

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

WASTE TRANSFER

(No.)

CODE 634

DEFINITION

A system using structures, conduits, or equipment to convey byproducts (wastes) from agricultural operations to points of usage.

PURPOSE

To transfer agricultural material associated with production, processing, and/or harvesting through a hopper or reception pit, a pump (if applicable), a conduit, and/or hauling equipment to:

a storage/treatment facility,

a loading area, and/or

agricultural land for final utilization as a resource.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

The transfer component is a part of a planned waste management or comprehensive nutrient management system.

Material generated by livestock production or agricultural product processing and a conveyance system is necessary to transfer the byproducts from the source to a storage/treatment facility and/or a loading area, and/or from storage/treatment to an area for utilization. This includes hauling nutrients from one geographical area with excess nutrients to a geographical area that can utilize the nutrients in an acceptable manner.

This practice does not include land application or other use of manure. Criteria for land application of manure are included in South Dakota (SD) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Practice Standards (CPS) Nutrient Management (590) or Waste Utilization (633).

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Manure transfer components shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations.

All manure that is land applied must be in accordance with SD NRCS CPS Nutrient Management (590).

Structures. All structures, including those that provide a work area around pumps, shall be designed to withstand the anticipated static and dynamic loading. Structures shall be designed to withstand earth and hydrostatic loading in accordance with SD NRCS CPS Waste Storage Facility (313). Covers, when needed, shall be designed to support the anticipated dead and live loads.

Reception pits shall be sized to contain a minimum of one full day's production. For reception pits collecting runoff, the reception pit shall be sized to also contain at least the volume of runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour required design storm event. The required design storm event for animal feeding operations that commenced construction (or had significant expansion) after February 12, 2003, that require permitting through the SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and that involve waste from swine, poultry, or veal, shall be the 100-year frequency, 24-hour duration storm event. Systems that do not meet the above criteria shall use the 25-year frequency, 24-hour duration design storm event. The NRCS Curve Number (CN) method must be used in computing runoff. The soil cover complex number (runoff CN) used in computing runoff shall not be lower than 97 from paved surfaces and shall not be lower than 90 for

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service [State Office](#), or visit the [electronic Field Office Technical Guide](#).

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unpaved surfaces. Additional capacity shall be added as needed for freeboard and emergency storage.

Openings to structures to receive material from alley scrape collection shall be a minimum of nine square feet with one dimension no smaller than four feet. The opening shall be equipped with a grate designed to support the anticipated loads.

When curbs are needed in conjunction with structures, they shall be constructed of either concrete or wood. Curbs shall be of sufficient height to ensure all materials flow into the structure and shall be adequately anchored.

Pipelines. Design of pipelines shall be in accordance with sound engineering principles considering the waste material properties, management operations, exposure, etc. The minimum pipeline capacity from collection facilities to storage/treatment facilities shall be the maximum peak flow anticipated.

The minimum pipeline capacity from storage/treatment facilities to utilization areas shall ensure the storage/treatment facilities can be emptied within the time limits stated in the management plan for nutrient utilization.

Pipelines used for transferring material to an irrigation system shall meet the requirements of SD NRCS CPS Irrigation Water Conveyance, Pipeline (430).

All pipes shall be designed to convey the required flow without plugging, based on the type of material and total solids content. To minimize settling of solids in the pipeline, design velocities shall be between three to six feet per second. Flow velocities shall be sufficient to minimize settling of solids in the pipeline.

Cleanout access shall be provided for gravity pipelines at a maximum interval of 200 feet for lines carrying nonbedded manure. For pipelines carrying bedded manure, the maximum interval shall be 150 feet. Gravity pipelines shall not have horizontal curves or bends except minor deflections (less than 10 degrees) in the pipe joints unless special design considerations are used.

In a gravity flow pipe system, a minimum head is required, depending upon the consistency of the

material: four feet for heavily bedded manure, two feet for slurry or semi-solid manure, and one foot for liquids and liquid manure.

Gravity discharge pipes used for emptying a storage/treatment facility shall have a minimum of two gates or valves, one of which shall be manually operated.

Pipelines shall be installed with appropriate connection devices to prevent contamination of private or public water supply distribution systems and ground water.

