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Zero Waste Washington

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Topics

- ► Environmental and practical importance
- ► Applications and products
- ▶ Jurisdiction responsibilities and efforts
- Industry responsibilities and efforts

















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Also assists in reducing on-going inputs, reduce plant loss during establishment

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Reducing On-going Costs through Compost / Mulch Usage

High Application Rates for Landscaping - Nutrient \$\$ Savings

Yard Trimmings Compost Nutrient Content of 0.67 - 0.25 - 0.33 (wet wt basis)

| | Total Nutrients in | 1st Year % | 1st Year Nutrient | Value of Nutrients / | Value of | Value of Nutrients |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 2.3 t / 1,000 ft ² | Release | / 1,000 ft ^{2**} | Ton | Nutrients in 2.3 t | in 2.3 t / 1,000 ft ^{2*} |
| Nitrogen | 30.8 | 25% | 7.71*** | 13.4 lbs/t x \$1.50/lb. N value = \$20.10/t | \$46.23 | \$1.06 |
| Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅) | 11.5 | 20% | 2.3 | 5 lbs/t x \$0.70/lb. P value = \$3.50/t | \$8.05 | \$0.185 |
| Potassium (K ₂ O) | 15.2 | 70% | 10.63 | 6.6 lbs/t x \$0.75/lb. K value = \$4.95/t | \$11.39 | \$0.26 |
| | | | | Total nutrient value / ton = \$28.55/t | \$65.67 | \$1.50 |

High Application Rates for Landscaping - Water \$\$ Savings

Turf & Garden Area Example – 1,000 SF area, incorporating compost into 6" depth

| Length (ft.) | Width (ft.) | Depth (ft.) | Volume of Soil Treated (CF) | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 50 | 20 | 0.5 | 500 | |
| Volume of Soil Treated (CF) | Est. % OM Added* | Added WHC (Gal) | Water Saved (Gal) | |
| 500 | 2.5 1.5" app. rate of compost | 0.375 | 469 | |
| Water Saved (Gal) 469 | Cost of Water (Gal) \$0.05 | Annual Water Savings \$23.44 | Number of years (amortized) | 5 Year Water Savings \$117.19 |
| | 70.00 | | - | 7 |





Drought Response / Resilience

• Eastern Washington - water saving tool

• Drought Response / Resilience - CA MWELO Ordinance

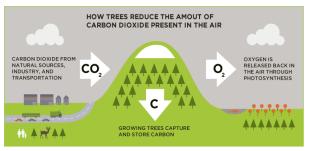
-Applies to projects with 500 sf of "landscape area"

-Apply 4CY of compost and 9CY of mutch / 1,000 SF

-Projects must meet a water budget, calculated based on plant water needs and efficiency of irrigation

-Require local, recycled compost and mulch to be used

Carbon Sequestration



Key and inexpensive means to beneficially impacting climate change

The process that removes ${\rm CO_2}$ from atmospheric circulation is photosynthesis... Christine Jones, Soil Ecologist



State movement, and great opportunity in California





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Compost Application

Soil Incorporant

- Ag crop establishment
- Garden bed preparation
- Nursery production
- Reclamation/remediation
- Roadside Vegetation
- Turf establishment

Surface Applied

- Erosion control media
- Fruit / nut trees
- Garden bed / tree mulch
- Lawn conversion (sheet mulching)
- Turf topdressing

Growing Media Component

- Backfill mixes (tree and shrub plantings)
- Container/potting substrates
- Golf course (e.g., tee, green, divot mixes)
- Landscape (e.g., rooftop, raised planters)
- Manufactured topsoil

Lots of applications - Staple of landscape (lawn/garden), extensively used in agriculture and environmental applications











Seattle and Other Cities



MULCH FOR BIORETENTION FACILITIES 3" of Aged mulch or composted mulch.

Media Requirements

- Bioretention soil shall consist of two parts fine compost (approximately 35 to 40 percent) by volume meeting the requirements of Section 9-14.4(9), and
- Three parts Mineral Aggregate (approximately 60 to 65 percent), by volume meeting the requirements of Section 9-03.2(2).
- The mixture shall be well blended to produce a homogeneous mix

AD DECADES OF SERVICE TO THE CONFOSITION AND DRIGHNES RECYCLING HOUSING

Like in California, several specs already exist which require products that meet the SB 1383 purchasing requirement





Start with an Internal Audit

- ▶ What's being specified and utilized? Why?
 - Which processes and products which can be replaced (by compost, mulch, compost-based systems?)
- ▶ Processes and Products better understand them
 - Landscape construction and maintenance practices
 - Turf and sports turf management practices
 - Storm water and erosion control requirements and practices
 - Related environmental practices and requirements
 - > Reclamation / Renovation opportunities
 - Food, local ag and other educational programs, etc.

