



GRYCKSBO

EMAS Environmental Statement 2008

Grycksbo Paper AB



Grycksbo Paper Environmental Statement 2008

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Cover photo: Jan Staffansson, Tomas Rosén and Bo Olsson from the Steam Plant on top of the new flu gas filter.

Photo: Max Sievert

Paper has been produced at Grycksbo for almost 270 years. On April 23, 1740, Johan Munktell received royal assent for the establishment of a paper mill, and operations commenced in the following year with half a dozen employees who produced handmade paper. Almost 100 years after the mill was established, in 1836, Grycksbo installed its first paper machine.

Today Grycksbo Paper is a leading specialist within development, production and marketing of coated graphical paper. The expertise and experience accumulated over the years are unmatched. Our products have a truly unique combination of properties offering quality image reproduction coupled with perfect readability. They are appreciated among printers all over the world for their runnability qualities.

Description of operations

Manufacturing process

Grycksbo Paper is located just outside Falun in the province of Dalarna. The capacity is approx. 265 000 tonnes/yr. Since 1978 the mill has no pulp production of its own. Instead the pulp is purchased from external manufacturers.

The paper is produced on three paper machines, all of which are equipped with coating equipment. The paper is coated with a coating mixture mainly consisting of pigment and binders. This makes the paper suitable for printing jobs with high demands on image printing.


The larger part of the production is sheeted; the rest is delivered as reels. Deliveries are made either by rail (40%) or by road (60%).

Energy supply

The steam needed for drying the paper during the manufacture is mainly produced in an oil-fired steam boiler. The steam generation plant also includes an electric steam boiler and a counter-pressure turbine for generating electricity.

Treatment plant

All water leaving the mill is treated in a biological process. The water proceeds to a flotation plant where solid particles are removed as sludge and later sent to landfill as covering material. The treated water leaves the mill by way of the Gryckån River to Lake Grycken.



Our products are sold to more than 50 countries around the world. Our customers constitutes of printers, publishers and converters. Our largest market is Europe, but we also deliver to Asia and North America.



Dear Friends!

We have some very good news for you. But before telling you about that I'd like to start with a short recap. A year ago, in the 2007 Environmental Statement, we introduced the new company vision. The vow "no one greener" is a cornerstone in our vision. We don't go back on our word; the promise is still valid. We intend to be the greenest mill in the industry and make G-Print the most environmentally favourable option in the marketplace.

The commitment we have made, to reduce CO₂ emissions by 50% over the next few years, has a strong influence on our operations even on a daily basis. And this is where the good news comes in.

In 2009 we are able to finalise our bio-fuel boiler project. This means that in the future our plant will come down to almost zero CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels. We will use 100% pellets, which is not only a renewable energy source that is carbon neutral but also available locally.

The second important piece of news concerns our new logistics structure, which we make operational during spring 2009. A greater share of our shipments will now go by rail and the rail transport covers longer distances as well – providing good delivery service to our customer base all over Europe. With this new efficient transport system we will be able to reduce transport-related CO₂ emissions by a good 30% compared to the previous system.

In September 2008 we received our PEFC certification (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certifications schemes). Grycksbo Mill now holds both FSC and PEFC Chain-of-Custody certifications, which is your guarantee that our raw material is sourced from responsibly managed forests and plantations.

As you can see, our work towards sustainability goes on. If you want to follow our progress closer, visit our website www.grycksbopaper.com and find our action plan "The 39 Steps". We tick off one item after the other. Check it out.

Best regards,

Mikael Frölander,
Managing Director, Grycksbo Paper



Eco-Management System at Grycksbo Paper

EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) is the EU's environmental management system. EMAS is part of the 5th Community Environmental Action Programme, "A Sustainable Development". EMAS is open to all economic sectors including public and private services. The primary aim is to encourage those services to improve their environmental performance in a systematically and consistent way even further than what the environmental legislation calls for. This is done by establishing a programme consisting of specified objectives, measurable targets and evaluation of all the significant environmental impacts associated with the activities.

The companies undertake to report the results of their pro-environmental work annually. Independent auditors ensure that the companies are living up to their commitments. Being an environment oriented mill is a way for us to ensure survival in the long term. We are since 1997 certified according to ISO 14001 and our environmental work is reported according to EMAS. We have implemented an energy management system according to SS 62 77 50 and participate in PFE (The Swedish Programme for Energy Efficiency). Since 2006, our products are verified with Chain-of-Custody according to FSC (Forest Stewardship Council). During 2008 we were also verified with Chain-of-Custody according to PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes).

