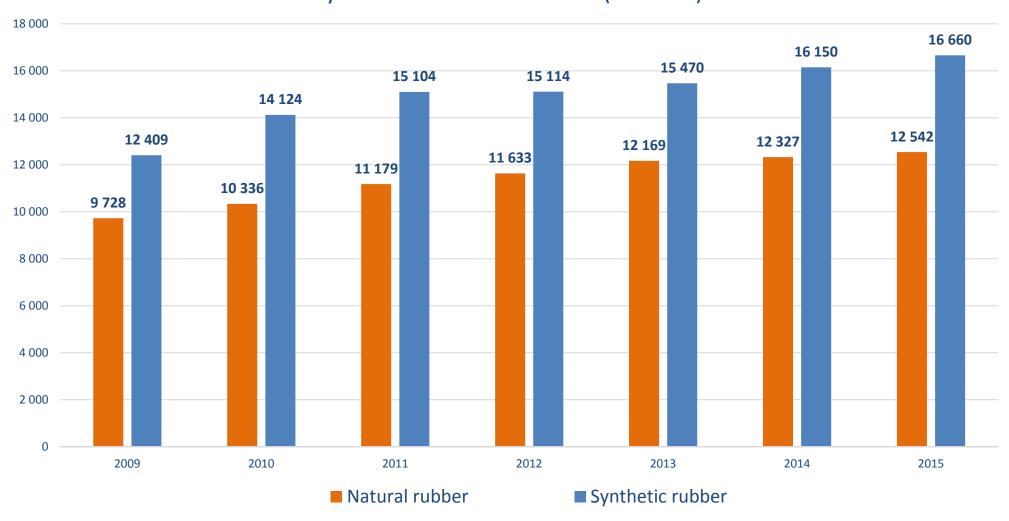


The world of natural rubber Synthetic vs natural rubber

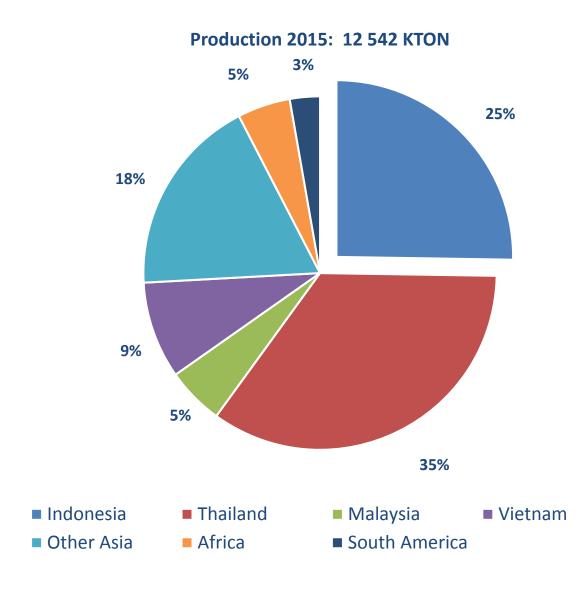


Synthetic vs natural rubber (in KTON)



The world of natural rubber World production





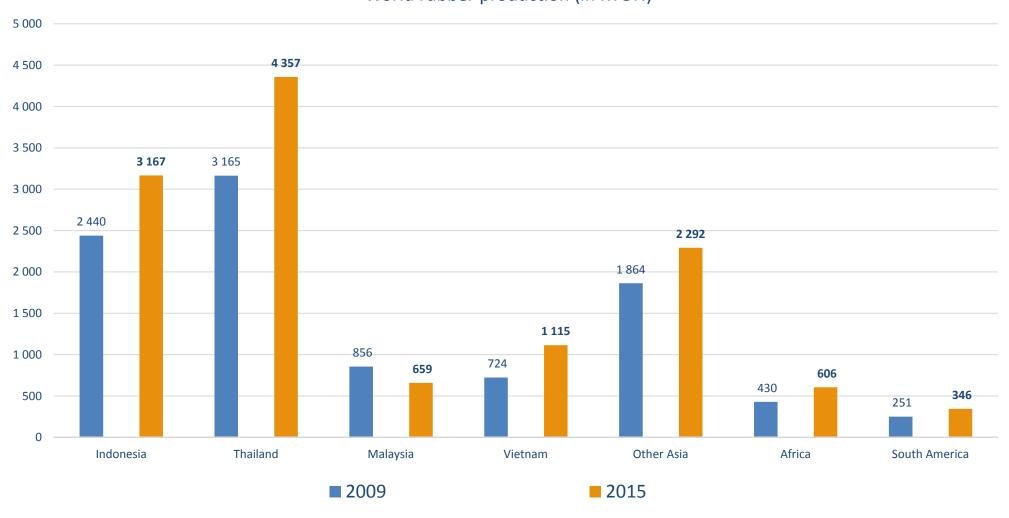
Natural rubber production is primarily done in Asia:

