

Chapter 1 : 10 Unexpected Ways Your Old Clothing is Repurposed - Planet Aid, Inc.

Textile recyclers sort clothing just like you did, into clothing worth wearing and clothing suitable for recycling. Textiles are sorted by color and material type and shredded to become fiberfill or stuffing.

Indian vendor, Manju, makes wool umbrellas. Mechanical recycling of fibres like wool is currently the most scalable recycling technology for post-consumer textiles. To increase quality, recycled fibres must be blended with virgin fibres. When it comes to chemical recycling, only polyester and certain nylons can currently be reprocessed. However, new technologies are being developed and cotton could be up next. Evrnu for example is chemically recycling cotton scraps into a new manufactured cellulosic yarn and re: What sort of by-products are created when textiles are recycled? In chemical recycling, by-products can vary from chemicals and dyes to containment fibres or metallics. Chemical recyclers are working hard to optimize their processes by either recapturing these by-products and putting them to good use, or exploring ways to safely dispose of them. Clothes and the memories they hold: Herein lies one of the greatest challenges for textile recycling: To bridge the gap until then, Smits suggests we upscale mechanical fibre recycling and address post-consumer and pre-consumer waste streams. Should government standards start looking into the fashion industry like they do with food? Tembe agrees that policy is key, pointing to the importance of enabling policy framework that removes trade barriers and allows the flow of used textiles to producer countries. In addition to policy, more pioneering brands must introduce disruptive business models. While this appears difficult for established brands, Smits writes that it poses an even bigger challenge for mid-sized companies that are not vertically integrated and have limited power or influence over the supply chain. Where do fashion designers figure? Read more Training designers in areas such as zero-waste pattern design and disassembly will have a positive impact on the environment and profit margins. However, writes Carol Rose, textile specialist advisor and fashion consultant at WRAP, even when designers have the knowledge and desire to include sustainable ethics in their designs, they often lack the power to influence decisions made further down the supply chain, such as fabric choice. Are fashion brands working together on this? For the textiles industry to become truly circular, companies need to move beyond optimising their own products and supply chains. A collaborative approach could help achieve new sustainable industry standards, transparent measurement systems and enable innovative technologies. McCourt offers an example: So of course it would be a lot more effective if many big brands were using the same polyester so those garments can get taken back, disassembled and turned into new first generation fibre. We would like to change that by creating a dynamic market place where designers can find suppliers and fabrics that are sustainable and demand is organised. Yes, this is crucial and some brands have launched initiatives to encourage it. Lynn Wilson, textiles expert and manager of the Love your Clothes, offers Howies as an example, which is adding emotional value to clothing and encouraging consumers to pass on robust garments and tell their story. While you should extend life first, there should always be a route to recycling eventually, says Goldsworthy. We need some longer-term thinking. Find out more here. Join the community of sustainability professionals and experts. Become a GSB member to get more stories like this direct to your inbox.

Chapter 2 : Advantages and Disadvantages of Recycling - Conserve Energy Future

Textile recycling is the process by which old clothing and other textiles are recovered for reuse or material recovery. It is the basis for the textile recycling industry. In the United States, this group is represented by SMART, the Association of Wiping Materials, Used Clothing and Fiber Industries.

