

What's Changed in the Alberta Compost Game – Application of the Code of Practice for Compost Facilities and Lessons Learned from new Compost Facility Development

SWANA Northern Lights

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Alberta Brief Compost History

Regulatory/Policy

- Action on waste – 1990's
 - Variety of waste diversion goals and compost guidance documents
- Code of Practice – 1996
- Grant Programs – waste management assistance/resource recovery (ended 2005/6)
- Certified Operator Program 1996
- Standards and Guidelines for Compost Facilities 2007
 - NRCB, EUB, and AEP stakeholders
- Compost guidance for deadstock/foreign animal diseases
- [compost-facility-operator-study-guide.pdf \(alberta.ca\)](#) – 2018
- New Code of Practice 2022

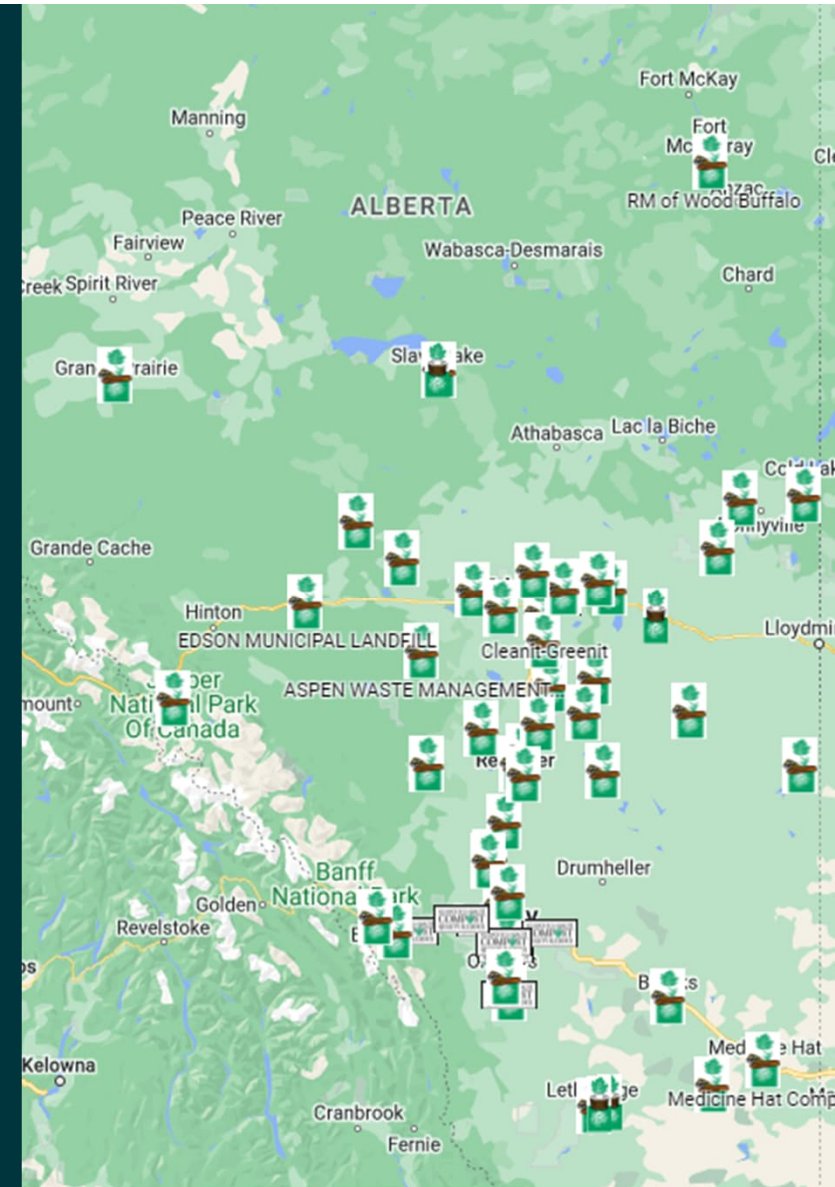
Alberta Brief Compost History

Facilities (55) as of 2019/20

- [Organics Recycling in Alberta • The Compost Council of Canada](#)
- Variety of small scale windrow or static pile compost facilities at operating landfills and transfer stations and a few larger aerated facilities
- Sources are leaf & yard waste, wood waste SSO, commercial SSO, biosolids



