



Notpla Disappearing Packaging

welcome

2024/25



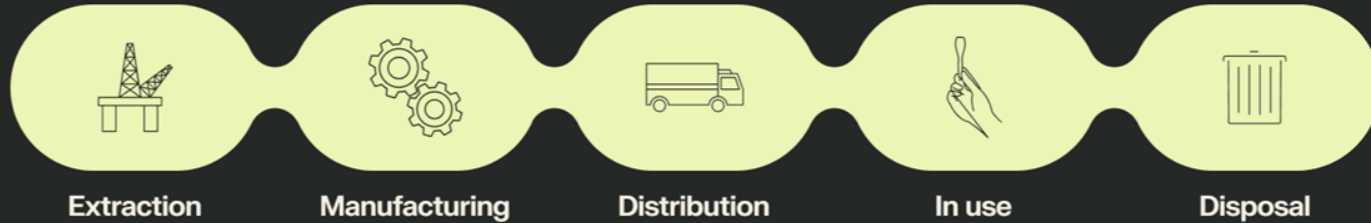


Plastic,
widely used in packaging for
its convenience and durability,
becomes virtually indestructible
in the natural environment.

← Mars Bar wrapper found on beach
in Cornwall after 33 years

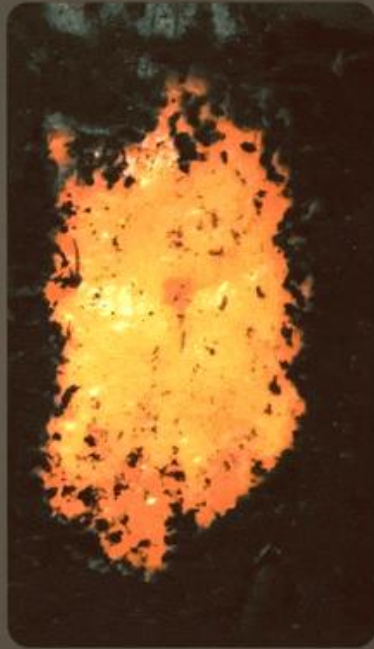
60% of Europe's plastic packaging never reaches recycling.

Instead, it fills our landfills and escapes into our environment, where it breaks down into dangerous microplastics.



Our material is gone in weeks

Wormlapse: day 1



orange peel



notpla coated board



PLA coated board

The hidden risks of composting and recycling claims



Notpla container

- ✓ General waste or energy recovery system.
- ✓ Composting (commercial and home).
- ✓ Paper recycling (depend on waste sorting capability).



PLA-lined container

- ✓ General waste or energy recovery system.
- ! Composting - Not recommended. Risk of microplastic pollution due to incomplete biodegradation.
- ! Paper recycling - Not recommended. Risk of microplastic pollution in wastewater.



Bagasse container

- ✓ General waste or energy recovery system.
- ! Composting - Not recommended. Risk of PFAS and other chemicals pollution.
- ! Paper recycling - No.

Composting is nature's way of recycling, turning organic waste into valuable fertiliser

Notpla works with EnVar, UK's largest composting facility, to compost our packaging at the end of life in their in-vessel composting sites.



Open Windrow Composting

Usually for garden waste only and **do not take packaging due to risk of food contamination**. In an open air environment and turned frequently to ensure oxygen content. Takes on average 16 weeks.



In-vessel Composting

IVCs can be used to treat food and garden waste mixtures. In an enclosed environment, with accurate temperature control and monitoring. **A suitable route for industrial composting of food packaging.**



Anaerobic Digestion (AD)

Feedstocks are mixed in a digester, with biogas collected. Currently not suitable for packaging as **depackaging machines are used to separate packaging from food waste** before treatment.



Case study: The O2 Arena



The O₂ arena

The third-largest indoor arena in the UK. The site is using Notpla containers across all its catering division.
Capacity: 20,000 people

End-of-life choice for Notpla:

- Industrial composting
- On-site wormery



One of London's leading sustainable waste management companies currently collects and delivers all Notpla containers from the O2 to the composting site, enVar.

Capacity: 250,000 tonnes of waste per year.



The UK's largest composting facility and accepts Notpla packaging across all of its composting sites.

Capacity: 300,000 tonnes of organic waste a year.



Case study: The Good Eating Company



**Sodexo expands Full Circle Farm
partnership with new collaboration
with The Good Eating Company**

Circularity in action

Full Circle Farms

A regenerative farm in West Sussex. The farm prioritises soil health and biodiversity through natural processes, replacing chemical fertilisers with organic compost and manure.

The Good Eating Company (GEC)

A sustainable foodservice provider that has partnered with Full Circle Farms to establish their own one-acre plot to provide vegetables and herbs for their restaurant menus.

Notpla packaging

Being composted at Full Circle Farms as part of their partnership with GEC, demonstrating a closed-loop system where food packaging returns to nourish the soil that grows new ingredients.

Case study: Bloomberg Green Festival

Annual sustainability conference in
Seattle, USA

2,000 attendees and 13,000 public footfall in
festival areas

Notpla packaging was used across festival
site

Combined food waste and Notpla packaging
collection for compost





Notpla
Disappearing
Packaging

let's make plastic
disappear together

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