

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO MINIMIZE ODORS & PESTS

Facility Description

Popham Livestock – NW ¼, Section 2, T-113-N, R-54-W, Hamlin County, South Dakota

General Practices

1. Develop a neighbor relations plan.
2. Reduce nutrient waste with diet manipulation

Facility Management Methods and Procedures

The dairy will incorporate management procedures to minimize odor production including:

1. Scraping and removing manure from lots
2. Keeping pens, equipment, and animals as clean as possible.
3. Promptly clean up any spilled feed
4. Addition of chemicals to manure to reduce odor/emissions
5. Using a fogger to help with fly control

Manure Application Methods and Procedures

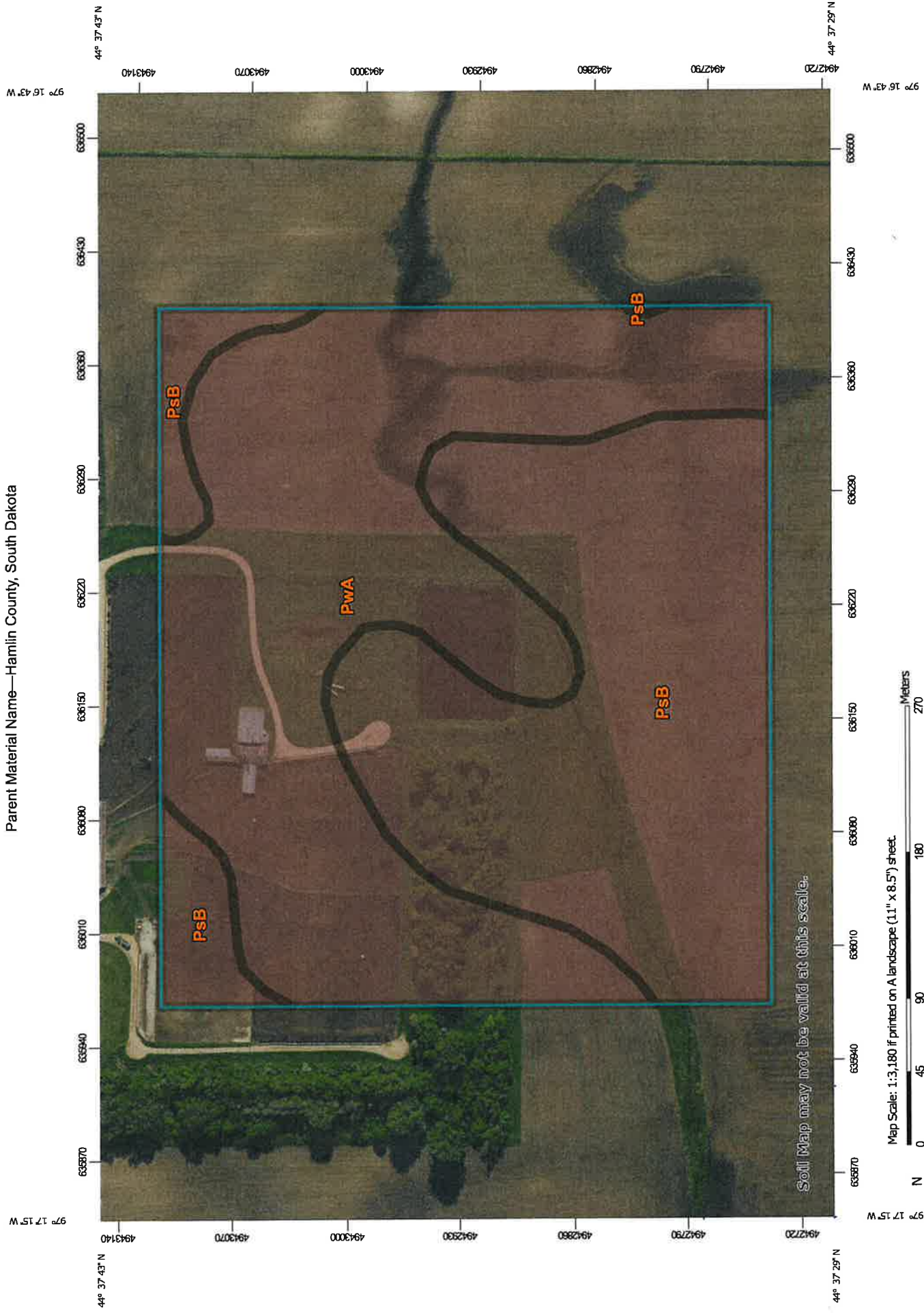
Manure is beneficial to the land by improving soils structure, increasing water infiltration, recycling nutrients, and reducing soil erosion. The feedlot will also incorporate management procedures to minimize odors during and following land application of manure by doing the following:

1. Contact adjoining neighbors prior to land applying. Avoid applying on holidays, weekends, hot humid days, or during special events held at neighboring residences.
2. Establish setback distances from neighbors.
3. Adjust sprayer so waste is applied at low pressures. High pressures can aerosolize the waste and allow for more air contact.
4. Apply waste as close to the ground as possible. The more air can mix with the waste application causes odors to be carried off the application site
5. Apply manure during times when the air is warming and rising from the ground
6. Take into account prevailing winds so odors won't be carried towards homes or businesses.
7. Manure may be incorporated into the soil during or following application
8. New technology will be evaluated as it becomes available.

Dead Animal Holding & Processing Areas

1. Temporally store mortalities in an enclosed structure prior to rendering. Maintain maximum separation distance to adjacent residences. Mortalities will not be composted.

Parent Material Name—Hamlin County, South Dakota



MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils**

Soil Rating Polygons

 periglacial loess over loamy till

 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

 periglacial loess over loamy till

 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

 periglacial loess over loamy till

 Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Hamlin County, South Dakota
Survey Area Data: Version 26, Aug 30, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 1, 2022—Jun 12, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Parent Material Name

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PsB	Poinsett-Buse-Waubay complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes	periglacial loess over loamy till	19.4	48.4%
PwA	Poinsett-Waubay silty clay loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	periglacial loess over loamy till	20.6	51.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			40.0	100.0%

Description

Parent material name is a term for the general physical, chemical, and mineralogical composition of the unconsolidated material, mineral or organic, in which the soil forms. Mode of deposition and/or weathering may be implied by the name.

The soil surveyor uses parent material to develop a model used for soil mapping. Soil scientists and specialists in other disciplines use parent material to help interpret soil boundaries and project performance of the material below the soil. Many soil properties relate to parent material. Among these properties are proportions of sand, silt, and clay; chemical content; bulk density; structure; and the kinds and amounts of rock fragments. These properties affect interpretations and may be criteria used to separate soil series. Soil properties and landscape information may imply the kind of parent material.

For each soil in the database, one or more parent materials may be identified. One is marked as the representative or most commonly occurring. The representative parent material name is presented here.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower