

Covered Material Categories Reporting Guidance

Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (the Act)

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

September 8*, 2025

The guidance document was updated to correct typos in the Description and Examples column in Table 1 for covered material categories (CMCs) [25 PF10N](#) and [25 PF10P](#) and provide additional clarity in [25 PF17P](#).

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After the formal adoption of regulations, CalRecycle will update this guidance. Additionally, this guidance does not provide information on which plastic components will be considered de minimis. Producers that are participants of the Producer Responsibility Organization, Circular Action Alliance (CAA), should consult with CAA on which items may be considered de minimis.

Purpose of This Document

This document provides background and guidance for categorizing covered material into covered material categories (CMCs). This guidance only applies to covered material as defined in PRC section 42041(e) under the Act.

- **Part I** contains important definitions and concepts, including a glossary of terms for describing covered material.
- **Part II** contains a step-by-step key to assist users in categorizing covered material into CMCs.
- **Part III** provides the full list of CMCs, including examples.

Important: This guidance is based on CMCs published on September 2, 2025.

Abbreviations

- CalRecycle: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
- CAA: Circular Action Alliance
- CMC: Covered Material Category
- HDPE: High Density Polyethylene
- LDPE: Low Density Polyethylene
- MCS: Material Characterization Study
- OCC: Old Corrugated Cardboard
- PET: Polyethylene Terephthalate
- PP: Polypropylene
- PRC: Public Resources Code (California Statute)
- PS: Polystyrene
- PVC: Polyvinyl Chloride

Part I. Important Definitions and Concepts

This section explains the CMCs and how to use this document. The definition of some terms may differ from their common usage. Statutory definitions are provided where applicable. The section is split into two parts:

1. Definitions related to covered material
2. Glossary of terms describing covered material by type and form

Definitions Related to Boundaries of Covered Material & CMCs List

Covered Material: PRC section 42041(e) defines covered material as single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware:

- A. Single-use packaging that is routinely recycled, disposed of, or discarded after its contents have been used or unpackaged, and typically not refilled or otherwise reused by the producer.
 - i. “Packaging” means any separable and distinct material component used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, or presentation of goods by the producer for the user or consumer, ranging from raw materials to processed goods. “Packaging” includes [PRC section 42041(s)]:
 - I. Primary Packaging: Sales packaging or primary packaging intended to provide the user or consumer the individual serving or unit of the product and most closely containing the product, food, or beverage.
 - II. Secondary Packaging: Grouped packaging or secondary packaging intended to bundle, sell in bulk, brand, or display the product.
 - III. Tertiary Packaging: Transport packaging or tertiary packaging intended to protect the product during transport.
 - IV. Packaging components and ancillary elements integrated into packaging, including ancillary elements directly hung onto or attached to a product and that perform a packaging function, except both of the following:
 1. An element of the packaging or food service ware with a de minimis weight or volume, which is not an independent plastic component, as determined by the department.
 2. A component or element that is an integral part of the product, if all components or elements of the product are intended to be consumed or disposed of together.
- B. Plastic single-use food service ware, including, but not limited to, plastic-coated paper or plastic-coated paperboard, paper or paperboard with plastic intentionally added during the manufacturing process, and multilayer flexible material. For purposes of this subparagraph, “single-use food service ware” includes both of the following:

- i. Trays, plates, bowls, clamshells, lids, cups, utensils, stirrers, hinged or lidded containers, and straws.
- ii. Wraps, wrappers, and bags used in the packaging of food offered for sale or provided to customers by food service establishments.

Exclusions from the Definition of Covered Material [PRC section 42041(e)(2)]

- A. Packaging used for any of the following products:
 - i. Medical products and products defined as devices or prescription drugs, as specified in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Secs. 321(g), 321(h), and 353(b)(1)).
 - ii. Drugs that are used for animal medicines, including, but not limited to, parasiticide products for animals.
 - iii. Products intended for animals that are regulated as animal drugs, biologics, parasiticides, medical devices, or diagnostics used to treat, or administered to, animals under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 301 et seq.), the federal Virus-Serum-Toxin Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 151 et seq.), or the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 136 et seq.).
 - iv. Infant formula, as defined in Section 321(z) of Title 21 of the U.S. Code.
 - v. Medical food, as defined in Section 360ee(b)(3) of Title 21 of the U.S. Code.
 - vi. Fortified oral nutritional supplements used for persons who require supplemental or sole source nutrition to meet nutritional needs due to special dietary needs directly related to cancer, chronic kidney disease, diabetes, malnutrition, or failure to thrive, as those terms are defined as by the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, or other medical conditions as determined by the department.
- B. Packaging used to contain products regulated by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 136 et seq.).
- C. Plastic packaging containers that are used to contain and ship products that are classified for transportation as dangerous goods or hazardous materials under Part 178 (commencing with Section 178.0) of Subchapter C of Chapter I of Subtitle B of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- D. Packaging used to contain hazardous or flammable products classified by the 2012 federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard (29 C.F.R. 1910.1200).
- E. Beverage containers subject to the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Division 12.1 (commencing with Section 14500)).
- F. Packaging used for the long-term protection or storage of a product that has a lifespan of not less than five years, as determined by the department.
- G. Packaging associated with products covered under the architectural paint recovery program established pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 48700) of Part 7.
- H. i. Covered material for which the producer demonstrates to the department that the covered material meets all of the following criteria:

- I. The covered material is not collected through a residential recycling collection service.
- II. The covered material does not undergo separation from other materials at a commingled recycling processing facility.
- III. The covered material is recycled at a responsible end market.
- IV. Until January 1, 2027, the producer annually demonstrates to the department that the material has had a recycling rate of 65 percent for three consecutive years. On and after January 1, 2027, the producer demonstrates to the department that the material has had a recycling rate at or over 70 percent annually, as demonstrated to the department every two years.

ii. If only a portion of the covered material sold in or into the state by a producer meets the criteria of clause (i), only the portion of the covered material that meets the criteria of clause (i) is exempt from this chapter and any portion that does not meet the criteria is a covered material for purposes of this chapter.

Covered Material Category: A category that includes covered material of a similar type and form [PRC section 42041(f)]. CMCs do not contain material that is not covered material under the Act. For more information on CMCs, visit [CalRecycle's SB 54 Covered Material Categories List webpage](#).

Covered Material Categories list (CMCs list): The list of covered material categories and related information required pursuant to PRC section 42061, such as recycling rates, recyclability, and compostability.

Glossary of Terms Describing Material Type and Form

Aerosol container: A nonrefillable metal receptacle containing a gas that is compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure, used solely to expel a liquid, paste, or powder, and fitted with a self-closing release device that allows the contents to be ejected by the gas.

Container: A lidded or fully sealed item that holds or stores a good and serves a packaging function or is food service ware. Examples include cartons, bottles, tubs, and lidded bowls.

Component: An item of covered material that (1) has no physically distinct subparts, or (2) is a piece or subpart of an item of covered material that is distinct in its composition or function compared to other pieces or subparts.

De minimis Exclusions: Per [PRC section 42041\(s\)\(4\)\(A\)](#), material that is part of or directly connected to packaging but is of de minimis weight or volume is not itself packaging for purposes of the Act.

If a plastic component is considered de minimis, it should not be considered when evaluating how to categorize an item into a covered material category. Producers

participating in the Producer Responsibility Organization, CAA, should consult with CAA on how to apply de minimis exclusions.

