

Wilson, Donna

From: Jim Frei <jdfrei@stormwatergroup.com>
Sent: Sunday, December 13, 2015 6:27 PM
To: Wilson, Donna
Cc: guenter.h@goodearth.org; rod@goodearth.org; knight.rv60@gmail.com
Subject: Good Earth Horticulture - Edenton Compost Facility - Permit Re-application
Attachments: Permit re-application (Edenton).pdf

Ms. Wilson:

Please find attached the electronic version of the permit re-application for the subject project.

The hardcopy will be submitted on Monday December 14, 2015 via USPS Priority mail.

It is our understanding that an invoice in the amount of \$1,250.00 will be mailed to the applicant upon receipt of this re-application.

You may contact Mr. R V Knight at 252-482-8528 if you need additional information regarding the operation of this facility.

jim frei
[stormwater services group, llc](#)
raleigh, nc
ph: 919.661.9954
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**Good Earth Horticulture, Inc.
Edenton Compost Facility**

Permit No. 2102

Re-Application Package

Signature page of applicant –

Name of facility GOOD EARTH HORTICULTURE, INC
EDENTON COMPOST FACILITY

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision and that the information provided in this application is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge.

I understand that North Carolina General Statute 130A-22 provides for administrative penalties of up to fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) per day per each violation of the Solid Waste Management Rules. I further understand that the Solid Waste Management Rules may be revised or amended in the future and that the facility siting and operations of this solid waste management facility will be required to comply with all such revisions or amendments.

Julius Leary Julius Leary 11/06/15
Signature Print Name Date
Plant manager
Title

GOOD EARTH HORTICULTURE, INC.
Business or organization name

December 10, 2015

Donna J. Wilson
NC DEQ, Division of Waste Management
Solid Waste Section
1646 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1646

**RE: Permit Re-Application - Good Earth Horticulture, Inc.
Permit No. 2102**

Dear Ms. Wilson:

Following is our permit re-application for our compost facility located in Edenton NC. There have been no significant changes to the facility since it was permitted under the name Bio-Comp, Inc. in January 2011.

This facility may increase its production of final product from 36,000 cubic yards per year to 80,000 cubic yards per year over the next two to three years if current market trends continue.

In your email dated August 13, 2015, you asked for two additional items:

1. The total acreage of the actual compost area is **4.2 acres**.
2. The frequency of temperature monitoring will be increased to a **Monday-Wednesday-Friday** schedule.

Section 1 – General Information - Provide a narrative discussion, including the following:

1. *The name of the facility or proposed facility:*
Good Earth Horticulture, Inc.
Edenton Compost Facility

The facility is a Large Type 2 Facility; it receives only three waste products – silviculture waste in the form of pine bark, peanut hulls, and cotton gin trash.

2. *Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the applicant/owner and contact person:*
Guenter Burkhardt
Good Earth Horticulture, Inc.
5950 Broadway St.
Lancaster NY 14086-9531
(716) 684-8111
Email: guenter.h@goodearth.org

Local Contact:

R V Knight
Good Earth Horticulture, Inc.
2116 Bio-Comp Dr.
Edenton NC 27932
(252) 482-8528
Email: knightrv60@gmail.com

3. *Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the landowner, if not the applicant.*

Applicant is the landowner.

4. *Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the engineer and/or composting consultant (if applicable).*

Not applicable as no processes or operations have changed since original permit was issued.

