

**BLUE ANGEL**

**The German Ecolabel**



**Sanitary Paper**

**DE-UZ 5**

**Basic Award Criteria**

**Edition July 2014**

**Version 5**

**The Environmental Label is supported by the following four institutions:**



The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety is the owner of the label. It regularly provides information on the decisions taken by the Environmental Label Jury.



The German Environmental Agency with its specialist department for "Ecodesign, Eco-Labeling and Environmentally friendly Procurement" acts as office of the Environmental Label Jury and develops the technical criteria of the Basic Criteria for Award of the Blue Angel.



The Environmental Label Jury is the independent, decision-making body for the Blue Angel and includes representatives from environmental and consumer associations, trade unions, industry, the trade, crafts, local authorities, academia, the media, churches, young people and the German federal states.



The RAL gGmbH is the awarding body for the Environmental Label. It organises the process for developing the relevant award criteria in independent expert hearings – which involve all relevant interest groups.

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**This document is a translation of a German original. In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.**

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Preface

In cooperation with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, the German Environmental Agency and considering the results of the expert hearings conducted by RAL gGmbH, the Environmental Label Jury has set up these Basic Criteria for the Award of the Environmental Label. RAL gGmbH has been tasked with awarding the Environmental Label.

Upon application to RAL gGmbH and on the basis of a Contract on the Use of the Environmental Label to be concluded with RAL gGmbH, the permission to use the Environmental Label may be granted to all products, provided that they comply with the requirements as specified hereinafter. The product must comply with all the legal requirements in the country in which it is to be marketed. The applicant shall declare that the product meets this requirement.

## 1.2 Background

The use of waste paper for the production of sanitary paper, especially waste paper from household and commercial collections, helps to save resources, above all the forest ecosystem, to protect the climate and to reduce the amount of waste.

It also avoids the environmental impacts directly associated with pulp production.

In a comparison of ecological systems paper products made from post-consumer waste paper do much better than paper products made from virgin fibres using wood as a source of fibrous raw materials in terms of consumption of resources, wastewater load, water and energy consumption – while still maintaining comparable properties of use.

## 1.3 Objectives of the Environmental Label

Therefore, following benefits for the environment and health are stated in the explanatory box:



## 2 Scope

These Basic Criteria apply to sanitary paper products, e.g. paper towels, toilet paper, paper cleaning cloths, handkerchiefs, facial tissues, napkins, kitchen papers and cover papers (e.g. paper couch covers).

### **3 Requirements and Compliance Verifications**

#### **3.1 Fiber fabric usage**

The paper fibres of the products under paragraph 2 must be made from 100 percent recovered waste paper.

Waste paper is the generic term for papers and boards recovered in quantifiable amounts after use or processing. The specifications of the waste paper grades are listed in Appendix 1 to the Basic Criteria DE-UZ 5.

#### **3.2 Waste paper grades, Crepe toilet paper**

Crepe toilet paper must be made from 100 percent waste paper of the ordinary, medium and special waste paper grades (groups 1, 2 – apart from group 2.14- and 5).

#### **3.3 Waste paper grades, Crepe paper towels**

Crepe paper towels must be made from 100 percent waste paper of the ordinary, medium, kraft and special waste paper grades (groups 1, 2, 4 and 5 – except for the individual grades 2.14, 4.01 and 4.07).

#### **3.4 Waste paper grades, other sanitary paper products**

All other sanitary paper products must be made from a minimum of 65 percent waste paper of the ordinary, medium, kraft and special waste paper grades (groups 1, 2, 4 and 5 – except for the individual grades 2.1 and 4.07).

