



COOPERATIVE ENERGY, RECYCLING, AND ORGANICS

WHAT IS COMPOSTING?

Composting is a biological process during which naturally occurring microorganisms, (bacteria, fungi, worms) break down organic materials such as food waste into a soil-like product called compost. It is a form of recycling, a natural way of returning needed nutrients to the soil.

WHY IS COMPOSTING IMPORTANT?

- Reduces methane gas, a greenhouse gas 84 times more destructive than carbon dioxide.
- Returns nutrients to the soil and ensures healthy local agriculture and a local food economy.
- Helps close the food loop and foster a circular economy.

SCIENCE BEHIND COMPOSTING

- Composting is a process that works to speed up the natural decay of organic material.
- When food waste is added to the Earth, instead of landfills, it adds carbon dioxide back into the soil rather than into Earth's atmosphere. This is called carbon sequestration.

SOURCE SEPARATION

Source separation is the separation of compostable materials from other waste streams at the source. It ensures the safety and usability of compost.

DO COMPOST

- Food scraps
- Fruits and vegetables
- Dairy products and eggshells
- Meat, poultry, and seafood
 - Bones and fat trimmings
- Bread, rice, and other grains
- Beans and lentils
- Spoiled food
- Coffee grounds
- Unwaxed paper products
 - Napkins & Paper towels
 - Tea bags & Coffee Filters



DO NOT COMPOST

- PLASTIC
- GLASS
- METAL

