

Recycled paper requires 23% to 74% less energy to produce, and the paper industry is the third largest energy consumer in the U.S.

29% of our paper is recycled, while figures for Korea and Mexico, for example, are 74% and 67%.

There is 74% less air pollution and 35% less water pollution from making recycled versus new wood pulp paper.

Recycling a glass jar saves enough energy to light a 100-watt light bulb for four hours.

75,000 trees are used for the Sunday edition of the New York Times each week, yet only 30% of newspapers are recycled in the United States.

The average American throws away four pounds of garbage a day.

By recycling it is possible to cut our waste stream by 80%.

Reuse is the most efficient form of recycling, requiring no new natural resources or energy.

When dumped into landfills, hazardous wastes, including fingernail polish, bug spray, shoe polish, and cleaning products, may seep through the soil into groundwater, which nearly half of all Americans depend on for household use.

Automobiles use approximately half of all the

oil consumed in the U.S. To keep up with this demand, oil companies are drilling in sensitive natural areas, such as in offshore waters and in the pristine wilderness of Alaska.

Yard trimmings and food scraps make up about one-fourth of our waste stream, so composting is an effective way to decrease landfill.

Raising livestock degrades and erodes soil, rapidly depletes sources of water for drinking and irrigation, and pollutes air, water and food with pesticides and fertilizers.

The rainforests are home to between 5 and 10 million species of plants and animals—approximately half of Earth's life forms.

70% of all metal is used just once and then discarded.

Americans throw away enough steel to continuously supply all the nation's automakers.

Recycling steel reduces air pollution, and water pollution and requires 70% less energy than producing it from raw materials.

The production of glass from recycled glass instead of from raw materials produces 20% less air pollution and half the water pollution.

Every ton of recycled office paper saves 380 gallons of oil.

Making paper from recycled paper uses 30 to 50

percent less energy than making paper from trees AND reduces the air pollution involved in the production process by 95%

You can make 20 cans out of recycled material with the same amount of energy it takes to make one new one.

Most plastics will last from 200-400 years in a landfill before biodegrading.

In a lifetime, the average American will throw away 600 times his or her adult weight in garbage. This means that each adult will leave a legacy of 90,000lbs of trash for his or her children.

Each year, 352 million pounds of plastic are dumped into the sea.

Each of us generates on average 4.4 lbs of waste per day.

3 billion of the 4.7 billion magazines delivered to newsstand each year never reach a reader—enough to circle the earth 20 times.

Enough energy is saved by recycling 1 aluminum can to run a TV set for 3 hrs.

More than 35 million trees—equivalent to an area the size of the Rocky Mountain National Park—are logged annually to print 12 billion magazine copies.

Americans use 2,500,000 plastic bottles every hour, and most of them are thrown away.

90% of magazines are discarded within a year, yet less than 20% are recycled.

Plastic bags and other plastic containers thrown into the ocean kill as many as 1,00,000 sea creatures every year.

Every ton of recycled paper substituted for non-recycled paper saves 17 trees.

We get 27.8 lbs of air pollution for every ton of new glass produced. Recycling that glass reduces pollution by 14-20%

Every ton of recycled aluminum saves 95% of the energy needed to make new aluminum

The average college student produces 640 lbs of solid waste each year including 500 disposable cups and 320 lbs of paper.

Recycling all of your home's waste newsprint, cardboard, glass and metal can reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 850 lbs per year.

Food waste, which can be composted, is the 3rd largest component of generated waste.

Incinerating 10,000 tons of waste creates 1 job, landfilling the same amount creates 6 jobs, recycling the same 10,000 tons creates 36 jobs.

Paper cups consume trees, water, and chemicals and they are often wax-coated which makes them non-recyclable.