WHY RECYCLE POLYPROPYLENE TWINE (BALER TWINE)

Baler twine is made of polypropylene (PP) and it is recyclable. Twine is extremely strong and can remain in the environment for many, many decades. It is a nonrenewable product that should be recycled.

Users of baler twine in Montana have had few options for its disposal including, burning (toxic and illegal), burying, hauling to dump sites or leaving on the ground. None of these options are environmentally sound or reasonable.

There are recycling facilities in the United States that recycle baler twine. Like all plastics that are recycled, the twine needs to be dry and at least 90% clean. A full semi-load of dry, 90% clean twine will bring a refund payment adequate to cover the cost of loading and shipping. If the twine is dirty or wet, the payment will not cover these costs.

Please note: We are not accepting net wrap. It is one of the most difficult plastics to clean and recycle due to the hay fibers, soil and rocks that become embedded in the plastic.

Studies have shown that recycling 1 ton of plastic will save up to the equivalent of 1,500 gallons of gasoline.

OSPREYS, WILDLIFE, LIVESTOCK, HUMAN ACTIVITY AND LOOSE TWINE DON’T MIX

If twine is left loose in the environment, it can entangle wildlife and livestock causing constriction, infection, debilitation and in some cases, death.

Ospreys, ravens and other birds can become entangled in twine that they place in their nests. The birds suffer long and painful deaths due to starvation, constriction and infection.

Twine can become dangerously entangled in deer, elk and pronghorn antlers.

Livestock ingest twine causing internal blockages. Canada Geese have been known to eat twine.

Pieces of twine can get embedded in sheep’s wool rendering it useless.

Twine hanging off Osprey nests on utility poles causes power outages and fires.

Loose twine can ensnarl highway equipment causing costly breakdowns and expenses for tax payers.

POLYPROPYLENE BALER TWINE SHOULD BE RECYCLED