

AMENDMENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WASTE

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 591



AMENDMENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WASTE

Amendments for the treatment of agricultural waste is the use of chemical or biological additives to alter the characteristics of the waste stream.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

The purpose of the practice is to change the characteristic of the waste stream to facilitate waste handling and improve or protect air or water resources or animal health. The additives covered by this practice are commonly used for phosphorus binding, ammonia suppression, odor control, and solids separation enhancement. This practice does not include amendments added to animal feed (see Feed Management, practice code 592).

The amendments are to be used in the implementation of a planned waste management system. The use of amendments can have an ancillary production benefits for crops and livestock.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

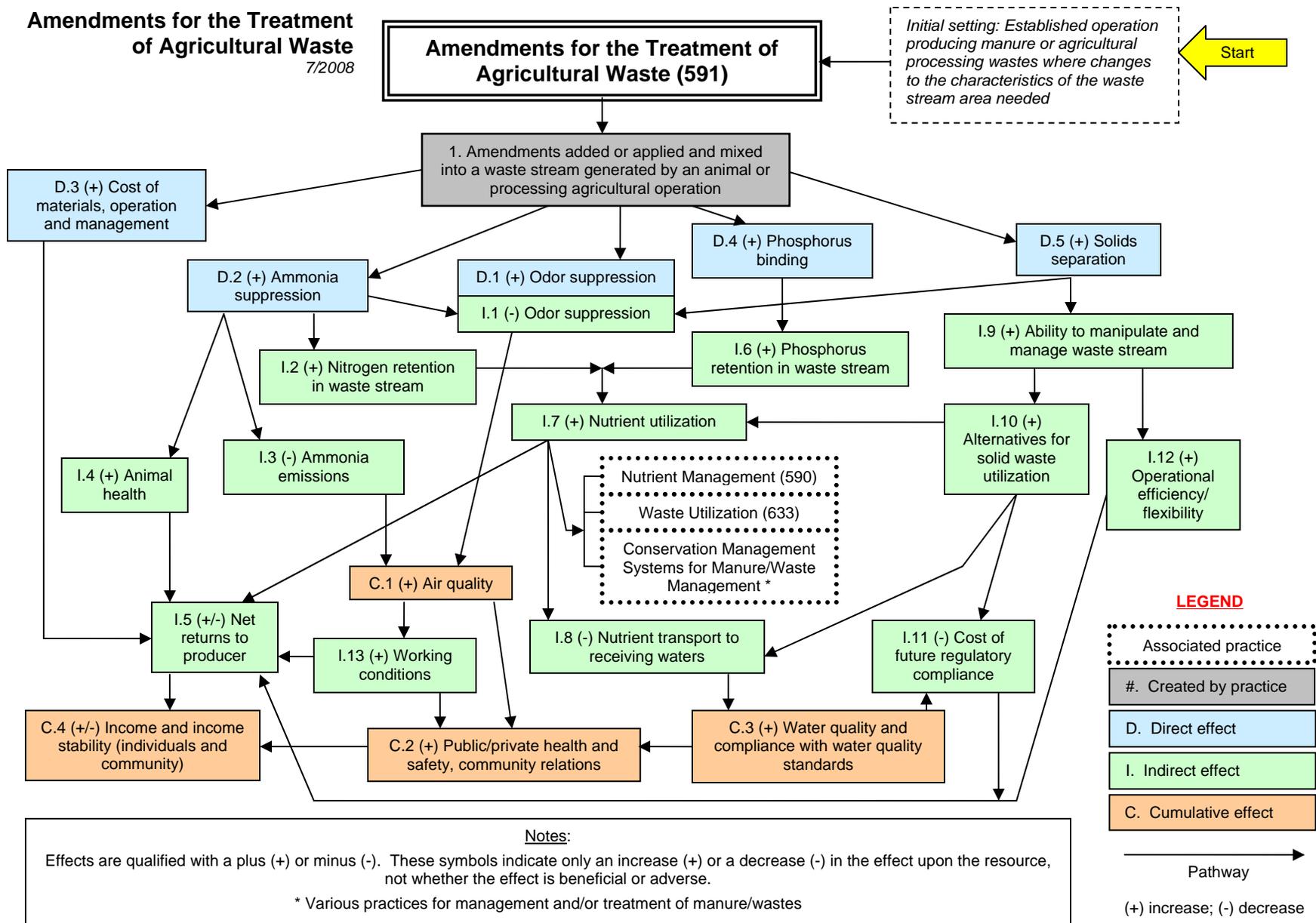
Amendments for the Treatment of Agricultural Waste is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with the following practices: Agrichemical Handling Facility (309)

- Waste Transfer (634)
- Nutrient Management (590)
- Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632)
- Waste Storage Facility (313)
- Waste Treatment (629)
- Waste Treatment Lagoon (359)

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 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.

Amendments for the Treatment of Agricultural Waste
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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.