

Phototex is manufactured in line with environmental concerns, below is a statement from the manufacturers:

We, the inventors and manufacturers of the Phototex Ink Jet Media can confirm, based on our understanding, test and studies that our material is environmentally safe and bio-degradable over time.

Also, the Phototex Material has no detrimental concerns of Phthalates and also our patent adhesive has no Phthalates. So our Phototex is safe from Phthalates”

The manufacturers of Phototex work towards the following categories for recycling with its characteristics of:

- Backing liner – Category 2
- Material – Category 5
- When inks and Lamination is added it can move Phototex to Category 12

Category 1 - Reusable goods, including intact or repairable home or industrial appliances; household goods; clothing; intact materials in demolition debris, such as lumber; building materials such as doors, windows, cabinets, and sinks; business supplies and equipment; lighting fixtures; and any manufactured item or naturally occurring object that can be repaired or used again as is.

Category 2 - Paper, including newsprint; ledger paper; computer paper; corrugated cardboard; and mixed paper .

Category 3 - Metals, both ferrous and nonferrous, including cans; parts from abandoned vehicles; plumbing; fences; metal doors and screens; tools; machinery; and any other discarded metal objects

Category 4 – Glass, including glass containers and window glass.

Category 5 - Textiles, including no reusable clothing; upholstery; and pieces of fabric.

Category 6 - Plastics, including beverage containers; plastic packaging; plastic cases of consumer goods such as telephones or electronic equipment; films and tires.

Category 7 – Plant debris, including leaves and cuttings; trimmings from trees, shrubs, and grass; whole plants, and sawdust. grass; whole plants, and sawdust.

Category 8 - Putrescibles, including animal, fruit, and vegetable debris; cooked food; manures; offal; and sewage sludge

Category 9 - Wood, including un-reusable lumber; tree rounds; and pallets.

Category 10 - Ceramics, including rock; tile; china; brick; concrete; plaster; and asphalt.

Category 11 - Soils, including excavation soils from barren or developed land; and excess soils from people’s yards.

Category 12 - Chemicals, including acids; bases; solvents; fuels; lubricating oils; and medicines.

From incomplete empirical studies and countless unsystematic real world observations, we can build up a composite picture of the way the twelve master categories are probably related. This is a best guess and is not accurate for any specific locality . Chart supplied from internet : © 1989 Daniel Knapp and Mary Lou Deventer. Excerpt from Total Recycling: Realistic Ways to Approach the Ideal.