

General: The quality of the unprocessed amber container glass cullet must be such that after beneficiation with a conventional container glass cullet processor it will be suitable for the production of glass containers.

UNPROCESSED GREEN CONTAINER GLASS CULLET SPECIFICATIONS

Composition: soda-lime-silica beverage or food container glass.

Cullet Colors Segregation: Green Cullet

Green	90-100%
Flint	0-10%
Amber	0-10%
Other Colors	0-5%

Size: Cullet may be broken but not pulverized.

Moisture: Cullet should be free of excess moisture.

Contaminant Listings:

Outthrow Materials: Normal container labels; ring and metal closures where processing capabilities permit.

Prohibitive Materials: Non-acceptable items include non-container glass (vision ware, light bulbs, crystal, windows, mirrors, drinking glasses, ceramic, milk glass, etc.) metals, ores, minerals, bricks, clay, grinding and refractory materials, rocks, clay and ceramic closures.

General: The quality of the unprocessed green container glass cullet must be such that after beneficiation with a conventional container glass cullet processor it will be suitable for the production of glass containers.

PROCESSED (FURNACE READY) FLINT CONTAINER GLASS CULLET SPECIFICATIONS

Composition: Soda-lime-silica container glass.

Container Glass Cullet Colors Segregation: Flint Cullet

Flint	95-100%
Amber	0-5%
Green	0-1%
Other Colors	0-5%
Total NON-Flint Cullet	= <5%

Size: Various sizes from whole glass containers to -100 Mesh. However, the ideal material size is 3/8" to 3/4" with a 10% minimum of fine particles. Material size is based upon buyer and seller's agreement.

Contaminant Listings:

Outthrow Materials: Organic Matter, allowable percentage based upon buyer and seller's agreement.

Prohibitive Materials:

Ferrous Metals

Nonferrous Metals

Ceramics (such as cups, saucers, dinnerware, pottery, etc.)

Other Glass (for example, plate window glass, heat-resistant glass—such as Pyrex—and lead-based glass—such as crystal ware, television tubes, vision ware, etc.)

Other Materials (such as bricks, rocks, etc.)

PROCESSED (FURNACE READY) AMBER CONTAINER GLASS CULLET SPECIFICATIONS

Composition: Soda-lime-silica container glass

Container Glass Cullet Colors Segregation: Amber Cullet

Amber	90-100%
Flint	0-10%
Green	0-10%
Other Colors	0-5%
Total NON-Amber Cullet=	<10%

Size: Various sizes from whole glass containers to -100 Mesh. However, the ideal material size is 3/8" to 3/4" with a 10% minimum of fine particles. Material size is based upon buyer and seller's agreement.

Contaminant Listings:

Outthrow Materials: Organic Matter, allowable percentage based upon buyer and seller's agreement.

Prohibitive Materials:

Ferrous Metals

Nonferrous Metals

Ceramics (such as cups, saucers, dinnerware, pottery, etc.)

Other Glass (for example, plate window glass, heat-resistant glass—such as Pyrex—and lead-based glass—such as crystal ware, television tubes, vision ware, etc.)

Other Materials (such as bricks, rocks, etc.)

PROCESSED (FURNACE READY) GREEN CONTAINER GLASS CULLET SPECIFICATIONS

Composition: Soda-lime-silica container glass

Container Glass Cullet Colors Segregation: Green Cullet

Green	70-100%
Flint	0-15%
Amber	0-15%
Other Colors	0-10%
Total NON-Green Cullet=	<30%

The color green typically consists of a variety of shades, for example: emerald green or lime green.

Size: Various sizes from whole glass containers to -100 Mesh. However, the ideal material size is 3/8" to 3/4" with a 10% minimum of fine particles. Material size is based upon buyer and seller's agreement.

Contaminant Listings:

Outthrow Materials: Organic Matter, allowable percentage based upon buyer and seller's agreement.

Prohibitive Materials:

Ferrous Metals

Nonferrous Metals

Ceramics (such as cups, saucers, dinnerware, pottery, etc.)

Other Glass (for example, plate window glass, heat-resistant glass—such as Pyrex—and lead based glass—such as crystal ware, television tubes, vision ware, etc.)

Other Materials (such as bricks, rocks, etc.)

Guidelines for Paper Stock: PS-2008—Domestic Transactions

Paper Stock: Domestic Transactions

Preamble

These standards and practices apply to paper stock for repulping only and are for use in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Transactions may be modified by mutual agreement between Buyer and Seller.

Basic to the Success of any Buyer-Seller Relationship is an Atmosphere of "Good Faith."

In keeping with this, the following principles have been established:

1. Seller must use due diligence to ascertain that shipments consist of properly packed paper stock and that shipments are made during the period specified.
2. Arbitrary deductions, cancellations and/or rejections by the Buyer are counter to acceptable good trade practices.
3. Seller shall provide the quality of paper stock agreed upon but shall not be responsible for the use of the paper stock or of the manufactured product.

I. The Purchase Agreement

Each transaction covering the purchase or sale of paper stock shall be confirmed in writing and include agreement on the following items:

1. Quantity

Where possible, the quantity shall always be specified in terms of a definite number of short tons of 2,000 lbs. each or metric tonnes of 2,204.6 pounds each.

- a. When the quantity is specified in tons or tonnes, the order shall be considered completed when aggregate shipments are 5% under or over the quantity ordered.
- b. When the quantity is specified in carloads or truckloads, a "load" shall be defined as a truck, trailer, or railcar loaded to full visible capacity not to exceed established legal weight limits.
- c. The Buyer and Seller may establish minimum carload and/or truckload weights.

2. Grades

Where possible, each grade purchased shall be specified in accordance with the grade as defined in SECTION VI herein.

3. Packing

Unit type, i.e.: bales, skids, rolls, pallets, boxes, securely tied bundles or loose should be specified.

4. Pricing and Terms

The agreed price and payment terms shall be clearly stated.

5. Shipping Terms

Shipping terms shall be indicated with the use of phrases such as "f.o.b. shipping point" or "f.o.b. delivered."

