premises and access documentation related to collection and management of OBP.
- d) Obligation to Implement rules, guidelines or recommendations given by the Group Manager, the CB or ZPO representatives.
- e) Obligation to participate in trainings organized by the Group Manager.
- f) Obligation to sell certified OBP only to the Group Manager, within predefined fair commercial conditions.
- g) Obligation to request approval from the Group Manager of any Claim regarding the OBP Scheme the Small Collector wishes to make.
- h) Acknowledgement of the eligibility conditions to be considered a “Small Collector”, and that any breaching of these conditions would result in the immediate suspension from the Supplier Group.
- i) Acknowledgement of exclusion procedures in case accepted obligations in the agreement are not implemented.

7.2.4. GROUP MANAGER/ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Group Manager shall:

- a) Appoint a person in charge of managing the Supplier Group.
- b) Have a management system centralizing all information about the Supplier Group like: Group Member names and contacts details, Group Members’ locations, purchased volume of OBP per Group Member, signed copies of “Member of Supplier Group Agreements”, training records, recommendations made to Group

Members, follow-up of recommendations implementation, Group Member exclusions for non-compliance and admissions of new Group Members.

- c) Make sure all Group Members have received or can access an actual copy of the Standard and understand which parts of it apply to them. (Only applicable if the Group Members use English or if a translation of the Standard is available in their language)
- d) Create simplified procedures, guidelines, rules to help the Group Members comply with the requirements of the Standard in the local language.
- e) Organize at least once a year, trainings on the Standard and Supplier Group procedures/requirements.
- f) Carry out annual internal audits to all members and keep record of findings, corrective measures and proof of implementation.
- g) Have a procedure for exclusion of non-complying members.
- h) Develop a group charter, or code of conduct or similar document.
- i) Behave ethically and fairly with the Group Members and especially do not take any advantage of the Group Manager position to force unfair commercial conditions onto Group Members.
- j) Determine if and how the cost of Supplier Group certification is shared between Group Members and collect membership fees, if any.
- k) Handle Supplier Group composition modification (addition or exclusion of Group Members) in coordination with the CB. Organization will need to wait for CB validation before transacting with a new Group Member.
- l) Allow CB Auditor to interview any Group Members that the auditor chooses during the Organization Audit or inspection visits.
- m) Provide the sufficient logistical, material and human resources to enable an adequate control of the Supplier Group with regards to the compliance of the Standard. Non-compliance of the requirements of the Standard by a Group Member will be considered as non-compliance of the Group Manager with the risk of the Group Manager losing its certification.
- n) Ensure that the OBP amount purchased to each group member remains below the allowed limit (1500 MT per year). Small Collectors who can collect and sell more will require to become independently certified to the OBP-COL-STD Standard and leave the Supplier Group.

7.2.5. GROUP MEMBER/SMALL COLLECTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Group Members shall:

- a) Comply with the applicable sections of the Standard.
- b) Comply with the simplified procedures, guidelines, rules developed by the Group Manager.
- c) Comply with the group charter, or code of conduct or similar document developed by the Group Manager.
- d) Allow full access to its premises and information related to the Standard to Group Manager, CB or ZPO representative during Audits or routine visits or unplanned inspections.
- e) Comply with any recommendations made by the above-mentioned representatives.
- f) Allow for its staff, management, or Independent Collectors it buys from to be interviewed by the CB auditor or a representative of the Group Manager or ZPO.
- g) Keep records of the quantity of certified OBP sold to the Group Manager and of the quantity purchased to Independent Collectors when applicable.

7.2.6. CLAIMS

The Group Manager should develop and get approval for one single standard Claim for all its members with the CB. In case one Group Member wants to make individual Claims, they must be submitted through the Group Manager to the CB before use.

7.3. ANNEX III – MULTISITE CERTIFICATION

7.3.1. CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATING IN A MULTI-SITE CERTIFICATION

- a) Different participating sites shall have a contractual link between them and work under a central office, usually the headquarters but not obligatorily, in charge of managing and administrating their operations.
- b) Sites can be branches, subsidiaries or similar entities executing operations under control of a central office.
- c) The central office and the sites do not need to be the same Legal Entity, but a legal relationship must exist between them.
- d) Central office and sites, and sites between themselves, can be in different countries.
- e) All sites are required to operate under a uniform management system, imposed by the central office.

7.3.2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE

- a) The central office shall appoint a responsible person in charge of implementing the requirements of this Standard in all participating sites.
- b) The central office shall be able to decide which sites can or cannot be part of the Multisite Certification.
- c) The central office shall have procedures for managing sites' non-conformities and be able to decide on the exclusion of non-conforming sites from the Multisite Certification.
- d) The central office shall prepare and implement trainings for the sites regarding the certification.
- e) The central office shall generate common quality management documents related to the Standard applicable to all sites and validate required adaptations to the specific needs of each site.
- f) The central office oversees Claims and getting them approved by the CB for the whole Organization.

7.3.3. INTERNAL AUDITS

- a) The central office shall conduct at least annual internal audits to all sites covered by the Multisite Certification to ensure conformance with the requirements of the Standard.
- b) All non-conformities reported in the internal audit shall be recorded with a subsequent corrective action plan.
- c) The central office shall follow the implementation of the corrective action plan.
- d) Internal audit reports, non-conformities lists, corrective action plans and closure of non-conformities reports shall be kept by the central office and available during the Organization Audit.