

According to (G.S. 130A-309.09D(b)) completed forms must be returned by August 1, 2011 and a copy of this report must be sent to the County Manager of each county from which waste was received. If you have questions or require assistance in completing this report, contact your Regional Environmental Senior Specialist.

Facility Name: Novozymes North AmericaPermit: 3504-COMPOST-ID: P1118Facility Website (URL): www.naturesgreenreleaf.com

Physical Address	Mailing Address
Street 1: <u>Novozymes North America, Inc.</u>	Street 1: <u>PO Box 576</u>
Street 2: <u>445 Old Smith Farm Rd</u>	Street 2: _____
City: <u>Franklinton</u> County: <u>Franklin</u>	City: <u>Franklinton</u>
State: <u>North Carolina</u> Zip: _____	State: <u>North Carolina</u> Zip: <u>27525</u>

Primary Facility Contact Person	Billing Contact Person
Name: <u>Frank Franciosi</u>	Name: <u>Frank Franciosi</u>
Phone: <u>(919) 494-3489</u> Fax: <u>(919) 494-1472</u>	Phone: <u>(919) 494-3489</u> Fax: <u>(919) 494-1742</u>
Email: <u>frfr@novozymes.com</u>	Email: <u>frfr@novozymes.com</u>

1. Tipping Fee: \$30.00 _____ per Ton (Attach a schedule of tipping fees if appropriate.)
2. Please attach results of monthly temperature monitoring for the period of July 1, 2010 thru June 30, 2011.
3. For Type II, III, and IV facilities, attach results of tests (Waste Analysis with metals, foreign matter and pathogens) as required in Table 3 of Rule 15A NCAC 13B .1408 for the period of July 1, 2010 thru June 30, 2011. **Current Rules state that "Compost shall be analyzed at intervals of every 20,000 tons of compost produced or every six months."**
4. What type and quantity of waste was composted by your facility?

Materials COMPOSTED	Check X if Received	Tons RECEIVED	Tons COMPOSTED	Unusable Tons DISPOSED
Yard Waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13,376	13,376	0
Clean Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Sawdust	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Wooden Pallets	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Food Waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	89	89	0
Animal Waste	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Sludge and Biosolids	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Grease Trap Waste	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Animal Mortalities	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Sheetrock	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Commingled (Describe)	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Other (Describe) Enzyme Residuals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4,246	4,246	0
Other (Describe) Sawdust	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	881	881	0
Other (Describe)	<input type="checkbox"/>			
TOTAL		18,592	18,592	0



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 06 Jul. 10 / 07 Jul. 10

Product Identification Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188			
<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	%, weight basis	Not reported	Not reported
Moisture Content	%, wet weight basis	38.2	
Organic Matter Content	%, dry weight basis	67.3	
pH	units	8.05	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	1.6	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	maxium aggregate size, inches	0.38	
Stability Indicator (<i>respirometry</i>)		Stability Rating:	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.5	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.35	
Maturity Indicator (bioassay)			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	90.0	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Fecal coliform</i>
		Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i>
			<i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

Laboratory Group: Jul.10 B Laboratory Number: 0070184-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh		www.compostlab.com
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**US COMPOSTING
COUNCIL**

*Seal of Testing
Assurance*

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 06 Jul. 10 / 07 Jul. 10

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LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188

<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	% , wet weight basis	% , dry weight basis
Nitrogen	Total N	1.1	1.7
Phosphorus	P ₂ O ₅	0.48	0.77
Potassium	K ₂ O	0.33	0.53
Calcium	Ca	0.94	1.5
Magnesium	Mg	0.14	0.22
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	38.2	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	67.3	
pH	units	8.05	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	1.6	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	% under 9.5 mm, dw basis	100.0	
Stability Indicator (<i>respirometry</i>)		Stability Rating:	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.5	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.35	
Maturity Indicator (bioassay)			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	90.0	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Fecal coliform</i>
		Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i>
			<i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

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Analyst: Assaf Sadeh

www.compostlab.com



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance



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NC 27525-0576

(919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 06 Jul. 10 / 07 Jul. 10

Product Identification:	Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost	

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET for NORTH CAROLINA DOT

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188			
<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Project Specification (Allowable Limit)</i>
Organic Matter Content	67.3	%, dry weight basis	25 - 65
pH	8.05	Unitless	5.0 - 8.5
Moisture Content	38.2	%, wet weight basis	30 - 60
Soluble Salts (electrical conductivity)	1.6	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	5.0 dS/m, maximum
Particle Size	100.0	%, dry weight passing through 3 inch screen and	100%
	100.0	1 inch screen and	90% minimum
	100.0	3/4 inch screen and	65% minimum
	91.1	1/4 inch screen	50% maximum
Stability Indicator (respirometry) CO2 Evolution	0.5	mg CO2-C/g OM/day	≤ 8
Maturity Indicator (bioassay) Percent Emergence	100.0	average % of control	80%, minimum
Relative Seedling Vigor	90.0	average % of control	80%, minimum
Select Pathogens (Fecal Coliform)	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR 503.32(a)	Pass
Trace Metals	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A 40 CFR 503.13, tables 1 and 3.	Pass
Inert Contamination (man-made)	None Detected	%, dry weight	<1.0 %

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For additional information pertaining to compost use, the specific compost parameters tested for within the Seal of Testing assurance Program, or the program in general, log on to the US Composting Council's TMECC web-site at <http://www.tmecc.org>.

This compost product has been sampled and tested as required by the Seal of Testing assurance Program on the United States Composting Council (USCC), using certain methods from the "Test Methods for the Examination of Compost and Composting" manual. Test results are available upon request by contacting the compost producer (address at top of page). The USCC makes no warranties regarding this product or its content, quality, or suitability for any particular use.

Laboratory Group:	Jul.10 B	Laboratory Number:	0070184-1/1
Analyst: Assaf Sadeh		www.compostlab.com	

SOIL CONTROL LAB

42 HANGAR WAY
WATSONVILLE
CALIFORNIA
95076
USA

Account #: 0070184-1/1-2197
Group: Jul.10 B #12
Reporting Date: July 22, 2010

Novozymes NA, Inc.
P.O. Box 576
Franklinton, NC 27525-0576
Attn: Frank Franciosi

Date Received: 07 Jul. 10
Sample Identification: Nature's Green-Relief Compost
Sample ID #: 0070184 - 1/1

Nutrients	Dry wt.	As Rcvd.	units	Stability Indicator:	Biologically
Total Nitrogen:	1.7	1.1	%	CO2 Evolution	Available C
Ammonia (NH ₄ -N):	760	470	mg/kg	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	Respirometry 0.5
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N):	250	150	mg/kg	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.6
Org. Nitrogen (Org.-N):	1.6	0.99	%	Stability Rating	0.40
Phosphorus (as P ₂ O ₅):	0.78	0.48	%		very stable very stable
Phosphorus (P):	3400	2100	mg/kg	Maturity Indicator: Cucumber Bioassay	
Potassium (as K ₂ O):	0.53	0.33	%	Compost:Vermiculite(v:v)	1:1 1:3
Potassium (K):	4400	2700	mg/kg	Emergence (%)	100 *
Calcium (Ca):	1.5	0.94	%	Seedling Vigor (%)	90 NA
Magnesium (Mg):	0.22	0.14	%	Description of Plants	healthy NA
Sulfate (SO ₄ -S):	170	100	mg/kg	*Inadequate amount of sample provided for test	
Boron (Total B):	26	16	mg/kg	Pathogens	
Moisture:	0	38.2	%	Results	Units Rating
Sodium (Na):	0.12	0.072	%	Fecal Coliform	< 2.0 MPN/g pass
Chloride (Cl):	0.13	0.08	%	Salmonella	< 3 MPN/4g pass
pH Value:	NA	8.05	unit	Date Tested: 07 Jul. 10	
Bulk Density :	17	28	lb/cu ft	Inerts	% by weight
Carbonates (CaCO ₃):	2.7	1.7	lb/ton	Plastic	< 0.5
Conductivity (EC5):	2.6	1.6	mmhos/cm	Glass	< 0.5
Organic Matter:	67.3	41.6	%	Metal	< 0.5
Organic Carbon:	30.0	19.0	%	Sharps	ND
Ash:	32.7	20.2	%	Size & Volume Distribution	
C/N Ratio	17	17	ratio	MM	% by weight % by volume BD g/cc
AgIndex	> 10	> 10	ratio	> 50	0.0 0.0 0.00
				25 to 50	0.0 0.0 0.00
				16 to 25	0.0 0.0 0.00
				9.5 to 16	0.0 0.0 0.00
				6.3 to 9.5	8.9 11.9 0.25
				4.0 to 6.3	7.3 10.4 0.23
				2.0 to 4.0	10.0 14.8 0.22
				< 2.0	73.7 63.0 0.39
				Bulk Density Description:<.35 Light Materials, .35-.60 medium weight materials, >.60 Heavy Materials	
				Analyst: Assaf Sadeh	
					

*Sample was received and handled in accordance with TMECC procedures.

Account No.:
 0070184 - 1/1 - 2197
 Group: Jul.10 B No. 12

Date Received
 Sample i.d.
 Sample I.d. No.

07 Jul. 10
 Nature's Green-Relief Compost
 1/1 0070184

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Respiration Rate 0.5 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Biodegradation Rate of Your Pile	++ < Stable > < Moderately Stable > < Unstable > < High For Mulch
Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) 0.6 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Optimum Degradation Rate	++ < Stable > < Moderately Stable > < Unstable > < High For Mulch

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia/NitrateN ratio 3.0 Ratio	+++++	VeryMature> < Mature > < Immature
Ammonia N ppm 760 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++	VeryMature> < Mature > < Immature
Nitrate N ppm 250 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++	< Immature > < Mature
pH value 8.05 units	+++++	< Immature > < Mature > < Immature
Cucumber Emergence 100.0 percent	+++++	< Immature > < Mature

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform < 1000 MPN/g dry wt.	+++++	< Safe > < High Fecal Coliform
Salmonella Less than 3 /4g dry wt.	+++++	<Safe (none detected) > < High Salmonella Count(> 3 per 4 grams)
Metals US EPA 503 Pass dry wt.	+++++	<All Metals Pass > < One or more Metals Fail

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P2O5+K2O) 3.0 Percent dry wt.	+++++	<Low > < Average > < High Nutrient Content
AgIndex (Nutrients / Sodium and Chloride Salts) 12 Ratio	+++++	Na & Cl > < Nutrient and Sodium and Chloride Provider > < Nutrient Provider
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 5 lbs/ton wet wt.	+++++	Low Nitrogen Provider> < Average Nitrogen Provider > <High Nitrogen Provider
C/N Ratio 17 Ratio	+++++	< Nitrogen Release > < N-Neutral > < N-Demand> < High Nitrogen Demand
Soluble Available Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw) 2.6 mmhos/cm dry wt.	+++++	SlwRelease> < Average Nutrient Release Rate > <High Available Nutrients
Lime Content (CaCO3) 2.7 Lbs/ton dry wt.	++++	< Low > < Average > < High Lime Content (as CaCO3)

What are the physical properties of your compost?

Percent Ash 32.7 Percent dry wt.	+++++	< High Organic Matter > < Average > < High Ash Content
Sieve Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25") 8.9 Percent dry wt.	+++++	All Uses > < Size May Restrict Uses for Potting mix and Golf Courses

Account No.:
0070184 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: Jul.10 B No. 12

Date Received 07 Jul. 10
Sample i.d. Nature's Green-Relief Compost
Sample I.d. No. 1/1 0070184

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Page two of three

Respiration Rate

0.5 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

The respiration rate is a measurement of the biodegradation rate of the organic matter in the sample (as received). The respiration rate is determined by measuring the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture and temperature conditions.

Biologically Available Carbon

1 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) is a measurement of the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture, temperature, porosity, nutrients, pH and microbial conditions. If both the RR and the BAC test values are close to the same value, the pile is optimized for composting. If both values are high the compost pile just needs more time. If both values are low the compost has stabilized and should be moved to curing. BAC test values that are higher than RR indicate that the compost pile has stalled. This could be due to anaerobic conditions, lack of available nitrogen due to excessive air converting ammonia to the unavailable nitrate form, lack of nitrogen or other nutrients due to poor choice of feedstock, pH value out of range, or microbes rendered non-active.

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia:NitrateN ratio

3.0 mature

Composting to stabilize carbon can occur at such a rapid rate that sometimes phytotoxins remain in the compost and must be neutralized before using in high concentrations or in high-end uses. This step is called curing. Typically ammonia is in excess with the break-down of organic materials resulting in an increase in pH. This combination results in a loss of volatile ammonia (it smells). Once this toxic ammonia has been reduced and the pH drops, the microbes convert the ammonia to nitrates. A low ammonia + high nitrate score is indicative of a mature compost, however there are many exceptions. For example, a compost with a low pH (<7) will retain ammonia, while a compost with high lime content can lose ammonia before the organic fraction becomes stable. Composts must first be stable before curing indicators apply.

