

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Land and Materials Administration • Resource Management Program
1800 Washington Boulevard • Suite 610 • Baltimore Maryland 21230-1719
410-537-3314 • 800-633-6101 x3314 • www.mde.maryland.gov

NOTICE OF INTENT

General Discharge Permit for Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) (19AF, MDG01) Land and Materials Administration – Resource Management Program Issued Pursuant to Title 9, Environment Article, *Annotated Code of Maryland*, and Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.08.04

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the person identified in this form intends to operate under and comply with all terms and conditions of the State/NPDES General Discharge Permit for AFOs (AFO Permit). The discharge of animal waste, including manure, poultry litter, and process wastewater to waters of the State is prohibited unless an AFO has been registered under the AFO Permit by the Maryland Department of the Environment ("MDE"). A person shall hold a CAFO discharge permit issued by MDE before beginning construction on any part of a new CAFO.

Please submit this completed NOI Form to the following address:

Maryland Department of the Environment
Land and Materials Administration/AFO Division
1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 610
Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719

General Information

AI Number: 145326

1. LEGAL Name of Applicant (must match name on required plan):

Jeffrey Pettitt

2. AFO Type (circle one): CAFO / MAFO

3. Applying for (check one):
 New Coverage *see column 'A' in Question 4*
 Continuation of Coverage (renewal) *see column 'B' in Question 4*
 Modification of 19AF Coverage *see column 'C' in Question 4*

4. Reason for NOI (please fill out corresponding column):

| A. New Coverage | B. Continuation of Coverage (renewal) | C. Modification of 19AF Coverage |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New owner/operator <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed operation (NO construction may begin until permit coverage is obtained) • Date of anticipated start of AFO operation: _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No changes in operation <input type="checkbox"/> There has been a change in one or more of the following (please indicate): <input type="checkbox"/> Size or number of houses <input type="checkbox"/> Animal number, resulting in change of size category <input type="checkbox"/> CAFO to MAFO, MAFO to CAFO <input type="checkbox"/> No-Land to Land, Land to No-Land <input type="checkbox"/> Conventional operation to Organic | <input type="checkbox"/> Expanding <input type="checkbox"/> Change in animal number, resulting in change of size category <input type="checkbox"/> Change from CAFO to MAFO <input type="checkbox"/> Change from MAFO to CAFO <input type="checkbox"/> Change from no-land to land <input type="checkbox"/> Change from land to no-land <input type="checkbox"/> Change from conventional to organic operation |

Applicant (Owner/Operator Information)

5. Mailing Address of Applicant: 11505 Lynch Rd
 City: Worton State: MD Zip Code: 21678

6. Telephone Number(s) of Applicant: (Home) [REDACTED]
 (Cell) [REDACTED]

7. Email of Applicant: [REDACTED]

Farm Information

Please attach a topographic map including the production area as well as the land application area (if applicable)

8. Farm Name: Same as Legal Name
 Other (please specify): The Rusty Rooster Farm LLC

9. Farm Address: 11505 Lynch Rd.
 City: Worton County: Kent Zip Code: 21678

10. Watershed/Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) (12-digit): 02-13-05-09-0415

11. Latitude/Longitude of Production Area (Deg/Min/Sec): 76° 03' 04" 39° 17' 51"

12. Animal Information:

| A. Animal Type(s) <small>(from AFO size chart)</small> | B. Maximum Number of Animals at any given time <small>(For poultry, please indicate bird type and number per flock)</small> | C. Operation Size <small>(consult AFO size chart)</small> | D. Animal Confinement Type <small>(e.g. house, feedlot, barn, milking parlor, pen)</small> |
|---|--|--|---|
| <u>chicken-dry</u> | <u>216,000</u> | <u>large</u> | <u>house</u> |
| | | | |
| | | | |

**For poultry only (13-16):*

13. *Number of poultry houses: 6

14. *Combined square footage of all poultry houses: 226800

15. *Date(s) poultry houses constructed: 2016

16. *Integrator (check one):

- Allen-Harim Mountaire
 Amick Perdue
 Coleman Tyson
 Other (please specify): _____

Contact Information:

Phone No.: _____
 Address: _____

Manure/Mortality Management

17. Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater generated annually: 1575 circle one: (tons / lbs / gallons)

18. Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater transported offsite annually: 1575 circle one: (tons / lbs / gallons)

19. **Total number of acres controlled by applicant available for land application of manure/litter/process wastewater: Owned: 0 Leased: 0

**40 CFR Parts 122.23(b)(3) and 412.2(e) define "land application area" as all land under the control of the AFO owner/operator, whether by ownership, lease, or agreement, to which manure, litter or process wastewater is or may be applied.

20. Manure Storage (please list individually):

| A. Type (e.g. shed, lagoon, pit) | B. Capacity (ft ³ , gal) | C. Solid/Liquid |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Shed | 26,400 cuft | Solid |
| Shed | 26,400 cuft | Solid |
| | | |
| | | |

21. Mortality Management Method:

- Compost Incinerate
 Freeze Other (please specify): _____
 Render

Environmental Justice (EJ) Score

The EJ Score is an overall evaluation of an area's environment and existing environmental justice indicators including pollution burden exposure, pollution burden environmental effects, sensitive populations, and socioeconomic factors. Provide the EJ Score resulting from the use of a Maryland EJ tool for the census tract where an applicant is seeking a permit. The EJ Score can be generated using MDE's EJ Screening Tool at: <https://mdewin64.mde.state.md.us/EJ/>.

22. EJ Score:

CAFOs Only - Fees

Once a completed NOI is received by MDE and processed, MDE will invoice the applicant for any permit fees owed pursuant to COMAR 26.08.04.09-1.

Required Plan

CAFO permit application requirements at 40 CFR §122.21(i)(1)(x) specify that applications for coverage (including NOIs) must include nutrient management plans (NMPs) that at a minimum satisfy the requirements specified in 40 §122.42(e). Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs), as defined in the General Discharge Permit for Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) (19AF, MDG01), satisfy these requirements. An application will not be processed until a completed NOI form and a current CNMP are received. A CNMP must be developed by a certified and licensed plan writer, and in addition to the federal requirements, must satisfy the nutrient management requirements in COMAR 15.20.07 and 15.20.08.

Certification

By signing this form, I the applicant or duly authorized representative, do solemnly affirm under the penalties of perjury that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I hereby authorize the representatives of MDE to have access to the AFO and associated lots/facilities (farms) for inspection and to records relating to this application at any reasonable time. I acknowledge that depending on the type of permit applied for, other permits or approvals may be required. The personal information requested on this form is intended to be used in processing your NOI. This Notice is provided pursuant to Title 4 of the General Provisions Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. Your NOI may not be processed if you fail to provide all requested information. You have the right to inspect, amend, or correct this form. MDE is a public agency and subject to the Maryland Public Information Act (Md. Code Ann., Gen. Prov. §§ 4-101, et seq.). This form may be made available on the Internet via MDE's website and is subject to inspection or copying, in whole or in part, by the public and other governmental agencies, if not otherwise protected by federal or State law.

Jeffrey S Pettitt
Signature of Applicant / duly authorized representative

2/17/25
Date

Jeffrey S Pettitt
Printed Name of Applicant / duly authorized representative

owner
Title

AFO Size Chart

| Animal Type | Circumstances under which Animal Feeding Operations Require Permit Coverage | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | CAFO or MAFO Registration Required | CAFO/MAFO Registration Required under Certain Circumstances | Registration Needed Only if Designated |
| | Large | Medium | Small |
| Cattle (includes heifers) | 1000 or more animals | 300—999 animals | less than 300 animals |
| Dairy cattle | 700 or more animals | 200—699 animals | less than 200 animals |
| Horses | 500 or more animals | 150—499 animals | less than 150 animals |
| Veal | 1000 or more animals | 300—999 animals | less than 300 animals |
| Swine ≥ 55 pounds | 2500 or more animals | 750—2499 animals | less than 750 animals |
| Swine < 55 pounds | 10,000 or more animals | 3,000—9,999 animals | less than 3,000 animals |
| Sheep and lambs | 10,000 or more animals | 3,000—9,999 animals | less than 3,000 animals |
| Ducks with liquid manure handling ⁺ | 5,000 or more animals | 1,500—4,999 animals | less than 1,500 animals |
| Chickens with liquid manure handling | 30,000 or more animals | 9,000—29,999 animals | less than 9,000 animals |
| Ducks with dry manure handling | 30,000 or more animals | 10,000—29,999 animals | less than 10,000 animals |
| Laying hens with dry manure handling | 82,000 or more animals | 25,000—81,999 animals | less than 25,000 animals |
| Chickens (other than laying hens) with dry manure handling | 125,000 or more animals or greater than or equal to total house size of 100,000 ft ² | 37,500—124,999 animals and less than total house size of 100,000 ft ² | less than 37,500 animals |
| Turkeys | 55,000 or more animals | 16,500—54,999 animals | less than 16,500 animals |

⁺A separate discharge permit is required for large category duck CAFOs

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

**Rusty Rooster Farm
Jeffrey Pettitt**



LOCATION ADDRESS
**11505 Lynch Road
Worton, Maryland 21678**

MAILING ADDRESS
**11505 Lynch Road
Worton, Maryland 21678**

PREPARED BY

**Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District
211 East Water Street
Centreville, MD 21617**

**Plan Date:
February 2025**

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Rusty Rooster Farm

Jeffrey Pettitt

11505 Lynch Road

Worton, Maryland 21678

MAILING ADDRESS

11505 Lynch Road

Worton, Maryland 21678

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE



**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Office of Resource Conservation**

AND THE



Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District

211 East Water Street

Centreville, MD 21617

Prepared by: Katie Starr

Plan Date: February 2025

Poultry - Organic Operation (Land Plan)

Maryland Animal Feeding Operation (MAFO) M.D.E. Agency Interest # **145326**

SECTION 1: CNMP Purpose and Agreement


The Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is an important part of the conservation management system (CMS) for your Animal Feeding Operation (AFO). This CNMP documents the planning decisions and operation and maintenance for the AFO. This plan has been prepared in accordance with NRCS standards and specifications for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan 102.