Detachable component: A component that may be completely detached from all other components or material and is either of the following:

- Designed such that it may be detached by consumers during or after collection without the use of tools, substances, or nonmanual processes. It shall not be considered designed to be detached merely because it may become detached from all other components or material during processing.
- A component that is typically or necessarily detached through ordinary usage by the consumer before being discarded, regardless of whether the component is discarded attached to the other components.

Dominant material: For items composed of multiple materials, the dominant material is the material which comprises the highest percentage of the item, by weight.

Flexible/Film: Containers within the Plastic Material Class that do not have a definitive shape when filled. For flexible packaging, shape or form is influenced by the good contained within the packaging and it may mold around the good. Examples include candy wrappers, takeout bags, and pickle or juice pouches.

Flexible/film non-containers within the Plastic Material Class are designed to shrink or bend and change their shape and form. Examples include bubble wrap, plastic film on a microwavable dinner, and shrink wrap.

The Plastic Material Class is the only Material Class where rigid and flexible/film are used as characteristics of a Material Type and Form.

Form: Characteristics of material other than its specific dominant material, such as shape, size, functionality, and performance. Forms are specific to the Material Type.

Item: Either a single detachable component or a group of nondetachable components.

Material Class: Broad categorization of the dominant materials. There are six Material Classes: Glass, Ceramic, Metal, Paper/Fiber, Plastic, Wood and Other Organic Materials.

Material Type: More specific categorization of the dominant material within a Material Class (e.g., aluminum is a Material Type within the Metal Material Class).

Multi-Material Laminate: A particular Material Type that has multiple layers (two or more) of mixed materials from different Material Classes that are bonded to each other. Materials may be bonded or coated with plastic or nonplastic material. Examples include aseptic and gable-top cartons.

Other Forms: Categorization of covered material not clearly fitting within other categories. Items within these categories include all forms of a Material Type that do not

belong in any other specific category for that Material Type. For example, forms of glass other than bottles, jugs, and jars (25_G1N and 25_G1P) and small format glass (25_G3N and 25_G3P), such as glass closed-ended tubes, would be categorized into the category for Other Forms of Glass (25_G2N or 25_G2P). Innovations that constitute new forms would fall within “Other Forms” categories.

Plastic: A synthetic or semisynthetic material chemically synthesized by the polymerization of organic substances that can be shaped into various rigid and flexible forms, and includes coatings and adhesives. “Plastic” includes, without limitation, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), low-density polyethylene (LDPE), polypropylene (PP), polystyrene (PS), polylactic acid (PLA), and aliphatic biopolyesters, such as polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) and polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB). “Plastic” does not include natural rubber or naturally occurring polymers such as proteins or starches. “Plastic” is defined in PRC section 42041(t).

If a plastic polymer is derived from human-made processes, it is not considered a naturally occurring plastic polymer, even if it is derived from natural materials. For example, PLA synthesized from corn using bacterial conversion and other processes, resulting in the polymerization of lactic acid to PLA, is a human-made process that results in plastic derived from natural materials. The PLA would therefore not be considered a naturally occurring plastic polymer.

Plastic component: As defined in [PRC section 42041\(u\)](#), “plastic component” means any single piece of covered material made partially or entirely of plastic. A plastic component may constitute the entirety of the covered material or a separate or separable piece of the covered material. A piece or subpart of covered material is counted as a plastic component if the piece or subpart is made partially or entirely of plastic.

Examples of plastic components include, but are not limited to: plastic label, plastic tape, plastic window, plastic handle, plastic safety seal, plastic utensil, plastic adhesive, plastic ink, plastic lining, plastic coating, plastic meat tray, plastic valve, plastic pizza saver, plastic squeezable tube, plastic straw, plastic stirrer, plastic bottle, plastic jug, plastic lid or cap, plastic bulb end, plastic zipper, plastic dispersion, plastic fastener, plastic hang tab, plastic hook and loop tape, plastic bag, synthetic fabric bag, plastic thread, plastic hanger, plastic cold end coating, plastic elastic loop, plastic barrier, plastic layer, and plastic film wrap.

Rigid: Includes both rigid and semi-rigid packaging and food service ware containers within the plastic Material Class that have a definitive shape when filled. Semi-rigid containers may not maintain their shape during use but have a definitive shape when filled. For rigid containers, the item maintains its shape and structure even when empty (or the good has been used). Examples of rigid containers include clamshell containers, cold cup lids, laundry detergent bottles, and bowls. An example of a semi-rigid container is a squeezable tube.

For non-container covered material within the Plastic Material Class (e.g., utensils), rigid and semi-rigid items maintain their shape and form through ordinary usage. Examples of rigid non-containers include straws, utensils, and hangers.

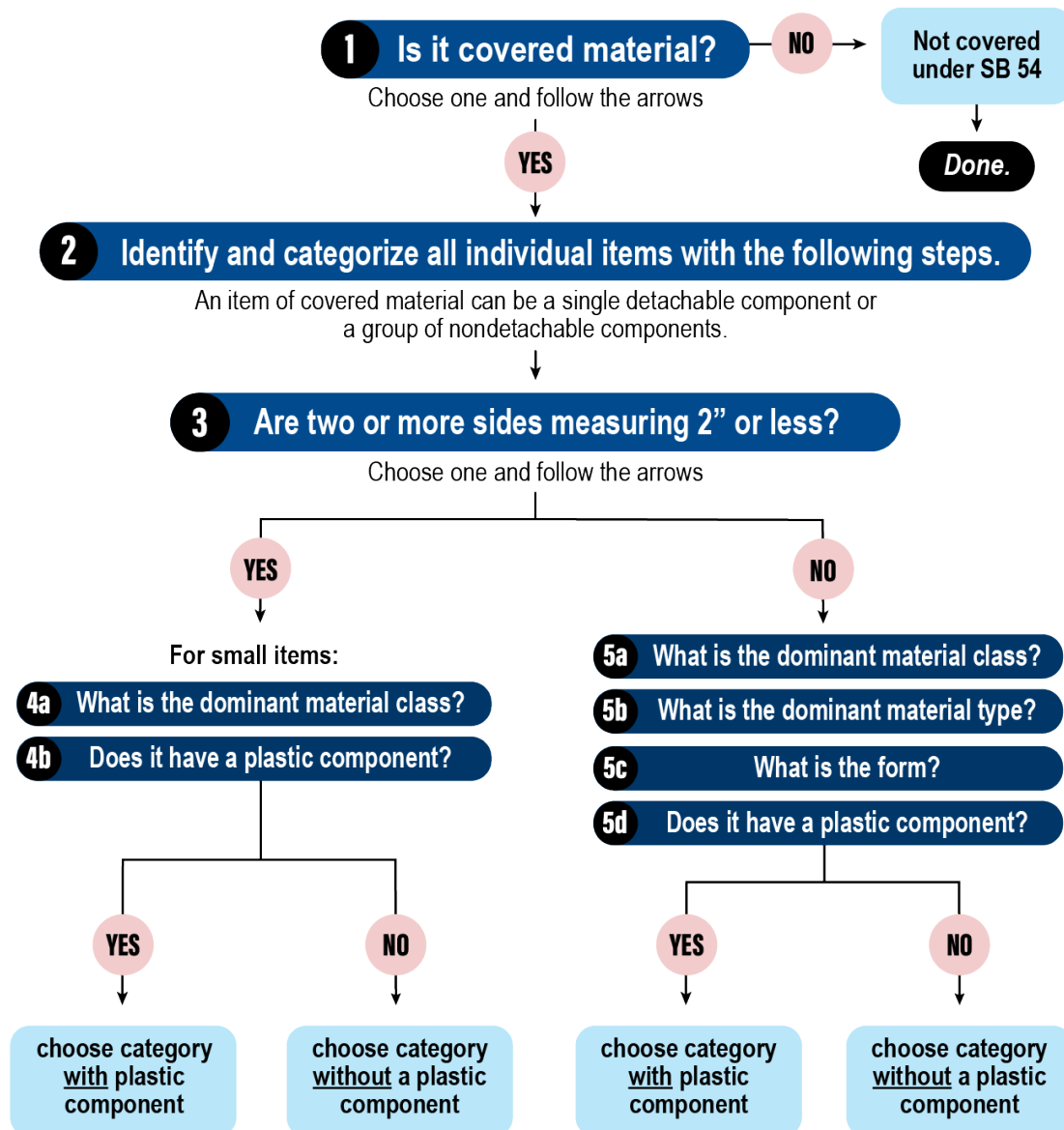
Plastic is the only Material Class where rigid and flexible/film are used as sorting characteristics.

