

(814) 863-0841 aaslab@psu.edu www.aasl.psu.edu

Analysis Report For:				Сору То:		
Melinda France Ulster County Resource Recovery Agency PO Box 6219; 999 Flatbush Road Kingston NY 12402						
LAB ID:	SAMPLE ID:	REPORT DATE:	SAMPLE TYPE:	FEEDSTOCKS	COMPOSTING METHOD	COUNTY
C10888	Finished Compost Pile	09/24/2018	Finished Compost		Static Pile-Forced aeration	

COMPOST ANALYSIS REPORT

Compost Test 3A

	1	
Analyte	Results (As is basis)	Results (Dry weight basis)
рН	7.7	
Soluble Salts (1:5 w:w)	4.82 mmhos/cm	
Solids	73.6 %	
Moisture	26.4 %	
Organic Matter	28.3 %	38.4 %
Total Nitrogen (N)	1.2 %	1.6 %
Organic Nitrogen ¹	1.1 %	1.5 %
Ammonium N (NH ₄ -N)	883.6 mg/kg or 0.0884 %	1257.0 mg/kg or 0.1201 %
Carbon (C)	15.3 %	20.8 %
Carbon:Nitrogen (C:N) Ratio	13.10	13.10
Phosphorus (as P_2O_5) ²	0.48 %	0.65 %
Potassium (as K_2O) ²	0.52 %	0.71 %
Calcium (Ca)	5.63 %	7.65 %
Magnesium (Mg)	0.32 %	0.43 %
Particle size (< 9.5 mm)	100.00 %	

¹See comments on back of report .

²To convert phosphorus (as P_2O_5) into elemental phosphorus (P), divide by 2.29. To convert potassium (as K_2O) into elemental potassium (K), divide by 1.20.

Sample shipped overnight not on ice. Sample collected 9/10/2018 8:15 AM

INTERPRETATION

- **pH**pH is a measure of active acidity in the feedstock or compost. The pH scale is 0 (acidic) to 14 (basic) with 7 being
neutral. Most finished composts will have pH values in the range of 5.0 to 8.5. Ideal pH depends on compost use.
A lower pH is preferred for certain ornamental plants while a neutral pH is suitable for most other applications.
pH is not a measure of the total acidity or alkalinity and cannot be used to predict the effect of compost on soil pH.
- SolubleSoluble salts are determined by measuring electrical conductivity (EC) in a 1:5 (compost:water, weight ratio)Saltsslurry. EC is related to the total soluble salts dissolved in the slurry and is measured in units of millimhos/cm
(mmhos/cm). Compost soluble salt levels typically range from 1 to 10 mmhos/cm. High salinity may be toxic to
plants. Ideal soluble salt levels will depend on the end use of the compost. Final compost blends with soil or
container media/potting mixes should be tested for soluble salts.
- % Solids,
 % Moisutre
 The ideal moisture content for composting will depend on the water holding capacity of the materials being composted. In general, high organic matter materials have a higher water holding capacity and a higher ideal moisture content. A typical starting compost mix will have an ideal % solids content of 35-55 % (65-45 % moisture). Finished compost should have a % solids content of 50-60 % (50-40 % moisture).
- % Organic There is no ideal organic matter level for feedstocks or finished compost. Organic matter content will decrease during composting. The organic matter content (dry weight basis) of typical feedstocks and starting mixes will be greater than 60 % while that of finished compost will be in the range of 30-70 %. An organic matter content (dry weight basis) of 50-60 % is desirable for most compost uses.
- Nitrogen : Total nitrogen (N) includes all forms of nitrogen: organic N, ammonium N (NH₄-N), and nitrate N (NO₃-N). Total Total, N will normally range from less than 1 % to around 5 % (dry weight basis) in most feedstocks and from 0.5 to 2.5 Organic, % (dry weight basis) in finished composts. NO₃-N (an optional test) is generally present in only low Ammonium, concentrations in immature composts, although it may increase as the compost matures. NH,-N levels may be high and Nitrate during initial stages of the composting process, but decrease as maturity increases. Organic N is determined by subtracting the inorganic N forms, NH₄-N and NO₃-N, from total N. However, because NO₃-N levels are generally very low, total nitrogen minus NH₄-N provides a good estimate of organic N in most composts and is the value shown on the front of this report. In stable, finished composts, most of the N should be in the organic form. While NH₄-N and NO₃-N are immediately available to plants, organic N is only slowly available, approximately 10 to 20 % per year. However, mineralization or break-down of organic N into available inorganic forms depends on the C: N ratio (see below) as well as factors such as soil moisture and temperature.
- TotalTotal carbon (C) is a direct measurement of all organic and inorganic carbon in the compost sample. Unless the
sample has a high pH (> 8.3) or is known to contain carbonates, essentially all carbon will be in the organic form.
Compost organic matter typically contains around 54 % organic carbon by weight. The carbon content of
individual feedstocks may vary from this ratio.

