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DRIVING
INNOVATION.
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SUSTAINABLE
PRACTICES



INDUSTRY
COLLABORATION



RESPONSIBLE
FUTURE



IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE



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Exemptions



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Save The Date for SAVA's Next
"Introduction to PVC" course



PVC and Polystyrene Industries
Urge Evidence-Based Circular
Economy in South Africa

FROM THE CEO'S DESK



*A message from
our CEO*

Monique Hinds

SAVA has had a busy few months, hosting the AGM, completing the Product Stewardship Commitment Survey, and advocating for responsible PVC use amid

misinformation about its safety and recyclability. The month's newsletter includes important updates, such as deadlines for MCCP exemption applications, urging members to take necessary actions. SAVA appreciates our members' continued support during challenging times and remains hopeful for market improvements ahead.



DFFE CALLS FOR INDUSTRY INPUT ON MEDIUM-CHAIN CHLORINATED PARAFFINS EXEMPTIONS UNDER STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

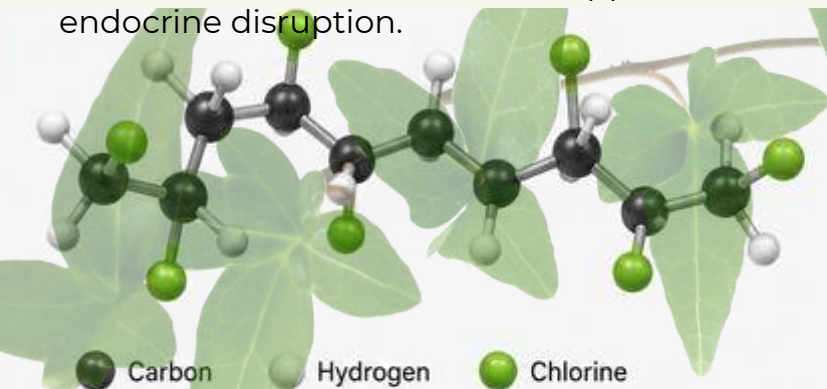
The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) has urged South African companies that manufacture or use Medium-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) to submit exemption applications by the end of June 2026 as the country prepares to implement obligations arising from the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

During a recent industry engagement, DFFE's Gordon Xabe outlined the international process that led to the listing of MCCPs and explained how South Africa will manage exemptions for affected industries.

Understanding the Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm Convention is a global environmental treaty aimed at protecting human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. Signed in 2001 and entering into force in 2004, the Convention seeks to eliminate or restrict chemicals that persist in the environment, accumulate in living organisms, travel long distances, and pose significant health risks.

South Africa became a party to the Convention in 2002, with DFFE serving as the national focal point responsible for representing the country in international negotiations, implementing Convention requirements, and supporting enforcement through national regulations. Persistent organic pollutants are of particular concern because they can remain in the environment for decades, accumulate in fatty tissues, magnify through food chains, and have been linked to serious health effects including cancer, birth defects, immune suppression, and endocrine disruption.



Medium-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins are complex mixtures of linear alkanes with carbon chain lengths typically ranging from C14 to C17 with chlorine atoms substituted for hydrogen

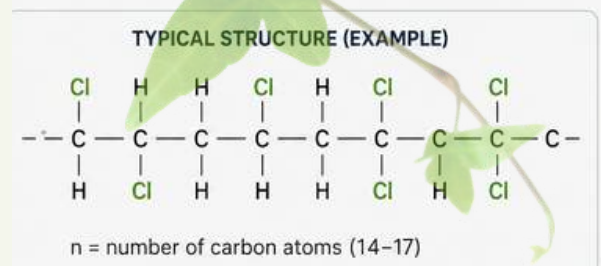
How Chemicals Become Restricted

Before a chemical is listed under the Convention, it undergoes a rigorous review process by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC).

This includes scientific assessment of environmental and health risks, evaluation of production and use patterns, consideration of releases and emissions, and examination of available alternatives.

Throughout this process, DFFE gathers information from South African stakeholders through Government Gazette notices and industry consultations. Information on current uses, production volumes, available alternatives, and potential economic impacts helps shape South Africa's negotiating position and determine whether exemptions may be required.

Ultimately, recommendations are considered by the Conference of the Parties (COP), which decides whether a chemical should be listed and what exemptions may be available.



