***भारतीय मानक***

***Indian Standard***

 **Doc: PCD 12 (23782) F**

 **IS 16630 (Part 1) : 2024**

**प्लास्टिक - पोस्ट-उपभोक्ता बोतलों और पॉली के अन्य रूपों (एथिलीन टेरेफ्थेलेट) (पीईटी) से पुनर्चक्रित**

**भाग 1 अभिनाम प्रणाली और विशिष्टियों हेतु आधार**

*(* पहला पुनरीक्षण *)*

**Plastic — Recyclates from Post - Consumer Bottles and Other Forms of Poly(Ethylene Terephthalate) (PET)**

**Part 1 Designation System and Basis for Specifications**

*( First Revision )*

ICS 83.080.20

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Plastics Sectional Committee had been approved by the Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Division Council.

This Indian Standard was first published in 2018. In this revision, the major changes are as follows:

1. The title of the standard has been modified to accommodate the objective of the *Plastic Waste Management* (*PWM*) *Rules*, 2016 and its amendments of reducing plastic pollution; and
2. Scope of the standard has been broadened to include PET articles beyond bottles (for example, trays, sheets). However, given the various formats of the recycling process and multiplicity and variability of the life cycles undergone by the recyclates, recycled PET has the potential to contain UVCBs (chemicals of unknown, variable, complex composition). Hence, this standard continues to cover PET recyclates for non-food applications only.

This revision not only reflects the actual recycling practices, but it also brings clarity to the nomenclature used herein. For example, the ‘recyclates’ are differentiated from the final ‘recycled products’ keeping in mind the overall process as follows:

Post-consumer PET 🡪 recycler 🡪 recyclate🡪 converter 🡪 recycled product

NOTE — Here converters are fibre producers, moulders, etc.

This standard (Part 1) continues to provide a designation system for PET recyclates as in the original version, namely, data blocks comprising positions for indicating different attributes of the recyclates. However, in this revision the constituents of data blocks have been reorganized to make a grouping of attributes. Thus, attributes of the recyclates that reflect ‘information’ (the polymer, the recyclate and the process) are placed ahead of those ‘measured’ (properties and levels of contaminants).

In this revision, only attributes that are in the recycler's control have been given in the mandatory data blocks and other attributes (for example, the intended application of the recyclate) are given in an optional data block at the end of the designation system. This revised designation system allows codification of a variety of recyclate formation processes present in the evolving field of PET recycling.

Other part of this series is:

Part 2 Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

In this revision, alignment between Part 1 and Part 2 of IS 16630 has been addressed as follows:

1. measurement of rPET content has now been clearly enunciated in Part 1. This rests on the measurement of ash content which is included in Part 2;
2. residual alkalinity which is mentioned in Part 2 but was missing in Part 1 has now been included in Part 1; and
3. methods for the measurement of optional parameters such as rheological properties, BPA, phthalates, heavy metal content, are provided for in Part 2.

During the preparation of this standard, considerable assistance has been derived from ISO 12418-1 : 2012 ‘Plastics — Post-consumer poly (ethylene terephthalate) (PET) bottle recyclates — Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*) ̕. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Indian Standard*

PLASTIC — RECYCLATES FROM POST - CONSUMER BOTTLES AND OTHER FORMS OF POLY(ETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE) (PET)

