



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST-TS CEN/TS 17830:2022

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Papir, karton in lepenka - Navodilo za uporabo izraza v 2.2 "Prepovedani materiali" iz EN 643:2014

Paper and board - Guidance on the application of Term 2.2 "Prohibited materials" of EN 643:2014

Papier und Pappe - Leitfaden zur Anwendung des Begriffs 2.2 unzulässige Materialien in EN 643:2014

Papiers et cartons - Recommandations relatives à l'application du terme 2.2 « Matériaux interdits » de l'EN 643:2014

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85.060 Papir, karton in lepenka Paper and board

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ICS 85.060

English Version

**Paper and board - Guidance on the application of Term
2.2 "Prohibited materials" of EN 643:2014**

Papiers et cartons - Recommandations relatives à
l'application du terme 2.2 "Matériaux interdits" de
l'EN 643:2014

Papier und Pappe - Leitfaden zur Anwendung des
Begriffs 2.2 unzulässige Materialien in EN 643:2014

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 24 July 2022 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

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Contents	Page
European foreword	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms and definitions	5
4 General principle	5
5 Interpretation of EN 643:2014, Term 2.2 Prohibited materials	6
5.1 Used food contact materials and articles.....	6
5.2 Specific types of tissue products	6
5.2.1 Selectively collected handtowels.....	6
5.2.2 Kitchen towels, mats, napkins	7
Bibliography	8

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European foreword

This document (CEN/TS 17830:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 172 “Pulp, paper and board”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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Introduction

Clause 5.2 of EN 643:2014 excludes “prohibited materials” as defined in Clause 2.2 without providing any kind of tolerance. This is an important quality requirement to avoid any hazard for safety, health and environment as well as to make clear that paper and board for recycling is a quality material and not a channel to dispose of any refuse.

Clause 2.2 of EN 643:2014 defines as prohibited material “any materials which represent a hazard for health, safety and environment, such as medical waste, contaminated products of personal hygiene, hazardous waste, organic waste including foodstuffs, bitumen, toxic powders and similar”. It can be interpreted that this list is par lance and that products of the mentioned groups are meant, disregarding whether they are “waste” or not. This guidance document addresses two topics related to this definition of prohibited materials, i.e. the presence of foodstuff and products of personal hygiene.

This document is intended to assist the users of EN 643 to more clearly understand what is meant by the terms “prohibited materials” and which materials might be limited accepted in paper and board for recycling.

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1 Scope

This document provides guidance on the interpretation of Clause 2.2 “prohibited materials” of EN 643:2014 and provides definitions and examples to help the users to meet EN 643 requirements. It does not add to, subtract from, or in any way modify the requirements of the EN 643 standard. This document does not prescribe mandatory approaches to implementation.

This document does not modify Clause 5.2 of EN 643.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 643:2014, *Paper and board - European list of standard grades of paper and board for recycling*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

food contact materials and articles

paper and board or paper and board products which in their finished state: (a) are intended to be brought into contact with food; or (b) are already in contact with food and were intended for that purpose; or (c) can reasonably be expected to be brought into contact with food or to transfer their constituents to food under normal or foreseeable conditions of use

[SOURCE: “Food contact guidelines for the compliance of paper & board materials and articles” published by CEPI et al. in 2019 (modified)]

3.2

hand towel

tissue product intended for wiping and drying hands

[SOURCE: EN ISO 12625-1:2019, 3.43.1]

4 General principle

Food waste is clearly indicated as prohibited material in EN 643:2014, 2.2.

Concerns have been raised regarding the presence and quantity of residual food due to the use of paper packaging or other articles intended or expected to come in contact with food (e.g. food-to-go packaging, napkins and wrappings). Although, experience has shown that several grades of paper for recycling unavoidably contain visible traces of foodstuff.

Used products of personal hygiene can be contaminated with human secretions. Therefore, they are prohibited in paper for recycling. This document provides guidance where there is a need of clarification.

(Many consumers can be not fully aware about materials which shouldn't be in paper for recycling. It remains the task of municipalities and of collectors to provide proper information and education and to

CEN/TS 17830:2022 (E)

operate so as to produce the paper for recycling grades required by their clients in compliance with EN 643.)

5 Interpretation of EN 643:2014, Term 2.2 Prohibited materials**5.1 Used food contact materials and articles**

Organic waste as foodstuff is listed under “prohibited material” although fresh foodstuff is not a health hazard. However, food can rot and act as a nutrient for microbiological growth. Under certain conditions, this can become hazardous in a relatively short period of time. Even if generally the rotation of fibre in the value chain (from consumption to collection, sorting and recycling) occur in a faster period, it is important to minimize the content of food in paper for recycling.

On purpose, this document dispenses with the definition of a quantity because the relevance of remains of foodstuff is different depending on its type, amongst others. For example: liquid vs. solid, pulpable or not, soluble or mechanically removable solids.

Therefore, it is important to minimize the content of food in paper and board for recycling. For instance:

- foodstuff shall not be left in packaging and other food contact articles;
- foodstuff shall not be added intentionally to paper and board for recycling.

Used food contact paper articles can contain stains or even traces of food which are unavoidable in collection of post-consumer material and are not removable by mechanical means.

Examples for stains are spots of the toppings in delivery boxes for pizza. Examples for the traces are breadcrumbs in bags, sugar, salt, flour or food in emptied boxes or bags. Remains of liquids and solids can also be found in some special grades of EN 643 – in used liquid packaging board (grade 5.03.00) as well as in used paper cups and on other used tableware (grade 5.14.00).

These stains and traces should be tolerated in paper for recycling only if:

- the food contact paper article was emptied (if applicable);
- the food contact paper article had been used as intended;
- stains and traces come from the intended use of the food contact paper article and cannot be removed by dry sorting;
- stains and traces do not fully soak the paper.

If all those requirements are respected, it is unlikely that the stains and traces affect the recycling process as well as the pulp quality.

5.2 Specific types of tissue products**5.2.1 Selectively collected handtowels**

Paper products of personal hygiene are not included in the prohibited products as such in 2.2, but they are prohibited if whenever they are contaminated to an extent that they represent a hazard for health, safety and environment.

Recent collection concepts for used paper towels are designed to separate the towels which are used for drying and wiping hands and faces from the ones used for other purposes, for the purpose of their future recycling. No specific grade exists to date for these collection concepts in the EN 643 standard.

Traces of substances such as soap and other cosmetics are unavoidable but are not detrimental in these specialized recycling processes. For paper for recycling which consists of used towels only and which originates from an appropriate and monitored non-household scheme to collect and keep these towels separately from other paper and from refuse, these substances should not be regarded as prohibited contamination, if they will be recycled in these specialized processes, and according local regulations.

5.2.2 Kitchen towels, mats, napkins

Other tissue products as kitchen towels, mats and napkins are intended for cleaning and not for personal hygiene but could come in contact with foodstuff therefore they are included in the definition of used food contact paper articles.

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- [1] *“Food contact guidelines for the compliance of paper & board materials and articles”* published by CEPI et al. in 2019
- [2] EN ISO 12625-1:2019, *Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 1: Vocabulary (ISO 12625-1:2019)*

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