



## TYPE OF MATERIAL

If an item you collect in a clean-up has a visible plastic number on it, identify the plastic type using the handy guide below (PET, HDPE, PVC, LDPE, PP, or PS). Any product marked with a #7 or is not plastics or a type of material hard to identify—like sanitary products, diapers, or textiles - falls under the other category (O).

<p><b>PET</b> Polyethylene terephthalate: Clear or tinted plastic; often used for drink bottles, cups, pouches, etc.</p>  	<p><b>HDPE</b> High-density polyethylene: White or colored plastic; often used for product bottles, jars, milk jugs, etc.</p>  
<p><b>PVC</b> Polyvinyl chloride: Durable plastic, hard or rubbery; often used for building materials, toys, shower curtains, etc.</p>  	<p><b>LDPE</b> Low-density polyethylene: Clear, white, or colored plastic; often used for bags, plastic trays, holders, dispensers, etc.</p>  
<p><b>PP</b> Polypropylene: Hard but flexible plastic; often used for food containers or tubs, bottle caps, etc.</p>  	<p><b>PS</b> Polystyrene: Rigid, brittle plastic OR foam; often used for cups, take-out food containers, lids, etc.</p>  
<p><b>O</b> Other / unknown; bioplastics, products containing other plastics or types of materials, including textiles, etc.</p>  	

## MATERIAL LAYERS

Try your best to identify each product as single-layer (SM) or multi-layer (ML), based on your feel and perception of the material.

<p><b>SL</b> Single-layer, flexible plastic film; often used for packaging and wrapping, polythene bags, etc.</p> 	<p><b>ML</b> 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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