5. *Name, address, telephone number, and email address of person to receive permit fee invoices and annual fee invoices, if applicable.*

Guenter Burkhardt
Good Earth Horticulture, Inc.
5950 Broadway St.
Lancaster NY 14086-9531
(716) 684-8111
Email: guenter.h@goodearth.org

Section 3 - Design Plan – Provide a narrative discussion, broken into appropriate sections, that includes the following items:

1. *List the types of feedstocks, residuals, bulking materials, and amendments to be accepted (for example, yard waste, land clearing debris, pre-consumer food waste, post-consumer food waste, grease trap waste, agricultural waste, etc.). For each material, provide a description, list the sources, and indicate whether it will be accepted from the general public. Analytical data will be required for materials that could contain metals or other contaminants, such as commercial or industrial by-products. For wastewater treatment plant sludge/biosolids, provide analytical analysis of total metals by SW-846 methods, for arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, and zinc, for each waste source.*

Feedstocks consist of silviculture waste in the form of pine bark, peanut hulls, and cotton gin trash. Sources are from logging operations and lumber mills, peanut processing plants, and cotton gins within a 100-mile radius of Edenton.

No materials are accepted from the general public.

The most recent analytical monitoring data is attached.

No WWTP sludge, grease-trap wastes, or bio-solids are accepted at this facility.

2. *Provide an estimate of the total amount of materials to be received at the facility per day, week, or month, in tons or cubic yards. Provide an approximate amount for each type of feedstock to be received, per day, week, or month. Describe any seasonal variation for any of the materials.*

Site currently receives about 1700 cy per month of pine bark, 3400 cy per month of peanut hulls, and 420 cy per month of cotton gin trash per month. These volumes will double if the facility increases production to 80,000 cy per year of final product.

The received volume of peanut hulls and cotton gin trash increases slightly during the 4th quarter of each year as this is the harvesting season.

3. *Design capacity of the facility. The site capacity is the incoming volume, or throughput, per year, and is based on the compost method, duration of the process, and the size of the facility. Show calculations for Large Type 3 and 4 facilities.*

This Large Type 2 facility has a design capacity of 80,000 cy per year as indicated in the 2011 Permit.

4. *Describe and provide compost recipes.*
 - a. *For Type 1 and Type 2 operations, describe plan for balancing the carbon and nitrogen ratio (“browns” and “greens”).*

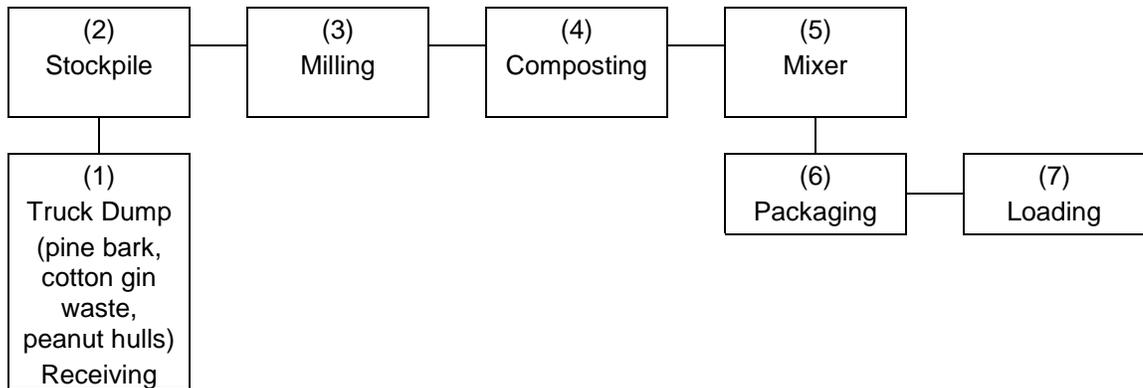
The Permittee does not actively balance C to N; the balancing occurs naturally during the composting phase. Final product is tested, and has always been within the limits set by the customer.

5. *Methods used for measuring, shredding, mixing, and proportioning feedstock materials, to insure the proper ratios are met.*

Only three feedstocks are used, and they are not proportioned in any set volume ratios.

Pine bark is run through a hammer mill to break up any large pieces such as twigs and small limbs that may be mixed in with the pine bark.

6. *A process flow diagram of the entire facility, including the type, size, and location of all major equipment, and feedstock flow streams. The flow streams should indicate the quantity of materials on a wet weight and volumetric basis. Also include plans and specifications for the facility, including manufacturer's performance data for all equipment selected.*



Plans, specifications, and equipment have not changed since the 2011 Permit; thus no updates are included.

