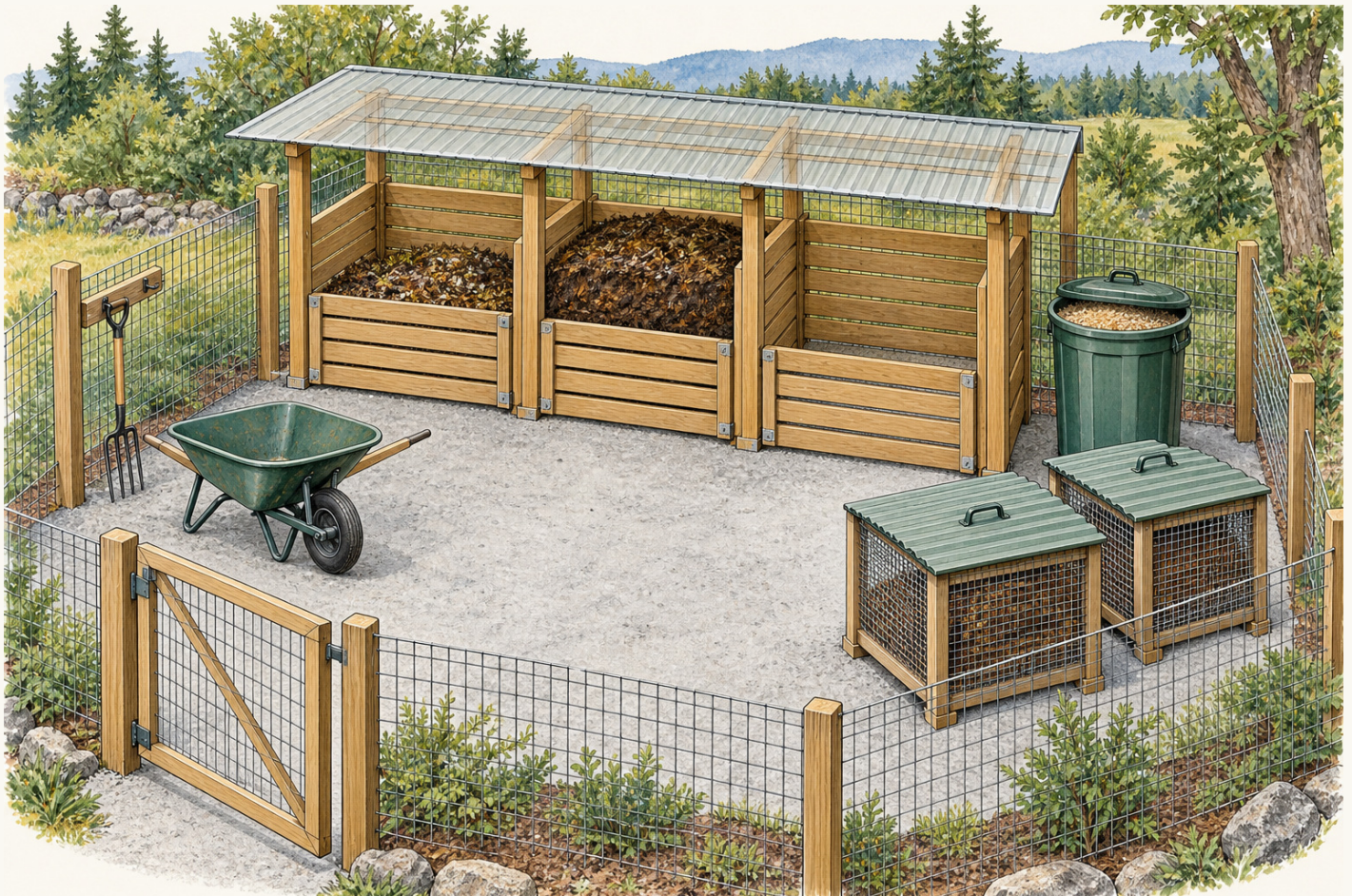


Dog-waste composting

A practical illustrated guide for multi-dog kennels.

