Senate Bill 1208

Sponsored by Senator ROBINSON; Senators LINTHICUM, NASH, STARR, WEBER

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.** The statement includes a measure digest written in compliance with applicable readability standards.

Digest: Declares a month in praise of plastics. (Flesch Readability Score: 90.9).
Designates March of each year as Plastics Appreciation Month.
Designates certain plastics and their uses to celebrate daily during March.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to plastics.

Whereas the invention of plastics has led to increased quality of life around the world; and

Whereas God blessed our country by making plastics possible and providing the materials with which to make them; and

Whereas plastics are used to preserve and protect our food; and

Whereas plastics are essential to the medical industry; and

Whereas police, firefighters, emergency medical technicians and other first responders depend on plastics; and

Whereas thousands of types of plastics exist and are used in many different applications; and

Whereas plastics are essential to the United States Armed Forces and Oregon National Guard; and

Whereas traditional hydrocarbon-fueled cars and airplanes, and most machines in use today, depend on enormous numbers of various plastics; and

Whereas even electric cars require a huge number of different types of plastics for the car to function, and many drivers look through plastic glasses or contact lenses while they drive; and

Whereas plastics are cheap and easily molded; and

Whereas plastics are the common term used for a wide variety of polymers; now, therefore,

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. (1) March of each year is designated as Plastics Appreciation Month.

(2) Each day of March is further designated for celebration of a specific type or use of plastics:

(a) March 1, single-use plastics. This day recognizes the value of all varieties of single-use plastics, including such uses as disposable utensils and other kitchenware and bags and in preserving food and soaps;

(b) March 2, polypropylene (PP). The second most commonly used polymer, varieties of PP are found in straws, bottle caps, compact disc jewel cases, packing tape, disposable diapers and signage;

(c) March 3, polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The third most widely used polymer, PVC is used widely in plumbing, credit cards, rain gutters and many other applications;

NOTE: Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

(d) March 4, polystyrene (PS). This plastic is most recognizable in everyday use as a lightweight insulated product. Expanded polystyrene is used widely in such items as coffee cups, egg cartons and takeout food containers;

(e) March 5, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). Commonly known as Teflon, PTFE is an unusually stable plastic. It is very unreactive due to the strength of the carbon-fluorine bonds and is used (along with its many variations) throughout industry in applications that require stable plastics, including tape for sealing pipes, nonstick pans, bearing seals and lubricants;

(f) March 6, polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE). Commonly known as Kel-F, it is very stable but forms a stiffer plastic, like Teflon. It is also very unreactive and is used in cryogenic seals and corrosion-resistant containers. Because it is machinable, Kel-F is the main component of liquid hydrogen fluoride equipment used in laboratory settings for peptide synthesis and other reactions;

(g) March 7, perfluoroelastomer (FFKM). Commonly known as Kalrez, it is flexible and inert. It is used widely in corrosion-resistant valves, O-rings and gaskets;

(h) March 8, polyethylene terephthalate (PET or PETE). Widely used in such items as beverage bottles, peanut butter jars and polyester clothing, PET is a very strong plastic and can be molded so that light can travel through it with a minimum of distortion. It makes excellent transparent containers;

(i) March 9, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS). ABS is used widely in piano keys and children's toys. Perhaps less visible, but critical to modern society, is its use in drain pipes and sewer systems;

(j) March 10, polylactic acid (PLA). PLA is the most common plastic used in 3D printers, due to its low melting point, high strength and low thermal expansion. It is also very common in items such as laptop computers and automotive floor mats;

(k) March 11, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). PVA is an extremely widely used polymer in glue and as a wetting agent in contact lenses;

(L) March 12, polyvinyl butyral (PVB). PVB is commonly used in automobile safety glass, solar modules and 3D printers;

(m) March 13, polycarbonates (PC). Easily molded, strong and able to be clear, polycarbonates are found in dome lights, capacitors, roofing sheets, swimming goggles, eyeglasses and safety glasses;

(n) March 14, polyisobutylene (PIB). A gummy and flexible plastic, PIB is commonly found in O-rings, caulks and inner tubes;

(o) March 15, polyvinyl fluoride (PVF). A water-repellent plastic with low flammability, PVF is found in airplane interiors, photovoltaic module backsheets and raincoats;

(p) March 16, ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE). Commonly known as Tefzel, ETFE is an inert, chemically resistant polymer that has many Teflon-like properties. It is very strong and resistant to ultraviolet light, and it is used in corrosion liners, skylights and specialized wire coatings;

(q) March 17, ethylene chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE). This inert and strong plastic is stable at high temperatures and in corrosive environments. It is widely used for acid containment and hazardous materials transport;

(r) March 18, poly(azanediyl-1,4-phenyleneazanediylterephthaloyl). Commonly known as Kevlar, this extremely strong plastic makes incredibly lightweight fibers and is best known

for its use in bulletproof vests. It is also used in bicycle tires and racing sails;

(s) March 19, polyacrylates. These are flexible and strong and can be transparent. Common uses are cosmetics, nail polish and adhesives;

(t) March 20, polysulfone (PSU). PSU is stable at high temperatures and strong. It is used in wastewater recovery membranes, flame retardants and food pans;

(u) March 21, ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA). EVA is a soft rubber compound that is used in glues and flexible shoes like flip-flops;

(v) March 22, acrylic resin. Acrylic resin is an excellent thermosetting plastic that can be found in dentures, solar energy systems and surfboards;

(w) March 23, polyvinyl formals. Commonly known as Formvar, this polymer is widely used as electrical insulation on magnet wire and as a backing on magnetic tape. It is also used in aircraft adhesives;

(x) March 24, low-density polyethylene (LDPE). LDPE is widely used in cling wrap, bread bags, garbage bags and grocery bags. Polyethylene in its different varieties is the most commonly used plastic polymer;

(y) March 25, high-density polyethylene (HDPE). HDPE is commonly found in milk cartons, buckets and children's toys;

(z) March 26, polyoxymethylene (POM). POM is used in precision plastic parts. It is easy to machine, chemically resistant, very strong and low friction, so it is well-suited to applications involving moving parts;

(aa) March 27, polyphthalamide (PPA). Commonly used in coolant pumps, LED headlights and bearing pads, PPA is easily molded and resistant to high temperatures;

(bb) March 28, poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA). A very strong and clear thermoplastic, PMMA is used in plastic windows as acrylic glass and also in coatings and inks;

(cc) March 29, poly(allyl diglycol carbonate) (PADC or CR-39). This strong, clear plastic is very common in eyeglass lenses. It was also used in the fuel tanks of World War II B-17 bombers;

(dd) March 30, nylon. Nylon is a family of synthetic polymers known for their strength, durability and softness. It is widely used in clothing and many other consumer goods; and

(ee) March 31, all other types of plastics and their uses not celebrated on a previous day of the month.
