



LOWER PAPER COSTS: SAVE FOREST, WATER, ENERGY AND MONEY

Environmental

- ~~///~~ One fifth of all wood harvested in the world is processed for paper.
- ~~///~~ It takes 2 to 3.5 tons of trees to make one ton of paper.
- ~~///~~ In some countries, including the United States, paper accounts for nearly 40 percent of all municipal solid waste.
- ~~///~~ Making paper uses more water per ton than any other product in the world
- ~~///~~ Making paper produces high levels of air and water pollution all to make a product that is usually used once and thrown away

Energy

- ~~///~~ Since 1950, global paper use has grown more than six-fold.
- ~~///~~ Pulp and paper is the 5th largest industrial consumer of energy in the world
- ~~///~~ Pulp and paper uses as much power to produce a ton of product as the iron and steel industry

Global

- ~~///~~ The United States, with less than 5 percent of the world's population, consumes 30 percent of the world's paper
- ~~///~~ Industrial countries use an average of 164 kilograms per person, while developing countries use just 18 kilograms per person (United States 335 kg/person/year, Japan 249, Germany 192, Brazil 39, China 27, India 4)
- ~~///~~ Between 1980 and 1997, consumption in Indonesia rose more than seven-fold, in China more than five-fold, and more than four-fold in South Korea and Thailand

Business

- ~~///~~ Bank of America, United Parcel Service, and Proctor and Gamble have found, saving paper saves money
- ~~///~~ In the United States, the average office worker uses some 12,000 sheets of paper per year
- ~~///~~ Bank of America, the largest bank in the country, reduced its paper consumption by 25 percent in just two years with online reports and forms, email, double-sided copying, and lighter-weight papers
- ~~///~~ Companies that use the Internet instead of paper for purchase orders, invoices, etc., can save \$1 to \$5 per page by eliminating paper and reducing labor costs and time.