Natural Resources Conservation Service
Interim Conservation Practice Standard

WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
(No.)
CODE 312

DEFINITION

A planned system in which all necessary components are installed for managing liquid and solid waste, including runoff from concentrated waste areas, in a manner that does not degrade air, soil, or water resources.

PURPOSE

To manage waste in rural areas in a manner that prevents or minimizes degradation of air, soil, and water resources and protects public health and safety. Such systems are planned to minimize discharge of pollutants to the atmosphere, to surface or ground water and to recycle waste through soil and plants to the fullest extent practicable.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where: (1) waste is generated by agricultural production or processing; (2) waste from municipal and industrial treatment plants is used in agricultural production; (3) all practice components necessary to make a complete system are specified; and (4) soil, water, air quality, and plant resources are adequate to properly manage the waste. This practice does not apply to meat processing plants or slaughter houses, which require the services of a private engineering firm.

CRITERIA

General

Waste, as used in this standard, includes both liquid and solid waste, wastewater used in processing, and polluted runoff such as that from a feedlot.

A waste management system for a given enterprise shall include the components necessary to properly manage waste and prevent degradation of air, water, soil and plant resources. A system may consist of several components and shall not be installed until an overall waste management system has been planned and the owner has complied with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

Manure shall be collected and safely spread on land, treated, or stored until it can be safely spread. Adequate storage must be provided to allow spreading during favorable weather and at times compatible with crop management and available labor.

Polluted runoff and seepage from concentrated waste areas shall be intercepted and directed to storage or treatment facilities for future utilization or be directly applied to land in an acceptable manner.

Wastewater from processing shall be collected and directly applied on land, stored, or treated before reuse.

Adequate drainage, erosion control, and other soil and water management practices shall be incorporated to prevent system-related problems.

The overall system shall include sufficient land for proper utilization of waste at locations, times, rates, and volumes that maintain desirable water, air, soil, plant, and other environmental conditions. Appropriate waste-handling equipment shall be available for effective operation of the system.

The system shall include components, which minimize odors from housing facilities, waste storage facilities or waste utilization fields. A careful evaluation of the livestock or poultry operation should be made to determine the best location for components and practices of a waste management system. Components that produce odors should not be located where they are routinely visible to or adjacent to neighbors or passersby. A Waste Management Odor Control

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Checklist shall be completed to document proper planning. (See Attachments 1, 2, & 3).

Procedures. To comply with the applicable laws and regulations, several steps are required. These steps are listed in the "Procedure for Obtaining Animal Waste Permits". (See Attachment 4).

Components. Components of complete waste management systems may include, but are not limited to, the following:

Composting facility
Constructed wetland
Diversion
Early successional habitat development
Fence
Field border
Grassed waterway
Heavy use area protection
Hedgerow planting
Incinerator
Manure transfer
Nutrient management
Pollution retention reservoir
Pond sealing or lining
Riparian forest buffer
Sediment basin
Surface drainage
Tree/shrub establishment
Vegetative barrier
Waste storage facility
Waste treatment lagoon
Waste utilization
Windbreak/shelterbelt establishment

Design

Design criteria for individual components shall be according to standards in the National Handbook of Conservation Practices.

Odor Management. Odor management shall be incorporated into all waste management systems. Below is a list of odor controlling techniques or best management practices, which should be used where appropriate. This list is under constant review because of emerging technologies therefore other best management practices may not be listed.

