

History

Scott Paper was founded in 1879 in Philadelphia by brothers E. Irvin and Clarence Scott, and is often credited as being the first to market toilet paper sold on a roll. They began marketing paper towels in 1907, and paper tissues in the 1930s.

In 1927, Scott purchased a Nova Scotian pulp mill, and thus began a long series of acquisitions. It joined with The Mead Corporation in 1936 to form Brunswick Pulp & Paper Company, which used their pulp mill in Georgia to supply both Mead and Scott. The company then bought mills in New York and Wisconsin, and during the 1950s Scott merged with Southview Pulp Company and Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, which provided timberlands and mills in Washington, Alabama, and Maine.

Scott enjoyed success throughout the 20th century due to their advertising methods, which can be



traced back to Arthur Scott, the son of E. Irvin Scott.

In December 1994, Scott sold its printing and publishing papers business, consisting of its wholly owned subsidiary, S.D. Warren, for approximately \$1.6 billion.

Acquisition by Kimberly-Clark

In 1995 Scott Paper was acquired by Kimberly-Clark, which continues to use the Scott brand. Scott Paper Limited, its subsidiary in Canada, was sold and became Kruger Products.

As part of the sale of the company, the *Baby Fresh* baby wipes brand was sold to Procter & Gamble and is now sold under the



1915 newspaper ad for the toilet paper made by the company.

Pampers brand. The *Scotties* facial tissue brand was sold to Irving Tissue. Other divested brands include *Cut-Rite* which was sold to Reynolds Metals in 1986.

Visitor Tours

When escorting visitors into the Chester Mill, you are required to follow these procedures:

- ▲ Children under 12 years of age are not permitted to tour the mill
- ▲ Employees of other companies in the pulp and paper industry are not permitted to tour the mill
- ▲ No photographs or videos are allowed
- ▲ Some areas of the mill may be designated as off limits for tours; the tour package will call out these areas
- ▲ The same visitor rules and safety guidelines apply

to the tour participants as they do to anyone who is given a visitor's pass. The person requesting the tour is responsible for covering these rules and guidelines with their tour group prior to the visit.

- ▲ Closed toed shoes, safety glasses, hearing protection and high visibility vests are required to be worn in all operating and warehouse areas. The host is responsible for ensuring his/her guests comply with this policy.
- ▲ Visitor(s) must be escorted by a K-C Chester Mill Employee
- ▲ Enjoy your tour!

Thank you for taking the time to visit the Kimberly-Clark mill in Chester, PA. We hope that the visit helped to make clear how important we take the safety of our employees as well as producing – good, high-quality products – for families in North America.

We hope you will remember this visit and enjoy our products. We will continue to work together to ensure our family delivers the high quality products your family deserves.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact us at 610-499-0000, and thank you once again for your visit.

Sincerely,
Simon Woods, Mill Manager





Along the tour you will see large rolls of paper called 'parent rolls', which are made on each of the three tissue mills at our facility. Our tissue machines are called TM12, TM17 and TM18, and when running efficiently, have the combined capacity to make over 400 tons of paper each day!

Tissue Machine 17 is one of our three tissue machines. It was originally built in 19??, and has received investment for improvements and rebuilds throughout the years. Most recently, it received an updated 'reel end' which makes the operation of the machine safer and more efficient.



