



## Typical items we accept:

- Coated paper: magazines/calendars/posters/wrapping paper
- Uncoated paper: newspaper/office paper
- Speciality paper: labels/stickers
- White/coloured paper
- Cardboard and paper packaging
- Packaging/envelopes
- Board: card/duplex/corrugated/mounting

Paper and cardboard are normally the largest material streams in commercial waste. According to WRAP's research, of the 8 million tonnes recovered each year, 5.5 million tonnes comes from commercial and industrial sources. Paper is 100% recyclable, however despite yearly improvements in recycling rates there are still significant amounts of paper/cardboard that are not captured for recycling.

Recycled paper reduces air pollution as well as saving our trees. Industrialised paper making has effect on the environment both upstream (where raw materials are acquired and processed) and downstream (waste-disposal impacts).

Today 40% of paper pulp is created from wood (in most modern mills only 9-16% of pulp is made from pulp logs; the rest comes from waste wood that was traditionally burnt). Paper production accounts for about 35% of felled trees, and represents 1.2% of the world's total economic output. Recycling one tonne of newsprint saves about 1 tonne of wood whereas recycling 1 tonne of printing or copier paper saves slightly more than 2 tonnes of wood. This is because kraft pulping requires twice as much wood since it removes lignin to produce higher quality fibres than mechanical pulping processes.

## OUR PAPER/CARDBOARD WASTE RECYCLING SOLUTION

At our Materials Recycling Facilities (MRFs) all paper/cardboard recyclables are mechanically and manually segregated and re-sorted. McGrath produces a range of material grades including; cardboard, white/mixed paper, newspaper and pamphlets. Once resorted and segregated the material is bulk processed and baled into mill-sized bales ready for bulk transportation to our approved supply chain partners.

At the paper/board mill material is usually added to water, converted to pulp, screened, cleaned and de-inked through a number of processes. This is done until the material is suitable for re-constitution into new paper products such as newsprint, cardboard, packaging, tissue etc. Finer paper with multi-coloured ink requires additional processing.

During this stage of the paper recycling process, the sorted paper is usually soaked in huge pulpers, which contain water and chemicals. The pulper shreds the paper up into smaller pieces. The heating of the paper mixture breaks the paper down more quickly into paper fibres. The paper mixtures then turn into a mushy mix known as pulp.

The third stage of the recycling process is known as screening and cleaning. The pulp is forced through screens with holes of various

shapes and sizes to remove small contaminants such as bits of plastic and blobs of glue.

We only work with UK paper and cardboard re-processors who are accredited to the Environment Agency following their rigorous environmental standards with a yearly audit to maintain their accreditation. Secondly, we work only with UK re-processors which reduce the carbon impact of recycling and ensure a complete audit trail.

Our digital data capture systems enable us to provide complete chain-of-custody reporting from collection to final destination. Electronic waste transfer notes are issued for all materials we manage in compliance with your Duty of Care obligations.

The McGrath Group is accredited to various trade bodies and accreditations including PAS 402:2013. We also operate an integrated management system which is certified against international standards OHSAS 18001 (Health & Safety), ISO 9001 (Quality) and ISO 14001 (Environmental) this ensures our products and services are supplied safely, consistently and sustainably.



### KEY FACTS

EWC Codes:

20 01 01  
19 12 01  
15 01 01  
17 09 04

Percentage we recycle:  
100%

Relevant regulation:  
PAS 105 (Recovered paper)

Average CO2e saving per tonne recycled:  
-3.14 tonnes (Defra)