#### **Compliance Verification**

*The applicant shall report the average percentage of the paper grades used belonging to groups 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Survey A in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 5 and declare compliance with the requirements set forth in paras. 3.1 to 3.4.*

*The correctness of the data in Annex 1 to the Contract shall be confirmed once a year in accordance with Annex 6 to the Contract*

- *by a certification body accredited by Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle (DAkkS) (national accreditation body) for ISO 14001 for the scope of paper mills (NACE 17.12) or*
- *by an environmental auditor accredited for this scope (NACE 17.12) by Deutsche Akkreditierungs- und Zulassungsgesellschaft für Umweltgutachter mbH (DAU) (German Association for Accreditation and Recognition of Environmental Auditors) in accordance with the Umweltauditgesetz (Environmental Audit Act) or*
- *by an accredited FSC certifier or*
- *by a UBA-recognised expert in the field of fibrous raw materials, waste paper grades and waste paper recycling.*

#### **3.5 Whiteness level**

The products should not exceed a maximum whiteness level of 80 % (including UV-portion) according to DIN ISO 2470.

#### **Compliance Verification**

*The applicant shall present the measurement pursuant to para. 3.5 in accordance with DIN ISO 2470 and submit a test report prepared by an independent ISO 17025 accredited testing*

laboratory or a UBA-recognized specialised institute, e.g. in the field of paper production and mechanical process engineering of Darmstadt Technical University.

The applicant shall present a product sample.

### **3.6 Process auxiliaries**

Only process auxiliaries listed in the 36th Recommendation<sup>1</sup> of BfR (Federal Institute for Risk Assessment) may be used. The maximum quantities or concentrations specified therein shall not be exceeded.

### **3.7 Wet or dry strength agents**

Neither may wet or dry strength agents or other glyoxal-containing auxiliaries be used in the manufacture of sanitary paper products.

### **3.8 Optical brighteners**

The addition of optical brighteners shall not be permitted.

#### ***Compliance Verifications***

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements set forth in paras. 3.6 to 3.8 and give in Annex 1 to the Contract the names of the wet or dry strength agents used as well as their quantities per kg of dry pulp.*

### **3.9 Chloropropanols in wet strength agents**

The concentration of chloropropanols in the water extract of the products manufactured by the use of wet strength agents shall not exceed the limits specified in the 36th Recommendation of BfR (Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung - Federal Institute for Risk Assessment)<sup>2</sup>.

### **3.10 Hemmhof test**

There shall be no growth inhibition of certain defined germs detectable when testing dry sanitary paper for the presence of antimicrobial components by use of the Hemmhof test according to DIN EN 1104.

Paper towels and facial tissues shall be exempt from this requirement.

#### ***Compliance Verifications***

*To verify compliance with the requirements in paras. 3.9 to 3.10 the applicant shall by submit a test report prepared by an independent testing laboratory.*

### **3.11 Bisphenol- A**

The bisphenol-A (BPA) content shall be determined in a cold water extract prepared according to EN 645 by HPLC with UV or fluorescence detection on the basis of CEN/TS 13130-13 "Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs - Plastics substances subject to limitation - Part 13: Determination of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (bisphenol A) in food simulants".

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<sup>1</sup> <http://bfr.zadi.de/kse/faces/resources/pdf/360.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Method: see Section 35 LMBG (LMBG: Lebensmittel-und Bedarfsgegenständegesetz - Food, Consumer Goods and Feed Code) B 80.56-2

### **Compliance Verification**

Once a year, the applicant shall present, for statistical purposes, a test report prepared by an independent ISO 17025 accredited testing laboratory or a UBA-recognized specialised institute, e.g. in the field of paper production and mechanical process engineering of Darmstadt Technical University.

#### **3.12 Migration of colorants**

When tested for colorant migration according to DIN 646, dyed or printed products are required to reach at least level 4 of the grey scale. Napkins and kitchen papers are required to reach level 5 of the grey scale.

#### **3.13 Migration of optical brighteners from waste paper**

When tested for optical brightener migration according to DIN 648 kitchen papers and napkins are required to reach level 5<sup>3</sup>.