**PART 1 DESIGNATION SYSTEM AND BASIS FOR SPECIFICATIONS**

*( First Revision )*

#### 1 SCOPE

* 1. This standard (Part 1) establishes a designation system for recyclates produced from post-consumer poly (ethylene terephthalate) (PET) bottles and other forms (such as jars, thermoformed trays/cups, etc), which may be used as the basis for specifications.
	2. This standard is applicable to all forms of ‘recyclates’ (flakes, pellets and powder) generated from the mechanical recycling processes and meant for non-food applications.
	3. This standard deals with mechanical recycling processes provided for in IS 14534, pertaining specifically to those without the intentional addition of any chemicals/comonomers/modifiers during recyclate formation.
	4. Due to the variations in the input (post-consumer PET) and in the recycling processes, the output (recyclates) may differ in various attributes, like contamination levels, properties, etc. Based on these attributes, the recyclates need to be segregated for their effective utilization subsequently. For example, in order to identify the various recyclates according to their attributes, a designation system that is in control of the recycler is proposed in this standard.
	5. The designation system is merely an identification of the recyclates attributes. The designation system:
1. is not meant to suggest the recyclate’ s fitness for purpose;
2. is not intended to imply that materials having the same designation will give the same performance; and
3. is merely a classification system to facilitate segregation of recyclates.

**1.6** This part of standard does not provide engineering data or data on processing conditions which might be required to specify a material for a particular application and/or method of processing. If such additional details are required, they shall be determined in accordance with the test methods specified in Part 2 of the standard, if applicable.

1. **REFERENCES**

The standards given below contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Standards are subject to revisions, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of these standards.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *IS No.* | *Title*  |
| IS 14534 : 2023  | Plastics — Recovery and recycling of plastics waste — Guidelines (*second revision*) |
| IS 7019 : 1998 | Glossary of terms in plastics and flexible packaging, excluding paper (*second revision*)  |
| IS 16630 (Part 2) : 2024 | Plastics — Post-consumer poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) bottle recyclates: Part 2 Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties (*first* revision) |

#### DESIGNATION SYSTEM

**3.1 General**

PET recyclates are characterized by different attributes that need to be designated in a logical and identifiable manner. For this, the following pattern is adopted:

* 1. Relevant attributes are codified;
	2. Codes are placed in discrete positions; and
	3. Positions are grouped in different data blocks.

**3.1.1** The designation system comprises a default data block followed by mandatory data blocks wherein information critical to the use of recyclates in non-food application is placed. These can optionally be followed by appending additional information in a separate data block. The default data block mentions the Indian Standard number governing the recyclates. The mandatory data blocks provide information for the effective utilization of recyclates through attributes that can be ‘information-based’ or ‘measurement-based’. Information-based attributes are placed first followed by measurement-based attributes.

**3.1.2** Various attributes of the recyclates that may have pronounced impact during their subsequent utilization are included in the designation system as below.

**3.1.2.1** Information-based attributes are intended application and form of recyclates. Wherever needed, alpha-numeric codes are used to convey information that differentiate various recyclate formation processes or process parameters.

**3.1.2.2** Measurement-based attributes are recycled content, routine contaminants (label and other similar visible contaminants, PVC, polyolefins including adhesives), chemical properties (intrinsic viscosity (IV), moisture content, residual alkalinity) and physical properties (size, bulk density, colour). Unless stated otherwise, attributes shall be measured in accordance with IS 16630 (Part 2). Although a measurement will yield a specific value, it is placed in an appropriate band (range of values) in the designation system. The bands have alpha-numeric codes.

**3.1.2.3** Any attributes of the recyclates other than those mentioned in **3.1.2.1** and **3.1.2.2**, may be recorded in the optional data block (data block 7) as agreed between the buyer and the seller.

**3.1.3** The designation system comprises a default data block and other data blocks that contain codified attributes placed in discrete positions. This is explained in data block structure given in table on next page. The designation system for other data blocks is described in **3.2**.

**3.1.4** All attributes are codified with letters or alpha-numeric codes. The system of code letters is given in Table 1. Certain attributes will have alpha-numeric codes in which the code letter assigned in Table 1 will be followed by a number to indicate the intensity of that attribute.

**3.1.5** If a property value falls on or near a range limit, the manufacturer shall state which range will designate the material. If subsequent individual test values lie on, or either side of, the limit because of manufacturing tolerances, the designation is not affected.

**3.1.6** Each data block has a fixed number of positions to cover the designated attributes. However, given that different recyclates are formed through different processes, all attributes may not be applicable to all recyclate forms. In such cases, the positions shall be filled with code letter ‘z’. This is to maintain uniformity in the block sizes.

