

WASTE STORAGE FACILITY

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 313



WASTE STORAGE FACILITY

A waste storage facility is a waste impoundment made by constructing an embankment, excavating a pit or dugout, or by fabricating a structure.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

A waste storage facility is a component of a complete agricultural waste management system. The purpose of the practice is to provide temporary storage of waste material generated by production and/or processing of agricultural products. The waste material may be animal manure, wastewater, or contaminated runoff.

An operation and maintenance plan is developed to specify requirements for emptying the storage facility. The plan specifies timing, rates, and volume of waste applications. For ponds, the plan also includes requirements for timely removal of waste material to accommodate subsequent storms.

Design criteria for this practice includes:

- Site location
- Design storage volume

- Storage period
- Inlet structures
- Safety features
- Pond criteria
- Emptying facilities
- Fabricated structure criteria

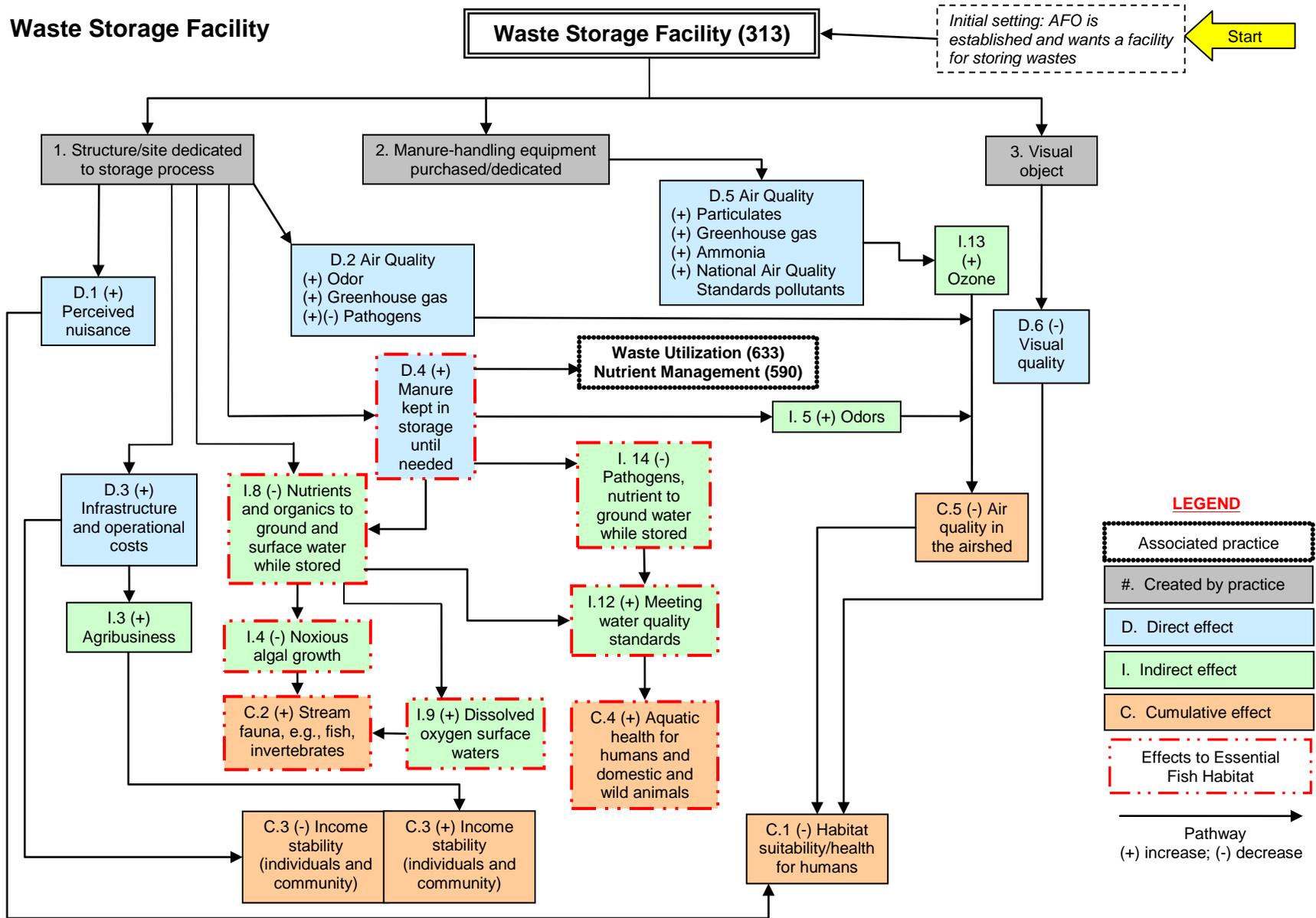
COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Waste Storage Facility is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with practices such as Manure Transfer (634), Composting Facility (317), Nutrient Management (590), and Waste Utilization (633).

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and job sheets.

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 landowners 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 Storage Facility



Note: Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.

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.