

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Regulations referred to in this Code of Practice are the Waste Disposal (Livestock Waste) Regulations made under section 33(1) of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354). The glossary of terms is in Appendix 1.

2.0 POLLUTION AND NUISANCE PROBLEM

Indiscriminate discharge of livestock waste has caused severe pollution in the watercourses in the New Territories. The decomposition of the organic component of livestock waste leads to rapid deoxygenation of water and results in the blackening of water, unpleasant odours, death of aquatic life and the formation of scum on water surface. The Regulations are designed to prevent uncontrolled discharge of livestock waste.

3.0 LIVESTOCK WASTE HANDLING

Livestock waste may be divided into two main categories, namely solid and liquid livestock waste. Solid livestock waste is mainly collected by means of dry muck-out of livestock manure. Liquid livestock waste is mainly derived from hosing out by water (or treated effluent) of livestock excreta (wet muck-out), or from washing livestock and livestock premises with water after dry muck-out. The dry muck-out and wet muck-out practices are shown schematically in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

A livestock keeper should ensure that all livestock waste handling facilities and equipment including channels, drains, storage facilities, tanks, storage containers, storage bags, enclosures, soakaway-pits, etc. used, or intended for use, in or on his livestock premises are properly constructed, and maintained in a manner such that there is no risk of pollution arising from the livestock waste handling operations. A livestock waste handling facility or equipment may be considered properly constructed, within the meaning of this Code of Practice, when :

- i) the livestock waste handling facility or equipment has been designed and constructed solely for its intended use; and
- ii) it is designed to prevent, so far as is practicable, any nuisance or annoyance to any person whether arising from odours, insects, vermin or from any other cause in connection with that livestock waste; and
- iii) it is constructed of material(s) of physical and chemical properties commonly known suitable for the intended use in the handling of livestock waste; and
- iv) good engineering practice is adopted wherever appropriate during fabrication, construction and installation; and
- v) under normal use, the facility or equipment will not in anyway endanger life, or give rise to health hazard or risk of pollution.

A properly constructed storage container, storage bag or other storage facility should also have been designed to prevent so far as is practicable the spillage, leakage or escape of any livestock waste contained therein.

All livestock waste handling facilities and equipment, including channels, drains, tanks and pits, etc., should be covered to prevent ingress of rain, surface runoff and breeding of flies and mosquitoes.

Should there be any risk of overflow or spillage from any of his livestock waste handling facilities or equipment, a livestock keeper should take all reasonable precaution and exercise all due diligence to avoid any overflow, spillage or pollution.

3.1 Temporary Storage of Solid Livestock Waste

Solid livestock waste, typically collected through practising the dry muck-out method, should be treated or taken off the livestock premises in accordance with the Regulations. Raw waste may be stored on the livestock premises prior to any treatment or disposal; depending on the manure collection technique adopted, the desired storage capacity should take into account the worst combination of expected conditions. However, unless on-farm treatment provisions such as on-farm composting are made, raw pig manure should be stored in storage containers and removed to and disposed of at a designated place of collection at least twice during any period of 7 days. In case of poultry manure, it should

also be stored in storage containers and disposed of preferably once a week, except when the litter bedding method has consistently been adopted. With the litter bedding method, the frequency of manure removal would depend on the type of poultry and individual operation, but not less than once every two months for poultry kept in battery cages is recommended.

Any solid livestock waste generated or produced from the *in-situ* composting operation should be stored by the livestock keeper in or on those properly constructed parts of the livestock premises in which that waste is composted and in such manner as not to cause any nuisance or annoyance to any person until such time as that waste is removed from those premises for its intended use or disposal. In any case, good management should be exercised at all times such that no nuisance or pollution is caused to the environment or to livestock premises or dwellings nearby.

The provision of storage containers for dry muck-out livestock waste is further specified in para. 7.1.

3.2 Collection and Disposal of Solid Livestock Waste

Solid livestock waste for collection or treatment should be separated from liquid livestock waste on the livestock premises in the following ways :

- 3.2.1 The solid livestock waste (mostly manure) should be collected by means of a shovel, a scraper or specially designed dung channels and placed in a properly constructed storage container. The solid livestock waste including any contaminated bedding material should either be composted on the livestock premises or be taken to a designated place of collection, and during such operations, the livestock keeper should make suitable arrangement and take all necessary precautions to avoid any spillage or pollution.

