INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

News Letter

A publication from IVC • VOL. 6 • ISSUE 2 • FEBRUARY 2026
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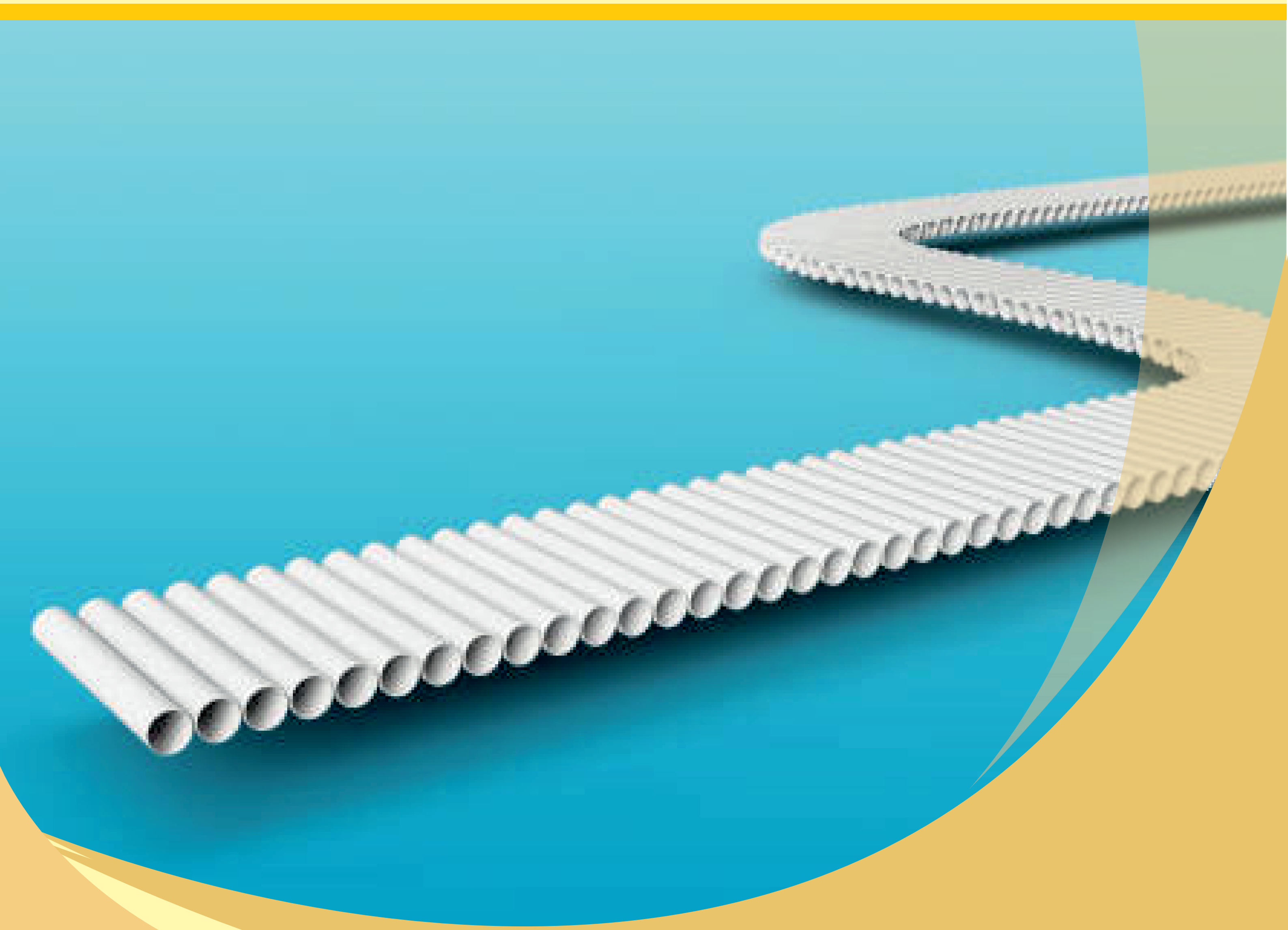

Vinyl is an integral part of our day to day life

Published by Dr. Shreekant Diwan
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IVC News Letter: Quarterly Publication of IVC

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From the desk of Editor

The world of plastics is undergoing significant change, driven by innovation and a desire to be environmentally responsible.

It is a fact that modern civilisation cannot live and flourish without plastics, be they PVC or otherwise. But we need to be cognisant of the potential downsides of its irresponsible manufacture, use, and disposal.

You will be surprised to know that a garbage-strewn planet may have found a friend in 'fungi'. Several start-ups are betting on mushrooms to break down materials such as plastics that are difficult to recycle.

Think – a parent can change a child's nappy in seconds, but the end-product can lie in garbage dumps for centuries. However, fungi, nature's decomposers, are being used to hasten decomposition. Their enzymatic capabilities are attracting entrepreneurs who believe mushrooms can do what modern recycling cannot.

There are now start-ups promoting "mycoremediation" stating fungi can break down materials that defeat traditional recycling, including plastics. This is a huge find. Mycelium, a threadlike root structure of fungi, secretes enzymes capable of breaking up complex carbon-based molecules. The hope is that, in societies where we often throw away our plastic bottles, the newly discovered chemistry can help dispose of the waste we create.

An American company, Hiro, is offering a "MycoDigestible" nappy that the changer inserts a pouch of fungi into before discarding the soiled item. After a few weeks, the fungi get activated by moisture and begin digesting the plastic components of the nappy. It is stated that the decomposition time falls from decades to less than a year.

The good news is that Hiro is not alone in betting on the future of fungi. US-based Mycocycle, Swedish group MycoMine and Belgium's Novobiom are experimenting with ways to turn plastics and industrial refuse into usable materials.

Things are changing. Our PVC is getting more sustainable options. The world is getting safer.

Robin Banerjee

All about the Indian Vinyl Council

The Indian Vinyl Council is set up and exclusively dedicated to the cause of entire PVC value chain. The objective of the forum is to serve all the stakeholders of Vinyl Family, i.e the resin producers, additives and related chemical producers, converters, processing and ancillary equipment manufacturers, recyclers of Vinyl products and the end users. With the active and harmonious participation; the members, end users and the public at large will all stand to reap considerable benefits.

The Council will play a pivotal role as the hub of advocacy between the government (state and central), policy makers, regulatory bodies and industry stakeholders to pave the way for the industry by eliminating obstacles and opening the doors to expand the market for the Vinyl industry.

Adding greater momentum to the growth of the Vinyl industry through networking will also be one of the core responsibilities of the Council. It will work towards increasing access to the industry's leaders and enabling them to connect seamlessly with suppliers, academia, regulators, scientists and experts through seminars, conferences, technical meetings and other events.

