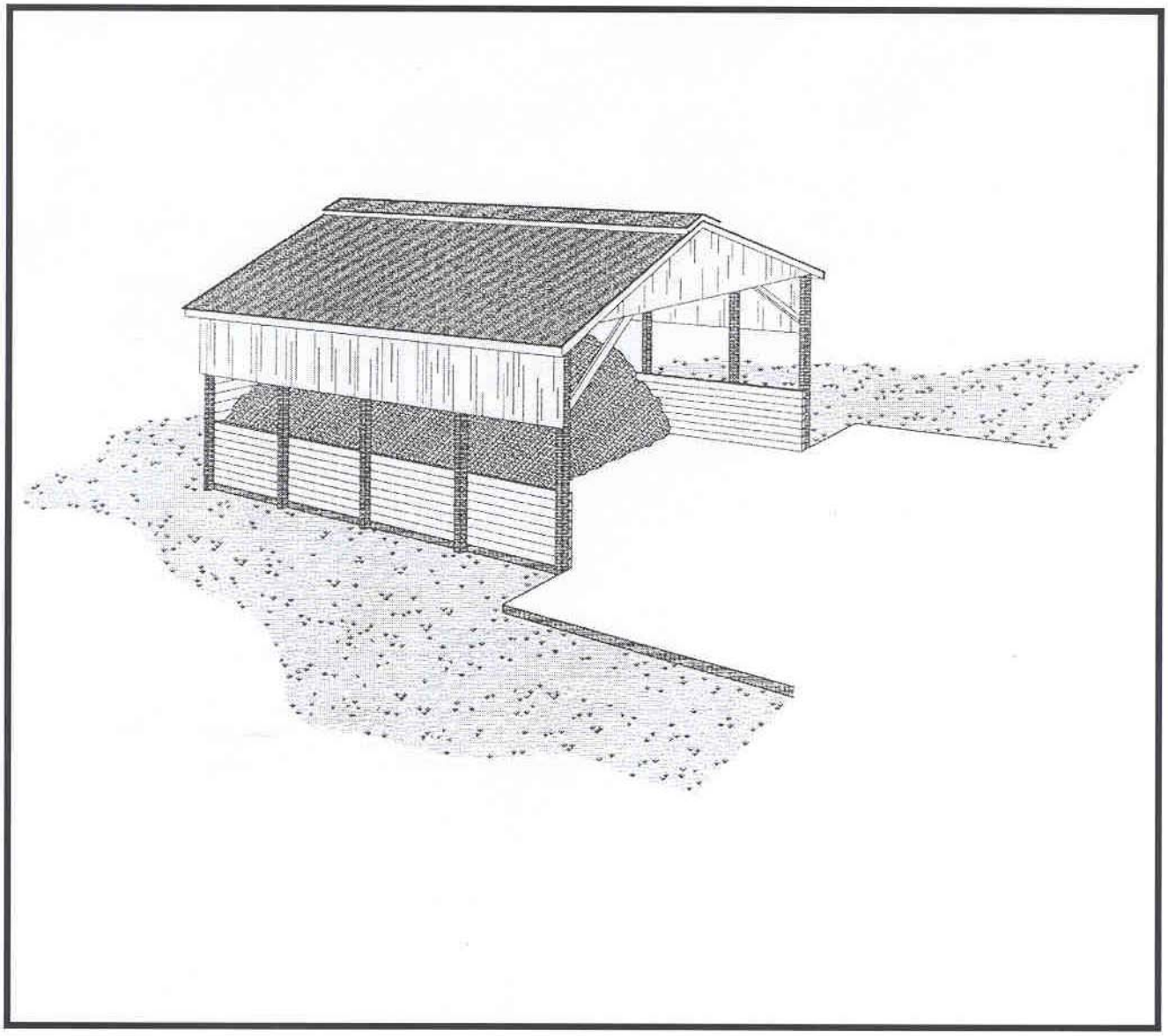
CANADA
PLAN SERVICE

10383

SMALL AGRICULTURAL WASTE STORAGE

WOOD WALLS – 24 FT. WIDE MAXIMUM



The Canada Plan Service, a Canadian federal/provincial organization, promotes the transfer of technology through factsheets, design aids, and construction drawings that show how to plan and build modern farm structures and equipment for Canadian agriculture.

For more information, contact your loca provincial agricultural engineer or extension advisor

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Plan 10383 New 06:07

This plan provides details for a rectangular manure storage with wood walls on the sides and back, an open front and a roof to keep out precipitation. This type of manure storage is best suited for solid manure

Side and back walls use pressure preservative treated 6"x 6" posts at 8 feet on centre and 6 feet on centre, respectively. Manufactured engineered trusses are used for the roof. The clear-span width can be varied in multiples of 6 feet to a maximum of 24 feet. Maximum clear inside height should not exceed 12 feet.

Walls are constructed of pressure preservative treated 2"x 6" tongue and groove planks. Side walls are 4 feet high and the back wall is 8 feet high to aid in stacking and tractor removal of manure. Metal or fiberglass exterior siding is applied above the wood plank walls to offer protection from wind-driven rain. Details for building a plywood gusset as an alternate to exterior siding are also given. Cable ties and turnbuckles are used to brace the walls.

An optional 4"-thick reinforced concrete floor is detailed on the plan. For semi-solid wastes, the concrete floor should be sloped 1/16" per foot toward the front for collection and transfer of liquids to a separate holding pit or storage.

An optional concrete apron may be poured in front of the waste storage to aid in handling of the manure. Length and width should be chosen to suit equipment.

Three different ridge vent designs are also detailed on the plan. A ridge vent is optional but highly recommended for the venting of tractor fumes and manure gases, and to decrease the probability of roof cladding corrosion.

If snow and wind loads are higher than those assumed in the design, a structural engineer must be consulted.