



FROM THE CEO'S DESK

TACKLING SA'S WATER WOES: There still is time to address the country's infrastructural problems

Water is a major topic of conversation during the month of March, as **World Water Day** is celebrated on the 22nd of March, and **National Water Week** takes place in South Africa from 31 March - 1 April 2020. South Africa's water crisis will no doubt come into the spotlight and,

During his State Of the Nation Address (SONA) delivered recently, the President announced that structural transformation has been identified as a critical area of investment and development through the Infrastructure Fund Implementation team. He listed various shovel-ready, public infrastructure projects that are ready to be rolled out, such as the building of new dams.

From SAPPMA's side, we are relieved that the government is finally recognising the seriousness of the problem and that they are saying they will be making the necessary funds available to upgrade the country's resources. Time alone will tell if these promises come to fruition. There remains no doubt that the impact of this current crisis and ongoing droughts could have been reduced – if not completely avoided had the necessary investments been made to upgrade and maintain our country's water pipes and infrastructure over the last decade.

We hope that our leaders have received a wake-up call and that they treat the need for pipe upgrades with the seriousness it deserves. They also need to make sure they appoint competent, qualified technical personnel at national, provincial and municipal levels as these are important decision-makers who need to be educated and encouraged to invest in buying the best quality products they can afford. They also need to commit to a disciplined maintenance regime for pipe systems.

We can turn the situation around if we work together and they are willing to listen to advice from the industry. SAPPMA's door is always open and we are offering our assistance in any way needed. Together we can!

Jan Venter

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NW&SMP

A look at the much-anticipated National Water & Sanitation Master Plan (NW&SMP) that was launched towards the end of last year by Minister of Water and Sanitation, Lindiwe Sisulu.

According to the NW&SMP, South Africa is facing a crisis that is already having a significant impact on economic growth and people's well-being.

This crisis is caused by insufficient water infrastructure maintenance and investment, recurrent droughts driven by climate variation, inequities in access to water and sanitation, deteriorating water quality and a lack of water engineers.

The plan summarises the top-priority issues confronting the water and sanitation sector, which it sees to address in order to avoid a predicted 17 % water deficit by 2030. The plan also identifies how performance will be monitored.

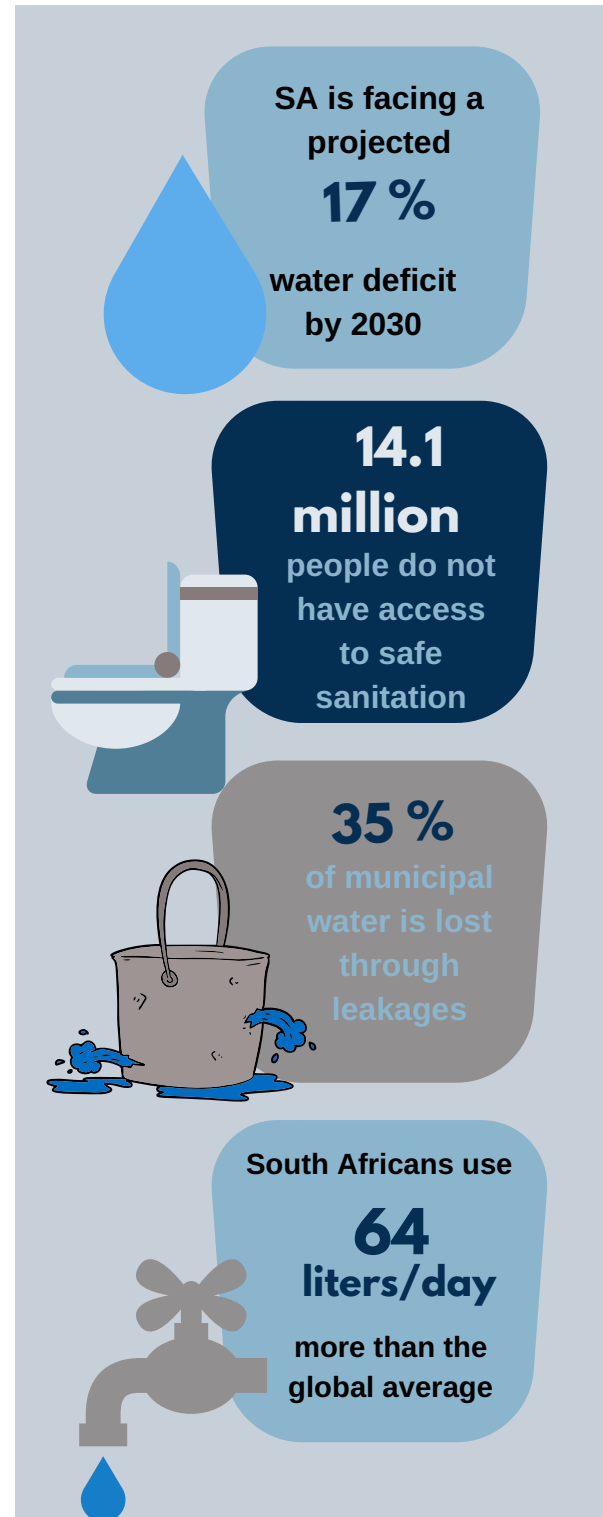
As a plan - rather than a strategy or policy - the prioritised actions with responsibilities are detailed against which relevant players in the sectors can be held accountable by cabinet, parliament and the public.