One of our top priorities is to ensure the efficient diffusion of knowledge to all our members, on the state of art technology, market perspectives, statistics & information and details of global initiatives on sustainability… all relevant to the Vinyl and allied industries.

Our focused approach is to work towards the welfare of mankind and encourage responsible care in an environmentally sustainable manner as practiced and specified in circular economy principles and models.

We strongly believe in supporting & encouraging innovation, and training & skill development within the Vinyl value chain, to facilitate raising the competency and the level of industry to global standards.

We are also committed to developing technical standards for maintaining quality and consistency to enhance the acceptance of Poly Vinyl Chloride and related products and multiply its application in all spheres of life.

IVC Objectives

- To promote and advocate all round development of the entire Vinyl industry comprising of all elements of the Vinyl value chain
- To build a positive image of Vinyl products in eyes of the end-users as well as society at large.
- To assist and collaborate with the government and non-government bodies and statutory authorities for formulating industry related policies including codes and standards and seek representations from such bodies.
- To promote and support standardisation and quality assurance programmes to encourage regulatory compliances.
- To create awareness and educate the end users of the value proposition of PVC products including energy conservation, eco-friendliness and sustainability.
- To support and encourage innovation, training and skill development within the Vinyl value chain and thereby raise the level of industry to global standards.
- To institute and/or fund scientific and economic research in the industry connected with PVC and its products.
- To provide a forum for member associations to collaborate for broadening the market for PVC products.

The Use of PVC in the Manufacture of Cooling Tower Fills

Pijush Burman,
Cooldeck Industries Pvt. Ltd.

1. Introduction

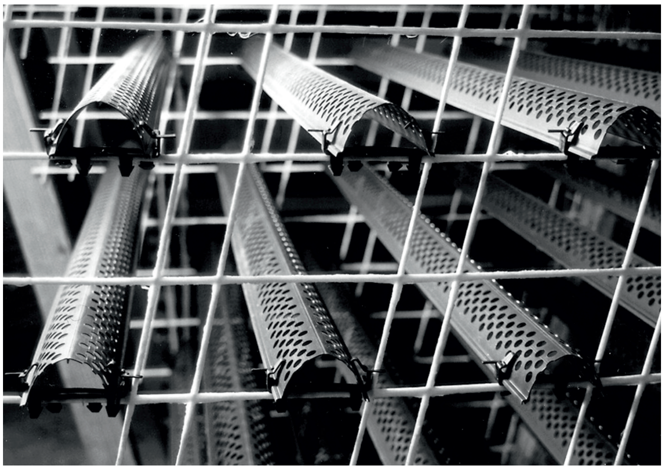
Cooling towers play a vital role in industrial systems and power generation stations in the dissipation of excess heat to the atmosphere. The performance of cooling towers chiefly depends on the efficiency of its fill media that provides an enhanced surface area to promote vigorous contact between warm water and ambient air to maximize heat and mass transfer.

Though several materials are used in the manufacture of cooling tower fills, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) has become the global standard due to its advantageous combination of physical, chemical, and economic properties. This article explores the prominence of PVC in the making of cooling tower fills, its benefits, limitations, and comparative position against other fill materials.

2. The Role of Fill in Cooling Towers

Fill material increases the effective contact area and residence time of water and air inside a cooling tower. Fills are of three categories:

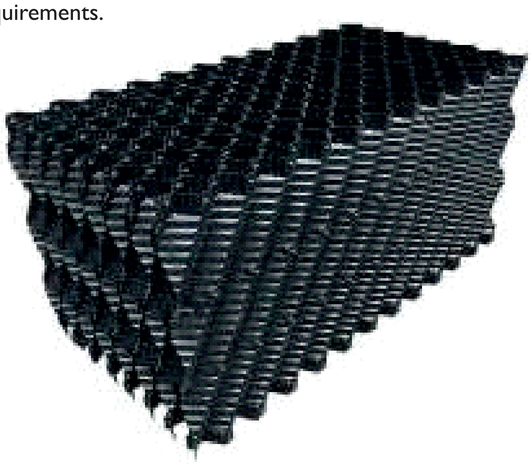
a. Film fills: These are thin corrugated PVC sheets arranged in chevron or herringbone pattern. They spread water into thin films over a large surface area, thus enabling maximum air-water interaction and high thermal performance. These fills are preferred where circulating water quality is good.



b. Splash fills: These are composed of laths, bars, grids, or louvers/terrazzo. Splash fills break water into droplets that fall through multiple impact levels, thus improving cooling by droplet-air contact. They are often preferred where water contains high suspended solids or scaling tendencies.

c. Flash Fills or Modular Splash fills: These fills have the performance characteristics of both film and splash fills. The modular structure of these fills facilitate both spreading and splashing of water, thus creating instantaneous films and droplets of water. These fills are preferred where circulating water is of moderate quality. These fills are typically made in PP and hence, are out of scope of this article.

The material chosen for fills must balance thermal performance, mechanical strength, chemical resistance, ease of manufacture and long-term durability. PVC offers an effective balance of these requirements.



3. Favorable Properties of PVC

a. Chemical Resistance: PVC is highly resistant to most acids, alkalis, salts, and oxidizing agents commonly found in recirculating water. Unlike wood, which is prone to microbial decay, or metals, which corrode, PVC maintains integrity even in chemically aggressive environments.

b. Thermal Stability: PVC fills typically perform reliably at water temperatures up to 55°C, with heat-stabilized formulations extending tolerance to 65°C. This is sufficient for the majority of industrial cooling tower applications.

c. Mechanical Strength & Durability: PVC has adequate rigidity to form structured sheets and grids while being lightweight. It does not support algae or fungal growth, ensuring long service life with minimal degradation.

d. Processing & Manufacture: PVC sheets can be easily vacuum-formed, calendered, pressed or embossed into complex geometries, making it highly adaptable for different fill designs.

e. Lightweight Construction: Being much lighter than wood or metal, PVC reduces structural loads on towers, simplifies installation, and facilitates easy maintenance or replacement.

f. Cost-Effectiveness: PVC combines low raw material cost, easy processing and durability, thus resulting in a favorable lifecycle cost compared to alternatives like polypropylene (PP) or engineered composites.

4. Applications in Cooling Towers

a. Counterflow Towers: PVC film fills are arranged in vertical or inclined chevron patterns here to maximize heat transfer with low pressure drop.

b. Crossflow Towers: PVC splash fills are arranged in either inclined terrazzo or in staggered tiers.

5. Limitations of PVC

Despite its widespread use, PVC has some limitations that restrict its application in certain environments:

a. Temperature Limitations: At continuous hot water temperatures above 60°C, PVC softens and may deform.