7. *Grading and sloping of site surface to prevent ponding of water.*

The facility is sited on old airport runways that were built with sufficient slopes to sheetflow runoff to the edges and away from the compost stockpiles.

8. *Anticipated process duration for each stage of the process, including receiving, preparation, composting, curing, and distribution.*

Receiving: 0.5 hr per truckload.

Preparation (Milling): 1.0 hr per 100 cy.

Composting: 21 to 60 days.

Curing (Holding): 7 to 120 days.

Packaging: 150 to 200 cy per day.

9. *Describe the compost method (windrow, static aerated pile, in-vessel, etc.), and method for time and temperature monitoring.*

Feedstock is placed into windrows on top of a concrete surface. The windrows are turned over (aerated) every 14 days for 8 weeks. Then the compost is ready for final mixing and packaging. A final turning occurs when the compost is moved to the mixing & packaging stage.

Temperature is measured Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by placing a probe into three separate sections of each windrow located near each end and at the middle.

10. *For outdoor facilities, surface water control features, including run-on and run-off. Describe plan for operation of the facility in wet weather. Surface water must be diverted from the operational, compost curing, and storage areas. For sites that will have run-off from the facility operation, a stormwater/wastewater permit will most likely be required (see page 3 for contact information).*

The facility topography and drainage patterns have not changed since the 2011 Permit. All runoff from the composting and mixing areas flows into a retention pond that does not discharge. All other runoff from the facility sheetflows through forested buffers; there are no point source discharges of stormwater from this facility.

Mr. Sergei Chernikov, Environmental Engineer with NCDENR/DWQ provided a letter in 2007 that a stormwater discharge permit was not required for this facility. Site conditions have not changed.

11. *For Type 2, 3, and 4 facilities, process water or contact water (water and liquid that has come in contact with compost or feedstocks) may either be collected and disposed of separately, or for some facilities, it is possible that it may be combined with clean surface water run-off for discharge from the site with a stormwater/wastewater permit. Describe the collection, storage, and disposal of process water. Disposal could involve connection with a sanitary sewer line, or collection in a holding tank, with the liquid periodically pumped and removed from the site for proper disposal. Process water may also be added back to the compost; however, time and temperature requirements to reduce pathogens must begin again, and the text should describe this.*

There are no discharges of process water or contact water from this facility.

12. *Describe any amendments to be added to the finished compost, if applicable, including the amount. For ash, provide analytical data. Describe storage of the amendments, maximum pile size, and methods to prevent surface water run-on and run-off, if applicable. It should be stated that samples for required compost metals analysis will be taken from the compost with the amendments added.*

Lime is added to the compost material adjust the pH. Bulk lime is stored in a wooden shed. Typical on-site volume is about 10 cy. Lime is added at the rate of 6 lbs per cy in order to raise the pH.

Samples collected for the required metals analysis are taken after amendments are added.

13. *For Large Type 2, Large Type 3, and Type 4 facilities:*
- a. *Description and sizing of the storage areas or containers for feedstocks, amendment, recyclables, finished compost, and waste.*
 - The entire site occupies approximately 56.0 acres.
 - The feedstock area is approximately 0.4 acres.
 - The composting area is approximately 4.2 acres.
 - Bulk Lime is stored in a 10'x20' shed.

- Other customer-specific amendments are stored in bags in the warehouse.
 - Finished compost is stored in covered hoppers that occupy less than 0.2 acres.
 - No recyclables are generated.
 - Waste (trash paper and plastic packaging) is placed into dumpsters.
- b. *A description of controls to address dust, odors, gas, and other air emissions. Examples include a spray mist for dust, and a biofilter or the application of three to six inches of finished compost cover over piles to control odors. For indoor facilities, describe how particulates are minimized.*
- No controls for dust, gas, or other air emissions are provided.
 - Odor is controlled by regular turning to ensure aerobic conditions in the piles.
 - No complaints for any atmospheric emissions have been received since there are no nearby residential properties.
- c. *A description of any recycling or other material handling processes used at the facility.*
- None.

