



WSU Master Composters of Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties

Cinder Block Multiple Bin

What to Compost

Greens

Grass clippings
Fresh leaves
Small prunings
Flowers
Tea & coffee grounds
Veggie & fruit scraps
Seaweed

Browns

Dry leaves
Dried flowers
Corn stalks (chopped)
Straw
Wood chips
Shredded paper
Newspaper

Do Not Compost

Meat
Dairy products
Dog & cat waste
Weeds
Diseased plants
Non-organic materials
Sand
Pressure treated wood
Pesticide treated plants or grass

Materials:

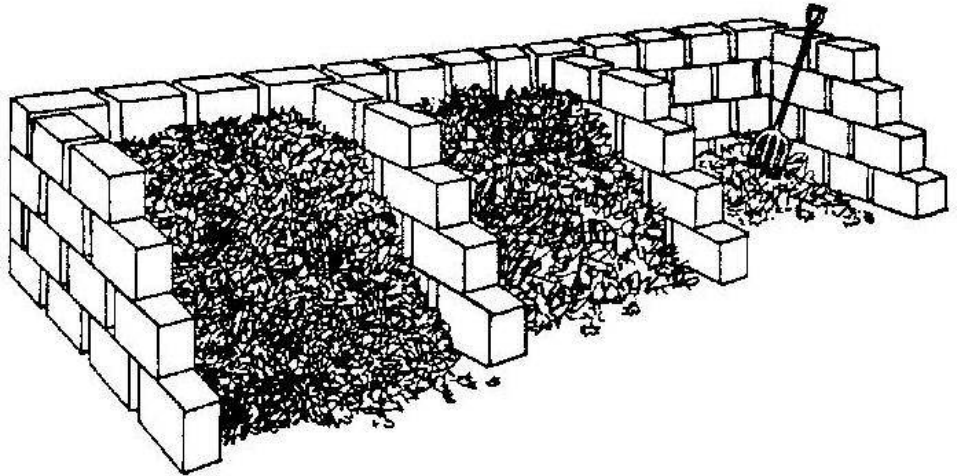
- 98 cinder blocks or concrete blocks
- Work gloves

Tools:

- Strong back

Instructions:

- Place 12 cinder blocks in a row for the back of the bin. Leave about 1 inch between blocks.
- Place 4 blocks in another row perpendicular to the last block in the row to form a right angle.
- Place 4 blocks in another row perpendicular to the last block at the other end of the back row. This will form a U shape.
- Place 2 more rows (4 blocks each) along the ground, parallel to the ends and evenly spaced.
- Add a second layer of blocks, staggering them to increase stability and leaving about 1 inch between blocks.
- Add a third layer of blocks, with 12 across the back and 3 on each side.
- The last and top layer should have 13 blocks across the back and two on each side.



Call the WSU Extension Office
(360) 482-2934 or visit
www.PNWMG.org for information
on composting and
composting workshops.

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EXTENSION

Master Gardener Program

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Adding materials:

- Collect enough waste to fill one of the three bins at one time. Keep moist. Turn the first bin into the second bin. When temperature of the bin drops, turn it into the third bin. Turn periodically. Let it “cure” for 2-3 months.
- Do not add material to bins 2 and 3 until they are empty.

Where to use:

- In a larger yard. You may want to put it behind something to disguise it.

Type of compost:

- Hot –if it is turned or mixed often enough to get hot
- Cold -if left for a year