



GB

"I'm doing it."

Bio-waste loves the bio-waste container



The bio-waste container in summer

Bio-waste tends to attract more flies in summer. In addition, it tends to ferment in the heat. That smells unpleasant and maggots can appear.

What you can do:

- Put the container in a place out of the sun.
- Cover the waste in the container with layers of dry branches, stone dust or chalk. That binds moisture and prevents the formation of bad odours and maggots.

The bio-waste container in winter

Bio-waste is generally very damp. For that reasons it often freezes to the container in winter.

What you can do:

- Put the bio-waste container in a place that is protected against frost.
- Do not put wet leaves in the container.

Has the bio-waste in the container frozen already? Then use a spade to remove waste from the base and the rim of the container.

Gemeinde Lotte

Westkappelner Str. 19
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Contact: 05404 889 (ext.) -34; -35; -53

www.lotte.de



Please do not contaminate bio-waste!

Never throw cans, lids and other non-biological items into the bio-waste container! Such things have to be sorted out. Heavily contaminated bio-waste is unusable. It has to be disposed of as domestic waste. That results in high costs!

How the bio-waste container works:

- Put waste from the kitchen in paper or paper bags before putting it in the bio-waste container.
- You may also use **compostable** plastic bin bags – identified by the "seedling" symbol.
- Line the container, especially the base, with old newspaper.
- Wash out the container from time to time and keep the rim of the container clean.
- Put out the bio-waste container on collection day!

We are glad to empty it, even if it is not full yet.



Where should bio-waste go?

Into the bio-waste container, please!

Every day biological waste is created in your household. Potato peelings, fruit peel and eggshells, tea and coffee waste, for example. This soon adds up: Around a third of the waste produced by a household is bio-waste.

The brown bio-waste container is ONLY to be used for bio-waste. Not for any other kind of waste. Why? Biological waste – and only that – can be converted into compost.

Bio-waste turns into compost.

And it functions like this:



- 1 On behalf of the municipality, the company HMS will empty your bin for compostable waste.
- 2 We bring the collected bio-waste to the composting plant. There bacteria and microorganisms break down the waste.
- 3 By and by, this produces a form of earth that is rich in nutrients, also called compost
- 4 The compost can be reused to fertilize your garden.



Into the bio-waste container: **YES!**

Kitchen waste and leftover food:

- Leftovers, e. g. of fruit (also tropical fruit), vegetables, bread
- Eggshells, nutshells, potato peelings
- Coffee grounds and filters, tea leaves and teabags

Small amounts:

- Food leftovers
- Meat and fish waste (bones)
- Paper handkerchiefs and serviettes, kitchen paper towels
- Feathers and hair
- Organic litter, e. g. hay, straw, wood chips

Garden waste and pruning waste:

- Tree and hedge pruning waste, foliage
- Grass cuttings, weeds
- Wilted cut flowers and pot plants



Into the bio-waste container: **NO.**

- Packaging materials made of plastic, aluminium, glass
- Laminated foils and cans
- Nappies, tampons and sanitary towels, vacuum cleaner bags
- Cooking oil and fat
- Ashes, charcoal and cigarette ends
- Medications
- Textiles and leather
- Animal faeces, dead animals
- Wire, e. g. florist's wire
- Construction waste
- Treated wood (e. g. impregnated, coated, painted)
- Special designated waste such as used mineral oil, paints, chemicals, cleaners

Pruning waste – where does it go?

Subject to a fee, garden waste can also be brought to the Wienkämper company (address: Napoleondamm 6, Lotte-Wersen).

**Opening hours: Mon.–Fri.: 8 a.m.–5 p.m.
Sat.: 8 a.m.–12 noon**

