

NO - Do Not Compost

Strong odors will result from:

- Broccoli
- Cauliflower
- Cabbage
- Kale

- Brussel Sprouts
- Mustard Greens

(Avoid these, or keep composter outdoors)

Fibrous items:

- Tough or Woody Plant Stems
- Corn Husks
- Lemongrass
- String
- Rose Stems
- Hair

(These could cause a jam)

Hard items:

- Corn Cobs
- Steak Bones
- Peach Pits
- Lobster and Clam Shells
- Wine Corks
- Walnut Shells

(These will not break down)

Paper:

- Newspaper
- Shredded Paper
- Paper Cups
- Coffee Filters
- Tea Bags

(Paper may contain unsafe chemicals, and and cause odors)

Excess liquid:

- Drip-dry waste items first. Excess liquid may cause mold

Artificial items:

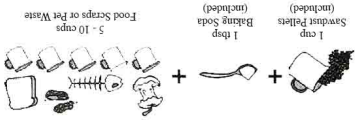
- Plastic
- Metal
- Glass
- Rubber
- Laundry Lin
- Chemicals

In case of a jam, wait 24 hours. If jam remains, remove large or hard items.

Food Guide

CUT food scraps into 4 inch pieces, Do not overload

To Prevent Odors, BALANCE Compost EVERY TIME



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YES - Compost These

"Green" Items:

- Pet Waste
- Fruit, Vegetable Scraps
- Meat, Chicken, Fish
- Shrimp Shells and Tails
- Cheese, Eggs, Egg Shells
- Tea Leaves (Not Bags)
- Coffee Grounds

"Brown" Items:

- Wood Stove Pellets
- Wood Shavings (Untreated Wood)
- Hamster Cage Bedding
- Organic Kitty Litter
- Bread, Pasta
- Grains, Rice
- Crackers
- Corn Chips
- Tortillas
- Peanut Shells
- Straw

Limit to 2-3 small pieces per load:

- Lemon, Lime, Oranges, Grapefruit, Pineapple, and other acidic items. (Acid can kill compost cultures)

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The Motor Mixes Every Few Hours

After a few days, waste will become granular like soil, with an earthy aroma. Steam and heat rising are good signs! You can continue to add more waste anytime, any day. Some compost may leak down to the tray before you press 'TRANSFER' - this is normal and not a problem

Perfect



Healthy compost, looks like healthy soil.

Too Dry



Reduce power - Add 1 cup of water.

Too Wet / Odors



Increase power - Add 1 cup of pellets and wait 24 hours.

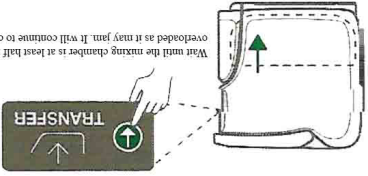
Too Lumpy or Won't Transfer



Increase power. Wait 48 hours. Cut items smaller.

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Transfer Down to the Tray Every 1-3 Weeks, When Looks like Soil

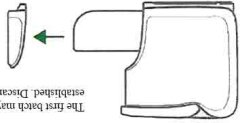


Wait until the mixing chamber is at least half full, but before it is overloaded as it may jam. It will continue to compost in the tray

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Removed Finished Compost

Check the tray just before each transfer. Empty it if half full or more



The first batch may be very wet, as the cultures are not yet established. Discard the first batch.

Dear bioCOMpet Customer,

Thank you for your purchase. Please use this supplement to the instruction manual for starting your first batch of compost.

The flappers are designed to remain and operate while slightly open, the unit was designed to operate this way. If you are not putting much waste in your unit and the composition of the waste is drier material, you may find that these items will fall to the cure tray below when the unit mixes. If the flappers are flipped all the way open during the mixing cycle, you can move them to the close position by hand. Referenced instructions on the next page will show you how you can operate the unit even with the flappers opened fully and cycle compost through you bioCOMpet. Your bioCOMpet is a two-chambered system that was designed to have compost curing in the lower tray while waste is composting in the upper chamber. This prevents items from falling to the lower tray during the mixing cycle because the lower tray is full even with the flappers open. Initially this may be a problem if your waste is not mixing well or if you do not have enough waste.

You will need to do the following to get the unit cycling properly:

1. Fill the mixing chamber at least 3/4 full with waste items per instructions.
2. The mixing chamber should be filled with at least 50% green items and 50% brown items per your food guide. This helps start the composting process and helps prevent items from falling into the cure tray. **If you do not have a good mixture of green items and your compost waste is very dry, you will need to fill the cure tray with saw dust pellets to simulate compost curing in the lower tray. After the first batch and transfer, you should not have to use saw dust pellets.**
3. If the Cure tray is full, there will be no more room for un-composted items to fall from the mixing chamber to the lower cure tray and the items in the mixing chamber will compost before you do a transfer.
4. After your first batch, continue to cycle the waste through the unit this way. After transferring compost to the cure tray, fill mixing chamber at least 3/4 full with waste.

Helpful Tips During Initial Set-Up:

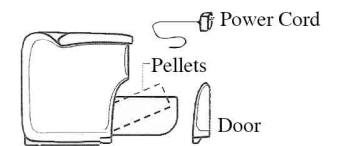
1. Keep the unit in the High setting.
2. The first batch that you produce may be a little wet and smell, but after the first batch, things should get better as the cultures start to develop.



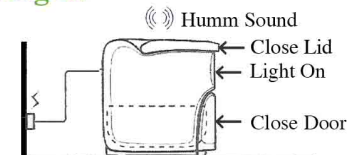
Quick Guide

Composting is a natural process to recycle food and pet waste into fertilizer. Sawdust pellets are “brown” items which are required to balance “green” items. Baking soda balances natural food acidity.

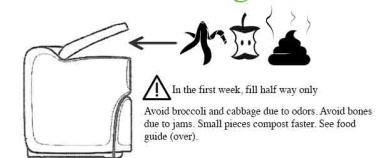
1 Remove Accessories



2 Plug In



3 Add Food to Mixing Chamber



4 To Prevent Odors, BALANCE Compost EVERY TIME