This CNMP is valid as long as there are no major changes to the operation. A plan revision will be needed when the numbers of animals deviates by 10% from the planned amount or when the operation changes from one type of livestock to another. Annual revisions will be necessary for the nutrient management system in order to account for crop changes and soil sample result changes.

This CNMP was developed paying special attention to the USEPA's required nine minimum practices for water quality protection. This plan when implemented by Jeffrey Pettitt will ensure clean runoff is diverted from manure storage and production areas and livestock are prevented from making direct contact with waters.

Owner/Operator

As the owner/operator of this CNMP, I, as the decision-maker, I have been involved in the planning process and agree that the items/practices listed in each element of the CNMP are needed. I understand that I am responsible for keeping all necessary records associated with the implementation of this CNMP. It is my intent to implement/accomplish this CNMP in a timely manner as described in the plan.


Jeffrey Pettitt

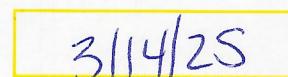

Date

Certified Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) Planner

As an approved Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) Planner, I certify that I have reviewed the Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan and that the elements of the documents are technically compatible, reasonable and can be implemented.



Katie Starr
NRCS Planner Certification # 167
Nutrient Management Certification # 2053


Date

Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District

As the Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District Manager, I certify that I have reviewed this CNMP and concur that the plan meets the Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District's conservation goals.



Anthony Riggi


Date

SECTION 2: Farmstead (Production Area)

This element addresses the components and activities associated with the production facility, feedlot or animal loafing facilities, manure and wastewater storage and treatment structures and areas, animal mortality facilities, feed and other raw material storage areas, and any areas used to facilitate transfer of manure and wastewater.

Farm Locations

| Farm Name | Owner | Tax Account ID | Farm # | Tract # | Account ID Acres | Watershed |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Rusty Rooster Farm | Karen and Jeffrey Pettitt | [REDACTED] | 2049 | 1747 | 323 | 02-13-05-09-0415 |

Description of Operation / Additional Information

Rusty Rooster Farm is an existing well-maintained and well-vegetated organic poultry operation located in Kent County, Maryland. The operation consists of six poultry houses with a total capacity of 216,000 birds per flock and 5.5 flocks per year. The total acreage of this parcel is 107.936 acres. The production area is 30.33 acres, of which 5.2 acres are poultry pastures. There are 12 acres of woods on the property, and the remaining 65.6 acres is in crop production, which is operated by 4-M's Farm. All manure is exported off of the farm.

When the poultry pasture (PP) is in use, weekly inspections must be made for any visible pollutant accumulations in the PP (such as manure, poultry litter, or process wastewater), with special attention paid to any excessive concentration of pollutants or pollutants in areas that are not vegetated. A minimum cover of 75% vegetation predominantly in grass or grass legume mix and legumes during the entire period that poultry have access to the PP must be maintained. This provides for nutrient assimilation based on the nutrient requirements of the vegetation in the PP.

To prevent the discharge of pollutants from the poultry pasture, birds may have access to the pasture area for approximately 50 days per year. The time may vary due to climate and age limitations. Birds weigh approximately three lbs. before having access to the PP. It is estimated that birds will have access to the PP for six (6) hours per day. At any given time, it is estimated that 1% of the birds will be accessing the pasture area. Information on the amount of manure deposited on the PP, manure analysis and soil test information and the type of vegetation in the PP are included in the "Estimate of Manure Deposited on Poultry Pasture for Integrated Organic Poultry Operations" worksheet included in the nutrient management plan.

Sensitive Environmental Information

| Name of nearest regulatory waterbody | Distance to nearest regulatory waterbody (ft.) | Distance to nearest regulatory wetland (ft.) |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| unnamed tributary of Morgan Creek | 640 | 482 |

| Account ID | 12 Digit Watershed | Watershed Name | Tier II High Quality Waters Watershed | Impairments | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---|----------|
| | | | | Nitrogen | Phosphorus | Bacteria (e.coli, enterococci or fecal) | Sediment |
| ██████ ██████ | 02-13-05-09-0415 | Middle Chester River | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Animal Production

Poultry

| Bird Type | Average Bird Weight (lbs) | Number of Houses | Total Number of Birds (All Houses) | Number of Flocks per year |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Broiler | 6.5 | 6 | 216,000 | 5.5 |

* See poultry litter quantity estimation sheets in the "Nutrient Management" section of this plan.

Operators must keep records of the actual:

1. Quantity estimate of litter removed from production and/or storage facility; and
2. Date of removal of litter from production and/or storage facility.

Manure Collection

Manure is windrowed between flocks and twice a year 50% of the litter is removed and stored in the Poultry Waste Storage Structures until it can be exported off the farm. The last total cleanout was in 2018 and there is no total cleanout planned for the foreseeable future.

Manure Storage

All manure will be stored in the poultry waste storage structures until it can be exported off the farm.

Current / Proposed Manure Storage Conditions

| Animal Type | Storage Structure | Size of Storage Structure | Storage Capacity | Date Constructed |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Poultry - Organic | Manure storage building #1 | 50' wide x 96' long | 26,400 cu. ft. | 11/28/2016 |
| Poultry - Organic | Manure storage building #2 | 50' wide x 96' long | 26,400 cu.ft. | 11/28/2016 |

IMPORTANT! Manure should not be stockpiled or staged anywhere in the production area other than permanent manure storage structure for any length of time.

Transfer Information (Farm(s) receiving exported manure)

| Animal Type | Name | Address |
|-------------------|---------------|---|
| Poultry - Organic | The 4 M's LLC | 12797 Augustine Herman Hwy, Kennedyville, Maryland 21645 |

Animal Mortality Disposal

Animals die because of disease, injury, or other causes in any confined livestock operation. The mortality rate is generally highest for newborn animals because of their vulnerability.

Catastrophic mortality can occur if an epidemic infects and destroys a large portion of the herd or flock in a short time, or if a natural disaster, such as a flood or excessive heat strikes. There are also incidences when an entire herd or flock must be destroyed to protect human health or other farms in the area.

Methods for managing mortality include:

1. Rendering
2. Composting
3. Incineration*
4. Sanitary landfills
5. Burial**
6. Disposal pits**

* Incineration may only be used with proper equipment and permits must be obtained by the producer.

** Burial and Disposal pits should only be considered for catastrophic mortality if all other methods are not possible. Jeffrey Pettitt will follow local and state guidance if it is determined that burial is an acceptable means of disposal.

Typical Mortality Management

Current Normal Mortality Disposal Method(s)

| Animal Type | Disposal Method | Number of Bins/Capacity | Location of Disposal/Facility |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Poultry - Organic | Rendering Services | 12 freezer units | Freezers are located on the farm headquarters and mortalities are disposed of by Greener Solutions LLC |

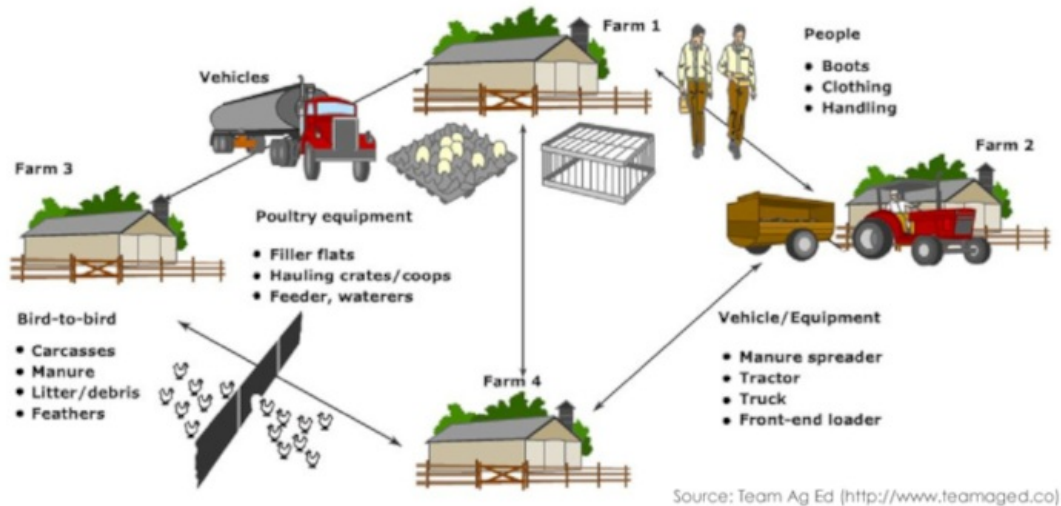
Catastrophic Mortality Management

In the event of catastrophic mortality, the operator will contact their integrator, notify MDE, and contact the Kent County Department of Environmental Health. Most likely, they will follow an 'in house' or 'in PWSS' windrow method of composting as outlined in UMD-Ext fact sheets #723 and #801.