ISO 14001 is an international standard for environmental management systems created by the International Organisation for Standardisation. SS 62 77 50 is a Swedish standard for energy management. FSC and PEFC are certification systems under the standards set by each organisation, established to promote the responsible management of the world's forests.

Grycksbo Papers Management Team

Mikael Frölander	MD
Kaj Hansson	HR Manager / Deputy MD
Marcus Westdahl	Sales and Marketing Director
Jaana Ahlroos	Sales and Marketing Manager
Magnus Nerpin	Production Manager
Anna Gåsste	Financial Manager
Göran Axelsson	Purchasing Manager
Anders Nygårds	Development and Environmental Manager

Operations policy

Grycksbo Papers joint policy includes quality, environment, energy, working environments and traceability of wood fibre. The policy is reviewed on a yearly basis by company management.

- We are in all respects a reliable company and always deliver the right quality in our products and services to our customers and co-workers. We fulfil our shareholders' profitability requirements in order to ensure our long-term survival.
- We work on continual improvement in compliance with the targets we have set for the company. We fulfil all the demands made by legislation and other sources. All our co-workers feel a personal responsibility for their work and develop their skills continually.
- We economize on resources and minimize our consumption of energy and water. Environmental considerations are always a basis of procurement, energy use and transportation. When we are renewing plant we strive to identify the optimum energy-efficient solutions. We work pro-actively to prevent environmental hazards and damage and are well prepared for any environmental accidents. We provide open and transparent information on our environmental work. We shall fulfil the requirements set by our certified systems concerning environment and energy management, EMAS-registration and Chain-of-Custody according to FSC as well as PEFC.
- Grycksbo Paper is a safe and attractive place to work and provides good opportunities for development for our co-workers. We promote health and safety in a systematic and target-oriented manner, both in our own workplaces and in our operation as a whole. Grycksbo Paper is an active partner in our region.

Concession limits

Since March 9, 2007, Grycksbo Paper has a concession from the Environmental Tribunal for paper production totalling 310 000 tonnes/yr. During 2008 production amounted to 256 200 tonnes. Additional conditions concerning emission of ammonia are stipulated from the County Administrative Board in Dalarna.

Emissions to water	Limit	Utfall 2007	Utfall 2008
Suspended matter	100 kg/24h (target value and monthly average)	59 kg/24h	70 kg/24h
BOD ₇	60 kg/24h (target value and annual average)	30 kg/24h	36 kg/24h
COD	500 kg/24h (target value and annual average)	326 kg/24h	302 kg/24h
Phosphorus	0.50 kg/24h (target value and annual average)	0.3 kg/24h	0.4 kg/24h
Nitrogen	40 kg/24h (target value and annual average)	17 kg/24h	16 kg/24h

Emissions to air	Limit	Utfall 2007	Utfall 2008
Particles	1.0 g/kg oil (target value)	0.25 g/kg oil	0.97 g/kg oil*
NO _x	75 mg NO _x /MJ added energy (target value and monthly average)	60 mg NO _x /MJ added energy	48 mg NO _x /MJ added energy
Ammonia	20 ppm (target value)	13 ppm	9 ppm
Sulphur	0.3% sulphur content in fuel oil	0.3 % sulphur content in fuel oil	0.3% sulphur content in fuel oil

Noise	Limits for the mill	Results 2007	Results 2008
	55 dB(A) weekdays 07.00–18.00	45 dB(A) Measured at night	45 dB(A) Measured at night
	50 dB(A) 18.00–22.00		
	45 dB(A) night time 22.00–07.00		
	Momentary noise level in dwellings at night i.e. 22.00–07.00 must not exceed 50 dB(A)		
	Limits for the loading area	Results 2007	Results 2008
	55 dB(A) Mon–Sat 06.00–22.00	54 dB(A) Measured during day time	48 dB(A) Measured during day time
	45 dB(A) Mon–Sat 22.00–06.00		
	No loading is allowed on Sundays.		
	Momentary noise level in dwellings at night i.e. 22.00–06.00 must not exceed 50 dB(A)		

Further explanations of the various terms used can be found on pages 9–11, Environmental data.

* The reason for the high levels of particle emissions is that our primary fuel during the past year was pitch oil. Pitch causes much higher emissions of particles than fossil fuel oil. On the other hand, pitch, which is a residual product from the pulping process, is better from an environmental point of view, as it is carbon neutral and using it as a fuel will therefore not affect the climate.



