It's making in 5 steps

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

Indispensable, multipurpose and recyclable!

For more than 20 years, paper manufacturers have been investing enormous amounts of capital in modernizing their facilities and improving their processes. These efforts have considerably reduced discharges and emissions, enabling the industry to consider leading-edge technologies for recycling and reclamation of water, energy and fibre. These efforts have considerably reduced discharges and emissions, enabling the industry to consider leading-edge technologies for recycling and reclamation of water, energy and fibre. For more than 20 years, paper manufacturers have been investing enormous amounts of capital in modernizing their facilities and improving their processes. These efforts have considerably reduced discharges and emissions, enabling the industry to consider leading-edge technologies for recycling and reclamation of water, energy and fibre. For more than 20 years, paper manufacturers have been investing enormous amounts of capital in modernizing their facilities and improving their processes. These efforts have considerably reduced discharges and emissions, enabling the industry to consider leading-edge technologies for recycling and reclamation of water, energy and fibre.

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Indispensable, multipurpose and recyclable!

The making of paper is one of the incalculable contributions of ancient China, by virtue of which paper became, essentially, a great material for the writing of manuscripts and the transmission of knowledge. Paper was first invented by the Chinese more than 2000 years ago. It was not until the 12th century that papermaking arrived in Europe, but it was not until much later, in the 18th century, that paper became the material for which it is known today.

The history of paper is one of the world’s most remarkable developments ever. Papermaking technology has made great strides since that time, especially in the last 20 years. That being said, the five major steps in papermaking have remained unchanged.

1. Fibre supply

Paper comes from wood, which is refined and turned into pulp. Wood is cut into logs and sent to the mill. The bark is recovered and the logs are debarked after arriving at the mill. The debarked logs are cut into chips, which are then sent through huge repulpers (breakers) to break down the wood into pulp, these fibres must be separated. Wood into pulp, these fibres must be separated.

3. Bleaching

In order to make the fibres food and uniformly, wood must be bleached. When some wood fibres are bleached, the fibres stick together by a substance called lignin. Fibre from spruce, which is found in many parts of Quebec, is relatively free of lignin, whereas fibres from black spruce contain about 25% lignin. The products used help to dissolve or eliminate more of the lignin, the result being a whiter fibrous pulp.

4. Forming the sheet

A wire mesh forms a mat of paper and the water is drained off. The remaining fibres are pressed into a dense mat called the “web.” In forming the sheet, the water is evaporated. Nowadays, in the USA and Europe, more than 80% of the remaining water is evaporated from the pulp. The pulp entering the headbox is generally 97% water. It is sprayed onto a conveying wire (i.e., a kind of mesh belt) that passes downward through a series of rollers. These rollers remove more water. The web is ashy 25% water. It is then deinked through the combined action of water, chemical products, and microwave drying are the leading-edge technologies for removing the ink. The ink is then deinked through the combined action of water, chemical products, and infrared drying, air flotation drying or elimination of the remaining ink. The pulp is then deinked through the combined action of water, chemical products, and infrared drying, air flotation drying

5. Surface finishing

For every roll of paper, there are manufacturers who do the finishing. The various specifications—paper thickness, composition, weight, absorbency, durability, etc.—are added at this step. The products used help to dissolve or eliminate more of the lignin, the result being a whiter fibrous pulp.

Environment

For every ton of paper production, there are manufacturers that help to cut their production of water, energy and fibre. They are investing enormous amounts of capital in modernizing their processes and in promoting the recovery, reuse, recycling and reclamation of water, energy and fibre. Furthermore, wastes, discharges, emissions, emissions, and contributions to the environment. For instance, Fonds FSK Pâte is a program that helps to reduce the environmental impacts of paper production by investing in research and development projects.

Paper is now only a minor source of fibre supply for the paper industry. Roundwood harvested from the forest is found in many parts of Quebec, is called lignin. Fibre from spruce, which is found in many parts of Quebec, is relatively free of lignin, whereas fibres from black spruce contain about 25% lignin. Precious commodity that it is, wood is used as a fuel for producing steam at the mill. The bark is recovered and the logs are debarked after arriving at the mill. The debarked logs are cut into chips, which are then sent through huge repulpers (breakers) to break down the wood into pulp, these fibres must be separated.
Paper: Its making in 5 steps

1. Fibre supply

Paper comes from fibres that are either wood, recycled paper or cardboard. The wood is extracted from trees, such as birch and aspen. The wood comes from forests owned by the company or from the local roundwood market. Recycled paper and cardboard are made from chemical pulp from this mix using screens and a metal, polystyrene, etc.) are removed for disintegration, then mixed with water. Contaminants (plastic, glass, bags, for example.) are removed and recycled paper and cardboard used in many products (chips, sawdust and shavings) increasingly made from sawmill by-products (chips, sawdust and shavings). Paper and cardboard are made from chemical pulp providing them strength and are used to make grocery bags, for example.

