

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**WASTE UTILIZATION
(acre)
Code 633**

DEFINITION

Using agricultural wastes such as manure and wastewater or other organic residues.

PURPOSES

1. Protect water quality
2. Provide fertility for crop, forage, fiber production
3. Production and forest products
4. Improve or maintain soil structure
5. Provide feedstock for livestock
6. Provide a source of energy

CONDITION WHERE THE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where agricultural wastes including animal manure and contaminated water from livestock and poultry operations; solids and wastewater from municipal treatment plants; and agricultural processing residues are generated, and/or utilized. When the term **waste** is used throughout this standard it refers to agricultural wastes including animal manure and contaminated water from livestock and poultry operations; solids and wastewater from municipal treatment plants; and agricultural processing residues.

CRITERIA

Criteria Applicable to All Purposes:

1. All federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations governing waste management, pollution abatement, health and safety are to be strictly adhered to. The owner or operator is responsible for securing any and all required permits or approvals related to waste utilization, and for operating and maintaining any components in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
2. Use of agricultural wastes (manure) are to be based on at least one annual analysis of the material in storage. When wastes are stored/managed in different structures a minimum of one analysis is needed from each structure annually. As a minimum, the waste analysis is to identify Total N, Ammonium N, Organic N, P, K, and percent solids. NOTE: The initial nutrient content of manure and planned application rates from newly constructed or revised systems may be based on similar operations or accepted "book values" from the Midwest Plans Service (MWPS) 18, Section I, 2000, or OSU Bulletin 604 (when republished in 2002 or 2003), or an approved NRCS Manure/Nutrient Management Software Program. Municipal and domestic wastewater, sludge, and septage are to be analyzed per the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) or other appropriate regulating agency's rules and regulations.

3. All land to have wastes applied is to be soil tested to determine pH, CEC, P, and K as a minimum prior to plan development and land application. Soil tests are to be taken per the Nutrient Management Standard (590).
4. Where agricultural wastes are to be spread on land not owned or controlled by the producer, the waste management plan, as a minimum, shall document the amount of waste to be transferred and who will be responsible for the environmentally acceptable use of the waste.
5. Records of the use of wastes are to be kept a minimum of five (5) years as discussed in OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE section of this standard.
6. Persons who approve plans for Nutrient Management and Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans are to be certified through Ohio NRCS; or other approved NRCS programs within Ohio. Producer developed plans are to be approved by a certified individual.
7. Plans for manure, organic by-product, or biosolids utilization that are elements of a more comprehensive conservation plan, are to recognize other components of the conservation plan and be compatible with its other components.
8. Plans for manure, organic by-product, or biosolids utilization and nutrient management are to specify the form, source, amount, timing, and method of application of nutrients on each field to achieve realistic production goals while minimizing nitrogen and/or Phosphorus movement to surface and/or ground water.
9. The Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) for Waste Utilization (Standard Code 633) is to incorporate the criteria for Nutrient Management (Standard Code 590), as well as other practices needed in the system. The content for the "NMP" is a part of the Nutrient Management Standard (590).
10. Application rates for wastes are to be based on the most limiting factor of nutrient content or volume/weight limitation of the material.
11. The application of sludge and sludge products under the jurisdiction of OEPA or septage under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Department of Health shall be applied to meet the rules and regulations of the appropriate agency and the criteria of this standard.

Additional Criteria to Protect Water Quality

1. All agricultural wastes are to be utilized in a manner that minimizes the opportunity for contamination of surface and ground water supplies.
2. Agricultural wastes are not to be land-applied on soils that are frequently flooded, as defined by the National Cooperative Soil Survey, during the period when flooding is expected unless incorporated immediately.
3. For liquid wastes, the surface application rate is to be adjusted to avoid ponding or surface runoff. The total application is not to exceed the field capacity of the soil. On FIELDS or AREAS OF FIELDS NOT TILE DRAINED, the volume of application is to be limited to the amount that will not exceed the "available water capacity" (AWC) in the upper 24 inches of the soil to less than or equal to 100% AWC. See **Table 1** of this standard to determine AWC and the amount (volume) that can be applied to reach the AWC. The actual application rate shall be adjusted during application to avoid ponding or runoff. Bare soils may require some tillage to improve infiltration.

