

## GLOSSARY

**Agronomic rate** - The rate of application of nutrients from any source to the land or an amount of nutrients removed by the crop based on nutrient content of the manure to be applied, nutrient needs of the current or planned crops and nutrient holding capacity of the soil.

**Animal feeding operation (AFO)** - A facility that confines animals for at least 45 days in a 12-month period *and* there is no grass or other vegetation in the confinement area during the normal growing season.

**Aquifer** - An underground consolidated or unconsolidated geological formation or series of formations that are hydraulically connected and that have the capability to receive, store and yield useable quantities of water to wells (does not include perched groundwater).

**Best management practice (BMP)** - A cultural or engineering technique, management strategy, practice or combination of practices that have been determined and accepted to be the most effective and practical technological, economic and institutional controls as a means of preventing or reducing non-point source pollution in a local area. May include, but not limited to, structural and non-structural practices, conservation practices, operation and maintenance procedures.

**Biosecurity** - Policies and measures developed and implemented to protect the food supply and agricultural resources from contamination. Also refers to those measures taken to keep disease agents out of populations, herds, flocks or groups of animals where they do not already exist. Significant areas of concern include sanitation, isolation of incoming or returning animals, cleaning, disinfection and traffic control to limit the risk of disease-causing agents between facilities or a facility's production units.

**Buffer strip** - Setback of an area of permanent vegetation, often planted along the edge or contour of a land application site usually for management practices, including practices to slow the flow of water or the velocity of wind, capture sediment and other minerals before they leave the farm and become pollutants. Types of buffers include filter strips, field borders, grassed waterways, field windbreaks, shelterbelts, contour grass strips, vegetated cover and riparian buffers.

**Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)** - A planning tool for livestock operations that addresses production and natural resource goals. It combines conservation practices and management to create a workable system to balance nutrient input and utilization. While Ohio livestock producers have successfully used manure management planning for decades, the CNMP concept was created to address the growing national water quality concerns from animal feeding operations. The six components of a CNMP include manure and wastewater handling and storage, feed management, land treatment practices, nutrient management, record keeping and other utilization options.

**Controlled direct discharge** - A man-made conveyance, such as a pipe, which carries wastewater. Usually the farmer has the ability to operate and control this system.

**Discharge** - Not a controlled, directed flow. Could include wash water from a milking parlor, silo drainage, lagoon overflows or manure run-off from a feedlot.

**Drainageway** - An area of short-term, low-gradient non-erosive concentrated surface water run-off that occurs during or shortly after precipitation events and is not a river, stream ditch or grassed waterway; normally planted with crops each year.

**Ground water** - Any water below the surface of the earth in a zone of saturation, but does not include perched water.

**Injection** - The placement of manure beneath the surface of the soil in the crop root zone but not extending beyond the boundary of a land application site and using equipment specifically designed for this purpose.

**Integrated pest management** - A sustainable approach that combines the use of prevention, avoidance, monitoring and suppression strategies that minimizes and reduces the activity and presence of insects and rodents and keeps such activity and presence below economically damaging levels; minimizing chemical use to reduce pest resistance and the harmful effects of pest control on human health and environmental resources. Includes management, biological controls and the judicious use of chemical controls.

**Liquid manure** - Manure containing more than or equal to 80 percent liquid.

**Man-made conveyance** - Although not defined by Ohio law, a man-made conveyance is interpreted as a means to intentionally pass pollutants or water in and/or out. Examples are tile lines, pipes, ditches and spillways. The term “man-made” means constructed by a man for the purpose of transporting wastes or water.

**Manure application** - The placement of manure within the boundaries of a land application site by spraying or spreading onto the land surface; injection below the land surface in the crop root zone using equipment specifically designed for this purpose; or incorporation into the soil by means of the mixing of manure with the surface soil using standard agriculture practices, such as tillage.

**Manure storage or treatment facility** - An excavated, diked or walled structure or combination of structures designed for the biological stabilization, holding or storage of manure. These facilities include manure storage ponds, manure treatment lagoons and fabricated structures.

**Manure storage pond** - A type of manure storage or treatment facility consisting of an earthen impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit, the purpose of which is to store or settle manure; contains liquid manure.

**Manure treatment lagoon** - Designed similar to a manure storage pond with the purpose of which to biologically treat manure; contains liquid manure.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit** - This permit is required of all Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). A general storm water permit is required if more than 1 acre of land will be disturbed during construction.

**Non-point source pollution** - Any source of pollution which is diffuse and does not have a single point of origin or is not produced into receiving waters from a specific outlet; generally carried off the land by stormwater run-off.

**Process generated wastewater** - Water directly or indirectly used in the operation of a feedlot for any or all of the following: spillage or overflow from animals or poultry watering

systems; washing, cleaning or flushing pens, barns, manure pits or other feedlot facilities; or direct contact swimming, washing or spray cooling of animals, and dust control.

**Solid manure** - Manure containing greater than 20 percent total solids.

**Source water protection area** - The surface and subsurface area that provides water to a public water supply.

**Staging or staging area** - The site used for placement of manure at the time of delivery in such a manner as to facilitate land application within 24 hours for the duration of the land application at that site. Staging includes the transfer of liquid manure from transport vehicles to land application equipment for subsurface injection.

**Stockpile** - Field placement of the amount of manure to be used at a land application site.

**Storage period** - Length of time anticipated between manure clean-out events.