Environmental targets

The targets that the company set up for the 2007–2009 period include three environmental targets, of which two have been met.

07.2 Ensure that we maintain a noise level below that prescribed in our environmental permit, i.e. a maximum of 44 dB(A) at all measuring points. Fulfilment of this target will be evaluated on the basis of the first two measurements taken in 2008.

Target fulfilment: This target has not been met. During the preliminary phase of the project, which involved identifying the major sources of noise, it was discovered that the total noise at the most sensitive measuring points was caused by a large number of different sources, none of them more important than the others. This means that individual measures taken to improve noise levels at any one of these sources will have very little impact on the total measured external noise level. We therefore decided to focus the project on ensuring that the plant is maintained in such a way that noise emissions do not increase, for example by ensuring that sound suppressors are kept clean, fans and motors are kept in trim etc.

Completed

08.1 Reduce wastewater flow to 4 940 m³/24h, as a monthly average. This entails a reduction of 5% compared to 2007 totals. The reduction shall have been accomplished by November 2008.

Target fulfilment: The measures taken during the first half of 2008 have led to flows of wastewater as of June that year, being maintained at between 4 700 and 5 000 m³/24h, with a daily average of 4 844 m³/24h. In November, however, the daily average went up to 4 962 m³/24h, which meant that the target could not be met. Given results during the latter half of the year though, it is obvious that the actual purpose of the target has been achieved by a good margin.

Completed

09.1 Reduce emissions of fossil carbon dioxide from the mill heat production units by 75% compared to 2006. In 2006, emissions amounted to 79 760 tonnes, which means that the amount of fossil carbon dioxide emitted annually must be less than 19 940 tonnes by the end of 2009.

In progress

Environmental impact

Our Environmental Effect Register describes all the different parts of the operation and their environmental impact.

It is reviewed each year. This review forms the basis for identification of the total environmental impact of the company.

The model used for assessment forms part of the company's eco-management system and is available from

anders.nygards@grycksbopaper.com, Development and Environmental Manager at Grycksbo Paper.



Environmental effects deemed to cause or to have the potential to cause significant impact	Activities to reduce the risk of significant impact
Continuous impact	
<p>Emissions to water Emissions of biological oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD), suspended matter that can cause silting, and phosphorus and nitrogen which is fertilizing.</p>	<p>The levels of emission are settled in the concession from the Environmental Tribunal.</p>
<p>Emissions to air Using oil for production of steam causes emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), particles, sulphur (S), and ammonia (NH₃) mainly affecting the immediate vicinity of the mill in form of acidification, together with carbon dioxide (CO₂) which contributes to the greenhouse effect.</p>	<p>The levels of emission are settled in the concession from the Environmental Tribunal. The County Administration Board in Dalarna provides regulations for the emission of ammonia. Instructions are in use for optimisation of the steam boiler. Continuous monitoring of ammonia minimises emissions of NO_x and ammonia. The mill is taking part in a system that economically benefits actions that reduces emission of nitrogen oxides. The mill is also participating in a trading scheme for carbon dioxide emission allowances.</p>
<p>Energy consumption Consumption of energy causes an indirect environmental impact depending on origin.</p>	<p>An energy management system is implemented and we are continuously striving to reduce the energy consumption. Grycksbo Paper is also taking part in the Swedish Programme of Energy Efficiency (PFE).</p>
<p>Transports Gives rise to emissions including nitrogen oxides (NO_x), particles, sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) which contributes to acidification and the greenhouse effect. Transports are also giving rise to noise.</p>	<p>During 2008, Stora Enso Logistics has procured transport solutions of products to customer and some transport of pulp. A vital part of this assignment is to minimise the negative effects transports cause on the environment.</p>
Impact due to a possible incident	
<p>The following chemicals have been identified as being able to seriously impair the wastewater treatment process during an incident.</p> <p>Chemicals Biocides – prevents growth of bacteria in the process. Latex – a binder in the coating mixture. Dispersants – an additive in pigment and coating mixtures.</p>	<p>Instructions are at hand to minimise the risk of incidents occurring and to handle possible leakages.</p>
<p>Oil from lubrication and hydraulic systems During an incident, oil may be led off with the cooling water into the Gryckån River. Uncontrolled emissions from equipment can go into the water treatment process and further into sludge deposits, or to the river.</p>	<p>The oil usage is measured and followed up for the various hydraulic systems in the mill. Instructions for preventive maintenance are used together with rounds on a daily basis. Instructions are at hand to handle and minimise emissions in case of an incident.</p>
<p>Pump station prior to treatment In case of an incident, for example a power cut or abnormally high flow levels into the treatment process; the wastewater is led directly into the Gryckån River, causing higher emissions of BOD, COD and suspended matter.</p>	<p>A secondary power utility is installed in case of accidental disturbances of the electricity. Instructions are at hand along with planning of stoppages to avoid the paper machines to shut down simultaneously.</p>
Others sources of impact	
<p>Production of paper pulp The pulp is purchased from external manufacturers and causes emissions to air and water as well as noise on the location of production.</p>	<p>Environmental issues are communicated with the supplier at recurring meetings.</p>