Carbon:This is the ratio of total carbon (C) to total nitrogen (N) in the compost sample provided. C:N ratio may be used as
an indicator of compost stability and N availability. Compost C:N ratio typically decreases during composting if
the starting C:N ratio is > 25, but may increase if the starting C:N ratio is low (< 15) and N is lost during the
composting process. Composts with high C:N ratios (> 30) will likely immobilize or tie-up N if applied to soil,
while those with low C:N ratios (< 20) will mineralize or break-down organic N to inorganic (plant-available) N.</th>

Phosphorus,
PotassiumPhosphorus (P) and potassium (K) are plant macronutrients. Values reported are for total amounts given in the
oxide forms (P_2O_5 and K_2O). These results provide an indication of the nutrient value of the compost sample.
However, plant availability of total phosphorus and potassium in compost has not yet been established.

Nitrogen,
Phosphorus,When compost is applied on the basis of nitrogen (N), most composts will have an excess of phosphorus (P) and
potassium (K) relative to crop demand. These mineral elements and salts can accumulate to above optimum levels
with repeated application. Growers using compost should regularly soil test to monitor P, K and salt accumulation
and should consider using other nutrient sources or nitrogen fixing legumes in their crop rotation especially when
P and K levels are above optimum.



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COMPOST ANALYSIS REPORT

EPA 503 Pollutants

Analyte	ResultsResults(As is Basis)(Dry Weight E		EPA SW 846 Method
Arsenic (As)	3.5 mg/kg	4.7 mg/kg	3050B + 6010
Cadmium (Cd)	< 0.4 mg/kg	< 0.5 mg/kg	3050B + 6010
Copper (Cu)	30.0 mg/kg	40.8 mg/kg	3050B + 6010
Lead (Pb)	35.0 mg/kg	47.5 mg/kg	3050B + 6010
Mercury (Hg)	0.051 mg/kg	0.069 mg/kg	7473
Molybdenum (Mo)	< 1.1 mg/kg	< 1.5 mg/kg	3050B + 6010
Nickel (Ni)	7.8 mg/kg	10.6 mg/kg	3050B + 6010
Selenium (Se)	< 1.9 mg/kg	< 2.6 mg/kg	3050B + 6010
Zinc (Zn)	69.0 mg/kg	93.8 mg/kg	3050B + 6010



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COMPOST BIOASSAY

Seedling Emergence and Relative Growth

	TEST PARAMETERS			
Test Dates:	09/14/2018 to 09/21/2018			
Seed Type:	Cucumber-Marketmore 76 Variety			
Media Type: (Control)	Miracle Gro Moisture Control			
Vermiculite:	NK Professional Grade			

	TEST RESULTS	
Emergence: (% of control)	93.33	
Seedling Vigor: (%):	100.00	

COMMENTS

INTERPRETATION

The bioassay test provides a screen for the presence of phytotoxins in compost based on seedling emergence and seedling vigor relative to a control. It provides an assessment of compost maturity although should not be used as a stand-alone indicator. The U.S. Compost Council Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost provides the following Maturity Indicator Ratings based on this test.

	Maturity Indicator Rating ¹				
Test Parameter	Very Mature	Mature	Immature		
Emergence 9/	> 00	80.00	< 90		
Emergence %	> 90	80-90	< 80		
Seedling Vigor %	> 95	80-95	< 80		

¹Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Composts (revised July 15, 2015)



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RESPIROMETRY

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Evolution Rate

TEST RESULTS				
2.2 5.8				

INTERPRETATION

Respirometry (CO_2 evolution) provides a measurement of the relative microbial activity in a compost and can therefore be used as an estimate of compost stability. The interpretive index below assumes optimal conditions for microbial activity are present including temperature, moisture and nutrients, and that toxic components that would inhibit microbial respiration are absent.

