

TYPE OF MATERIAL

If an item you collect does not have a visible plastic number on it, identify the plastic type using the guidance below (PET, HDPE, PVC, LDPE, PP, PS, O). Any item marked with a #7 or any type of plastic that is difficult to identify, like cigarette butts, period products, nappies and dog poo bags, falls under the 'other' category. Note that an item must be at least 50% plastic to be counted.

<p>PET Polyethylene terephthalate: clear or tinted plastic often used for drink bottles, cups, food packaging etc.</p>  	<p>HDPE High density polyethylene: white or coloured plastic, often used for household product, milk and motor oil bottles etc.</p>  
<p>PVC Polyvinyl chloride: durable plastic, hard or rubbery, often used for plastic piping, toys, furnishings etc.</p>  	<p>LDPE Low density polyethylene: clear, white or coloured plastic often used for grocery and sandwich bags and plastic wraps</p>  
<p>PP Polypropylene: hard but flexible plastic often used for food containers, bottle caps, face masks, clothing, rope etc.</p>  	<p>PS Polystyrene: rigid, brittle plastic or foam often used for, cups, takeaway containers, lids, packing materials etc.</p>  
<p>O Other/unknown: items containing unidentifiable plastics etc.</p>  	

MATERIAL LAYERS

Try to identify each item as single-layer or multi-layer based on your perception and feel of the material.

<p>SL Single layer: flexible plastic film, often used for packaging and wrapping, polythene bags etc.</p> 	<p>ML Multi-layer: plastic bonded with another material, often used for sachets, shelf-stable milk and juice boxes, personal care products etc.</p> 
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