6. Comparison with Other Materials

b. Fire Behavior: PVC is inherently self- extinguishing but, when exposed to flames, it can release corrosive hydrogen chloride gas.

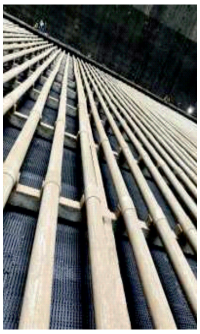
c. UV Sensitivity: Long-term exposure to sunlight without stabilizers can cause PVC to become brittle. Additives and coatings are used to mitigate this effect.

Property	PVC Fills	Polypropylene (PP) Fills	Wooden Fills	Metal Fills
Operating Temperature	55 to 60°C	80 to 90°C	Limited; degrades biologically	High but prone to corrosion
Chemical Resistance	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Poor to moderate
Durability	High	High	Low	Low–moderate
Weight	Light	Light	Moderately Heavy	Heavy
Cost	Moderate (cost-effective)	Higher than PVC	Low initial, high upkeep	High
Applications	All types of industrial- packaged & filed erected	High-temp, fouling-prone applications	Legacy installations	Rare, older designs or special applications

7. Conclusion

PVC has established itself as the industry standard material for cooling tower fills worldwide. Its combination of chemical resistance, formability, mechanical strength, low weight, and cost- effectiveness makes it ideal for both film and splash fill designs. While alternatives like polypropylene or engineered composites are used for niche applications with higher temperatures or fouling challenges, PVC remains the most reliable and economical choice for the majority of installations.

The adoption of PVC in fill manufacturing continues to ensure efficient cooling, longer service life, and reduced lifecycle costs, contributing to the overall reliability and sustainability of cooling systems.



Life Cycle Analysis of PVC and O-PVC Pipes

By Sh. G K Saxena,
The Supreme Industries Ltd.

With sustainability initiatives, the world is trying to find out the overall impact of the products utilized in day to life at very large scale across the globe. Various techniques are thought for analysing the impact. One of such technique getting popularized is Life Cycle Assessment.

What is Life Cycle Assessment?

Life cycle assessment (LCA), also known as life cycle analysis, is a methodology for assessing the impacts associated with all the stages of the life cycle of a commercial product, process, or service. For instance, in the case of a manufactured product, environmental impacts are assessed from raw material extraction and processing, through the product's manufacture, distribution and use, to the recycling or final disposal of the materials composing it.

Also, due to the general nature of an LCA study of examining the life cycle impacts from raw material extraction (cradle) through disposal (grave), it is sometimes referred to as "cradle-to-grave analysis"

An LCA study involves a thorough inventory of the energy and materials that are required across the supply chain and value chain of a product, process or service, and calculates the corresponding emissions to the environment. LCA thus assesses cumulative potential environmental impacts. The aim is to document and improve the overall environmental profile of the product by serving as a holistic baseline upon which carbon footprints can be accurately compared.

Importance of LCA:

LCA is a technique to assess the environmental aspects and potential impacts associated with a product, process, or service, by:

- Compiling an inventory of relevant energy and material inputs and environmental releases
- Evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with identified inputs and releases
- Interpreting the results to help you make a more informed decision

Hence, it is a technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life from raw material extraction through materials processing, manufacture, distribution, use, repair and maintenance, and disposal or recycling. The results are used to help decision-makers select products or processes that result in the least impact to the environment by considering an entire product system and avoiding sub-optimization that could occur if only a single process were used.

Therefore, the goal of LCA is to compare the full range of environmental effects assignable to products and services by quantifying all inputs and outputs of material flows and assessing how these material flows affect the environment. This information is used to improve processes, support policy and provide a sound basis for informed decisions.

What Can an LCA Be Used For?

An LCA can be used by different people for different things. But it's all about environmental impact and performance.

Design: what changes can we make to the product to lessen its environmental impact?

Purchasing: which product has the least environmental impact?

Marketing: is this product "greener" than a competitor?

Benchmarking: how's our company doing next to all the others in our industry?

Tracking: how's our environmental performance doing this year compared with last years?

Policy: what initiatives will help improve overall environmental outcomes?

LCA of PVC and OPVC Pipes:

Pipes are a fundamental element in engineering and construction. They are used to carry all kinds of fluids, and the material they are made of depends on the purposes they are intended for.

Pipes are a basic element in engineering works: industries, homes, supply networks, etc. They provide a series of services, of which we could highlight:

1. Distribution of all types of fluids

   a. drinking water

   b. natural gas and other heating fluids

   c. sanitation and waste waters

   d. industrial fluids

2. Heating systems

3. Irrigation systems

PVC pipes have been used worldwide for more than 70 years due to various techno-commercial advantages over traditional material pipes. PVC pipes are most commonly used in various applications such as water and sewage transmission, agri water transport etc. PVC pipe is the preferred choice for buried applications.

PVC is the most commonly used pipe material for water management projects due to easy maintenance/rehabilitation and longest life cycle.

There are various LCA studies carried out on performance of PVC pipes in comparison to various traditional material pipes. It has been observed that PVC pipes score over other materials in terms of all parameters in overall life cycle of the pipe at every stage.

One of such studies was carried out by Dept. of Project engineering, University Polytechnic of Catalunya, Barcelona with title "Estimate of energy consumption and CO2 emission associated with the production, use and final disposal of PVC, HDPE, PP, ductile iron and concrete pipes'.

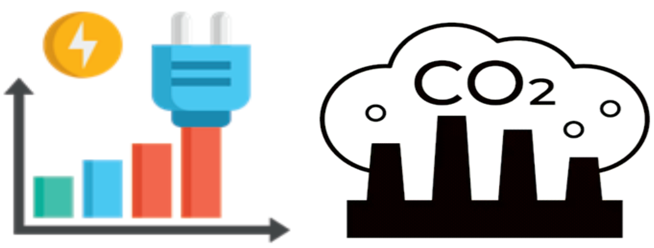
The framework of this study covered the two commonest types of pipes: pipes for carrying drinking water and drainage/sanitation pipes.

The environmental impact of the choice of the construction material of these two types of pipes was determined and a life cycle assessment was made, considering the stages of extraction and supply of materials, production of the pipe, installation and use, recycling in the cases where this is possible, and final disposal of waste materials.

The reference materials taken for the comparative study were polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), concrete and ductile iron, the latter two being historically the most widely used for the two types of pipes analysed. In the case of the PVC, pipes made of conventional PVC and of biaxially oriented PVC were taken into consideration.

In all cases, the pipes were considered to be underground pipes with an average lifetime of 50 years, with a maintenance protocol which would involve two checks per year.