Textiles: Material formed by synthetic fibers, nonsynthetic (natural) fibers, or a combination of both. For the purposes of the Act, only textiles used as covered material are included, such as cloth bags used to package bedding. Examples of synthetic (i.e., contain plastic) fibers include polyester and nylon. Examples of nonsynthetic fibers include cotton and linen.

Part II. Key for Categorizing Covered Material into Covered Material Categories

This key shows how to categorize covered material into the appropriate CMC. Examples of how to use the key are at the end of Part II. You can find a complete list of CMCs with descriptions and examples in Part III.

Figure 1. CMC Identification Flowchart



Step 1. Is it covered material?

To determine whether the item is covered material, refer to PRC section 42041(e). Part I of this document includes some of the relevant statutory text.

Options:

- **Yes:** Go to Step 2
- **No:** You are done. Your item is not covered material and need not be categorized.

Step 2. Identify all items of covered material that should be individually categorized with the steps that follow.

An item of covered material can be a single detachable component or a group of nondetachable components. For example, a bottle with a nondetachable label and a detachable lid consists of two items to categorize: (1) the bottle with a nondetachable label; and (2) the detachable lid.

Once each item of covered material is identified, evaluate and categorize each item individually using Steps 3 through 5.

Concept Illustration – Detachable Components

Illustrations in this box show the concept of detachable components: (1) glass jar with nondetachable plastic label; (2) aerosol container with detachable plastic lid.

Illustration 1 – Salsa Jar: The glass jar and its detachable lid should each be individually categorized into its own CMC. The glass jar also has a nondetachable plastic label that should be considered part of the glass jar for the purposes of categorization.

Illustration 2 – Hairspray Container: The aerosol container and its detachable lid should each be individually categorized into its own CMC. The aerosol container also has nondetachable plastic components, such as the spray mechanism, that should be considered part of the aerosol container for the purposes of categorization.



Step 3. Do two or more sides of the item measure 2 inches or less?

Guidance for measuring items: When measuring items, the dimensions to consider are length, width, and height. For circular items, the diameter covers the length and the width. Flexible items are measured when the item is laid flat in a relaxed state.

Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that achieve a Preferred assessment within the Association of Plastic Recyclers (APR) Design Guidance for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into a small format category. More information on the testing requirements is outlined in the APR Design Guide’s “Evaluation of the Size Sorting Potential for Articles with at Least 2 Dimensions Less than 2 Inches.”

Options:

- **Yes:** Your item is considered small format. Go to Step 4 (Disregard Step 5)
- **Yes, however, the item meets the APR Design Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential”:** Go to Step 5 (Skip Step 4)
- **No:** Go to Step 5 (Skip Step 4)

Concept Illustration – Measuring Rigid & Circular Items

Illustrations in this box show the concept of measuring rigid and circular items:

Illustration 1 – Paperboard Box for Lipstick: The box has two sides (length and width) that measure less than 2 inches, and one side (height) that measures more than 2 inches.



Illustration 2 – Circular Lid for Seasoning Bottle: The diameter of the circular lid counts as both length and width, both of which are less than 2 inches in this example. The height of the lid is also less than 2 inches.



Illustration 3 – Utensils: The width and length of the utensil are less than 2 inches, but the width should be measured at the greatest width of the utensil. The height of the utensil is greater than 2 inches.



Concept Illustration – Measuring Flexible Items

The following illustrations show the concept of measuring flexible items: (1) rubber band in relaxed state (2) plastic film.

Illustration 1 – Rubber Band: Flexible items should be measured when laid in a relaxed state, as shown in the illustration. The rubber band is greater than 2 inches in length, but less than 2 inches in width and height.

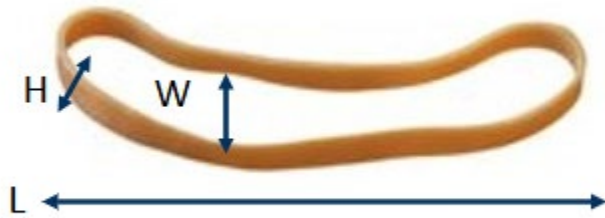
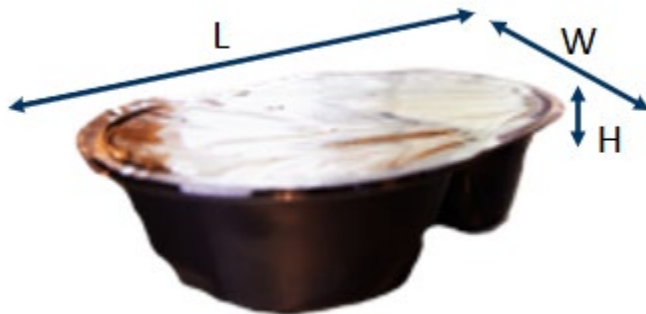


Illustration 2– Plastic Film on Frozen Meal: For the plastic film, the height is considered the thickness of the film, which is less than 2 inches. The width and length should be measured as shown, with both greater than 2 inches.



Step 4. For material with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less (i.e., small format):

4a. What is the dominant “Material Class”?

Evaluating dominance: Covered material should be categorized based on the dominant material. For items composed of multiple materials, the dominant material is the material that comprises the highest percentage of the item, by weight.

Choose the option below that best describes the dominant Material Class.

Under the appropriate Material Class, find the “Small – Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less” forms. All Material Classes, except for Plastic, have two covered material categories for small format items (move to Step 4b). For small items in the Plastic Material Class, there is only one category for small format items (disregard Step 4b. You are done).

Options:

- Glass (Go to Step 4b)
- Ceramic (Go to Step 4b)
- Metal (Go to Step 4b)
- Paper and Fiber (Go to Step 4b)
- Plastic (You are done. Your item belongs in small format category in Plastic Material Class)
- Wood and Other Organic Materials (Go to Step 4b)

Step 4b. Does the item of covered material have a plastic component?

Evaluating presence of a plastic component: See Part I definitions to determine whether your item of covered material has a plastic component. This is not applicable for materials that fall within the Plastic Material Class.

If a plastic component is excluded under de minimis, it should not be considered when evaluating how to categorize an item into a CMC. See Glossary of Terms for more information on “de minimis exclusion.”

Options:

- **Yes:** Categorize the covered material in the appropriate ‘with plastic component’ CMC (you are done).
- **No:** Categorize the covered material in the appropriate ‘without plastic component’ CMC (you are done).
- **Yes, however, all plastic components are considered de minimis:** Categorize the item of covered material in the appropriate ‘without plastic component’ CMC (you are done).

