## **Manure Hauling Audits**

CAFO Workshops 2025

## Outline

- Types of field audits
- When we conduct a manure hauling audits
- What we look for during manure hauling audits
- Proper record keeping



### What are the types of field audits?

- Five types of audits
  - Announced audits
  - Unannounced audits
  - Spill response
  - Complaint response
  - Field audits



### What is a Manure Hauling Audit?



- Manure hauling audits are application inspections that document compliance with nutrient management and permit requirements
  - Field walkover
  - During or after manure and process wastewater is applied
  - s. NR 243.14 requirements
- Audits document real-world compliance

### **Announced vs. Unannounced Audits**



- Announced
  - Typically planned well in advance
  - Multiple audits at one time
- Unannounced
  - Proactive audits when staff are in the field
  - More common in higher density areas

## **Spill Response**

- Response to land application runoff event
  - Surface runoff or subsurface drainage discharge
- May not discharge to <u>waters of the</u> <u>state</u>
  - Exemptions for 25-year, 24-hour event
- Direct clean up efforts
- Water sampling



### **Complaint Response**

- Staff will follow up on all complaints
- Legitimate complaints result in staff response
- Most common complaints
  - Truck traffic
  - Heavy application
  - Ponding
    - Turnaround areas
  - Runoff occurring



### **Field Audits**

- Aspects of nutrient management that do not involve manure applications
  - Cropping
  - Erosion
  - Restrictive feature verification



# What do we look for during audits?

- General Spreading
   Restrictions
  - Manure leaving field boundaries
  - Manure migrating within field boundaries
  - Manure ponding
  - Setback requirements
  - Depth to bedrock and groundwater

Any manure runoff (left field boundaries)? 🔵 Yes 🔵 No						
If yes, check resource(s) impacted Surface Waters Wetlands	Potential	Groundwa	ter None			
Notes:						
Manure Setbacks and Restrictions (during non-frozen or snow covered conditions)		Requirem	ent Met?			
100 feet from private wells (1000 feet to municipal wells when applicable)	O Yes	○ Yes ○ No ○ N/A				
100 feet from other groundwater conduits	O Yes	O No	○ N/A			
25 feet from wetlands	O Yes	O No	○ N/A			
25 feet to surface waters/conduits to surface waters (incorporated or injected)	O Yes	◯ No	○ N/A			
100 feet setback to surface waters/conduits to surface waters (surface app)	O Yes	◯ No	◯ N/A			
No manure spread in grassed waterways (non-conduits to surface waters)	O Yes	O No	○ N/A			
No excessive ponding or runoff within field boundaries	O Yes	O No	🔾 N/A			
Depth to groundwater greater than 24 inches (if checked, need to dig hole)	Yes	O No	<ul> <li>Not Verified</li> </ul>			
Depth to bedrock greater than 24 inches (if checked, need to dig hole)	Yes	🔘 No	<ul> <li>Not Verified</li> </ul>			
Are permanent grass waterways or buffers properly maintained?	Yes	🔵 No	🔘 N/A			
Are tillage setbacks being met? (minimum 5 feet from surface waters)	Yes	🔵 No	🔘 N/A			
Does the field appear to be managed to prevent excessive erosion / soil loss?	Yes	🔵 No	🔘 N/A			
Note: "NA" means the requirement does not apply	due to abser	ice of setba	ack feature, method, etc.			
Notes:						
Tile features observed (inlets/outlets/breathers)?	O Yes	O No				
Outlets found?	O Yes	O No				
Are tile teatures on restriction maps?	Yes	O No				
Setbacks to tile features met? (25 feet for incorporated/inject; 100 feet for surface)	Yes	🔵 No				
Outlet observations: Flowing Not flowing Manure present Notes:	No ma	anure pres	ent			

### Setbacks

- Private wells 100 feet
  - Verify the locations of the wells
- Direct conduits to ground water 100 feet
- No applications on soils with less than 2 feet to bedrock/groundwater
- Wetlands 25 feet
- SWQMA Depends on the option selected in the nutrient management plan
  - Options found in s. NR 243.14(4)
  - Setbacks can range from 25-100 feet
- Silurian Performance Standards Apply



### **Surface Water Quality Management Area**

### • What is a SWQMA?

- 1,000 feet from the OHWM of a lake, pond or flowage.
- 1,000 feet from the high-water mark of a glacial pothole lake.
- 300 feet from the OHWM of navigable waters that consist of a river or stream or other non–lake navigable waters.
- The area within 300 feet of conduit to navigable waters
  - Tile line intake structures
  - Open vent pipes
  - Sinkholes
  - Ag well head
  - Drainage ditches and grassed waterways
  - Road ditches

### How are you measuring setbacks in the field?

- Please describe how you are measuring setbacks in the field prior to land applications
  - Use 1-4 words to describe how you measure the setbacks
  - Scan the QR code or go to slido.com
    - Code 4027730



### **In-Field Examples**



### **Migrating Within Field Boundaries**

- Practices shall retain land applied manure and process wastewater on the soil where they are applied with minimal movement
- Case-by-case
  - No minimum threshold
- Turnaround areas are susceptible





