



plastic containers

Composter Brochure



Organic waste



Throw organic waste into Mpac's Composter.



Composter acts a catalyst to speed up the composting process.

Technical Specifications

Material	HDPE
Dimensions	631 x 705 x 778mm (H)
Capacity	150 L
Weight	5.56 kg
Nest Height	100 mm
Max Load	100 kg
Colour	Black

Do's and Don'ts

What can I put into my composter?

Fruit and vegetable scraps, tree and grass clippings, herbivore animal manure (cows, rabbits, etc.), black and white newspaper.



What can't I put into my composter?

Colour paper (due to chemicals), meat, animal products, diseased fruit or vegetables.



FAQ

What is a composter?

A composter is a housing structure that stores and recycles organic waste into compost. It helps speed up the process of converting organic waste into compost.

What does a composter do?

A composter turns waste such as fruit and vegetable peels (organic waste) into compost that can be used as nutrients for gardens.

Where can I store my composter?

The composter should be kept in the compost pile or in the soil on the ground. Ideally, a higher temperature speeds up the process of turning organic waste into compost, therefore a composter works best in the sun.

Is compost and fertilizer the same thing?

Compost feeds soil much needed nutrients and fertilizer feeds plants, enabling them to grow fast.

How long does it take to compost?

The composting process depends on how well the process is managed.

Cold composting can delay the process up to 2 years, but using the Mpac composter will decrease the composting process to just a few weeks when done correctly.

Other factors such as occasionally stirring or mixing the organic material can also speed up the composting process.

On average, it takes about 4 to 6 weeks to create compost when environmental conditions are optimal and compostable organic waste is used.

How do you know when your compost is ready?

When the pile turns brown and has the texture of soil, your compost is ready.

Be cautious not to use immature compost as fertilizer. Compost which is not ready to use can harm soil and plants instead of providing nutrients.

6 Steps to creating the perfect composter.

Step 1: Get a compost bin

Compost bins are a great solution to organic waste containment, keeping rodents from getting into the pile waste pile and preserving heat needed which serves as a catalyst for compost.

Step 2: Positioning

The ideal location will be close to a good drainage system, flat surface on the ground and preferably a place that gets lots of sunlight because heat plays a role in speeding up the composting process.

Step 3: Layers of waste

We recommend the bottom layer to be created from materials such as twigs which will also serve its purpose for drainage and aeration. Leaves may be placed on top of the base layer. Continue to alternate the layers between green and brown material.

Step 4: Add kitchen waste as they accumulate

Collect your kitchen compostables in a container in your kitchen. When it is full, empty its contents into the compost bin.

Step 5: Continue to add layers as your bin gets full

The bin contents/pile will shrink as it begins to decompose.

Step 6: Maintain your compost bin

To get finished compost more quickly, check your compost bin and make sure the following conditions are met:

- When you add fresh material, be sure to mix it in with the lower layers.
- Materials should be as wet as a rung-out sponge. Add dry materials or water – whichever is needed – to reach this moisture level.

Contact Us

ATLANTIS

Neil Hare Road
Western Cape
South Africa
T: +27 21 573 9400

BRITS

9 Piet Pretorius Street
Brits, North West
South Africa
T: +27 12 250 9100

CASTLEVIEW

1 Atom Road Castlevue,
Wadeville, Germiston
South Africa
T: +27 12 250 9100

WEBSITE ADDRESS

mpcsa.co.za

EMAIL ADDRESS

salesforce@mpcsa.co.za
Reg No. 2000/023131/07