### **Compliance Verification**

To verify compliance with the requirement in para. 3.12 and 3.13 the applicant shall submit a test report prepared by an independent ISO 17025 accredited testing laboratory or a UBA-recognized specialised institute, e.g. in the field of paper production and mechanical process engineering of Darmstadt Technical University.

#### **3.14 Azo colorants or pigments in colorants**

No azo colorants or pigments that may split off any of the amines listed in Directive 2002/61/EEC or TRGS 614<sup>4</sup>, as amended, may be used as colorants.

#### **3.15 Heavy metal-compounds in colorants**

No colorants (pigments or dyes) may be used which contain mercury, lead, cadmium or chromium (VI) compounds as constituent ingredients.

### **Compliance Verification**

To verify compliance with the requirements in paras. 3.14 and 3.15 the applicant shall submit a declaration from the colorant supplier using Annex 2 to the Contract.

#### **3.16 Used substances and mixtures**

No colorants, surface finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials may be used

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<sup>3</sup> Level 5 may be recorded for test results between level 4 and level 5.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.baua.de/nr\\_16790/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/TRGS/pdf/TRGS-614.pdf](http://www.baua.de/nr_16790/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/TRGS/pdf/TRGS-614.pdf)

- a) which according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008<sup>5</sup> (or Directive 67/548/EEC) are marked with the H-Phrases (R Phrases) listed in the following table or meet the criteria for such classification<sup>6</sup>
- b) or which according to TRGS 905<sup>7</sup>, as amended, are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic substances.

<b>Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (GHS-Regulation)</b>	<b>Directive 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive)</b>	<b>Phrase</b>
<b>Toxic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances</b>		
H340	R46	May cause genetic defects.
H341	R68	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	R45	May cause cancer.
H350i	R49	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H351 <sup>8</sup>	R40	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360F	R60	May damage fertility.
H360D	R61	May damage the unborn child.
H360FD	R60/61	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H360Fd	R60/63	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H360Df	R61/62	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
H361f	R62	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H361d	R63	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361fd	62/63	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<b>Sensitizing substances</b>		
H317	R43	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (GHS Regulation).

The GHS Regulation (Globally Harmonized System) that has come into force on January 20, 2009, replaces the old Directives 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive) and 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparations Directive). According to the said regulation, substances are classified, labelled and packed until December 1, 2010 according to Directive 67/548/EEC while mixtures (formerly preparations) are classified, labelled and packed until June 1, 2015 according to Directive 1999/45/EC. After these dates the GHS Regulation shall be applied. Both the new indications of danger (H-Statements) and the formerly applicable Risk or R-phrases shall be indicated for substances until the 1st of June 2015 (Material Safety Data Sheet).

<sup>6</sup> The harmonized classifications and labellings of dangerous substances can be found in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (GHS Regulation). Table 3.1 lists classifications and labellings according to the new system using H Phrases; Table 3.2 lists classifications and labellings according to the old system using R Phrases. The GHS Regulation can be found, for example, at: <http://www.reach-info.de/ghs>

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.baua.de/nr\\_16812/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/TRGS/pdf/TRGS-905.pdf](http://www.baua.de/nr_16812/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/TRGS/pdf/TRGS-905.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Except titanium dioxide, because its classification only applies to inhalable powders.



### **Compliance Verification:**

To verify compliance with the requirement the applicant shall submit declarations from the suppliers of chemical additives in accordance with Annex 3 to the Contract. The declarations shall be signed by the head of the company's product development unit or a comparable engineering department. The relevant Material Safety Data Sheets shall be made available to RAL gmbH, if so requested.

### **3.17 Waste paper processing**

Waste paper shall be processed without using any chlorine, halogenated bleaching agents and not readily biodegradable complexing agents, such as, for example, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA).

### **Compliance Verification**

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement and list in Survey B in Annex 1 to the Contract the bleaching and complexing agents used.