The NW&SMP is driven by a sense of urgency and actions have been prioritised according to the level of impact that they are expected to deliver in working towards a water-secure future for all. It is considered a "living plan" which means that its implementation will be reviewed and reported on annually, and the plan updated utilising an adaptive management approach.

TIMELINES

Implementation of the plan is divided into three sections:

- **Call to Action** - setting out the critical priorities to be addressed by the water sector up until 2030.
- **Plan to Action** - providing the basis for the key issues underpinning the Call to Action.
- **Schedule of Action** - defining all the identified actions and interventions into annual, measurable outcomes inclusive of roles and responsibilities, time frames and associated estimated costs.





INVESTING IN MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE : LESS IRREGULAR SPENDING AND THE NEW PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK COULD BE CAUSE FOR LOCAL PLASTIC PIPE INDUSTRY TO CELEBRATE

*by Mike Smart, Genesis Consulting and IFPA Chairman,
for SA Polymer Technology Magazine*

In about 2000, the same year the PPPFA (Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act) 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000) was promulgated, South Africa accepted a gift of many tonnes of grey PVC pressure pipes from the Government of the Peoples Republic of China (pipes manufactured in South Africa is blue). These were pipes that should have been supplied by our local manufacturers who support South Africa, employ our people, pay their taxes, develop local skills, invest in South Africa, and support other local companies.

In my opinion, this was a short sighted and extremely harmful decision that was made with very little or no consideration for the consequences.

Three Chinese manufacturers were appointed by their government to supply the pipes - many of which were found to be nonconforming when tested in South Africa for inter alia, pressure, joints and gelation. In fact, the quality of pipes from one supplier was so bad they were excluded from subsequent deliveries by the Chinese Government! Understandably, the local PVC pipe manufacturers were incensed and made urgent representations to the South African government to terminate the supply as a matter of extreme urgency in an effort to limit the damage to the local industry and the associated jobs.

Fast forward to about ten years later when the government published document that states "revised regulations to the PPPFA empower the DTI to designate certain industries that are of 'critical importance' for local manufacture by organs of state and public enterprises".

The document specified, amongst other things, aspects such as the significance of public procurement for the industry, imports, industry multipliers, competition and pricing availability and security of supply, local content etc.

This was exactly what the South African thermoplastic pipe industry had wanted and raised the same issues that we had tried (without success) to bring to the attention of Government for years.

Unfortunately, it seemed that our celebrations were premature, as we were advised 5 years later that the original process had been aborted due to "strong objections" from the accountants of the DTI who were concerned that "designation would lead to price fixing at the expense of the state". Such an allegation against an industry that is as competitive as thermoplastic pipe manufacturing is so misplaced that it borders on the ludicrous.