Keeping up demands that we shop more than ever, leading to seriously overstuffed wardrobes. Landfill space is expensive and hard to find. Besides the clothing can be used again in one form or another. Discarding would be a waste, not just of the material itself, but of the water and energy that went into the manufacturing. Most textiles can be repurposed and the benefit of taking the time to recycle those items far outweighs the small inconvenience of putting such items aside for recycling. Fresh water is a dwindling resource and energy use contributes to global warming, the biggest environmental problem of our times. For instance, old shoes, wallets, belts, purses, backpacks, hard toys, stuffed animals, caps and hats can be recycled as well as old clothes. Recycling clothing and textiles benefits charities, reduces solid waste, and provides employment to Texans. When Americans recycle their unwanted clothing and textiles, it provides three main benefits: Yet consumers in the U. Avoid throwing out any textiles since even those that might be considered rags may have some use and value. Textiles, even biodegradable natural fibers, do not easily degrade under landfill conditions due to lack of sunlight and oxygen. Incineration contributes to air pollution. Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service Textile Recycling By The Numbers As a textile recycler, all the issues being addressed concerning recycling, recyclability, re-purposing, source reduction, etc.: It is hoped through education and the cooperation of government agencies that the consuming public will recognize the need and importance of recycling discarded apparel into secondhand clothing. Acceptance of these definitions as a part of "recycling" will help encourage the maximum recycling of textile wastes and thus minimize the amount of material that goes into the waste stream. Statistics collected by the Council for Textile Recycling indicate that on a national basis this industry recycles approximately 10 lbs. However, these 10 lbs. Per the same study, rubber, leather, and textiles make up 8. One of our goals here at World Wear Project is to increase the amount of textile waste that can be recovered and at the same time develop new uses and markets for products derived from post-consumer textile waste. These prices not only include the garment, but the cost of transportation as well. We are able to do this because of our investment in equipment and facilities to process efficiently and economically the huge volume of material that is handled. Our goal is to increase the amount of textile waste that can be recovered and at the same time develop new uses, products, and markets for products derived from pre-consumer and post-consumer textile waste. Members of the textile recycling industry are currently working to double the amount of post-consumer material that is being recovered.

Chapter 3 : Refashion Clothes: How to Upcycle, Recycle, and Reuse Clothing | Bellatory

Nylon and polyester are popular materials in any type of clothing that can use shine or stretch. Some might blame Britney Spears for the mass return of these options, but unfortunately, all synthetic fibers are manufactured using chemicals that can pollute and are not biodegradable.

Recycling is a form of waste management that involves converting waste and other used materials into reusable products. Before taking the bold step of recycling, it is crucial to understand the good and bad involved in this process. Some of the wastes that can be recycled include: Which include water bottles, plastic bags, plastic wrappers and rubber bags. Glass products that can be recycled include wine and beer bottles and broken glasses Paper: Such as magazines, newspapers, books, envelopes and cardboard boxes Metals: Like empty tomato, soda and fruit cans. Other waste products that can be recycled include textiles, tires, and electronics. The Recycling process Collection of waste materials and processing Waste materials are collected through drop-off centers, curbside collection, deposit or refund programs. The waste materials are then transported to a materials recovery facility or recycling centers where they are sorted out, cleaned and processed into ideal materials for manufacturing. The recyclable waste materials can be bought and sold the same way raw material would be. The prices fluctuate depending on demand and supply throughout the country. Manufacturing Manufacturing is where the processed waste materials are converted into useful products. Many products in the modern day are manufactured using recycled waste materials. Common products manufactured using waste materials include paper towels, newspapers, steel cans, soft drink containers made of plastic glass and aluminum and plastic laundry detergents. Dissemination of manufactured products to the market The finished recycled product is then made available on the market. You can be part of waste reduction campaigns by purchasing products made from recycled materials. Recycling has a plethora of advantages to humans and environments. Surprisingly, the whole process of recycling comes along with some shocking impacts unknown to a lot of people. Advantages of Recycling Recycling minimizes pollution All forms of pollution in the modern world emanate from industrial waste. Recycling of these industrial wastes such as plastics, cans, and chemicals go a long way towards considerably cutting back on levels of pollution because these waste products are reused rather than just being thrown away recklessly. Protects the environment The great benefit of recycling waste material is that it plays a big part in protecting Mother Nature in the most balanced way. While many trees are felled every day, recycled paper manufactured from specific trees is continually utilized to reduce deforestation. This classical example demonstrates that other natural resources can be recycled and made useful this way to conserve the environment. Recycling minimizes global warming It is perfectly true that recycling minimizes global warming and its grave impacts. During waste disposal, huge amounts of waste are combusted that lead to emission of vast greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, sulfur, and nitrogen, which contribute to climate change and global warming. The whole process of processing and manufacturing products from waste materials emits few greenhouse gases because the very waste recycling industries burn little fossil fuels. Conserves natural resources If the process of recycling used and old materials was not there, it means new products will be manufactured by extraction of fresh raw materials underneath the earth through the process of mining and extraction. Recycling is a surefire way of conserving existing raw materials and protecting them for future use. Taking steps to conserve natural resources like minerals, water and wood ensures sustainable and optimal use. Recycling cuts down amount of waste in landfill sites Recycling old and used materials into reusable products enormously reduces the possibility of choking of landfill sites. This is beneficial because it helps minimize land and water pollution since landfills contribute mightily to environmental degradation. Recycling ensures sustainable use of resources Recycling guarantees that existing resources will be used sensibly and sustainably. The recycling process alleviates the possibility of discriminate use of raw materials when they are obtainable in huge supply. Governments these days have stepped in to encourage recycling from lower levels, for instance, schools, small-sized organizations and also at global levels. This means that manufacturing industries can leave existing natural resources for exploitation by our children in the future without affecting current production.

