

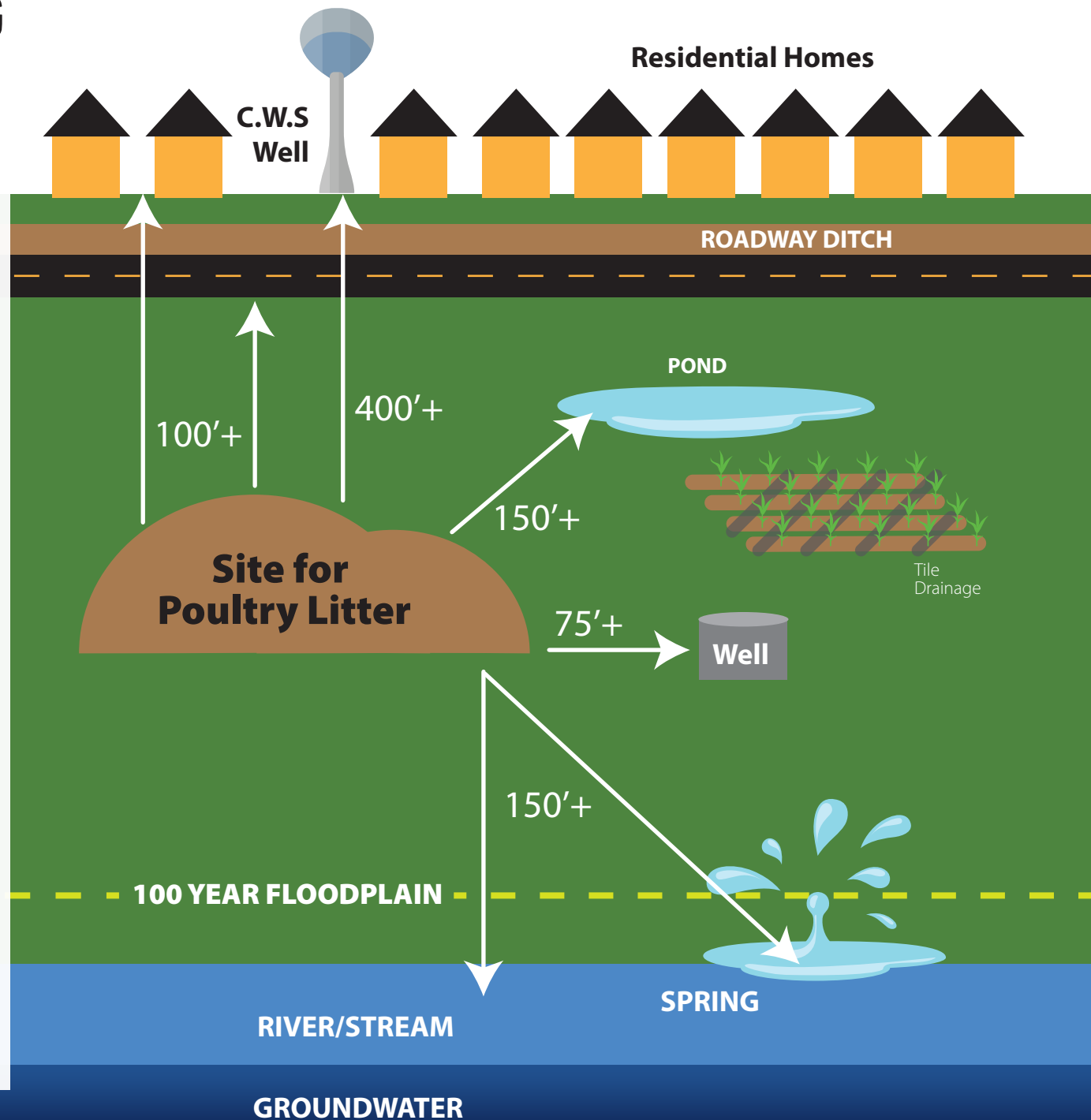
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR FIELD STOCKPILING POULTRY LITTER

By implementing recommended practices, you could minimize risks to surface and ground water and avoid potential nuisance issues.

