

CHAPTER 65  
ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS

[Prior to 7/1/83, DEQ Ch 20]  
[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]

DIVISION I  
CONFINEMENT FEEDING OPERATIONS

**65.15(14) Concrete standards.** A formed manure storage structure which is constructed of concrete on or after March 24, 2004, that is part of a confinement feeding operation other than a small animal feeding operation shall meet the following minimum standards. For the purpose of this subrule, a “PE” is a professional engineer licensed in the state of Iowa and an “NRCS engineer” is an engineer working for the NRCS. (CAVEAT: These standards are not intended to address other site-related engineering and construction considerations beyond the department’s jurisdiction.)

*a. Nondry manure storage.* The following minimum concrete standards are required for a formed manure storage structure other than that used for the storage of manure exclusively in a dry form. A formed manure storage structure must be designed in accordance with one of the following design methods:

(1) Engineering report, plans and specifications prepared and sealed by a PE or an NRCS engineer. Design considerations shall be in conformance with the American Concrete Institute (ACI) Building Code ACI 318, ACI 360 or ACI 350; or Portland Cement Association (PCA) publication EB075, EB001 or IS072; or MidWest Plan Service (MWPS) publication MWPS-36 or MWPS TR-9, and shall include all of the following:

1. The floors shall be a minimum of 5 inches thick. Nondestructive methods to verify the floor slab thickness may be required by the department. The results shall indicate that at least 95 percent of the floor slab area meets the minimum required thickness. In no case shall the floor slab thickness be less than 4½ inches.

2. Wire mesh shall not be used as primary reinforcement for a formed manure storage structure with a depth of 4 feet or more. Fiber shall not be used as reinforcement.

3. Waterstops shall be installed in all areas where fresh concrete meets hardened concrete. Waterstops shall be made of plastic, rolled bentonite or similar materials approved by the department.

4. The vertical steel of all walls shall be extended into the footing and be bent at 90° or a separate dowel shall be installed. As an alternate to the 90° bend, the dowel may be extended at least 12 inches into the footing, with a minimum concrete cover of 3 inches at the bottom. In lieu of dowels, mechanical means or alternate methods may be used as anchorage of interior walls to footings.

(2) If a formed manure storage structure is not designed and sealed by a PE or an NRCS engineer, the design and specifications shall be in conformance with MWPS-36 (for a belowground rectangular tank) or MWPS TR-9 (for a circular tank); or in accordance with Appendix D at the end of this chapter (for a belowground, laterally braced rectangular tank). In addition, all of the following concrete standards shall apply:

1. The finished subgrade of a formed manure storage structure shall be graded and compacted to provide a uniform and level base and shall be free of vegetation, manure and debris. For the purpose of this subrule, “uniform” means a finished subgrade with similar soils.

2. When the groundwater table, as determined in 65.15(7) “c,” is above the bottom of the formed structure, a drain tile shall be installed along the footings to artificially lower the groundwater table pursuant to 65.15(7) “b.” The drain tile shall be placed within 3 feet of the footings as indicated in Appendix D, Figure D-1, at the end of this chapter and shall be covered with a minimum of 2 inches of gravel, granular material, fabric or a combination of these materials to prevent plugging the drain tile.

3. All concrete shall have the following minimum as-placed compressive strengths and shall meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard ASTM C 94:

- 4,000 pounds per square inch (psi) for walls, floors, beams, columns and pumpouts;

- 3,000 psi for the footings.

The average concrete strength by testing shall not be below design strength. No single test result shall be more than 500 psi less than the minimum compressive strength.

4. Cementitious materials shall consist of portland cement conforming to ASTM C 150. Aggregates shall conform to ASTM C 33. Blended cements in conformance with ASTM C 595 are allowed only for concrete placed between March 15 and October 15. Portland-pozzolan cement or portland blast furnace slag blended cements shall contain at least 75 percent, by mass, of portland cement.