The livestock and livestock premises, which are still contaminated with livestock waste, should then be washed or hosed down, with a controlled use of water, to a properly constructed channel leading to a soakaway-pit for disposal or to a liquid livestock waste treatment plant for treatment to at least the minimum standard specified in the Regulations before discharging into any nearby watercourse or receiving waters. All liquid livestock waste treatment plants should be designed to achieve at least the minimum standard of a biochemical oxygen demand(BOD) and a suspended solids(SS) content, according to the Schedule in the Regulations. It is recommended that water usage should be controlled at no more than 15 litres per pig per day and 0.4 litres per chicken per wash.

- 3.2.2 Solid livestock waste collected from livestock premises and not intended for on-farm treatment or reuse should be sent to a designated place of collection at intervals in accordance with para. 3.1 and emptied into the collection containers provided at the designated place of collection. It is advisable to give at least 24 hours notice to the Authority if disposal of a large quantity of solid livestock waste is necessary.

3.3 Collection and Disposal of Liquid Livestock Waste

Liquid livestock waste is derived mainly from hosing out by water of livestock excreta or from washing with water after dry muck-out from the livestock premises. It is necessary to control the usage of water for washing to avoid giving rise to an unnecessarily large volume of liquid livestock waste subsequently requiring treatment and disposal. Livestock premises should provide sufficient capacity of pits or tanks for storage of liquid livestock waste prior to treatment or disposal, and such storage pits or tanks should not cause nuisance or pollution of the environment. When a soakaway-pit is used, an excessive use of water will require the soakaway-pit to be made much larger or otherwise result in overflow by overloading the soakaway-pit. When a wastewater treatment plant is used, an excessive use of water will require a larger plant and consequently increase both capital and running costs very substantially.

A livestock keeper shall dispose of any liquid livestock waste generated or produced in or on his livestock premises :

- i) by discharging into a properly constructed soakaway-pit, after the solid livestock waste has been removed; or
- ii) by discharging along or through properly constructed channels to a designated place of disposal; or
- iii) by discharging into a collection vehicle which is designed or adapted for the purpose of transporting liquid livestock waste to a designated place of disposal for liquid livestock waste, taking all necessary precautions to prevent the spillage, leakage or escape of such waste during that operation; or
- iv) by discharging along or through properly constructed channels into a soakaway-pit, a communal sewer, saline waters or a watercourse, after such waste has been treated in a liquid livestock waste treatment plant to at least the minimum standard required in the Regulations.

All liquid livestock waste treatment plant should be designed to achieve at least the minimum standard of a biochemical oxygen demand(BOD) and a suspended solids(SS) content, according to the Schedule in the Regulations. It is recommended that water usage should be controlled at not more than 15 litres per pig per day and 0.4 litres per chicken per wash.

4.0 CONTROL REQUIREMENT FOR LIVESTOCK WASTE TREATMENT PLANT

In general terms, treatment of livestock waste can be described as any process which uses one or more stages of biological, chemical or physical changes to stabilize the raw waste or to reduce its polluting effect. Essentially, livestock waste after proper treatment can be disposed of in accordance with the Regulations without endangering the receiving environment. All livestock waste treatment plants, whether or not mentioned in this Code of Practice, should be properly designed, constructed, operated and maintained so as not to cause pollution to the environment.

All channels along or through which liquid livestock waste is discharged, after being treated to at least the minimum standard required in the Regulations, should be properly provided and maintained by the livestock keeper to ensure that these channels are kept in good order and free from breaks, cracks, holes or any other defects.

4.1 Soakaway-pit

A suitably designed and properly constructed soakaway-pit in accordance with para. 3.0 may be used for treating small volume of dilute liquid livestock waste, such as the liquid livestock waste generated from washing livestock or livestock premises (contaminated with livestock waste) after dry muck-out operations, or leachate from the composting of solid livestock waste. The soakaway-pit relies on the percolation of liquid livestock waste into the subsoil and it is, therefore, important not to exceed its design capacity. Liquid livestock waste should be allowed to percolate into the ground or subsoil without any overloading or overflow occurring. Appendix 4 illustrates the recommended maximum allowable loadings of soakaway pits and trenches. The effectiveness of the soakaway-pit will be prolonged by prior removal of solids, and in the case of a pig farm, a septic tank is invariably required to precede the soakaway-pit. As a general guide, it is a requirement that a soakaway-pit must not be situated less than 30 metres (or such other distance in substitution for 30 metres, and subject to such conditions, as may be specified in writing by the Authority by reference to any particular livestock premises) from any reservoir, saline waters, spring, watercourse or well for potable use.

