



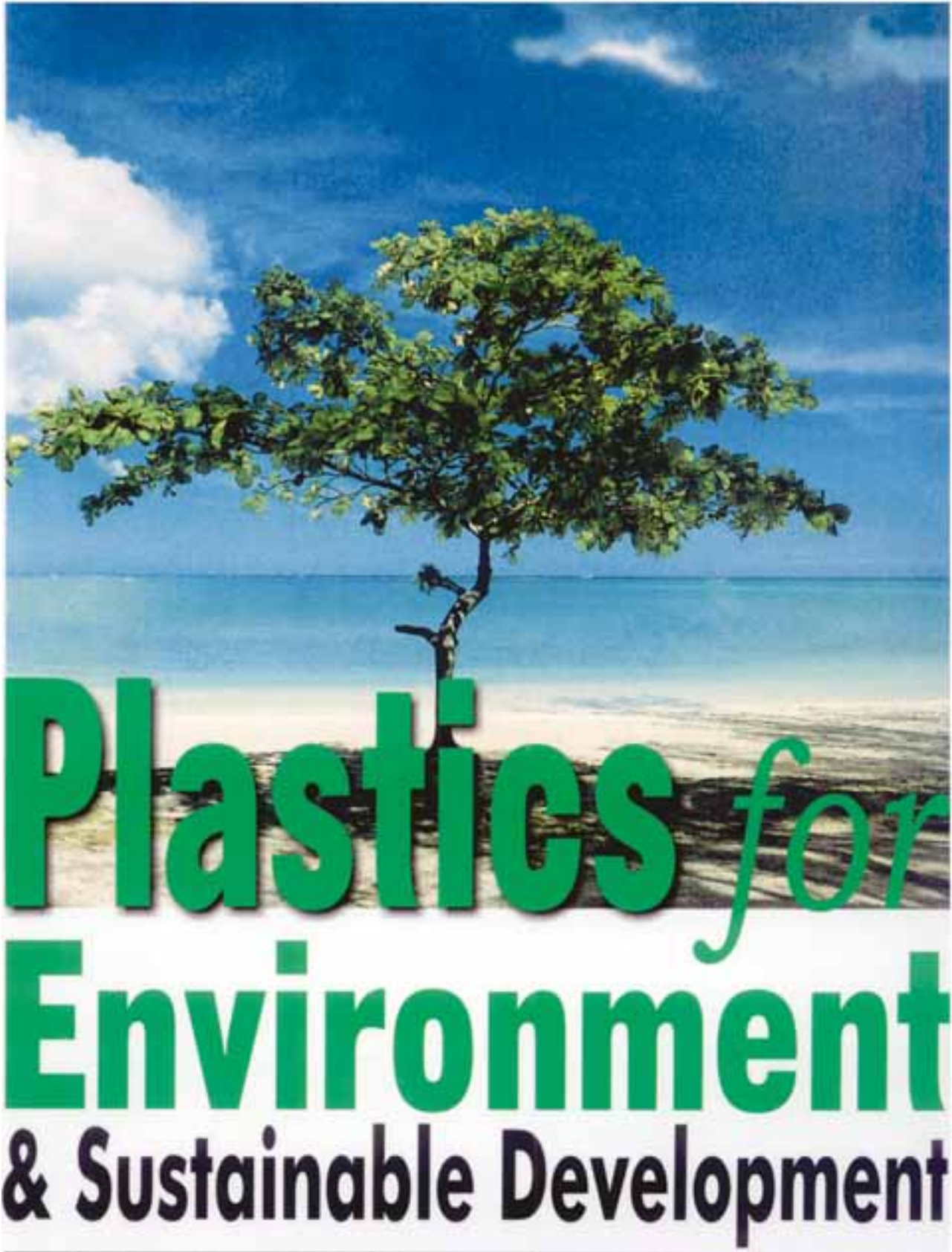
**Indian
Centre for
Plastics in the
Environment**

Eco-Echoes

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Readers are welcome to send their suggestions, contributions, articles, case studies, and new developments for publication in the Newsletter to the ICPE address.

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Forthcoming Events



4th National Plastics & Packaging Exhibition

25th-28th January, 2007

Ahmedabad

Organized by:

Gujarat State Plastics
Manufacturers Association

E-mail: plexpoindia@gspma.org

Website: www.gspma.org



**PLASTIVISION
INDIA 2007**

7th National Exhibition & Seminar

now with

International Participation

6th - 10th December, 2007

Bombay Exhibition Centre,
NSE Complex, Goregaon (East),
Mumbai, India

Organiser:

The All India Plastics

Manufacturers' Association



27th-30th April, 2007

Hitex Exhibition Centre,
Hyderabad



The No. 1
Trade Fair for
Plastics and
Rubber –
Worldwide

K 2007

24th-31st October, 2007

Düsseldorf, Germany

K is the world's largest and leading trade fair for plastics and rubber industries and is held every 3 years. Over 3000 exhibitors from more than 50 nations will be showcasing their machinery, products and services at K 2007.

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Plastics for Environment & Sustainable Development

Cover Story



Prof. M. M. Sharma (F.R.S.)
Padma Vibhushan



Dr. R. A. Mashelkar (F.R.S.)
Padma Bhushan



natural polymers. Reference to Shellac, a thermoplastic can be found even in Mahabharatha!

Growing population and consumption in India has put severe pressure on our natural resources and fragile ecosystems. The material needs of our population are growing and plastics offer a cost-effective alternative.

Plastics are employed in myriad applications where they actually conserve natural resources. For example, aseptic packaging of food in barrier packaging films will render refrigeration unnecessary, saving capital and energy. Edible oils and milk are packaged in flexible packages eliminating the use of tin and glass containers. Rigid HDPE barrels are used for bulk chemical storage instead of steel drums. Apart from conserving natural resources, use of plastics in these applications saves transportation fuel as plastics are substantially lighter than tin, glass or steel.

Safe drinking water packaged in PET bottles are a very common sight now-a-days. They provide confidence to consumer on the quality of water and help reduce waterborne diseases. Advanced polymeric membranes help

At the time of going to publication of this issue of Eco-Echoes Newsletter, ICPE was informed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, that the Ministry had referred the complete Monograph entitled 'Plastics for Environment and Sustainable Development' published by ICPE and CIPET in 2003, as part of an answer to a Parliamentary Query on plastics and its impact on the environment. While the details of the particular Query and the complete answer by the Ministry would be published in the next issue of Eco-Echoes, it was thought appropriate to reprint the 'FOREWORD' of the referred publication of ICPE and CIPET, which gives glimpse of the various benefits that plastics offer and which answer some of the frequently raised issues on plastics.

Plastics have moulded the modern world and transformed the quality of life. There is no human activity where plastics do not play a key role, from clothing to shelter, from transportation to communication and from entertainment to health care. Plastics, because of its many attractive properties, such as lightweight, high strength and ease of processing, meet a large share of the material needs of man. From practically zero in the fifties, humankind today consumes greater than one hundred and fifty million tons of

plastics. We truly live in a 'Plastics Age'. Our daily lives would be very much poorer without these benign and environmentally friendly materials. Plastics possess a unique combination of properties. Plastics can be super tough, rigid as well as flexible, transparent as well as opaque and can allow selective permeation or act as a barrier material.

Nature has produced 'plastic'-like materials for centuries. Silk and cellulose are example of



purify water from viruses and bacteria. They also provide potable drinking water from sea and brackish water through a process of desalination.

The fact that plastics are made from hydrocarbons derived from petroleum, which is non-renewable, has raised questions concerning its sustainability. Nevertheless, the consumption of petroleum hydrocarbon for the production of plastics is less than 5%, the balance being consumed as fuels and energy source. Consequently, the concerns about sustainability of plastic materials is somewhat exaggerated. On the contrary, processing of many natural materials (glass, paper, wood, metals) consume far more energy and thus lead to greater consumption of fossil fuels. Additionally, research and development work currently in progress globally will provide future opportunities to make some of the plastics from biomass and other renewable resources. Thus, plastic manufacture will become even more sustainable in the years to come. It is fair to say that plastics replace several natural materials, which are either scarce, consume more energy for processing or cause damage to the eco-systems during their production. Thus

use of plastics makes a positive contribution to the sustainability of earth's resources.

Another issue that is often discussed is whether because of their non-biodegradability, plastics will cause damage to our eco systems. The signature of all natural materials made by biological processes is that they are biodegradable and bio-assimilable. The long life and desirability of plastics, which have made them a material of choice for many applications is seemingly a disadvantage when it comes to their disposal. However, when handled properly, plastics do little damage to our environment.

Plastics have the advantage that they can be easily reprocessed and recycled. In some cases, one can recover even the raw materials that were originally used in their manufacture. Plastics offer the unique advantage that one can recover the fuel value contained in the hydrocarbon polymer after its use. Plastics can also be made environmentally degradable, especially for packaging applications. There are expectations that in the near future plastics will be made even biodegradable and compostable

so that waste plastics can be handled the same way as wet food waste and agricultural waste. The overall eco-friendliness of plastics becomes apparent when one evaluates the total 'life cycle', namely, an analysis of raw materials, energy, effluents, methods of disposal, etc., of a material from its origin to its final disposal.

It is, therefore, very appropriate that the Indian Center for Plastics in the Environment and Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology are bringing about a monograph titled "Plastics for Environment and Sustainable Development". This monograph, which has chapters authored by several distinguished scientists and technologists from some of our leading R&D institutes will comprehensively address all issues concerning sustainability of plastics as materials and an assessment of the impact on environment. We do believe that the monograph will set to rest any lingering doubts about the sustainability of plastics as materials or their adverse impact on our environment and will lead to more enlightened discussion on the role of plastics in the armoury of materials used by men.

(Prof. M. M. Sharma)

Kothari Research Professor,

Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Research

Former Professor of Chemical Engineering

Director UDCT, Mumbai (India)

(Dr. R. A. Mashelkar)

Director General, CSIR

&

Secretary, Department of Scientific

Industrial Research (Govt. of India)

Recycled plastics improve horse racing tracks

There's a new type of race track that actually helps reduce injuries to the backs and legs of horses by providing a unique cushioning effect with "give". And, in some cases, this race-track includes recycled plastics. Polytrack is made from a combination of conventional and synthetic materials. It uses plastic fibres, recycled rubber and silica sand covered in a wax coating to create a dust-free surface that maintains uniformity, even in various weather conditions. The track requires less maintenance than conventional dirt tracks, specifically less watering and less harrowing.

Polytrack was created by Martin Collins of England, with the first track installed in the late 1980s. Since then, Polytrack has been installed at several different facilities, including two Kentucky-based facilities – Keeneland and Turfway Park – as well as Toronto-based Woodbine Racetrack.



Conventional race tracks may be in for some changes.

Since installing Polytrack in August 2005, Turfway Park has improved safety, increased the number of starters, and greatly decreased the number of cancelled racing dates due to track condition or weather.



Conventional dirt tracks don't provide the same "cushioning" effect as Polytrack.

Keeneland installed Polytrack on its training track in 2004 and has just recently installed it on its main track as well. This Polytrack racing surface includes recycled plastic gleaned from computer cable sheathing. The entire track renovation included some 16,000 tons of Polytrack.

Woodbine Racetrack revealed its new Polytrack race track in August of this year, much to the delight of fans and officials.

Emma-Jayne Wilson, Woodbine's leading rider, worked two Tom O'Keefe trainees shortly after the track opened and offered her endorsement. "As far as I'm concerned it's phenomenal," she said in a press release. "It's amazingly consistent. It's the Nike Air of horse racing."

Chris Evans, Woodbine's Vice President of thoroughbred racing, also spoke enthusiastically about the track. "Everybody was raving about the Polytrack," he said. "The feedback was better than we expected. The track

seems to be producing the same times as the traditional main track did."

Inside Polytrack



Polytrack consists of using a "cushioning" top layer and sub layers to provide the foundation and vertical drainage pipes.

Polytrack is an entire race track system encompassing a specially designed top layer that works in tandem with a unique vertical drainage structure. The top layer is comprised of silica sand, fibres and recycled materials, some of which may be recycled plastics, depending on the actual installation. This top layer provides a soft cushion for the horse and the rider. The silicon sand, which is coated with wax, allows water to flow freely through the top surface to the sub layers below,



helping to avoid a freezing or inconsistent racetrack in inclement weather.

The sub layers include porous macadam or broken stone and dense aggregate rock to provide a solid foundation, while vertical drainage pipes carry water away from the track. Together, these elements provide a safer, more consistent racing surface than conventional dirt tracks.

