



GREEN
SCENE

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PACKAGING

Don't fall for the 'greenwash'

Stick to one solution and have
a consistent message!

**Do you
Recycle?**



**Do you
Compost ?**



Olive are focused on a sustainable future. We work with Tri-Star to offer a comprehensive range of products that enables us to provide a bespoke environmental solution. Our experience in both the various material options available and the end of life waste management required means we can make achievable and realistic recommendations.

COMPOSTABLE



Compostable hot food containers

Made of bagasse (sugar cane pulp).

Microwaveable, water and oil resistant, it's perfect for hot food-to-go.

Compostable.



Hot food containers Compostable soup container.

Made from sustainably-sourced board, lined with plant-based PLA.

Compostable under BPI* (*Biodegradable Products Institute).



Cold food

An eco-friendly, crystal-clear, 9oz cup. Made from sustainable plant-based PLA, it is biodegradable and can be composted after use.

Compostable & biodegradable.



Cutlery

Environmentally-friendly, natural-coloured, mediumweight cutlery Made from plant-based PLA (corn starch).

Compostable.



Hot Drink Cups

A compostable kraft single wall hot cup.

Sustainably sourced board with a plant-based PLA lining.

Compostable under BPI*.



Water Cups

An eco-friendly, 7oz, crystal-clear cold drink cup. Made from sustainable plant-based PLA.

Compostable & biodegradable.

Recyclable* (*dependent on waste streams).



DID YOU KNOW?

PACKAGING MADE FROM COMPOSTABLE MATERIAL WILL ONLY DECOMPOSE IN THE 8-12 WEEKS IF IT IS COLLECTED AND SENT TO AN INDUSTRIAL COMPOSTING FACILITY OTHERWISE IT WILL JUST END UP AS A CONTAMINATE IN RECYCLING OR LANDFILL. WHERE IS YOUR RUBBISH GOING?

TOP TIPS



Compostable Packaging



Recyclable Packaging

Tip 1 – Stick to One Material Type

Don't mix and match different material types - it can be very confusing for the consumer when coming to dispose of the packaging on-site and reduces the likelihood that it will go in the correct bin. Often, like-for-like compostable and recyclable products look and feel the same - so try and stick to one type.

Tip 2 – Understand the Difference – Compostable & Biodegradable

Compostable. Material which composts fully into compost within 12 weeks in an industrial composting facility.

Biodegradable. Biodegradable means that a material can be broken down over time by natural micro-organisms, but unlike a compostable product, rather than getting a nice rich compost, what you get is inert matter or carbon molecules. Not everything which biodegrades is compostable - it's important not to confuse the two.

Tip 3 – Designate a Compostable Bin/s

You need to have a designated food waste bin in place for the disposal of your used compostable packaging. You should dispose of all your food waste along with your compostable packaging. An important part of the composting process is to have a higher percentage of food waste than packaging waste present in the composting mix. Check your waste supplier takes packaging!

Tip 4 – Send to the Correct Composting Facility

To be composted, packaging and food waste needs to be sent to the right composting facility - there are two main types:

- Industrial Composting
- Anaerobic Digestion (AD).

Tip 5 – Never mix

Never place compostable plastic into recyclable bins.

Tip 1 – Stick to One Material Type

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Tip 2 – Understand the Difference - Recycled and Recyclable

Recycled. A product manufactured with a minimum of not less than 50% recycled material (either post product and/or post-consumer) in the finished product.

Recyclable. A product which is widely recyclable, or specialised recycling through a tailored collection scheme.

Tip 3 – Designate a Recyclable Bin/s

To ensure your recyclable packaging is sent to a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) for sorting, it must be placed in a designated recyclables bin (either mixed or by material type, e.g. glass, plastic, paper).

Tip 4 – Minimise Food Contamination

If there is too much food contaminant present on recyclable packaging when it is disposed of, it is no longer cost effective to sort out the recyclable products. You can minimize contamination through clear signage placed above each bin, requesting customers to scrape their food leftovers into a separate food waste bin.

