Ingerbelle Compost Facility

Summary of Organic Feedstock and Compost Use

PHASE 1

The Ingerbelle Compost Facility (ICF) will initially produce annually @ 5000 dry metric tonnes (DMT) of Class A compost under the requirements of the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR) of the BC *Environmental Management Act* and BC *Public Health Act*.

Feedstock accepted during Phase 1 will consist of Class B biosolids from the City of Kamloops sewage treatment centre. These biosolids will be thoroughly characterized to confirm compliance with Class B biosolids under OMRR. Sampling to date confirms low metal and pathogen content and the biosolids are considered suitable for production of Class A compost.

PHASE 2

Annual production will increase to @ 25,000 DMT. The applicant has submitted the required permit application to the Ministry of Environment (MOE). Phase 2 production will be conditional upon issuance of the MOE permit as well as RDOS rezoning approval.

The ICF will continue to produce Class A compost but feedstock sources will expand to include municipal wastewater biosolids, food waste from commercial and residential sectors and yard and garden waste. Feedstocks are anticipated to be sourced from municipal and regional collections across southern BC.

All feedstocks will be routinely inspected prior to receipt at the ICF to ensure quality and regulatory compliance. The applicant retains qualified environmental professionals for this purpose.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Once fully operational the ICF will offer an important organics management service as an alternative to landfill disposal. Decomposition of organic matter in landfill produces methane gas which has a global warming potential 25 times[1] greater than carbon dioxide. Diversion of organic wastes from landfill will assist local governments to achieve their carbon neutral commitments under the BC Climate Action Charter.

Class A compost produced at the ICF will primarily be used as a soil conditioner to promote plant growth but can also be used as a biocover on landfills to mitigate fugitive methane emissions. Bacteria present in the compost consume methane and convert it into carbon dioxide significantly reducing CO2 equivalent greenhouse gas emissions.

Biocovers have been successfully deployed at several landfills across BC.

[1] Pound for pound over a 100 year period, source: US Environmental Protection Agency, https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases#methane