STORM WATER

Originate during precipitation (rain, snow, and ice) events. It means storm
water runoff, snow melt runoff, ice melt runoff, and surface runoff and
drainage. Storm water that does not come in contact with compostable
materials can be handled and discharged as storm water. Commercial and
municipal composting facilities that have a Standard Industrial Classification
code that is regulated by the federal storm water regulations and/or meets
the definition of a yard clippings composting facility and qualifies as a
registered composting facility under the solid waste rules (Part 115 Rules)
need to comply with the state and federal storm water regulations. A
storm water permit is required if storm water is discharged from regulated
composting facilities to surface waters of the state.

COMPOST WASTEWATER

A liquid that is comprised of process water; wash water; and/or leachate
that ponds, flows laterally from the base of the compost pile, or collects in
an underdrainage system. Storm water that has been allowed to comingle
with compost wastewater, as defined, is considered compost wastewater
and needs to be managed as specified in Scenarios 2, 3, and 4 below.

Scenario 1: Storm Water that does not come in contact with compostable
materials or compost wastewater can be managed as storm water.

Scenario 2: Water that flows straight through the compost pile and enters the ground does not need a
groundwater discharge permit however the facility has an obligation not to cause environmental contamination
or nuisance conditions as specified in the Groundwater Program Rules (Part 22, specifically Rule 2204).

Scenario 3: Water that flows through the compost pile and exits laterally along the base of the pile is considered leachate and
needs to be handled as compost wastewater. Basins used to store compost wastewater need to be designed in a manner
to prohibit infiltration and in accordance with the Groundwater Program Rules (Part 22). An NPDES surface water permit or
groundwater permit will be needed if compost wastewater is discharged to waters of the state.

Scenario 4: Water that flows through the compost pile and is collected in an under drainage system is considered leachate and needs to
be handled as compost wastewater. Basins used to store compost wastewater need to be designed in a manner to prohibit infiltration
and in accordance with the Groundwater Program Rules (Part 22). An NPDES surface water permit or groundwater permit will be needed if compost wastewater is discharged to waters of the state.