Step 5. For material that does NOT have two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less:

Step 5a. What is the dominant Material Class?

Evaluating dominance by Material Class: Covered material should first be categorized based on the dominant Material Class. For items composed of multiple materials, the dominant Material Class is the material that comprises the highest percentage of the item, by weight.

Choose the option that best describes the dominant Material Class.

Options:

- Glass (Go to Step 5b)
- Ceramic (Go to Step 5b)
- Metal (Go to Step 5b)
- Paper and Fiber (Go to Step 5b)
- Plastic (Go to Step 5b)
- Wood and Other Organic Materials (Go to Step 5b)

Concept Illustration – Dominance by Weight

The following two illustrations show the concept of dominance by weight: (1) paper pasta box with a plastic window; (2) multi-material laminate aseptic carton with labeled layers.

Illustration 1 – Paperboard Box with Plastic Window: The paperboard box consists of two Material Classes – (1) Plastic; and (2) Paper and Fiber. By weight, the paper and fiber portion weighs more than the plastic portion, so the box should be categorized into the Paper and Fiber Material Class. To account for the plastic window and plastic adhesive used to seal the box, the CMC should be ‘with a plastic component.’

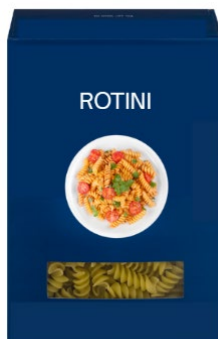
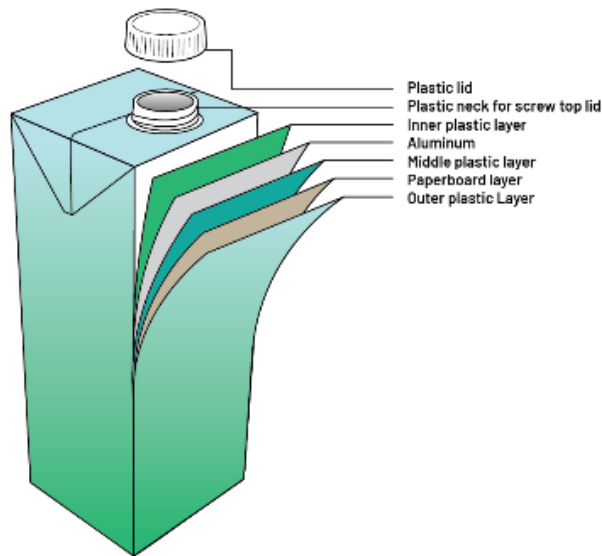


Illustration 2 – Aseptic Carton: The aseptic carton consists of three Material Classes – (1) Plastic; (2) Paper and Fiber; and (3) Metal. By weight, the paper and fiber portion weighs more than either the plastic or metal portion, so the carton should be categorized into the Paper and Fiber Material Class. To account for the plastic layers, the CMC should be ‘with a plastic component.’



Step 5b. What is the dominant “Material Type” (a subcategory of Material Class)?

Evaluating dominance by Material Type: Once the dominant Material Class has been identified, covered material should then be categorized based on the dominant Material Type within the identified Material Class. For items composed of multiple Material Types, the dominant Material Type is the material that comprises the highest percentage of the item, by weight.

Choose the option that best describes the dominant Material Type.

Options:

- Within Glass Material Class: (1) Glass (Go to Step 5c)
- Within Ceramic Material Class: (1) Ceramic (Go to Step 5c)
- Within Metal Material Class: (1) Aluminum, (2) Tin/Steel/Bimetal, (3) Other Nonferrous, (4) Other Ferrous (Go to Step 5c)
- Within Paper and Fiber Material Class: (1) Kraft Paper, (2) Molded Fiber, (3) Multi-Material Laminate, (4) OCC, (5) Paperboard, (6) White Paper, (7) Other/Mixed Paper (Go to Step 5c)
- Within Plastic Material Class: (1) PET #1, (2) HDPE #2, (3) PVC #3, (4) LDPE #4, (5) PP #5, (6) PS #6, (7) Plastics and Polymers Designed

for Compostability, (8) Multi-Material Laminate, (9) Other/Mixed Plastics (Go to Step 5c)

- Within Wood and Other Organic Materials Material Class: (1) Wood, (2) Other/Mixed Organic (Go to Step 5c)

Step 5c. What is the “Material Form”?

Guidance for evaluating form: Go to Part III of this document, which includes the list of CMCs as a table. The second column of the table lists Material Classes, the third column lists Material Types, and the fourth column lists Material Forms. The fifth column includes a definition of the CMC and examples.

Go to the portion of the list for the Material Class and Material Type identified in Steps 5a and 5b. See the list of applicable forms and select the one that best captures the form of the item of covered material.

If the item is within the Plastic Material Class, the form identified in this step is the CMC the item belongs in (you are done). For items in all other Material Classes, identify the form and go to Step 5d.

Step 5d. Does the item of covered material have a plastic component?

Evaluating presence of a plastic component: See Part I to determine whether your item of covered material has a plastic component. This is not applicable for materials that fall within the Plastic Material Class.

If a plastic component is excluded under de minimis, it should not be considered when evaluating how to categorize an item into a CMC. See Glossary of Terms for more information on “de minimis exclusion.”

For items in the Paper and Fiber Material Class with a plastic component, the type of plastic component impacts how that item is categorized into a CMC. Items without a plastic coating/lining, but that have a plastic component (e.g. a plastic window, ink, or adhesive) should be categorized into the Paper and Fiber CMC of their dominant Material Type, with a plastic component. If the item has a coating or lining on a single side, it should be categorized into the Paper and Fiber CMC of its dominant Material Type, with a plastic component. If the item has a coating or lining on both sides, the item will fall into one of two categories based on the type of paper/fiber and type of coating/lining:

1. 25_PF17P: Paper and Fiber – Multi-Material Laminate - Paperboard with a Plastic Coating/Lining
2. All other types of Paper and Fiber items with a two-sided plastic coating/lining are categorized into 25_PF7P: Paper and Fiber – Multi-Material Laminate – Other Forms w/ a plastic component

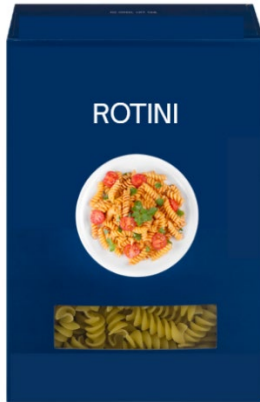
Options:

- **Yes:** Categorize the item of covered material in the appropriate “with plastic component” CMC (you are done).

- **No:** Categorize the item of covered material in the appropriate “without plastic component” CMC (you are done).
- **Yes, however, all plastic components are considered de minimis:** Categorize the item of covered material in the appropriate “without plastic component” CMC (you are done).

Examples of Categorizing Covered Material

Example 1: Paperboard box with a plastic window



Step 1: Is it covered material? – Yes (move to Step 2) – Paperboard box is being used as single-use packaging for pasta.

Step 2: Identify all detachable components and categorize each individually – Only one component to categorize given that the box has no detachable components (move to Step 3).

Step 3: Do two or more sides of the item measure 2 inches or less? – No, all sides are greater than 2” (move to Step 5)

Step 5a: What is the dominant Material Class? – Paper and Fiber

Step 5b: What is the dominant Material Type? – Paperboard

Step 5c: What is the form? – Paperboard only has one form, “All Forms”

Step 5d: Does the item of covered material have a plastic component? – Yes, the plastic window and plastic adhesive used to seal the box are considered plastic components.