Ammonia N ppm

760 immature

Nitrate N ppm

250 mature

pH value

8.05 mature

Cucumber Bioassay

100.0 Percent

Cucumbers are chosen for this test because they are salt tolerant and very sensitive to ammonia and organic acid toxicity. Therefore, we can germinate seeds in high concentrations of compost to measure phytotoxic effects without soluble salts being the limiting factor. Values above 80% for both percent emergence and vigor are indicative of a well-cured compost. Exceptions include very high salts that affect the cucumbers, excessive concentrations of nitrates and other nutrients that will be in range when formulated to make a growing media. In addition to testing a 1:1 compost: vermiculite blend, we also test a diluted 1:4 blend to indicate a more sensitive toxicity level.

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform

< 1000 / g dry wt.

Fecal coliforms can survive in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions and is common in all initial compost piles. Most human pathogens occur from fecal matter and all fecal matter is loaded in fecal coliforms. Therefore fecal coliforms are used as an indicator to determine if the chosen method for pathogen reduction (heat for compost) has met the requirements of sufficient temperature, time and mixing. If the fecal coliforms are reduced to below 1000 per gram dry wt. it is assumed all other pathogens are eliminated. Potential problems are that fecal coliform can regrow during the curing phase or during shipping. This is because the conditions are now more favorable for growth than during the composting process.

Salmonella Bacteria

Less than 3 3 / 4g dry wt. Salmonella is not only another indicator organism but also a toxic microbe. It has been used in the case of biosolids industry to determine adequate pathogen reduction.

Metals

Pass

The ten heavy metals listed in the EPA 503 regulations are chosen to determine if compost can be applied to ag land and handled without toxic effects. Most high concentrations of heavy metals are derived from woodwaste feedstock such as chrome-arsenic treated or lead painted demolition wood. Biosolids are rarely a problem.

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P₂O₅+K₂O)

3.0 Average nutrient content

This value is the sum of the primary nutrients Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium. Reported units are consistent with those found on fertilizer formulations. A sum greater than 5 is indicative of a compost with high nutrient content, and best used to supply nutrients to a receiving soil. A sum below 2 indicates low nutrient content, and is best-used to improve soil structure via the addition of organic matter. Most compost falls between 2 and 5.

Account No.:
0070184 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: Jul.10 B No. 12

Date Received: 07 Jul. 10
Sample i.d.: Nature's Green-Relief Compost
Sample I.d. No.: 1/1 0070184

INTERPRETATION:

AgIndex (Nutrients/Na+Cl)

12 High nutrient ratio Composts with low AgIndex values have high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride compared to nutrients. Repeated use of a compost with a low AgIndex (< 2) may result in sodium and/or chloride acting as the limiting factor compared to nutrients, governing application rates. These composts may be used on well-draining soils and/or with salt-tolerant plants. Additional nutrients from another source may be needed if the application rate is limited by sodium or chloride. If the AgIndex is above 10, nutrients optimal for plant growth will be available without concern of sodium and/or chloride toxicity. Composts with an AgIndex of above 10 are good for increasing nutrient levels for all soils. Most composts score between 2 and 10. Concentrations of nutrients, sodium, and chloride in the receiving soil should be considered when determining compost application rates. The AgIndex is a product of feedstock quality. Feedstock from dairy manure, marine waste, industrial wastes, and halophytic plants are likely to produce a finished compost with a low AgIndex.

Plant Available Nitrogen (lbs/ton)

5 Low N Provider Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) is calculated by estimating the release rate of Nitrogen from the organic fraction of the compost. This estimate is based on information gathered from the BAC test and measured ammonia and nitrate values. Despite the PAN value of the compost, additional sources of Nitrogen may be needed during the growing season to offset the Nitrogen demand of the microbes present in the compost. With ample nutrients these microbes can further breakdown organic matter in the compost and release bound Nitrogen. Nitrogen demand based on a high C/N ratio is not considered in the PAN calculation because additional Nitrogen should always be supplemented to the receiving soil when composts with a high C/N ratio are applied.

C/N Ratio

17 Indicates immaturity As a guiding principal, a C/N ratio below 14 indicates maturity and above 14 indicates immaturity, however, there are many exceptions. Large woodchips (>6.3mm), bark, and redwood are slow to breakdown and therefore can result in a relatively stable product while the C/N ratio value is high. Additionally, some composts with chicken manure and/or green grass feedstocks can start with a C/N ratio below 15 and are very unstable. A C/N ratio below 10 supplies Nitrogen, while a ratio above 20 can deplete Nitrogen from the soil. The rate at which Nitrogen will be released or used by the microbes is indicated by the respiration rate (BAC). If the respiration rate is too high the transfer of Nitrogen will not be controllable.

Soluble Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw - mmhos/cm)

2.6 Average salts This value refers to all soluble ions including nutrients, sodium, chloride and some soluble organic compounds. The concentration of salts will change due to the release of salts from the organic matter as it degrades, volatilization of ammonia, decomposition of soluble organics, and conversion of molecular structure. High salts + high AgIndex is indicative of a compost high in readily available nutrients. The application rate of these composts should be limited by the optimum nutrient value based on soil analysis of the receiving soil. High Salts + low AgIndex is indicative of a compost low in nutrients with high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride. Limit the application rate according to the toxicity level of the sodium and/or chloride. Low salts indicates that the compost can be applied without risking salt toxicity, is likely a good source of organic matter, and that nutrients will release slowly over time.

Lime Content (lbs. per ton)

2.7 Low lime content Compost high in lime or carbonates are often those produced from chicken manure (layers) ash materials, and lime products. These are excellent products to use on a receiving soil where lime has been recommended by soil analysis to raise the pH. Composts with a high lime content should be closely considered for pH requirements when formulating potting mixes.

Physical Properties

Percent Ash

32.7 Average ash content Ash is the non-organic fraction of a compost. Most composts contain approximately 50% ash (dry weight basis). Compost can be high in ash content for many reasons including: excess mineralization (old compost), contamination with soil base material during turning, poor quality feedstock, and soil or mineral products added. Finding the source and reducing high ash content is often the fastest means to increasing nutrient quality of a compost.

Particle Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25")

8.9 May restrict use Large particles may restrict use for potting soils, golf course topdressings, seed-starter mixes, and where a fine size distribution is required. Composts with large particles can still be used as excellent additions to field soils, shrub mixes and mulches.

Particle Size Distribution

Each size fraction is measured by weight, volume and bulk density. These results are particularly relevant with decisions to screen or not, and if screening, which size screen to use. The bulk density indicates if the fraction screened is made of light weight organic material or heavy mineral material. Removing large mineral material can greatly improve compost quality by increasing nutrient and organic concentrations.

Appendix:	Estimated available nutrients for use when calculating application rates
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) calculations:	lbs/ton
PAN = (X * (organic N)) + ((NH4-N) + (NO3-N))	
X value = If BAC < 2 then X = 0.1	Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 4.5
If BAC =2.1 to 5 then X = 0.2	Ammonia (NH4-N) 0.94
If BAC =5.1 to 10 then X = 0.3	Nitrate (NO3-N) 0.30
If BAC > 10 then X = 0.4	Available Phosphorus (P2O5*0.64) 6.1
Note: If C/N ratio > 15 additional N should be applied.	Available Potassium (K2O) 6.5



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

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 Frank Franciosi
 P.O. Box 576
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 NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 13 Sep. 10 / 14 Sep. 10

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<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	Not reported	Not reported
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	36.8	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	51.7	
pH	units	8.49	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	2.5	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	maxium aggregate size, inches	0.38	
<i>Stability Indicator (respirometry)</i>		<i>Stability Rating:</i>	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.7	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.34	
<i>Maturity Indicator (bioassay)</i>			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	90.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	81.5	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Fecal coliform</i>
		Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i>
			<i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

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Laboratory Group: Sep.10 C Laboratory Number: 0090366-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh		www.compostlab.com
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COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188

<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	% , wet weight basis	% , dry weight basis
Nitrogen	Total N	0.93	1.5
Phosphorus	P ₂ O ₅	0.45	0.70
Potassium	K ₂ O	0.37	0.59
Calcium	Ca	0.87	1.4
Magnesium	Mg	0.21	0.34
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	36.8	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	51.7	
pH	units	8.49	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	2.5	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	% under 9.5 mm, dw basis	100.0	
Stability Indicator (<i>respirometry</i>)		Stability Rating:	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.7	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.34	
Maturity Indicator (bioassay)			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	90.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	81.5	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Fecal coliform</i>
		Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i> <i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

Laboratory Group: Sep.10 C Laboratory Number: 0090366-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh

www.compostlab.com



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance



Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576

(919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 13 Sep. 10 / 14 Sep. 10

Product Identification:	Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost	

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET for NORTH CAROLINA DOT

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188			
<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Project Specification (Allowable Limit)</i>
Organic Matter Content	51.7	%, dry weight basis	25 - 65
pH	8.49	Unitless	5.0 - 8.5
Moisture Content	36.8	%, wet weight basis	30 - 60
Soluble Salts (electrical conductivity)	2.5	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	5.0 dS/m, maximum
Particle Size	100.0	%, dry weight passing through 3 inch screen and	100%
	100.0	1 inch screen and	90% minimum
	100.0	3/4 inch screen and	65% minimum
	85.1	1/4 inch screen	50% maximum
Stability Indicator (respirometry) CO2 Evolution	0.7	mg CO2-C/g OM/day	≤ 8
Maturity Indicator (bioassay) Percent Emergence	90.0	average % of control	80%, minimum
Relative Seedling Vigor	81.5	average % of control	80%, minimum
Select Pathogens (Fecal Coliform)	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR 503.32(a)	Pass
Trace Metals	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A 40 CFR 503.13, tables 1 and 3.	Pass
Inert Contamination (man-made)	None Detected	%, dry weight	<1.0 %

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

For additional information pertaining to compost use, the specific compost parameters tested for within the Seal of Testing assurance Program, or the program in general, log on to the US Composting Council's TMECC web-site at <http://www.tmecc.org>.

This compost product has been sampled and tested as required by the Seal of Testing assurance Program on the United States Composting Council (USCC), using certain methods from the "Test Methods for the Examination of Compost and Composting" manual. Test results are available upon request by contacting the compost producer (address at top of page). The USCC makes no warranties regarding this product or its content, quality, or suitability for any particular use.

Laboratory Group:	Sep.10 C	Laboratory Number:	0090366-1/1
Analyst: Assaf Sadeh		www.compostlab.com	

Account No.:
 0090366 - 1/1 - 2197
 Group: Sep.10 C No. 5

Date Received
 Sample i.d.
 Sample I.d. No.

14 Sep. 10
 Nature's Green-Relief Compost
 1/1 0090366

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Respiration Rate 0.7 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Biodegradation Rate of Your Pile	++ < Stable > < Moderately Stable > < Unstable > < High For Mulch
Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) 1.7 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Optimum Degradation Rate	++++++ < Stable > < Moderately Stable > < Unstable > < High For Mulch

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia/NitrateN ratio 650 Ratio	++++++ VeryMature> < Mature > < Immature
Ammonia N ppm 840 mg/kg dry wt.	++++++ VeryMature> < Mature > < Immature
Nitrate N ppm 1.3 mg/kg dry wt.	+ < Immature > < Mature
pH value 8.49 units	++++++ < Immature > < Mature > < Immature
Cucumber Emergence 90.0 percent	++++++ < Immature > < Mature

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform < 1000 MPN/g dry wt.	++++++ < Safe > < High Fecal Coliform
Salmonella Less than 3 /4g dry wt.	++++++ <Safe (none detected) > < High Salmonella Count(> 3 per 4 grams)
Metals US EPA 503 Pass dry wt.	++++++ <All Metals Pass > < One or more Metals Fail

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P2O5+K2O) 2.8 Percent dry wt.	++++++ <Low > < Average > < High Nutrient Content
AgIndex (Nutrients / Sodium and Chloride Salts) 13 Ratio	++++++ ((N+P2O5+K2O) / (Na + Cl)) Na & Cl > < Nutrient and Sodium and Chloride Provider > < Nutrient Provider
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 4 lbs/ton wet wt.	++++++ Estimated release for first season Low Nitrogen Provider> < Average Nitrogen Provider > <High Nitrogen Provider
C/N Ratio 18 Ratio	++++++ < Nitrogen Release > < N-Neutral > < N-Demand> < High Nitrogen Demand
Soluble Available Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw) 2.5 mmhos/cm dry wt.	++++++ SloRelease> < Average Nutrient Release Rate > <High Available Nutrients
Lime Content (CaCO3) 5.3 Lbs/ton dry wt.	++++++ < Low > < Average > < High Lime Content (as CaCO3)

What are the physical properties of your compost?

Percent Ash 48.3 Percent dry wt.	++++++ < High Organic Matter > < Average > < High Ash Content
Sieve Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25") 14.9 Percent dry wt.	++++++ All Uses > < Size May Restrict Uses for Potting mix and Golf Courses

Account No.:
0090366 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: Sep.10 C No. 5

Date Received
Sample i.d.
Sample I.d. No.