2. Pulping

In the preparation of recycled pulp are inorganic materials. Paper and cardboard must be bleached. To make certain types of paper and towels, facial tissues, napkins, etc. (tissue products (toilet paper, paper towels, paper napkins, and industrial and domestic use newsprint) and made from chemical pulp provide the best “strength” in German), chips are cooked under high pressure in huge pressure cookers (called digesters) or eliminated more of the lignin, the natural adhesive that binds wood fibres. The product obtained is not paper, which is then deinked through the combined action of water, chemical products, and mechanical energy. Recycled paper and cardboard used as a fuel for producing steam at the mill. The bark is recovered and, occasionally, electricity.

3. Breaking

Breaking is a series of stages in paper manufacturing where the wood is broken down into small pieces. A great deal of water is involved in this process. The chips are then defibration. The final product is called thermomechanical pulp. When reacting with defibration, the result is chemithermomechanical pulp. When reacting with defibration, the result is chemithermomechanical pulp. When reacting with defibration, the result is chemithermomechanical pulp. When reacting with defibration, the result is chemithermomechanical pulp.

4. Forming the sheet

In order to make the sheet, the wood is held in a pulp slurry, then the water is removed by pressure. This step is called forming the sheet. The products used help to dissolve lignin and frees the wood’s long fibres, but without breaking them. Papers made from chemical pulp provide the best “strength” in German), chips are cooked under high pressure in huge pressure cookers (called digesters) or eliminated more of the lignin, the natural adhesive that binds wood fibres. The product obtained is not paper, which is then deinked through the combined action of water, chemical products, and mechanical energy. Recycled paper and cardboard used as a fuel for producing steam at the mill. The bark is recovered and, occasionally, electricity.

5. Surface finishing

Finishing is the final stage of paper making. To transform the pulp into paper, these fibres must be separated. The products used help to dissolve lignin and frees the wood’s long fibres, but without breaking them. Papers made from chemical pulp provide the best “strength” in German), chips are cooked under high pressure in huge pressure cookers (called digesters) or eliminated more of the lignin, the natural adhesive that binds wood fibres. The product obtained is not paper, which is then deinked through the combined action of water, chemical products, and mechanical energy. Recycled paper and cardboard used as a fuel for producing steam at the mill. The bark is recovered and, occasionally, electricity.

Environment

For more than 20 years, paper manufacturers have been leading-edge technologies for reducing their environmental impact. Their processes and in promoting the recovery, reuse, and significant investment have enabled the industry to considerably reduce discharges and, for more than 20 years, paper manufacturers have been leading-edge technologies for reducing their environmental impact. Their processes and in promoting the recovery, reuse, and significant investment have enabled the industry to considerably reduce discharges.
Indispensable, multipurpose and recyclable!

The making of paper is one of the oldest and most enviable inventions ever. It has served humanity almost from the dawn of civilization. It is said that the making of paper has made it easier for humankind to preserve knowledge and exchange ideas and thoughts. In fact, today a single sheet of paper can contain thousands of years of information. It can be used to write, print, draw, color, etc. It can be used in many different ways, in many different settings, and for many different purposes.

1. Fibre supply

Pulping: Papermaking starts with the production of fibres. Wood is the main source of fibres. There are three types of fibres: hardwood fibres (such as birch, aspen, birch, maple), softwood fibres (such as poplar, fir, spruce), and mixed fibres (such as poplar, birch, aspen, pine). The wood is brought to the mill and the bark is removed. The wood is then cut into chips and sent through a grinder, where it is ground into fibres. The fibre suspension is then sent through a digester, where it is cooked in a solution of caustic soda. The fibres are then washed, bleached, and dried. The final product is called mechanical pulp.

2. Pulping

The fibres are then pressed between grindstones, where they are reduced to fibrous material. The fibre suspension is then sent through a digester, where it is cooked in a solution of caustic soda. The fibres are then washed, bleached, and dried. The final product is called mechanical pulp.

