

SECTION 11 — CHIPPEWA COUNTY ANIMAL FEEDLOT ORDINANCE

ADOPTED: JULY 6, 1994

AMENDED: JULY 2, 1996

APRIL 18, 2000

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SECTION 11 — CHIPPEWA COUNTY ANIMAL FEEDLOT ORDINANCE**Adopted: July 6, 1994****Amended: July 2, 1996****April 18, 2000****July 25, 2000****11.1. Subdivision 1 — Intent**

Livestock and poultry are important to producers and consumers in Chippewa County. Animals provide meat, milk, eggs, and related products for consumption in the United States and for export. Livestock production is an important source of income for farmers and agricultural businesses in the county. Efficient livestock production should be a concern of producers and consumers alike.

Livestock, poultry, and other animals produce manure which may negatively affect Chippewa County's environment. When animal manure adds to air, water, or land pollution in the county, it is subject to control.

The following standards for the control of livestock, poultry, and other animal feedlot(s) and manure application have been promulgated to provide protection against pollution caused by manure from domesticated animals. These standards recognize that animal manure provides beneficial qualities to the soil and plant production.

All feedlot owners and operators shall act as good neighbors when applying animal manure. The time of year, wind direction, and neighboring dwellings should be considered when selecting appropriate time and place of application. All feedlots shall be operated in a manner consistent with the certificate of compliance and the standards set forth in this ordinance and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

These rules comply with the policy and purpose of the State of Minnesota in regard to the control of pollution as set forth in Minnesota State Statutes Chapters 115 and 116 and the Land Use Enabling Legislation Chapter 394. By following these regulations, the environmental, residential, and agricultural uses of land will be more compatible. The purpose of the feedlot ordinance is to regulate the use and development of land in Chippewa County so that effects on the health, safety, morale, and general welfare of the public will be minimized.

11.2. Subdivision 2 — Feedlot Permit Requirements

11.2.1. Unless otherwise noted within this ordinance, all MPCA feedlot rules and regulations and other applicable state and federal laws apply.

11.2.2. Prior to construction of any animal feedlots in Chippewa County, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) must issue a Certificate of Compliance or give approval of the proposed feedlot, and a land use or conditional use permit must be obtained from the county zoning office.

11.2.2.1. Exception:

Where animal units exceed 1,000 and/or an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required, the county will not issue a ruling until the EAW/EIS is complete.

11.2.2.2. No land use permit shall be issued without:

11.2.2.2.1. Waste Utilization Plan

11.2.2.2. Dead Animal Disposal Plan

11.2.2.2.3. Approved DNR Water Appropriation Permit, if required.

11.2.3. Feedlots where all other provisions of this ordinance have been met and the animal units are less than 400 where the manure is stored within an approved concrete storage structure shall be a permitted use.

11.2.4. Any new or expanded animal feedlot facility that would cause the animal density to exceed a total of 400 animal units within a radius of one-half (½) mile drawn from the outermost points of the outermost foundations of the proposed feedlot facilities shall require a conditional use permit.

11.3. Subdivision 3 — Animal Units

For the purpose of this ordinance, an "Animal Unit" means a unit of measure used to compare differences in the production of animal manures that employs as a standard the amount of manure produced on a regular basis by a 1,000 pound slaughter steer or heifer.

	Animal Unit (A.U.)	No. of Head Needed to Equal 400 A.U.
1 mature dairy cow	1.4	286
1 slaughter steer or heifer	1.0	400
1 horse	1.0	400
1 swine over 55#	0.4	1,000
1 duck	0.2	2,000
1 sheep	0.1	4,000
1 swine under 55#	0.05	8,000
1 turkey	0.018	22,222
1 chicken	0.01	40,000
Other animals — average weight of animal / 1,000 # = A.U.		

11.4. Subdivision 4 — Area Regulations for New and Existing Feedlots

11.4.1. All setbacks of this ordinance shall apply within county lines. The setback standards of the county where the feedlot is located shall apply. No new feedlot shall hereafter be erected within the following distances unless a variance is obtained (See Section 11.9.):

11.4.1.1. Feedlots shall be located, as stipulated in Minnesota Rules 4725.4450, in relationship to the prescribed distances from any public or private well (this includes existing abandoned wells).

11.4.1.2. No new feedlot shall be within 1,000 feet of the normal high water mark of a lake or within 500 feet of the normal high water mark of a stream or river.

