

### **3745-560-02 Composting facilities - definitions.**

If a term used in this chapter is defined in rule 3745-500-02 of the Administrative Code the definition in rule 3745-500-02 of the Administrative Code is applicable to this chapter unless the term is defined in this rule.

As used in this chapter:

- (A)
- (1) "Accept" or "acceptance," in the context of material acceptance, handling, and disposal activities, means to record material in the log of operations or to place material on the materials placement area at a composting facility.
  - (2) "Active composting facility" means a composting facility where authorized feedstocks, bulking agents, and additives are received, processed, or stored.
  - (3) "Additive" means a supplemental material mixed with or otherwise added to feedstocks and bulking agents to create a favorable condition for the composting process and includes urea, crushed egg shells, earthworms, and bacterial or fungal inoculum.
  - (4) "Aerated static pile" means a method of composting where solid waste is constructed into a pile and air is forced through the pile to enable aerobic composting.
  - (5) "Agricultural waste" means plant material including but not limited to stems, leaves, vines, or roots from an agricultural operation.
  - (6) "Alteration" means a change, other than a modification, to a class I composting facility or to a permit to install issued pursuant to Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code for a class I composting facility which is at least equivalent to the rule requirements. An alteration includes but is not limited to changes in the type of waste received, replacement of equipment, and repair of the facility.
  - (7) "Alternative material" means a waste that might be suitable for use as a feedstock, bulking agent, or additive in the composting process including but not limited to animal carcasses, raw rendering material, and exceptional quality biosolids.
  - (8) "Animal carcass" means a carcass or parts thereof of a domestic or non-domestic animal.
  - (9) "Animal waste" means animal excreta, bedding, wash waters, incidental waste feed, and silage drainage.
- (B)
- (1) "Biofilter material" means material consisting of bulking agents, shredded yard waste, or compost that is applied over the composting mixture to control odors, dust, or vectors.
  - (2) "Bulking agent" means a material added to a composting process to provide structural support, improve aeration, or absorb moisture and includes wood chips, straw, clean untreated wood, shredded newspaper, shredded cardboard, sawdust, shredded brush, compostable containers, and stover.
- (C)
- (1) "Class I solid waste composting facility" means a facility where the owner or operator may accept yard waste, agricultural waste, animal waste, food scraps, mixed solid waste, bulking agents, additives, and authorized alternative materials.
  - (2) "Class II solid waste composting facility" means a facility where the owner or operator may accept yard

waste, agricultural waste, animal waste, food scraps, bulking agents, additives, and authorized alternative materials.

- (3) "Class III solid waste composting facility" means a facility where the owner or operator may accept yard waste, agricultural waste, animal waste, bulking agents, and additives.
  - (4) "Class IV solid waste composting facility" means a facility where the owner or operator may accept only yard waste, bulking agents, and additives limited to urea and bacterial or fungal inoculum.
  - (5) "Clean untreated wood" means source-separated wood including but not limited to sawdust, pallets, and dimensional lumber that has not been treated chemically or with adhesives and coatings including but not limited to paint, glue, or any other visible contaminant.
  - (6) "Commingled yard waste" means yard waste that has been mixed with other solid wastes. Commingled yard waste does not include yard waste in bags mixed with other solid wastes.
  - (7) "Compost" means a humus-like organic material resulting from the biological decomposition of solid waste.
  - (8) "Compostable container" means a container composed of materials such as vegetable matter, paper, cardboard, and plastic that meets ASTM D6400 or D6868 as described in rule 3745-500-03 of the Administrative Code, that may display the international biodegradable products institute's "Compostable Logo," and that will decompose or degrade at a rate equal to or faster than the material with which it is composted under equivalent conditions.
  - (9) "Compostable serveware" means an item such as bowls, plates, cups, cutlery, and films, that meets ASTM D6400 or D6868 as described in rule 3745-500-03 of the Administrative Code, that may display the international biodegradable products institute's "Compostable Logo," and that will decompose or degrade at a rate equal to or faster than the material with which it is composted under equivalent conditions.
  - (10) "Compost product" means compost that meets applicable compost product quality standards.
  - (11) "Composting" means the process of biological decomposition of solid wastes under controlled conditions resulting in compost. Controlled conditions include but are not limited to grinding, shredding, piling, physical turning, aerating, adding moisture, or other processing of solid wastes.
  - (12) "Cross-contamination" means the intentional or unintentional contact of feedstocks subject to a more stringent quality standard with a feedstock subject to a less stringent quality standard and includes but is not limited to contact with the surface of a machine, the mixture of tested compost with untested compost, or contact with leachate that was previously in contact with a feedstock subject to a more stringent quality standard.
- (D) [Reserved.]
- (E) [Reserved.]
- (F)
- (1) "Feedstock" means a solid waste that will readily decompose during the composting process including but not limited to yard waste, agricultural waste, animal waste, food scraps, animal carcasses, raw rendering material, and mixed solid waste.