The South African public entities that procure thermoplastic piping systems include government, SOEs, provincial governments, water boards, metropolises, and municipalities. Despite the population increasing, pipeline infrastructure construction is falling behind. The pipeline infrastructure backlog increases each day and yet the problem doesn't receive the attention it urgently demands – the proverbial "can gets kicked down the road".

The duty of a municipal engineer is "to provide necessary services to the community". If the necessary services are not being provided to the communities, it can be fair to assume that the municipal engineers are not doing their duty. Why not? An old "rule of thumb" for municipal expenditure states that 1/3 should go towards salaries and wages, 1/3 to maintenance and 1/3 to projects. Currently in South Africa, however, approximately 85% goes to salaries and wages!

A recent report states South Africa Municipal "irregular spending" has been reduced by 15 % to R25.2-billion in 2018, down 15%. If this is not cause for celebration for our industry, the news that National Treasury Designated Sectors Circular Number 1 of 2019/2020 designated Plastic Pipes (PVC; HDPE; PP; GRP) for local production and content certainly should be!

Let's hope the winds of change are finally blowing through our country at last.

JG AFRIKA REPLACES SAPPI PIPELINE IN RECORD TIME WITH INNOVATIVE THINKING

JG Afrika, a leading South African engineering consultancy, appointed by main contractor Leomat Construction, jointly devised an innovative approach to swiftly and cost-effectively replace a treated-process water pipeline from Tugela Mill to a discharge point on the Tugela River that had reached the end of its design life. Notably, the Sappi Mandeni Treated-Process Water Pipeline Replacement Project received an award for technical excellence in the South African Institution of Civil Engineering's regional awards programme.

Developed in 1945 to produce container board and lignosulphonate for the export market, the mill is one of Sappi's oldest purpose-built operations and remains a significant employer in-and-around the town of Mandeni, KwaZulu-Natal. Tugela Mill's treated-process water pipeline was previously transferred via a 1m-diameter underground pipeline over a distance of 3,5 km to the effluent discharge point on the Tugela River, while also passing through the suburbs and parallel to the Mandeni Stream.

The pipeline was showing signs of fatigue and Sappi issued a design and construct tender to completely replace the existing pipeline.



Sappi decided to adopt a design and construct approach to accelerate the project delivery by eliminating additional supply-chain processes and enabling the contractor to procure pipe materials while the detailed design was being finalised.

A Class 10 high-density polyethylene pipeline (HDPE) pipe was butt-welded in 12 m-long sections to create robust and durable joints. This enabled the pipe to be pressure tested and commissioned in only six months versus an estimated 18 months that it would have taken using conventional trenching methods.

Sappi's specification for HDPE piping material and the slightly reduced hydraulic capacity from the outset played a large part in facilitating this unique solution. As an extremely flexible and durable material, the pipe could be double-handled by the main contractor without the risk of damaging it.

Calculations undertaken by JG Afrika during the tender stage also indicated that the pipe diameter could be reduced from the initially proposed 1m to 800mm due to a reduction in the volume of treated effluent over the years through various process improvements. This, in turn, would also facilitate the use of existing pipe sleeves for crossings in critical areas to provide further cost and time savings for the client and reduced public inconvenience.

Importantly, the existing pipeline had to remain operational until the new infrastructure was completed to avoid any production disruptions at the mill. The transition from the old to the new infrastructure would then have to be finalised within a nine-hour shutdown period.

Moreover, the new pipeline had to follow the existing route as closely as possible to comply with environmental requirements. This is in addition to being constructed within 3m of the existing infrastructure to ensure that all the construction works were undertaken within the current 8m-wide servitude. It also needed to be sized to accommodate a flow rate of 50ML of treated effluent per day.

SAFRIPOL'S PE100 PIPE MATERIAL GLOBALLY COMPLIANT

Partnerships with LyondellBasell and Qenos informs Safripol of innovative pipe technology, ensures compliance to globally accepted ISO standards

Local polymer producer, Safripol, has firmly established itself as a leader in the PE100 pipe sector for 47 years with ever-growing volumes and technical capabilities. As the local market requirements evolved, and the converter's customers expected quality guarantees, Safripol adapted to respond accordingly to remain relevant and competitive.