The impact was evaluated taking two fundamental indicators into consideration: (1) estimate of energy consumption; and (2) emission of carbon dioxide (CO2) attributable to the manufacture, use, recycling and final waste disposal, of the pipes divided into the two groups indicated above: pipes for carrying drinking water and sanitation pipes.



The calculation base used was sections of pipe 3 meter in length, free from accessories in every case. The methodology used was based on a procedure of environmental accounting of energy consumption and CO2 emission values, in which these indicators have been estimated in each of the stages of the life cycle of drinking water and sanitation pipes (extraction and supply of material, production of the pipe, transport for installation and use). The end results signify the sum of the energy consumption and CO2 emission figures equivalent to each of these stages.

Pipes for carrying drinking water with a rated diameter (RD) of 110 mm were chosen for PVC and bioriented PVC, and the corresponding diameters in ductile iron and HDPE pipes involving an inner diameter greater than or equal to same, to ensure they will carry the same flow at the same or a lower speed. The resulting commercial rated diameters are 125 mm for both HDPE and ductile iron pipes.

In the case of sanitation pipes, in which the flow of fluid takes place at atmospheric pressure and without propulsion, an RD 315 PVC pipe was taken for reference purposes, with the following elements for comparison: bioriented PVC pipes with a rated diameter of 315 mm, corrugated PP pipes and corrugated HDPE pipes with a rated diameter of 400 mm, and bulk concrete pipes with a rated diameter of 400 mm, without taking their different deformation behaviour into account.

For the PVC, corrugated PE and corrugated PP pipes for sanitation and the ductile iron pipe for supply, an additional analysis was made of the variation of the results in the event 80% in weight of recycled materials were used to manufacture the pipes.

In considering pipes for carrying drinking water, the most important stage in terms of energy consumption and CO2 emissions for all of them, except the ductile iron with 80% recycled material, is that of use of the pipe, in which the consumption and emission figures for pumping a flow-rate of 0.012 m3/s, obtained as the flow-rate conveyed along an RD110 PVC pipe for a typical speed of 1.5 m/ s fluid displacement, were taken into consideration.

In the case of sanitation pipes, the fluid is not usually pump-driven, whereby the energy consumption in the usage stage is limited to maintenance operations, the contribution of which was considered negligible in respect of the whole.

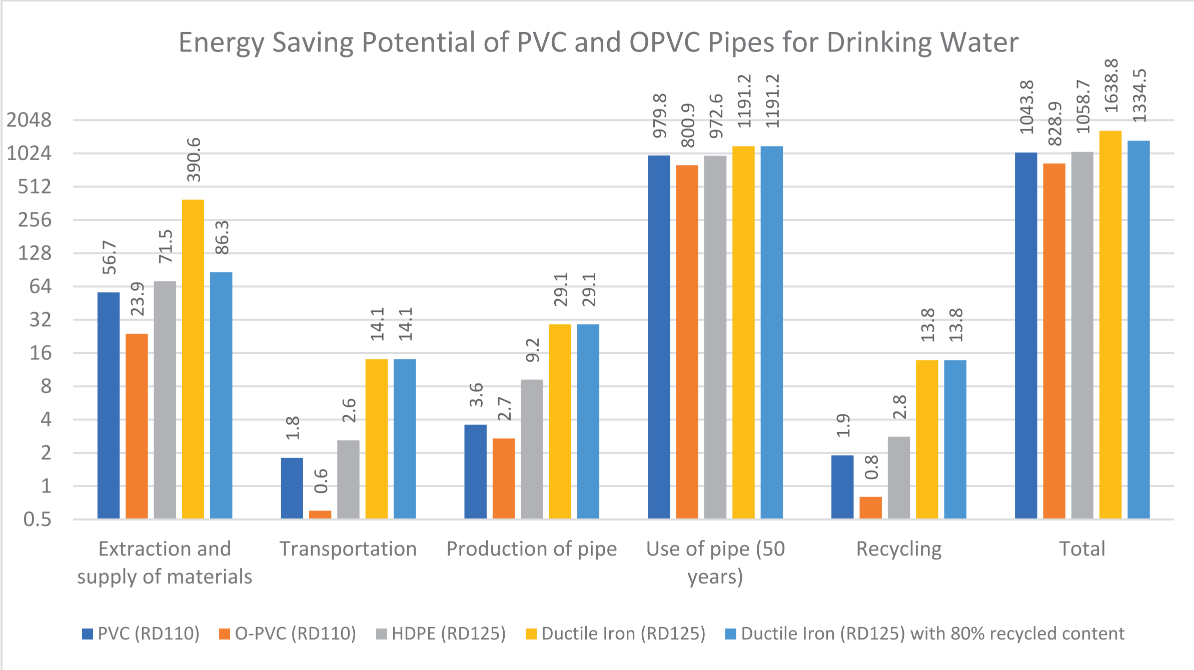
The determinant stage of energy consumption and CO2 emissions into the atmosphere in this case was extraction and supply of materials (signifying in the region of 80% of the total), except for concrete. Even in cases where 80% recycled materials were used, this stage signifies between 50 and 70% of the total.

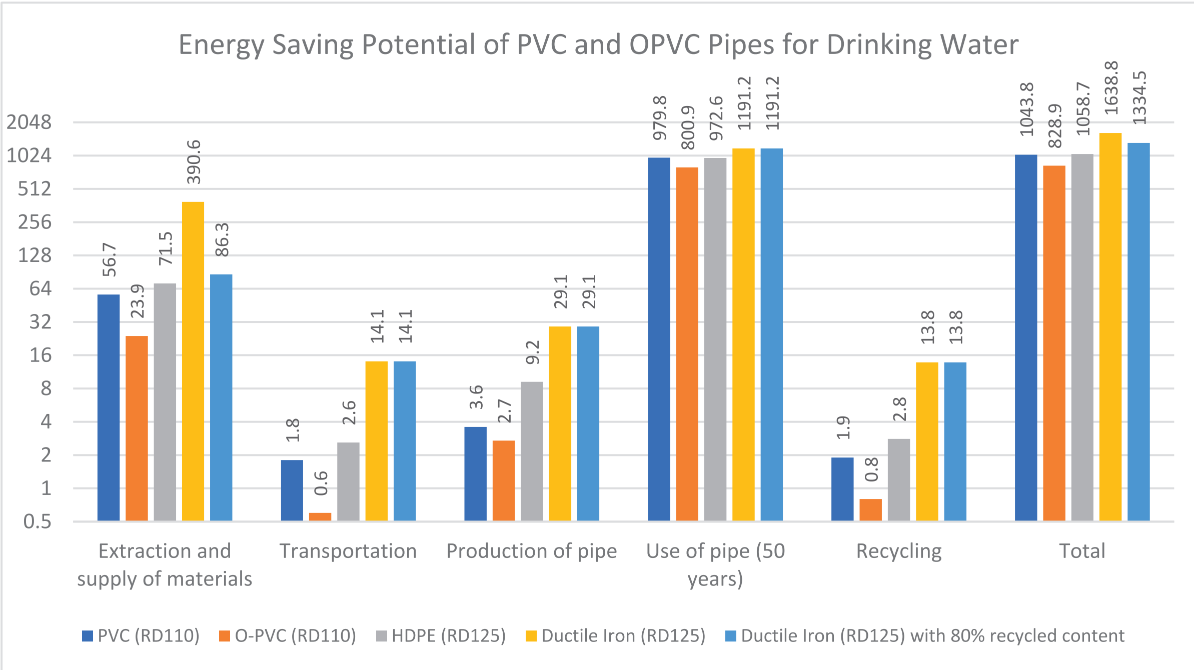
In the case of concrete, the largest energy consumption stage is production of the pipe, amounting to 53% of the total. The intermediate stages of transport become highly important in this case, consequent to the high specific gravity of the material.