4. Fields or areas of fields that are TILE DRAINED require additional precautions. Limit the application rate not to exceed the AWC in the upper 8 inches of the soil. See **Table 1** of this standard to determine AWC and the amount (volume) that can be applied to reach the AWC in the upper 8 inches. Tile outlets are to be monitored during application. If signs of wastes begin to show in the tile flow then the outlets need to be plugged or the flow captured immediately to prevent polluting surface or ground water. Provisions for tile plugging or the capture of tile flow must be planned and available prior to application. Soils that have "cracks" more than 6-8 inches deep at the time of application are to be tilled to fill the cracks or make no "liquid" waste application until adequate moisture seals the cracks
5. The Nitrogen and Phosphorus Application Criteria for Manure, Organic By-Products, and Biosolids contained in the practice standard Nutrient Management 590 are to be followed to limit transport and leaching of N and P.
6. Application of wastes to frozen and snow covered soil. Application on frozen and snow covered soil is not encouraged; but if necessary, applications are to be applied only if ALL the following criteria are met:
 - a. The soil surface, at the time of application, has a combination of 80% ground and/or canopy cover (e.g. corn grain or wheat residue after harvest or a hay/pasture field).
 - b. Increase the application setback distance to 100 feet "minimum" from all waterways, surface drainage ditches, streams, surface inlets, water bodies. This distance may need to be further increased due to local conditions.
 - c. The rate of application shall not exceed 5000 gallons/acre for liquid wastes or 10 wet tons/acre for solid wastes.
 - d. Additional winter application criteria for fields with significant slopes more than 6% (fields exceeding 6% are to be identified in the CNMP). The field is established in grass or legume with 90% cover, OR the field has 90% or more residue cover, OR the land is managed in contour strips with alternate strips in grass or legume and manure is applied on alternate strips only.
7. Wastes are not to be applied to cropland over 15% slope or to pastures/hayland over 20% slope unless one of the following precautions is taken:
 - a. Immediate incorporation or injection with operations done on the contour, UNLESS the field has 80% ground cover (residue and/or canopy).
 - b. Applications are timed during periods of lower runoff and/or rainfall (Late May to Mid-October).
 - c. Apply low rates through split applications (separated by rainfall events). Apply no more than 10 wet tons/acre for solid manure/wastes; or 5000 gallons/acre for liquid manure/wastes.
 - d. The field is established and managed in contour strips with alternate strips in grass or legume.
8. No application of manure or organic by-products shall be made within a minimum distances shown below. These distances may need to be increased due to local conditions e.g. pond or lake used for a water supply or recreation area, or a stream that is already impaired by excess nutrients, etc. Setback distances from water and drainageways etc. is measured from the top of the edge of the bank at field level.

Minimum Setback Distances for Manure and other Organic By-Products (excludes Sludge and Septage)*

Type of Sensitive - Setback Area	Setbacks Based on Methods of Manure Application		
Residence/Business	300 feet is Suggested - Not Required		
	Surface Application	Winter Application Frozen or Snow Covered Soils	Surface Incorporation W/I 24 Hours OR Direct Injection
Sinkholes	300 ft	300 ft	100 ft
Perennial Streams *	33 ft	100 ft	None
Intermittent Stream/Ditch *	33 ft	100 ft	None
Grassed Waterway *	33 ft	100 ft	None
Pond or Lake *	33 ft	100 ft	33 ft
Private Well	100 ft	100 ft	50 ft
Public Well	300 ft	300 ft	100 ft
Public Surface Drinking Water Intake	300 ft	300 ft	300 ft

- The number of years to reach 150 ppm Bray P1 or equivalent shall be calculated if manure, organic by-products, or biosolids application rates exceed the Phosphorus crop removal rates. Use the procedure outlined in **Table 3** - Procedure to Determine Bray P1 or equivalent Soil Buildup or other appropriate software that can determine Phosphorus buildup.

Additional Criteria for Providing Nutrients for Crop, Forage, Fiber Production and Forest Products

- Where agricultural wastes are utilized to provide fertility for crop, forage, fiber production, and forest products, the practice standard Nutrient Management (590) shall be followed.
- See **Table 2** - Application Rates on Idled Cropland with a Growing Cover, Set-Aside or Land in Government Programs for application rate criteria for these land uses.

