EN643

the First Step towards Assessing the Quality of PfR

Paper Industry Technical Association

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Il Primo Passo verso la Valutazione della Qualità del PfR

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Paper for Recycling

Paper Recycling

Source – CEPI Statistics 2012

EUROPEAN PAPER RECYCLING 1991-2012

Million Tonnes

1991 1995 2000 2005 2010 2011 2012

Source: CEPI 2012

Recycling outside Europe

Recycling inside Europe

Paper & Board Consumption in Europe

Recycling Rate

Waste Paper is now Paper for Recycling

Waste Paper

Secondary Fibre

Recycled Fibre (*RF*)

Recovered Paper (RP)

Paper for Recycling (PfR)

Paper for Recycling

Positives:

- Valuable Raw Material
- Globally Traded Product
- Most Widely Used Raw Material in Europe

Negatives:

- As 'Recovery' has increased, 'Quality' has decreased
- Subject to Contamination

Solution:

• Quality Standards needed!

EN 643: 2001

Based on internal industry work by CEPI & ERPA finished in 1999

European List of Standard Grades

of Recovered i and Board

hine 2007

- Schedule (List) of Standard Grades of **Recovered Paper & Board**
- Set no specifications
- Published November 2001



66 grades of Recovered Paper 5 groups:

- Group 1: Ordinary grades
- Group 2: Medium grades
- Group 3: High grades
- Group 4: Kraft grades
- Group 5: Special grades



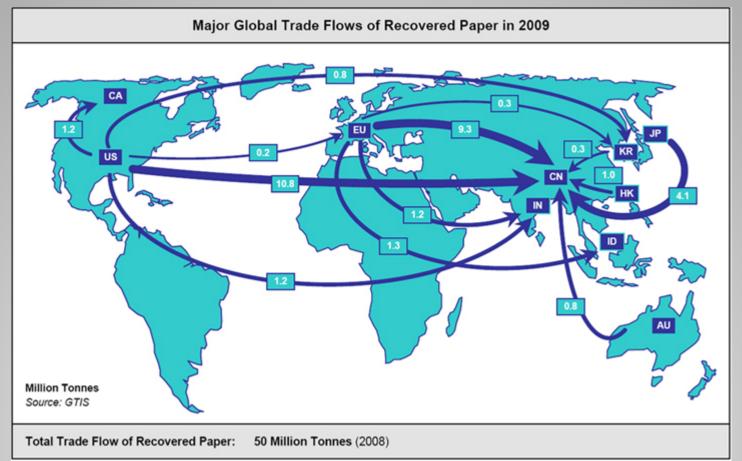


Specifications:

- Only separate collection; Paper segregated from MRFs is not suitable for use in the paper industry
- Defines unusable materials (non paper components plus paper and board detrimental to production)
- No tolerance level ("supplied free of unusable materials")
- Maximum Moisture Content is 10%



Global Trade:





EN 643: 2014

- Based on internal industry work lead by CEPI, ERPA, and FEAD starting in 2008 and proposed to CEN in Spring 2011
- Developed by the CEN Technical Committee and Working Group (TC172/WG2) between 2011 & 2013
- Formal voting process closed 29th October 2013
- New Standard published March 2014!

EN 643: 2013 - Main changes:

- Recovered Paper (RP) → 'Paper for Recycling' (PfR)
- Greater emphasis on content, rather than origin
- Prohibited Materials Zero Tolerance!
- Unwanted Materials Tolerance Levels Established
 - Non Paper Components Typically 1.5%
 - P&B detrimental to production
 - P&B not according to grade definition
 - P&B not suitable for deinking grades (when intended for deinking)

EN 643: 2014 - Main changes:

- Use the European Recovered Paper Identification System is recommended
- Recovered Paper Quality Control Guidelines, Responsible Sourcing Guidelines
- Specific requirements for deinking grades e.g.
 - INGEDE Method 7 on visual inspection
 - Non-deinkable papers count as unwanted material
- Shredding is recognised as an issue
- Moisture content and how to measure it