4.2 Composting

Composting is a natural biological degradation process whereby heterogeneous organic matter, including solid livestock waste, is decomposed into simple or stable compounds by the action of micro-organisms and it should be carried out in a properly constructed enclosure in accordance with para. 3.0. Raw waste, with or without the addition of bedding material or spent litter resulting from litter bedding method eg. Pig-on-Litter, should be prepared and placed inside the enclosure where it is allowed to undergo composting and to reduce the moisture content. Such enclosure should be constructed with a permanent roof and three surrounding walls to prevent ingress of rain. Properly constructed channels with covers should be provided along the periphery of the enclosure to prevent any ingress of surface runoff, and to intercept and collect any effluent generated during composting. Leachate and drainage from composting

facilities should be either properly disposed of to a soakaway-pit or collected for treatment in a liquid livestock waste treatment plant.

4.3 Lagooning

This is a biological livestock waste treatment plant which provides storage and treatment at the same time. Livestock keepers with sufficiently large space available within their livestock premises may handle their liquid livestock waste, especially wet muck-out slurry, by this means.

4.3.1 Aerobic lagoon

Aerobic lagoon or oxidation pond is characterised by its relatively shallow depth which usually does not exceed 1.5 metres.

The treated effluent may be applied onto cultivated land or open fields where it could be completely assimilated. Any treated effluent can only be discharged to a watercourse, a communal sewer or saline waters if it has been treated to at least the minimum standard required by the Regulations, and is discharged along or through properly constructed channels.

4.3.2 Anaerobic Lagoon

This type of system does not require dissolved oxygen to break down the organic livestock waste matter and has no restriction on its depth. The lagoon should be constructed with an impervious lining and be located far from any residential areas (a minimum distance of 300 metres is recommended), such that it does not cause any nuisance or endanger nearby farming activities, underground water, watercourse or saline waters. Never overload the lagoon. For sufficient degradation and stabilization of livestock waste, the liquid slurry should, in general, be retained in the lagoon for over 200 days. The sludge accumulated in the lagoon should be removed regularly and in any case should not take up more than half of the lagoon volume. The sludge so removed should be properly disposed of in accordance with para. 4.4. In general, anaerobic lagoon can provide some 80 to 90 per cent reduction in biochemical oxygen demand, but it cannot treat liquid livestock waste fully to render it suitable for discharge into watercourses, communal sewers or saline waters, and hence a second stage of treatment is required.

4.4 Disposal of Livestock Waste Treatment Sludge

Sludge is a residual livestock waste generated from liquid livestock waste treatment plants including septic tank and soakaway systems. Para. 7.2 describes some specific requirements for the storage of sludge in liquid form. Such sludge may be dewatered on-farm either by drying, composting or mechanical means to reduce its moisture content and make it easier to handle prior to final disposal. Sludge should be properly dried before it may be disposed of as solid livestock waste to a designated place of

collection. “Properly dried” means dried to a moisture content not exceeding 85 per cent by weight, such that it can be readily picked up by means of a shovel or similar tools; and that no water droplet can be squeezed out of such sludge upon pressing by hand. Alternatively, such sludge may be delivered in liquid form, by means of a purpose-built sludge tanker, to a designated place of disposal for liquid livestock waste.

5.0 ADDITIONAL POLLUTION PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR FREE RANGE LIVESTOCK KEEPING

Where free range livestock keeping is practised, the livestock keeper shall cause to be constructed permanent and impermeable barriers to prevent the escape of liquid livestock waste from the livestock premises, in accordance with the standards as specified in this Code of Practice. The land area itself should not be impermeable, so that any residual waste may be assimilated.

All free range livestock keeping areas shall be provided with an impermeable barrier or bund to prevent the direct runoff of the polluted first flush of rainwater. The barrier or bund shall be capable of retaining all rainwater that falls onto these areas during the first 15 minutes of an average rainstorm with a return period of two years. In general, the provision of a bund wall along the downslope perimeter of the livestock premises would be sufficient. The minimum height requirement of this bund wall is specified in Appendix 5.

6.0 HANDLING OF LIVESTOCK WASTE FOR REUSE

Any solid livestock waste generated or produced in or on any livestock premises in a livestock waste control area or a livestock waste restriction area shall, in the case of livestock waste intended for use as fertilizer or soil conditioner in landscaping schemes, agriculture, horticulture, forestry or for the production of animal feedstuffs or fishmeal, be stored by the livestock keeper in or on those premises ---

- i) in properly constructed enclosures used solely for composting or drying that waste and designed to prevent so far as is practicable the spillage, leakage or escape of that waste; or
- ii) where such waste is the subject of *in situ* composting, in or on those properly constructed parts of the livestock premises in which that waste is composted; and
- iii) in such manner as not to cause any nuisance or annoyance to any person whether arising from odours, insects, vermin or from any other cause in connection with that waste,

until such time as that waste is removed from those premises whether by the livestock keeper or otherwise for such use of production.

