



GLASS

GLASS WAS DISCOVERED BY THE PHOENICIANS **MORE THAN 5,000 YEARS AGO**, WHICH MAKES IT ONE OF THE WORLDS OLDEST FORMS OF PACKAGING.

GLASS IS MADE FROM **SODA ASH, SAND AND LIMESTONE** AND CAN BE RECYCLED AN INFINITE NUMBER OF TIMES.



Glass is **100**% **recyclable** and can be recycled a million times over to produce bottles and jars of the same high quality.



Recycling glass creates only **half the greenhouse gas** of making new glass from sand.



A glass bottle can take anywhere from 4000 to 1 million years to break down in landfill.



Recycling one tonne of old glass saves **34 litres** of oil.



Recycling one glass jar saves enough energy to power a 100-watt light bulb for four hours, or a fluorescent bulb for 20 hours.



Recycled, crushed glass (cullet) can be used as a sand substitute in concrete.



Making new glass products from recycled glass saves **75% of the energy** it takes to make glass from raw materials.



25% of new glass bottles and jars are made from recycled glass.









THE LEADER IN RESOURCE RECOVERY

WHAT HAPPENS TO GLASS?



COLLECTION

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



NEW GLASS

The molten glass is poured into moulds to become new jars and bottles!





SORTING

The glass is sorted by colour into three types – clear, brown (amber) and green.



MELTING

The clean cullet is then crushed further and melted in a furnace at 1500°C.



BENEFICIATION

The beneficiation process uses a magnet to remove metals; air jets to remove non-magnetic metals; a vacuum to remove lightweight contaminants and a laser to remove any remaining contaminants.



PROCESSING

The separated glass is crushed to form a product called 'cullet', which is then sent to a glass beneficiation plant.



