

Welcome International Paper Kwidzyn mill!



source: homepage International Paper

The Kwidzyn mill of IP is a large producer of newsprint, fine paper and board. The mill is located about 100 km south of Gdansk. In June 2010 IP Kwidzyn joined INGEDE.

The mill was established in 1972 when the Polish Minister of Forestry and wood Industry signed a resolution to create a state enterprise to be located in Kwidzyn. Since 1992 it belongs to

the International Paper Corporation which is the worlds largest producer of paper. Shortly after acquisition a modernization program was launched and its objectives fully achieved. The production output was doubled and the quality now meets Western standards. With Kwidzyn INGEDE welcomes its first member from Poland and is looking forward to a good cooperation!

Marion Klabunde

Environmentally Friendly Premiere at IPEX

New Inkjet Printers are "Good Deinkable"



While some digital printer manufacturers still fiddle about the methodology of recyclability tests and the paper industry's deinking process*, others have already done their homework: At the

IPEX 2010 fair in Birmingham, for the first time two different **inkjet printing systems** are shown which independently of each other deliver good deinkable printed products. Xerox's produc-

...continued on page 2

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

29 Jun–1 Jul 2010

Zellcheming Expo 2010
Visit the INGEDE Booth 321
Wiesbaden, Germany

26 Jul 2010

INGEDE Project 130 09
"Deinking in laboratory scale"
PTS Munich, Germany

31 Aug 2010

INGEDE Project 129 09
"Adhesive Applications"
PMV Darmstadt, Germany

7–9 Sept 2010

INGEDE Working Group
"DIP Quality Management"
Maxau, Germany

16–17 Sept 2010

European Adhesives & Sealants
Conference 2010
FEICA, Helsinki, Finland

6–7 Oct 2010

INGEDE Working Group
"Recovered Paper Quality"
Hamburg, Germany

In this issue:

INGEDE Working Group	page 2
DIP Quality Management	
CEPI Press Release	page 3
Food contact	

tion inkjet technology is currently the only one that without applying costly precoating materials to the paper receives “good” deinkability according to the **ERPC Deinkability Scores**. The highest possible rating “good deinkable” with even better detailed results is also achieved by prints from Fujifilm’s Jet Press 720, a B2 sheet-fed digital inkjet press.

whole load of recovered paper useless for recycling”, explains Axel Fischer, chemist and INGEDE’s expert for recycling digital prints. “The recent developments are a nice acknowledgment for the consistent dialogue of the paper industry with the digital printer manufacturers which we lead for a couple of years now. They also show that it is actually possible to design inkjet prints

Munich in April, the Japanese chemical company KAO had presented a third approach – a pigment which by special encapsulation also leads to good deinkable print results.

With all three systems, good deinkability goes hand in hand with better image quality – these inks tend to less bleeding and less strike through.

Also before IPEX 2010, IMPIKA had claimed that their iPress 2400 inkjet printer’s “inks are compatible with the most recent deinking techniques”. INGEDE is not aware of any deinking tests with IMPIKA. Also, IMPIKA has not answered INGEDE’s repeated questions regarding this point.

There is no reason to believe that especially dye based inks might be deinkable without

any pre-treatment of the paper.

Axel Fischer



These systems use totally **different approaches** to end up with good deinkability: One does completely without water soluble pigments or dyes but sputters melted, hydrophobic ink to the paper which does not dissolve during paper recycling. The other process uses some kind of binding agent which is applied to the paper immediately before the ink. It fixes the originally water based pigments so well, that they can be removed as larger particles later. A similar system had been shown by HP at *drupa* 2008 but samples of the currently available final product do not fulfil the deinkability criteria yet.

Result of a Consistent Dialogue

Before *drupa* 2008 INGEDE had pointed at problems in recycling the prevalent inkjet prints (see [press release](#)). While dry toner prints are generally good deinkable, with inkjet prints this works only on a few special papers. “Like a red sock in a washing machine with white laundry, prints with water soluble dyes or pigments can make a

in a way that they work well in the existing system of paper recycling. For the future, we can expect more positive development in this sector.” At a symposium in

Working Group DIP Quality Management meets in the Netherlands

The working group DIP Quality Management met last time on 10 – 11 May in Renkum by invitation of Norske Skog Parenco. The host presented the new set up of the mill and explained the latest developments, especially the challenge of the new raw material input which is 100% DIP.

The headlines of second day’s workshop were:

INGEDE database, the group committed a strategy and tools to replenish the current procedure. A member survey will follow in this respect.

Discussion of **SWOT analysis** and changes in the ranking of priorities.

In terms of **Lobby work/external rela-**

tions the Revision of the European Declaration on Paper Recycling was discussed. Furthermore the **Questionnaire of the DPDA** (information package) report was part of the current discussion Jürgen Gehringer presented the Etrrigen mill of Lang Papier to the group.

Finally the **INGEDE Project 129 09** “development of an assessment scheme for adhesive applications” was presented by Andreas Faul.

The INGEDE DIP quality data base will be an issue at next meeting which will take place at Stora Enso Maxau on 7 and 8 Sept 2010.

Anne-Katrin Klar

PressRelease

Brussels, 18 May 2010

Food contact: Self-regulation for paper industry

The Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI) and the International Confederation of paper and board Converters in Europe (CITPA) have launched today the voluntary 'Industry Guideline for the Compliance of Paper & Board Materials and Articles for Food Contact'.

The Guideline, which has been independently peer reviewed by PIRA International, offers route to compliance with EC Framework regulation 1935/2004, which covers all materials and articles which come in contact with food. It gives guidance to paper and board producers as well as institutions and public authorities in how to ensure that paper and board meets the quality standards appropriate to its intended use in food contact. This means it will not endanger human health by causing an unacceptable change in the food's composition or deterioration in the way the food tastes, looks, feels and smells.

The health and safety implications of food contact are taken very seriously by the paper industry. When it comes to consumer protection, the sector has cooperated at national government and EU level for many years.

Many of the materials which come into direct contact with food, such as cellulose film, plastics and ceramics, are subject to material-specific measures which apply uniformly throughout the EU. For paper, on the other hand, the picture is fragmented, with countries such as Germany, France, the Netherlands and Italy, having national legislation, while other countries simply conform with the more general, non-material specific regulation 1935/2004. The unintended impression given to buyers is that compliance for paper and board is less clear than for other materials.

So it is against this background that the European paper packaging value chain has compiled the voluntary Industry Guideline for the Compliance of Paper & Board Materials and Articles for Food Contact (the Guideline). CEPI will also publish a Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) for the industry. Put simply, the Guideline spells out the rules, and the GMP describes a management system for those rules to be obeyed. GMP is not an optional bolt on to the Guideline, but is required by Regulation 2023/2006, a general GMP requirement recently published by the European Commission.

"The Guideline offers, in the absence of a specific measure, the alternative of self-regulation. There is now a period of opportunity during which the paper-based packaging chain can show that its own guidelines can deliver", explains Jori Ringman, CEPI Recycling and Product Director.