14 Sep. 10
Nature's Green-Relief Compost
1/1 0090366

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Page two of three

Respiration Rate

0.7 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

The respiration rate is a measurement of the biodegradation rate of the organic matter in the sample (as received). The respiration rate is determined by measuring the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture and temperature conditions.

Biologically Available Carbon

2 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) is a measurement of the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture, temperature, porosity, nutrients, pH and microbial conditions. If both the RR and the BAC test values are close to the same value, the pile is optimized for composting. If both values are high the compost pile just needs more time. If both values are low the compost has stabilized and should be moved to curing. BAC test values that are higher than RR indicate that the compost pile has stalled. This could be due to anaerobic conditions, lack of available nitrogen due to excessive air converting ammonia to the unavailable nitrate form, lack of nitrogen or other nutrients due to poor choice of feedstock, pH value out of range, or microbes rendered non-active.

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia:NitrateN ratio

650 immature

Composting to stabilize carbon can occur at such a rapid rate that sometimes phytotoxins remain in the compost and must be neutralized before using in high concentrations or in high-end uses. This step is called curing. Typically ammonia is in excess with the break-down of organic materials resulting in an increase in pH. This combination results in a loss of volatile ammonia (it smells). Once this toxic ammonia has been reduced and the pH drops, the microbes convert the ammonia to nitrates. A low ammonia + high nitrate score is indicative of a mature compost, however there are many exceptions. For example, a compost with a low pH (<7) will retain ammonia, while a compost with high lime content can lose ammonia before the organic fraction becomes stable. Composts must first be stable before curing indicators apply.

Ammonia N ppm

840 immature

Nitrate N ppm

1.3 immature

pH value

8.49 immature

Cucumber Bioassay

90.0 Percent

Cucumbers are chosen for this test because they are salt tolerant and very sensitive to ammonia and organic acid toxicity. Therefore, we can germinate seeds in high concentrations of compost to measure phytotoxic effects without soluble salts being the limiting factor. Values above 80% for both percent emergence and vigor are indicative of a well-cured compost. Exceptions include very high salts that affect the cucumbers, excessive concentrations of nitrates and other nutrients that will be in range when formulated to make a growing media. In addition to testing a 1:1 compost: vermiculite blend, we also test a diluted 1:4 blend to indicate a more sensitive toxicity level.

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform

< 1000 / g dry wt.

Fecal coliforms can survive in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions and is common in all initial compost piles. Most human pathogens occur from fecal matter and all fecal matter is loaded in fecal coliforms. Therefore fecal coliforms are used as an indicator to determine if the chosen method for pathogen reduction (heat for compost) has met the requirements of sufficient temperature, time and mixing. If the fecal coliforms are reduced to below 1000 per gram dry wt. it is assumed all other pathogens are eliminated. Potential problems are that fecal coliform can regrow during the curing phase or during shipping. This is because the conditions are now more favorable for growth than during the composting process.

Salmonella Bacteria

Less than 3 3 / 4g dry wt. Salmonella is not only another indicator organism but also a toxic microbe. It has been used in the case of biosolids industry to determine adequate pathogen reduction.

Metals

Pass

The ten heavy metals listed in the EPA 503 regulations are chosen to determine if compost can be applied to ag land and handled without toxic effects. Most high concentrations of heavy metals are derived from woodwaste feedstock such as chrome-arsenic treated or lead painted demolition wood. Biosolids are rarely a problem.

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P₂O₅+K₂O)

2.8 Average nutrient content

This value is the sum of the primary nutrients Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium. Reported units are consistent with those found on fertilizer formulations. A sum greater than 5 is indicative of a compost with high nutrient content, and best used to supply nutrients to a receiving soil. A sum below 2 indicates low nutrient content, and is best-used to improve soil structure via the addition of organic matter. Most compost falls between 2 and 5.

Account No.:
0090366 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: Sep.10 C No. 5

Date Received: 14 Sep. 10
Sample i.d.: Nature's Green-Relief Compost
Sample I.d. No.: 1/1 0090366

INTERPRETATION:

AgIndex (Nutrients/Na+Cl)

13 High nutrient ratio Composts with low AgIndex values have high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride compared to nutrients. Repeated use of a compost with a low AgIndex (< 2) may result in sodium and/or chloride acting as the limiting factor compared to nutrients, governing application rates. These composts may be used on well-draining soils and/or with salt-tolerant plants. Additional nutrients from another source may be needed if the application rate is limited by sodium or chloride. If the AgIndex is above 10, nutrients optimal for plant growth will be available without concern of sodium and/or chloride toxicity. Composts with an AgIndex of above 10 are good for increasing nutrient levels for all soils. Most composts score between 2 and 10. Concentrations of nutrients, sodium, and chloride in the receiving soil should be considered when determining compost application rates. The AgIndex is a product of feedstock quality. Feedstock from dairy manure, marine waste, industrial wastes, and halophytic plants are likely to produce a finished compost with a low AgIndex.

Plant Available Nitrogen (lbs/ton)

4 Low N Provider Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) is calculated by estimating the release rate of Nitrogen from the organic fraction of the compost. This estimate is based on information gathered from the BAC test and measured ammonia and nitrate values. Despite the PAN value of the compost, additional sources of Nitrogen may be needed during the growing season to offset the Nitrogen demand of the microbes present in the compost. With ample nutrients these microbes can further breakdown organic matter in the compost and release bound Nitrogen. Nitrogen demand based on a high C/N ratio is not considered in the PAN calculation because additional Nitrogen should always be supplemented to the receiving soil when composts with a high C/N ratio are applied.

C/N Ratio

18 Indicates immaturity As a guiding principal, a C/N ratio below 14 indicates maturity and above 14 indicates immaturity, however, there are many exceptions. Large woodchips (>6.3mm), bark, and redwood are slow to breakdown and therefore can result in a relatively stable product while the C/N ratio value is high. Additionally, some composts with chicken manure and/or green grass feedstocks can start with a C/N ratio below 15 and are very unstable. A C/N ratio below 10 supplies Nitrogen, while a ratio above 20 can deplete Nitrogen from the soil. The rate at which Nitrogen will be released or used by the microbes is indicated by the respiration rate (BAC). If the respiration rate is too high the transfer of Nitrogen will not be controllable.

Soluble Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw - mmhos/cm)

2.5 Average salts This value refers to all soluble ions including nutrients, sodium, chloride and some soluble organic compounds. The concentration of salts will change due to the release of salts from the organic matter as it degrades, volatilization of ammonia, decomposition of soluble organics, and conversion of molecular structure. High salts + high AgIndex is indicative of a compost high in readily available nutrients. The application rate of these composts should be limited by the optimum nutrient value based on soil analysis of the receiving soil. High Salts + low AgIndex is indicative of a compost low in nutrients with high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride. Limit the application rate according to the toxicity level of the sodium and/or chloride. Low salts indicates that the compost can be applied without risking salt toxicity, is likely a good source of organic matter, and that nutrients will release slowly over time.

Lime Content (lbs. per ton)

5.3 Average lime content Compost high in lime or carbonates are often those produced from chicken manure (layers) ash materials, and lime products. These are excellent products to use on a receiving soil where lime has been recommended by soil analysis to raise the pH. Composts with a high lime content should be closely considered for pH requirements when formulating potting mixes.

Physical Properties

Percent Ash

48.3 Average ash content Ash is the non-organic fraction of a compost. Most composts contain approximately 50% ash (dry weight basis). Compost can be high in ash content for many reasons including: excess mineralization (old compost), contamination with soil base material during turning, poor quality feedstock, and soil or mineral products added. Finding the source and reducing high ash content is often the fastest means to increasing nutrient quality of a compost.

Particle Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25")

14.9 May restrict use Large particles may restrict use for potting soils, golf course topdressings, seed-starter mixes, and where a fine size distribution is required. Composts with large particles can still be used as excellent additions to field soils, shrub mixes and mulches.

Particle Size Distribution

Each size fraction is measured by weight, volume and bulk density. These results are particularly relevant with decisions to screen or not, and if screening, which size screen to use. The bulk density indicates if the fraction screened is made of light weight organic material or heavy mineral material. Removing large mineral material can greatly improve compost quality by increasing nutrient and organic concentrations.

Appendix:	Estimated available nutrients for use when calculating application rates
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) calculations:	lbs/ton
PAN = (X * (organic N)) + ((NH4-N) + (NO3-N))	
X value = If BAC < 2 then X = 0.1	Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 3.7
If BAC =2.1 to 5 then X = 0.2	Ammonia (NH4-N) 1.06
If BAC =5.1 to 10 then X = 0.3	Nitrate (NO3-N) 0.00
If BAC > 10 then X = 0.4	Available Phosphorus (P2O5*0.64) 5.8
Note: If C/N ratio > 15 additional N should be applied.	Available Potassium (K2O) 7.5



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 01 Nov. 10 / 03 Nov. 10

Product Identification Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188			
<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	%, weight basis	Not reported	Not reported
Moisture Content	%, wet weight basis	48.9	
Organic Matter Content	%, dry weight basis	48.8	
pH	units	7.85	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	2.6	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	maxium aggregate size, inches	0.38	
Stability Indicator (<i>respirometry</i>)		Stability Rating:	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.5	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.25	
Maturity Indicator (bioassay)			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	100.0	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i> <i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

Laboratory Group: Nov.10 A

Laboratory Number: 0110085-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh

www.compostlab.com



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 01 Nov. 10 / 03 Nov. 10

Product Identification Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188

<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	% , wet weight basis	% , dry weight basis
Nitrogen	Total N	0.76	1.5
Phosphorus	P ₂ O ₅	0.34	0.66
Potassium	K ₂ O	0.40	0.78
Calcium	Ca	0.74	1.5
Magnesium	Mg	0.20	0.39
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	48.9	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	48.8	
pH	units	7.85	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	2.6	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	% under 9.5 mm, dw basis	100.0	
Stability Indicator (<i>respirometry</i>)		<i>Stability Rating:</i>	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.5	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.25	
Maturity Indicator (bioassay)			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	100.0	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.		Pass

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Laboratory Group: Nov.10 A	Laboratory Number: 0110085-1/1
Analyst: Assaf Sadeh	 www.compostlab.com



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance



Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

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NC 27525-0576

(919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 01 Nov. 10 / 03 Nov. 10

Product Identification:	Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost	

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET for NORTH CAROLINA DOT

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188			
<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Project Specification (Allowable Limit)</i>
Organic Matter Content	48.8	%, dry weight basis	25 - 65
pH	7.85	Unitless	5.0 - 8.5
Moisture Content	48.9	%, wet weight basis	30 - 60
Soluble Salts (electrical conductivity)	2.6	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	5.0 dS/m, maximum
Particle Size	100.0	%, dry weight passing through 3 inch screen and	100%
	100.0	1 inch screen and	90% minimum
	100.0	3/4 inch screen and	65% minimum
	96.4	1/4 inch screen	50% maximum
Stability Indicator (respirometry) CO2 Evolution	0.5	mg CO2-C/g OM/day	≤ 8
Maturity Indicator (bioassay) Percent Emergence	100.0	average % of control	80%, minimum
Relative Seedling Vigor	100.0	average % of control	80%, minimum
Select Pathogens (Salmonella)	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR 503.32(a)	Pass
Trace Metals	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A 40 CFR 503.13, tables 1 and 3.	Pass
Inert Contamination (man-made)	None Detected	%, dry weight	<1.0 %

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This compost product has been sampled and tested as required by the Seal of Testing assurance Program on the United States Composting Council (USCC), using certain methods from the "Test Methods for the Examination of Compost and Composting" manual. Test results are available upon request by contacting the compost producer (address at top of page). The USCC makes no warranties regarding this product or its content, quality, or suitability for any particular use.