Result ¹	Stability Rating ²	General Characteristics
< 1	Very stable	Well cured compost
		No continued decomposition
		No odors
		No potential for volatile fatty acid phytotoxicity
1-2	Stable	Moderately well cured compost
		Odor production not likely
		Limited potential for volatile fatty acid phytotoxicity
		Minimal to no impact on soil carbon and nitrogen dynamics
2-5	Moderately	Curing compost
	unstable,	Odor production not likely
	curing compost	Limited potential for volatile fatty acid phytotoxicity
		Minor impact on soil carbon & nitrogen dynamics
6-9	Unstable,	Active, uncured compost
	raw compost	Minimal odor production
		Moderate to high potential for volatile fatty acid phytotoxicity
		Moderate potential for negative impact on soil carbon & nitrogen dynamics
10-11	Raw compost,	Highly active, uncured compost
	raw organic products	Odor production likely
		High potential for volatile fatty acid phytotoxicity
		High potential for negative impact on soil carbon & soil nitrogen dynamics
>11	Raw feedstock,	Raw, extremely unstable material
	unstabilized material	Odor production expected
		Probable volatile fatty acid phytotoxicity with most materials
		Negative impact on soil carbon & soil nitrogen dynamics expected

¹Units in mg CO₂-C/g organic matter/day

²Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Composts (revised July 15, 2015)





Seal of Testing Assurance Ulster County Resource Recovery Agency PO Box 6219; 999 Flatbush Road Kingston NY 12402 <u>Tel:</u> 845-336-0600 <u>Fax:</u> 845-336-4129 <u>Product Name:</u> Finished Compost Pile

Lab ID: C10888

Report Date: 09/24/2018

Compost Technical Data Sheet

Compost Parameters	Reported as (units of measure)	Test Results	Test Results
Plant Nutrients:	%, weight basis	% wet weight basis	% dry weight basis
Nitrogen	Total N	1.17	1.59
Phosphorus	P_2O_5	0.48	0.65
Potassium	K ₂ O	0.52	0.71
Calcium	Са	5.63	7.65
Magnesium	Mg	0.32	0.43
Moisture Content	%, wet weight basis	26.41	
Organic Matter Content	%, dry weight basis	38.39	
pH	unitless	7.70	
Soluble Salts (electrical conductivity)	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	4.82	
Particle Size	< 9.5 mm	100.00	
Stability Indicator (respirometry) CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/G TS/day, and mg CO ₂ -C/G OM/day	2.22 5.76	
Maturity Indicator <i>(bioassay)</i> Percent Emergence, AND Percent Seedling Vigor	% of control %	93.33 100.00	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pathogen test not performed	
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3	PASS: As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Hg, Mo, Ni, Se, and Zn are less than limits specifed by US EPA Class A Standard 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3	

Participants in the US Composting Council's Seal of Testing Assurance Program have shown the commitment to test their compost products on a prescribed basis and provide this data, along with compost end use instructions, as a means to better serve the needs of their compost customers.





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Report Date: ____09/24/2018

Compost Technical Data Sheet

Compost Parameters	Reported as (units of measure)	Test Results	
Plant Nutrients:		Not reported	
Moisture Content	%, wet weight basis	26.41	
Organic Matter Content	%, dry weight basis	38.39	
pH	unitless	7.70	
Soluble Salts (electrical conductivity)	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	4.82	
Particle Size	< 9.5 mm	100.00	
Stability Indicator (respirometry) CO ₂ Evolution	mg CO ₂ -C/G TS/day, and mg CO ₂ -C/G OM/day	2.22 5.76	
Maturity Indicator <i>(bioassay)</i> Percent Emergence, AND Percent Seedling Vigor	% of control %	93.33 100.00	
Select Pathogens	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	Pathogen test not performed	
Trace Metals	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3	PASS: As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Hg, Mo, Ni, Se, and Zn are less than limits specifed by US EPA Class A Standard 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3	

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