



# AUSTRALIAN RECOVERED PAPER SPECIFICATIONS

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## 1. Introduction

The market demand for recycled fibre is increasing. The use of recycled fibre is seen by many paper manufacturers as a way to achieve a cost saving and to establish a good socio-environmental image. According to the Energy Efficiency Exchange (EEX), which is a joint initiative of the Australian, state and territory governments, the use of recycled fibre in paper manufacturing consumes less energy, water and chemical agents (e.g. bleach) compared to virgin fibre, as it requires less raw material and energy to pulp recycled paper products than virgin wood chips<sup>1</sup>.

Paper products continue to be one of the most recyclable materials in Australia. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2009, more than 90% of papers and paper products are recycled from households, businesses, and construction and demolition across Australia<sup>2</sup>.

In order to maximise the paper recycling rate, this specification document aims to:

- Provide manufacturers and recyclers with information on paper recovery;
- Provide purchasing guidelines and specifications for purchasers and suppliers of recovered paper and;
- Improve the supply chain alignment between recycling and packaging industries in paper recovery.

This document is a benchmark for paper manufacturers and packaging designers within the Australian recycling industry. ACOR welcomes feedback on all specifications at any time to ensure they reflect current industry practice. Individual buyers and sellers can use this as a workbook or a reference for trading and negotiation. It is not compulsory for buyers and sellers to comply with the standards. However, buyers and sellers are strongly encouraged to work together and reach an agreement regarding terms and conditions.

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<sup>1</sup> Energy Efficiency Exchange, (n.d.) <http://eex.gov.au/industry-sectors/manufacturing/pulp-and-paper/>

<sup>2</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/lookup/4613.0chapter40jan+2010>

## 2. Definitions

**Bale:** A compacted and bound cube of recyclable materials, such as plastics, paper, metals, etc.

**Fibrous materials:** materials that are reinforced by continuous fibres and filamentary crystals, such as wood and non- wood plants. It includes any fibrous material, except liquid paper cardboard and aseptic packaging.

**Out throws:** paper that is manufactured or treated or are in such form as to be unsuitable for consumption as the grade specified. It is only limited to fibrous materials.

**Prohibitive materials:** any materials that may be considered to create an occupational health and safety, engineering or environmental risk. It includes, but is not limited to, medical waste, explosive material and chemicals.

### 3. The Recycling Process for Paper

The recycling process involves ten steps, including:

- Paper sorting
- Pulp preparation
- Cleaning
- Screening
- De- inking
- Bleaching
- Forming
- Pressing
- Drying
- Rolling

Step	Process	Description
1	Paper sorting	Paper is sorted and graded by quality in Material Recovery Facility (MRF). Generally, the classifications are based on weight, colour, usage and raw materials.
2	Pulp preparation	The recovered paper is combined with water in a pulper which separates fibers in paper sheets to produce pulp slurry.
3	Cleaning	The pulp slurry is cleaned to remove contaminates, such as clay, metals and glue.
4	Screening	The pulp is then filtered through a screener.
5	De- inking	Inks are removed from the fibre either by washing or floatation.
6	Bleaching	If the pulp is used to manufacture white paper, a bleaching process is required.
7	Forming	A large volume of water is added to the pulp slurry, and the mixture is distributed onto a fast- moving screen for drainage. The fibres begin to form a weak paper sheet ('paper').
8	Pressing	The 'paper' is pressed between rollers to squeeze out remaining water, approximately 50% of the water content.
9	Drying	Heat is applied in this process. It furthers reduces the water content to approximately 7-10%.

10	Rolling	The finished paper is processed into large rolls which are ready to be manufactured into new products.
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#### 4. Contaminants

Contamination in paper recycling refers to the inclusion of inappropriate materials, such as grease, chemicals, or food residues that may affect paper quality and grade.

Contaminants are classified in the following:

- Out throws and
- Prohibited materials

Contaminants, either out throws or prohibited materials, can be varied in different paper grades. A material can be classified as prohibited in one grade and as an out throw in another grade. For more information about out throws and prohibited materials, please refer to Section 8—Australian Recovered Paper Specifications.

##### 4.1 Out- throws

Out throws in this specification document are limited to fibrous material only. Please refer to Section 8—Australian Recovered Paper Specifications.