**3.1.7** Data blocks shall be separated from each other by a hyphen. Compositions of the individual data blocks, other than the default data block, are explained in **3.2** to **3.8**.

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**Data Block Structure for the Designation System for Recyclates**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Mandatory Data Blocks* | *Optional Data Block* |
| Information - Based | Measurement – Based | Information – Based and/or Measurement – Based |
| Indian Standard Number Block | DATA BLOCK 1 | DATA BLOCK 2 | DATA BLOCK 3 | DATA BLOCK 4 | DATA BLOCK 5 | DATA BLOCK 6 | DATA BLOCK 7 |
| Polymer Type | Process History | Recycled Content | Contaminants (Routine) | Properties - Chemical | Properties - Physical |  |
| Pos 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 |
| IS 16630 (Part 1) | Recycled polymer type and intended use-category | Form of recyclate | Filter opening | (*see* **3.4**) | Labels | PVC | Polyolefins | Intrinsic viscosity | Moisture  | Residual alkalinity | Size  | Bulk density  | Colour  |  |  |  |
| NOTE — In the data block structure above, ‘position’ is abbreviated as ‘Pos’ wherever column width is limited.  |

**Table 1 Code Letters for Various Attributes**

(*Clause* 3.1.4)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl No.** | **Code Letter** | **Attribute** | **Code Letter** | **Attribute** | **Code Letter** | **Attribute** | **Code Letter** | **Attribute** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A | Residual alkalinity | H | Melt volume — Flow rate (MVR) (optional, *see* note below) | O | — | V | — |
|  | B | Label and similar content | I | — | P | Pellet | W | Powder |
|  | C | Coloured recyclate | J | Filter opening | Q | Moisture content | X | No indication (colour) |
|  | D | Bulk density | K | — | R | Recycled content | Y | PVC content |
|  | E | Polyolefin content | L | Size: Large (flakes and pellets) | S | Size : Small (flakes and pellets) | Z | Blank character |
|  | F | Flake | M | Size: Medium (flakes and pellets) | T | Intrinsic viscosity |  |  |
|  | G | Melt-flow rate (MFR) (optional, *see* note below) | N | Non-food | U | Natural (colour) |  |  |
|  |

**3.3.2** Position 1 relates to recyclate formation process. Multifarious mechanical recycling processes exists leading to recyclates in the form of flakes and/or pellets and/or powders. A combined information on the recycling process and the resultant recyclate form is provided through an alpha-numeric code.

**3.3.3** Position 2 relates to the rating of the melt filter. Flakes are melt-extruded into pellets for which polymer filters having different openings (micron ratings) are used. These filter openings are segregated into two groups and codes. For recyclates in the form of flakes and powder, the code letter ‘Z’ will be used.

* + 1. The codes for data block 2 are shown below.

 **Codes for Different Recyclate Forms and their Formation Processes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Position* 1 | *Position* 2 |
| Recyclate Form | Recyclate Determination Code | Production Path | Detailed Production Path for the Recyclate | Code | Filter Openingµm |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flakes (F) | F1 | MRG | MRG | J 1 | ≤ 35 |
| F2 | MRA | MRG + Alkali wash  | J 2 | ˃ 35 |
| Pellets (P) | P1 | F2 + Extrusion | MRA (F2) + Extrusion  | - | - |
| P2 | F2 + Vacuum extrusion | MRA (F2) + Vacuum extrusion  | - | - |
| P8  | P1 + MRP (SSP) | MRA (F2) + Extrusion + MRP (SSP)  | - | - |
| P9 | P2 + MRP (SSP) | MRA (F2) + Vacuum extrusion + MRP (SSP) | - | - |
| Powder (W) | W1 | P1 + pulverization  | MRA (F2) + Extrusion + Pulverization  | - | - |
| W2 | P2 + pulverization | MRA (F2) + Vacuum extrusion + Pulverization  | - | - |
| W8  | P8 + pulverization | MRA (F2) + Extrusion + MRP (SSP) + Pulverization  | - | - |
| W9 | P9 + pulverization | MRA (F2) + Vacuum extrusion + MRP (SSP) + Pulverization  | - | - |