Canmore Biosolids Composting 2001



Alberta Brief Compost History

Carstairs Aerated bins
L&Y compost



Facilities

- Most facilities developed at landfills for small scale operations, leaf and yard waste.
- Government policy on waste diversion stalled – staff changes, government priority changes.
- Communities would develop based on local waste diversion policy and if could obtain grant funding
- Odour and non-compliance issues
- Ex\ Stickland Farms - accepted SSO after Bowden stopped composting program. Stickland was a turned windrow operation and after odour complaints converted to an aerated static pile which dramatically reduced odours

Alberta Brief Compost History

Advocates/Training

- Olds College Composting Program – Trail Blazer
- Alberta Environment – Licia Paddison, Natasha Page, Dr Donna Chaw
- Composting Council of Canada – Susan Antler
- University of Alberta
- Industry (consulting and owners)



Agriculture composting 2002, Old College Slaughterwaste compost 2000



Policy- Code of Practice 2022

- Alberta Environment replaced the 1996 Code and Compost Standards and Guidelines with a new Code of Practice
- New Code located at [COMPOST.PDF \(alberta.ca\)](#)
- Acceptable Feedstock and Amendment List at [afred-acceptable-feedstock-and-amendments-list-2022-01.pdf \(alberta.ca\)](#)
- Highlights at [Code of Practice for Compost Facilities : Fact Sheet \(alberta.ca\)](#)
- Greenhouse Gas Credits at [Quantification protocol for aerobic composting. Version 3.0 - Open Government \(alberta.ca\)](#)

Policy- Code of Practice 2022

Highlights

- Monitoring plan for moisture content, bulk density, pH measurements
- Vermi and deadstock composting
- 1.0 m separation between groundwater table and bottom of liner for pond and facility liner
- Class I no groundwater monitoring if double liner for all areas but storage with leachate collection and leak detection system and within a vessel/structure
- Facility layout to be defined (capacity for feedstock, bulking agent, windrows, curing, storage)
- Provides maximum windrow size and capacity for turned windrow operations
- Financial security

Policy - On Farm Handbook

THE RECYCLING COUNCIL OF ALBERTA HAS DEVELOPED A GUIDE FOR FARMERS, RANCHERS AND LANDOWNERS WHO MAY BE INTERESTED IN LEARNING MORE ABOUT OPPORTUNITIES TO COMPOST ORGANIC WASTE.

THE BENEFITS of composting extend far beyond the crop field. Composting, through the diversion of organic waste from landfills, helps lower greenhouse gas emissions, replenish soils, revitalize water sources, and foster food security.

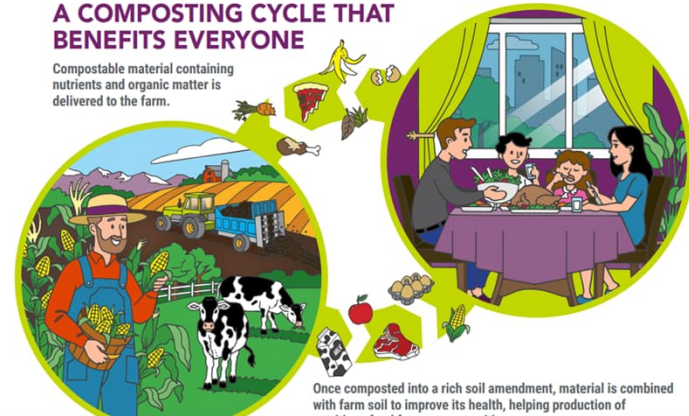
GET THE GUIDE



[On-Farm Composting | Recycling Council of Alberta \(recycle.ab.ca\)](https://recycle.ab.ca)
[An-Introduction-to-On-Farm-Composting-F8-July-2021.pdf \(recycle.ab.ca\)](#)

A COMPOSTING CYCLE THAT BENEFITS EVERYONE

Compostable material containing nutrients and organic matter is delivered to the farm.



