A new compostable menstrual pad with BioSAB **AzuraGel** [™] can **improve women's lives** in Botswana.



Innovations in Materials Science for a

Transformative Menstrual Health and Hygiene Product

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Introduction

Issues to address

• The environmental impact of **disposable pads**

Performance Testing Absorbency tests

The **absorbency ratio** shows **milliliters of liquid**



- The lack of access to products that are hygienic, culturally-appropriate, affordable, and sustainable In low- and middle-class countries

Purpose

• **Improve** performance of current biodegradable pads by adding biodegradable superabsorbent polymer

Plan

Take our **transformative prototypes** to a village in Botswana, Africa to establish a menstrual hygiene program for young girls to try out the product

Functional Components of Prototype

- A wicking polylactic acid (PLA) topsheet
- 2. A transformative, biodegradable superabsorbent **biopolymer** (BioSAB AzuraGel[™] fermentation based absorbent polymer or Zeba starch based absorbent polymer) interspersed in a thin sheet of nonwoven cellulose
- 3. A water-resistant but compostable backing, made of a ceramic coated cellulose sheet
- 4. An FDA approved **water-based adhesive** to attach to the undergarment.
- Note: Packaging (not shown) biodegradable PLA

- absorbed per gram of absorbent core before the sample leaked
- Figure 2 shows absorbency performance of an expensive but biodegradable brand, **Natracare**, as compared to generic brand **Always** and the suggested **prototype**

Future tests

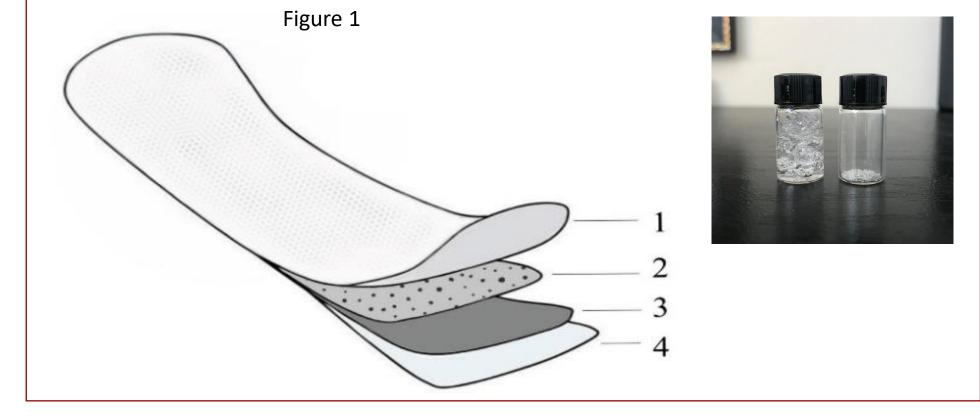
- The **wetback test** has been developed to test how wet a pad will feel to the wearer's skin
- Other tests suggested by the **European Disposables** and Nonwovens Association (EDANA) include (1) how well a pad **adheres to undergarments** and (2) how **fast** a pad **absorbs liquid**; the prototype will be evaluated according to both parameters
- All tests will be performed using **Zeba** and **BioSAB AzuraGel™ superabsorbent polymer** in turns
- All tests will be performed with both **saltwater** and blood