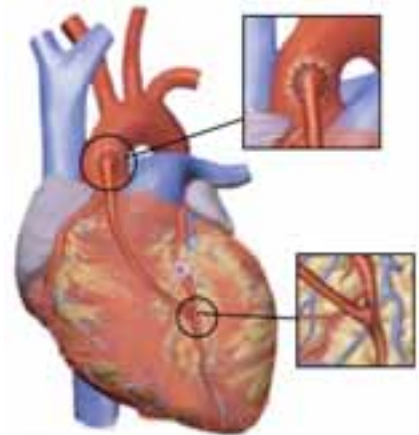
Plastics are the material of choice

The use of plastics in Polytrack race tracks demonstrates yet another application for this innovative material and shows how, in some cases, recycled plastics can be given a second life in a useful and beneficial application.

(Source: www.cpia.ca/teachers/news/details.php?ID=1383)

Did You Know?

A team of heart specialists and space engineers from NASA have devised a radically new plastic-based solution to assist the heart and extend a patient's life until a donor organ becomes available for transplant or until the patient's own heart is sufficiently recovered for successful surgery.



Instead of designing a device that mimics the heart, it developed a propeller in the size of a fountain pen. This propeller is based on the same principle as pumps used in the space shuttle to move large amounts of fuel at low pressure.

The device is sewn onto the heart so that blood can bypass the heart's main pumping chamber.

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School Programme

Initiative



Ryan International School

An Environmental Awareness programme was organized at Ryan International School, Malad (East), Mumbai, on 28th September, 2006. About



ICPE official addressing the students of Ryan International School



Ms. Mini Nayar, Head Mistress, Ryan International School, along with ICPE official.

500 students of the school from standard VII to standard IX attended the programme and viewed the ICPE audio-visual – Living in the Age of Plastics. Later Shri T. K. Bandopadhyay, Technical Manager, ICPE, made a Power Point presentation on Plastics and Environmental Implications. ICPE official distributed ICPE School Book – It's My World – Imagination of a cleaner world, among the students.

In the open house discussions, students interacted freely with ICPE official on the issue of segregation of waste at home by implementing two-bin culture. All realized assured that they would start practicing the system at their homes.

The management of the school desired to hold such programme in the future also. ICPE official assured of co-operation.

Recycling technology for composites based on molten salts

During two years the Recycomp project that has gathered numerous French partners was aimed at studying the various available solutions and perspectives for recycling of composites such as glass or carbon fiber reinforced composite wastes. Among the different technologies, the molten salt technology that is widely used for metallic wastes seems very attractive for carbon fiber reinforced materials. This technology is based on a reaction

medium of molten or dissolved salts at temperatures between 20 to 1500°C, the temperature depending on the salt type. The molten salt bath allows to separate the matrix from the reinforcement that can be then recycled and reused. Researches and tests are underway to improve this technology.

(Source: www.omnexus.com)

Seminar on 'Plastics in Environment and Solid Waste Management'

A seminar on 'Plastics in Environment and Solid Waste Management' was organised by Kerala Plastics Manufacturers' Association (KPMA) jointly with All India Plastics Manufacturers' Association (AIPMA), Mumbai, and with active support of Indian Centre for Plastics in the Environment (ICPE), at Calicut on 15th September, 2006. The Seminar was inaugurated by Hon. Mayor of Calicut, Mr. M. Bhaskaran. Keynote address was delivered in the Technical Session by Mr. K. G. Ramanathan, President, Governing Council, ICPE. Other dignitaries who spoke on the occasion were Dr. Jayathilak, District Collector; Mr. Abdul Aziz, G.M., District Industry Centre; Dr. K. E. George, Professor, Department of Polymer Science, CUSAT; Dr. Dwivedi, Chief Manager (BD), Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Chennai and others. On behalf of the organizers Mr. P. J. Mathews, President, KPMA, Mr. Ajay Desai, President, AIPMA and Mr. K. K. Murli, President, North Kerala Plastics Manufacturers' Association deliberated on the occasion.

Welcoming the delegates and other dignitaries, Mr. Mathews outlined the objectives and purpose of the seminar and assured that the KPMA would extend all its cooperation and assistance in removing the myths about plastics and organise awareness programme on appropriate methods of post-consumer plastics waste disposal, recycling and overall solid waste management. He also said that littering in public place should be banned and the local bodies should take initiative in this regard.

