

(version 20090601)

## ***Sustainable Public Procurement-fiche: advanced***

### ***1) Subject matter***

Copying and graphic paper produced with environmental friendly materials and processes.

“For <.....> (name of the public authority), the care for the environment and social aspects is important. It is stated in her <strategic policies>, <mission>, <vision>, <procurement policy>, ...”

### ***2) Exclusion criteria***

Non compliance with environmental and social legislation, which has been the subject of a final judgment or a decision having equivalent effect, may be considered an offence concerning the professional conduct of the economic operator concerned or grave misconduct, permitting to exclude the party concerned from competing for the contract

Ref:

Art. 53 and 54 of Directive 2004/17/EC and Art. 45 of Directive 2004/18/EC

### ***3) Technical capacity (not exclusive)***

/

### ***4) Technical specifications***

***The technical specifications for this procurement will be fulfilled only if compliance with the specifications mentioned in part A and compliance with the specifications mentioned in part B will be proved.***

***PART A:***

#### ***Raw materials***

- Fibers may be wood fibers, or recycled fibers from recovered paper, or other cellulose fibers. Fibers from paper mill broke are not considered as recycled fibres. The fibre raw materials (wood) do not come from forestry environments with a large need for protection for biological and/or social reasons.



### **Dyes**

- The following limit values apply in the case of individual substances in direct dyes: Pb 100 ppm, Hg 4 ppm, Cd 20 ppm and Cr 100 ppm.
- The following limit values apply in the case of individual substances in pigment dyes: Pb 100 ppm, Hg 25 ppm, Cd 50 ppm and Cr 100 ppm.

### **Chemicals**

- Chlorine gas is not used as a bleaching agent; [EU toolkit core criteria]

### **Evidence for part A:**

The compliance with all the criteria of part A can be proved with one of the following labels:



Blaue Engel



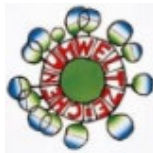
Nordic Swan



Milieukeur



Eu Ecolabel



Österreichische Umweltzeichen



(Only for the criterium 'raw materials': FSC PEFC or equivalent)

In case that the tendering company can present one of these labels, any further proof for the compliance with the technical specifications of part A is not necessary. Any other suitable evidence from a recognized body can also be used.

### **PART B:**

#### **Optical brighteners and dyes**



- Dye stuffs or pigments in dyes (applies both to the dyeing of pulp and printing inks) are not based on heavy metals, aluminium, lead, hexavalent chromium compounds or copper (e.g. aluminium in silver colours, copper in gold colours) with the exception of copper in phthalocyanine pigment.
- Dyes (trade products) or optical brighteners classified as environmentally harmful in accordance with EU Directive 99/45/EC and its subsequent amendments and/or assigned or may be assigned at the time of application any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof): R50, R51, R52, R53 are not used. (see annex)

### *Chemicals*

- Alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives are not added to cleaning chemicals, de-inking chemicals, foam inhibitors, dispersants or coatings. Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that upon degradation produce alkyl phenols.
- The total quantity of residual monomers (excluding acrylamide) that are assigned or may be assigned any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof) in coatings, retention aids, strengtheners, water repellents or chemicals used in internal and external water treatment do not exceed 100 ppm (calculated on the basis of their solid content):  
R45, R46, R49, R50/53, R51/53, R52/53, R60, R61 (see annex)  
as defined in Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and its subsequent amendments).  
An exception to the above is acrylamide. Acrylamide is not present in coatings, retention aids, strengtheners, water repellents or chemicals used in internal and external water treatment in concentrations higher than 1000 ppm (calculated on the basis of their solid content).
- Where surfactants in de-inking formulation are used in quantities of at least 100 g/ADT (AirDried Ton) (summed over all the surfactants used in the all the different formulations used in deinking return fibres), each surfactant is readily biodegradable.  
Where such surfactants are used in quantities of less than 100 g/ADT (AirDried Ton), each surfactant is either readily biodegradable or ultimately biodegradable.



