

RECYCLE MORE WASTE LESS!

GLASS

Glass is stockpiled and transported to a plant where the glass is separated from other materials and contaminants.

The **glass** is crushed and screened for use in road and pavement construction.

Glass can take at least 1000 years to breakdown in landfill but recycling **glass** only requires 40 per cent of the energy necessary to make **glass** from silica.

STEEL

Steel tins are baled and sold to recyclers to be remade into steel products and packaging.

Steel is 'detinned' to remove the thin layer of tin and is then heated using a furnace and mixed with other recycled metals.

The melted product is then poured into casting ingots which can be further processed to make new car bodies, cans, bikes, BBQs, furniture and whitegoods.

ALUMINIUM

Aluminium cans and aerosols are baled and sent to a processing plant, where they are heated and melted in a furnace.

The liquid metal is cast into ingots that are then rolled into sheets, which then goes on to manufacture items such as cans, bikes, cars and even planes.

Recycled **aluminium** is just as good quality as **aluminium** made straight from bauxite and is more environmentally friendly to produce.

PLASTIC

Plastic is baled and sent to recycling plants where it is shredded into small pieces and then washed.

Plastic is melted and stretched into strands, cooled, and cut into pellets or ground into powder.

The **plastic** pellets and powders are sent to manufacturers to be moulded and cast back into **plastic** products such as new bottles and containers, wheelie bins, guideposts, fence pickets and irrigation pipes.

PAPER & CARDBOARD

Baled **paper** and cardboard is delivered to a recycling plant where it is shredded and mixed with water at high speed to create **paper** fibres.

The pulp is passed through cleaning and screening equipment to remove plastic, dirt and staples and then heated and treated to remove ink and glue. The cleaned pulp is diluted with water and mixed with smaller amounts of **paper** making additives.

The **paper** is then turned into new **paper** and cardboard products such as packaging, industrial **paper**, tissues, newspapers, insulations and egg cartons.