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DMAI Newsletter

The Dyestuffs Manufacturers Association of India

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INSIDE..

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The Dyestuffs Manufacturers Association of India

DMAI Newsletter

Published by
S. Balasundaram
Executive Secretary

The Dyestuffs Manufacturers Association of India
A-317, 3rd Floor,
Antop Hill Warehousing Complex,
Vidyalankar College Road,
Near Barkat Ali Naka,
Wadala (East), Mumbai- 400 037
Tel Nos. : +91 22 24158156/8157
Fax No.: +91 22 24157374
Email: dmai@vsnl.com
Web: www.dmai.org

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Editorial

Dear Readers,

It is indeed very encouraging and a matter of great happiness to hear many good things from experts and investors from around the world lately on India's very positive and promising economic outlook. India is poised to emerge the 5th largest economy in 2018. A World Bank report also predicts India ranking to jump to 2nd position behind China by 2050. GDP grew 6.3% for the quarter July – Sept. 2017 reversing 5 months of downward trend. Despite GST hiccups, Corporate India fared reasonably well lead by recovery in consumption during the same quarter leading to improved bottom-line though marginally. Manufacturing also witnessed fastest growth in 13 months. However, inflation rose to a 15 month high of 4.88% in November from 3.58% in October which rules out any interest rate cut by RBI in the near future.

World Bank's ease of doing business ranking for India jumped 30 places to 100. Government is now gearing up to achieve within top 50 ranking and has identified and lined up around 90 specific reforms to be implemented by various ministries by May 2018. International rating agency, Moody's has upgraded India's Sovereign bond rating for the first time after 2004 on the back of Govt's continued push for reforms which will boost foreign and domestic investments.

The Central Govt. recently announced Rs.2.1 lakh crores capital infusion into public sector banks to help them step up lending with special focus on MSMEs to facilitates job creation. Govt. also decided to spend Rs.6.92 lakh crores for road building of about 84000 KMs in five years which will give a big boost to economic growth and create more employment. Amongst other positives, India's Foreign Exchange Reserve surged to all time high of USD405 billion and the sensex crossed a record 34000 mark for the first time ever. However, the rising oil price is an area of concern.

The Union budget is round the corner. A number of welcome measures are expected to be announced to enable faster growth of our Economy. More emphasis is expected to be given to agricultural sector such as giving better Minimum Support Price to farmers' produce etc. to help realize Govt's laudable objective of doubling their income. This in turn will substantially increase demand for goods and services. An obvious substantial rise in demand for textiles will push up demand for Colorants. At present, however, the demand for Colorants continues to be sluggish. The textile industry is facing prolonged difficult situation. The textile exporters are stuck with huge pending GST refunds and are reported to be facing dire working capital shortage. Let us hope this problem is resolved soon. In the meanwhile export orders for Textiles are also expected to rise with positive signs emanating from developed countries like USA and Europe with overall improvement in their economy.

All of us in the Editorial team wish all our readers a Happy, Peaceful and Wonderful New Year.

Ram Ajekar
Honorary Editor

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Mobile : 8433998383 / 8433998389

Sukesh Shah - 9820153399 / Chaitanya Shah - 9820653377

Email: sukesh@bhavnacolourants.com/chaitanya@bhavnacolourants.com/chaitanya@nevacreations.com

Website: www.bhavnacolourants.com/www.nevacreations.com/www.facebook.com/nevacreations

I wish all the readers' a very happy and prosperous new year 2018. I am happy to once again communicate with you in this sixth quarter, after assuming office with the newly elected committee.

Friends, we are witnessing and passing through many historic economic reforms in Indian financial history. The otherwise very unconventional looking approach is now proving on the ground its resilience and readiness, as we enter the New Year 2018.

Nature, the climate

After good monsoon across the country, we are in for a possibly good agriculture crop & growth. Despite few parts of the country with a flood like scenario, overall rains were good. This will be good for industry too as for the overall economy of the country.