- The active components in biocides or biostatic agents used to counter slime-forming organisms in circulation water systems containing fibres are not potentially bio-accumulative.
- No azo dyes are used that may cleave to any of the following aromatic amines
  - 4-aminobiphenyl (92-67-1)
  - benzidine (92-87-5)
  - 4-chloro-o-toluidine (95-69-2)
  - 2-naphthylamine (91-59-8)
  - o-aminoazotoluene (97-56-3)
  - 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene (99-55-8)
  - 4-chloroaniline (106-47-8)
  - 2,4-diaminoanisol (615-05-4)
  - 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (101-77-9)
  - 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)
  - 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine (119-90-4)
  - 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine (119-93-7)
  - 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (838-88-0)
  - p-cresidine (120-71-8)
  - 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline) (101-14-4)
  - 4,4'-oxydianiline (101-80-4)
  - 4,4'-thiodianiline (139-65-1)
  - o-toluidine (95-53-4)
  - 2,4-diaminotoluene (95-80-7)
  - 2,4,5-trimethylaniline (137-17-7)
  - o-anisidine (90-04-0)
  - 4-aminoazobenzene (60-09-3)

(all those are listed in directive 2002/61/EC)

### ***Evidence for part B:***

The compliance with all the criteria of part B can be proved with one of the following labels:



Nordic Swan



Milieukeur



Eu Ecolabel

In case that the tendering company can present one of these labels, any further proof for the compliance with the technical specifications of part B is not necessary. Any other suitable evidence from a recognized body can also be used.



### 5) Awarding the contract:

	<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Weight</b>
1	<b>Price</b>  <i>Calculation (e.g.):</i> Lowest offered price/ stated price x 0,70	e.g. 70%
2	<b>Environmental criteria</b> (The public authority formulates the points it wants to assign to the below mentioned criteria )  <i>Calculation (e.g.):</i> Total scored points / maximum number of points x 0,20	e.g. 20%
3	...	e.g. 5 %
4	...	e.g. ... .

### **Environmental criteria**

#### **Raw Materials**

- The virgin wood fibers from forests come from forests that are certified as being managed so as to implement the principles and measures aimed at ensuring sustainable forest management.
- The paper fibers must be made from 100% postconsumer recycled waste paper.; [EU toolkit core criteria]
- The products must contain at least 65% recycled fiber from waste paper grades “low”, “medium” and “kraft-containing” as well as from the special grades (Categories 1, 2, 4 and 5 - except for the individual grades 2.091, 4.01 and 4.07) – related to the total fibre content. If the use of the individual grades 2.05 and 2.06 cannot be avoided the content of carbonless copy papers in these paper grades must not exceed 4%. (see annex 2)

#### **Optical brighteners and dyes**

- No commercial dye formulation is used on either pulp or paper that contains more than a total of 2 % by weight of substances that are assigned or may be assigned at the time of application the following risk phrases: R50, R51, R52 or R53 (or combinations thereof) according to Directive 67/548/EEC and its subsequent amendments.  
This criterion does not apply to formulations where the classification is solely due to the presence of dyeing component(s) with a degree of fixation of at least 98 %. The degree of fixation is taken as the total dye retention on the fibres in the process.
- Dye stuffs or pigments in dyes (applies both to the dyeing of pulp and printing inks) are not based on heavy metals, cadmium, mercury or nickel,



- The levels of ionic impurities in the dye stuffs used do not exceed the following: Ag 100 ppm; As 50 ppm; Ba 100 ppm; Cd 20 ppm; Co 500 ppm; Cr 100 ppm; Cu 250 ppm; Fe 2 500 ppm; Hg 4 ppm; Mn 1 000 ppm; Ni 200 ppm; Pb 100 ppm; Se 20 ppm; Sb 50 ppm; Sn 250 ppm; Zn 1 500 ppm.
- No optical brighteners are added