EXEMPTIONS AVAILABLE – BUT TIME IS LIMITED

While listed chemicals are generally subject to restrictions or bans, the Convention allows countries to register for specific exemptions for certain uses.

Importantly, exemptions are granted to South Africa as a country, not to individual companies. DFFE therefore consolidates information received from industry and submits a single national application to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

Companies seeking continued production or use of MCCPs for exempted applications must provide DFFE with details including:

- The specific exempted use
- Whether the activity involves production, use, or both
- Annual quantities involved
- The duration requested
- Reasons why alternatives are not currently available or suitable

The Convention's standard exemption period is generally up to five years, although extensions may be requested before an exemption expires. Once an exemption has expired, no new registrations for that exemption can be made.

Companies involved in both production and use must ensure that both activities are covered through the exemption process.

CHEMICAL NATURE

- Mixture of chlorinated n-alkanes
- Carbon chain length: C14 – C17
- Degree of chlorination: Typically 40 – 70%
- Appearance: Clear to pale yellow oily liquid
- Used as a plasticizer, flame retardant and in metalworking fluids, sealants, adhesives, paints and coatings



BASEL / ROTTERDAM / STOCKHOLM
CONVENTIONS



Typical appearance:
clear to pale yellow
oily liquid

Industry Raises Enforcement and Competitiveness Concerns

Several participants attending the briefing meeting highlighted concerns about the practical implementation of future restrictions.

A key issue raised was the challenge of regulating imported finished products that may contain restricted substances. DFFE acknowledged that customs authorities often have limited visibility of chemical content in finished goods, particularly where substances are not declared or labelled.

Current customs tariff codes do not reliably identify products containing restricted chemicals, and routine testing for certain substances is generally not conducted at South African borders.

Industry representatives also expressed concern that local manufacturers could face competitive disadvantages if they are required to transition away from lower-cost substances while imported products continue entering the market with limited oversight.

Export competitiveness was another concern. Participants questioned whether South African manufacturers could lose market share if restrictions are implemented ahead of major trading partners such as India and China. DFFE noted that all parties to the Convention are required to implement decisions, although timing and national implementation processes vary significantly between countries.

**Need
Help**

For more information, background documents and to view the DFFE presentation, visit the SAVA website: www.savinyls.co.za/legislation where you will also find the form that needs to be completed and submitted.

REGULATORY PROCESS STILL UNDERWAY

While MCCPs have already been listed under the Stockholm Convention framework, DFFE indicated that South Africa's domestic regulatory process will take additional time.

According to DFFE, the development and implementation of national regulations restricting non-exempt uses could take approximately three years, although no firm timeline has yet been established.

In the meantime, companies can continue operating under existing conditions while exemption applications are being processed. DFFE estimates that exemption applications may take approximately three to four months to be reviewed and registered once complete information has been submitted.



NEXT STEPS



- Submit completed exemption application forms to DFFE by June 30, 2026.
- Notify DFFE in writing if additional time is needed before the deadline.
- DFFE will consolidate submissions into a South African application and may request more information from applicants.
- Relevant Stockholm Convention registration links will be shared once exemptions are approved.
- For companies dealing with MCCPs, the exemption process is vital for ensuring business continuity during South Africa's compliance with the Stockholm Convention.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

Who applies for exemption?

Companies submit information to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), which then applies on behalf of South Africa. Exemptions are granted to South Africa as a country, not to individual companies.

Do both manufacturers and users need to apply?

Yes. Producers apply for production activities, while users apply for the intended use of the chemical.

What information is required on the application form?

Applicants must provide the chemical name, intended use, annual quantities, requested duration, and reasons why an exemption is needed.

Are there any application fees?

No. DFFE does not charge a fee for exemption applications.

How long does approval take?

If all information is provided, approvals are expected to take approximately three to four months.

Can business continue while the application is being processed?

Yes. Companies can continue operating as normal while applications are under review, as there are currently no restrictions in place.

How can companies prove that an exemption has been granted?

Approved exemptions are published on the Stockholm Convention website and listed under South Africa's registration.

What happens if a product has a lifespan longer than five years?

Companies can request an extension before the exemption expires, especially for products with long service lives or spare-part requirements.