6. Shipping Instructions

Shipping instructions should clearly specify shipping schedule, route, carrier and destination.

7. Shipping Period

The shipping period shall be understood to be within the same calendar month of the date of the order unless otherwise specified.

II. Fulfillment by the Seller

The practice of the Seller shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Acceptance

All orders shall be confirmed in writing.

2. Grading

Paper stock sold under the grade names appearing in SECTION VI shall conform to those grading definitions.

3. Baling

Each bale must be secured with a sufficient number of bale ties drawn tight to ensure a satisfactory delivery.

4. Tare

If agreed to by the Buyer, sides and headers may be used to make a satisfactory delivery of the bales but must not be excessive. The weight of skids, Gaylord boxes and other similar materials shall be deducted from the gross invoice weight.

5. Loading

Paper stock shall be loaded as follows:

- a. Before they are loaded, railcars and trucks shall be free from objectionable materials and odors, and shall have sound floors and doors.
- b. All loads should consist entirely of one grade of paper stock unless otherwise agreed to. When two or more grades are included in the same load, units of each grade should be kept together in a separate part of the railcar or truck.
- c. Paper stock must be loaded in a manner that will minimize shifting and breakage. Excessive breakage due to improper loading can be cause for rejection.
- d. Paper stock shall be loaded in accordance with industry safety best practices.

Please refer to the following guide for valuable safety information: <http://www.isri.org/safeshipping>

6. Shipping Notice/Bill of Lading

Shipping by Truck

A bill of lading or shipping notice shall accompany each shipment to the Buyer and should include the following:

- a. Date of shipment
- b. Release number (if applicable)

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- c. Number of bales/rolls
- d. Grade of paper
- e. Name of trucking company, trailer number and driver's signature
- f. Shipper's signature

Shipping by Rail

When shipping by railcar, a bill of lading with shipping instructions shall be provided to the railroad and to the Buyer immediately upon release of the railcar and these documents should include the following:

- a. Date of shipment
- b. Release number (if applicable)
- c. Number of bales/rolls
- d. Grade of paper
- e. Car number
- f. Weighing instructions
- g. Routing
- h. Destination
- i. Shipper's signature

7. Invoicing

Invoices, if required, should conform to instructions on the order and include the following data:

- a. Date of shipment
- b. Railcar or truck number
- c. Customer's order number
- d. Release Number (if applicable)
- e. Shipper's invoice number
- f. FOB point
- g. Number of units (bales, rolls, skids etc.)
- h. Weight and grade
- i. Price and extension
- j. Payment terms

8. Rejection

When notified of a rejection, the Seller must, within two business days, advise the Buyer as to which of the following procedures the Seller has decided upon:

- a. Agree with the Buyer to a compromise acceptance and settlement.
- b. Inspect the quality of the rejected material. The inspection and final disposition by the Seller shall take place within three business days of the notification. By mutual agreement, this time limit may be exceeded.
- c. Order reshipment of the material.
- d. Request that the Buyer agree to submit the rejected shipment to arbitration.

III. Fulfillment by the Buyer

The practice of the Buyer shall be in accordance with the following:

Upon receipt of the shipment, the Buyer is to make all possible effort to inspect the contents while it is still loaded.

- a. **Acceptable Loads** (i.e. quality of paper stock, weight, bale integrity, moisture, order quantity, etc.)

- if the shipment appears to be in accordance with the order, the shipping notice and other parameters as established between the Buyer and the Seller, the Buyer shall proceed with the unloading and shall provide the Seller with the receiving weights within **three** business days of unloading.

- b. **Unacceptable Loads** (i.e. quality of paper stock, weight, bale integrity, moisture, order quantity, etc.)

- if the shipment does not appear to be in accordance with the order, the shipping notice or any other parameters as established between the Buyer and the Seller, the Buyer shall **immediately** notify the Seller.
- the Buyer shall set aside any portion of the shipment that is controversial and take reasonable care to protect that paper stock from any external deterioration or contamination until the final disposition of that shipment is determined.

Buyer has 21 days to downgrade or reject

- if the Buyer, at any time with **21** calendar days after receipt of a shipment, finds objectionable materials heretofore not visible, the Buyer shall have the right to downgrade or reject the paper stock and shall immediately notify the Seller. The Seller will then determine the final disposition of the shipment.
- in the event of a rejection, the Buyer shall be responsible for any paper stock used by the Buyer, and the attendant freight, other than such quantity as may be considered reasonable for laboratory sampling or testing purposes.

IV. Miscellaneous Practices

1. Ownership

- a. When the shipment is purchased "f.o.b. shipping point" and is in accordance with the agreement covering the transaction, it becomes the property of the Buyer when loaded.
- b. When the shipment is purchased on a "delivered" basis and is in accordance with the agreement covering the transaction, it remains the property of the Seller until it is delivered to the Buyer.
- c. If the shipment is purchased on an "f.o.b. shipping point-specified freight allowed" basis and is in accordance with the agreement covering the transaction, it becomes the property of the Buyer when loaded on the transportation vehicle.

2. Carrier Selection

- a. F.O.B. Shipping Point. Selection of the carrier is at the discretion of the Buyer unless otherwise agreed.
- b. F.O.B. Delivered. Selection of the carrier is at the discretion of the Seller unless otherwise agreed.

- c. Any excess freight charges accruing on a shipment due to the failure to the Seller to adhere to the purchase agreement is the liability of the Seller.
- d. Any excess freight charges accruing on a shipment due to the failure of the Buyer to adhere to the purchase agreement is the liability of the Buyer.

3. Weight Discrepancies

No adjustments shall be made on any shipment of paper stock when the weight variation is 1% or less.

If the variation exceeds 1% the Seller may initiate a Weight Review by submitting a certified scale weight (showing the gross, tare and net of the load) and/or a loading tally showing individual bale weights. The Buyer shall then review the data and either:

- a. adjust the received weight, or
- b. decline the appeal, in which case the Buyer's weight shall prevail.