##### 4.2 Prohibited materials

Prohibited materials in paper recycling generally include:

- Plastic, metal, glass, synthetics, timber, dirt, food, or any other materials that damage equipment or machinery.
- Materials that are considered to create occupational health and safety, engineering, or environmental risks.
- Fibrous materials that are contaminated by medical or hazardous wastes, explosive materials and chemicals, poisonous or other harmful substances or liquids.
- Any wax materials are prohibited unless they are accepted and approved by the buyers.

Please refer to Section 8—Australian Recovered Paper Specifications.

### 4.3 Contamination issues

Contamination in paper recycling results in a number of negative impacts, such as degrading quality, damaging recycling infrastructure, and threatening occupational health and safety.

Typical contamination problems in paper recycling are identified below:

- Wax causes spots in the paper sheet, which may result in the manufactured paper products being unsaleable
- Envelope windows cause spots on paper sheet, making the manufactured paper product unsaleable
- High wet strength paper labels produce white spots on brown paper products
- Blockages in the pulping process due to high wet strength
- Damage on recycling equipment caused by the accumulation of particles, e.g. glass, concrete and steel
- Cardboard boxes and coloured papers in white and newspaper grades reduce pulp brightness for newspaper and white office paper products; and,
- Newspaper reduces pulp brightness for white office paper products

## 5 Purchasing Guidelines

### 5.1 Purpose

These purchasing guidelines provide industry conditions that are generally accepted by the Australian recycling industry on the supply of recovered paper. The guidelines are a benchmark for sellers and buyers to develop a contract of sale.

### 5.2 Purchase agreement

Prior to a transaction, purchasers and suppliers need a full understanding of the terms and conditions of delivery. Written document(s) and agreement (s) have to be included in each transaction (e.g. purchase and sale) and should cover the following:

#### **Grade specifications**

All grade specifications should be in accordance with Section 8, unless a separate agreement has been reached between the buyer and the seller.



## Contamination

To ensure a clear understanding between the trading parties of the grade being transacted, either the seller or buyer shall provide the detail of out throws and prohibited materials in each paper grade.

## Quantity

- Each grade purchased should be specified in accordance with the grades as defined in Section 8.
- The quantity should be specified in tonne(s) unless specified.
- A tolerance of +/- 5% in the total volume is acceptable unless it is agreed and stated between the trading parties.
- No adjustment should be made on any shipment or delivery of paper stock when the weight variation is  $\leq 1\%$ .
- Agreement should be achieved by the trading parties, in terms of:
  - Transport arrangement
  - Weighbridge
  - The necessity and process for bale counts
  - Gross and net tare weight per vehicle
  - Validation documentation
  - Weight discrepancy procedures

## Moisture content

- All papers should be air-dried and the moisture content must not exceed 10%
- If the accepted level of moisture content is over 10%, it should be agreed and documented by both trading parties
- It is highly recommended that both trading parties reach an agreement on the mechanism for determining moisture content and the consequences of higher than agreed levels prior to a transaction

## 6. Obligations

Terms should be agreed between the trading parties regarding the provision of all necessary procedures and supporting documents. Consideration must be given to bills of lading, packing lists, container numbers, and seal numbers.

### 6.1 Obligations of the Seller

The seller must exercise due diligence regarding all procedures and transactions, such as packing, loading, shipping and pricing. Sellers should comply with the following conditions:

#### Acceptance

- Terms and conditions should be agreed between the trading parties and confirmed in writing.

#### Grading

- Paper stock should be specified in accordance with the definitions listed in Section 8.

#### Packing

- The approximate sizes and weights of packing should be specified.
- The packing method (e.g. baled, palletised, loose, in bundles, or compacted) should be clearly specified.
- Baled materials should be secured with suitable bands or straps as agreed.
- No baled material should have less than three securing straps to maintain the integrity of the baled materials.

#### Loading

- All loads should consist of one grade of paper stock unless they are agreed by the trading parties prior to loading.
- If there is more than one grade of paper stock included in the same shipment, each grade should be specified clearly and kept separately in the container.
- Paper stock should be well- secured and loaded in a manner that will not cause serious breakage.
- Excessive breakage prior to unloading may give cause for a claim.