Section 4 - Operation Plan – Provide a narrative discussion, broken into appropriate sections, that includes the following items:

1. *A list and description of the equipment, scales, structures, tipping floor, water source for cleaning, hopper, and any other feedstock or compost management devices. Also describe equipment maintenance.*

Equipment includes a trailer tipper powered by an electric motor, a forklift and a rubber-tired front-end loader w/ 6 cy bucket powered by diesel fuel, a hammer mill powered by an electric motor, a shaker screen powered by an electric motor, conveyor belts powered by electric motors, a packing bailer powered by electric motors, and a compost turner pulled by a diesel-fueled tractor.

Hoppers are provided to store the finished product prior to packaging.

Potable water for cleaning equipment is provided by a municipal system.

Equipment maintenance will be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's O&M manual.

2. *Site security and access control. Large sites must be secured by gates, chains, berms, fences, or other measures to prevent unauthorized entry.*

The facility access from the adjacent roadways is controlled by a chain-link fence and locked gates.

3. *Confirm that an operator will be on duty at the site at all times while the facility is open for public use to ensure compliance with operational requirements.*

The facility is not open to the public. The facility is manned during its operating hours which are 0730-1600 hrs, Monday through Friday. The gates are locked at all other times.

4. *Confirm that access roads will be of all-weather construction and maintained in good condition.*

Access roads from the state-maintained highway are constructed of 12” thick concrete. The site is a former US Army airfield.

5. *Days and hours of operation, preparations before opening, and procedures to be followed after closing for the day.*

The facility is manned during its operating hours which are 0730-1600 hrs, Monday through Friday. The gates are locked at all other times.

A visual fire patrol is conducted at the beginning and end of each work day.

6. *Signs to be posted at the entrance. Signs must provide a description of the types of feedstocks and residuals received, the types of waste prohibited, operating hours, permit number, and emergency contact phone numbers. The sign should state that no hazardous waste, asbestos containing waste, or medical waste can be received at the site. State whether the site will receive feedstocks or residuals from the general public.*

Signs are posted at each entrance gate stating the required information. The signs state that the facility is not open to the public.

7. *Permanent boundary markers may be required, depending on the layout of the site, to maintain the operation’s required setbacks to the property line or to other nearby residences, wells, floodplains, etc. If natural or existing benchmarks don’t exist, include a description of the boundary markers, installed at intervals to allow for line of sight from one marker to the next.*

The operational portion of the facility is surrounded by a chainlink fence.

8. *List of personnel required and the responsibilities of each position. For Large Type 2, Large Type 3, and Type 4 facilities, describe personnel training (including site specific operating conditions, safety, procedures in the event of equipment failure) and recordkeeping of training records.*

The personnel required to run the facility and their duties are as follows:

- Loader Operator-Mill: operates wheel loader, receives raw materials, operates hammermill.

- Loader Operator-Mixer/Production Line: loads bins for mixer and packaging line, loads bulk trucks.
- Mixer Operator: produces product, performs quality control, measures and keeps record of compost temperatures, collects samples for analysis.
- Bagger: operates packaging line.
- Palletizer: stacks product on pallet
- Forklift Operator: loads bins for mixer, receives raw materials, stages finished product for shipment, loads trucks.
- Dispatcher: receives orders from customers, schedules production, arranges trucking for delivery of finished product.
- Bookkeeper: handles accounts, invoices, and payments.

Equipment operators are trained in the safe operation of all equipment and machinery they operate including the deployment of safety guards and emergency shut-offs.

All employees are trained on the location of fire extinguishers and severe weather sheltering.

Training records are kept in the General Manager's office.