Through international partnerships with LyondellBasell and Qenos, Safripol stays informed of innovative pipe technology, as well as ensures compliance to globally accepted ISO standards set down for PE100 pipe materials, which were subsequently adopted by the custodian of national standards, the SABS.

"LyondellBasell's technology license agreement affords Safripol access to the latest advances in polymerisation and application development, while the exclusive licence agreement with Qenos, an accredited ISO 17025 laboratory, allows for information-sharing and provides the company access to future product developments in the HDPE pressure pipe industry," explains George Diliyannis, Safripol's senior technical service and development engineer.

"Furthermore, Qenos and Safripol are the only two companies in the world that use specific LyondellBasell Bimodal Hostalen technology to produce advanced PE100 compliant material."

According to George, Safripol's PE100 pipe grade material, branded iMPACT100®, has always met these ISO standards, and the company has an ongoing mandate to maintain these. iMPACT100®'s compliance with global ISO standards is audited twice a year, with an application to renew certification every three years.

Safripol's iMPACT100 achieves crack resistance of more than three times ISO requirements. Crack resistance is a vital parameter to determine the lifespan of the pipe, and while the industry benchmark set by the ISO standards for crack resistance is 500 hours (Notched Pipe Test), Safripol's iMPACT100® achieves in excess of 1,200 hours, assuring excellent performance in the field.

In addition, external testing is carried out at Hessel Ingenieurtechnik, a specialised pipe testing laboratory in Germany. These results indicate crack resistance of more than three times the ISO requirements, further demonstrating the excellent performance and expected lifetime of pipes made from iMPACT100®.

The minimum ISO requirement for pipe longevity is 50 years, but Safripol recognises the critical need to be more sustainable, aiming for between 50 and 100 years.

"We're more than just a plastic manufacturer. We want to be sustainable and intend to do so by making good and durable quality products, and present more longevity than traditional pipe materials" says George. He went on to say that the company is investing in infrastructural spending to address local needs.

"South Africa experiences water scarcity, significant water losses, a rapidly growing population, and a population that is urbanising and needs access to clean drinking water, as well as safe water waste disposal. The need to advance local infrastructure is an ongoing drive backed by political will, and we are confident that iMPACT100® is the best type of material to use in pressure pipe applications, not only because it lasts longer, but it also reduces water wastage through leak-free solutions and is more cost-effective, sustainable solution compared to traditional pipe materials".

While the SABS certification is underway, Safripol will continue to leverage global technology licensors and new information, supported by a continuous focus and improvement in health, safety, environmental, risk, quality, sustainability and operational efficiency. George adds that Safripol's access to international market trends and new concepts is applied locally to build up the industry, by determining what's relevant and how best it could be incorporated into South African market pipe projects.

George Diliyannis, Safripol's senior technical service and development engineer



**For more information,
visit www.safripol.com**



PROPLASTICS UNVEILS NEW PIPE EXTRUSION FACTORY

"A first of its kind for the African continent"

Proplastics is excited to announce that they have just completed the building of a brand new, 5300 m² world-class pipe extrusion facility at its factory in Zimbabwe. Building operations started in January 2018 and were completed in January 2020.

According to Proplastics CEO, Kudakwashe Leo Chigiya, this state-of-the-art facility houses the world's leading brands in extrusion equipment, as well as a hot and cold mixing plant which was imported from Promixon in Italy. It is supported by an Automated Material Handling System which was designed and manufactured by Penta Piovan in Italy.

"This facility is the first of its kind in the African continent and is no small feat for us, considering the current economic climate," says Chigiya.

Thanks to its expansion, the factory will now be able to produce a maximum output of 32 000 tons of piping per year, that is approximately 4 folds of previous capacity. The new factory has improved ergonomics and allows Proplastics to offer improved operational efficiencies, thereby giving the company a distinct competitive advantage over its competitors as it is able to meet their customers demands better than ever before.



