



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.

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TBR Technische Betriebe Rheine AöR
Entsorgung • Entwässerung • Grün • Straßen



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.
- Line the container, especially the base, with old newspaper.
- Wash out the container from 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 We, the Technische Betriebe Rheine, empty your bio-waste container.
- 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

Pruning waste – where does it go?

Twice a year we collect the waste from the pruning of trees and bushes. You can put this by the road on the designated collection days. The dates of the collection days are published in the daily newspapers, in our calendars and in the Internet: www.technische-betriebe-rheine.de



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