Consider ALL departments



Review and Modify Internal BMP's

- ► Gather related specification and BMP documents
 - Construction and maintenance practices
 - Parks, roads, landscape, erosion control, storm water management
- Review / Evaluate existing methods
 - Inspect sites and projects, as necessary
 - Evaluate effectiveness of current methods need improvement anyway
- ► Talk to staff and management
 - Consider existing requirements and budgets
 - Will additional staffing or equipment be required?
- Modify related documents
- ► Educate (Sell) the staff







Will budget assistance be necessary?

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Review and Modify External Specifications (Standard Documents)

- ► Gather and review standard specifications used in bid documents (project completed through external contractors)
 - Obtain technical assistance to modify specifications
 - Require or give preference to ReScape and related requirements
- Create a list of the jurisdictions qualified contractors and specifiers (landscape architects & engineers) Update annually?
 - They will require education to assure usage follow through
 - They will have to require the same for their contractors
- ► May need to create list of allowable suppliers (and products)
- ► Consider legal bid document requirements (and address)
 - Require the implementation of an environmental preferable purchasing (EPP), or a tougher one?





Modifying Specifications & BMPs
 Modification of municipal standards of practice, requiring recycled products and related techniques (green techniques)
 Develop / implement environmentally preferable purchasing practices
 Educate City departments, encourage (require) usage, dispel misconceptions regarding product usage
 Modify related specification and BMP documents for both internal usage and usage through contractors on city funded projects (need enforcement)

Modifying Specifications & BMPs

► Historically, focusing on landscape sustainability, soil and water protection and conservation

INITIATIVES

- Reducing irrigation
- Require 5% organic matter in project soils (and increase soil depth)
- Improving storm water management / capture though green infrastructure (e.g., Soils For Salmon program)
- Enforce erosion control regulation protecting surface waters
- Soil carbon sequestration though compost application (e.g., Marin Carbon Project)
- Meeting city climate change goals
- Community gardens / in-city agriculture
- Require usage on public lands rented / leased (e.g., farmland)

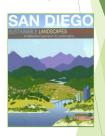
Not a comprehensive list



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Modifying Specifications

- ► Compost placed in government (and private) specifications
 - General landscaping pushed for many years
 - ▶ Want to achieve 'approved equal' status, or simply replace (e.g., peat)
 - Erosion/sediment control and storm water mgt was the breakthrough
 - ▶ NPDES Phase II was enacted, regulations helped!
 - Topsoil manufacturing lack of 'good' topsoil
 - NEWER EFFORT Fix soil or require minimum 5% OM content for imported soils (public and private projects)
 - NEWEST EFFORT- Expand volume of soil required (6" to 12", improves plant establishment/growth & storm water management)
- ▶ Important to get qualified technical assistance
 - Must understand typical and creative applications for compost
 - Must be able to develop numerical product standards, as well as educate staff, specifiers and contractors





Specifications are Available

Specification

Planting Bed Establishment with Compost

Description:

This work shall consist of incorporating compost within the root zone in order to improve soil quality and plant growth. This specification applies to all types of plantings including; trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants.

Materials:

Compost shall be a well decomposed, stable, weed free organic matter source. It shall be derived from: agricultural, food, or industrial residuals; biosolids (treated sewage sludge); yard trimmings; source-separated or mixed solid waste. The product shall contain no substances toxic to plants and shall be reasonably free (< 0.50% by dry weight) of man-made foreign matter. The compost will possess no objectionable odors and shall not resemble the raw material from which it was derived. For acid loving plants, only use a compost that has not received the addition of liming agents or ash by-products.

Construction Requirements:

 Compost shall be uniformly applied over the planting area at an average to 2 inches.

Incorporate uniformly to a depth of 6 to 8 inches using a rotary tille appropriate equipment. Lower compost application rates may be necessary to salt sensitive crops or where composts possessing higher salt levels are used.

 Pre-plant fertilizer and pH adjusting agents (e.g., lime and sulfur) may be applied in conjunction with compost incorporation, as necessary.

Product Parameters:

| | Parameters ^{1,6} | Reported as (units of measure) | General Range | |
|----|---|---|--|--|
| | pH ² | pH units | 6.0 - 8.5 | |
| | Soluble Salt Concentration ² | dS/m (mmhos/cm) | Maximum 10 | |
| | (electrical conductivity) | | | |
| | Moisture Content | %, wet weight basis | 30 - 60 | |
| | Organic Matter Content | %, dry weight basis | 30 - 65 | |
| | Particle Size | % passing a selected mesh size, dry weight basis | 98% pass through 3/4" screen or smaller | |
| | Stability ³ | | | |
| | Carbon Dioxide | | | |
| | Evolution Rate | mg CO₂-C per g OM per day | < 4 | |
| | Maturity ³ (Bioassay) | | | |
| | Seed Emergence and | %, relative to positive control | Minimum 80% | |
| | Seedling Vigor | %, relative to positive control | Minimum 80% | |
| | Physical Contaminants (inerts) | %, dry weight basis | < 0.50 (<25% film plastic) | |
| | Chemical Contaminants ⁴ | mg/kg (ppm) | Meet or exceed US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3 levels | |
| | Biological Contaminants ⁵ | | | |
| ge | Select Pathogens | | | |
| | Fecal Coliform Bacteria, or | MPN per gram per dry weight | Hank on amount HE EDA Class A | |
| | Salmonella | MPN per 4 grams per dry weight | Meet or exceed US EPA Class A standard 40 CFR § 503 32(a) | |