Environmental incidents

Internal environmental incidents have been documented since 1997. Of a total of twenty three reported incidents during 2008, the seven shown below are those assessed as having a potential environmental impact. They have also been reported to the County Administrative Board in Dalarna. The remaining incidents were of the "close call" type and were dealt with by using the normal procedures for following up deviations.

Complaints No external complaints concerning the environment have been received during 2008.

Incidents	Corrective action
<p>Oli leakage, Jan 1, 2008 Due to faulty handling, a leaking hose connection lost approx. 240 litres of hydraulic oil from the hydraulics system on PM 10.</p>	<p>The leakage was detected at an early stage and clean-up operations could commence immediately. No oil was thought to have reached the Gryckån River. Both the investigation of this incident and ensuing measures will be dealt with within the framework of the <i>Action plan to prevent oil leakage</i> project that is currently in progress.</p>
<p>Leakage of filler chalk into wastewater treatment system, June 22, 2008. During the night before Midsummer Eve, a gasket blew in a circulation pipe for filler chalk. A volume of approx. 15 m³ 40% filler chalk leaked into the wastewater treatment system, leading to high proportions of suspended particles into the Gryckån River.</p>	<p>As the mill is closed down during the Midsummer holiday, the leakage was not detected until 06.20 the following morning by duty staff. An alarm function has now been installed that leads to the control room or to duty staff.</p>
<p>Overflow of untreated process water into the Gryckån River, June 23, 2008 A large transformer ceased functioning, leading to a complete power failure throughout the mill. As a result of this, untreated process water overflowed into the river during a period of 10 minutes 49 seconds.</p>	<p>When a total power failure of this kind occurs, there are no alternative solutions. However, on this occasion, the overflow contained only almost completely pure water as production had been at a standstill during the Midsummer holiday.</p>
<p>Oil film on Gryckån River, June 23, 2008 When a film of oil was detected on the Gryckån River, a fault detection procedure commenced immediately. A leak was discovered in a heat exchange unit for hydraulic oil on PM 10.</p>	<p>The heat exchanger was replaced during the ensuing maintenance stoppage and in the meantime a large container was used as a temporary oil separator. The volume of oil was assessed to be small and could be collected by a barrier that had been laid out earlier in the Gryckån River.</p>
<p>Overflow of untreated process water into the Gryckån River, June 27, 2008 A thunderstorm caused a drop in voltage in the incoming electrical power supply. This resulted in stoppages on all three paper machines and large volumes of process water overflowed into the pump basin of the wastewater treatment plant. The incident led to an overflow of untreated process water into the Gryckån River during a period of 2 minutes 36 seconds.</p>	<p>When a total power failure of this kind occurs, there are no alternative solutions.</p>
<p>Overflow of untreated process water into the Gryckån River, October 5, 2008 During the evacuation of process water subsequent to cleaning operations on PM 9, waste pipes were opened so wide that the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant pump basin was exceeded. This led to untreated process water overflowing into the Gryckån River for a period of 1 minute 36 seconds.</p>	<p>A new valve that has been installed on the wastewater flow pipe makes it possible for the inflow into the pump basin to become too great. The valve opening has now been limited in order to prevent this type of incident being repeated.</p>
<p>Oil leakage, December 12, 2008 A connector on a hydraulic oil hose on PM 10 broke due to faulty installation. Approx. 100–150 litres of oil leaked out into a trough which is fitted with a barrier to prevent oil leaking on into the wastewater system. Most of the oil could be collected, thanks to this barrier and only a small volume left the plant.</p>	<p>It is our own staff that fit connectors to the hydraulics hoses involved in this case. As long-term preventive action, we will ensure that all staff concerned has the appropriate training for this type of work.</p>



Action plan to prevent oil leakage

As a consequence of repeated incidents involving oil leakages, we have drawn up a plan of action to address the problems. The Environment Department at the Dalarna County Administrative Board will be kept updated on the progress made in the project.