- Indonesia and Thailand represent 60% of the world's rubber production
- Other Asian countries mainly include India and China.
- The Sipef group produced 10 069 tonnes of rubber in 2015.

The world of natural rubber World production

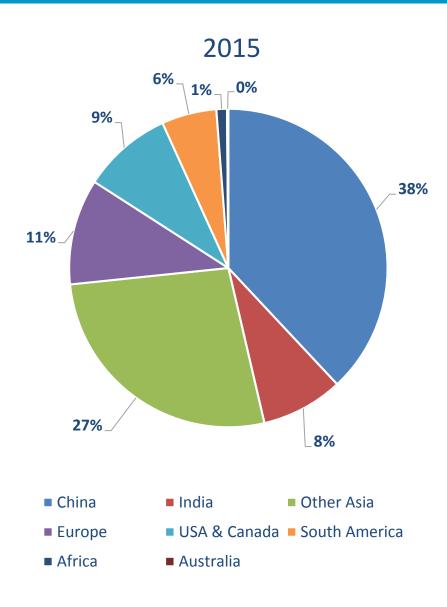


World rubber production (in KTON)



The world of natural rubber World consumption





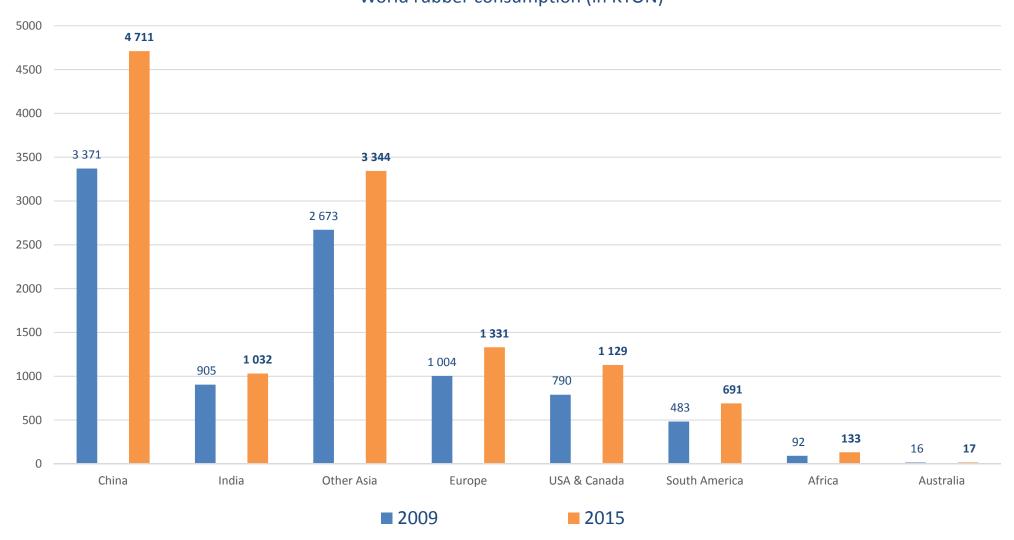
Rubber consumption is primarily done in Asia

- China is still the principal consumer of natural rubber
- Other Asia mainly includes Japan, Thailand, Indonesia and Korea