PVC AND POLYSTYRENE INDUSTRIES CALL FOR EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACH TO SOUTH AFRICA'S CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Industry bodies SAVA and APIA challenge "problematic plastics" narrative and urge greater inclusion in national recycling discussions



The Southern African Vinyls Association (SAVA) and the African Polystyrene Industry Alliance (APIA) have called for a more inclusive and evidence-based approach to South Africa's circular economy following comments made during the launch of the SA Plastics Pact 2030 Targets in Cape Town.

While welcoming Government's continued support for recycling, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and collaborative action to address plastic pollution, the organisations expressed concern over ongoing efforts to classify certain materials such as PVC and polystyrene as "problematic plastics" and the potential policy implications of such labels.

According to the industry bodies, both PVC and polystyrene are often unfairly characterised as difficult-to-recycle materials despite significant progress in collection and recycling over recent years

"These materials are not sitting outside the circular economy. They are being collected, recycled and converted into valuable new products every day by committed recyclers and manufacturers across South Africa," the organisations said.

The PVC industry achieved a collection and recycling rate exceeding 10% during the 2025 reporting period, significantly surpassing the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment's Year 4 EPR target of 6.5%. Similarly, APIA achieved a collection and recycling rate of 41% against 9,492 tonnes of polystyrene placed on the market during the same year.

The organisations argue that these results demonstrate that so-called "difficult-to-recycle" plastics can successfully participate in the circular economy when supported by appropriate collection systems, recycling infrastructure and market development initiatives.

THOUSANDS OF JOBS ON THE LINE

Thousands of jobs rely on value chains associated with PVC and polystyrene, which encompass various sectors from manufacturing to recycling.

Industry bodies caution that restricting these materials could harm the economy, especially in South Africa, where high unemployment persists. They emphasise the need for policies that balance environmental goals with economic realities, advocating for a just transition to a circular economy that safeguards jobs, while enhancing environmental outcomes.

INDUSTRY CLAIMS IT HAS BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE PLASTICS PACT

The statement also challenges suggestions that certain sectors have chosen not to participate in the SA Plastics Pact.

According to SAVA and APIA, they have repeatedly approached the Plastics Pact since its formation in 2020 seeking membership and participation in the initiative.

"Contrary to perceptions that the PVC and polystyrene sectors have refused to engage, we have consistently sought inclusion in the Pact. Unfortunately, these requests have not been accepted."

The organisations believe this exclusion undermines efforts to create a truly collaborative platform capable of addressing South Africa's complex waste management challenges.

GLOBAL TARGETS DO NOT ALWAYS FIT LOCAL REALITIES

The industry bodies have also reiterated their long-standing concerns regarding the Plastics Pact's recycling and recycled-content targets. They argue that targets developed by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and adopted internationally do not adequately reflect the realities of developing economies such as South Africa, where waste management infrastructure, municipal services and socio-economic conditions differ substantially from those in Europe and other developed regions.

Instead, the organisations have voiced support for the EPR targets established by Government, describing them as realistic, progressive and better aligned with local circumstances.

"We support ambitious recycling goals, but those goals must be achievable and grounded in South African realities. The EPR framework has already demonstrated that practical, evidence-based targets can drive measurable progress."

REAL PROGRESS. REAL IMPACT.

PVC and Polystyrene – Part of the Circular Solution for South Africa



DELIVERING RESULTS

PVC exceeded the 2025 EPR target with a collection and recycling rate of more than 10% (target: 6.5%).

Polystyrene achieved a **41%** collection and recycling rate (9,492 tonnes placed on the market).



SUPPORTING JOBS AND LIVELIHOODS

Our industries support thousands of jobs across manufacturing, recycling, collection and end-markets nationwide.



INVESTING IN A CIRCULAR FUTURE

Continuous investment in collection, recycling infrastructure and innovation is turning difficult-to-recycle plastics into valuable resources.



CALL FOR INCLUSION AND EVIDENCE

Effective solutions come from collaboration, real-world data and inclusive dialogue – not exclusion or one-size-fits-all approaches.



A just transition. A circular future.
Stronger together for people,
the economy and the environment.



SMALLER RECYCLING STREAMS NEED GREATER SUPPORT

The organisations also expressed concern that excessive focus on achieving a 30% recycled-content target may inadvertently undermine investment in emerging recycling streams.

According to the industry bodies, materials that have not yet reached this threshold are often still being collected and recycled, with recyclers investing significant resources in developing end-markets and technologies.