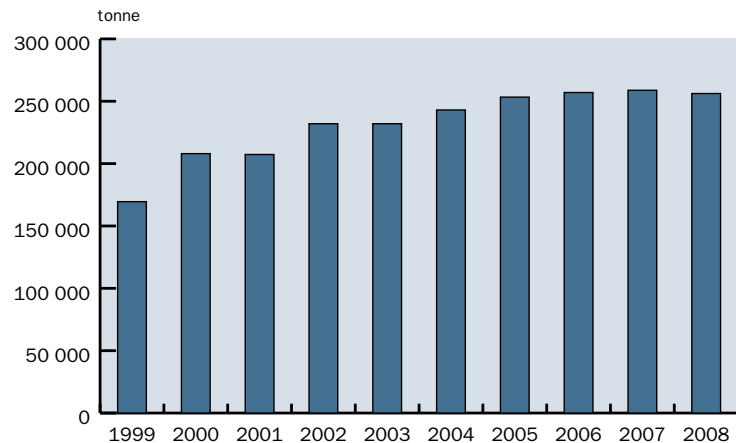
Results

During 2008, the task force working together with the machine operators introduced a series of stricter inspections of central lubrication systems and hydraulic units in the plant. Now operating staff on PM 10 carry out maintenance checks three times each day, over and above the inspection rounds made by maintenance staff. Keeping barriers areas clean and laying out absorbents makes it easier to detect leakages. PM 7 and PM 9 have fewer hydraulics but regular inspection rounds are done on these machines too. Staff involved in mechanical maintenance has been through training courses on the manufacture of hoses and connectors.

Environmental data

In order to set our environmental data in relation to the company's annual paper production, the following diagram shows the net production of the company during the past ten years. During 2008 the production amounted to 256 200 tonnes.

Produktion



Consumption of raw materials and chemicals	2007 kg/tonne paper	2008 kg/tonne paper
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Chemical pulp, 90% dry content	629	622
Pigment, as dry substance	355	356
Chemicals, as market products	82	81

Lubrication and hydraulic oil Systemens volym i m ³	2007 Losses in m ³	2008 Losses in m ³
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PM 10	27.9	5.1	3.1
PM 9	1.2	0.3	0.2
PM 7	0.9	0.2	0.2
Pulp warehouse	0.5	0.2	0
Finishing Department	5.6	0.4	0

Energy consumption	2007 kWh/tonne paper	2008 kWh/tonne paper
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Oil	676	934
Electricity to mill incl. own turbine	616	617
Electric boiler for steam generation	376	164
Total energy consumption	1 668	1 715

Waste handling	2007 tonnes	2008 tonnes
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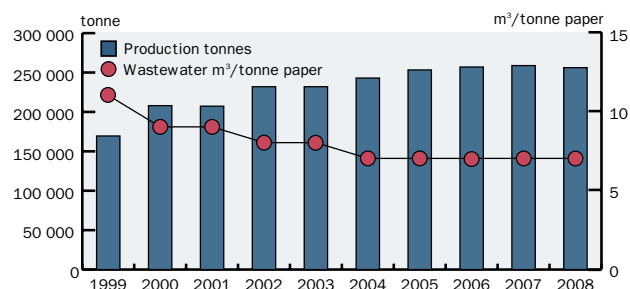
Sludge from the production process (wet)	6 279	6 373
– part used for covering landfills in Falun and Mora	6 090	6 373
– part used for covering own landfill	189	0
Waste for recycling	686	765
Combustible waste	144	166
Waste wood	78	85

All sludge from the production process has been used as covering material on landfills in Falun and Mora. The County Administrative Board in Dalarna has approved disposal methods. Other categories of waste are only accounted for if the amount exceeds 5% of the total waste amount that emerges from the operation.

