



HOME COMPOSTING

COMPOSTING BIN CHARACTERISTICS

The composting bins are made with sheets of 100% recycled plastic, which ensure their lifelong durability outdoors. Using composting bins at home can reduce your garbage by 50%, while producing compost which can be used as an organic fertilizer for your plants and gardens. Compost is the end product of a controlled decomposition of organic matter, in which it is transformed into a conditioner necessary for soil to continue providing nutrients to plants. The composting bin allows for ventilation of the organic matter, while retaining heat. The lid protects it from rain and animals.



WHAT TO DO WITH SOLID WASTE AT HOME?

What goes into the composting bin?

Kitchen waste such as fruits and vegetables, egg shells, tea bags, coffee filters, leftovers, leaves, sawdust, yard clippings such as grass and flowers, and paper napkins are all easily biodegradable. The four main ingredients for compost are carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and water. Nitrogen is found in meal leftovers and fresh grass. Oxygen is added by turning and blending the compost mix every now and then. Compost should be maintained slightly moist, and should be sprayed as needed. Carbon is found in leaves, dry grass, ashes, napkins, tortillas, etc...



What does NOT go into the composting bin?

Medical waste, sanitary towels, leather, rubber, plastic, glass, metal, vacuum cleaner waste, large quantities of paper, cigarette filters, bottle caps, plastic straws, toxic substances, clearing products, etc... Large amounts of grease, meats, dairy products and bones should also be avoided.

HOW TO MAKE COMPOST WITH OUR COMPOSTING BINS:

1. Assemble the composting bin, and place on a level surface.
2. Place a bed of dry leaves and dirt 4 inches deep at the bottom.
3. Collect organic waste from the kitchen in a container. Empty this container into the recycling bin when it is filled. Yard clippings can be collected separately.
4. Each layer of organic waste needs to be covered with a layer of dirt, leaves or sawdust.
5. After 6 to 8 weeks, compost can be removed from the bottom layer by removing the butterfly screws. If waste is not completely composted, allow for more time.
6. If using two bins, the compost from the first can be used to form the layers between waste in the second bin- even if it isn't fully composted yet.
7. During the composting process various organisms and microorganisms such as worms, maggots, ants, beetles, bacteria and fungi will appear. Each fulfills a specific role in the process of biological degradation. As the compost matures, these organisms will disappear.
8. Compost will be ready within 6-8 weeks, depending on the weather and nature of the waste being composted. Mature compost can be identified by the following characteristics:



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Following characteristics:

- An odor like "moist dirt"
- Brown or black color
- Porous consistency
- Slightly moist

The aluminum supports are secured on the inside with the screws and bolts included. To remove compost, open the lower door by removing the butterfly screws.

