



RHODE ISLAND

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF LAND REVITALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

235 Promenade Street, Room 380

Providence, Rhode Island 02908

October 5, 2020

Carl McLean, General Manager
Old Castle Lawn & Garden
PO Box 823
49 Stilson Road
Wyoming, RI 02898

Dear Mr. McLean:

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (the Department) Office of Waste Management has changed the office name to the Office of Land Revitalization and Sustainable Materials Management (LRSMM), as reflected in the re-codified Regulations, consistent with the RI Administrative Procedures Act.

We have reviewed your July 16, 2020 Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) renewal application and September 29, 2020 submittal for soil testing data for Old Castle Lawn and Garden and find it acceptable. Therefore, enclosed is the October 5, 2020 BUD approval, with conditions included, for the reuse of pad scrapings by Old Castle Lawn and Garden in 2020 and part of 2021. Your approval expires on October 5, 2021, 1-year from the date on this approval. Please submit your renewal along with the analytical testing results as discussed in no. 9 of this approval, at least 30-days prior to the expiration date.

Sincerely,

Kasie McKenzie

Kasie McKenzie, Environmental Engineer
Office of Land Revitalization and Sustainable Materials Management
401-222-2797, ext. 7177

SOLID WASTE BENEFICIAL USE DETERMINATION (BUD)

CONDITIONS FOR RE-USE OF PAD SCRAPINGS OLD CASTLE LAWN AND GARDEN

October 2020

Pad scrapings are the initially unusable leftover product from processed mulch piles during mulching operations. They are a mixture of rocks, large unprocessed wood pieces and wood fines from tree waste processing, and soil fines. Pad scrapings that are just allowed to continue to accumulate, with no ultimate management plan, are collectively regulated as a solid waste in Rhode Island. Old Castle Lawn and Garden has submitted for approval a beneficial use determination request for re-use of pad scrapings produced and accumulated at their facility at 49 Stilson Rd. in Wyoming, Rhode Island. Based upon the representations made in the application, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (“RIDEM”) hereby grants approval for the reuse of this waste under the following conditions:

1. Pad scrapings must be handled and processed in accordance with this approval and in accordance with the renewal application for a BUD submitted by Old Castle Lawn and Garden and received by RIDEM on July 16, 2020.
2. A maximum of 15,000 cubic yards of pad scrapings shall be stored on site at any time for future processing.
3. RIDEM approves of the reuse of the ground-up/decomposed wood pieces, wood fines, and soil fines for various bagged and bulk soil products to include potting soil, garden soil, and other soil amendment products (excluding being sold as a compost or being used in a product labeled as compost), as mentioned in the renewal application.
4. RIDEM approves of the reuse of the rocks in the pad scrapings, including the small to medium sized rocks that are pulverized, for subsequent processing into a gravel product by Richmond Sand and Stone and/or for use as fill or erosion control material on-site, as mentioned in the introduction on page 1 and in various paragraphs in the renewal application.
5. The facility shall provide the Department, its authorized officers, employees, and representatives, and all other persons under Department oversight, an irrevocable right of access to the facility at all reasonable times for the purposes of performing inspections, investigations, testing, and examining records. The Department or other authorized designated personnel shall have the right to access the facility at all reasonable times for the above-stated purposes without prior notice. Refusal to permit reasonable inspections, tests and investigations shall constitute valid grounds for denial, revocation or suspension of this BUD approval; and/or issuance of a Notice of Violation with Administrative Penalty.

6. This approval expires on October 5, 2021. Old Castle Lawn and Garden may request an annual renewal of this approval that may be granted with the approval of RIDEM's Director.
7. RIDEM's granting of this approval does not affect the responsibility of Old Castle Lawn and Garden to meet all zoning and other local ordinances and comply with any other State or Federal requirements or approvals.
8. This approval may be modified, amended, suspended, or revoked at the discretion of RIDEM.
9. Old Castle Lawn and Garden shall keep all records of the quarterly analysis testing on finished products containing the mulch and soil material produced from this BUD application, as discussed in Section 11 of the application, for a period of at least 1 year. All records shall be made available to representatives of the Office of Land Revitalization and Sustainable Materials Management upon request. Upon renewal of this BUD permit, an electronic copy of the previous year's sampling results shall be included in the application.