Emissions to water

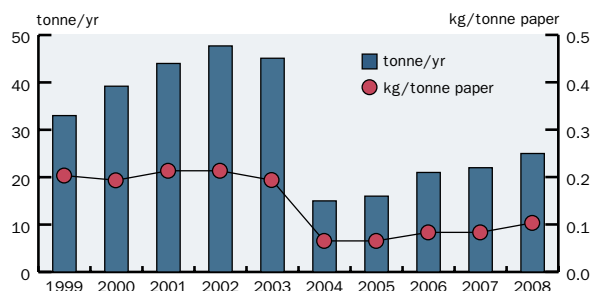
	2007 kg/tonne paper	2008 kg/tonne paper
Suspended matter	0.085	0.098
BOD ₇	0.043	0.052
COD	0.46	0.43
Phosphorus	0.0004	0.0006
Nitrogen	0.025	0.022

	m ³ /tonne paper	m ³ /tonne paper
Wastewater volume	7	7



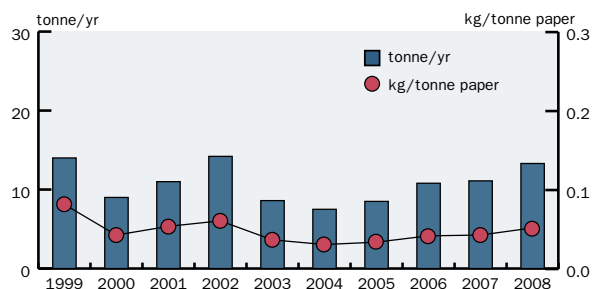
Suspended matter

Fragments of fibre and other solid particles (clay, chalk) in wastewater are called suspended matter and cause oxygen consumption and sludge close to the point of emission.



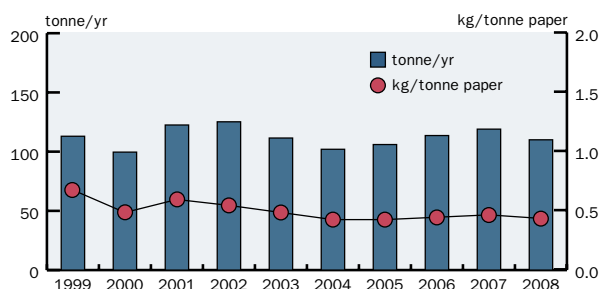
BOD₇

Biological Oxygen Demand – A measure of the amount of oxygen consumed by micro-organisms as they break down organic matter in water during a period of seven days.



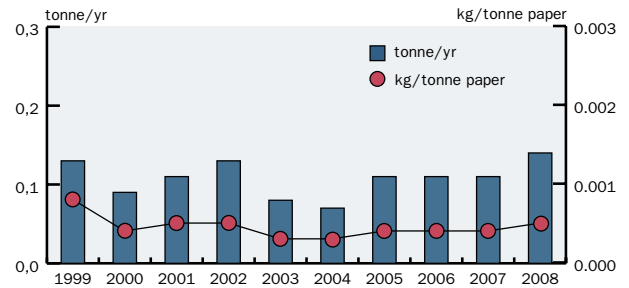
COD

Chemical Oxygen Demand – A measure of the amount of oxygen required for the total chemical breakdown of organic substances in water.



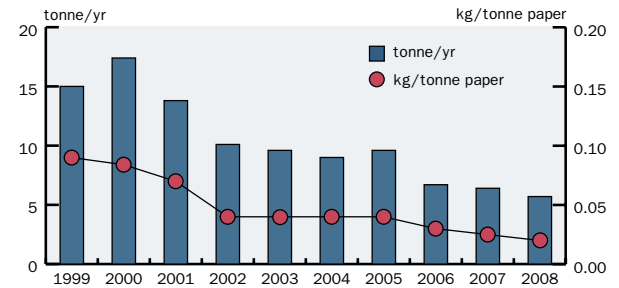
Phosphorus

An element. Excessive concentrations of Phosphorus compounds, together with Nitrogen compounds and organic substances, can lead to increased biological activity in water, i.e. leading to bad odours and silting watercourses.



Nitrogen

An element common as a gas in the atmosphere. Excessive concentrations of Nitrogen compounds, together with Phosphorus compounds and organic substances, can lead to increased biological activity in water, i.e. leading to bad odours and silting watercourses.