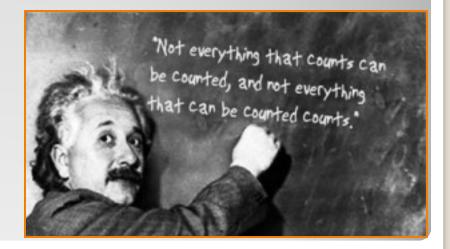
EN 643:2014

As a step forwards:

Significant Progress

As a technical standard:

• Well,





MRF Quality – 18 Municipal MRFs (UK)

Benchmarking ranges based on MRF average contamination figures

Material Stream	Lower Level	Median level	Upper Level
Input Material All			
All	< 6.4%	6.4% to 17.5%	> 17.5%
Single-stream	< 8.4%	8.4% to 17.5%	> 17.5%
Twin Stream (fibre based)	< 2.9%	2.9% to 9.0% >	> 9.0%
Twin Stream (container based)	< 4.9%	4.9% to 22.6%	> 22.6%
Output Material			
News and PAM	<4.6%	4.6% to 15.0%	> 15.0%
Mixed Paper	< 3.2%	3.2% to 25.3%	> 25.3%
Card	< 4.8%	4.8% to 12.0%	> 12.0%

Key Issues

Sampling:

No Standard Sampling Procedures are defined

Moisture Content:

No Test Method for Moisture content is specified

Contamination (Fibre/Unwanted Materials):

 No Test Method for measurement of Contamination is specified



China's Green Fence

- Tightened enforcement of existing regulations
- Product bound for Chinese recyclers checked at the point of import and the point of origin.

Officially ended, but continues

Sampling:

- Sampling of Loose Material
- Sampling of Baled Material



- Sampling of Loads / Consignments
- Automated Sampling
 - Balemate (PTS) Probe Insertion
 - Monitor (CTP)- Sample Extraction

Sampling:

- Ensure a Representative Sample
- Recovered Paper is intrinsically Non-Homogenous
- Sampling Procedure should not influence results (Different Techniques Grade / Test)
- Draft Discussion Document drafted



Sampling:

Manual Sampling:

- Requires a robust sampling strategy for meaningful results; relies on historical trends
- Automatic Sampling:
 - Capable of extensive sampling
 - Does not measure all parameters specified in EN643
- Draft Discussion Document drafted

Specified Parameters:

- Moisture Content
- Fibrous Cross Contamination
- Non-Fibrous Contamination
- Future Requirements



Moisture Content:

Robust Laboratory Technique

- Typically Gravimetric / 105 C / Constant Weight
- Practical, yet Reproducible, Field Technique
 Microwave Drying (?)
- Sensor Techniques
- Discussion Document



Contamination:

- Fibrous Cross-Contamination
 - e.g. Brown Fibre in White Grades

Non-Fibrous Cross-Contamination

e.g. Plastics / Glass / Grit

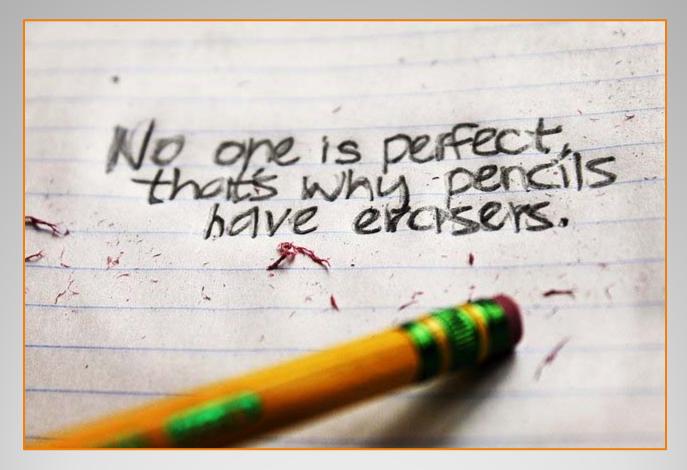
Detrimental Contamination

• e.g. Difficult Inks in Deinking Grades

Chemical Contamination

- e.g. Mineral Oils
- Future Requirements

The Future



EN 643:20??

Future Development:

• TC172/WG2

- Bound by CEN Procedures
- Engage with ALL Stakeholders in the PfR Value Chain
- Foundations for NEXT Formal Revision (2018?)
- Note Demands of Non-European Markets

EN 643:the Journey towards Quality PfR

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Thank You