4. Moisture content

All paper must be packed air dry.

Where excess moisture is present in the shipment, the Buyer has the right to request an adjustment and if a settlement cannot be reached, the Buyer has the right to reject the shipment.

V. Arbitration

In the event of a dispute where agreement cannot be reached between Buyer and Seller, the dispute may be submitted to ISRI arbitration as long as one of the parties is a member of the association. Refer to ISRI Arbitration Services section of this document for further information.

VI. Grade Definitions

The definitions which follow describe grades as they should be sorted and packed. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE FACT THAT PAPER STOCK AS SUCH IS A SECONDARY MATERIAL PRODUCED MANUALLY AND MAY NOT BE TECHNICALLY PERFECT. Definitions may not specifically address all types of processes used in the manufacture or recycling of paper products. Specific requirements should be discussed between Buyer and Seller during negotiations.

Outthrows

The term "Outthrows" as used throughout this section is defined as "all papers that are so manufactured or treated or are in such a form as to be unsuitable for consumption as the grade specified."

Prohibitive Materials

The term "Prohibitive Materials" as used throughout this section is defined as:

- a. Any materials which by their presence in a packing of paper stock, in excess of the amount allowed, will make the packaging unusable as the grade specified.
- b. Any materials that may be damaging to equipment.

- c. All sorted recovered paper stock must be free of food debris, medical or hazardous wastes and poisonous or other harmful substances or liquids.
- d. Wax is a Prohibitive unless accepted and pre-approved by the Buyer.

Note: The maximum quantity of "Outthrows" indicated in connection with the following grade definitions is understood to be the TOTAL of "Outthrows" and "Prohibitive Materials:"

A material can be classified as an "Outthrow" in one grade and as a "Prohibitive Material" in another grade. Carbon paper, for instance, is "UNSUITABLE" in Mixed Paper and is, therefore, classified as an "Outthrow;" whereas it is "UNUSABLE" in White Ledger and in this case is classified as a "Prohibitive Material."

Glossary of Terms

A supplemental glossary of paper stock terms is located on page 53. The purpose of this limited list of terms is to help the user better understand specific grade definitions contained within this Circular.

(1) Residential Mixed Paper

Consists of a mixture of various qualities of paper not limited as to type of fiber content, normally generated from residential, multi-material collection programs.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	2%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(2) Soft Mixed Paper

Consists of a clean, sorted mixture of various qualities of paper not limited as to type of fiber content.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(3) Hard Mixed Paper (HMP)

Consists of a clean, sorted mixture of various qualities of paper containing less than 10% groundwood content.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	3%

(4) Boxboard Cuttings

Consists of new cuttings of paperboard used in the manufacture of folding cartons, set-up boxes and similar boxboard products.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(5) Mill Wrappers

Consists of paper used as outside wrap for rolls, bundles, or skids of finished paper.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	3%

(6) News

Consists of newspaper as typically generated from news drives and curbside collections.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(7) News, De-ink Quality (#7 ONP)

Consists of sorted, fresh newspapers, not sunburned, containing not more than the normal percentage of rotogravure and colored sections. May contain magazines.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/4 of 1%

(8) Special News, De-ink Quality (#8 ONP)

Consists of sorted, fresh newspapers, not sunburned, free from magazines, white blank, pressroom over-issues, and paper other than news, containing not more than the normal percentage of rotogravure and colored sections. This grade must be tare-free.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/4 of 1%

(9) Over-Issue News (OI or OIN)

Consists of unused, overrun newspapers printed on newsprint, containing not more than the normal percentage of rotogravure and colored sections.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows	None permitted

(10) Magazines (OMG)

Consists of coated magazines, catalogues, and similar printed materials. May contain a small percentage of uncoated news-type paper.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	3%

(11) Corrugated Containers (OCC)

Consists of corrugated containers having liners of either test liner, jute or kraft.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(12) Double-Sorted Corrugated (DS OCC)

Consists of double-sorted corrugated containers, generated from supermarkets and/or industrial or commercial facilities, having liners of test liner, jute, or kraft. Material has been specially sorted to be free of boxboard, off-shore corrugated, plastic, and wax.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(13) New Double-Lined Kraft Corrugated Cuttings (DLK)

Consists of new corrugated cuttings having liners of either test liner, jute, or kraft. Treated medium or liners, insoluble adhesives, butt rolls, slabbed or hogged medium, are not acceptable in this grade.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(14) Fiber Cores

Consists of paper cores made from either chipboard and/or liner-board, single or multiple plies. Metal or plastic end caps, wood plugs, and textile residues are not acceptable in this grade.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(15) Used Brown Kraft

Consists of brown kraft bags free of objectionable liners and original contents.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/2 of 1%

(16) Mixed Kraft Cuttings

Consists of new brown kraft cuttings, sheets and bag scrap free of stitched paper.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	.1%

(17) Carrier Stock

Consists of printed or unprinted, unbleached new beverage carrier sheets and cuttings. May contain wet strength additives.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(18) New Colored Kraft

Consists of new colored kraft cuttings, sheets and bag scrap, free of stitched papers.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(19) Grocery Bag Scrap (KGB)

Consists of new brown kraft bag cuttings, sheets and misprint bags.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(20) Kraft Multi-Wall Bag Scrap

Consists of new brown kraft multi-wall bag cuttings, sheets, and misprint bags, free of stitched papers.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(21) New Brown Kraft Envelope Cuttings

Consists of new unprinted brown kraft envelopes, cuttings or sheets.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(22) Mixed Groundwood Shavings

Consists of trim of magazines, catalogs and similar printed matter, not limited with respect to groundwood or coated stock, and may contain the bleed of cover and insert stock as well as beater-dyed paper and solid color printing.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(23) Telephone Directories

Consists of clean telephone directories printed for or by telephone directory publishers.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/2 of 1%

(24) White Blank News (WBN)

Consists of unprinted cuttings and sheets of white newsprint or other uncoated white groundwood paper of similar quality.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(25) Groundwood Computer Printout (GW CPO)