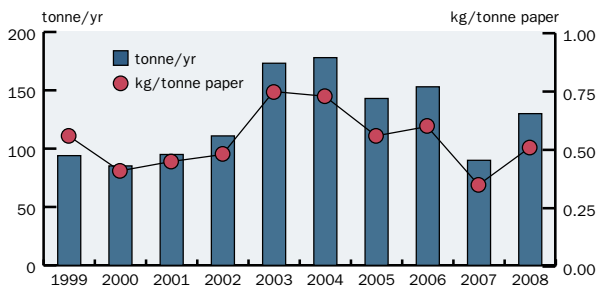


Emissions to air

	2007 kg/tonne paper	2008 kg/tonne paper
SO ₂	0.35	0.51
NO _x	0.15	0.15

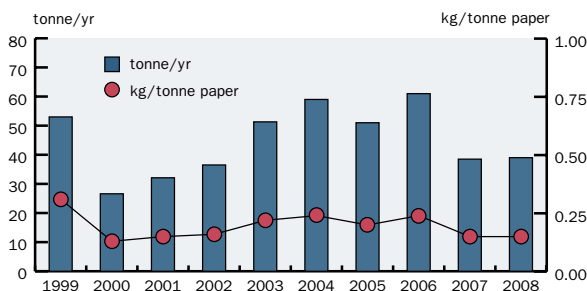
SO₂

Sulphur dioxide – A gas formed when fuels that contain Sulphur, such as oil and coal, are burned. Sulphur dioxide contributes to the acidification of soil and water.



NO_x

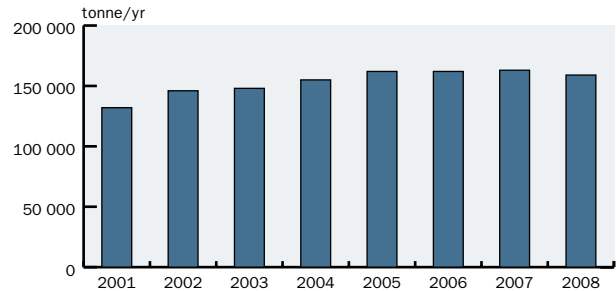
A collective term for Nitrogen oxides formed during combustion, which can contribute to the acidification of soil and water.



Transports to Grycksbo Paper

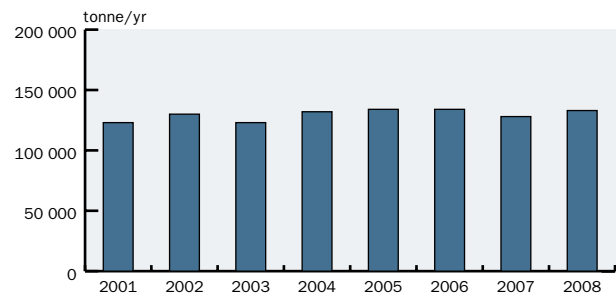
Pulp

Transportation of pulp is done by road. The pulp comes for the larger part from different suppliers in Sweden.



Chemicals, pigment and fuel

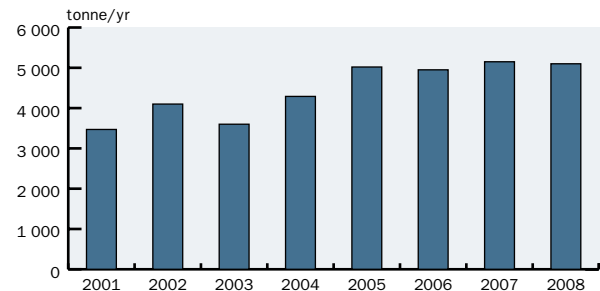
Transportation of chemicals, pigment and fuel is done by road, rail or ship, mainly from Sweden and the rest of Europe.



Packaging material

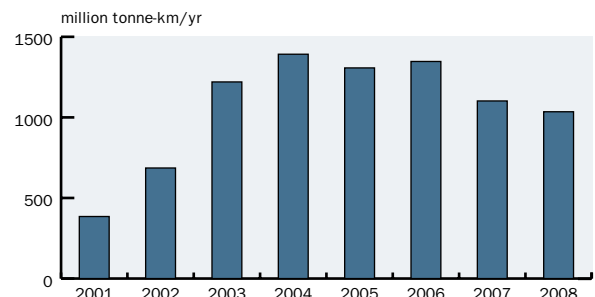
Transportation of packaging material is done by road from suppliers mainly in Sweden.

(The figures for 2007 have been adjusted with an additional 280 tonnes compared to what was presented in the statement for that year).