CMC for paperboard box with a plastic window - 25_PF10P (All Forms of Paperboard with a Plastic Component).

Example 2: Glass bottle with plastic label and dropper.



Step 1: Is it covered material? – Yes (move to Step 2) – Glass bottle and dropper is being used as single-use packaging for serum.

Step 2: Identify all detachable components and categorize each individually – Two detachable components that need to be individually categorized: (1) Glass bottle with plastic label; and (2) Dropper (move to Step 3).

Individually categorizing the glass bottle:

Step 3 (glass bottle): Do two or more sides of the item measure 2 inches or less? – Yes, the diameter of the bottle is less than 2” (i.e., two sides measure less than 2 inches), however, the producer demonstrated that the bottle meets the APR Design Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (move to Step 5)

Step 5a (glass bottle): What is the dominant Material Class? – Glass

Step 5b (glass bottle): What is the dominant Material Type? – Glass

Step 5c (glass bottle): What is the form? – Bottle and jar

Step 5d (glass bottle): Does the item of covered material have a plastic component? – Yes, the bottle has a plastic label, plastic adhesive adhering the label and a plastic cold end coating, which are considered plastic components.

CMC for glass bottle - 25_G1P (Bottle and Jars of Glass with a Plastic Component).

Individually categorizing the dropper:

Step 3 (dropper): Do two or more sides of the item measure 2” or less? – Yes, the diameter of the dropper cap is less than 2 inches (i.e., two sides measure less than 2 inches) (move to Step 4)

Step 4a (dropper): What is the dominant Material Class? – Plastic (The dropper is made of a glass tube plus plastic cap with bulb. When weighed, the weight of the plastic is greater than the weight of the glass.)

CMC for Dropper - 25_P47P (Plastic - Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less).

Part III. Covered Material Categories with Examples

The CMCs were constructed so that any item of covered material can be categorized into a single CMC. The list of CMCs is based on a hierarchical material classification system, with every CMC described by:

- Material Class (e.g., Metal);
- Material Type (e.g., Aluminum); and
- Material Form (e.g., Foil Molded Container with a plastic component).

The material classification hierarchy can also be seen in how the table describing CMCs is organized (see Table 1):

- The **first column** of the table lists a category identification code (category ID) associated with each CMC.
 - Each category ID starts with a number that references the year of publication of the CMC List. For example, the “25” in category “25_M1N” refers to the September 2, 2025, CMC update.
 - Each category ID has one or two letters that indicate the Material Class of the CMC:
 - G = Glass
 - C = Ceramic
 - M = Metal
 - PF = Paper and Fiber
 - P = Plastic
 - WO = Wood and Other Organic Materials
 - Category IDs ending with “N” indicate the category is for material **without** a plastic component (see more information on plastic component).
 - Category IDs ending with “P” indicate the category is for material **with** a plastic component (refer to definition of the plastic component in Part I).
 - An asterisk (*) indicates the category has changed since the last published list of CMCs (since December 31, 2024, publication).
- The **second column** describes the dominant Material Class of the item of covered material – Ceramic, Glass, Metal, Paper and Fiber, Plastic, or Wood and Other Organic Materials.
- The **third column** describes the dominant Material Type of the item of covered material. Material Types are specific to each Material Class.
- The **fourth column** describes the Form of the covered materials included in that CMC, including whether that covered material includes a plastic component.
 - If a Material Form is named “**All Forms**,” then that category includes all forms of covered material within a Material Type.
 - If a Material Form includes the term “**Other**,” then that category includes all forms of a Material Type that do not belong in any other specific category for a form of that Material Type. Innovations that constitute new forms would fall within “Other Forms” categories.
- The **fifth column** describes the CMC, including some examples of items that could fall within each category.

- Examples are provided for illustrative purposes, are not an exhaustive list of items within that category and should be considered in the context of the other columns describing the covered material categories. Some examples may be provided in multiple categories. For example, foamed meat trays are an example under 25_P23P for Polystyrene #6 (Expanded/Foamed Hinged Containers, Plates, Cups, Tubs, Trays, and Other Foamed Containers) as well as under 25_P38P for PET #1 (Other Rigid Containers, Cups, Lids, Plates, Trays, and Tubs), given that they can be made of different plastic resins.
- For categories that include “with a plastic component,” examples of plastic components include, but are not limited to: plastic label, plastic tape, plastic window, plastic handle, plastic safety seal, plastic utensils, plastic adhesive, plastic inks, plastic linings, plastic coatings, plastic meat trays, plastic valve, plastic pizza savers, plastic squeezable tubes, plastic straws, plastic stirrers, plastic bottle, plastic jug, plastic lid or cap, plastic bulb end, plastic zipper, plastic dispersions, plastic fasteners, plastic hang tab, plastic hook and loop tape, plastic bags, synthetic fabric bags, plastic thread, plastic hanger, plastic cold end coating, plastic elastic loops, plastic barriers, plastic layers, and plastic film wrap.
- Any beverage containers that are subject to the California Redemption Value (CRV) are not covered material and therefore are not subject to the Act. Please note, beverages in ceramic bottles, nonalcoholic beverages in plastic pouches, juice boxes, and milk or milk products (e.g., eggnog) in any container are not subject to CRV. For more information on beverage containers included in the CRV program, visit [CalRecycle’s webpage](#).

Table 1. Data Collection for Covered Material Categories (based on CMC published September 2, 2025)