Additional Criteria for Improving or Maintaining Soil Structure

Apply a minimum of 2-3 dry tons/acre/year of manure, organic by-products, or biosolids to supplement low biomass producing crops (soybeans, corn silage, canola, sunflowers, etc.) or enhance soil tilth after high biomass crops; but shall not exceed the nutrient application criteria of the practice standard Nutrient Management (590).

Additional Criteria for Providing Feedstock for Livestock

Agricultural wastes to be used for feedstock shall be handled in a manner to minimize contamination and preserve its feed value. Chicken litter stored for this purpose shall be covered. A qualified animal nutritionist shall develop the rations that utilize these wastes.

Additional Criteria for Providing a Source of Energy

- Use of agricultural waste for energy production shall be an integral part of the overall waste management system.
- All energy producing components of the system shall be included in the waste management plan and provisions for utilization of residues for energy production identified.
- Where the residues of energy production are to be land-applied for crop nutrient use or soil conditioning, the criteria of this standard shall apply.

Considerations

1. The effect of Waste Utilization on the water budget should be considered, particularly where a shallow ground water table is present or in areas prone to runoff. Limit waste application to the volume of liquid that can be stored in the root zone.
2. Consider avoiding manure and other bio-solids application within 300 feet of a neighboring residence, business, or public recreation site, etc. for aesthetic purposes.
3. The pathogens and other pathogenic organisms may be contained in wastes and should be utilized in a manner that minimizes their exposure to animals and humans.
4. Priority areas for land application of wastes should be on gentle slopes located as far as possible from waterways. When wastes are applied on more sloping land or land adjacent to waterways, other conservation practices should be installed to reduce the potential for offsite transport of waste.
5. It is preferable to apply wastes on pastures and hayland soon after cutting or grazing before re-growth has occurred. Also, limit the application rate to avoid salt damage and/or coverage to the pasture and hayland.
6. Ways to minimize the impact of odors of land-applied wastes include:
 - a. Making application at times when temperatures are cool and when wind direction is away from neighbors.
 - b. If manure is spread on warm days, do so in the morning.
 - c. On windy days, odors travel shorter distances before being mixed in the atmosphere to the point that odor is not detected.
 - d. Do not spread on calm, humid days unless the field is isolated.
 - e. Communicate with neighbors to plan applications that do not interfere with holidays or outdoor social functions.
 - f. Injection or immediate incorporation will minimize odors.
 - g. Special Criteria for Manure/Waste Irrigation to Minimize Odors:
 - (1) Use lower pressure nozzles (less than 80 psi) to reduce the aerosol effects of fine droplets.
 - (2) Use low trajectory nozzles to reduce drift.
 - (3) Use a minimum buffer zone where no irrigation will be done within 50 feet of roads and 300 feet from neighboring buildings and recreation areas when the wind is blowing away from these areas. If the wind is blowing in the direction of these areas the buffer should be much wider.
7. Reduce nitrogen volatilization losses associated with the land application of waste by incorporation within 24 hours. Volatilization losses may be limited by applying wastes when soil and air temperatures are less than 50 °F.
8. Minimize environmental impact of land-applied waste by limiting the quantity of waste applied to the rates determined using the practice standard Nutrient Management (590) for all waste utilization.
9. Agricultural and municipal wastes are valuable economic assets and can be used to replace all or part of the nutrients used by the crops.
10. Excess or improper applications of wastes can harm crops, soils, surface and ground water quality, waste nutrients, and create nuisances.
11. Waste application to land must comply with this standard, state laws, or local ordinances whichever is most restrictive.