Above: Kudakwashe Leo Chigiya, CEO of Proplastics

For more information, please email
Info@proplastics.co.zw

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ENSURING A QUALITY HDPE SYSTEM

An insider's guide to system requirements



The Installation and Fabrication Plastics Pipe Association (IFPA) stipulates that all components (i.e. pipes, fittings, valves, etc.) are to be inspected for compliance (e.g. SANS 4427) etc. **The quality pack** that is prepared for such an inspection must include all relevant Certificates of Conformance (COC) and Certificates of Analysis (COA).

All **welders** are to hold a Certificate of Competence from a MERSETA-accredited training provider, such as Plastics SA, and have undergone training in accordance with SANS 10269 - Testing and Approval of Welders. It is also advisable that the company is a member of IFPA, as they will then be audited regularly to verify compliance with standards and accepted good practice.

Only quality **welding machines** from a reputable supplier that complies with the relevant part of SANS 1671 are to be used, e.g. SANS 1671-1 Machines - Part 1: Heated Tool Welding; SANS 1671-2 Machines - Part 2: Electrofusion Welding. Welding machines are to be regularly inspected, calibrated and verified to ensure consistent quality of welding.

Welding process must comply with the relevant part of SANS 10268 and all weld protocols to be recorded, e.g. SANS 10268-1 Processes - Part 1: Heated Tool Welding; SANS 10268-2 Processes - Part 2: Electrofusion Welding, etc. There is also a need for welding qualification in accordance with SANS 10270 (Approval of Welding Procedures).

On site, SANS 10268-10 (Processes - Part 10: Weld defects) will be referenced and the welding will be inspected against the assessment class specified by the client.

Assessment class	Requirement level
I	High requirements for safety or for load-carrying capacity, or for both
II	Medium requirements for safety or for load-carrying capacity, or for both
III	Low requirements for safety or for load-carrying capacity, or for both

Random welds can also be taken for destructive testing according to **SANS 6269** (Test methods for Welded Joints) as follows:

- Bend test - Heated Tool Welding
- Peel test - Electro fusion (but might be relevant to Hot Wedge Welding)
- Tensile test - Heated Tool Welding
- Tensile-creep test - also referenced, but seldom used in practice



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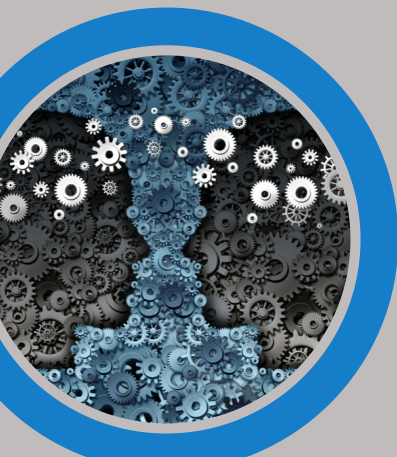
WELDING TRAINING BEING OFFERED AT PLASTICS SA DURING MARCH 2020

(MIDRAND REGIONAL OFFICE)

- NQF 2 Thermoplastic Welding Refresher Training (one day) on 17 or 19 March 2020
- NQF 2 Thermoplastic Welding Training (butt, hot air, hot air extrusion, electro-fusion, socket and solvent welding) from 30 March to 03 April 2020.

For more information or to reserve your seat, please contact Training Administrator Renée McLean via email on Renee.McLean@plasticssa.co.za or call (011) 653 4797

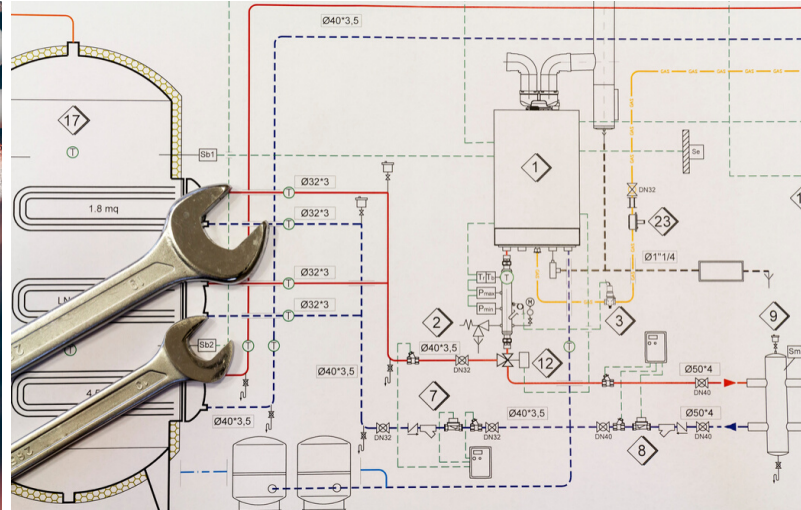
(Visit www.plasticsinfo.co.za/training for more information about training courses being offered)



