Title VI: Increasing Equity, Transparency, and Environmental Protection in the Permitting of Swine Operations in North Carolina

Attachment C: Updated Odor Control Checklist



Permit No.: _____ Swine Farm Waste Management – Odor Control Checklist Date: _____ Owner Signature: _____ **INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE** ◆ Odor Control Checklist is required by General Statute 143-215.10C(e)(1) ◆ Check any/all the BMPs you will implement on this facility. Items checked/selected become a requirement of the CAWMP. ◆ Items in bold or pre-selected are required. ◆ Add any site-specific details related to the selected BMPs ♦ Include any other odor control measures not listed ♦ NOTE: Not all BMPs may be cost-effective for every facility. Evaluate each BMP prior to selecting for your facility. Cause/Source **BMP Option to Minimize Odor** Comments **Site Specific Practices FARMSTEAD** ☐ Maintain vegetative or wooded buffers at or **♦** Swine Production • Traps dust and gases, provides dilution near property boundary and visual screening • May require third party input/approval Grade and landscape so water drains away • Reduce odors and vectors that occur ◆ Improper drainage from facilities and prevent ponding with stagnant conditions ☐ Maintain farm access roads and prevent traffic • Prevents spillage during transport and in waste application area tracking of waste onto public roads ☐ Other BMPs – please describe **MORTALITY MANAGEMENT** □ Dispose of mortality using method approved Required by statute and permit ♦ Carcass Decomposition by NCDA&CS State Veterinarian. Manage May require third party input/approval **According to CAWMP (Mortality Management** Checklist) and permit(s). ☐ Put carcasses in refrigerated (or freezer) dead boxes within 24 hours for short-term mortality storage. ♦ Incomplete Incineration ☐ Use incinerators with secondary burners for Reduce odors by complete incineration

complete combustion.

Other BMPs – please describe

Swine Farm Waste Management – Odor Control Checklist

Cause/Source	BMP Option to Minimize Odor	Comments	Site Specific Practices				
HOUSE / BARN – WASTE H	ANDLING						
♦ Flush tanks	☐ Install flush tank covers	• Pit-flush systems					
♦ Odorous Gases	☐ Flush pits at least 4 times per day	Pit-flush systems					
 Partial microbial decomposition 	Empty pits at least once every 7 daysUnderfloor flush with pit ventilation	Pit-recharge or "pull-plug" systems					
◆ Agitation of wastes	 Install/extend fill lines to near bottom of tanks with anti-siphon vents 						
	☐ Install covers on outside waste collection or junction box						
	☐ Install sump tank covers for lift stations						
♦ Ammonia	☐ Flush/recharge with treated effluent						
	 Treat waste in pits with proven biological or chemical additive 	Monitor for any solids accumulation in pit					
	☐ Other BMPs – please describe						
HOUSE / BARN – FLOOR AI	HOUSE / BARN – FLOOR AND INDOOR SURFACES						
◆ Manure covered floors	☐ Scrape manure from alleys into pens daily	• Will move with other manure via pits					
	☐ Install fully slotted floor system☐ Install waterers over slotted floor area						
	☐ Install feeders at high end of solid floors	Where applicable					
◆ Odorous Gases	☐ Scrape manure buildup from floors and walls	 Aids in animal cleanliness 					
	☐ Keep floors dry	 Aids in animal cleanliness 					
	☐ Install underfloor ventilation for drying	2 10 10 10 10 10					
	 Replace bedding/scrape at frequency to keep bedding dry 	 Solid floor/bedding systems 					
	☐ Other BMPs – please describe						

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Cause/Source	BMP Option to Minimize Odor	Comments	Site Specific Practices
HOUSE / BARN – VENTILAT	TION		
◆ Dust◆ Volatile/odorous gases	 ☐ Clean fans regularly – specify frequency ☐ Efficient air movement ☐ Install temperature and humidity sensors to control ventilation ☐ Treat barn exhaust ☐ Other BMPs – please describe 	 Examples: biofilters, wet scrubbing, windbreaks May reduce ventilation rate depending on method 	
HOUSE / BARN – FEED			
♦ Dust	☐ Install feed covers		
♦ Adsorbed Gases	 ☑ Keep outdoor feed storage covered except When necessary to add/remove feed ☑ Minimize free-fall height of dry feed ☑ Install feed delivery downspout extenders to the feed covers ☑ Remove spoiled/unusable feed on regular basis 	• Required by rule 15A NCAC 02D .1802	
	☐ Feed pellets instead of dry meal	 May require third party input/approval 	
	☐ Use feed additives	 May require third party input/approval 	
◆ Ammonia	☐ Use feed-reduced crude protein diet☐ Other BMPs – please describe	May require third party input/approval	
HOUSE / BARN – GENERAL			
◆ Dust◆ Odorous Gases	Install temperature and humidity sensors to control ventilationUse ultraviolet light to treat indoor air	• Maintain relative humidity at 40 to 65%	
	☐ Use indoor or outdoor electrostatic space charge system☐ Other BMPs – please describe	• Can be used to treat exhaust air	