5. All concrete placed for walls shall be consolidated or vibrated, by manual or mechanical means, or a combination, in a manner which meets ACI 309.

6. All rebar used shall be a minimum of grade 40 steel. All rebar, with the exception of rebar dowels connecting the walls to the floor or footings, shall be secured and tied in place prior to the placing of concrete.

7. All wall reinforcement shall be placed so as to have a rebar cover of 2 inches from the inside face of the wall for a belowground manure storage structure. Vertical wall reinforcement should be placed closest to the inside face. Rebar placement shall not exceed tolerances specified in ACI 318.

8. The floor slab shall be a minimum of 5 inches thick. The floor slab of any formed manure storage structure with a depth of 4 feet or more shall have primary reinforcement consisting of a minimum of #4 rebar placed a maximum of 18 inches on center in each direction placed in a single mat. The floor slab of any formed manure storage structure with a depth less than 4 feet shall have shrinkage reinforcement consisting of a minimum of 6 × 6-W1.4 × W1.4 welded wire fabric. Floor slab reinforcement shall be located in the middle of the thickness of the floor slab. Nondestructive methods to verify the floor slab thickness may be required by the department. The results shall indicate that at least 95 percent of the floor slab area meets the minimum required thickness. In no case shall the floor slab thickness be less than 4½ inches.

9. The footing or the area where the floor comes in contact with the walls and columns shall have a thickness equal to the wall thickness, but in no case be less than 8 inches, and the width shall be at least twice the thickness of the footing. All exterior walls shall have footings below the frostline. Tolerances shall not exceed -½ inch of the minimum footing dimensions.

10. The vertical steel of all walls shall be extended into the footing, and be bent at 90° or a separate dowel shall be installed as a #4 rebar that is bent at 90° with at least 20 inches of rebar in the wall and extended into the footing within 3 inches of the bottom of the footing and extended at least 3 inches horizontally, as indicated in Appendix D, Figure D-1, at the end of this chapter. As an alternative to the 90° bend, the dowel may be extended at least 12 inches into the footing, with a minimum concrete cover of 3 inches at the bottom. Dowel spacing (bend or extended) shall be the same as the spacing for the vertical rebar. In lieu of dowels, mechanical means or alternate methods may be used as anchorage of interior walls to footings.

11. All walls shall be formed with rigid forming systems and shall not be earth-formed. Form ties shall be nonremovable to provide a liquid-tight structure. No conduits or pipes shall be installed through an outside wall below the maximum liquid level of the structure.

12. All concrete shall be cured for at least seven days after placing, in a manner which meets ACI 308, by maintaining adequate moisture or preventing evaporation. Proper curing shall be done by ponding, spraying or fogging water; or by using a curing compound that meets ASTM C 309; or by using wet burlap, plastic sheets or similar materials.

13. All construction joints in exterior walls shall be constructed to prevent discontinuity of steel and have properly spliced rebar placed through the joint. Waterstops shall be installed in all areas where fresh concrete will meet hardened concrete as indicated in Appendix D, Figures D-1 and D-2, at the end of this chapter. The waterstops shall be made of plastic, rolled bentonite or similar materials approved by the department.

14. Backfilling of the walls shall not start until the floor slats or permanent bracing has been installed and grouted. Backfilling shall be performed with material free of vegetation, large rocks or

debris.

15. A formed manure storage structure with a depth greater than 12 feet shall be designed by a PE or an NRCS engineer.

*b. Dry manure storage.* A formed structure for the storage of manure exclusively in a dry form shall be designed and constructed in accordance with one of the following:

(1) Engineering report, plans and specifications prepared and sealed by a PE or an NRCS engineer. Design considerations shall be in conformance with the American Concrete Institute (ACI) Building Code ACI 318 or ACI 360; or Portland Cement Association (PCA) publication EB075, EB001 or IS072; or MidWest Plan Service (MWPS) publication MWPS-36.

