

ADEPT® Biodegradable Materials FAQ

What is biodegradable?

Enzymes, fungi, and bacteria working tirelessly to consume and excrete. Things degrade into their component parts and are indistinguishable from soil.

Are there different types of biodegradable materials?

Yes. Aerobic biodegradation happens in air and produces CO₂. Anaerobic biodegradation happens without air and produces methane. ADEPT® is engineered for anaerobic biodegradation.



**According to the
EPA, 80% of landfills
recover methane for
energy production.**

How is biodegradable different from compostable?

There is just one difference between composting and biodegrading: When compostable materials degrade they contribute to the fertilization of the soil.

Are there aerobic and anaerobic types of composting?

Yes. However, we do not typically use the term “aerobic composting”, this is usually just called “composting” and anaerobic composting is usually called “anaerobic digestion”.

What is anaerobic digestion?

This composting is typically done in commercial facilities to produce fertilizer. These facilities also produce biogas for energy (methane is produced in both anaerobic biodegradation and anaerobic composting)

Does Epsilyte use oxo-degradable technologies?

No. Epsilyte does not use or support oxo-degradable materials. Oxo-degradable materials have additives that cause them to break into smaller pieces, but not degrade. This can lead to microplastics.

What about landfills that are NOT anerobic?

A landfill is engineered to be anaerobic. If it is not anaerobic, it is an open dump.... not a landfill. Open dumps are prohibited in the U.S. Unfortunately, open dumps are still common in developing countries and a problematic source of plastic pollution globally. (Imagine a large pile of trash in Southeast Asia getting hit by a typhoon.)

Will ADEPT® biodegrade in aerobic conditions?

ADEPT® will not biodegrade in aerobic conditions.

What is left behind after ADEPT® biodegrades?

The feces of the microorganisms that ate the ADEPT® is what remains after biodegradation

What happens if the product is littered and is laying in the sun, or floating on the water?

In sun lit aerobic conditions EPS undergoes UV degradation after about 50 years. This is an inherent property of our materials, not because of ADEPT® technology.

A large circular graphic with a dark green background and a pattern of lighter green circles. The text "Degradable by nature. Helped by Epsilyte." is centered in white, bold, sans-serif font.

**Degradable
by nature. Helped
by Epsilyte.**