Development

Organics Diversion

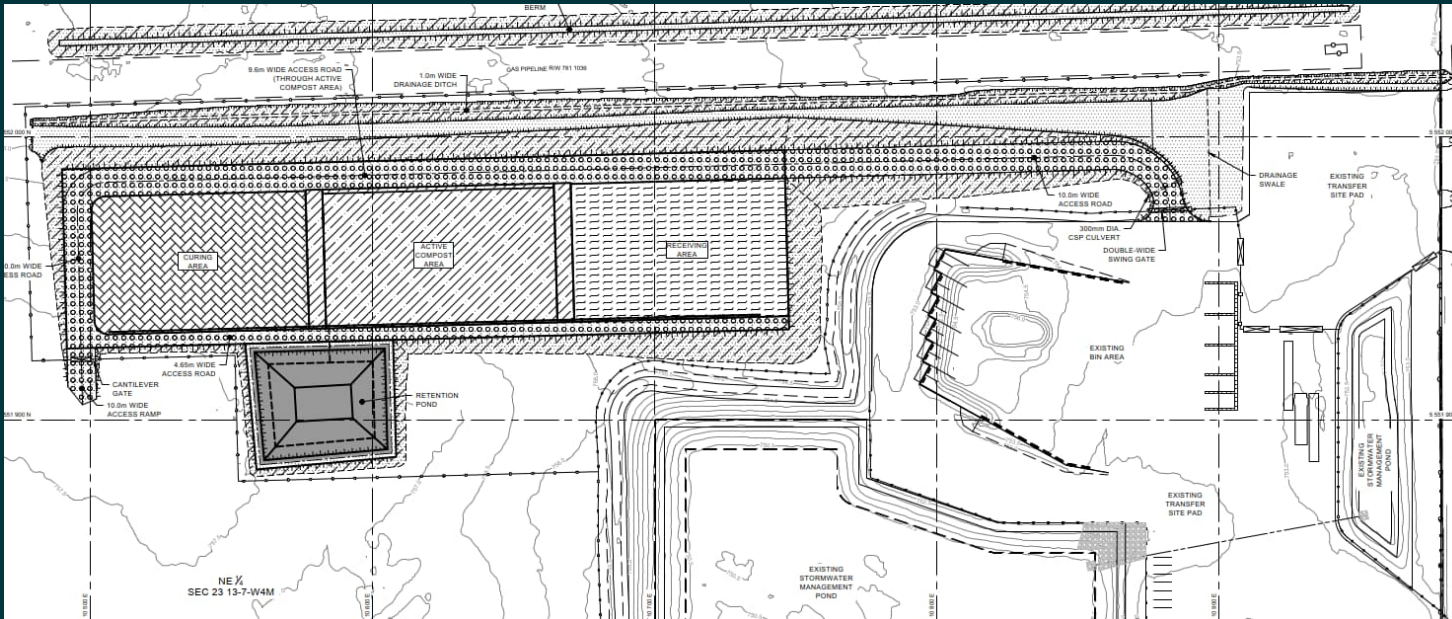
- Municipalities implementing SSO programs for multiple reasons (landfill space, GHG credits, waste diversion goals/Zero Waste/Circular Economy, agriculture, public)
- Facility capacity changes
 - Edmonton region
- Funding?
- Private companies



Lessons Learned – Redcliff - 2020

Authority obtained a federal ICAP grant for composting

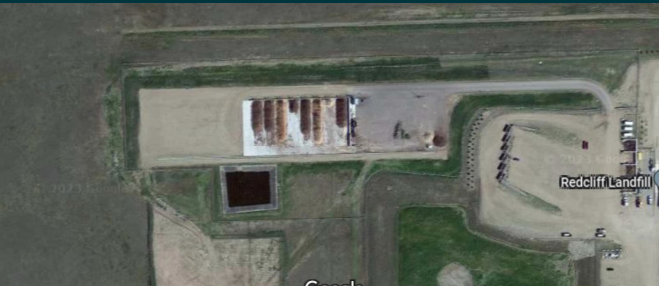
Design – Positive aerated windrow on concrete, asphalt, and gravel surfacing over a clay liner. Concrete headwall. BGM leachate pond liner. 5 HP blowers. Feedstock predominantly greenhouse waste



Lessons Learned – Redcliff - 2020

Regulatory

- Code of Practice was in draft form, worked with regulator for Approval amendments for compost facility
- Active landfill site – compost siting work not required beyond additional piezometers, surface water systems simple to implement
- Operations Plan, Odour Management Plan – AECOM and Transform developed plans specific to meet Code of Practice requirements and reflect the facility
- Shortage of bulking agent with greenhouse waste peak is in winter months



Lessons Learned – Redcliff - 2020

- COVID – essential worker, virtual bidder tours, construction application
- Electrical building – make bigger
- Headwall – snow drift issues
- Pipe selection – PVC over HDPE



Heartland Compost 2021 - 3

- AECOM contacted for 3rd party review of a proposed SSO compost facility in Sturgeon County on leased private land
- AECOM/Transform Compost completed regulatory portion of project for <20,000 tonnes per year aerated static pile on private land

