

NC: Expanding Organics Recycling through Non-Regulatory Efforts

Jorge Montezuma, EIT

Organics Recycling Specialist

NC Department of Environmental Quality

Division of Environmental Assistance & Customer Service

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OUTLINE

NC Gov't & Organics State Recycling Office Technical Assistance Grants Maps and Gaps Reported Numbers Stormwater BMPs Listserv Regional Groups



NC GOVERNMENT & ORGANICS



- Bans from MSW Landfills
 - -Yard Waste
 - -Pallets
- •NC DENR 1996 Compost Rules

"STATE RECYCLING OFFICE"

Technical Assistance

Troubleshoot Operations

Navigate Permitting ->

Research Markets

Search Feedstocks

Create Clusters

Liason

DWM Solid Waste Section

Division of Environmental Assistance & Customer Service

DWR Non-Discharge Permitting Unit

State Vet's Office

DWR Animal Feeding Operations

DWR Stormwater Permitting





Superintendent: school opponents latch onto 'stink' controversy

Published 8:57 am Wednesday, July 15, 2015

Superintendent Dr. Darrin Hartness told the school board members last week the issue involving the Gallins farm has nothing to do with the school system, nothing to do with the new high school and nothing to do with commercial composting, but "has become political and that's real unfortunate."



NCDENR Grants at Work!

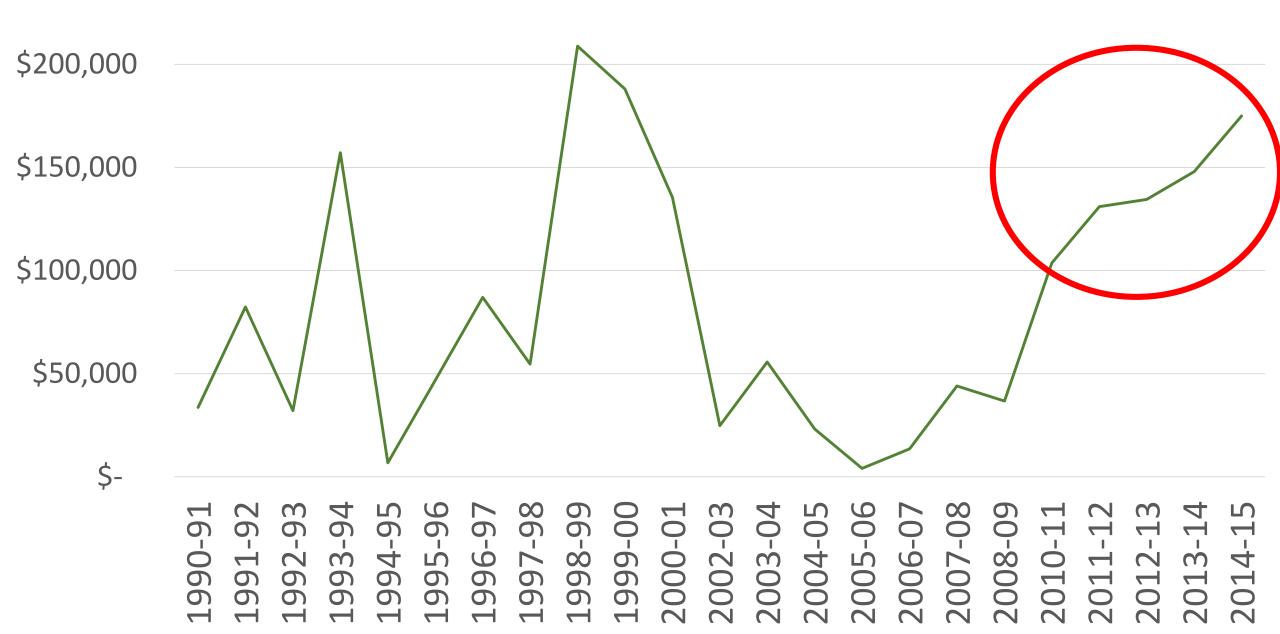
Since 1990:

