

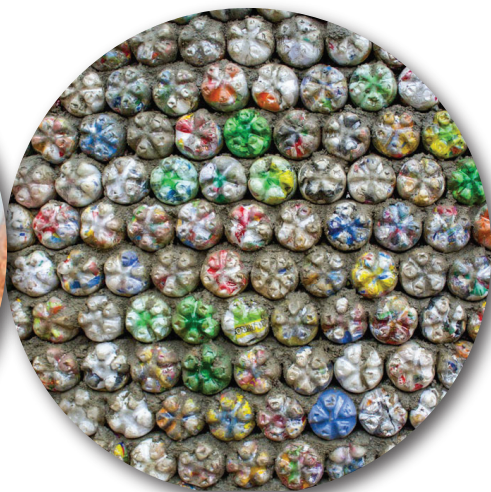
Reduce Your

PLASTICS

Product		Commonly Recyclable in South Africa? 	Alternative
Bottled water/ cooldrink		Yes	Re-usable bottle
Polystyrene coffee cup		No	Re-usable cup
Plastic straw		No	Re-usable straw
Plastic bread bag		Yes	Paper bag or cloth bag
Plastic carrier bag		Yes	Re-usable shopping bag
Cling wrap		No	Wax wrap
Heat sealed packaging		No	Currently no alternative
Trays, code 2		Yes	Loose items, mesh bags
Plastic toothbrush		No	Bamboo toothbrush
Polystyrene take-aways		No	Take your own container
Chip packets		No	Currently no alternative
Sweets individually wrapped		No	Currently no alternative
Earbuds - plastic sticks		No	Earbuds - paper sticks
Suckers - plastic sticks		No	Suckers - paper sticks
Thin plastic produce bags		No	Re-usable bags
Plastic cutlery		No	Take your own

Re-Use Your

PLASTICS





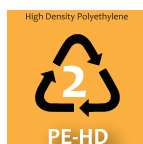
Recycle Your

PLASTICS

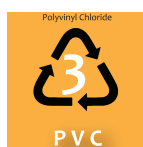
Polymer Code	Product	Description	Can be recycled into:
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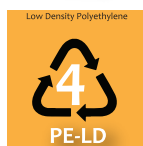
Bottles and jars for cooldrink, detergent, juice, water and food.



Bottles for milk, juice, shampoo, shopping bags, containers and bottle tops.



Cling film. Clear jars and bottles for toiletries, food and medication.



Bags for frozen vegetables and bread, toilet paper packs and milk sachets.



Yoghurt, margarine and ice cream tubs. Clear and metalised films for sweets.



Take-away containers, food trays for meat, fruit and vegetables, seedling trays.



Multi-layered materials for long-life products.



INCORPORATING



Helping people to care for our ocean

How

PLASTICS

Are Made

Most plastics originate from oil, natural gas or coal.

In **SOUTH AFRICA** the gas comes from **COAL**.

1.

Sasol makes **ETHYLENE** and **PROPYLENE GAS** from the refining of **COAL** at the factory in Sasolburg.



2.

Two companies, Sasol Polymers and Safripol **POLYMERISE** these **GASES** into **POLYMERS** called **POLYETHYLENE** and **POLYPROPYLENE (PP)**



These polymers are now in a **POWDER FORM**.

Hosaf polymerise Polyethylene terephthalate (**PET**) from **IMPORTED CHEMICALS**.

3.

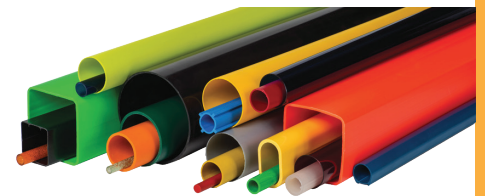
In the **GRANULATION PLANT** additives and fillers are **ADDED TO THE POWDER**.

This compound is granulated, bagged and ready to be sold to

CONVERTERS.

Converters make the **GRANULES (NURDLES)** into different plastic products.

4.



SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT

melts, compresses and cools the plastic granules during the **FORMING** process, also called:

- blow moulding
- extrusion
- injection moulding
- rotational moulding and
- thermoforming

PLASTICS

Recycling Sequence

1
COLLECTION
of plastics.

2
SORTING of
different
plastics.

3
The plastic items
are **CUT UP** into
smaller pieces
using a shredder
or granulator.

4
Granulated flakes are
put through a
WASH PLANT
to remove labels,
residual contents
and soil.



8
The pellets are
bagged to be sold
to a **CONVERTER**
who will use them to
produce new plastic
products.

7
The strings are
WATER COOLED
and chopped into
pellets by a
revolving cutter.

6
After drying, the granules are
fed into an **EXTRUDER**.
They are melted and
extruded through a
multi-hole die to make
continuous strings.