Heartland Compost 2021-3

Compost facility siting

- Hydrogeological and geological testing program
- High groundwater table and sand seam issues for design (groundwater 1 m separation to bottom of liner requirement) and construction (clay quality, water table for surface water pond)
- Supplemental testpitting program to add to prior geotechnical program
- Changed compacted clay liner grading design (cut/fill, groundwater offset)

Heartland Compost 2021-3

- 20 active aerated windrows
- 16 curing piles
- 6 storage piles
- Heavy traffic area aggregate surfacing
- Light traffic aggregate surfacing
- Topsoil pile/screening berms
- HDPE pond with no discharge



Heartland Compost 2021-3

AEP Regulatory- first application with the new Code

- AEP staff unfamiliar with requirements
 - Requested variance from groundwater table for HDPE lined pond
 - To prove HDPE equivalence to clay liner
- Developed an application audit checklist to demonstrate original & application amendment details
- Revised prior application (i.e. hydrogeological/geotechnical report, design, operations plan, environmental monitoring plan, odour plan, fire plan, nuisance plan, financial security)
- No offsite release of water so no Water Act Approval

Heartland Compost 2021-3

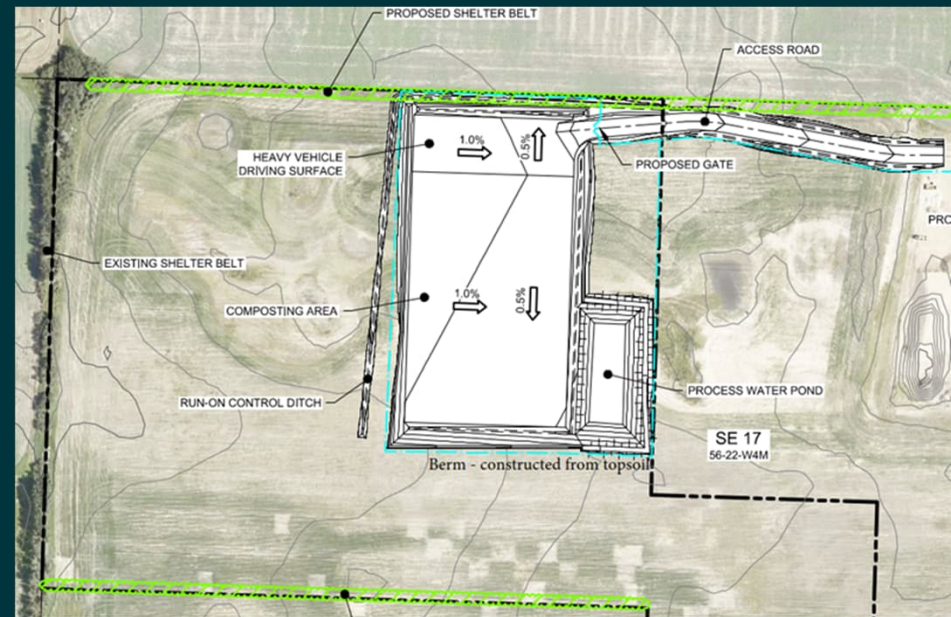
County Regulatory

- Appeal hearing due to concern from seed potato farmers
 - Spore monitoring to included with Operations plan
 - Visual berms required
- Surface water drainage tie in with existing County ditches

Heartland Compost 2021-3

Budget

- Changed surfacing to include Mirafi geofabrics to reduce aggregate layer thickness
- Power connection costly
- Compacted clay liner changed to HDPE
- Site size reduced
- Changed operation from aeration system to turned windrow for initial operation



Claystone Compost 2022/3

- AECOM/Transform to develop ASP for <20,000 tonnes per year on active landfill site
- Compost operation included in existing Approval
- Compost contemplated in development permit

Claystone Compost 2022/3

Compost facility siting

- Hydrogeological and geological testing program done by others for landfill expansion
- Groundwater table information by quarter section

Claystone Compost 2022/3

Regulatory- first application with the new Code under Approval.