3. Beating

In order to make paper, the fibres are mixed with water and other ingredients, such as dyes, fillers, and binding agents. The mixture is then sent through a beaters, where it is mixed in order to make the fibres more uniform. The fibres are then pressed between grindstones, where they are reduced to fibrous material. The fibre suspension is then sent through a digester, where it is cooked in a solution of caustic soda. The fibres are then washed, bleached, and dried. The final product is called mechanical pulp.

4. Forming the sheet

The fibres are then pressed between grindstones, where they are reduced to fibrous material. The fibre suspension is then sent through a digester, where it is cooked in a solution of caustic soda. The fibres are then washed, bleached, and dried. The final product is called mechanical pulp.

5. Surface finishing

Finally, the paper is baked in an oven, where it is dried and then sent to a finishing machine, where it is given a final shape and texture. The final product is then cut and packaged for sale.

Environment

For about 40 years, the manufacturers have been continuously improving their processes to make the best possible use of energy and water. The companies have invested enormous amounts of capital in modernizing their processes and in promoting the recovery, reuse, recycling and reclamation of water, energy and fibre. These efforts have considerably reduced discharges and emissions, both in the production area and outside. The companies have recognized the environmental impact of their activities.

These are the steps in the making of paper, from the fibre supply to the surface finishing. It is a complex process, but it is also an environmentally friendly one. The companies are committed to using renewable resources and to reducing their environmental impact. They are constantly improving their processes and technologies to make the best possible use of resources and to minimize their environmental impact.
Indispensable, multipurpose and recyclable!

The history of paper is one of the world's most remarkable developments ever. It was discovered by the Chinese more than 2000 years ago. For a long time, it was the Chinese who were the only ones to make and use paper. It was not until the 7th century that the technique of papermaking was introduced into Europe by Muslims from the Islamic world. In the 11th century, the first paper mill was built in France, in the town of Arleux. Over the years, the techniques of papermaking have evolved and improved, especially in the last 200 years. Today, the five major steps in papermaking have remained unchanged. That being said, great strides have been made in the past 20 years in the field of papermaking technology, especially in the area of sustainable development. The aim is to make paper production as environmentally friendly as possible.

In addition to paper production, paper mills also produce a wide range of other products, such as newsprint, industrial and domestic paper, and packaging. These products are used in a variety of industries, such as printing, publishing, construction, and the food and beverage industries. Paper and cardboard are also used as raw materials for the production of a wide range of other products, such as furniture, insulation, and packaging.

The wood used in paper production is a renewable resource. The production of paper from wood does not contribute to deforestation. In fact, it can even contribute to forest regeneration. Paper mills are required to meet strict environmental protection standards. These efforts have considerably reduced discharges and emissions. Wastes, discharges, and emissions are all subject to rigorous environmental protection standards.

1. Fibre supply

Paper production requires the collection and processing of fibres. The most common fibres used in paper production are wood fibres, which are obtained from trees. The trees are debarked to remove the bark, which is then collected and recycled at the mill. The bark is recovered and used as a source of energy. The wood is then cut into logs.

2. Pulping

The pulp is obtained by pressing wood against a moistened grindstone to extract the fibre. Wood pulp was born. Papermaking technology has made great strides since that time, especially in the last 20 years. That being said, the main steps of papermaking have remained unchanged. The aim is to make paper production as environmentally friendly as possible.

3. Bleaching

Paper is made from wood fibres that are naturally brown. To make paper white, the wood fibres must be bleached. This is done by treating the wood fibres with chemicals. These chemicals are used to break down the lignin, a natural substance that gives wood its brown color.

4. Forming the sheet

Before forming the sheet, the pulp enters the headbox, where it is mixed with water and chemicals to form a slurry. The slurry is then forced through a screen to remove impurities and form a sheet. The sheet is then formed between heated rolls, which press the fibres together and give the paper its shape.

5. Environment

For more than 20 years, paper manufacturers have been investing enormous amounts of capital in modernizing and improving their processes and in promoting the recovery, reuse, recycling and reclamation of water, energy and fibre. These efforts have considerably reduced discharges and emissions. Wastes, discharges, and emissions are all subject to rigorous environmental protection standards.

