

THE  
FACTS  
ABOUT

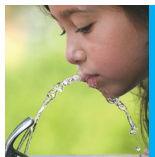


THE LEADER IN RESOURCE RECOVERY

# PAPER & CARDBOARD

AUSTRALIAN HOUSEHOLDS AND BUSINESSES USE MILLIONS OF TONNES OF PAPER EVERY YEAR. OVER **5.5 MILLION TONNES** OF PAPER AND CARDBOARD WAS USED FROM 2006-2007, WITH **2.5 MILLION TONNES** OF THIS RECYCLED.

WHILE RESIDENTIAL WASTE DESTINED FOR LANDFILL FROM 2006-2007 CONTAINED **26%** PAPER AND CARDBOARD, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE CONTAINED **55%**.



Making paper from recycled materials uses **99% less water** and 50% less energy than if produced from raw materials.



By recycling **one kilogram** of paper and cardboard, you reduce the production of greenhouse gases by one kilogram.



**2.5**  
It takes **2.5 tonnes** of radiate pine to make just one tonne of newsprint.

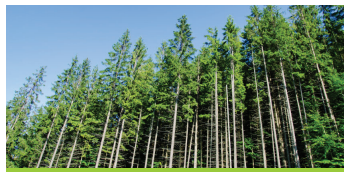
Recycling **1 tonne of newspaper** saves 3 cubic metres of landfill space.

**26**

The production of **26 sheets** of paper produces the same amount of greenhouse gas as driving a car 1km.



Paper breaks down slowly in landfill due to a lack of oxygen. As a result **methane is released** in large amounts, having a greater greenhouse gas impact than carbon dioxide.



**One tree makes approximately six reams** or 3077 pieces of A4 paper.



# WHAT HAPPENS TO PAPER?

## 1 COLLECTION

Paper is collected from homes, businesses and recycling sites and sent to a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF).

## NEW PAPER

The paper is rolled into one giant roll (as wide as 30 feet and up to 20 tonnes in weight) and then cut into smaller rolls.

## 2 SORTING & BALING

The paper is sorted and graded depending on its type. It is then compressed into a bale shape.

## DRYING

The pulp is poured onto a wire screen to drain and form a sheet. This is then passed under heavy rollers (to squeeze out more water), heated rollers (to dry) and iron rollers (to straighten the paper).

## PULPING & SCREENING

The paper is mixed with water in a large vat, making a mushy mixture called pulp. The pulp is then screened to remove any plastic or glue.

## DE-INKING

Air is passed through the pulp to produce foam which removes at least half the ink. Chemicals can also be used to separate the ink from the paper which is then washed away.



**Sources:** Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Clean Up, Planet Ark, National Waste Report – EPHC, Zero Waste and Waste Paper Recycling.