9. *A narrative description of the compost process, from beginning to end, to include arrival of materials, unloading, processing, mixing, storage, composting, curing, testing, final product storage, and removal from site. Describe the location that each of the activities takes place, and the estimated time for composting and curing.*
 - a) Feedstock is dumped into separate piles consisting of pine bark, peanut hulls, or cotton gin trash.
 - b) Pine bark is run through the hammer mill. The other two feedstocks are moved into windrows, and mixed with the pine bark.
 - c) The windrows are turned every 14 days for 8 weeks.
 - d) The compost may sit in windrows for 2 to 4 months depending on market conditions.
 - e) The composted material is moved to the mixer after which it is conveyed into hopper bins.
 - f) Customer- or product-specific amendments such as lime, vermiculite, perlite or peat may be mixed in, or the compost may be final without any amendments.
 - g) The final product is packaged into different size plastic bags for consumer (up to 10 lbs), or for commercial (1 cy) customers.
 - h) The packages are loaded onto trucks for shipment off-site.

10. *Method for screening loads for unacceptable waste. Describe plan for handling incoming loads that contain unacceptable waste. Describe storage of the unacceptable waste, the frequency of removal of the waste (at least weekly), and final disposition.*

Permittee has contracted with reliable feedstock sources to ensure no unacceptable waste is mixed in with the feedstock loads. The loader operator-mill observes each truck as it dumps its load. If a large piece of unacceptable waste is seen, it would be removed by hand or pitchfork either at the feedstock pile, at the hammer mill, or from the windrows.

Finally, if unacceptable waste got past the windrows, it would be caught and removed at the mixer screen.

11. Any special feedstock or residual handling (e.g., odorous residuals, liquids, etc.).

Not applicable.

12. Any amendment to be added to the compost, how it will be stored, when it will be added, testing of the amendment, and testing of the compost after amendment.

Amendments added as part of process included lime for adjusting the pH.

Amendments added per customer specifications include perlite, vermiculite, and peat. These items are stored in bags, and are added to the compost mix prior to packaging.

No amendments are tested by this Permittee; quality is guaranteed by the source.

Bulk lime is stored in wooden shed. Perlite and vermiculite is stored in bags on pallets in the warehouse. Peat is stored in bags on pallets outdoors.

13. Processing activities to prepare materials for composting, such as grinding.

Pine bark is run through the hammer mill to reduce the size of any large pieces. The other two feedstocks do not undergo any preparation before moving into the windrows.

14. Pile sizes for feedstock, composting, curing, and final product storage (width and height). Length is unlimited within the permitted boundary of each area. Describe distance between rows, to provide vehicular access in the event of a fire. Storage of wood debris, mulch, and finished compost should be in rows no larger than 50 feet wide and 30 feet high.

Feedstock piles can vary in size up to approximately 0.4 acres in surface area and up to 10 feet tall

Windrows are typically 24 ft wide by 8 feet tall, with 10 to 12 feet between the rows. Length can vary up to +/- 630 feet long.

15. Describe compliance with the time, temperature, and turning requirements in Rule .1406 (10), (11), or (12), as appropriate for the feedstock and compost method. Describe location of monitoring points, probe depth (at least 24 to 36 inches), monitoring frequency, and recordkeeping. The thermometer should be a probe thermometer, and it should be stated that it will be calibrated at least once per year. If the site is designed to meet Rule (12)(A), then Rule (11) is automatically met.

The material undergoing composting is kept at a temperature greater than 104°F for at least 14 days with an average temperature of at least 113°F.

Each windrow is measured in at least three locations spaced approximately 200 feet apart. The temperature is measured using a probe thermometer which is calibrated once per year by a local commercial laboratory. The temperatures are measured Monday, Wednesday, and Friday each week and recorded on the form shown in the Appendix.

16. *Describe other monitoring, such as moisture content, oxygen level, porosity, carbon to nitrogen ratio testing, etc., including method and frequency.*

Soluble salt, Moisture, pH, and C:N is monitored every six months as part of the Waste Analysis Report conducted by the NCDA. No other parameters are routinely monitored.

