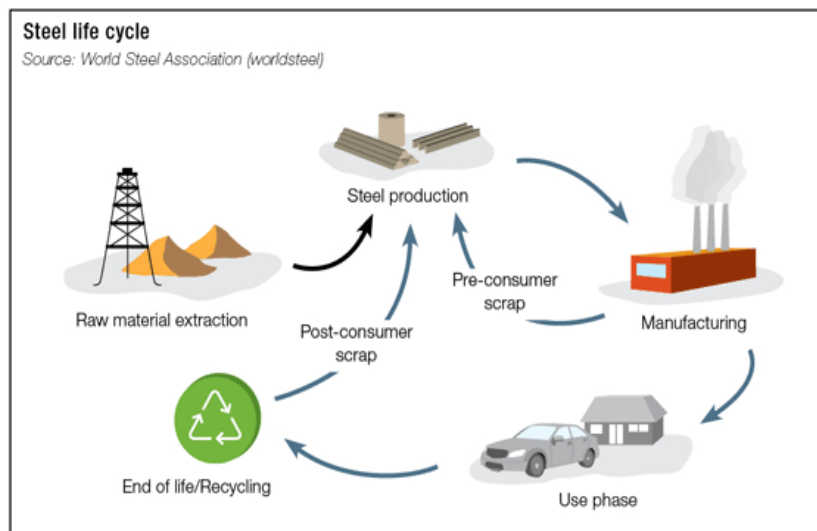


IPA White Paper – Metal Can Recycling

Metal can be recycled infinitely without losing any of its properties, saving energy and raw material each time it is re-processed. Steel cans and steel scrap are recycled into new steel products, including structural steel, nuts and bolts, and steel cans again



Recycling reduces the need for mining, which has huge negative environmental consequences, producing large quantities of waste and toxins along with the removal of natural vegetation.

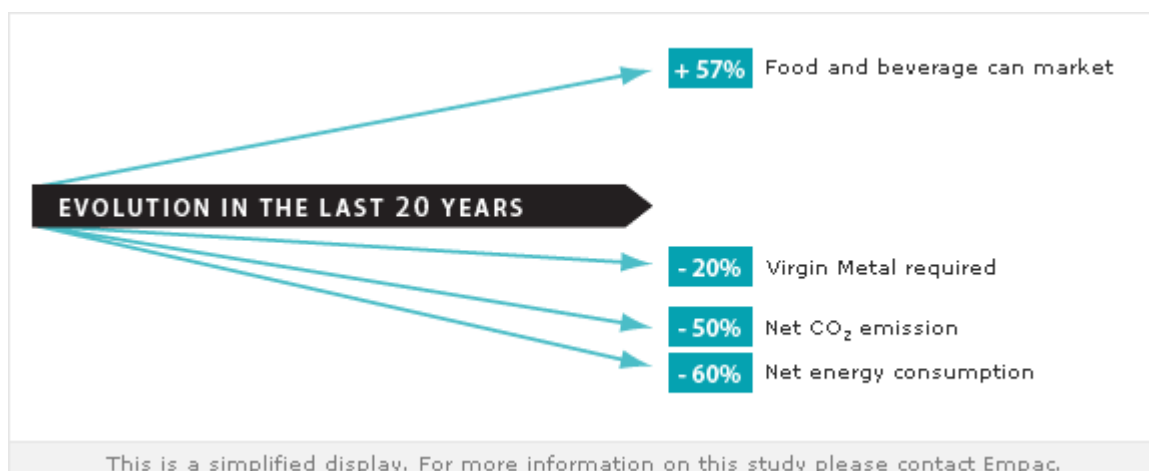
Steel recycling results in

- 74% savings in energy
- 90% savings in virgin materials
- 86% reduction in air pollution
- 40% reduction in water use
- 76% reduction in water pollution
- 97% reduction in mining wastes