Mr. Ajay Desai brought the fact to the notice of the delegates that increasing GDP of India has resulted in increased demands and consequently the significance of appropriate waste disposal through proper solid waste management has increased. Collective efforts of all in the supply chain and authorities is necessary in identifying and affecting solutions.

Mr. M. Bhaskaran, Hon. Mayor of Calicut – declared that Calicut Corporation was one of the earliest civic authorities which banned use of plastic bags (thin). While announcing that the Corporation was not



*Mr. P. J. Mathews addressing the delegates.
Also seen Mr. K. G. Ramanathan (middle) on the dais.*

against any material including plastics but he emphasised that the issue of post-consumer waste of plastics and their disposal has raised concern. He observed that adherence to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Rule of 20 micron thickness of plastics carry bags would help in avoiding thin plastic bags in the waste stream, which creates problem of collection.

He invited more meaningful cooperation from the industry to resolve the issue.

Mr. K. G. Ramanathan, President, GC, ICPE, took note of the observations made by Hon. Mayor and expressed that relevance of this should be accepted and plastics fraternity address to these.

He continued that the plastics industry is always open for constructive suggestions and analyse the same for proper implementation. It should be accepted that plastics are widely used primarily because of their versatility, advantages and economic benefits they offer. He cited examples – the water pot made from plastics has replaced the metal helping in reduced fatigue to ladies who in villages have to walk long distances to fetch water.

Mr. Ramanathan observed that plastics is the product of discovery of the last century. It has gained widespread application from common household goods to high technology instruments.

However, there are three or four criticisms against plastics. First, it is said that plastics are derived from non-renewable resources, viz., oil and hence the usage of plastics should be curbed. Mr. Ramanathan pointed out that only 4% of crude oil is used in the entire chain of petrochemicals of which plastics is only a part. While the economy of usage of crude oil is always welcome, curbing the use of plastics is not the solution. The second aspect of criticism always relates to the alleged health hazards arising out of usage of plastics. Mr. Ramanathan explained that plastic products are being subjected to in-depth scientific analysis and they have clearly proved that plastics do not cause any such health hazards. In fact, plastic products have been implanted into vital organ like heart, clearly disproving the myths. Moreover there are clear international and national regulations / standards for usage of plastics that come into contact with food, water, etc. Therefore, much of the alleged health hazards is pure scare mongering and not based on scientific facts. The issue of dioxin emanating from burning of plastic have also been well studied and documented.

The third major criticism against plastics is its non-biodegradability. While it is true that plastics are not amenable to biodegradability like other organic matters, many alternate materials such as glass, metals are also not biodegradable. Moreover, many of the applications for plastics arise from the need for the product to be long lasting. Again, LCA studies carried out the world over clearly prove that the energy required for production of plastics is relatively lower than other competing materials. Thus, the production and usage of plastics demand minimum energy in comparison to other materials and therefore non-biodegradability alone cannot be a consideration while deciding on the appropriate needs of a material.

Lastly, management of plastics waste is held against the usage of plastics. Undoubtedly this is a serious issue mainly due to the social habit of our people and poor infrastructure for management of solid waste. The solution lies in segregation of dry and wet solid waste at the source, creation of efficient solid waste management infrastructure coupled with establishment of recycling centres as plastics can be recycled several times before it reaches its end of life. This is where a fruitful partnership between Government agencies, plastics industry and consuming public will have to be developed.

Educational programmes against littering and segregation and disposal of plastic waste will have to be launched. Creation of an efficient solid waste management system can be attempted with the partnership of industry. The recycling industry also needs to be upgraded by technical inputs and financial incentives. Mr. Ramanathan also referred to energy recovery from plastics through properly run incinerators, usage of plastics in cement kilns, blast furnaces, etc., so that the energy contents in plastic waste are not allowed to go underutilized.

Prof. Narayanan reiterated the various points shared by Mr. Ramanathan. He also pointed out the brief of District Collector. It is necessary to identify the right and make use of the best for economic benefits. It should be understood that the consumers today in the country are costs-oriented and hence packaging needs to be optimised, so far it is functionally sound. He also pointed out the quantum of forest depletion due to use of wood for packaging of fresh produce that creates environmental imbalances and how best plastics, particularly recyclable packs can help conserve natural resources. He also pointed out the use of plastics pallets in place of wooden pallets and the increasing demand of international regulations on the use of wood. Disposable syringes and sterilisable plastics are other examples shared in the context of health issues and benefits offered by plastics. He added that the waste collection process thereof is a management challenge and all concerned should collectively address and resolve.