Transports from Grycksbo Paper

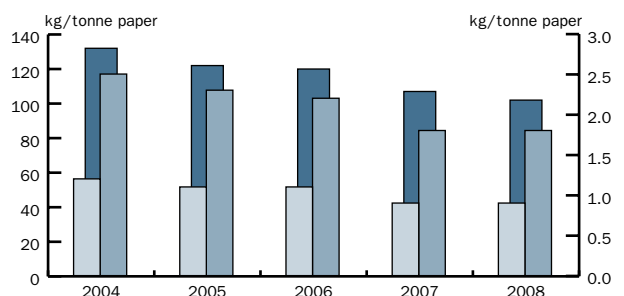
During 2008 Stora Enso Logistics (SEL) has procured transport solutions for transport of products to customer. Paper is shipped from Grycksbo Paper to customers mainly in Europe, but deliveries are also made to Asia and North America. A larger part of the overseas market has however been moved to Europe during 2008 which have resulted in a decrease in tonne-km totals.



Emissions

During 2008 all deliveries from Grycksbo Paper have been done with either rail or road. Depending on the final destination and way of transport later reloading is done to rail, sea and road. A transport environment study on products leaving the mill is carried out by SEL. The emission data are collected primarily from the Network for Transport and the Environment www.ntm.a.se. The total transport work is dominated by sea transportation at 76%, followed by road transportation at 19% and rail at 5%.

	SO _x	NO _x	CO ₂
2004	1.2	2.5	132
2005	1.1	2.3	122
2006	1.1	2.2	120
2007	0.9	1.8	107
2008	0.9	1.8	102





During the autumn of 2008 the company decided to change the logistics system for the distribution of products shipped from Grycksbo Paper. Previously the mill formed part of Stora Enso's system, which comprised both road and rail transport from Grycksbo. In the new system all shipping of paper will be done by road. Depending on the location of the end customer, the paper is either delivered by road direct to customers in the Nordic countries or to the port of Gävle for further transportation by sea or to reloading in Sweden onto rail units for shipping by rail to customers on the Continent.

Locally these changes will be noticed primarily in the ending of railroad traffic and that the commuter trucking between the mill and the loading area ceases. We have estimated that the total benefit for the environment of these changes will be a reduction of total emissions of CO₂ from the sea, rail and road transportation by approx 30%. The main reason for this drop is that in total the volumes of goods shipped by rail will increase.

Facts Grycksbo Paper

Products	G-Print and G-Print Smooth
Production	265 000 tonnes/yr
Sales	Export 93%, Sweden 7%
Turnover	1.7 billion SEK
Employees	475

Energy

Steam boiler (oil)	50 MW
Steam boiler (electricity)	19 MW
Counter pressure turbine	4.3 MW

Paper machines	Width	Grammages	Speed	Production
PM 7	236 cm	115 – 170 g/m ²	400 m/min	50 000 ton/år
PM 9	252 cm	115 – 250 g/m ²	400 m/min	55 000 ton/år
PM 10	386 cm	70 – 115 g/m ²	1 100 m/min	160 000 ton/år

Sheet cutters	Sheet width	Sheet length	Capacity
SM 5 – 9	26 – 213 cm	42 – 205 cm	190 000 ton/år

Warehouse capacity: 7 000 ton

Quality management system under ISO 9001:2000
 Eco-management system under ISO 14001:2004
 Eco-management system under EMAS:2001
 Energy management system under SS-62 77 50
 Chain-of-Custody under FSC
 Chain-of-Custody under PEFC

Certificate No. 2000-SKM-AQ-784
 Certificate No. 2000-SKM-AE-1285
 Registration No. S-000061
 Certificate No. 2006-SKM-AEN-005
 Certificate No. DNV-COC-000002
 Certificate No. 2008-SKM-PEFC-31



Our products

Grycksbo Paper manufactures coated fine paper suited for printing jobs with high demands on images and readability.

Main end-use areas are direct mail, illustrated books, manuals, catalogues, maps, posters and magazines.



Statement of the verifier

Det Norske Veritas Certification AB (DNV) is an environmental certification body accredited by SWEDAC in accordance with EMAS (Accreditation No. 1053). DNV has audited Grycksbo Paper AB in Grycksbo and found that the company has an environmental management system which meets the requirements of the EMAS directive (No. 761/2001).

DNV has also examined the present environmental statement and found it to be correct and in sufficient detail to fulfil the requirements of EMAS.

Stockholm, June 22, 2009

Ann-Louise Pått
Management Representative
DNV Certification AB



For more information and for ordering further copies of this EMAS statement:

Grycksbo Paper AB

Box 1
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info@grycksbopaper.com

*The Environmental Statement is also available in Swedish and in digital form.
The next statement will be published during spring 2010.*

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EMAS

VALIDATED
INFORMATION

Reg.no: S-000061



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