* + 1. Illustrative code for data block 2 is as follows:
1. For flakes, made by, the MRA process with filter opening (not applicable for flakes), designation will be ‘F2z’;
2. For pellets, made by the process of MRA (F2) + Vacuum extrusion and with filter opening, say, 60 µm, designation will be ‘P2J2’; and
3. For powder, made by the process of MRA (F2) + Vacuum extrusion + MRP (SSP) + Pulverization with filter opening (not applicable for powder), designation will be ‘W9z’.

* 1. **Data Block 3**

**3.4.1** This data block provides measurement-based information (*see* **3.1.2.2**) on the polymer content devoid of any inorganics in the recyclate. Since the input is only PET articles, it is presumed that the predominant polymer content in the recyclates is PET.

**3.4.2** It is to be noted that for compliance with this standard, it is not permitted to add filler and/or reinforcing material intentionally during recyclate formation processes. Hence, the designation code is meant to indicate only the inherent inorganic material in the input post-consumer PET waste (*see* **1.3**).

**3.4.3** This data block covers only one attribute that is applicable to all recyclate forms. The intended information is provided in one position by a code comprising two parts as follows:

Part 1: ‘R’ to indicate the recycled nature.

Part 2: ‘nnn’ to indicate the content of recycled PET.

**3.4.4** Part 2 (nnn) of the code is derived as follows:

Measure the ash content of the recyclate as per Annex C of IS 14535. Round off the result to the next higher integer. Deduct this integer from 100. Express the result in three digits to form the code. For example, ash content of 1.5 percent is rounded off as 2 percent. Then 100-2 = 98 is expressed as 098).

* + 1. Illustrative codes in Data block 3: R100, R098, etc. for all forms of recyclates made from post-consumer PET.
	1. **Data Block 4**

**3.5.1** This data block provides measurement-based information (*see* **3.1.2.2**) on the routine contaminants that remain with the post-consumer PET even after the recycling process. Attributes covered in this data block are placed in three positions and are applicable to only flakes as stipulated below:

Position 1: Label and other similar visible contaminants

Position 2: PVC content

Position 3: Polyolefins (and including adhesives) content

**3.5.2** For recyclates in the form of pellets and powder, the code letter ‘z’ will be used in all three positions.

**3.5.3** The codes for data block 4 are given in table below.

1. ≥
2. ≥
3. ≥

**Codes for Routine Contaminants**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Position* 1 | *Position* 2 | *Position* 3 |
| External Contamination Level (only for Flakes)mg/kg |
| Code | Label and Other Visible Contaminants | Code | PVC Content | Code | Polyolefins (Including Adhesives) Content |
| B0 | ≤ 20 | Y0 | ≤ 20 | E0 | ≤ 20 |
| B1 | > 20 to ≤ 100 | Y1 | > 20 to ≤ 100 | E1 | > 20 to ≤ 100 |
| B3 | > 100 to ≤ 300 | Y3 | > 100 to ≤ 300 | E3 | > 100 to ≤ 300 |
| B9 | > 300 | Y9 | > 300 | E9 | > 300 |

**3.6.2** The codes for data block 5 are given below.

**Codes for Chemical Properties of the Recyclates**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Position* 1 | *Position* 2 | *Position* 3 |
| Code | Intrinsic Viscosity,dL/g | Code | Moisture Content, percent | Code | Residual Alkalinity, *p*H |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T9 | ≥ 1.0 | Q1 | ≤ 1.0 | A6 | < 6.5 |
| T8 | ≥ 0.8 but < 1.0 | Q2 | > 1.0 but < 1.5 | A7 | ≥ 6.5 but ≤ 7.5 |
| T7 | ≥ 0.7 but < 0.8 | Q9 | ≥ 1.5 | A8 | > 7.5 |
| T6 | ≥ 0.6 but < 0.7 | - | - | - | - |
| T0 | < 0.6 | - | - | - |  - |