12. The proper utilization of wastes will minimize the potential for pollution of wells, groundwater, streams, or impoundment by seepage, leaching, runoff, or surface scouring during flooding.
13. Perform periodic inspections of tile systems to repair blow holes, broken tile, and inlets.
14. Try to avoid spreading on wet soils and limit axle loads to reduce the compaction of the soil.
15. The Ohio Livestock Waste Management Guide (OSU Bulletin 604 – 1992); the Ohio Irrigation Guide; and OSU AEX 704 and 705; and OEPA Policy on waste application provide additional guidelines and procedures for land application of animal wastes.
16. Forage crops (grasses and legumes) are capable of using more nutrients than row crops (corn, soybeans, and wheat).
17. A planned grazing system can substantially reduce waste to be mechanically handled and spread to reduce cost and environmental hazards.
18. Evaluate the need for special application criteria for designated watersheds needing additional or priority treatment to address nutrient or pathogen impaired water quality.
19. Consider management to maintain clean roads during waste and equipment transport.
20. Avoid applying lime stabilized biosolids on soils with a pH > 7.5.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for Waste Utilization are to be in keeping with this standard and are to describe the requirements for applying this practice to achieve its intended purpose(s). The CNMP is to account for the utilization or other disposal of all animal waste produced and all waste application areas shall be clearly indicated on a plan map. The content and format for the CNMP is contained in the practice standard Nutrient Management (590). See the 633 Practice Documentation sheet at the end of this standard that lists the minimum documentation needed for a nutrient management plan. The Purdue MMP software with its CNMP Document Maker Tool will generate a nutrient management plan with all the required components. The Missouri Spatial Nutrient Planner (SNMP) is useful to produce a map of the planned fields. Both software programs can be downloaded from www.agry.purdue.edu/mmp.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. Records shall be kept for a period of five years or longer (metals analyses and associated application rates and locations are to be maintained permanently), and include when applicable:
 - a. Quantity of waste produced, its appropriate analysis.
 - b. The last 3 soil test results.
 - c. Dates, analysis, and amounts of waste that is land applied.
 - d. The dates and amounts of waste removed from the system due to feeding, energy production, or export from the operation.
 - e. Waste application methods.
 - f. Crops grown and yields (both yield goals and measured yield).
 - g. Other tests, such as determining the nutrient content of the harvested product.
 - h. Calibration of application equipment (Refer to Ohio State University Fact Sheet AEX-707).
 - i. A record of the soil moisture conditions and weather conditions (temperature and wind direction) at the time of application.

2. The operation and maintenance plan is to include the dates of periodic inspections and maintenance of equipment and facilities used in waste utilization. The plan should include what is to be inspected or maintained, and a general time frame for making necessary repairs.

References:

1. USDA-NRCS NATIONAL NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT STANDARD 590, APRIL 1999
2. (OHIO, MICHIGAN, INDIANA) TRI-STATE FERTILITY GUIDE, EXTENSION BULLETIN E-2567, JULY 1995
3. WATERBORNE PATHOGENS IN AGRICULTURAL WATERSHEDS, USDA-NRCS WATERSHED INSTITUTE , JUNE 2000
4. DISPELLING COMMON MYTHS ABOUT PHOSPHORUS IN AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT, TECHNICAL PAPER, USDA-NRCS WATERSHED INSTITUTE
5. AGRICULTURE PHOSPHORUS AND EUTROPHICATION, USDA-ARS-149, JULY 1999
6. NRCS - AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT FIELD HANDBOOK
7. THE OHIO LIVESTOCK WASTE MANAGEMENT GUIDE (OSU BULLETIN 604 – 1992)
8. MIDWEST PLANS SERVICE (MWPS) - 18 SECTION I, 2000 "MANURE CHARACTERISTICS"
9. OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING PROGRAM

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE:

1. Purdue Manure Management Planner (MMP) software version 0.15 or later
WWW.AGRY.PURDUE.EDU.MMP
2. Missouri Spatial Nutrient Management Planner (SNMP) software WWW.AGRY.PURDUE.EDU/MMP
3. Ohio P index May 2002.xls Spreadsheet (or later) WWW.OH.NRCS.USDA.GOV
4. Ohio Farm Nutrient Balance May 2002.xls Spreadsheet (or later) WWW.OH.NRCS.USDA.GOV

Tables:

- Table 1. Available Water Capacity (AWC) Practical Interpretations for Soil Moisture for Various Soils Textures and Conditions to Determine Liquid Waste Volume Applications not to exceed AWC.
- Table 2. Application Rates on Idled Cropland with a Growing Cover, Set-Aside or Land in Government Programs.
- Table 3. Procedure to Determine Bray P1 or equivalent Soil Buildup.