REACH initiative in EU

All of you who, or whose customers, are supplying goods to European Union (EU) are aware of the REACH registration deadline of May 2018. Over the last one year, some of you have voiced concerns about the disproportionate cost of LoA (Letter of Assess) charged by Lead Representative (LR) in EU. DMAI has raised this important deterrent with Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) and Only Representative (OR) with a request to take up the matter further with ECHA. This being a genuine problem faced by the Colorant manufacturers, particularly in SME segment; all members affected by this issue, are requested to submit their representation to DMAI, so that it can be pursued with concerned authorities for possible redressal.

Economic Reforms & GST law

GST reforms are settling down. The government's compliance processes are becoming easier and smoother in operations. Considering the issues raised by commerce and industry, there was tweaking of rates with re-shuffle of schedules to make the law more practical. The industry is slowly absorbing the entire change. We expect that with optimizing of GST based supply chain; trade and industry will find growth avenues.

Overall the economy is showing positive signs. With the improved 'ease of doing business', there is good climate building up for international business. The exports growth in last 2 months is also a proof of this trend.

Banking Reforms

The Governments' bold initiatives in bank lending in terms of assets quality are now being aggressively implemented. The new bankruptcy laws with added executive powers are making it difficult for any industry to take advantage of the financial institutions. Promoters can no longer enjoy uninterrupted hold on their companies if they are not able to service their borrowing commitments. This puts responsibilities on directors and owners to be more disciplined in the use of borrowed capital.

Environment Protection & Regulations

The Government's emphasis continues to strictly apply the environment norms and regulations aggressively across chemical zones in particular. We must keep this as one of the top priority in our management tasks.

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Customer complaints are opportunities for organisational improvement

Prakash Rastogi

If you are in business and deal with products, processes and people, you can expect complaints from customers. Sometimes it's a customer complaining about a product not working as promised; other times it's a complaint about delay in your delivery or company's customer service. Whatever the customer complaint is, if you have responsibility for resolving the situation, you need some clear cut strategies for making complaints a win-win situation for all parties.

In an interesting research study done in USA, it was found that only 4 percent of company's dissatisfied customers inform the company while the other 96 percent just go quietly away. Furthermore it was observed that seven out of 10 complaining customers will do business with the company again if complaints are resolved favorably.

Organisations should consider customer complaints as opportunities in disguise that gives insights to organisations to improve the internal working of the business. If organisations can start to see a customer complaint as a starting point to turn a negative into a positive, they can take advantage of the opportunity to improve the business to the higher level.

Customers of chemical industry are constantly evaluating companies for quality and service performance: for product quality consistency, for supply continuity and commitment, for packaging and labelling and correct weights and for technical and after sales service. They judge a company first on how it manages these important areas of business consistently and if a problem arises how it handles the problem and implements follow up actions to make sure that similar problems don't happen in the future. Effective handling of customer complaints have significant impact on customer satisfaction, repeat business and ultimately, on profits and growth of the company.

Root of customer complaints

Experience shows that the root cause of customer complaints can be traced to one of three areas:

- skills, competency and motivation of individual employees,
- company's work processes and systems or
- the customer's perception and understanding of product and services

As business is gradually becoming global it is also becoming increasingly complex. Field and customer service executives have to know their product and service, their company information, the technology that supports it, and how to communicate all of this to demanding customers. Even a small gap in knowledge or skill could cause huge repercussions in terms of lost business. By paying attention to customer complaints, organisations can identify opportunities for training employees, improving products quality and services, educating customers - and improving the bottom line.

More often, the cause of customer complaints is the product or service. There may be an inherent flaw in the design or there could be a problem in the distribution channel that causes dissatisfaction. Even if everything is perfect, advertising campaigns, and salespeople could inflate value perception and create customer expectations that are difficult to satisfy.

Managing customer complaints is strategic priority

First of all managing customer complaints should not be only left to field or customer service employees but all levels of management particularly the top management level must get involved in the process. A leading chemical company in Mumbai installed a comprehensive customer complaint management system in which every customer complaint was effectively communicated to all management levels and formed integral part of management committee's agenda. By involving all management levels and resolving customer complaints as strategic priority, the company was able to improve many areas of operational performance and simultaneously reduce the number of complaints. Managing customer complaints should be considered a strategic priority that differentiates organizational capability.