Any raw manure or manure compost that is not utilised must be properly disposed of as solid livestock waste.

6.1 Livestock Waste in Land Application

The practice of land application can be considered as a proper means of treatment and disposal of livestock waste, but this requires good planning and management. Livestock waste is rich in plant nutrients (Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium). Raw or treated waste may be applied onto agricultural farmland to help maintain the soil fertility, provided that adequate precautions are taken to prevent causing any nuisance or pollution.

Diluted livestock excreta may be applied onto crop land, vegetated land or half-grown crops as top dressing. Spreading of manure and waste onto agricultural land must not exceed the uptake capacity of the crop.

Where large quantity of manure is produced, exceeding that required for on-farm land application, arrangement could be made, if possible and agreeable with the neighbours concerned, to spread it onto neighbouring crop growing land as a crop fertiliser. It is advisable to secure the agreement of the neighbours concerned well in advance to enable the amount of land available for such application and the amount of livestock excreta that could be utilised to be correctly estimated.

Livestock waste for land application should be handled in such a manner so as not to cause any risks of water pollution. The maximum amount and rate of application of livestock waste as a fertiliser is strictly governed by plant nutrient requirement, soil conditions, location of site, and quality of the given waste. Good management must be exercised and care must be taken to avoid over-application in any case. Excessive application of livestock waste on land would result in the need to collect the livestock waste that is not assimilated for alternative treatment and disposal in accordance with para. 3.2 and 3.3.

6.2 Livestock Waste in Red Worm Breeding

Any wastewater arising from red worm breeding using livestock waste as feedstuff is a liquid livestock waste, and it should not be discharged into any watercourse, communal sewer or saline waters unless it has been treated to the minimum standard required and is discharged along or through properly constructed channels.

6.3 Livestock Waste in Pond Fish Culture

Any water arising from fish ponds cultivated with livestock waste is a liquid livestock waste and it should not be discharged into any watercourse, communal sewer or saline waters unless it has been treated to the minimum standard required and is discharged along or through properly constructed channels.

7.0 COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Good livestock waste control practices make the final disposal operation an easier task. Irrespective of the dry muck-out or wet muck-out methods used, livestock waste, treated or untreated, requires collection and transportation for final disposal. Storage, collection and transportation of livestock waste should be well planned and coordinated to avoid causing any nuisance or pollution to the environment.

7.1 Storage Containers and Bags

A livestock keeper should ensure that the storage containers used, or intended for use, in or on his livestock premises are kept in good order and repair and free from breaks, cracks, holes or any other defects. All storage containers should be leakage proof, properly designed to prevent ingress of rainwater, and constructed of robust and corrosion resistant material such as hot dip galvanized steel or hard wearing plastic. Such storage containers should have a cover that would effectively minimise odour emission and intrusion of insects and rodents, and have handles such that it can be readily moved or manipulated or lifted by a normal adult during normal use, even when the container is fully loaded.

For easy handling, the capacity of storage containers should be in the region of 20 to 50 litres each and the number of storage containers required for storage and delivery of dry muck-out manure from the livestock premises to the designated place of collection should accord with Appendices 2 and 3. Livestock keepers should ensure that they are adequately equipped to take necessary precautions against any unforeseen circumstances, and that there is always enough storage containers to hold all the solid livestock waste that may be generated or produced in or on the livestock premises and requires storage. Livestock keepers who make their own arrangement for collection and transportation of solid livestock waste may use larger containers such as skips, provided that the total capacity is not less than the minimum requirement as specified in Appendices 2 and 3.

Poultry waste collected from dry muck-out operation and placed in storage bags for recycling or selling purposes should be properly covered with tarpaulin during storage and transportation to avoid causing any nuisance. Poultry waste stored in storage bags should not be sent to the designated place of collection.

Livestock keepers should ensure that the storage containers and storage bags are used for the storage of livestock waste and for no other purpose, and that no spillage or leakage occurs during storage and transportation.