- 11.4.1.3. No new feedlot shall be situated within 1 mile of a public park or church.
- 11.4.1.4. No new feedlots shall be within 400 feet of a public, county, judicial, or private drainage ditch.
- 11.4.1.5. New feedlots shall not be located within a Shoreland, Floodplain Management, or Minnesota River Management District.
- 11.4.1.6. All new feedlots shall meet the Shoreland Standards in Section 7, Subdivision 7.5.6.2.2. of this ordinance.
- 11.4.1.7. One-half (½) mile from Urban Expansion Management District.
- 11.4.1.8. One-fourth (¼) mile from a cemetery governed by a cemetery association, local government, or congregation of worshippers.
- 11.4.1.9. Setback from public right-of-way line. The minimum setback from the public right-of-way line shall be 75 feet. This applies to all new and existing feedlot operations
- 11.4.1.10. Property line. A minimum of 30 feet from the property line.
- 11.4.1.11. No new feedlot shall be erected where ten (10) or more residences, excluding the owner/operator, are situated within a radius of one (1) mile drawn from the outermost points of the outermost foundations of the proposed feedlot facilities.

Note: Setback measurements shall be taken from the outermost points of the outermost foundations of the residential structure to the outermost points of the outermost foundations of the proposed feedlot facility.

11.4.2. Minimum Separation Distances. A variance is required when these minimum separation distances are not met. The following table:

Conditional Use Permit required



	Animal Units		
	51 to 400	401 to 1,000	1,001 and More
Commercial and Industrial Uses Rural Residences	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile
Incorporated Municipalities: Clara City Granite Falls Maynard Milan Montevideo Watson	2 miles	2 miles	2 miles

Note: Increase the distance by 1.5 times if open liquid manure storage is used.
Planned growth areas are to also have a setback of two (2) miles.

11.5. Subdivision 5 — Animal Waste Storage Facilities

11.5.1. All new construction of concrete storage facilities shall have a perimeter tile with inspection site, installed in accordance with MPCA guidelines.

11.6. Subdivision 6 — Animal Waste Utilization and Application Setbacks

11.6.1. Application of all animal waste within Chippewa County's unincorporated areas shall comply with the following setbacks:

Surface or Irrigation Applied	Incorporated or Injected Recommended within 48 Hours	
300'	100' OHWL	Watercourse, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, drainage ditches
1,000'	1,000'	Municipal well
200'	200'	Private wells
500'	100'	Residential area (10 or more homes) or municipality
300'	200'	Residence, neighboring resident
500'	100'	Urban Expansion Management District
Prohibited	Yes	10 year floodplain
100'	10'	Field tile intakes
25' (Surface) 300' (Irrigation)	10'	Public roadways
<p>Where an area's topography slopes away from an adjacent watercourse, animal manure may be exempted from the required setbacks upon written approval of the zoning administrator as long as the MPCA minimum guidelines are met.</p> <p>No animal waste shall be applied within these setback areas.</p>		

11.6.2. All waste utilization of animal manure as fertilizer, applied in areas not included in Subdivision 6, 11.6.1. of this ordinance, shall be according to Natural Resources Conservation Service Standards as provided in Waste Utilization Plan #633, or the MPCA.

11.6.3. Where adequate acres for spreading animal waste are not available, spreading agreements with the landowner's signature(s) shall be provided to the MPCA and the county zoning office by the feedlot operator.

11.7. Subdivision 7 — Standards for Earthen Storage Basins for Storage of Animal Waste

11.7.1. Earthen basins for non-ruminant animals will not be allowed, except where there is an existing feedlot runoff problem on a site with fewer than 400 animal units.

