



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Plastics – Organic recycling -Specifications for compostable plastics

For Public Comments Only

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

0.National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under the act.No.3 of 1975, amended by act.No.2 of 2009

This draft Tanzania Standard is being prepared by the Plastic and Plastic Products Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee (CDC)

This draft Tanzania Standard is an identical adoption of *ISO 17088:2021 Plastics –Organic recycling - Specifications for compostable plastics published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)*.

Terminologies and conventions

The text of the International standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as draft Tanzania standard.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used as Tanzania standards; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania, it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this draft standard, they should read as “Tanzania Standard”.

1. SCOPE

This document specifies procedures and requirements for plastics, and products made from plastics, that are suitable for recovery through organic recycling. The four following aspects are addressed:

- a) disintegration during composting;
- b) ultimate aerobic biodegradation;
- c) no adverse effects of compost on terrestrial organisms;
- d) control of constituents.

These four aspects are suitable to assess the effects on the industrial composting process.

This document is intended to be used as the basis for systems of labelling and claims for compostable plastics materials and products.

This document does not provide information on requirements for the biodegradability of plastics which end up in the environment as litter. It is also not applicable to biological treatment undertaken in small installations by householders.

NOTE 1 The recovery of compostable plastics through composting can be carried out under the conditions found in well-managed industrial composting processes, where the temperature, water content, aerobic conditions, carbon/nitrogen ratio and processing conditions are optimized. Such conditions are generally obtained in industrial and municipal composting plants. Under these conditions, compostable plastics disintegrate and biodegrade at rates comparable to yard trimmings, kraft paper bags and food scraps.

NOTE 2 “Compostable” or “compostable in municipal and industrial composting facilities” are expressions considered to be equivalent to organically recyclable for the purposes of this document