Leo Hellested, PE

Leo Hellested, Chief

Office of Land Revitalization and Sustainable Materials Management

10-5-20

Date

BENEFICIAL USE DETERMINATION

2020 RENEWAL APPLICATION

OLDCASTLE LAWN & GARDEN

WYOMING, RHODE ISLAND

July 16, 2020

INTRODUCTION

Please consider this letter as a renewal application for the BUD issued to Oldcastle Lawn & Garden (OLG) on 9-26-2011. We still produce bulk and bagged mulch products from virgin lumber and other wood products. The facility also produces bulk and bagged soil products. The facility operates under SIC Code 2499 (Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified). Operations include grinding, screening, coloring, and bagging.

The address and phone number for the facility are:

49 Stilson Road
P.O. Box 823
Wyoming, Rhode Island 02893
401-539-2713

OLG is submitting this renewal application for as a variance request for beneficial use of decomposing wood fines as a component in bulk and bagged soil products at the facility.

Incoming logs and bark at the facility are ground into mulch which is stored on piles for further processing such as screening and/or bagging into bulk and bagged mulch products. Incoming pre-ground mulch is also placed on piles for further processing. As the material in a pile is processed there typically remains a portion of the material that is initially unusable for the mulch products. This remaining material is referred to as “pad scrapings”. These pad scrapings are placed on a pile with other pad scrapings. The pad scrapings typically contain rocks and large unprocessed wood pieces, referred to as “overs” and wood and soil fines. The new pile or piles containing the pad scrapings can be further processed over time to screen out the overs (rocks and large wood pieces) and process the decomposing wood fines and the soil fines into bagged and bulk soil products produced at the facility. We will not operate a composting operation on site. The material in the waste pile will be screened to separate out the large rocks and wood pieces (overs). The smaller material will be ground to both grind the small to medium sized wood pieces and pulverize the small to medium sized rocks, then the pulverized rock is screened out from the ground up material and the remaining ground wood is bagged. The overs (large rocks and wood pieces) that are returned to the pile for re-processing will partially compost over time just by the fact that they are sitting in the pile. We plan to continue with this screening, grinding/pulverizing, screening, bagging process until we are left with just large rocks. Mulch and soil material produced for sale as part of this process will not go into a product labeled as compost. Resulting rocks will either be used as a raw material by the sand and gravel plant that shares this location with OLG. This facility would process the rocks into a gravel product that would also be sold for consumer use. Rocks that are undesirable for such a product can be used on the site for fill and erosion control as needed.

1. How will any environmental hazards associated with the proposed recycling of solid waste will be minimized or eliminated?

No environmental hazards are expected to be generated by the processing of this material. Operations associated with processing this material including grinding, screening, and bagging are equivalent to operations performed on raw materials processed at the plant into wood and soil products. No air emissions beyond those already permitted or in the process of being permitted for the facility are expected to occur. Similarly, stormwater runoff from similar constituency storage piles at the facility is already covered by a RIPDES General Permit.

2. To what degree will the recycled solid waste material be analogous to commonly used raw materials and how will the use of this material result in a viable and beneficial substitution of a discarded material for a commercial product or raw material?

Wood and soil fines including composted wood fines purchased from a licensed compost facility currently serve as ingredients in various soil products that are bagged at the facility and sold to consumers as potting soil, garden soil, and other soil amendment products. The use of wood and soil fines from the piles that result from the pad scrapings in these products is an acceptable substitute.

We will not operate a composting operation on site. The material in the waste pile will be screened (to first screen out “overs” - rocks and large wood pieces), ground, screened, and bagged. The wood component of the overs that are returned to pile for re-processing will partially compost over time just by the fact that they are sitting in the pile. We plan to continue with this screening, grinding, screening, bagging process until we are left with just rocks. Material produced for sale as part of this process will not go into a product labeled as compost.

Rocks can be used as an equivalent material to rock already acceptable for processing into a gravel product at a sand and gravel processing facility that shares this location with OLG and/or for use as fill or erosion control material at the site.

3. How will the proposed recycling and reuse of the solid waste in question protect the natural resources of the State? In addition to discussing how and to what extent the reuse of the solid waste in question will conserve the limited and finite capacity of the State’s solid waste landfills, your response must also address why the proposed use of the recycled solid waste will not present a threat to public health or the State’s groundwater, surface water, air, or other environmental resources.

