



Composting



Organic waste comprises 72% of municipal solid waste sent to landfill each year.



When buried in landfill, these valuable organic materials can produce greenhouse gases including methane and carbon dioxide.



Items that CAN be composted:

It's important that the compost bin has the correct composition of green and brown organic waste. Green waste is young green plant growth that is wet, composts quickly, and adds nitrogen into the mix. Brown waste includes tougher, dryer and woodier materials that are slow decomposers, and add carbon into the mix.

- Used kitchen paper towels, cardboard and tissues
- Autumn leaves
- Citrus peel
- Coffee grounds
- Hair
- Compostable serve-ware

- Hay and straw
- Egg shells (mineral)
- Hedge clippings
- Pet bedding of herbivores
- Teabags and tea leaves

- Fruit and vegetable scraps
- Annual weeds
- Grass clippings
- Seaweed and kelp

Aim for two parts brown to one part green to ensure that the system is adequately oxygenated.



Items that CANNOT be composted:

- Dairy products, bread, bones, oil, meat and cooked food
- Non-organic items or man-made materials (e.g. glass, plastic or steel)



How composting helps

- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduces the amount of waste disposed in landfill
- Reduces reliance on artificial fertilisers
- Improves soil quality and introduces beneficial organisms into the soil



What you can do

- Contact the Green Office Program greenoffice@pf.uq.edu.au if your office would like to introduce a compost bin into your kitchen space.
- Once your Office's compost bin has been filled, please empty it into the Green Office compost facilities located next to Building 97 and Building 20.

CRICOS Provider 00025B (Aug 19)