Recycling contributes to creation of jobs To add to the benefits it brings to the environment ; recycling opens up job opportunities. Recycling means many recycling plants will be set up, thus, leading to a long chain of collection and delivery. All these activities are performed by humans, so this will trigger an explosion of opportunities. Reduces energy consumption A lot of energy is used to process raw materials in the course of manufacture. Recycling plays a big role in reducing energy consumption , which is vital for large-scale production, for instance, mining and refining. Recycling also renders the whole process of production less expensive, which is a great victory for manufacturers. Disadvantages of Recycling High upfront capital costs Recycling is not always cost-effective. Building up a new waste recycling unit takes up a lot of capital. The accompanying costs include buying different kinds of utility vehicles, upgrading the recycling unit, waste, and chemical disposal and schooling the locals by initiating useful programs and seminars. Recycling sites are always unhygienic, unsafe and unsightly Go to any waste recycling site, and you will almost always stumble upon unhygienic, unhealthy and unsightly conditions. Locations where every manner of waste is piled provides a nice ground for the formation of debris and spread of infectious diseases. The harmful chemicals from these wastes can also be dangerous. On top of causing massive pollution , the whole recycling process poses health risks for dedicated individuals responsible for recycling these waste products. Also, if such waste products come into contact with water, results in the formation of leachate that ends up polluting water bodies , not to mention drinking water. Products from recycled waste may not be durable. The quality of products manufactured from recycled waste may not be on par regarding quality. These kinds of products are almost always made of trashed waste material collected from mountains of other waste materials that have been overly utilized and fragile. This makes products of recycled waste less durable and low priced. Recycling might not be inexpensive Sometimes, recycling waste may not be less costly as most people think. At times, a need arises to establish another waste recycling unit for processing. This will only drive up the costs related setting up the new unit or upgrading the processing facility, collection of waste materials, acquiring different utility vehicles, educating residents by organizing seminars and other programs etc. Recycling is mostly common in schools and homes and has not hit a bigger milestone, for example, it has not been wholly used at local industries or holistically at a global stage. Conservation of trees at school is incomparable to the massive destruction of trees and oil spills happening at industrial levels. After juggling the advantages and disadvantages of recycling, an individual can wisely take significant steps involved in recycling process. Knowing the effects of recycling is vital to a larger degree that if carried out effectively, can bring immeasurable benefits to the environment and humans.