Future work on Prototype

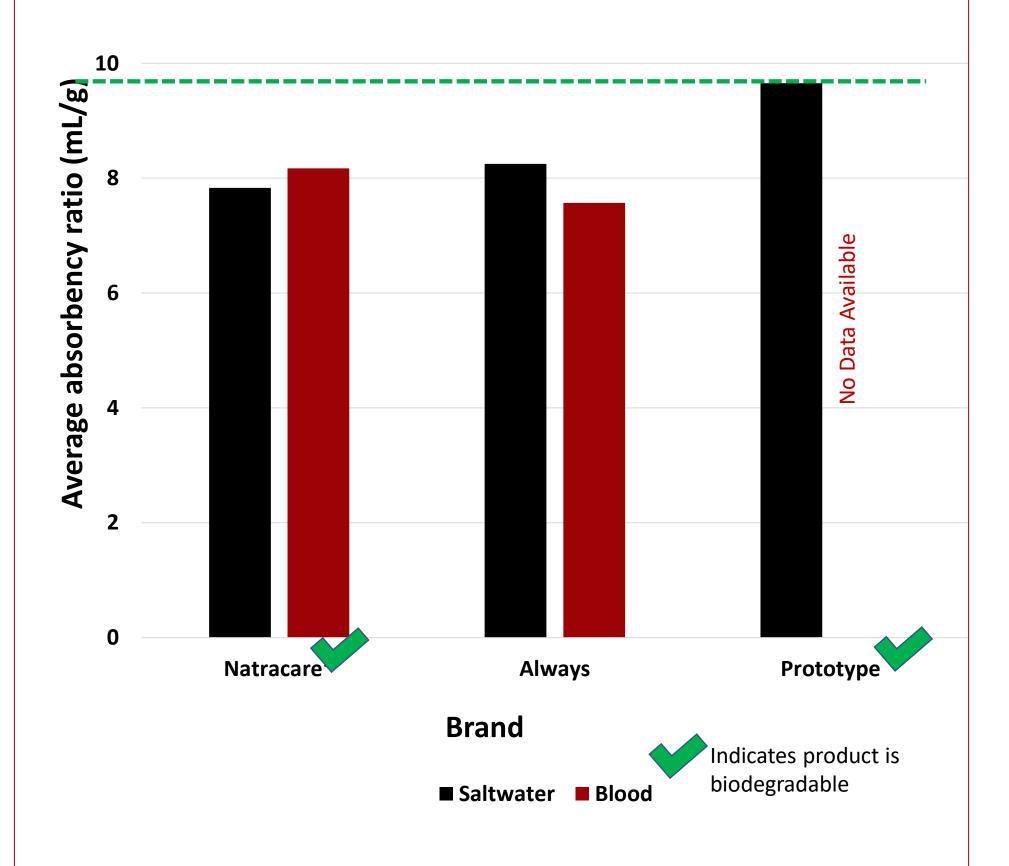
- Decisions on **compostable components** will be finalized
- The pad's **biodegradability** will be assessed with an **ASTM standard test**
- Detailed **performance testing** will ensure a high quality product

Future Work in Muanatlala, Botswana*

- Muanatlala is a rural community in central Botswana (4,951 residents)
- Dr. Sunil Khanna is part of a **participatory and** empowering partnership with the community to understand the people and their health care needs
- Menstruation remains highly stigmatized
- 80% of women (15-45years) indicated that commercial menstrual pads are either **unaffordable** or **unavailable**
- Nearly **30%** of the school-aged girls **miss school** because they do not have access to menstrual products
- The proposed **education program** will supply women with pads and teach them how to use and dispose of them in a 2 hour workshop Focus group discussions and structured interviews will be used to assess the success or failure of the pad



Saltwater vs. Blood Absorbency Ratio Figure 2



Manufacturing

- **1500 pads** will be needed for the study
- Upper and lower dies (to shape pads) will be designed through SolidWorks, prototyped through a **plastic 3D** printer, then built in aluminum by the CNC mill
- The aluminum dies will be attached to a manual press and used to seal together the materials of the pad
- Set-up a lay-up line and a pressing line in the Polymer lab, staffed by the **undergraduate Menstrual Patch Team**

Composting

- All materials in the prototype meets standard composting requirements
- Composting requires **air, moisture, green matter and nitrogen** (i.e: grass, blood meal, animal manure), **dry** matter and heat
- In Botswana, native grass, used biodegradable pads, and cow manure can be used as compost green matter
- At 12-16 inches underground, worms also help break down organic matter
- Composting is ideal for homes and/or community centers in Muanatlala; with proper education, composting will be both viable and discreet
- **HIV** is present in the Botswana community and may be a

*A proposal for Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Grand Challenges Explorations 25 was submitted for this project

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Zoom Group Photo:



concern for some

- When exposed to temperatures greater than 25°C, the
- HIV virus becomes **inactive** and can no longer reproduce
- After about a week the virus **dies completely** and is **no** longer infectious