Tip 5 - Recycling hot cups in the UK

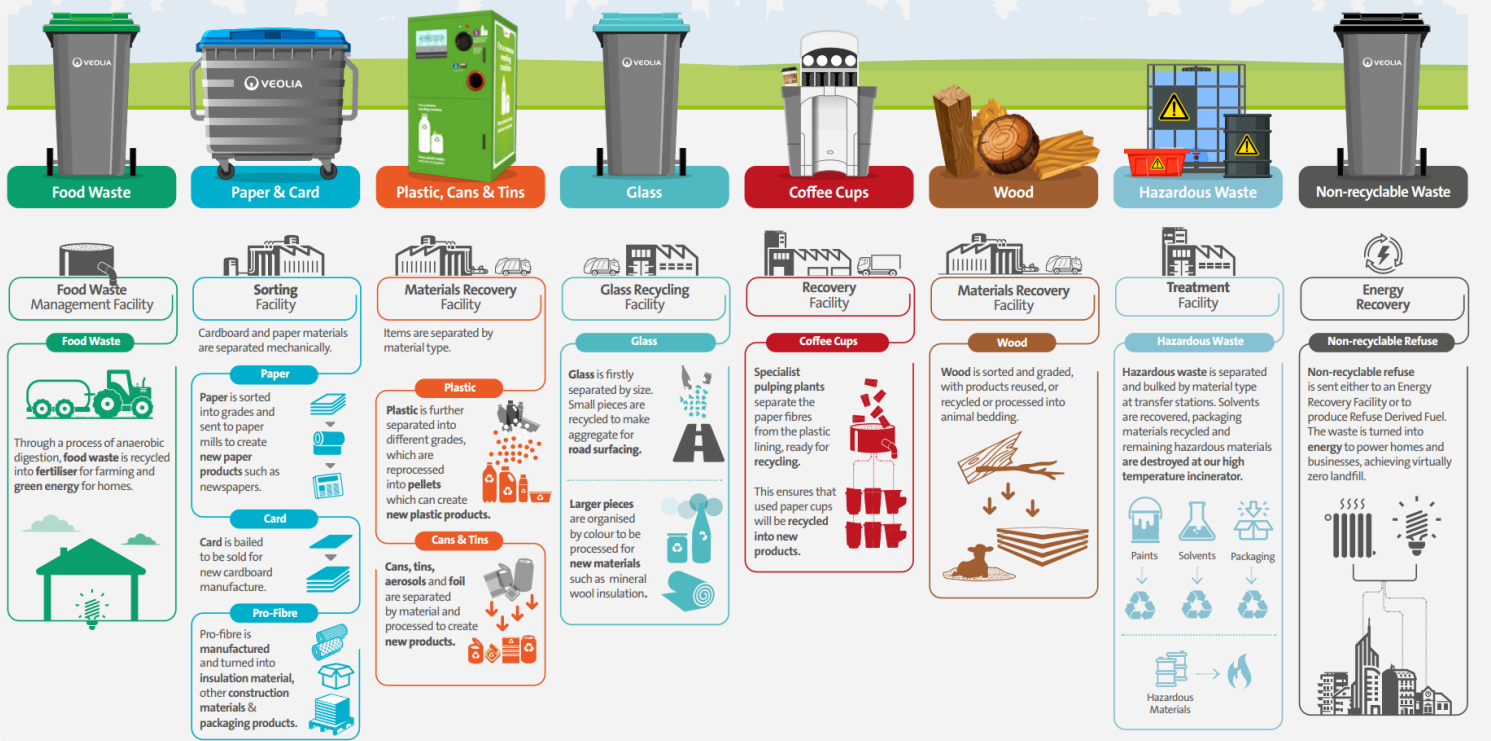
PE lined paper hot cups are recyclable if dealt with in the right way at their end of life. There are two specialist recycling facilities in the UK which accept used hot cups for recycling.