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_G1N	Glass	Glass	Bottles and Jars w/o plastic component	Means glass bottles, jugs, and jars without any plastic component. Examples include jugs, jars, and bottles used to package food and personal care products, salad dressing, and sauces.
25_G1P	Glass	Glass	Bottle and Jars w/ plastic component	Means glass bottles, jugs, and jars with a plastic component. Examples include jugs, jars, and bottles used to package food and personal care products, salad dressing, and sauces.
25_G2N	Glass	Glass	Other Forms w/o plastic component	Means glass that is not in the form of a bottle, jug, or jar without any plastic component. Examples include lids, ampules, and closed-ended tubes.
25_G2P	Glass	Glass	Other Forms w/ plastic component	Means glass that is not in the form of a bottle, jug, or jar with a plastic component. Examples include lids, ampules and closed-ended tubes.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_G3N	Glass	Glass	Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/o plastic component	Means any glass with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less without any plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include small jars and bottles for cosmetic or food products, such as sample jars or droppers.
25_G3P	Glass	Glass	Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/ plastic component	Means any glass with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less with a plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include small jars and bottles for cosmetics, such as sample jars or droppers, or food products.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_C1N	Ceramic	Ceramic	All Forms w/o plastic component	Means ceramic of all forms without any plastic component. Examples include bottles and jars for cosmetics, personal care products, beverages and food products, liquor bottles, and yogurt jars.
25_C1P	Ceramic	Ceramic	All Forms w/ plastic component	Means ceramic of all forms with a plastic component. Examples include bottles and jars for cosmetics, personal care products, beverages and food products, liquor bottles, and yogurt jars.
25_C2N	Ceramic	Ceramic	Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/o plastic component	Means any ceramic with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less without any plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include small containers.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_C2P	Ceramic	Ceramic	Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/ plastic component	Means any ceramic with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less with a plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include small containers.
25_M1N	Metal	Aluminum	Non-aerosol Container w/o plastic component	Means any aluminum non-aerosol container without any plastic component. Does not include aluminum foil molded containers. Examples include cans and bottles for food and personal care products, collapsible tubes, cosmetic boxes and tins.
25_M1P	Metal	Aluminum	Non-aerosol Container w/ plastic component	Means any aluminum non-aerosol container with a plastic component. Does not include aluminum foil molded containers. Examples include cans and bottles for food and personal care products, collapsible tubes, cosmetic boxes and tins.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_M2N	Metal	Aluminum	Foil Sheets w/o plastic component	Means aluminum foil or aluminum items in the form of a sheet or wrap without any plastic component. Examples include foil sheets for packaging and foil lids.
25_M2P	Metal	Aluminum	Foil Sheets w/ plastic component	Means aluminum foil or aluminum items in the form of a sheet or wrap with a plastic component. Examples include foil sheets for packaging or food service ware and foil lids.
25_M3N	Metal	Aluminum	Foil Molded Containers w/o plastic component	Means aluminum flexible molded container without any plastic component. Examples include trays, pie plates, or pans used for food and pet food products, such as pie tins with pre-made crusts and aluminum trays containing frozen foods.
25_M3P	Metal	Aluminum	Foil Molded Containers w/ plastic component	Means aluminum flexible molded container with a plastic component. Examples include trays, pie plates, or pans used for food and pet food products, such as pie tins with pre-made crusts, aluminum trays containing frozen foods, and takeout containers.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_M4P	Metal	Aluminum	Aerosol Can w/ plastic component	Means rigid aluminum aerosol cans with a plastic component. Note that aerosol cans do not have a category without a plastic component due to the nondetachable plastic release valve and plastic nozzle used in aerosol cans. Examples include aerosol cans for food, cleaning products, soaps, or personal care products.
25_M5N	Metal	Aluminum	Other Forms w/o plastic component	Means any aluminum item without any plastic component, other than aluminum non-aerosol containers, foil sheets, foil molded containers, or aerosol cans. Examples include large lids.
25_M5P	Metal	Aluminum	Other Forms w/ plastic component	Means any aluminum item with a plastic component, other than aluminum non-aerosol containers, foil sheets, foil molded containers, or aerosol cans. Examples include large lids.
25_M6N	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bi metal	Non-aerosol Container w/o plastic component	Means rigid tin/steel/bimetal non-aerosol containers without any plastic component. Examples include cans for food products such as soup, meat, and ground coffee, boxes, and tins.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_M6P	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bi metal	Non-aerosol Container w/ plastic component	Means rigid tin/steel/bimetal non-aerosol containers with a plastic component. Examples include cans for food products such as soup, meat, and ground coffee, boxes, and tins.
25_M7P	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bi metal	Aerosol Can w/ plastic component	Means rigid tin/steel/bimetal aerosol cans with a plastic component. Note that aerosol cans do not have a category without a plastic component due to the non-detachable plastic release valve and plastic nozzle used in aerosol cans. Examples include cans for food, cleaning products, soaps, or personal care products.
25_M8N	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bi metal	Other Forms w/o plastic component	Means other tin/steel/bimetal items without any plastic components, other than non-aerosol containers. Examples include large lids.
25_M8P	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bi metal	Other Forms w/ plastic component	Means other tin/steel/bimetal items with a plastic component, other than non-aerosol containers and aerosol cans. Examples include large lids.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_M9N	Metal	Other Nonferrous	All Forms w/o plastic component	Means any other nonferrous metal item without any plastic component, other than items that fit into other categories. Does not include items made of aluminum. Nonferrous metals include copper and brass. Examples include containers that hold food products, tins and boxes, and metal mesh.
25_M9P	Metal	Other Nonferrous	All Forms w/ plastic component	Means any other nonferrous metal item with a plastic component, other than items that fit into other categories. Does not include items made of aluminum. Nonferrous metals include copper and brass. Examples include containers that hold food products, tins and boxes, and metal mesh.
25_M10N	Metal	Other Ferrous	All Forms w/o plastic component	Means any other ferrous metal item without any plastic component, other than items that fit into other categories. Does not include items made of tin/steel/bimetal. Other ferrous metals include manganese. Examples include containers that hold food products.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_M10P	Metal	Other Ferrous	All Forms w/ plastic component	Means any other ferrous metal item with a plastic component, other than items that fit into other categories. Does not include items made of tin/steel/bimetal. Other ferrous metals include manganese. Examples include containers that hold food products.
25_M12N	Metal	Metal	Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/o plastic component	Means any metal with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less without any plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include wrappers, strapping, bottle caps, and clasps.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_M12P	Metal	Metal	Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/ plastic component	Means any metal with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less with a plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include wrappers, strapping, bottle caps, and clasps.
25_PF1N	Paper and Fiber	Kraft Paper	All Forms w/o plastic component	Means paper derived from wood pulp using the kraft process without a plastic component, usually brown but can be white or colored. Examples include packaging paper, pouches, butcher paper, filler/cushioning paper, floral arrangement wrapping paper, shipping tubes, envelopes, and boxes.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_PF1P	Paper and Fiber	Kraft Paper	All Forms w/ plastic component	Means paper derived from wood pulp using the kraft process with a plastic component, usually brown but can be white or colored. This category includes polycoated or other plastic-coated kraft paper items that are only coated on a single side. This category excludes kraft paper that is plastic-coated on two sides, which should go into 25_PF7P. Examples include packaging paper, pouches, butcher paper, filler/cushioning paper, floral arrangement wrapping paper, shipping tubes, envelopes, and takeout boxes.
25_PF14P	Paper and Fiber	Molded Fiber	All Forms w/ plastic component	Means paper fiber molded to shape and designed with a plastic component. This category excludes polycoated or other plastic-coated molded fiber items, which should go into 25_PF7P. This category includes polycoated or other plastic-coated molded fiber items that are only coated on a single side. This category excludes molded fiber that is plastic-coated on two sides, which should go into 25_PF7P. Examples include takeout containers and bowls, molded egg cartons, shipping trays, and packaging inserts.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_PF14 N	Paper and Fiber	Molded Fiber	All Forms w/o plastic component	Means paper fiber molded to shape and designed without a plastic component. Examples include molded egg cartons, shipping trays, and packaging inserts.