7.2 Storage of Liquid Sludge

Pits or tanks for handling livestock waste treatment sludge in liquid form should be sized according to the waste output for which they must provide total containment, and should be properly designed for the resultant hydraulic load. Local soil condition should be checked prior to installation of any storage pits or tanks, and in case of doubt, suitable advice should be sought. These storage pits or tanks should be accessible to a purpose-built sludge tanker and should have a suitable opening located within reach for the removal and emptying operations, unless such operations are to be performed by other environmentally acceptable means.

8.0 LIVESTOCK KEEPER'S OBLIGATION TO REPORT PLANT FAILURE

All livestock waste treatment plants shall be operated and maintained in good running order. In the event of a breakdown of a livestock waste treatment plant, or any failure of any component of the treatment plant which may cause the plant to fail to meet the minimum standard required in the Regulations, the following action should be taken:

The livestock keeper should report the breakdown, irrespective of its cause, to the Authority as soon as practicable, but in all cases within a period of 48 hours. At the same time, the livestock keeper should take all reasonable measures and exercise all due diligence to repair the plant and bring it back to normal operation.

aerobic process	:	means a process which requires oxygen to proceed.
anaerobic process	:	means a process which proceeds in the absence of oxygen.
Authority	:	means the Director of Environmental Protection.
biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	:	means the amount of dissolved oxygen consumed by microbiological action when a sample is incubated for 5 days at 20°C in accordance with the analytical method as specified in the British Standards 6068:Section 2.14:1984.
channel	:	means a conduit, pipe or trench used for the movement or passage of liquid livestock waste in, on or outside livestock premises.
communal sewer	:	has the same meaning as it has in the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap 358).
composting	:	means a natural, artificial, chemical or biological degradation process whereby heterogeneous organic matter decomposes into simple or stable compounds by the action of micro-organisms and “composted” shall be construed accordingly.
designated place of collection	:	means a place designated by the Authority as a place where solid livestock waste generated or produced in or on livestock premises is to be conveyed and collected for transportation to a designated place of disposal.
designated place of disposal	:	means a place designated by the Authority as a place to which livestock waste is to be transported for disposal, and includes a livestock waste treatment plant not situated in or on livestock premises.
enclosure	:	means an area in or on livestock premises enclosed by a fixed structure on at least 3 sides (with or without a doorway), roofed over and made of wood or such other materials as the Authority may approve.
exempt person	:	means any person or any classes of person specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Waste Disposal Ordinance.
free range livestock keeping	:	means the keeping of livestock either wholly or partially in an outdoor environment.
handling	:	includes any collection, storage, treatment, reuse, transportation or disposal.
<i>in-situ</i> composting	:	means composting initiated or assisted by the movement of livestock, machinery or other mechanical apparatus in or on those parts of livestock premises in which livestock waste is generated or produced by that livestock.
keep	:	includes breed, house, tend, look after or control and “kept” and “keeping” shall be construed accordingly.
liquid livestock waste	:	means the urine of any livestock; or any livestock waste which flows, spreads or otherwise behaves as a liquid; or the mixture of any liquid with solid livestock waste whether or not that liquid originates as livestock waste, has been treated under regulation 8(2) of the Waste Disposal (Livestock Waste) Regulations or contains any solids in suspension; or any pigwash contaminated by livestock waste; or any liquid used to bathe or wash livestock contaminated with livestock waste; or any liquid used to wash or clean any livestock premises contaminated by livestock waste.

