

**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #1 - Incineration up to 50CF Chamber

**Scenario Description:** This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle 350 lbs of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. System shall use high temperature (>1,300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. After determining average daily mortality in lbs, select smallest incinerator that meets capacity. Payment made per unit of actual chamber size obtained from manufacturers' product literature. This option is not typically least-cost. In most states a roofed static compost pile with concrete floor and bins would be considered least cost. Therefore consider reducing payment rate as per State Conservationist discretion. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed, however, in non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or other approved methods. Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).

**Before Situation:** Animal mortality is done in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** Animal mortality is being done in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete incineration, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation. Incinerator installed to handle 150 lbs per day average mortality for a small poultry operation. Included is a concrete slab to set the incinerator on and a fuel tank. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Incinerator Chamber Volume

**Scenario Unit:** Cubic Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 44

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$12,829.12

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$291.57

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Equipment Installation**

Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$328.75	4	\$1,314.99
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$2.37	8	\$18.93
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$113.50	1	\$113.50

**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	4	\$144.25
Fuel Tank, Anchored	1033	Fuel tank for operating incinerators and/or gasifiers. Materials only.	Gallon	\$3.57	285	\$1,016.50
Incinerator, 200 lbs/day	1624	Poultry and livestock incinerator with an approximate chamber capacity of 200 pounds per day. Includes equipment and after burner only.	Each	\$9,658.29	1	\$9,658.29

**Labor**

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$25.96	1	\$25.96
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	1	\$26.15

**Mobilization**

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	2	\$510.55
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**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #2 - Incineration 50 to 100 CF chamber

**Scenario Description:** This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle 350 to 850 lbs of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. Typically very large poultry or medium sized swine operations. System shall use high temperature (>1,300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. After determining average daily mortality in lbs, select smallest incinerator that meets capacity. Payment made per unit of actual chamber size obtained from manufacturers' product literature. This option is not typically least-cost. In most states a roofed static pile with concrete floor and bins would be considered least cost. Therefore consider reducing payment rate as per State Conservationist discretion. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors are reduced, however, in non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or other approved methods. Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).

**Before Situation:** Animal mortality is done in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** Animal mortality is being done in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete incineration, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. In non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or different methods. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation. Incinerator installed to handle 700 lbs per day average mortality for a medium poultry or swine operation. Included is a concrete slab to set the incinerator on and a diesel fuel tank. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Incinerator Chamber Volume

**Scenario Unit:** Cubic Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 55.8

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$14,620.79

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$262.02

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Equipment Installation**

Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$328.75	4	\$1,314.99
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$2.37	8	\$18.93
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$113.50	1	\$113.50

**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	4	\$144.25
Fuel Tank, Anchored	1033	Fuel tank for operating incinerators and/or gasifiers. Materials only.	Gallon	\$3.57	285	\$1,016.50
Incinerator, 400 lbs/day	1625	Poultry and livestock incinerator with an approximate chamber capacity of 400 pounds per day. Includes equipment and after burner only.	Each	\$11,449.96	1	\$11,449.96

**Labor**

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$25.96	1	\$25.96
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	1	\$26.15

**Mobilization**

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	2	\$510.55
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**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #3 - Incineration over 100 CF Chamber

**Scenario Description:** This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle a single 1,200 to 1,500 mortality. Typically a single dairy cow or multiple heifers or swine. System shall use high temperature (>1,300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. Select smallest incinerator that has a bin capacity to handle largest individual mortality. Payment made per unit of actual chamber size obtained from manufacturers' product literature. This option uses a very small footprint, however, it costs 15-20 gallons of diesel fuel per fill. The usage needs to be significant. At 500 cows with replacements, this option would offset a 4,000 SF concrete pad with another 8,000 to 12,000 SF of grassed area. Cost for that option would be for an area of 4,000 ft2 @\$4.50 or \$18,000 vs. \$24,000. This option for small dairy operations would not typically be least-cost. In most states either a roofed or unroofed static pile with concrete floor and walls would be considered least cost. Unless regulations require this or severe site limitations exist, consider reducing payment rate as per State Conservationist discretion. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed, however, in non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or other approved methods. Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).

