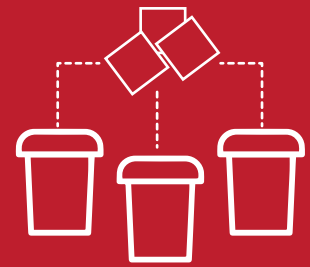




A 21-year-old non-profit working towards circular economy!



Source Segregation



Decentralised Processing



Appropriate destinations for all waste streams



Decentralised processing of waste focussing on composting to encourage citizens to manage their kitchen waste, ensure wet waste goes back to enrich soil and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.

@SaahasNothingsWaste

@saahas_ngo

For more details, call +91 7483538610

Consumables

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+91 9916426661



Daily Dump
MICROBES
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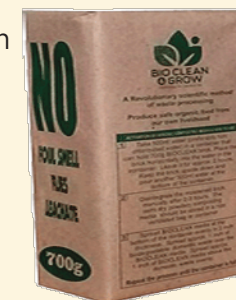
Endlessly Green
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info@endlesslygreen.in
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Endlessly Green
EXCELERATOR COMPOST CULTURE
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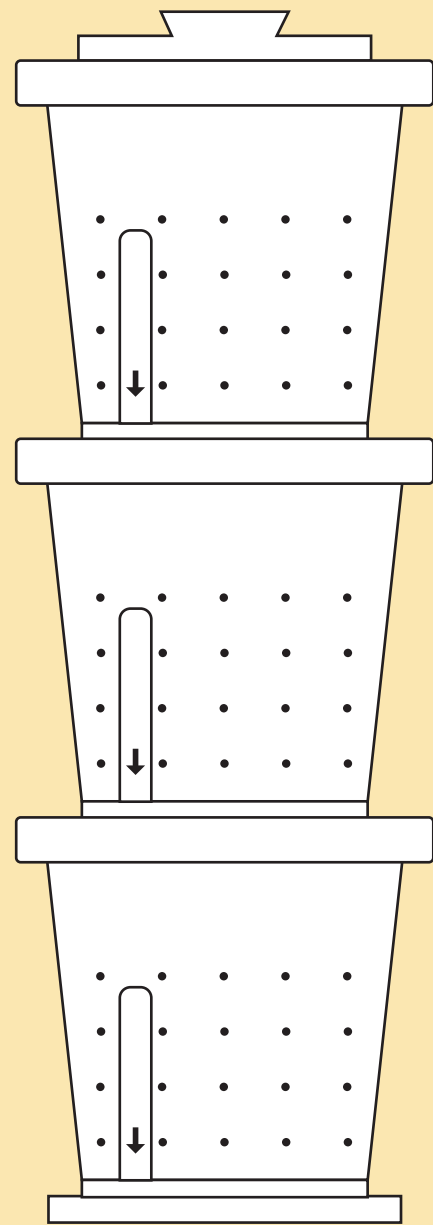


COMPOST IT DON'T WASTE IT!

Complete guide to managing your kitchen waste and making your own compost.

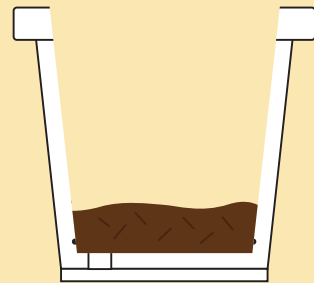
Procedure

Step 1: Assembling the composting kit



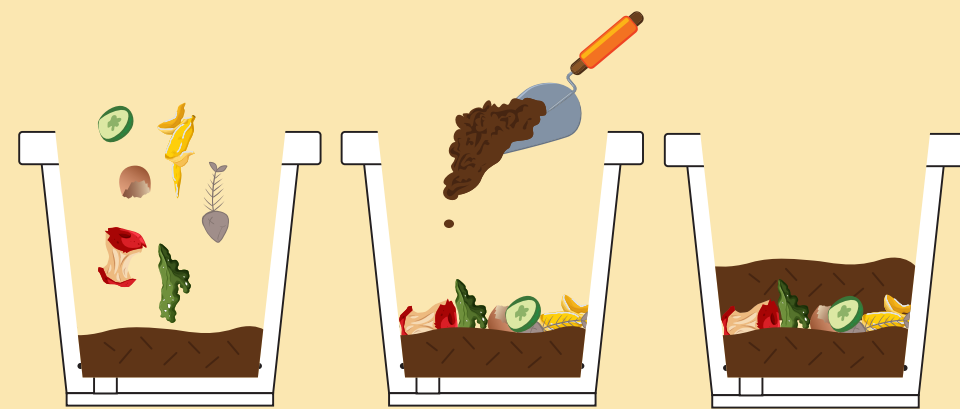
Step 2: Setting up the containers

Set up the container by adding around two inches of cocopeat/old compost/dry leaves to create a thick bed of browns.