- Pipes discharging wastes into the lagoon shall be extended beneath the surface of the lagoon.
- Where re-circulation and/or land application pumps remove lagoon effluent, a floating intake shall be placed 18-30 inches beneath the lagoon's water surface. The point of removal of effluent shall be as far as practical from the point of entrance of effluent.
- Where a high degree of odor control is necessary, a dust control barrier should be erected at a suitable distance behind the exhaust fans of the housing facility. The barrier should extend from the ground to a height exceeding the tallest exhaust fan mounted in the housing facility and should be as wide as the facility. The barrier may be constructed of permanent materials (concrete, lumber, etc.) or semi-permanent materials (round/square hay bales, etc.). Semi-permanent materials must be maintained to prevent rodent problems and must provide dust-trapping efficiency similar to the permanent materials.
- Vegetative screens shall be established at strategic locations near spray fields, lagoons, and/or animal holding facilities as needed to manage odor and visibility. Final locations of screens are based on topography, soils, existing screens, prevailing winds, nearby residences, and other sensitive areas. These 50-feet-wide screens should consist of approximately 25 feet of rapidly maturing trees adapted to existing soil type and at recommended plant spacing, 15 feet of native under-growth, and 10 feet of native grasses. Existing vegetative screens, which do not meet these standards but function at an acceptable level, should remain in place.
- The long axis of the building should be oriented in an east-west direction to minimize internal heat thereby decreasing ventilation requirements when technically feasible. When east-west orientation is determined to be detrimental, from an odor control standpoint, the buildings should be oriented to minimize off-site odor migration.
- Lagoons must be pre-charged by adding fresh water to the newly constructed lagoon to a depth of not less than 50 percent of the minimum treatment volume (MTV) of the lagoon. Effluent from a mature (biologically active) lagoon can be included in this pre-charging to help reduce start-up odors.
- The pH of an anaerobic lagoon shall be checked during the first quarter of each year. If the pH is less than or equal to 6.5, a pound of hydrated lime or lye shall be added per 1,000 ft^2 of lagoon surface area on a daily basis until the pH reaches 7.0, but not to exceed a pH of 8.5.
- Land application of lagoon effluent should not occur before dusk or after dark and should be attended by an operator at all times. If

validated odor problems at a given facility exist, weekend applications should be avoided. Unless cool season crops/forages are present, applications should be postponed between October 1 and March 31 north of Interstate 20 and between November 1 and March 31 south of Interstate 20. The emergency action plan may provide exceptions as approved by the Mississippi DEQ.

- Land application systems shall be designed to minimize the off-site movement of aerosols and odors by using low trajectory irrigation equipment. Spray nozzles shall be operated at the lowest acceptable manufacturer's design pressures while providing uniform application. Application rate shall not exceed soil infiltration rate; e.g., there shall be no off-site surface runoff from wastewater irrigation activities.
- An emergency action plan (EAP) shall be prepared for each concentrated animal feeding operation. The plan shall outline steps to be followed in case of an emergency situation such as an overflow, breaching, leakage, severe weather conditions (acts of God), and need for emergency land application on an active crop/forage.
- NRCS nutrient management plans shall contain specific instructions on proper operation and maintenance of dead animal disposal facilities to minimize odor based on joint policy for DEQ and BAH.

CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste should be used to the fullest extent possible by recycling it through soil and plants.
- Clean water should be excluded from concentrated waste areas to the fullest extent practical.
- The system should be outside major viewsheds to conserve visual resources. Vegetative screens and other methods should be provided, as appropriate, to improve visual conditions.

Water quantity

- Effects on the water budget, especially effects on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, deep percolation, on farm uses and ground water recharge.
- Variability of effects often seasonal and weather variations.
- Effects of vegetation on soil moisture.
- Effects of increasing organic matter on water holding capacity of the soil.
- Potential for a change in plant growth and transpiration because of changes in the volume of soil water.

Water quality

- Effects of both growing and decaying vegetation or nutrients balance in the root zone.
- Effects on erosion and the movement of sediment, pathogens, organic material, and soluble and sediment-attached substances carried by runoff.
- Effects of use and management of nutrients and pesticides on surface and ground water quality.
- Effects on the visual quality onsite and of downstream water.
- Sediment-attached and construction-related effects on the quality of onsite downstream watercourses and impoundments.
- Effects on the movement of dissolved substances below the root zone and toward ground water, especially for on-farm water supply for human and livestock.
- Effects on wetlands and water-related wildlife habitats.