Biosecurity

Biosecurity means doing everything possible to protect the health of livestock by preventing the transmission of disease. An outbreak of animal disease could not only harm your livestock, it could affect other nearby animals and quickly spread through your area. The economic consequences of a disease outbreak could be devastating. Taking common sense precautions to prevent disease from coming onto your farm is the best investment you can make.

How Diseases Spread (Example - Poultry Operation)



Steps to Take to Avoid Disease Spread

To reduce the risk of introducing disease entering into an animal feeding operation, maintain a biosecurity barrier (physical barrier, personal hygiene, and equipment sanitation) between wildlife, animals, animal containment areas, and other commercial facilities. Some examples of good biosecurity practices include:

1. Permit only essential workers and vehicles on the premises.
2. Give germs the boot
 - a. Keep a pair of shoes or boots to wear only around your animals.
 - b. Clean and disinfect your shoes often.
 - c. Always ask visitors and employees to clean their boots and shoes.
3. Don't haul home disease
 - a. Always clean and disinfect vehicles used for moving animals.
 - b. Limit traffic of incoming people, products and vehicles that could bring in a disease.
 - c. Clean and disinfect all equipment that comes in contact with your animals.
4. Keep your farm secure
 - a. Restrict access to your property and animals.
 - b. Keep doors and gates locked.
 - c. Have tracking records on animals.
 - d. Give germs space - Newly acquired animals should be isolated for at least two weeks to ensure you don't introduce disease to your main herd or flock. As an added protection, isolate and quarantine new animals for 30 days before putting them with your other animals. Keep show animals segregated for at least two weeks after they've been to a fair or exhibit.
5. Look for signs
 - a. Unusual animal health symptoms or behavior
 - b. Sudden, unexplained death loss in the herd or flock
 - c. Severe illness affecting a high percentage of animals
 - d. Blisters around an animal's mouth, nose, teats or hooves
 - e. Staggering, falling or central nervous system disorders that prevent animals from rising or walking normally.
 - f. Large number of dead insects, rodents or wildlife
6. Don't wait - call in signs of disease immediately. Do not self-diagnose. Seek veterinary services, as early detection is your best protection. If you have animals with signs of suspect disease, call your local veterinarian, UMD extension agent () or the state veterinarian. Rapid response and investigation are the only ways to control and eliminate disease and stop large numbers of casualties or damage to our economic system.

Organic Poultry Pasture Operational Guidance in Maryland

Organic poultry animal feeding operations (AFOs) must comply with the USDA organic standards established by 7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 205 - National Organic Program. When weather, age (3+ weeks), predator security, health and safety permit, organic birds have access to outdoor areas [Poultry Pasture*(PP)]. Outdoor areas are fenced and provide fresh air, direct sunlight, shade, vegetative cover, and exercise opportunities that allow birds to engage in natural behaviors.

The PPs are designed to provide the minimum outdoor space requirements for chickens based on maximum stocking density. Outdoor stocking density requirements are referenced in 7 CFR Part 205. Poultry AFOs converted from established broiler operations can utilize vegetated areas between poultry houses and vegetated areas beyond the ends of houses to comply with USDA vegetative organic standards of 7 CFR Part 205. These areas are monitored and managed daily to limit potential nutrient and sediment run-off.

The following actions and documentation are required to mitigate risk and ensure comprehensive compliance & monitoring:

1. To ensure that the PP has the ability to assimilate nutrients deposited by poultry, the PP must be allowed to "rest" or lie fallow for at least 3 weeks between flocks to allow for vegetative nutrient uptake.
2. The PP must maintain a minimum cover of 75% vegetation predominantly in grass or grass legume mix and legumes during the entire period that poultry have access to the PP. Soil type(s) must be identified and considered for the selection of grass or grass legume mix and legumes for the successful establishment of the vegetation and capability to assimilate nutrients in the PP.
3. Except for a tall grass type selected and managed for the purpose of providing tall shade in designated areas at 10% or less tall grass area of total area in the PP, the maximum height of the vegetation shall be maintained not to exceed 10 inches during the period that poultry have access to the PP.
4. Vegetation in the PP must never become denuded to the extent that it cannot be sustained during its normal growing season.
5. The PP must have no ponding or standing water for more than 24 hours.
6. The permittee must maintain records during the operating period of the poultry pasture including:
 - a. Record of all days when the PP is in use. The record of all days when the PP is in use can be recorded on a calendar or the same calendar already in use by the producer.
 - b. Record of weekly inspections of soil conditions in the PP, including instances of ponding or standing water, runoff or saturated soil.
 - c. Record of weekly inspections of the vegetative conditions in the PP.
 - d. Record of weekly inspections for any visible pollutant accumulations in the PP (such as manure, poultry litter, or process wastewater), with special attention paid to any excessive concentration of pollutants or pollutants in areas that are not vegetated.
 - e. Record of mortality disposal from within the PP including date of mortality, number of deceased animals and method of disposal. The record of mortality disposal within the PP can be recorded on an animal mortality record sheet for the poultry houses.
 - f. Record of laboratory soil sample analysis results** for the PP to establish a nutrient baseline and monitor soil fertility values over time. Soil sampling and analysis protocols shall be consistent with Maryland's technical standards at COMAR 15.20.07 and 15.20.08 and, in following UMD guidance for soil sampling, sampling for each management unit (PP). The record of laboratory soil sample results can be contained in the Nutrient Management Plan (NMP).
7. The Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) shall include a narrative that provides a description of the management and use of the PP designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. The narrative may include but not be limited to the estimated schedule of poultry managed on the PP, the number of flocks managed on the PP in a calendar year, the type of vegetation and/or tree species established, and best management practices installed and implemented. A conservation plan map shall delineate the boundaries of the PP and be included in

the CNMP.

8. The Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) shall include a worksheet to calculate the manure deposited on the PP on a yearly basis. The "Estimate of Manure Deposited on Poultry Pasture For Integrated Organic Poultry Operations" has been developed by the University of Maryland Extension and may be used to provide this calculation.
9. Organic matter or carbon amendments, synthetic or non-synthetic materials, or practices as referenced in 7 CFR Part 205 may be applied or used in the PP for the purposes of improving soil organic matter content, improving organic crop production, and maintaining vegetative growth and vigor to maximize nutrient assimilation from the manure deposited by poultry. Crop fertility recommendations for the PP must be generated and followed in accordance with a NMP as required in COMAR 15.20.07 and 15.20.08.

* Poultry Pasture defined by 19AF NPDES Permit No. MDG01 (page 9 of 35): "means an area of an organic poultry CAFO or MAFO where chickens are allowed access to areas outside a poultry house. The Poultry Pasture allows for raising poultry on pasture in addition to indoor confinement. The Poultry Pasture is not considered part of the production area as long as the pasture area is managed to sustain vegetation during the normal vegetative growing season."

** The laboratory soil sample results may include analysis of soil organic matter to evaluate PP management decisions for the improvement of soil aeration, root growth, nutrient holding capacity, infiltration, and biological activity.

References:

Agricultural Nutrient Management Program. (2023, August). Pastured Poultry Litter Quantity Estimation (July 2020 Update). University of Maryland Extension.

<https://extension.umd.edu/programs/agriculture-food-systems/program-areas/integrated-programs/agricultural-nutrient-management-program/plan-writing-tools>

Agricultural Nutrient Management Program. (2023, November). Soil Sampling Procedures for Nutrient Management (January 2010). University of Maryland Extension.

<https://extension.umd.edu/sites/extension.umd.edu/files/2021-02/Soil%20Sampling%20Procedures.pdf>

Animal Feeding Operations Division. (2023, August). New (19AF) AFO Permit. Maryland Department of the Environment, Land and Materials Administration, Resource Management Program.

https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/land/RecyclingandOperationsprogram/Documents/Final_19AFPERMIT_6.26.20%20signed.pdf

National Archives and Records Administration. (2023, August). National Organic Program. United States Code of Federal Regulations.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-7/subtitle-B/chapter-I/subchapter-M/part-205>

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)-Maryland. (2023, November). Maryland Conservation Planting Guide (December 2022). United States Department of Agriculture, NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/MW/MD_Conservation_Planting_Guide_12_20_22.pdf

Nutrient Management Program. (2023, August). Agricultural Nutrient Management Plan Requirements 15.20.07. Maryland Department of Agriculture, The Office of Resource Conservation.

https://mda.maryland.gov/resource_conservation/Documents/15.20.07.pdf

Nutrient Management Program. (2023, August). Content & Criteria for a Nutrient Management Plan 15.20.08. Maryland Department of Agriculture, The Office of Resource Conservation.

https://mda.maryland.gov/resource_conservation/Documents/15.20.08.pdf

Nutrient Management Program. (2023, August). Nutrient Application Requirements. Maryland Department of Agriculture, The Office of Resource Conservation.

https://mda.maryland.gov/resource_conservation/Documents/nm_manual/1-D1-1-1D1-6.pdf

Farm Contact Information

The following tables contain important contact information specific to this CNMP for Jeffrey Pettitt.

Emergency Contact Information

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Farm Name | Rusty Rooster Farm |
| Farm Address | 11505 Lynch Road, Worton, Maryland 21678 |
| Mailing Address | 11505 Lynch Road, Worton, Maryland 21678 |
| Directions to the farm | From Chestertown, MD: Continue north on Augustine Herman Hwy/Rt. 213. Turn left onto MD561/Lynch Rd. After 1.5 miles, turn right onto the farm lane for 11505 Lynch Road before passing Willard's Crop Service. |

Farm Contacts

| | Name | Farm Phone | Cell Phone |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Farm Owner | Karen and Jeffrey Pettitt | | |
| Farm Operator | Jeffrey Pettitt | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| Fire or Ambulance | 911 | | |

State Agency Contacts

| | Phone | Emergency |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Natural Resources Conservation Service | 410-757-0861 | 410-757-0861 |
| MDA Nutrient Management | 410-841-5959 | 1-800-492-5590 |
| Maryland Department of the Environment | 1-800-633-6101 | 1-866-633-4686 |
| USDA Veterinary Services State Veterinarian | 1-866-536-7593 | 301-854-5699 |

Kent County Agency Contacts

| | Day Phone | Emergency Number |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| MDA Regional Nutrient Management (Region) | 410-778-5150 | 410-778-5150 |
| Health Department | | |
| Sherriff's Office | | |
| University of Maryland Extension Office (Chestertown) | 410-778-5150 | 410-778-5150 |

Conservation Plan Map

Owners: Karen and Jeffrey Pettitt

Kent Soil & Water Conservation District
410-778-5150 x3
Asst By: Katie Starr

Total Acres: 107.936
Cropland Acres: 65.6

Farm 2049 Tract 1747



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service



| Conservation Practice Points | | Conservation Practice Lines | Conservation Practice Polygons | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Waste Storage Facility (313) | | | Pasture and Hay Planting (512) |
| | Animal Mortality Facility (316) | | | Heavy Use Area Protection (561) |
| | Roof Runoff Structure (558) | | | Practice Schedule PLUs |



Conservation Plan Map

Owners: Karen and Jeffrey Pettitt

Kent Soil & Water Conservation District
 410-778-5150 x3
 Asst By: Katie Starr

Total Acres: 107.936
 Cropland Acres: 65.6

Farm 2049 Tract 1747



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service



| Conservation Practice Points | | Conservation Practice Lines | | Conservation Practice Polygons | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Waste Storage Facility (313) | | Fence (382) | | Pasture and Hay Planting (512) |
| | Animal Mortality Facility (316) | | | | Heavy Use Area Protection (561) |
| | Roof Runoff Structure (558) | | | | Practice Schedule PLUs |





KENT COUNTY SERVICE CENTER
 122 SPEER RD
 CHESTERTOWN, MD 21620-1037
 (410) 778-5353

Conservation Plan

JEFFREY SCOTT PETTITT
 11505 LYNCH RD
 WORTON, MD 21678

KAREN PETTITT
 11505 LYNCH RD
 WORTON, MD 21678

OBJECTIVE(S)

This 6-house organic poultry operation in Kent County, Maryland, is owned and operated by Karen and Jeffrey Pettitt. The cropland is operated by 4 M's Farm, LLC in Kennedyville, Maryland.

Install the conservation practices, enhancements, and activities according to the implementation requirements, designs, construction plans, or other documents that facilitate meeting the applicable NRCS technical criteria. If you do not have such information, contact your local office before starting to install your conservation practices, enhancements, and activities.

Crop

Tract: 1747

Conservation Crop Rotation (328)

Grow crops in a planned rotation for biodiversity and to provide adequate amounts of organic material for erosion reduction, nutrient balance and sustained soil organic matter. A rotation of corn, small grain, cover crops, and soybeans is used.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|
| 2 | 65.60 Ac | 10 | 2014 | 65.90 Ac | 06/14/2017 |
| Total: | 65.60 Ac | -- | -- | 65.90 Ac | -- |

Cover Crop (340)

Basic cover crop- Planting grasses, legumes, and/or forbs for seasonal vegetative cover- post harvest of the cash crop- to address natural resource concerns. Termination of the cover crop is timed to reduce delay of planting the next cash crop.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------|
| 2 | 65.60 Ac | 10 | 2014 | -- | -- |
| Total: | 65.60 Ac | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Nutrient Management (590)

Manage the amount, form, placement and timing of plant nutrient application to protect surface and groundwater from runoff and/or leaching of nutrients. A Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) will be developed and followed for each crop to be grown on each field. This NMP will be developed by a consultant licensed and certified by the Maryland Department of Agriculture. The Maryland Water Quality Improvement Act of 1998 requires all nutrient management plans to address both nitrogen and phosphorus as the limiting nutrients. The NMP will account for all sources and forms of plant nutrients applied for plant growth and production. The amount of all nutrients applied must be based on a current analysis of the soil's potential to produce a realistic yield. All fields will have current soil test analysis of not more than 3 years old. Plans should be implemented as written, and updated at least every 3 years or whenever there is a major change in the farming operation. Records will be kept which document, at a minimum; crops & crop acres, animal type and number, sources of nutrients applied including pounds/tons of commercial fertilizer and/or animal manure applied and how nutrients may have been incorporated. Records will note when the crops were planted, harvested, and the yields were obtained for each individual field or management unit.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|
| 2 | 65.60 Ac | 10 | 2014 | 65.90 Ac | 06/14/2017 |
| Total: | 65.60 Ac | -- | -- | 65.90 Ac | -- |

Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till (345)

Implement a reduced-tillage system to maintain at least 30% surface residue after planting for all crops grown on these fields. Mulch-tillage will help to control erosion, improve water quality, and improve soil organic matter.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|
| 2 | 65.60 Ac | 10 | 2014 | 65.90 Ac | 06/14/2017 |
| Total: | 65.60 Ac | -- | -- | 65.90 Ac | -- |

Farmstead

Tract: 1747

Animal Mortality Facility (316)

Rendering or otherwise exporting mortality - Construct an on-farm storage for rendering or off-farm disposal of animal carcasses due to routine mortality.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|
| HQ | 2.00 No | 12 | 2015 | 2.00 No | 01/01/2016 |
| Total: | 2.00 No | -- | -- | 2.00 No | -- |

Fence (382)

Fence - Install fence to meet management objectives.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|
| HQ | 1952.00 Ft | 01 | 2018 | 1952.00 Ft | 03/01/2018 |
| Total: | 1952.00 Ft | -- | -- | 1952.00 Ft | -- |

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

Construct a heavy use area (poultry pad) at the location(s) shown on the plan map where poultry manure and other waste products are handled. The poultry pad will protect the soil from erosion and reduce nutrient contamination of surface and groundwater. Pads will be designed and installed according to NRCS standards and specifications, and will be maintained according to the attached Operation and Maintenance plan.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|
| HQ | 3200.00 SqFt | 02 | 2017 | 3200.00 SqFt | 11/23/2018 |
| HQ | 3200.00 SqFt | 02 | 2017 | 3200.00 SqFt | 11/23/2016 |
| HQ | 3200.00 SqFt | 02 | 2017 | 3200.00 SqFt | 11/23/2016 |
| HQ | 4000.00 SqFt | 02 | 2018 | 4000.00 SqFt | 11/23/2018 |
| HQ | 4000.00 SqFt | 02 | 2018 | 4000.00 SqFt | 11/23/2016 |
| Total: | 17600.00 SqFt | -- | -- | 17600.00 SqFt | -- |

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

Construct a heavy use area (poultry pad) at the location(s) shown on the plan map where poultry manure and other waste products are handled. The poultry pad will protect the soil from erosion and reduce nutrient contamination of surface and groundwater. Pads will be designed and installed according to NRCS standards and specifications, and will be maintained according to the attached Operation and Maintenance plan.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|
| HQ | 9600.00 SqFt | 04 | 2016 | 1600.00 SqFt | 04/08/2016 |
| Total: | 9600.00 SqFt | -- | -- | 1600.00 SqFt | -- |

Pasture and Hay Planting (512)

Forage Planting - Establish adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay or biomass production to meet management objectives.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|
| HQ | 5.20 Ac | 03 | 2018 | 5.20 Ac | 03/01/2018 |
| Total: | 5.20 Ac | -- | -- | 5.20 Ac | -- |

Roof Runoff Structure (558)

A system of gutters and downspouts will be installed on each waste storage structure to collect and convey roof runoff water to a safe outlet. The system will prevent roof runoff water from flowing across concentrated waste areas which will reduce pollution and erosion and improve water quality.

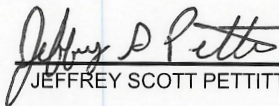

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|
| HQ | 1.00 No | 11 | 2016 | 1.00 No | 11/28/2016 |
| HQ | 1.00 No | 11 | 2016 | 1.00 No | 11/28/2016 |
| Total: | 2.00 No | -- | -- | 2.00 No | -- |

Waste Storage Facility (313)


Construct a manure storage structure at the location shown on the plan map. The structure will be built according to NRCS design, and operated and maintained in accordance with a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan or a Waste Management System plan developed for this operation. All necessary permits and notifications will be obtained before construction.

| Field | Planned Amount | Month | Year | Applied Amount | Date |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| HQ | 1.00 No | 12 | 2015 | 1.00 No | 11/28/2016 |
| HQ | 1.00 No | 12 | 2015 | 1.00 No | 11/28/2016 |
| Total: | 2.00 No | -- | -- | 2.00 No | -- |

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|------------------------|
|  JEFFREY SCOTT PETTITT | <u>3/14/25</u> DATE |  KAREN PETTITT | <u>3/14/25</u> DATE |
|--|------------------------|---|------------------------|

CERTIFICATION OF:

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|--|---|
|  CERTIFIED PLANNER | <u>3/14/25</u> DATE | CONSERVATION DISTRICT Robert Baldwin KENT SCD | Digitally signed by Robert Baldwin Date: 2025.03.12 07:40:45 -04'00' DATE |
|--|------------------------|--|---|

PUBLIC BURDEN STATEMENT

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collections is 0578-0013. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 45/0.75 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection information.