In the case of pipes for carrying drinking water, the oriented PVC pipe was the one with the least energy consumption, 828 kWh, and least CO2 emissions, 363 kg of CO2 for each 3 m section of pipe, without accessories. The conventional PVC pipe signifies energy consumption of 1,041 kWh, and emission of 452 kg of CO2 for each 3 m section of pipe. The pipe showing the next most favourable results was the HDPE pipe, with energy consumption of 1,055 kWh and CO2 emissions of 454 kg; i.e. 1.3% and 0.4% more than the PVC.

The unrecycled ductile iron pipe shows the poorest results from the perspective of energy consumption and CO2 emissions, requiring 1,620 kWh per 3 m of pipe, and generating emissions of 681 kg of CO2 into the atmosphere.

It was clearly observed that OPVC and PVC Pipes exhibited energy consumption reduction potential by ~100% and 36% respectively when compared to Ductile Iron and similar results for CO2 reduction.

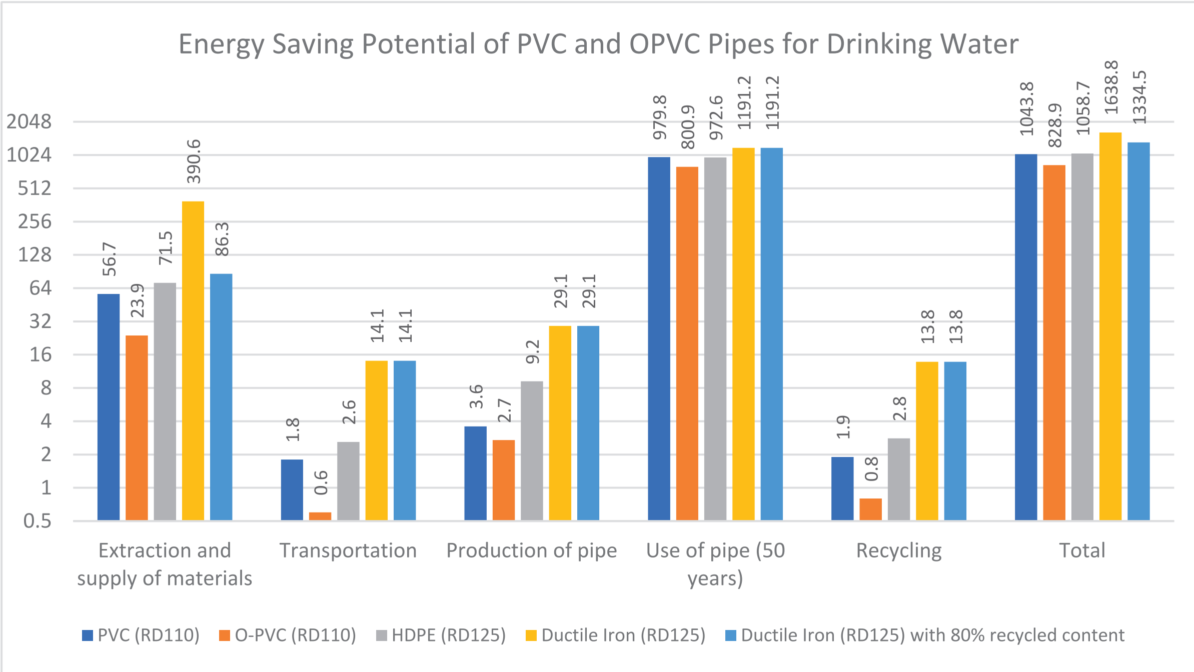


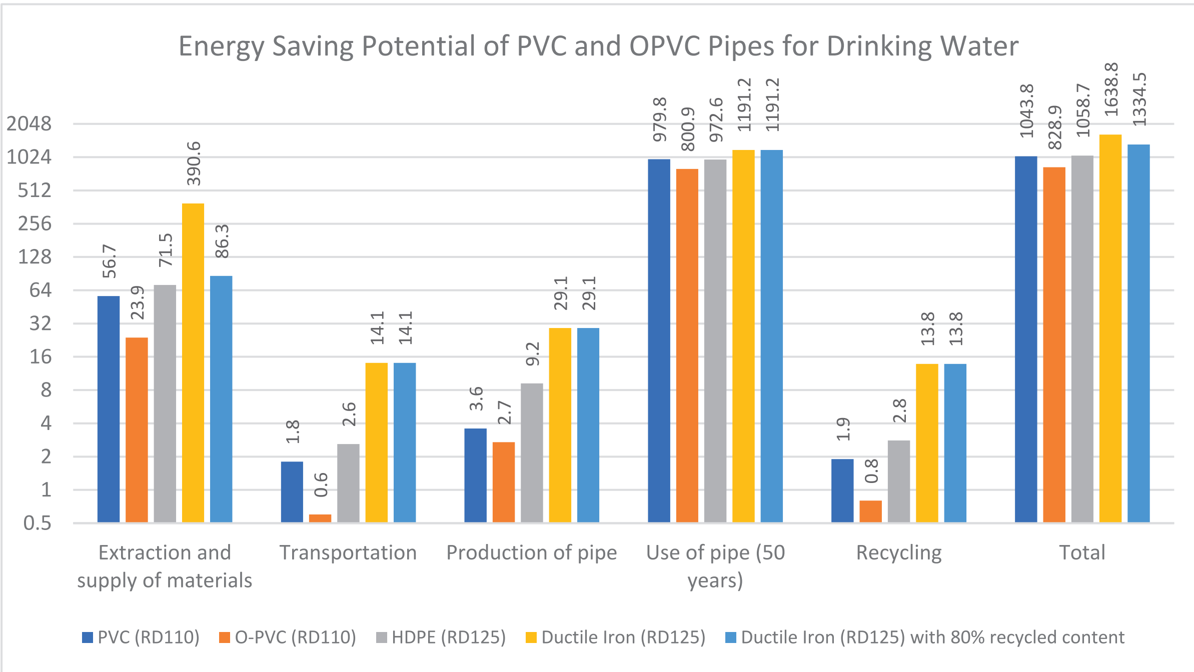


In terms of sanitation pipes, PVC and OPVC Pipes showed ~30% and 40% lower energy consumption respectively in total life cycle when compared to the concrete pipes. PVC Pipes with 80% recycled material found the ~80% lower energy consumption vs concrete pipes. When compared for CO_2 emission PVC and OPVC pipes were found to be 50% and 55% lower emission respectively vs Concrete pipes while PVC Pipes with 80% recycled material found the ~83% lower emission vs Concrete Pipes.