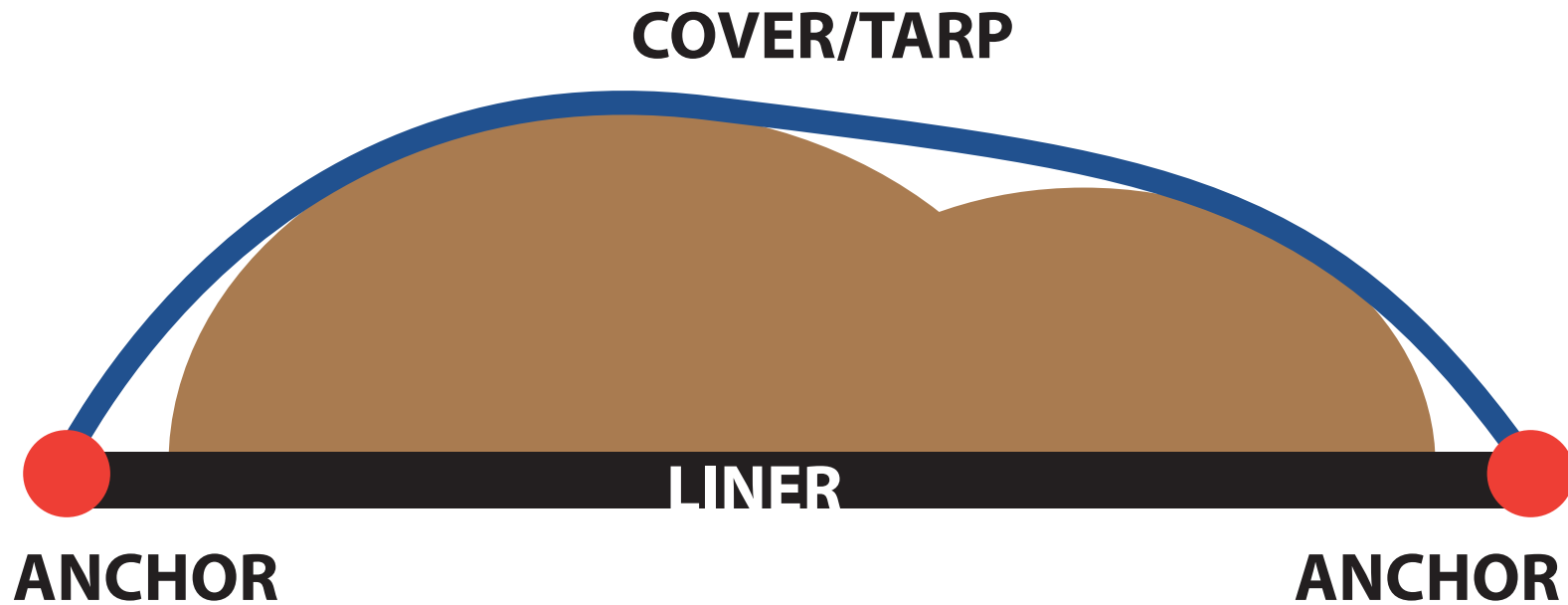
Choose a site for Poultry Litter that is:

- High and dry and that does not drain towards a nearby waterbody.
- Above the 100-year floodplain elevation.
- Where there are no groundwater springs, seeps, or subsurface drainage tile lines that could be contaminated by the stored poultry litter.
- As far away as practical from neighboring residences, public roads, or other sensitive areas. Maintaining a distance of more than one hundred (100) feet is generally recommended.
- As far away as practical from springs, streams, all drainageways, ponds, and other surface water. Maintaining a distance of more than one hundred and fifty (150) feet is generally recommended.
- Greater than four hundred (400) feet from community water supply wells.
- Greater than seventy-five (75) feet from any water well, except monitoring wells.

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BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR FIELD STOCKPILING POULTRY LITTER



- Covering stockpiles of poultry litter with plastic sheeting anchored with earth and/or other devices such as auto tires. Heavy gauge (6 mil) plastic sheeting works best.

- Using berms or ditches, if necessary, to prevent surface water from running into or through stockpile.

- Installing a liner. A liner can be as simple as a sheet of six (6) mil plastic laid on the soil surface on top of which the stockpile is formed OR it can be as elaborate as a concrete slab that can be covered with plastic or a permanent cover. The ground liner prevents nutrients from leaching into groundwater.