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Soils Map

Owners: Karen and Jeffrey Pettitt

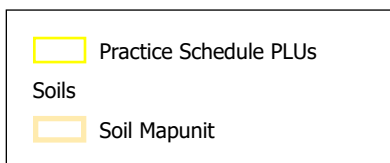
Kent Soil & Water Conservation District
410-778-5150 x3
Asst By: Katie Starr

Total Acres: 107.936
Cropland Acres: 65.6

Farm 2049 Tract 1747



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service



Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, provide information on the composition of map units and properties of their components.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Kent County, Maryland

Map Unit: MfB--Matapeake fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Matapeake (100%)

The Matapeake component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F153CY030MD Well Drained Loess Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: MnA--Matapeake silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Matapeake (80%)

The Matapeake component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of silty eolian deposits over fluviomarine sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the F153CY030MD Well Drained Loess Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. Irrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Nassawango (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Nassawango soil is a minor component.

Component: Mattapex (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mattapex soil is a minor component.

Component: Butlertown (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Butlertown soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: MnB--Matapeake silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes**Component:** Matapeake (80%)

The Matapeake component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of silty eolian deposits over fluviomarine sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the F153CY030MD Well Drained Loess Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Nassawango (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Nassawango soil is a minor component.

Component: Mattapex (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mattapex soil is a minor component.

Component: Butlertown (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Butlertown soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: MtcA--Mattapex silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain**Component:** Mattapex (80%)

The Mattapex component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of silty eolian deposits over fluviomarine sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during February. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F153CY020MD Moist Loess Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. Irrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nassawango (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Nassawango soil is a minor component.

Component: Othello, drained (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Othello, drained soil is a minor component.

Component: Crosiadore (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Crosiadore soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: SaD2--Sassafras sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded**Component:** Sassafras (100%)

The Sassafras component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY170MD Well

Drained Fine-Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: SfB--Sassafras loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Sassafras (80%)

The Sassafras component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY170MD Well Drained Fine-Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Woodstown (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Woodstown soil is a minor component.

Component: Unicorn (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Unicorn soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: SgC2--Sassafras gravelly loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Component: Sassafras (100%)

The Sassafras component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 10 percent. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY170MD Well Drained Fine-Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: SgC3--Sassafras gravelly loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded

Component: Sassafras (100%)

The Sassafras component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 10 percent. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY170MD Well Drained Fine-Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Zk--Zekiah silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Zekiah, frequently flooded (80%)

The Zekiah, frequently flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over fluvial coarse-loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the R149AY060DE Wet Alluvial Floodplain ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Longmarsh, frequently flooded (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Longmarsh, frequently flooded soil is a minor component.

Component: Hammonton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hammonton soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurlock, undrained (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hurlock, undrained soil is a minor component.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Kent County, Maryland

Survey Area Data: Version 23, Sep 06, 2024

Soils Inventory Report

| Tract | Land Unit | Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Acres | Percent |
|-------|-----------|-----------------|---|-------|---------|
| 1747 | 2 | MfB | Matapeake fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes | 0.6 | 1% |
| 1747 | 2 | MnA | Matapeake silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | 9.6 | 15% |
| 1747 | 2 | MnB | Matapeake silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes | 33.1 | 50% |
| 1747 | 2 | MtcA | Mattapex silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain | 2.0 | 3% |
| 1747 | 2 | SaD2 | Sassafras sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded | 0.5 | 1% |
| 1747 | 2 | SfB | Sassafras loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes | 15.3 | 23% |
| 1747 | 2 | SgC2 | Sassafras gravelly loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded | 2.9 | 4% |
| 1747 | 2 | SgC3 | Sassafras gravelly loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded | 1.6 | 2% |
| 1747 | 2 | Zk | Zekiah silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded | 0.0 | 0% |

Total **65.6** **100%**

| Tract | Land Unit | Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Acres | Percent |
|-------|-----------|-----------------|---|-------|---------|
| 1747 | HQ | MfB | Matapeake fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes | 3.1 | 10% |
| 1747 | HQ | MnA | Matapeake silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | 2.2 | 7% |
| 1747 | HQ | MnB | Matapeake silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes | 20.1 | 67% |
| 1747 | HQ | MtcA | Mattapex silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain | 0.6 | 2% |
| 1747 | HQ | SfB | Sassafras loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes | 4.2 | 14% |

Total **30.2** **100%**

Grand Total **95.8** **100%**

AFO RESOURCE CONCERNS EVALUATION WORKSHEET

| Name: | | Jeffrey Pettitt | | Agency Interest #: | 145326 |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Planner: | | Katie Starr | | Farm # / Tract #: | 2049 / 1747 |
| Site Visit Date: | | 2/7/2025 | | Total Acres: | 323 |
| County: | | Kent | | Production Area Acres: | 30.33 |
| RESOURCE CONCERN | | YES | NO | Assessment | |
| a. | Biosecurity measures | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The operator is following biosecurity measures as outlined by the integrator and MDA Animal Health. | |
| b. | Chemical handling | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Chemicals related to poultry production are stored in the appropriate designated storage area. | |
| c. | Cultural resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The production area is established and there are no proposed ground disturbance activities scheduled for the area. | |
| d. | Feedlot area | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No feedlot resource concerns have been identified. BMPs have been constructed to mitigate the potential for discharges. | |
| e. | Floodplains | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | This is an existing operation and the production area is not located in the FEMA-100 Year Floodplain as per the on-line resources available. | |
| f. | Gully erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No gully erosion was identified in the production area or associated water conveyances. | |
| g. | Livestock travel lanes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No resource concerns have been identified. | |
| h. | Nutrient discharge | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | There are no observable nutrient discharges occurring from the production area. | |
| i. | Objectionable odors | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Normal poultry or livestock odors associated with this the type of operation or facility were noted. | |
| j. | Particulate matter emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Normal particulate emissions associated with a facility of this size. | |
| k. | Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No abnormal ponding, flooding or high water table issues were identified. | |
| l. | Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No obvious and observable sediment discharges are occurring from the production area. | |
| m. | Streambank/shoreline erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No streambank or shoreline areas are present in the production area. | |
| n. | Threatened/endangered species | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No geospatial indicators have been identified on the production area. | |
| o. | Waste storage | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | There are no resource concerns identified for waste storage. Existing waste storage facilities are adequately sized for the operation and are consistent with the waste management system plan. | |
| p. | Waterways | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Maryland regulated waterways have been identified on the property and are greater than 100 feet from the production facilities. This is an existing facility with all required BMPs. No further action is required. | |
| q. | Wetlands | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Maryland regulated wetlands have been identified on the property greater than 100 feet from the production facilities. This is an existing facility with all required BMPs. No further action is required.) | |

Implementation Schedule for Farmstead


This element addresses the need for and implementation of appropriate conservation practices to meet the quality criteria for soil erosion, air and water quality.

Practice and Facility Implementation Schedule

| Description | Date |
|---|---------------|
| All resource concerns have been addressed and no additional best management practices are recommended or required at this time. | February 2025 |

The schedule of conservation practices presented here has been reviewed by Jeffrey Pettitt, who is responsible for compliance with the requirements of the agricultural farm operation.

I, Jeffrey Pettitt, certify that as the decision-maker, I have been involved in the planning process and agree that the items/practices listed in the table above are needed on my farm operation. I understand that I am responsible for implementing these practices according to the scheduled above. Should I not be able to implement any of the above items according to the schedule, I will contact the Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District and have this schedule revised.



Jeffrey Pettitt



Date

Implementation Schedule Comments

All resource concerns have been addressed and no additional best management practices are recommended at this time.

Operation and Maintenance for BMP's in Farmstead

This section addresses the operation and maintenance for the structural, non-structural, and land treatment measures for your farm. These documented measures require effort and expenditures throughout the life of the practice to maintain safe conditions and assure proper functioning. Operation includes the administration, management, and performance of non-maintenance actions needed to keep a completed practice safe and functioning as planned. Maintenance includes work to prevent deterioration of practices, repairing damage, or replacement of the practice if one or more components fail.

