

The Do's and Don'ts of Manure Management and Clean Water

The Partner agencies of the California Dairy Quality Assurance Program (CDQAP) realize there may be some confusion regarding legal and illegal manure management practices.

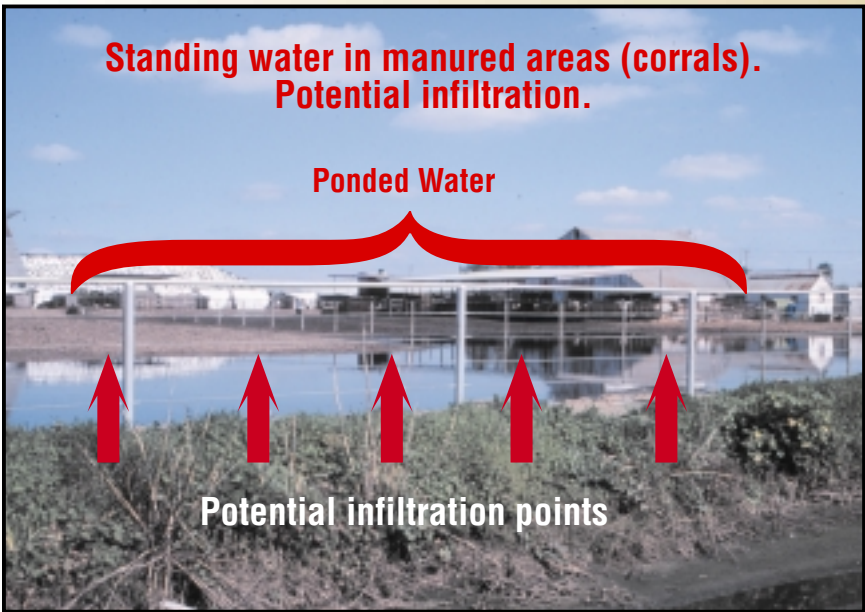
This pictorial of acceptable and unacceptable manure management practices was developed to assist producers. The photos displayed in this publication are from California. The activities shown, that are illegal, have already resulted in fines or warnings. If you have any questions, or would like an explanation of a specific photo, please call your representative to the CDQAP listed at right.

This publication was funded, in part, by a grant from the California Dairy Research Foundation.

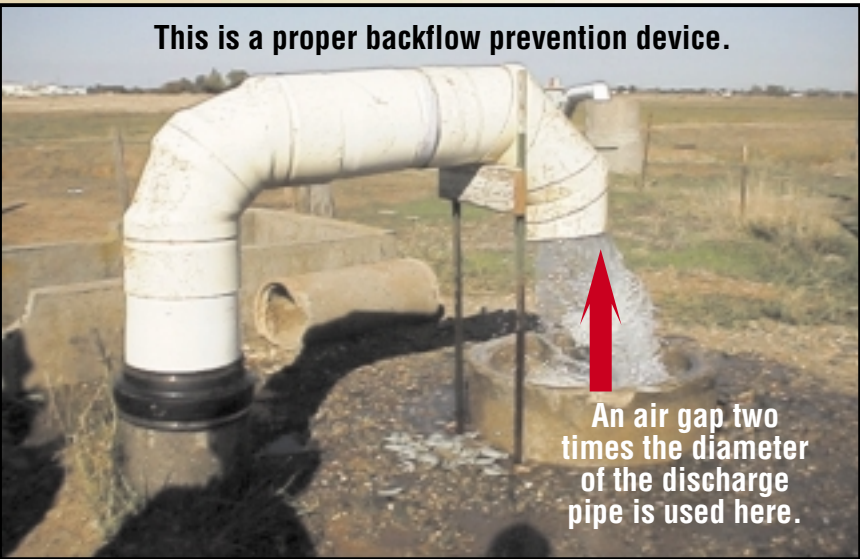
- California Dairy Quality Assurance Program (CDQA)
- California Farm Bureau Federation (CFBF)
- California Manufacturing Milk Advisory Board (CMMAB)
- California Milk Advisory Board (CMAB)
- Milk Producers Council (MPC)
- Western United Dairymen (WUD)
- California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)
- California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA)
- California Resources Agency (CRA) (e.g. Department of Fish and Game)
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
- United States Department of Agriculture: Animal Plant Health Inspection Services – Veterinary Service (USDA-APHIS-VS)
- United States Department of Agriculture: Farm Services Agency (USDA FSA)
- United States Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS)
- United States Environmental Protection Agency – Region 9 (US-EPA)
- University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE)



Do slope corrals and maintain for adequate drainage to retention pond.



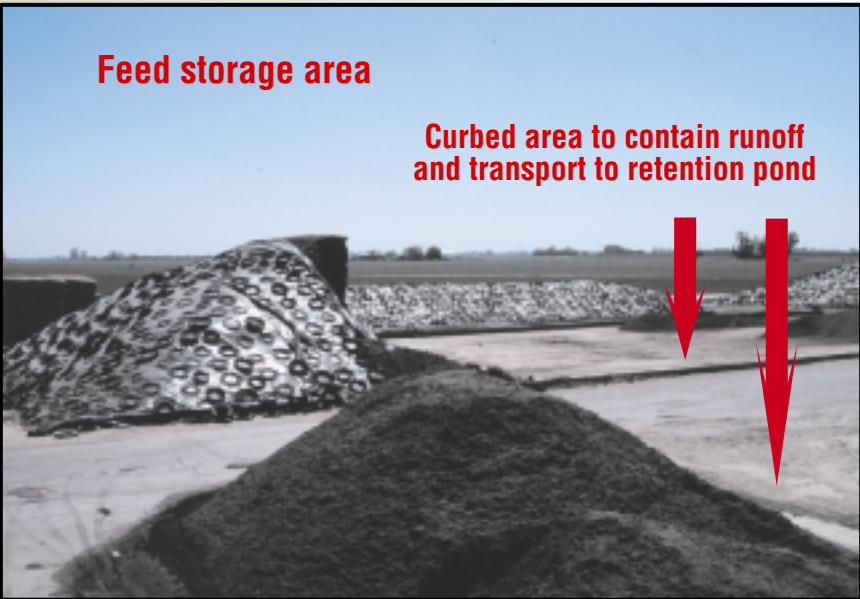
Don't allow standing water in animal corrals. Don't discharge to surface or ground water.



Do maintain acceptable backflow prevention devices. For the air gap example above, it is twice the distance (2x the diameter of the discharge pipe) to the receiver.



Don't have inadequate backflow prevention. This may allow manure contaminated water to potentially flow back into the well and contaminate groundwater.



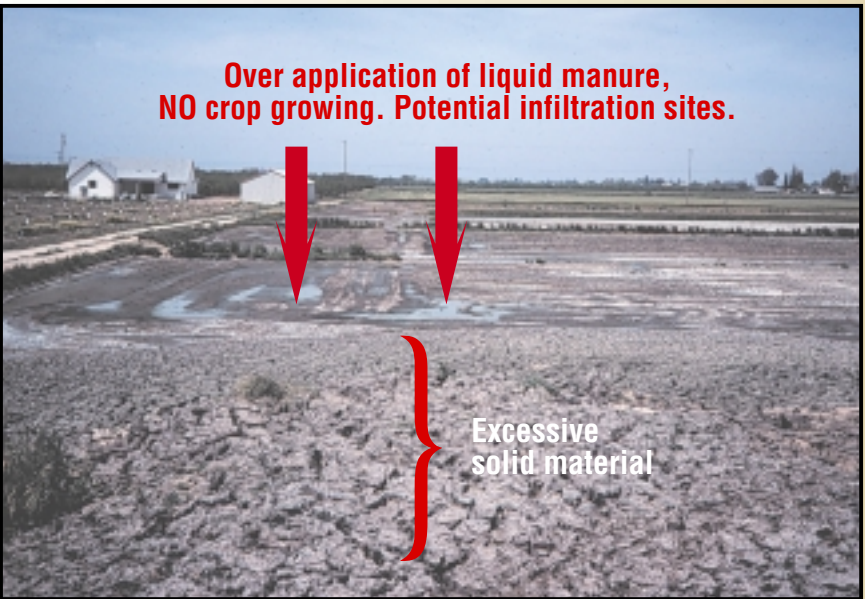
Do contain, collect, and transport silage and commodity leachate to the retention pond.



Don't allow standing water in feed storage area. Don't allow discharge of leachate to surface or ground water.



Do apply solid or liquid manure to crop lands at rates which are reasonable for the crop, soil, climate, special local situations, management system, and type of manure.



Don't over apply solid or liquid manure.

