

Based better, cleaned
and sometimes
removed the

[Business](#), [Industries](#)



Based on J. K. Lakshmi (2012) trees provide the most important raw material for the paper. Wood is made from cellulose in the form of fiber. Cellulose fiber can be found in many vegetable tissues that can be freed by mechanical or chemical means. These sources are so many in plant species from which it can be received, and the number of species gives fiber which could be used for paper runs into thousands. The trees are cut down and the trunk is put into a chipping machine where it is cut into very small pieces.

Then the wood chips that contain cellulose are boiled in water to form a thick wood pulp. Chemicals. Fresh river water is used in the paper making process. The pulp is washed, made better, cleaned and sometimes removed the color, then turned to slush in the beater. Color dyes, coatings and others are mixed in, and the pulp slush is pumped onto a moving wire screen. As the pulp goes down the screen, water is drained away and recycled. The resulting very simple, rough and rude paper sheet, or web, is pressed between large rollers to remove most of the remaining water and secure of smoothness and uniform thickness.

The pulp is spilled over a fine mesh and the water escapes leaving the cellulose fiber behind. The finished paper is wound into large rolls, which can be 30 feet wide and weigh close to 25 tons. A slitter cuts the paper into smaller, and the paper is ready for use. That will form papers. V. Ryan (2004) Based on Times Op-Ed (2013) the average person who uses a product or service uses 500 bags

a year, about 80 percent plastic and 20 percent paper. Plastic bags cost stor

<https://assignbuster.com/based-better-cleaned-and-sometimes-removed-the/>

es like grocery stores 2 cents to 5 cents each, and paper ones cost 5 cents to 23 cents.

In study that managed and

done by, Edelman Berland they found out that gauge person who uses a product

perceptions of different types of bags, to specify how often reusable bags are used to, and to try and established the future that plastic and paper bags will continue to play in checkout lines. The person who

responded that was surveyed composed of people

who have either received or bought reusable non-woven polypropylene (NWPP) bags—roughly 28 percent of a nationwide sample. J. Eick (2014) Kathryn Su kalich (2016) stated that in 2011, over 66.

8 percent of paper used destroyed

in the United States was recycled. Each ton of papers that recycled saves more than 3.3 cubic yards where garbage and trash is

dumped space, and if they measure through weight, more paper is recovered for recycling than plastic, aluminum and glass combined. Paper is a material

that used to recycling, since 87% (percent) in community of people

have access to reduce side or drop-off recycling for paper. So basically after the person used papers they will collect it and recycled again. These

papers carefully

study the life cycle of papers because paper bags is made of paper that usually used as shopping bags, packaging, and big sacks. II. Life Cycle Analysis of

Plastic

Plastic bags are made from an ubiquitous polymer substance polyethylene.

This kind of substance begins as ethylene, and it is commonly pulled out from natural gases, and then treated to become the polymer, that forming long chains of carbon and hydrogen atoms. These chains will be depending on what type of polyethylene is being used, but they all help create different types of plastic bags. T. Lacoma (2017). A Polythene is produced from oil extracted from the ground and natural gas, two non-renewable useful things/valuable supplies is found underground, through a process known as the tubular film process. Basically there are many types of polyethylene in creating plastic bags the HDPE, PETE, LDPE, LLDPE, PVC, PP, and PS.

The HDPE stands for high density polyethylene, it is the most and common type of polyethylene used to create shopping bags. Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET or PETE) is tough, clear and has good gas and moisture barrier compositions that making it ideal for carbonated beverage applications and other food Tupperware or containers. The LDPE is made from low density, branching chains of polymer materials. This chain makes a very light, almost film like plastic that is used to make the tear-away bags dry cleaners that are used for wrapping cleaned clothes. The LLDPE is connected to linear low density polyethylene; these plastics do not branch, but also didn't have the same strength as HDPE versions. It means that the shopping bags created from LLDPE plastics need to be thicker and heavier weight than traditional grocery bags. PVC is known as Polyvinyl

Chloride which is excellent transparency, chemical resistance, long term stability, good weather ability and stable electrical properties.

The flexible vinyl is used in wire and cable sheathing, insulation, film and sheet, flexible floor coverings, and others. The Polypropylene (PP) has excellent chemical resistance and it is commonly used in packaging.

Polypropylene is found in everything that is flexible and rigid packaging to fibers for fabrics and carpets and consumer products.

Then Polystyrene (PS) is a versatile plastic that can be rigid. The general purpose of polystyrene is clear, hard and brittle. Its clarity allows it to be used when transparency is important, as in medical and food packaging, and in certain electronic uses. According to Ruan Poly Businesses, INC.

(2014) to create plastic bags the process is just like the process for creating a book. There are two steps to make plastic bags the process known as "extrusion" first step in making a plastic bag.

An extruder is used to heat the polyethylene plastic to a temperature of up to 500 degrees F that can melt the pellets, and then the (hot) liquid plastic flow into machine and a die that decides the thickness that the bag will produce. After that, the plastic film is pushed into a bubble by the outside air and through a cooling process. Then the film will cut into the appropriate size and then placed onto a spindle. On the second step, once the plastic bag is placed onto the spindle, it will go into conversion department.

This group of people will unwrap the film roll and cut it with a heated knife that also seals each of the sides of the bags together and conversion

department also adds some characters on it. Lastly handles are cut out using a heat process, and logos, designs and text is added to the bag. On plastic bags the chemicals in use are the commonly taken from natural gases and oil (raw oil from the ground) that involves the types of polyethylene. Based on Plastic Industry over 150,000 plastic bags capable on two pallets. The same number of paper bags would fill a 40ft truck. Plastic is also very strong. Supermarket bags can hold at least 22lb of shopping. Some hold twice that.

Every year, each person consumes 216 plastics and guessed amounts of 500 billion are being used around the globe each year. It is commonly used for shopping and being thrown for an average of 20 minutes. Daily Mail Reporter (2008) showed that the five trillion carrier bags produced each year start life as oil extracted from the ground.

Demand is so high that 0.

2% of the world's oil is used to make them - about 60 million barrels. Based on the test/evaluation over 86,000-117,000 tons 18kg per person of after-a product or service plastic packaging waste was created in Finland in 2014. In majority, 84% of the waste was in the mixed MSW flow in 2014.

In year 2016, almost 40% of the plastic packaging could become available for recycling. Because launching new sorting facilities and separate collections for after plastic packaging. Because of this, 50% recycling rate for after plastic packaging (other than PET bottles) would be needed to increase the o

<https://assignbuster.com/based-better-cleaned-and-sometimes-removed-the/>

verall MSW recycling rate from the current 41% by around twopercentage po
ints. H. Dahlbo, et al.(2017)