"If South Africa wants to move the needle on recycling, then support should be directed towards the smaller and more challenging material streams that are building recycling capacity from the ground up. These are the sectors that need investment, market development and policy support."

The organisations maintain that all plastics can be recycled when sufficient collection systems, infrastructure and end-markets are developed.

THE ISSUE IS COLLECTION AND SEPARATION – NOT THE MATERIAL

The statement further rejects claims that PVC and polystyrene contaminate other recycling streams. According to the organisations, the real challenge lies in inadequate collection, sorting and separation systems rather than the materials themselves.

"Blaming specific materials for contamination oversimplifies the problem. The solution is improved collection and sorting infrastructure, not the exclusion of entire material categories." The organisations noted that successful recycling systems around the world routinely manage multiple material streams through effective collection and separation technologies.

CALL FOR COLLABORATION

SAVA and APIA have called on Government, industry stakeholders and the Plastics Pact to ensure that future discussions around so-called problematic plastics are informed by objective data, scientific evidence and local realities.

The organisations reaffirmed their commitment to working with Government and other stakeholders to expand recycling infrastructure, increase collection rates and support South Africa's transition to a circular economy.

"We share the goal of reducing plastic pollution and strengthening recycling systems. Achieving that goal requires collaboration, inclusivity and a recognition of the progress already being made across all sectors of the plastics value chain."

PVC IN PACKAGING SAFE. SUSTAINABLE. RESPONSIBLE.

Certain activists are pushing for restrictions on PVC packaging products, despite elevated grocery prices and insufficient scientific evidence. These proposals could lead to reduced product availability, which may result in higher costs and fewer options for consumers, as manufacturers might either diminish product performance or withdraw from the market.

- Polyvinyl chloride is an inert and safe material and is not considered to be a toxic substance by any credible regulatory authority anywhere in the world.
- PVC is an excellent material for packaging because it is safe, sturdy, economical, easily manufactured and environmentally responsible.
- PVC is used for packaging applications with high performance requirements:
 - Food Packaging: fresh meat and produce cling film
 - Medical Packaging: IV Bags, blood bags and tubing
 - Pharmaceutical blister packaging
 - Thermoformed trays and containers
 - Rigid bottles and containers



www.savinyls.co.za

Oxygen Permeability: PVC-P allows fresh meat to "breathe," preserving its bright red colour.

Moisture Retention: It prevents food from drying out by being impermeable to water vapour.

Superior Cling and Clarity: Its natural tackiness creates tight seals without adhesives.

Structural Protection: PVC-U offers the strength needed to protect delicate medicines during handling and transportation.

Chemical Resistance: Its resistance to oils, fats and many chemicals makes it suitable for packaging greasy foods or household cleaning products.

100% Recyclable PVC packaging is being collected, recycled and transformed into new products - again and again.

SAVA
Southern African Vinyls Association



GLOBAL PVC MARKET SHIFTS UNDER SPOTLIGHT AT SAVA'S 14TH AGM

Industry leaders discuss geopolitical disruptions, sustainability progress and the future of PVC in South Africa

SAVA hosted its 14th Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 21 May 2026, bringing together key stakeholders from across the PVC value chain to reflect on the past year's achievements, discuss global market developments and chart the future direction of the local PVC industry.

Global PVC market faces growing uncertainty

A highlight of the AGM was a keynote presentation by Jonathan Davies, Head of Global PVC Sales and Sourcing at Vinmar International, who provided delegates with an in-depth overview of the current global PVC market and the far-reaching impact of recent geopolitical developments, particularly the conflict involving Iran, on global PVC supply, demand and pricing dynamics.

Jonathan explained that the PVC market had already been under pressure before the escalation of tensions in the Middle East. Following the sharp increase in PVC prices during the COVID-19 pandemic, global demand weakened significantly as inflation-driven interest rate hikes negatively affected construction activity worldwide — a major demand driver for PVC products.

At the same time, global oversupply, particularly from Asia and China, continued to place downward pressure on prices.

According to Jonathan, China's slowing population growth and weakening domestic construction sector are expected to reinforce the country's export-driven PVC strategy for the foreseeable future.

