



Webinar on



Environmentally Sound Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Containing Transformer Oils in India

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**Tuesday,
21st March 2023, 4:00
PM (India Time,
GMT+5.30 Hrs)**

**Participation is free.
However, participants
who require E-Certificate
need to register (No fee).**

Organized by



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**Stockholm Convention Regional Centre (SCRC) on POPs for Asia Region,
CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute,
Nehru Marg, Nagpur, 440020, India**

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are industrial chemicals comprising 209 congeners, depending on the number and position of chlorine atoms around the biphenyl ring. PCBs were extensively used under different trade names such as “Arochlor, Clophen, Kanechlor, Pyranol etc.” It has been extensively used as dielectric fluid in transformer and capacitor oil, and as flame retardants, and plasticizers, etc. PCBs have been banned internationally because of their widespread occurrence and adverse health effects on humans and the environment. India signed the Stockholm Convention on POPs on May 14, 2002, and ratified it on January 13, 2006. The Government of India has decided to prohibit the use of PCBs by 2025. In 2009, the MOEFCC prepared the First NIP to implement the Stockholm Convention in India and developed detailed strategies and action plans. The MOEFCC identified the environmentally sound management (ESM) and safe disposal of PCBs as one of the first priorities after the NIP program. It has been reported that there are 7700 tons of PCB-containing oils at seven contaminated sites across the country (NIP, 2011).

The Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) was established in 1960 by Govt. of India and was chosen by UNIDO as the national executing agency for the ESM of PCBs in transformer oils. The CPRI has adopted the sodium reduction technology for PCB-dechlorination from transformer oils and has successfully dechlorinated 443 MT of transformer oil. The project was implemented by UNIDO and funded by GEF, which was coordinated by MOEFCC.

Program Schedule

Welcome address and Activities by SCRC, (4:00 -4.05 PM)	Dr. M. P. Patil, Scientist & Head, CHWM Division
Opening Remarks (4:05 -4.15 PM)	Dr Jitendra Sharma, UNEP, Geneva
Introduction of Keynote Speaker (4:15-4.20 PM)	Dr. A. Ramesh Kumar, Sr. Scientist, CHWMD
Keynote Lecture (4:20-5:00 PM)	Dr. P. Thomas, CPRI, Bangalore
(5:00-5:10 PM)	Questions & Answers/Discussion
Vote of Thanks (5:10 PM)	Dr. S. K. Singh, Scientist & Head, SEAF Division

About the Speaker



Dr. P. Thomas
Additional Director,
Dielectric Material
Division, CPRI, Bangalore

Dr P. Thomas , received B.Sc. degree in Chemistry in 1984 and M.Sc. degree in Analytical Chemistry in 1988 from the University of Madras, Chennai, India, and Ph.D. degree in Materials Science from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, in 2011.

He currently works as an Additional Director in the Dielectric Materials Division and Group Head, Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, India.

His research interests include polymer-ceramic composites, nanofluids, nanodielectric materials, and supercapacitors. He has published more than 100 research papers in national and international journals and conferences.

He is one of the members involved in the development of NIP on PCBs in India. Currently working in the UNIDO sponsored project as Project Leader, looking after the “Environmentally sound management of PCB containing transformer oils in India.”

Registration Link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfCZroKPNu38bLfQ0o3_dfgwa2g2EWjrJAg1bERCQjzQwYCCQ/viewform?usp=sf_link

About CSIR-NEERI

CSIR-NEERI is endorsed as **Stockholm Convention Regional Centre (SCRC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) for Asia Region** at COP-5 meeting held during 25-29th April 2011 at Geneva. The goal of the SCRC is to provide technical assistance and building capacities of the parties in the Asia region in relation to monitoring and assessment of POPs in the environment, transfer of technologies, raise awareness and promote identification and environmentally sound management (ESM) of POPs and POPs contaminated sites in the region.