Consists of groundwood papers which are used in forms manufactured for use in data processing machines. This grade may contain colored stripes and impact or nonimpact (e.g., laser) computer printing.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(26) Publication Blanks (CPB)

Consists of unprinted cuttings or sheets of white coated or filled groundwood content paper.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(27) Flyleaf Shavings

Consists of trim from magazines, catalogs and similar printed matter. May contain the bleed of cover and insert stock to a maximum of 10% dark colors. Beater-dyed paper may not exceed 2%. Shavings of novel news or newsprint grades may not be included in this grade.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
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Total Outthrows may not exceed 1%

(28) Coated Soft White Shavings (SWS)

Consists of unprinted, coated, and uncoated shavings and sheets of white groundwood-free printing paper. May contain a small percentage of groundwood.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 1%

(29) (Grade not currently in use)**(30) Hard White Shavings (HWS)**

Consists of shavings or sheets of unprinted, untreated white groundwood-free paper.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 1/2 of 1%

(31) Hard White Envelope Cuttings (HWEC)

Consists of groundwood-free cuttings, shavings, or sheets of unprinted, untreated, and uncoated white envelope paper.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 1/2 of 1%

(32) (Grade not currently in use)**(33) New Colored Envelope Cuttings**

Consists of groundwood-free cuttings, shavings, or sheets of untreated, uncoated bleachable colored envelope paper.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(34) (Grade not currently in use)**(35) Semi Bleached Cuttings**

Consists of sheets and cuttings of unprinted, untreated, groundwood-free paper such as file folder stock, manila tabulating card trim, untreated milk carton stock, or manila tag.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(36) Unsorted Office Paper (UOP)

Consists of printed or unprinted paper typically generated in an office environment that may include a document destruction process. This grade may contain white, colored, coated and uncoated papers, manila and pastel colored file folders.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed 2%
Total Outthrows may not exceed 10%

(37) Sorted Office Paper (SOP)

Consists of paper, as typically generated by offices, containing primarily white and colored groundwood-free paper, free of unbleached fiber. May include a small percentage of groundwood computer printout and facsimile paper.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed 5%

(38) (Grade not currently in use)**(39) Manifold Colored Ledger (MCL)**

Consists of sheets, shavings, and cuttings of industrially-generated printed or unprinted colored or white groundwood-free paper. All stock must be uncoated and free of nonimpact printing. A percentage of carbonless paper is allowable.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed 1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(40) Sorted White Ledger (SWL)

Consists of uncoated, printed or unprinted sheets, shavings, guillotined books, and cuttings of white groundwood-free ledger, bond, writing, and other paper which has similar fiber and filler content.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed 1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(41) Manifold White Ledger (MWL)

Consists of sheets, shavings, and cuttings of industrially-generated printed or unprinted white groundwood-free paper. All stock must be uncoated and free of nonimpact printing.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed 1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(42) Computer Printout (CPO)

Consists of white groundwood-free paper in forms manufactured for use in data processing machines. This grade may contain colored stripes and impact or non-impact (e.g. laser) computer printing, and may contain no more than 5% groundwood in the pack. All stock must be untreated and uncoated.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(43) Coated Book Stock (CBS)

Consists of coated groundwood-free paper, printed or unprinted in sheets, shavings, guillotined books and cuttings. A reasonable percentage of paper containing fine groundwood may be included.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(44) Coated Groundwood Sections (CGS)

Consists of printed, coated groundwood paper in sheets, sections, shavings or guillotined books. This grade may not include news quality groundwood paper.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(45) Printed Bleached Board Cuttings

Consists of groundwood-free printed bleached board cuttings, free from misprint sheets, cartons, wax, greaseproof lamination, gilt, and inks, adhesives or coatings that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed 1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(46) Misprinted Bleached Board

Consists of groundwood-free misprint sheets and cartons of bleached board, free from wax, greaseproof lamination, gilt, and inks, adhesives or coatings that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed 2%

(47) Unprinted Bleached Board

Consists of groundwood-free unprinted, untreated bleached board cuttings, sheets or rolls, free from wax, greaseproof lamination and adhesives or coatings that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 1%

(48) #1 Bleached Cup Stock (#1 Cup)

Consists of untreated cuttings or sheets of coated or uncoated cup base stock. Cuttings with slight bleed may be included. Must be free of wax, poly, and other coatings that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed 1/2 of 1%

(49) #2 Printed Bleached Cup Stock (#2 Cup)

Consists of printed, untreated formed cups, cup die cuts, and misprint sheets of coated or uncoated cup base stock. Glues must be water soluble. Must be free of wax, poly, and other coatings that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(50) Unprinted Bleached Plate Stock

Consists of groundwood-free bleached coated or uncoated, untreated and unprinted plate cuttings and sheets.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/2 of 1%

(51) Printed Bleached Plate Stock

Consists of groundwood-free bleached coated or uncoated, untreated printed plates and sheets. Must be free of coatings or inks that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

Specialty Grades

The grades listed below are produced and traded in carload and truckload quantities throughout the United States, and because of certain characteristics (i.e., the presence of wet strength, polycoatings, plastic, foil, carbon paper, hot melt glue), are not included in the regular grades of paper stock. However, it is recognized that many mills have special equipment and are able to utilize large quantities of these grades. Since many paper mills around the world do use these specialty grades, they are being listed with appropriate grade numbers for easy reference.

The Paper Stock Industries Chapter of ISRI is not establishing specific specifications, which would refer to such factors as the type of wet strength agent used, the percentage of wax, the amount of polycoating, whether it is on top of or under the printing, etc. The specification for each grade should be determined between Buyer and Seller, and it is recommended that purchase be made based on sample.

