ECO-DESIGN RULES



RAW MATERIALS

MEDIA6 COMMITMENT

• Committed to complying with our customers' eco-design requirements.

• Committed to assessing the carbon footprint (CO2Eq) of the POS designed.

• To offer more ecological design and assembly scenarios according to a Life Cycle approach.

• Part of a process to control the environmental impact of our activities.

• Committed to using 100% injected plastics originating from a first product life cycle. • Committed to recycling waste internally and offering recycling for some customer waste.



PLASTICS

• Prefer mono-plastic, limit the amount of different plastics per POS to 2.

 Prefer plastics with known recycling processes -> PMMA / PC / PS / PET / PP.

• Offer the use of fully or partially recycled plastics.

• Offer the use of bio-sourced and biodegradable plastics.

WOOD



 Choose wood from the FSC and PEFC supervision chain.

• Limit the use of MDF and any reconstructed wood that requires glue.

BOXES



• Choose boxes that come from the FSC and PEFC supervision chain.

STEEL

• All steel is renewable but limit the use of steel that requires treatment such as galvanizing or chromium plating.

• Limit the use of rare metals.



GLUES

• No use allowed of "polyurethane, epoxy" solvent adhesives.

• The use of neoprene glue is only allowed if no other solution for binding the elements is possible and only for binding two identical raw materials.

• For fabric or faux leather, the use of neoprene glue to stick the element to a support is authorized due to a lack of alternatives. The person in contact with the customer must propose alternatives to this solution.

• "Vinyl" solvent adhesives are tolerated.

PRINTING & FINISHING

• All inks used must contain less than 1% mineral oil. Offer plant-based or water-based ink alternatives if possible (check with suppliers).

• Limit the use of polyurethane varnishes. Use acrylic-based and LED varnish solutions instead.



MAGNETS



• The use of magnets is not allowed.

• If the customer insists, all magnets must be recovered during reprocessing at the end of the finished product's life cycle.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

• Limit the use of electrical systems, screens, lights, etc. If the customer insists, you must offer to recover these elements during reprocessing at the end of the finished product's life cycle.





ADHESIVES

• The use of adhesives may only be considered if the operation of the product under study requires it and no design alternatives are possible.

• If the use of adhesive is essential, the disassembly of the finished product should be anticipated by offering adhesive solutions that allow separation.

PACKAGING

• Choose recycled and renewable packaging.

• Choose paperboard and paper packaging from the FSC and PEFC supervision chain. Limit the use of plastic packaging.

• Use production offcuts as packing material.



TRANSFORMATION PROCESS

• Optimize all activities to limit the number of operations required to produce the finished product.

• Control and reduce all environmental discharges from our production sites (air, water, and ground).

• The maintenance of machinery is a significant issue for optimizing and controlling the energy consumption required to carry out our activities.

TRANSPORT

• Prefer flat delivery and the stacking of palettes.

• Optimize packing on the palettes.



END OF LIFE

• Take the end of the product's life into consideration during the design phase.

• Use the internal and external resources necessary for taking end of life into account.

• Identify plastics with their international identification code.

• Provide disassembly notices for finished products to recover value at the end of their life.

• Be in a strong position to propose the setting up of logistics for the return of products from our customers.





3. Manufacture

2. Extraction of raw materials and energy 7. End of life sorting

6. Use

1. Design