Chapter 4 : Reducing and Reusing Basics | Reduce, Reuse, Recycle | US EPA

*Clothes (Recycling and Re-using Materials) [Ruth Thomson] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Describes the ways clothing can be reused or recycled, including being resold at charity shops, being torn up and used as filler for furniture.*

You can recycle clothing by donating them to a thrift store or other charity. If you gain or lose weight and can no longer use the clothing, they can be given away and reused by others. Upcycle is to take clothing and make them new again by adding embellishments or changing the style. Whether you choose to upcycle, recycle, or reuse clothing, shopping at thrift stores or your own closet is a great place to start. You may even want to get a group of friends together for a clothing swap. You can buy used clothes and sell refashioned clothes on Ebay. Even clothing with stains or rips can be bought or swapped if they are going to be upcycled or refashioned. Would you ever refashion or upcycle clothing? There are many reasons why someone may want to refashion clothes. For some people their body style may not go well with the latest fashions, so buying items and refashioning them allows them to have clothing they like and feel good about wearing. For other people, recycling clothing and buying clothing from thrift stores helps them lead a greener lifestyle. Finally, many people want to reduce waste but still want nice things that seem new, so upcycling has become a reason to refashion their clothing. She had been refashioning clothes for some time because she is short and she can not find clothing that fits well on her body. When I saw some pictures of the stuff she refashioned, I was impressed! The refashioned shirts really flattered her body and they were so stylish. Fortunately, I am 5 foot 7 inches and wear a size 8, so I have a lot of stores to shop at and can find the latest fashions and look stylish. I quickly saw that not everyone is so lucky when it comes to finding clothes they like and look nice on them. Refashioning clothing almost becomes a necessity if these women ever want to feel good about themselves when they leave their house. Refashioning can be for anyone though. Lately, I started to think about refashioning for myself and my daughter. There have been some nice things on clearance racks that were a size too big and I was not going to gain weight to wear it. Could I refashion those items? Could we use material to sew in under a shirt to look like a tank top underneath? Suddenly, I realized maybe learning to refashion clothes is something everyone could benefit from whether they need clothes that fit and feel good or they just want to try something new. Before and After Click thumbnail to view full-size After the shirt has a more fitted and professional look. Source This long sleeve shirt had nice colors but was a bit too long for a shorter person Source side of refashioned shirt Source How Do You Refashion Clothes? Once you have decided that you want to try refashioning clothing, you will need some basic materials to get started:

Chapter 5 : Textile recycling - Wikipedia

Recycle shoes and clothing to keep them out of landfills. Find out how to repurpose them and recycling benefits in your community. To find out call toll free WEAR ().

Textile collection[edit] A Clothing Bank in England. For consumers the most common way of recycling textiles is reuse through reselling or donating to charity Goodwill Industries , Salvation Army , etc. However, certain communities in the United States have been accepting textiles in curbside pickup since The textiles must be clean and dry in order to be accepted for recycling. Each resident receives two pink recycling bags for free for their clothes and other household textiles. The bags are picked up by the contractor and replaced with the same number of bags. The say that the program will help reduce landfill costs as well as add additional revenue from the textiles that will "trickle down to the taxpayer. The donations are then sorted and sent to thrift stores, overseas markets, or shredded for insulation and other industrial purposes. So far, the most popular and widely accepted clothing recycling bin use a high safety chutes that are easily opened and closed. Some textiles can be remade into other pieces of clothing, while damaged textiles are sorted out to make industrial wiping cloths and other items. Resale[edit] After collection of the textiles, workers sort and separate collected textiles by color, size and quality, it is then packed, baled and sold as good reusable clothing. Shoes are reused by being resold as well. This process not only creates local jobs, it helps stimulate local economy. Obstacles[edit] If textile re-processors receive wet or soiled clothes, however, these may still end up being disposed of in landfill, as washing and drying facilities are not present at sorting units. This then affects the environment. Fiber reclamation mills grade incoming material into type and color. The color sorting means no re-dyeing has to take place, saving energy and pollutants. The textiles are shredded into "shoddy" fibers and blended with other selected fibers, depending on the intended end use of the recycled yarn. The blended mixture is carded to clean and mix the fibers and spun ready for weaving or knitting. The fibers can also be compressed for mattress production. Textiles sent to the flocking industry are shredded to make filling material for car insulation, roofing felts, loudspeaker cones, panel linings and furniture padding. The first step is to remove the buttons and zippers; then the garments are cut into small pieces. The shredded fabric is then granulated and formed into small pellets. The pellets are broken down polymerized and turned into polyester chips. The chips are melted and spun into new filament fiber used to make new polyester fabrics. By combining and making new additions, the eclectic garments are marketed as a type of style.