## Shipment

- Both trading parties should reach an agreement in terms of the following:
  - Transport
  - Grading
  - Packing; and
  - Material loading and handling responsibilities
- Consideration should be given to the cost of detention or times that trucks wait to be unloaded by the buyer.
- Terms that frequently apply to the seller and part of the buyer's purchase price are:

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Free Into Store	FIS	Total cost material delivered into buyer's store.
Free On Truck	FOT	Total cost of material loaded onto buyer's truck.
Free Along Side	FAS	Total cost of material delivered to dock—shipping point.
Free On Board	FOB	Total cost of material loaded on ship or buyers transport other than truck.
Cost & Freight	C&F	Total cost of material and transport to buyer's nominated location.
Cost Insurance & Freight	CIF	Total cost of product, insurance of product, and transport of product to buyer's nominated location.

## Price

- The agreed price should be clearly stated in Australian currency per tonne, including the relevant agreed shipping terms.
- If other currencies are used, both trading parties should agree with the payment terms, including the exchange rates either the day of transaction or the day of payment.

## Invoice

- The 'Terms of Sale' or contract that are agreed and signed by the trading parties should be interpreted as a legally binding contract.
- All terms of sale should be offered in writing typically within 5 days of any acceptance between the trading parties.
- Invoicing should conform clearly and concisely to the instructions on the order and include the following:
  - Paper grade
  - Stock volume
  - Delivery and/ or collection dates
  - Pricing
  - Material packing
  - Material Loading
  - Terms of payment, and;
  - Terms of rejection

## Claims

- Must provide an agreed reasonable time to inspect the material at which time all efforts should be made to settle the claim promptly.
- Should seek agreement with the buyer in terms of acceptance and settlement.
- Require that the buyer agrees to inspect the quality of the material.
- Request that the buyer agrees to submit the claim to arbitration.

## 6.2. Obligations of the buyer

The buyer should exercise due diligence regarding to all procedures and transactions, such as unloading, shipment, pricing and rejection. Buyers should comply with the following conditions:

### Unloading

- **Acceptable loads:** The buyer should proceed the unloading and provide the seller with the receiving weights within an agreed number of days if the shipment is in accordance with the order, the shipping notice and other parameters that are agreed between trading parties.
- **Unacceptable loads:** The buyer shall proceed the unloading and provide the seller with the receiving weights within an agreed number of days if the shipment is NOT in accordance with the order, the shipping notice and other parameters that are agreed between both parties
- For unacceptable loads, the buyer should ensure the paper stock is well-protected from any external deterioration or contamination until the final disposition of the shipment is determined.

### Price

- The agreed price should be clearly stated in Australian currency per tonne, including the relevant agreed shipping terms.

If other currencies are used, both parties should agree with the payment terms, including the exchange rates either on the day of transaction or payment.

### Rejection

- If the paper stock is completely or partly rejected, the buyer should set aside any portion of the stock and protect the stock without any external deterioration or contamination.
- The rejected paper stock should not be used by the buyer until the inspection by the seller has been completed.

### Shipment

- Both trading parties should reach an agreement in terms of the following:
  - Transport
  - Grading
  - Packing; and,
  - Loading and handling responsibilities
- Terms that typically apply to the seller’s and buyer’s purchase price are:

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Free Into Store	FIS	Total cost material delivered into buyer’s store.
Free On Truck	FOT	Total cost of material loaded onto buyer’s truck.
Free Along Side	FAS	Total cost of material delivered to dock—shipping point.
Free On Board	FOB	Total cost of material loaded on ship or buyers transport other than truck.
Cost & Freight	C&F	Total cost of material and transport to buyer’s nominated location.
Cost Insurance & Freight	CIF	Total cost of product, insurance of product, and transport of product to buyer’s nominated location.

## Invoice

- The 'Terms of Sale' or contract that are agreed and signed by both parties should be interpreted as a legally binding contract.
- All terms of sale should be offered in writing typically within 5 days of any acceptance between the parties.
- Invoicing should conform clearly and concisely to the instructions on the order and include the following:
  - Paper grade
  - Stock volume
  - Delivery and/ or collection dates
  - Pricing
  - Material packing
  - Material Loading
  - Terms of payment, and;
  - Terms of rejection.

