(version 20090601)

Sustainable Public Procurement-fiche: advanced

1) Subject matter

Envelopes 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)

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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 proofed .

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. This requirement doesn't concern the window material.

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 .

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

NF Environnement Österreichische Ümweltzeichen

(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:

Dyes

No commercial dye formulation shall be used on either pulp or paper that is assigned or may be assigned at the time of application any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof):
R50, R51, R52, R53
according to Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations, and its subsequent amendments. (see annex 1)

Chemicals:

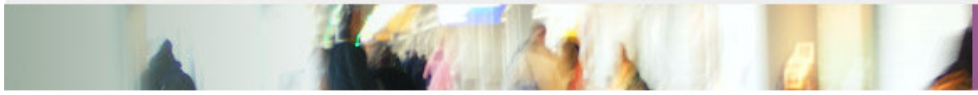
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives are not added to cleaning chemicals, de-inking chemicals, foam inhibitors, dispersants or coatings. Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that upon degradation produce alkyl phenols.
- The total quantity of residual monomers (excluding 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

  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). (see annex 1)
  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 (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, each surfactant is either readily biodegradable or ultimately biodegradable. (E)
- 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.
- Dye stuffs or pigments in dyes (applies both to the dyeing of pulp and printing inks) are not based on aluminium, hexavalent chromium compounds or copper (e.g. aluminium in silver colours, copper in gold colours) with the exception of copper in phthalocyanine pigment.
- Impurities of Pb, Hg, Cr and Cd in dyes must not exceed a total content of 100 ppm.

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 NF Environnement



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:

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

Environmental criteria

Requirements concerning the paper were the envelope is made of (almost the same as the requirements for copying and graphic paper)

Raw Materials

- The fiber raw materials (wood) come from forests that are managed so as to implement the principles and measures aimed at ensuring sustainable forest management. (as evidence FSC and PEFC or certification with any other sustainable forest management standard can be used).
- The product must be made from 90% postconsumer recycled waste paper.
- The products must contain at least 65% recycled fiber from waste paper "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

- Dyes (trade products) classified as environmentally harmful in accordance with EU Directive 99/45/EC and its subsequent amendment 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 1)
- Dye stuffs or pigments in dyes (applies both to the dyeing of pulp and printing inks) are not based on heavy metals, cadmium, mercury, nickel, lead,
- 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. 2032/200310. 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. 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)
  - 2,4-xylidine 95-68-1
  - 4,6-xylidine 87-62-7
- The content of detectable formaldehyde in the final product must not exceed 0.5 mg/dm².
- 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:
  R40, R43, R45, R46, R49, R60, R61, R62, R63, R68 (see annex 1)

- 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. (see annex 1)
- 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. (see annex 1)
  - Wet strength agents must not be added in the paper production.

Requirements concerning the window material

- Window materials that cause problems in the pre-treatment and recycling of return fibre must not be used. .
- Chlorine based materials must not be used as window material.
- The window has to be of renewable raw material.
- If the envelope windows is made of cristal paper:
  - the paper has to be at least of 50% Kraft paper.
  - substances classified as harmful for the environment and assigned by R50 and R53 (N/R50/R53) in accordance with EU Directive 67/548/EEC and his amendments may not be more than 0,1% by weight of the envelope window. (see annex 1)
  - if wood fibres are used these have to come from forests that are managed so as to implement the principles and measures aimed at ensuring sustainable forest management.
- If the material for the window is bio renewable, the seeds of the plants that are used to produce the windowmaterial may not be genetically modified organisms (GMO).

Requirements concerning the cover

- The cover without finishing coat, is made from renewable materials and/or containing a minimum of 80% of recycled materials. .

