

## CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

# AGRICHEMICAL HANDLING FACILITY

(No.)

CODE 309

### DEFINITION

A permanent facility with an impervious surface to provide an environmentally safe area for the handling of on-farm agrichemicals, such as pesticides and fertilizers that are used in crop production and spraying operations of orchards and vineyards.

### PURPOSE

To provide a safe environment on farm and for the storage, mixing, loading and cleanup of agrichemicals, retain incidental spillage, retain leakage, and to reduce pollution to surface water, groundwater, air, and/or soil.

### CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where:

- The handling of agrichemicals creates significant potential for pollution of surface water, groundwater, air or soil and a facility is needed to properly manage and handle the chemical operation;

This standard does not apply to the handling or storage of fuels. This standard does not apply to commercial or multi-landowner agrichemical handling operations.

### CRITERIA

#### General Criteria Applies to All Purposes

The Agrichemical Handling Facility shall include a watertight containment structure comprising a sloping concrete pad and depressed sump, and all necessary equipment for pumping, transferring, and storing contaminated water.

Plan, design and construct agrichemical handling facilities to comply with applicable federal, state and local laws and codes.

The size of the agrichemical storage will be based on the agrichemical use of the farm needed for a single growing season averaged over the last 5 years.

The pad, hoses, pipes, valves, seals, connectors, filters, tanks, and related plumbing material must be compatible with the chemicals being handled and capable of withstanding the intended use.

Outlet drains are not permitted in the agrichemical collection, storage or handling areas.

Posts, pipes, hoses, discharge valves, or other devices may not pass through the floor, containment storage walls, or the sump.

When more than 60 gallons of Class I, II, or III flammable or combustible liquids or a single storage container larger than 5 gallons of Class I, II, or III flammable or combustible liquids are stored in an agrichemical handling facility, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, Chapter 4, shall be followed. Storage cabinets or other remedies must be installed.

When the agrichemical handling facility is also used for agrichemical storage, provide sufficient space and designate a separate room or area.

**Location.** Locate the agrichemical handling facility as follows:

- Adjacent to or as near the chemical storage building as practical when chemical storage is not incorporated into the facility;
- As far as practical from streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands, sinkholes, and water wells,

with a minimum setback distance of 100 feet;

- Isolated and located downwind from residences and other buildings used to store feed, seed, petroleum products, or livestock with a minimum distance as required by local regulations;
- At sites that have not been used as stationary mixing/loading sites in the past.

Locate the bottom of the facility a minimum of two feet above the seasonal high water table.

Locate above the 100-year floodplain elevation. However, if site restrictions require location within a floodplain, protect from inundation and damage from the 25-year flood event, or larger if required by laws, rules, and regulations.

**Storage Capacity.** Provide a minimum storage volume on the chemical-handling pad of 250 gallons or 1.25 times the volume of the largest storage or spray tank on the pad, whichever is greater.

For unroofed facilities provide storage on the pad as stated above or the volume of the 25-year, 24-hour storm, whichever is greater. Provide a means of storing or field applying, according to chemical label directions, the full storage volume within the 72-hour period following the storm.

Prevent outside runoff water from entering the facility. Measures shall be designed to divert the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour duration storm event.

**Rinsate Tanks.** Provide rinsate tanks of adequate number and size as needed for the type of operation, allowing for separation of non-compatible chemicals. The material type shall be suitable for the type of chemical to be contained in the tank. Sites with multiple plastic tanks shall include means to anchor tanks to avoid floatation.

**Manufactured Components.** Manufactured tanks and components shall be structurally sound, capable of withstanding all anticipated loads, and constructed of suitable materials for their intended use. Tanks will be sized based on a single farm owner or operator agrichemical need. Pumps shall be selected to deliver the required discharge rates at the head

requirements of the site and be compatible with the chemicals used in the operation.

**Chemical Handling Pad.** Size the pad to accommodate the largest spraying equipment. Equipment access is allowed from more than one direction. Provide adequate space for maneuvering around equipment, a minimum of 2 feet for open facilities and 4 feet for enclosed facilities. When practical base the minimum width of the mixing pad on the width of the spray equipment with the booms retracted.

Slope the pad to allow for drainage to a collection area or sump.

Access to the pad shall be graveled or paved and be sloped away from the facility with a maximum slope of 15% and minimum length of 15 feet.

**Flexible Membrane Liners.** All flexible membranes shall be certified by the manufacturer to be suitable for the intended use.

Design of the flexible membrane shall be in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. All flexible membrane installations shall meet the material and installation requirements of the plans and specifications provided for each installation and shall be certified by the installer.

Minimum Thickness for Membranes	
Type	Minimum Thickness
HDPE	40 mil thickness
LLDPE	40 mil thickness
PVC	30 mil thickness
RPR	45 mil thickness
EPDM	45 mil thickness

**Concrete Surfaces.** To protect the surfaces of concrete, that are exposed to agrichemicals, from penetration and contamination all concrete must have an admixture for concrete meeting the requirements of ASTM C1240 (micro silica), ASTM C618 (fly ash) or ASTM C989 (ground blast furnace slag), be sealed with a chemically resistant non-vapor barrier forming coating, or take measures to prevent vapor formation under the concrete sealed with a chemically resistant coating. Coatings must be compatible with the

agrichemicals used at the facility and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

**Agrichemical Collection.** Provide a collection area or sump with adequate dimensions for sediment removal and pump operation.

**Structural Design.** For the structural design, address all items that will influence the performance of the structure, including loading assumptions, storage tanks, material properties, and construction quality. Indicate design assumptions and construction requirements on the plans.

When using a roof/building to cover the facility, use minimum snow and wind loads as specified in ASCE 7, *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*.