No organization wants customer complaints but mistakes do happen and complaints come. It is of utmost importance that managers do not act on emotional reactions to a complaint. The ideal way to solve complaints is to take the time to discover the root cause of the customer's dissatisfaction and then deal with the situation in a practical manner. It is much better to proactively address the complaint, so that the customer feels heard and the problem is quickly rectified.

Customers often want to know—within a reasonable time—not only that their problem has been resolved, but how the failure occurred and what the company is doing to make sure it doesn't happen again.

Organisations need to show the customer that they care about them, and that they will take the experience as a lesson that will improve to business. Customers appreciate it when their concerns are validated, and not ignored or brushed off.

Ultimately organisation's goal should be to go beyond implementing a one time solution and work to systematize for lasting solutions so that similar complaints won't happen again - either with that customer, or with any other customers.

What can organizations do to manage customer complaints?

It is how an organisation handles the complaints that matters most. Accepting complaints as business reality, organisations can take following important steps to effectively manage customer complaints and turn these in to business opportunities thereby improve their organizational effectiveness.

Fast Response

Customer complaints may come through face-to-face interaction, through normal verbal or written communication, or through surveys. When you receive a complaint, response time is critical. It can be tempting to put off meeting with or returning a phone call or e-mail from a disgruntled customer, but the sooner you respond, the better. Therefore, set standards for your complaint response time. Depending on your company or industry, you may be able to commit to resolving complaints within a specified time. Whatever your timeframe is, be sure to let the customer know when to expect a resolution. In fact customers feel awkward about complaining in the first place, so if their concerns are ignored or delayed, they will remember it and take their business elsewhere.

Listen to customer

One of the most important aspects of handling any customer complaint is to be a good listener. When customers are complaining, they want to be heard. Most of the time, that's all they want .Managers should show understanding and concern for the customer by listening with an open mind, taking notes and asking questions. Make sure that you understand the circumstances and the customer's perception before deciding how to respond. One can notice that when customer has done the talking, they no longer seem upset. That's because you've given them a chance to vent and to feel heard. Customer is more likely to listen to you as you explain the situation and what you can or can't do to resolve the problem .When it comes to complaints, a little silence on your part goes a long way.

Empower your staff with solutions.

It is not uncommon to see that in many companies, a field employee's only authority is to say, "I'll inform this complaint to my head office. Such an approach only creates negative opinion in customer's mind and also lowers the respect for the person receiving the complaint. Therefore, one of the important steps in handling complaints is to empower your field employees to make decisions right on the spot. Let them know what they can and can't do for a complaining customer.

The field executive should be given the authority to offer certain level of decisions while the next level of manager may have the authority to offer a higher level of decisions. Rather than always having to communicate to head office organisation should consider empowering their employees resolve the majority of complaints instantly, thereby giving the customer an immediate solution to the problem and giving your staff a boost of confidence that they can indeed handle challenges.

Follow up

Often customers do not care why a problem happened - they just want to know what organisation plan to do about it in future. Every customer complaint need to be actively followed up to ensure that agreed actions have been implemented-both at customer level and within the organisation itself. It is a good practice that a formal communication should be sent to customer first to give them thanks for bringing the complaint to the notice of organisation and thereby providing an opportunity to improve and secondly to inform how the follow up actions are being implemented. While the complaint may have stemmed from a rare, isolated incident, it is important that organization takes effective steps to ensure complaints from happening again. As far as possible “Action taken follow up” should be an integral part of review system for customer complaints and responsibility for it must be assigned at management level.

