

Hinweise zu den benutzen Materialien im Fach Englisch

Im Rahmen des fächerübergreifenden Unterrichts beim Projekt „Ökologischer Angebotsvergleich“ wird im Fach Englisch der Schriftverkehr im Einkauf behandelt

Folgende Materialien genutzt werden:

| Dokument | Beschreibung/Quellenangabe | Als Bilddatei vorhanden |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Papers and environment | Infotext der Firma „newleafpaper“ USA über ökologische Papierherstellung. Quelle: http://www.newleafpaper.com/ | im Intranet |
| Terminology | Infotext der Firma „newleafpaper“ USA mit einem Glossar zu Papier-Fachbegriffen Quelle: http://www.newleafpaper.com/ | im Intranet |
| | Workbook Purchasing, Westermann, 116 Seiten, A4-Format, Best.Nr. 210010 Das Themengebiet <i>Purchasing</i> wird im Rahmen einer Fallstudie anhand eines in Südengland ansässigen Modellunternehmens erarbeitet. Das Workbook enthält ein- bzw. zweisprachige Vokabelerklärungen sowie die für die Handelskorrespondenz notwendige Phraseologie und Terminologie. | |
| Incoterms.jpg | Infoblatt zur Erklärung der Incoterms (FOB, CIF...) | X |
| Substitution Table Kopie.jpg | Formulierungshilfe für Anfragen aus dem o.g. Workbook | X |
| AB-Enquiry.psd | Arbeitsauftrag Anfrage schreiben | X |
| Lieferantenadressen.jpg | Adressen und Infos zu 3 ausländischen Lieferanten | X |
| AB2-Enquiries.jpg | Bebildertes Arbeitsblatt aus „Focus on Business“ Cornelsen, Best.Nr. 48292 | X |
| Vocabulary.jpg | Nützliche Vokabelliste | X |



Arbeitsblatt 1

Environmental Paper Sources:

We make paper with the highest percentages possible of recycled and sustainably harvested fibers, processed without the use of chlorine or chlorine derivatives. Bleaching without chlorine or chlorine compounds results in a much less polluting paper making process. We have noted various fibers in the following preference order, reflecting our view on environmentally sound fiber sources:

1. Post-Consumer Waste
2. Agricultural By-Product
3. Deinked Pre-Consumer
4. Sustainably harvested virgin fiber including non-wood sources such as hemp and kenaf.

**This list does not include unprinted, deinked pre-consumer waste because the industry has always used it, and it does not represent improvement change.

Click here for a list of environmental paper terms and definitions.

Sustainably Harvested Virgin Fiber

No matter how well we recycle, there will always be the need for virgin fiber in the paper industry. Both trees and non-wood fibers are cultivated for paper making around the world. The United States paper industry is structured almost entirely around wood as the source of fiber. This has resulted in the decimation of our old growth forests. Even today, old growth forests continue to be clear cut to make paper.

Non-wood fiber cultivation, when done sustainably, is an excellent source of virgin pulp for papermaking. Fiber yield from non-wood fiber cultivation appears to be higher than that from tree farms (as infrastructure around pulping non-wood fibers develops, we will get a clearer understanding of exactly how the non-wood fiber yield compares to that of a tree farm).

Recently, some United States forests have undergone a sustainable harvest certification process overseen by the highly regarded Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), a non-profit set up to spread the use of sustainable practices in forestry worldwide. In October, 1998, New Leaf manufactured the first FSC certified recycled paper (50% FSC certified virgin fiber, 30% post-consumer, 50% total recycled).

Non Wood Fiber Products

Paper containing non-wood fiber is coming of age. We have papers on the market which meet the New Leaf Paper criteria of quality, cost competitiveness, and environmental responsibility.

If you are interested in non-wood fiber paper, please contact us. The product offerings are rapidly evolving, with new products frequently coming on the market.

Bleaching and the Environment

New Leaf Paper manufactures its product lines without the use of chlorine or chlorine derivatives. Until recently, many paper mills were making paper using chlorine gas, which

causes the formation of dioxins and other highly toxic waste materials. [Click here](#) to learn more about bleaching processes. Following is a description of the various bleaching processes available in the industry.

Unbleached. Unbleached paper is either gray or dyed during papermaking. This process involves the least environmental impact. Unbleached paper with post-consumer waste is often non-deinked as well. The ink is visible in the paper in the form of tiny ink dots.

Processed Chlorine Free (PCF). This refers to recycled paper made without the use of chlorine or chlorine derivatives. Common bleaching agents are hydrogen peroxide (which, when used, breaks down into water and oxygen), and ozone.

