

Product	WFC paper (UPM Finesse, UPM DIGI Finesse)
Company	UPM-Kymmene Corporation
Mill	Nordland Papier

Information gathered from 1.1.2010 to 31.12.2010
Date of issue 18.04.2011

Environmental product declaration for paper

Environmental Management

Certified environmental management system at the mill (since): **ISO 14001 (1998), EMAS (1998)**

Company systems ensure traceability of the origin of wood yes no 100% recovered paper

21 % of PEFC and 61 % of FSC certified fibres at the paper machine, with Chain of Custody certification.

Copies of certificates available at www.upm.com

Environmental parameters

The figures are based on methods and procedures of measurement approved by the local (or national) environmental regulators at the production site. The figures include both paper and pulp production.

Water	COD	5.0	kg/tonne
	AOX	0.03	kg/tonne
	N_{Tot}	0.05	kg/tonne
	P_{Tot}	0.01	kg/tonne

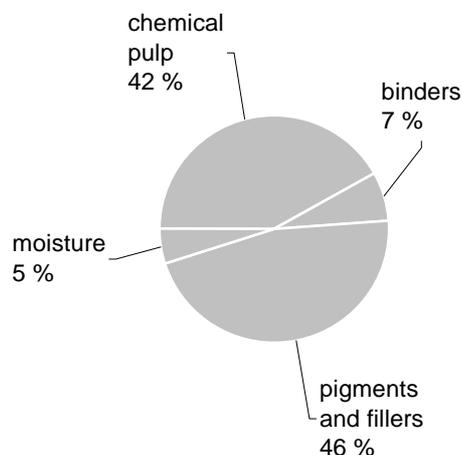
Air	SO₂	0.1	kg/tonne
	NO_x	0.8	kg/tonne
	CO₂ (fossil)	290	kg/tonne

Solid waste landfilled 26 BDkg/tonne

Purchased electricity consumption

/tonne of final product **610** kWh

Product composition



More information

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UPM CARBON FOOTPRINT INFORMATION

Product WFC paper (UPM Finesse, UPM DIGI Finesse)

Company UPM-Kymmene Corporation

Site Nordland Papier

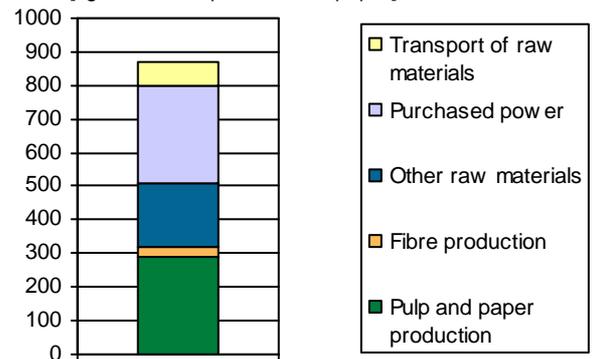
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Carbon Footprint

- UPM calculates the Carbon Footprint of its paper products based on the ten elements of the Carbon Footprint Framework for Paper and Board Products developed by CEPI (the Confederation of European Paper Industries). Detailed information on the CEPI Framework can be found at www.cepi.org.
- The data used in the calculation are based on annual averages for a paper machine line.
- GHG = greenhouse gas. UPM figures refer only to emissions of fossil CO₂.

Carbon footprint of Nordland WFC

[kg fossil CO₂ per tonne of paper]



Ten elements of the CEPI Framework (See next page for remarks and explanations)	Fossil CO ₂ (kg/tonne of paper)	Biogenic CO ₂ (kg/tonne of paper)
1. Carbon sequestration in the forest		0
2. Carbon stored in the product		770
Net sequestration of biomass carbon		770
3. GHG emissions from pulp and paper production	290	
4. GHG emissions associated with producing virgin or recovered fibre	30	
5. GHG emissions associated with producing other raw materials	190	
6. GHG emissions associated with purchased electricity and steam *)	290	
7. Transport-related GHG emissions (excl. delivery to customer)	70	
Total fossil CO₂ emissions	870	
8. GHG emissions attributable to product use (e.g. printing)	-	
9. GHG emissions attributable to end-of-life-management of products	-	
10. Avoided emissions	-	

*) The CO₂ factor used for purchased power is 482 g CO₂ per kWh.

Remarks and explanations to the ten elements of CEPI Framework

1. Carbon sequestration in the forest

- In line with the CEPI Framework, carbon sequestration is currently not included in product level carbon footprint calculations.
- For UPM, forest certification and traceability of fibre supply using certified Chain of Custodies ensures the sustainable management of forests, and the long-term sequestration of carbon in them via the process of photosynthesis.

2. Carbon stored in the product

- Biogenic carbon is stored in products produced from wood fibre. The IPCC (International Panel on Climate Change) formula is used to determine the amount of CO₂ that is stored in the paper product.
- Through paper recycling the carbon stored in products is retained within the paper cycle.

3. GHG emissions from pulp and paper production

- UPM includes data on fossil CO₂ emissions from combustion of fossil fuels at pulp and paper manufacturing facilities, including that for external pulp production (production of purchased pulp).

4. GHG emissions associated with generating the supply of wood or recovered fibre

- For wood fibre, this includes fossil CO₂ emissions from forest management and harvesting activities.
- For recovered fibre, this includes fossil CO₂ emissions from the collection, sorting and processing of recovered fibre before it enters the recycling process.

5. GHG emissions associated with producing other raw materials

- Includes fossil CO₂ emissions generated during the manufacturing of non-wood-based raw materials (pigments or chemicals which are used in an amount above 10 kg per tonne of paper) and fuels.

6. GHG emissions associated with purchased electricity and steam

- Includes fossil CO₂ emissions associated with purchased electricity, steam and heat used for pulp and paper production, including that for external pulp production (production of purchased pulp)
- Due to differences in fuel mix used to produce electricity there are significant differences in the emission factors used to convert grid electricity to its equivalent CO₂. UPM uses country specific emission conversion factors which are based on the real power supply to UPM mills in each respective country. The factor used is given below the table on the previous page.

7. Transport-related GHG emissions

- Includes fossil CO₂ emissions associated with in- and outbound transports of raw materials and final products from the paper mill, along the value chain.
- At UPM, this figure includes the transportation of wood, pulp, recovered paper and pigments to UPM mills.
- CO₂ emissions from transportation of paper to the customer is not included since this depends on the transportation modes used and distances to specific customer locations. This part of the element can be calculated for a specific case on request.

8. GHG emissions attributable to product use (e.g. printing)

- This element is not included within UPM's scope as a paper manufacturer.

9. GHG emissions attributable to end-of-life-management of products

- This element is not included within UPM's scope as a paper manufacturer.

10. Avoided emissions (e.g. superior energy efficiency or carbon offsetting measures)

- This element is not currently included in UPM's scope.