These specialty grades are as follows:

- 1-S White Waxed Cup Cuttings
- 2-S Printed Waxed Cup Cuttings
- 3-S Plastic Coated Cups
- 4-S Polycoated Bleached Kraft-Unprinted
- 5-S Polycoated Bleached Kraft-Printed
- 6-S Polycoated Milk Carton Stock
- 7-S Polycoated Diaper Stock
- 8-S Polycoated Boxboard Cuttings
- 9-S Waxed Boxboard Cuttings
- 10-S Printed and/or Unprinted Bleached Sulphate Containing Foil
- 11-S Waxed Corrugated Cuttings
- 12-S Wet Strength Corrugated Cuttings
- 13-S Asphalt Laminated Corrugated Cuttings
- 14-S Beer Carton Scrap
- 15-S Contaminated Bag Scrap
- 16-S Insoluble Glued Free Sheet Paper and/or Board (IGS)
- 17-S White Wet Strength Scrap
- 18-S Brown Wet Strength Scrap
- 19-S Printed and/or Colored Wet Strength Scrap
- 20-S File Stock
- 21-S New Computer Print Out
- 22-S Ruled White
- 23-S Flyleaf Shavings Containing Hot Melt Glue
- 24-S Carbon Mix
- 25-S Books with Covers
- 26-S Unsorted Tabulating Cards
- 27-S Colored Tabulating Cards
- 28-S Carbonless Treated Ledger
- 29-S (Not currently in use)
- 30-S Plastic Windowed Envelopes
- 31-S Textile Boxes
- 32-S Printed TMP
- 33-S Unprinted TMP
- 34-S Manila Tabulating Cards
- 35-S Sorted Colored Ledger

Glossary of Paper Stock Terms for Both Domestic and Export Transactions

The following is a glossary of paper stock terms used within section VI, Grade Definitions, of the Guidelines for Paper Stock: PS-2005, for both Domestic and Export Transactions. These terms are not intended as a dictionary, but as a guide to help the Circular user better understand specific grade definitions as used in the recovered paper industry.

ADHESIVES: Bonding substances that are non-water soluble are considered contaminants in pulp subs, groundwood and deinking grades.

BEATER-DYED: Paper dyed or colored during the paper manufacturing process.

BLEACHED: Paper that has been whitened by chemicals.

BOARDS: Paperboard 0.006 inch or thicker.

BOGUS: Paper of inferior quality to a standard grade.

BOXBOARD: Paperboard made from a variety of recovered fibers having sufficient folding properties and thickness to be used to manufacture folding or set-up boxes.

CHEMICAL WOOD-FIBER PULP: Generic for cellulose fiber isolated and purified by a chemical digestive process.

CHIPBOARD: Uncoated, non-folding paperboard made from a variety of recovered papers, having sufficient strength and structural properties to be used to manufacture game boards, book covers, notebook backing and similar products.

COATINGS: A layer of adhesives, clays, varnish or any barrier applied to paper.

CONTAINERBOARD: Linerboard and corrugated medium used to manufacture shipping containers.

CORES: Paper tubes on which rolls of paper may be wound for shipment.

CORRUGATED CONTAINERS: Shipping containers made with kraft paper linerboard and corrugated medium.

CUTTINGS: Paper stock by-product of paper converting operations.

FILLER/FILLED: Denotes papers that have minerals (clays or other pigments) added for improving quality or color.

FLYLEAF/SHAVINGS: Trim scrap from printing operations.

FRESHEET: Paper that contains less than 10% groundwood fiber (synonym: groundwood-free).

GROUNDWOOD: Paper made with fibers produced without chemical pulping.

GILT: Metallic (gold or silver) inks used in printing.

HOGGED: Paper that has been mechanically torn or ripped to reduce its original size.

HOT-MELT: A type of glue or adhesive applied while hot/warm. Considered a contaminant in some grades.

IMPACT (PRINTING): A paper printing process that physically applies ink to the paper surface.

INSOLUABLE GLUES: Glues that won't dissolve (break down) in water.

JUTE: Strong, long-fibered pulp made from hemp.

KRAFT: Paper made from sulfate pulp (synonyms: brown and strong).

LAMINATED: Paper manufactured by fusing one or more layers of paper together.

LINERBOARD: Outside layers of a combination board used to manufacture corrugated shipping containers.

MANIFOLD: May denote continuous forms or business forms with several parts (may be interleaved with carbon paper or be carbonless papers).

MEDIUM: The inner corrugated fluted material used to manufacture corrugated shipping containers.

NON-IMPACT: Papers having printing images formed without impact.

OFF-SHORE/ASIAN: Denotes corrugated shipping containers manufactured overseas and containing bogus liners or medium. (Color is somewhat lighter/more yellow than North American produced materials).

PAPERBOARD: Denotes paper products used for packaging (corrugated boxes, folding cartons, set-up boxes, etc.).

ROTOGRAVURE: A paper printing (intaglio) process typically used to create the highest quality of smoothness on coated and uncoated papers. Excess quantities are considered an out-throw in grades #7, #8, and #9.

SECTIONS: Unbound, unused printed material with full ink coverage.

SHAVINGS: Trim from converting and bindery operations.

SIGNATURES: A section of book obtained by folding a single sheet of printing paper.

SLABBED: Type of paper stock normally generated by cutting rolls.

SULFITE: Papers and boards made from pulps made from an acid process.

SULPHATE: Papers and boards made from alkaline processed pulps.

TEST LINER: Liners, which are the outer ply of any kind of paperboard, containing 100% recycled material.

TMP: Thermomechanical pulp.

TREATED: Paper manufactured with additives.

TRIM: Cuttings of paper stock generated at converting or bindery operations which normally have little or no printing.

ULTRA-VIOLET (UV) INKS/COATINGS: Papers having inks or coatings dried by utilizing an ultraviolet radiation method. Considered a contaminant in deinking grades.

WET STRENGTH: Papers that have been treated with a moisture-resistant chemical that inhibits pulping.

Guidelines for Paper Stock: PS-2008–Export Transactions

Paper Stock: Export Transactions

Preamble

These standards and practices apply to paper stock for repulping only and are for use in export transactions from the United States, Canada and Mexico. Transactions may be modified by mutual agreement between Buyer and Seller.

Basic to the success of any Buyer-Seller relationship is an atmosphere of “good faith.”

