

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

ANIMAL MORTALITY FACILITY

(No.)

CODE 316

DEFINITION

An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses.

PURPOSE

This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or more of the following purposes:

- Decrease non-point source pollution of surface and groundwater resources
- Reduce the impact of odors that result from improperly handled animal mortality
- Decrease the likelihood of the spread of disease or other pathogens that result from the interaction of animal mortality and predators
- To provide contingencies for normal and catastrophic mortality events

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where animal carcass treatment or disposal must be considered as a component of a waste management system for livestock or poultry operations. It applies where on-farm carcass treatment and disposal are permitted by federal, State, and local laws, rules, and regulations. It also applies where a waste management system plan as described in the National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 651, Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (AWMFH) has been developed that accounts for the end use of the product from the mortality facility. This practice includes disposal of both normal and catastrophic animal mortality; however, it does not apply to catastrophic mortality resulting from disease.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Disposal of dead animals is regulated by the Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA) with technical guidance provided by University Outreach and Extension (UOE) in cooperation with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) as per section 269.020, Revised Statutes of Missouri. Livestock production growers that are a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) must submit to MDNR one or more acceptable methods of dead animal management.

The facility shall be designed to handle normal mortality and/or catastrophic mortality.

The planning and design of animal mortality facilities or processes must conform to all federal, State and local laws, rules and regulations. This includes provisions for closing and/or removing the facility where required.

All structural components integral to animal mortality management shall meet the structural loads and design criteria as described in NRCS conservation practice standard 313, Waste Storage Facility, unless otherwise designated.

Where an animal mortality facility can be damaged by surface runoff, the runoff shall be diverted away from the facility.

Location. The location shall minimize the impact of the facility on odor and other air quality issues affecting neighboring residences, as well as minimizing the impact of the facility on surface and ground water resources. In addition, the facility shall be located 300 feet from a spring or well.

The animal mortality facility shall be located outside the 100 year floodplain; however if site

restrictions require location within a floodplain, they shall be protected from inundation or damage.

The location of the animal mortality facility shall be consistent with the overall site plan for the livestock or poultry operation.

Seepage Control. Where seepage from mortality facilities will create a potential water quality problem and it is deemed necessary to reduce seepage, use AWMFH, Appendix 10D, for clay liner design criteria, or other acceptable liner technology.

Criteria Applicable to All Purposes – Normal Mortality

The facility shall be located as close to the source of mortality as practical, considering bio-security issues and the need to keep the facility out of sight of the general public.

Composters.

General. Design of facilities for composting animal mortality shall conform to conservation practice standard 317, Composting Facility, or the guidance in National Engineering Handbook Part 637, Chapter 2 – Composting (NEH 637.0211, Dead Animal Composting).

Freezers.

General. Freezer units shall be of the chest type with a construction compatible with the mechanism to be used to empty the freezer. Provisions for protecting the freezer unit from precipitation and direct sun shall be made as deemed appropriate.

The freezer unit design, construction, power source, and unit installation shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Freezers shall be constructed of durable material with a life expectancy compatible with other aspects of the waste management system. The freezer container shall be leakproof to minimize odor and leachate pollution.

The freezer will be placed on a pad of suitable strength to withstand loads imposed with vehicular traffic consistent with equipment used to load or remove the box or tray.

Temperature. The freezers shall be self-contained units designed to freeze animal carcasses before decomposition occurs. For best results, the temperature of the carcasses shall be maintained between 22^o and 26^o F.

Capacity. Freezer units shall be sized to accommodate the normal maximum volume of mortality to be expected in the interval between emptying. Volume calculations shall include the expected mortality rate of the animal, the period of time between emptying where mortality is given on a per day basis, the average weight of the animal between emptying, and a conversion factor for weight to volume. For broiler operations use a weight to volume conversion of a minimum of 45 pounds per cubic foot. Capacity calculations shall be supported by a removal schedule supplied by an integrator or approved vendor.

Power Source. An alternative source of power, where available, shall be used to maintain the integrity of the freezing process during power outages. Where an alternative power source will not be available, the operation and maintenance plan shall contain contingencies for disposal of the mortality.

Incinerators.

General. Incinerators shall be Type 4 (human and animal remains) approved for use within the state. Agricultural incinerators do not require a MDNR construction or operating permit when designed, constructed, and operated in an efficient manner as recommended by UOE for the purpose of incinerating dead animals. This incinerator exemption only allows noncommercial incineration of dead animals from a farm or ranch enterprise. Incineration of any other waste materials such as plastics or other wastes generated on the operation disqualifies the incinerator from the exemption.

Capacity. Minimum incinerator capacity shall be based on the average daily weight of animal mortality and the death loss of the largest animals on the site. Incinerators are not intended for disposal of large-scale death losses of animal mortalities that result from a catastrophic event such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks or a disease eradication and control program. MDA in consultation with MDNR and UOE will develop an emergency plan for proper management of large-scale death losses that fall outside the scope of disposal methods outlined in state regulations.

Location. Locate the incinerator according to the following requirements:

- At least 50 feet from any surface water course.
- At least 100 feet from any well, sinkhole, or subsurface water source.
- A minimum of 20 feet from any structure.
- The incinerator shall be placed on a concrete pad with the fuel source as distant as practical. If the incinerator is covered with a roof, at least six inches are required between the incinerator chimney and any combustible roof parts.

Criteria Applicable to All Purposes – Catastrophic Mortality

General. Processes addressed by this standard shall be limited to burial and composting. Catastrophic mortality shall be collected as soon as practical and moved away from the production facility.

