Maintaining Permit Compliance

Mississippi’s Dry Litter Poultry General Permit

2013 Poultry Management School
“I grew up always outdoors, exploring, collecting frogs - there was space everywhere. I want my kids to experience that too. I love being outside”  Josh Duhamel
Play By the Rules:
Complying with Permit Requirements
What is Process Wastewater?

PROCESS WASTEWATER is any water, directly or indirectly, used in the operation of the poultry facility including but limited to:

- spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems;

- washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other poultry facilities.
Process Wastewater

This also includes any stormwater (rainfall and stormwater runoff) which comes into contact with any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, litter, compost, mortalities, feed, or chickens.
Inspections

• Frequency varies.
  • Generally at least once every 2-3 years for permitted operations.

• We verify that
  • Records are being kept
  • The Permit and NMP is being complied with

• We inspect: outdoor facilities, composting areas, manure storage areas, and land-application areas…
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RECORD KEEPING

Records must be kept for:

- Land Applications
- Production Area Inspections
- Litter and Soil Sampling
- Transfer of Litter
- Mortality Handling
Land Application

- Land apply at rates determined by the Nutrient Management Plan

- Maintain 25 foot buffer to property line and 150 foot buffer to nearest house
Production Area Buffers

• Any facility (barn, house, compost or dry stack shed etc) enlarged or significantly altered after February 24, 1994, must be at least 600 feet from the nearest unowned home or business and at least 150 feet from the nearest adjoining property line.

• Incinerators must be at least 150 feet from any unowned home or commercial building and at least 150 feet from the nearest residential or recreational area.
Common Problems

• Raw materials being left exposed
• Piles of feed or any signs of spills
• Material and dry littler around composter and dry stack
• Ash and/or mortalities left around incinerator
• Excessive odor, flies, and/or mosquitoes
• High grasses around production areas
• Standing water problems
• Improper/Incomplete composting
Common Complaints

• Odor from uncovered manure
• Flies
• Dust and odor from the cleaning of poultry houses
• Piling uncovered manure prior to spreading
• Buffer zone issues
• Erosion problems
• Improper mortality handling - Mixing of dead poultry with manure, improper composting
Odor Permit Condition:

There shall be no odorous substances in the ambient air in concentrations sufficient to adversely and unreasonably:

A. Affect human health and well-being
B. Interfere with the use or enjoyment of property;
   or
C. Affect plant or animal life
Odor Control

• Likely the number one community issue
• People assume there is an environmental problem associated with smell they find offensive
• Decomposing organic material (i.e., manure and feed) is the most obvious source of odor on the farm
• Odor is the result of ration, metabolism, and environmental conditions where manure is spread and stored
Insect Control

- Flies breed in dirt, moist soil and partly decomposed organic material.
- Fly numbers can increase rapidly unless they are controlled.
- Can be controlled through management or chemicals.

The adult female eats a protein rich meal which allows her to produce a large number of eggs (120-150). After mating she lays her eggs in a protein rich site such as damp manure or decaying grain which have accumulated.

After a few days the adult fly emerges.

Larvae are produced. These feed on the protein and grow rapidly. At the end of the growth phase the larvae move to a drier place to pupate.

Adult flies attracted to moist manure and split feed. Adults live 3-4 weeks.
Insect Control: Waste Management

- Limit availability of organic material to female fly and larvae
- Keep litter dry
- Areas of concern:
  - split and decaying feed around bins
  - litter stockpile areas
  - litter loading areas
  - mortality compost bins
  - mortality disposal areas
Permit Condition
Above Ground Storage Tanks

For any above ground bulk storage tanks with a total capacity of more than 1320 gallons or any single container greater than 660 gallons, the permit requires secondary containment or equivalent protective measures.
Contact

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Pollution Control
Environmental Compliance & Enforcement Agricultural Branch

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QUESTIONS?