IN A TIGHT SPOT:

WHEN GETTING ACCESS TO WATER PIPES IS DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE

Written by Vollie Brink for *Plumbing in Africa Magazine*



When designing “Building Water Services” i.e. sanitary drainage, domestic water and fire water systems of a building, there are some very important elements that need to be taken into consideration for the inside, outside and underneath the building.

The above mentioned three building services are conveyed in piping as they contain water, use water and cannot function without water. The focus of this article falls on the issue of gaining “access to and into” the pipes inside, around an outside a building than on operation and maintenance. This is a serious problem that has been around for many years and which often causes serious problems for the Facilities Managers responsible for the operation and maintenance of these services.

Whilst aesthetics and the architectural design of a building is very important, it is equally important that the beautiful building functions well and that it can be properly serviced and maintained.

You can book into the most luxurious 5-star hotel in the world, but if the drainage system is blocked or the plumbing system fails, you can be sure the guests will never return. Allowing for proper access to services is therefore critically important and artisans need to be allowed enough space to not only get to the piping, but also into the piping with his /her hands and tools.

If a pipe duct has rows of piping, it is almost impossible to work on the piping at the back.

Another problem that relates to the issue of access, is where the piping is situated under the ground floor. According to the “deem-to-satisfy-rules”, the only piping that is allowed under such a floor, is where a pipe passes through a building under the floor. In such a case, you must have access on both sides of the building and the pipe must be protected to prevent the mass of the floor and structure above it to damage the pipe.

Strictly speaking, you are therefore not allowed to have drainage piping in ground under the ground floor in ground. You are also not allowed to have bends, change of direction, change of gradient, connections manholes or inspection chambers under such a floor as it hinders access.

There are no small diameter (50mm and less) drainage pipe “bends” available on the market, only elbows. An elbow under the floor in ground does not allow high pressure pipe cleaning equipment to go through it and a camera inspection also cannot be done as the elbow radius is too small. Even in the larger pipe diameters it is difficult to carry out rodding and camera testing and this is a serious problem for maintenance.

(continues...)

IMPORTANT DATES:

4 March - SAPPMA Technical Committee meeting
12 March - IFPA Technical Committee meeting

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IN A TIGHT SPOT (CONT):

The solutions for in-ground piping under the floor lie in the following:

1. The design can only be a Rational Design.
2. The waste-water pipe system and the soil-water pipe system must be completely separate systems.
3. All in-ground piping (wastewater and soilwater) under must be a minimum of 100mm diameter.
4. All piping must allow for access from above to insert rodding and camera equipment to inspect the total internal surfaces of the piping.
5. Access entry points must be provided at least 25m apart and where necessary for rodding and camera inspections.
6. Access entry points must preferably be in ducts which are 25m apart and must be rodding eyes cum cleaning eyes, which are 150mm above the height of a WC pan.
7. The testing of a piping system must include the normal pressure test, but also a camera inspection, a smoke test and a surveying of the actual invert levels by a competent person who are able to carry out a survey and produce a set of "as-built" drawings.
8. Backflow / Overflow facilities should be provided at each position where the drainage system exits the building and must be shown on the drawings.
9. The drainage piping may have less fall than 1/60 from where it exits the building, but it must be a hydraulic designed system and designed as a "sewer" and not as a "drain" as per SANS10400-P.
10. Manholes are preferable for the external sewer.
11. The "benching" of manholes must be correctly and carefully constructed as per the design detail drawing.

The rational design of these services requires intimate knowledge of the hydraulic dynamic theory and pipe systems and pipe materials and senior competent plumbing artisans.