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR WASTE

The key to good waste management i.e. recycling/composting, is to talk to your waste provider;

- Agree your waste streams
- Communicate this to your teams
- Provide adequate bins and clear signage to ensure waste streams are not mixed and contaminated

What happens to my recycling and waste?



ANAEROBIC FOOD DIGESTION

Did you know?

Food, is estimated to be responsible for around 30% of the UK's greenhouse gas emissions, and food waste is one of the most significant causes. As it breaks down in landfill, food gives off methane – a greenhouse gas 25 times more damaging to the environment than CO2.



We have a solution!

Separating food waste for collection means it can be safely processed so the methane is captured and used to make renewable energy.

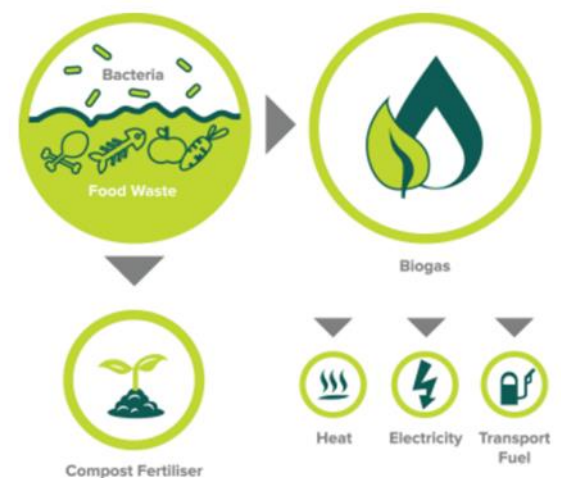
At Olive, we are committed to addressing the impact that food waste has on our environment. With this in mind, we have set ourselves the task of working with our clients, to divert all food waste away from land fill and into anaerobic food digestion.

Anaerobic Digestion is the main method of conversion used to turn food waste materials into renewable energy.

Anaerobic Digestion is a natural decomposition process under oxygen free conditions using bacteria and microscopic bugs to break down food and organic materials.

Food waste can be converted into biogas and when fed through a combined heat and power unit becomes energy that can power businesses, homes and communities. A rich organic fertiliser, which is a by-product of the conversion process, can be returned to farmlands for the future production of crops – this creates a virtuous cycle of food waste back into food production.

“If we processed all the UK's food waste, we could generate enough renewable energy to heat every home in Birmingham & Manchester!”



Supporting the circular economy

FOOD SURPLUS AND WASTE

We are often asked, how do we manage our food surplus/waste and what happens to it?

Our managers produce food onsite using fresh ingredients. We encourage seasonality and our HACCP system allows the use of surplus food, as long as it has remained within the critical limits allowed for food safety and quality.

Surplus food can be reused in chutneys, soups and sauces. Our food innovation team are always working on recipes to use surplus food and prevent it from becoming waste food.

Some food waste is inevitable, our teams are trained on how to minimise waste food by;

- ◆ Menu and production planning, this ensures that menus are planned to incorporate the use of surplus food, and that just enough food is purchased to meet business levels.
- ◆ Food is prepared and stored efficiently to minimise waste i.e. freezing/dehydrating or pickling.
- ◆ Batch cooking to ensure food is cooked just in time to ensure freshness and the ability to re-use.
- ◆ We are currently trialing food waste collection schemes to divert waste food into anaerobic food digestion.

Do you sell food off at reduced prices or donate to charity schemes?

- ◆ We do not encourage the selling of food at reduced prices as this will just encourage customers to come at the end of service and expect reduced prices.
- ◆ Our food waste levels are so minimal that it does not warrant food being picked up/sent to charities. Our shelf life is also very short and the critical limits of our HACCP system cannot be maintained once the food has left our kitchens.



ACTION ON PACKAGING

WE ARE FACING A CLIMATE AND WASTE CRISIS

Linear economy creating waste



20 million tonnes of plastic waste produced in Europe each year



Rising CO2 emissions causing climate change

WE'RE ACTING WITH URGENCY TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OUR PACKAGING HAS ON THE PLANET.

