

IT'S TIME TO START USING BIOWASTE

GET THE MOST OUT OF THE BIOWASTE CONTAINER AT YOUR WASTE POINT



1. Organise a suitable collection container



Clear space in the bottom cupboard of the sink or elsewhere in the kitchen for a bin and bags of organic waste.

Out of bags? Don't worry, you can also use sugar and flour bags or fold a bag out of newspaper!

2. Sort your bio-waste

- food sources
- spoiled food
- vegetable and fruit peelings
- coffee grounds and tea bags
- fish bones and small bones
- tissue papers such as kitchen paper
- plant parts and wilted flowers

Residues of cooking oil and other liquid fats can be soaked up in kitchen paper and put in biowaste.

Scan and see more sorting tips!



3. Pack and take for collection



The biobag prevents waste from freezing in the biowaste bin in winter. In the summer, biowaste wrapped in paper reduces odours and does not attract flies to waste containers.

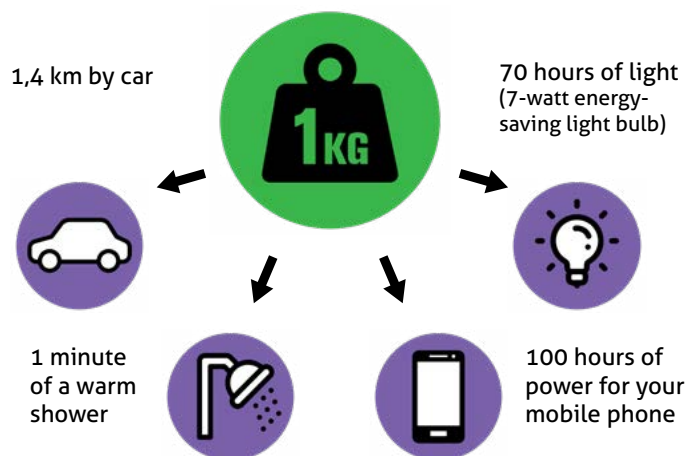
The biowaste bin should be emptied regularly every 2-3 days.

WHAT HAPPENS TO COLLECTED BIOWASTE?

There are many benefits to sorting biowaste. Firstly, your rubbish bag (the final waste) burns better in the waste-to-energy plant, as there is no wet biowaste. Secondly, the valuable nutrients contained in the biowaste are recovered and recycled into the soil, rather than being lost in the ash from the power plant. Thirdly, biowaste contains energy, which can be recovered by treating it in a biogas plant.



ENERGY GENERATED FROM 1 KG OF BIOWASTE IS ENOUGH FOR:



THE FOLLOWING ARE NOT CLASSED AS BIOWASTE:

- ash and cigarette ends
- biodegradable nappies and sanitary towels
- cat litter
- gardening soil
- pet droppings
- chewing gum
- twigs and gardening waste

