GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

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Site Operations

	Criteria	Yes	No	Follow-up Action or Comment
1	Is finished compost stored more than 12 months?	☑	☐	Windrows observed during the last inspection remain; wood chip, hay and cotton mix piles stored >12 months.
2	At the end of each operating day, are all incoming Category B feedstocks (agricultural residuals generated OFF site or source separated organics) processed, or transferred to leak-proof containment, or mixed with bulking material and covered in a manner that minimizes nuisance odors and scavenging by vectors? *Storage beyond the end of the day is not allowed.*	☐	☑	Soybean material (Category B feedstock) is stored unmixed and uncovered.
3	Is non-compostable feedstock or solid waste properly contained and then properly disposed of?	☑	☐	
4	Is litter picked up and removed daily?	☑	☐	
5	Is there visible contamination with unaccepted materials?	☐	☑	
6	Is there a fire plan?	☐	☑	No written plan, but fire control measures exist.
7	Are fire extinguishers available?	☑	☐	
8	Is the facility properly secured when closed? *Identify and photo the security system, locked gate, etc.*	☑	☐	
9	Are there signs posted with operating hours, type of feedstock processed, and emergency contact information?	☑	☐	
10	Are feedstocks confined to unloading area?	☑	☐	
11	Is the composting area structurally sound and capable of supporting vehicular traffic?	☑	☐	
12	Is the composting facility adequate in size and capacity to manage the projected volume of compost and residue generated? *Ensure the feedstock storage area is clearly defined and separate from the composting area. Look for feedstock that appears to be rotten or odor is noticeable that would indicate the compost area is inadequate in size to process the feedstock in a timely manner.*	☐	☑	Windrows are small and fit the equitment used to turn them. There was a small amount of existing soybean pile used to create new windrows. The operator has not been composting the existing material in a timely manner.
13	For windrow operations, are the windrows adequate in size and spacing? *Ask how windrows are turned. Does the equipment present appear to be adequate to turn the size of the windrow? If it is done manually, how is that done and how often?*	☑	☐	
14	How is contact water managed to prevent contamination of surface water and cured/finished compost? *Is stormwater routed around the windrow operation? Any precipitation falling on the windrow operation is contact water and must be contained and reused in the compost operation and prevented from reaching surface water. The best way to minimize this is to cover the windrows during rainfall events.*	☑	☐	The contact water is routed into a holding basin and used to spray down the windrows. No contact water was noted leaving the site.
15	How is contact water used? *Have a discussion with the operator on this. The production of contact water may be so minimal, outside of rainfall events, that there is not an issue. Look for evidence of runoff from the operation, especially any staining of soil or vegetation from contact water that is darker in color.*	☑	☐	Contact water is sprayed on the windrows.
16	Is infestation by insects and rodents noticeable? Is there a plan to control infestation?	☐	☑	No infestation of insescts or rodents was noticed during the time of inspection.