

SCOE NMP

Water may be added to the mixture and it is left alone for a minimum of 6 months. During stage 1 soft tissue will break down completely and bones will have softened and undergone partial decomposition. After 6 months it is time to begin Stage 2 by mixing and aerating the contents of the compost pile. When mixing is complete re-cover the pile and leave it undisturbed for another 6 months. After this time the compost is ready for field application. Alternatively, some prefer to leave the pile alone for the entire 12 month period after which time they will remove the compost and spread it directly on crops. Regardless, one of the keys to successful composting is that the compost pile remain undisturbed during the 1st and 2nd stages of the degradation process. This assures a more complete breakdown of the soft tissues and bones.

Experience has also shown that carcasses will compost more quickly if the carcass is quartered and the thorax, abdomen and rumen are opened prior to composting. It generally requires a minimum of 9-10 months to compost an intact cow carcass. Bones from immature animals will usually degrade rather quickly in the compost, whereas bones from more mature animals may take several seasons to totally breakdown. However, bones that do not breakdown may be used as base material for the next compost pile. Bones may be buried or placed in "bone pile" where they may serve as a calcium source for wild animals. As bacteria compost the carcass heat reaching temperatures as high as 140o F are produced. This is sufficient to kill most pathogenic bacteria (with the exception of spores) and viruses."

If the burial option becomes necessary, it will be done in the same area as the composting option described above. Burial of dead animals must meet the following requirements:

- provide a minimum of 30-inches of suitable soil cover over the carcass,
- bottom of burial is two-feet above highest groundwater elevation,

For burial and composting:

- it is greater than 100 feet away from private well,
- it is greater than 200 feet away from public well,
- it is greater than 50 feet from an adjacent property line,
- it is greater than 500 feet from a residence, and
- it is greater than 100 feet from a stream, lake, pond, wetland, or 100 year floodplain.

Emergency Response Plan

The following emergencies have been identified for this operation. This plan address the emergency response required for the identified emergencies. A copy of the Emergency Action Plan shall be placed in a prominent location at the farm.

In Case of a Storage Facility Spill, Leak, or Failure Emergency, implement the following: Stop all other activities to address the emergency.

- b. Stop all flow into from the barn or feed storage facility.
- c. Assess the extent of the emergency and determine how much help is needed.
- d. Call for help & contractor if needed.
- e. Use a skid loader or tractor with blade to contain or divert spill or leak, if possible.
- f. If containment material is needed, excavate soil from the area located east of the confinement barns.
- g. If possible, begin pumping manure and spreading in the neighboring fields at the prescribed application rates.
- h. Complete the clean-up and repair the necessary components.
- i. Initiate additional containment measures, corrective measures, or property restoration measures as directed by emergency agency officials.