111 Organic Recycling Grant Awards \$1.9 million awarded 162,000+ reported composted TONS 17 reported FTE jobs created

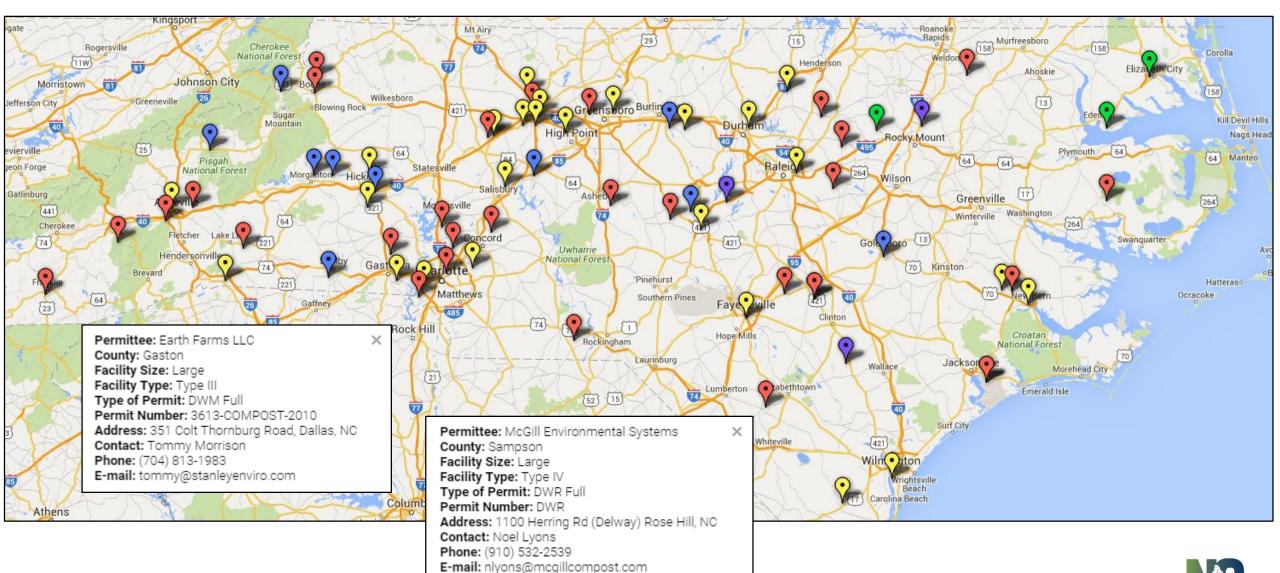
(\$12 awarded/ton diverted/reporting year)

