

# WASTE TREATMENT

## PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service – Practice Code 629



### WASTE TREATMENT

Waste Treatment is the mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment of agricultural waste.

### PRACTICE INFORMATION

The purpose of the practice is to change the form or composition of waste as part of an agricultural waste management system. The composition or form of the waste is modified to provide additional utilization alternatives. This includes: the separation of liquids and solids (e.g., milk room waste) for further processing or for effective transport and subsequent utilization or treatment in a subsurface drain field; the dilution of raw agricultural waste (e.g., silage leachate), which contains excess or unavailable nutrients for land application based on crop utilization requirements. Value added by-

products can be produced to offset treatment costs. Planned mitigating practices include Pest Management, Nutrient Management, and Waste Utilization.

### COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

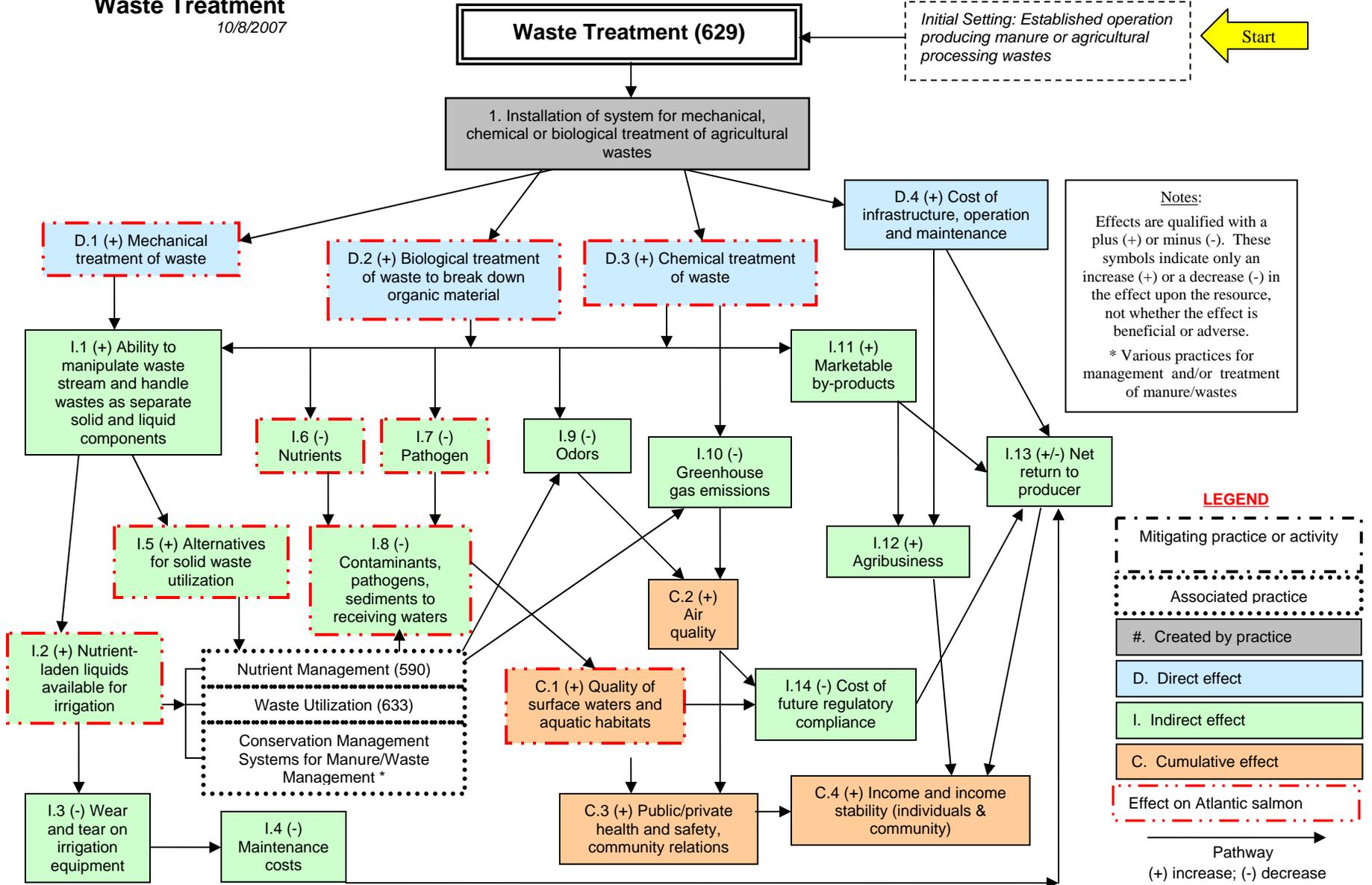
The practice is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with the following practices: Waste Storage Facility, Waste Treatment Lagoon, Manure Transfer, Subsurface Drain, Heavy Use Area and Wastewater Treatment Strip.

Refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and Job Sheets for further information.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

# Waste Treatment

10/8/2007



The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.