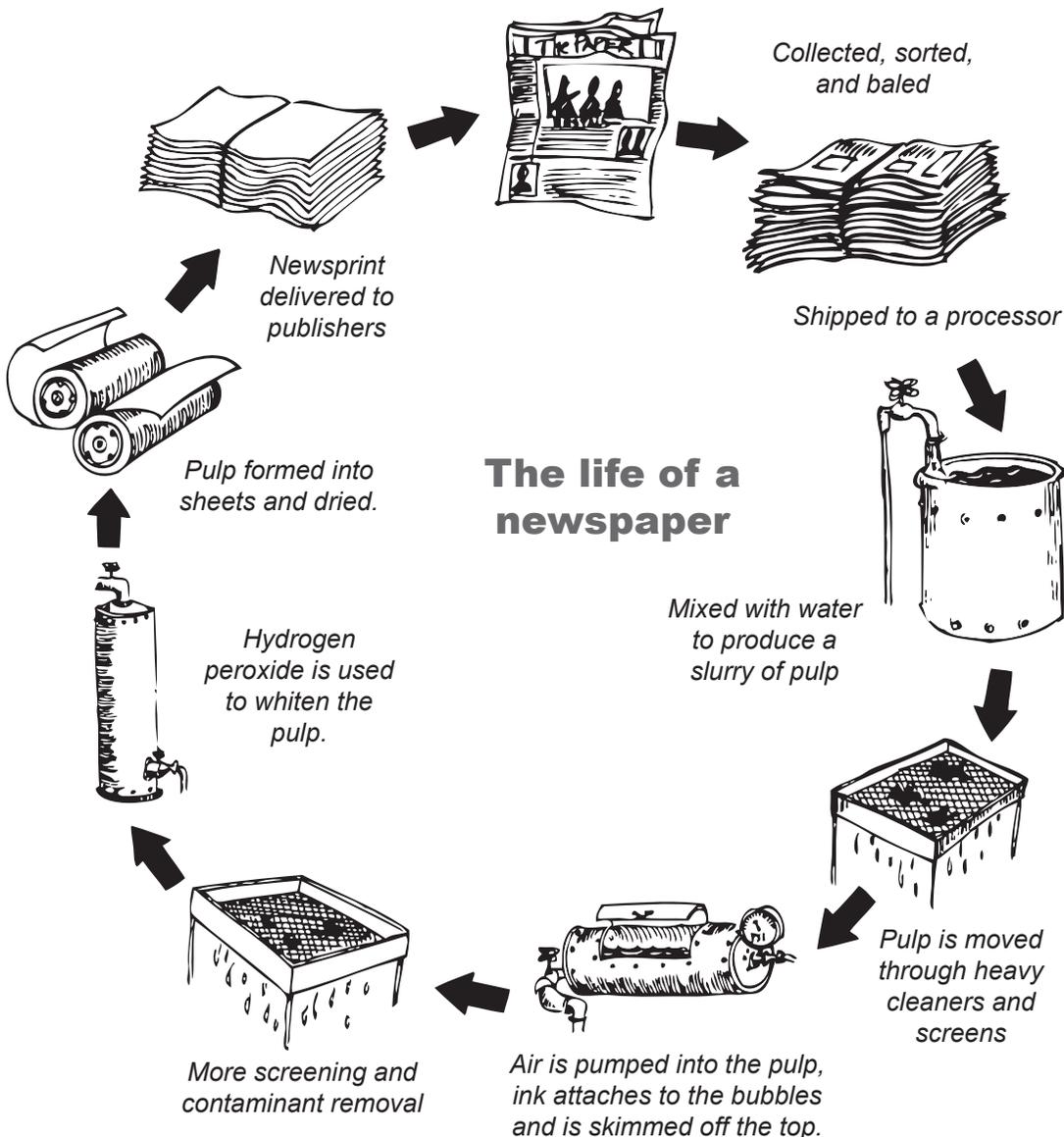


Recycling in Yukon

Newspaper

Newspapers are printed on newsprint. Other uses for newsprint include advertising inserts, flyers, newspaper supplements and telephone directories. According to the Pulp and Paper Dictionary, newsprint is defined as “a grade of paper combining high percentages of groundwood and/or mechanical pulps made especially for the printing of newspapers.”

The largest market for recycled newspaper is the newspaper industry. The next largest market is the paperboard industry, which produces packaging for cereal, laundry, shoes, crackers, soaps and other similar boxes. Old newspaper is also exported, primarily to newsprint and linerboard mills in the Pacific Rim.



**ZERO
WASTE**
STARTS NOW

QUICK FACTS

In 1989 there was only one mill capable of making recycled-content newspaper – today there are over 25 in Canada.

Over 15% of the waste in Yukon landfills is paper.

On average, Yukon recycles 129 tonnes of newsprint per year.

15 de-inking plants exist in Canada including one in Coquitlam, B.C..

The maximum number of times a paper fibre can be recycled is 4 times. Paper fibres gradually break down with every trip through the pulping process.

70,000 standard size newspaper pages are made from one metric tonne of newsprint.

WHAT IS OLD NEWSPAPER RECYCLED INTO?

- newsprint for newspapers, inserts and flyers
- telephone books and directories
- cereal boxes, shoe boxes, laundry soap boxes
- tissues, paper towels, household paper products
- animal bedding (a substitute for straw)
- insulation
- printing and writing paper
- construction and building materials such as roofing felts
- molded pulp products (egg cartons)
- middle layer of cardboard boxes

WHAT ARE CONTAMINANTS?

Newspaper must be free of contaminants and debris to produce a high-quality end product. Plastic bags, staples, paper clips and glues are contaminants.

WHERE IS IT PROCESSED?

Newsprint is sent wherever the markets demand. Brokers try to keep products close to home to keep costs down but it can travel as far as China. Though it may seem like a far distance to go, recycling a product — regardless of how far it travels — saves way more energy than making it from scratch. Virgin pulp comes from cutting down forests and requires an immense amount of bleaching (usually chlorine) to remove “lignin”, the natural glue in cellulose plants that yellows the paper if it is not removed.

HOW DOES INK IMPACT THE PROCESS?

There are two types of inks used in the printing process: oil-based and water-based inks. Each type of ink has different properties that affect the de-inking process used to recycle paper.

Water soluble inks (flexographic) have much smaller particle sizes than oil-based inks. The images are sharper and the colour is clearer. However, because the inks are water soluble, they are difficult to remove from the de-inking process. The pulp requires additional wash cycles to clean away all the ink but the resulting waste water is less toxic than that produced from oil-based inks.



updated December 2013

ZERO WASTE STARTS NOW

REDUCE

- Share subscriptions with co-workers.
- Subscribe to get a newspaper delivered only if you read it every day, otherwise purchase one only when you need/want to read it.
- Read the newspaper online.

REUSE

Newspapers can be used for:

- wrapping gifts
- bedding for a worm compost bin
- lining the compost pail
- paper mache and other art projects

RECYCLE



Remove contaminants such as plastic bags, elastics or metal bands, or any product samples before placing newspaper in the recycling container.

RECYCLING QUESTIONS?

- Call us! • Raven Recycling (667-7269)
• P&M Recycling (667-4338)
• Blue Bin Society (633-2583)

zerowasteyukon.ca