

Fact Sheet **Number 6**

6

ENVIRONMENTAL TERMINOLOGY FOR PAPER



Recycled

Made up of recycled fibres which have been extracted from existing paper. Recycled paper can be 100 per cent recycled or consist of a mixture of pre and post-consumer waste, along with some virgin fibre to add strength.

Pre-consumer waste

Waste from the paper mill itself, such as off cuts and other sources.

Post-consumer waste

Paper that has been recovered in some form after it has left the mill.

Wood-free

Free from wood-based impurities (such as lignin) found in the plant structure and achieved through chemical pulping. This process leaves only pure cellulose fibres.



Environmental accreditation

A paper mill that has internationally-recognised environmental standards and an ongoing commitment to the conservation of natural resources.



Sustainable forestry practices

Fibre used in the production of paper that is sourced from pulp suppliers who practice sustainable forestry techniques and/or managed renewable plantation forest.



Totally chlorine free (TCF)

No chlorine gases or compounds are used in the bleaching process.



Elemental chlorine free (ECF)

No chlorine gases are used in the bleaching process. The ECF process uses chlorine dioxide. When the bleaching process is complete, chlorine atoms have become chloride or salt.

Environmental management system (EMS)

An environmental management system that manages environmental activities, products and services. An internal system for handling environmental issues within a company.



ISO 14001

International standard of organising environmental management systems.



Eco management and audit scheme (EMAS)

This core scheme requires that there is full transparent public reporting, monitoring and auditing.

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

An international non-government organisation, which promotes responsible and sustainable forest management.