Laboratory Group:	Nov.10 A	Laboratory Number:	0110085-1/1
Analyst: Assaf Sadeh		www.compostlab.com	

SOIL CONTROL LAB

42 HANGAR WAY
WATSONVILLE
CALIFORNIA
95076
USA

Account #: 0110085-1/1-2197
Group: Nov.10 A #11
Reporting Date: November 18, 2010

Novozymes NA, Inc.
P.O. Box 576
Franklinton, NC 27525-0576
Attn: Frank Franciosi

Date Received: 03 Nov. 10
Sample Identification: Nature's Green-Relief Compost
Sample ID #: 0110085 - 1/1

Nutrients				Stability Indicator:			Biologically
	Dry wt.	As Rcvd.	units	CO2 Evolution	Respirometry	Available C	
Total Nitrogen:	1.5	0.76	%	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.5	0.9	
Ammonia (NH ₄ -N):	860	440	mg/kg	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.25	0.42	
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N):	160	83	mg/kg	<i>Stability Rating</i>	<i>very stable</i>	<i>very stable</i>	
Org. Nitrogen (Org.-N):	1.4	0.72	%	Maturity Indicator: Cucumber Bioassay			
Phosphorus (as P ₂ O ₅):	0.65	0.33	%	Compost:Vermiculite(v:v)	1:1	1:3	
Phosphorus (P):	2900	1500	mg/kg	Emergence (%)	100	100	
Potassium (as K ₂ O):	0.78	0.40	%	Seedling Vigor (%)	100	100	
Potassium (K):	6500	3300	mg/kg	<i>Description of Plants</i>	<i>healthy</i>	<i>healthy</i>	
Calcium (Ca):	1.5	0.74	%	Pathogens			
Magnesium (Mg):	0.39	0.20	%	Fecal Coliform	> 1500	MPN/g	Rating
Sulfate (SO ₄ -S):	62	32	mg/kg	Salmonella	< 3	MPN/4g	<i>fail</i>
Boron (Total B):	7.5	3.8	mg/kg	Date Tested: 03 Nov. 10			
Moisture:	0	48.9	%	Inerts % by weight			
Sodium (Na):	0.088	0.045	%	Plastic	< 0.5		
Chloride (Cl):	0.12	0.059	%	Glass	< 0.5		
pH Value:	NA	7.85	unit	Metal	< 0.5		
Bulk Density :	24	47	lb/cu ft	Sharps	ND		
Carbonates (CaCO ₃):	<0.1	<0.1	lb/ton	Size & Volume Distribution			
Conductivity (EC5):	2.6	NA	mmhos/cm	MM	% by weight	% by volume	BD g/cc
Organic Matter:	48.8	25.0	%	> 50	0.0	0.0	0.00
Organic Carbon:	27.0	14.0	%	25 to 50	0.0	0.0	0.00
Ash:	51.2	26.2	%	16 to 25	0.0	0.0	0.00
C/N Ratio	18	18	ratio	9.5 to 16	0.0	0.0	0.00
AgIndex	> 10	> 10	ratio	6.3 to 9.5	3.6	5.1	0.25
Metals				4.0 to 6.3	9.8	14.0	0.26
Aluminum (Al)	6000	-	mg/kg	2.0 to 4.0	17.8	22.1	0.30
Arsenic (As):	2.1	41	mg/kg	< 2.0	68.8	58.8	0.43
Cadmium (Cd):	< 1.0	39	mg/kg	Bulk Density Description:<.35 Light Materials, .35-.60 medium weight materials, >.60 Heavy Materials			
Chromium (Cr):	15	1200	mg/kg	Analyst: Assaf Sadeh			
Cobalt (Co)	4.1	-	mg/kg				
Copper (Cu):	25	1500	mg/kg				
Iron (Fe):	8700	-	mg/kg				
Lead (Pb):	14	300	mg/kg				
Manganese (Mn):	380	-	mg/kg				
Mercury (Hg):	< 1.0	17	mg/kg				
Molybdenum (Mo):	2.3	75	mg/kg				
Nickel (Ni):	8.5	420	mg/kg				
Selenium (Se):	< 1.0	36	mg/kg				
Zinc (Zn):	96	2800	mg/kg				

*Sample was received and handled in accordance with TMECC procedures.

Account No.:
 0110085 - 1/1 - 2197
 Group: Nov.10 A No. 11

Date Received
 Sample i.d.
 Sample I.d. No.

03 Nov. 10
 Nature's Green-Relief Compost
 1/1 0110085

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Respiration Rate 0.5 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Biodegradation Rate of Your Pile	+	< Stable	> < Moderately Stable	> < Unstable	> < High For Mulch
Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) 0.9 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Optimum Degradation Rate	+++	< Stable	> < Moderately Stable	> < Unstable	> < High For Mulch

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia/NitrateN ratio 5.4 Ratio	+++++	VeryMature> <	Mature	> <	Immature
Ammonia N ppm 860 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++	VeryMature> <	Mature	> <	Immature
Nitrate N ppm 160 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++	<	Immature	> <	Mature
pH value 7.85 units	+++++	<	Immature	> <	Mature > < Immature
Cucumber Emergence 100.0 percent	+++++	<	Immature	> <	Mature

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform > 1000 MPN/g dry wt.	+++++	<	Safe	> <	High Fecal Coliform
Salmonella Less than 3 /4g dry wt.	+++++	<	Safe (none detected)	> <	High Salmonella Count(> 3 per 4 grams)
Metals US EPA 503 Pass dry wt.	+++++	<	All Metals Pass	> <	One or more Metals Fail

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P2O5+K2O) 2.9 Percent dry wt.	+++++	<	Low	> <	Average	> <	High Nutrient Content
AgIndex (Nutrients / Sodium and Chloride Salts) 14 Ratio	+++++	Na & Cl	> <	Nutrient and Sodium and Chloride Provider	> <	Nutrient Provider	
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 4 lbs/ton wet wt.	+++++	Low Nitrogen Provider> <	Average Nitrogen Provider	> <	High Nitrogen Provider		
C/N Ratio 18 Ratio	+++++	<	Nitrogen Release	> <	N-Neutral > < N-Demand > <	High Nitrogen Demand	
Soluble Available Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw) 2.6 mmhos/cm dry wt.	+++++	SlowRelease> <	Average Nutrient Release Rate	> <	High Available Nutrients		
Lime Content (CaCO3) 0 Lbs/ton dry wt.	+	<	Low	> <	Average	> <	High Lime Content (as CaCO3)

What are the physical properties of your compost?

Percent Ash 51.2 Percent dry wt.	+++++	<	High Organic Matter	> <	Average	> <	High Ash Content
Sieve Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25") 3.6 Percent dry wt.	+++++	All Uses	> <	Size May Restrict Uses for Potting mix and Golf Courses			

Account No.:
0110085 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: Nov.10 A No. 11

Date Received
Sample i.d.
Sample I.d. No.

03 Nov. 10
Nature's Green-Relief Compost
1/1 0110085

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Page two of three

Respiration Rate

0.5 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

The respiration rate is a measurement of the biodegradation rate of the organic matter in the sample (as received). The respiration rate is determined by measuring the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture and temperature conditions.

Biologically Available Carbon

1 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) is a measurement of the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture, temperature, porosity, nutrients, pH and microbial conditions. If both the RR and the BAC test values are close to the same value, the pile is optimized for composting. If both values are high the compost pile just needs more time. If both values are low the compost has stabilized and should be moved to curing. BAC test values that are higher than RR indicate that the compost pile has stalled. This could be due to anaerobic conditions, lack of available nitrogen due to excessive air converting ammonia to the unavailable nitrate form, lack of nitrogen or other nutrients due to poor choice of feedstock, pH value out of range, or microbes rendered non-active.

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia:NitrateN ratio

5.4 immature

Composting to stabilize carbon can occur at such a rapid rate that sometimes phytotoxins remain in the compost and must be neutralized before using in high concentrations or in high-end uses. This step is called curing. Typically ammonia is in excess with the break-down of organic materials resulting in an increase in pH. This combination results in a loss of volatile ammonia (it smells). Once this toxic ammonia has been reduced and the pH drops, the microbes convert the ammonia to nitrates. A low ammonia + high nitrate score is indicative of a mature compost, however there are many exceptions. For example, a compost with a low pH (<7) will retain ammonia, while a compost with high lime content can lose ammonia before the organic fraction becomes stable. Composts must first be stable before curing indicators apply.

Ammonia N ppm

860 immature

Nitrate N ppm

160 mature

pH value

7.85 mature

Cucumber Bioassay

100.0 Percent

Cucumbers are chosen for this test because they are salt tolerant and very sensitive to ammonia and organic acid toxicity. Therefore, we can germinate seeds in high concentrations of compost to measure phytotoxic effects without soluble salts being the limiting factor. Values above 80% for both percent emergence and vigor are indicative of a well-cured compost. Exceptions include very high salts that affect the cucumbers, excessive concentrations of nitrates and other nutrients that will be in range when formulated to make a growing media. In addition to testing a 1:1 compost: vermiculite blend, we also test a diluted 1:4 blend to indicate a more sensitive toxicity level.

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform

> 1000 / g dry wt.

Fecal coliforms can survive in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions and is common in all initial compost piles. Most human pathogens occur from fecal matter and all fecal matter is loaded in fecal coliforms. Therefore fecal coliforms are used as an indicator to determine if the chosen method for pathogen reduction (heat for compost) has met the requirements of sufficient temperature, time and mixing. If the fecal coliforms are reduced to below 1000 per gram dry wt. it is assumed all other pathogens are eliminated. Potential problems are that fecal coliform can regrow during the curing phase or during shipping. This is because the conditions are now more favorable for growth than during the composting process.

Salmonella Bacteria

Less than 3 3 / 4g dry wt. Salmonella is not only another indicator organism but also a toxic microbe. It has been used in the case of biosolids industry to determine adequate pathogen reduction.

Metals

Pass

The ten heavy metals listed in the EPA 503 regulations are chosen to determine if compost can be applied to ag land and handled without toxic effects. Most high concentrations of heavy metals are derived from woodwaste feedstock such as chrome-arsenic treated or lead painted demolition wood. Biosolids are rarely a problem.

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P₂O₅+K₂O)

2.9 Average nutrient content

This value is the sum of the primary nutrients Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium. Reported units are consistent with those found on fertilizer formulations. A sum greater than 5 is indicative of a compost with high nutrient content, and best used to supply nutrients to a receiving soil. A sum below 2 indicates low nutrient content, and is best-used to improve soil structure via the addition of organic matter. Most compost falls between 2 and 5.

Account No.:
 0110085 - 1/1 - 2197
 Group: Nov.10 A No. 11

Date Received: 03 Nov. 10
 Sample i.d.: Nature's Green-Relief Compost
 Sample I.d. No.: 1/1 0110085

INTERPRETATION:

AgIndex (Nutrients/Na+Cl)

14 High nutrient ratio Composts with low AgIndex values have high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride compared to nutrients. Repeated use of a compost with a low AgIndex (< 2) may result in sodium and/or chloride acting as the limiting factor compared to nutrients, governing application rates. These composts may be used on well-draining soils and/or with salt-tolerant plants. Additional nutrients from another source may be needed if the application rate is limited by sodium or chloride. If the AgIndex is above 10, nutrients optimal for plant growth will be available without concern of sodium and/or chloride toxicity. Composts with an AgIndex of above 10 are good for increasing nutrient levels for all soils. Most composts score between 2 and 10. Concentrations of nutrients, sodium, and chloride in the receiving soil should be considered when determining compost application rates. The AgIndex is a product of feedstock quality. Feedstock from dairy manure, marine waste, industrial wastes, and halophytic plants are likely to produce a finished compost with a low AgIndex.

Plant Available Nitrogen (lbs/ton)

4 Low N Provider Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) is calculated by estimating the release rate of Nitrogen from the organic fraction of the compost. This estimate is based on information gathered from the BAC test and measured ammonia and nitrate values. Despite the PAN value of the compost, additional sources of Nitrogen may be needed during the growing season to offset the Nitrogen demand of the microbes present in the compost. With ample nutrients these microbes can further breakdown organic matter in the compost and release bound Nitrogen. Nitrogen demand based on a high C/N ratio is not considered in the PAN calculation because additional Nitrogen should always be supplemented to the receiving soil when composts with a high C/N ratio are applied.

C/N Ratio

18 Indicates immaturity As a guiding principal, a C/N ratio below 14 indicates maturity and above 14 indicates immaturity, however, there are many exceptions. Large woodchips (>6.3mm), bark, and redwood are slow to breakdown and therefore can result in a relatively stable product while the C/N ratio value is high. Additionally, some composts with chicken manure and/or green grass feedstocks can start with a C/N ratio below 15 and are very unstable. A C/N ratio below 10 supplies Nitrogen, while a ratio above 20 can deplete Nitrogen from the soil. The rate at which Nitrogen will be released or used by the microbes is indicated by the respiration rate (BAC). If the respiration rate is too high the transfer of Nitrogen will not be controllable.

Soluble Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw - mmhos/cm)

2.6 Average salts This value refers to all soluble ions including nutrients, sodium, chloride and some soluble organic compounds. The concentration of salts will change due to the release of salts from the organic matter as it degrades, volatilization of ammonia, decomposition of soluble organics, and conversion of molecular structure. High salts + high AgIndex is indicative of a compost high in readily available nutrients. The application rate of these composts should be limited by the optimum nutrient value based on soil analysis of the receiving soil. High Salts + low AgIndex is indicative of a compost low in nutrients with high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride. Limit the application rate according to the toxicity level of the sodium and/or chloride. Low salts indicates that the compost can be applied without risking salt toxicity, is likely a good source of organic matter, and that nutrients will release slowly over time.

Lime Content (lbs. per ton)

0 Low lime content Compost high in lime or carbonates are often those produced from chicken manure (layers) ash materials, and lime products. These are excellent products to use on a receiving soil where lime has been recommended by soil analysis to raise the pH. Composts with a high lime content should be closely considered for pH requirements when formulating potting mixes.