Chapter 6 : 5 Reasons to Recycle Your Clothes - Planet Aid, Inc.

Even if clothing is not in great shape and seems like it can't be reused, consider using the material for cleaning rags or other craft projects. Besides recycling or reusing clothing you can also upcycle or refashion clothes.

Joan Ranson Shortney gives a ideas of how to reuse common household items. This article gives tips on how to reuse commonly thrown away goods. How incredibly wealthy our country is, even in times of economic recession and depression! Every day mountains of paper and wood are burned as waste. It will make all budgeteers feel rich to read Mr. If you can add your own inventions in saving and using to this fist, award yourself a medal for Chief Saver in the League of Anti-Waste. One Hundred Ways to Reuse 1. Paper sacks have many uses besides their conventional ones. Fasten another to the side of a mattress if someone is sick in bed with a cold, etc. Use an extra-large paper bag to shake your cloth vacuum-cleaner bag into for easy, quick cleaning. Leftover ends of chalk will give metals a shine when rubbed on. Also, store these ends with costume jewelry to keep it from tarnishing. Simply drive the piece into the hole and cut off flush with the wall. If a fine soft one, salvage good sections and bind for baby blankets. If a coarse blanket, use it to cover open springs to save wear of springs on sheets and mattress. Let the wax from candles drip over the bottle, burning different-colored candles in succession so that there is a multicolored wax pattern on the bottle. This is one of the features of the decor of a city cellar restaurant. Use a long, slender bottle with a gently sloping neck. Have you a dent in your wooden table? Cover the dented place with a wet cloth. Put a metal bottle cap over the dent with the fluted edge facing upward not down toward the table. Press the center of the cap lightly with the tip of a hot iron. Use six rows of eight or some similar number on an 8- by inch board, nailing the tops on with the sharp side fluted edges facing upward. This is a project any child over ten can safely make for a Christmas present. These bottle tops handily remove mud from shoe soles. If you have only two attractive buttons, make them into a pair of earrings. If you have four attractive buttons, make them into a pair of cufflinks, chain-stitching a cord between each pair. Enamel shabby wastebaskets and paste on calendar pictures for new decor. Scenic ads and posters can also he used. Shellac over the pictures for longer wearing and washability. Candle stubs also make excellent fire starters. Candle stubs can be saved and melted together and made into new candles, using old bottles or milk cartons as molds. Also, candle stubs can be melted and poured directly onto paint in a half-used can of paint so that the paint will remain airtight and soft. Can keys also provide an economical way to use toothpaste, winding from the bottom of the tube! In the summertime in the country we use small cans, stripped of their paper labels, as individual receptacles for each kitchen-table leg to keep tiny ants from climbing up. Otherwise, in spite of clean floors, they mysteriously get onto the kitchen table. When baking or roasting several dishes, many pies, etc. In small paint jobs, tin cans are useful for mixing. These can be new pieces left over from wall-to-wall carpeting or worn throw rugs with good pieces in them, etc. They make strong tote bags for informal occasions or shopping bags if stitched firmly and fastened to wooden dowels for top to which handles can be attached. Besides their conventional uses they can be makeshift tables for children and bed tray for the invalid. An oblong wooden one or a small oblong strong cardboard one makes a cheesebox pull toy for small children, either a truck body or with cotton-spool chimney a train or with cotton-spool smokestacks a ship. Enamel it an appropriate color. Cheeseboxes sanded and enameled or gilded make attractive containers, also seed flats and small plant boxes. When worn, enough may be salvaged to make a beach shawl, beach coat, bed jacket, scuff slippers, etc. Make each panel of two cards with pictures facing out and in, so that the container is pretty from inside and out, and do the same with the base. Bind each panel to the next with embroidery thread or yarn using a blanket stitch and blanket-stitch the top. For a hexagonal lamp shade, use parchment cards and the same technique, omitting the base cards. Or used as a dust cover for the ironing board. Or use doubled as wrapping paper. Or seal the narrow end and store one blanket in each bag, sealing the open end after you add moth flakes. We do not recommend wire ones, however, for fences or trellises, which can be slightly ridiculous, especially when they start to rust! But they are adaptable enough so that they can serve as trouser hangers if you pinch the ends together and run each end through a belt strap, or as skirt hangers if you pinch the ends and curve the top wire upward at each end and hang the skirt by