A place for every stage of the process



1 COLLECT

Build one fresh batch.

2 PROCESS

Close, monitor and turn.

3 CURE

Store separately before use.

The proposed setup combines batch bays, an empty turning bay, dry carbon storage and separate curing space. Start with a pilot and expand from measured daily output. Read the local site checks on page 8 before construction.

Use the right method. EPA excludes pet feces from ordinary backyard compost. USDA's specialized kennel method requires active management. These illustrations are concepts, not construction approval or a guarantee of pathogen removal. [1, 2]

Arrange the work area

Numbered locations show where each material belongs.



1 Fresh batch
Only this bay receives new feces.

2 Processing batch
Keep its ID and closing date visible.

3 Empty turning bay
Keep free to rebuild a whole batch.

4 Dry carbon
Store untreated sawdust under cover.

5 Curing containers
Separate from raw-waste handling.

6 Clear work aisle
Leave room for tools and a wheelbarrow.

Keep rain out and airflow in. The roof is partly transparent in this drawing so you can see the bins. The base is illustrative; its surface and any leachate containment must be selected for the site. Keep animals out and do not route waste liquid into soil, ditches or storm drains.

Make the bin easy to empty

Removable fronts give access to the entire batch when it is time to turn.

**1 Rain cover**

Shown lifted; secure it for use.

2 Ventilated walls

Sturdy, braced panels with air gaps.

3 Front access

Lift out panels to turn the batch.

4 Removed panels

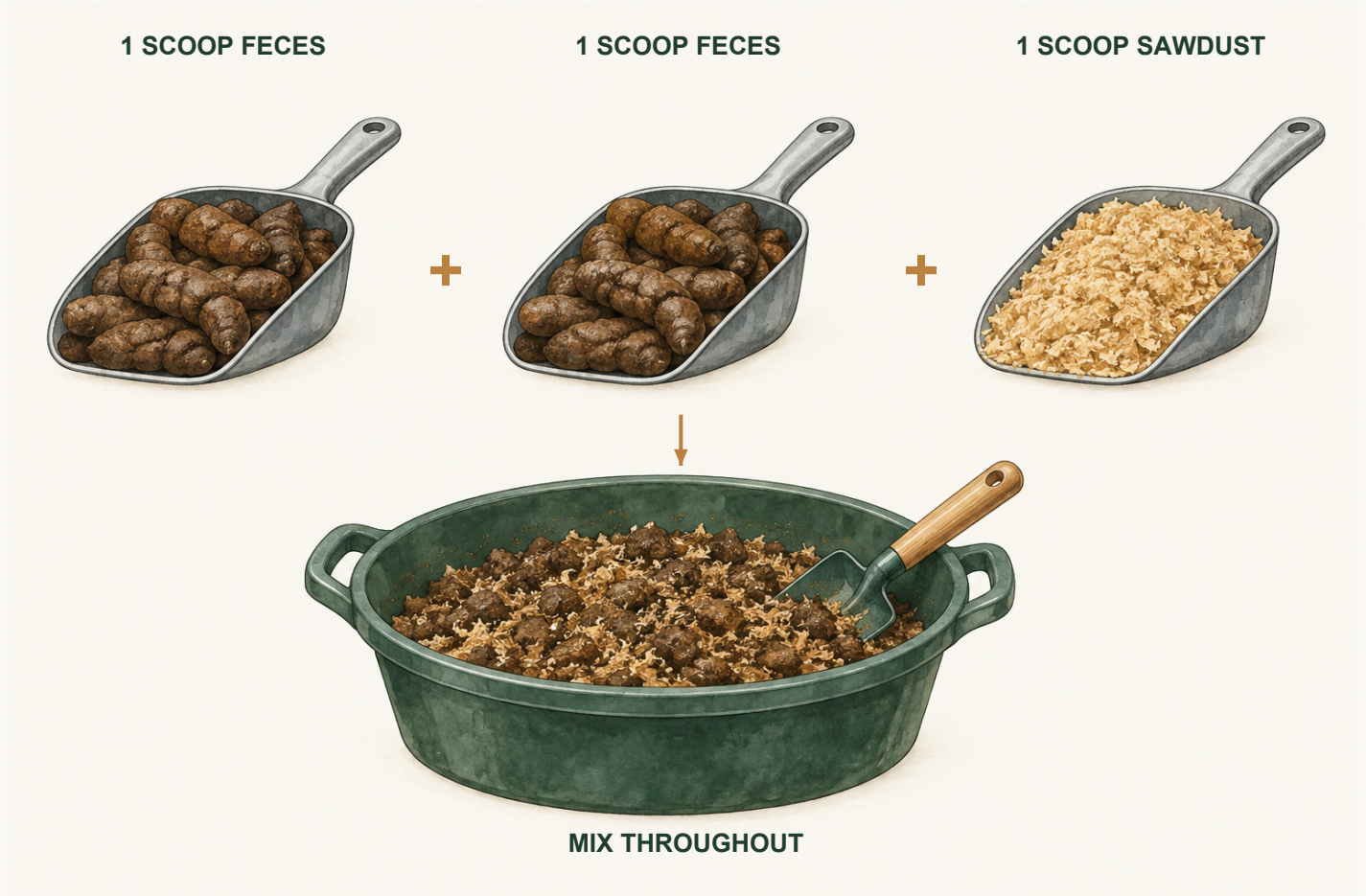
Store safely clear of the work aisle.