Conclusion

Organizations should appreciate hearing complaints because that give them a clear reference point of where they can do better. Complaints are really just opportunities in disguise that can enable organizations to optimize and improve the internal workings of the business. From a strategic standpoint, complaints are actually opportunities waiting to be capitalized on. ■

Mr.Prakash Rastogiis the President of ORPIP Global- a management consultancy organization which works with companies on profitability improvement and business strategy. Earlier he was a Vice-Chairman and Managing Director of Clariant (India) Limited from 1995 to 2006Mr.Rastogi obtained M.Sc (Tech) from Mumbai and subsequently studied business management in Mumbai and at University of Michigan, USA Mr. Rastogi has over 40years of experience in marketing, human resources and strategic management. He can be reached at rastogi44@gmail.com


Sustainable Development approach for Colourant Industry

Ms Saili Indurkar, Ms Jyoti Palekar and Dr M G Palekar
STEP Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai- 400093

Colourants industry which includes dyes & pigments, and the intermediates used in their manufacturing has seen an upswing in business and profitability in last 3-4 years in India mainly due to the closure of plants in China due to environmental issues. Many Indian companies, some of them on verge of closure, have turned around, made profits & have grown well. However, in some of the products, the Chinese competition has returned in last 1 year, which has impacted the profitability of Indian companies. Chinese companies are expected to return in most of these products after taking care of the environmental issues. The key question is how Indian companies will face the renewed competition, though the prices of the products are expected to be higher than before the closure of Chinese companies.It needs to be seen how many of Indian players have worked on 3 key areas/ challenges faced by this industry viz. green chemistry & engineering (reaction technology), effluent management and sustainability, which will help them to compete with the Chinese in the long term.

In terms of reaction technology of the product, the industrystill works with traditional chemistry, reactor design and downstream processing. With the advances in greener chemistries, new reactors& downstream processing technologies,using them will help the players to increaseproductivity and reduce waste generation, leading to sustainable approach.The bigger challenge for Indian colourant industry is effluent management.

Through this article we present a novel reactor and couple of technologies to meet the challenges stated above.

Chemical reactors

Chemical reactor design is one of the key areas in manufacturing of any chemical. An appropriate reactor selection helps in improving the conversion/ selectivity, reduce batch time/ cycle &by-products, and increase the productivity of the process.

A typical manufacturing process for colourants involves series of reactionssuch ashalogenation, nitration, amination, sulfonation etc. followed by separation processes that include distillation, crystallization, drying and milling. Conversion and selectivity for intermediates & end-product depends on mass transfer rate,mixing intensity of the reactants, reaction kinetics,heat transfer and reactor design. In last two decades, range of new reactorshave been developed with high mass transfer, intense mixing, and short contact time for productivity improvements. Some of these reactors have been commercialized. These reactors help in higher conversion/ selectivity to the product, safer operations, lower by-products (hence waste generation) and increased productivity. Theseinclude micro reactor, static mixer, cavitation based reactor (using ultrasound and hydrodynamic cavitation), spinning disk reactor to name a few. Micro reactor is used commercially.

Downflow Gas Contactor (DGC) reactor is one such new reactor with the most efficient mass transfer for contacting liquids and gases. It was developed at Birmingham University in 1990s and subsequently by WRK Design and Services Ltd., UK from 2002. It has evolved from a novel concept of contacting a liquid continuum and a dispersed phase.An intense shearing of the dispersed phase is induced with a minimum expenditure of energy over that required for motive power, where the dispersed phase is a gas or another