25_PF15 P	Paper and Fiber	Multi-Material Laminate	Aseptic Cartons	Means paperboard or paper cartons with foil and plastic linings. Examples include cartons for food products such as soup and cartons for beverages other than wine and spirits.
25_PF5P	Paper and Fiber	Multi-Material Laminate	Gable-top Cartons	Means plastic-coated paper-based cartons with a triangular top. Examples include cartons for food products such egg substitute cartons, and cartons for beverages other than wine and spirits.
25_PF17 P*	Paper and Fiber	Multi-Material Laminate	Paperboard with a Plastic Coating/Lining	Means paperboard laminated on two sides with a plastic coating or lining. This category excludes paperboard that is plastic-coated on one side, which should go into 25_PF10P. Examples include polycoated paperboard cups.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P7P	Paper and Fiber	Multi-Material Laminate	Other Forms w/ plastic component	Means paper laminated with plastic and/or other materials that do not fit into any other category. This includes paper items with a plastic coating, except for paperboard with a plastic coating and kraft paper with a single-sided plastic coating. Examples include double-sided polycoated paper, including food and snack containers, plastic-coated butcher paper, and kraft paper dunnage bags.
25_P8N	Paper and Fiber	OCC	Waxed Cardboard w/o plastic component	Means cardboard made of waxed paper laminate, usually composed of three layers with a center wavy layer sandwiched between two outer layers, without a plastic component. Examples include produce boxes made with natural wax.
25_P8P	Paper and Fiber	OCC	Waxed Cardboard w/ plastic component	Means cardboard made of waxed paper laminate, usually composed of three layers with a center wavy layer sandwiched between two outer layers, with a plastic component. Examples include produce boxes with synthetic wax.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_PF9N	Paper and Fiber	OCC	Cardboard w/o plastic component	Means paper laminate, usually composed of three layers with a center wavy layer sandwiched between two outer layers, without a plastic component. This does not include waxed cardboard. Examples include boxes, honeycomb pads, corrugated wrap, trays, and box dividers.
25_PF9P	Paper and Fiber	OCC	Cardboard w/ plastic component	Means paper laminate, usually composed of three layers with a plastic component. The center wavy layer is sandwiched between the two outer layers. This does not include waxed cardboard. Examples include boxes, honeycomb pads, corrugated wrap, trays, and box dividers.
25_PF10N	Paper and Fiber	Paperboard	All Forms w/o plastic component	Means paperboard without a plastic component. Examples include food boxes such as cereal, pasta, and frozen food boxes; packaging inserts; and jewelry gift boxes.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_PF10 P	Paper and Fiber	Paperboard	All Forms w/ plastic component	Means paperboard with a plastic component. This category includes polycoated or other plastic-coated paperboard items that are only coated on a single side. This category excludes paperboard that is plastic-coated on two sides, which should go into 25_PF17P. Examples include food boxes such as cereal, pasta, and frozen food boxes; packaging inserts; bakery boxes; and jewelry gift boxes.
25_PF11 N	Paper and Fiber	White Paper	All Forms w/o plastic component	Means white paper without a plastic component. Examples include white envelopes used as packaging, such as for shipping a small good; and white expandable packing paper.
25_PF11 P	Paper and Fiber	White Paper	All Forms w/ plastic component	Means white paper with a plastic component. This category includes polycoated or other plastic-coated white paper items that are only coated on a single side. This category excludes white paper that is plastic-coated on two sides, which should go into 25_PF7P. Examples include white envelopes used as packaging, such as for shipping a small good; and white expandable packing paper.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_PF12 N	Paper and Fiber	Other/Mixed Paper	All Forms w/o plastic component	Means other or mixed paper/fiber without a plastic component that does not fit into any other category. Examples include non-plastic based waxed paper bags and liners, and glassine envelopes.
25_PF12 P	Paper and Fiber	Other/Mixed Paper	All Forms w/ plastic component	Means other or mixed paper/fiber with a plastic component that does not fit into any other category. This category includes polycoated or other plastic-coated other/mixed paper items that are only coated on a single side. This category excludes other/mixed paper that is plastic-coated on two sides, which should go into 25_PF7P. Examples include waxed paper bags and liners, glassine envelopes, meat absorbent pads, and butter wrappers.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_PF16 N	Paper and Fiber	Paper and Fiber	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/o plastic component	Means any paper without a plastic component that has two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less without plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include small paper cushioning, crinkle paper cushioning, sugar packets, and wrappers for food.
25_PF16 P	Paper and Fiber	Paper and Fiber	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/ plastic component	Means any paper with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less with a plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include small paper cushioning, sugar packets, and wrappers for food.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P1P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Bottles, Jugs, and Jars (Clear/Natural)	Means clear bottles, jugs, and jars made of polyethylene terephthalate and that may be marked as PET or PETE (#1). This category does include pigmented/colored bottles, jugs, and jars. Examples include clear jars, bottles for food, and bottles for household products and personal care products.
25_P2P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Bottles, Jugs, and Jars (Pigmented/Color)	Means tinted/pigmented/colored bottles, jugs, and jars made of polyethylene terephthalate that may be marked as PET or PETE (#1). These may be translucent or opaque. Examples include pigmented/colored jars, bottles for food, and bottles for household products and personal care products.
25_P38P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Other Rigid Containers, Cups, Lids, Plates, Trays, Tubs	Means a rigid plastic container, cup, lid, plate, tray, or tub that is made of polyethylene terephthalate and that may be marked as PET or PETE (#1). Resin can be pigmented/colored or clear. Includes thermoformed containers as well as foamed PET that is rigid. Examples include takeout containers, clamshell packaging, plastic egg cartons, foamed meat trays, and cold cup lids.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P39P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Other Rigid Items	Means rigid items other than bottles, jugs, jars, cups, lids, plates, trays, tubs, and other containers that do not fit in any other category, are made of polyethylene terephthalate, and that may be marked as PET or PETE (#1). Includes foamed PET that is rigid. Examples include toy packaging and custom rigid packaging.
25_P5P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Flexible and Film Items	Means flexible and film items that are made of polyethylene terephthalate and that may be marked as PET or PETE (#1). Includes foamed PET that is flexible. Examples include ovenable film, anti-static foam pouches, and mailers.
25_P6P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Bottles, Jugs, and Jars (Clear/Natural)	Means natural bottles, jugs, and jars that are made of high-density polyethylene and may be marked as HDPE (#2). The plastic is cloudy white, allowing light to pass through it. Examples include jugs for milk and vinegar, jars, and bottles for personal care products and cleaning products.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P7P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Bottles, Jugs, and Jars (Pigmented/Color)	Means tinted/pigmented/colored bottles, jugs, and jars that are made of high-density polyethylene and that may be marked as HDPE (#2). These may be translucent (of a color other than milky-white) or opaque. Examples include jugs, jars, and bottles for personal care products and cleaning products.
25_P8P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Pails & Buckets	Means pails and buckets over 1 gallon (including 5-gallon buckets) that are made of high-density polyethylene that may be marked as HDPE (#2). Examples include buckets for food and household products.
25_P40P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Other Rigid Items	Means rigid items, other than bottles, jugs, jars, pails, and buckets, made of high-density polyethylene and that may be marked as HDPE (#2). Examples include boxes and tubs for food and household products, tubes for frozen juice concentrate, and nursery pots.
25_P10P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Flexible and Film Items	Means flexible and film items made of high-density polyethylene that may be marked as HDPE (#2). Examples include mailing envelopes and bags for food products, such as cereal bags and rice bags.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P11P	Plastic	PVC (#3)	Rigid Items	Means rigid items made of polyvinyl chloride that may be marked as PVC (#3). Examples include clamshells, boxes, bottles, lids, jugs, and jars.
25_P12P	Plastic	PVC (#3)	Flexible and Film Items	Means flexible and film items made of polyvinyl chloride that may be marked as PVC (#3). Examples include shrink film and tubing sleeve.
25_P13P	Plastic	LDPE (#4)	Bottles, Jugs, and Jars	Means bottles, jugs, and jars made of low-density polyethylene that may be marked as LDPE (#4). Examples include jars for condiments, cosmetics, and personal care items.
25_P14P	Plastic	LDPE (#4)	Other Rigid Items	Means rigid items other than bottles, jugs, and jars that are made of low-density polyethylene that may be marked as LDPE (#4). Includes foamed LDPE that is rigid. Examples include containers for food and household items, lids, cups, and plank foam.