### **3.18 Anti-slime agents and preservatives**

Only those substances may be used as anti-slime agents or preservatives for the manufacture of sanitary papers which have been approved under the Biocidal Products Regulation - Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 - (EU List of approved active substances; formerly inclusion in Annex I of the Biocidal Products Directive 98/09 EC) or which are still being reviewed as notified existing active substances for the respective type of biocidal product under the EU Review Programme for Existing Active Substances. Only those products may be used as biocidal products which have been approved for the respective field of use. Products containing existing active substances which are still under EU review may continue to be used without authorisation until a decision is reached.

Moreover, the products must not contain active substances considered as candidates for substitution in accordance with Article 10 of the EU Biocides Regulation (EU 528/2012).

Pending the respective entry into force of the approval requirement for the use of biocidal products containing existing active substances only substances may be used which are additionally listed in the 36th Recommendation of BfR (Federal Institute for Risk Assessment).

The following substances must not be used:

- Sodium hexafluorosilicate, CAS: 16893-85-9
- N-[ $\alpha$ -(1-nitroethyl)benzyl] ethylenediamine, CAS: 14762-38-0
- Mixture of
  - ♦ Tris-(hydroxymethyl)-nitromethane, CAS: 126-11-4
  - ♦ 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, CAS: 26172-55-4
  - ♦ 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, CAS: 2682-20-4
- Tetramethylthiuram disulfide, CAS: 127-36-8
- Nanosilver, CAS: 7440-22-4

As an exception (and also as an exception to Paragraph 3.16, which excludes substances classified with H317), **colourants, surface finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials**, which contain 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one or a mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-

isothiazolin-3-one and 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (3:1), **may be used if** it can be verified that the following quantities are not exceeded in total in the extracts of the finished products: Mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 3 parts, and 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, approx. 1 part: **25 µg/dm<sup>2</sup>**  
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one: **80 µg/dm<sup>2</sup>...**"

The extracted quantities of the above-named biocides in the finished products must be verified in accordance with the "Guidelines for verifying the mass transfer from consumer goods made out of paper and board" (Leitfaden zur Überprüfung der Stoffübergänge von Bedarfsgegenständen aus Papier, Karton und Pappe) from the BfR. The extracts must be produced in accordance with the "Collection of methods for examining paper and board for food contact" (Methodensammlung zur Untersuchung von Papier, Karton und Pappe für den Lebensmittelkontakt) from the BfR and in accordance with DIN EN 645:1994-01, 647:1994-01 and 15519:2008-01.

### **Compliance Verification**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract and name the anti-slime agents and preservatives used by indicating their IUPAC names and CAS Registry Numbers together with their quantities per kilogram of dry pulp.*

In addition, the applicant shall declare in Annex 1 to the contract **whether he has added colourants, surface finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials**, which due to the use of 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one or a mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (3:1) have been labelled with the H-Phrase H317, to the product. If the applicant has used these types of agents or substances, verification of compliance with the permissible quantities in the extract from the hygiene paper using the above-named testing method must be provided.

For this purpose, the applicant shall submit a test report from an independent testing institution accredited according to ISO 17025 or a testing institution recognised by the Federal Environmental Agency, e.g. Chair of Paper Technology and Mechanical Process Engineering at TU Darmstadt.

### **3.19 Lotions, fragrances and bacterial suspensions**

Sanitary paper products shall be produced without the addition of lotions, fragrances and bacterial suspensions.

### **3.20 LFGB**

The products under para. 2 shall comply with the provisions of the German Lebensmittel- und Bedarfsgegenstände und Futtermittelgesetz (LFGB) (Food, Consumer Goods and Feed Code).

### **Compliance Verification**

*The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements set forth in paras. 3.19 and 3.20.*

## **4 Applicants and Parties Involved**

Manufacturers of final products according to Paragraph 2 shall be eligible for application.

Parties involved in the award process are:

- RAL gGmbH to award the Blue Angel Environmental Label,
- the federal state being home to the applicant's production site,
- Umweltbundesamt (German Environmental Agency) which after the signing of the contract receives all data and documents submitted in applications for the Blue Angel in order to be able to further develop the Basic Award Criteria.