The best results for energy consumption correspond to the RD400 corrugated PP pipe, using 80% recycled material for manufacture, with energy consumption for every 3 m of pipe of 60 kWh, and emissions of 22 kg of CO_2. While the RD400 corrugated PE pipes with 80% recycled material show energy consumption of 64 kWh and production of 21 kg of CO_2, these values are 75% and 73% lower than for the PVC pipes without recycled material, respectively.

As can be seen from the results shown, the behaviour of the three plastic materials (both virgin and 80% recycled contents) was very similar compared to the base scenario, and no significant differences were appreciated in the choice of one material or another.





Conclusion: The study indicated that PVC and OPVC Pipes are best suited pipe materials for drinking water with lowest environmental impact both in terms of energy consumption and CO2 emissions. In sanitary applications, PVC and OPVC pipes exhibited significant potential for reduction of energy consumption and CO2 emission when compared to concrete pipes.

Within plastic pipes, marginal difference was observed when compared PVC, OPVC and HDPE pipes were compared for drinking water and sanitary applications. Plastic Pipes (PVC, HDPE and PP) with 80% recycled material for sanitary applications exhibited remarkable difference compared to pipes made from virgin material which highlighted opportunities for plastic pipes with recycled material in sanitary applications.

Silent PVC Pipes – Innovative Product for High Rise Buildings

Arunakumari GS,
Reliance Ind. Ltd.

Pipes are fundamental raw materials in any construction project—be it residential, commercial, or industrial. From water supply and drainage to fire protection and HVAC systems, the choice of pipe directly impacts the durability, safety, and cost-efficiency of a structure.

Water is a basic need of the mankind and considered as a utility service. Piping system is the backbone of the water management activities in building and construction. There are various pipes used for the transportation and distribution of the potable and waste water. PVC Pipes are very commonly used for wastewater conveyance in both residential and commercial building like hotels, hospitals, office spaces etc.

Why requirement of silent pipes?

- High rise buildings are increasing throughout the world due to lack of space.
- In India, both due to population growth and non-availability of space in mega cities, high rise buildings are increasing exponentially.
- Problems not experienced in usual few storied buildings are being experienced in high rise building.
- One such problem is the noise generating from the waste water drain pipes, when water is flowing through it.
- Noise pollution is a common issue in modern homes. Unwanted sounds from plumbing systems can be disruptive, especially in multi-story buildings and apartments.
- The sound of water rushing through pipes, gurgling drains, and flushing toilets can create an uncomfortable living environment.
- Silent pipes offer a practical solution to reduce noise and improve home comfort.

Noise in Wastewater Systems

Noise in wastewater system is caused by water movement, pressure changes, and vibrations within the pipes. Common sources of noise include:

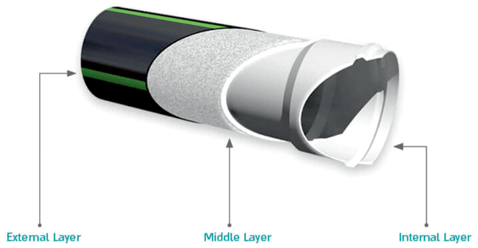
- Water flow: When water moves through pipes at high speed, it generates noise due to friction and turbulence.
- Drainage systems: As wastewater travels down pipes, the impact against the pipe walls creates sound waves that travel through the structure.
- Expansion and contraction: Temperature changes cause pipes to expand and contract, leading to creaks and pops.
- Vibrations: Loose or poorly secured pipes vibrate, amplifying noise throughout the house.

Why choose silent pipes?

- Noise Reduction: They significantly cut down on the sounds of rushing water, flushing toilets, and draining sinks, improving comfort in noise-sensitive areas.
- Enhanced Comfort: Creates a more tranquil atmosphere, essential for bedrooms, patient rooms, hotel suites, and offices.
- Superior Material: Made from mineral-filled or multilayer uPVC, offering excellent sound absorption and high rigidity, comparable to cast iron but lighter.
- Ideal for High-Rises: Solves common noise problems in multi-story buildings where sound travels easily through standard pipes.
- Modern Aesthetics: Supports modern open-plan designs by controlling unwanted plumbing sounds

Noise reduction methodology in Silent Pipes:

- Material Composition: The material used in drainage pipes plays a key role in sound reduction. Standard pipes made from PVC or metal often amplify noise. Silent Pipes use specialized materials like mineral-reinforced PVC, which naturally dampens sound better than standard PVC.
- Material Density: The added minerals increase the pipe's mass and density, effectively dampening the sound energy.
- Multi-Layer Design: Silent Pipe system features a multi-layered design. Multiple layers within the pipe work together to dampen vibrations and reduce sound transmission. This design ensures that noise from flowing water does not travel through walls and ceilings, making indoor spaces quieter. A common design features three layers:
  - Inner layer: Smooth for efficient water flow.
  - Middle layer: A dense, sound-insulating barrier (e.g., mineral-filled plastic).
  - Outer layer: A protective shell for impact resistance and structural strength.
- Vibration Damping: The dense middle layer absorbs mechanical vibrations, preventing them from traveling through walls and floors.



- Thick Walls: Thicker walls and higher density materials inherently reduce airborne noise transmission.
- Acoustic Pipe Clamp Fittings & Installation: Vibrations are a major cause of noise in drainage systems. Acoustic pipe clamps securely hold pipes in place while reducing vibration. These clamps prevent pipes from moving excessively, which helps control noise levels and prevents sound from traveling through the structure. Using acoustic pipe clamps and specific fittings (like large radius bends) further minimizes noise from water direction changes and loose connections.

Sometimes, silent pipes are designed with the Spiral Ribs on Inner wall to reduce the velocity of the fluid as well as break the fluid layer in turn reducing the sound level.

The other another design includes the unique Flute Wall Construction that protects the inner core layer from external factors. This unique Flute Wall Construction traps the sounds that occur in the pipes, and notably reduces noise in the pipe system.