Waste Storage Facility (313)

- Check backfill areas around the structure (concrete, steel, timber, etc.) frequently for excessive settlement. Determine if the settlement is caused by backfill consolidation, piping, or failure of the structure walls or floor. Necessary repairs must be made.
 - Check walls and floors often - minimum of 2 times a year when facility is empty - for cracks and/or separations. Make needed repairs immediately.
 - Outlets of foundations and sub-drains should be checked frequently and kept open. The outflow from these drains should be checked when the facility is being used to determine if there is leakage from the storage structure into these drains. Leakage may be detected by the color and smell of the out-flowing liquid, by lush dark-green growth of vegetation around the outlet, by the growth of algae in the surface ditch, or by the vegetation being killed by the out-flowing liquid. If leakage is detected, repairs should be planned and made to prevent the possible contamination of groundwater. To prevent erosion, a good vegetative cover should be established and maintained on berms and embankments. Plantings should be clipped 3 times a year to kill noxious weeds and encourage vigorous growth. If the vegetation is damaged, berms and embankments will need to be re-vegetated as soon as possible.
 - Fences should be inspected and maintained in order to exclude livestock from the berms and embankments and to exclude unauthorized entry by people.
 - Check the channels and berms of the clean water diversions around the barnyard, buildings and storage structure frequently. Channels must be protected from erosion and berms must be maintained at the proper height to ensure adequate capacity. These channels and berms should not be used as haul roads unless they are designed and constructed for this purpose.
 - Check frequently for burrowing animals around buildings, structures, and in the berms and embankments. Remove them when they are found and repair any damage.
 - Inspect haul roads and approaches to and from the storage facility frequently to determine the need for stone, gravel or other stabilizing material.
 - Do not allow runoff from loading areas and from spills to flow into streams or road ditches.
 - Examine and repair all warning and hazard signs as needed.
 - Install and maintain a marking gauge post that clearly shows the design levels of one-half and full for manure storage pits, ponds, and lagoons.
 - Clear blockages from roof gutters and outlets as needed.
 - Notify the Soil Conservation District of any major problems or repairs needed.
 - The roof must be maintained to operate as intended for the life of the practice (15 years). The function of the roof is critical because the manure storage facility is sized accordingly.
-

Roof Runoff Structure (558)

- Keep roof runoff structures clean and free of obstructions that reduce flow.
 - Make regular inspections and perform repair maintenance as needed to ensure proper functioning of the roof runoff structures.
-

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

- Inspect the Heavy Use Area at least twice a year and after severe storm events.
 - Scrape the surface as needed to remove excess manure and/or sediment.
 - Repair paved areas by repairing holes and replacement of paving materials.
 - Replace loose surfacing material such as gravel, cinders, sawdust, tanbark, etc. as needed when removed by livestock, equipment traffic, or scraping.
 - Repair any deteriorating areas.
 - Maintain all vegetation that is part of the plan by fertilizing and liming according to soil test recommendations and reseeding or replanting as necessary.
 - Inspect inlets and outlets of pipes and culverts and remove any obstructions present.
 - Maintain flow into filter areas by removing accumulated solids, reconstructing waterbars, etc.
-

Animal Mortality Facility (316)

- Facilities for normal mortality will be operated or used on a regular basis. At each operation or use, inspect the facility to note any maintenance needs or indicators of operation problems, and promptly make repairs or adjustments to operation of the facility.

- Follow the management plan requirements for:
 - The mix proportions, moisture requirements, and materials used.
 - The sizing requirements.
 - The timing of the disposal/utilization process including loading, unloading, and turning or aeration of the material.
 - Temperature monitoring requirements, including a temperature log.
 - What must be done to prevent scavenging animals and leachate problems.
 - Bio-security requirements.
 - If catastrophic mortality occurs, contact NRCS or the Soil Conservation District for assistance concerning proper disposal of the mortality.
-

Fence (382)

- Inspect fences at least annually for structural integrity. Fences located near trees should be inspected after severe weather. In areas that flood, inspect fences after each storm event. Perform maintenance in a timely manner and promptly repair worn or otherwise damaged sections.
 - Control the encroachment of weeds, brush, and trees along fences by mechanical or chemical methods to prevent them from damaging or otherwise impacting the life and function of the fence.
 - For electric fences:
 - Inspect insulators, energizers (chargers), and other components frequently (and especially after lightning storms) for proper function. Replace worn, damaged, or otherwise nonfunctional components.
 - Keep all metallic implements away from electric fence lines. Do not tether animals with chains near any electric fences.
 - Warn children that electric fencing is being used and let neighbors know where and how to shut off the current. Post warning signs every 150 – 200 feet in areas with public access.
-

Forage and Biomass Planting (512)

- Evaluate forage and biomass stands at least once each season, or more frequently as needed to determine appropriate management to achieve the desired purpose(s) of the planting.
- Apply soil amendments periodically, based on soil test results, to meet desired yield goals, promote plant regrowth, and help maintain the life of the stand. The use of commercial fertilizer and other forms of plant nutrients must be in compliance with Maryland nutrient management regulations.
- Control undesirable plants by mowing or spraying with a selective herbicide. To the extent feasible, “spot” spray or mow to control weeds, so that desirable plants are not destroyed unnecessarily. Noxious weeds must be controlled as required by state law.
- Control insects and/or diseases when an infestation threatens stand survival. Follow a pest management plan concerning the timing and methods of treatment.
- When optimum wildlife habitat is desired, do not mow, burn, or mechanically harvest fields during the nesting season. For Maryland, the primary nesting season is April 15 through August 15. Infrequent grazing may be allowed during the primary nesting season, provided the area is not grazed below 6 to 8 inches. During the establishment period, mowing may be needed during the nesting season to reduce heavy competition from annual weeds.
- Comply with time of year or frequency of use restrictions, if any. Pay particular attention to program requirements as they relate to acceptable vs. restricted uses and other management restrictions.

SECTION 3: Land Treatment Area (Crop and/or Pasture)

This element addresses evaluation and implementation of appropriate conservation practices on sites proposed for land application of manure and organic by-products from an Animal Feeding Operation. On fields where manure and organic by-products are applied as beneficial nutrients, it is essential that runoff and soil erosion be minimized to allow for plant uptake of these nutrients.

The following documents are located in this section:

*There is no cropland associated with this operation.

Implementation Schedule for Land Treatment Area

This element addresses the need for and implementation of appropriate conservation practices to meet the quality criteria for soil erosion, air and water quality.

Note: The table below is your Conservation Practice and Facility Implementation Schedule. The practices listed in this schedule **must** be implemented according to the dates indicated. If these practices are not implemented according to schedule, please contact Katie Starr.

Practice and Facility Implementation Schedule

| Identify Resource Concern | Practice Name (NRCS Code) | Description of Practice | Date to be Implemented |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|

The schedule of conservation practices presented here has been reviewed by Jeffrey Pettitt, who is responsible for compliance with the requirements of the agricultural farm operation.

I, Jeffrey Pettitt, certify that as the decision-maker, I have been involved in the planning process and agree that the items/practices listed in the table above are needed on my farm operation. I understand that I am responsible for implementing these practices according to the scheduled above. Should I not be able to implement any of the above items according to the schedule, I will contact the Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District and have this schedule revised.



Jeffrey Pettitt



Date

SECTION 4: Nutrient Management

This element addresses the Nutrient Management component of the CNMP. The nutrient management plan is developed by a Maryland Department of Agriculture certified nutrient management consultant.

Soil Sampling and Testing

Maryland Department of Agriculture regulations require up-to-date soil analyses be included in the Nutrient Management Plan. To fulfill this requirement you must follow these guidelines:

1. Soil test(s) are required to be taken every 3 years or sooner for each management unit;
2. It is recommended that soil sampling be conducted consistently at the same time of the year;
3. Soil sampling depth for P and K shall be 8 inches;
4. pH testing sampling depth for no-till is only 4 inches.

Soil testing shall include analysis for any nutrients for which specific information is needed to develop the plan. The minimum analysis for Maryland is to include: pH, organic matter, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and CEC.

Manure and Wastewater Testing/Analysis

Maryland Department of the Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency require an analysis of manure generated on your operation be obtained to meet conditions in a General Discharge Permit for Animal Feeding Operations under CAFO regulations. If you land-apply manure, it is a required component of your NMP according to MDA regulations. To fulfill this requirement you may do one of the following:

1. Collect a sample of manure and obtain an analysis OR
2. If exported, obtain a copy of the manure analysis from one of the farmers who will be receiving the manure from your operation

Manure should be analyzed on an annual basis from each storage structure for: % Solids or % Moisture, Total N, Organic N, NH₄ or NH₃, P₂O₅, K₂O, and pH. These analyses are part of the required Record Keeping and are stored under the Record Keeping element of this CNMP.

Description of Chemical Handling:

1. This is an organic poultry operation so there are no chemicals applied. Weed control is accomplished by mowing and string trimming.

ORGANIC AFO NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN For General Discharge Permit Coverage

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) M.D.E. Agency Interest # 145326

Rusty Rooster Farm
Jeffrey Pettitt
11505 Lynch Road
Worton, Maryland 21678

PREPARED BY
KENT SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
122 Speer Road, Suite 4 • Chestertown, MD 21620 • 410-778-5150
<http://www.kentsoilandwaterconservationdistrict.org/>

Plan Date: 2/19/2025

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

Rusty Rooster Farm is an existing well-maintained and well-vegetated organic poultry operation located in Kent County, Maryland. The operation consists of six poultry houses with a total capacity of 216,000 birds per flock and 5.5 flocks per year. The total acreage of this parcel is 107.936 acres. The production area is 30.33 acres, of which 5.2 acres are poultry pastures. There are 12 acres of woods on the property, and the remaining 65.6 acres is in crop production, which is operated by 4-M's Farm. All manure is exported off of the farm.

This operation is seeking coverage under the General Discharge (GD) Permit for a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) No. MDG01 and State Discharge Permit No. 19AF for CAFOs or State Discharge Permit 19AF for Maryland Animal Feeding Operations (MAFOs).

The nutrient management plan developed for this AFO is one of the required plans that must be submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) by the permit applicant as part of MDE's application review process in accordance with Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.08.04.09N, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.42(e), and the conditions of the GD Permit.

