

**TEAGASC CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE  
(A) FOR SLURRY SPREADING AND (B) TO REDUCE ODOUR EMISSIONS**

**A. Code of Good Practice for Slurry Spreading**

A concise summary of the guidelines is the Teagasc Code of Good Practice for Slurry Spreading.

- \* Spread slurry at rates which take account of the crops nutrient requirements. Limit annual applications of cattle and pig slurry to 55 and 35 t ha.
- \* Where possible spread slurry earlier rather than later in the growing season.
- \* Avoid spreading slurry (a) on wet or waterlogged soils, (b) on frozen or snow covered soils, (c) in areas near watercourses or wells
- \* Check weather forecast before spreading. If heavy rain is forecast within 48 hours avoid spreading on heavy wet soils.
- \* Avoid direct contamination of surface and ground water by leaving a sufficient margin.
- \* Use Teagasc Code of Practice to Reduce Odour Emissions.

**B. Teagasc Code of Practice to Reduce Odour Emissions at Spreading Time**

A sensible approach to spreading minimises the impact of odour

- \* Direct slurry downwards towards the soil using a low trajectory splash plate.
- \* Switch off the vacuum pump immediately the tanker empties to minimise mist production.
- \* Avoid using rain guns to spread slurry
- \* Avoid spreading slurry when the wind direction is towards population centres or neighbours houses.
- \* Avoid spreading slurry at times when the risk of causing odour nuisance to the public is greatest, e.g. weekends or public holidays.
- \* Spreading in damp or light rain conditions will minimise smell drift.
- \* Where slurry is spread on tilled soil or land that is to be ploughed it should be incorporated into the soil as quickly as possible following application.