**Before Situation:** Animal mortality is done in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** Animal mortality is being done in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete incineration, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. In non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or other approved method. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations. Incinerator installed to handle a whole 1350 lb dairy cow on a 1,000 cow operation. Included is a concrete slab to set the incinerator on and a fuel tank. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers, a waste storage pit until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled. Proper incineration will require between 15 and 25 gallons of diesel fuel per usage.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Incineration Chamber Volume

**Scenario Unit:** Cubic Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 119.6

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$16,483.70

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$137.82

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Equipment Installation**

Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$328.75	4	\$1,314.99
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$2.37	8	\$18.93
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$113.50	1	\$113.50

**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	4	\$144.25
Fuel Tank, Anchored	1033	Fuel tank for operating incinerators and/or gasifiers. Materials only.	Gallon	\$3.57	285	\$1,016.50
Incinerator, 600 lbs/day	1626	Poultry and livestock incinerator with an approximate chamber capacity of 600 pounds per day. Includes equipment and after burner only.	Each	\$13,312.87	1	\$13,312.87

**Labor**

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$25.96	1	\$25.96
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and	Hour	\$26.15	1	\$26.15

		other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.				
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**Mobilization**

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	2	\$510.55
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**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #4 - Static pile, Earthen pad

**Scenario Description:** This scenario consists of installing an impervious earthen pad to compost large animal mortalities, typically dairy cow mortality, in a static windrow or single pile. Additional carbon based bulking material is added to facilitate aeration and provide a proper C:N ratio. Piles turned at least once to go into another heat cycle prior to land application. Access is infrequent. This option requires at least 2 more times the area in vegetation for runoff treatment. This may not be an option for sites with limited areas, karst topography, and not isolated from public view. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed. Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (378), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620)). Vegetative Treatment Area (635), Composting (317), Roofs and Covers (367), Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

**Before Situation:** Animal mortality is done in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** Animal mortality is being done in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Construct a 50' x 50' compacted earth surface. Site can handle mortality for a 100 cow dairy with associated heifers and calves. On site soils can be recompact to meet required imperviousness. Include sufficient area for processing equipment access. Single piles or windrows to minimize runoff. Site to be located out of drainage areas, off-site water diverted and any runoff to spread out into a grassed area or vegetated treatment area as per regulations. Site preparation includes removal of top 1' and recompacting.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Pad Area

**Scenario Unit:** Square Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 2500

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$1,246.12

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$0.50

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Labor**

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$25.96	8	\$207.66
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**Equipment Installation**

Dozer, 80 HP	929	Track mounted Dozer with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$65.99	8	\$527.91
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**Mobilization**

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	2	\$510.55
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**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #5 - Static pile, Gravel pad

**Scenario Description:** This scenario consists of installing a gravel pad to compost large animal mortalities, typically dairy cow mortality, in a static windrow or single pile. Additional carbon based bulking material is added to facilitate aeration and provide a proper C:N ratio. Piles turned at least once to go into another heat cycle prior to land application. Access is infrequent so concrete surface is not needed. This option requires at least 2 more times the area in vegetation for runoff treatment. This may not be an option for sites with limited areas, karst topography, and not isolated from public view. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed. Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (378), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620)). Vegetative Treatment Area (635), Composting (317), Roofs and Covers (367), Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

**Before Situation:** Animal mortality is done in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** Animal mortality is being done in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Construct a 50' x 50' compacted gravel pad with geotextile underlayment. Site can handle mortality for a 100 cow dairy with associated heifers and calves. Adequate cover needs to be provided over bedrock and ground water and shall be reliably impervious. Include sufficient area for processing equipment access. Single piles or windrows to minimize runoff. Site to be located out of drainage areas, off-site water diverted and any runoff to spread out into a grassed area or vegetated treatment area as per regulations. Site preparation includes excavation and grading of the site.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Pad Area