- 11.7.2. All plans shall be prepared and approved by a registered professional engineer or NRCS job authority approval.
- 11.7.3. All basins designed within the county shall meet minimum practice standards, and recommendations of NRCS Practice Standards #425 Waste Storage Ponds; and have an approved Waste Utilization Plan.
 - 11.7.3.1. Shall have a signed Operations and Maintenance Plan.
 - 11.7.3.2. Shall have a construction inspection plan agreement by the engineer.
 - 11.7.3.3. Upon completion, shall provide to the zoning administrator a construction inspection log.
- 11.7.4. Any situation not covered by the above standards shall be controlled by the Midwest Plan Service #18 Livestock Waste Facilities Handbook, and applicable Agricultural Extension Engineering Fact Sheets involving animal waste.
- 11.7.5. Soils with severe limitations due to seepages as described in the Chippewa County Soil Survey shall have a synthetic liner as required in the #425 Standards.
- 11.7.6. Owner and operator's responsibility. The landowner, and the owner, and the operator, of any animal feedlot shall be responsible for the storage, transportation, and disposal of all animal manure generated in a manner consistent with the provisions of this ordinance.
 - 11.7.6.1. Upon abandonment of one year, termination or non-renewal of any permit or certificate necessary to operate a feedlot, or failure to operate the feedlot in any manner consistent with these ordinances or with state and federal regulations, the landowner, and the owner and the operator of any feedlot shall remain responsible for all costs of closure, cleanup, or other costs necessary to bring the property into compliance with all federal, state, and county regulations, and to restore the property to a suitable use.
- 11.7.7. The permit holder agrees to install an inspection monitoring pipe on the drain tile discharge system. The permit holder shall be responsible for hiring an independent testing firm, subject to the county approval, to sample the drain tile discharge from the inspection pipe for potential ground water pollution for as long as the feedlot is in operation. These tests shall be conducted in the following manner: a) one sampling and analysis shall be done prior to operation of the feedlot to establish a base water sample; b) after the first year of operation, testing shall then be conducted in each subsequent year in the month of May. If the tile is dry another test will be run in October; and c) they will test for nitrates and coliform bacteria.

A copy of all test results shall be promptly submitted to the county zoning department. Any noted increase in contaminants will be reviewed and brought to the attention of the Chippewa County Board of Commissioners and other relevant state and local agencies for such action as may be appropriate.
- 11.7.8. The permit holder shall allow the zoning administrator to inspect the site whenever necessary. However, the zoning administrator shall provide a 96 hour notice in advance of any inspection that involves accessing the livestock buildings.
- 11.7.9. The permit holder shall meet with the county soil and water conservation district or the county zoning department to develop and implement a plan whereby a windbreak or other odor controlling measure will be installed in a way that serves to minimize odors leaving the premises.
- 11.7.10. Cover needed and approved by planning commission, based on recommendations from technical agencies.

11.8. Subdivision 8 — Conditional Use Permits

The process used to obtain a conditional use permit is defined in the Chippewa County Land and Related Resources Management Ordinance in Section 2, Subdivision 5, 2.5.

- 11.8.1. Conditional use permits shall be required for:
 - 11.8.1.1. Any new feedlot with over 400 animal units is proposed or an existing feedlot is expanding to more than 400 animal units;
 - 11.8.1.2. Any new feedlot is proposed or an existing feedlot is expanding where the manure is stored in an MPCA approved earthen storage basin;
 - 11.8.1.3. Any expansion or modification of an existing feedlot within the Shoreland Management District or bluff impact zone (Scenic District);
 - 11.8.1.4. Any feedlot requiring the Environmental Review Program Pursuant M.S. 116D.04 and 116D.045 and its administrative rules adopted by the EQB 4410.0200-4410.7800;
 - 11.8.1.5. Any expansion or alterations to existing feedlots within the required setbacks of Section 3 of this ordinance.
- 11.8.2. All conditional use permits shall have animal waste plans, consisting of the following:
 - 11.8.2.1. Compliance with all standards established within the county feedlot ordinance;
 - 11.8.2.2. Submission of any other additional information requested by the county zoning administrator, planning commission, county board of commissioners, or MPCA;
 - 11.8.2.3. Prior to construction of any animal feedlots in Chippewa County, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) must issue a Certificate of Compliance or give approval of the proposed feedlot, and a land use or conditional use permit must be obtained from the county zoning office.
 - 11.8.2.3.1. Exception:

Where animal units exceed 1,000 and/or an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required, the county will not issue a ruling until the EAW/EIS is complete.
 - 11.8.2.4. Operational and Maintenance Plan;
 - 11.8.2.5. Approved Plans for Earthen Storage Basins (#425);
 - 11.8.2.6. Construction Inspection Guidelines Form;
 - 11.8.2.7. Approved Dead Animal Disposal Plan.
- 11.8.3. Standards for conditional use permits:
 - 11.8.3.1. Any changes involving structural alterations and intensification of use or changes not included on the certificate of compliance or not specifically permitted in a conditional use permit shall be considered only as a new application for a conditional use permit.