Good spec examples exist, but will need to be modified based on the application

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Qualifying Manufacturers / Suppliers

Will have to be licensed solid waste management facilities

▶ Depending on the application, may have to be Listed or certified through other programs

Creating supplier lists may be required

Perhaps regionally logo system could be implemented



| Compost Parameters | Reported as | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| pН | N/A | |
| Soluble salts | dS/m (mmhos/cm) | |
| Primary plant nutrients | %, as-is (wet) & dry weight basis | |
| Nitrogen | Total N | |
| Phosphorus | P ₂ O ₃ | |
| Potassium | K,O | |
| Calcium | Ca | |
| Magnesium | Mg | |
| Moisture content | %, wet weight basis | |
| Organic matter content | %, dry weight basis | |
| Particle size | Screen size passing through | |
| Stability (respirometry) | mg CO ₂ -C/g OM per day | |
| Maturity (Bioassay) | | |
| -Percent emergence | % (average) | |
| -Relative seedling vigor | % (average) | |
| Select Pathogens | PASS/FAIL (Per US EPA Class A standards, 40 CFR (503.32(a) | |
| Trace metals | PASS/FAE. (Per US EPA standards, 40 CFR (503.11, Table 3) | |



Funding

- Staff and contractor education
- Specification and BMP review and modification
- Increased staffing for land management department or budget for hiring contractors
- Increase enforcement staffing
- Application equipment

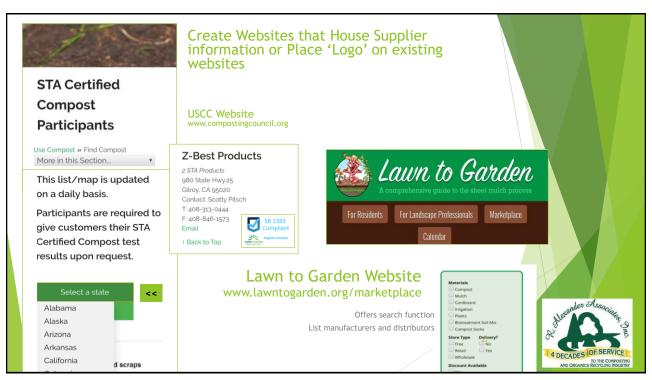
Expanding municipal usage requires 'buy in' from the top down

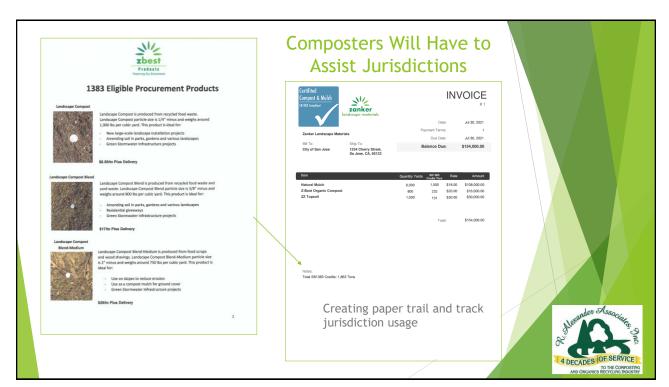














Who can use Compost / Mulch when a
Jurisdiction Cannot Use the Required Volume?

• Give-aways to public - will probably not move much
volume, and can interfere with companies that resell
these products already

• Agriculture - private vs. public land
- Don't want to interfere with existing markets

• Reclamation - cure societal and industrial scars

Much still to figure out here!

Meeting Product Usage Requirements

- ▶ Implementation will take effort and time (devil is in the detail)
 - Jurisdiction must start planning early, rushing leads to mistakes
 - Can affect budget / staffing, logistics / tracking (mechanisms)
- ▶ Jurisdictions have to consider how they will meet the requirements, and decide if they need help doing so
 - Planning and/or implementation
- ▶ Jurisdictions must consider other usage options, if (when) they cannot use the required volumes on an annual basis
- ➤ Starting Point... audit internal uses, reviewing specs/BMP's (attitudes), modify specs, create quality control and tracking systems, educate (involve) staff and contactors



4 DECADES OF SERVI

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QUESTIONS?

Ron Alexander R. Alexander Associates, Inc. Apex, NC – www.alexassoc.net Ron@alexassoc.net 919-367-8350 o, 919-349-0460 m

Major services include:

- •Organic Recycled Product Market Research, Assessments and Development
- •Organic Recycled Product Sales, Marketing and End Use Education/Training
- Product Development, Labeling and Registration
 Project Development Services (and Feedstock Acquisition)
- •Production Facility and Marketing Program Audits
- •North American Composting / Organics Recycling Industry Market Research
- •Plus Other Services

Thank you to the Washington State Workgroup on Organics Management to Reduce Methane and Combat Climate Change