safety pins. And in a pinch you can use a discarded icebox- or refrigerator shelf or cake rack lashed to two coat hangers one at each end for a hanging rack for drying stockings, socks, and other small laundry. Then hang your hangers on the shower rod or even the closet rod-handy in apartments where space is limited. Any one of these can be used as a waterproof rubbers-and-overshoes parker in the hallway. A used cork makes a handy pin holder for corsage pins, hatpins, or just plain pins. A used cork should be kept near the kitchen sink in a jigger glass or eggcup so that it is handy for scouring cutlery, etc. Used with scouring powder, it is effective and saves wear and tear on your dishcloth. If you have no pestle for pulverizing pills and bruising seeds, mashing herbs, etc. ENVELOPES, either the ones addressed to you or the ones enclosed as postage reply envelopes with ads or the ones enclosed with wedding invitations, etc. Open addressed envelopes carefully. Turn them inside out and reglue the seams. Bright-colored but dated hats of felt may be made into attractive gifts and accessories. They also make attractive and useful pot holders, iron holders, needle cases, or, cut into narrow strips, can be crocheted or braided into chair-seat pads. Even black, faded, or dingy felt hats make comfortable inner soles. Use a worn or loose inner sole as a pattern; replace it with the felt inner sole cemented in. Make a case out of two pieces of the felt cut into strips and joined on three sides, the top piece narrower than the bottom piece. Stitch down into narrow, individual pockets. Put in silver or small tools. Use the sectioned ones upended for shelved cabinets for canned goods or, under the sink for cleaning materials, or for temporary emergency cabinets handy to any corner. Hide the contents with a drawstring curtain fastened across the fruit-crate cabinet front on a spring curtain rod anchored at each end with a small nail or cup hook. The flat, solid kind can be used for an extra standing shelf. Knock off the top and two sides of the crate, leaving the bottom and two sides. Make these sides firmer by driving in some of the nails taken out of the subtracted sides. Stand your shelf like a two-legged stool with the bottom uppermost. For a nice finish, sand and paint it. Keep shoes under and on top of it on closet floor or use it for small objects on top of another shelf. Both are flat and of wood and make good markers for rows of garden seeds or plants. Print names with crayon. Perhaps you have an extra old one. Strip it of padding and paint or enamel it. Then decorate it with stencils or with Swedish or Pennsylvania-Dutch folk designs and use it for a snack table. Or lower it for a typewriter or sewing table. Covered with a removable sheet of plywood, it can serve as a cutting or paste-up table for sewing or wallpaper. Worn scraps make polishing skins for windows, dusting, car wash. They also make ratproof patches in barns and outbuildings on the farm. LINT from the automatic drier can be used for stuffing stuffed toys. Or use them for bobby pins and hairpins. Sometimes they make funnels on models, or a pipe or water tank in a dollhouse. Washed thoroughly, they can be used for foods kept a short time in the freezing compartment of the refrigerator; cut lengthwise, they can be used to hold odoriferous foods, such as fish, in the refrigerator to save washing and deodorizing regular containers. Cut lengthwise, they can be used as seed flats. Cut out the bottom of a carton and place the plants and the sides of the carton intact in the soil. Sow thinly for this. Cut crosswise, cartons make good collars for surrounding tomato plants to keep away cutworms. Make darn bases in mending heavy materials. Coat threads of loose drawer knobs and handles. Clean thoroughly with lacquer thinner; then cover the brush with cotton, flannel or felt to make a dauber. As an insulating agent.