### Chemicals used

- Waste paper treatment is done without the use of halogenated bleaching agents and poorly biodegradable complexing agents, such as e.g. ethylenediaminetetraacetic acids (EDTAs) and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acids (DTPAs).
- Only those substances may be used as biocides in the manufacture of products which are listed as so-called „existing“ substances in Annex II to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2032/2003. That means they have to be notified for the respective type of biocidal product and adopted in the EC review programme. Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (CAS No. 137-26-8) must not be used.
  - o No azo dyes are used that may cleave to any of the following aromatic amines 2,4-xylidine 95-68-1
  - o 4,6-xylidine 87-62-7
- The content of detectable formaldehyde in the final product must not exceed 0.5 mg/dm<sup>2</sup>.
- The content of pentachlorophenol in the final product must not exceed 0.15 mg/kg.
- The paper is manufactured without the use of glyoxal-containing auxiliaries.
- No colorants, surface-finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials are used, which are classified and require labelling in accordance to Directive 67/548/EEC with any of the following Risk Phrases:  
R 40, R43, R45, R46, R49, R60, R61, R62, R63, R68 (see annex)
- Recycled paper designed for use on electrophotographic printers or copiers („Copying paper“) must be tested with regard to its emission potential for the emission of volatile organic substances (TVOC and SVOC and DIPN). They must not exceed the following limits:
  - o TVOC: 60 micrograms per gram of paper (µg/g),
  - o TSVOC: 80 micrograms per gram of paper
  - o DIPN: 6 micrograms per gram of paper.
- Adhesives used in the production, conversion and packaging of the products do not contain alkyl phenol ethoxylates, phthalates, halogenated solvents or ethylene glycol ethers classified as harmful to health in accordance with EU Directive 67/548/EEC with the risk phrases R60 or R61.
- The used constituent substances that have a foam inhibiting or foam retarding effect in foam inhibitors/defoamers are not classified as environmentally harmful in accordance with EU Directive 67/548/EEC with the risk phrases R50+R53, R51+R53 or R52+R53. Or foam inhibitors/defoamers where 95% by weight of the constituent substances that have a foam inhibiting or foam retarding effect that are either readily or ultimately biodegradable are used.



Foam inhibitors/defoamers destroyed in chemicals recycling are exempted from this requirement

- Wet strength agents contain a maximum total of 0.01% by weight of chloroorganic compounds classified as environmentally harmful or harmful to health in accordance with EU Directive 67/548/EEC. The content of chloroorganic compounds is calculated on the basis of the dry matter content. Examples of chloro-organic compounds are epichlorohydrin (ECH), dichloroisopropanol (DCP) and chloropropanediol (CPD).

#### **Packaging**

- At least 80% of the fibres of the packaging consist of post-consumer material.
- PVC (poly-vinyl chloride) or PVDC (Poly-Vinylidene Dichloride) are not used in the packaging
- For packaging made of paper: chlorine gas is not permitted to bleach.

### **6) Performance clause**

/

#### *References*

[Information of the public authority that used these clauses in a procurement case]



## Annex R-PHRASES:

**(R-phrases are mentioned on product labels and in product safety datasheets. It can be a useful tool for verification-procedures.)**