In keeping with this, the following principles have been established:

1. Seller must use due diligence to ascertain that shipments consist of properly packed paper stock and that shipments are made during the period specified.
2. Arbitrary deductions, cancellations and rejections by the Buyer are counter to acceptable good trade practice.
3. Seller shall deliver the quality of paper stock agreed upon but shall not be responsible for the use of the paper or for the manufactured product.

I. The Purchase Agreement

Each transaction covering the purchase or sale of paper stock should be confirmed in writing and include agreement on the following items:

1. Quantity

Where possible, the quantity shall always be specified in terms of a definite number of metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds each, or short tons of 2,000 pounds each.

- a. When the quantity is specified in tons or tonnes, the order shall be considered completed when aggregate shipments are 5% under or over the quantity ordered.
- b. The Buyer and Seller shall establish minimum container-load weights.

2. Grades

Where possible, each grade purchased shall be specified in accordance with the grade as defined in the latest Paper Stock Industries Chapter Standards and Practices Circular. Any deviation from the grades listed in the simplified Circular should be specified and agreed to by both parties.

3. Packing

Unit type, i.e. bales, skids, rolls, pallets, boxes, or bundles should be specified.

4. Pricing and Terms

The agreed price and payment terms shall be clearly stated.

5. Shipping Terms

Shipping terms shall be indicated with the use of acronyms such as: “F.A.S.,” “C&F,” “C.I.F.” or “CY.”

6. Shipping Instructions

Shipping instructions should be provided by the Buyer at the time of the order. Information should include: consignee, notify party, documentation, and inspection requirements. Insurance and freight payment information should be mutually agreed upon.

7. Shipping Period

The shipping period shall be mutually agreed upon by the Buyer and the Seller.

8. Method of Invoicing

Invoicing instructions shall be clearly stated.

II. Fulfillment by the Seller

Practices of the Seller shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Acceptance

All orders shall be confirmed in writing.

2. Grading

Paper stock which is sold under the grade names appearing in the PSI Standards and Practices Circular shall conform to those grading definitions.

3. Packing

Each unit must be sufficiently secured to ensure a satisfactory delivery.

4. Tare

If agreed to by the Buyer, sides and headers may be used to make a satisfactory delivery of the bales but must not be excessive. The weight of the skids and other similar materials shall be deducted from a gross invoice weight.

5. Loading

Paper stock shall be loaded as follows:

- a. All loads shall consist entirely of one grade of paper stock unless otherwise agreed to. When two or more grades are included in the same shipment, units of each grade shall be kept together in a separate part of the container.
- b. Paper stock must be loaded in a manner that will minimize shifting and breakage. Excessive breakage prior to unloading may be cause for a claim.

6. Shipping Notice

A packing list, shipping advice and/or an invoice shall be sent to the Buyer within 72 hours of the vessel sailing.

7. Invoicing

Invoicing should conform to the instructions on the order and include the following data:

- a. Date of Shipment
- b. Container Number
- c. Steamship Line, Vessel, Voyage Number

- d. Bill of Lading Number
- e. Customer's Order Number
- f. Shipper's Invoice Number
- g. Number of Units etc.
- h. Weight and Grade
- i. Price and Extension
- j. Payment Terms

8. Claims

When notified of a claim, the Seller must, within five business days, advise the Buyer as to which of the following procedures the Seller has decided upon:

- a. Agree with the Buyer to a compromise acceptance and settlement.
- b. Require the opportunity to inspect the quality of the material in question.
- c. Request that the Buyer agree to submit the claim to arbitration.

III. Fulfillment by the Buyer

The practice of the Buyer shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Unloading

After arrival of the shipment, the Buyer is to inspect the contents so far as possible while it is still loaded.

If the shipment appears to be in accordance with the order and shipping notice, the Buyer shall proceed with the unloading.

If the shipment does not appear to be in accordance with the order and shipping notices, or if the quality of the stock is not in accordance with specifications agreed to, the Buyer shall immediately notify the Seller before unloading.

If during the process of unloading, any portion of the shipment not visible in the original inspection is not in accordance with specifications, shipping notice and order, that portion shall be set aside and the Seller immediately notified.

If at any time within 21 days after receipt of shipment, the Buyer, upon opening the bales finds objectionable materials heretofore not visible, he shall immediately notify the Seller

In the event of any claim, the Buyer shall use due diligence to protect all controversial paper stock from external deterioration or contamination.

2. Claims Other Than Quality

The Buyer shall within 10 days of unloading notify the Seller of any necessary changes and shall furnish detailed information with regard to these changes.

3. Rejection

In the event of a rejection, the Buyer shall be responsible for any paper stock used by the Buyer and the freight thereon, other than such quantity as may be considered reasonable for laboratory sampling or testing purposes. The Buyer must protect the shipment from weather or any other elements until the claim is settled.

IV. Miscellaneous Practices

1. Ownership

If the shipment is purchased on a "delivered destination" basis, and is in accordance with the agreement covering the transaction, it remains the property of the Seller until it is delivered to the Buyer by carrier.

2. Demurrage Charges

- a. Any demurrage accrued on a shipment due to the failure of the Seller to ship in accordance with the order, except with respect to quality, is the liability of the Seller.
- b. In the event that a rejection for quality stands, any demurrage accruing on the shipment prior to notification to the Seller shall be the Buyer's liability.
- c. In the event that negotiation of substantiated rejection for quality results in agreement by the Buyer to accept the shipment, then only the demurrage, following notification of the rejection—and including 24 hours after the agreement—becomes the liability of the Seller. Demurrage accruing prior to and including the day of notification becomes the liability of the Buyer.

3. Switching and Freight charges

Any extra switching or excess freight charges accruing on a shipment due to the failure of the Seller to protect the agreed upon minimum rate or to ship in accordance with the agreement is the liability of the Seller.

4. Weight Discrepancies

No debits, credits or adjustments shall be issued on any shipment of paper stock when the weight variation is 2% or less.