**3.6.3** Illustrative code for data block 5 is as follows:

1. For flakes, having Intrinsic viscosity of 0.659 dl/g, moisture content of 1.72 percent and residual alkalinity of 6.3, the designation will be ‘T6Q9A6’;
2. For pellets having Intrinsic viscosity of 1.08 dl/g, moisture content of 0.87 percent and residual alkalinity (not applicable for pellets), the designation will be ‘T9Q1zz’; and
3. For powder having Intrinsic viscosity of 0.856 dl/g, moisture content of 1.27 percent and residual alkalinity (not applicable for powder), the designation will be ‘T8Q2zz’.
	1. **Data Block 6**

**3.7.1** This data block provides information (*see* **3.1.2.2**) on the physical properties of the recyclates. Attributes covered in this data block are placed in three positions and are applicable to specific recyclate forms as stipulated below.

1. Position 1: Size as measured for flakes and pellets;
2. Position 2: Bulk density for all recyclate forms; and
3. Position 3: Colour for all recyclate forms.

**3.7.2** The codes for data block 6 are given in table below.

1. .

**Codes for Physical Properties of the Recyclates**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Position* 1 | *Position* 2 | *Position* 3 |
| Code | Flake size mm | Pellet Sizemm | Code | Bulk Densitykg/m3 | Code | Colour |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S (For flakes or pellets only) | ≤ 5 | ≤ 2 | D1 | ≤ 300 | C | Coloured |
|  |
| M (For flakes or pellets only) | ≥ 5 but < 10 | > 2 but < 5 | D2 | > 300 but < 400 | N | Natural (transparent or family of whites) |  |
| L (For flakes or pellets only) | ≥ 10 | ≥ 5 | D9 | ≥ 400 | X | No indication |  |
| Z (For powder) |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |

**3.8.2.1** *For example:*

Position 1: Intended processing method (information-based parameter)

Position 2: Rheological properties (measurement-based parameter)

*Example:*

Either melt mass-flow rate (MFR) or the melt volume-flow rate (MVR) (reference IS 16630 (Part 2), using ‘G’ and ‘H’ code letters, respectively.

Position 3: Filterability (measurement-based parameter)

Further positions: Parameters related to hazardous substances (for example, BPA, phthalates, heavy metals, unknown degradation byproducts, other harmful contaminants), nitrogen content (measurement-based parameters)

Further positions: Any other parameter(s).

**3.8.2.2** The sequence and the contents in **3.8.2.1** are only illustrative, can be changed and not all positions may even be used.

**3.8.3** Indication of additional parameters in this optional data block can be a way of transforming the designation of a material into a specification for a particular application. This may be done for example by reference to a suitable national standard or to a standard-like generally established specification.

NOTE — Data block 7 is optional, the parameters and the codes to be mutually decided between the recycler and buyer. The number of positions in the data block will be decided accordingly.

#### 4 EXAMPLE OF DESIGNATIONS

**4.1** Designations may be provided in the box form (best suited on packaging of the rPET) or in the text form (best suited in communications).

**4.2** The designations will be in the same sequence as listed in **3.1** to **3.8** also shown in table on next page.

**5 PACKING AND MARKING**

**5.1 Packing**

The material shall be packed in suitable form of packing, as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

**5.2 Marking**

**5.2.1** Each bag and/or unit package whichever is smallest in size that is being delivered to the customer shall be clearly marked with the following:

a) Name and type of the material;

b) Designation cod;

c) Net mass of the material;

d) Batch number/Lot number;

e) Month and year of manufacture of the material; and

NOTE — Batch number/lot number should reflect month and year of manufacture of the material. If not, it has to be printed separately as mentioned in (e).

f) Name of the manufacturer and trade mark; if any.