— CDQAP —

California Dairy Quality Assurance Program

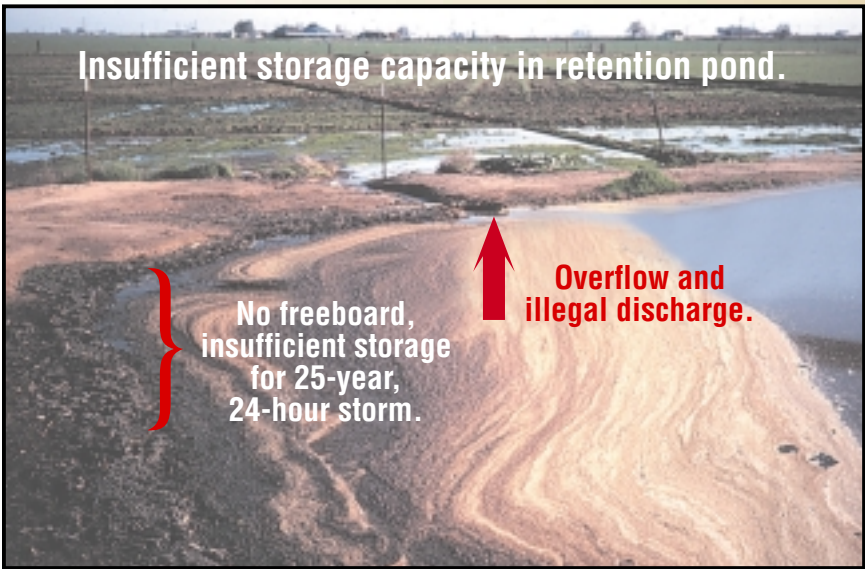
502 Mace Blvd., Suite 12 • Davis, California 95616

Web Site: www.cdqa.org

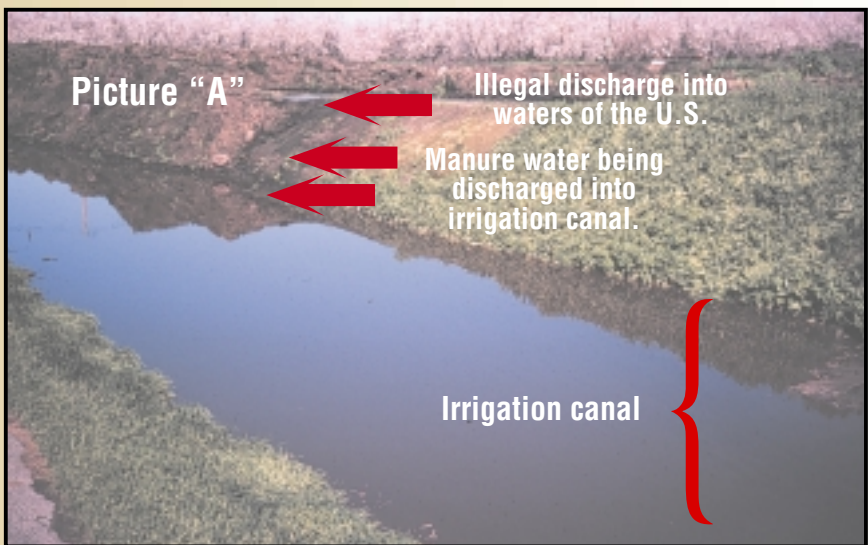
The Do's and Don'ts of Manure Management and Clean Water (Continued)



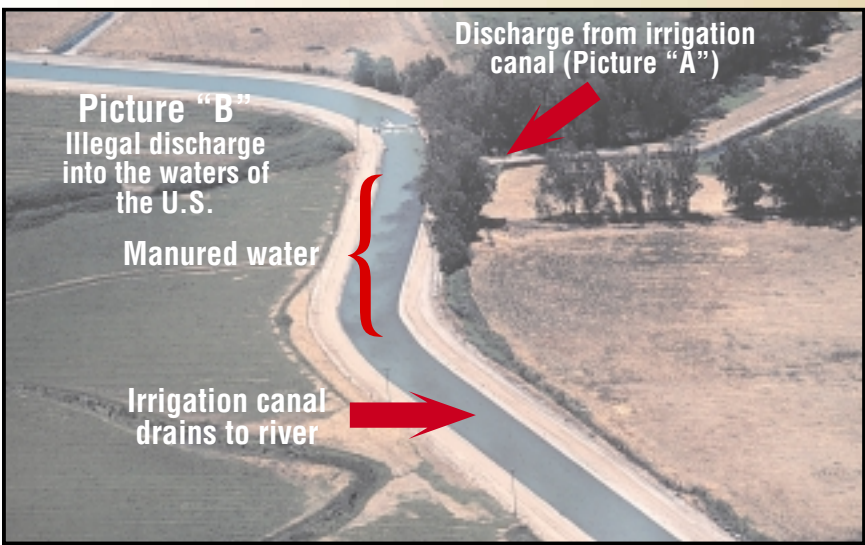
Do construct retention ponds with sufficient storage capacity. Accommodate facility washwater, manure and bedding, normal rain including runoff, and the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Provide flexibility for management to apply liquid manure at appropriate rates. Be sure pond sidewalls and bottom are at least 10 percent clay and not more than 10 percent gravel.