Spiral Ribs on Inner wall


Flute Wall Construction

Comparison of Silent PVC Pipe vs Regular PVC Pipes

Aspect	Silent PVC Pipe	Regular PVC Pipe
Noise Control	Engineered to minimize water flow noise and vibrations	Can be noisy, especially in multi-storey buildings or at night
Material & Build	Made from sound-insulated, multi-layered or mineral-reinforced PVC Compound	PVC without soundproofing features
Installation Purpose	Preferred in premium, modern constructions focused on comfort and quality	Common in budget-friendly or basic projects without noise concerns
Living Comfort	Reduces noise complaints, enhances resident satisfaction in shared spaces	May cause disturbances, especially near kitchens or bathrooms
Cost & Value	Higher upfront cost but adds long-term value; seen as a premium feature	Lower cost initially but may lead to retrofitting or comfort issues later
Best Suited For	High-end homes, hotels, hospitals, offices	Budget homes, temporary constructions

Industry Updates

Indian Vinyl Council (IVC) had undertaken an initiative of educational interaction with Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhary North Maharashtra University (KBCNMU), Jalgaon. A one-day symposium on "Prospectus of Poly Vinyl Chloride" was organized at School of Chemical Sciences, KBCNMU, Jalgaon on 13th January, 2026.

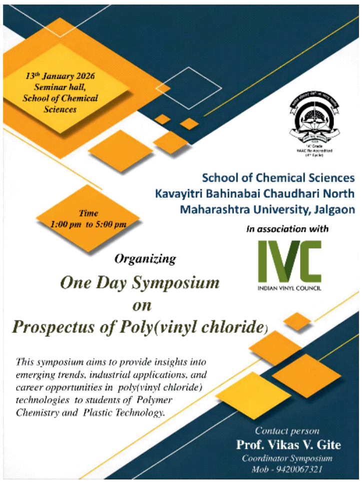
The symposium highlighted the role and activities of IVC in promotion of PVC and PVC Products, PVC industry scenario in India, Applications of PVC in different end use sectors, importance of various additives in processing of PVC, PVC recycling possibilities and products made from recycled PVC, PVC recycling scenario – Global and India.

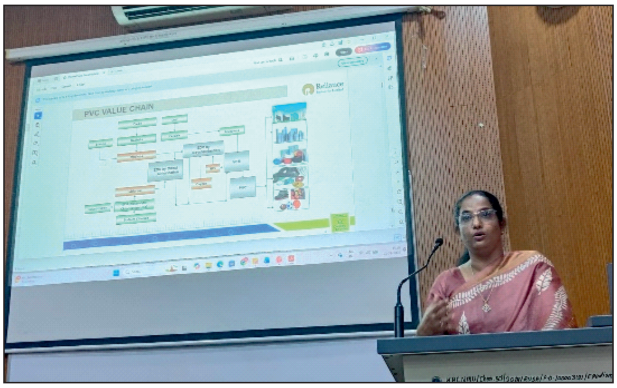
The purpose of the symposium was to create positive image of PVC under the light of various case studies, inculcate interest about PVC among the young students who would be industry representatives in future, generate interest within students to work on innovation/product development/research in the area of PVC and PVC Products as well as allied industry.

The symposium was attended by about 85-90 students from M.Sc. (Polymer) and B.Tech (Plastic) courses. The symposium was chaired by Prof. Dr. D. S. Dalal and co-ordinated by Prof. Dr.Vikas Gite from School of Chemical Sciences, KBCNMU.

From IVC side, Ms. Arunakumari (Reliance Ind. Ltd.), Mr. Himalaya Vardikar and Mr. Tushar Deshpande (Reagens India Polymer Additives Pvt. Ltd.) and Dr. Abhijit Patil (Secretary General, IVC) delivered presentations on PVC Industry Scenario, Applications of PVC, Importance of additives and PVC Recycling respectively.

The initiative was well appreciated by the students and faculty of the university and requested more and frequent interactions in future. Prof. Gite proposed on job training (1-3 months) for the students of final year.





A Tribute to Sh. B. S. Taparia

(1934 – 2026)

It is with profound sorrow that we note the passing of **Mr. B. S. Taparia,** Chairman of Supreme Industries Limited, a towering personality of Indian industry and a visionary who played a pivotal role in shaping the Indian plastics sector.

Mr. Taparia was the guiding force behind Supreme Industries' remarkable journey from a modest beginning to becoming one of India's most respected and diversified companies. His leadership was characterized by unwavering integrity, sharp business acumen, long-term vision, and a deep belief in building sustainable institutions.

Under his stewardship, Supreme Industries set new benchmarks in manufacturing excellence, innovation, quality, and corporate governance. Beyond business success, Mr. Taparia was widely admired for his humility, simplicity, and commitment to ethical practices qualities that earned him immense respect across industry, academia, and society at large.

He was a mentor and inspiration to generations of professionals, encouraging entrepreneurship, technical excellence, and responsible growth. His contributions have left an indelible mark on the Indian industry and the broader manufacturing ecosystem. His legacy will continue to guide Supreme Industries and inspire future leaders.

We extend our heartfelt condolences to his family, colleagues, and the entire Supreme Industries fraternity.

A Tribute to Dr. Yatish B. Vasudeo

(18 Nov. 1952 - 24 Nov. 2025)

Dr. Yatish B. Vasudeo (YBV) was a distinguished and widely respected plastics technologist whose expertise, passion, and commitment left a lasting mark on the industry. After earning his Ph.D. from the Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT, formerly UDCT), he began his career at B. M. Thakkar & Co. (TIPCO) as a research scientist in the R&D division. Through dedication and excellence, he rose to the position of Senior Vice President.

He later served as the Head of the Product Application & Research Centre (PARC) at Reliance Industries Ltd., where he played a pivotal role in advancing product innovation and application development.

In 2006, YBV embarked on his entrepreneurial journey with the launch of YBV Innovations, which soon became one of India's leading consultancy firms in plastics technology and innovation.

Over the course of his remarkable career, Dr. Vasudeo conceived and developed a wide range of specialized and customized plastics products for industries such as automotive, appliances, consumer durables, wires and cables, packaging, and many others. His contributions significantly enriched India's plastics landscape.

His achievements were recognized by several prominent plastics bodies and associations across the country, honouring his technical leadership and professional excellence.

Although YBV is no longer with us, his presence lives on through the people he mentored, the institutions he strengthened, and the industry he helped transform. His legacy will continue to inspire generations of professionals who follow in his path.