Location. The facility shall be located as far away from neighboring dwellings and the poultry or livestock operation as site conditions permit. Locate on sites with restricted percolation and a minimum of four feet between the bottom of the facility and the seasonal high water table unless special design features are incorporated that address seepage rates and non-encroachment of contaminants into the water table. Use AWMFH Appendix 10D for selection of sites where seepage will be restricted with normal construction techniques.

Burial Pit

General. Catastrophic mortality resulting from natural conditions such as temperature extremes shall be buried on-site or as otherwise directed by state and local regulatory agencies. Animals larger than 150 pounds shall have the abdominal cavity punctured before burial. Topsoil shall be retained to re-grade the disposal site after the ground has settled as the decay process is completed. Stockpiled soil shall be no closer than 20 feet from the edge of the burial pit.

Size and Capacity. Pits shall be sized to accommodate catastrophic mortality using appropriate weight to volume conversions. Capacity shall be in accordance with criteria acceptable to state and local regulatory agencies. The burial pit shall be a minimum of 4 feet wide with length necessary to accommodate mortality. Depth shall

accommodate a minimum of 30 inches of cover over the mortality. Pit bottoms shall be relatively level. Lengths may be limited by soil suitability and slope. If more than one pit is required, they shall be separated by a minimum of three feet of undisturbed or compacted soil. The burial site shall be finish graded to slightly above natural ground elevation to accommodate settling.

Structural Loading and Design. Vehicular traffic shall not be allowed within four feet of the pit edge.

For pits that are four to five feet deep, a step or bench 18 inches wide and one foot deep will be dug around the perimeter of the main pit so the remaining vertical wall will not exceed four feet. For pits greater than five feet deep, the earthen wall shall be sloped back at 1 1/2 horizontal and 1 vertical or flatter.

Composting

General. Catastrophic mortality composting shall be in either passive piles or windrows as described in National Engineering Handbook Part 637, Chapter 2 – Composting (NEH 637.0210 and NEH 637.0211).

Composting mortality shall be protected from precipitation as necessary, or provisions made for collecting contaminated runoff. Static piles or windrows covered with sawdust, finished compost, or other benign material will not need further protection.

CONSIDERATIONS

Major considerations in planning animal mortality management are:

- Available equipment at the operation,
- The management capabilities of the operator,
- The degree of pollution control required by the geologic setting, state and local regulatory agencies,
- The economics of the available alternatives, and
- Effect on neighbors.

Consideration should be given to prevailing wind direction and neighbors when siting animal mortality disposal facilities. A minimum of 900 feet should separate the facility from the nearest neighboring residence, or the installation will include air quality practices to minimize odor.

Runoff from the livestock or poultry facility, or from outside areas should be diverted away from the animal mortality disposal facility.

Composting of poultry mortality will be hindered if the bird carcasses are allowed to freeze. Birds should be kept in a dry, non-freezing environment until added to the compost mix.

Facility sizes for composting large animal carcasses should reflect the longer compost periods required.

The following table lists factors that could be used in determining minimum daily weight of animal mortality when sizing incinerators:

TYPE OF ANIMAL	DAILY LOSS FACTOR (pounds/day/animal)
Chicken:	
Broilers	0.0024
Laying hens	0.0014
Breeding hens	0.0019
Breeder, male	0.0082
Turkeys:	
Hen	0.0081
Tom, light	0.0193
Tom, feather production	0.0286
Swine:	
Suckling pigs (per sow)	0.0400

Use the producer's values when available.

Poultry operations often experience higher rates of mortality as the birds reach maturity. The capacity of incinerators should be sized to insure the mortality of the large birds can be handled within the time frame allowed for incineration.

An alternative to prevent bloating of catastrophic mortality die off could include opening animal thoracic and abdominal cavities and viscera prior to placing required cover.

Incineration produces varying quantities of ash that will need to be properly handled.

Vegetative screens and topography can be used to shield the animal disposal facility from public view, and to minimize visual impact.

State requirements for record keeping vary. Items such as burial site location, type and quantity of mortality, burial date, and other

pertinent details should be noted at the time of burial.

Operators should maintain a list of current phone numbers for state and local officials to aid in notification if disease-related catastrophic mortality occurs.

Safety devices such as fencing, warning signs, and freezer locks may be necessary at certain sites.

Bio-security concerns should be addressed in all aspects of planning, installation, and operation and maintenance of an Animal Mortality Facility.

Ground disturbing activities such as excavation and site preparation for disposal facilities have the potential to affect significant cultural resources.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan applicable to this practice that includes, but is not limited to, the items listed below will be developed with the operator, and will become a part of the overall waste management system plan. The requirements in the individual operation and maintenance plan shall be consistent with the practice purposes, intended life, and design criteria. Safety considerations shall be prominently displayed in the plan.

Normal Mortality

Animal mortality facilities will normally be operated or used on a daily basis. At each operation or use, the facility shall be inspected to note any maintenance needs or indicators of operation problems.

Catastrophic Mortality

Possible locations for catastrophic animal mortality facilities shall be located during the planning process to be operated as needed.

Burial of catastrophic mortality shall be timed to minimize the effects of mortality expansion during early stages of the decay process. Some topsoil shall be retained to re-grade the disposal site after the ground has settled as the decay process is largely completed.

Where composting is used for catastrophic mortality disposal, the operation and maintenance plan shall identify the most likely compost medium, possible compost recipes,

operational information, and equipment that will need to be readily available.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for animal mortality facilities shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying this practice to achieve its intended purpose.

REFERENCES

Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (AWMFH)

National Engineering Handbook, Part 637, Chapter 2, Composting

NRCS GM 420 Part 401 – Cultural Resources

NRCS National Handbook of Conservation Practices