## 7. Australian Recovered Paper Specifications (AuRPS)

### 7.1 Soft Mixed

<b>Grade Name</b>	Soft Mixed
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS SM- 01
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (1): Residential Mixed Paper
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	Kerbside
<b>Specification</b>	Consists of a mixture of various qualities of paper that contains a high percentage of old newspapers and coloured advertising inserts with no limit as to other fiber content.
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	May not exceed 2.0%

<b>Out Throws</b>	High wet strength papers and PLA- coated LPB may not exceed 5.0%
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> </ul>

## 7.2 Hard Mixed

<b>Grade Name</b>	Hard Mixed
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS HM- 02
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (3): Hard Mixed Paper
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kerbside</li> <li>• Industrial</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	Consists of a mixture of various qualities of paper and paperboard that contains a high percentage of corrugated and folding carton boards with no limit as to other fiber content.
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	May not exceed 1.0%
<b>Out Throws</b>	High wet strength papers may not exceed 3.0%
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> </ul>



### 7.3 Kerbside Newspapers

<b>Grade Name</b>	Kerbside Newspapers
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS KNP- 06
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (6): Old Newspaper
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	Sorted kerbside
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of old newspapers, excluding sunburned</li> <li>• Contains no more than the normal percentage of, coloured advertising inserts, magazines, and domestic office and stationery papers as typically generated from kerbside collections and sorted by a Material Recovery Facility.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	Including insoluble adhesives and high strength material that may not exceed 1.0%
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 5.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes,</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Telephone books</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plaster liner wallboard,</li> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Export newsprint</li> </ul>

## 7.4 Kerbside Newspapers #7

<b>Grade Name</b>	Kerbside Newspapers #7
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS KNP- 07
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (7): Regular news, de- inked quality (#7 ONP)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	Sorted kerbside
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of old newspapers, excluding sunburned.</li> <li>• Contains no more than the normal percentage of coloured advertising inserts, magazines, and domestic office and stationery papers as typically generated from kerbside collections and sorted by MRF.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	Including insoluble adhesives and high strength material that may not exceed 0.5%
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 3.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Telephone books</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plaster liner wallboard</li> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Newsprint</li> </ul>

## 7.5 News, De- inked Quality #8

<b>Grade Name</b>	News, De- inked Quality #8
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS KNP- 08
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (8): Special news, de- inked quality (#8 ONP)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printing houses</li> <li>• Publishers</li> <li>• Kerbside</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of baled, sorted, fresh newspapers, excluding sunburned.</li> <li>• Should be free from papers other news and relatively free from magazines.</li> <li>• Contains no more than the normal percentage of coloured advertising inserts, and domestic office and stationary papers as typically generated by newspaper press rooms and/ or from positive kerbside sorting processes.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	Including insoluble adhesives and high strength material that may not exceed 0.25%
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 0.5%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes,</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Magazines</li> </ul>

<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newsprint</li> <li>• Tissue</li> </ul>
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## 7.6 Over Issue News #9

<b>Grade Name</b>	Over Issue News #9
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS OIN- 09
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (9): Over Issue News (OI or OIN)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printing houses</li> <li>• Publishers</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of unused overrun newspapers that was printed on newsprint, baled or securely tied in bundles.</li> <li>• Contains no more than the normal percentage of coloured advertising inserts.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	No prohibitive materials are permitted
<b>Out Throws</b>	No out throws are permitted
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newsprint</li> <li>• Tissue</li> </ul>

## 7.7 Magazines (OMG)

<b>Grade Name</b>	Magazines
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS MAG- 10
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (10): Magazines (OMG)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial</li> <li>• Retail</li> <li>• Commercial</li> <li>• Publishers</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of sorted baled coated magazines, catalogues, and similar printed materials.</li> <li>• May contain a small percentage of uncoated news-type paper as typically generated in this grade.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	May not exceed 0.25%
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 0.5%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Office and stationery papers</li> <li>• High wet strength materials</li> <li>• Telephone books</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	Newsprint

## 7.8 Old Corrugated Containers

<b>Grade Name</b>	Old Corrugated Containers
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS OCC- 11
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (11): Corrugated Containers (OCC)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sorted Kerbside</li> <li>• Retail</li> <li>• Industrial</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of used corrugated cardboard boxes having liners of either test liner, or kraft.</li> <li>• May include folding cartons, and similar boxboard products.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	May not exceed 1.0%
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 5.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newspapers</li> <li>• Magazines</li> <li>• Office and stationery papers</li> <li>• High strength material</li> <li>• Telephone books</li> <li>• PLA- coated LPB</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> </ul>