The world of natural rubber World consumption



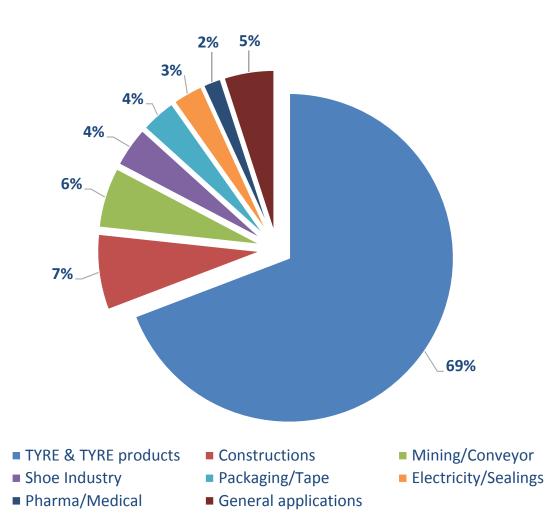
World rubber consumption (in KTON)



The world of natural rubber Rubber industries





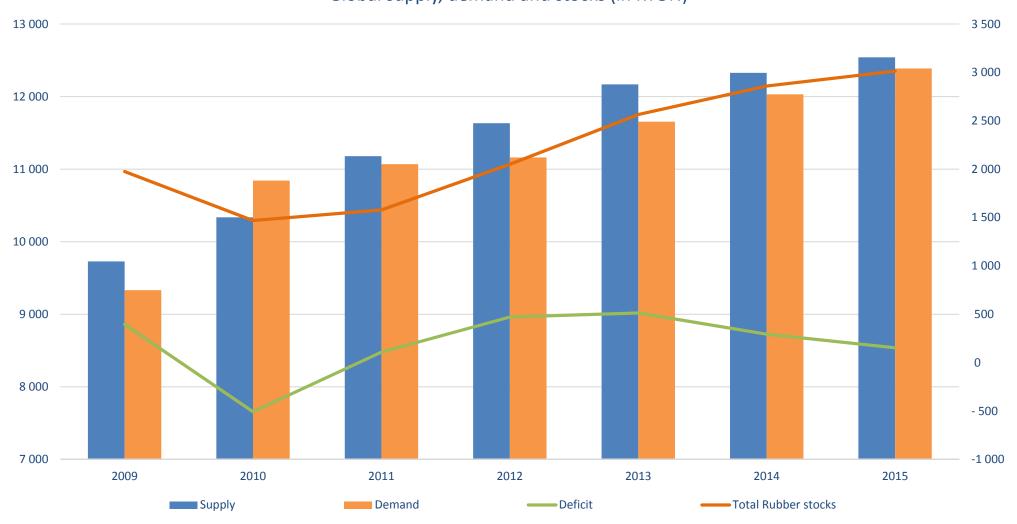


- Natural rubber is still primarily used in tyre products, along with synthetic rubber
- Natural rubber offers good elasticity, whilst synthetic rubber materials offer better resistance to temperature, oil, ...

The world of natural rubber Global supply and demand



Global supply, demand and stocks (in KTON)



The world of natural rubber Rubber prices



Historical rubber price (USD/ton)







The world of natural rubber From seed to latex: Nursery





Objectives: To produce the best quality planting material, generating high yielding seedlings.



Rubber seeds collected from estate. 6,000 seeds needed to plant 1 x field hectare with 550 seedlings. The process involves intensive culling & selection.



After 3 months, the rootstock is grafted with buds taken from high yielding clones.



Seedlings remain in the nursery for 8-9 months until they are well grown and vigorous enough for field planting.

The world of natural rubber From seed to latex: Immature





Objectives: To obtain rapid and uniform growth of rubber trees in terms of girth and achieve tappable size in 48 months or less.



The immature trees require programmed fertilizer applications and weeding. They must also be regularly checked for pests & diseases.



The immature trees are carefully pruned and maintained so that they have a straight trunk and branches at 3m above ground level.



To reach maturity the trees should measure 45cm girth, measured 150cm from the ground level.