ORGANICS PROJECTS FUNDED



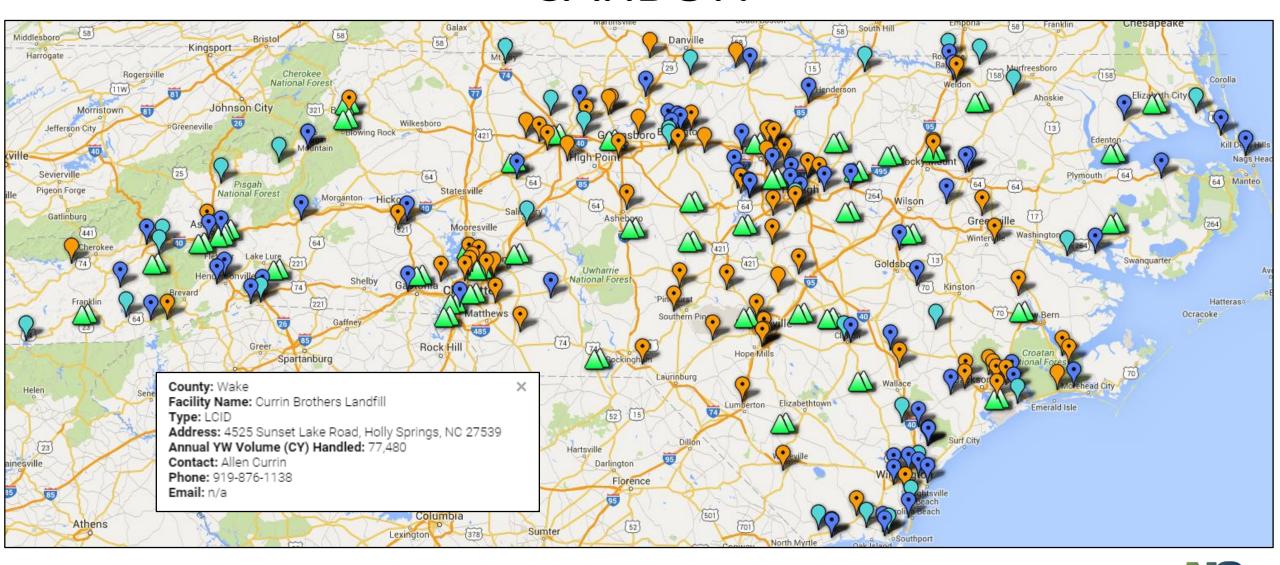


PERMITTED COMPOSTING FACILITIES



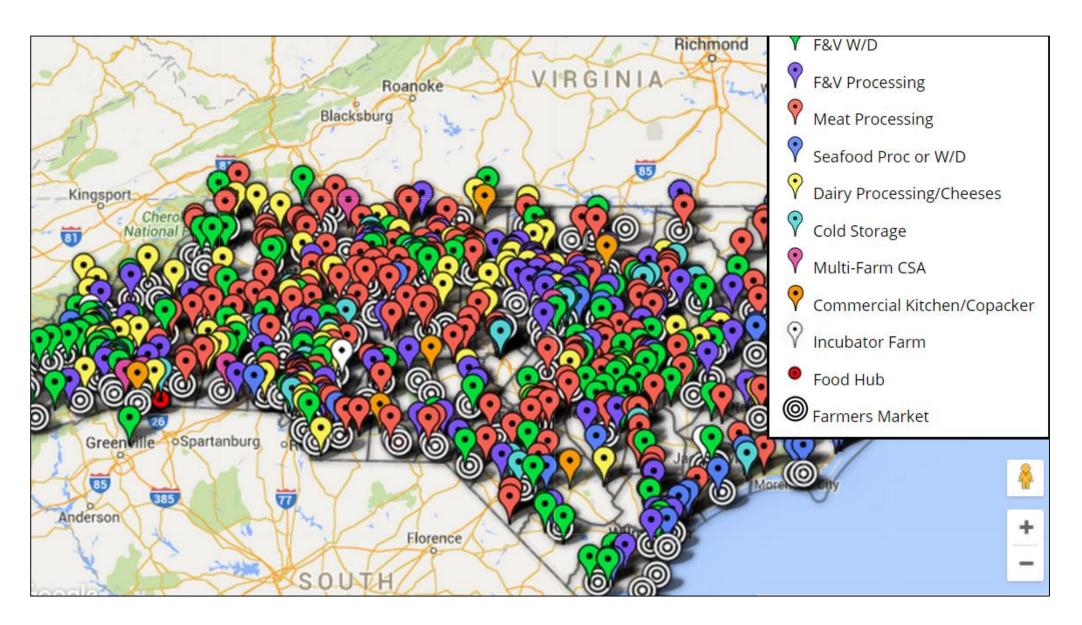
NORTH CAROLINA

CARBON

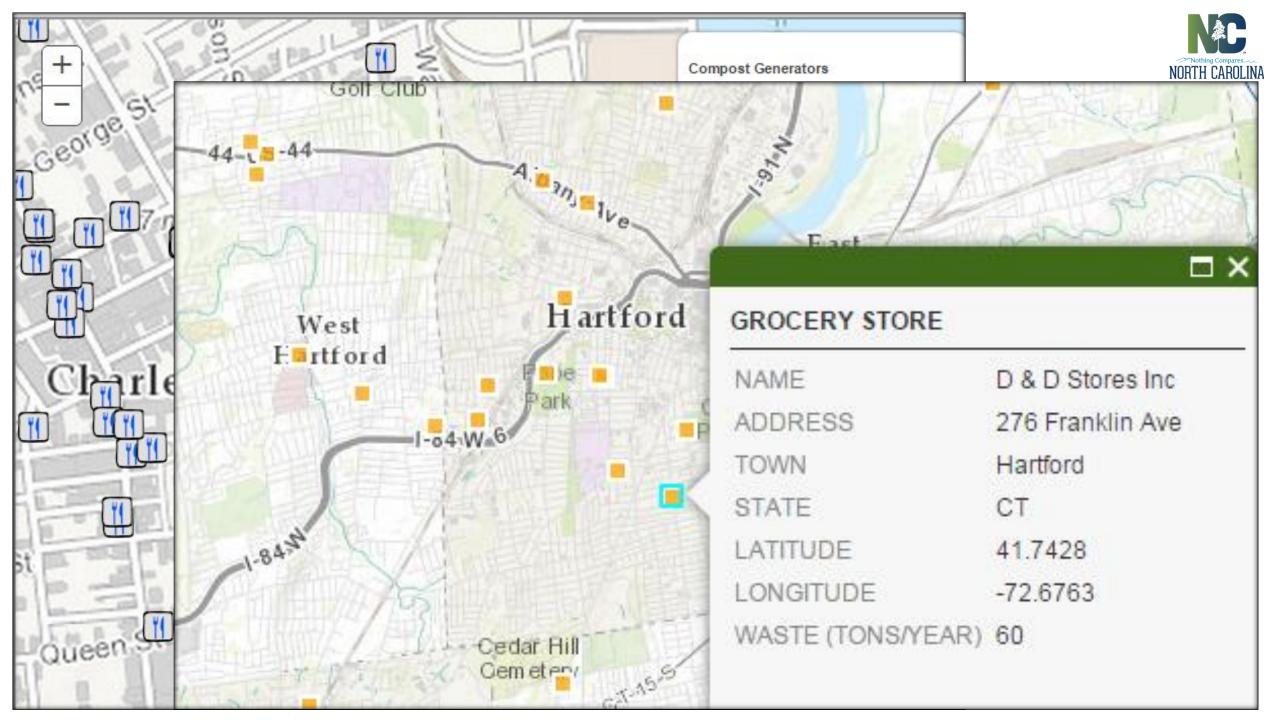




NC LOCAL FOOD INVENTORY MAP



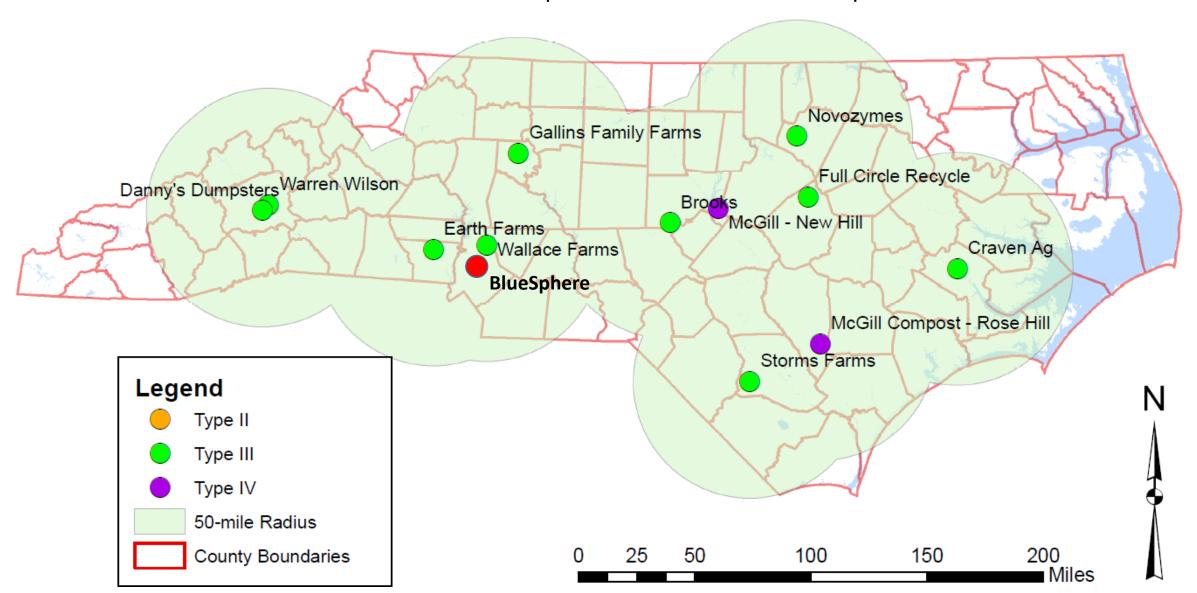




