



Report number : RPT/TTF/25/074
Issue date : 10th November 2025
Customer reference : (Bamboo) - White Toilet Tissue
Samples received : 6th November 2025
Samples tested : 10th November 2025

Customer:

Address: AQM Trading Ltd, 3rd Floor, 80 – 90 Paul Street, London. EC2A 4NE. United Kingdom

Furnish Analysis Report

1. Request

To quantify the furnish ratio and identify the wood genus / (species) in a sample of tissue paper labelled:

(Bamboo) – White Toilet Tissue

2. Sample

Upon receipt at Test-Tech Fibre Services Ltd, the supplied paper sample was assigned the following internal reference number:

<i>Test-Tech Sample Reference Number</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>
F25240	(Bamboo) – White Toilet Tissue

3. Test Protocol

The Furnish analysis was conducted according to the following Analytical Protocol. Approximately 0.05 grams of the paper sample supplied was dispersed in de-ionised water at room temperature using a standard laboratory disintegrator aimed at achieving a final consistency of 0.05%. (The disintegrator is specifically designed not to damage any fibres).

Aliquots of the dispersed fibre in water were transferred onto heated microscope slides achieving a homogeneous spread over the slide.

After all water had been evaporated, Graf – C stain was added onto the fibres and a microscope cover slip applied. A total of 3 slides were prepared.

Each microscope slide was inspected under a microscope during which **any**:

- Mechanical and chemical fibres were identified (due to the colour change resulting from the use of Graf-C stain).
- Hardwood vessels were counted and for each, wood genus / species was identified.
- Softwood tracheid's were identified for wood genus / species.
- Other tracheids were identified originating from other fibrous plant species i.e. Cotton / annual plants such as grass / cereal crops etc.

The analysis quantifies the content of hardwood species prepared under Chemical pulping processes. However, the procedure does not quantify the content of hardwood species prepared under Mechanical pulping processes due to the fact that the process fragments hardwood vessels making quantification impossible.

This protocol is based upon the International Standard for furnish analysis **TAPPI T401 om-20**.

4. Micrographs of vessel elements.

Appendix 1 – Vessel elements micrographs.

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5. Worldwide Commercial fibre supply

Comments on the origins of fibre species grown in managed plantations worldwide appear in Appendix 1.

6. Results

Sample description:

Test-Tech Sample Reference Number:

Sample Receipt Date:

Sample Analysis Date:

(Bamboo) – White Toilet Tissue

F25240

6th November 2025

10th November 2025

Sample	Fibre type	Tappi				Bleaching	Pulping process	Genus of species
		Raw count	Weight factor	Final count	% by weight			
F25240	Annual	195	0.45	88	95	Bleached	Sulphate	Gramineae, Dendrocalamus
White Toilet Tissue	Annual	6	0.75	5	5	Bleached	Sulphate	Gramineae, Saccharum officinarum

The following furnish ratio was calculated:

Annual Fibre: 100% annual fibre

These ratios are typically +/- 3% accurate.

Fibre Genus

Annual Fibre

Gramineae (grasses), specifically the species Dendrocalamus (Bamboo) was detected at 95% furnish content.

Additionally, Gramineae (Grasses) was detected specifically the species Saccharum Officinarum (Bagasse / Sugar Cane) at 5% furnish content.

5% furnish content, this is considered the maximum value which would be considered a contrary, not a deliberate furnish inclusion but the result of contamination.

Contamination could be the result of poor papermill housekeeping, inter grade contamination, the use of previously made paper broke or contamination of raw fibre.

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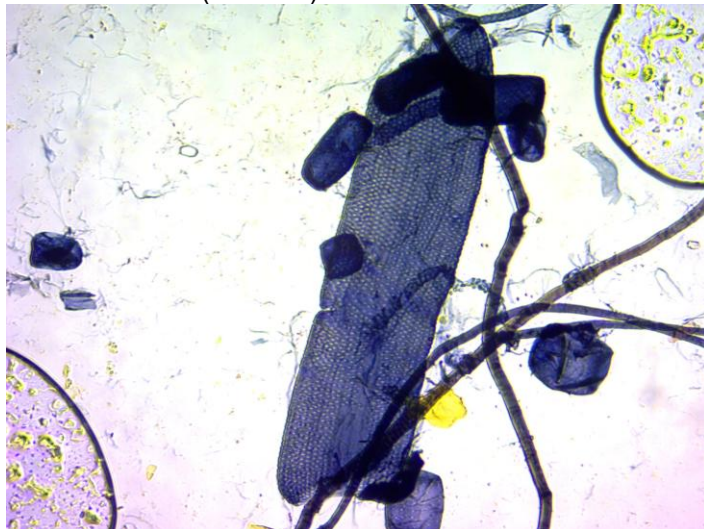
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Customer:

