

<b>Sugar Cane/Wheat Straw Plates, Bowls, Trays, Takeout containers and Cups</b>	<b>Corn Starch Utensils (forks, knives, spoons)</b>	<b>Corn Starch cold cups/lids, deli/salad containers, straws, tasting spoons, trash/kitchen bags</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made from sugarcane or wheat straw fiber waste</li> <li>• No wax or plastic lining, microwave &amp; freezer safe.</li> <li>• Usable for hot foods up to 190 Fahrenheit</li> <li>• Conform to FDA guidelines for food use</li> <li>• Sustainable replacements for plastic, Styrofoam and paper disposables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sturdy and strong</li> <li>• Usable for hot foods up to 190F</li> <li>• Resin certified for compostability at 0.21mm thickness</li> <li>• Packaged in compostable bags made from corn starch</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look and feel like plastic (clear or opaque), but made from PolyLactide (PLA), derived from corn starch.</li> <li>• Certified for compostability under ASTM international standards</li> <li>• Only suitable for warm and cold foods up to 120F</li> </ul>

### Benefits of Biocompostables

- ♻️ Made from annually renewable resources instead of non-renewable resources like petroleum (plastic and styrofoam) or scarce and dwindling renewable resources (paper).
- ♻️ Use less energy in their production compared with conventional paper and plastics, generate significantly less greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub> and thus serve to help mitigate global warming. In a comparison between corn starch(PLA) and plastic(PET) , it was found that PLA uses 33% less energy, while sugarcane uses 50% less energy as compared to wood-based paper.
- ♻️ Less harmful to the environment in production and disposal. Plastic and styrofoam disposables are derived from petroleum and create pollution and toxicity during production and disposal while biocompostables are derived from non-toxic and non-polluting renewable resources.
- ♻️ Reduce the amount of waste going into landfills. Plastic and styrofoam persist in the environment for hundreds of years, while biocompostables are readily composted and break down into water, carbon dioxide and biomass.

### Composting Times\*

<b>Product</b>	<b>Home Composting (months)</b>	<b>Commercial Composting (months)</b>
<b>Sugarcane Fiber &amp; Wheat Straw</b> plates, takeout, bowls, cups, trays	2-4	1-3
<b>Corn Starch</b> cold cups, deli containers, straws, tasting spoons	6-12	3-6
<b>Corn Starch</b> utensils	12-24	6-18
<b>Corn Starch</b> trash/kitchen bags	3-6	1-3

\*Composting times will vary based on conditions

The rate of biodegradation for the different biocompostables is dependent on the nature of the material, thickness of the material and as well as the composting conditions. Commercial composting facilities grind the materials, turn over the piles and reach high temperatures, reducing the time it takes to compost and are recommended for composting the products. Home composting systems rates are slower and can vary depending on how often the pile is turned over, the moisture and material content.