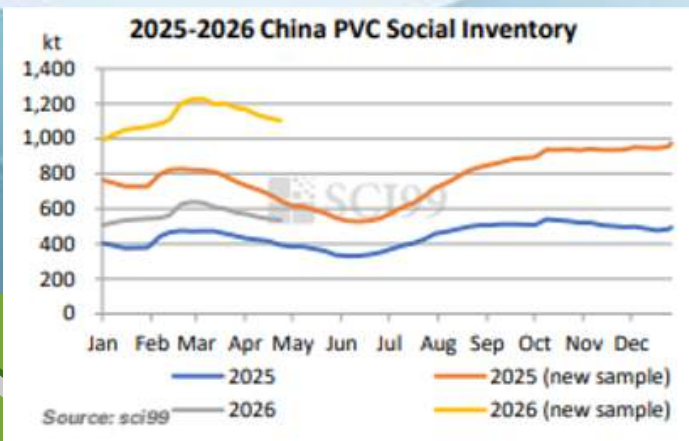
"China entered the current crisis with exceptionally high inventory levels, which meant that despite major disruptions in ethylene supply and rising energy costs, global PVC prices did not remain elevated for long," he explained.

Middle East tensions reshape global trade flows

Jonathan noted that post-February geopolitical events significantly impacted petrochemical markets, with Brent crude oil rising by 83%, naphtha by 64%, and European gas prices increasing sharply. In contrast, coal prices rose much less, enhancing the cost-effectiveness of China's coal-based PVC production compared to ethylene-based production globally.

"This divergence has strengthened China's competitiveness and intensified pressure on higher-cost regions such as Europe, where producers are increasingly struggling with profitability", he said. He also referenced several major industry developments, including plant closures, restructuring initiatives and insolvencies among European PVC producers, as well as growing calls for anti-dumping duties to protect domestic markets.

"The Middle East is of growing strategic importance as a future PVC supply hub. Large-scale new PVC capacities in Qatar and Abu Dhabi are expected to significantly influence future global trade flows, particularly into Africa and Europe. For South Africa, the key takeaway is that Middle Eastern participation in global PVC trade will continue to grow. This will reshape sourcing patterns and create both opportunities and challenges for local industry participants," he predicted.



SAVA REPORTS STRONG YEAR OF GROWTH AND INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT

The AGM also provided SAVA with an opportunity to reflect on its own achievements over the past financial year and outline its strategic priorities for the year ahead.

Among the organisation's highlights were continued growth in membership, the successful hosting of its PVC industry conference under the theme "PVC Transformation: Driving Progress in a Changing World", and ongoing engagement with government and industry stakeholders regarding the impact of cheap imports entering the South African market.

SAVA also reported progress in its engagement around so-called "problematic plastics", as well as the successful completion of its Product Stewardship Commitment (PSC) survey among members.

"We have just concluded our 2025/2026 Product Stewardship Commitment audits for SAVA members, and we are again proud to announce that none of the PVC products manufactured or sold locally by our members contain lead, cadmium, or other toxic additives often referenced in international campaigns," announced Monique Hinds, CEO of SAVA.

POSITIVE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE OF PVC IN SOUTH AFRICA

Concluding the AGM, Monique expressed confidence in the long-term future of PVC in South Africa.

"Despite global uncertainty and increasing market pressures, the South African PVC industry remains resilient, innovative and committed to sustainable growth. PVC continues to play a vital role in modern infrastructure, packaging, healthcare, agriculture and construction. Through collaboration, responsible product stewardship, recycling innovation and skills development, we are confident that the local PVC industry will continue to evolve and create value for South Africa for many years to come."

ICYMI 

RECYCLING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT REMAIN KEY PRIORITIES

SAVA's various PVC collection and recycling initiatives also continued to gain momentum, including its growing vinyl flooring off-cut recovery programme and several post-consumer PVC packaging collection and recycling projects as part of its PRO objectives.

Looking ahead, the association plans to expand these initiatives while introducing a range of technical, application-focused training courses aimed specifically at the PVC industry. These programmes will focus on extrusion, thermoforming, injection moulding, blow moulding, material handling, troubleshooting, quality control, recycling considerations and production optimisation

SAVA confirmed that it is still awaiting feedback from government regarding the potential phasing out of Medium-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) in accordance with the Stockholm Convention and will continue representing members' interests throughout these discussions

NEW LEADERSHIP APPOINTMENT STRENGTHENS SAVA MANCO

During the AGM, SAVA announced the appointment of Meloshnie Daniel of Continental Compounders to its Management Committee (MANCO).