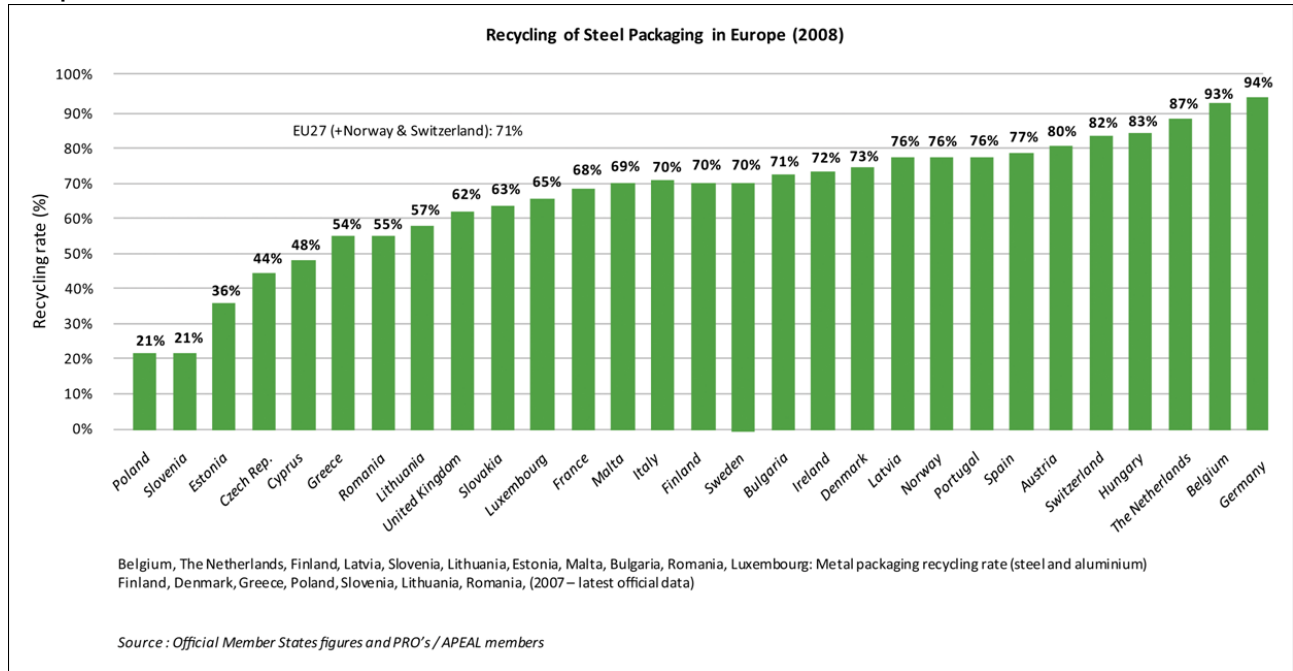
(figures from enviroweb, Australia)

95% less energy is needed to make **aluminium** from recycled cans rather than from the raw material bauxite. Aluminium cans and aluminium scrap are recycled into new aluminium products including aeroplanes, cars, and more cans.

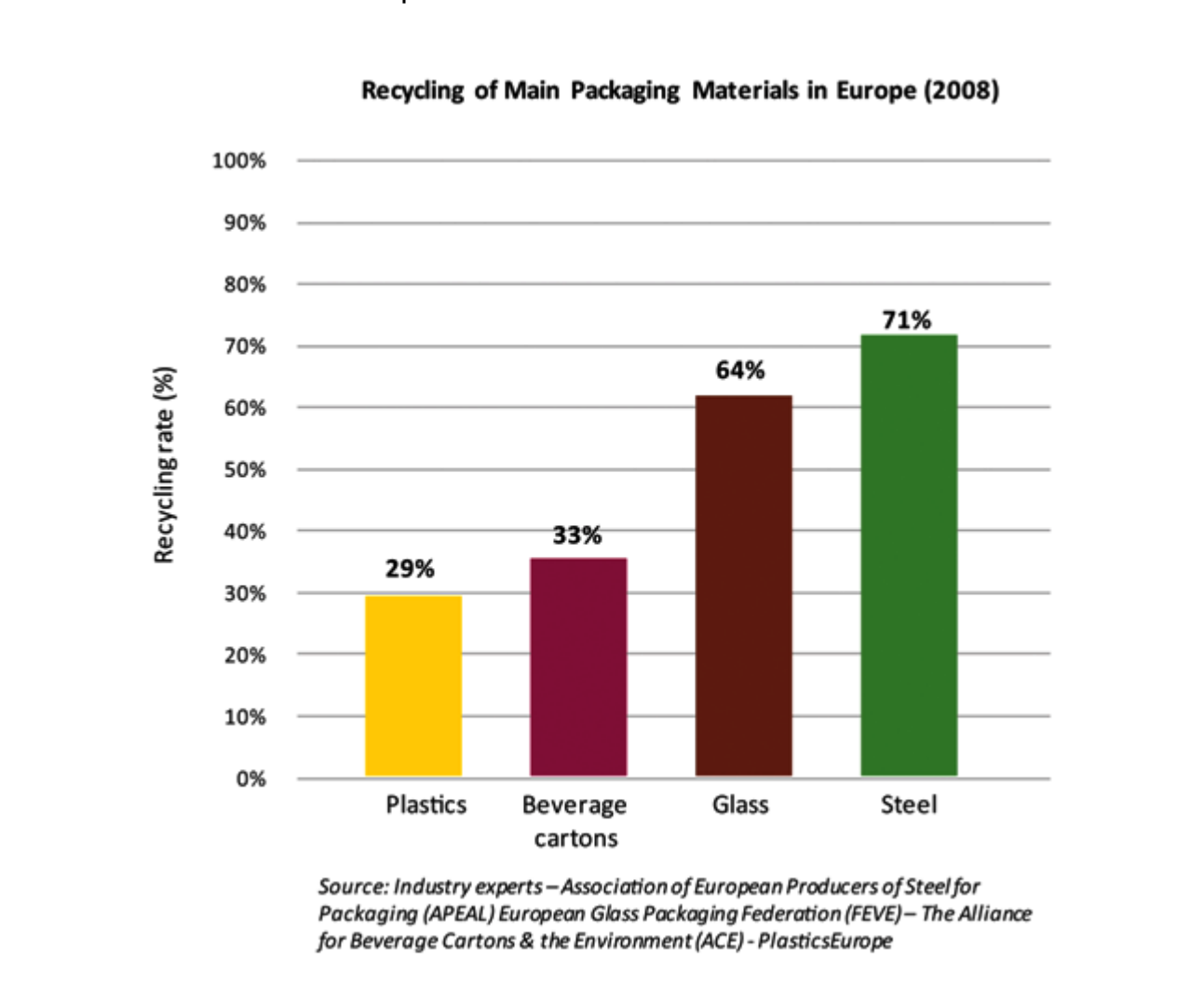
Within the last 20 years the metal for cans has become thinner and thinner. Weight reduction for aluminium cans has sum up to 28%, steel packaging has become 33% lighter. Lightweighting saves material but also transport and storage cost, and energy.