Chapter 7 : Reusing Things | MOTHER EARTH NEWS

Recycle your clothes At H&M group, we believe it's senseless that so much clothes and discarded textiles end up in landfills. Recycling is one of many ways fulfil our goals towards a sustainable future, and so far, we've collected more than 17, tonnes of textiles â€” the equivalent of 89 million T-shirts.

With the ballooning world population, this issue can get much worse over time. If not dealt with accordingly the soonest time possible, too much waste can cause more pressing problems, including the following: Soil Contamination Recyclables like plastics, metals, glass and papers end up in landfills, they could end up contaminating the ground. Plastic bottles, for example, can release DEHA, a kind of carcinogen that causes reproductive problems, liver diseases and weight loss, if they reach plants, animals and bodies of water while lying in a landfill. Even newspapers and paper products that contain ink can be toxic to the ground, too. Air Contamination Any type of trash that contains harmful chemicals, such as acid, oil and bleach, can diminish the quality of air, if burned. Over time, these chemicals can build up and continue to damage the already depleted ozone layer. These toxic substances can also contaminate the air that we breathe, causing health risk. These are just two of the effects of improper garbage disposal. The bottom line is that humankind should exert all effort and use all resources to ensure the appropriate disposal of trash all over the planet. One of the most effective ways to address this issue is through recycling. What makes recycling an effective and important way for the proper management of waste? Let us take a look at its advantages and disadvantages. List of Advantages of Recycling 1. Recycling saves the Earth. Recycling can help minimize the cutting of trees, which are used to make paper. So, by cutting less trees and producing more recycled paper, we preserve the environment for future generations. Besides that, conserving forests will help the environment. This is because trees are known to improve air, prevent floods and provide raw materials and nourishment. Processing raw materials that come from trees and other natural resources takes more energy than recycling materials. Recycling paper takes less energy than make new paper products from trees. Even transporting these materials from their source takes a significant amount of energy. So by opting to recycling, we are minimizing the use of energy, which can also decrease pollution, minimize health risk and help the economy. Recycling helps in mitigating global warming and in reducing pollution. If industrial companies recycle, greenhouse gas emissions from their factories and plants will be lessened. The use of fossil fuels that also emit such harmful gases will be minimized, as well. And by recycling non-biodegradable waste, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced. Recycling minimizes waste products placed in landfills. A lot of the waste materials thrown in landfills all over the world are composed of non-biodegradable products, which take a long time to decompose. But by reusing or recycling stuff, there will be less waste materials that tend to overflow from landfills over time, causing harm to the environment. Another problem that will be addressed by recycling is the landfills getting filled up. When that happens, all rubbish will overflow into the ocean or the ground, contaminating the waters and the surrounding areas, as well as endangering all living things that come into contact with the waste. Recycling can help you save money. There are companies that pay cash for your trash. You can sell old water bottles, electronics and other things to them and they will give you money in exchange. Aside from that, patronizing recycled products saves you money because they are less expensive. Of course, you can reuse some of the trash you have at home to further lessen your expenses. Recycling can reduce the need for allied activities like transportation and mining. Such industries are the biggest producers of greenhouse gases and pollution. If the need for fresh materials is lessened due to recycling, there will be a lesser need for such activities, as well. Recycling spreads awareness for the environment. Once people start to be accustomed to recycling, they will gain more eco-consciousness, encouraging them to participate in other environmentally friendly activities. List of Disadvantages of Recycling 1. Recycling tons of garbage will require separate factories. This could result in more pollution and energy consumption for cleaning, sorting, storing and transporting waste materials. The need for extra bins for different kinds of trash will also be needed. This can equate to more trucks to pick them up, increasing air pollution. Recycling will produce pollutants, including chemical stews after breaking down the waste materials. This can hurt the environment