She joins Richard Black (Elco Plastics), Alistair Calder (Sun Ace), Michael Dickens (Isegen), Kyle Lovell (Arengo Plastics) and Sanet Cilliers (Omya-I dwala) as the association's leadership.

You can view a recording of the AGM presentations, on our website at www.savinyls.co.za/events

SAVA ANNOUNCES SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP COMMITMENT AUDITS

Industry reaffirms commitment to safe, sustainable and globally compliant PVC products

SAVA is proud to announce the successful conclusion of its 2025/2026 Product Stewardship Commitment (PSC) audits, marking another significant milestone in the South African PVC industry's ongoing commitment to health, safety, sustainability and responsible manufacturing.

In 2025, SAVA celebrated more than a decade of success under its Product Stewardship Commitment – a voluntary industry programme that has transformed local PVC manufacturing and aligned it with the highest international standards.

Since its launch in 2011, the PSC has provided a robust framework through which SAVA members voluntarily commit to eliminating substances of concern, controlling emissions and ensuring the responsible use of additives in PVC products



What is the PSC?

Under the programme, every SAVA member pledges annually to eliminate mercury, lead, cadmium and other harmful additives from their products, control vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) emissions, and ensure that only safe and sustainable additives are used throughout their manufacturing processes.

Compliance is independently verified through annual audits, and successful companies are awarded SAVA's respected "Green Tick" certification – the industry's mark of health, safety and sustainability excellence.

Following the completion of the 2025/2026 audit cycle, SAVA is pleased to confirm that none of the PVC products manufactured locally by its audited members contain lead, cadmium or other toxic additives often referenced in international anti-PVC campaigns.

This achievement demonstrates the proactive approach our industry has taken over many years to address health and environmental concerns long before regulatory intervention became necessary.

South African PVC manufacturers have consistently demonstrated leadership by adopting safer technologies and sustainable practices that protect both consumers and the environment. chain.

Notably, South Africa's PVC pipe manufacturers were among the first in the world to become completely lead-free, achieving this milestone in 2012 – five years ahead of similar requirements introduced by the European Union.

Today, vinyl products manufactured and sold by SAVA members are lead-free, mercury-free and recyclable.

The Product Stewardship Commitment programme remains critically important because it provides independent assurance that PVC products manufactured locally meet stringent health, safety and environmental requirements.

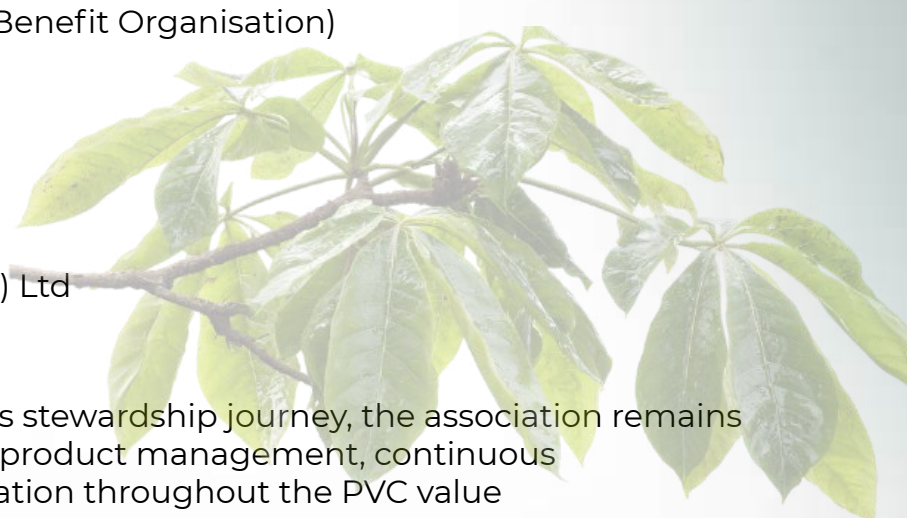
For industry stakeholders, the programme reinforces credibility, accountability and international competitiveness. For end-users, it offers confidence that the PVC products they encounter in applications ranging from water infrastructure and construction to packaging and consumer goods are manufactured responsibly and safely.