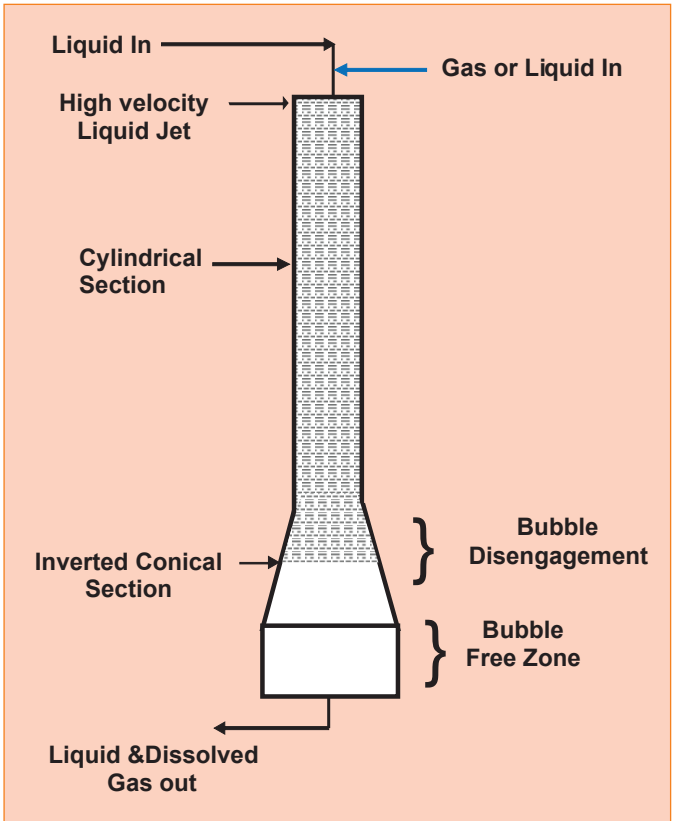

Figure 1- Downflow Gas Contactor

liquid. An enormous interfacial area is generated in a small containment volume. The interface is subjected to rapid surface renewal through repeated rupture and coalescence, resulting in intense mixing and highly efficient mass transfer. High interfacial areas are produced by exploiting a controlled hydrodynamic flow regime and do not require mechanical aids such as stirrer or baffles. In case of DGC, besides improved performance, operational and capital costs are expected to be lower.DGC consist of a cylindrical section with a specially designed inlet (SDI) at its entry section (at the top), allowing both liquid and gas inputs into the reactor (see figure 1). Gas or another liquid reactant is concurrently fed into the incoming liquid stream immediately prior to the column inlet through SDI, which is the heart of this reactor technology.

Its advantage over conventional contactors are:

- Lower power consumption
- Smaller operating volume&No internal moving parts like stirrer
- 100% Gas utilization and >95% approach to equilibrium in short contact time.
- High and good control of interfacial area (1000 –6000 m2/m3), allows for improved reaction rates and reaction specificity.
- Higher gas hold-up (40-50%)

DGC reactor has been used for gas-liquid reactions viz.hydrogenationand oxidation; andliquid-liquid reactions like biodiesel production; with high level of conversion and selectivity. It can be used for other gas-liquid (chlorination, amonolysis, phosgenation), and liquid-liquid reactions (esterification, alkylation). DGC can be used in batch or continuous mode.

Downstream processing- crystallization & milling

At the end the reaction process, the dye/ pigment undergoes series of finishing operations includingmilling. Conventional milling process requires several passes and at times more than 1 day of milling to achieve desired quality of dye/ pigment. There is significant energy consumption in such milling process, which produces fines, which may be a loss.

Ultrasonic cavitation process can be used for combined crystallization & milling, or only for milling the colourant. Cavitation technology is being used for crystallization of pharma APIs and specialty chemicals. Cavitation occurs by pressure variation in the liquid due to sound waves viz. ultrasound (16 kHz-100MHz). Ultrasonic cavitation is produced either by transducer, in which the medium is in indirect contact with the ultrasound device or by a horn,in which the reactants are in direct contact with ultrasound device. It can be applied to flow process, wherein transducers are mounted onopposite sides of a vessel or pipe. Such flow cells can be operated in batch or continuous mode.

We have worked on milling of a dye using ultrasonic cavitation and conventional milling. Treating the dye with ultrasound for couple of hours in a selective way, helped in reducing the number of passesin conventional milling (from around 10 to 4), and milling time (from couple of days to around 1 day).If the ultrasonic treatment is optimized, conventional milling could be eliminated.

Combined crystallization and milling can be carried out in a single stageto control particle size distribution (PSD). As shown in figure 2, PSD of a specialty chemical was controlled within narrower range compared to conventional crystallization + milling process. Using this technology,fines and oversize particles produced by conventional crystallization + milling, were reduced.

