Site Design & Requirements

- Safety
- Fires
- Odors
- Contaminants

- Site Design
 - Picking the right location will minimize potential problems in the future.
 - Buffers & Setbacks
 - Residential Developments
 - Topography
 - Common Sense Design & Engineering

Sitting Requirements

	North Carolina	South Carolina
100-yr floodplain	Outside	Outside
Property Lines	100′	50'
Dwellings	500′	200′
Streams	50'	100′
Wells	100′	100′
Depth to SHWT	2'	2'
Local zoning approval	Yes	Yes
Wetlands	Outside	Outside

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Safety

 The key to safety is common sense and good business practices.

- Safety in Compost Production
 - Develop a Monitoring Program
 - Monitor Feedstocks- for hazardous waste & contaminates
 - Monitor Leachate for nutrients & pathogens
 - Composite Sample in process

- Safety in Compost Production
 - Equipment
 - Develop a preventative maintenance program
 - Identify potential work area hazards
 - Label Pinch points, belts, chains, moving parts,
 - throw zones
 - Equip with proper fire extinguishe



- Safety in Compost Production
 - Personnel
 - Hold regular scheduled safety meetings
 - Train employees to recognize potential problems
 - Report injuries as par your company's guidelines



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- Safety in Compost Production
 - Minimizing Risks
 - Pick the right site
 - Design for storm water and leachate collection and reuse
 - Incorporate wind breaks and fire breaks
 - Contact the local fire dept. for site inspection
 - Know your feedstocks
 - Maintain a good housekeeping program

- Safety
 - -The key to safety is common sense and good business practices.
 - Ensure that adequate safety equipment is available for workers, staff and visitors
 - Follow OSHA Guidelines
 - Have an action plan in place for emergencies
 - **Operations & Maintenance Manual**

- Fires
 - Chemical equation for combustion
- organic hydrocarbon (fuel) + oxy
- carbon dioxide + water + heat + residue (e.g. compost or ash)
 - •Typical compost materials ignite at temperatures in the 150-200°C (302-392°F)



- Fires
 - Ready available fuel source
 - Configured in piles or windrows
 - Ignition Source
 - Mechanical sparks, equipment, cigarette
 - Biological uncontrolled microbial activity.

•At Temperatures exceeding 70- 80°C (158-176°F) chemical oxidation takes over and spontaneous combustion occurs.

- Rules for Fire prevention

 Meet with your local Fire Dept
 - Discuss & agree on guidelines
 - Have proper equipment on site
 - Assure adequate ventilation of piles or windrows
 - Avoid pile depths greater than 12 ft
 - Watch for vents
 - Monitor temperatures on all piles weekly
 - Locate the fire & open with front-end loader
 - Water embers





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A huge mountain of cow manure continues to smolder for 3 months at a feedlot near Milford, Neb. NATI HARNIK, AP



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- Odors
 - Virtually all compost feedstock can produce some odor that is objectionable to someone.
 - -The nose knows!

Some people believe that odor and compost are both synonymous.

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- Odors
 - Active composting
 - Breaking down complex organic compounds
 - Microbial action facilitates breakdown and
 - odors
 - Odors released are dictated by
 - Facility design
 - Process design
 - Environmental conditions

- Odors
 - Active composting

 Creates hot air which rises and carries odors and volatile compounds are driven off

• The more odorous the beginning feedstock the higher the potential for odor problems

- Odors
 - Minimizing the risk
 - Understand the composting process
 - **Facility design**
 - set backs
 - topography
 - seasonal wind conditions
 - Screen with wind breaks and vegetation
 - **Understand the composting process**

Odors

 Management practices to minimize odor problems

 Know and understand composting & monitoring parameters, C:N ratio, Oxygen, pH, and moisture

Odors

 Management practices to minimize odor problems

C:N Ratio

More than 30:1 - Seldom a problem except when piles are too wet, too large, and insufficient in oxygen.

Less than 25:1 - Common problem due to excess Nitrogen. Most easily corrected by adding carbonaceous materials and increasing oxygen by reducing pile size, increasing bulking material Frank Franciosi 2/22/2005

Odors

 Management practices to minimize odor problems **Oxygen - Less than 2%** Measure with an Oxygen Analyzer Aerate more frequently **Reduce pile size to increase convection** currents Add courser bulking materials to increase porosity **Check moisture**

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- Odors
 - Management practices to minimize odor problems
 Moisture
 Ideal range 50-60%
 Hand squeeze test
 Oven dry composite sample
 Too wet - Turn to dry out or add more bulking materials

Odors

pH

 Management practices to minimize odor problems

Test feedstocks & compost mix

Ammonia Odor - Indication of a high pH add lower pH materials such as sulfur, check C:N ratio or increase porosity

Hydrogen Sulfide (Rotten Egg Odor) indication of a low pH or low oxygen, add more bulking materials, reduce pile size or small

Page 22 amounts of lime Frank Franciosi

- Contaminants
 - Pre-test feedstock sources
 - Post signs
 - Track all incoming feedstock by load
 - Visually inspect loads as they are received
 - Charge addition fees for contamination
 - Remove contaminants before processing

- Plastic Contaminant
 - Yard Waste
 - Separate at curbside
 - Change to paper or bio-degradable bags

- Plastic
 Contaminant
 - Post Process
 Removal
 - Separate at



ove



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