<u>R1:</u>	Explosive when dry.
<u>R2:</u>	Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.
<u>R3:</u>	Extreme risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.
<u>R4:</u>	Forms very sensitive explosive metallic compounds.
<u>R5:</u>	Heating may cause an explosion.
<u>R6:</u>	Explosive with or without contact with air.
<u>R7:</u>	May cause fire.
<u>R8:</u>	Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
<u>R9:</u>	Explosive when mixed with combustible material.
<u>R10:</u>	Flammable
<u>R11:</u>	Highly flammable
<u>R12:</u>	Extremely flammable
<u>R13 (obsolete):</u>	<i>Extremely flammable liquid gas (This R-phrase is no longer designated by the version of the GefStoffV published on 26.10.93.)</i>
<u>R14:</u>	Reacts violently with water.
<u>R15:</u>	Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases.
<i>Merck R15.1</i>	<i>Contact with acid liberates extremely flammable gases.</i>
<u>R16:</u>	Explosive when mixed with oxidizing substances.
<u>R17:</u>	Spontaneously flammable in air.
<u>R18:</u>	In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
<u>R19:</u>	May form explosive peroxides.
<u>R20:</u>	Harmful by inhalation.
<u>R21:</u>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<u>R22:</u>	Harmful if swallowed.
<u>R23:</u>	Toxic by inhalation.
<i>Riedel-de Haen R23K:</i>	<i>Also toxic by inhalation.</i>
<u>R24:</u>	Toxic in contact with skin.
<i>Riedel-de Haen R24K:</i>	<i>Also toxic in contact with skin.</i>
<u>R25:</u>	Toxic if swallowed.
<i>Riedel-de Haen R25K:</i>	<i>Also toxic if swallowed.</i>
<u>R26:</u>	Very toxic by inhalation.
<i>Riedel-de Haen R26K:</i>	<i>Also very toxic by inhalation.</i>
<u>R27:</u>	Very toxic in contact with skin
<i>Riedel-de Haen R27A:</i>	<i>Very toxic in contact with eyes.</i>
<i>Riedel-de Haen R27K:</i>	<i>Also very toxic in contact with skin.</i>
<i>Riedel-de Haen R27AK:</i>	<i>Also very toxic in contact with eyes.</i>
<u>R28:</u>	Very toxic if swallowed.
<i>Riedel-de Haen R28K:</i>	<i>Also very toxic if swallowed.</i>





<u>R29:</u>	Contact with water liberates toxic gas.
<u>R30:</u>	Can become highly flammable in use.
<u>R31:</u>	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
<i>Merck R31.1</i>	<i>Contact with alkalis liberates toxic gas.</i>
<u>R32:</u>	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
<u>R33:</u>	Danger of cumulative effects.
<u>R34:</u>	Causes burns.
<u>R35:</u>	Causes severe burns.
<u>R36:</u>	Irritating to eyes.
<i>Riedel-de Haen R36A:</i>	<i>Lacrimating</i>
<u>R37:</u>	Irritating to respiratory system.
<u>R38:</u>	Irritating to skin.
<u>R39:</u>	Danger of very serious irreversible effects.
<u>R40:</u>	Possible risk of cancer. <i>CAUTION: Until 2001 this R-phrase was used for possible mutagenic or teratogenic risks as well. These risks are now labelled with R68!</i>
<u>R41:</u>	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
<u>R42:</u>	May cause sensitization by inhalation.
<u>R43:</u>	May cause sensitization by skin contact.
<u>R44:</u>	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
<u>R45:</u>	May cause cancer.
<u>R46:</u>	May cause heritable genetic damage.
<i>R47(obsolete):</i>	<i>May cause deformities. (This R-phrase is no longer designated by the version of the GefStoffV published on 26.10.93.)</i>
<u>R48:</u>	Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.
<u>R49:</u>	May cause cancer by inhalation.
<u>R50:</u>	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
<u>R51:</u>	Toxic to aquatic organisms.
<u>R52:</u>	Harmful to aquatic organisms.
<u>R53:</u>	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<u>R54:</u>	Toxic to flora.
<u>R55:</u>	Toxic to fauna.
<u>R56:</u>	Toxic to soil organisms.
<u>R57:</u>	Toxic to bees.
<u>R58:</u>	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.
<u>R59:</u>	Dangerous for the ozone layer.
<u>R60:</u>	May impair fertility.
<u>R61:</u>	May cause harm to the unborn child.
<u>R62:</u>	Possible risk of impaired fertility.
<u>R63:</u>	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
<u>R64:</u>	May cause harm to breastfed babies.
<u>R65:</u>	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
<u>R66:</u>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<u>R67:</u>	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
<u>R68:</u>	Possible risks of irreversible effects.