In the event that a discrepancy exceeds those mentioned above as "allowable;" the Buyer and Seller shall exchange copies of certified weight in containers. In the event that both parties have such records, and errors cannot be determined, it is recommended that the weight closest to the public carrier's scale weight shall be assumed to be correct, Buyer and Seller should agree on the location of the public carrier's scale prior to shipment. In the absence of such records on the part of one of the parties, the records of the other party shall govern.

5. Moisture Content

All paper stock must be packed air dry. A moisture content of 12% is deemed to be air dry.

Where excess moisture is present in the shipment, the Buyer has the right to request an adjustment. Whenever possible, such adjustment shall be made on an average air dry basis.

6. Replacement of Shipment

In the event that any shipment is rejected due to quality:

Whether or not the shipment is to be replaced is to be decided by mutual agreement between Buyer and Seller.

7. Promptness of Shipment

- a. In the event that Buyer causes shipment to be postponed:

On instructions of the Buyer, the Seller shall have the option of extending the time limit of the order by the same number of days of the postponement, or of can-

celing that portion of the order on which shipment was postponed. Seller shall promptly notify Buyer of option selected.

- b. In the event that Buyer causes shipment to be postponed:

On instructions of the Seller, the Buyer shall have the option of extending the time limit of the order by the same number of days of the postponement, or of canceling that portion of the order on which shipment was postponed. Buyer shall promptly notify Seller of option selected.

8. Outthrows

Outthrows shall be understood to be all papers that are so manufactured or treated or are in such form as to be unsuitable for consumption as the grade specified.

9. Prohibitive Materials

- a. Any materials which, by their presence in a packing of paper stock, in excess of the amount allowed, make the packing unusable as the grade specified.
- b. Any materials which, by their presence in a package of paper stock, pose a risk of damage to the equipment.

Note: In connection with Items 8 and 9, a material can be classified as an "Outthrow" in one grade and as a "Prohibitive Material" in another grade. Carbon paper, for instance, is "UNSUITABLE" in Mixed Paper and is, therefore, classified as an "Outthrow"; whereas it is "UNUSABLE" in White Ledger and in this case classified as a "Prohibitive Material."

V. Arbitration

In the event of a total disagreement between Buyer and Seller, the dispute should be submitted to ISRI arbitration.

In all cases, the cost of arbitration shall be borne by the party found to be at fault, or split in the event of compromise, as determined by the arbitrators.

VI. Grade Definitions

The definitions which follow describe grades as they should be sorted and packed. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE FACT THAT PAPER STOCK AS SUCH IS A SECONDARY MATERIAL PRODUCED MANUALLY AND MAY NOT BE TECHNICALLY PERFECT. Definitions may not specifically address all types of processes used in the manufacture or recycling of paper products. Specific requirements should be discussed between Buyer and Seller during negotiations.

Outthrows

The term "Outthrows" as used throughout this section is defined as "all papers that are so manufactured or treated or are in such a form as to be unsuitable for consumption as the grade specified."

Prohibitive Materials

The term "Prohibitive Materials" as used throughout this section is defined as:

- a. Any materials which by their presence in a packing of paper stock, in excess of the amount allowed, will make the packaging unusable as the grade specified.

- b. Any materials that may be damaging to equipment.

Note: The maximum quantity of "Outthrows" indicated in connection with the following grade definitions is understood to be the TOTAL of "Outthrows" and "Prohibitive Materials."

A material can be classified as an "Outthrow" in one grade and as a "Prohibitive Material" in another grade. Carbon paper, for instance, is "UNSUITABLE" in Mixed Paper and is, therefore, classified as an "Outthrow"; whereas it is "UNUSABLE" in White Ledger and in this case is classified as a "Prohibitive Material."

Glossary of Terms

A supplemental glossary of paper stock terms is located on page 29. The purpose of this limited list of terms is to help the user better understand specific grade definitions contained within this Circular.

(1) Residential Mixed Paper

Consists of a mixture of various qualities of paper not limited as to type of fiber content, normally generated from residential, multi-material collection programs.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	2%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(2) Soft Mixed Paper

Consists of a clean, sorted mixture of various qualities of paper not limited as to type of fiber content.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(3) Hard Mixed Paper (HMP)

Consists of a clean, sorted mixture of various qualities of paper containing less than 10% groundwood content.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	3%

(4) Boxboard Cuttings

Consists of new cuttings of paperboard used in the manufacture of folding cartons, set-up boxes, and similar boxboard products.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(5) Mill Wrappers

Consists of paper used as outside wrap for rolls, bundles, or skids of finished paper.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	3%

(6) News

Consists of newspaper as typically generated from news drives and curbside collections.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(7) News, De-ink Quality (#7 ONP)

Consists of sorted, fresh newspapers, not sunburned, containing not more than the normal percentage of rotogravure and colored sections. May contain magazines.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/4 of 1%

(8) Special News, De-ink Quality (#8 ONP)

Consists of sorted, fresh newspapers, not sunburned, free from magazines, white blank, pressroom over-issues, and paper other than news, containing not more than the normal percentage of rotogravure and colored sections. This grade must be tare-free.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/4 of 1%

(9) Over-Issue News (OI or OIN)

Consists of unused, overrun newspapers printed on newsprint, or securely tied in bundles, containing not more than the normal percentage of rotogravure and colored sections.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows	None permitted

(10) Magazines (OMG)

Consists of coated magazines, catalogues, and similar printed materials. May contain a small percentage of uncoated news-type paper.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	3%

(11) Corrugated Containers (OCC)

Consists of corrugated containers having liners of either test liner, jute, or kraft.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(12) Double Sorted Corrugated (DS OCC)

Consists of double sorted corrugated containers, generated from supermarkets and/or industrial or commercial facilities, having liners of test liner, jute, or kraft. Material has been specially sorted to be free of boxboard, off-shore corrugated, plastic, and wax.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(13) New Double-Lined Kraft Corrugated Cuttings (DLK)

Consists of new corrugated cuttings having liners of either test liner, jute, or kraft. Treated medium or liners, insoluble adhesives, butt rolls, slabbed or hogged medium, are not acceptable in this grade.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(14) Fiber Cores