PLAN DURATION: 3/1/2025 - 2/28/2028

It is the sole responsibility of the permittee to have the plan updated before its three (3) year expiration date. If this NMP is being developed for a new farm operation, a separate copy of this NMP will need to be submitted to the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) to comply with Maryland's Nutrient Management Regulations under COMAR 15.20.07 and 15.20.08.

It is the sole responsibility of the permittee to obtain an immediate update to this nutrient management plan if there are any changes in the number of animals on site by 10% or more, or if the manure management changes. It is the permittee's responsibility to submit a copy of this nutrient management plan to MDE whenever there is an update or change in the plan. The permittee shall also maintain a copy of this nutrient management plan in their records to be made available upon request by MDA or MDE.

MANURE SAMPLING AND TESTING

MDE requires that the permittee shall supply the recipient of the animal waste with the most recent annual nutrient analysis of the manure and litter with samples taken within 12 months of

the date of the transfer. If the recipient takes samples of the manure and litter, the permittee shall obtain a copy of the laboratory manure and litter analysis and maintain it as part of the permittee's records.

A copy of the manure laboratory analysis must be submitted with each year's Annual Implementation Report (AIR) to MDE.

MANURE MANAGEMENT & STORAGE

Manure is windrowed between flocks and twice a year 50% of the litter is removed and stored in the Poultry Waste Storage Structures until it can be exported off the farm. The last total cleanout was in 2018 and there is no total cleanout planned for the foreseeable future.

Poultry litter and manure which is removed from the poultry houses should be placed in the waste storage structure designed specifically for this operation. Manure and litter that is collected and removed from the poultry houses is stored in the waste storage facility until it is exported by a broker to a receiving farm. **Organic CAFOs and MAFOs shall not stockpile poultry litter in the production area (immediately outside of the manure shed and poultry houses).** If an issue should arise with manure storage and management, the permittee should contact the Kent Soil Conservation District (SCD) or the MDE AFO program office for assistance.

Manure/litter is transferred/exported from this operation to the following:

The 4 M's LLC
12797 Augustine Herman Hwy
Kennedyville, Maryland 21645

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

If there are resource concerns present on this operation, the permittee should contact the Kent Soil Conservation District located in Chestertown Maryland for assistance. A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) may be developed or updated to include Best Management Practices (BMPs) that follow a Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Practice Standard to address concerns such as manure and mortality management, as well as drainage issues if they should arise.

RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

MDA requires that AFO producers maintain records on manure management, animal numbers, and manure quantity. The operator is required to maintain records indicating the date, quantity and destination of litter as it is removed from the poultry houses and transported to the waste storage facility or moved off the farm. The same information is required if stored manure is transported out of the waste storage facility to other locations off the farm.

MDE requires that AFO permittees must keep records and information resulting from the monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting activities, analyses performed, calibration and maintenance of instrumentation, original recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, and records from the development and implementation of any CNMP or NMP and be retained for a minimum of five (5) years.

Records and information kept for the generation and management of manure and litter includes the quantity removed from the poultry houses, the date and the destination, which considers its placement in the waste storage facility, or if it is stored manure and litter being removed from the farm's waste storage facility and transferred/exported to a receiving farm site or receiver. To assist in the collection of certain records and information required by the GD Permit, the following copies of MDE's record sheets have been included with the NMP:

- Waste Storage and Containment Structure Inspection Log Sheet (MDE form)
- Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Storage Structures Documentation (MDE form)

- Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Transfer Record Keeping Form (MDE form)
- Poultry Litter Removal Data Collection Sheet (MDA form)

The GD Permit also requires the sampling of manure, litter, and process wastewater for analysis annually, records of mortality disposal, and any additional self-inspection and recordkeeping activities as necessary.

Each registered CAFO and MAFO is required to submit to MDA by March 1 annually their AIR which includes a summary of State CAFO and MAFO and federal NPDES CAFO data collected from the previous calendar year. The data used to report to MDE annually is required to be sourced from the collected records and information kept by the permittee the previous calendar year.

Farm Identification Summary

| Farm Name | Tax Account ID Numbers | Watershed Location Code | Total Acres Farmed |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Rusty Rooster Farm | [REDACTED] | 02-13-05-09-0415 | 0 |

Manure Summary Table

| Animal Type and Number | Total Manure Generation (tons/yr.)* | Manure Available for Export (tons/yr.)* | Manure Storage Capacity |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 216,000 Broiler/flock @ 5.5/yr. = 1188000 birds/yr. | 1575 | 2019 = 669 2020 = 1112 2021 = 1355 2022 = 1455 2023 = 1526 2024 = 1540 2025 = 1569 2026 = 1562 2027 = 1580 2028 = 1567 2029 = 1582 2030 = 1568 2031 = 1583 2032 = 1569 2033 = 1583 2034 = 1569 2035 = 1583 | 50' wide x 96' long Manure storage building #1 w/ 26,400 cu. ft. cubic feet of capacity 50' wide x 96' long Manure storage building #2 w/ 26,400 cu.ft. cubic feet of capacity |

Katie Starr

Katie Starr
 Certified Nutrient Management Consultant
 MDA Certification #2053
 Queen Anne's SCD License #4241

3/14/25

Date

Nutrient Management Plan Map



Poultry Pasture Map



Estimate of Manure Deposited on Poultry Pasture for Integrated Organic Poultry Operations

You can only edit values highlighted in blue

Farm Name: Rusty Rooster Farm

Manure Production period (calculate on a yearly basis): Starting date: 1/1/2025 Ending date: 12/31/2025

A. Total days in manure production period: 365

Poultry Information

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| B. Poultry Group or Management Unit | Pasture 1 | Pasture 2 | Pasture 3 | Pasture 4 | Pasture 5 | Pasture 6 |
| C. Market Weight (lbs.) | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| D. Avg. weight during pasture access period (C + 3)/2 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| E. # of birds/house | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 |
| F. Percentage of birds accessing pasture | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| G. Animal units (AU) of birds accessing pasture [(D x E)/1000] | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.71 |
| H. Full days confined during manure production period (no access to pasture) | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 |
| I. Days partially confined during manure production period (access to pasture) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| J. Hours per day access to pasture | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| K. Day equivalents partially confined (I * (24-J))/24 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 |
| L. Total day equivalents confined (H + K) | 352.5 | 352.5 | 352.5 | 352.5 | 352.5 | 352.5 |
| M. Total day equivalents unconfined on pasture (A - L) | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| N. Weight of manure/AU/day (lbs.) 57 lbs/AU/day for Broilers | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| O. Weight of manure on pasture (tons) [(G x M x N)/2000] | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) Deposited on PRA

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| P. Length of pasture (feet) | 600.0 | 600.0 | 600.0 | 600.0 | 600.0 | 600.0 |
| Q. Width of pasture (feet) | 63.0 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 63.0 |
| R. Area of pasture (acres) [(P x Q)/43,560] | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| S. PAN applied via excreted manure (lbs/ac/yr) [(O x 34)/R] | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 |
| T. Dominant Grass Species in Pasture: | Tall fescue | Tall fescue | Tall fescue | Tall fescue | Tall fescue | Tall fescue |
| U. Nitrogen (N) recommendation for plant species (lbs/ac/yr) (Table 1) | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| V. Ratio of PAN applied to N recommendation (S / U) | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 |

Soil Test Analysis Information

| | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| W. Soil Test Lab | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm | AgroLab ppm |
| X. Phosphorus Soil Test Value | 38 | 30 | 28 | 39 | 39 | 23 |
| Y. Potassium Soil Test Value | 110 | 84 | 92 | 93 | 66 | 60 |
| Phosphorus Fertility Index Value (P-FIV): | 44 | 35 | 33 | 45 | 45 | 27 |
| P-FIV Category: | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Potassium Fertility Index Value (K-FIV): | 69 | 53 | 58 | 58 | 41 | 37 |
| K-FIV Category: | Optimum | Optimum | Optimum | Optimum | Medium | Medium |

Assumptions Included in Calculations:

- 1) Birds access the pasture a maximum of 50 days per year, due to climate and age limitations. If integrator has more exact data, use the integrator's data instead.
- 2) Birds weigh approximately 3 lbs when first allowed access to the pasture.
- 3) Birds will have access to the pasture for a maximum of 6 hours per day.
- 4) 1% of the total birds accessing the pasture at any given time is a reasonable estimate. If integrator has more exact data, use the integrator's data instead.
- 5) These estimates are valid for all poultry houses on the operation as long as bird type/market weight, house capacity, and pasture area are all the same.
- 6) Free-range broiler manure contains approximately 34 lbs PAN, 50 lbs of P2O5, and 59 lbs of K2O per ton. (Based on the UME 2022 Manure Summary Report.)