Sequence of installation. System components shall be planned and installed in a sequence that ensures that each will function as intended without being hazardous to others or to the overall system.

Safety. Safety features and devices shall be included in waste management systems, as appropriate, to protect animals and humans from drowning, dangerous gases, and other hazards. Fencing shall be provided, as necessary, to prevent livestock and others from using facilities for other purposes.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for waste management systems shall be in keeping with this standard and standards for individual system components.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The owner or operator shall be responsible for operating and maintaining the system. An operation plan shall be prepared for this use. It should provide specific details concerning the operation of each component and should include:

1. Timing, rates, volumes, and locations for application of waste and, if appropriate, approximate number of trips for hauling equipment and an estimate of the time required.

2. Minimum and maximum operation levels for storage and treatment practices and other operations specific to the practice, such as estimated frequency of solids removal.

3. Safety warnings, particularly where there is danger of drowning or exposure to poisonous or explosive gases.

4. Maintenance requirements for each of the practices.

Attachment 1
Swine Farm Waste Management Odor Control Checklist

Source	**Cause**	BMPs to Minimize Odor
Farmstead	• Swine production	❑ Vegetative or wooded buffers ❑ Recommended best management practices
Animal body surfaces	• Dirty manure-covered animals	❑ Dry floors
Floor surfaces	• Wet manure-covered floors	❑ Slotted floors ❑ Waterers located over slotted floors ❑ Feeders at high end of solid floors ❑ Scrape manure buildup from floors ❑ Underfloor ventilation for drying
Manure collection pits	• Urine • Partial microbial decomposition	❑ Frequent manure removal by flush, pit recharge, or scrape ❑ Underfloor ventilation
Ventilation exhaust fans	• Volatile gases • Dust	❑ Fan maintenance ❑ Efficient air movement ❑ Vegetative screens
Indoor surfaces	• Dust	❑ Washdown between groups of animals ❑ Feed additives ❑ Feeder covers ❑ Feed delivery downspout extenders to feeder covers
Flush tanks	• Agitation of recycled lagoon liquid while tanks are filling	❑ Flush tank covers ❑ Extend fill lines to near bottom of tanks with anti-siphon vents
Flush alleys	• Agitation during wastewater conveyance	❑ Underfloor flush with underfloor ventilation
Pit recharge points	• Agitation of recycled lagoon liquid while pits are filling	❑ Extend recharge lines to near bottom of pits with anti-siphon vents
Lift stations	• Agitation during sump tank filling and drawdown	❑ Sump tank covers
Outside drain collection or junction boxes	• Agitation during wastewater conveyance	❑ Box covers
End of drainpipes at lagoon	• Agitation during wastewater conveyance	❑ Extend discharge point of pipes underneath lagoon liquid level
Lagoon surfaces	• Volatile gas emissions • Biological mixing • Agitation	❑ Proper lagoon liquid capacity ❑ Correct lagoon startup procedures ❑ Minimum surface area-to-volume ratio ❑ Minimum agitation when pumping ❑ Establish vegetative buffer zones ❑ Mechanical aeration ❑ Proven biological additives

Swine Farm Waste Management Odor Control Checklist

Source	**Cause**	BMPs to Minimize Odor
Irrigation sprinkler nozzles	• High pressure agitation • Wind drift	❑ Irrigate on dry days with little or no wind ❑ Minimum recommended operating pressure ❑ Pump intake near lagoon liquid surface ❑ Pump from second-stage lagoon
Storage tank or basin surface	• Partial microbial decomposition • Mixing while filling • Agitation when emptying	❑ Bottom or midlevel loading ❑ Tank covers ❑ Basin surface mats of solids ❑ Proven biological additives or oxidants
Settling basin surface	• Partial microbial decomposition • Mixing while filling • Agitation when emptying	❑ Extend drainpipe outlets underneath liquid level ❑ Remove settled solids regularly
Manure, slurry, or sludge spreader outlets	• Agitation when spreading • Volatile gas emissions	❑ Soil injection of slurry/sludges ❑ Wash residual manure from spreader after use ❑ Proven biological additives or oxidants
Uncovered manure, slurry, or sludge on field surfaces	• Volatile gas emissions while drying	❑ Soil injection of slurry/sludges ❑ Soil incorporation within 48 hours ❑ Spread in thin uniform layers for rapid drying ❑ Proven biological additives or oxidants
Dead animals	• Carcass decomposition	❑ Proper disposition of carcasses ❑ Complete covering of carcasses in burial pits
Incinerators	• Incomplete combustion	❑ Secondary stack burners
Standing water around facilities	• Improper drainage • Microbial decomposition of organic matter	❑ Grade and landscape such that water drains away from facilities
Manure tracked onto public roads from farm access	• Poorly maintained access roads	❑ Farm access road maintenance

Attachment 2
Poultry Farm Waste Management Odor Control Checklist

Source	**Cause**	BMPs to Minimize Odor
Farmstead	• Poultry production	❑ Vegetative or wooded buffers ❑ Recommended best management practices
Floor surfaces (walk aisles)	• Wet dirty surfaces	❑ Scrape manure, dust, feathers into collection alleys ❑ Splash boards along upper ends of collection alleys ❑ Proper ventilation
Cage manure dropping boards	• Manure-covered surfaces	❑ Scrape manure into collection alleys
Manure collection alleys	• Partial microbial decomposition	❑ Frequent manure removal by flush or scrape ❑ Frequent checks and maintenance on waterers and water pipes
Ventilation exhaust fans	• Volatile gases • Dust	❑ Fan maintenance ❑ Efficient air movement ❑ Vegetative screens
Indoor surfaces	• Dust	❑ Vacuum or washdown between flocks
Manure conveyors	• Partial microbial decomposition	❑ Keep mechanical equipment in good repair ❑ Remove manure accumulations promptly
Storage tank or basin surface	• Partial microbial decomposition • Mixing while filling • Agitation when emptying	❑ Bottom or midlevel loading ❑ Tank covers ❑ Basin surface mats of solids ❑ Proven biological additives or oxidants
Manure slurry or sludge spreader outlets	• Agitation when spreading • Volatile gas emissions	❑ Soil injection of slurry/sludges ❑ Wash residual manure from spreader after use ❑ Proven biological additives or oxidants
Uncovered manure slurry or sludge on field surfaces	• Volatile gas emissions while drying	❑ Soil injection of slurry/sludges ❑ Soil incorporation within 48 hours ❑ Establish vegetative buffer zones
Outside drain collection or junction boxes	• Agitation during wastewater conveyance	❑ Box covers
Lift stations	• Agitation during sump tank filling and drawdown	❑ Sump tank covers
End of drainpipes at lagoon	• Agitation during wastewater conveyance	❑ Extend discharge point of pipes underneath lagoon liquid level
Lagoon surfaces	• Volatile gas emissions • Biological mixing • Agitation	❑ Proper lagoon liquid capacity ❑ Correct lagoon startup procedures ❑ Minimum surface area-to-volume ratio ❑ Minimum agitation while pumping ❑ Mechanical aeration ❑ Proven biological additives ❑ Establish vegetative buffer zones

Poultry Farm Waste Management Odor Control Checklist

Source	**Cause**	BMPs to Minimize Odor
Irrigation sprinkler nozzles	• High pressure agitation • Wind drift	❑ Irrigate on dry days with little or no wind ❑ Minimum recommended operating procedure ❑ Pump intake near lagoon liquid surface ❑ Pump from second-stage lagoon
Dead bird disposal pits	• Carcass decomposition	❑ Complete covering of carcasses in burial pits ❑ Proper operation of composter/incinerator ❑ Disposal pit covers tight fitting
Standing water around facilities	• Improper drainage • Microbial decomposition of organic matter	❑ Grade and landscape such that water drains away from facilities
Mud tracked onto public roads from farm access	• Poorly maintained access roads	❑ Farm access road maintenance

Attachment 3
Dairy Farm Waste Management Odor Control Checklist

Source	**Cause**	BMPs to Minimize Odor
Farmstead	• Dairy production	❑ Vegetative or wooded buffers ❑ Recommended best management practices
Paved lots or barn alley surfaces	• Wet manure-covered surfaces	❑ Scrape or flush daily ❑ Promote drying with proper ventilation ❑ Routine checks and maintenance on waterers, hydrants, pipes, stock tanks
Bedded areas	• Urine • Partial microbial decomposition	❑ Promote drying with proper ventilation ❑ Replace wet or manure-covered bedding
Manure dry stacks	• Partial microbial decomposition	❑ Provide liquid drainage for stored manure
Storage tank or basin surface	• Partial microbial decomposition • Mixing while filling • Agitation when emptying	❑ Bottom or mid-level loading ❑ Tank covers ❑ Basin surface mats of solids ❑ Minimize lot runoff and liquid additions ❑ Agitate only prior to manure removal ❑ Proven biological additives or oxidants
Settling basin surfaces	• Partial microbial decomposition • Mixing while filling • Agitation when emptying	❑ Liquid drainage from settled solids ❑ Remove solids regularly
Manure, slurry, or sludge spreader outlets	• Agitation when spreading • Volatile gas emissions	❑ Soil injection of slurry/sludges ❑ Wash residual manure from spreader after use ❑ Proven biological additives or oxidants
Uncovered manure, slurry, or sludge on field surfaces	• Volatile gas emissions while drying	❑ Soil injection of slurry/sludges ❑ Soil incorporation within 48 hours ❑ Spread in thin uniform layers for rapid drying ❑ Establish vegetative buffer zones ❑ Proven biological additives or oxidants
Flush tanks	• Agitation of recycled lagoon liquid while tanks are filling	❑ Flush tank covers ❑ Extend fill lines to near bottom of tanks with anti-siphon vents
Outside drain collection or junction boxes	• Agitation during wastewater conveyance	❑ Box covers
Lift stations	• Agitation during sump tank filling and drawdown	❑ Sump tank covers
End of drainpipes at lagoon	• Agitation during wastewater conveyance	❑ Extend discharge point of pipes underneath lagoon liquid level
Lagoon surfaces	• Volatile gas emission • Biological mixing • Agitation	❑ Proper lagoon liquid capacity ❑ Correct lagoon startup procedures ❑ Minimum surface area-to-volume ratio ❑ Minimum agitation when pumping ❑ Establish vegetative buffer zones ❑ Mechanical aeration ❑ Proven biological additives

Dairy Farm Waste Management Odor Control Checklist

Source	**Cause**	BMPs to Minimize Odor
Irrigation sprinkler nozzles	• High pressure agitation • Wind drift	❑ Irrigate on dry days with little or no wind ❑ Minimum recommended operating procedure ❑ Pump intake near lagoon liquid surface ❑ Pump from second-stage lagoon ❑ Flush residual manure from pipes at end of slurry/sludge pumpings
Dead animals	• Carcass decomposition	❑ Proper disposition of carcasses
Standing water around facilities	• Improper drainage • Microbial decomposition of organic matter	❑ Grade and landscape such that water drains away from facilities
Mud tracked onto public roads from farm access	• Poorly maintained access roads	❑ Farm access road maintenance

Attachment 4
Procedure for Obtaining Animal Waste Permits

This is a step-by-step procedure in obtaining permits from the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control (DEQ-OPC), Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH), and the State Department of Health (SDH) for animal waste treatment facilities for dairy, swine, and poultry.

1. **Landowner** requests assistance from the local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Field Office.

2. **NRCS field office** reviews site feasibility with the landowner checking soils, facility layout, and siting criteria and assists the landowner with development of the OPC Site Inspection Request Form (see Attachment 5) and the Work Sheet for Animal Waste Lagoons. For poultry composters, the field office will check soils and facility layout. A quad map and/or aerial photograph showing unit layout will be developed by the field office to be included in the Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP). Unit layout will consist of setting stakes or flags to establish outer limits of the units. MDEQ will use this information during their site investigation.

3. **NRCS field engineers** will develop the WMP with assistance from the field office in accordance with Part MS521 of the National Engineering Manual (NEM) and Appendix 13E of the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook. The CNMP will consist of: 1) a county road map or quad map showing location of units, 2) table of contents, 3) site plan to determine acres disturbed by construction activities including access roads and a construction notice of intent if needed, 4) narrative report, 5) waste utilization work sheet, 6) soils investigation report, 7) aerial photo showing property lines, facility location, and location and landuse of spray fields, 8) soils legend, 9) "Management Guidelines for Land Application of Animal Wastes" and any other pertinent data. Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) require a pollution prevention plan. Each plan will be discussed in detail with the landowner prior to the landowner forwarding to OPC.

4. **Landowner** shall mail the WMP to the OPC in Jackson. (See Attachment 6). An original request for Site Inspection will be mailed to the OPC Jackson Office who will forward copies to the regional office indicated on the back of the site inspection form. A landowner having a dairy waste facility shall also send a copy of the WMP to the local Health Department Environmentalist and to the State Department of Health for their review.

5. **OPC** reviews the application and shall notify the landowner, NRCS Field Office and SDH of Permit Board approval. No construction layout will be done by NRCS until approval is granted. For poultry composters, MBAH will review the design and grant approval.

6. **NRCS** inspects completed construction and provides the landowner with letter certifying that the animal waste treatment facility meets plans and specifications. (See Attachment 7).

7. **Landowner** signs, dates, and forwards acceptance letter to OPC in Jackson. This completes the permit process.

Attachment 5

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF POLLUTION CONTROL

REQUEST FOR INSPECTION OF SITE FOR PROPOSED WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
ANIMAL WASTE

Location

County _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____

Distance and direction from nearest town _____

_____

PROJECT INFORMATION

Owner of facility _____

Mailing address _____

Phone no. _____

Operator of facility (if different from owner) _____

( ) Private Engineer ( ) Natural Resources Conservation Service ( ) Other

Address* _____

Phone no. * _____

*If designed by NRCS, give field office address and phone no.

type animals: ( ) poultry ( ) swine ( ) dairy ( ) beef

Waste management system will serve ( ) new facility ( ) existing facility.

Waste management components: ( ) anaerobic lagoon ( ) aerobic lagoon
( ) storage pond ( ) storage structure ( ) land application ( ) Other _____

Buffer zones: List names of owners of property closer than 300 ft. (150 ft. for poultry) from the proposed facility. _____

_____

List names of owners of occupied dwellings closer than 1,000 ft. (600 ft. for poultry) from the proposed facility. _____

_____

Notarized letters of “no objections” from above listed persons
( ) are attached ( ) will be forwarded later.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

Instructions

Mississippi law prohibits construction of a waste management system without the approval of the Mississippi Environmental Quality (MEQ) Permit Board. In order to get this approval, any person proposing a waste management system must first request a site inspection by filling in the information on the other side of this sheet and mailing it to the appropriate Office of Pollution Control Regional Office. Mailing addresses for regional offices are as follows:

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Pollution Control

North Regional Office	Central Regional Office	South Regional Office
2142 Jackson Ave. West	Route 10, Box 296	3504 Halstead Road
Oxford, MS 38655	Jackson, MS 39208	Ocean Springs, MS 39564

Counties and their respective regional offices, i.e., North (N), Central (C), or South (S) are indicated below:

Adams	C	Grenada	N	Lincoln	C	Sharkey	C
Alcorn	N	Hancock	S	Lowndes	N	Simpson	C
Amite	C	Harrison	S	Madison	C	Smith	C
Attala	C	Hinds	C	Marion	S	Stone	S
Benton	N	Holmes	C	Marshall	N	Sunflower	N
Bolivar	N	Humphreys	C	Monroe	N	Tallahatchie	N
Calhoun	N	Issaquena	C	Montgomery	N	Tate	N
Carroll	N	Itawamba	N	Neshoba	C	Tippah	N
Chickasaw	N	Jackson	S	Newton	C	Tishomingo	N
Choctaw	N	Jasper	C	Noxubee	C	Tunica	N
Claiborne	C	Jefferson	C	Oktibbeha	N	Union	N
Clarke	C	Jeff Davis	S	Panola	N	Walthall	S
Clay	N	Jones	S	Pearl River	S	Warren	C
Coahoma	N	Kemper	C	Perry	S	Washington	N
Copiah	C	Lafayette	N	Pike	C	Wayne	S
Covington	S	Lamar	S	Pontotoc	N	Webster	N
DeSoto	N	Lauderdale	C	Prentiss	N	Wilkinson	C
Forrest	S	Lawrence	S	Quitman	N	Winston	C
Franklin	C	Leake	C	Rankin	C	Yalobusha	N
George	S	Lee	N	Scott	C	Yazoo	C
Greene	S	Leflore	N				

The MEQ Permit Board requires that animal waste management facilities be located minimum distances of 300 ft. from all adjacent property lines and 1000 ft. from any occupied dwelling other than the applicant's. The Permit Board will waive these requirements if the applicant submits notarized letters of no objections from all affected parties. Overflow from a waste treatment lagoon or storage pond is allowed for storms larger than a 25-year-24-hour event, but must flow into state waters before leaving the applicant's property.

In addition to submittal of this form, the MEQ Permit Board requires that you send plans and specifications for your waste management system to its state office for technical review and approval. Mail plans and specifications to Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control, Industrial Wastewater Branch, P. O. Box 10385, Jackson, Mississippi 39289-0385.

Attachment 6
Example Letter for Landowner to MDEQ

Dear

In response to your request, we have developed the attached waste management plan for your facility. This plan is based on your requirements, state regulations, and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) standards and specifications.

State law requires that you obtain approval from the Mississippi Environmental Quality (MEQ) Permit Board to operate this waste management system. Dairies must also get approval from the Mississippi State Department of Health. The NRCS cannot provide you engineering assistance for construction of this system until you receive written permission from MEQ Permit Board and from State Department of Health to start construction.

In order to receive MEQ Permit Board approval, you must submit one copy of the attached waste management plan to Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control, Environmental Permits Division, P. O. Box 10385, Jackson, Mississippi 39289-0385. They will review the plan and the results of a site inspection of your facility and then advise you if they concur with construction or if additional information is needed.

To receive State Department of Health approval, send one copy of the plan to the Mississippi State Department of Health, Milk Sanitation Branch, P. O. Box 1700, Jackson, Mississippi 39205. Send a second copy of the plan to your local Department of Health milk sanitarian.

This letter will serve as your submittal letter. Please sign and date on the lines provided below and forward to appropriate agencies. If you have any questions or if we can be of assistance, please let us know. If the regulatory agencies have any technical questions about the plan, we will be glad to help you respond to those questions.

Sincerely,

District Conservationist

Attachment

SUBMITTAL OF WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN TO OBTAIN ANIMAL WASTE OPERATING PERMIT

_____ _____
Landowner/Operator Date

Attachment 7
Example Letter for Completion of Project

Re: Permit No. _____
_____ County, MS

Dear

We have inspected your animal waste management system and certify it to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications developed by NRCS and approved under the above referenced permit issued by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

This letter will serve as your endorsement and notification to DEQ that construction of your facility is complete. Please sign and date on the lines provided below and forward this letter to:

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Permits Division
Office of Pollution Control
P. O. Box 10385
Jackson, MS 39289-0385

Please let me know if you have questions or need assistance.

Sincerely,

District Conservationist

cc:
Kim Harris, Asst. State Conservation Engineer, NRCS, Jackson, MS

ENDORSEMENT TO CERTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTED ANIMAL WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, PERMIT NO. _____.

_____ _____
Landowner/Operator Date