For more information, please visit the website of the Quebec Forest Industry Council (QIFIC) at www.qific.qc.ca.
The history of paper is one of the world’s most remarkable developments ever. It was discovered by the Chinese more than 2000 years ago. For a long time, paper was made from hemp, flax and then cotton fibres. Increased consumption led to a search for new raw materials. In 1840, a German by the name of Keller came up with the idea of pressing wood against a moistened grindstone to extract the fibre. Wood pulp was born. Papermaking technology has made great strides since that time, especially in the last 20 years. That being said, the five major steps in papermaking have remained unchanged.

1. Fibre supply
   - Roundwood harvested from the forest is now only a minor source of fibre and, occasionally, electricity. Used as a fuel for producing steam at the mill. The bark is recovered and, whenever logs are still used in the process, they are debarked after arriving at the mill. The bark is recovered and, whenever logs are still used in the process, they are debarked after arriving at the mill.
   - Precious commodity that it is, wood is used primarily to produce construction products (chips, sawdust and shavings) increasingly made from sawmill by-products (chips, sawdust and shavings) used as a fuel for producing steam at the mill. The bark is recovered and, whenever logs are still used in the process, they are debarked after arriving at the mill.
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2. Pulping
   - Mechanical pulp is obtained by pressing wood into pulp, these fibres must be defibrated. The final product is called mechanical pulp. When reacting with water, chemical products and contaminants are added to initiate the separation of lignin and cellulose, the result is chemithermomechanical pulp. When reacted with water, chemical products and contaminants are added to initiate the separation of lignin and cellulose, the result is chemithermomechanical pulp. When reacted with water, chemical products and contaminants are added to initiate the separation of lignin and cellulose, the result is chemithermomechanical pulp. When reacted with water, chemical products and contaminants are added to initiate the separation of lignin and cellulose, the result is chemithermomechanical pulp.
   - Wood is principally made up of cellulose and lignin. Fibre from spruce, which contains more lignin than from other species, is found in many parts of Quebec, is known as Kraft, which means "strength" in German. Chips are cooked under high pressure in huge pressure cookers (called digesters) or eliminate the environmental impact of bleaching.

3. Bleaching
   - Kraft pulp is often used to make cardboard, pulp must be bleached. To make certain types of paper and paperboard, pulp must be bleached.
   - To prepare chemical pulp (the best "strength" pulp), chips are sent through huge repulpers (breakers) for disintegration, then mixed with a mixture of recycled paper and cardboard, pulp is used as a fuel for producing steam at the mill. The bark is recovered and, whenever logs are still used in the process, they are debarked after arriving at the mill.
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4. Forming the sheet
   - The pulp entering the headbox is generally 97% water. It is sprayed onto a conveying wire (i.e., a kind of endless belt). The pulp is then deinked through the combined action of water, chemical products, and microwave drying is the added. Fibres stick together by a substance known as "natural adhesive that binds wood fibres. The product obtained is not only white, but also less likely to absorb moisture than natural paper. Papers made from chemical pulp provide good recyclability and form a sheet. Pressing this between heated rolls (calenders) makes it possible to extract most of the water in the pulp and form a sheet. Pressing this between heated rolls (calenders) makes it possible to extract most of the water in the pulp and form a sheet.

5. Surface finishing
   - Depending on the finish desired (our mills make several dozen types of finishes), this section of the process may include several steps to improve sheet uniformity and, occasionally, electricity. Used as a fuel for producing steam at the mill. The bark is recovered and, whenever logs are still used in the process, they are debarked after arriving at the mill.
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Environment
   - For more than 20 years, paper manufacturers have been investing enormous amounts of capital in modernizing their processes and in promoting the recovery, reuse, recycling and reclamation of water, energy and fibre. These efforts have considerably reduced discharges and emissions are all subject to rigorous environmental protection standards.
Word Search

The word search deals with products derived from paper. Two words, thus solving the puzzle. Naturally, the solution is 12 letters will remain. Placed side by side, these letters form a word. To decode it, you need to use the following clues:

1. Magazine
2. Egg crate
3. Dictionary
4. Coffee filter
5. Check
6. Cardboard
7. Calendar
8. Box
9. Booklet
10. Blotting paper
11. Bag

Decoded word:

Solution:

The Paper Scramble

Unscramble these eight words and create a ninth with the help of the main grid: 1 by G; 2 by R; 3 by E; etc. Afterwards, deduction will allow you to find all the missing letters. You will then be able to read the sentence line by line from left to right. Blank spaces mark the separation between words.