The world of natural rubber From seed to latex: Tapping





The process by which the latex is extracted from rubber trees. The tree bark is shaved and this process cuts through the latex vessels, which allows latex to flow down to the collecting cup

Tapping starts at 6.00am and is completed around 10.00am.

Once he has completed his tapping task, the tapper will collect the cup lump from the previous day's task.

A tapper can finish tapping up to 550 rubber trees per day, collecting up to 70 litres of latex. There are 2 types of tapping systems, downward and upward depending on the age of the trees.

After a short rest, the tapper will start collecting the latex from today's trees at 12.00pm.

The world of natural rubber From seed to latex: Replanting





Objective: To replace old & exhausted trees, often at a reduced stand (down to 200 trees/ha) with new, vigorous and healthy seedlings at stands of up to 550 trees/ha.



Replanting is carried out every 25 years or when yields decline to below 1,000 kgs rubber per year. Young plantings are able to exceed 2,000 kgs rubber per year.







Replanting process: Felling of old rubber trees, stacking and removal of rubber stumps, land preparation to remove all rubber tree and root material followed by planting of a leguminous cover crop.

The world of natural rubber From seed to latex: Latex collection





Objective: Tappers collect the day's production of liquid latex and carry it to the nearest reception center or latex station, located strategically throughout the estate.





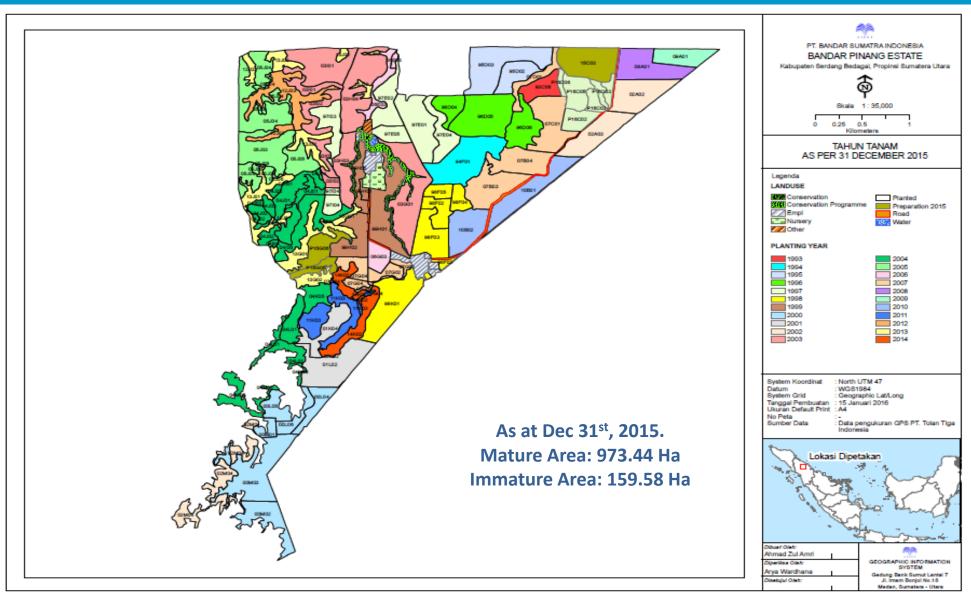




Latex collection starts at noon, tappers carry latex from their task to the latex station in 30 litre cans. Latex and scrap rubber are weighed and the dry rubber content (DRC) of the latex is determined. This is the basis for calculating tapper wages. Latex is then collected by tankers and taken to the factory.