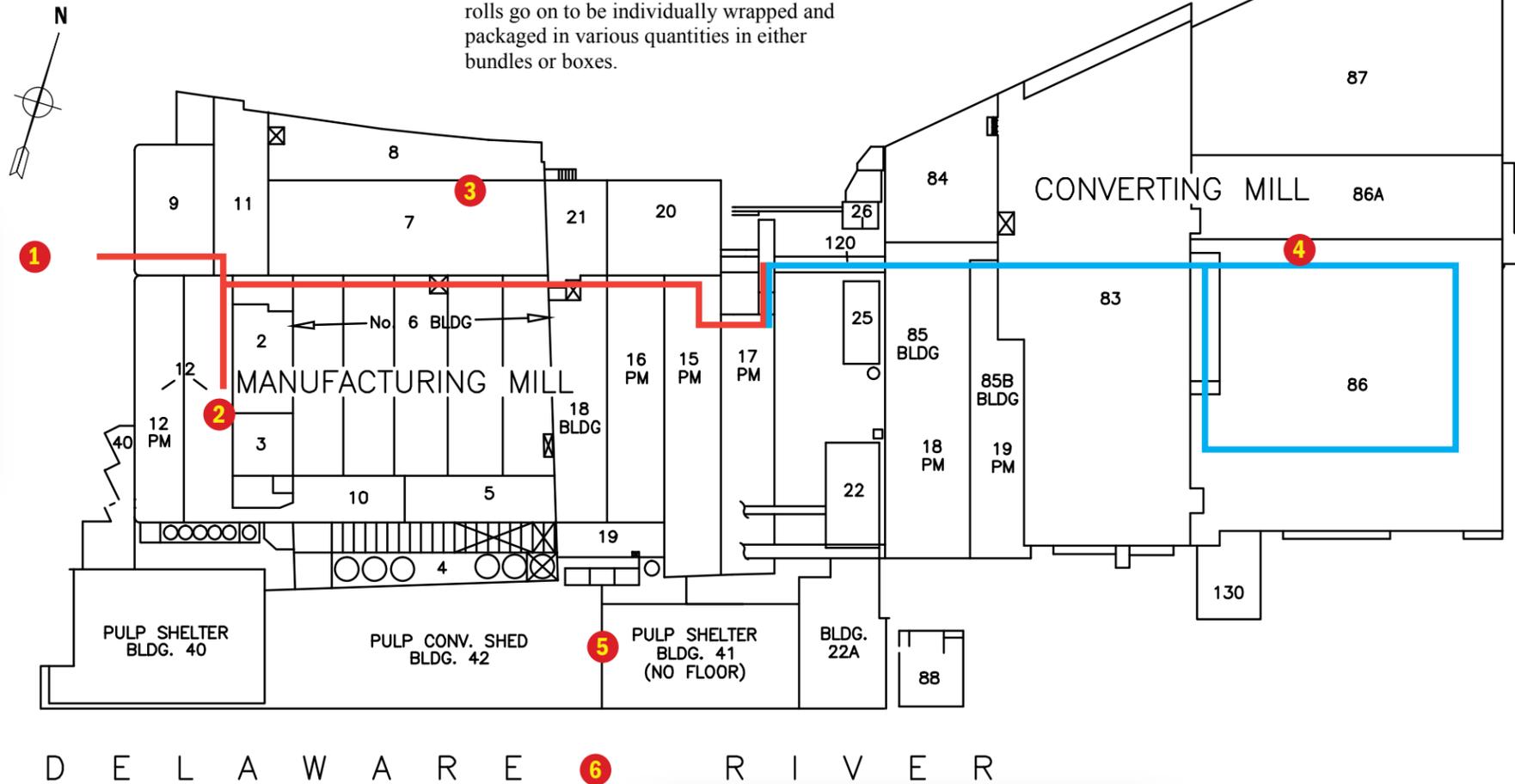
Chester Cogeneration Facility (CCF): Electricity and steam for the mill is generated by burning a blend of anthracite culm and petroleum coke. CCF burns this solid fuel to generate 400-500 thousand pounds of steam per hour and drive a steam turbine to generate the electricity needs of the mill. The CCF/Utilities team also supplies the compressed air and water needs for the mill. The filter plant area treats several million gallons of water each day by pulling it from the river and cleaning it to the standard required for making paper in the mill.



In the converting areas, the parent rolls are un-wound from the large roll and then wound onto a cardboard tube called a 'log'. This log has 1000 sheets wrapped around it, and is then cut by a 'log saw' into the width of a toilet paper roll. These rolls go on to be individually wrapped and packaged in various quantities in either bundles or boxes.



Although you won't be able to physically see the Palletizing/Distribution areas, this is warehouse area where pallets of bundles and boxes of product are stored in stacks. These pallets of product are loaded into trailers to be transported to your local store and other distribution centers that get our product into stores around the country!



D E L A W A R E R I V E R



Paper making is a very water intensive process- several million gallons of water are used each day to meet the papermaking demands of our mill. The majority of the water we use comes from the river and is treated in our filter plant to the standards required for paper making. Although we are making improvements every year to reduce and recycle the amount of water used in our process, the waste water is sent offsite to DELCORA to be cleaned and returned to the river.



Although you won't be able to physically see the process on this tour, the Fiber Prep places large bales of pulp sheets onto a conveyor which is then mixed with water in giant blenders. This mix of water and fiber is called pulp, and is a blend of hardwood and softwood fibers- to create the right balance of strength and softness.

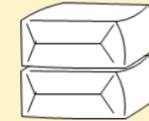
HOW IS PAPER MADE?

1 TREES



The wood from trees is processed into fibers. Different fibers give paper different qualities. To sustain the environment, we are committed to helping achieve zero net deforestation by 2020!

2 BALES



Sheets of fibers are densely packed into bales that weigh over 500 pounds! A train car full of bales are sent to our mill.

3 PULP



To make paper, first we mix (agitate) the bales of fibers and lots of water in a big blender. This mixture is called "pulp".

4 FORMING



The pulp fibers are spread evenly to create a wide sheet of paper. The excess water is removed with drainage, vacuum, pressing and heat.

5 CONVERTING



The paper is rolled up into really big rolls and then converted into logs. A brown recyclable cardboard core is made and 1000 sheets of toilet paper are wrapped around it!

6 FINISHING



Finally, each log is cut into individual rolls and packaged into the products you buy at your local store! We make enough Scott 1000 each year to circle the earth over 1000 times!