Recycling and reuse of wood and soil fines and rocks will prevent these materials from unnecessarily adding to volume of waste going to landfills. These materials are natural products and can be used to produce a product that is used for land application purposes. No air emissions beyond those already permitted or in the process of being permitted for the facility are expected to occur. Similarly, stormwater runoff from

similar constituency storage piles at the facility is already covered by a RIPDES General Permit.

4. To what extent is there a guaranteed end market for the recycled solid waste material to be produced?

The wood and soil fines will be used in the same bagged soil products already being produced and sold by the facility including such products as: Jolly Gardener Potting Soil and Timberline Potting Soil, for example. The wood and soil fines produced at the facility will not be used in compost products.

As a shared facility with a sand and gravel processing company, rocks have a captive use in the gravel processing or as fill or erosion control material on the site.

5. Why will the proposed recycling and reuse of solid waste not degrade the environment?

Recycling and reuse of these materials does not differ from operations currently occurring at the facility for wood and soil processing and will not affect the air or stormwater permitting needs or environmental impacts associated with operations at the facility.

6. Identify and discuss the controls (e.g. environmental, engineering, institutional ... etc.) that will be used to properly and safely recycle and reuse the solid waste. This discussion should include, but not be limited to, information regarding the following:

- a. The quantity of solid waste material to be received and recycled, and the maximum quantity of solid waste material to be stored at the site at any one time;

The maximum amount of materials from the pad scrapings to be stored on site is 15,000 cubic yards. More typically there would be 8,000 cubic yards or less of material at the site awaiting or going through processing.

- b. The maximum quantity of solid waste material to be stored at the site at any one time;

15,000 cubic yards.

- c. The source of the solid waste, including the name and address of the generator;

The material is generated as remaining material from mulch processing at the Oldcastle Lawn & Garden facility, 49 Stilson Rd., Wyoming, Rhode Island.

- d. A detailed narrative and schematic diagram of the production, manufacturing, and/or residue process by which the waste material is produced;

Incoming logs and bark at the facility are ground into mulch which is stored on piles for further processing such as screening and/or bagging into bulk and bagged mulch products. Incoming pre-ground mulch is also placed on piles for further processing. As the material in a pile is processed there typically remains a portion of the material that is initially unusable for the mulch products. This remaining material is referred to as “pad scrapings”. These pad scrapings are placed on a pile with other pad scrapings. The pad scrapings typically contain rocks and unprocessed wood pieces, referred to as “overs” and wood and soil fines. The new pile or piles containing the pad scrapings can be further processed over time to screen out the overs and process the decomposing wood fines and the soil fines into bagged and bulk soil products produced at the facility. As the wood and soil material is processed over time, resulting rocks can eventually be segregated and used as fill or erosion control material on the site or as a raw material for a sand and gravel facility that shares the site with OLG.

- e. The expected consistency of the waste material;

The material is a mix of wood and soil fines, larger wood pieces, and rocks.

- f. How the generator has minimized the quantity and toxicity of the waste material;

The facility has begun processing raw material piles on primarily pavement surfaces. Processing on pavement rather than directly on pervious soil minimizes the amount of pad scrapings generated by the OLG process.

- g. Adequate and regular inspection of the waste material upon receipt;

The material piles are inspected daily on days when the facility is in operation.

- h. Adequate site controls relating to the storage, handling and processing of the waste material, including the extent to which the recycled solid waste material will be handled to minimize loss;

OLG intends to process all or as close to all the materials in the piles into finished products. No storage, handling, or processing control issues are anticipated and no significant losses expected.

- i. Adequate controls for handling and disposing of any residual solid wastes, including the location of final disposal for any residual solid wastes;

If approval of beneficial use for the wood and soil fines and rocks is granted, no additional residual solid waste generation is expected.

- j. Appropriate odor, sediment, stormwater (runoff), and erosion control measures, etc.

Stormwater runoff from these piles and processing operations is expected to be equivalent to runoff associated from standard raw material processing piles at the site and is covered by an existing RIPDES General Permit. No malodors are expected.

7. Explain why the proposed recycling of solid waste is not simply an alternate method of disposal. The Director may require information regarding the estimated value of the solid waste material both before and after it is recycled.

The proposed recycling is not another method of disposal because nearly all the material that comprises the pad scraping piles will be made into a saleable product.