Locate footings below the anticipated frost depth unless measures are designed to accommodate frost/freeze conditions

Fabricated structures shall be designed according to the criteria in the following references as appropriate:

- Timber - *National Design Specifications for Wood Construction*, American Forest and Paper Association;
- Steel – *Manual of Steel Construction*, AISC, American Institute of Steel Construction;
- Concrete - *Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete*, ACI 318, American Concrete Institute;
- Masonry - *Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures*, ACI 530, American Concrete Institute;
- Slabs – Use a five (5) inch minimum concrete slab thickness. Base the required area of reinforcing steel on the subgrade drag theory in accordance with American Concrete Institute, ACI 360, *Design of Slabs-on-Grade*. When heavy loads are to be resisted and/or where a non-uniform foundation cannot be avoided, use an appropriate design such as ASAE EP514 "Design of Concrete Structures for Secondary Containment of Liquid Pesticides and Fertilizers", and procedure incorporating a subgrade resistance parameter(s) such as ACI 360, the current version of MWPS-37

"Designing Facilities for Pesticide and Fertilizer Containment".

**Water Supply.** Provide an adequate water supply for mixing agrichemicals, rinsing tanks and containers, and for emergency health and safety needs as appropriate for the facility. Provide all pipelines, hoses, backflow prevention and other hardware as needed.

**Safety.** Design shall include appropriate safety features to minimize the hazards of the facility. Provide warning signs, locking doors, gates and tanks, adequate lighting, emergency eyewash station and other devices as appropriate, to ensure the safety of humans. Provide adequate ventilation at all times for enclosed buildings using natural or mechanical means.

**Rinsing Devices.** Design rinse devices so that residual contents of agrichemical containers can be adequately rinsed directly from the container to the spray tank. Design the rinse system to operate from the nurse tank discharge pump or a separate pump that provides adequate pressure. Verify with the manufacturer of the facility that any pump to be used in pressure rising is compatible with the rinse device.

**Storage Areas.** Additional areas used for seasonal or permanent storage of bulk chemicals or pesticides. Design and layout must consider protection against theft, unauthorized use by untrained personal and temperature extremes. Secondary storage is required and can include containment vessels suitable for the materials stored.

**Vegetation.** Stabilize disturbed areas, as necessary, to prevent erosion, in accordance with the conservation practice standard for Critical Area Planting, Code 342.

## CONSIDERATIONS

The following shall be considered in the planning and design of the facility:

The availability of water and power sources.

On-farm traffic patterns and accessibility to chemical application areas and chemical storage.

Consider providing a mixing platform for filling agrichemical sprayers.

Providing a roof over the facility for most installations.

### PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications for constructing agrichemical mixing facilities in accordance with the criteria contained in this standard. Plans and specifications shall describe the site specific requirements for implementing this practice to achieve its intended use.

### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance (O&M) plan shall be developed that is consistent with the purpose of the practice, the intended design life, safety requirements, design criteria, and all local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

The O&M Plan is to address the following:

- Brief description of the facility. Define parameters used to size and design the facility such as storage tank and equipment sizes.
- The facility shall not be used for purposes other than the storing, mixing, loading, cleaning, and maintenance of materials and equipment used for agrichemical application.
- An inventory of agrichemicals to be stored or handled at the facility. Material Safety Data Sheets may be included in the plan.
- The proposed method of handling and disposing of rinsate, washwater, and spills.
- A process for handling accumulated rainfall.
- A process for handling accumulated sediment.
- A strategy for cleaning surfaces between different agrichemical mixing operations.
- An inspection plan of structural components such as the condition of concrete, curbing, sump, access roads, building structure, etc. Note the timing of inspections, conditions that would cause concern, and required actions as appropriate.

- Any weekly, monthly, or annual maintenance that may be necessary for the proper functioning of the system components including, but not limited to, concrete surfaces, sumps, pumps, hoses, pipelines, building materials, electrical equipment, and other materials and equipment.
- A schedule of any required written inspection and maintenance reports.
- Proper winterization of the facility.
- Required safety signage.
- An Emergency Response Plan with safety procedures in the event of an accidental spill, exposure, fire, or other hazardous incident. Provide a list of safety equipment, contact names, and phone numbers.

### REFERENCES

- American Concrete Institute, *ACI codes*, Detroit, MI.
- American Forest and Paper Association, *National Design Specifications for Wood Construction*, Washington, DC.
- American Institute of Steel Construction, *AISC, Manual of Steel Construction*, Chicago, IL.
- American Society of Agricultural Engineers, *ASAE EP514, Design of Concrete Structures for Secondary Containment of Liquid Pesticides and Fertilizers*, St. Joseph, MI.
- American Society of Civil Engineers, *ASCE 7, Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*, Reston, VA.
- Daum, D. R., and D. J. Meyer. *Pesticide Storage Building*. Pennsylvania State University, Agricultural Engineering Department.
- Doane's Agricultural Report. *Chemical Containment Facilities*. Vol. 53, No 36-5.
- Midwest Plan Service, 1995. *Designing Facilities for Pesticide and Fertilizer Containment MWPS-37*, Ames, IA.
- Kammel, D. W., 1988. *Protective Treatment for Concrete*. Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Wisconsin.

Noyes, R. I., 1989. *Modular Farm Sized Concrete Agricultural Chemical Handling Pads*. Oklahoma State University, Agricultural Engineering Department.

Noyes, R. T., and D. W. Kammel, 1989. *A Modular Containment, Mixing/Loading Pad*. ASAE Paper No 891613, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Winter Meeting, New Orleans, LA.

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, *Critical Area Planting*, Code 342, Conservation Practice Standards.