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL
Admin. Office : 101/102, Terminal - 9 Building,
Nehru Road, Near Hotel Sahara Star,Vile Parle (East),
Mumbai - 400 099, Maharashtra. INDIA
Tel.: +91 22 67489899
Email ID : membership@indianvinylcouncil.com
Website: indianvinylcouncil.com

Reg. No. : GUJ/21190/Ahmedabad (Registrar of Societies)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Date of application:

Name of the organization : ______________________________

Business Address : ______________________________

____

City : ______________ Pin : ______________ State : ______________

Tel. : ______________ Email: ______________ Website: ______________

Factory Address (if applicable) : ______________________________

____

City : ______________ Pin : ______________ State : ______________

Tel. : ______________ Email: ______________ Website: ______________

Date of Establishment [ ] GST No. [ ]

Category of Business (Please tick mark wherever applicable) (see page 3 and 4 for criteria of type of membership)

☐ Manufacturer of PVC resin ☐ Additives manufacturer ☐ Processor of PVC ☐ Equipment manufacturer

☐ Trader/Distributor ☐ Institution/Association ☐ Consulting firm ☐ Others

Annual Turnover of last financial year Rs. [ ]

Nature of business: [ ]

Name of Authorized Representatives	Designation	Specimen Signature	Mobile No	Email ID
(Principle Member)				
(Alternate Member)				

Category of Membership Applied for (Please tick mark wherever applicable):

☐ Privilege ☐ Associate ☐ Donor

Name of the authorized Person:

SIGNATURE

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Received on: [ ]

Accepted at the Managing Committee Meeting held on [ ]

Sign of Hon. Secretary / Auth. Signatory

Send the filled form along with the cheque to :
Indian Vinyl Council, 101/102 terminal -9, Nehru Road, neat Hotel Sahara Star, Vile Parle (E) , Mumbai 400099 .India

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL
Admin. Office : 101/102, Terminal - 9 Building,
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FEE STRUCTURE

A) Privilege Members : Individuals in the Business of PVC, Corporate in PVC business, PVC compounders, PVC converters, PVC end product fabricators and any other company engaged in the field of PVC value chain or furthering the object of the Society, may be admitted as Privilege Member

Figures in Rupees

Please tick as applicable category					
CATEGORY (COMPANY TURN OVER)	0-100 Cr	100-250cr	250-500Cr	500-1000Cr	1000+Cr
ADMISSION CHARGE	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE	10000	25000	50000	75000	100000
TOTAL	15000	30000	55000	80000	105000
ADD GST (18%)	2700	5400	9900	14400	18900
TOTAL	17700	35400	64900	94400	123900
LESS TDS(10%)	1500	3000	5500	8000	10500
TOTAL PAYABLE	16200	32400	59400	86400	113400

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL CHARGE

Figures in Rupees

Please tick as applicable category					
CATEGORY (COMPANY TURN OVER)	0-100 Cr	100-250cr	250-500Cr	500-1000Cr	1000+Cr
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE	10000	25000	50000	75000	100000
TOTAL	10000	25000	50000	75000	100000
ADD GST (18%)	1800	4500	9000	13500	18000
TOTAL	11800	29500	59000	88500	118000
LESS TDS(10%)	1000	2500	5000	7500	10000
TOTAL PAYABLE	10800	27000	54000	81000	108000

B) Associate Member: Any society, association, chamber of commerce or other not-for-profit organization, trust, foundation etc. registered as per the applicable law and representing manufacturing industries, service providers, suppliers, end users, dealer etc. belonging to the Vinyl chain from the India, may be admitted as Associate Member of the Society

Figures in Rupees

Membership Fee	10,000
One Time Enrolment Fee	5,000
Total	15,000
Add GST 18%	2700
Total	17700
Less TDS @ 10% (for F/Y 21-22)	1500
Total Payable	16200

Above mentioned are Annual fees and become due in April every year.

C) Donor Member: Individuals, firms, trusts, foundations, institutions, bodies corporate or associations supporting or desirous of supporting, or furthering the objects of the Society, may, on payment of the lump sum donations, as is fixed by the Society from time to time.

Donation will be accepted in multiples of Rs 1.0 Lakh and minimum of Rs 5.0 lakhs

Privilege Members of IVC

1 Reliance Industries Limited
2 Baerlocher India Additives Pvt. Ltd.
3 Goldstab Organics Pvt. Ltd.
4 Reagens India Polymer Additives Pvt Ltd
5 Bihani Manufacturing Company Pvt. Ltd.
6 Ori-Plast Limited
7 The Supreme Industries Ltd
8 Theysohn Extrusion Technik India Pvt Ltd.
9 Platinum Industries Limited
10 Veka Private Limited
11 Manish Packaging Pvt Ltd.
12 Finolex Indistries Ltd
13 Deceuninck Profiles India Pvt Ltd
14 Silvin Additives Pvt. Ltd.
15 Amisha Vinyls Pvt Ltd
16 Asia Pacific Vinyl Network
17 PVC Converters (India) Private Limited
18 Pioneer Flex Pvt. Ltd.
19 Sun Ace Chemical India (Pvt.) Ltd.
20 Encraft India Pvt. Ltd.
21 Robin Banerjee
22 Lubrizol Advanced Materials India Pvt. Ltd.
23 Bharat Milling Industries
24 Prabhu Poly Pipes Ltd
25 Cooldeck Industries Pvt .Ltd
26 Duroplast India Pvt Ltd
27 Manish Jain
28 Mobel Chem Speciality Pvt. Ltd
29 Shand Pipe Industry Pvt.Ltd
30 Benchmark Polytechnik Pvt. Ltd.
31 Kemron Wood Plast Pvt. Ltd.
32 Nishan Multi Trade Pvt. Ltd.
33 Payal Poly Plast Pvt. Ltd.
34 Indowud NFC Pvt. Ltd.
35 J B Plastochem Pvt. Ltd.
36 Jain Solar Company
37 Gauri Plastochem Pvt. Ltd.
38 Galata Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
39 R P Plastics Industries Pvt. Ltd.
40 Maxran Corporation
41 Ganges Jute Pvt. Ltd.
42 Hardy Smith Designs Pvt. Ltd.
43 Epigral Ltd.
44 Fine Organic Industries Ltd.
45 TRA Plast Industries Pvt. Ltd.
46 Vplus Chemical
47 Billion Plastics Pvt. Ltd.
48 Prasad Pneucon Automation LLP
49 Prakash Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
50 Neoplast Engg. Pvt. Ltd.
51 Stabplast Chemo Industries Pvt. Ltd.
52 Chemvera Specialty Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
53 SICA Plastic Machinery Pvt. Ltd.
54 NSF Safety and Certifications India P Ltd
55 Sintex BAPL Ltd.
56 DCW Ltd.
57 RA Chemicals Ltd.
58 Mittal Enterprises
59. Wonder Polymers Privilege Member

INDIAN VINYL COUNCIL

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