How is the use of composting regulated?

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has established detailed regulations for the production and use of compost created from waste. These regulations exclude compost obtained from backyard composting and normal farming operations. Compost from these activities is exempt from regulation only if used on the property where it was composted, as part of the farming operation. Any compost that is sold must meet the requirements of the regulations.

Any facility that produces compost commercially must obtain permits from the DEP and comply with detailed DEP regulations. You should contact DEP for more information on these regulations if you intend to commercially market compost generated from your agricultural operations, as they are quite complex (http://www.dep.state.fl.us).

What wastes may be composted?

Wastes produced in "normal farming operations" (e.g., activities used in the production of poultry, livestock, or agricultural crops) may be composted. Normal waste from these operations includes organic waste, manure and wastes derived solely from agricultural crops, and normal household food wastes. Organic producers also should refer to the National Organic Program for regulations particular to organic agriculture.

What wastes may not be composted?

Any biohazardous wastes, mechanical wastes, chemical wastes, or asbestos-containing wastes, except in the small quantities normally found in household waste, may not be composted.
What uses of compost are prohibited?

Compost from solid waste may never be used as fill material in any body of surface water. In addition, DEP regulations prohibit any application of compost that would endanger public health or the environment.

What is expected of future regulations?

Current composting guidelines are under revision and will be available to the public after publication of this handbook. In the future, soil monitoring and more advanced forms of record keeping are likely to be necessary to maintain compliance.