(2) If a formed manure storage structure that stores manure exclusively in a dry form is to be constructed aboveground and the design is not prepared and sealed by a PE or an NRCS engineer, the requirements set forth in 65.15(14)“a”(2), numbered paragraphs “1,” “3,” “4,” “5,” “6,” “8” and “12,” shall apply. Consideration shall be given to internal and external loads including, but not limited to, wind loads, building load, manure pile and equipment vehicle loads.

(3) If the formed structure that stores manure exclusively in a dry form is to be constructed below or partially below the ground and the design is not prepared and sealed by a PE or an NRCS engineer, the requirements set forth in 65.15(14)“a”(2), numbered paragraphs “1” through “15,” shall apply. Wall design shall be in accordance with Appendix D at the end of this chapter or in accordance with MWPS-36. Consideration shall be given to internal and external loads including, but not limited to, lateral earth pressures, hydrostatic pressures, wind loads, manure pile and equipment vehicle loads.

*c. Karst terrain—upgraded standards.* If the site of the proposed formed manure storage structure is located in karst terrain or an area that drains into a known sinkhole, the minimum concrete standards set forth in paragraph 65.15(14)“a” or “b” shall apply. In addition, the following requirements apply to all formed manure storage structures that store nondry or dry manure:

(1) In an area that exhibits karst terrain or an area that drains into a known sinkhole, a PE, NRCS qualified staff or a qualified organization shall submit a soil exploration study based on the results from soil borings or test pits to determine the vertical separation between the bottom of the formed structure and limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock. A minimum of two soil borings equally spaced within each formed structure or two test pits located within 5 feet of the outside of the formed structure are required. After soil exploration is completed, each soil boring and test pit shall be properly plugged with concrete grout, bentonite, or similar materials.

(2) A minimum 5-foot layer of low permeability soil ( $1 \times 10^{-6}$  cm/sec) or rock between the bottom of a formed manure storage structure and limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock is required if the formed manure storage structure is not designed by a PE or NRCS qualified staff.

(3) If the vertical separation distance between the bottom of the proposed formed manure storage structure and limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock is less than 5 feet, the structure shall be designed and sealed by a PE or NRCS qualified staff person who certifies the structural integrity of the structure. A 2-foot-thick layer of compacted clay liner material shall be constructed underneath the floor of the formed manure storage structure. However, it is recommended that any formed manure storage structure be constructed aboveground if the vertical separation distance between the bottom of the structure and the limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock is less than 5 feet.

(4) Groundwater monitoring shall be performed as specified by the department.

(5) Backfilling shall not start until the floor slats have been placed or permanent bracing has been installed and grouted, and shall be performed with material free of vegetation, large rocks, or debris.

*d. Cold and hot weather concreting recommendations.* If air temperature is below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, the ACI Standard 306, “Recommended Practice for Cold Weather Concreting,” should be followed. If ready-mix concrete temperature is above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, the ACI Standard 305, “Recommended Practice for Hot Weather Concreting,” should be followed.

## APPENDIX D

## DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS—FORMED MANURE STORAGE STRUCTURES

The following design specifications apply to a formed manure storage structure that is constructed belowground, is laterally braced and is not designed using MWPS-36 or by a PE or an NRCS engineer:

(1) The walls of a rectangular formed structure with a depth up to 12 feet shall be designed in accordance with the tables provided in this appendix.

(2) Consideration shall be given to internal and external loads including, but not limited to, lateral earth pressures, hydrostatic pressures, wind loads, and floor or cover, building and equipment loads.

(3) Each wall shall be braced laterally at the top of the wall.

(4) The walls shall be constructed above the groundwater table, or a drain tile shall be installed to artificially lower the groundwater table.

(5) Each wall that includes a pumpout port shall be constructed under the design consideration that vehicles will be operating within 5 feet of the wall as provided in Tables D-2 and D-4.