Example module: 4 ft inside width x 4 ft inside depth; about 4 ft wall height. Limit the working fill to about 3 ft. Dimensions are an example, not a structural plan. The drawing is not to scale.

Measure before expanding. A 4 x 4 x 3 ft fill is 48 cubic feet, about 359 US gallons. At an illustrative 10 gallons of mixed input daily, it fills in about 36 days before settling. Allow additional bays and curing storage; this is not a capacity estimate for your dogs.

Use the same scoop

A starting recipe by volume: two measures of feces to one measure of sawdust. [1]



1 Measure equal volumes.

Use clean, untreated sawdust. Remove bags and foreign objects before loading.

2 Adjust moisture.

Aim for a wrung-out-sponge consistency. Add water gradually while mixing. [1]

3 Close the batch.

At a 2-3 ft fill depth, stop fresh additions, cover, and record the closing date. Move daily collection to another bay. [1]

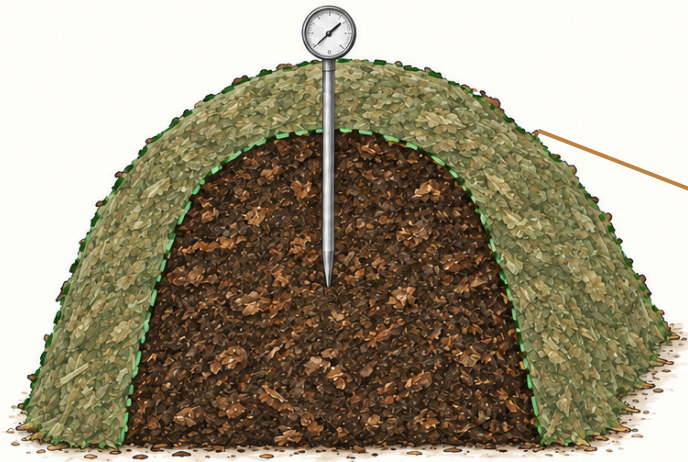
Keep out: plastic, litter, treated-wood debris, food scraps, carcasses, medication containers and cleaning chemicals. This guide covers scooped feces, not kennel wash water.

Turn the outside inward

The whole batch must be rebuilt, not just stirred in the center.