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LAGOON / WASTE STO	RAGE STRUCTURE		
◆ Volatile Gases		 Sufficient liquid volume/depth is required for proper anaerobic treatment 	
	☐ Minimize free-fall height of waste from	• •	
	discharge pipe to lagoon surface		
	 Extend discharge point of pipe to below lagoon liquid level 	Use caution not to scour or damage lagoon liner	
	☐ Maintain proper surface area-to-volume ratio		
	Use correct lagoon start-up procedures		
	☐ Aerate for odor control		
	survey as required by permit		
	Keep spilled feed or foreign debris out of lagoon		
	to prevent excess sludge accumulation		
	Install/use solids separation system		
	Use proven biological or chemical additives	 Monitor for any increase in rate of solids accumulat 	ion
	Use permeable lagoon covers (not a digester)		
	 Use impermeable lagoon cover or anaerobic digester 	Methane can be flared if not utilized	
	☐ Other BMPs – please describe		
LAND APPLICATION			
♦ Odorous gases	Perform land application in accordance with CAWMP		
♦ Wind drift	□ Pump intake near lagoon surface	• Required by rule 15A NCAC 02D .1802	
	☐ Pump from second stage lagoon	. ,	
	☐ Follow good neighbor policy	 Avoid application on known weekends, 	
		special days, or holidays/eves if possible	
	☐ Operate at minimum recommended pressure		
	☐ Increase setbacks beyond those required by		
	statute, rule, or permit		

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Swine Farm Waste Management – Odor Control Checklist Permit No.: Cause/Source **BMP Option to Minimize Odor** Comments **Site Specific Practices** LAND APPLICATION (CONTINUED) ☐ Apply during favorable wind conditions, Recommend checking predicted average hourly (especially for traveling guns or impact wind speed within 24 hours prior to sprinklers) anticipated start ☐ When practical, apply waste on sunny days • Allows for vertical dissipation of odor rather than cool, overcast days ☐ When possible, apply waste mid-morning to Allows for better vertical dissipation of odor late-afternoon For traveling guns, use taper-ring or taper-bore • Less odor and drift than ring nozzles nozzles ☐ For traveling guns, use largest-available nozzle that provides acceptable application uniformity ☐ Replace impact sprinklers with low-drift nozzles on center pivots and linear move systems. ☐ Use hose-drag system ☐ Use injection method for waste application ☐ Other BMPs – please describe SLUDGE DISPOSAL Odorous gases ☐ Transport sludge in covered vehicles or tankers Apply in thin, uniform layers Speeds drying and prevents ponding ☐ Incorporate land-applied sludge as soon as • Required within 48 hours or prior to next rain event, practical after application, and in accordance whichever is first, for conventionally tilled with permit. bare soils ☐ Use injection method for sludge application ☐ Dewater sludge prior to application

☐ Use alternatives to land application, such as compost, gasification, energy generation, etc.

☐ Other BMPs – please describe

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM:

Air Management Practices Assessment Tool (AMPAT)

AHG-538-A Certification Training for Animal Waste Management Systems: Type A

EBAE 103-83 - Lagoon Design and Management for Livestock Manure Treatment and Storage

EBAE 128-88 – Swine Production Facility Manure Management: Pit Recharge-Lagoon Treatment

EBAE 129-88 - Swine Production Facility Manure Management: Underfloor Flush-Lagoon Treatment

EBAE Fact Sheet – Calibration of Manure and Wastewater Application Equipment

EBAE Fact Sheet – Swine Production Farm Potential Odor Sources and Remedies

NC NRCS Standard 359 – Waste Treatment Lagoon

NC NRCS Standard 380 – Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment

NC NRCS Standard 422 – Hedgerow Planting

NC NRCS Standard 442 – Sprinkler System

Nuisance Concerns in Animal Manure Management: Odors and Flies; PRO107 1995 Conference Proceedings

Options for Managing Odor: A Report from the Swine Odor Task Force

www.extension.iastate.edu/ampat/

NC Division of Water Resources

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