**5.2.2 BIS Certification Marking**

The product(s) conforming to the requirements of this standard may be certified as per the conformity assessment schemes under the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act*, 2016 and the Rules and Regulationsframed thereunder, and the products may be marked with the Standard Mark.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Default Data Block* | *Data Block* 1 | *Data Block* 2 | *Data Block* 3 | *Data Block* 4 | *Data Block* 5 | *Data Block* 6 | *Data Block* 7 |
| Position 1 | Position 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 |  |  |  |
| Indian Standard number | Recycled polymer type and intended use | Form of recycltae incl. recycling process | Filter opening | Recycled content | Intrinsic viscosity | Moisture | Residual alkalinity | Labels + others content | PVC content | Residual alkalinity | Size | bulk density | Colour |  |  |  |

NOTE — Data blocks are to be separated by hyphen (-).

**ANNEX A**

(*Clause* 3.3.1)

**DESCRIPTION OF TYPICAL MECHANICAL RECYCLING PROCESSES FOR POST-CONSUMER PET**

**A-1** Post-consumer PET is obtained from various sources as depicted in Fig. 1 and reaches the recyclers commonly as compressed bales. The recyclers are of wide variety of capabilities and deploying various variants for cleaning, shredding, processing and analyzing the resultant products. This standard deals with only the processes that are in alignment with IS 14534 (Plastics — Recovery and Recycling of Plastics Waste — Guidelines) which mandates that no additive shall be added during the process of recyclate formation. Code letters used in the text hereunder can be understood by referring to Fig. 1.

**A-2** **SEGREGATING THE INCOMING POST-CONSUMER PET**

As a general first step in any recycling process, incoming post-consumer PET is segregated commonly based on colour – transparent (neutral colour) is separated from coloured (green, amber, etc).

**A-3 DIFFERENT PROCESSES FOR RECYCLATE FORMATION**

**A-3.1** MRG — In this process, the typical elements are using the segregated PET waste, optionally mixing with flakes from bottle crushing machines or reverse vending machines (RVM), removal of labels and caps, decontamination by magnetic separation, float and sink separation, shredding into flakes (F1), water wash and drying.

**A-3.2** MRA — In this process, the element of treatment with alkali and/or cleaning formulation(s) is added to the MRG process (F1) followed by rinsing and drying to yield further cleaned PET flakes (F2).

**A-3.3** MRP — In this process, elements such as extrusion and/or vacuum evaporation and/or solid-phase polymerization and/or pulverization are added – either singly or in combination – to the MRA process to yield various types of pellets (P1, P2, P8, P9) or powders (W1, W2, W8, W9).

**A-3.3.1** *Solid-State Polymerization*

Here, the pellets P1 and P2 are subjected to solid-state polymerization to yield P8, P9.

**A-3.3.2** *Pulverization*

Here crystallized pellets or solid-state polymerized pellets are subjected to cryogenic grinding to yield W1, W2, W8, W9.

**A-3.4** Different sequences and levels of sophistication to the above process elements may be practiced while converting post-consumer PET into its various recyclates.

**A-4** There are various possible routes for mechanical recycling.

**A-4.1** Figure 1 details the different routes to arrive at the three recyclate forms and their four categories of utilization.



 Fig. 1 an Overview of the Conversion of PCR-PET into its Recyclates

**ANNEX B**

**(***Clause* 4.3**)**

**ILLUSTRATIVE DESIGNATIONS FOR ALL THREE FORMS OF RECYCLATES WITH VARIOUS HISTORIES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Default Data Block* | *Data Block* 1 | *Data Block* 2 | *Data Block* 3 | *Data Block* 4 | *Data Block* 5 | *Data Block* 6 | *Data Block* 7 |
| Position 1 | Position 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 | Pos 1 | Pos 2 | Pos 3 |  |  |  |
| Indian Standard Number | Recycled polymer type and intended use  | Form of recycltae incl. recycling process  | Filter opening  | Recycled content  | Labels + others content | PVC content | Polyolefins content  | Intrinsic viscosity | Moisture | Residual alkalinity  | Size  | bulk density | Colour |  |  |  |