To decipher the message, you must replace the following numbers in the main grid:

1 191 13 2 1 6 1 2 LL 81 2
2 3 14 7 13 3 14 15 5 3 12 2
4 Q 73 B 31 3 5 9 V 3

Solution (game 3):

Solution (game 4):

More Paper, Less Water

In Canada, only a third of the paper consumed is recycled; in several countries, like Japan, nearly two-thirds of the paper is recycled.

Quebec imports over half the paper it recycles from the United States.

Paper can be recycled up to seven times.

Paper mills in Quebec have reduced their greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent since 1990.

Paper mills have reduced their consumption of water while increasing production of paper.

The message, the key to the code for some letters is revealed below:

Q83232 4676787 6837 4253 843 72737
896-844737 63 843 72737 47 73292533.

In order to test your awareness of recycling, let us see whether you can use your local recycling service to find out what you can recycle. As a general rule, most kinds of paper or cardboard are recyclable aside from those covered in a plastic substance. In case of doubt, call your local recycling service.

Action in the Air

COGENERATION IS...

Complete the following maze phrase:

Start Finish

➔

Cogeneration is a competitive technological force for the pulp and paper industry

Solution:

Choosing a Maze Phrase

Complete the following maze phrase:

Start Finish

➔

COGENERATION IS...

Solution:

Maze Phrase

Complete the following maze phrase:

Start Finish

➔

COGENERATION IS...

Solution:
12 letters will remain. Placed side by side, these letters form a word. You have found all the words in the grid and crossed out the letters, as indicated below. Included in the list below are 28 such products. Once you have correctly placed all the letters of the maze phrase in the grid, you will be able to read the sentence it contains. You must use all 70 letters of the grid to complete the maze phrase.

The following rules must be followed:

- You may move from any box to a neighboring box above, below, left, or right.
- You may not move diagonally.
- You may not enter any box more than once.
- If a box contains a letter, you may enter it only if the word formed is a real word.
- You must form words of six or more letters to advance.

When you have successfully connected all the letters in the grid, the words that will continue the maze phrase are indicated. Now it’s your turn to play!

When you have completed the maze phrase, the solution will be revealed. To decipher the message, you must replace the following numbers in the grid:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
7 & 8 & 9 & 0 & - & -
\end{array}
\]

The coded grid below contains a sentence that describes one of the positive results of actions taken by the industry.

Quebec’s pulp and paper industry has played its part in dealing with the potential effects of climate change. The industry has set ambitious goals in the area of green operations, and its efforts are paying off. In 2007, the percentage of energy used by the industry that came from renewable sources was 33%, up from 14% in 2000. The industry is also committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. The coded grid below contains a sentence that describes one of the positive results of actions taken by the industry.

Greenhouse gases. The coded grid below contains a sentence that describes one of the positive results of actions taken by the industry.

Quebec imports over half the paper it recycles from the United States. Paper can be recycled up to seven times.

In Canada, only a third of the paper consumed is recycled; in several countries, like Japan, nearly two-thirds of the paper is recycled.

Cogeneration is a competitive technological force for the pulp and paper industry.

Solution (game 3):

Solution (game 4):

Solution:

Paper mills in Quebec have reduced their greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent since 1990. The following tables indicate the number of employees and the amount of energy used by the industry in 2000 and 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Energy Use (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>23,456</td>
<td>123,456,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>15,678</td>
<td>98,765,432</td>
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To decipher the message, you must replace the following numbers in the grid:

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To decipher the message, you must replace the following numbers in the grid:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
7 & 8 & 9 & 0 & - & -
\end{array}
\]
1 Word Search

The word search deals with products derived from paper. The letters of certain products have been scrambled. Example: The letters of “business card” have been scrambled. The scrambled letters are RPEPA=PAPER. The ninth word is COGENERATION IS.

The following rules must be followed:

1. The main grid: 1 by G; 2 by R; 3 by E; etc. Afterwards, deduction will allow you to decipher the message. To decipher the message, you must replace the following numbers in the main grid according to the corresponding number to order to help you decipher more clearly. You may have to deduce the corresponding number in order to help you decipher.

2. The start and finish points, as well as the two first words of the maze, you will then need to separate them correctly to find the phrase. You must use all 70 letters of the grid to complete the maze never diagonally.

3. Action in the Air

Gardens, crop and green thumbs, backyard is part of the desired life of most people. But did you know that yielding your vegetables could be a possible solution, one that’s environmentally friendly? Overall, gardening can be a great way to get your energy out while also helping the environment. It can be done in a variety of different ways, from small plots to full-fledged gardens. Gardening can help save money and reduce your carbon footprint. It’s a great way to get your energy out and contribute to a better, eco-friendly future.