#### COMBINATIONS OF R-PHRASES:

R14/15:	Reacts violently with water, liberating extremely flammable gases.
R15/29:	Contact with water liberates toxic, extremely flammable gas.
R20/21:	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.



R21/22:	Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R20/22:	Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R20/21/22:	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R21/22:	Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R23/24:	Toxic by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R24/25:	Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R23/25:	Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
R23/24/25:	Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R24/25:	Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R26/27:	Very toxic by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R27/28:	Very toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R26/28:	Very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
R26/27/28:	Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36/37:	Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.
R37/38:	Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R36/38:	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R36/37/38:	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R39/23:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation.
R39/24:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin.
R39/25:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects if swallowed.
R39/23/24:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R39/23/25:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and if swallowed.
R39/24/25:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/23/24/25:	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/26:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation.
R39/27:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin.
R39/28:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects if swallowed.
R39/26/27:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R39/26/28:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and if swallowed.
R39/27/28:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/26/27/28:	Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R42/43:	May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
R48/20:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R48/21:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin.
R48/22:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
R48/20/21:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R48/20/22:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
R48/21/22:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/20/21/22:	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/23:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R48/24:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin.
R48/25:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
R48/23/24:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R48/23/25:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
R48/24/25:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/23/24/25:	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R50/53:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53:	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R52/53:	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R68/20:	Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation.



- R68/21: Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects in contact with skin.
- R68/22: Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects if swallowed.
- R68/20/21: Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation and in contact with skin.
- R68/20/22: Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation and if swallowed.
- R68/21/22: Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- R68/20/21/22: Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.



## **ANNEX 2: List of paper grades that may be used**

### **Waste Paper Grades**

#### **Category 1 low grades**

1.01 Unsorted mixed waste paper, free from undesired substances: Mixture of different paper and paperboard grades without limitation as to the percentage of short-fibred material.

1.02 Sorted mixed waste paper: Mixture of different paper and paperboard qualities containing 40% of newsprint and magazine paper at the most.

1.03 Greyboard: Printed and unprinted, white, lined and non-lined grey cardboard or mixed cardboard, free from corrugated board.

1.04 Warehouse wastes: Used paper and cardboard packing material containing at least 70% of corrugated board, remainder: millboard and wrapping paper.

1.05 Old corrugated-board packing material: Used packing material and sheets made of corrugated board of different qualities.

1.06 Unsold magazines: Unsold magazines, with or without adhesive backs.

1.06.01 Unsold magazines without adhesive backs.

1.07 Phone books: New and used phone books, without limitation as to the share of pages dyed throughout, with or without adhesive backs. Shavings admissible.

1.08 Newspapers and Magazines 1, mixed: Mixture of newspapers and magazines, containing at least 50% of newspapers, with or without adhesive backs.

1.09 Newspapers and Magazines 2, mixed: Mixture of newspapers and magazines, containing at least 60% of newspapers, with or without adhesive backs.

1.10 Newspapers and Magazines, mixed: Mixture of newspapers and magazines, containing at least 60% of magazines, with or without adhesive backs.

1.11 De-ink fibres: Sorted graphic paper from household-close collection, newspapers and magazines with a minimum share of 40% each. The percentage of non-deinkable paper should be reduced to 1.5% in the future. The respective percentage is to be agreed between seller and buyer.