8. What degree of processing has the solid waste material undergone and degree of further processing is required, if any? The applicant must demonstrate that any mixing of different types of material improves the usefulness of the recycled solid waste material.

The wood, soil, and rock material in the subject piles has resulted from screening operations associated with production of a mulch product at the facility. The materials can be further processed over time to screen out the overs and process the decomposing wood fines and the soil fines into bagged and bulk soil products produced at the facility. As the wood and soil material is processed over time, resulting rocks can eventually be segregated and used as fill or erosion control material on the site or as a raw material for a sand and gravel facility that shares the site with OLG.

9. Where the project in question includes the reuse of any soil impacted by known or suspected contamination, or the use of any recycled solid waste as a “manufactured soil product” (i.e.: solid waste that is or has been altered or rendered into a material with soil type properties), the applicant must demonstrate the use of these materials at the location in question:

- a. Is compliant with the Residential Direct Exposure Criteria for soils listed in Rule 8.02 of the Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases;

The wood and soil fines to be used for production of soil products are generated as a result of wood product processing into mulch products at the facility. No materials processed are associated with hazardous materials or hazardous material releases.

- b. Is compliant with the Compost Quality and Distribution Standards listed in Rule 8.8.00 (Compost Product Requirements and Distribution) of the Solid Waste Regulations.; and

Sampling is discussed in Section 11.

- c. Will not result in degradation of the environment.

Recycling and reuse of these materials does not differ from operations currently occurring at the facility for wood and soil processing and will not affect the air or stormwater permitting needs or environmental impacts associated with operations at the facility.

10. Whenever the proposed end use for a recycled product involves land application, the applicant shall address the need for applicable engineering standards and controls in accordance with the Solid Waste Regulations (e.g. final cover systems, leachate collection and removal systems, and gas control and recovery systems) to provide for the safe land application end use of BUD materials. End uses involving land application shall be presumed to be low utility uses subject to heightened scrutiny as to whether the use constitutes beneficial reuse or is simply an alternative means of disposal.

While the materials will be processed into land application products, the end use is not related to an end use that could be construed as disposal. The wood and soil fines would be intentionally processed into soil products already produced at the facility for sale for consumer use as potting soil, garden soil, and other soil amendment or soil enhancement type products. Rocks that can be processed by the sand and gravel plant that shares this location into a gravel product would also be sold for consumer use. Rocks that are undesirable for such a product can be used on the site for fill and erosion control as needed.

11. Provide a characterization plan that includes protocols for sample collection and analyses designed to provide a representative characterization of the waste material. The characterization plan shall address:

- a. How the samples will be collected (i.e. locations, times, frequency per volume etc.).
- b. The types of samples to be collected (i.e., discrete, grab, composite, etc.).
- c. How substances in the solid waste will be identified.
- d. The physical and chemical analyses to be performed (i.e. size, density, percent solids, liquid content, pH, reactivity, leachability [TCLP test], etc.).
- e. Analysis for biological properties of the waste (i.e. pathogens).
- f. The variability of the substances present in the solid waste.
- g. The number of samples required (grab and/or composite) to be collected and analyzed to adequately determine the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the waste.
- h. The human health and ecological risks associated with the proposed reuse of the solid waste in the proposed manner and location.
- i. Verification that the sampling and analytical methods used have identified all constituents present in the waste, and a detailed written report describing the concentration and distribution of all substances which may be contained in the waste material.

OLG current performs quarterly media analysis testing on all finished soils and composts. Tests are conducted for the following:

- Conductivity (mmho/cm)
- pH (Std Unit)
- Ammonia-N
- NO₃+NO₂-N
- Phosphorous
- Sulfate- as S
- Calcium
- Magnesium
- Sodium

Wood and soil that is processed from the pad scrapings will be processed into products that undergo this testing. However, these materials will not be mixed with products labeled as composts which contain compost purchased from a licensed compost facility. No separate testing for wood, rocks, and soil raw materials is proposed. These materials are non-hazardous and do not contact any hazardous materials.

12. Any person involved in the storage, handling, processing or use of solid waste for beneficial reuse shall be required to provide financial assurance that:

a. The project approved in the BUD will be completed; and/or

Processing of materials approved by the BUD will be an ongoing part of business for OLG at the facility.

b. Any unused solid waste/beneficial reuse material will be properly removed and disposed of upon completion of the project or if project operations cease for any reason.

