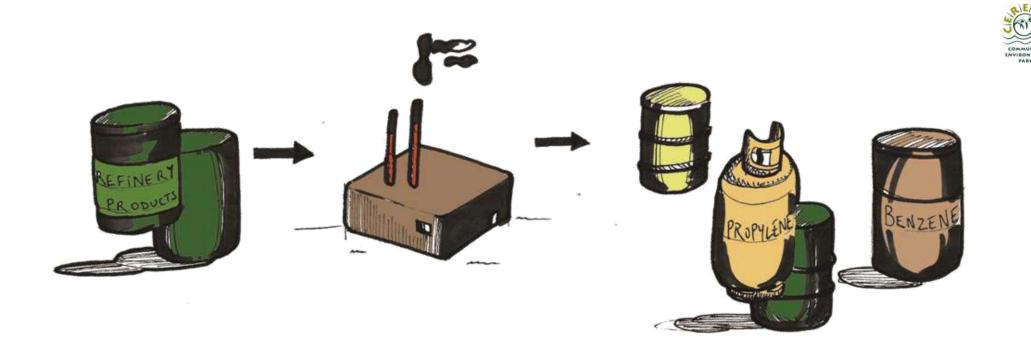


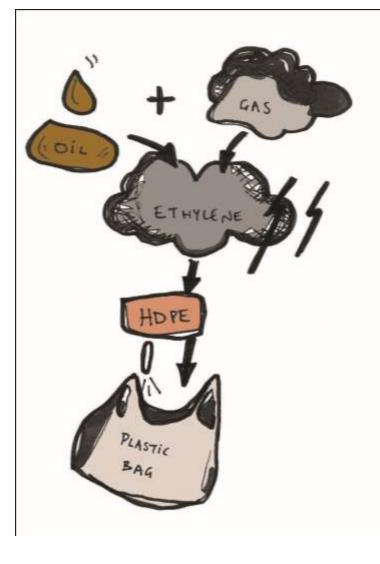


In order to make both plastic bags and green bags, oil (petroleum) needs to be mined from under the ground and then refined into a material that can be used to make plastic.

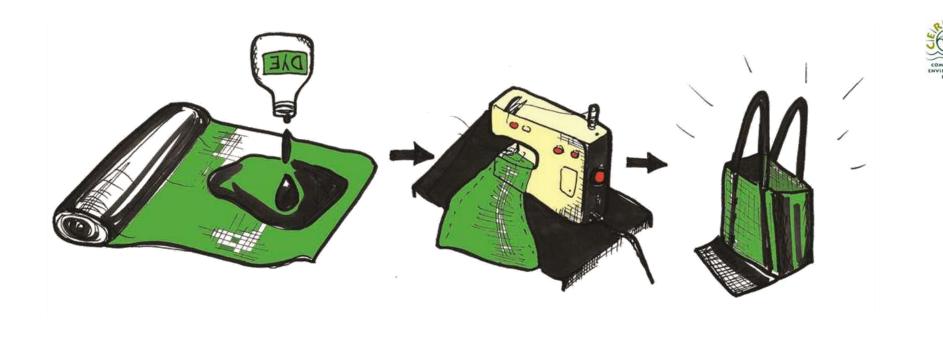


#### Oil undergoes a chemical reaction, turning liquid oil into solid plastic. This is then made into pellets.



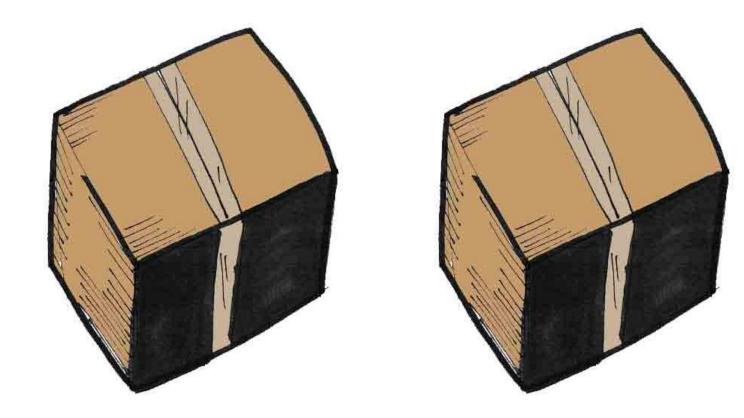


### The plastic pellets are made into a film using heat and then blown into a plastic bag.



Green bags are made from a plastic called High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) that is extruded into a fibre and then woven together to make green plastic fabric that is sewn into green bags.





Plastic and green bags are both wrapped in other plastic bags and then packed in boxes.





### Plastic and green bags are made in different countries and get transported around the world.



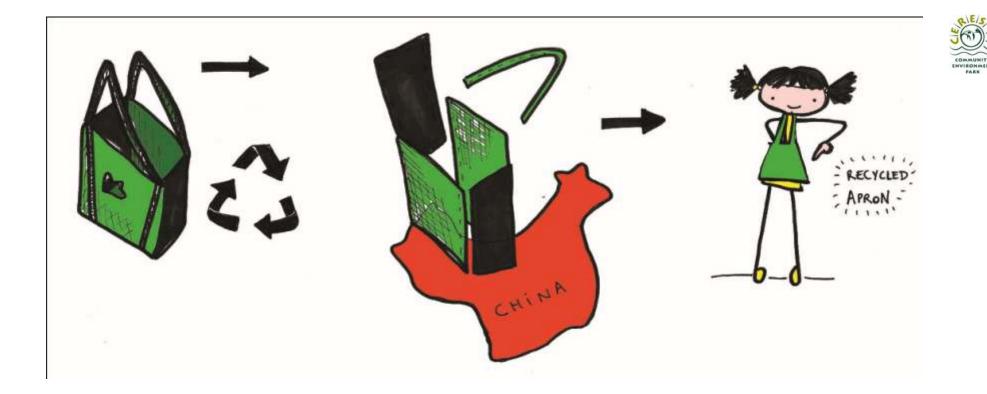


Plastic bags are usually only used once or twice before getting thrown away but green bags can be used over and over again.





20,700 tonnes of plastic bags are disposed of in landfill sites throughout Australia every year. Some, however, end up as litter in our waterways and oceans.



Green bags can be easily recycled. They can be turned back into bags or they can be made into a number of new items as well. Green bags should not be disposed in landfill.



### Extraction

# Manufacturing & Production



## Packaging

### Transport



### Usage

## End of Life