Physical Properties

Percent Ash

51.2 Average ash content Ash is the non-organic fraction of a compost. Most composts contain approximately 50% ash (dry weight basis). Compost can be high in ash content for many reasons including: excess mineralization (old compost), contamination with soil base material during turning, poor quality feedstock, and soil or mineral products added. Finding the source and reducing high ash content is often the fastest means to increasing nutrient quality of a compost.

Particle Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25")

3.6 May restrict use Large particles may restrict use for potting soils, golf course topdressings, seed-starter mixes, and where a fine size distribution is required. Composts with large particles can still be used as excellent additions to field soils, shrub mixes and mulches.

Particle Size Distribution

Each size fraction is measured by weight, volume and bulk density. These results are particularly relevant with decisions to screen or not, and if screening, which size screen to use. The bulk density indicates if the fraction screened is made of light weight organic material or heavy mineral material. Removing large mineral material can greatly improve compost quality by increasing nutrient and organic concentrations.

Appendix:	Estimated available nutrients for use when calculating application rates
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) calculations:	lbs/ton
PAN = (X * (organic N)) + ((NH4-N) + (NO3-N))	
X value = If BAC < 2 then X = 0.1	Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 4.0
If BAC =2.1 to 5 then X = 0.2	Ammonia (NH4-N) 0.88
If BAC =5.1 to 10 then X = 0.3	Nitrate (NO3-N) 0.17
If BAC > 10 then X = 0.4	Available Phosphorus (P2O5*0.64) 4.4
Note: If C/N ratio > 15 additional N should be applied.	Available Potassium (K2O) 7.9



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 10 Jan. 11 / 11 Jan. 11

Product Identification Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188			
<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	Not reported	Not reported
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	49.6	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	48.6	
pH	units	6.08	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	3.6	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	maxium aggregate size, inches	0.38	
Stability Indicator (<i>respirometry</i>)		Stability Rating:	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.4	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.20	
Maturity Indicator (bioassay)			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	100.0	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i> <i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

Laboratory Group: Jan.11 B Laboratory Number: 1010225-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh		www.compostlab.com
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US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 10 Jan. 11 / 11 Jan. 11

Product Identification Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188

<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	% , wet weight basis	% , dry weight basis
Nitrogen	Total N	0.73	1.5
Phosphorus	P ₂ O ₅	0.41	0.82
Potassium	K ₂ O	0.37	0.73
Calcium	Ca	1.0	2.1
Magnesium	Mg	0.19	0.37
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	49.6	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	48.6	
pH	units	6.08	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	3.6	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	% under 9.5 mm, dw basis	100.0	
Stability Indicator (<i>respirometry</i>)		Stability Rating:	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.4	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.20	
Maturity Indicator (bioassay)			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	100.0	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i> <i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

Laboratory Group: Jan.11 B Laboratory Number: 1010225-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh		www.compostlab.com
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US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance



Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576

(919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 10 Jan. 11 / 11 Jan. 11

Product Identification:	Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost	

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET for NORTH CAROLINA DOT

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188			
<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Project Specification (Allowable Limit)</i>
Organic Matter Content	48.6	%, dry weight basis	25 - 65
pH	6.08	Unitless	5.0 - 8.5
Moisture Content	49.6	%, wet weight basis	30 - 60
Soluble Salts (electrical conductivity)	3.6	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	5.0 dS/m, maximum
Particle Size	100.0	%, dry weight passing through 3 inch screen and	100%
	100.0	1 inch screen and	90% minimum
	100.0	3/4 inch screen and	65% minimum
	96.8	1/4 inch screen	50% maximum
Stability Indicator (respirometry) CO2 Evolution	0.4	mg CO2-C/g OM/day	≤ 8
Maturity Indicator (bioassay) Percent Emergence	100.0	average % of control	80%, minimum
Relative Seedling Vigor	100.0	average % of control	80%, minimum
Select Pathogens (Salmonella)	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR 503.32(a)	Pass
Trace Metals	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A 40 CFR 503.13, tables 1 and 3.	Pass
Inert Contamination (man-made)	None Detected	%, dry weight	<1.0 %

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

For additional information pertaining to compost use, the specific compost parameters tested for within the Seal of Testing assurance Program, or the program in general, log on to the US Composting Council's TMECC web-site at <http://www.tmecc.org>.

This compost product has been sampled and tested as required by the Seal of Testing assurance Program on the United States Composting Council (USCC), using certain methods from the "Test Methods for the Examination of Compost and Composting" manual. Test results are available upon request by contacting the compost producer (address at top of page). The USCC makes no warranties regarding this product or its content, quality, or suitability for any particular use.

Laboratory Group:	Jan.11 B	Laboratory Number:	1010225-1/1
Analyst: Assaf Sadeh		www.compostlab.com	

SOIL CONTROL LAB

42 HANGAR WAY
WATSONVILLE
CALIFORNIA
95076
USA

Account #: 1010225-1/1-2197
Group: Jan.11 B #2
Reporting Date: January 31, 2011

Novozymes NA, Inc.
P.O. Box 576
Franklinton, NC 27525-0576
Attn: Frank Franciosi

Date Received: 11 Jan. 11
Sample Identification: Nature's Green-Releaf Compost
Sample ID #: 1010225 - 1/1

Nutrients				Stability Indicator:			Biologically
	Dry wt.	As Rcvd.	units	CO2 Evolution	Respirometry	Available C	
Total Nitrogen:	1.5	0.73	%	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.4	1.0	
Ammonia (NH ₄ -N):	340	170	mg/kg	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.20	0.51	
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N):	1000	520	mg/kg	<i>Stability Rating</i>	<i>very stable</i>	<i>very stable</i>	
Org. Nitrogen (Org.-N):	1.4	0.71	%	Maturity Indicator: Cucumber Bioassay			
Phosphorus (as P ₂ O ₅):	0.82	0.41	%	Compost:Vermiculite(v:v)	1:1	1:3	
Phosphorus (P):	3600	1800	mg/kg	Emergence (%)	100	100	
Potassium (as K ₂ O):	0.73	0.37	%	Seedling Vigor (%)	100	100	
Potassium (K):	6100	3100	mg/kg	<i>Description of Plants</i>	<i>healthy</i>	<i>healthy</i>	
Calcium (Ca):	2.1	1.0	%	Pathogens	Results	Units	Rating
Magnesium (Mg):	0.37	0.19	%	Fecal Coliform	1600	MPN/g	<i>fail</i>
Sulfate (SO ₄ -S):	120	58	mg/kg	Salmonella	< 3	MPN/4g	<i>pass</i>
Boron (Total B):	20	10	mg/kg	Date Tested: 11 Jan. 11			
Moisture:	0	49.6	%	Inerts	% by weight		
Sodium (Na):	0.097	0.049	%	Plastic	< 0.5		
Chloride (Cl):	0.1	0.051	%	Glass	< 0.5		
pH Value:	NA	6.08	unit	Metal	< 0.5		
Bulk Density :	19	37	lb/cu ft	Sharps	ND		
Carbonates (CaCO ₃):	19	9.6	lb/ton	Size & Volume Distribution			
Conductivity (EC5):	3.6	NA	mmhos/cm	MM	% by weight	% by volume	BD g/cc
Organic Matter:	48.6	24.5	%	> 50	0.0	0.0	0.00
Organic Carbon:	22.0	11.0	%	25 to 50	0.0	0.0	0.00
Ash:	51.4	25.9	%	16 to 25	0.0	0.0	0.00
C/N Ratio	15	15	ratio	9.5 to 16	0.0	0.0	0.00
AgIndex	> 10	> 10	ratio	6.3 to 9.5	3.2	3.1	0.37
				4.0 to 6.3	11.8	15.7	0.28
				2.0 to 4.0	21.6	20.9	0.38
				< 2.0	63.4	60.2	0.39
				Bulk Density Description:<.35 Light Materials, .35-.60 medium weight materials, >.60 Heavy Materials			
				Analyst: Assaf Sadeh			
							

*Sample was received and handled in accordance with TMECC procedures.

Account No.:
 1010225 - 1/1 - 2197
 Group: Jan.11 B No. 2

Date Received
 Sample i.d.
 Sample I.d. No.

11 Jan. 11
 Nature's Green-Relief Compost
 1/1 1010225

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Respiration Rate 0.4 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Biodegradation Rate of Your Pile	+	< Stable	> < Moderately Stable	> < Unstable	> < High For Mulch
Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) 1.0 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Optimum Degradation Rate	+++	< Stable	> < Moderately Stable	> < Unstable	> < High For Mulch

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia/NitrateN ratio 0.34 Ratio	+++++	VeryMature> <	Mature	> <	Immature
Ammonia N ppm 340 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++	VeryMature> <	Mature	> <	Immature
Nitrate N ppm 1000 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++	< Immature	> <	Mature	
pH value 6.08 units	+++++	< Immature	> <	Mature	> < Immature
Cucumber Emergence 100.0 percent	+++++	< Immature	> <	Mature	

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform > 1000 MPN/g dry wt.	+++++	< Safe	> <	High Fecal Coliform
Salmonella Less than 3 /4g dry wt.	+++++	<Safe (none detected)	> <	High Salmonella Count(> 3 per 4 grams)
Metals US EPA 503 Pass dry wt.	+++++	<All Metals Pass	> <	One or more Metals Fail

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P2O5+K2O) 3.1 Percent dry wt.	+++++	<Low	> <	Average	> <	High Nutrient Content		
AgIndex (Nutrients / Sodium and Chloride Salts) 15 Ratio	+++++	Na & Cl	> <	Nutrient and Sodium and Chloride Provider	> <	Nutrient Provider		
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 5 lbs/ton wet wt.	+++++	Low Nitrogen Provider> <	Average Nitrogen Provider	> <	High Nitrogen Provider			
C/N Ratio 15 Ratio	+++++	< Nitrogen Release	> <	N-Neutral	> <	N-Demand	> <	High Nitrogen Demand
Soluble Available Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw) 3.6 mmhos/cm dry wt.	+++++	SlowRelease> <	Average Nutrient Release Rate	> <	High Available Nutrients			
Lime Content (CaCO3) 19 Lbs/ton dry wt.	+++++	< Low	> <	Average	> <	High Lime Content (as CaCO3)		

What are the physical properties of your compost?

Percent Ash 51.4 Percent dry wt.	+++++	< High Organic Matter	> <	Average	> <	High Ash Content
Sieve Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25") 3.2 Percent dry wt.	+++++	All Uses	> <	Size May Restrict Uses for Potting mix and Golf Courses		

Account No.:
1010225 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: Jan.11 B No. 2

Date Received 11 Jan. 11
Sample i.d. Nature's Green-Relief Compost
Sample I.d. No. 1/1 1010225

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Page two of three

Respiration Rate

0.4 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

The respiration rate is a measurement of the biodegradation rate of the organic matter in the sample (as received). The respiration rate is determined by measuring the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture and temperature conditions.

Biologically Available Carbon

1 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) is a measurement of the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture, temperature, porosity, nutrients, pH and microbial conditions. If both the RR and the BAC test values are close to the same value, the pile is optimized for composting. If both values are high the compost pile just needs more time. If both values are low the compost has stabilized and should be moved to curing. BAC test values that are higher than RR indicate that the compost pile has stalled. This could be due to anaerobic conditions, lack of available nitrogen due to excessive air converting ammonia to the unavailable nitrate form, lack of nitrogen or other nutrients due to poor choice of feedstock, pH value out of range, or microbes rendered non-active.

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia:NitrateN ratio

0.34 very mature

Ammonia N ppm

340 mature

Nitrate N ppm

1000 mature

pH value

6.08 immature

Composting to stabilize carbon can occur at such a rapid rate that sometimes phytotoxins remain in the compost and must be neutralized before using in high concentrations or in high-end uses. This step is called curing. Typically ammonia is in excess with the break-down of organic materials resulting in an increase in pH. This combination results in a loss of volatile ammonia (it smells). Once this toxic ammonia has been reduced and the pH drops, the microbes convert the ammonia to nitrates. A low ammonia + high nitrate score is indicative of a mature compost, however there are many exceptions. For example, a compost with a low pH (<7) will retain ammonia, while a compost with high lime content can lose ammonia before the organic fraction becomes stable. Composts must first be stable before curing indicators apply.

Cucumber Bioassay

100.0 Percent

Cucumbers are chosen for this test because they are salt tolerant and very sensitive to ammonia and organic acid toxicity. Therefore, we can germinate seeds in high concentrations of compost to measure phytotoxic effects without soluble salts being the limiting factor. Values above 80% for both percent emergence and vigor are indicative of a well-cured compost. Exceptions include very high salts that affect the cucumbers, excessive concentrations of nitrates and other nutrients that will be in range when formulated to make a growing media. In addition to testing a 1:1 compost: vermiculite blend, we also test a diluted 1:4 blend to indicate a more sensitive toxicity level.