The energy requirement for crystallization/ milling using ultrasonic cavitation is lower than conventional process. Further the process is carried out in a closed vessel, whereby product loss is reduced. The process can be operated in batch or continuously.

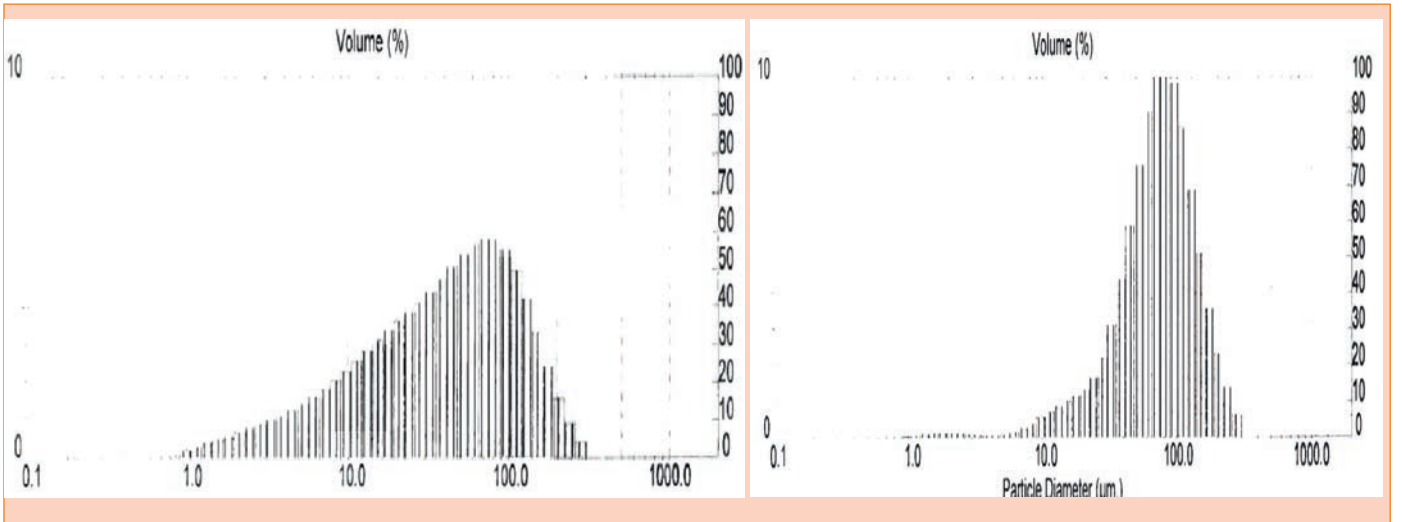

Figure 2- Crystallization and Milling using ultrasonic transducer

Effluent treatment

The environmental impact ofcolourants industry comes from the effluent & waste generated in manufacturing process. Amount of waste generated depends on the kind of dye/ pigment manufactured. The E-factor (kilos of waste generated per kilo of end-product) is recognized as key parameter for green or environment friendly process. The E-factor ofcolourant industry is ~20-30, which is quite high.

Effluent generated in a dye/ pigment manufacturing process generally contains the dye/ pigment and other raw materials used. In many of the cases, metals may also be present in the effluent. There are some water insoluble dyes like disperse, vat, sulphurwhich can be removed from waste water by coagulation/ flocculation. However, water soluble dyes like reactive dyes are poorly biodegradable and difficult to treat.

We have found DGC to be efficient for effluent treatment of range of industrial effluents. It can be used to reduce COD & BOD of effluent stream with only air or combination of air, UV and H2O2. We have set-up a DGC reactor for effluent treatment and have successfully treated around 20 industrial effluent streams including two from CETPs (one of the CETP effluent contained intermediates from dyes/ textile industry). With DGC reactor, we have reduced COD/ BOD upto 80% in 5 to 8 hours. We believe that DGC alone or in combination with biological treatment can efficiently treat many of the effluents including those from colourant industry. The capex and opex of DGC treatment are competitive; and the time of effluent treatment using DGC can be significantly lower compared to only aeration with biological sludge.