11.9. Subdivision 9 — Variance

The process used to obtain a variance is defined in the Chippewa County Land and Related Resources Management Ordinance in Section 2, Subdivision 6, 2.6.

A variance may be requested from any requirements set forth in this ordinance where, by reason of exceptional circumstances, the strict enforcement of such provision would cause unnecessary hardship or would be unreasonable, impractical, or not feasible.

11.10. Subdivision 10 — Definitions

Abandoned — A dwelling or seasonal dwelling will be considered not in use if left uninhabited for two (2) years or more. This structure will not be counted in any context if determined to be abandoned.

Agency — Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

Animal Feedlot — Is a lot or building or combination of lots and buildings intended for the confined feeding, breeding, raising, or holding of animals and specifically designed as a confinement area in which manure may accumulate, or where the concentration of animals is such that a vegetative cover cannot be maintained within the enclosure. Open lots used for the feeding and rearing of poultry (poultry ranges) shall be considered to be animal feedlots. Pastures shall not be considered to be animal feedlots.

Animal Waste — Poultry, livestock, or other animal excreta or a mixture of excreta with feed, bedding, or other materials.

Board of Adjustment — A quasi-judicial body with power and duties as defined in Section 2, Subdivision 3, 2.3. of the ordinance.

Church — A structure that holds regular worship services and is recorded with the County Recorder as the like status. This structure must also be recognized as a church with the Minnesota Department of Revenue.

Conditional Use — A land use or development as defined by ordinance that would not be appropriate generally but may be allowed with appropriate restrictions as provided by official controls upon a finding that: 1) Certain conditions as detailed in the zoning ordinance exists; 2) The use or development conforms as detailed in the zoning ordinance exists; 3) Is compatible with the existing neighborhood.

County — Chippewa County.

County Board — Chippewa County Board of Commissioners.

Dwelling — Any building or part thereof designed or used exclusively for residential purposes by one or more human beings.

Dwelling, Non-Farm — Any dwellings located on a parcel of land contiguous to or surrounded by farm land which is under separate ownership and whose occupants do not derive their predominant income from agricultural activities on the farm.

Dwelling, Seasonal — Any building or part thereof designed or used exclusively for residential purposes by one or more human beings for a minimum of four (4) months during the year.

Earthen Storage Basin — Dike or excavated structure, often lined with clay or a synthetic liner, in which manure is stored. The basin is emptied at least once a year. It is designed by a professional engineer or NRCS/SWCD technician.

Farm — A tract of land, which is principally used for agricultural activities such as the production of crops, animals. A farm may include agricultural dwellings and accessory buildings and structures necessary to the operation of the farm and must meet the definition of "farm" under Minnesota's Green Acres Law M.S.A., Chapter 273.111.

Farmstead — A development area designed and arranged to support farm activities. A variety of structures, storage area, and other facilities, including adjacent windbreaks and

shelterbelts, typically comprise a farmstead. The area may contain one or more farm dwellings. A livestock feedlot may be present within the defined area of a farmstead, but for the purpose of this ordinance, livestock feedlots shall not be considered to be part of a farmstead. A farmstead has boundaries which can be approximately defined and differentiated from surrounding fields and pastures, and the administrator shall determine such boundaries as necessary.

Feedlot, Existing — Operational at this time and within the previous five (5) years.

Feedlot, Livestock — A lot or building or combination of lots and buildings intended for the confined feeding, breeding, raising, or holding of animals and specifically designed as a confinement area in which manure may accumulate, or where the concentration of animals is such that a vegetative cover cannot be maintained within the enclosure. For the purposes of this ordinance, open lots used for feeding and rearing of poultry (poultry ranges) shall be considered animal feedlots. Pastures shall not be considered feedlots. The administrator shall define the area covered by a feedlot.

Feedlot, New — An animal feedlot constructed and operated on a site where no animal feedlot existed previously or where a pre-existing animal feedlot has been abandoned or unused for a period of five (5) years or more.

Hardship — As used in connection with the granting of a variance means the property in question cannot be put to a reasonable use if used under the conditions allowed by the official controls; the plight of the landowner is due to circumstances unique to the property not created by the landowner; and the variance, if granted, will not alter the essential character of the locality. Economic considerations alone shall not constitute a hardship if a reasonable use for the property exists under the terms of the ordinance. No variance may be granted that would allow any use that is prohibited in the zoning district in which the subject property is located.

Incorporated — When manure is surface mechanically applied and mechanically incorporated within 48 hours of application.