## **5 Use of the Environmental Label**

The use of the Environmental Label by the applicant is governed by a contract on the use of the Environmental Label concluded with RAL gGmbH.

Within the scope of such contract, the applicant undertakes to comply with the requirements under Paragraph 3 while using the Environmental Label.

Contracts on the Use of the Environmental Label are concluded to fix the terms for the certification of products under Paragraph 2. Such contracts shall run until December 31, 2023. They shall be extended by periods of one year each, unless terminated in writing by March 31, 2023 or March 31 of the respective year of extension.

After the expiry of the contract, the Environmental Label may neither be used for labelling nor for advertising purposes. This regulation shall not affect products being still in the market.

The applicant (manufacturer) shall be entitled to apply to RAL gGmbH for an extension of the right to use the ecolabel on the product entitled to the label if it is to be marketed under another brand/trade name and/or other marketing organisations.

The Contract on the Use of the Environmental Label shall specify:

- Applicant (manufacturer)
- Brand/trade name, product description
- Distributor (label user), i.e. the above-mentioned marketing organisations.

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## Appendix A Waste Paper, List of German Standard Grades and their Qualities

Extract from „Altpapier, Liste der Deutschen Standardsorten und ihre Qualitäten“ (Waste Paper, List of German Standard Grades and their Qualities) in accordance with DIN EN 643, as amended.

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(Association of German Disposal Management - Cologne)  
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(Association of Secondary Raw Materials and Disposal)  
Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken, Bonn  
(Association of German Paper Mills)

### Waste Paper Grades

Group 1:	Ordinary Grades
1.01	Mixed paper and board, unsorted, but unusable materials removed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixture of various grades of paper and board, without restriction on short fibre content.</li> </ul>
1.02	Mixed papers and board (sorted) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixture various qualities of paper and board, containing a maximum of 40% of newspapers and magazines.</li> </ul>
1.03	Grey board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Printed and unprinted white lined and unlined grey board or mixed board, free from corrugated material.</li> </ul>
1.04	Supermarket corrugated paper and board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used paper and board packaging, containing a minimum of 70% of corrugated board, the rest being solid board and wrapping papers.</li> </ul>
1.05	Old corrugated containers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used boxes and sheets of corrugated board of various quality.</li> </ul>
1.06	Unsold magazines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsold magazines, with or without glue</li> </ul>
1.06.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsold magazines without glue</li> </ul>
1.07	Telephone books <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New and used telephone books, with unlimited content of pages coloured in the mass, with and without glue. Shavings allowed.</li> </ul>
1.08	Mixed newspapers and magazines I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A mixture of newspapers and magazines, containing a minimum of 50% of newspapers, with or without glue.</li> </ul>
1.09	Mixed newspapers and magazines II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A mixture of newspapers and magazines, containing a minimum of 60% of newspapers, with or without glue.</li> </ul>
1.10	Mixed magazines and newspapers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A mixture of newspapers and magazines, containing a minimum of 60% of magazines, with or without glue.</li> </ul>