Dr. George shared the basic chemistry of the thermoplastics emphasising the fact, under proper recycling conditions no harmful gases are emanated. He also reemphasized that the prime issue is low gauge polyethylene bags and their collection and recycling. This should not be mixed with other plastics like PVC. In case of poly bags recycling, there is no chance of emanation of Dioxin considering their basic structure. Also, recycling should be done at controlled conditions of heat with oxygen supply. It is a need of education and understanding. The polymer institutions will be most happy to extend their inputs to the associations and agencies.

The Open Forum followed was very lively with constructive discussions and suggestions as well as possible line of actions. These could be summed up as:



- The government and authorities should consult the technical institutions and subject experts before arriving at any decisions.
- Burning of poly bags are to be done under optimum conditions.
- Decentralised recycling of plastic wastes should be encouraged.
- On the specific point made by the Hon'able Mayor, the action has already been initiated by ICPE to entrust a detailed project on the mix of waste poly bags in the tar for Tar Road laying to the Central Road Research Institute. The studies are expected to highlight all relevant issues, also provide the optimum mix ratio and applying conditions.
- Mr. Kalanathan, Ex-Panchayat President said that waste poly bags is not a major issue as many other industries – particularly unorganised, cause more problems. He observed that most studies, discussions, etc., are today confined to urban sector and very little attention is paid to rural sector and villages. Most villagers are not aware of the problems of burning and often the used bag and containers are misused.

Mr. Kalanathan proposed:

- a) Can we create an organised segregation with education to the villagers?
- b) Can we create the bin culture for each family (for plastics waste)?
- c) Can we work with the Panchayats and through them achieve organised collection and reach these to a centralised recycling centre?

The above has to be taken up as a project with the chain of involvement of Panchayat groups, MLAs, MPs, State to Central.

The KPMA reacted to say that they had earlier initiated a 2-bin culture but would take up Mr. Kalanathan's suggestions.

Mr. Ramanathan, President, ICPE considered Mr. Kalanathan's suggestions very valuable and ICPE will be happy to set up a pilot project with the help of KPMA.

- Mr. Kalanathan also suggested that a techno economical project report should be prepared and made available to all panchayats. The project report also should identify the financing and other sources who can help in implementation resources.
- Mr. Krishnakumar, Health Inspector and Coordinator – Solid Waste Management, Corporation of Calicut, threaded his observations to the Hon Mayor and emphasised the need for extensive education among the masses. Probably only 15 per cent of the population is in the awareness bracket. He said that the Corporation is already in touch with industry group in Bangalore and Mumbai. Mr. Krishnakumar expressed that the Corporation will be willing to give space for establishment of recycling plants.

The KPMA readily agreed to consider the suggestion for implementation.

- Mr. Rishidharan emphasised the need for education, implementation of MoEF regulations and mass propaganda of the system and involvement of all concerned. He also added that the myths surrounding the issues should be removed.
- The industry in general observed that while KPMA takes efforts to discourage their members not to produce poly carry bags of less than the stipulated size and thickness, it appears that thinner poly bags with improper marking come from outside Kerala. This problem has to be sorted out with the help of All India Plastic Manufacturers' Organisation and the Government agencies.

Mr. Ramanathan and Mr. Ajay Desai assured the group that the ICPE and AIPMA will be most happy to extend all assistance and help in the interest of the industry growth and conforming to all stipulations.

Recycling of Multi-layer/ Laminated Plastics Waste

As per ongoing interaction process between ICPE and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on safe environmental practices for plastics waste management and recycling (among other related matters), a visit was organised by ICPE for CPCB official for the inspection of special plastics recycling plants near Mumbai.

The CPCB official was shown the manufacturing facilities of plastic chip boards made from multi-layer/laminated plastics waste by Deluxe Recycling (India) Pvt. Ltd., Manor, near Mumbai.

The company manufactures the chip boards, which are used as alternative to wooden ply boards and are used in all applications, where wooden ply boards are used.



Variety of plastics waste is used for manufacturing the chip boards, which include waste of:

- Tetra pack pouches of fruit juice and other liquid products.
- Multi-layer plastic laminates used for packaging wafers, coffee, tea, etc.
- Lamitubes used for toothpaste packaging, etc.