Consists of paper cores made from either chipboard and/or linerboard, single or multiple plies. Metal or plastic end caps, wood plugs, and textile residues are not acceptable in this grade.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(15) Used Brown Kraft

Consists of used brown kraft bags free of objectionable liners and original contents.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/2 of 1%

(16) Mixed Kraft Cuttings

Consists of new brown kraft cuttings, sheets and bag scrap free of stitched paper.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(17) Carrier Stock

Consists of printed or unprinted, unbleached new beverage carrier sheets and cuttings. May contain wet strength additives.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(18) New Colored Kraft

Consists of new colored kraft cuttings, sheets and bag scrap, free of stitched papers.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(19) Grocery Bag Scrap (KGB)

Consists of new brown kraft bag cuttings, sheets and misprint bags.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(20) Kraft Multi-Wall Bag Scrap

Consists of new brown kraft multi-wall bag cuttings, sheets, and misprint bags, free of stitched papers.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(21) New Brown Kraft Envelope Cuttings

Consists of new unprinted brown kraft envelopes, cuttings or sheets.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(22) Mixed Groundwood Shavings

Consists of trim of magazines, catalogs and similar printed matter, not limited with respect to groundwood or coated stock, and may contain the bleed of cover and insert stock as well as beater-dyed paper and solid color printing.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(23) Telephone Directories

Consists of clean telephone directories printed for or by telephone directory publishers.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/2 of 1%

(24) White Blank News (WBN)

Consists of unprinted cuttings and sheets of white newsprint or other uncoated white groundwood paper of similar quality.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(25) Groundwood Computer Printout (GW CPO)

Consists of groundwood papers which are used in forms manufactured for use in data processing machines. This grade may contain colored stripes and impact or nonimpact (e.g., laser) computer printing.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(26) Publication Blanks (CPB)

Consists of unprinted cuttings or sheets of white coated or filled groundwood content paper.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(27) Flyleaf Shavings

Consists of trim from magazines, catalogs and similar printed matter. May contain the bleed of cover and insert stock to a maximum of 10% dark colors. Beater-dyed paper may not exceed 2%. Shavings of novel news or newsprint grades may not be included in this grade.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(28) Coated Soft White Shavings (SWS)

Consists of unprinted, coated, and uncoated, shavings and sheets of white groundwood-free printing paper. May contain a small percentage of groundwood.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(29) (Grade not currently in use)**(30) Hard White Shavings (HWS)**

Consists of shavings or sheets of unprinted, untreated white groundwood-free paper.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/2 of 1%

(31) Hard White Envelope Cuttings (HVEC)

Consists of groundwood-free cuttings, shavings or sheets of unprinted, untreated and uncoated white envelope paper.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/2 of 1%

(32) (Grade not currently in use)**(33) New Colored Envelope Cuttings**

Consists of groundwood-free cuttings, shavings, or sheets of untreated, uncoated bleachable colored envelope paper.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(34) (Grade not currently in use)**(35) Semi Bleached Cuttings**

Consists of sheets and cuttings of unprinted, untreated, groundwood-free paper such as file folder stock, manila tabulating card trim, untreated milk carton stock, or manila tag.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(36) Unsorted Office Paper (UOP)

Consists of printed or unprinted paper typically generated in an office environment that may include a document destruction process. This grade may contain white, colored, coated and uncoated papers, manila and pastel colored file folders.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	2%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	10%

(37) Sorted Office Paper (SOP)

Consists of paper, as typically generated by offices, containing primarily white and colored groundwood-free paper, free of unbleached fiber. May include a small percentage of groundwood computer printout and facsimile paper.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	5%

(38) Grade not currently in use)**(39) Manifold Colored Ledger (MCL)**

Consists of sheets, shavings, and cuttings of industrially-generated printed or unprinted colored or white groundwood-free paper. All stock must be uncoated and free of nonimpact printing. A percentage of carbonless paper is allowable.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(40) Sorted White Ledger (SWL)

Consists of uncoated, printed or unprinted sheets, shavings, guillotined books, and cuttings of white groundwood-free ledger, bond, writing, and other paper which has similar fiber and filler content.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(41) Manifold White Ledger (MWL)

Consists of sheets, shavings, and cuttings of industrially-generated printed or unprinted white groundwood-free paper. All stock must be uncoated and free of nonimpact printing.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(42) Computer Printout (CPO)

Consists of white groundwood-free paper in forms manufactured for use in data processing machines. This grade may contain colored stripes and impact or non-impact (e.g. laser) computer printing, and may contain no more than 5% groundwood in the pack. All stock must be untreated and uncoated.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(43) Coated Book Stock (CBS)

Consists of coated groundwood-free paper, printed or unprinted in sheets, shavings, guillotined books and cuttings. A reasonable percentage of paper containing fine groundwood may be included.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(44) Coated Groundwood Sections (CGS)

Consists of printed, coated groundwood paper in sheets, sections, shavings or guillotined books. This grade may not include news quality groundwood paper.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(45) Printed Bleached Board Cuttings

Consists of groundwood-free printed bleached board cuttings, free from misprint sheets, cartons, wax, greaseproof lamination, gilt, and inks, adhesives or coatings that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1/2 of 1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(46) Misprinted Bleached Board

Consists of groundwood-free misprint sheets and cartons of bleached board, free from wax, greaseproof lamination, gilt, and inks, adhesives or coatings that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials may not exceed	1%
Total Outthrows may not exceed	2%

(47) Unprinted Bleached Board

Consists of groundwood-free unprinted, untreated bleached board cuttings, sheets or rolls, free from wax, greaseproof lamination and adhesives or coatings that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1%

(48) #1 Bleached Cup Stock (#1 Cup)

Consists of untreated cuttings or sheets of coated or uncoated cup base stock. Cuttings with slight bleed may be included. Must be free of wax, poly, and other coatings that are insoluble.

Prohibitive Materials	None permitted
Total Outthrows may not exceed	1/2 of 1%