1.11	Sorted graphic paper for deinking <sup>1</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorted graphic paper from households, newspapers and magazines, each at a minimum of 40%. The percentage of non-deinkable paper and board should be reduced over time to a maximum level of 1.5%. The actual percentage is to be negotiated between buyer and seller.</li> </ul>
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<b>Group 2:</b>	<b>Medium Grades</b>
2.01	Newspapers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newspapers containing a maximum of 5% of newspapers or advertisements coloured in the mass.</li> </ul>
2.02	Unsold Newspapers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsold daily newspapers, free from additional inserts or illustrated material coloured in the mass.</li> </ul>
2.02.01	Unsold newspapers, no flexographic printing allowed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsold daily newspapers, free from additional inserts or illustrated material coloured in the mass, strings allowed. No flexographic printed material allowed.</li> </ul>
2.03	Lightly printed white shavings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lightly printed white shavings, mainly mechanical pulp-based.</li> </ul>
2.03.01	Lightly printed white shavings without glue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lightly printed white shavings, mainly mechanical pulp-based paper, without glue.</li> </ul>
2.04	Heavily printed white shavings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heavily printed white shavings, mainly mechanical pulp-based paper.</li> </ul>
2.04.01	Heavily printed white shavings without glue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heavily printed white shavings, mainly mechanical pulp-based paper, without glue.</li> </ul>
2.05	Sorted office paper <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorted office paper.</li> </ul>
2.06	Coloured letters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correspondence, in mixed papers coloured in the mass, with or without print, of printing or writing paper. Free from carbon paper and hard covers.</li> </ul>
2.07	White woodfree books <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Books, including misprints of books, without hard covers, mainly of woodfree white paper, black printed only. Containing a maximum of 10% of coated paper.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> For the current special agreement on the content of contraries (Störstoffgehalt) please see the original list.

2.08	Coloured woodfree magazines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coated or uncoated magazines, white or coloured in the mass, free from non-flexible covers, bindings, non-dispersable inks and adhesives, poster papers, labels or label trim. May include heavily printed circulars and coloured in the mass shavings. Containing a maximum of 10% mechanical pulp based papers.</li> </ul>
2.09/ 5.09	Carbonless copy paper <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbonless copy paper.</li> </ul>
2.10	Bleached woodfree PE-coated board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bleached woodfree PE-coated board from board manufacturers and converters.</li> </ul>
2.11	Other PE-coated board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other PE-coated board. May contain unbleached board and paper from board manufacturers and converters.</li> </ul>
2.12	Mechanical pulp-based computer print-out <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous computer print-out, mechanical pulp based, sorted by colours, may include recycled fibres.</li> </ul>

<b>Group 3:</b>	<b>High Grades</b>
3.01	Mixed lightly coloured printers shavings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed shavings of printing and writing papers, lightly coloured in the mass, containing a minimum of 50% of woodfree paper.</li> </ul>
3.02	Mixed lightly coloured woodfree printer shavings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed shavings of printings and writing papers lightly coloured in the mass, containing a minimum of 90% of woodfree paper.</li> </ul>
3.03	Woodfree binders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White woodfree lightly printed shavings with glue, free from paper coloured in the mass. May contain a maximum of 10% of mechanical pulp based paper.</li> </ul>
3.04	Tear white shavings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White woodfree lightly printed shavings without glue, free from wet-strength paper and paper coloured in the mass.</li> </ul>
3.05	White woodfree letters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorted white woodfree writing papers, originating from office records, free from cash books, carbon paper and non water soluble adhesives.</li> </ul>
3.06	White business forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White woodfree printed business forms.</li> </ul>
3.07	White woodfree computer print-out <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White woodfree computer print-out, free from carbonless paper and glue.</li> </ul>
3.08	Printed bleached sulphate board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heavily printed sheets of bleached sulphate board, without glue, polycoated or waxed materials.</li> </ul>