Feature



Various applications of these chip boards include:

- Door panels
- Industrial pallets
- Hospital & school furniture
- Furniture and interiors for home & office, etc.



Typical properties of these chip boards, as claimed by the manufacturer, are given in the table.

CPCB official was satisfied with the manufacturing process of the facility.

As per industry report, there are 3 or 4 such recycling facilities in the country at present.





Typical Properties

Density, kg/m ³	1111
Moisture Content, %	0.6
Water Absorption, % a) After 2 hr. soaking b) After 24 hr. soaking	0.12 0.24
Swelling due to General Absorption (after 2 hr. soaking), % a) Thickness b) Width c) Length	0.08 nil nil
Swelling due to Surface Absorption (after 2 hr. soaking), %	0.04
Modulus of Rupture, N/mm ²	18.8
Modulus of Elasticity, N/mm ²	16.30
Screw withdrawal Strength, N a) Face b) Edge (for 12 mm and above)	1665 3211
Compressive Strength, N/mm ² a) Parallel to surface b) Perpendicular to surface	20.4 51.0
Thermal Conductivity, W/cm°C	0.005
Boiling Water Resistance Test (after 3 hr. boiling)	No disintegration (intact)
Fire Resistance a) Flammability Test b) Flame Penetration c) Rate of Burning	10 minutes (formed as lump after 13 minutes) 8 minutes 3 minutes

Features and Advantages of the Boards are:

- Easy to cut, normal wood working tools and machinery can be used.
- Will not rot, crack, warp or splinter and unlike wood there are no knots.
- Do not get affected by termite, borer, bacteria, etc.
- Resistant to mild chemicals, oil, gasoline, pathogens.
- Resistant to water and salt water.
- Not affected by exposure to most substances.
- Denser than wood and have high compression strength.
- Can be sawn, moulded, screwed like other wood products.
- Virtually maintenance-free, hence saves valuable cost.
- Do not expand under varying climatic conditions.
- Impervious to insects.



- Stain resistant.
- Aesthetically pleasing.
- Have long life.
- Cost-effective.
- Recyclable.

CPCB official also visited a large capacity plastics recycling plant, Shakti Plastics Industries in Manor near Mumbai.

The unit recycles various kinds of plastics waste including polythene bags and moulded articles, polypropylene jumbo bags (woven sacks), nylon rods, ABS parts, polystyrene, SAN articles, etc. All the machines including grinding, agglomerators, extruders, granulators, etc., have been designed and manufactured indigenously. The appropriate heaters and temperature controllers ensure that the plastics materials are not overheated during extrusion operation. The well-ventilated, spacious and airy shop floor ensures no untoward emission of undesired gaseous products.

CPCB official was satisfied with the clean operation of the large recycling unit.





Dr. Sunil Nigam of CPCB seen with Mr. Jignesh Shah, M.D. of Deluxe Recycling (India) Pvt. Ltd. Seen in the background – samples of Chipboard.



Multilayer plastics waste waiting to be converted into Chipboard (Deluxe Recycling (India) Pvt. Ltd.).



Chipboard made out of multilayer plastics waste (Deluxe Recycling (India) Pvt. Ltd.).



Sorting of the plastics waste (Shakti Plastics Industries).



Agglomeration of plastics film waste (Shakti Plastics Industries).



Extrusion of the agglomerated waste into granules (Shakti Plastics Industries).



Novel way of Recycling Plastics with Artistic Accessories

Feature

*It's not paper. It's not cloth.
Neither is it some new fancy
DuPont Material.*

It's recycled polythene bags!

CONSERVE, a Delhi-based non-profit organization, using a blend of creativity, design and innovation have turned what was once a dull environmental hazard, into a clean, funky and fashionable material, from which have been crafted a range of appealing handbags and fashion accessories. CONSERVE, has recently been awarded the European Business Awards for the Environment, 2006. The force behind this NGO is Mrs. Anita Ahuja, the President of the organisation. This NGO is supported by the Department of Environment, NCT, Delhi.

Since 2002, CONSERVE has embarked upon the path of assisting the marginalized urban poor through the development of a model that utilizes urban plastics waste to produce high fashion products. The genesis of these products lies in their endeavour to help clean up the urban environment while providing income for the poor.

