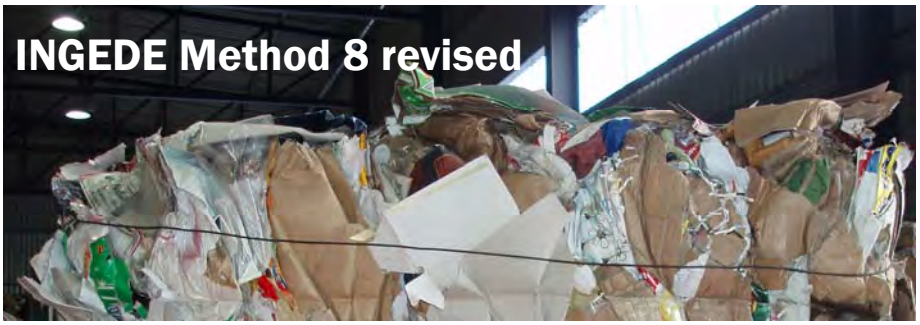
July 2013

INGEDE News

INGEDE Method 8 revised



With the development of a method for entry inspection of loose paper for recycling in the late 1990s, INGEDE followed a new concept: Visual inspection of composition as well as contamination and subsequent conversion of the visual results into percentages by weight. Representative of this model has been INGEDE Method 7. After the effort of setting up a mill specific conversion table the concept allows a fast and therefore frequent entry inspection. Following the same idea for bales didn't seem to be possible. Therefore the first version of INGEDE Method 8 in 1999 defined a gravimetric inspection of composition and contamination. However, two INGEDE member mills – UPM Schwedt and Steyrermühl – operate a visual inspection of baled paper for recycling. Their experiences are implemented in the new version of INGEDE Method 8.

In the meantime, also INGEDE Method 7 had changed significantly. The gravimetric verification, which is needed to set up and to monitor the conversion to percentages was taken out from INGEDE Method 7 in 2009 and defined in the new INGEDE Method 14. This method also can serve as a stand-alone method for gravimetric entry inspection. This allowed a substantial simplification of INGEDE Method 8. Since the visual inspection is described in INGEDE Method 7 and the gravimetric in INGEDE Method 14, we could eliminate all duplications from INGEDE Method 8. Its new version focuses now on bale specific quality parameters and on either sampling (for gravimetric inspection) or creating the necessary surface for visual inspection.

A further method for entry inspection is INGEDE Method 16 on red discolouration which is based on experiences from Utzenstorf Papier. A catalogue to identify printing technologies in the course of the entry inspection is currently in development.

All adopted INGEDE Methods are available for download from http://www.ingede.org/ingindxe/methods/meth-e.html.

Andreas Faul

CEPI Key Statistics 2012 – now available

These key statistics include data about production, consumption and the trade of pulp, paper and raw materials, as well as data concerning energy, environment, and social affairs. European pulp and paper production in 2012 continued to be affected by the economic slowdown which began in mid-2011. Notably, its performance remains above other energy-intensive sectors in Europe. The European paper industry is looking for a healthier supply and demand balance and is modernising its industrial base to remain competitive. The overall output performance of CEPI countries in total during 2012 was similar to that of other major traditional paper producing regions of the world, such as USA, Japan and South Korea. Only China and Brazil performed better. The CEPI Key Statistics 2012 publication is now available and can be downloaded at www.cepi.org/node/16197

Source: CEPI

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

5 Sept 2013
INGEDE Project 137 12 "Recycling friendly Varnishes"
Darmstadt, Germany

2 Oct 2013
European Paper Recycling Award
Brussels, Belgium

7–9 Oct 2013
Ifra Expo
Berlin, Germany

9 Oct 2013
Technical Committee Deinking
Berlin, Germany

29 Oct 2013
EcoPaperLoop Seminar
Warsaw, Poland

5–6 Nov 2013
INGEDE Working Group Paper for Recycling
Glückstadt, Germany

26–28 Nov 2013
European Paper Week
Brussels, Belgium

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INGEDE at Zellcheming

From 12 to 14 June 2013 the Zellcheming took place in Wiesbaden. INGEDE had the pleasure to welcome quite a number of visitors. In 2014 the Zellcheming will move to Frankfurt and take place at the trade fair site in Frankfurt/Germany in hall 11, from 24 to 26 June. Hall 11 is the most modern hall on the exhibition center side.

Simple paper recycling rules from the ERPC

The European Paper Recovery Council (ERPC) recently published a poster with nine simple rules for paper recycling, which answers frequently asked questions and more.

This campaign targets offices in particular, where paper can make up 90% of the waste generated. Often half the amount of paper an employee uses a year ends up as waste rather than being recycled. By diverting paper products from landfill and incineration, carbon is saved, and the life of fibres is extended over multiple life cycles.

The rules are simple and can make a big difference if applied. Even though currently every year 70% of all used paper in the EU is recycled, about 10 million tonnes of paper are still potentially available for recycling, enough to fill 100 football stadiums! There are many reasons for this, but one of them is ignorance as to how paper for recycling should be collected.

For example, many do not know that paper should not be shredded, as fibres are damaged, adding an unnecessary cost. There is no need to remove staples, paper clips etc from paper as the recycling processes are designed to remove them.

See more at: http://www.cepi.org/node/16025#sthash.lDyb3iSf.dpuf

Source: ERPC