

WASTE UTILIZATION

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 633



WASTE UTILIZATION

Waste utilization is applying agricultural waste, such as manure or wastewater or other waste on the land in an environmentally acceptable manner while maintaining or improving the natural resources.

- Provide fertility for food and fiber production
- Improve soil tilth and fertility
- Reduce erosion
- Protect water and other natural resources

PRACTICE INFORMATION

This practice may be used on any land suitable for application of waste as a fertilizer. This includes waste from barnyards, feedlots, dairy operations, and other agriculture sources. The waste material may also come from municipal treatment plants and food processing plants.

The purposes of applying this practice include the following:

- Provide safe disposal of waste material

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

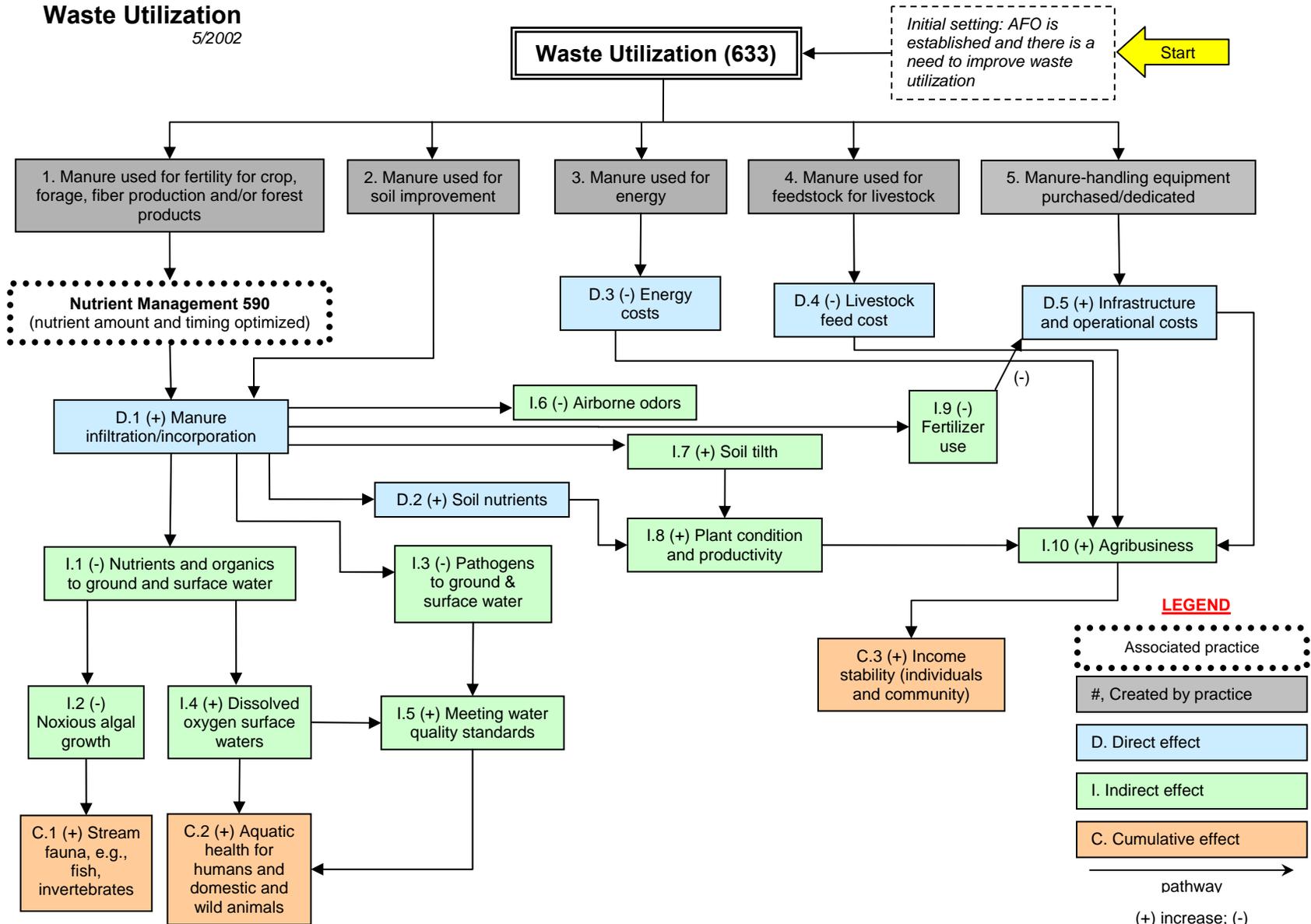
Waste Utilization is commonly used as part of a waste management system with practices such as Nutrient Management (590), Waste Treatment (629), Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Treatment Lagoon (359), and Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632).

For more information, refer to the practice standard in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and design criteria.

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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5/2002



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.