Table 1. Available Water Capacity (AWC) Practical Soil Moisture Interpretations for Various Soils Textures and Conditions to Determine Liquid Waste Volume Applications not to exceed AWC.

This table shall be used to determine the AWC at the time of application and the liquid volume in acre-inches that can be applied not to exceed the AWC. To determine the AWC in the upper 24 inches use a soil probe or similar device to evaluate the soil to a depth of 24 inches. To evaluate the upper 8 inches only the upper 8 inches of soil needs to be evaluated.

Available Moisture in the Soil	Sands and Loamy Sands	Sandy Loam and Fine Sandy Loam	Very Fine Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silty Clay Loam	Sandy Clay, Silty Clay, Clay, Fine and Very Fine Textured Soils
0 % Soil Moisture	Dry, loose and single-grained; flows through fingers.	Dry and loose; flows through fingers.	Powdery dry; in some places slightly crusted but breaks down easily into powder.	Hard, baked and cracked; has loose crumbs on surface in some places.
<u>Soil Depth</u> Amount to Reach AWC	<u>0-8"</u> 1" <u>0-24 "</u> 2.6"	<u>0-8"</u> 1" <u>0-24 "</u> 2.6"	<u>0-8"</u> 1.5" <u>0-24 "</u> 3.5"	<u>0-8"</u> 1" <u>0-24 "</u> 2.6"
50% or Less Soil Moisture	Appears to be dry; does not form a ball under pressure. ^b	Appears to be dry; does not form a ball under pressure. ^b	Somewhat crumbly but holds together under pressure.	Somewhat pliable; balls under pressure ^b .
<u>Soil Depth</u> Amount to Reach AWC	<u>0-8"</u> .75" <u>0-24 "</u> 2.0"	<u>0-8"</u> .75" <u>0-24 "</u> 2.6"	<u>0-8"</u> 1.1" <u>0-24 "</u> 2.6"	<u>0-8"</u> .75" <u>0-24 "</u> 2.0"
50 to 75 % Soil Moisture	Appears to be dry; does not form a ball under pressure. ^b	Balls under pressure but seldom holds together.	Forms a ball under pressure; somewhat plastic; slicks slightly under pressure.	Forms a ball; ribbons out between thumb and forefinger.
<u>Soil Depth</u> Amount to Reach AWC	<u>0-8"</u> .5" <u>0-24 "</u> 1.3"	<u>0-8"</u> .5" <u>0-24 "</u> 1.3"	<u>0-8"</u> .75" <u>0-24 "</u> 1.8"	<u>0-8"</u> .5" <u>0-24 "</u> 1.3"
75% to Field Capacity	Sticks together slightly; may form a weak ball under pressure.	Forms a weak ball that breaks easily, does not stick.	Forms ball; very pliable; slicks readily if relatively high in clay.	Ribbons out between fingers easily; has a slick feeling.
<u>Soil Depth</u> Amount to Reach AWC	<u>0-8"</u> .25" <u>0-24 "</u> .6"	<u>0-8"</u> .25" <u>0-24 "</u> .6"	<u>0-8"</u> .4" <u>0-24 "</u> .9"	<u>0-8"</u> .25" <u>0-24 "</u> .6"
100% Field Capacity	On squeezing, no free water appears on soil, but wet outline of ball on hand.	On squeezing, no free water appears on soil, but wet outline of ball on hand.	On squeezing, no free water appears on soil, but wet outline of ball on hand.	On squeezing, no free water appears on soil, but wet outline of ball on hand.
Above Field Capacity	Free water appears when soil is bounced in hand.	Free water is released with kneading.	Free water can be squeezed out.	Puddles: free water forms on surface

Table 2. APPLICATION RATES ON IDLED CROPLAND WITH A GROWING COVER, SET-ASIDE OR LAND IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.

The following criteria shall be followed if land users desire to apply wastes on idled cropland with a growing cover, set aside or on land in government programs (CRP, WRP, Other Government Easement Type Land).