## 7.9 Premium OCC

<b>Grade Name</b>	Premium OCC
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS PCC- 12
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (12): Double Sorted Old Corrugated (DS OCC)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Retail</li> <li>● Industrial</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sorted single and/ or double lined kraft cardboard</li> <li>● Material has been specifically sorted to be free of boxboard, off- shore corrugated, plastic and wax.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	May not exceed 0.25%
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 3.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Newspapers</li> <li>● Magazines</li> <li>● Office and stationery papers</li> <li>● High strength material</li> <li>● Waxed boxes</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>● Folding cartons</li> </ul>

## 7.10 Corrugated Clippings

<b>Grade Name</b>	Corrugated Clippings
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS CC- 13
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (13): New Double Lined Kraft Corrugated Containers (DLK)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	Industrial
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consists of new corrugated sheets and trim generated in the manufacture of corrugated cartons containing liners of either text liner or kraft.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	No prohibitive materials are permitted
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 2.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newspapers</li> <li>Magazines</li> <li>Office and stationery papers</li> <li>High strength material</li> <li>Other treated mediums liner</li> <li>Butt rolls</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>Folding cartons</li> </ul>



## 7.11 Office Pack #1

<b>Grade Name</b>	Office Pack #1
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS OP1- 37
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (37): Sorted Office Paper (SOP)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retail</li> <li>• Commercial</li> <li>• Industrial</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of more than 95% uncoated papers, as typically generated by offices and printers.</li> <li>• Contains mainly white ground wood free ledger, bond, envelope, writing and other similar papers and &lt;5% selected white- coated papers.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	<p>May not exceed 0.5%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insoluble adhesives</li> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Kraft liners</li> <li>• Polycoated fibre products</li> <li>• High wet strength papers</li> </ul>
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 2.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newspapers</li> <li>• Magazines</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White- lined corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Plaster liner wallboards</li> <li>• White pulp</li> <li>• Tissue</li> </ul>

## 7.12 Office Pack #2

<b>Grade Name</b>	Office Pack #2
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS OP2- 38
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (37): Sorted Coloured Ledger (SOP) with higher proportion of coated papers
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retail</li> <li>• Commercial</li> <li>• Industrial</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of more than 70% uncoated and less than 30% coated papers, as typically generated by offices and printers.</li> <li>• Contains mainly white and coloured ground wood free ledger, bond, envelope, writing and other similar papers.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	<p>May not exceed 0.5%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insoluble adhesives</li> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Kraft liners</li> <li>• Polycoated fibre products</li> <li>• High wet strength papers</li> </ul>
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 2.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newspapers</li> <li>• Magazines</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White- lined corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Plaster liner wallboards</li> <li>• White pulp</li> <li>• Tissue</li> </ul>

### 7.13 Sorted White Ledger

<b>Grade Name</b>	Sorted White Ledger
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS SWL- 40
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI: Sorted White Ledger (40)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Retail</li> <li>● Commercial</li> <li>● Industrial</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consists of uncoated printed or unprinted sheets, trim, guillotined books, and cuttings of white ground wood free ledger, bond, writing, and all other papers that have a similar fibre and filler content.</li> <li>● Must be free from treated padded, heavily printed stock, and adhesives.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Prohibitive Materials</b></p>	<p>May not exceed 0.25%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Insoluble adhesives</li> <li>● Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>● Folding cartons</li> <li>● Kraft liners</li> <li>● Polycoated fibre products</li> <li>● High wet strength papers</li> </ul>
<p><b>Out Throws</b></p>	<p>May not exceed 0.25%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Newspapers</li> <li>● Magazines</li> </ul>
<p><b>Common End Uses</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● White- lined corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>● Plaster liner wallboards</li> <li>● White folding cartons</li> <li>● White pulp</li> <li>● Tissue</li> </ul>