Requirements concerning the ink eventually used for the background of the envelope or the logo

- Inks have to be based on pigments (basic dyes are prohibited).
- The pigments in the inks are not based on cadmium, antimone, lead, hexavalent chrome, mercury, arsenic, selenium or their compounds.
- The inks may not contain substances that are considered by the IARC (international agency for research on cancer) as carcinogen class 1, 2A or 2B. The list of these products can be found on http://monographs.iarc.fr/
- The inks may not contain substances that are mentioned on the list of CEPE (European Council of producers and importers of paints, printing inks and artists' colours) of

substances that excluded in printing inks and related products. This list can be found in the publications of CEPE http://www.cepe.org
- The ink shall not contain more than 2% by weight of chemical substances that are harmful for the environment and are assigned with the following risk phrases: R50 and R53 according to Directive 67/548/EEC and its subsequent amendments. (see annex 1)
- Inks may contain at maximum 10% of VOC by weight.
- Inks may not contain glycol ethers with the following CAS Number: EGME (109-86-4), EGEE (110-80-5), EGMEA (110-49-6), EGEEA (111-15-9), EGDME (110-71-4), DEGDME (111-96-6), TEGDME (112-49-2), EGBE (11-76-2) and DEGME (111-77-3).

Requirements concerning the adhesives used to make the envelope as well as the adhesives used for the envelope gum:

- Those adhesives are no subject to classification in accordance with EU Directive 99/45/EEC as environmentally harmful (N), highly toxic (Tx), toxic (T), harmful to health (Xn), corrosive (C), irritant (Xi), allergenic (Xn/Xi), carcinogenic (T/Xn), mutagenic or toxic to reproduction (T/Xn), explosive (E), oxidizing (O), extremely flammable (Fx), highly flammable (F) or flammable (no symbol).
- Binders in envelope adhesives must not contain more than a maximum of 1 mg residual monomers per gram of newly produced binder (The monomer content of binders decreases over time, and accordingly the monomer content of newly produced polymer must be specified).
- Those adhesives do not contain more than 250 ppm of aromatic solvents.
- Those adhesives do not contain more than 250 ppm of halogenated solvents.
- Those adhesives do not contain more than 500 ppm of formaldehyde.
- Those adhesives do not contain more than 5% by weight of VOC's.
- Those adhesives do not contain:
    - phthalates (esters of 1.2-benzene dicarboxylic acids)
    - alkylphenol ethoxilates and other alkylphenol derivatives (substances that release alkylphenols during degradation)
    - ethylene glycol ethers classified according to R12, for example glycol ethers with the following CAS- Nos.: 109-86-4, 110-49-6, 110-80-5, 111-15-9, 111-77-3.
- The quantity of chemical substances classified as harmful for the environment and assigned by the following risk sentences R50 and R53 (N, R50-R53) in accordance with the directive 67/548/CEE of the Council and his amendments, do not exceed 0,1% by weight of the adhesives.
- Preservatives in the adhesives are not bio accumulable.

Other requirements concerning the envelope

- The weight of the envelope has to be mentioned in g/m³. The less the envelope weighs the more points that envelop receives.

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. .

5) Performance clauses:

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References

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

Annex 1: R-PHRASES

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

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

R28:	Very toxic if swallowed.
Riedel-de Haen R28K:	*Also very toxic if swallowed.*
R29:	Contact with water liberates toxic gas.
R30:	Can become highly flammable in use.
R31:	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
Merck R31.1	*Contact with alkalies liberates toxic gas.*
R32:	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
R33:	Danger of cumulative effects.
R34:	Causes burns.
R35:	Causes severe burns.
R36:	Irritating to eyes.
Riedel-de Haen R36A:	*Lacrimating*
R37:	Irritating to respiratory system.
R38:	Irritating to skin.
R39:	Danger of very serious irreversible effects.
R40:	Possible risk of cancer. *CAUTION: Until 2001 this R-phrase was used for possible mutagenic or teratogenic risks as well. These risks are now labelled with R68!*
R41:	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R42:	May cause sensitization by inhalation.
R43:	May cause sensitization by skin contact.
R44:	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
R45:	May cause cancer.
R46:	May cause heritable genetic damage.
R47(obsolet):	*May cause deformities.* *(This R-phrase is no longer designated by the version of the GefStoffV published on 26.10.93.)*
R48:	Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.
R49:	May cause cancer by inhalation.
R50:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R51:	Toxic to aquatic organisms.
R52:	Harmful to aquatic organisms.
R53:	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R54:	Toxic to flora.
R55:	Toxic to fauna.
R56:	Toxic to soil organisms.
R57:	Toxic to bees.
R58:	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.
R59:	Dangerous for the ozone layer.
R60:	May impair fertility.
R61:	May cause harm to the unborn child.
R62:	Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R63:	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R64:	May cause harm to breastfed babies.
R65:	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66:	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67:	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R68:	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.