fibre. There are also some cross striations on the CF fibre surface which makes it conducive to be spun into yarn. The spinning property of CF fibre is similar to that of cotton, and it may be spun into yarn with the cotton spinning system.

How to optimise scouring technology so as to achieve a better spinnability property is to be researched further. Whether CF fibre possesses some other medical or health protection functions is also to be further verified.

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LABORATORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Laboratory works and specialises in three fundamental fields:

- R&D activities:
 - research works on new technology and techniques, particularly environmental protection:
 - evaluation and improvement of technology used in domestic mills;
 - development of new research and analytical methods;
- research services (measurements and analytical tests) in the field of environmental protection, especially monitoring the emission of pollutants;
- seminar and training activity concerning methods of instrumental analysis, especially the analysis of water and wastewater, chemicals used in paper production, and environmental protection in the papermaking industry.

Since 2004 Laboratory has had the accreditation of the Polish Centre for Accreditation No. AB 551, confirming that the Laboratory meets the requirements of Standard PN-EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005.





Investigations in the field of environmental protection technology:

- Research and development of waste water treatment technology, the treatment technology and abatement of gaseous emissions, and the utilisation and reuse of solid waste,
- Monitoring the technological progress of environmentally friendly technology in paper-making and the best available techniques (BAT),
- Working out and adapting analytical methods for testing the content of pollutants and trace concentrations of toxic compounds in waste water. gaseous emissions, solid waste and products of the paper-making industry,
- Monitoring ecological legislation at a domestic and world level, particularly in the European Union.

A list of the analyses most frequently carried out:

- Global water & waste water pollution factors: COD, BOD, TOC, suspended solid (TSS), tot-N, tot-P
- Halogenoorganic compounds (AOX, TOX, TX, EOX, POX)
- Organic sulphur compounds (AOS, TS)
- Resin and chlororesin acids
- Saturated and unsaturated fatty acids
- Phenol and phenolic compounds (guaiacols, catechols, vanillin, veratrols)
- Tetrachlorophenol, Pentachlorophenol (PCP)
- Hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane)
- Aromatic and polyaromatic hydrocarbons
- Benzene, Hexachlorobenzene
- Phthalates
- Polychloro-Biphenyls (PCB)
- Carbohydrates
- Tin organic compounds

■ Glyoxal

■ Glycols

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