## 7.14 Unsorted Office Papers

<b>Grade Name</b>	Unsorted Office Papers
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS UOP- 36
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (36): Unsorted Office Paper (UOP)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial</li> <li>• Document storage</li> <li>• Document destruction</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of printed or unprinted paper typically generated in an office environment that may include a document destruction process.</li> <li>• May contain white, coloured, coated and uncoated papers, manila and pastel coloured file folders.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	<p>May not exceed 1.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insoluble adhesives</li> <li>• Polycoated fibre products</li> <li>• High wet strength papers</li> </ul>
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 5.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newspapers</li> <li>• Magazines</li> <li>• Telephone books</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardboards</li> <li>• Dark or heavily coloured material and mechanical fiber</li> </ul>
<p><b>Common End Uses</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White- lined corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Plaster liner wallboards</li> <li>• Tissue</li> </ul>

## 7.15 Coated Book Stock

<b>Grade Name</b>	Coated Book Stock
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS CBS- 43
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (43): Coated Book Stock (CBS)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printers</li> <li>• Distributors</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of coated ground wood- free paper, printed or unprinted in sheets, shavings, guillotined books and cuttings.</li> <li>• A reasonable percentage of paper containing fine ground wood may be included.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	<p>May not exceed 0.5%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insoluble adhesives</li> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Kraft liners</li> <li>• Polycoated fiber products</li> <li>• High wet strength papers</li> </ul>
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 2.0%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newspapers</li> <li>• Telephone books</li> </ul>

<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• White- lined corrugated cardboard boxes</li><li>• Plaster liner wallboards</li><li>• Tissue</li></ul>
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## 7.16 Hard White Ledger

<b>Grade Name</b>	Hard White Ledger
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS HWL- 31
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI: Hard White Envelope Cutting (31)
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printers</li> <li>• Industrial</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of sheets and trim of new (industry generated) printed or unprinted white ground wood free paper used in the manufacture of envelopes, forms, and stationery.</li> <li>• All stock must be free of non- impact printing while a small percentage of coating and carbonless paper is allowable.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	<p>May not exceed 0.15%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insoluble adhesives</li> <li>• Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>• Folding cartons</li> <li>• Kraft liners</li> <li>• High wet strength papers</li> <li>• Any other material damaging to equipment or machinery</li> </ul>

<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 0.25%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Newspapers</li> <li>● Magazines</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● White- lined corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>● Plaster liner wallboards</li> <li>● Office and stationery papers</li> <li>● Tissue</li> </ul>

## 7.17 Liquid Paperboard

<b>Grade Name</b>	Liquid Paperboard
<b>Grade Code</b>	AuRPS LPB- S6
<b>ISRI Grade</b>	ISRI (6- S): Polycoated Milk Carton Stock
<b>Common Source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorted kerbside</li> </ul>
<b>Specification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All liquid carton board as commonly found in used gable top milk cartons sorted from domestic kerbside collections at MRFs.</li> <li>All cartons may have a maximum of 10% mechanical fiber and total fiber content of not less than 50% as typically contained in aseptic cartons.</li> </ul>
<b>Prohibitive Materials</b>	May not exceed 0.25%.
<b>Out Throws</b>	<p>May not exceed 0.25%, including the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrugated cardboard boxes</li> <li>Folding cartons</li> <li>Kraft liners</li> <li>High wet strength papers</li> <li>Waxed boxes</li> <li>Office and stationery papers</li> <li>Newspapers</li> <li>Magazines</li> <li>Printed uncoated liquid paperboard</li> </ul>
<b>Common End Uses</b>	Office and stationery papers

## 8 Specialty Grades

Other paper grades listed below are produced and traded domestically and internationally.

- PBC- S8 Polycoated Boxboard Cuttings
- WCC- S11 Waxed Corrugated Cuttings
- WSXX- S12 Wet Strength Corrugated Cuttings
- APGTC- S13 Aseptic Packaging and Gable- Top Cartons

Due to certain characteristics, i.e. the presence of wet strength polycoatings, plastic and foil, these are not included in the regular grades of paper stock. However, special equipment and machinery is currently available to treat and utilise large quantities of these paper grades. These specialty grades are accepted by many paper mills around the world.

It is recommended that buyers and sellers negotiate the specific specifications, such as the type of wet strength agent used, the percentage of wax, the amount of polycoating, top of or under the printing, etc, prior to transaction. Furthermore, it is also recommended that purchase should be made based on samples.