**Scenario Unit:** Square Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 2500

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$6,416.50

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$2.57

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Equipment Installation**

Dozer, 80 HP	929	Track mounted Dozer with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$65.99	8	\$527.91
Earthfill, Roller Compacted	49	Earthfill, roller or machine compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic Yard	\$4.47	93	\$415.93
Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.58	280	\$721.39

**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	93	\$3,353.76
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**Labor**

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$25.96	8	\$207.66
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	4	\$168.75

**Mobilization**

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	4	\$1,021.10
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**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #6 - Static pile, Concrete Pad

**Scenario Description:** This scenario consists of installing a concrete pad over permeable soils, karst topography, frequently accessed sites or sites with regulatory requirements. Typically associated with large dairy (1,000 cows plus heifers ) or beef animal mortality with an average daily mortality of 175 lbs/day. Area sized to compost animal mortality as a static pile or windrow with equipment around materials. Sufficient carbon based bulking material added to allow natural aeration and a proper C:N ratio. Piles typically turned at least once to go into another heat cycle prior to final disposal, typically land application. Site to be located out of drainage areas, off-site water diverted and any runoff to spread out into a grassed area or vegetated treatment area as per regulations. Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).

**Before Situation:** Animal mortality is done in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** Animal mortality is being done in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Construct a 50'x50' concrete surface to process mortality. Concrete 5" thick with light reinforcement. Typical layout is 18' wide piles with 8' wide access area is around each pile or windrow. Site preparation includes topsoil removal, minimal regrading and compaction, installing gravel or sand subbase and then concrete.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Pad Area

**Scenario Unit:** Square Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 2500

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$16,853.11

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$6.74

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Equipment Installation**

Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$328.75	39	\$12,821.19
Dozer, 80 HP	929	Track mounted Dozer with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$65.99	8	\$527.91
Earthfill, Manually Compacted	50	Earthfill, manually compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic Yard	\$5.90	46	\$271.43

**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	46	\$1,658.85
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**Labor**

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$25.96	8	\$207.66
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	4	\$168.75

**Mobilization**

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	2	\$510.55
Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$171.69	4	\$686.77

**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #7 - Static pile, Wood Bin(s)

**Scenario Description:** This scenario consists of installing a group of small bins along one side and a long narrow bin on the backside of a concrete pad to compost poultry or small swine mortality in static pile(s) that have sufficient bulking material to allow natural aeration. Piles are turned to go through a second heat cycle prior to final land application. The roofed portion of the facility is addressed with Roofs and Covers (367). Size of facility based on daily mortality and sizing procedures accepted in particular state. Organic sites will require more frequent replacement of lumber. Scenario addresses additional resource concerns not addressed by other scenarios such as air quality. Site limitations such as lack of available space warrant the use of bins plus bins are more conducive for managing smaller mortalities such as poultry and swine and are less likely to produce manure laden runoff than large gravel or concrete pads. Producer possibly had a certain type of structure originally that had to be replaced to address resource concerns. Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Covers (367), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).

**Before Situation:** Animal mortality is done in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** Animal mortality is being done in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation. Install facility on a 18' x 40' concrete pad with 4 bins ( 5' H x 10' W x 6' Length) along the front side and one 8'w by 40' long secondary bin. Bin wall consists of a 1' concrete curb and 4' of treated lumber. Roofed portion is addressed under Roofs and Covers (367). Site preparation includes topsoil removal, installing 4" of gravel, setting posts , installing concrete slab, installing wooden walls and doors. Piles turned to go through a second heat cycle prior to final land application.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Total Bin Area

