



Greenhouse Emissions from Tissue Production: Renewable vs. Recycled Fibre

Kimberly-Clark Professional has prepared this fact sheet to address questions regarding greenhouse emissions from tissue manufacture.

Environmental Commitment

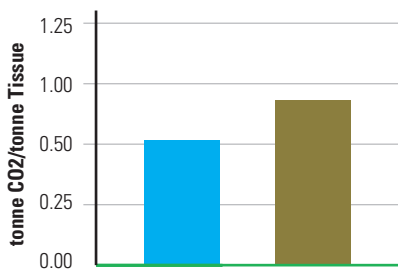
Kimberly-Clark has earned a reputation as a company that is committed to managing and reducing its environmental footprint. Reflecting its commitment to sustainable growth, Kimberly-Clark has been selected as the leader in the Personal Products category of the 2007 Dow Jones Sustainability World Indexes for the second consecutive year.

What does this study measure?

These graphs compare greenhouse or carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from a mill using recycled paper with a mill using renewable sources of fibre¹.

 **renewable fibre**

 **recycled sources**

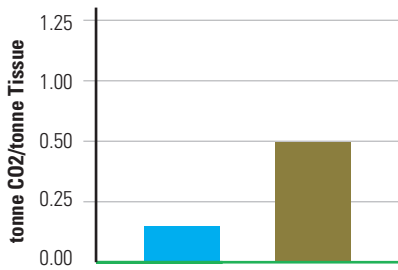


The greenhouse emissions created by collecting recycled paper and delivering it to a mill are greater than those created by planting, growing, harvesting and delivering renewable sources such as wood.



Most of the energy used in harvesting renewable fibre is offset by the CO₂ consumed by the growing trees.

Stage 1: Collecting the fibre

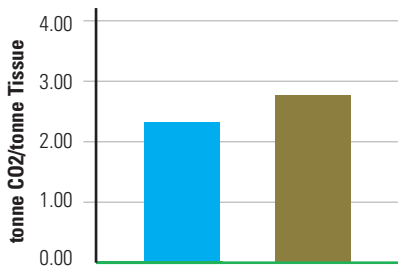


Greenhouse emissions from preparing recycled fibre are substantially greater. This is because the de-inking and cleaning of recycled fibre uses a lot of heat, and therefore fossil fuels.



Most of the energy used in preparing renewable fibre is greenhouse neutral. It's created by burning parts of the wood itself.

Stage 2: Preparing the fibre



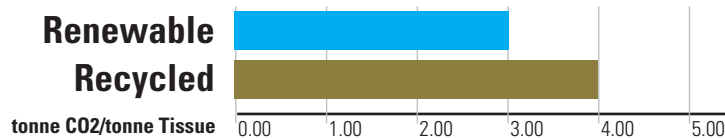
Making tissue from recycled fibres requires more energy and has higher greenhouse emissions, due to the "gluggy" nature of recycled fibres. These take more energy to process and more energy to dry.



Renewable fibre is not only more greenhouse friendly to handle, but produces a softer, whiter tissue.

Stage 3: Making the tissue

Total CO₂ Emissions over all stages:



CONCLUSION

Renewable fibre is more greenhouse friendly than recycled.

(1) This applies to mills making chemical or KRAFT pulp, which is the majority of paper-making mills. Some mechanical pulp mills which make thermomechanical pulp or TMP may have higher energy needs at Stage B only.

If you would like further information on this study, or would like to find out more about our corporate environmental practices, visit www.kcprofessional.com or call 1 800 647 994

This flyer has been printed on Zanders Mega matt art paper using soy based inks. Zanders Mega is manufactured from 30% recovered fibre, has ISO 14001 Environmental Management System in use and is elemental chlorine free. The remaining fibre is sourced from pulp suppliers who use sustainable forestry techniques. FSC & PEFC.