The world of natural rubber The estate map





The world of natural rubber The estate team





Mohamed Nur Estate Manager



Sugianto THA Factory



S.Hasanudi Ind Lab



Prabudi Office Assistant



DCK Agung Asst Div 1



B.Singh Asst Div 2



Subari Asst Div 3



Solihin Asst Utility

The world of natural rubber Safety briefing





This is a working estate, please be aware of the following potential hazards:

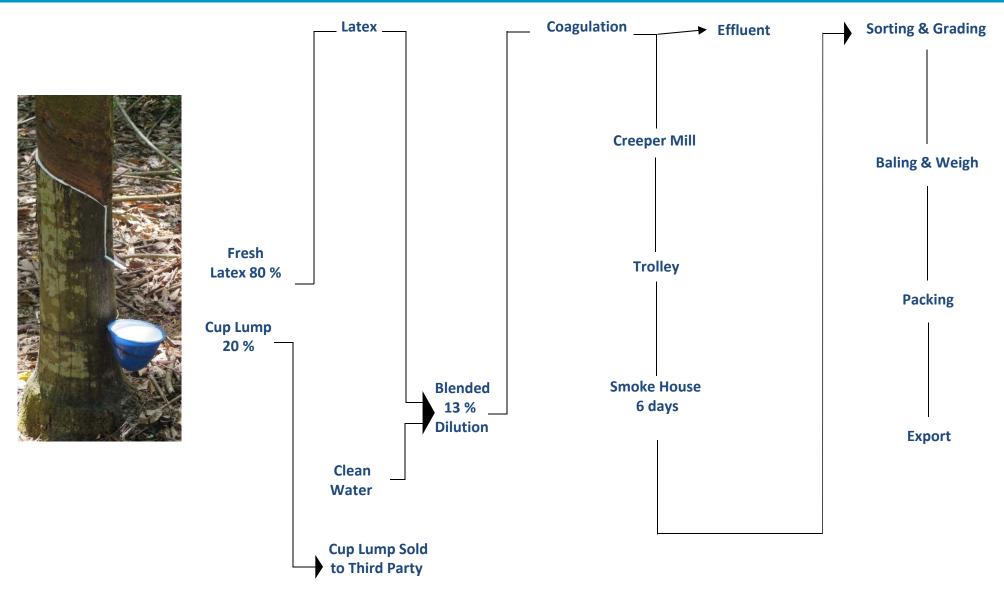
- Always be aware of your surroundings.
- Mind your footing at all times.
- Watch out for vehicles.
- Be sun smart and keep hydrated.
- Be aware of machinery in the factory.





The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: RSS production flow chart





The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: weighbridge





Incoming raw materials weighed over the weighbridge

- Latex
- Cup lump

Sample of latex is tested for Dry Rubber Content (DRC)

The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: Receiving ramp





Liquid latex is loaded into the bulking tanks.

The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: Bulking tanks





Latex is diluted to 13% by the addition of clean water. Latex is stirred to ensure a homogenous mixture.

The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: Coagulation tanks





Latex is poured into coagulation tanks.
Diluted Formic Acid is added to the coagulation tanks.
Partitions are installed to separate the latex into slabs.
Effluent is then drained into effluent ponds.

The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: Sheeter battery







Coagulated latex slabs are then milled using multi-roll crepes.

Thin sheets at 3mm are produced.

The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: Smoke house





The sheets are then hung on trolleys and moved into the smoke houses

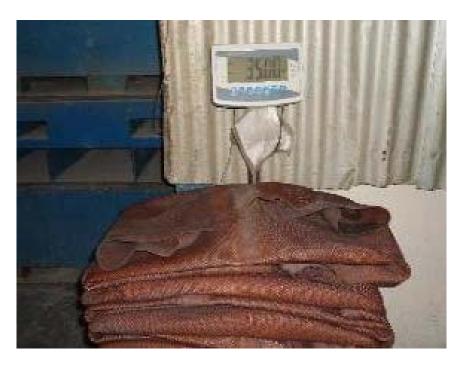


The sheets are smoked for 6 days, with temperatures increased for 3 days up to 60°C and then reduced.

The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: Sorting & weighing







The sheets go through a sorting and quality check process.

And then they are folded and weighed to form 35kg bales.

The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: Pressing





The bales are then pressed.

The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: Warehouse





36 bales are placed onto pallets, shrink wrapped and stored in the warehouse awaiting export.

The world of natural rubber From Latex to pallet: Export







Once a sale has been confirmed, the pallets are then loaded onto trucks for road transport to the port of Belawan where they are loaded onto a ship for export.