Totally Chlorine Free (TCF). This refers to virgin paper made without the use of chlorine or chlorine derivatives. We, at New Leaf Paper, think this distinction between TCF and PCF is environmentally misleading. While TCF sounds better, PCF is more environmentally sound, since this term is reserved for recycled rather than virgin papers.

Some environmental organizations have suggested that the term PCF be dropped, and that TCF refer to all paper made with a totally chlorine free bleaching process, thus eliminating any confusion.

Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF). This bleaching process uses chlorine compounds to whiten the pulp. While a significantly cleaner process than chlorine gas bleaching, it still causes the formation of harmful organochlorides, which can be released into the environment.

Chlorine Gas. This bleaching process is the most harmful for the environment and is largely responsible for the release of dioxins into the environment. Unfortunately, even today, many mills still use chlorine gas during the bleaching process.

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Arbeitsblatt 2

What is recycled paper?

Recycled paper can have several meanings, but the most consistent definition is derived from our federal government's guidelines. Almost all state and local government and business procurement specifications now reference the Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines on recycled paper. The EPA guidelines require a minimum of 30% post-consumer content for uncoated printing and writing paper, and a minimum of 10% post-consumer content for coated papers. Other forms of paper, such as newsprint, corrugated packaging, tissue, and others, also require post-consumer content. The EPA doesn't consider mill broke, the unprinted trimming and converting scrap from paper mills themselves, recycled content.

What is pre-consumer waste?

Pre-consumer materials are those that have not met their intended end-use by a consumer and include allowable waste left over from manufacturing, converting, and printing processes. Examples: mill-converting scraps, pre-consumer deinking material, pulp substitutes. Magazines and newspapers that were never bought also are termed pre-consumer.

What is deinked pre-consumer waste?

This paper has been printed but not used by consumers, such as waste from printers and unsold magazines and publications. It is processed like post-consumer waste and is deinked for reuse.

What is post-consumer waste?

This is paper that has already been used and returned through a recycling program, thereby diverting it from a landfill or incinerator. It is usually deinked and then processed to make new paper. Office paper waste makes up the majority of post-consumer waste content that is used to make recycled copy and printing papers.

How is recycled paper made?

Recycled paper, either pre or post-consumer materials needs to be washed and is often deinked prior to being pulped. The pulp goes through a bleaching process to make it whiter. There are many bleaching processes; New Leaf Paper chooses a processed chlorine free process. Once the pulp is bleached, it enters a series of phases including the following: the paper forming section; the press section where water is removed by pressing the wet paper between rolls and felts; and the drying section where the moisture content is reduced to the desired level; and the calendering section where the paper is compacted and smoothed progressively as it travels down a stack of steel rolls. Once completed the paper is stored in either rolls or cut into sheets.

What is deinking?

The deinking process removes applied inks, finishes, glues, and other contaminants from wastepaper in order to extract the cellulose fiber. Typically this requires extensive processing through a variety of pulping, screening, cleaning, washing, and/or floatation equipment.

What does processed chlorine free mean?

Processed chlorine free refers to recycled paper in which the recycled content is unbleached or bleached without chlorine or chlorine derivatives. Dioxins and other toxins and pollutants created by chlorine and its derivatives are often referred to as chlorinated organic compounds. The dioxins have been associated with adverse affects on the immune and reproductive

systems of human as well as those of fish and wildlife species. New Leaf 's papers are processed chlorine free.

What is elemental chlorine free?

Elemental chlorine free applies to paper processed without elemental chlorine but with a chlorine derivative such as chlorine dioxide. Although less harmful than using chlorine, it is still considerably worse than totally chlorine free.

What is totally chlorine free?

Totally chlorine free applies to virgin fiber papers that are unbleached or processed with a sequence that includes no chlorine or chlorine derivatives.

What is virgin fiber?

Virgin fiber is fiber that has never been used before in the manufacture of paper or other products.

What is agricultural byproduct?

Agricultural byproducts are fibrous byproducts of agriculture, such as cereal straws and corn stalks, which have previously been treated as a waste stream. These materials are routinely burned or flooded from fields, wasting hundreds of thousands of pounds of a valuable resource and damaging the environment.

What is sustainably harvested virgin fiber?

No matter how well we recycle, the paper industry will always require some virgin fiber. Both trees and non-wood fibers can be cultivated as sustainable sources of virgin fiber, reducing the need to destroy old growth forests for paper. Additionally, the per-acre fiber yield from some non-wood virgin fibers appears to be higher than that from tree farms.

What is the Forest Stewardship Council?

Recently, some United States commercial forests have undergone a sustainable harvest certification process overseen by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), a non-profit organization set up to encourage the use of sustainable practices in forestry worldwide.

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