

## Tips for the summer

Summer temperatures require a careful handling of the organic waste garbage can:

- ✓ If possible, place the container in a shady spot.
- ✓ Cover the bottom of the organic waste container with crumpled newspaper (not glossy paper) or egg cartons for absorbing moisture.
- ✓ Wrap damp waste in newspaper or use paper bags.
- ✓ Allow the grass clippings to dry slightly before filling it in.
- ✓ Rock flour, dry garden soil or unslaked lime help against maggot infestation.



## Tips for the winter

The following recommendations will help you get through the fall and winter (night frosts) with your organic waste container:

- ✓ If possible, place the container in a frost-protected location (garage, cellar).
- ✓ Cover the bottom of the organic waste container with crumpled newspaper (not glossy paper) or egg cartons for absorbing moisture.
- ✓ Wrap damp waste in newspaper or use paper bags.
- ✓ If the biowaste sticks to the container, carefully loosen the biowaste the evening before emptying or early in the morning using a spade or similar tool.
- ✓ Never pour hot water over the frozen biowaste, as it will cool down very quickly in the right weather and cause the contents of the biowaste container to freeze even more.



Printed on 100% recycled paper

## Biowaste is raw material!

How to separate it correctly!



# What is allowed to be thrown in?

## From the kitchen

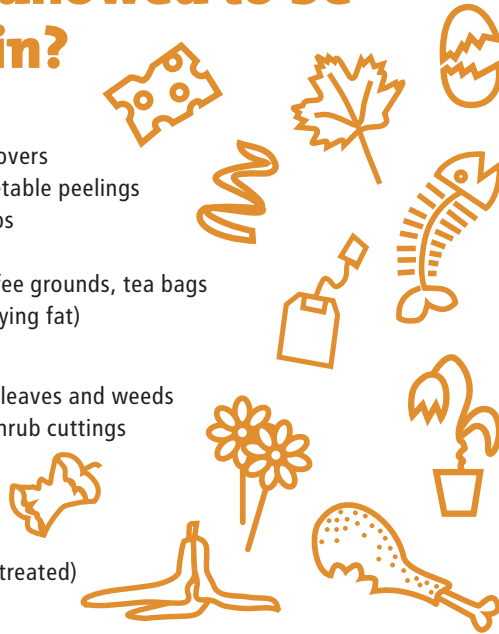
- ✓ Raw or cooked leftovers
- ✓ Fruit, egg and vegetable peelings
- ✓ Meat and fish scraps
- ✓ Bread, cheese
- ✓ Filter bags and coffee grounds, tea bags
- ✓ Cooking fat (e.g. frying fat)

## From the garden

- ✓ Flowers, branches, leaves and weeds
- ✓ Lawn, hedge and shrub cuttings
- ✓ Windfall fruit

## Miscellaneous

- ✓ Hairs, feathers
- ✓ Wood shavings (untreated)
- ✓ Houseplants



# What is not allowed to be thrown in?

- ✗ Plastic bags of any kind
- ✗ so-called compostable collection bags, e.g. with the seedling symbol
- ✗ Liquid food waste
- ✗ Residual waste, e.g. vacuum cleaner bags
- ✗ Hygiene articles (e.g. diapers, pads ...)
- ✗ Packaging (e.g. made of glass, plastic and metal)
- ✗ Street sweepings
- ✗ Chimney and stove ash
- ✗ Excrements, e.g. dog excrement, cat or small animal litter



# Organic waste is valuable!

Your organic waste provides good "fodder" for the fermentation and composting plant. It is therefore very important that you fill your organic waste bin **correctly**.

Because once it's in, it stays in! Impurities such as glass, metal, plastics or residual waste can no longer be removed!

Valuable biogas and high-quality compost can only be produced from organic waste if it is collected cleanly!



**Tip:** Paper bags or newspaper can be used for the pre-collection of organic waste. You can safely put the paper in the organic waste garbage can.

Plastic bags of any kind, as well as so-called compostable collection bags, e.g. with the seedling symbol, must **NOT** be used. They decompose far too slowly and not completely.



# The biowaste cycle