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform

> 1000 / g dry wt.

Fecal coliforms can survive in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions and is common in all initial compost piles. Most human pathogens occur from fecal matter and all fecal matter is loaded in fecal coliforms. Therefore fecal coliforms are used as an indicator to determine if the chosen method for pathogen reduction (heat for compost) has met the requirements of sufficient temperature, time and mixing. If the fecal coliforms are reduced to below 1000 per gram dry wt. it is assumed all other pathogens are eliminated. Potential problems are that fecal coliform can regrow during the curing phase or during shipping. This is because the conditions are now more favorable for growth than during the composting process.

Salmonella Bacteria

Less than 3 3 / 4g dry wt. Salmonella is not only another indicator organism but also a toxic microbe. It has been used in the case of biosolids industry to determine adequate pathogen reduction.

Metals

Pass

The ten heavy metals listed in the EPA 503 regulations are chosen to determine if compost can be applied to ag land and handled without toxic effects. Most high concentrations of heavy metals are derived from woodwaste feedstock such as chrome-arsenic treated or lead painted demolition wood. Biosolids are rarely a problem.

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P₂O₅+K₂O)

3.1 Average nutrient content

This value is the sum of the primary nutrients Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium. Reported units are consistent with those found on fertilizer formulations. A sum greater than 5 is indicative of a compost with high nutrient content, and best used to supply nutrients to a receiving soil. A sum below 2 indicates low nutrient content, and is best-used to improve soil structure via the addition of organic matter. Most compost falls between 2 and 5.

Account No.:
 1010225 - 1/1 - 2197
 Group: Jan.11 B No. 2

Date Received: 11 Jan. 11
 Sample i.d.: Nature's Green-Relief Compost
 Sample I.d. No.: 1/1 1010225

INTERPRETATION:

AgIndex (Nutrients/Na+Cl)

15 High nutrient ratio Composts with low AgIndex values have high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride compared to nutrients. Repeated use of a compost with a low AgIndex (< 2) may result in sodium and/or chloride acting as the limiting factor compared to nutrients, governing application rates. These composts may be used on well-draining soils and/or with salt-tolerant plants. Additional nutrients from another source may be needed if the application rate is limited by sodium or chloride. If the AgIndex is above 10, nutrients optimal for plant growth will be available without concern of sodium and/or chloride toxicity. Composts with an AgIndex of above 10 are good for increasing nutrient levels for all soils. Most composts score between 2 and 10. Concentrations of nutrients, sodium, and chloride in the receiving soil should be considered when determining compost application rates. The AgIndex is a product of feedstock quality. Feedstock from dairy manure, marine waste, industrial wastes, and halophytic plants are likely to produce a finished compost with a low AgIndex.

Plant Available Nitrogen (lbs/ton)

5 Average N Provider Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) is calculated by estimating the release rate of Nitrogen from the organic fraction of the compost. This estimate is based on information gathered from the BAC test and measured ammonia and nitrate values. Despite the PAN value of the compost, additional sources of Nitrogen may be needed during the growing season to offset the Nitrogen demand of the microbes present in the compost. With ample nutrients these microbes can further breakdown organic matter in the compost and release bound Nitrogen. Nitrogen demand based on a high C/N ratio is not considered in the PAN calculation because additional Nitrogen should always be supplemented to the receiving soil when composts with a high C/N ratio are applied.

C/N Ratio

15 Indicates immaturity As a guiding principal, a C/N ratio below 14 indicates maturity and above 14 indicates immaturity, however, there are many exceptions. Large woodchips (>6.3mm), bark, and redwood are slow to breakdown and therefore can result in a relatively stable product while the C/N ratio value is high. Additionally, some composts with chicken manure and/or green grass feedstocks can start with a C/N ratio below 15 and are very unstable. A C/N ratio below 10 supplies Nitrogen, while a ratio above 20 can deplete Nitrogen from the soil. The rate at which Nitrogen will be released or used by the microbes is indicated by the respiration rate (BAC). If the respiration rate is too high the transfer of Nitrogen will not be controllable.

Soluble Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw - mmhos/cm)

3.6 Average salts This value refers to all soluble ions including nutrients, sodium, chloride and some soluble organic compounds. The concentration of salts will change due to the release of salts from the organic matter as it degrades, volatilization of ammonia, decomposition of soluble organics, and conversion of molecular structure. High salts + high AgIndex is indicative of a compost high in readily available nutrients. The application rate of these composts should be limited by the optimum nutrient value based on soil analysis of the receiving soil. High Salts + low AgIndex is indicative of a compost low in nutrients with high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride. Limit the application rate according to the toxicity level of the sodium and/or chloride. Low salts indicates that the compost can be applied without risking salt toxicity, is likely a good source of organic matter, and that nutrients will release slowly over time.

Lime Content (lbs. per ton)

19 Average lime content Compost high in lime or carbonates are often those produced from chicken manure (layers) ash materials, and lime products. These are excellent products to use on a receiving soil where lime has been recommended by soil analysis to raise the pH. Composts with a high lime content should be closely considered for pH requirements when formulating potting mixes.

Physical Properties

Percent Ash

51.4 Average ash content Ash is the non-organic fraction of a compost. Most composts contain approximately 50% ash (dry weight basis). Compost can be high in ash content for many reasons including: excess mineralization (old compost), contamination with soil base material during turning, poor quality feedstock, and soil or mineral products added. Finding the source and reducing high ash content is often the fastest means to increasing nutrient quality of a compost.

Particle Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25")

3.2 May restrict use Large particles may restrict use for potting soils, golf course topdressings, seed-starter mixes, and where a fine size distribution is required. Composts with large particles can still be used as excellent additions to field soils, shrub mixes and mulches.

Particle Size Distribution

Each size fraction is measured by weight, volume and bulk density. These results are particularly relevant with decisions to screen or not, and if screening, which size screen to use. The bulk density indicates if the fraction screened is made of light weight organic material or heavy mineral material. Removing large mineral material can greatly improve compost quality by increasing nutrient and organic concentrations.

Appendix:	Estimated available nutrients for use when calculating application rates
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) calculations:	lbs/ton
PAN = (X * (organic N)) + ((NH4-N) + (NO3-N))	
X value = If BAC < 2 then X = 0.1	Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 5.3
If BAC =2.1 to 5 then X = 0.2	Ammonia (NH4-N) 0.34
If BAC =5.1 to 10 then X = 0.3	Nitrate (NO3-N) 1.04
If BAC > 10 then X = 0.4	Available Phosphorus (P2O5*0.64) 5.2
Note: If C/N ratio > 15 additional N should be applied.	Available Potassium (K2O) 7.5



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 28 Feb. 11 / 01 Mar. 11

Product Identification Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188

<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	Not reported	Not reported
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	48.0	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	48.6	
pH	units	5.90	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	4.0	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	maxium aggregate size, inches	0.64	
<i>Stability Indicator (respirometry)</i>		<i>Stability Rating:</i>	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.94	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.46	
<i>Maturity Indicator (bioassay)</i>			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	98.3	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Fecal coliform</i>
		Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i> <i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

Laboratory Group: Mar.11 A Laboratory Number: 1030017-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh

www.compostlab.com



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 28 Feb. 11 / 01 Mar. 11

Product Identification Compost
Nature's Green-Relief Compost

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188

<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	% , wet weight basis	% , dry weight basis
Nitrogen	Total N	0.82	1.6
Phosphorus	P ₂ O ₅	0.43	0.82
Potassium	K ₂ O	0.47	0.92
Calcium	Ca	0.67	1.3
Magnesium	Mg	0.19	0.36
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	48.0	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	48.6	
pH	units	5.90	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	4.0	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	% under 9.5 mm, dw basis	98.6	
<i>Stability Indicator (respirometry)</i>		<i>Stability Rating:</i>	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	0.94	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.46	
<i>Maturity Indicator (bioassay)</i>			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	98.3	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Fecal coliform</i>
		Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i> <i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

Laboratory Group: Mar.11 A Laboratory Number: 1030017-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh

www.compostlab.com

SOIL CONTROL LAB

42 HANGAR WAY
WATSONVILLE
CALIFORNIA
95076
USA

Account #: 1030017-1/1-2197
Group: Mar.11 A #11
Reporting Date: March 17, 2011

Novozymes NA, Inc.
P.O. Box 576
Franklinton, NC 27525-0576
Attn: Frank Franciosi

Date Received: 01 Mar. 11
Sample Identification: Nature's Green-Releaf Compost
Sample ID #: 1030017 - 1/1

Nutrients	Dry wt.	As Rcvd.	units	Stability Indicator:	Biologically
Total Nitrogen:	1.6	0.82	%	CO2 Evolution	Available C
Ammonia (NH ₄ -N):	790	410	mg/kg	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	Respirometry 0.94 1.0
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N):	1300	690	mg/kg	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.46 0.49
Org. Nitrogen (Org.-N):	1.4	0.73	%	Stability Rating	very stable very stable
Phosphorus (as P ₂ O ₅):	0.82	0.43	%		
Phosphorus (P):	3600	1900	mg/kg		
Potassium (as K ₂ O):	0.91	0.47	%		
Potassium (K):	7600	3900	mg/kg	Maturity Indicator: Cucumber Bioassay	
Calcium (Ca):	1.3	0.67	%	Compost:Vermiculite(v:v)	1:1 1:3
Magnesium (Mg):	0.36	0.19	%	Emergence (%)	100 *
Sulfate (SO ₄ -S):	71	37	mg/kg	Seedling Vigor (%)	98 NA
Boron (Total B):	10	5.3	mg/kg	Description of Plants	healthy NA
Moisture:	0	48.0	%	*Inadequate amount of sample provided for test	
Sodium (Na):	0.12	0.061	%	Pathogens	
Chloride (Cl):	0.099	0.051	%	Results	Units
pH Value:	NA	5.90	unit	Fecal Coliform	220 MPN/g
Bulk Density :	19	37	lb/cu ft	Salmonella	< 3 MPN/4g
Carbonates (CaCO ₃):	<0.1	<0.1	lb/ton	Date Tested: 01 Mar. 11	
Conductivity (EC5):	4.0	NA	mmhos/cm	Inerts	% by weight
Organic Matter:	48.6	25.3	%	Plastic	< 0.5
Organic Carbon:	26.0	14.0	%	Glass	< 0.5
Ash:	51.4	26.7	%	Metal	< 0.5
C/N Ratio	17	17	ratio	Sharps	ND
AgIndex	> 10	> 10	ratio		
Metals	Dry wt.	EPA Limit	units	Size & Volume Distribution	
Aluminum (Al)	5400	-	mg/kg	MM	% by weight % by volume BD g/cc
Arsenic (As):	3.0	41	mg/kg	> 50	0.0 0.0 0.00
Cadmium (Cd):	< 1.0	39	mg/kg	25 to 50	0.0 0.0 0.00
Chromium (Cr):	15	1200	mg/kg	16 to 25	0.0 0.0 0.00
Cobalt (Co)	3.8	-	mg/kg	9.5 to 16	1.4 0.4 1.33
Copper (Cu):	22	1500	mg/kg	6.3 to 9.5	4.6 4.3 0.37
Iron (Fe):	7800	-	mg/kg	4.0 to 6.3	10.6 14.4 0.26
Lead (Pb):	16	300	mg/kg	2.0 to 4.0	18.0 23.4 0.27
Manganese (Mn):	350	-	mg/kg	< 2.0	65.5 57.6 0.40
Mercury (Hg):	< 1.0	17	mg/kg	Bulk Density Description:<.35 Light Materials, .35-.60 medium weight materials, >.60 Heavy Materials	
Molybdenum (Mo):	1.4	75	mg/kg	Analyst: Assaf Sadeh	
Nickel (Ni):	7.5	420	mg/kg		
Selenium (Se):	< 1.0	36	mg/kg		
Zinc (Zn):	97	2800	mg/kg		

*Sample was received and handled in accordance with TMECC procedures.

Account No.:
 1030017 - 1/1 - 2197
 Group: Mar.11 A No. 11

Date Received
 Sample i.d.
 Sample I.d. No.