3.09	Lightly printed bleached sulphate boards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lightly printed sheets of bleached sulphate board, without glue, polycoated or waxed materials.</li> </ul>
3.10	Multi printing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woodfree, coated, lightly printed, free from wet-strength paper or paper coloured in the mass.</li> </ul>
3.11	White heavily printed multiply board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New cuttings of heavily printed white multiply board, containing woodfree, mechanical or thermo-mechanical pulp plies, but without grey plies.</li> </ul>
3.12	White lightly printed multiply board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New cuttings of lightly printed white multiply board, containing woodfree, mechanical or thermo-mechanical pulp plies, but without grey plies.</li> </ul>
3.13	White unprinted multiply board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New cuttings of unprinted white multiply board, containing woodfree, mechanical or thermo-mechanical pulp plies, but without grey plies.</li> </ul>
3.14	White newsprint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shavings and sheets of white unprinted newsprint, free from magazine paper.</li> </ul>
3.15	White mechanical pulp based coated and uncoated paper <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shavings and sheets of white unprinted coated and uncoated mechanical pulp based paper.</li> </ul>
3.15.01	White mechanical pulp based paper containing coated paper <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shavings and sheets of white unprinted mechanical pulp based coated paper.</li> </ul>
3.16	White woodfree coated paper, without glue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shavings and sheets of white unprinted woodfree coated paper, without glue</li> </ul>
3.17	White shavings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shavings and sheets of white unprinted paper, free from newsprint and magazine paper containing a minimum of 60% of woodfree paper; may contain a maximum of 10% of coated paper. Without glue.</li> </ul>
3.18	White woodfree shavings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shavings and sheets of white unprinted woodfree paper; may contain a maximum of 5% of coated paper. Without glue.</li> </ul>
3.18.01	White woodfree uncoated shavings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shavings and sheets of white unprinted woodfree paper, free from coated paper. Without glue.</li> </ul>
3.19	Unprinted bleached sulphate board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unprinted sheets of bleached sulphate board, without glue, polycoated or waxed materials.</li> </ul>

<b>Group 4:</b>	<b>Kraft Grades</b>
4.01	New shavings of corrugated board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shavings of corrugated board, with liners of kraft or testliner.</li> </ul>
4.01.01	Unused corrugated kraft <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unused boxes, sheets and shavings of corrugated board, with kraft liners only, the fluting made from chemical or thermo-chemical pulp.</li> </ul>
4.01.02	Unused corrugating material <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unused boxes, sheets and shavings of corrugated board, with liners of kraft or testliner.</li> </ul>
4.02	Used corrugated kraft I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used boxes of corrugated board, with kraft liners only, the fluting made from chemical or thermo-chemical pulp.</li> </ul>
4.03	Used corrugated kraft II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used boxes of corrugated board, with liners of kraft or testliners but having at least one liner made of kraft.</li> </ul>
4.04	Used kraft sacks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean used kraft sacks. Wet-strength and non wet-strength.</li> </ul>
4.04.01	Used kraft sacks with polycoated papers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean used kraft sacks. Wet-strength and non wet-strength. May include polycoated papers.</li> </ul>
4.05	Unused kraft sacks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unused kraft sacks. Wet-strength and non wet-strength.</li> </ul>
4.05.01	Unused kraft sacks with polycoated papers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unused kraft sacks. Wet-strength and non wet-strength. May include polycoated papers.</li> </ul>
4.06	Used kraft <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used kraft paper and board of a natural or white shade.</li> </ul>
4.07	New kraft, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shavings and other new kraft paper and board of a natural shade.</li> </ul>
4.08	New carrier kraft <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New carrier kraft, may include wet-strength paper.</li> </ul>

<b>Group 5:</b>	<b>Special Grades</b>
5.01	Mixed recovered paper and board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsorted paper and board, separated at source.</li> </ul>
5.02	Mixed packaging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A mixture of various qualities of used paper and board packaging, free from newspapers and magazines.</li> </ul>
5.03	Liquid board packaging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used liquid packaging board including used PE-coated liquid packaging board (with or without aluminium content), containing a minimum of 50% by weight of fibres, and the balance being aluminium coatings.</li> </ul>



5.04	<p>Wrapper kraft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poly-lined, sprayed, or laminated used kraft. Must not contain bitumen or wax coatings.</li> </ul>
5.05	<p>Wet labels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used wet labels from wet-strength papers, containing a maximum of 1% glass content, and a maximum of 50% moisture, without other unusable material.</li> </ul>
5.06	<p>Unprinted white wet-strength woodfree papers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unprinted white wet-strength woodfree papers.</li> </ul>
5.07	<p>Printed white wet-strength woodfree papers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printed white wet-strength woodfree papers.</li> </ul>