Key results of trials carried out on DGC reactor using only air, for treatment of an effluent from CETP (containing effluents from dyes intermediates manufacturing plants)are given below. Composite effluent collected over 10 days, was used for the trials.

1) COD reduced up to 80%, BOD up to 40% and TSS reduced by 48%.

2) TDS decreased up to 50% (TDS generated from organic acid can be treated with DGC). This feature of DGC is important as reverse osmosis and evaporation are alternative methods to reduce TDS.

Thus, DGC can be an effective reactor for treatment of most of the effluents including that generated in colourants industry.

Adsorption technology

Adsorption- separation technology is widely used for purification of specialty chemicals & APIs in pharmaceutical industry, biochemicals & natural products, and for removal of metal. Silica, ion exchange resins and polymeric adsorbents are used for such applications. Adsorption-separation is reported for effluent treatment in only limited applications viz. metal removal, phenol recovery to name a few. The advantage of this technology is that it can selectively remove a chemical/ metal. However, if some other similar chemicals are present, they may also get adsorbed & separate. The process is typicallycarried out at room temperature and pressure in a column of adsorbent. The adsorbed chemical/ metal is eluted with a solvent at the end of an adsorption cycle. The adsorbent is renewed by washing it with another solvent. The challenge in some cases is complete regeneration of the adsorbent for reuse. At times, the adsorption capacity may gradually drop due to strong adsorption of some impurities. In such a case, the adsorbent may have to be regenerated by backwashing the column with an appropriate solvent. Generally, these adsorbents last from >100 cycles up to 500 cycles.

For application in effluent treatment we have worked on removal of difficult to degrade or non-biodegradable chemicals from effluent stream viz. nitrogen containing chemicals, phenols and chlorinated solvents. With selective adsorption of the chemical (raw material of finished product), it can be recovered and possibly reused in the process (raw material) or purified & sold (finished product). This will help to reduce the cost of production as well as effluent treatment. We have successfully separated aniline, dimethyl formamide (DMF) and methylene dichloride (MDC) from effluent streams using polymeric adsorbents.

There are several reports of use of silica, activated carbon, clays for removal of colourants from effluent streams. Industry should use this technology to recover products and raw material, which will help in sustainability and reduce the cost of effluent treatment.

Conclusion

With appropriate reactor design, downstream processing technologies and effluent treatment including recovery of raw material & product, colourant industry can improve the productivity and reduce the cost of manufacturing which will help in sustainability of the business.

(Editor's note: The Downflow Gas Contactor technology featured in this article has won the SERB-IGCW 2017 award for Green Technology in the small scale company category at the IGCW 2017 conference in Mumbai on 5 October 2017. SERB (Science and Engineering Research Board) is a part of Department of Science and Technology, Govt of India. IGCW (Industrial Green Chemistry World) is promoted by Green ChemisTree foundation, Mumbai, India. GCT has been conducting conferences on Green Chemistry and Engineering since 2009. IGCW has been giving these

awards in different categories since 2009. This year for the first time SERB joined hands for the awards. The award selection committee had 2 persons from SERB + 2 independent expert from Green Chemistry including Dr David Constable, Science Director- Green Chemistry, American Chemical Society.) ■

Saili Indurkar is working with STEP as Environmental Engineer since June 2016. She is BE in Chemical Engineering from All India Shree Shivaji Memorial Society (AISSMS) College of Engineering, Pune, and M. Tech. in Green Technology from Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT), Mumbai.

Jyoti Palekar is Co-founder and Managing Director of STEP. Jyoti has completed her M.tech from Centre of Environmental Science and Engineering from IIT Bombay. She has over 26 years of consulting experience in environmental management & assessments, sustainability, capability development and CSR and has worked with Indian, multinational and public sector organizations.