**Scenario Unit:** Square Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 720

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$11,354.65

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$15.77

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Equipment Installation**

Auger, Post driver attachment	934	Auger or post driver attachment to a tractor or skidsteer. Does not include power unit. Labor not included.	Hour	\$7.29	7	\$51.06
Concrete, CIP, formed reinforced	38	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed in formed structures such as walls or suspended slabs by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$511.29	3	\$1,533.87
Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$162.01	4	\$648.05
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$328.75	9	\$2,958.74
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$2.37	47	\$111.22
Skidsteer, 80 HP	933	Skidsteer loader with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$44.50	7	\$311.53

**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	11	\$396.68
Dimension Lumber, Treated	1044	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness equal or less than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners	Board Foot	\$0.93	880	\$817.09
Lumber, planks, posts and timbers, treated	1609	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness greater than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners. Does not include labor.	Board Foot	\$1.67	448	\$748.11

**Labor**

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$25.96	7	\$181.70
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$26.15	40	\$1,046.08
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$42.19	40	\$1,687.53

**Mobilization**

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	2	\$510.55
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	\$70.49	5	\$352.45

**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #8 - Static pile, Concrete Bin(s)

**Scenario Description:** This scenario consists of installing two or more of concrete bins, open on one end on a concrete pad to compost larger quantities of poultry or mature swine mortality in static pile(s) that have sufficient bulking material to allow natural aeration. Piles are turned to go through a second heat cycle prior to final land application. The roofed portion of the facility is addressed in Cover and Roofs (367). Size of facility based on daily mortality and sizing procedures accepted in particular state. Scenario addresses additional resource concerns not addressed in other scenarios such as air quality. State laws regarding seepage from composting facilities warrant the installation of concrete bins as opposed to timber. Also, concrete bins provide a much longer "life span" and are less likely to be damaged by equipment routinely used to remove and turn compost. Site limitations such as lack of available space warrant the use of bins plus bins are more conducive for managing smaller mortalities such as poultry and swine and are less likely to produce manure laden runoff than large gravel or concrete pads. Producer possibly had a certain type of structure originally that had to be replaced to address resource concerns. Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Cover ( 367 ), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).

**Before Situation:** Animal mortality is done in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** Animal mortality is being done in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation. Install a 20' deep by 48' long pad with four bins with 4' high walls and one end open. Roofed portion is addressed under Roofs and Covers (367). Site preparation includes topsoil removal, installing 4" of gravel, setting posts, and installing concrete slab, installing 4' high concrete walls. Piles are turned by moving to adjacent bin to go through a second heat cycle prior to final land application.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Total Bin Area

**Scenario Unit:** Square Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 960

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$15,367.47

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$16.01

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Equipment Installation**

Concrete, CIP, formed reinforced	38	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed in formed structures such as walls or suspended slabs by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$511.29	15	\$7,669.35
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$328.75	18	\$5,917.47
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$2.37	83	\$196.42

**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	20	\$721.24
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**Mobilization**

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	2	\$510.55
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	\$70.49	5	\$352.45

**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #18 - In-vessel Rotary Drum < 700 CF

**Scenario Description:** A horizontal rotary drum is installed to compost small poultry and swine facility mortality. The facility can handle between 250 and 600 lbs per day of mortality, plus equal or higher volumes of carbon material (i.e. wood chips). A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials. The payment quantity is based on the interior volume of the rotary composter in cubic feet of the smallest drum that can process the daily mortality as per manufacturer's recommendations. This practice addresses resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors are also addressed. Associated Practices: Access Road (560), Critical Area Planting (342), Diversion (362), Fence (382), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Structure for Water Control (587), Subsurface Drain (606), Underground Outlet (620), and Waste Storage Facility (313).