OLG is a large multi-national corporation and we are fully aware that proper disposal of any unusable materials or any remaining materials should project operations cease is the sole responsibility of OLG.

The estimated cost to remove 15,000 yards of solid waste is as follows:

Disposal Fee: \$70,313 Loading Charge: \$6,250 Trucking Charge: \$7,000

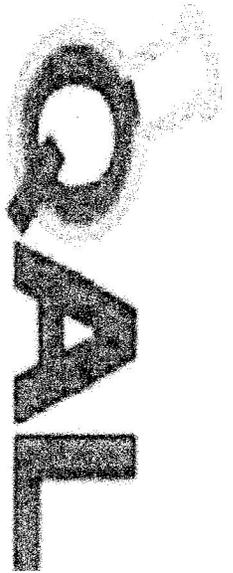
13. Additional information, as required, at the discretion of the Department.

Please contact us should any additional information be required.

14. Certify that the applicant, the facility (ies) where the solid waste is processed for reuse and the facility (ies) where the processed material is to be used are not the subject of any actual or potential statutory or regulatory environmental violations (state or federal), or, if actual or potential violations exist, that the processing of the waste or its use are part of a final settlement or remedy approved by DEM.

This application is part of an attempt to resolve ongoing Case No. SW 2009-047 for this facility.

MAR 2019



925 Cherry Street
Panama City, Florida 32401
Telephone (850) 872-9595
Fax (850) 872-9535

FERTILIZER ANALYSIS

From Debbie Royer
Oldcastle Lawn and Garden - Wyoming, RI
49 Stillson Road
Wyoming, RI 02898

LabId 118789
Received 3/19/2019
Reported 3/24/2019
Telephone 800-879-2275
Fax 800-963-8662

Sample	Description	Total N (%)	P2O5 (%)	K2O (%)
118789-1	Nature Pile	0.5225	0.2516	0.2251
118789-2	Fiber Fines	0.8056	0.2966	0.3004

NOV 2019



Analytical Report

Client:	Oldcastle Lawn and Garden - Poland Spring, ME	Operator:	Brad Elliott
Address:	481 Springwater Rd. Poland Spring, ME 04274	Lab ID.:	127152-1
Telephone/Fax:	800-879-2275 / 800-963-8662	Date Sampled:	15 Nov 2019
Email:	brad.elliott@oldcastleapg.com	Date Received:	18 Nov 2019
		Date Completed:	20 Nov 2019

Sample Description: Schartner 1

Sample Range: Media

EMM-100 : Complete Soilless Media Analysis (SME)

Components	Results	Range			Interpretative Guide
		low	medium	high	
PH & EC					
pH	pH	5.58		○	5.50 - 6.50
Soluble Salts	EC	0.17	▽		0.75 - 3
MACRO NUTRIENTS (ppm)					
Nitrate Nitrogen	NO3-N	7.41	▽		50 - 250
Ammonium Nitrogen	NH4-N	0.63		○	0 - 30
Phosphorus	P	5.76		○	5 - 30
Potassium	K	19.21	▽		50 - 200
Calcium	Ca	22.11	▽		75 - 300
Magnesium	Mg	6.30	▽		25 - 100
Sulfate-S	SO4-S	3.97	▽		20 - 60
MICRO NUTRIENTS (ppm)					
Iron	Fe	19.94			△ 0.30 - 3
Manganese	Mn	0.56		○	0.20 - 2
Boron	B	0.27		○	0.05 - 0.50
Copper	Cu	0.05		○	0.00 - 0.40
Zinc	Zn	0.17	▽		0.30 - 1.50
Molybdenum	Mo	0.01	▽		0.02 - 0.15
Sodium	Na	12.09			
Aluminum	Al	26.34			
Chloride	Cl	6.70			
Silicon	Si	37.48			



SEP 2019

Report Number

19-238-0011

Account Number

10176

Send To: Oldcastle Lawn & Garden
Northeast Region
481 Springwater Rd
Poland, ME 04274



7621 Whitepine Road, Richmond, VA 23237
Main 804-743-9401 • Fax 804-271-6446
www.waypointanalytical.com

Page: 1 of 2

Project: Wyoming RI

Purchase Order:

Report Date: 09/04/2019

Date Received: 08/26/2019

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Date Sampled:

Lab Number: 67946

Sample ID: 190821 Seed Starter

Analysis	Result	Quantitation Limit	Method	Date and Time Test Started	Analyst
Zinc , mg/Kg	29.7	12.5	6010D	09/03/2019 13:44	JTR
Cadmium , mg/Kg	<1.00	1.00	6010D	09/03/2019 13:44	JTR
Nickel , mg/Kg	57.9	2.50	6010D	09/03/2019 13:44	JTR
Lead , mg/Kg	6.87	3.00	6010D	09/03/2019 13:44	JTR
Arsenic , mg/Kg	<5.00	5.00	6010D	09/03/2019 13:44	JTR
Mercury , mg/Kg	<0.0157	0.0157	SW-7471B	09/03/2019 14:42	TJS
Selenium , mg/Kg	<5.00	5.00	6010D	09/03/2019 13:44	JTR
Molybdenum , mg/Kg	<2.50	2.50	6010D	09/03/2019 13:44	JTR
Cobalt , mg/Kg	<5.00	5.00	6010D	09/03/2019 13:44	JTR

Paucic McGroary

Paucic McGroary

FEB 2019

Waypoint

ANALYTICAL



4741 East Hunter Ave. Suite A
 Anaheim, CA 92807
 Main 714-282-8777 • Fax 714-282-8575
 www.waypointanalytical.com

MEDIA ANALYSIS

Client : Oldcastle Lawn & Garden Carl McLean 49 Stilson Rd, #A Wyoming, RI 02898	Grower :	Report No: 17-053-0601 Cust No: 09098 Date Printed: 02/14/2019 Date Sampled: Date Recd: 02/10/2019 PO: Page: 3 of 8
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Lab Number : **06047**

Sample Id : **Fiber Fines**

Test	Results	Normal Range		TEST RATINGS				
		Low	High	Low	Acceptable	Optimum	High	Very High
pH	3.8	5.2	6.4					
Soluble Salts, dS/m (mS/cm)	1.11	0.75	3					
Nitrogen, ppm	2	40	200					
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, ppm	1.31	0	30					
Nitrate Nitrogen, ppm	0.477	40	200					
Phosphorus, ppm	14.9	5	30					
Potassium, ppm	217.0	60	250					
Calcium, ppm	87	25	150					
Magnesium, ppm	68	15	75					
Iron, ppm	22.9	0.3	3					
Manganese, ppm	8.3	0.15	2					
Zinc, ppm	1.36	0.1	0.4					
Copper, ppm	0.82	0.01	0.3					
Boron, ppm	0.62	0.05	0.5					
Sulfur, ppm	8	20	100					
Sodium, ppm	21	0	80					
Aluminum, ppm	73.0	1	4					
Molybdenum, ppm	0.10	0.01	0.1					
Chloride, ppm	64.20	0	80					

Comments :
 SME Water extractable.

MAY 2019



925 Cherry Street
Panama City, Florida 32401
Telephone (850) 872-9595
Fax (850) 872-9535

FERTILIZER ANALYSIS

From Debbie Royer
Oldcastle Lawn and Garden - Wyoming, RI
49 Stillson Road
Wyoming, RI 02898

LabId 118667
Received 5/15/2019
Reported 5/21/2019
Telephone 800-879-2275
Fax 800-963-8662

Sample	Description	Total N (%)	P2O5 (%)	K2O (%)
118667-1	Scooter	1.4328	0.2890	0.1210
118667-2	Coop	0.6	0.1474	0.1463
118667-3	1 Scooter 2 Coop	0.4341	0.1446	0.1576