further, if not planned well. Recycling is not always cost-efficient. In fact, it can result in net loss year after year. Recycling can increase low quality jobs. These include sorting garbage, cleaning toxins and doing other manual and intensive labor. This can result in low morale, low income and poor quality of life in a community. Recycling can create more environmental problems, if not done right. Collecting garbage on a daily basis may leave debris on the streets and recovery sites, rendering these places unhygienic. Aside from that, recycling companies might abandon dump sites and leave harmful chemicals to contaminate the land and the environment. Recycling does not guarantee good quality products. Bleaching is required to recycle paper, which involves a harsh chemical that is not only harmful to people but also to the environment. But there is no guarantee that the products will be of good quality. Recycling can give people a false sense of security. Many opponents of recycling argue that recycling is only the first step of many towards preserving the environment. This is because they believe that the only real benefit of recycling is slowing the damage from human folly. They also believe that unless humans really know the extent of the damage of waste, recycling will remain of little value to a lot of people. The decision to recycle depends on your belief whether it is beneficial to the environment or not.

Chapter 8 : Textiles: Material-Specific Data | Facts and Figures about Materials, Waste and Recycling | US

How to recycle unwanted clothes & textiles. Check to see if your council collects clothes and textiles to be recycled. Drop off your unwanted items at recycling points and clothing and textile banks in supermarket and local car parks - find your nearest one using our Recycling Locator tool.

Recycling and Reusing Clothes With the proper care, many of our most commonly purchased fabrics can be reused in practical applications. Think again; there are many different types of fabrics, and just as many different recycling and reuse options per item. From cotton to polyester and everything in between, below are common fabrics and what to do to recycle or reuse them. Defining animal fabrics Wool and silk clothes share one thing in common, along with their shrinking and tightening factors: Wool can be common hair from a goat or sheep, or as outlandish as hair or fur made from alpaca wool. Then there is the more expensive cashmere, hair from the Indian cashmere goat, known for its luxurious softness. Reusing wool or silk requires little more than creativity. Though there is no mass way to recycle these fabrics, reusing them is so common that there are many resources readily available. From pillowcases to vests, sites like fabrics. Cashmere has such high value that eBay or Craigslist might garner some extra cash for the items. Cotton is so easy to reuse that listings for the stuff can be found on several sites, including recycle. Browse from hundreds of people wanting those old cotton T-shirts, socks and more. Donating used clothes in bulk is a quick option as well. Examining what is in synthetic fabrics Nylon and polyester are popular materials in any type of clothing that can use shine or stretch. Some might blame Britney Spears for the mass return of these options, but unfortunately, all synthetic fibers are manufactured using chemicals that can pollute and are not biodegradable. These water-resistant materials can thank compounds such as sodium hydroxide and carbon disulphide for their durability. The only offsetting value of these clothes is that they tend to last a long, long time. There are many reuse options; no matter what the fabric of the clothing, there are several groups that will appreciate the donation of these items. Churches, charitable organizations such as Goodwill, consignment shops and friends – the possibilities are endless. Remember, your hand-me-downs are free to the receiver – and that is usually a welcomed gift.

Chapter 9 : racedaydvl.com: Customer reviews: Clothes (Recycling and Re-using Materials)

You can find everything from clothes to building materials at specialized reuse centers and consignment shops. Often, used items are less expensive and just as good as new. Look for products that use less packaging.