Don't overfill retention pond. Don't utilize freeboard, don't discharge and don't damage sidewall.



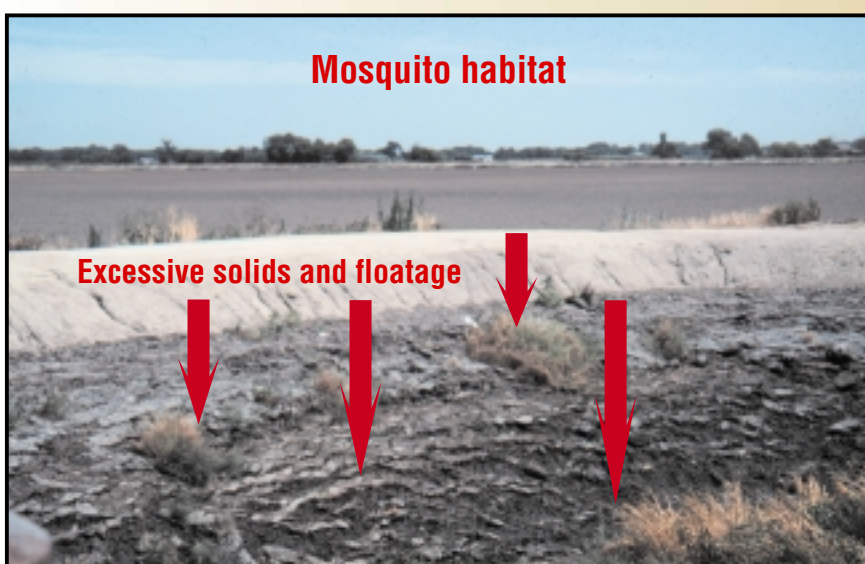
Don't discharge into a ditch that exits your property.



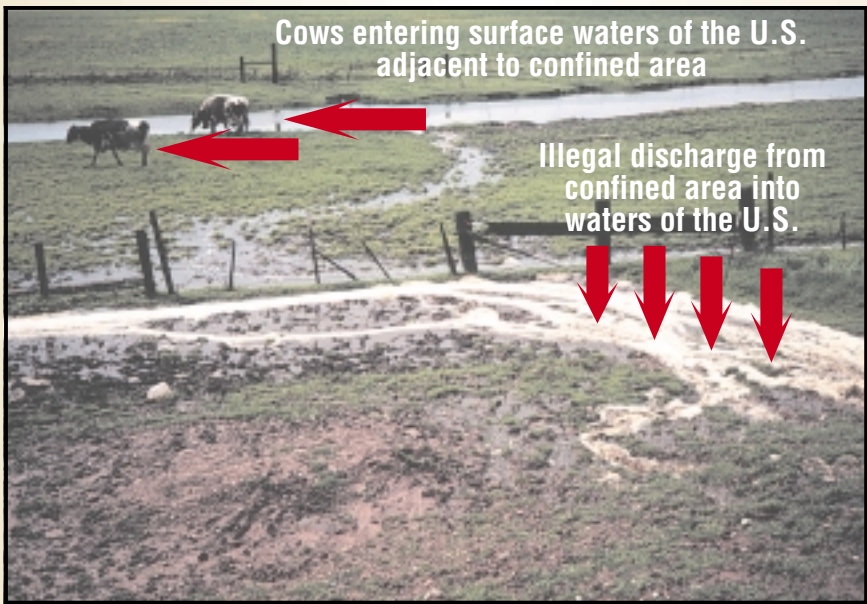
This is the result of the flow from picture "A" that has now flowed into the irrigation canal that flows into the river (waters of the U.S.).



Do prevent mosquito habitat. The level of the pond can be raised and lowered to eliminate breeding areas.



Don't allow floatage or weeds to accumulate on pond surface or sidewall.



Don't discharge from confined areas to surface waters. Don't allow cattle from confined areas access to surface waters.