01 Mar. 11
 Nature's Green-Relief Compost
 1/1 1030017

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Respiration Rate 0.94 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Biodegradation Rate of Your Pile	+++ < Stable > < Moderately Stable > < Unstable > < High For Mulch
Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) 1.0 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Optimum Degradation Rate	+++ < Stable > < Moderately Stable > < Unstable > < High For Mulch

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia/NitrateN ratio 0.61 Ratio	+++++	VeryMature> < Mature > < Immature
Ammonia N ppm 790 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++	VeryMature> < Mature > < Immature
Nitrate N ppm 1300 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++	< Immature > < Mature
pH value 5.90 units	+++++	< Immature > < Mature > < Immature
Cucumber Emergence 100.0 percent	+++++	< Immature > < Mature

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform < 1000 MPN/g dry wt.	+++++	< Safe > < High Fecal Coliform
Salmonella Less than 3 /4g dry wt.	+++++	<Safe (none detected) > < High Salmonella Count(> 3 per 4 grams)
Metals US EPA 503 Pass dry wt.	+++++	<All Metals Pass > < One or more Metals Fail

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P2O5+K2O) 3.3 Percent dry wt.	+++++	<Low > < Average > < High Nutrient Content
AgIndex (Nutrients / Sodium and Chloride Salts) 15 Ratio	+++++	Na & Cl > < Nutrient and Sodium and Chloride Provider > < Nutrient Provider
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 16 lbs/ton wet wt.	+++++	Low Nitrogen Provider> < Average Nitrogen Provider > <High Nitrogen Provider
C/N Ratio 17 Ratio	+++++	< Nitrogen Release > < N-Neutral > < N-Demand> < High Nitrogen Demand
Soluble Available Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw) 4.0 mmhos/cm dry wt.	+++++	SloRelease> < Average Nutrient Release Rate > <High Available Nutrients
Lime Content (CaCO3) 0 Lbs/ton dry wt.	+	< Low > < Average > < High Lime Content (as CaCO3)

What are the physical properties of your compost?

Percent Ash 51.4 Percent dry wt.	+++++	< High Organic Matter > < Average > < High Ash Content
Sieve Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25") 5.9 Percent dry wt.	+++++	All Uses > < Size May Restrict Uses for Potting mix and Golf Courses

Account No.:
1030017 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: Mar.11 A No. 11

Date Received
Sample i.d.
Sample I.d. No.

01 Mar. 11
Nature's Green-Relief Compost
1/1 1030017

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Page two of three

Respiration Rate

0.94 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

The respiration rate is a measurement of the biodegradation rate of the organic matter in the sample (as received). The respiration rate is determined by measuring the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture and temperature conditions.

Biologically Available Carbon

1.0 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) is a measurement of the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture, temperature, porosity, nutrients, pH and microbial conditions. If both the RR and the BAC test values are close to the same value, the pile is optimized for composting. If both values are high the compost pile just needs more time. If both values are low the compost has stabilized and should be moved to curing. BAC test values that are higher than RR indicate that the compost pile has stalled. This could be due to anaerobic conditions, lack of available nitrogen due to excessive air converting ammonia to the unavailable nitrate form, lack of nitrogen or other nutrients due to poor choice of feedstock, pH value out of range, or microbes rendered non-active.

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia:NitrateN ratio

0.61 mature

Composting to stabilize carbon can occur at such a rapid rate that sometimes phytotoxins remain in the compost and must be neutralized before using in high concentrations or in high-end uses. This step is called curing. Typically ammonia is in excess with the break-down of organic materials resulting in an increase in pH. This combination results in a loss of volatile ammonia (it smells). Once this toxic ammonia has been reduced and the pH drops, the microbes convert the ammonia to nitrates. A low ammonia + high nitrate score is indicative of a mature compost, however there are many exceptions. For example, a compost with a low pH (<7) will retain ammonia, while a compost with high lime content can lose ammonia before the organic fraction becomes stable. Composts must first be stable before curing indicators apply.

Ammonia N ppm

790 immature

Nitrate N ppm

1300 mature

pH value

5.90 immature

Cucumber Bioassay

100.0 Percent

Cucumbers are chosen for this test because they are salt tolerant and very sensitive to ammonia and organic acid toxicity. Therefore, we can germinate seeds in high concentrations of compost to measure phytotoxic effects without soluble salts being the limiting factor. Values above 80% for both percent emergence and vigor are indicative of a well-cured compost. Exceptions include very high salts that affect the cucumbers, excessive concentrations of nitrates and other nutrients that will be in range when formulated to make a growing media. In addition to testing a 1:1 compost: vermiculite blend, we also test a diluted 1:3 blend to indicate a more sensitive toxicity level.

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Account No.:
1030017 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: Mar.11 A No. 11

Date Received: 01 Mar. 11
Sample i.d.: Nature's Green-Relief Compost
Sample I.d. No.: 1/1 1030017

INTERPRETATION:

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Plant Available Nitrogen (lbs/ton)

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Soluble Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw - mmhos/cm)

4.0 Average salts This value refers to all soluble ions including nutrients, sodium, chloride and some soluble organic compounds. The concentration of salts will change due to the release of salts from the organic matter as it degrades, volatilization of ammonia, decomposition of soluble organics, and conversion of molecular structure. High salts + high AgIndex is indicative of a compost high in readily available nutrients. The application rate of these composts should be limited by the optimum nutrient value based on soil analysis of the receiving soil. High Salts + low AgIndex is indicative of a compost low in nutrients with high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride. Limit the application rate according to the toxicity level of the sodium and/or chloride. Low salts indicates that the compost can be applied without risking salt toxicity, is likely a good source of organic matter, and that nutrients will release slowly over time.

Lime Content (lbs. per ton)

0 Low lime content Compost high in lime or carbonates are often those produced from chicken manure (layers) ash materials, and lime products. These are excellent products to use on a receiving soil where lime has been recommended by soil analysis to raise the pH. Composts with a high lime content should be closely considered for pH requirements when formulating potting mixes.

Physical Properties

Percent Ash

51.4 Average ash content Ash is the non-organic fraction of a compost. Most composts contain approximately 50% ash (dry weight basis). Compost can be high in ash content for many reasons including: excess mineralization (old compost), contamination with soil base material during turning, poor quality feedstock, and soil or mineral products added. Finding the source and reducing high ash content is often the fastest means to increasing nutrient quality of a compost.

Particle Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25")

5.9 May restrict use Large particles may restrict use for potting soils, golf course topdressings, seed-starter mixes, and where a fine size distribution is required. Composts with large particles can still be used as excellent additions to field soils, shrub mixes and mulches.

Particle Size Distribution

Each size fraction is measured by weight, volume and bulk density. These results are particularly relevant with decisions to screen or not, and if screening, which size screen to use. The bulk density indicates if the fraction screened is made of light weight organic material or heavy mineral material. Removing large mineral material can greatly improve compost quality by increasing nutrient and organic concentrations.

Appendix:	Estimated available nutrients for use when calculating application rates
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PAN = (X * (organic N)) + ((NH4-N) + (NO3-N))	
X value = If BAC < 2 then X = 0.1	Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 15.6
If BAC =2.1 to 5 then X = 0.2	Ammonia (NH4-N) 0.82
If BAC =5.1 to 10 then X = 0.3	Nitrate (NO3-N) 1.38
If BAC > 10 then X = 0.4	Available Phosphorus (P2O5*0.64) 5.5
Note: If C/N ratio > 15 additional N should be applied.	Available Potassium (K2O) 9.4



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 02 May. 11 / 03 May. 11

Product Identification Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188			
<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	Not reported	Not reported
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	42.2	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	55.4	
pH	units	6.84	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	2.0	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	maxium aggregate size, inches	0.38	
Stability Indicator (<i>respirometry</i>)		Stability Rating:	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	1.7	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.93	
Maturity Indicator (bioassay)			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	100.0	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Fecal coliform</i>
		Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i>
			<i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

Laboratory Group: May.11 A Laboratory Number: 1050058-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh

www.compostlab.com



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance

Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576 (919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 02 May. 11 / 03 May. 11

Product Identification Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188

<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Test Results</i>
Plant Nutrients:	% , weight basis	% , wet weight basis	% , dry weight basis
Nitrogen	Total N	0.99	1.7
Phosphorus	P ₂ O ₅	0.34	0.61
Potassium	K ₂ O	0.37	0.65
Calcium	Ca	0.87	1.5
Magnesium	Mg	0.22	0.38
Moisture Content	% , wet weight basis	42.2	
Organic Matter Content	% , dry weight basis	55.4	
pH	units	6.84	
Soluble Salts <i>(electrical conductivity EC₅)</i>	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	2.0	
Particle Size or Sieve Size	% under 9.5 mm, dw basis	100.0	
<i>Stability Indicator (respirometry)</i>		<i>Stability Rating:</i>	
CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	1.7	Very Stable
	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.93	
<i>Maturity Indicator (bioassay)</i>			
Percent Emergence	average % of control	100.0	
Relative Seedling Vigor	average % of control	100.0	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pass	<i>Fecal coliform</i>
		Pass	<i>Salmonella</i>
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Pass	<i>As,Cd,Cr,Cu,Pb,Hg</i> <i>Mo,Ni,Se,Zn</i>

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Laboratory Group: May.11 A Laboratory Number: 1050058-1/1

Analyst: Assaf Sadeh

www.compostlab.com



US COMPOSTING COUNCIL

Seal of Testing Assurance



Novozymes NA, Inc.

Frank Franciosi

P.O. Box 576

Franklinton

NC 27525-0576

(919) 494-3489

Date Sampled/Received: 02 May. 11 / 03 May. 11

Product Identification:	Compost
Nature's Green-Releaf Compost	

COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET for NORTH CAROLINA DOT

LABORATORY: Soil Control Lab; 42 Hangar Way; Watsonville, CA 95076 tel: 831.724.5422 fax: 831.724.3188			
<i>Compost Parameters</i>	<i>Test Results</i>	<i>Reported as (units of measure)</i>	<i>Project Specification (Allowable Limit)</i>
Organic Matter Content	55.4	%, dry weight basis	25 - 65
pH	6.84	Unitless	5.0 - 8.5
Moisture Content	42.2	%, wet weight basis	30 - 60
Soluble Salts (electrical conductivity)	2.0	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	5.0 dS/m, maximum
Particle Size	100.0	%, dry weight passing through 3 inch screen and	100%
	100.0	1 inch screen and	90% minimum
	100.0	3/4 inch screen and	65% minimum
	93.2	1/4 inch screen	50% maximum
Stability Indicator (respirometry) CO2 Evolution	1.7	mg CO2-C/g OM/day	≤ 8
Maturity Indicator (bioassay) Percent Emergence	100.0	average % of control	80%, minimum
Relative Seedling Vigor	100.0	average % of control	80%, minimum
Select Pathogens (Fecal Coliform)	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR 503.32(a)	Pass
Trace Metals	Pass	PASS/FAIL: Per US EPA Class A 40 CFR 503.13, tables 1 and 3.	Pass
Inert Contamination (man-made)	None Detected	%, dry weight	<1.0 %

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.

For additional information pertaining to compost use, the specific compost parameters tested for within the Seal of Testing assurance Program, or the program in general, log on to the US Composting Council's TMECC web-site at <http://www.tmecc.org>.

This compost product has been sampled and tested as required by the Seal of Testing assurance Program on the United States Composting Council (USCC), using certain methods from the "Test Methods for the Examination of Compost and Composting" manual. Test results are available upon request by contacting the compost producer (address at top of page). The USCC makes no warranties regarding this product or its content, quality, or suitability for any particular use.

Laboratory Group:	May.11 A	Laboratory Number:	1050058-1/1
Analyst: Assaf Sadeh		www.compostlab.com	

SOIL CONTROL LAB

42 HANGAR WAY
WATSONVILLE
CALIFORNIA
95076
USA

Account #: 1050058-1/1-2197
Group: May.11 A #10
Reporting Date: May 27, 2011

Novozymes NA, Inc.
P.O. Box 576
Franklinton, NC 27525-0576
Attn: Frank Franciosi

Date Received: 03 May. 11
Sample Identification: Nature's Green-Relief Compost
Sample ID #: 1050058 - 1/1

Nutrients	Dry wt.	As Rcvd.	units	Stability Indicator:	Biologically Available C
Total Nitrogen:	1.7	0.99	%	CO2 Evolution	Respirometry
Ammonia (NH ₄ -N):	370	220	mg/kg	mg CO ₂ -C/g OM/day	1.7
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N):	340	190	mg/kg	mg CO ₂ -C/g TS/day	0.93
Org. Nitrogen (Org.-N):	1.6	0.92	%	<i>Stability Rating</i>	<i>very stable</i>
Phosphorus (as P ₂ O ₅):	0.61	0.35	%		<i>very stable</i>
Phosphorus (P):	2700	1500	mg/kg		
Potassium (as K ₂ O):	0.65	0.38	%	Maturity Indicator: Cucumber Bioassay	
Potassium (K):	5400	3100	mg/kg	Compost:Vermiculite(v:v)	1:1
Calcium (Ca):	1.5	0.87	%	Emergence (%)	100
Magnesium (Mg):	0.38	0.22	%	Seedling Vigor (%)	100
Sulfate (SO ₄ -S):	22	13	mg/kg	<i>Description of Plants</i>	<i>healthy</i>
Boron (Total B):	17	9.6	mg/kg		<i>healthy</i>
Moisture:	0	42.2	%	Pathogens	
Sodium (Na):	0.065	0.038	%	Results	Units
Chloride (Cl):	0.066	0.038	%	Fecal Coliform	260
pH Value:	NA	6.84	unit	Salmonella	< 3
Bulk Density :	18	31	lb/cu ft		MPN/g
Carbonates (CaCO ₃):	<0.1	<0.1	lb/ton		MPN/4g
Conductivity (EC5):	2.0	NA	mmhos/cm	Date Tested: 03 May. 11	Rating
Organic Matter:	55.4	32.0	%		<i>pass</i>
Organic Carbon:	31.0	18.0	%	Inerts	
Ash:	44.6	25.8	%	% by weight	
C/N Ratio	18	18	ratio	Plastic	< 0.5
AgIndex	> 10	> 10	ratio	Glass	< 0.5
				Metal	< 0.5
				Sharps	ND
				Size & Volume Distribution	
				MM	% by weight % by volume
				> 50	0.0 0.0
				25 to 50	0.0 0.0
				16 to 25	0.0 0.0
				9.5 to 16	0.0 0.0
				6.3 to 9.5	6.8 5.5
				4.0 to 6.3	11.1 12.6
				2.0 to 4.0	17.3 23.1
				< 2.0	64.7 58.8
				Bulk Density Description:<.35 Light Materials, .35-.60 medium weight materials, >.60 Heavy Materials	
				Analyst: Assaf Sadeh	

*Sample was received and handled in accordance with TMECC procedures.

