Composting: Compliance Guidance

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Agenda



- Composting: The Basics
- Regulatory Requirements
- Benefits & Risks
- Best Management Practices (BMPs)



The Basics



What Is Composting?

- A soil amendment that is created from the decomposed remains of organic material.
- When organic materials such as yard waste, food scraps, and animal waste decompose in aerobic conditions, compost is created.





3 basic ingredients











REGULATIONS

Composting: Regulatory Definition



Arizona Administrative Code R18-13-312 (3)

Composting -- This method of disposal is acceptable to the Department under the following conditions:

- a. That plans and specifications and other information necessary to evaluate the project are submitted to the Department and approval received prior to start of construction.
- b. That provisions are made for the proper disposal of all refuse not considered suitable for composting.
- c. Skilled personnel shall be provided to assure the proper operation and maintenance of the facilities in a nuisance-free manner.

Solid Waste Requirements



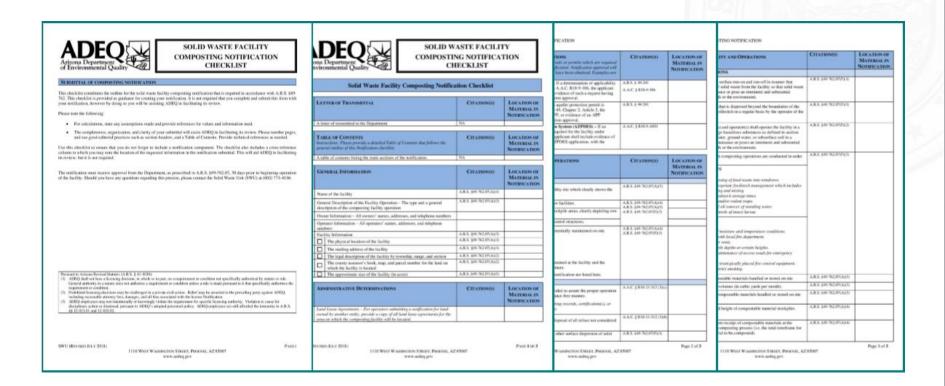
Do composting facilities require a solid waste permit?

Arizona Revised Statutes 49-762.07

 Owners or operators of solid waste facilities that begin operations after September 1, 1996 shall submit a notice to the director containing the following information no later than thirty days before beginning operation of a solid waste facility.

Solid Waste Requirements





http://www.azdeq.gov/composting

Composting Facility Notification Requirements



Under A.R.S. § 49-762.07 solid waste facilities must submit to ADEQ a notice that contains the following information:

- Facility name and mailing address.
- Legal description by township, range and section and county assessor's book, map and parcel number.
- Description of waste storage and treatment equipment and methods of waste management, including types and volumes of waste handled and time the waste remains on site.
- Description of waste management practices used at the facility including measures taken to protect the environment and to protect the public health.
- A diagram of the property showing the location of the solid waste facility or facilities.

Regulatory Requirements



 A Determination of Applicability (DOA) may be necessary dependent on facility activities.

- You may need to obtain an:
 - Aquifer Protection Permit, or APP (if a facility discharges a pollutant either directly to an aquifer, to the land surface)
 - Agricultural Best Management Practice Permit Record (intended to reduce dust)





BENEFITS & RISKS

Benefits





- Enriches soil
- Reduces need for chemical fertilizers
- Encourages bacteria/fungi production
- Reduces carbon footprint
- Reduces amount of waste going to landfills



Non-Commercial Composting Options

- Stationary Dust Generating Source
 - County Regulations
- Portable Burners
- Composting Toilets





- Fire Hazard
- Vector Breeding
- Discharge to surroundings
- Wind Blown Litter/Dust



Fire Hazards



- ~54% due to spontaneous combustion
- ~20% due to equipment failure
- ~26% Other

Spontaneous Combustion



Integrated Waste Management Consulting, LLC

Matthew Cotto



Spontaneous Combustion

- Most common cause of fires at compost facilities
- No external energy/spark required
- Result of a chain reaction of several heatgenerating processes
- Common in industries where organic materials are stockpiled
- Not well understood by Industry



Spontaneous Combustion

Smaller piles = more heat loss = lower temperatures

Moist piles = more heat loss = lower temperatures Larger piles = less heat loss = higher temperatures

Dry piles = less heat loss = higher temps



Spontaneous Combustion

Heat > Heat Loss generation

- More heat generated than lost
- Chain reaction of several heat-generating processes:
 - Biological self-heating (160° 185° F)
 - Chemical reactions release heat bridging the gap between biological heat and ignition
 - Pyrolysis, adsorption, chemical oxidation
 - Water boils away, temp. exceeds 212° F
 - Ignition happens @ 300° 400° F
 - Limited oxygen = smoldering fire
 - With oxygen = flaming fire



Vector breeding

- Mosquito
- Rodents
- Flies









Vector breeding

- Turn piles frequently.
- Wet the piles.
- Cover piles, if possible.
- Reduce standing water.







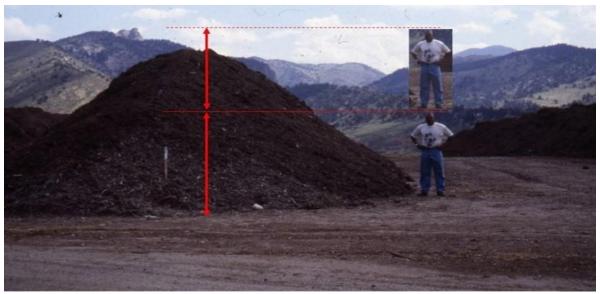


BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



Keep pile sizes manageable (under 12 ft.)







Adequate Spacing Between Piles





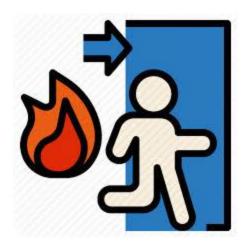


- Fire Hazards
 - Have a pull-out area.
 - Readily accessible fire suppression near piles.





 Have an emergency response plan for your facility and make sure your employees understand how to use it and where it's located.



Is this your current plan?

WORK WITH YOUR LOCAL FIRE AUTHORITY!

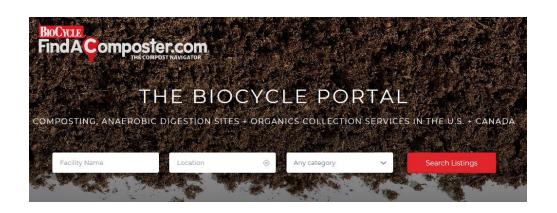


Testing

- pH, soluble salts, nutrient content
- Moisture percent
- Maturity, stability
- Inerts
- Trace Metals
- Weed Seeds
- Pathogens

Alternatives to Composting Yourself





http://findacomposter.com/



Questions?

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For more information visit: www.azdeq.gov/composting www.azdeq.gov/permits