WE ARE ON A PATH TO ZERO WASTE & ZERO EMISSIONS.

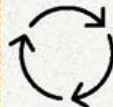
53% of our Carbon Footprint comes from our packaging. By taking Action On Packaging, we drive progress towards reducing waste and green house gas emissions.



ZERO WASTE



REDUCE AND REMOVE



DRIVE CIRCULARITY

NET ZERO BY 2040

NET ZERO BY 2040 ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Remove 30% GHG emissions by 2030

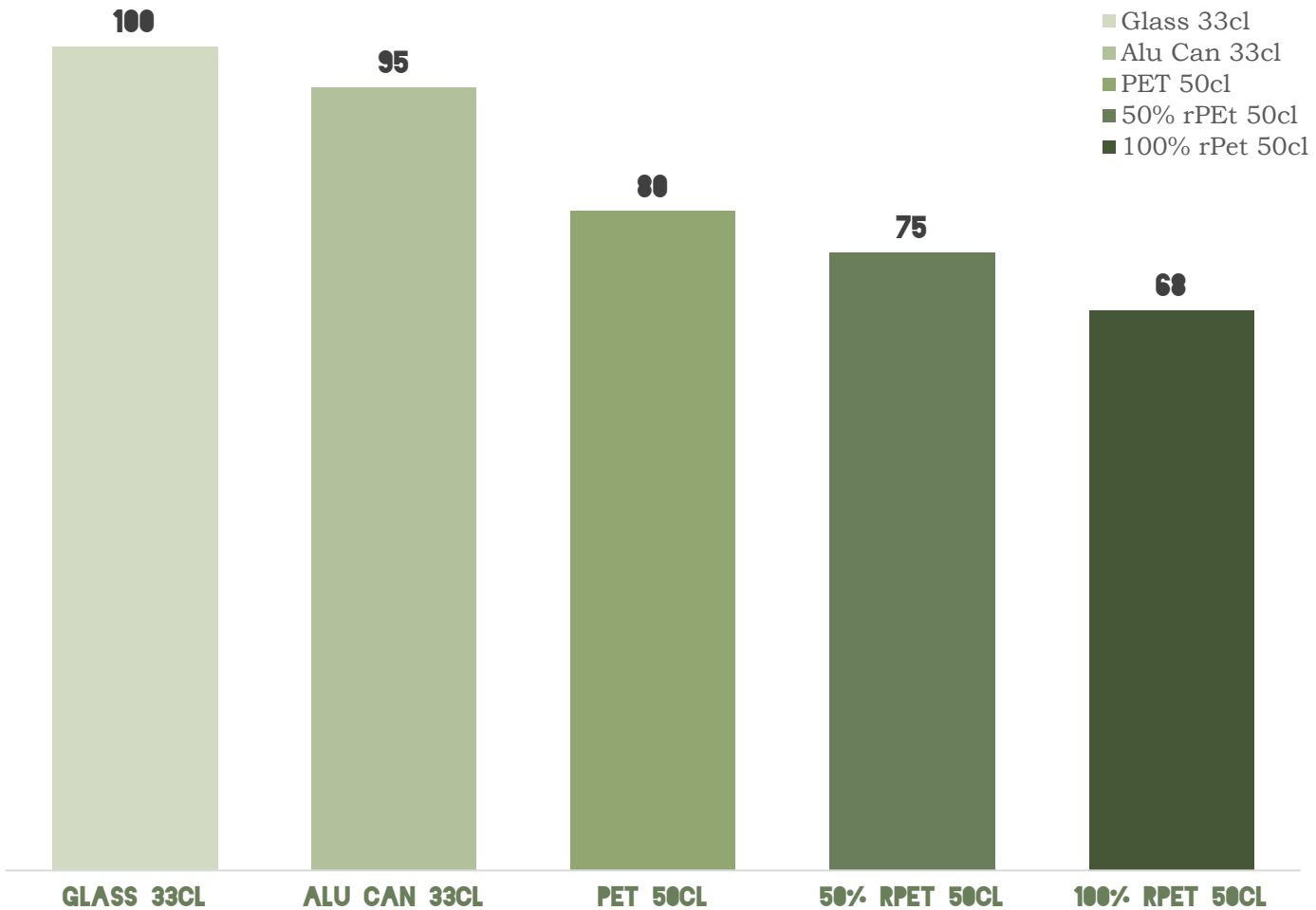


Asking suppliers, by 2023, to:

- Use 100% renewable electricity
- Set Climate Science-Based Targets
- Share data with us

CARBON FOOTPRINT BY PACK

COCA COLA PRODUCTS



	Glass 33cl	Alu Can 33cl	PET 50cl	50% rPET 50cl	100% rPET 50cl