*Example*:

1 FLAKES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IS 16630 (Part 1) | Recycled PET  | Non food applications  | Flake  | MRG process | NA | 97% Polymeric, 3% Inorganics | > 100 but ≤ 300 mg/kg For example 138 | > 300 mg/kgFor example 317 | > 20 but ≤ 100 mg/kg For example 69 | ≥ 0.7 but < 0.8 dl/g For example 0.712 | ≥ 1.5 %For example 0.712 | TBD | > 10 mmFor example 12 | ≤ 300 kg/m3For example 264 | Coloured (non white) |
| Resultant designation (box format) |
| 16630 (Part 1) | RPET\*N | F1 | Z | R097 | B3 | Y9 | E1 | T7 | Q9 | A8 | L | D1 | C |

Resultant designation (text format)

IS 16630 (Part 1)-RPET\*N-F1z-R097-B3Y9E1-T7Q9A8-LD1C

|  |
| --- |
| *Example*:2 PELLETS  |
| IS 16630 (Part 1) | Recycled PET | Non-food application | PELLET | MRA + Extrussion + MRP (SSP) | 20 microns | 98% polymeric, 2% inorganics | NA | NA | NA | ≥ 0.8 but < 1.0 dL/gfor example, 0.84  | ≤ 1.0 %for example, 0.21 | NA | >2 but < 5 mmfor example, 3.4 | >300 but < 400 kg/m3for example, 381 | Natural shade (white) |
| Resultant designation (box format) :  |
| IS 16630 (Part 1) | R PET\*N | P 8 | J1 | R098 | z | z | z | T8 | Q1 | z | M | D2 | u |

Resultant designation (text format):

IS 16630 (Part 1)-R PET\*N-P8J1-R098-zzz-T8Q1z-MD2U

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3 : POWDER  |
| IS 16630 (Part 1) | Recycled PET  | Non-food applications | POWDER | MRA + Vacuum extrusion + pulverization | NA | 100 % Polymeric, No inorganics | NA | NA  | NA | ≥ 0.6 but < 0.7dl/gfor example,0.63 | > 1.0 but < 1.5 %for example, 1.34 | NA | NA | > 400 kg/m3for example, 542 | Not classifiable  |
| Resultant designation (box format) |
| IS 16630 (Part 1) | RPET\*N | W2 | z | R 100 | z | z | z | T 6 | Q2 | z | z | D9 | X |

Resultant designation (text format)

IS 16630(Part 1)-RPET\*N-W2z-R100-zzz-T6Q2z-Zd9X

**ANNEX C**

(*Foreword*)