litter bedding method	:	means a type of livestock husbandry method for which the livestock is farmed on a specially prepared bed or specially designed livestock keeping structure such that livestock waste deposited and accumulated thereof only requires removal infrequently.
livestock	:	means pigs or poultry.
livestock keeper	:	means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) an owner of livestock; or ii) an owner, lessee or occupier or person responsible for the management of livestock premises; or iii) any person keeping livestock or having the custody or possession of livestock; or iv) any former livestock keeper, but does not comprise exclusively any exempt person.
livestock premises	:	means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) any premises, buildings, land and land covered by water owned, leased or occupied by a livestock keeper, his dependants or employees for the purpose of keeping livestock and any dwelling-place and ancillary buildings or structures connected therewith; ii) any other premises in or on which livestock are kept other than any premises comprising any abattoir, slaughter-house, market, fresh provision shop, lairage or hatchery in which poultry of not more than 12 days old are kept; and iii) any former livestock premises.
livestock waste	:	means, subject to section 2A of the Waste Disposal Ordinance, animal waste produced by, or connected with, livestock. Section 2A of the Waste Disposal Ordinance provides that in any proceeding for an offence under this Ordinance or any regulation made under section 33, livestock waste means any waste generated or produced in or on livestock premises or any premises where livestock have been kept at any time within 60 days before the waste escapes or is discharged therefrom.
livestock waste control area	:	means a livestock waste control area specified in the second column of the Second Schedule of the Waste Disposal Ordinance by reference to maps identified therein and signed by the Director, an officer of the Environmental Protection Department not below the rank of Environmental Protection Officer or a Chief Environmental Protection Inspector and deposited with the Land Registry.
livestock waste prohibition area	:	means a livestock waste prohibition area specified in the second column of the First Schedule of the Waste Disposal Ordinance by reference to maps identified therein and signed by the Director, an officer of the Environmental Protection Department not below the rank of Environmental Protection Officer or a Chief Environmental Protection Inspector and deposited with the Land Registry.
livestock waste restriction area	:	means a livestock waste restriction area specified in column 2 of the Fifth Schedule of the Waste Disposal Ordinance by reference to maps identified therein and signed by the Director, an officer of the Environmental Protection Department not below the rank of Environmental Protection Officer or a Chief Environmental Protection Inspector and deposited with the Land Registry.
livestock waste treatment plant	:	means a waste treatment plant at which livestock waste is treated by biological, chemical, physical or other means or any combination thereof in accordance with regulations made under section 33 of the Waste Disposal Ordinance.
minimum standard	:	means the minimum standard to which livestock waste is to be treated according to the Schedule in the Regulations.
on-farm	:	means within the livestock premises.

poultry	:	means chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons and quail.
properly constructed	:	means properly constructed in accordance with the standard specified in this Code of Practice and of such materials and of such design or type as may be prescribed in this Code of Practice.
properly dried	:	means dried to a moisture content not exceeding 85% by weight.
raw waste	:	means any livestock waste prior to treatment.
Regulations	:	means the Waste Disposal (Livestock Waste) Regulations made under section 33 of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354).
saline waters	:	means the waters adjacent to the coast of Hong Kong.
soakaway-pit	:	means a pit or sump properly constructed in or on livestock premises for the purpose of allowing liquid livestock waste generated or produced in or on those premises to percolate into the adjacent ground or subsoil without any overload or overflow occurring, and includes any adits, pipes or trenches used in conjunction therewith to increase the rate of percolation.
solid livestock waste	:	means the manure of any livestock, whether or not that manure has been mixed with other materials or composted; or liquid livestock waste from which the liquid has been drained, separated or removed; or the properly dried sludge or other solids produced by the treatment of liquid livestock waste under regulation 8(2) of the Waste Disposal (Livestock Waste) Regulations.
storage bag	:	means any bag or other similar article of sufficient strength and durability as the Director may approve provided by a livestock keeper for the purpose of- i) storing livestock waste generated or produced in or on livestock premises by, or in connection with, poultry; and ii) conveying that waste within those premises; or iii) removing that waste from those premises on the sale or transfer of that waste to any person, but does not include any storage container.
storage container	:	means any container, bin or other receptacle provided by a livestock keeper for the purpose of – i) storing livestock waste generated or produced in or on livestock premises; and ii) conveying that waste to a designated place of collection.
storage facility	:	means any facility including containers, pits and tanks, for the temporary storage of livestock waste.
suspended solids (SS) content	:	means the amount of solids suspended in the liquid as measured in accordance with the analytical method as specified in the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 17th Edition (1989), published by the American Public Health Association.
wash	:	means a complete operation of washing, bathing or cleaning livestock or livestock premises.
watercourse	:	means any brook, creek, drain (whether natural or man-made), nullah, river or stream but does not include any channel or communal sewer.

**Requirement of Storage Containers
for
Solid Livestock Waste
(Pig Farms)**

TYPE OF PIGS	MINIMUM NO. OF STORAGE CONTAINERS REQUIRED (based on 22.5 litre capacity containers)			
	For 1 day storage	For 2 days storage	For 3 days storage	For 4 days storage
BOAR	1 per 6 pigs	1 per 3 pigs	1 per 2 pigs	1 per 1 pig
SOW	1 per 6 pigs	1 per 3 pigs	1 per 2 pigs	1 per 1 pig
PORKER/ROASTER	1 per 20 pigs	1 per 10 pigs	1 per 6 pigs	1 per 4 pigs
PIGLET(WEANER)	1 per 110 pigs	1 per 55 pigs	1 per 30 pigs	1 per 22 pigs