% Recycled Content	50%	50%	25%	50%	100%
% Collected	75%	75%	75%	100%	100%
No. of refill trips	-	-	-	-	-
Return Logistics (km)	-	-	-	-	-
gCO2e/L	304	289	160	151	135

gCO2e/L: carbon footprint of the packaging, not just its primary material

REDUCING CARBON FOOTPRINT

Is CO2 and carbon footprint the same?

According to WHO, carbon footprint is a measure of the impact your activities have on the amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) produced through the burning of fossil fuels. This is expressed as a weight of CO2 emissions produced in tonnes.

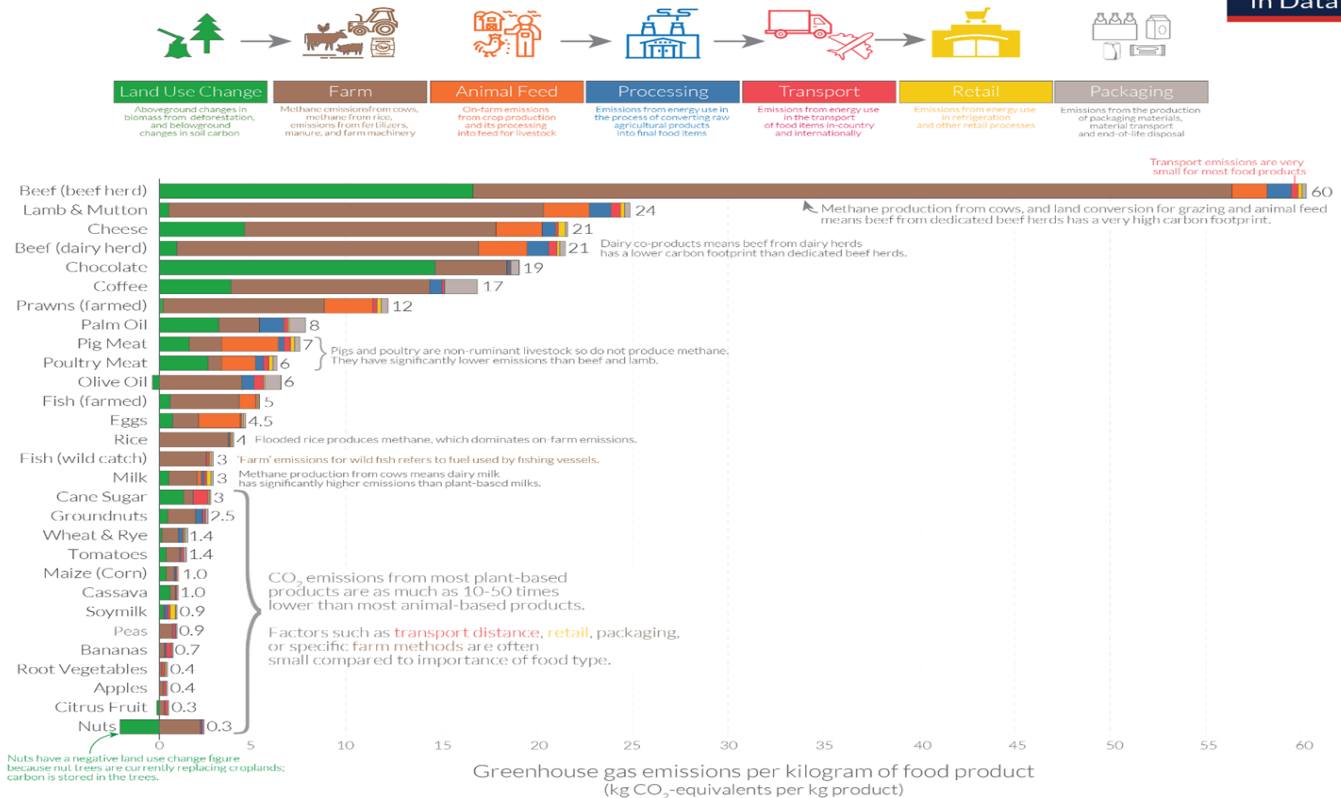
Actions to reduce our carbon footprint.