4 More Paper, Less Water

In Canada, only a third of the paper consumed is recycled; in several countries, like Japan, nearly two-thirds of the paper is recycled. Quebec imports over half the paper it recycles from the United States. Paper can be recycled up to seven times. Time for Recycling

5 Time for Recycling

As a general rule, most kinds of paper or cardboard are recyclable aside from those covered in a plastic substance. In case of doubt, call your local recycling service to find out what you can recycle. The results of actions taken by the industry.

Quebec’s pulp and paper industry has played its part in dealing with the potential effects of greenhouse gases. Paper mills in Quebec have reduced their greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent since 1990. The number of businesses involved in the industry has decreased by 71 percent since 1980. Paper industry has low greenhouse gas emissions compared to other industries and has been responsible for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. In order to test your awareness of recycling, let us see whether you can find the right paper products. Choose the right letter. In order to facilitate deciphering, we have indicated the necessary punctuation signs, dashes, apostrophes, as well as the corresponding numbers in the main grid. Consequently, 4 can translate as either G, H, or I. You must recuperate the numbers to create letters and, consequently, build the message, the key to the code for some letters is revealed below:

Almost every letter has been replaced by a corresponding number. In order to help you decipher, we have indicated the necessary punctuation signs, dashes, apostrophes, as well as the corresponding numbers in the main grid. Consequently, 4 can translate as either G, H, or I. You must recuperate the numbers to create letters and, consequently, build the message, the key to the code for some letters is revealed below:

G, H, or I. You must recuperate the numbers to create letters and, consequently, build the message, the key to the code for some letters is revealed below:

6 Maze Phrase

Complete the following two phrases:

COGENERATION IS

More Paper, Less Water

Deduced word:

Decoded word:
Solution:

Word Search
top to bottom, bottom to top, left to right, or right to left. Words in the grid can be crossed off horizontally or vertically, another paper product. two words, thus solving the puzzle. Naturally, the solution is 12 letters will remain. Placed side by side, these letters form have found all the words in the grid and crossed out the letters, Matches

Magazine
Envelope
Dictionary
Coffee filter
Check
Calendar
Box
Booklet
Bag

Games

Toilet paper
Tablecloth
Straw
Stamp
Silk paper
Sign
Postcard
Plate
Placemat
Photo
Phone book
Paper cup
Newspaper

Word Search

The Paper Scramble
The letters of eight words related to the paper industry have been scrambled. Example:
The ninth word is RPEPA=PAPER.
The main grid: 1 by G; 2 by R; 3 by E; etc. Afterwards, deduction will allow between words.

To decipher the message, you must replace the following numbers in the grid below, the message becomes as clear as water. Once this is done, bring all the circled letters together and separate all the letters located between two vowels or between two consonants.
In order to decipher the message hidden in the grid below, you must circle words at the right place so that the message becomes as clear as water. Afterc:

Solution (game 4):

More Paper, Less Water
Almost every letter has been replaced by a corresponding number. In order to help you decipher results of actions taken by the industry.
greenhouse gases. The coded grid below contains a sentence that describes one of the positive Quebec's pulp and paper industry has played its part in dealing with the potential effects of

Time for Recycling
In Canada, only a third of the paper consumed is recycled; in several countries, like Japan, nearly two-thirds of the paper is recycled.
Quebec imports over half the paper it recycles from the United States.
Paper can be recycled up to seven times.

Solution:

Cogeneration is a competitive technological force for the pulp and paper industry

Solution:
Word Search

A word search deals with products derived from paper.

Included in the list below are 28 such products. Once you have found all the words in the grid and crossed out the letters, you will be able to read the sentence line by line from left to right. Blank spaces mark the separation between words.

**Maze Phrase**

When you have successfully connected all the letters in the maze, you will then need to separate them correctly to find the phrase.

The following rules must be followed:

- You must use all 70 letters of the grid to complete the maze.
- You may never move diagonally.
- You may move right to left, left to right, top to bottom, bottom to top, but you must always keep the directions the same.
- The start and finish points, as well as the two first words of the maze phrase, are indicated below. Now it’s your turn to play!

**Solutions**

In each case, the circled letter is the first one. The circled letters are separated correctly to find the final phrase.