(6) Minimum wall thickness and minimum vertical steel reinforcement shall be in accordance with one of the following:

(a) Table D-1, if **all** of the following conditions are met:

1. There will be NO VEHICLES operating within 5 feet of the wall.

2. Backfilling is performed with gravel, sand, silt, and clay mixtures (less than 50 percent fines), with coarse sand with silt or clay (less than 50 percent fines), or cleaner granular material (see NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, "Waste Storage Facility," Code 313, Table 2, for description and unified classification or ASTM D 2488 and D 653).

APPENDIX D, TABLE D-1

Minimum Wall Thickness and Vertical Steel Reinforcement

Wall height (feet)	Wall thickness (inches)	Steel Grade			
		Grade 40		Grade 60	
		Bar	Space o.c. (inches)	Bar	Space o.c. (inches)
4 or less	6	#4	16.5	#4	18.0
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
4 or less	8	#4	12.0	#4	13.5
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
6	6	#4	14.5	#4	18.0
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
6	8	#4	12.0	#4	13.5
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
8	8	#4	9.5	#4	13.5
		#5	14.5	#5	18.0
8	10	#4	9.5	#4	11.0
		#5	15.0	#5	17.0
10	8	#4	6.5	#4	9.5
		#5	10.0	#5	13.5

Wall height (feet)	Wall thickness (inches)	Steel Grade			
		Grade 40		Grade 60	
		Bar	Space o.c. (inches)	Bar	Space o.c. (inches)
10	10	#4	6.5	#4	9.5
		#5	10.0	#5	15.0
12	10	#4	5.0	#4	7.5
		#5	7.5	#5	11.5

(b) Table D-2, if **all** of the following conditions are met:

1. There will be VEHICLES operating within 5 feet of the wall.
2. Backfilling is performed with gravel, sand, silt, and clay mixtures (less than 50 percent fines), with coarse sand with silt or clay (less than 50 percent fines), or cleaner granular material (see NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, "Waste Storage Facility," Code 313, Table 2, for description and unified classification or ASTM D 2488 and D 653).

#### APPENDIX D, TABLE D-2

##### Minimum Wall Thickness and Vertical Steel Reinforcement

Wall height (feet)	Wall thickness (inches)	Steel Grade			
		Grade 40		Grade 60	
		Bar	Space o.c. (inches)	Bar	Space o.c. (inches)
4 or less	6	#4	16.5	#4	18.0
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
4 or less	8	#4	12.0	#4	13.5
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
6	6	#4	10.5	#4	15.5
		#5	16.5	#5	18.0
6	8	#4	12.0	#4	13.5
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
8	8	#4	6.5	#4	10.0
		#5	10.5	#5	16.0
8	10	#4	8.5	#4	11.0
		#5	13.5	#5	17.0
10	8	#4	4.5	#4	6.5
		#5	7.0	#5	10.5
10	10	#4	5.0	#4	7.5
		#5	8.0	#5	12.0

Wall height (feet)	Wall thickness (inches)	Steel Grade			
		Grade 40		Grade 60	
		Bar	Space o.c. (inches)	Bar	Space o.c. (inches)
12	10	#4	3.5	#4	5.5
		#5	5.5	#5	8.5

(c) Table D-3, if **all** of the following conditions are met:

1. There will be NO VEHICLES operating within 5 feet of the wall.
2. Backfilling is performed with low plasticity silts and clays with some sand or gravel (50 percent or more fines); or fine sands with silt or clay (less than 50 percent fines); or low to medium plasticity silts and clays with little sand or gravel (50 percent or more fines); or high plasticity silts and clays (see NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, "Waste Storage Facility," Code 313, Table 2, for description and unified classification or ASTM D 2488 and D 653).