SAVA also remains committed to educating policymakers, regulators and the broader public about the substantial progress made by the local PVC industry through its Product Stewardship Programme. This ongoing engagement is essential to ensuring informed decision-making and maintaining confidence in the safe and sustainable use of PVC.



SAVA congratulates the following members who successfully passed the 2025/2026 Product Stewardship Commitment audit process and have been awarded the Green Tick certification:

- Abanqobi Packaging
- AECI Specialty Chemicals – a division of AECI Limited
- Alpha Plast (Pty) Ltd
- Arengo Plastics (Pty) Ltd
- B and I Polycontainers Pty Ltd
- Card Technology Services
- Cibapac
- Continental Compounders
- E'Yako Green
- Everkem
- Elco Plastics (Pty) Ltd
- Eureka DIY Solutions Pty (Ltd)
- Innovative PVC Compounds
- Isegen
- Marley Pipe Systems
- My Walk Made with Soul (Public Benefit Organisation)
- Omya-Idwala
- Plasticomp
- ReVinyl
- Sasol Chemicals
- Sheet Converters
- Strand Group Developments (Pty) Ltd
- Sun Ace South Africa (Pty) Ltd



As SAVA enters the next chapter of its stewardship journey, the association remains dedicated to promoting responsible product management, continuous improvement and sustainable innovation throughout the PVC value



The voluntary industry association representing the entire value chain of the local PVC industry.



Email: CEO@savinyls.co.za
www.savinyls.co.za



The Southern African Vinyls Association is pleased to award this

CERTIFICATE
OF COMPLIANCE AWARDED TO
ALPHA PLAST (PTY) LTD

for successfully meeting the requirements of SAVA's Product Stewardship Commitment on its products and marketing collateral for the period May 2026 - May 2027

- Free of mercury, lead, cadmium and other harmful additives.
- Control vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) emissions.
- Only safe, sustainable additives are used in PVC products.

Monique Hinds
MONIQUE HINDS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Richard Black
RICHARD BLACK
CHAIRMAN

SAVA WELCOMES WACO MODULAR AS NEW MEMBER



SAVA is pleased to welcome Waco Modular as its newest member!

Waco Modular are specialists in the manufacture, delivery, erection, and project management of modular buildings. As an industry leader in modular construction services, the company has built a reputation for delivering fast, smart, and innovative modular solutions that meet the unique requirements of a wide range of sectors.

Waco Modular is a wholly owned subsidiary of Waco Africa, one of South Africa's leading industrial services businesses. Waco Africa forms part of Waco International, a global organisation with operations across South Africa, numerous African countries, and Australasia, including Australia and New Zealand. The Waco Group operates in more than 18 countries across two continents and provides a diverse range of services, including formwork, shoring and scaffolding, insulation, painting and blasting, hydraulic and suspended access platforms, relocatable modular buildings, portable sanitation products, and integrated hygiene services.

As part of its commitment to responsible environmental practices, Waco Modular utilises PVC flooring in several of its modular units.

During installation, off-cuts are generated, and SAVA is proud to support the company by facilitating the collection and recycling of this material. This partnership helps divert valuable PVC resources from landfill and contributes to the development of a circular economy for vinyl products in South Africa.

The collaboration between Waco Modular and SAVA highlights the growing role that sustainability plays within the construction and manufacturing sectors.

By embracing recycling initiatives and responsible material management, companies such as Waco Modular are helping to create a more sustainable future for the built environment.

We look forward to working closely with Waco Modular and supporting their sustainability journey. On behalf of the SAVA community, we extend a warm welcome and are excited to have them onboard.

For more information, visit www.wacomodular.com



SAVE THE DATE

SAVA
Southern African Vinyls Association
INTRODUCTION TO PVC COURSE

23 -24 July 2024
Sasol Polymer Technology Centre, Modderfontein
Fee for SAVA members: R2 200.00 + VAT
Fee for Non-SAVA members: R2 700.00 + VAT



A reminder that SAVA's second "Introduction to PVC" course is scheduled to take place on 23-24 July 2026.

Featuring new and updated course content delivered by industry professionals, you cannot afford to miss this course. Suitable for both industry newcomers and stalwarts wanting to update their knowledge and skills. Space is limited!

Email Admin@savinyls.co.za to reserve your seat or for more information.