Date	Bulk Recipe	Initial Test		15 Minute Test		24 Hour Test		120 Hour Test		168 Hour Test	
		pH	EC	pH	EC	pH	EC	pH	EC	pH	EC
01/25/19	S/G Moisture Max	5.2	1.97	5.2	1.98	5.2	2.14	5.3	2.66	5.7	1.99
01/29/19	S/G Flower/Veg Plant Mix	6.4	1.02	6.4	1.89	6.2	1.58	6.1	1.74	6.1	1.76
01/30/19	S/G Seed & Sod Starter/Eg Lawn	6.1	1.77	6	3.2	5.7	3.3	5.9	2.72	6.2	2.49
01/30/19	S/G Nursery Plant Mix Blk	5.4	2.96	5.3	3.34	5.3	3.03	5.5	3.03	5.8	3.32
02/14/19	S/G All Purp Potting/Cont.Mix	6.9	1.84	6.9	1.5	6.8	1.66	6.5	2.24	6.8	1.99
02/14/19	JG Pot Mix Plant Food Bulk	7.6	0.96	7.6	1.09	7.5	1.44	7.2	1.68	7.1	1.75
02/15/19	S/G All Purp Potting/Cont.Mix	6.8	1.91	6.9	1.75	6.8	1.82	6.6	2.31	6.6	2.3
02/15/19	S/G Seed & Sod Starter/Eg Lawn	7.5	0.81	7.4	0.93	7.2	0.88	6.9	1.11	6.9	1.01
03/11/19	JG Pot Mix Plant Food Bulk	7.2	1.01	7.2	1.14	7.1	1.32	7.2	1.73	7.1	1.78
03/11/19	S/G Flower/Veg Plant Mix	7.4	1.3	7.4	1.31	7.3	1.53	7	1.64	6.9	1.75
03/16/19	JG Garden Veg.Fruit.Herb Bulk	7.5	0.96	7.4	1.01	7.4	1.3	7.2	1.58	7.2	1.61
03/18/19	JG Garden Veg.Fruit.Herb Bulk	7.2	0.94	7.2	1.08	7.1	1.26	6.8	1.42	6.8	1.55
03/19/19	S/G Moisture Max Flow/Veg	7.2	0.71	7.1	0.82	7.1	1.03	7	1.19	6.9	1.13
04/02/19	JG Pot Mix Plant Food Bulk	7.7	1.04	7.7	1.06	7.5	1.29	7.1	1.23	7.1	1.3
04/02/19	S/G All Purp Potting/Cont.Mix	7.3	1.26	7.2	1.45	7.1	1.76	6.8	1.91	6.9	1.64
04/02/19	S/G Moisture Max	7.2	0.76	7.1	0.82	7	0.88	6.8	0.9	6.8	0.92
04/03/19	Perfect Land cont mix bulk	7.7	1.55	7.6	1.32	7.5	1.55	7.2	1.89	7.2	1.73
04/30/19	S/G Seed & Sod Starter/Eg Lawn	7.3	0.94	7.2	1	7.2	1.15	7.1	1.29	7.1	1.29
04/30/19	JG Garden Veg.Fruit.Herb Bulk	7.5	1.71	7.4	1.26	7.3	1.41	7.1	1.71	7.2	1.9
05/01/19	S/G Moisture Max	7.7	0.6	7.6	0.63	7.4	0.79	6.8	1.1	6.9	1.14
05/04/19	JG Pot Mix Plant Food Bulk	7.6	0.12	7.6	1.27	7.4	1.48	7.2	1.34	7.1	1.27
05/14/19	S/G Nursery Plant Mix Blk	7.6	0.93	7.4	1.09	7.3	1.36	7	1.39	6.9	1.22
05/15/19	S/G Flower/Veg Plant Mix	7.3	1.03	7.3	1.03	7.2	1.29	6.9	1.74	7	1.32
06/13/19	S/G All Purp Potting/Cont.Mix	7.2	1.25	7.2	1.19	7.1	1.47	7	1.72	7	1.38
06/17/19	S/G Flower/Veg Plant Mix	7.1	1.28	7.1	1.24	7	1.43	6.8	1.68	6.8	1.77
07/03/19	S/G All Purp Potting/Cont.Mix	6.9	1.38	6.9	1.39	6.7	1.61	6.6	2.1	6.6	1.63
07/10/19	S/G Nursery Plant Mix Blk	7.3	1.12	7.2	1.34	7.1	1.47	7	1.47	6.9	1.24
07/30/19	S/G All Purp Potting/Cont.Mix	6.9	1.4	6.8	1.43	6.7	1.75	6.7	1.61	6.7	1.82
08/07/19	Cow Manure Weight	7.4	0.99	7.3	1.14	7.2	1.04	7.1	1.23	7.1	1.37
09/04/19	JG Garden Veg.Fruit.Herb Bulk	7.5	1.13	7.5	1.04						
11/12/19	JG Pot Mix Plant Food Bulk	7	0.78	7	0.92						