



Waste Utilization (Code 633) Manure Stockpiling Job Sheet

Prepared by: Mark Scarpitti, CCA, State Agronomist, NRCS Ohio

Background and Description: Stockpiling of manure can be a relatively environmentally safe method of temporarily storing manure. This practice can be utilized when field and/or soil conditions are not suitable for spreading, such as frozen or snow covered ground. This practice is not a substitute for adequate manure storage. It is intended for short term storage (8 months or less) of solid manure in the field in which it will be applied. Solid manure is defined as dry poultry manure or manure having a minimum of 20% solid content.



Purposes: (check all that apply)

- Better utilize manure nutrients
- Reduce the risk of soil compaction
- Reduce the risk of nutrients or contaminants reaching waters of the state

Locating a manure stockpile: Locating an adequate site for a manure stockpile is very important and must be carefully considered. When rain or snow comes into contact with the manure, the resultant leachate can carry contaminants and nutrients off-site into waters of the state or into ground water. This can have detrimental effects to the environment and/or to human health and result in a violation of federal and state regulations.

Requirements for a manure stockpile ^{1/1}: (Check to verify that all conditions have been met)

- 1) Must be solid manure with bedding (minimum of 20% solids) or dry poultry manure.
- 2) Planned stockpile cannot be stored for more than an 8 month period of time.
- 3) Must be located on soils that are deep to bedrock (> 40 inches to bedrock).^{1/2}
- 4) May not be located on soils with a rapid or very rapid permeability (> 2.0 in/hr) in the topsoil, subsoil or substratum to a depth of 40 in.^{1/2}
- 5) May not be located on slopes greater than 6%.^{1/2}
- 6) May not be located on occasionally or frequently flooded soils, or on hydric soils.^{1/2}
- 7) Must be located a minimum of 300 feet from spring water collection systems, wells or sink holes.^{1/2}
- 8) Must be located a minimum of 1500 feet from any public surface drinking water intakes.
- 9) Must be located a minimum of 500 feet from neighboring residences.
- 10) Must be located a minimum of 300 feet from areas of concentrated flow such as waterways or surface drains.
- 11) Must be located a minimum of 300 feet from any private ponds or waters of the state.
- 12) Must be a minimum of 300 feet from a tile inlet or broken tile.

^{1/1} **Other Regulations That May Apply:** Contact Ohio EPA-Division of Surface Water for sludge / biosolids stockpiling requirements Or ODA regulations for permitted livestock facilities.

^{1/2} **Information Sources:** Soil surveys and digital soils data contain information on flood frequency, hydric soils, depth to bedrock, soil permeability rates and sink hole location.

Other considerations:

1. **Field of application:** Locate manure stockpiles in or near the field in which the manure is to be applied. The volume of manure should approximately equal the amount that will be applied to the field at agronomic rates.
2. **Utilities:** Locate stockpiles a minimum of 75 feet away from overhead or buried utilities whenever possible.
3. **Filter area:** If it is known that manure will be stockpiled more than 4 months, consider planting a 100 foot temporary buffer around the stockpile such as bin oats to intercept leachate and recycle nutrients.
4. **After manure application:** Once a manure stockpile has been removed for field application, consider planting a vegetative cover on the site to recycle the nutrients if site conditions allow (non cropland areas). Consider not using the same site again to stockpile manure for at least one full growing season (cropland areas).
5. **Consider covering** the manure stockpile or installing a permanent stockpile location with leachate / runoff containment.

Operations and Maintenance: Stockpiles should be inspected after significant rain events (½ inch or more) for leachate ponding or runoff. Take corrective action if needed. If manure is stockpiled for more than one week, monitor flies, beetles and other pests. Possible remedies include chemical treatment of the manure or covering the stockpile for thermal treatment.

USDA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER AND EMPLOYER



Waste Utilization (Code 633)
Manure Field Stockpiling Job Sheet

Producer:	
Farm Number / Tract Number:	

Map or Aerial Photo of Stockpile Location

Records:

Date manure was stockpiled:	
Volume of manure stockpiled:	
N & P content of the manure:	
Dates stockpile was inspected (for pests and after rainfall)	
Date stockpile was land applied:	
Number of Acres to which manure was applied:	

This Job Sheet was completed by: _____

Records are maintained by: _____