Other Conduits. Concrete lined ditches shall be designed in accordance with SD NRCS CPS Lined Waterway or Outlet (468). A minimum design velocity of 1.5 feet per second shall be used.

Pumps. Pumps installed for transfer shall meet the requirements of SD NRCS CPS Pumping Plant (533). Pumps shall be sized to transfer material at the required system head and volume. Type of pump shall be based on the consistency of the material and the type of solids. Requirements for pump installations shall be based on manufacturer's recommendations.

Solid/liquid waste separation. A filtration or screening device, settling tank, settling basin, or settling channel used to separate a portion of solids from the manure or liquid waste stream will be designed in accordance with SD NRCS CPS Sediment Basin (350) or Waste Treatment (629).

Safety. The system design shall consider the safety of humans and animals during construction and operation.

Open structures shall be provided with covers or barriers such as gates, fences, etc. Ventilation and warning signs shall be provided for transfer systems as necessary to warn of the danger of entry and to reduce the risk of explosion, poisoning, or asphyxiation.

Pipelines from enclosed buildings shall be provided with a water-sealed trap and vent or similar devices where necessary to control gas entry into buildings.

Barriers shall be placed on push-off ramps to prevent tractors or other equipment from slipping

into waste collection, storage, or treatment facilities.

Biosecurity. Products from diseased animals shall be handled in accordance with the recommendations of the state veterinarian.

Equipment leaving the farm shall be sanitized as appropriate to prevent the spread of disease.

Additional Criteria in Support of Agricultural Land for Final Utilization

Waste utilization. Nutrients shall be applied to the utilization area in amounts, uniformity, rates, and at a time consistent with the requirements of SD NRCS CPS Nutrient Management (590) or Waste Utilization (633) as appropriate.

Hauling equipment. Equipment used for hauling material from one geographical area to another area shall be capable of hauling the material without spillage, leakage, or wind-blown losses during transport. Hauling shall meet all applicable local, state, and federal laws regarding highway transportation.

Weight limits of roads used for hauling waste shall be followed.

CONSIDERATIONS

General

Consider economics (including design life), overall nutrient management system plans, and health and safety factors.

Consider the timing and location of agitation and transfer activities to minimize odor formation and transport and to minimize the breeding of insects within the material.

Consider covering and/or minimizing the amount or number of times the material is disturbed to reduce the likelihood of air emissions of particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, and ammonia air emissions formation and release.

Transfer Operations

In locating structures, utilize existing topography to the greatest extent possible to generate head on structures and reduce pumping requirements.

Consider the operating space requirements of loading and unloading of equipment in the vicinity of the transfer components.

Consider the subsurface conditions, i.e., depth to bedrock, water table, etc., when locating and designing structures.

When applicable and compatible, consider the joint use of waste transfer pipelines with irrigation system design requirements.

The pipe pressure rating required may need adjustment based on material temperature.

Consider corrosion resistance and water tightness in the selection of pipe material and joints.

Consider the potential for salt (struvite) deposits in smaller diameter pipes.

Consider the need for appropriate check valves, anti-siphon protection and open air breaks in all pipelines.

Vehicles used to transfer waste material should be sized to reduce the danger of rollover.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for installing waste transfer systems shall be in accordance with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan must be prepared and reviewed with the landowner or operator responsible for the application of this practice. The O&M plan shall provide specific instructions for proper operation and maintenance of each component of this practice and shall detail the level of repairs needed to maintain the effectiveness and useful life of the practice.

The operation and maintenance plan shall describe what actions will be taken to minimize flies and other insects during the transfer of material.

Liquid or slurry material shall be adequately agitated prior to transfer for the purpose of land application both on and off the farm.

Pipelines used for transferring waste material should be flushed with clean water after use to reduce the risk of gas build up and pipeline explosion.

Provisions should be made for removing solids during management operations from conveyance conduits such as concrete lined ditches, etc.

For the hauling of material from one geographical area to another, record keeping by the producer or his/her designated representative will be required and may include such items as:

the type, nutrient content, and amount of material transferred;

the solids percentage of the material;

the date of the transfer;

the name and address of the source and destination of the material; and

the condition of the material as left at the destination (spread, stockpiled, and covered, etc.).

All manure transport and application should follow the criteria and recordkeeping listed within SD NRCS CPS Nutrient Management (590).