**Before Situation:** An agricultural operation currently deals with animal mortality in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. The improper management of the operation results in odors and spread pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan is in place for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** A 5' diameter, 22' long rotary drum is installed on two concrete pads that can process 325 lbs of mortality per day. Drum rotation moves and mixes mortality and wood chips. Site preparation includes topsoil removal, gravel sub-base, and concrete pads and slab at two locations plus small floor and walls to complete composting. Input material reduced by 40-60 percent and put into 4' high, three sided, 20'x 20' concrete bin with 10'x20 concrete pad for secondary composting. Area can be protected by adding Roofs and Covers (367 ) standard. An animal mortality plan is formulated for normal and catastrophic mortality events to prevent non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper management results in little to no odors and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival and spreading. The selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meets or is permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations. Note regarding reason for inclusion of In-Vessel scenarios: Rotary Drum is necessary in situations such as, but not limited to, where producer has limited footprint, where state law prohibits the use of static pile, in areas where concern over poultry industry density have dictated a need for 100% pathogen containment during the composting process.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Volume of Drum

**Scenario Unit:** Cubic Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 432

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$44,917.12

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$103.97

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	8	\$288.50
Composter, drum, 12 CY	1627	12 CY drum composter unit. Total capacity range is 10-19 CY. Includes equipment, operation controls, and shipping. Labor not included.	Each	\$36,615.00	1	\$36,615.00

**Equipment Installation**

Concrete, CIP, formed reinforced	38	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed in formed structures such as walls or suspended slabs by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$511.29	6	\$3,067.74
Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$162.01	4	\$648.05
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$328.75	12	\$3,944.98
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$2.37	4	\$9.47

**Mobilization**

Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$171.69	2	\$343.39
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**Practice:** 316 - Animal Mortality Facility

**Scenario:** #19 - Invessel Rotary Drum => 700 CF

**Scenario Description:** A horizontal rotary drum is installed to compost large poultry and swine facility mortality. The facility can handle between 600 and 1000 lbs per day of mortality, plus equal or higher volumes of carbon material (i.e. wood chips). A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials. The payment quantity is based on the interior volume of the rotary composter in cubic feet of the smallest drum that can process the daily mortality as per manufacturer's recommendations. This practice addresses resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors are also addressed. Associated Practices: Access Road (560), Critical Area Planting (342), Diversion (362), Fence (382), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Structure for Water Control (587), Subsurface Drain (606), Underground Outlet (620), and Waste Storage Facility (313).

**Before Situation:** An agricultural operation currently deals with animal mortality in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. The improper management of the operation results in odors and spread pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan is in place for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

**After Situation:** A 5' diameter, 54' long rotary drum is installed on two concrete pads that can process 810 lbs of mortality per day. Drum rotation moves and mixes mortality and wood chips. Site preparation includes topsoil removal, gravel sub-base, and concrete pads and slab at two locations plus small floor and walls to complete composting. Input material reduced by 40-60 percent and put into 4' high, three sided, 30'x 30' concrete bin with 10'x30 concrete pad for secondary composting. Area can be protected by adding Roofs and Covers (367 ) standard. An animal mortality plan is formulated for normal and catastrophic mortality events to prevent non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper management results in little to no odors and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival and spreading. The selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meets or is permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations. Note regarding reason for inclusion of In-Vessel scenarios: Rotary Drum is necessary in situations such as, but not limited to, where producer has limited footprint, where state law prohibits the use of static pile, in areas where concern over poultry industry density have dictated a need for 100% pathogen containment during the composting process.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Volume of Drum

**Scenario Unit:** Cubic Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1079

**Total Scenario Cost:** \$59,859.30

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$55.48

**Cost Details**

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic Yard	\$36.06	8	\$288.50
Composter, drum, 28 CY	1628	28 CY drum composter unit. Total capacity range is 20-29 CY. Includes equipment, operation controls, and shipping. Labor not included.	Each	\$46,230.00	1	\$46,230.00

**Equipment Installation**

Concrete, CIP, formed reinforced	38	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed in formed structures such as walls or suspended slabs by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$511.29	9	\$4,601.61
Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$162.01	6	\$972.07
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic Yard	\$328.75	21	\$6,903.72
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$2.37	4	\$9.47

**Mobilization**

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$255.27	2	\$510.55
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Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$171.69	2	\$343.39
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