1. Use the original soil test that was used to make the fertilizer determinations when the land went under set aside or obtain a new soil test if one is not available.
2. Obtain an analysis of the wastes before application to determine nutrient content.
3. Wastes may be applied up to the rates specified below based on the waste analysis and the soil test values for Bray P1 or equivalent.
4. FOR IDLED CROPLAND WITH A GROWING COVER, SET ASIDE LAND (CRP, ETC) WITH SOIL TEST VALUES LESS THAN A BRAY P1 OF 45 PPM OR EQUIVALENT. Wastes may be applied on an ANNUAL BASIS not to exceed the most limiting of the N or P rates specified below:

	Phosphorus (P)	Nitrogen (N)
Bray P1 or equivalent Value Or Equivalent	Annual Application Rate (Lbs/Ac of P ₂ O ₅) (Maximum of 10 years of Application)	Based on Available N at the Time of Application
< 5 ppm	105	125
5-10 ppm	90	125
10-15 ppm	80	125
15-20 ppm	70	125
20-25 ppm	55	125
25-45 ppm	50	125

5. FOR IDLED CROPLAND WITH A GROWING COVER, SET ASIDE LAND (CRP, ETC) WITH SOIL TEST VALUES BETWEEN 45 PPM AND 150 PPM BRAY P1 OR EQUIVALENT. Limit waste application to the most limiting of 50 Lbs/Ac of P₂O₅ or 125 Lbs/Ac of available N once during a 10 year period.
6. FOR IDLED CROPLAND WITH A GROWING COVER, SET ASIDE LAND (CRP, ETC) WITH SOIL TEST VALUES MORE THAN 150 PPM OR EQUIVALENT. No application of wastes.

Table 3. Procedure to Calculate the Bray P1 or equivalent Soil Buildup.

This procedure is to be used to determine the number of years for a field to reach a Bray P1 or equivalent of 150 ppm when more P is being added than the crops can utilize.

Step 1. Determine how many Lbs/Ac of P2O5 is added per year.

Add together all the P2O5 added from manure/biosolids and from commercial fertilizer sources.

Crop (List the crops in the rotation)	P2O5 Lbs/Ac From Manure/Biosolids	P2O5 Lbs/Ac From Commercial Fertilizer	Total for the Crop Year (Manure/Biosolids + Commercial)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Totals			

Average Lbs/Ac of P2O5 applied per year = Total Divided by Years = _____ Lbs/Ac/Yr

Step 2. Determine the Average Lbs/Ac of P2O5 removed each year.

Refer to the Nutrient Management Standard, Agronomy Guide, or Tri-State Fertility Guide to determine crop removal rates for each crop and year. Add all the excess rates for each year and divide by the number of years in the rotation. This will equal the "Average P2O5 Crop Excess Per Year".

Crops in Rotation	P2O5 Added	P2O5 Removed	P2O5 Balance (Excess)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Totals			

The Total Excess divided by the number of Years = _____ Lbs/AC P2O5 Buildup /Year (Excess)

Step 3. Determine the Estimated Bray P1 or equivalent (in PPM) Buildup Per Year.

Divide the Lbs/Ac Buildup (from Step 2) by 20 = Bray P1 or equivalent Buildup in PPM/Ac/Yr

Step 4. Determine How Many Years to Reach Bray P1 or equivalent of 150 PPM

Step 4a. 150 PPM Bray P1 or equivalent (minus) Present Bray P1 or equivalent (ppm) = ppm available to reach 150 ppm.

Step 4b. Divide Available ppm to reach 150 ppm (Step 4a) by (Step 3) = Years to Reach 150 PPM

Step 5. Repeat for the necessary fields.

Practice Documentation For: <i>Waste Utilization - 633</i>
The following documentation must be in the case folder or engineering subfolder.
Practice Planning
1. Is the practice part of a conservation plan? 2. Have the purpose(s) for the practice been identified? 3. Is the location of the practice identified on a map or plan drawing?
Practice Design
Have the following design criteria been addressed? (Same as Nutrient Management - 590)
Practice Installation / Application
Does the practice meet the minimum criteria for the planned purpose(s)? Have the following criteria been documented in the assistance notes or practice jobsheet? (Same as Nutrient Management - 590)
Practice Deficiencies
If applicable, have the practice deficiencies been communicated with the decisionmaker?
Practice Maintenance
Have the following maintenance actions been communicated to the decisionmaker? (Same as Nutrient Management - 590)
Other Comments: