






















Plastic Identification Guide

PETE/PET  POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE	HDPE  HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
USED FOR: Bottled water, bottled beverages, tea bags, cups, lids, clamshells, utensils, condiments, dressings, misc. single-use items	USED FOR: Milk jugs, detergent bottles, juice bottles, cereal liners, hair product bottles, grocery bags
 Leaches Phthalates (endocrine disruptors) and Antimony a semi-metal. Heat and lower pH contents (soda, vinegar) increase leaching	 High heat tolerance May leach estrogenic chemicals
 Accepted at most facilities	 Accepted at most facilities
AVOID BY: Choose beverages without plastic packaging, use a reusable water bottle, plastic-free tea bags, avoid single-use plastic	AVOID BY: Choose milks and juices without plastic, plastic-free hair products and detergent in sustainable materials or from bulk/refillable
PVC  POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	LDPE  LOW-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
USED FOR: Pipes, food packaging, shrink wrap, plastic wrap, shower liners, flooring, school supplies, oil & nut butters, cleaning products	USED FOR: Trash bags, bread bags, paper towel & toilet paper wrap, produce bags, news paper bags, six pack rings, paper product lining
 Many hazardous additives & high chlorine content. Leaches dioxins, BPA, phthalates, chlorides, formaldehyde, DEHP, cadmium	 Resists acids bases, & oils May leach estrogenic chemicals
 Only recycled at specialized facilities	 Difficult to recycle
AVOID BY: Avoid plastic wraps, use refillable bottles for cleaning products, plastic-free oils & butters, choose plastic-free building materials	AVOID BY: Use recycled or compostable trash bags, paper wrapped paper towels & toilet paper, skip plastic produce bags & drink rings
PP  POLYPROPYLENE	PS  POLYSTYRENE
USED FOR: Yogurt, sour cream, butter, juice bottles, straws, candy, deli food, furniture, clothing insulation, shipping bags, blister packs	USED FOR: To-go containers, utensils, hot cups, seafood & meat trays, sushi containers, egg cartons, razors, plates, packing materials, cases
 High heat tolerance Has been shown to affect androgen hormones	 Leaches carcinogens benzene and styrene. Heat significantly increases leaching
 Accepted at most facilities	 Not easily recycled Only accepted at specific locations
AVOID BY: Minimize sour cream, yogurt, and butter, choose reusable straws, reduce online shopping, choose glass or stainless food storage	AVOID BY: Minimize and avoid to-go foods, ask for alternatives, get meat & seafood wrapped in paper, choose eggs in paper, reusable razors
OTHER  ?	TIPS
USED FOR: Tea bags, bottles, glasses, DVDs, CDs, headlight cases, electronics, food & drink can lining, Nylon, Acrylic, PLA, ABS, PTFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Always rinse and clean recycling. If you skip this step, you risk contaminating an entire bale. -Remove plastic labels and rings if you can. These items will have different melting points than the bottle/container you are recycling. -Keep lids with bottles. If lids are separate they can jam machinery. -Utensils can also jam machinery and usually are made of PS so keep them out of recycling. -Black plastics are hard for machines to detect. -Remember to cut up nets & rings before tossing them out. This will better protect wildlife. -Bags can only be recycled at specific locations.
 Leaches BPA and BPS Can affect endocrine system as well as increase risk for heart disease	
 Difficult to recycle Doesn't break down easily	
AVOID BY: choose natural fibers & textiles, non plastic glasses, buy digital or second hand CDs & DVDs, reusable bottles, PTFE free cookware	