

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR RECYCLING



Plastics: Natural HDPE bottles

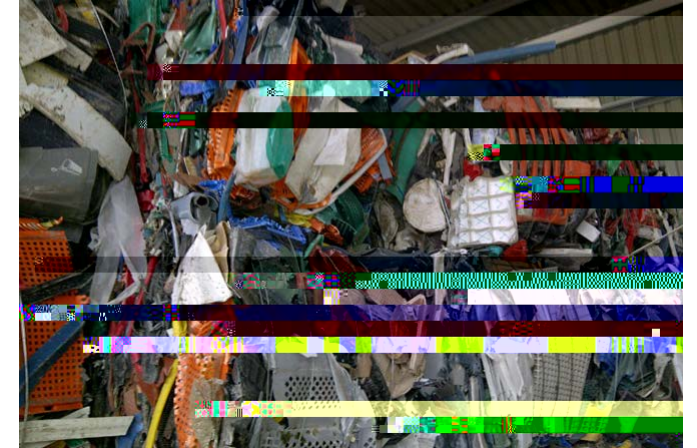
Examples:
Milk bottles

Overview:
These items are sent for reprocessing
into food grade recycled HDPE pellets in
the UK.

Plastics: Hard mixed plastics

Examples:

Large detergent bottles & plastic crates

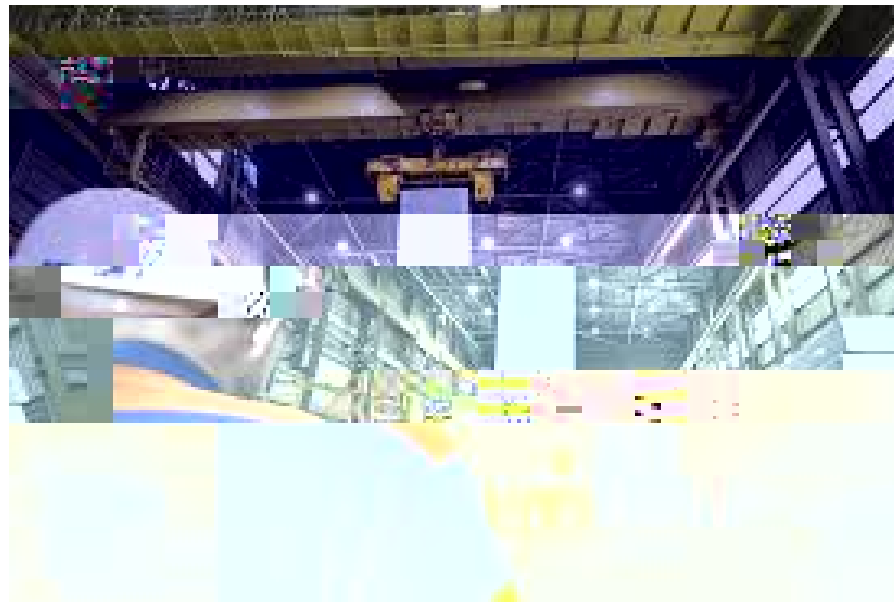
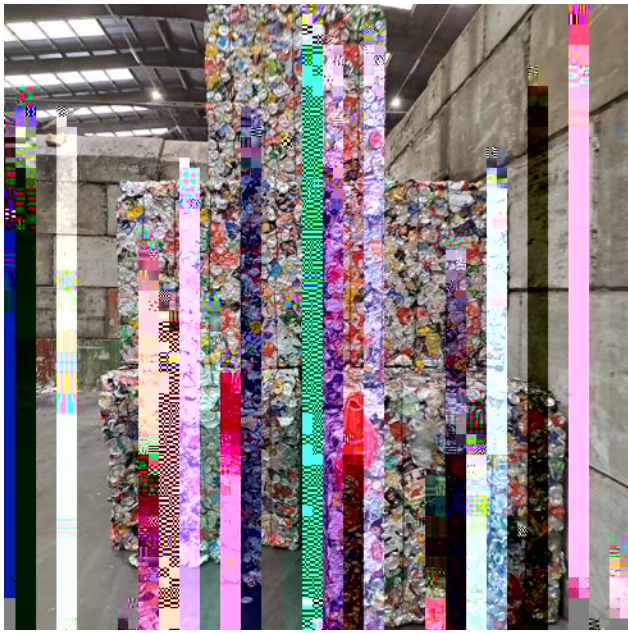


Overview:

These items are supplied to a range of UK sorting specialists who sort the items into specific polymer types (such as PP & HDPE), then shred, wash and granulate the polymer to produce washed flakes.

The flakes are supplied to compounders who melt the flakes into pellets and send to manufacturers to make various rigid plastic products and packaging.





Examples:
Fizzy drink cans

Overview:

The cans are sent to smelting plants in the UK and Europe where they are shredded and de-lacquered to remove the paint and then melted in a furnace.

The molten aluminium is poured into ingots ready to be rolled or cast into new products.

Any undesirable materials are skimmed off as dross at the point of melting and reprocessed for further use.

Metals: Aluminium Cans

Glass:

Glass bottles & jars

Examples:

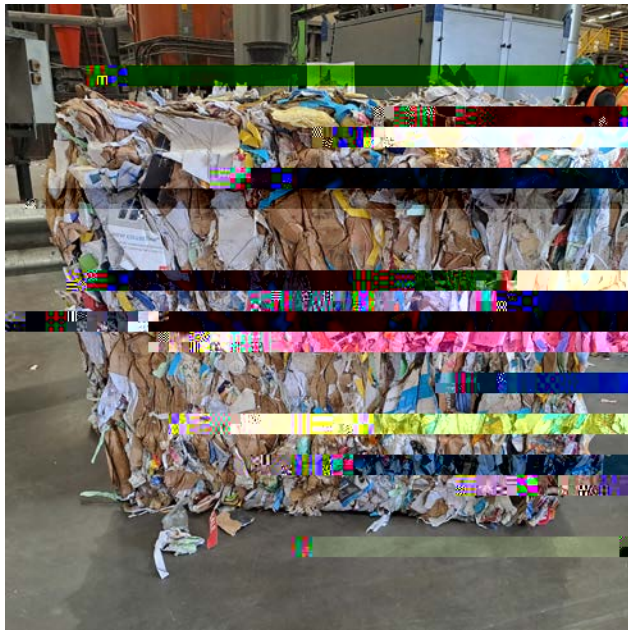
Wine bottles & jam jars

Overview:

Glass is delivered to the re-processor in the UK and sorted further into fines, cullet and non-glass.

Glass fines are used in the production of aggregate.

Glass cullet is blown into new bottles and



Fibre: Mixed paper & card

Examples:

Cereal boxes & envelopes

Overview:

Mixed paper and cards is processed in paper mills in the U
Here the material will be pulped to release the paper fibres,
which are then re-bonded to create new cardboard and
card packaging products.

Any nondesirable material is used for energy recovery.

Fibre: Cardboard

Examples:

Cardboard boxes

Overview:

The cardboard processed in paper mills in the UK, Europe and globally.

Cardboard is pulped to release the paper fibres, which are larger than those from non-corrugated card, and even more so than paper.