

Celebrating Global Recycling Day - SA's wins and how we can improve

As we look to celebrate Global Recycling Day, which takes place annually on 18 March, here's a look at South Africa's contributions to recycling initiatives and what we can do to improve this.



Bales of recovered paper. Image: Sappi

South Africans use an average 1.1 million tonnes of paper and paper packaging each year; however a significant amount is lost when it is discarded with wet waste, lost to the environment as litter or stored up in homes and businesses as documents and paper packaging.

Available [statistics](#) indicate that South Africans generate roughly 122 million tonnes of waste per year of which 90% is landfilled or dumped illegally. Around 10% is recycled or recovered for other uses.

“Recycling or separation-at-source is one of the simplest ways to commence a waste reduction journey,” says Samantha Choles, communications manager for Paper Manufacturers Association of South Africa (PAMSA), advising that paper recycling is a good place to start.

“By putting certain items aside for recycling collectors and participating in dedicated recycling programmes, we can all make a big difference to our planet, another person’s livelihood and our personal waste footprint.”

Recycling saves landfill space

It is estimated that one tonne of paper products collected for recycling saves around three cubic metres of landfill space. This means that 3.3 million cubic metres of space is not filled with the very useful commodity of paper and paper packaging, but goes back into the manufacturing loop.

For South African paper packaging and tissue producers, recycled paper is an alternative fibre and key raw material for corrugated boxes and paper bags, newspapers, tissue products, kitchen and industrial paper toweling, cereal boxes, and

moulded paper products like egg boxes and cup carriers.



Buy-back initiative for recyclables saves millions, pays millions

6 Jun 2023



But it doesn't save trees

Recycling paper is often coupled with the rationale of “saving trees”, but this notion is misguided as the trees used in papermaking are farmed sustainably.

Trees are planted, and the wood is harvested and converted to pulp, paper, or timber products. Only 10% of the total plantation area is harvested over a course of a year, and this same area is replanted within 12 months. This makes paper and wood a renewable resource.

Although paper fibres can be recycled anywhere between [6-25 times](#), they are not infinitely recyclable. Virgin or fresh fibre will always be required to keep the paper cycle going.

Recycling reduces emissions

When paper is mixed with wet waste, it becomes contaminated and starts to degrade, adding to greenhouse gas emissions. When we keep paper clean and dry for recycling, we ensure that the carbon that is stored in paper stays locked up for longer.

Recycling supports the economy

On any given day, recycling collectors weave through cities and suburbs for recyclable items that they can resell at a buy-back centre.

“Collectors are a vital cog in the recycling system, especially where mandatory separation and recycling programmes do not exist,” says Choles.

Larger recycling businesses and paper mills also contribute to society and the economy by providing employment – from sorting and baling, managing recycling processes, all the way through converting paper into new products. “Let’s not forget the people in the background such as finance, human resources, engineers, maintenance crews and everyone who keeps the process flowing,” notes Choles.



Image: Supplied



Waste pickers create their own recycling centre

Masego Mafata 12 Mar 2024



Recycling has that feel-good factor

Every person uses paper in one way or another every day, from cereal boxes to milk cartons, from documents to school reports, and the ever-essential toilet roll core and common cardboard box.

Separate your paper recycling into a dedicated bag or box for collectors to keep it clean and save them time and from digging through your rotting, smelly waste. Recyclable paper products should be kept clean and dry to ensure that the collector earns maximum value.

Some items are still recyclable even if they are not taken by a recycling collector who prefers higher value items that are neither too light (polystyrene) or too heavy (glass).

Know your paper recyclables - from the bathroom to the kitchen sink

It's not just white paper and cardboard boxes that are recyclable, says Choles adding that there are several products that can be recycled.

"We suggest placing paper recycling bins in common areas of your home or where you have the space. This makes recycling a lot easier."

Kitchen:

- Grocery delivery bags and takeaway bags
- Paper packaging from cereal, tea, sugar, pasta, doggy treats and other dry goods
- Milk or juice cartons* – no liquids please.
- Pizza boxes – no leftover pizza please!
- Egg cartons and take-away cup holders
- Tubing from kitchen towel rolls
- Paper cups* (minus the lid – this made of polystyrene but can be recycled via other means)

Bathroom and bedroom:

- Cardboard tubes from toilet paper rolls
- Boxes galore from shoes, facial tissue, toothpaste, soap, cosmetics and medicine, etc.

Office/study:

- Copy and printing paper, notebooks (minus wire binding and non-recyclable covers)
- Paperback books – donate old books to a library or community centre but for those that are well-worn, a new life awaits through recycling.

Front door:

- Post – if you still get any, including envelopes, postcards and advertising mail
- Magazines
- Newspapers
- Cardboard boxes from your online shopping

Separation of the different waste streams – paper, cardboard, glass, tin, plastic, and e-waste – is critical to ensure that we reduce recyclables going to landfill, reduce pollution and create a culture of 'green thinking'.

*Although there is limited recycling capacity for liquid cartons and paper cups, they are recyclable. Check with a local recycling collector if he or she takes such items before putting them aside for recycling.