Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National

Composting Facility

A structure or device to contain and facilitate the controlled aerobic decomposition of manure or other organic material by microorganisms into a biologically stable organic material that is suitable for use as a soil amendment.

Code: 317 Units: no.

Typ

picai	Land	use:	FS

Effect	Rationale	rypicai Landuse. FS
0	Not Applicable	
0	Not Applicable	
		0 Not Applicable

Pesticides in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable	
Nutrients in Surface water	2	Facility will properly treat manure or other agricultural by-products into a stable material. The nutrients are slowly available and less susceptible to losses from runoff or leaching.	
Nutrients in Groundwater		The action will properly treat manure and organic waste that was once mishandled. Degree of impact depends on conditions before installation.	
Salts in Surface Water		Not Applicable	
Salts in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable	
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-soli	2	Facility will properly treat manure solids and organic waste reducing pathogens.	
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic		Composting kills pathogens.	
Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	0	Not Applicable	
Elevated Water Temperature	0	Not Applicable	
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transport	0	Not Applicable	
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transport	0	Not Applicable	
Air Quality Impacts Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	1	Proper composting can reduce ammonia and PM emissions.	
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	1	Proper composting can reduce emissions of VOCs by converting them to CO2.	
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	1	Proper composting will increase CO2 emissions, but decrease the potential for methane and nitrous oxide production.	
Objectionable Odors	3	Proper composting can reduce emissions of odorous compounds.	
<u>Degraded Plant Condition</u> Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	0	Not Applicable	
Inadequate Structure and Composition	0	Not Applicable	
Excessive Plant Pest Pressure	1	Heat in the composting process normally destroys weed seeds.	
Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation	0	Not Applicable	
<u>Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat</u> Inadequate Habitat - Food	0	Not Applicable	

Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	0	Not Applicable		
Inadequate Habitat - Water	0	Not Applicable		
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	0	Not Applicable		
<u>Livestock Production Limitation</u> Inadequate Feed and Forage	0	Not Applicable		
Inadequate Shelter	0	Not Applicable		
Inadequate Water	0	Not Applicable		
Inefficient Energy Use Equipment and Facilities	1	By-products from this practice can be used in I	ieu of fossil fuels	
Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	2	Reduce volume/weight for material transport.		
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		<u> </u>	CPPE Practice Effects:	0 No Effect
		5	Substantial Improvement	-1 Slight Worsening
		4	Moderate to Substantial Improvement	-2 Slight to Moderate Worsening
			Moderate Improvement	-3 Moderate Worsening
			Slight to Moderate Improvement	-4 Moderate to Substantial Worsening
		1	Slight Improvement	-5 Substantial Worsening