17. *The method of aeration provided, frequency, and the capacity of aeration equipment, for both composting and curing piles.*

The compost piles are turned once every 14 days using a compost turner that is pulled by a tractor along each side of the windrow. After 8 weeks, the piles are not turned over.

18. *Provide an odor management plan, which describes odor control measures and steps to be taken in the event of unexpected offsite odors. If odorous feedstocks are managed, that may cause odors to be detected offsite, a layer of clean compost or other material should be placed over outdoor windrows, as necessary, to control odors.*

Odor has not been a problem at this facility. If odor complaints are received, then a layer of clean compost will be placed over the windrows.

19. *Describe compost testing and the method for collecting samples, in accordance with Rule .1408(a). The sample that is collected for pathogens testing should not be collected and held over a six month period. The pathogens sample should be collected as a composite sample from finished compost onsite on the same day it is to be taken to the lab for analysis. The sample should be processed within the hold time required by the lab testing procedure, and this is usually six hours. The sample that is collected for metals analysis is to be collected and composited over a six month period (or every 20,000 tons produced) from each batch of compost. See Rule .1408(a)(2). Describe foreign matter/man-made inerts testing.*

At least three individual samples (of equal volume) are taken from each batch produced in separate areas along the side of the batch. Each sampling point will be at a depth of two to six feet into the pile from the outside surface of the pile. Samples that will analyzed for metals will be composited and accumulated over a six month period or at intervals of every 20,000 tons of product produced, whichever comes first.

The laboratory analyzing for metals will also test for foreign matter and man-made inert debris.

This facility does not receive bio-sludge or other feedstock where pathogens are expected to be present.

20. Describe distribution and ultimate use of the finished compost, in compliance with the classification requirements in Rule .1407. Describe method for removal from the site, and a contingency plan for disposal or alternative usage of residues or finished compost that cannot be used in the expected manner due to poor quality or change in market conditions. Describe the distribution label or other use instructions, in compliance with Rule .1407(g).

The finished compost will meet the classification and distribution requirements of Rule .1407 for Grade A compost. It will have no metals present, no man-made inerts present, and will be pathogen-free.

There are no restrictions on distribution or use of Grade A compost

21. Describe recordkeeping and annual reporting in accordance with Rule .1408 (b), (c), and (d). Recordkeeping should also include personnel training, inspection reports, and odor complaints and actions taken. Plan should indicate that a copy of the permit, operations plan, and site drawings will be kept on site at all times. Provide a copy of the temperature log forms and other recordkeeping forms.

This Permittee will record and maintain records for a minimum of five years. Records will be available for inspection by Division personnel during normal business hours and will be sent to the Division upon request:

- Daily operational records must be maintained, which include, at a minimum, temperature data (length of the composting period) and quantity of material processed;
- Analytical results on compost testing;
- The quantity, type and source of waste received;
- The quantity and type of waste processed into compost;
- The quantity and type of compost produced by product classification; and
- The quantity and type of compost removed for use or disposal, by product classification, and the market or permitted disposal facility.

Annual Reporting: An annual report for the period July 1 to June 30 shall be submitted by all facility owners or operators to the Division by August 1, 2016 and every August 1 thereafter and shall contain:

- The facility name, address, and permit number;
- The total quantity in tons, with sludge values expressed in dry weight, and type of waste received at the facility during the year covered by the report, including tons of waste received from local governments of origin;
- The total quantity in tons, with sludge values expressed in dry weight, and type of waste processed into compost during the year covered by the report;
- The total quantity in tons and type of compost produced at the facility, by product classification, during the year covered by the report;
- The total quantity in tons and type of compost removed for use or disposal from the facility, by product classification, along with a general description of the market if for use during the year covered by the report;

- Monthly temperature monitoring to support Rule .1406 of this Section; and
- Results of tests required in Table 3 of this Rule.