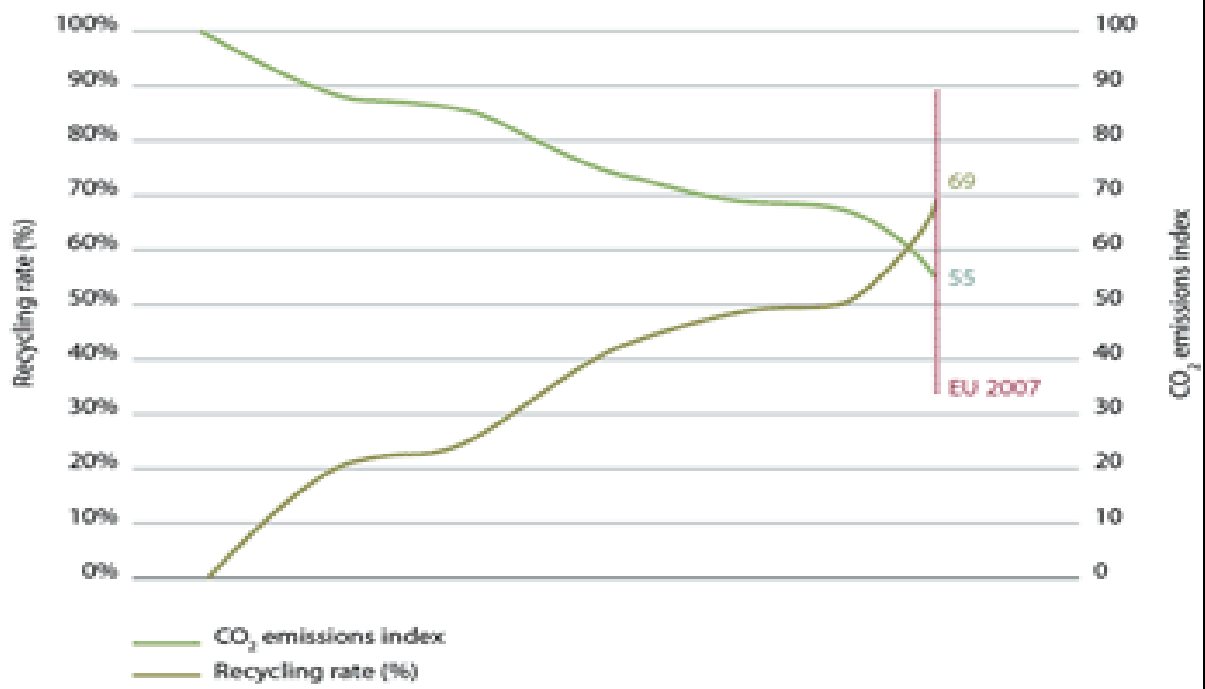
Worldwide recycling rates are improving year after year. 70% of all cans has been collected and recycled in Europe in 2008.



Steel is the most heavily recycled material of all major packaging materials, including variety of plastics, paperboard, and glass. The recycling rate for steel products has a direct inverse relationship with the amount of CO2 emissions associated with steel products.



The Higher the Recycling Rate, the Lower the CO₂ Emissions



Source : Apeal