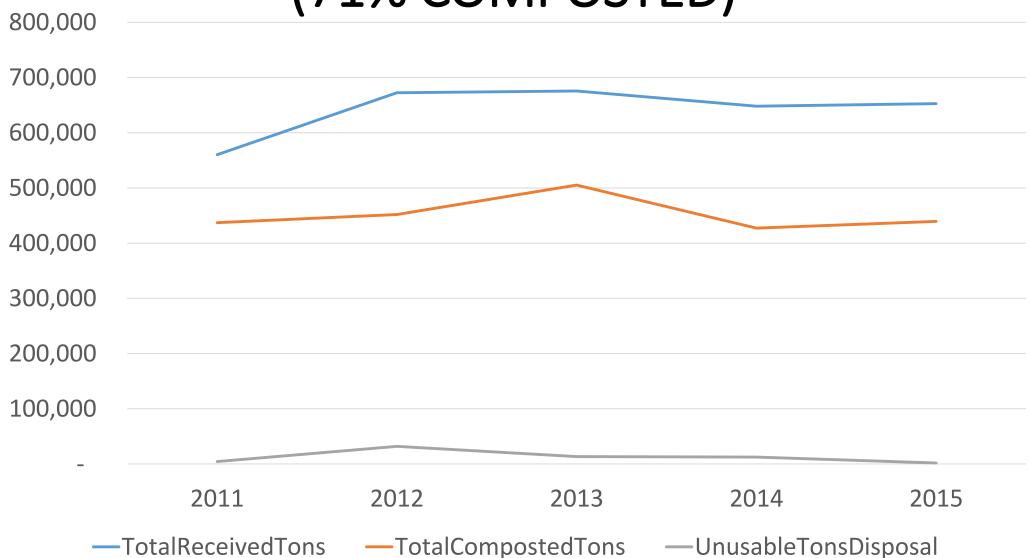
PERMITTED COMPOSTING FACILITIES



Able to Accept Off-Site Food Scraps

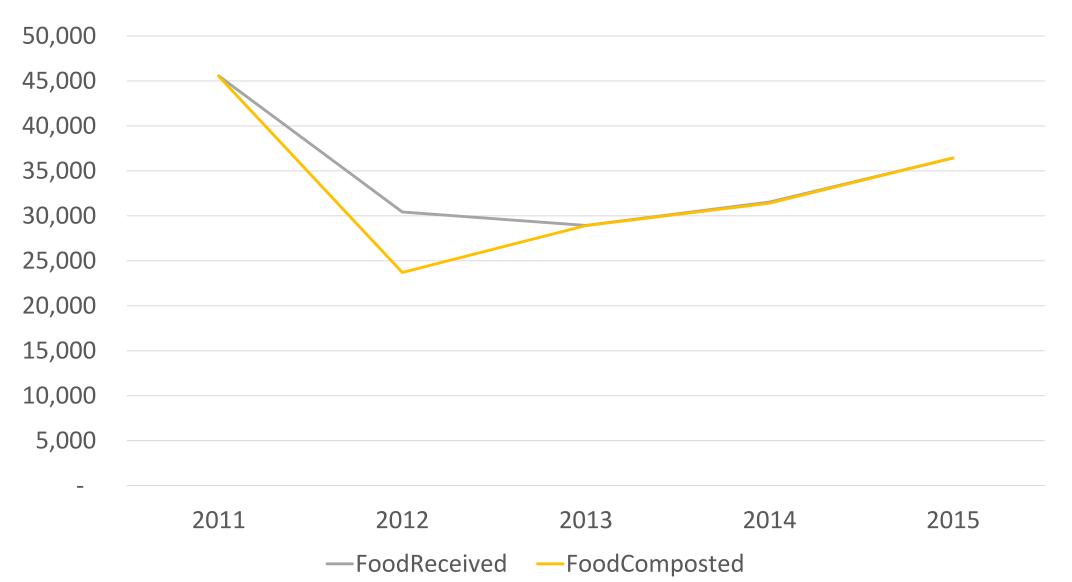


MATERIALS COMING IN (71% COMPOSTED)



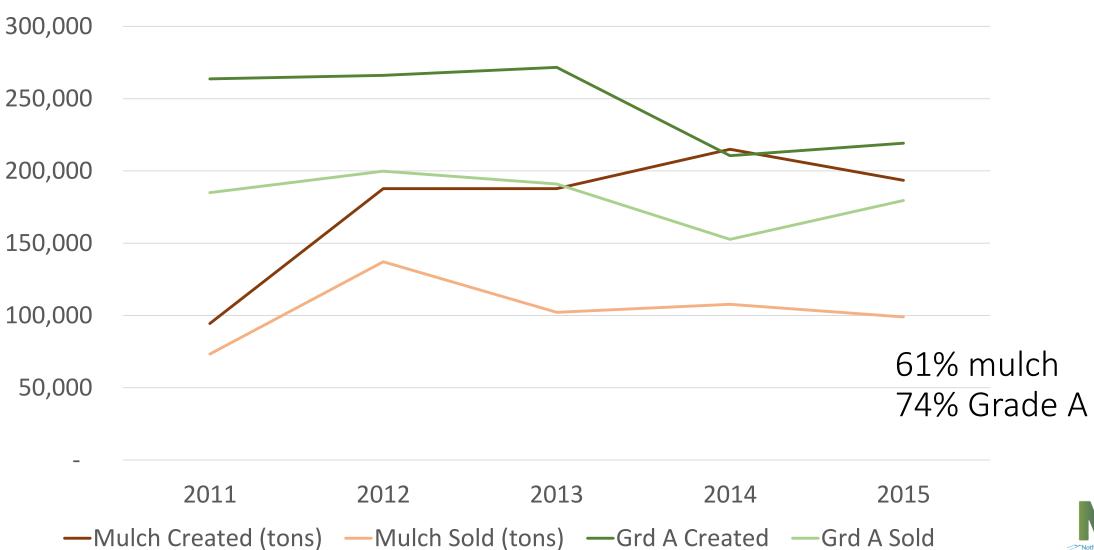
NORTH CAROLINA

FOOD SCRAPS (tons)





PRODUCT (tons)





Informational Manual Composting Facility Stormwater BMPs



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources

DRAFT | SEPTEMBER 2015





DRAFT - Composting Facility Stormwater BMPs

September 2015

9. LEVEL SPREADER - VEGETATIVE FILTER STRIP SYSTEM

Description

A level spreader - vegetative filter strip (LS-VF5) consists of a level spreader in series with a vegetative filter strip. A LS-VF5 is designed to diffuse stormwater over a level concrete lip in order to produce sheet flow over the VFS. The vegetation and soils in the VFS remove pollutants primarily via filtration and infiltration.

