



## Conservation Practice Overview

October 2017

### CPS Waste Treatment Lagoon (Code 359)

A waste treatment lagoon is an impoundment made by excavation or earth fill to provide storage for biological treatment of animal or other agriculture waste.

#### Practice Information

The purpose of this practice is to store and biologically treat organic waste, reduce pollution, and protect water quality.



The three general types of waste treatment lagoons are—

- Anaerobic.—Require less surface area than naturally aerobic lagoons, but may give off offensive odors.
- Naturally Aerobic.—Require more surface area, but are relatively odor free.
- Mechanically Aerated.—Comparable in size to anaerobic lagoons, but require energy for aeration.

Waste treatment lagoons are located as near the source of waste as possible but as far from human dwellings as possible. The location should also be where prevailing winds will carry odors away from residences and public areas.

To improve efficiency and reduce sludge buildup, solids should be removed from the waste before it enters the lagoon. A solids trap or separator should be installed between the waste source and the lagoon.

Operation and maintenance requirements will include periodic inspections with prompt repair or replacement of damaged components. The waste will be removed from the lagoon and utilized at locations, times, rates, and volume in accordance with the overall waste management system plan.

#### Common Associated Practices

Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) Waste Treatment Lagoon (Code 359) is commonly applied with CPSs such as Waste Separation Facility (Code 632), Waste Recycling (Code 633), and Nutrient Management (Code 590).

For further information, contact your local NRCS field office.