

AGRICHEMICAL HANDLING FACILITY

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 309



AGRICHEMICAL HANDLING FACILITY

An agrichemical handling facility is a structure with an impervious surface that provides an environmentally safe area for storing, mixing, loading, and cleaning up on-farm agrichemicals and equipment.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

An agrichemical handling facility provides for the containment and isolation of spillage from on-farm agrichemical mixing, loading, unloading, and rinsing operations in order to minimize pollution of, or harm to the soil, water, air, plant, or animal resources, as well as to humans.

Design criteria for this practice include site location, design storage volume, storage period, safety features, emptying facilities, and fabricated structure criteria.

An operation and maintenance plan is developed to specify requirements for facility inspection, proper disposal of rinsate, exterior washwater, accumulated sediment, and spillage wastewater in accordance with pesticide labeling requirements.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

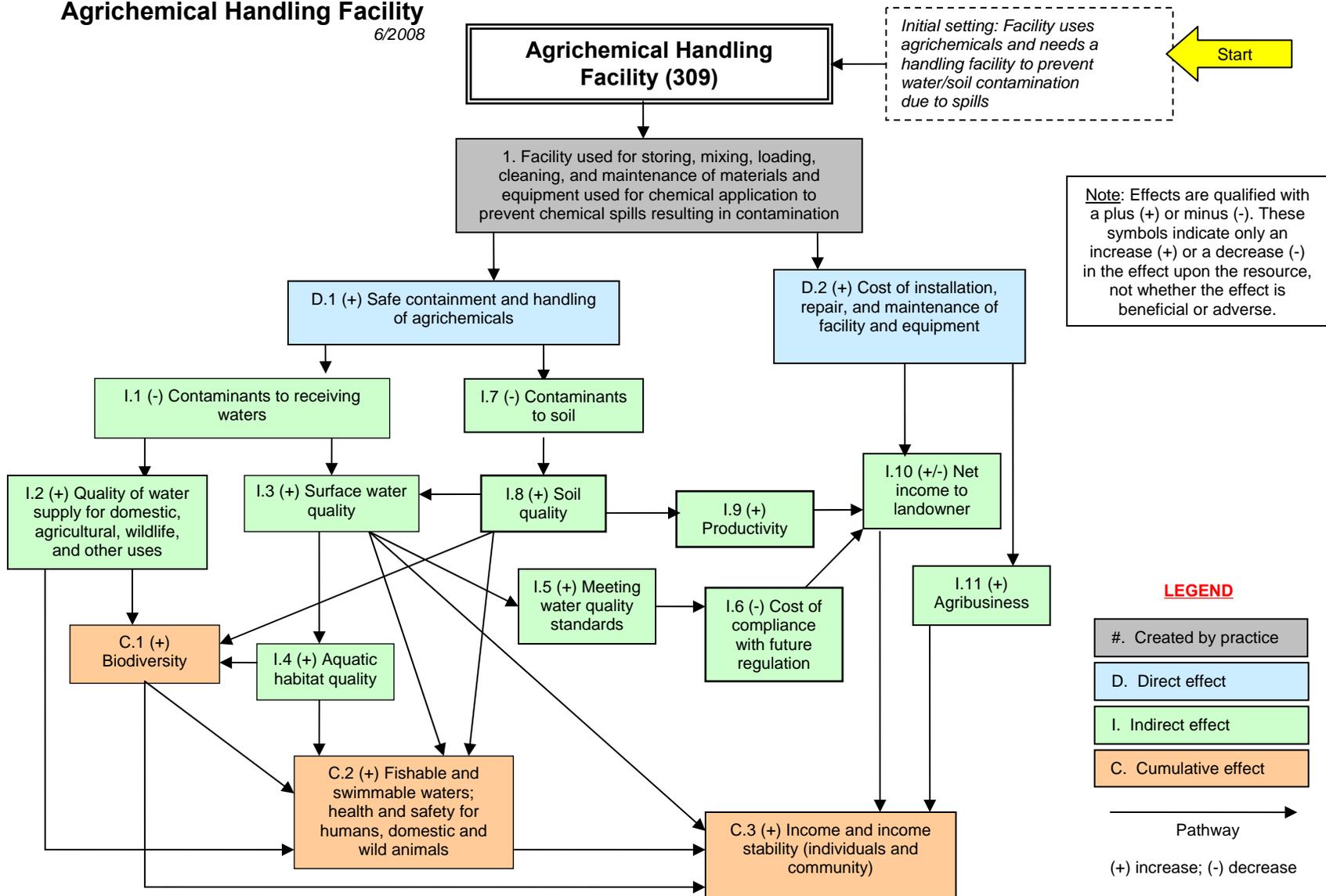
Agrichemical Handling Facility is commonly applied as part of a Conservation Management System with practices such as Nutrient Management (590) and Pest Management (595).

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated practice 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.

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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.