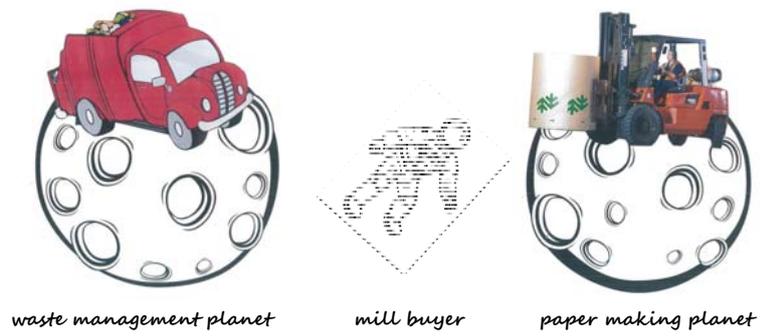


Paper for Recycling Quality from a Mill Buyer's Perspective



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waste management planet

mill buyer

paper making planet

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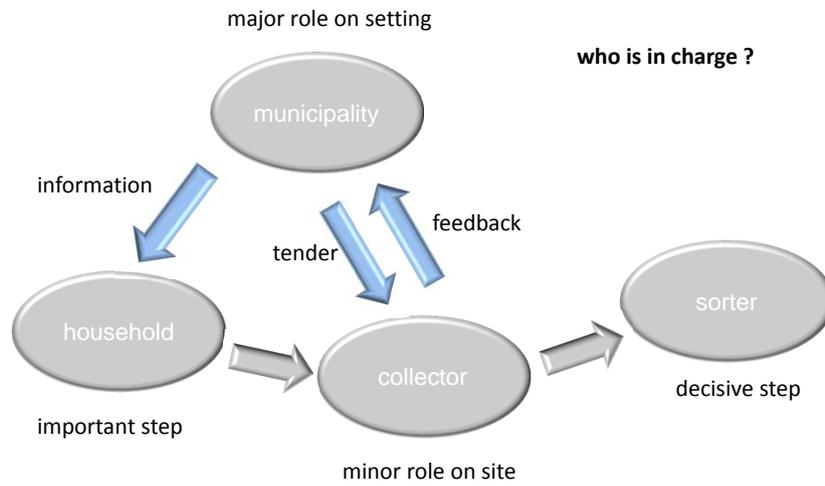
- ⇒ **paper for recycling quality**
- ⇒ **the waste side**
- ⇒ **purchasing issues**
- ⇒ **paper making**
- ⇒ **conclusions**

Paper for Recycling Quality

Remark:

Emphasis shall be made on grade “1.11.00 sorted graphic paper for deinking”
i.e. material derived from household collection.

- ⇒ Who is in charge of generating quality?
- ⇒ Is quality getting worse?
 - ⇒ impurities
 - ⇒ new sorting technologies
 - ⇒ new printing technologies



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Is quality getting worse?

Yes.

- ⇒ Despite developments in sorting technologies, and substantial investments in these technologies, quality, in terms of monitoring impurities, at least, did not improve.
- ⇒ Due to the introduction of a number of paper grades, development of printing techniques, coating techniques and customization, both in graphic and packaging, the identification of unsuitable materials has become a lot more difficult.

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The Waste Side

- ⇒ Being green: the environmentally aware individual
- ⇒ Municipalities and politics: zero waste vs. end-of-waste
- ⇒ Waste management companies: the single-stream threat

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Many, many individuals do want to contribute to protecting our environment.

Don't confuse them. Don't fool them.



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Zero Waste vs. End-of-Waste

- ⇒ Zero waste is a noble aim.
- ⇒ But it will not turn waste into a raw material by sophisticated legal terminology and wishful thinking.
- ⇒ Municipalities are interested to squeeze as much waste as possible into the secondary raw material stream, saving money.

The Single-Stream Threat

- ⇒ Single-stream might be a cheap way of achieving certain recycling goals for a certain period of time.
- ⇒ It is not if you look at it properly, and calculating the whole chain. At least it is not for Paper for Recycling.

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Purchasing Issues

- ⇒ Standardisation helps – EN 643
- ⇒ Providing testing methods (like INGEDE methods) helps
- ⇒ Statistics (like INGEDE statistics) helps

however

- ⇒ Statistical soundness of monitoring is poor
- ⇒ Thus a supplier will not provide satisfactory specification data; the mill has to measure and to decide what is 'recyclable'
- ⇒ Quality can be a competitive issue, usually in the wrong direction

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Paper making

- ⇒ Yield: Can't make cellulose from plastics – no way
- ⇒ Tools like the deinkability scorecard help – but 'wrong' items cannot easily be identified in e. g. a bale
- ⇒ Specification of paper for recycling is not a 'technical specification', more a descriptive one
- ⇒ Again: Testing and monitoring is not statistically sound
- ⇒ Technical parameters, like brightness, or ash content, cannot be transferred into paper for recycling specification

... and cannot be translated into waste management language

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Conclusions

- ⇒ Paper for Recycling is a raw material – we are not able to make apples out of pears
 - ⇒ Collect what's needed
 - ⇒ No single-stream

- ⇒ We get what we deserve

- ⇒ Paper for Recycling is a part of the waste stream – it will never meet the specifications a product produced industrially can satisfy

When in doubt ...

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When in doubt ...

... trust the Mill Buyer

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