

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
CONNECTICUT**

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 (CNMP)

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.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Laws and Regulations. All Federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations, including local inland wetland agency regulations, governing

the construction and use of this practice as well as setbacks from wells, surface water and property boundaries shall be followed. Planned work shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws and permit conditions and requirements. **The landowner shall obtain all necessary permits prior to construction or any land clearing activities.**

Separation Distances. Separation distances from residences and buildings, property lines, surface water bodies including wetlands, private wells or springs, and/or public wells shall be determined on a case by case basis in consultation with appropriate state or local regulatory agencies.

Use the following separation distances for preliminary planning purposes only.

Residences and businesses – Owner-Operator	250 feet
Residences and businesses - Other	500 feet
Property lines	250 feet
Public Roads	250 feet
Drinking Water Supply Lines	150 feet
Surface water bodies	250 feet
Private well or spring	150 feet
Public water supply well	500 feet
Above seasonal high water table	24 in.
Depth to bedrock	48 in.*
* Per CT Health Code. May reduce with DEP concurrence if lined.	

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 Connecticut NRCS Standard 313, Waste Storage Facility. Covers, when

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service Connecticut State Office (<http://www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov>), or download it from the Connecticut electronic Field Office Technical Guide (eFOTG) <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg/>

needed, shall be designed in accordance with Connecticut NRCS Standard 367, Roofs and Covers to support the anticipated dead and live loads.

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 receiving runoff, sufficient storage shall be provided to also contain the volume of runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour storm plus any required freeboard and emergency storage.

Openings to structures to receive material from alley scrape collection shall be a minimum of 9 square feet with one dimension no smaller than 4 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 Connecticut NRCS Standard 430, Irrigation Pipeline.

Pipes used for filling a storage/treatment facility shall have a minimum of two manually operated gates or valves. Where pumping up to storage, an additional check valve shall be installed at the pipe outlet.

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

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 3 to 6 feet per second. Fluid velocities shall not exceed 5 feet per second if pipe is not buried or securely tied down.

Clean-out access shall be provided for gravity pipelines at a maximum interval of 150 feet unless an alternative design is approved by the design engineer. 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: 4 feet for heavily bedded manure, 2 feet for slurry or semi-solid manure, and 1 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 Connecticut NRCS Standard 468, Lined Waterway or Outlet. A minimum design velocity of 1.5 feet per second shall be used.

Pumps. Pumps installed for manure transfer shall meet the requirements of Connecticut NRCS Standard 533, Pumping Plant. Pumps shall be sized to transfer manure at the required system head and volume. Type of pump shall be based on the consistency of the manure and the type of bedding used. 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 Connecticut NRCS Standard 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility.

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. Manure 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 Connecticut NRCS Standards 590, Nutrient Management or 633, Waste Utilization as appropriate.

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

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.

CONSIDERATIONS

General

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

On Farm Transfer

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 manure transfer components.

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

Pipelines used for transferring manure should be flushed with clean water after use.

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

The pipe pressure rating required may need adjustment based on manure 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.

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

See the collection and transfer sections of Chapter 10 of the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook for additional considerations.

Where feasible, provide for discharge of liquid wastes such as milking parlor wastes into the reception pit to provide a more liquid consistency and improved flow conditions in the transfer pipe.

Gravity transfer pipes are subject to clogging by dry or frozen manure, too much bedding, debris falling into the reception pit, etc. Installing a steel cable inside the pipe during construction allows a tire or other device to be pulled through the clogged pipe.

Include durable curbs to contain the manure while loading a gravity drop structure.

Utilize topography to generate head to reduce pumping requirements.

Design the waste transfer structure to utilize the loading and unloading equipment that is available. Recommend the purchase of specialized equipment for loading and unloading as needed.

Design for compatibility for joint use of a waste transfer structure with a waste utilization irrigation system.

Off Farm Transfer/Transport

Consider route selection and timing of manure transfer to minimize impact of nuisance odors on others.

Consider equipment type and covering of manure to minimize particulate matter generation during transport of manure.

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

Truck gross vehicle weight should be kept within legal limits for the roads being used as transport routes.

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.

Where material is to be spread on land not owned or controlled by the producer, a nutrient management plan is recommended, establishing environmentally acceptable utilization of the material.

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.

To the extent practical, specifications shall conform to NRCS National Engineering Handbook Part 642.

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

As-built drawings shall be prepared showing all pertinent elements and elevations as actually installed. As-built data and drawings will be provided to the owner/operator, regulatory state agency and participating partners upon construction completion.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan shall be prepared for, reviewed with, and signed by 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 manure.

- For the hauling of manure from one geographical area to another, record keeping by the producer or his/her designated representative shall be consistent with the provisions of the Connecticut DEP CAFO General Permit as amended.
- The protective cover or barrier for the reception pit shall be maintained to provide safety for animal and human traffic. The cover or barrier shall be replaced immediately after each cleaning.
- Frozen or dried manure can cause clogging of the waste transfer structure. Frozen manure should be piled or stacked until thawed before loading into the waste transfer structure. Dried manure should have water added or be mixed with wetter manure before loading into the waste transfer structure.
- Shields and other safety features shall be installed and maintained on manure pumps.
- Care shall be exercised by equipment operators when loading and unloading to prevent damage to the waste transfer structure or other equipment.
- Biosecurity provisions shall be specified.

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.).