25_P15P	Plastic	LDPE (#4)	Clear Non-Bag Film	Means clear film-type items that are made of low-density polyethylene that may be marked as LDPE (#4), but not identified as a bag. Examples include stretch film, bubble wrap, and air pillows.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P16P	Plastic	LDPE (#4)	Other Flexible and Film Items	Means flexible or film items that are made of low-density polyethylene that may be marked as LDPE (#4). Includes foamed LDPE that is flexible. Examples include food bags, plastic cutlery packaging, anti-scratch pouches, and mesh produce bags.
25_P17P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Bottles, Jugs, and Jars	Means bottles, jugs, and jars that are made of polypropylene that may be marked as PP (#5). Examples include jars and bottles for household products, and personal care products.
25_P41P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Other Rigid Containers, Cups, Lids, Plates, Trays, Tubs	Rigid containers, cups, lids, plates, trays, and tubs made of polypropylene that may be marked as PP (#5). Includes thermoformed PP containers. Examples include takeout containers, deli containers, cups, lids, plates, multi-compartment trays, and produce baskets.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P19P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Utensils	Means single-use utensils that are made of polypropylene that may be marked as PP (#5). Excludes utensils that are clearly designed or labeled for reuse. This includes two types of utensils: (1) utensils with two or more sides measuring greater than 2 inches; and (2) utensils with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box). Examples include disposable knives, forks, spoons, and chopsticks.
25_P20P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Other Rigid Items	Means rigid items that are made of polypropylene and that may be marked as PP (#5) that do not fit into any other category. Examples include corrugated pads.
25_P21P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Clear Non-Bag Film	Means clear film-type items that are made of polypropylene and may be marked as PP (#5) but not identified as a bag. Examples include packing basket wrap and cellophane-type film.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P22P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Other Flexible and Film Items	Means flexible or film items made of polypropylene that may be marked as PP (#5), other than clear non-bag film. Examples include snack bags, pet food bags, rice bags, pigmented/colored non-bag film, and packaging reinforcer bands.
25_P23P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Expanded/Foamed Hinged Containers, Plates, Cups, Tubs, Trays, and Other Foamed Containers	Means expanded/foamed items made of polystyrene that may be marked as PS (#6). Examples include expanded foam egg cartons, takeout containers, meat trays, plates, cups, and food trays.
25_P42P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Other Expanded/Foamed Forms	Means expanded/foamed forms made of polystyrene and that may be marked as PS (#6) items that do not fit into any other category. Examples include expanded/foamed sheets, rolls, and blocks.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P27P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Utensils	Means single-use utensils made of polystyrene and that may be marked as PS (#6). Excludes utensils that are clearly designed or labeled for reuse. This includes two types of utensils: (1) utensils with two or more sides measuring greater than 2 inches; and (2) utensils with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box). Examples include forks, knives, and spoons.
25_P43P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Solid Hinged Containers, Plates, Cups, Tubs, Trays, and Other Solid Forms	Means solid, or non-expanded, items made of polystyrene that may be marked as PS (#6). Examples include plastic boxes, takeout containers, plates, and cups.
25_P29P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Flexible and Film Items	Means flexible or film items made of polystyrene that may be marked as PS (#6). Does not include expanded polystyrene. Examples include shipping and packaging sheets.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P44P	Plastic	Plastics and Polymers Designed for Compostability	Rigid Items	Means a rigid item that is designed and marked for compostability. Includes rigid foamed food packaging. Examples include takeout containers, cups, utensils, plates, and food packaging, such as an herb container or produce container.
25_P45P	Plastic	Plastics and Polymers Designed for Compostability	Flexible and Film Items	Means flexible plastic or film item that is designed and marked for compostability. Examples include takeout bags and bags used for food packaging.
25_P46P	Plastic	Multi-Material Laminate	Pouches and Envelopes	Means pouches and envelopes composed of multiple laminated layers of plastic and potentially other materials. Examples include static shielding bag and pouches for food, shipping, and personal care products.
25_P33P	Plastic	Multi-Material Laminate	Other Forms	Means any multi-material laminate item that does not fit into the other category. Does not include pouches and envelopes. Examples include metalized wrappers for food.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P34P	Plastic	Other/Mixed Plastics	Textiles	Means fabric or textile items that are made of any type of synthetic fiber derived from plastic or are a mixture of synthetic and non-synthetic fibers. Examples of synthetic fibers include polyester, nylon, acrylic, and spandex. Examples include woven plastic food bags, scrap fabric cushioning, cloth mailing bags, cloth bags for bedding, and ribbon.
25_P35P	Plastic	Other/Mixed Plastics	Rigid Items	Means rigid items that are made of plastic other than resins #1-6 and are not designed and marked for compostability. Includes rigid foamed plastics. Examples include synthetic rubber stoppers, polyurethane blocks, and containers for food and other products.
25_P36P	Plastic	Other/Mixed Plastics	Flexible and Film Items	Means flexible or film plastic items that are made of plastic other than resins #1-6 and are not designed and marked for compostability. Includes flexible foamed plastics. Examples include food pouches, polyurethane foam sheeting and wraps, soap bladders, spunbond olefin envelopes, polyolefin film, and non-tarnishing polyester cushioning.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_P47P	Plastic	Plastic	Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less	Any plastic item that has two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include packing peanuts, strapping, condiment packets, straws, caps, bread clips, pizza savers, coffee stirrers, twist ties, tag fasteners, eye droppers, and synthetic rubber bands.
25_WO1N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood	All Untreated Forms w/o plastic component	Means items made of unpainted and untreated wood without a plastic component. Examples include wooden crates, boxes, and pallets.
25_WO1P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood	All Untreated Forms w/ plastic component	Means items made of unpainted and untreated wood with a plastic component. Examples include wooden crates, boxes, and pallets.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_WO2 N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood	All Treated or Painted Forms w/o plastic component	Means wood without a plastic component that has been treated with a chemical preservative like paint or varnish to protect it from its environment, including insects, microorganisms, fungi, etc. Examples include wooden food packaging and boxes.
25_WO2 P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood	All Treated or Painted Forms w/ plastic component	Means wood with a plastic component that has been treated with a chemical preservative like paint or varnish to protect it from its environment, including insects, microorganisms, and fungi. Examples include wooden food packaging and boxes.
25_WO3 N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Other/Mixed Organic	Textiles w/o plastic component	Means fabric or items without a plastic component that is made of any type of nonsynthetic fibers such as cotton, hemp, linen, burlap, sisal, and jute. Examples include nonsynthetic cloth (like cotton) bags and ribbon.
25_WO3 P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Other/Mixed Organic	Textiles w/ plastic component	Means fabric or textile items with a plastic component that is made of any type of nonsynthetic fibers such as cotton, hemp, linen, and jute. Examples include non-synthetic cloth (like cotton) bags and ribbon.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_WO4 N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Other/Mixed Organic	Other Forms w/o plastic component	Means items without a plastic component made of nonsynthetic material that does not fall into any other category. Examples include mushroom, coconut, and bamboo packaging.
25_WO4 P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Other/Mixed Organic	Other Forms w/ plastic component	Means items with a plastic component made of nonsynthetic material that does not fall into any other category. Examples include mushroom, coconut, and bamboo packaging.
25_WO6 N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/o plastic component	Any wood or organic-based packaging with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less without a plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include cork, wooden lids, excelsior cushioning, starch packing peanuts, cotton cord, and twine.

Category ID	Material Class	Material Type	Form	Description and Examples
25_WO6 P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Small - Two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less w/ plastic component	Any wood or organic-based packaging with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less with a plastic component. Items with two or more sides measuring 2 inches or less that meet the APR Design Guidance Preferred assessment for the design feature of “size sorting potential” (i.e., average capture rate of at least 90% of items remaining inside the screening box) should not be categorized into this category. Examples include cork, wooden lids, excelsior cushioning, starch packing peanuts, cotton cord, and twine.