

NATURAL SOIL BACTERIA PROVEN TO BREAK DOWN TREATED PLASTIC



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In recent months, Asahi Shimbun, Yomiuri Shimbun, and Mainichi Shimbun—Japan's Top 3 national newspapers—have all highlighted how P-Life enables the real biodegradation of polypropylene and polyethylene.

This is achieved through our proprietary additive derived from coconut palm oil trees, offering a safe, natural, and scalable solution to the global plastic waste crisis.

Researchers from Keio University have confirmed the discovery of bacteria capable of degrading polypropylene (PP) plastic treated with P-Life's biodegradable additive—all found in the soil of an elementary school flowerbed.

This discovery brings the biodegradation of plastic outside the lab and into the real world, proving that safe, sustainable plastic solutions are not just possible—they're here.

WHAT THE STUDY SHOWS

- Microorganisms discovered in soil from Kamakura elementary school
- Successfully degraded P-Life-treated PP straws
- Bacteria generated visible signs of plastic breakdown
- Natural conditions—no artificial environments required

“This could be a major clue to solving the global plastic waste problem,”

— Asahi Shimbun

WHY IT MATTERS FOR MANUFACTURERS

- Compatible with polyolefin plastics (PP/PE)
- Validated under real-world soil conditions
- No need to change existing equipment or processes
- Scientifically backed by Keio University and recognized in national media

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