**COMMITTEE COMPOSITION**

Plastics Sectional Committee, PCD 12

| *Organization* |  *Representative(s)* |
| --- | --- |
| Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Chennai | Dr Shishir Sinha **(*Chairperson*)** |
| All India Plastics Manufacturers Association (AIPMA), New Delhi | Shri Deepak Ballani |
| Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Chennai | Dr S. N. YadavDr Smita Mohanty (*Alternate*) |
| Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi | Shrimati Divya SinhaShri C. K. Dixit (*Alternate*) |
| Chemical and Petrochemical Manufactures Association (CPMA), New Delhi  | Shri Uday Chand |
| Coca-cola India Pvt Ltd, Gurugram | Shri Virendra Landge Shri Rajendra Dobriyal (*Alternate*) |
| CSIR - Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysuru | Shri R. S. MatcheShri Keshava Murthy P. (*Alternate*) |
| CSIR - Indian Institute of Toxicological Research (IITR), Lucknow | Dr V. P. Sharma Dr A. B. Pant (*Alternate*) |
| CSIR - National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune | Dr P. R. SureshaShrimati Sangeeta Hambir (*Alternate* I)Dr R. V. Gundloori (*Alternate* II) |
| Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, New Delhi | Shri O. P. SharmaShri Varun Singh Poonia (*Alternate*) |
| Food Corporation of India (FCI), Delhi | Shri Rajagopal. A.Shri A. K. U. B. Singh (*Alternate*) |
| Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Delhi | Shri Chirag Gadi |
| GAIL (India) Ltd, Noida  | Shri Manish Khandelwal |
| Haldia Petrochemicals Limited, Kolkata | Shri Raj K. DattaShri Suvomoy Ganguly (*Alternate*) |
| HPCL Mittal Energy Limited (HMEL), Noida | Shri Vineet Kumar GuptaShri Alakesh Ghosh (*Alternate*) |
| Huhtamaki India Ltd, Mumbai | Shri Muthusamy ChockalingamShri Aishwarya Vange (*Alternate*) |
| Indian Centre for Plastics in the Environment (ICPE), Mumbai | Shri T. K. BandopadhyayShri Arunava Guha (*Alternate*) |
| Indian Flexible Packaging & Folding Carton Manufacturers Association (IFCA), Mumbai | Shri Atin Chaudhuri |
| Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Mumbai | Dr Babu Rao GuduriDr Atul Jadhav (*Alternate*) |
| Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi | Shri Anup K. Ghosh |
| Indian Oil Corporation, R&D Centre, Panipat | Shri Sumit BasuShri Raja Poddar (*Alternate*) |
| Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad | Dr Jai PrakashDr Manoj Kumar Pandey (*Alternate*) |
| Indian Plastic Institute (IPI), Mumbai | Shri Mihir BanerjiShri V. B. Lall (*Alternate*) |
| Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), New Delhi | Shri Satyendra KumarShri Amit Love (*Alternate*) |
| National Committee on Plasticulture Applications in Horticulture (NCPAH), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt of India, New Delhi | Shri Anand ZambreShri Krishna Kumar Kaushal (*Alternate*) |
| ONGC Petro Additions Ltd (OPAL), Dahej  | Shri Vivek Mehta |
| Organization of Plastics Processors of India, Mumbai | Shri Deepak Lawale  |
| Plastindia Foundation, Mumbai | Dr E. SundaresanDr Mihir K. Banerji (*Alternate*) |
| Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL), Mumbai | Shri S. V. RajuShri Sunil Mahajan (*Alternate* I)Shri Amit Shah (*Alternate* II) |
| Sabic Innovative Plastics, Bengaluru | Dr Sumanda Bandyopadhyay Shri Sunil Rauto (*Alternate* I)Shri Nagaraj Dhadesugur (*Alternate* II) |
| Shivalik Agro-Poly Products Ltd, Mohali | Shri Pankaj Kumar MahajanDr G. D. Tyagi (*Alternate*) |
| Technical Training and Research Centre (TTRC), Lohia Group, Kanpur  | Shri R. K. Dwivedi |
| Voluntary Organization in Interest of Consumer Education (VOICE), New Delhi | Shri M. A. U. Khan  |
| BIS Directorate General | Shrimati Meenal Passi, Scientist ‘F’/Senior Director and Head (Petroleum Coal and Related Products) [Representing Director General (*Ex-officio*)] |
| *Member Secretary*Shri Shivam DwivediScientist ‘B’/Assistant Director (Petroleum, Coal and Related Products), BIS |

Panel Responsible for Preparation of the Standard on “Plastic — Recyclates from Post-Consumer bottles and Other Forms of Poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET): Part 1 Designation System and Basis for Specifications (*first revision*)”

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| *Organization* | *Representatives(s)* |
| Reliance Industries Limited, Mumbai  | Dr Shreeram Wadekar **(*Convener*)** |
| Bisleri International Pvt Ltd, Mumbai | Shri K. Ganesh |
| Coca-Cola India Pvt Ltd, Gurugram | Shri Virendra Landge |
| PET Packaging Association for Clean Environment (PACE), New Delhi | Dr Vijay Habbu |
| Reliance Industries Limited, Mumbai | Shri Girish Desai  |
| SABIC, Bengaluru | Dr Sunil Rauto |

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