

# OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL

## PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service - Practice Code 500



### OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL

Obstruction Removal is the removal and disposal of unwanted, buildings, structures, vegetation, landscape features, and other materials.

### PRACTICE INFORMATION

This practice applies to land where existing obstructions interfere with planned use and development described in the landowner's conservation plan.

The purpose of this practice is the safe removal and disposal of unwanted obstructions and materials in order to apply conservation practices or facilitate planned use of abandoned mine lands, farms, ranches, construction sites, and recreation areas.

Obstruction removal must be planned, designed, and carried out to meet all federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Appropriate erosion control practices must be applied on disturbed areas. Debris such as broken concrete and masonry, structural steel and wood, stones, stumps, slash, and sterile or toxic soil will be disposed of so that they will not impede subsequent work or cause damage offsite. Disposal may be by burning, burying, or removing to an approved landfill in an environmentally acceptable manner.

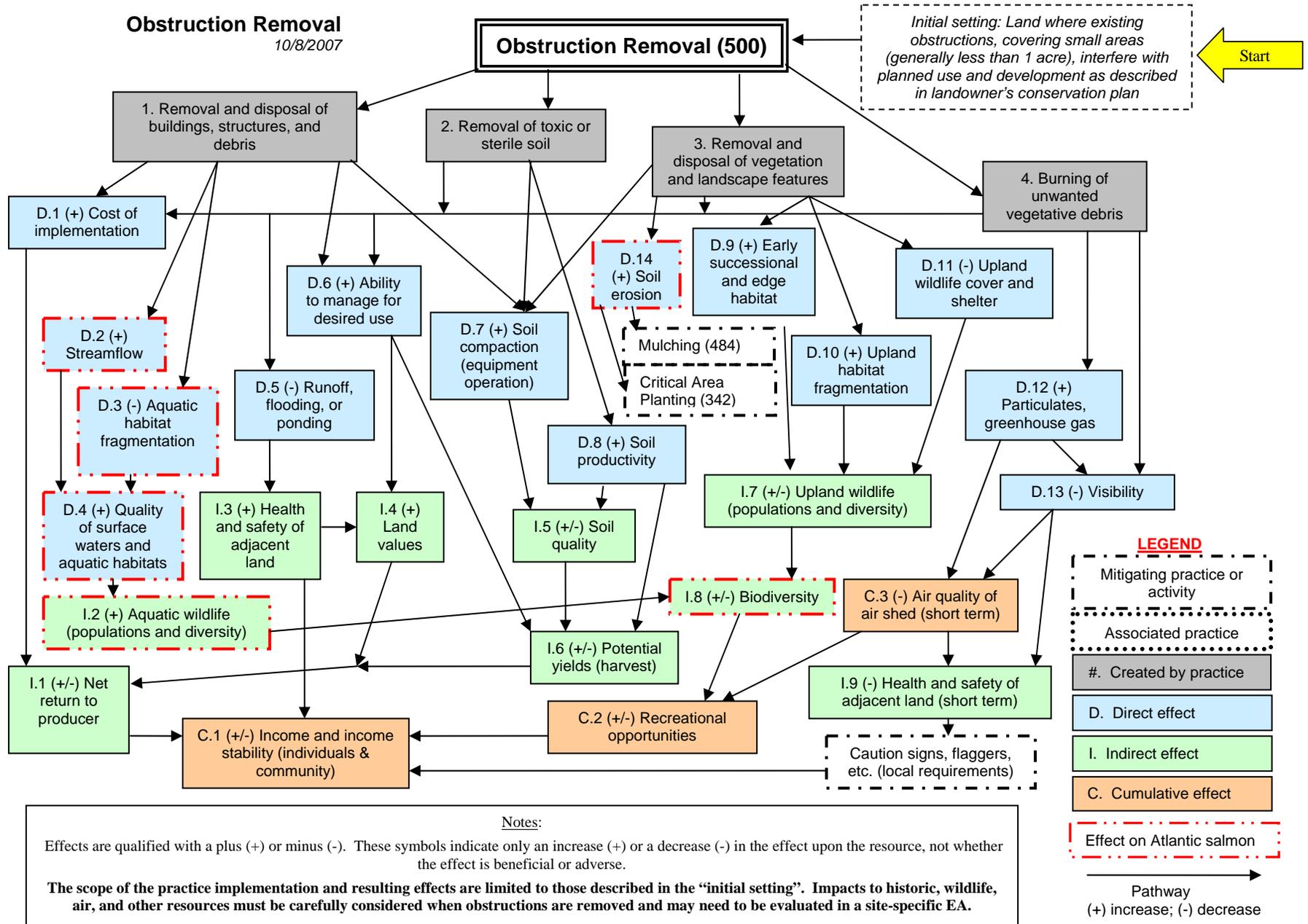
### COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Obstruction Removal is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with practices such as Access Road, Conservation Cover, Critical Area Planting, Fish Passage, Pipeline, Tree/Shrub Establishment, Pasture and Hayland Planting, and Irrigation Systems.

Refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated 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.

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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.