IN GROUND WATER PIPING UNDER A GROUND FLOOR

If the domestic or fire water piping systems are required to be situated under the ground floor in ground, it must also be a rational design by a competent engineer. Water piping must not be installed and cast directly in the concrete floor. It must be installed in pipe sleeves as required in SANS 10252-1. The piping must be installed in sleeves in such a manner to allow the piping to be removed to be fixed if it leaks or to be replaced when necessary.

THE RECYCLING OF PLASTIC (PIPES)

Unprocessed or processed, HDPE and PVC plastics may have excellent production properties that can be remanufactured into many product formats. However, strict rules apply.

SAPPMA's Technical Manager, Ian Venter, explains that there are certain non-negotiable requirements



There are two basic destinations for post-consumer plastics once they have reached the end of their usefulness: they can either be sent to landfill or re-used. Re-use applications can be health critical or not.

UNPROCESSED VS PROCESSED PLASTICS

If sound raw material selection was applied and they produce a best-in-class product, the product samples used for destructive testing, and non-compliant product may be in-house recycled and re-purposed, as long as it still complies to the compound requirements.

The original source of the in-house processed recycled compound has to be verified against the virgin compound properties. Recycled, post-consumer processed materials, is the most problematic since these plastics come from the post-consumer market. It may be that the original product design and raw material selection was inadequate, and it may be that the product have been exposed to contamination, such as a container for a toxic chemical liquid or effluent main pipe system.

Alternatively, contamination could have occurred at the point of disposal," explains Ian Venter. The raw material is no longer a homogeneous compliant compound. The tests to be performed, degree of sampling and testing of post-consumer recycled raw material has not been determined and standardized.

"Toxicity a critical raw material property , cannot be ignored in potable water, pressure pipe, applications", he says. "Without prior knowledge, a manufacturer may unknowingly buy recycled materials containing irreversible toxic compositions and then re-use them for potable water, crop irrigation."

END OF PROPERTY

"Most HDPE or PVC thermoplastics are used for containment - whether it's a milk bottle or a pipeline.

Laboratory testing as per the current product standards are limited to quality control of conforming compounds received and does not include the tests, frequencies and degree of conformance required for human health and safety requirements of post-consumer recycled materials," Ian says.

If materials no longer meet the original specification standard, there are other alternative markets, note the suitability of the products, stated below, in the market, have not been confirmed or assessed by SAPPMA. We find in the market, pipe previously used for high-pressure potable water transfer schemes, are being recycled into low pressure reduced life expectancy irrigation pipelines. We notice that materials that don't comply with human consumption safety standards are applied in other applications within the infrastructure environment, these include gravity systems, like sewers.

For the buyers of products manufactured from post-consumer raw materials, Ian suggests always obtaining a declaration of conformance to a specific standard, a formal company (factory) conformation declaration of the original compound properties of the base raw materials of the product prior to recycling, as well as the post-consumer raw material property validation of raw material post recycling, prior to it being used to manufacture a product.

Validation of uniformity of batches needs to be declared for all batches, prior to going the recycling route. The end user must be informed in writing that post-consumer recycled material are used in the in the product, and all risks and limitations of the product and uniformity in batches must be made known to the end user of the product. The end user needs to take all possible measures to ensure that they understand all health and safety risks and ensure that they have identified and controlled all related risks based on information in hand and have proof that they instructed the manufacturer to proceed. Processes and systems need to be put into place to ensure continuous compliance and conformance. Ian stresses the importance of always using complying compounds that comply to the national and international standards related to the product application.

QUALITY WORKSHOP III



SAPPMA's Technical Manager, Ian Venter, hosted the third in the series of Quality Workshops offered to the industry in Midrand recently, focussing specifically on Moulded and Fabricated Fittings-Conformance

The first session of 2020 was attended by approximately 50 people who represented a wide range of different backgrounds and industries, including SAPPMA/IFPA members, auditors, raw material producers, end-users, specifiers, designers, consultants, engineers, local manufacturers, importers, merchants and the media.

