

# Construction of a Dead-Poultry Composter

► Learn about the different disposal methods for dead birds, especially poultry composting. Included is guidance on building a poultry composter.

Disposing of dead birds is an ongoing problem for poultry producers. More than twenty million broilers are processed weekly in Alabama; however, there are more than 300,000 mortalities on Alabama farms each week. Disposal of these mortalities is a serious problem for the producer. If this problem is not solved, it may limit the future expansion of the state's poultry industry. One method of disposal is a dead-poultry composter.

## Disposal Methods

Open-bottom burial pits used to be the most common method of disposing of dead poultry and currently should be considered only if there is a catastrophic event on the farm. Open-bottom burial pits can affect water quality when they are located in certain soil types. Residue can also remain in these pits after years of use. Because of these two reasons, other methods of disposal for poultry carcasses are used.

Incineration is one of the biologically safest methods of disposal. However, it tends to be slow and expensive. Incineration can also generate nuisance complaints, even when highly efficient incinerators are used. Particulate air pollution is generated by incinerators as well.

Rendering is one of the best means for the conversion of dead poultry into a valued, biologically safe, protein by-product meal. However, producers using this method run the risk of transmitting disease. Disease organisms can be picked up on the truck and spread from farm to farm. However, having a good biosecurity plan in place will reduce this risk.

Because of costs, stricter regulations, and the chance of disease transmission, poultry producers are interested in finding other disposal methods. Composting is one such alternative.

## The Composting Formula

Poultry composting has been approved in Alabama by the state veterinarian's office, state and local



health departments, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). Alabama broiler producers have shown great interest in the composting technique.

Preliminary studies of poultry composting were carried out by Dennis Murphy at the University of Maryland's Poultry Research and Education Facility. The composting process involves mixing prescribed amounts of dead birds, poultry litter, a carbon source such as straw, and water.

Caked or used poultry litter (usually pine shavings, sawdust, peanut hulls, or rice hulls) and manure is the primary compost medium. These materials supply ammonia nitrogen for the growth of bacteria. Because a mixture of poultry carcasses has a large supply of nitrogen (N), straw is used to supply additional carbon (C) to adjust the C:N ratio.

The mixture should be composed of 1 part poultry carcasses, 2 parts poultry litter, 0.1 part straw, and 0.25 part water, based on weight, not volume. Such a mixture will have a C:N ratio of about 23:1 and moisture content of about 55 percent. Acceptable C:N ratios are between 15:1 and 35:1. Acceptable moisture contents are between 40 and 50 percent.

**Table 1. Number of First-Stage Composter Bins Required Based on Flock Size (Based on 4.2-Pound Bird)**

Capacity	Required Cubic Feet for Primary Bins	Number of Bins (5'x5'x8')	Required Cubic Feet for Secondary Bins
20,000	210	1	210
40,000	420	2	420
60,000	630	3	630
80,000	840	4	840
100,000	1,050	5	1,050
120,000	1,260	6	1,260

Other options for the disposal of dead birds are limited, and composting is a desirable environmental and economic alternative. However, composters must be properly designed and constructed if they are to be effective.

## Building the Composter

One of the first points to consider in building a composter is size. Two types of composting bins are required: a primary or first-stage composting bin and a secondary or second-stage composting bin (figure 1).

Other points to consider in building a composter are location, type of structure, and materials.

Storage space for raw litter and finished compost must be available or built into the composter. Composters can vary considerably and still function properly. However, all good composters share certain features.

**Size.** The capacity of the first-stage composter bins is calculated by a formula based on farm capacity, bird size at the end of the production cycle (market weight), and the mortality rate.

$$\text{Cubic feet of first-stage composter} = \text{Farm capacity per cycle} \times \text{Bird market weight} \times 0.0025$$

A minimum of 1 cubic foot of secondary composter bin is required for each cubic foot of first-stage composter capacity.