Injected — When manure is mechanically injected or tilled into the soil during the manure application.

Liquid Manure — Four percent solids or less.

MPCA — Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

NRCS — Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Non-Ruminant — Monogastric animals, including pigs, chickens, turkeys, and ducks that have a simple digestive tract that is unable to digest forages.

Ordinary High Water Level (OHWL) — The boundary of public waters and wetlands, and shall be an elevation delineating the highest water level which has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape, commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the ordinary high water level is the elevation of the top of the bank of the channel. For reservoirs and flowage, the OHWL is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.

Owner — Any individual, firm, association, syndicate, partnership, corporation, trust, or other legal entity having sufficient property interest in a property to commence and maintain proceedings under this ordinance, or the owner of record.

Pastures — Areas where grass or other growing plants are used for grazing and where the concentration of animals is such that a vegetative cover is maintained during the growing

season except in the immediate vicinity of temporary supplemental feeding or watering devices.

Person — Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, or body politic; including any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof.

Planning Commission — A quasi-judicial body with powers and duties as defined in Section 2, Subdivision 2, 2.2. of the ordinance.

Pseudo-Ruminant — Animals, including horses, rabbits, guinea pigs, and hamsters that have an enlarged cecum, which allows microbial digestion of forages.

Public Park — A public area of land, with or without buildings, intended for outdoor active or passive recreational uses.

Public Water — Any waters as defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.005, Subdivisions 14 and 15. A body of water capable of substantial beneficial public use. This shall be construed to mean, for the purposes of this ordinance, any body of water which has the potential to support any type of recreational pursuit or water supply purpose. The term "protected water" is synonymous with the term "public water" for the purpose of this ordinance.

Road — A public right-of-way affording primary access by pedestrians and vehicles to abutting properties, whether designed as a street, highway, parkway, road, avenue, boulevard, lane, service road, place, or however otherwise designed. Acceptance of a road for maintenance purposes by a unit of government is not necessary for designation as a road.

Road, Private — An unplatted access to more than one lot or parcel, including leased or rental properties where public access is limited.

Ruminant — Polygastric animals, including cattle, sheep, and goats that have a rumen, which allows microbial digestion of forages.

Setback — The minimum horizontal distance between a structure, sewage treatment system, or other facility and an OHWL, top of a bluff, road, highway, property line, or other facility.

Use — The purpose for which land or premises or a building thereon is designated, arranged or intended, or for which it is or may be occupied or maintained.

Use, Agricultural — Means that use of land for the production of food or fiber, their storage on the farm, and/or the raising thereon of animals.

Variance — Any modification or variation of this ordinance where it is determined that, by reason of exceptional circumstances, the strict enforcement of this ordinance would cause unnecessary hardship or would be unreasonable, impractical, or not feasible.

Waterway — A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded and is established in sustainable vegetation for the stable conveyance of run-off.

Waiver — The intentional or voluntary written relinquishment of a landowner's right under this ordinance.

Wetland(s) — A surface water feature classified as a wetland(s) in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39 (1971 edition), and refers to land which is annually subject to periodic or continual inundation by water and commonly referred to as a bog, swamp, marsh, or slough.

11.11. Subdivision 11 —

Feedlot Permit #: _____
Land Use Permit #: _____

AG WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

You, as owner, are responsible for maintaining this conservation practice to assure that it continues to serve the purpose for which it was intended. The practice must be inspected periodically to enable proper operation and maintenance. To assist you in making these inspections, the following requirements have been prepared for you.

I. ALL COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM:

- A. Inspect embankments, water course channels and ridges, level spreaders and filter strips, and holding pond inlets regularly, especially following heavy rains and spring runoff. Repair damage as soon as conditions allow with compacted earth fill, reshaping, staked sod, reseeding, and/or mulch as needed.
- B. Control brush, weed, and tree growth. Use herbicides that do no harm to the grass sod, or mow and clip where possible.
- C. Control gophers, moles, badgers, and woodchucks. They may burrow in the embankment, diversion dikes, and level spreaders, creating holes that will cause wash-out.
- D. Uncontrolled grazing should not be permitted on the embankment sideslopes, grassed waterways, vegetated diversions, and the filter strips.