**Requirement of Storage Containers
for
Solid Livestock Waste
(Poultry Farms)**

TYPE OF POULTRY	MINIMUM NO. OF STORAGE CONTAINERS REQUIRED (based on 22.5 litre capacity containers)			
	For 1 day storage	For 3 days storage	For 5 days storage	For 7 days storage
CHICKEN				
i) breeder	1 per 150 birds	1 per 50 birds	1 per 30 birds	1 per 20 birds
ii) layer	1 per 150 birds	1 per 50 birds	1 per 30 birds	1 per 20 birds
iii) broiler	1 per 300 birds	1 per 100 birds	1 per 60 birds	1 per 40 birds
DUCK	1 per 150 birds	1 per 50 birds	1 per 30 birds	1 per 20 birds
GOOSE	1 per 150 birds	1 per 50 birds	1 per 30 birds	1 per 20 birds
PIGEON	1 per 650 birds	1 per 215 birds	1 per 130 birds	1 per 90 birds
QUAIL	1 per 1400 birds	1 per 465 birds	1 per 280 birds	1 per 200 birds

Appendix 4

Soakaway Area Requirements at Different Soil Percolation Rates

Time for water to fall 150mm in test pit (minutes)	Minimum required trench bottom area (m ²) per 1,000L/day of wastewater	Minimum required pit percolation area (m ²) per 1,000L/day of wastewater
6 or less	31	23
12	38	29
30	51	38
60	72	53
180	152	111

Note

1. This table is only applicable to small inland duck farms or those poultry or pig farms intending to carry out dry muck-out of livestock waste.

Percolation test procedures:

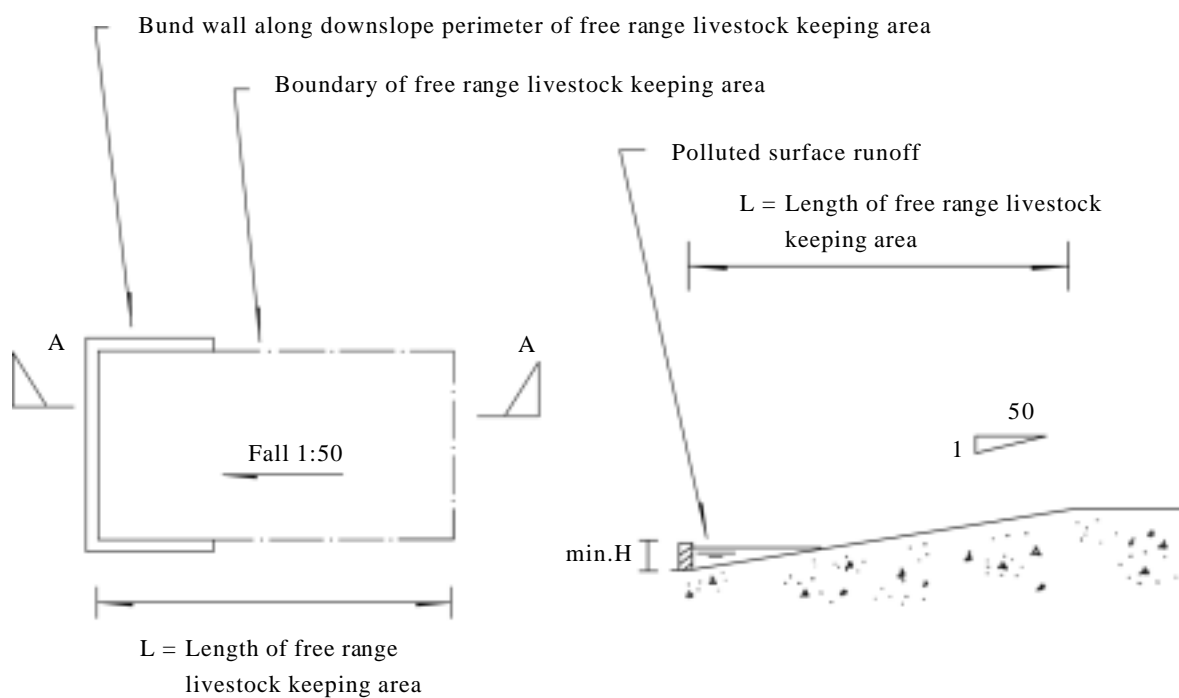
1. Excavate a hole 300mm square to the proposed depth of the pit and trench.
2. Fill the hole with approximately 150mm of water and allow to seep away completely; no need to measure the time.
3. Refill the hole with water to a depth of 150mm and observe the time, in minutes, for water to seep completely away.