For most farms, the above formula will call for a large composter, which is needed for year-round operation (table 1). Ideally, the composter should be sized so that the average day's mortality will make a single layer in the primary bin.

**Location and Access.** Properly managed composters have minimal odor. Still, the unit should not be placed near neighbors or the farm residence. The site should be well drained and should provide access to spreader trucks. An all-weather road and work area are desirable.

**Foundation.** An impervious, weight-bearing foundation (concrete) is critical for all-weather operation. A concrete foundation keeps out rodents, dogs, etc., and prevents contamination of the surrounding area. The concrete foundation should be a minimum of 6 inches thick.

**Building Materials.** Specify pressure-treated lumber or other rot-resistant materials because they withstand the biological activity of composting.

**Roof.** Some materials may be composted in the open, but poultry composting does not work well uncovered. A roof ensures year-round operation. It also controls rainwater and percolation, which can be serious problems (figure 2).

Gutters may be needed to divert water away from composting bins. High eave heights, which allow easy movement of equipment, may expose compost and raw materials to blowing rain. This has been a problem on several large units in Alabama. Gutters and partial sidewalls or curtains have helped to minimize this problem.

**Raw Ingredient Storage.** In some parts of the country, more and more producers are building separate manure storage barns to facilitate the handling of manure after it leaves the poultry house. In Alabama, however, most composters are being built with the capacity to hold enough manure for the composting cycle. This capacity is essential because of the wet weather in the state and the difficulty of acquiring and transporting litter during the winter and spring months.

**Finished Compost Storage.** Secondary compost bins provide a place for the temporary storage of compost. The producer must use the compost or move it to long-term storage as secondary capacity is filled. An all-weather manure storage barn meets this need. Finished compost can also be stored outside on a well-drained spot, if it is properly covered with plastic to prevent saturation from rain.

**Utilities.** An all-weather water line is necessary for adding moisture to the compost mixture and for cleanup and wash-down of equipment, concrete, and operators. At least one 20-ampere, general-purpose GFCI duplex receptacle should be installed at each composteur for operating small tools. Incandescent lights should be placed at several locations for night or pre-dawn operation.

**Cost.** The design for a typical free-standing farm composteur is shown in figures 1 and 2. Total costs will depend on the size of the composteur, which is based on the size of the flock, and the cost of labor to construct the unit.

Though more expensive, combining a composteur with a dry-stack storage facility offers an ideal system for composting and temporary storage (figure 3). Large amounts of manure and compost can be stored and kept dry in these structures for land application according to seasonal crop requirements.