#### **Category 2 Medium Grades**

2.1 Newspapers: Newspapers containing 5% of newspapers or supplements dyed throughout at the most.



- 2.02 Unsold newspapers: Unsold newspaper, free from subsequently added supplements or insertions dyed throughout.
- 2.02.01 Unsold newspapers, flexographic printing material inadmissible: Unsold newspapers, free from subsequently added supplements or insertions dyed throughout, strings admissible. Flexographic printing material inadmissible.
- 2.03 White shavings, slightly printed: White shavings, slightly printed, mainly from wood-containing paper.
- 2.03.01 White shavings, slightly printed, without adhesive backs: White shavings, slightly printed, mainly from wood-containing paper, without adhesive backs.
- 2.04 White shavings, densely printed: White shavings, densely printed, mainly from wood-containing paper.
- 2.04.01 White shavings, densely printed: White shavings, densely printed, mainly from wood-containing paper, without adhesive backs.
- 2.05 Sorted office waste paper: Sorted office waste paper.
- 2.06 Coloured deed paper: Correspondence on printing and writing paper, mixed papers dyed throughout, printed and unprinted printing or writing paper. Free from carbon paper and folders.
- 2.07 White books, wood-free: Books, incl. imperfect letterpress printings, without hard book covers, mainly from wood-free white paper, exclusively printed in black. The share of coated paper must not exceed 10%.
- 2.08 Coloured magazines, wood-free: Coated and uncoated magazines, white or dyed throughout, free from hard covers, adhesive backs, non-dispersible printing inks and adhesives, poster papers or labels. Shavings and insertions densely printed and dyed throughout are admissible. The share of wood-containing paper must not exceed 10%.
- 2.10 Bleached, PE-coated cardboard, wood-free: PE-coated cardboard, bleached, wood-free, from cardboard manufacturers and processing companies.
- 2.11 Other PE-coated cardboard: Unbleached cardboard or unbleached paper from cardboard manufacturers and processing companies admissible.
- 2.12 Continuous forms, wood-containing: Continuous forms, wood-containing, sorted according to colour, may include recycled fibres.

#### **Category 4 Kraft-containing Grades**

- 4.02 Used kraft corrugated board 1: Used packing materials of corrugated board, covers made of kraftliners exclusively. Flute made of pulp or semi-chemical pulp.



4.03 Used kraft corrugated board 2: Used packing materials of corrugated board, with covers made of kraftliners or testliners with at least one cover made of kraftliners.

4.04 Used kraft paper sacks: Clean used kraft paper sacks, wet-strength or no wet-strength paper.

4.04.01 Used kraft paper sacks with plastic-coated papers: Clean used kraft paper sacks, wet-strength or no wet-strength paper, plastic-coated papers are admissible.

4.05 Unused kraft paper sacks: Unused kraft paper sacks, wet-strength or no wet-strength paper.

4.05.01 Unused kraft paper sacks with plastic-coated papers: Unused kraft paper sacks, wet-strength or no wet-strength paper, plastic-coated papers are admissible.

4.06 Used kraft paper: Kraft paper and board, used, natural or light-coloured.

4.08 Unused kraft carrier board: Unused kraft carrier board, wet-strength papers admissible.

### **Category 5 Special Grades**

5.01 Waste paper, mixed: Unsorted waste paper, separately collected.

5.02 Packing materials, mixed: Mixture of different sorts of used paper and board wrappings, free from newspapers and magazines.

5.03 Cardboard boxes for beverages: Used cardboard boxes for beverages, including plastic-coated cardboard boxes for beverages (with or without aluminium), with a fibre content of at least 50% weight percent, remainder aluminium or coatings.

5.04 Kraft packing paper: Used kraft packing paper with plastic inlays, plastic-sprayed or plastic-coated. Without bitumen or wax coatings.

5.05 Wet labels: Used, moist labels made of wet-strength paper, glass content is 1% at the most, moisture is content 50% at the most, without other unwanted substances.

5.06 White, wood-free wet-strength papers, unprinted: Unprinted, white, wood-free wet-strength papers.

5.07 White, wood-free wet-strength papers, printed: Printed, white, wood-free wet-strength papers.