II. WASTE STORAGE STRUCTURES AND HOLDING PONDS:

NEVER ENTER CONFINED SPACES SUCH AS RECEPTION AND STORAGE PITS AND TANKS, PUMPING SUMPS, ETC., WITHOUT FIRST TESTING FOR POISONOUS GASES, ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING POSITIVE VENTILATION TO THE SPACE AT ALL TIMES, AND USING SPOTTERS AND PERSONAL SAFETY LINES FOR EACH PERSON ENTERING THE CONFINED AREA.

- A. Empty holding ponds and storage structures according to the waste utilization plan schedule.
- B. Agitate holding ponds only at the designated locations. Never agitate lined holding ponds, except at the points specifically designed for agitation.
- C. On runoff storage ponds, maintain the water level below the marker indicating sufficient storage remains to contain the runoff from a single design storm vent.
- D. Maintain the holding pond embankment at the original height, width, and cross section as shown on the construction plan.
- E. Maintain a thick vegetative cover of grass on the embankment top and the exterior sideslopes and interior sideslopes above the water storage "full" (pump-out marker) elevation.
- F. Keep holding pond inlets free from debris and sediments.

III. OTHER PRACTICES AND APPURTENANCES:

- A. Maintain all fences in good condition, repairing broken wires, gates, and posts to insure that the safety intent of the fencing is not compromised.
- B. Maintain all mechanical diversions (concrete and/or treated plank) as originally installed.

- C. Maintain commercially manufactured manure delivery systems (ram pumps, liquid pumps, gutter scrapers, etc.) in good operating condition according to manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.
- D. Shall provide personal flotation device and/or life saving pole in the immediate vicinity.

IV. CALL YOUR LOCAL COUNTY FEEDLOT OFFICER, YOUR CONSULTING ENGINEER, OR THE MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY FOR GUIDANCE IF YOU SEE:

- A. Evidence of holding pond leakage, such as:
 - 1. Seepage along the toe of the embankments (standing water, particularly "polluted" water; soft, spongy, wet areas; growth of water loving vegetation).
 - 2. Failure of the holding pond to fill up (water level remains constant over extended time periods or raises after significant rains and then drops).
 - 3. A sudden drop in the water level.
- B. Evidence of significant waterway or diversion channel erosion.

V. APPLICANT'S AGREEMENT:

I hereby certify that I understand, and will comply with, all provisions established in the Waste Utilization and the Operation and Maintenance Plan as prescribed.

Signature of Applicant

Date

11.12. Subdivision 12 —

DEAD ANIMAL DISPOSAL PLAN

I, _____, will dispose of my livestock or poultry carcasses by one of the following: (Circle the appropriate letter.)

A. Bury. The site must have a minimum of 3 ft. of cover and 5 ft. of Soil Conservation Service approved soil above the seasonal high water table. A licensed contractor's signature must be obtained to provide verification of these requirements for the site. (Attach copy of verification documents.)

B. Incinerate. A 600 lb. load MPCA approved incinerator must be utilized. (Attach copy of system specifications.)

C. Render. Please provide the name and location of the rendering service to be utilized:

D. Compost (Poultry Only). This method must be constructed and operated as specified by the USDA Cooperative Extension Service.

Please attach a copy of plans for the containment of dead animals during temporary storage and screening arrangements for this structure. These plans must be deemed acceptable by the county planning commission.

Signature of Livestock Producer

Date

11.13. Subdivision 13 —

**ADDITIONAL MANURE DISPOSAL
AREA APPLICATION**

The undersigned landowner agrees to allow manure from _____'s livestock
feedlot to be spread on _____ acres of his/her land in compliance with his/her Waste Utilization
Plan. This land is located in the _____ one-quarter, of Section _____, in _____
Township, of _____ County.

Signature of Landowner or Tenant

Address and Phone Number:

11.14. Subdivision 14 —

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION GUIDELINES

The Construction Inspection Plan shall contain the following minimum criteria:

1. MPCA requires a registered professional engineer to design concrete storage structures having a capacity of 500,000 gallons or greater.
2. Contractor or landowner to contact engineer prior to the start of construction.
3. Review plans and specification requirements with contractor.
4. During construction, I will inspect the following:
 - a. Moisture content of earthfill material.
 - b. Compaction of earth embankment.
 - c. Basin bottom and slope material after it is cut and placed to grade, but before it is scarified and recompactd.
 - d. Final elevations, grades, and dimensions.
 - e. Contractor's placement of steel reinforcement before concrete is placed.
 - f. Quality of the concrete and method of placement.

Project Engineer Signature