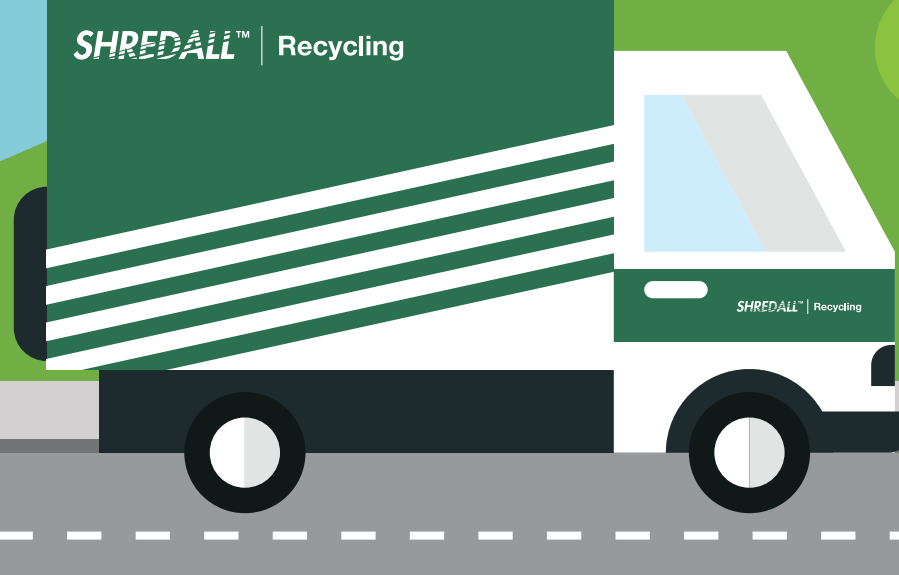
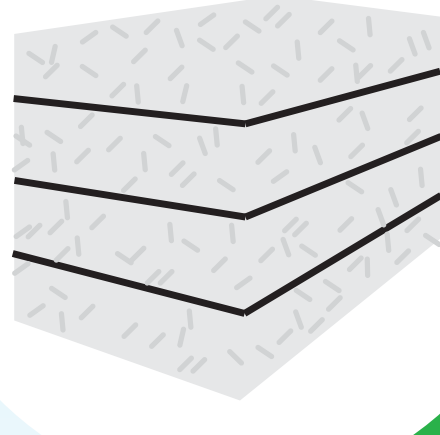




RECYCLING

Recycling paper is an important element in most business sustainability plans, and when handled right, you're helping the environment and also boosting security.



Shredall recycle 100% of all paper that comes to us for shredding.

HOW IS THE PAPER RECYCLED ONCE IT GETS TO THE PAPER MILL?

WHAT HAPPENS TO IT AFTERWARDS?

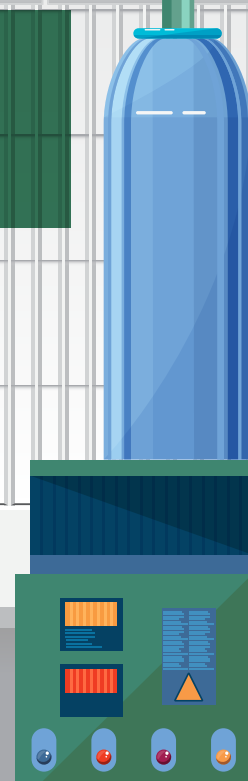
HERE IS A STEP-BY-STEP BREAKDOWN OF THE RECYCLING PROCESS...

Paper recycling process

The paper is graded into different qualities.



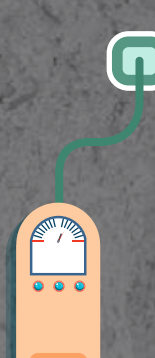
White recycled paper is pulped in tanks. This washes off all inks so the fibres can be reused



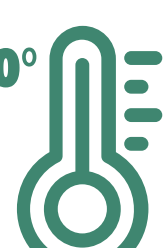
The fibres are screened to remove any debris. Electromagnets pick up any metals, like paperclips and staples.



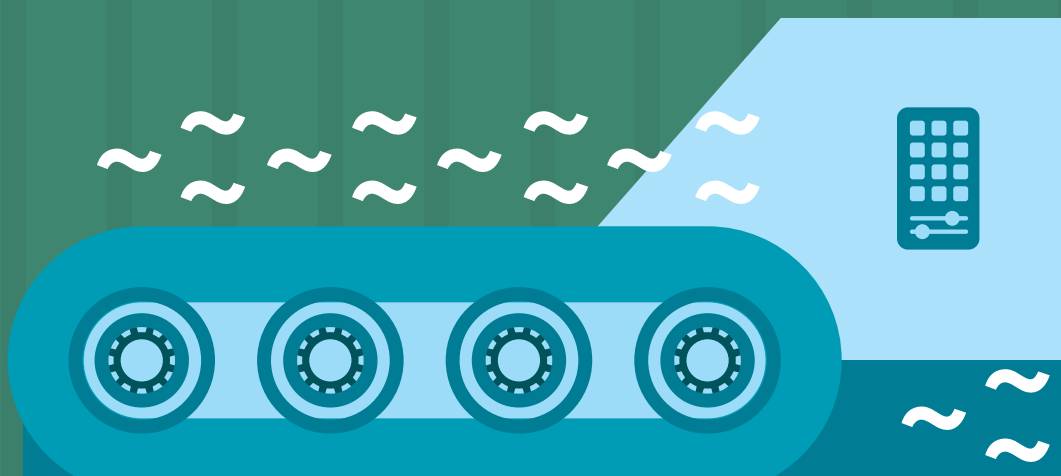
The fibres are cleaned and deinked several times in a flotation tank, making them whiter and whiter. Whitening agents are added before the pulp, now 99% water and 1% fibre, is pumped onto a paper machine.