- (2) "Food scraps" means food residuals including but not limited to vegetables, fruits, grains, dairy products, meats, and the compostable packaging that may be commingled.
- (3) "Foreign/inert matter" means inorganic and organic constituents that were not readily decomposed during the composting process including but not limited to plastics, glass, textiles, rubber, leather, metal, ceramics, styrofoam, sharp objects, and painted, laminated, or treated wood.

(G) [Reserved.]

(H) [Reserved.]

(I)

- (1) "Inactive composting facility" means a composting facility where no solid wastes are received, processed, or stored.
- (2) "In-vessel" means a method of composting where solid wastes are placed in an enclosed or partly enclosed unit and managed to enable composting.

(J) [Reserved.]

(K) [Reserved.]

(L) [Reserved.]

(M)

- (1) "Materials placement area" means any area of the composting facility where compost products, solid wastes, feedstocks, bulking agents, or additives are received, placed, processed, or stored.
- (2) "Mixed solid waste" means a feedstock consisting of solid wastes that will readily decompose and waste materials that will not readily decompose and may contain household solid wastes that are excluded from regulation as hazardous wastes in accordance with Chapter 3745-51 of the Administrative Code.
- (3) "Modification" means any substantial change to the location or size of the material placement area, or to the design, construction, process, or operation of a class I composting facility.

(N) [Reserved.]

(O) [Reserved.]

(P) [Reserved.]

(Q) [Reserved.]

(R)

- (1) "Raw rendering material" means a feedstock consisting of any part of a carcass or product of a carcass of any dead animal that is unwholesome, condemned, inedible, or otherwise unfit for human consumption.
- (2) "Runoff" means precipitation that has fallen onto the composting facility and has not come in contact with any compost products, solid wastes, feedstocks, bulking agents, or additives.

(S)

- (1) "Salvaging" means the extracting or removing of materials from the solid waste stream at the working face of a solid waste disposal facility for the intended purpose of recycling or for removal to a salvage facility regulated by Chapter 3737. of the Revised Code and rules adopted thereunder.
  - (2) "Sewage sludge" has the same meaning as in Chapter 6111. of the Revised Code and rules adopted thereunder.
  - (3) "Static pile" means a method of composting where solid wastes are constructed into a pile and are managed and turned to enable aerobic composting.
- (T) "Thermophilic stage" means a biological stage in the composting process characterized by a high rate of decomposition and temperatures above one hundred thirty-one degrees Fahrenheit.
- (U) [Reserved.]
- (V) [Reserved.]
- (W)
- (1) "Windrow" means an elongated pile.
  - (2) "Windrow composting" means a method of composting where solid wastes are constructed into an elongated pile and are managed and turned to enable aerobic composting.
- (X) [Reserved.]
- (Y) "Yard waste" means solid waste that includes only leaves, grass clippings, brush, garden waste, tree trunks, tree stumps, holiday trees, prunings from trees or shrubs, and vegetative waste resulting from the use of commercial products, including but not limited to discarded flowers, potted flowers, or grave blankets that do not include plastic, metal, styrofoam, or other non-biodegradable material. Yard waste does not include wastes from industrial processing, agricultural processing, or food processing.

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