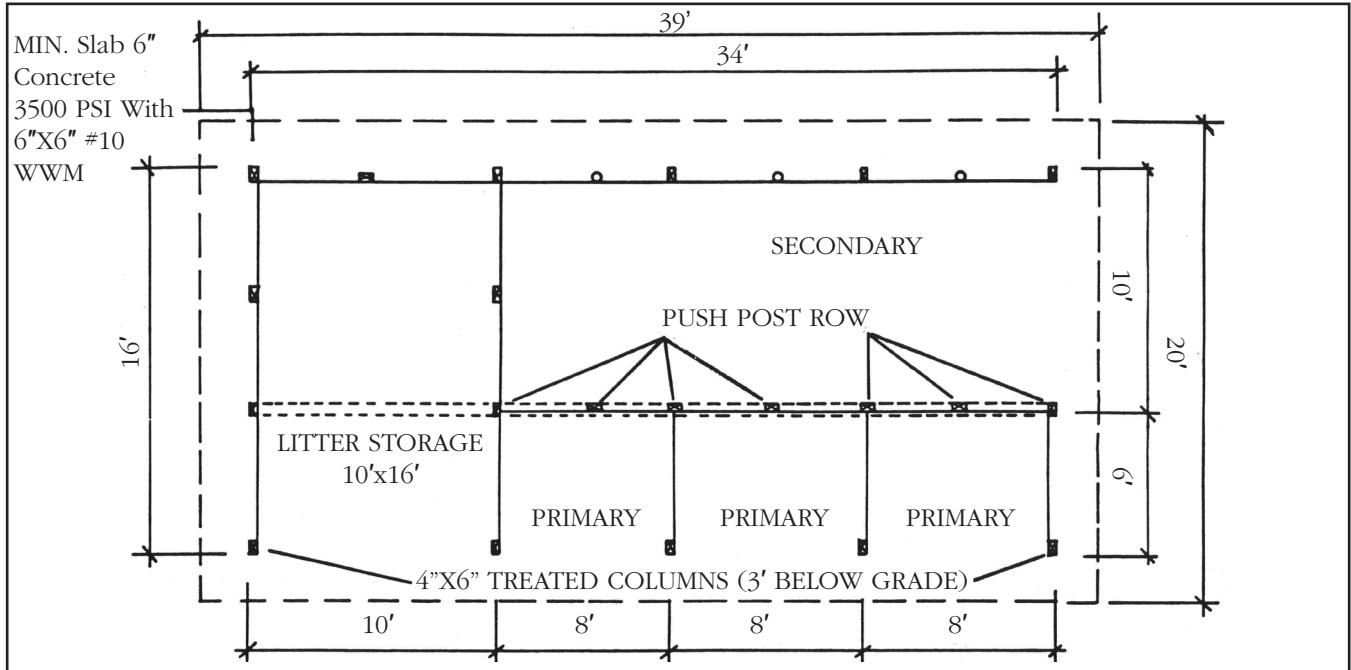


Figure 1. Floorplan of a composteur showing primary and secondary bins (not to scale).

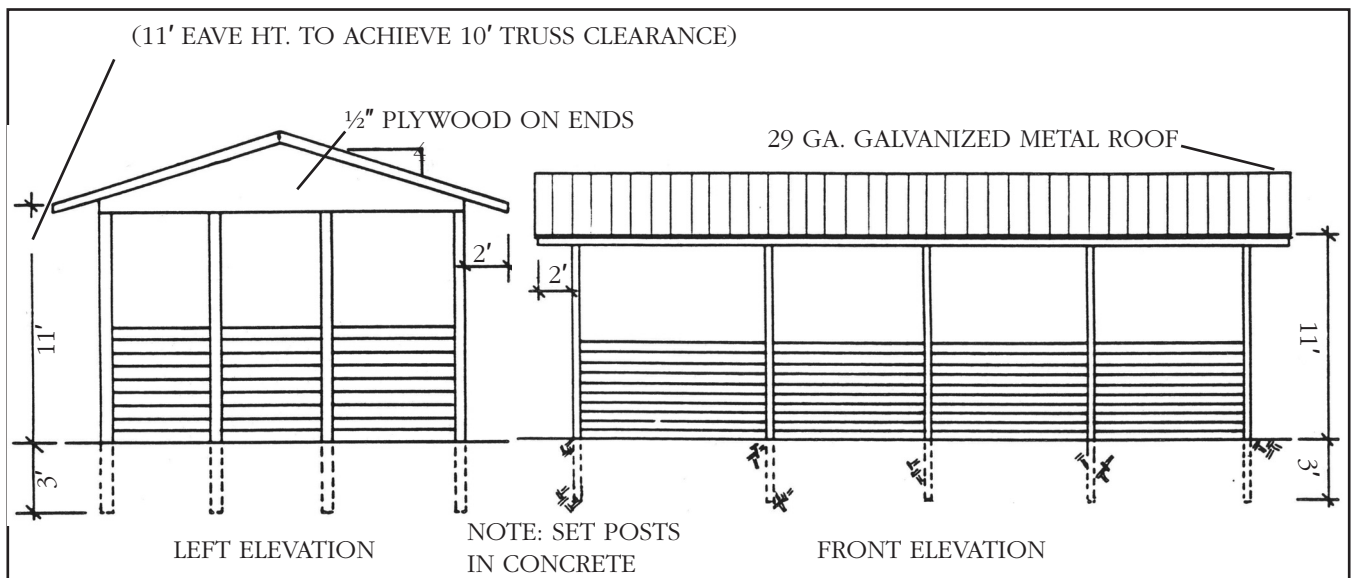


Figure 2. Front and side elevations of composteur, showing eave heights (not to scale).

