- Not allowed Mussel and oyster shells;
- Diapers, tampons, sanitary napkins;
- Q-tips, cotton battings, cosmetic pads, baby towels;
- Vacuum cleaner dust;
- Fabric softener sheets and drier fluff;
- Cigarette butts;
- BBQ briquettes;
- Creosote;
- Rocks, stone, gravel;
- Dead animals;
- Paper and cardboard soaked with engine oil, paint or other dangerous products;
- Medicine;
- Waxed cardboard containers (frozen meals, ice cream, etc.);
- Plastic bags and any other plastic materials;
- Textiles and otherwise recyclable materials.

Cedar trimmings:

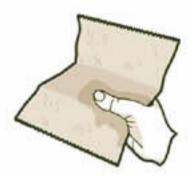
Cedar branches do not compost very easily. Contact a recycler instead. Refer to the MRC Website.



Accepted



- Fruits and vegetables (raw or cooked, whole, peelings, cores, corn cobs, etc.);
- Coffee grounds and filters, tea bags;
- Bread, cereals, pastry;
- Meat, fish, seafoods, bones;
- Milk products;
- Egg shells;
- Table scraps;
- Moldy foods (WITHOUT the packaging);
- Dead leaves and conifer needles;
- Flowers, plants, weeds and garden refuse;
- Grass (but it's best left on the lawn: Grasscycling);
- Branches less than 2 cm (3/4 in) in diameter and less than 60 cm (2 feet) in length;
- Sawdust, bark, wood chips (NONtreated and NON-painted);
- Paper or cardboard soiled by food (paper towels, napkins, Kleenex, paper tablecloths, pizza boxes, paper plates);
- Shredded paper;
- Pet litter and excrement;
- COLD or wet ashes.



Where to buy compostable bags?

Big paper bags for leaves

Available in any hardware stores

Small bags for kitchen use

- IGA Coaticook
- Provigo, Coaticook
- Marché Grégoire, Compton
- Marché Garneau, Waterville
- IGA Stanstead



For further information: Contact your municipality or The MRC de Coaticook (819) 849-9166 www.mrcdecoaticook.qc.ca

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Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) program **MRC Coaticook**





Did you know that...

About 50 % of material presently sent to the sanitary landfill site is biodegradable?

Organic materials are responsible for the production of biogas in landfill sites (0,6 m³/kg or 10 pi³/lb).

Composting produces 20 times less of greenhouse gases than does burying garbage.

Burying garbage costs more than double that composting.

Biodegradable materials sorted at source by residents produces a compost of excellent quality.

Material collected in the brown bins will be transformed into compost to be distributed to the municipalities and residents.





nstructions

In the house

- Place your small container in a place where you can access it easily;
- Put materials directly in the small kitchen container;
- Rinse the container after you have emptied it;
- You can use paper bag in the container.

ATTENTION: NO PLASTIC BAGS OF ANY KIND ARE ACCEPTABLE



The brown roll-out bins

- Place newspaper or cardboard at the bottom of the bin (on the grate);
- Place the materials in bulk in the brown bin;
- When necessary, rinse out the bin with water and ordinary soap.



At collection time

- Place the bin at the edge of the road, opening towards the road (see your local collection calendar for dates);
- Leave a minimum space of 50 cm (18 in) between any bins;



Make sure mailboxes are accessible;



 In autumn, leaves may be left in PAPER bags next to the bin.

PLASTIC BAGS WILL NOT BE COLLECTED



To reduce odours

- The brown bin is furnished with aeration holes and the bottom is clear of the ground to facilitate air circulation, reducing odours;
- Don't leave the bin in the sun;
- Wrap meats and left-overs in a brown bag or newspaper;
- Alternate wet and dry (leaves) materials;
- Keep smelly residues (meat) in the refrigerator or freeze to place in the bin just before collection;
- If you do not practice grasscycling (that is, leaving the clippings on the lawn), cut the grass one or two days before collection.