- Had issue with seasonally high groundwater interpretation; had to develop a maximum surface from approximately historical elevation data. Process took several months for approval amendment
- Naturally suitable geology (very tight clay soils); still had to develop a clay liner for a small area due to groundwater setback
- Variance application for BGM liner over compacted clay liner for storm pond and construction into groundwater table

Claystone Compost 2022/3

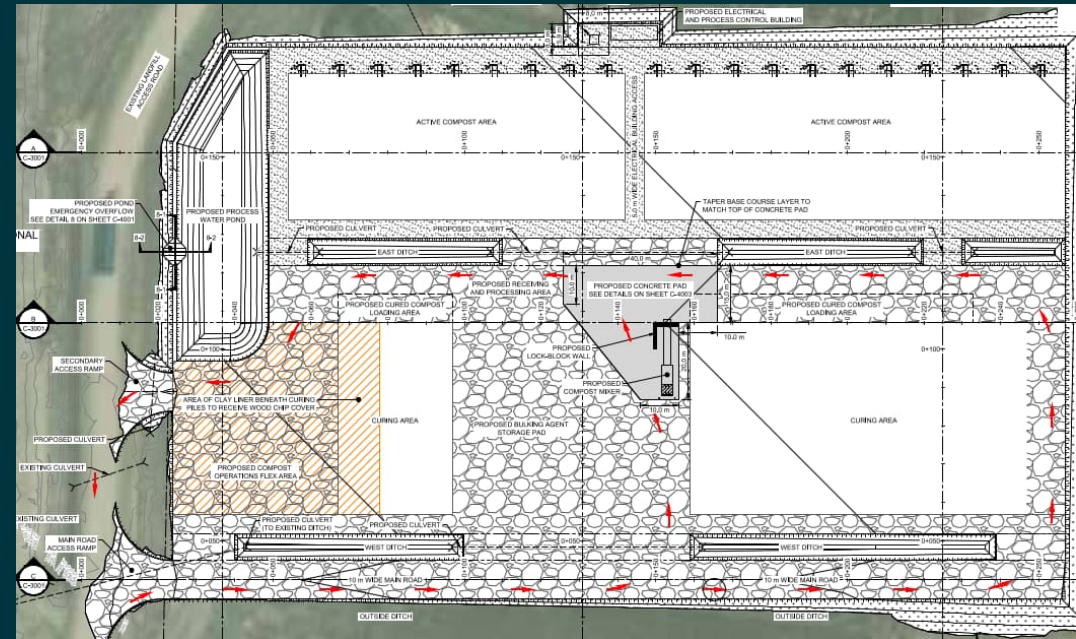
County Regulatory Process

- Typically the AEP application is all that is required for County DP
- County had a new planner and contracted officer that requested information beyond Code application
- Developed an application with direction on where to find information in the submission
- Claystone held a virtual meeting with County on the development

Claystone Compost 2022/3

Design

- Size limited to accommodate landfill development
- Up to 20 positive aeration windrows with two HDPE pipes on grade for each windrow, no more than 50 m long
- Use of Mirafi products to reduce aggregate for heavy and light traffic areas
- Concrete pad for receiving and mixing
- Traffic routing optimized with Claystone hauling staff
- Due to site flat grades to import soil to build grade and arch culvert required



Claystone Compost 2022/3

- Bid process – construction costs exceeded budget; broke into smaller contracts and some will be self performed
- Long lead times for electronics and other materials; owner preordered up to 8 months in advance
- Woodchip supply shortage

Small Farm

Organic farming & greenhouse operations wanted to take organics from a Town. Static pile to windrow operation contemplated on their own farmland

- Owners did some work on their own and met with regulator
- Consultation with AECOM findings:
 - Hydrogeological siting program – too costly for owner as no additional funding. Preliminary information from owner test pit program and published information showed high groundwater table
 - Discussions with regulator on options. Can not vary from Code - would require an Approval

Undisclosed Proposed Operation

- Private compost facility, proposed aerated bunker design for source separated organic waste. Development permit obtained
- Site location in foothills with limited geological and hydrogeological information
- Preliminary groundwater information showed ground water depth could be 40 to 60 m below grade
- Cost evaluation between double liners and installing piezometers resulted in drilling program
- First well artesian at roughly 85 m below grade. Lithology gravel over shale/siltstone and sandstone alternating

Undisclosed Proposed Operation

- Second well progressed to similar depth and didn't locate groundwater. Installed piezometer – gas pressure increased. Determined VERY shallow Coal Bed Methane. Closed well and reporting in process

LESSONS Learned

- Good news as more facilities being developed
- Costly for siting and hydrogeological for compost facility start up if not on existing landfill
- On Farm compost development unlikely without municipal support
- Developing in agriculture area far away from municipality still may have issues with public
- Woodchip sourcing issues
- Construction costs increases