Dr. Palekar is a chemical engineer and holds a Ph. D. (Tech.) from UDCT. He was a Post-doctoral Fellow at University of Gent, Belgium. He has worked for over 25 years in with Indian companies as well as MNCs including Privi Organics, Polychem and Hindustan Lever. He was Regional Business Director- Asia Pacific & Middle East and Director in Rhodia India from 1996 to 2007 and President - Pharma Intermediates, Atul Ltd. and Managing Director, Atul Bioscience Ltd. from 2007 to 2014. Currently, Dr. Palekar is with STEP Pvt. Ltd. as Head- Strategy & Technology and works in the area of sustainable development, water/ waste management and infrastructure projects

News

- As in the past, DMAI submitted proposal for the Union Budget for the year 2018-2019 to Hon. Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley on 4th November 2017. Copies of the same were also sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, GOI and other Govt. Departments.

- DMAI took up the matter regarding submission of original EP copies in specific instances to the DGFT, Mumbai with the Chairman, CBEC, Delhi on 16th November 2017, copies of which were also endorsed to the Chief Commissioner, Mumbai Zone I and Zone II. We are happy that the matter has since been resolved. A circular was also issued to all our members about the outcome for their information and necessary action, wherever necessary.

'- We are happy to inform you that we are arranging to print a new Members' Directory very shortly. Detailed circular to all our members has already been forwarded. Those members, who are desirous of inserting their advertisements for wider publicity, may contact DMAI Secretariat for more details'.

Forthcoming Events

HALF YEARLY MEETING AT MUNNAR TEA COUNTRY RESORT, KERALA

As you are aware, our ensuing Half Yearly Meeting will be held at Munnar Tea Country Resort, Kerala on 11-14 January 2018. All arrangements including travel by air, hotel accommodation etc., have been since made. Detailed circular about the program contents has been sent to the participating members. We are sure members would enjoy their sojourn thoroughly.

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Meeting in Delhi with the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, GOI on 1st November 2017 on REACH.

President Shri Jitendra Patel along with Imm.Past President Shri Janak Mehta attended a meeting on REACH with the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, GOI on 1st November 2017 in New Delhi, wherein Shri Rajeev Kapoor, Secretary was also present along with representative of CII. Pursuant to the above meeting a representation was since sent to Shri Shisher Kumra on 13th December 2017 regarding high cost of LOA for registration and other related issues.

Meeting of Imm.Past President Shri Janak Mehta with Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry in New Delhi

Shri Janak Mehta had a fruitful meeting with Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'b le Minister for Commerce & Industry, GOI on 6th November 2017 in Delh, wherein important issues concerning the colorant industry were discussed. The main topic for discussion was as to how to increase India's exports. As a corollary to the discussion, DMAI also submitted a letter to the Hon'ble Minister on 16th November 2017 with inputs like high energy cost, interest equalization scheme, extension of MDA/MAI, REACH regulations etc.

Interactive Session cum Workshop on Chemicals & Petrochemical Sector

On 7th November 2017, Shri Janak Mehta attended an interactive session cum workshop on Chemicals and Petrochemicals sector. Other industry Associations like Pesticides, Plastics, Bulk Chemicals etc had also participated. Many important issues concerning the colorant industry were brought out in his presentation. Subsequently DMAI sent on 16th November 2017 a gist of the points for their consideration and necessary action.

Roundtable Conference on Chemicals Sector held on 4th December 2017 in New Delhi

Shri Janak Mehta also participated in the meeting held on 4th December 2017 on Chemical Sector Round table Conference, wherein he made an elaborate power point presentation on the status of the colorant industry and the possible roadmap ahead for its increase in the global market share. Skill Development was also part of his presentation.

Meeting to review the existing standards for major chemicals and recommending for setting new standards

Managing Committee Member Prof.(Dr.) V.R. Kanetkar attended the meeting for BI Standards in New Delhi on 9th November 2017 and stressed upon the need for framing new standards for the colorant industry.

Tariff for Advertisement in DMAI Newsletter

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- Advertisement charges to be remitted in advance

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- AP / APEOs
- Heavy Metals
- Phthalates
- VOCs
- PFCs
- Chlorobenzenes (COCs)
- Halogenated Solvents
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- PAHs
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