Appendix 5

The Minimum Height Requirement of Bund Walls Downslope of Free Range Livestock Keeping Areas

FALL	THE MINIMUM HEIGHT(H) REQUIREMENT OF BUND WALLS AT VARIOUS LENGTH(L) OF FREE RANGE LIVESTOCK KEEPING AREA		
	L = 100m	L = 75m	L ≤ 50m
1:75 or more	150mm	150mm	150mm
1:50	175mm	150mm	150mm
1:25	250mm	225mm	175mm

Typical layout



PLAN
(scale:NTS)

SECTION A-A
(scale:NTS)

Figure 1 Dry Muck-out Practice

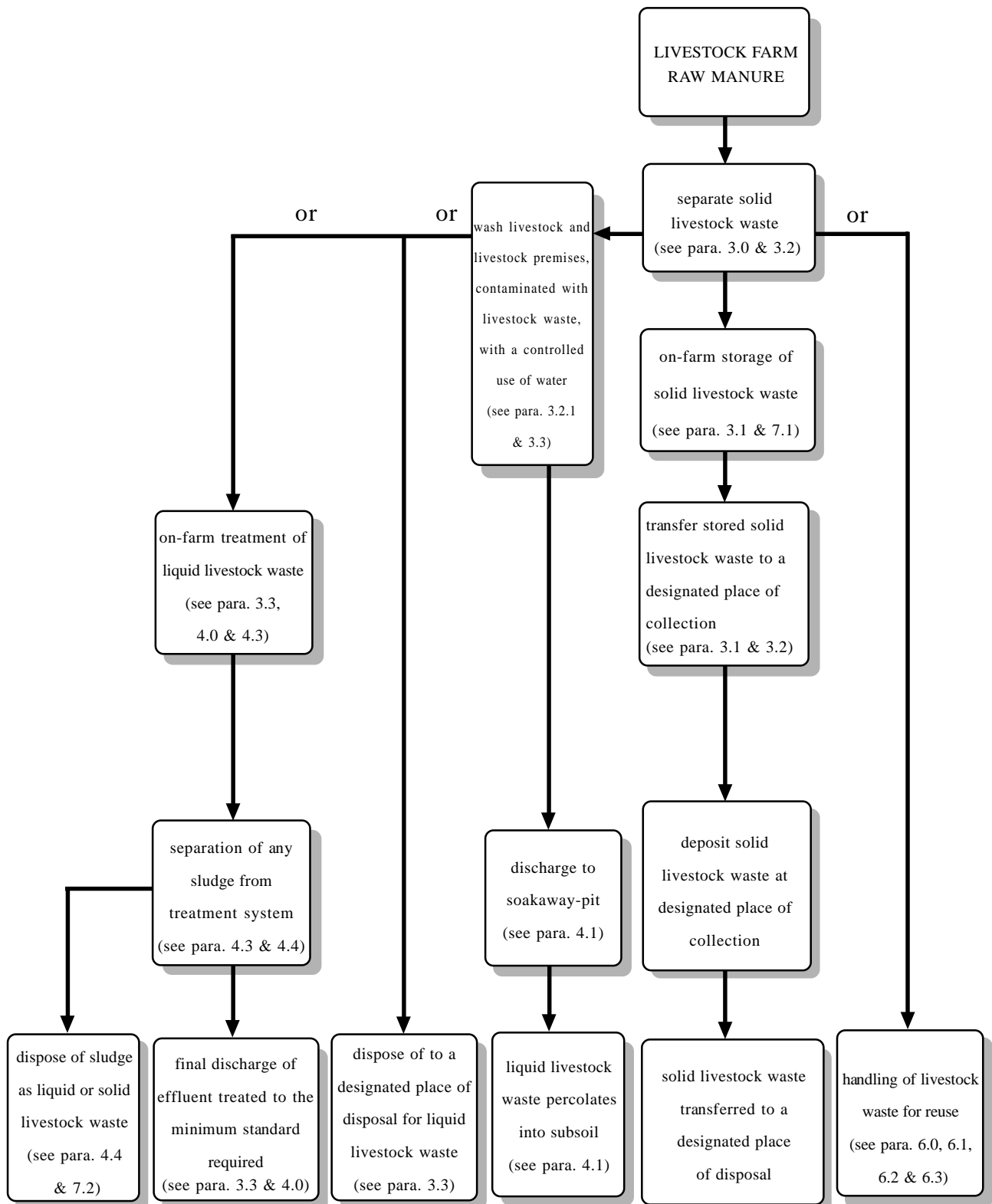


Figure 2 Wet Muck-out Practice