- ✓ Reuse and recycle, support the circular economy;
- ✓ Reduce consumption of energy and water;
- ✓ Promote sustainable food, reduce dairy and meat where possible;
- ✓ Effective purchasing, less deliveries and food miles;
- ✓ Ditch the disposables “eat in”, take time to relax; and
- ✓ Reduce vehicle emissions with the use of more efficient hybrid and electric vehicles.



Food: greenhouse gas emissions across the supply chain

Our World in Data



Note: Greenhouse gas emissions are given as global average values based on data across 38,700 commercially viable farms in 119 countries. Data source: Poore and Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. Science. Images sourced from the Noun Project. OurWorldinData.org Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems. Licensed under CC BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

SURE RANGE CHEMICALS














SURE® is a comprehensive line up of plant-based, 100% biodegradable* cleaning products that deliver the professional cleaning results, while being safe for people and kind to the environment.

- ◆ Comprehensive offering of **plant-based, 100% biodegradable** cleaning products designed to deliver results while being safe for people and kind to the environment.
- ◆ **Renewable**² and plant-based ingredients typically derived from by-products of the agro-food industry, originating from sugar beet, maize, straw bran, wheat bran, etc.
- ◆ No **artificial dyes, perfumes, quats, chlorine, phosphates** or **oxide compounds**
- ◆ Non eco-hazard labels (*“Dead fish dead tree”*)
- ◆ Eco certified with **EU Ecolabel** (where applicable)
- ◆ No safety warnings on products in use
- ◆ Post Consumer Recycled plastic packaging – **recycled & recyclable!**
- ◆ Now with **C2C Gold Certification**TM
- ◆ Overall average **16% reduction** in CO2 emissions moving from standard cleaner to SURE products
- ◆ Simple and safe for our Team Members



A GUIDE TO PACKAGING SYMBOLS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Standard environmental packaging and material logos