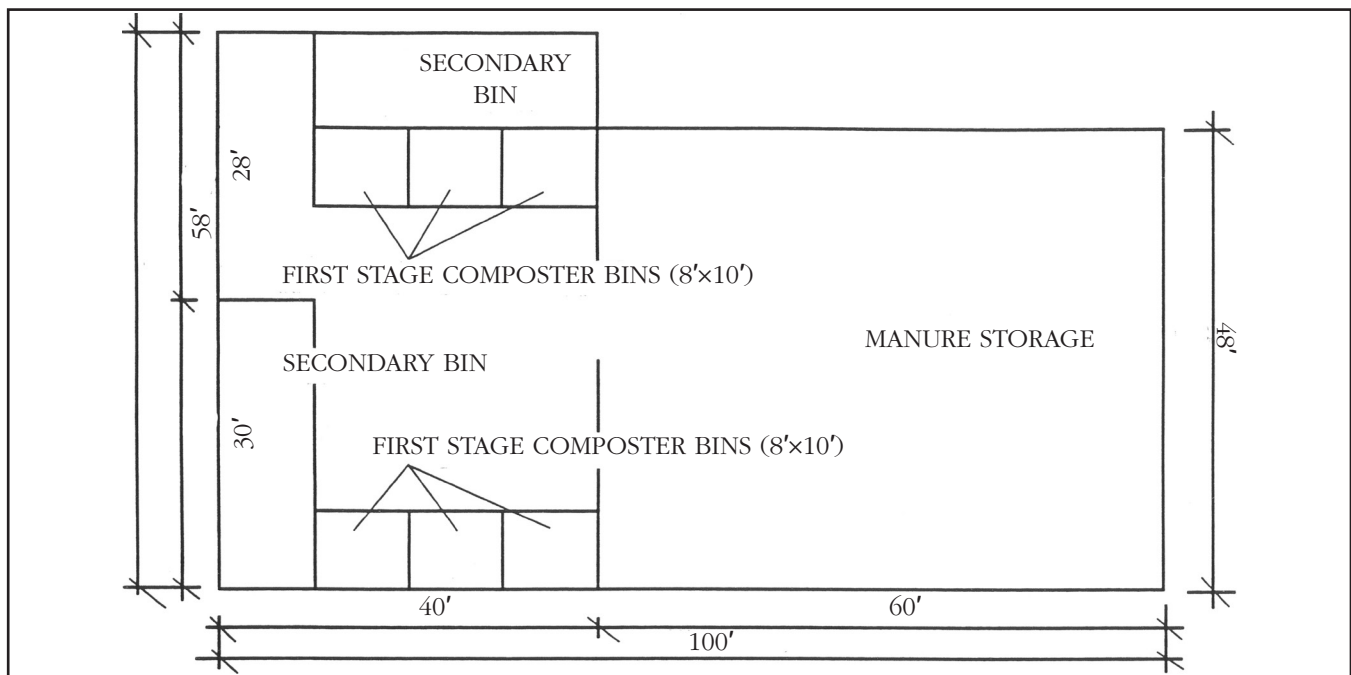


Figure 3. Floorplan of compostier combined with dry-stack storage facility (not to scale).

## References

- Murphy, D.W., 1988. Composting as a Dead Bird Disposal Method. Poultry Science
- Murphy, S.W., and T.S. Handwerker, 1988. Preliminary Investigations of Composting as a Method of Dead Bird Disposal. Proc. 1988 National Poultry Waste Management Symposium, pp. 65-72

## NOTE:

The drawings in this publication are for planning purposes only. They are not working plans. Have a local builder or engineer check the structural integrity of any building you wish to construct.



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