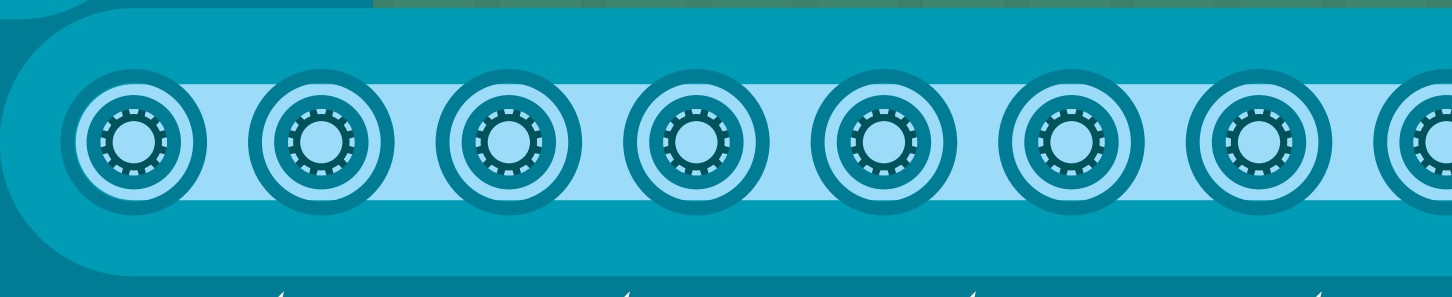
130°



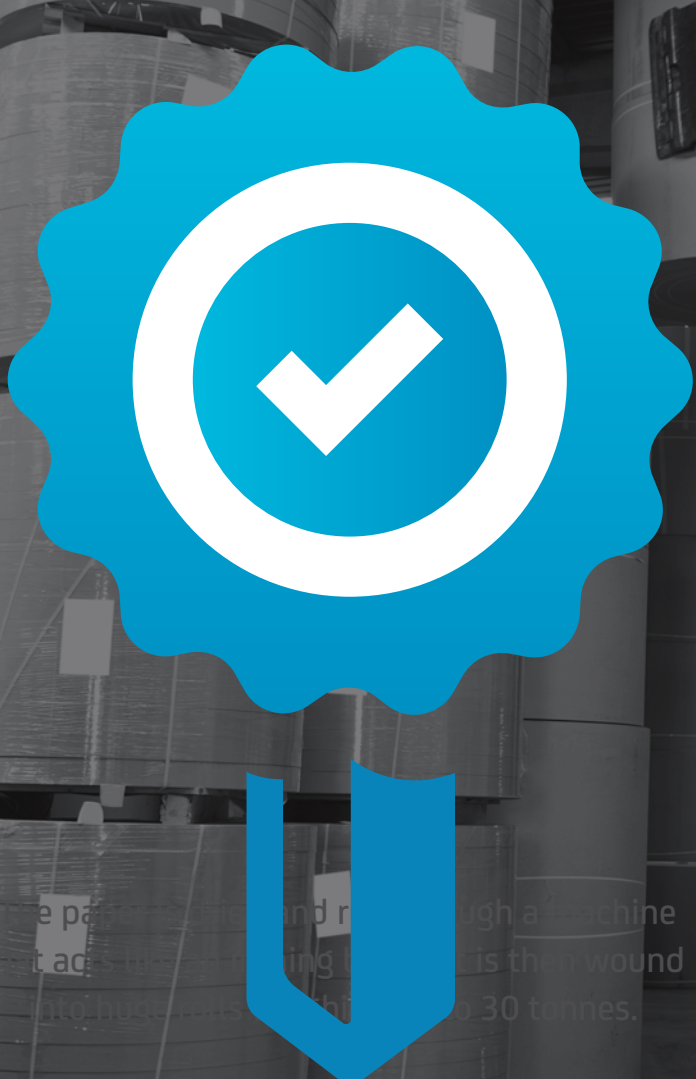
It's passed over a vibrating machine or through rollers to remove most of the water. The water is sent back to the beginning of the process and the remaining material is now half fibre and half water.



The sheets are passed over heated rollers with a temperature of up to 130 degrees. The water content reduces by 5%, making the paper whiter, smoother and more useable.



The paper is tested to make sure it reaches the correct standard and quality for strength, gloss and brightness.



The rolls are divided into smaller reels or sheets, and packed and stored ready to be sent to the printers.

AFTER IT'S BEEN PRINTED, USED AND DISCARDED, THE PROCESS BEGINS AGAIN.

Sorted office paper follows a similar process to printers' paper. At the end of the process, it's blown to create huge reels of tissue. These are then put onto converters to produce toilet tissue and other tissue-related products.