CONSERVE has trained people from urban slums of Delhi to process waste into recycled sheets, using a proprietary process, which is more energy efficient and environmentally friendly



than conventional recycling processes. This converts used polythene bags into a 'renewed' innovative material with significantly different properties and great visual appeal, without the use of any additional colour or dyes.



This material is called HRP (Handmade Recycled Plastics). HRP, as the name suggests, is handmade, with an inherent 'natural' feel, texture and colour, which gives the product a unique attractive appearance and feel. Each sheet is qualified to be called a work of art. Being water and stain resistant, products made from this material have a long shelf-life.



A wide range of useful and attractive products have been designed by Indian and international designers, which have received an enthusiastic response from various international buyers. The present range includes day bags, evening bags, beach bags, footwear, belts, jewellery and other interior accessories. These products are being marketed as high-end

fashion accessories and are available at leading international boutiques.

The process of conversion of waste plastic bags into products consists of the following steps:

1. Collection of used plastic bags (carry bags) through rag pickers, waste dealers including street collection.
2. Sterilizing these collected carry bags (which are of different colours and sizes), thorough washing with water followed by detergent and again water.
3. Drying of the washed bags.
4. Cutting of the washed and dried bags into various sizes and designs and arranging them into a pattern to build-up thickness of the plastic sheets required.
5. These are then moulded together into single sheets of thick, durable plastic. This plastic sheet manufactured through fusion is the starting material for conversion into products of handicraft value.



The novelty of the process is that it is environmentally clean and safe, so are the products designed, to handle. It has now become a highly successful enterprise, employing 300 people and with a turnover of around \$ 150,000.

(Source: www.conserveindia.org)



About the Conference

IPI Plastics Recycling Conference has been scheduled for 23rd & 24th February, 2007 in Mumbai and in New Delhi on 26th & 27th February, 2007. The programme will offer presentations by experts on latest trends and technologies and machinery developed worldwide for recycling different types of plastics waste and offer opportunities for recyclers to upgrade, scale up and expand their operations. It will offer industries using plastics for packaging, as components or parts in their products to know how best they can improve waste management and recovery and reuse. Experts will address concerns of local authorities in processing and managing plastics waste economically, safely and efficiently and deal with facts about plastics and environment protection. Technical specialists will share information on the latest research and developments worldwide in recycling and applications of variety of recycled materials by the industry, ideas for material and energy saving vital to every developing economy. It will deal with novel systems of waste collection and successful programmes and policies that have helped to change outdated practices and minimise plastic litter and waste nuisance in societies & creating wealth by innovations.

Mumbai:

23rd-24th February, 2007

University Institute of Chemical Technology (Formerly UDCT),
University of Mumbai, N. M. Parekh Marg,
Matunga, Mumbai - 400 019.

New Delhi:

26th-27th February, 2007

Punjab Haryana Delhi Association,
PHD House, 4/2, Sirifort Institutional Area,
August Kranti Marg, New Delhi - 110 016.



Topics of Discussion

- Global developments in plastic recycling technologies, machines and processes in the 21st century.
- Innovations in collection – separation – treatment of plastic waste to optimise recovery.
- Additives, Fillers and Chemicals that add value to recycled waste and help create useful products.
- Systems and programmes of collection and Management of Plastics Waste in different sectors.
- Trends in recovery of Plastics Waste from electronics products – cell phones, etc.
- Responsibility of Waste Collection and Recovery for automotives, computers & printers, etc., in the developed economies.
- Polices, Regulations & Incentives for Plastics Waste Recovery and Recycling in industrialised nations.
- Global Markets for Plastics Waste and Recycled Materials – Optimal Value Creation.
- Ideas in Handling Plastics Waste Recycling and Trade – Indian Initiatives – R&D Efforts & Studies.
- New Products using Plastics Waste – Important Tests & Standards for Products.

Benefits of Conference

This Conference offers a practical and dedicated platform for all stakeholders to discuss the key factors concerning plastics waste management and address issues relevant in Asia to deal with growing volumes of plastics waste. It will be structured to help recyclers, processors, policy makers, municipalities, NGOs, packaging units and all major users of plastics to understand trends and policies from around the globe and help make business more competitive and responsible. It will help understand how some countries and states have created wealth from plastics waste and been exceptionally successful in plastic recycling with private-NGOs and Citizens' partnerships.

For further queries / details please contact the conference desk at:

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plastics

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Let's recycle.*



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