Symbol	Description/Meaning	Application
	Tidyman Dispose of this carefully and thoughtfully. Do not litter. This doesn't relate to recycling, but is a reminder to be a good citizen, disposing of the item in the most appropriate manner.	All products.
	Mobius Symbol Indicates that an object is capable of being recycled. If a percentage is shown in the middle, that indicates a percentage of recycled content used in the packaging.	Products of all materials that can be recycled.
	Recycle Now The National recycling campaign for England. When this symbol appears, the product can be recycled after use where facilities are available.	This logo can be used on products of all materials, as long as the packaging is recyclable.
	Plastics Identifies the type of plastic: PET and HDPE bottles are recycled by the majority of local authorities.	All types of plastic packaging, i.e. PET and HDPE bottles.
	British Retail Consortium - Common Recycling Logos Splits each component in a product's packaging into one of three categories, to improve recycling rates for mixed-material products.	Can be used on all products to illustrate which elements of the packaging are recyclable or not and to what extent.
	Compostable The compostable 'seedling' logo denotes the packaging materials are suitable for composting. Home Composting Never place compostable plastic into the recycling with other plastics; as it is designed to break down it cannot be recycled and contaminates recyclable plastics. Plastics that carry this symbol can be recycled with your garden waste through your local authority.	Products certified to be industrially compostable according to the European standard EN 13432/14955 may bear the 'seedling' logo.
	Carbon Trust The number of grams displayed on the logo denotes the carbon footprint of the product, from source through to disposal. The label will be withdrawn if the manufacturer fails to reduce the carbon footprint over a two year period.	A licence must be granted by the Carbon Trust and then the logo can be used on products / materials; recyclable or not.
	SFI - Sustainable Forestry Initiative A management scheme across USA and Canada set up to responsibly manage forests and fibre sourcing. Also recognised by PEFC.	All paper products manufactured in USA and Canada that comply with the organisations requirements for Chain of Custody.
	FSC - The Forest Stewardship Council The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an independent, not-for-profit, non governmental organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.	For use on FSC grade/sourced board. In order to use the FSC trademarks, the manufacturer shall have signed the FSC trademark license agreement and hold a valid certificate.
	PEFC - The Forest Stewardship Council The PEFC logo and labels are globally trusted marks, assisting businesses, consumers, forest owners and managers, and other stakeholders in identifying and promoting merchandise and goods from forests that are managed sustainably.	For use on PEFC grade/sourced board. The manufacturer is only permitted to use the logo and label if they have obtained a logo license.
	The Green Dot - AKA 'Der Grüne Punkt' Does NOT necessarily mean that the packaging can be recycled. It's a symbol used on packaging in many European countries and signifies that the producer has made a contribution towards the recycling of packaging.	All packaging where the producer has made a contribution towards the recycling of the packaging.

GLOSSARY

- rPet** Short for recycled Polyethylene Terephthalate and also known as recycled PET, is essentially plastic sheet or film that has been manufactured from recycled plastic packaging that would otherwise have gone to landfill or have been incinerated and can be recycled.
- EPP** Expanded Polypropylene (EPP) is a highly versatile closed-cell bead foam that provides a unique range of properties. EPP is totally 100% recyclable, even with various cycles, until it is disposed off. The EPP can be burned with other solid urban waste without producing poisonous or acid substances, being the combustion gases only CO₂ and H₂O.
- PE Lining** Polyethylene (PE) lined cups are recyclable using the correct schemes.
- PLA Lining** Polylactic acid (PLA) lined cups are compostable and cannot be recycled.
- PLA** PLA stands for Polylactic Acid. It's a new type of high molecular polymer material and is commonly known as corn plastic. PLA is made from renewable resources, is biodegradable and has characteristics similar to Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE) and Polystyrene (PS). It cannot be recycled, can be composted or incinerated.
- Bagasse** Bagasse, also known as sugarcane pulp, is a fibrous material left behind in the sugarcane harvesting process. It has a multitude of uses and is especially valuable in the foodservice packaging industry as a sustainable alternative to conventional plastic packaging. Sugarcane Bagasse is not recyclable and should not be placed in the recycling bin as it is a contaminant, it is compostable.
- PEFC* compliant** Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) is an international, non-profit, non-governmental organization which promotes sustainable forest management through independent third-party certification.
- Compostable** Any product specifically manufactured to break down in a compost system at the end of its useful life. May be made from plastic, paper, or plant fibres, along with other ingredients that provide necessary form and functionality.
- Biodegradable** The ability for a material to be broken down naturally by the organisms in an ecosystem. Simply put, biodegradable means that the material naturally breaks down into smaller components, such as sugars and gases. The biodegradation occurs thanks to microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi
- BPI*** is short for **Biodegradable Products Institute**. BPI® is an association that was established to provide testing, education and promotion of compostable products. BPI® ensures that any product that carries its logo meet the ASTM D6400 standard and specifications required to be compostable.