A LS-VFS is typically installed to provide diffuse flow per a buffer rule, to meet stormwater rule provisions, or to provide pollutant removal. Design requirements for the system vary based on the regulatory requirements and the type of ground cover in the VFS. A



VFS is placed into one of four categories: protected riparian buffer, wooded stormwater setback/buffer, herbaceous stormwater setback/buffer, or engineered filter strip. The VFS is usually 30 feet in width except when the LS-VFS is used to meet stormwater rule requirements in SA waters, in which case the VFS must be a minimum of 50 feet in width.

Purpose

- Can reduce particulate pollutants such as sediment, organic matter, and trace metals.
- Slows down water flow and promotes infiltration.
- Meets diffuse flow requirements under the buffer and stormwater programs.

Design Considerations

- The LS must be constructed with a uniform slope of zero percent (or level).
- A LS-VFS does not have the capability for stormwater detention; however, it does provide some
 volume control for smaller storms via infiltration in the VFS, particularly in soils with higher
 infiltration rates.
- The length of the LS-VFS must be determined based on the flow rate that is directed to it.
- The LS must be straight or convex.
- When used to meet Stormwater Rule requirements, the VFS must have a longitudinal slope of less than 5 percent if for wooded vegetation and 8 percent if it is graded and grassed.
- This BMP is vulnerable to excess solids loading.

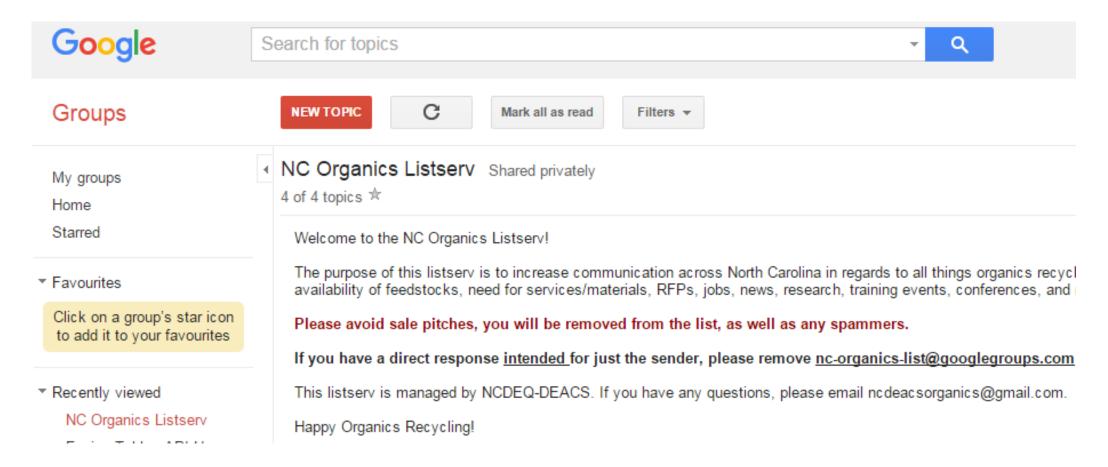
Operation and Maintenance Considerations

- Maintenance of an LS-VFS involves periodic sediment removal in the level spreader swale and
 routine mowing and replanting of VFS grass when necessary.
- Strips receiving excessive sediment may require periodic re-grading and re-seeding of their upslope
 edge because deposited sediment can kill grass and prevent the LS-VFS from achieving diffuse flow.

For more information see Chapter 8 Level Spreader - Vegetative Filter Strip System in the NCDENR Stormwater BMP Manual at http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/lr/bmp-manual.

Information Sheet

LISTSERV



REGIONAL GROUPS





Are you ready to DOO your part?

Jorge Montezuma

Jorge.Montezuma@ncdenr.gov

919-707-8123