Green tracks the material being moved

BEFORE TURNING



Cooler outer material

AFTER REBUILDING



Now placed in the interior

Color tracks location. Both piles contain the same mixed recipe. Green highlights material moving from the outside to the inside; it is not a separate ingredient layer. [1]

Record the heat. Check several locations daily. USDA specifies 145 F for several days with repeated full turnings; turn when temperatures decline. Processing can take six weeks or more, followed by several months of curing. A single hot reading does not verify the whole pile. [1]

Use the log on page 7. Record temperatures, probe locations, moisture, each complete turn and any corrections. Keep a consistent probe depth for comparable readings. Keep the batch ID with the material when it moves.

Do not add fresh feces to a closed batch. If that happens, mark it HOLD and reassess the batch history before any use.

Keep the process on track

A short daily routine makes the records useful and problems easier to catch.

Each day: record fresh input, check processing batches, inspect rain covers and the work area, and update the log. Keep raw-waste tools separate from tools used for finished material.

Cold or not heating

Check moisture, air space and ingredient balance before assuming the batch is finished.

Wet or sour-smelling

Exclude rain, restore aeration and correct excess moisture with dry carbon.

Dry and inactive

Add water gradually while mixing, then continue monitoring.

Above 160 F

Manage heat through turning and controlled moisture adjustment. Hotter is not always better. [3]

Keep a batch on HOLD when: its records are missing, its heat process was unsuccessful, or fresh feces entered after closure. Reprocess with qualified guidance or use a confirmed accepting disposal facility. Appearance, smell and age alone do not establish pathogen removal.

Before use: ask a qualified local composting or agricultural adviser to review the process and identify any testing requirements. Record the release decision and destination. Reserve material for nonfood ornamental areas inaccessible to dogs. Do not put it back in dog runs or distribute it. [1]

Ill dogs or suspected parasites: use a veterinarian-advised waste-disposal route. Do not assume this process can manage an outbreak. Keep animals, especially puppies and pregnant females, away from the compost. [1]

One record for each batch

Photocopy this page. Continue on additional sheets until the batch is released or disposed of.

Batch ID: _____ Collection started: _____ Closed: _____
Bay/location: _____ Operator: _____

Date / time	Temps + locations	Moisture	Turn / action	Initials

Use degrees Fahrenheit. Record several probe locations, including cooler edges.

Curing began: _____ Release / HOLD decision: _____

Reviewer: _____ Destination: _____

Batch-label template

ID: _____ Status: COLLECTING / PROCESSING / CURING / HOLD

Closed: _____ Last full turn: _____ Operator: _____

Before you build

Site checks, supplies and sources for the illustrated guide.

Confirm local requirements. In Polk County, Texas, contact Environmental Enforcement at **936-327-6831**. Ask about onsite kennel-feces composting, setbacks, flood risk, groundwater, the base, runoff containment and permitted end use. Elsewhere, contact your own local authority. [4]

Walk the property after rain. Map puddles, flow paths, the well, septic components, ditches, pond, dog runs and nearby homes. Sandy ground is not permission to discharge leachate. Keep clean roof runoff outside the waste area. Have the base and liquid containment specified for the site.

Supplies to price. Braced exterior framing and corrosion-resistant hardware; ventilated panels and removable fronts; secured rain protection; fence and gate; dry carbon storage; dedicated fork, shovel and marked scoop; long-stem compost thermometer; gloves, boots and clipboard. Construction quantities depend on the approved layout.

Allow a fallback. Confirm a waste outlet before starting. If all bays are occupied or a batch fails, daily collection still needs somewhere to go. Extra curing capacity matters as much as the active bins.

Source notes

1. USDA / NRCS, *Composting Dog Waste* (2005).

Specialized kennel recipe, batch handling, heat, turning, curing and use restrictions.

2. EPA, *Composting at Home*.

Pet feces are excluded from ordinary backyard compost.

3. EPA, *Approaches to Composting*.

Moisture, oxygen and temperature management; general active range of 131-160 F.

4. Polk County, *Environmental Enforcement*.

Local contact; site-specific permission has not been established by this guide.

Layout and module dimensions are illustrative proposals. Artwork is AI-generated and labeled for instruction; it is not a record of an installed or tested Peterbuilt system.