APPENDIX D, TABLE D-3  
Minimum Wall Thickness and Vertical Steel Reinforcement

Wall height (feet)	Wall thickness (inches)	Steel Grade			
		Grade 40		Grade 60	
		Bar	Space o.c. (inches)	Bar	Space o.c. (inches)
4 or less	6	#4	16.5	#4	18.0
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
4 or less	8	#4	12.0	#4	13.5
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
6	6	#4	10.5	#4	15.5
		#5	16.5	#5	18.0
6	8	#4	12.0	#4	13.5
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
8	8	#4	6.5	#4	10.0
		#5	10.5	#5	16.0
8	10	#4	9.0	#4	11.0
		#5	14.0	#5	17.0
10	8	#4	4.5	#4	6.5
		#5	7.0	#5	10.0
10	10	#4	5.0	#4	7.5
		#5	8.0	#5	12.0
12	10	#4	3.5	#4	5.0
		#5	5.5	#5	8.0

(d) Table D-4, if **all** of the following conditions are met:

1. There will be VEHICLES operating within 5 feet of the wall.
2. Backfilling is performed with low plasticity silts and clays with some sand or gravel (50 percent or more fines); or fine sands with silt or clay (less than 50 percent fines); or low to medium plasticity silts and clays with little sand or gravel (50 percent or more fines); or high plasticity silts and clays (see NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, "Waste Storage Facility," Code 313, Table 2, for description and unified classification or ASTM D 2488 and D 653).

APPENDIX D, TABLE D-4

## Minimum Wall Thickness and Vertical Steel Reinforcement

Wall height (feet)	Wall thickness (inches)	Steel Grade			
		Grade 40		Grade 60	
		Bar	Space o.c. (inches)	Bar	Space o.c. (inches)
4 or less	6	#4	16.5	#4	18.0
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
4 or less	8	#4	12.0	#4	13.5
		#5	18.0	#5	18.0
6	6	#4	8.0	#4	12.0
		#5	12.5	#5	16.5
6	8	#4	9.5	#4	13.5
		#5	15.0	#5	18.0
8	8	#4	6.0	#4	9.0
		#5	9.0	#5	11.5
8	10	#4	6.0	#4	9.0
		#5	9.5	#5	14.0
10	8	#4	3.0	#4	4.5
		#5	4.5	#5	7.0
10	10	#4	4.5	#4	6.5
		#5	6.5	#5	10.0
12	10	#4	2.5	#4	4.0
		#5	4.0	#5	6.0

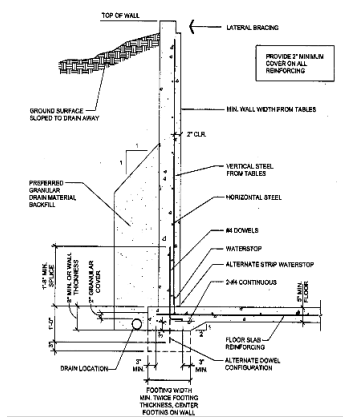


(7) Minimum horizontal steel for a rectangular tank shall be selected and placed according to Table D-5, regardless of wall height, and shall be tied to the soil side of vertical steel:

APPENDIX D, TABLE D-5  
Minimum Wall Horizontal Steel Reinforcement

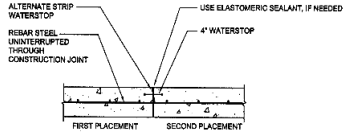
Wall thickness (inches)	Steel Grade			
	Grade 40		Grade 60	
	Bar	Space o.c. (inches)	Bar	Space o.c. (inches)
6	#4	16.5	#4	18.0
	#5	18.0	#5	18.0
8	#4	12.0	#4	13.5
	#5	18.0	#5	18.0
10	#4	9.5	#4	11.0
	#5	15.0	#5	17.0

APPENDIX D, FIGURE D-1  
MONOLITHIC FOOTING FLOOR DETAIL



NOTE: For a more detailed version of this figure, contact the department, animal feeding operations.

APPENDIX D, FIGURE D-2  
WALL AND FLOOR CONSTRUCTION JOINT



NOTE: For a more detailed version of this figure, contact the department, animal feeding operations.