Yearly totals of solid waste (feedstock) received and composted will be reported back to the local government of origin for annual recycling reporting.

22. *Describe operational activities for surface water and process water control features (for example, drain covers, pipes, ponds, tanks). For onsite tanks, frequency of pumping and removal.*
23. *Plan for fire prevention and actions to be taken in the event of an accidental fire. Describe equipment provided to control accidental fires and arrangements made with the local fire protection agency to provide services when needed.*

The windrows are observed several times a day during the normal course of operation. If smoke or a smouldering area is noticed in a windrow, then fire extinguishers will be deployed. The smouldering area can also be separated from the rest of the windrow using the front-end loader.

Normal rainfall keeps the windrows wet enough to significantly reduce the risk of fire. If the area goes into a drought period, then the piles may be sprayed with water to keep them moist.

Fire extinguishers are provided on-site in several locations.

An on-site stormwater runoff retention pond is located on-site that provides a water source for fire fighting.

The local fire department has a key to the entrance gate to enable after-hours access.

24. *Plan for maintaining facility property in a sanitary condition and actions to be taken to minimize noise, vectors, litter, dust, and other airborne particulates. It should be stated that at the end of each operating day, the unloading area will be clean and all feedstocks will be processed/mixed or properly stored. Describe procedures to prevent blowing litter and dust from leaving the compost area and from leaving the property.*

At the end of each operating day, the unloading area will be cleaned (e.g., all loose feedstock will be pushed into the stockpile, and all feedstocks will be moved into windrows or otherwise properly stored.

Litter in the form of loose plastic packaging will be picked up at the end of each work day.

Blowing dust is contained on site by the surrounding forested buffer.

25. *Contingency plans for wind, heavy rain, snow, freezing weather and other extreme weather events, air pollution, equipment breakdown, spills, unusual traffic patterns, long-term power outages, cracks in concrete pads, etc.*

During heavy rainfall, the employees will work inside or be sent home. Snow and freezing weather may delay the compost turning for a day or two, which will not cause a problem with the on-site processes.

Most equipment repairs can be facilitated on-site with current employees who have the necessary mechanical skills. Production may cease for a day or two if parts have to be ordered, but a temporary shut-down has not been a big issue.

During power outages, back-up generators can be rented and brought to the site to power the electrical motors.

Spills of fuel and lubricants will be contained and cleaned-up with on-site resources which consist of a spill kit with several segments of absorbent boom and wipe pads. There is also an unlimited supply of absorbent in the form of compost that can be used to control a spill. Used absorbents will be bagged for off-site disposal, most likely as an industrial boiler fuel.

Significant cracks in concrete pads will be repaired with caulk, hot tar, or other appropriate methods..

The other items listed have never been a problem.

26. *Site safety procedures concerning onsite equipment (especially grinders), safety during unloading and loading of materials, and safety to address other possible site hazards to workers or the public.*

All employees are trained in the safe operation of the equipment with which they work. All operational employees wear safety glasses, work boots, work gloves, and non-loose clothing.

Mobile equipment is provided with alarms that sound when driving in reverse..

