

TGL-01-R1-06

Products made from Recycled Plastics

Used plastics can cause environmental problems if they are not properly managed. Plastics left in the environment, in the ground, and in water sources are a danger to animals, can lead to the clogging of drainage systems, and take up much landfill space. These plastics are also a threat to visual aesthetics especially in big cities such as Bangkok where plastic waste comprises 14% of all wastes in the city. Although, at present, degradable plastics have been introduced, the use of such plastics has not led to a reduction in the amount of used plastics since these plastics do not completely decompose in landfills.

The recycling of used plastics is an appropriate way to reduce plastic waste, reduce petrochemicals used in the production of new plastics, and reduce hazardous waste from the production of new plastics.

Category Definitions

'Products made from recycled plastics' apply only to products made from recycled plastics which are durable and used for purposes such as:

- Household products such as basins, buckets, water canisters, wastebaskets, furniture, carpets, mats, oil, and rubber tiles.
- Plastic products used in construction and transportation such as gutters, drains, pallets, clam-shell-shaped baskets/hod, grout mixer, wood plastic composite, and plastic cords.
- Plastic products used in agriculture such as flowerpots, plastic films for covering plant fields, nets used for covering plant fields, watering cans, corrugated plastic sheets for disposal of wastewater, plastic films for lining ponds, and drip tubes
- Office supplies such as files, and plastic covers
- Textile such as clothes, carpets and tents

Plastic containers for food, medicine, cosmetics, plastic toys, and disposable plastic products are NOT included.

Definitions

The term *'recycled plastic'* here refers to post-consumer plastics, which include production or processing overrun and waste.

General Requirements

4.1 The product must be certified to the Thai Industrial Standard for the product or pass the product quality tests specified in the Thai Industrial Standard for that product or be certified by to a recognized national standard or pass tests equivalent to the ones specified in the recognized national standard. In the case where the product does not have a prescribed industrial standard, the producer must test the quality of that product against the quality of the same type of products made from new

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plastics or other materials. The product will only be awarded the Green Label when the quality of the product is as good as, or better than products in the same category.

4.2 Production, transportation, and waste disposal after use must be in accordance with all applicable government acts and regulations such as the Factory Act, Ministry of Industry.

Product Specific Requirements

5.1 For products used in construction, recycled plastics shall comprise at least 60% of the weight of the plastic product.

5.2 For other plastic products, recycled plastics shall comprise at least 90 % of the weight of the plastic product.

5.3 The product shall contain no toxic substances, and contain minimal additives such that no harm will come to the consumer. Those mentioned toxic substances and additives are;

- R 45 (may cause cancer)
- R 46 (may cause heritable genetic damage)
- R 48 (danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure)
- R 61 (may cause harm to the unborn child)
- R 63 (possible risk of harm to the unborn child)
- R 68 (possible risk of irreversible effects)
- polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)
- polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)
- polyurethane as a halogenated propellant or as of any composition

which listed in Basic criteria for the award of the Germany's Environmental Label of Products made from Recycled Plastics RAL-UZ 30a and Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC.

5.4 The product shall be marked to facilitate recycling follows the ISO standard of ISO 11469 or the Thai Industrial standard TIS. 1310

Testing Methods

6.1 Compliance with the requirements shall be made via tests specified in the industrial standards for that product or tests specified in a recognized national standard. In the case where there is no industrial standard for that product, the producer must test for product quality against products in the same category made from new plastics or other types of raw materials. In such a case, the product will only be awarded the Green Label if it is proven that the product quality is as good as, or better than, products in the same category. In that event, Green Label officers and/or members of the second technical sub-committee shall have power to consider the appropriateness of awarding the Green Label to such products on a case by case basis.

6.2 The producer shall submit the certificate of origin indicating the type and amount of recycled plastic used as raw materials for the product, including the type and amount of ingredients used in the production process as well as a certificate of no toxic substances and additives that harm to the consumer used in the product due to requirement 5.3. The certificate shall be signed by recognized authorities within the company and shall be submitted to Green Label officers for consideration.

6.3 The producer shall submit the product sample and declaration letter certified the existence of marking to facilitate recycling signed by recognized authorities within the company

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