

## What are the key benefits of these **100% compostable & biodegradable catering wares?**

### Clear PLA (Polylactic acid)

- Polylactic acid (PLA) cups & bowls are made from a biodegradable polymer derived from annually renewable plant resources, namely starch plants such as corn.
- Being biodegradable, PLA can (and is) used in the preparation of bioplastic, loose-fill packaging, compost bags, food packaging and biomedical applications.
- PLA does not leach chemicals into the food or liquid it holds or into the ground in a landfill environment (crude oil based plastic does).
- Ideal disposal of PLA is composting – PLA will revert in less than 60 days in ideal conditions (namely in a commercial composting facility) back into plant matter. If home composted, it will still biodegrade but will take longer.
- PLA is not suitable to use for hot food or drinks, but can be frozen.

### Sugarcane fibre / other fibre

- Sugarcane (or other fibre) bowls, plates and cups are made from Baggasse – the waste fibre left after sugar is removed from sugar cane, or other agricultural waste fibres / readily renewable fibre crops (eg. Bamboo).
- Sugarcane / other fibre is a readily renewable and sustainable resource, which absorb carbon dioxide from the air while growing (like any plant).
- The products are uncoated (ie. no plastic) yet are still suitable for hot food and drinks

### Cornstarch Cutlery

- Is made from a starch (plant) based polymer and chalk.
- Is completely biodegradable in a biologically active environment (namely a commercial composting facility); if home composted it will still biodegrade but will take longer.

### BioCup – PLA coated paper coffee cup

- Instead of the conventional plastic coating, these coffee cups are coated with PLA, and are biodegradable and certified compostable.
- Compostable lids are also available.

### Cornstarch bags

- Are made from a starch (plant) based polymer (Mater-Bi- ©).
- The film has a biodegradation time of 20-45 days in commercial or home composting conditions breaking down into water, carbon dioxide and biomass (plant matter).