### Ponding – What is it?

- Case by Case
  - No clear definition
  - There is discretion for the turnaround areas
- Incorporation
  - 80% of the manure is covered by the soil
  - Is it meeting this definition?
- Typically means manure has migrated within field boundaries or application rates are too high for soil conditions

### **Examples**







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### **Depth to Bedrock and Groundwater**

- Does not matter the location or type of bedrock
  - Less than 2 feet is prohibited
- Verification is required
  - DATCP 01 Verification of Depth to Bedrock
- Depth to groundwater verification
  - Prior to application on "W" soils
    - 2-foot hole and check one hour later
    - Subsurface drainage





### **Record Keeping Requirements**

- Daily Log Requirement
  - Field Identification
  - Acres applied
  - Manure Source (to match manure samples collected)
  - Spreader Volume
  - Number of loads
  - Soil conditions
  - Weather conditions
  - Application type
- Weather Log
  - 24 hours before and after

#### Daily Log Requirements

The permittee shall document all discharge and monitoring activities on daily log report form 3200-123A or a Department approved equivalent log sheet. Originals of the daily log reports shall be kept by the permittee as described under Record Keeping and Retention in the Standard Requirements section, and if requested, made available to the Department.

Parameters	Units					
Date of Application	Date					
Field ID	Number/Name					
Acres Applied	Number of Acres					
Manure/Process Wastewater Source	Specify Storage Facility or Barn					
Spreader Volume	Tons or Gallons					
Number of Loads	Number					
Soil Conditions	Dry, Wet, Frozen, Snow Covered					
Temperature During Application	°F					
Precipitation During Application	Describe Precipitation					
Application Method	Surface Applied, Injected, Incorporated					



	· · ·											
Application Date	Driver	Field ID	Acres applied	Manure Source	Total Gal Applied	Soli Conditions	Weather during Application	Application Method	W soils Water?	Tile lines before	Tile lines After?	Bedroe
						saturated dry cracked nonsat frozen snow	temp& precipitation	incorp, inject or surface		Running? clear?	Running? Clear?	Prope
4-28-22	Duct	T. Schmidl: 6	20.9 4	Small	213,000	Dru	SUDAL 40'S	Surface	water	NIA	NIA	JN1
4-29-22	Duest.	K. Umentual	19:6 AC	Smelli	129,000	Pry	Sunny 40's	Surbace	NIA	AIN	INA	N
4-29-22	Durent	JE Jeroutz 1	13 46	Small	125,500	Dry	Sunny 40's	Surface	NIA	NA	-INJA	IN
5.5 22	Decat	G. KMSE 1	16 ac	Small	130,000	Pry	Pi Sunny So's	Surface	1 Water	IN/A	- NIF	-11
511:22	Ducet	DRD4	15-16	Smill	153,000	Dry	Sunny 50's	Surface	No	IN/A	10/1	
9-11-27	Duet	3 Seletine 1+2	22 ac	Small	16,000	Dry	Cloudy 50's	Surdiere	100	INIA	IN	9
5-11-22	Ducat	DRD 2+2A	IS.SAL	Smill	110,500	Pry	Korny so's	Sursace	no	Clear		
5-11-22	Purst	7. Cherney	9.6 92	Smie]]	08.000	D	De nay 603	Suisac	100 IN	101		-
5-12-27-	Dulat	J. Schlig 6	20,6 40	5mall	794,000	Dry	1. Juniy 505	C. Lui	no	rv/4		14
-12-22	Jucat	J. Dax 1	3.1 44	Small	38,500	10mg	500 10	Calu	fin all	10/4		14
-16-22 H	Jeim	TR KONOP 4	30.642	Smell	117 010	1 pry	P.S. La	1 C. Re	Contraction of the second	C NII	A 10	IA
16:22 H	telm ]	TR Konop 1	69.292	O:	661.378	Dry	1 211 (00	C.N.	10 00	c W	A	VIA
16.22 H	cim .	S. Mancheskil	23.5 ml	Dig	d1d. 186	1 Dry	1117C 10.	C C . Ca	10		A	NIA
7-2.2 H	eim [	D. Zellarr 1	3) 9 aL	1319	5.5 1,111	Din	Cuanty So	18 5 ch	00		10-1	Per
17.22 H	en l	W. Poral 1-3	50.346	Big	314, 31=	Dry	34111 60	It C. de	10	er r	IIA	NIA
17-22 H	in I	D. WONAK 2	26.1 ac	1319	267,055	101g	11. 12 30	al Cuch	ca (10	+2C C	lear	bor
7.22 H	m	DRO 116	12 ac	Big	121,512	0	TVITE 4	12 24/14				
	-+-	*	Compost	*							iano.	1010
02 10	+ ID	Alace V 1	1Dac	Durat	H ton/ac	Dry	SUMMY S	b's Jurta	- 11	VA-	1V/P	11/1

### **Things to Consider**

- Verify that restriction maps are accurate
- Seasonal training opportunities for staff
- Pre-application setback measurements and post application inspections
- Meet with the applicator to ensure that they understand the restriction maps and have the appropriate application rates
- Follow up meetings to get all information necessary for reporting requirements
- Develop your own application checklists