Account No.:
 1050058 - 1/1 - 2197
 Group: May.11 A No. 10

Date Received
 Sample i.d.
 Sample I.d. No.

03 May. 11
 Nature's Green-Relief Compost
 1/1 1050058

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Respiration Rate 1.7 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Biodegradation Rate of Your Pile +++++++ < Stable > < Moderately Stable > < Unstable > < High For Mulch
Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) 1.8 mg CO ₂ -C/ g OM/day	Optimum Degradation Rate +++++++ < Stable > < Moderately Stable > < Unstable > < High For Mulch

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia/NitrateN ratio 1.1 Ratio	+++++++ VeryMature> < Mature > < Immature
Ammonia N ppm 370 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++++ VeryMature> < Mature > < Immature
Nitrate N ppm 340 mg/kg dry wt.	+++++++ < Immature > < Mature
pH value 6.84 units	+++++++ < Immature > < Mature > < Immature
Cucumber Emergence 100.0 percent	+++++++ < Immature > < Mature

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform < 1000 MPN/g dry wt.	+++++++ < Safe > < High Fecal Coliform
Salmonella Less than 3 /4g dry wt.	+++++++ <Safe (none detected) > < High Salmonella Count(> 3 per 4 grams)
Metals US EPA 503 Pass dry wt.	+++++++ <All Metals Pass > < One or more Metals Fail

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P2O5+K2O) 3.0 Percent dry wt.	+++++++ <Low > < Average > < High Nutrient Content
AgIndex (Nutrients / Sodium and Chloride Salts) 15 Ratio	+++++++ ((N+P2O5+K2O) / (Na + Cl)) Na & Cl > < Nutrient and Sodium and Chloride Provider > < Nutrient Provider
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 4 lbs/ton wet wt.	Estimated release for first season +++++++ Low Nitrogen Provider> < Average Nitrogen Provider > <High Nitrogen Provider
C/N Ratio 18 Ratio	+++++++ < Nitrogen Release > < N-Neutral > < N-Demand> < High Nitrogen Demand
Soluble Available Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw) 2.0 mmhos/cm dry wt.	+++++++ SlwRelease> < Average Nutrient Release Rate > <High Available Nutrients
Lime Content (CaCO3) 0 Lbs/ton dry wt.	+ < Low > < Average > < High Lime Content (as CaCO3)

What are the physical properties of your compost?

Percent Ash 44.6 Percent dry wt.	+++++++ < High Organic Matter > < Average > < High Ash Content
Sieve Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25") 6.8 Percent dry wt.	+++++++ All Uses > < Size May Restrict Uses for Potting mix and Golf Courses

Account No.:
1050058 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: May.11 A No. 10

Date Received
Sample i.d.
Sample I.d. No.

03 May. 11
Nature's Green-Relief Compost
1/1 1050058

INTERPRETATION:

Is Your Compost Stable?

Page two of three

Respiration Rate

1.7 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

The respiration rate is a measurement of the biodegradation rate of the organic matter in the sample (as received). The respiration rate is determined by measuring the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture and temperature conditions.

Biologically Available Carbon

2 Low: Good for all uses mg CO₂-C/g OM/day

Biologically Available Carbon (BAC) is a measurement of the rate at which CO₂ is released under optimized moisture, temperature, porosity, nutrients, pH and microbial conditions. If both the RR and the BAC test values are close to the same value, the pile is optimized for composting. If both values are high the compost pile just needs more time. If both values are low the compost has stabilized and should be moved to curing. BAC test values that are higher than RR indicate that the compost pile has stalled. This could be due to anaerobic conditions, lack of available nitrogen due to excessive air converting ammonia to the unavailable nitrate form, lack of nitrogen or other nutrients due to poor choice of feedstock, pH value out of range, or microbes rendered non-active.

Is Your Compost Mature?

Ammonia:NitrateN ratio

1.1 mature

Ammonia N ppm

370 mature

Nitrate N ppm

340 mature

pH value

6.84 mature

Composting to stabilize carbon can occur at such a rapid rate that sometimes phytotoxins remain in the compost and must be neutralized before using in high concentrations or in high-end uses. This step is called curing. Typically ammonia is in excess with the break-down of organic materials resulting in an increase in pH. This combination results in a loss of volatile ammonia (it smells). Once this toxic ammonia has been reduced and the pH drops, the microbes convert the ammonia to nitrates. A low ammonia + high nitrate score is indicative of a mature compost, however there are many exceptions. For example, a compost with a low pH (<7) will retain ammonia, while a compost with high lime content can lose ammonia before the organic fraction becomes stable. Composts must first be stable before curing indicators apply.

Cucumber Bioassay

100.0 Percent

Cucumbers are chosen for this test because they are salt tolerant and very sensitive to ammonia and organic acid toxicity. Therefore, we can germinate seeds in high concentrations of compost to measure phytotoxic effects without soluble salts being the limiting factor. Values above 80% for both percent emergence and vigor are indicative of a well-cured compost. Exceptions include very high salts that affect the cucumbers, excessive concentrations of nitrates and other nutrients that will be in range when formulated to make a growing media. In addition to testing a 1:1 compost: vermiculite blend, we also test a diluted 1:4 blend to indicate a more sensitive toxicity level.

Is Your Compost Safe Regarding Health?

Fecal Coliform

< 1000 / g dry wt.

Fecal coliforms can survive in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions and is common in all initial compost piles. Most human pathogens occur from fecal matter and all fecal matter is loaded in fecal coliforms. Therefore fecal coliforms are used as an indicator to determine if the chosen method for pathogen reduction (heat for compost) has met the requirements of sufficient temperature, time and mixing. If the fecal coliforms are reduced to below 1000 per gram dry wt. it is assumed all other pathogens are eliminated. Potential problems are that fecal coliform can regrow during the curing phase or during shipping. This is because the conditions are now more favorable for growth than during the composting process.

Salmonella Bacteria

Less than 3 3 / 4g dry wt. Salmonella is not only another indicator organism but also a toxic microbe. It has been used in the case of biosolids industry to determine adequate pathogen reduction.

Metals

Pass

The ten heavy metals listed in the EPA 503 regulations are chosen to determine if compost can be applied to ag land and handled without toxic effects. Most high concentrations of heavy metals are derived from woodwaste feedstock such as chrome-arsenic treated or lead painted demolition wood. Biosolids are rarely a problem.

Does Your Compost Provide Nutrients or Organic Matter?

Nutrients (N+P₂O₅+K₂O)

3.0 Average nutrient content

This value is the sum of the primary nutrients Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium. Reported units are consistent with those found on fertilizer formulations. A sum greater than 5 is indicative of a compost with high nutrient content, and best used to supply nutrients to a receiving soil. A sum below 2 indicates low nutrient content, and is best-used to improve soil structure via the addition of organic matter. Most compost falls between 2 and 5.

Account No.:
1050058 - 1/1 - 2197
Group: May.11 A No. 10

Date Received: 03 May. 11
Sample i.d.: Nature's Green-Relief Compost
Sample I.d. No.: 1/1 1050058

INTERPRETATION:

AgIndex (Nutrients/Na+Cl)

15 High nutrient ratio Composts with low AgIndex values have high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride compared to nutrients. Repeated use of a compost with a low AgIndex (< 2) may result in sodium and/or chloride acting as the limiting factor compared to nutrients, governing application rates. These composts may be used on well-draining soils and/or with salt-tolerant plants. Additional nutrients from another source may be needed if the application rate is limited by sodium or chloride. If the AgIndex is above 10, nutrients optimal for plant growth will be available without concern of sodium and/or chloride toxicity. Composts with an AgIndex of above 10 are good for increasing nutrient levels for all soils. Most composts score between 2 and 10. Concentrations of nutrients, sodium, and chloride in the receiving soil should be considered when determining compost application rates. The AgIndex is a product of feedstock quality. Feedstock from dairy manure, marine waste, industrial wastes, and halophytic plants are likely to produce a finished compost with a low AgIndex.

Plant Available Nitrogen (lbs/ton)

4 Low N Provider Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) is calculated by estimating the release rate of Nitrogen from the organic fraction of the compost. This estimate is based on information gathered from the BAC test and measured ammonia and nitrate values. Despite the PAN value of the compost, additional sources of Nitrogen may be needed during the growing season to offset the Nitrogen demand of the microbes present in the compost. With ample nutrients these microbes can further breakdown organic matter in the compost and release bound Nitrogen. Nitrogen demand based on a high C/N ratio is not considered in the PAN calculation because additional Nitrogen should always be supplemented to the receiving soil when composts with a high C/N ratio are applied.

C/N Ratio

18 Indicates immaturity As a guiding principal, a C/N ratio below 14 indicates maturity and above 14 indicates immaturity, however, there are many exceptions. Large woodchips (>6.3mm), bark, and redwood are slow to breakdown and therefore can result in a relatively stable product while the C/N ratio value is high. Additionally, some composts with chicken manure and/or green grass feedstocks can start with a C/N ratio below 15 and are very unstable. A C/N ratio below 10 supplies Nitrogen, while a ratio above 20 can deplete Nitrogen from the soil. The rate at which Nitrogen will be released or used by the microbes is indicated by the respiration rate (BAC). If the respiration rate is too high the transfer of Nitrogen will not be controllable.

Soluble Nutrients & Salts (EC5 w/w dw - mmhos/cm)

2.0 Average salts This value refers to all soluble ions including nutrients, sodium, chloride and some soluble organic compounds. The concentration of salts will change due to the release of salts from the organic matter as it degrades, volatilization of ammonia, decomposition of soluble organics, and conversion of molecular structure. High salts + high AgIndex is indicative of a compost high in readily available nutrients. The application rate of these composts should be limited by the optimum nutrient value based on soil analysis of the receiving soil. High Salts + low AgIndex is indicative of a compost low in nutrients with high concentrations of sodium and/or chloride. Limit the application rate according to the toxicity level of the sodium and/or chloride. Low salts indicates that the compost can be applied without risking salt toxicity, is likely a good source of organic matter, and that nutrients will release slowly over time.

Lime Content (lbs. per ton)

0 Low lime content Compost high in lime or carbonates are often those produced from chicken manure (layers) ash materials, and lime products. These are excellent products to use on a receiving soil where lime has been recommended by soil analysis to raise the pH. Composts with a high lime content should be closely considered for pH requirements when formulating potting mixes.

Physical Properties

Percent Ash

44.6 Average ash content Ash is the non-organic fraction of a compost. Most composts contain approximately 50% ash (dry weight basis). Compost can be high in ash content for many reasons including: excess mineralization (old compost), contamination with soil base material during turning, poor quality feedstock, and soil or mineral products added. Finding the source and reducing high ash content is often the fastest means to increasing nutrient quality of a compost.

Particle Size % > 6.3 MM (0.25")

6.8 May restrict use Large particles may restrict use for potting soils, golf course topdressings, seed-starter mixes, and where a fine size distribution is required. Composts with large particles can still be used as excellent additions to field soils, shrub mixes and mulches.

Particle Size Distribution

Each size fraction is measured by weight, volume and bulk density. These results are particularly relevant with decisions to screen or not, and if screening, which size screen to use. The bulk density indicates if the fraction screened is made of light weight organic material or heavy mineral material. Removing large mineral material can greatly improve compost quality by increasing nutrient and organic concentrations.

Appendix:	Estimated available nutrients for use when calculating application rates
Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) calculations:	lbs/ton
PAN = (X * (organic N)) + ((NH4-N) + (NO3-N))	
X value = If BAC < 2 then X = 0.1	Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) 4.4
If BAC =2.1 to 5 then X = 0.2	Ammonia (NH4-N) 0.44
If BAC =5.1 to 10 then X = 0.3	Nitrate (NO3-N) 0.38
If BAC > 10 then X = 0.4	Available Phosphorus (P2O5*0.64) 4.4
Note: If C/N ratio > 15 additional N should be applied.	Available Potassium (K2O) 7.5