

FOOD DONATION & FOOD COMPOSTING



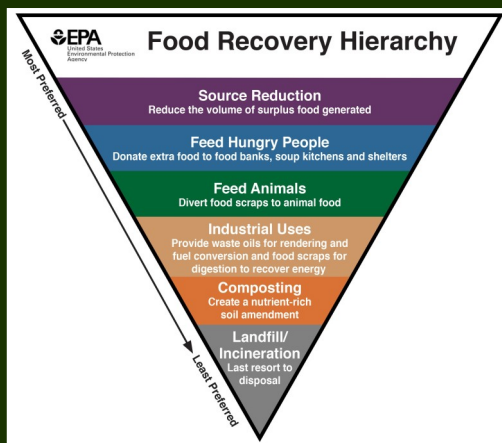
CECIL COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

410-996-6275

CCRECYCLING.ORG

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Food Donation & Food Composting

Donating Food

By donating food, residents can support their local communities and reduce the environmental impact of food waste in landfills. Residents can donate food to food pantries, food banks, and food rescue programs. Below is a list of places that accept food donation. Always call before dropping off food.

Places to donate food in Cecil County:

Baldwin United Methodist Church
756 Elk Mills Rd.
Elk Mills, MD 21920

Bay Church
2256 Pulaski Hwy.
North East, MD 21901
410-287-7000

Brush Arbor
768 Blue Ball Rd.
Elkton, MD 21921
443-406-5521

Cecil County Help Center
135 E. High St.
Elkton, MD 21921
410-996-0100

Chesapeake City Ecumenical Association
227 Basil Ave.
Chesapeake City, MD 21915
410-885-3244

Elkton Presbyterian Church
209 E. Main St.
Elkton, MD 21921
410-398-4636

Elkton Community Center
121 Stockton St.
Elkton, MD 21921
410-620-7964

Good Shepherd
810 Aiken Ave.
Perryville, MD 21903
410-642-3588

Immaculate Conception Church
455 Bow St.
Elkton, MD 21921
410-398-1100

New Victory
515 Ostego St.
Perryville, MD 21903
443-996-4381

North East UMC
308 S. Main St.
North East, MD 21901
410-187-2220

Ray of Hope Mission Center
960 Craigtown Rd.
Port Deposit, MD 21904
410-378-9800

Rock Presbyterian Church
3301 Singerly Rd.
Elkton, MD 21921
410-398-3470



Composting Food Waste

Composting is the natural process of breaking organics down back into soil. Food waste makes up 20-30% of the waste stream. Composting food waste keeps these materials out of the waste stream and is environmentally beneficial.

What do I need to compost food waste:

- Bin or pile
- Space
- Browns for carbon
 - ⇒ Paper
 - ⇒ Leaves, small branches, straw, saw dust
- Greens for nitrogen
 - ⇒ Food scraps
 - ⇒ Grass clippings, garden prunings

Important things to remember when composting:

Add your brown and green materials (generally three parts browns to one part greens), making sure larger pieces are chopped or shredded. The ideal compost pile contains browns and greens (of varying sizes) placed in alternate layers of different-size particles.

Mix grass clippings and green waste into the pile and bury fruit and vegetable waste under 10 inches of compost material.

As materials breakdown, the pile will get warm and on cold days you may even see some steam.

Every time you add to the pile, turnover and fluff it with a pitchfork to provide aeration, unless your bin has a turner.

When material at the bottom is dark and rich in color, with no remnants of your food or yard waste, your compost is ready to use. There may be a few chunks of woody material left; these can be screened out and put back into a new pile. The resulting compost can be applied to lawns and gardens to help condition the soil and replenish nutrients. Compost should not be used as potting soil for houseplants because it may still contain vegetable and grass seeds.



Compost Life Cycle



FOOD WASTE THAT CAN BE COMPOSTED:

- Apples
- Bananas & Peels
- Beans
- Bread
- Cabbage
- Broccoli
- Carrots
- Celery
- Coffee grounds & filters
- Egg shells
- Potatoes & skins
- Tea bags
- Paper towels & napkins
- Oatmeal

FOOD WASTE TO AVOID COMPOSTING:

- Meat
- Fish
- Poultry
- Dairy products
- Fats & Oils
- Bones
- Greasy foods
- Pet waste
- Citrus fruit