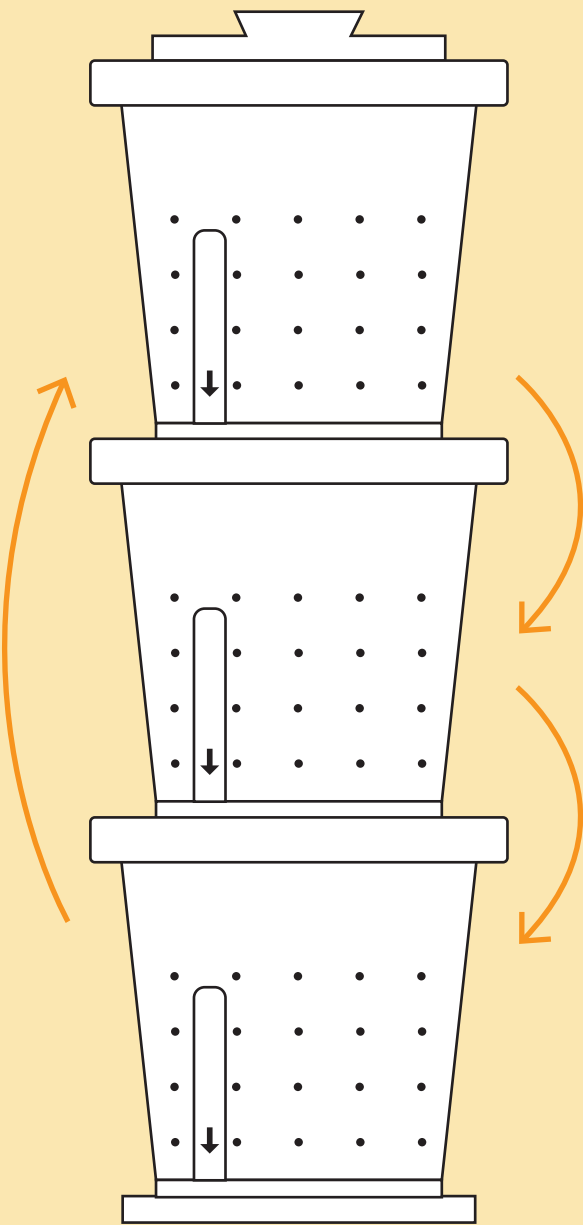
Step 3: Adding kitchen waste to your composter

Add daily kitchen waste and cover it with powdered coco peat, for 2 inches of kitchen waste, add 2 inches of cocopeat.



Step 4: Setting up the containers

Once the top bin is full, bring the bottom-most bin to the top of the stack (automatically pushing the top bin to the second level). Once the second bin is also full, bring the bottom-most bin to the top again. By the time the third bin is full, the bottom-most bin contents would have been composted completely.



Step 5: Use compost for gardening

Mix the harvested compost with soil at 2:1 ratio and grow your food. Compost can be used for gardening or donated to a nearby park. Compost can also be mixed with coco peat in the next composting cycle.



Do's & Don'ts for Home Composting



Ensure the composting bin is kept in an area with good air ventilation, but away from direct rain or water splash.



Cutting big chunks (like cauliflower base, watermelon peels etc.) into smaller pieces (1x1 in) ensures faster composting.



Cover the waste layer completely with a brown layer like crushed dry leaves, and cocopeat to avoid attracting flies and bugs.



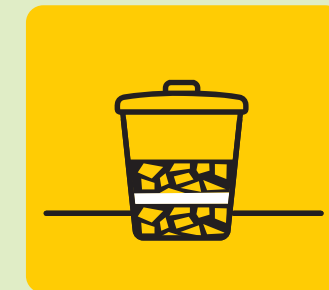
Ensure you drain excess water from liquid food like sambar, rasam, tea/coffee before adding to the compost bin.



White fungus is a good sign for composting, it means your composting process is active. If the fungus is not white in colour then something is not right with your compost.



Water vapour below the lid is a good sign. It means the aerobic microorganisms are working and composting is in progress.



Do not add more wet waste if the bin contents look wet and soggy or there is a foul smell. To fix a leaky bin, add cocopeat or old compost and thoroughly mix it, this will help absorb the excess moisture.



Not everything gets composted at the same time. Items, such as mango kernels, bones etc. may need multiple rounds of composting before they get composted completely.