Explaining the reasons for hosting the Quality Workshop III, Ian says it was a continuation of strategic focus areas which were determined during 2019. Pipes XII and Quality Workshop I and II set the stage for some of the basic foundations leading up to the 1st of a series of workshops planned for 2020.

"Thermoplastic pipe and fittings play a vital role in our current strained infrastructure. Sustainable infrastructure is of utmost importance. We need to understand what makes a pipe and fitting manufacturer/distributor sustainable in a competitive and continuously changing world market, and know what allows the infrastructure piping systems to be sustainable. For example, we need to know and understand what the vital signs are that needs to be understood. As with many other sectors the efficient and effective transfer of skills and knowledge to the total value chain is a mammoth task and needs coordinated focus and effort," Ian says.

Key messages from the workshop were:

- The establishment of a Quality infrastructure is a key step in the development of any country.
- Quality infrastructure is the system of technical capabilities used to raise the quality of goods imported traded and exported.
- Quality infrastructure is used to protect markets, businesses and consumers and enables countries to integrate into the global trade system.



SAPPMA WELCOMES BT INDUSTRIAL



It is our pleasure to welcome the BT Industrial Group who has signed up to become a member of SAPPMA recently:



Baila Tlhantlagane (BT) Industrial is a 100 % black-owned industrial solutions business, whose aim is to assist South African industry in delivering projects with maximised ROI. With a offices in Gauteng and Mpumalanga, the company consists of a team of experienced financial and economic modellers, professional engineers, project managers and quantity surveyors, and a strong execution labour force. Combined, the BT Industrial team has already executed projects with a combined value of R3 bn. To make contact with them or to find out more about BT Industrial, contact Kgomotso Maphai, Executive - Marketing, Sales & Logistics on (061) 449 4984 or via email on Km@bt-industrial.co.za.

Alternatively, visit their website on www.bt-industrial.co.za

SAVA HOSTS VINYL2020 CONFERENCE

Friday, 12 June 2020, Emperors Palace

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COST BREAKDOWN:

- **Attendance fee** for members of SAVA or other industry associations: R1 700 (excluding VAT)
- **Attendance fee** for non-members of SAVA or other industry associations: R2 300 (excluding VAT)
- **Book and pay before 1 May 2020 and enjoy a 10 % early bird discount off registration fees)**
- **Exhibition space:** starting from R5 000.00
- **Sponsorships:** Platinum Sponsorship @ R60 000, Gold Sponsorship @ R40 000, Silver Sponsorship @ R30 000, Bronze Sponsorship @ R20 000.

Vinyl products are used in a wide variety of applications and sectors – ranging from water supply and healthcare, to packaging, footwear, building and construction. In the three years since SAVA hosted its Vinyls SA Conference in 2017, a lot of innovation and various industry developments have taken place. The vinyls industry (locally and internationally) has faced and overcome many challenges, but in an ever evolving market, we need to continue addressing various environmental, health and business developments.

The Vinyls2020 Conference will offer the ideal platform for local role-players to show off their products and where the amazing versatility of vinyls can truly be put on display to delegates who will be representing various sectors of the vinyls industry, including raw material suppliers, manufacturers, recyclers, students, the media and other interested parties.

Topics that will be addressed include the innovative use of PVC, recycling or possible end-markets for recycled vinyl products, legacy issues, manufacturing challenges and international developments, sustainability and bio-degradability issues etc. Local presenters will share the stage with international experts from the Global Vinyls Council (GVC) and Vinyls Plus who have also been invited as keynote speakers.

Says Adri Spangenberg, CEO of SAVA: "Our aim is to make the Vinyls2020 Conference bigger and better than ever before! Feedback received from delegates who attended our Vinyls conferences during previous years made it clear that there is a need for such an industry-specific event during which the challenges, opportunities and developments impacting the local PVC industry can be addressed.

By attending, presenting or exhibiting at the Vinyls2020 Conference, we will pro-actively addresses PVC related issues and constructively engage with stakeholders and role players in order to create a positive environment for a vibrant and sustainable PVC industry".

For more information or to register for the Vinyls2020 conference, visit www.savinyls.co.za or contact conference organisers via email at Info@savinyls.co.za

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