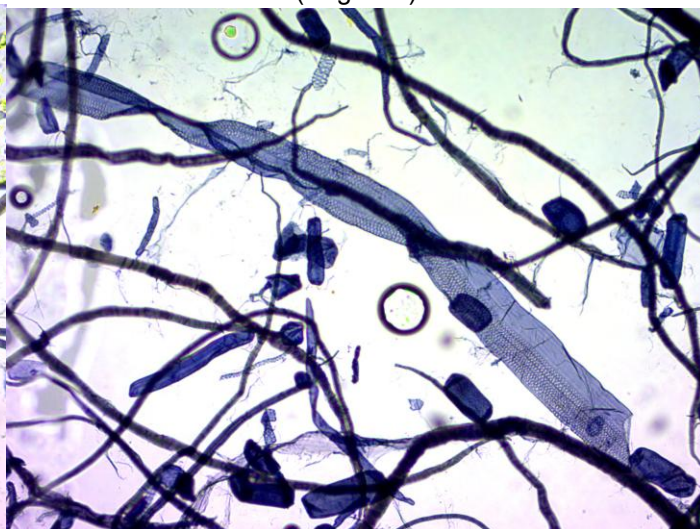
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Appendix 1 – Micrographs of vessel elements

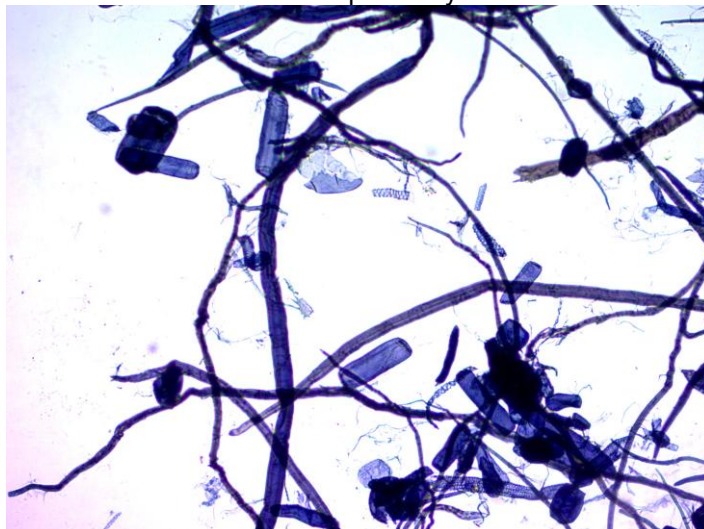
Dendrocalamus (Bamboo) vessel element



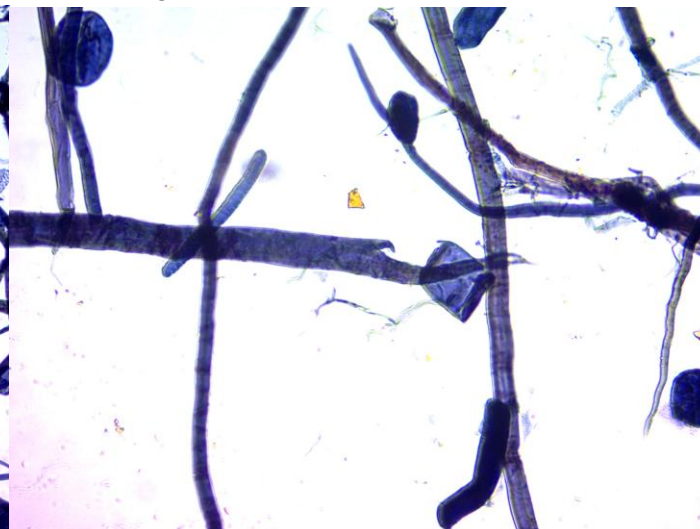
Saccharum Officinarum (Bagasse) vessel element



Dendrocalamus Tracheids + parenchyma cells



Saccharum Officinarum "forked end" of tracheid





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Summary

- The tissue paper was predominately composed of Dendrocalamus (Bamboo) at 95% furnish content with the remaining furnish composed of Saccharum Officinarum (Bagasse / Sugar cane) at 5% furnish content.
- Bagasse was calculated at 5% furnish content, the maximum furnish value considered contamination, not a deliberate furnish inclusion.
- The sample was composed of common fibre genera, known to be grown commercially for the manufacture of paper or used for lumber.
- All fibre genus identified is known to be grown commercially worldwide as detailed in Appendix 1.

Appendix 1 - Fibre Species – Worldwide Plantations

Annual

Dendrocalamus – (Bamboo)

There are approximately 600 – 700 different species of Bamboos that grow extensively within tropical and sub-tropical regions of the World except Europe.

They grow at a fast rate (Up to 1m per day) reaching a full height of between 15 to 30 meters.

These grasses can be coppiced thus are a true annual fibre source.

It is an important raw material in many Far Eastern countries and is exploited commercially in plantations in India, Indonesia Myanmar, Thailand and China.

Saccharum Officinarum (Bagasse - Sugar Cane),

Bagasse / sugar cane is an important commercial crop residue after sugar has been extracted. It is used extensively for papermaking.

Main producing countries are China, Mexico, Indonesia, Taiwan, Argentina, Venezuela and Peru although many other countries locally use the fibrous residue.

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Results reported herein solely relate to the sample supplied and are not necessarily representative of a larger population.
The test results obtained do not in any way confer approval of the quality of the material.
Samples reported on herein were not sampled by Test-Tech Fibre Services Ltd unless otherwise stated.

END OF REPORT

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