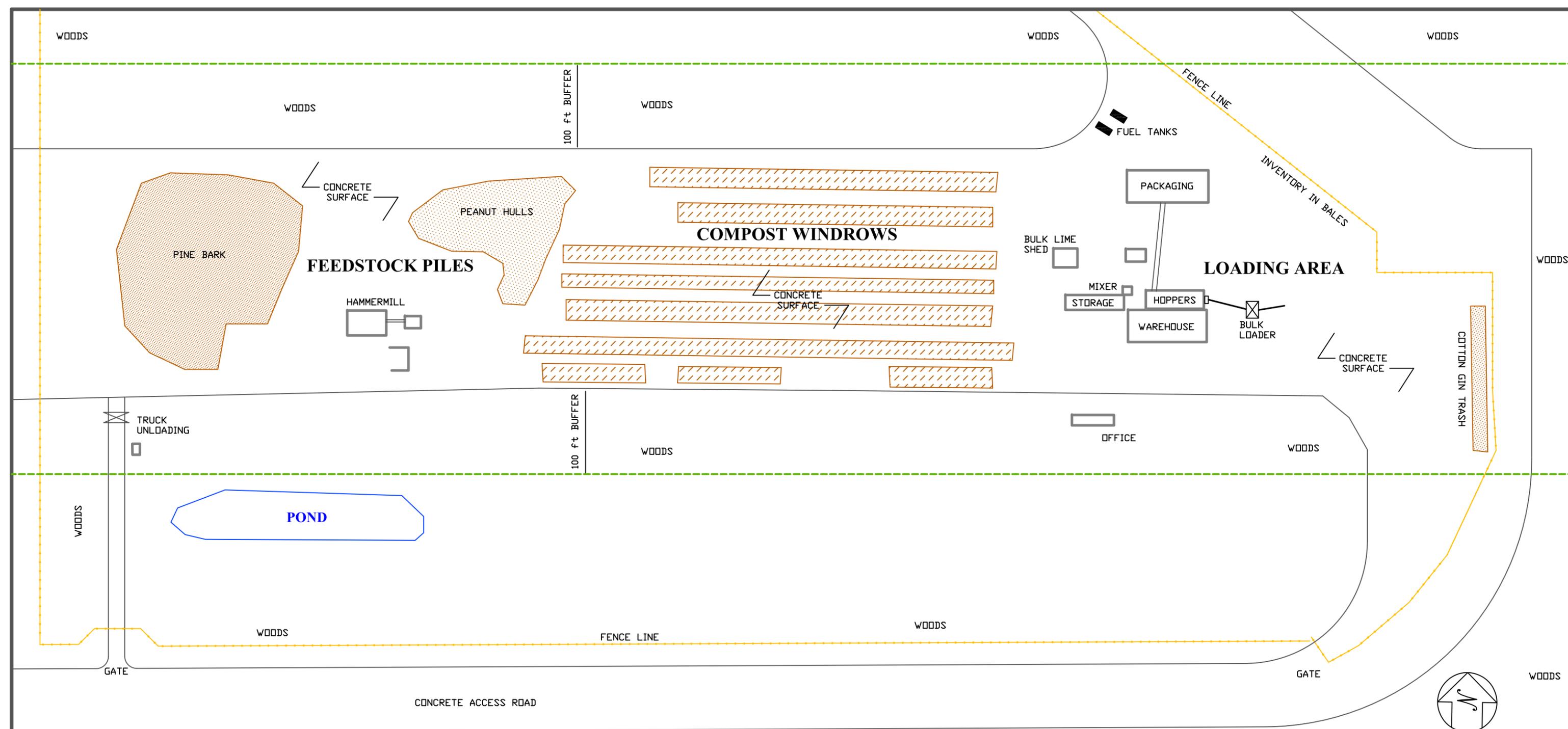
27. *Describe closure procedures for the site, if the operation should close or become inactive for at least 60 days (other than seasonal reasons). Plan should indicate that all feedstocks, waste, and compost will be removed from the site within 60 days.*

Prior to closure, all equipment will be secured with safety lock-outs installed, power sources disconnected, and weatherized to prevent deterioration. The facility closing would be anticipated in time to reduce the feedstocks and compost through normal processes. Any remaining feedstocks and compost will be removed from the site within 60 days after a permanent closure.

Appendix A



Figure 1 – Aerial View



MAP 2 - FACILITY SITE PLAN
developed for
Good Earth Horticulture, Inc.
 Edenton, North Carolina
 Compost Permit No. 2102

Map Date: October 30, 2015	Drawn By: Jim Frei
Map Scale: See Bar Scale	Checked By: Jim Frei

SwSG Stormwater Services Group, LLC Raleigh, NC (919) 661-9954



