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TANKS	Capacity	Diameter	Length	Gauge	Weight	Price FOB
TANKS	(Gallons)			(Thickness)	(Pounds)	Quarryville
TANKS	285	3'0"	5'6''	12	278	'123.00
TANKS	550	4'0''	6'0''	10	549	220.00
IANKS	550	4'0"	6'0''	7	751	274.00
TANKS	1,000	4'0''	10'8''	10	827	324.00
TANKS	1,000	4'0"	10'8''	<u> </u>	1,129	406.00
TANKS	1,000	5'4"	6'0''		1,028	378.00
TANKÓ	1,500	5'4"	9.0"	1 /	1,388	509.00
IANKS	2,000	54	120		1,/35	827.00
TANKS	3,000	5'4	22'10"	7	2,432	1055.00
TANKS	5,000	8'0''	13'7"	1/4"	3,130 A 484	1821 00
TANKS	6,000	8'0''	16'2''	1/4"	5,123	1992.00
TANNO	8.000	8'0''	21'6"	1/4"	6.475	2470.00
TANKS	10.000	8'0''	26'10''	1/4"	7.825	2947.00
TANKS	10,000	10'0''	17'0''	1/4''	6,956	2663.00
TANKS	12,000	10'0''	20'6''	1/4''	8,074	3102.00
TANKS	12,000	10'6''	18'7"	1/4"	7,900	2978.00
TANKS	15,000	10'6''	23'2"	5/16"	11,857	4575.00
ANKS	20,000	10'6''	31'0"	5/16"	15,105	5716.00
TANKS	25,000	10.6	387	3/8"	22,115	9014.00
TANKS	30,000	10.0	40 4	3/0	25,333	10,445.00

Tanks are fabricated in strict accordance with the specifications of Underwriters' Labratories, Inc. Exteriors of underground tanks are coated with black asphaltum paint. Exteriors of above ground tanks are coated with red primer. STI-P3 system of corrosion protection for underground steel storage tanks available at an additional charge. We can provide timely delivery anywhere from 2 locations: Quarryville, PA; and Clarksville, Virginia. Contact us for delivery costs. We invite inquiries by phone or mail.

## **USED STEEL FUEL STORAGE TANKS**

Capacity (Gallons)	Diameter	Length	Gauge (Thickness)	Weight (Pounds)	Price FOB Quarryville
275*	27''	5'	14	250	'60
1,000	5'4''	6'	7	827	75 to 100
1,500	5'4''	. <b>9'0''</b>	7	1,388	75 to 175
2,000	5'4''	12'0''	7	1,735	100 to 200
3,000	5'4''	17'11''	7	2,432	150 to 300
4,000	5'4''	23'10''	7	3,130	250 to 500
6,000	8'0''	16'2''	1/4"	5,123	660
8,000	8'0''	21'6"	1/4"	6,475	880
15,000*	10'	25'8''	1/4''	10,200	1650
20,000**	10'6''	31'0''	5/16''	15,105	2900
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tank was exterior sandblasted & painted with KOPPERS Primer coating.

are coated with black asphaltum paint.

## **USED UNDERGROUND STEEL**

Previous Capacity	Diameter	- Length	Gauge (Thickness)	Weight (Pounds)	Price FOB Quarryville
2,000	5'4''	12'0''	7	1.615	*200.00

## Manure tests can save farmers money

NEWARK, Del - With spring just around the corner, poultry and livestock producers are getting ready to spread stockpiled manure on their fields. These growers can significantly reduce crop production costs by testing the manure first and then calculating it as part of their total fertilizer program, says University of Delaware Extension environmental specialist Ross Harris. Samples should be analyzed for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, plus ammonia.

Testing is the only way to determine the exact nutrient value of manure, he says, since this varies with handling and storage.

"I can't stress enough the importance of good animal waste management in this time of economic depression," Harris says. "Manure not only reduces your fertilizer bill, it reduces the interest you have to pay on the money you borrow to buy that fertilizer. Besides that, it builds soil tilth and improves the infiltration rate by increasing organic matter content - a real plus, especially on some of our sandy soils."

About 800,000 tons of manure a year are generated in Delaware. Spread at a rate of 125 pounds of nitrogen per acre, this is enough to cover 138,000 acres of cropland.

By testing livestock wastes first, farmers can calibrate spreaders for proper application rates. Once spread, the manure must be incorporated promptly in order to reduce ammonia loss. When correctly applied, Harris says farmers who use manure can reduce their fertilizer costs without sacrificing yields and at the same time benefit the environment by reducing the potential for groundwater contamination.

Several local laboratories will test manure. Most analyses cost less than \$30 a sample. Harris considers this an excellent investment.

Like soil tests, the accuracy of results depends on taking representative samples. Sample stockpiled poultry manure with a soil probe, collecting numerous samples throughout the pile. Mix these in a bucket and then send in a specimen of this for analysis. Crusted manure and cleanout manure should be tested separately, since their nutrient concentrations will differ.

Dairy operators with liquid or semisolid storage systems may find it hard to get a uniform sample because of the crusted surface. In this case, Harris recommends breaking through the crust enough to sample liquids as well. Collect specimens from several places and combine them. Agitate first, if possible, to get a uniform slurry.

"I don't recommend breaking the large crust on a liquid system, however, because this will allow ammonia to volatilize," he says. "You want to break up the crust only when you're ready to apply the manure to the land, so you don't lose any more nitrogen than you have to."