*This worksheet was adapted from the University of Maryland Extension worksheet titled "Pastured Poultry Litter Quantity Estimation", which was updated on 6/26/2024. This version was created by the Maryland Department of Agriculture Office of Resource Conservation on 9/25/2024.

| *Nutrient Application Recommendations for Pasture on Integrated Organic Poultry Operations | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|---|-----|----|----|
| Management Unit | Acres | Grass Species | Soil Test Lab | P205 (ppm) | K20 (ppm) | P-FIV | K-FIV | | N | P | K |
| Pasture 1 | 0.87 | Tall fescue | AgroLab ppm | 38 | 110 | 44 | 69 | Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year): | 130 | 44 | 44 |
| | | | | | | | | Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year): | 24 | 35 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year): | 106 | 9 | 3 |
| Pasture 2 | 0.87 | Tall fescue | AgroLab ppm | 30 | 84 | 35 | 53 | Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year): | 130 | 44 | 44 |
| | | | | | | | | Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year): | 24 | 35 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year): | 106 | 9 | 3 |
| Pasture 3 | 0.87 | Tall fescue | AgroLab ppm | 28 | 92 | 33 | 58 | Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year): | 130 | 44 | 44 |
| | | | | | | | | Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year): | 24 | 35 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year): | 106 | 9 | 3 |
| Pasture 4 | 0.87 | Tall fescue | AgroLab ppm | 39 | 93 | 45 | 58 | Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year): | 130 | 44 | 44 |
| | | | | | | | | Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year): | 24 | 35 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year): | 106 | 9 | 3 |
| Pasture 5 | 0.87 | Tall fescue | AgroLab ppm | 39 | 66 | 45 | 41 | Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year): | 130 | 44 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year): | 24 | 35 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year): | 106 | 9 | 46 |
| Pasture 6 | 0.87 | Tall fescue | AgroLab ppm | 23 | 60 | 27 | 37 | Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year): | 130 | 44 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year): | 24 | 35 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year): | 106 | 9 | 46 |

*These recommendations are applicable for three years after the date of the soil test analysis for each management unit. Soil test analyses are valid for three years.



Account No. : 4595

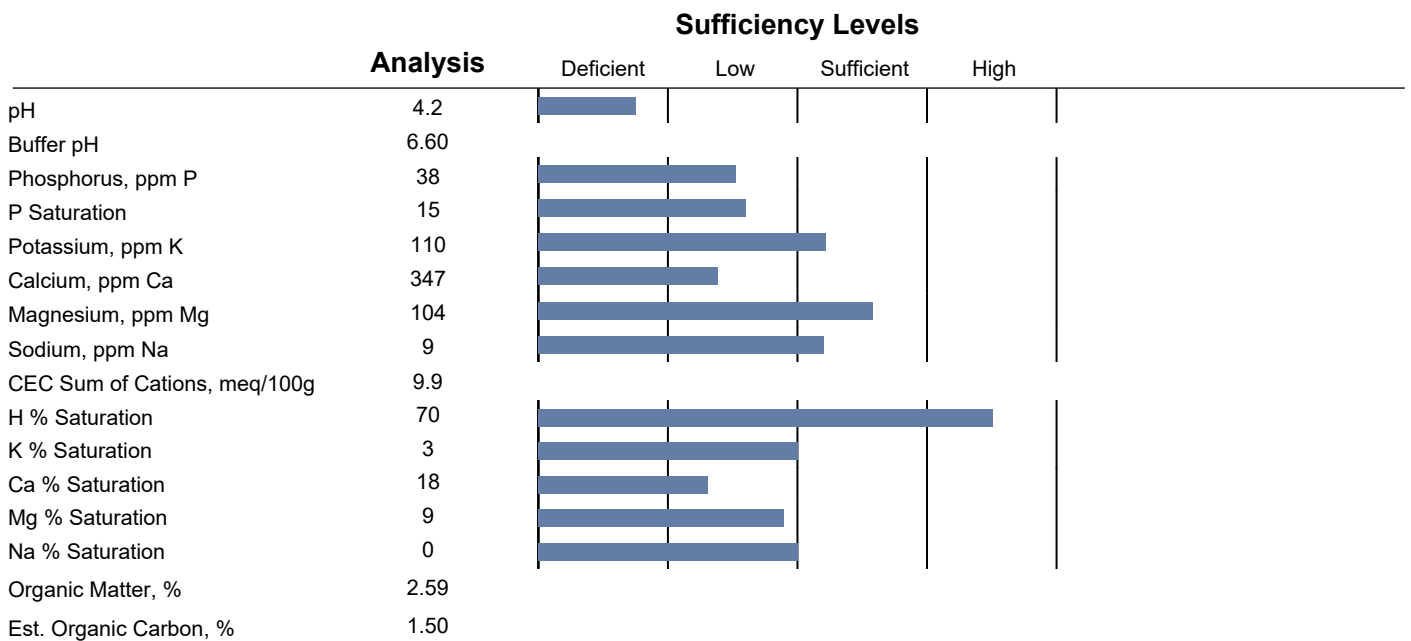
Soil Analysis Report

**PETTITT, JEFFREY
RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
11505 LYNCH ROAD
WORTON MD 21678**

**Invoice No. : 1156019
Date Received : 02/11/2025
Date Analyzed: 02/12/2025
Lab Number : 41882**

**Results For : RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
Location : PASTURE 1
Sample ID : 1**

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3





Account No. : 4595

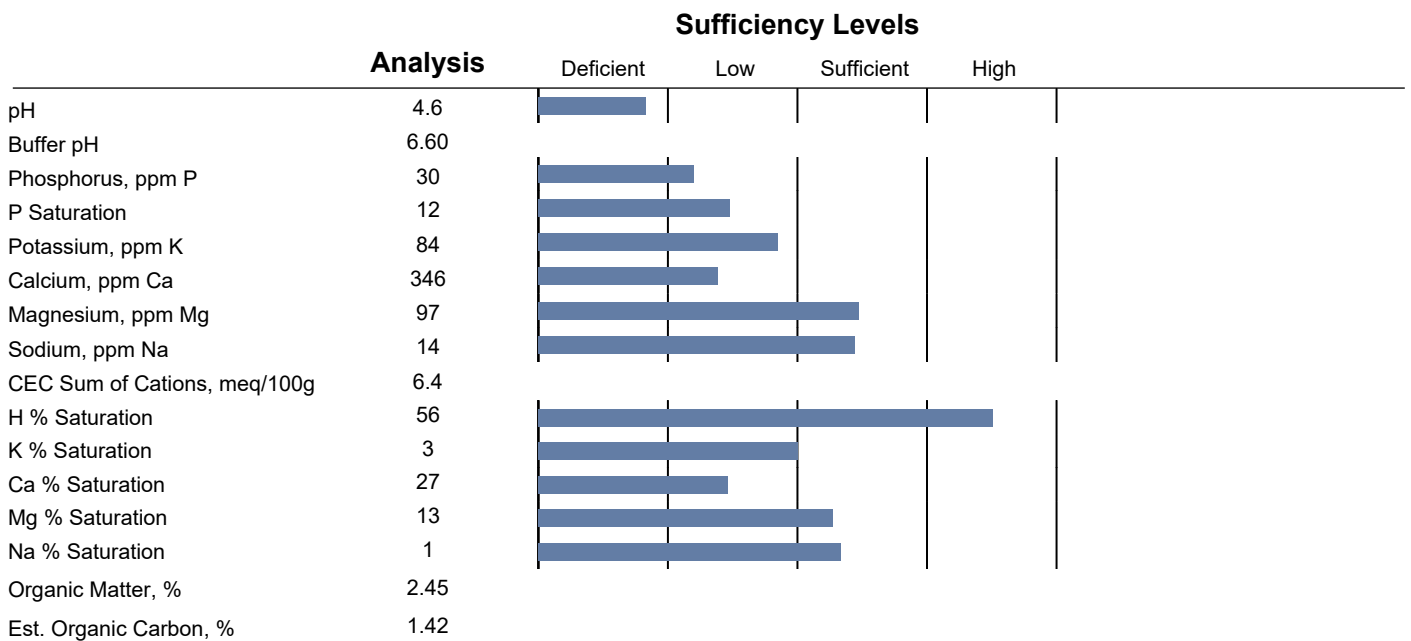
Soil Analysis Report

**PETTITT, JEFFREY
RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
11505 LYNCH ROAD
WORTON MD 21678**

**Invoice No. : 1156019
Date Received : 02/11/2025
Date Analyzed: 02/12/2025
Lab Number : 41883**

**Results For : RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
Location : PASTURE 2
Sample ID : 2**

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3





Account No. : 4595

Soil Analysis Report

**PETTITT, JEFFREY
RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
11505 LYNCH ROAD
WORTON MD 21678**

**Invoice No. : 1156019
Date Received : 02/11/2025
Date Analyzed: 02/12/2025
Lab Number : 41884**

**Results For : RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
Location : PASTURE 3
Sample ID : 3**

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3

Sufficiency Levels

| Analysis | Value | Deficient | Low | Sufficient | High |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|-----|------------|------|
| pH | 5.4 | ██████████ | | | |
| Buffer pH | 6.69 | | | | |
| Phosphorus, ppm P | 28 | ██████████ | | | |
| P Saturation | 12 | ██████████ | | | |
| Potassium, ppm K | 92 | ██████████ | | | |
| Calcium, ppm Ca | 397 | ██████████ | | | |
| Magnesium, ppm Mg | 106 | ██████████ | | | |
| Sodium, ppm Na | 12 | ██████████ | | | |
| CEC Sum of Cations, meq/100g | 4.4 | | | | |
| H % Saturation | 29 | ██████████ | | | |
| K % Saturation | 5 | ██████████ | | | |
| Ca % Saturation | 45 | ██████████ | | | |
| Mg % Saturation | 20 | ██████████ | | | |
| Na % Saturation | 1 | ██████████ | | | |
| Organic Matter, % | 2.27 | | | | |
| Est. Organic Carbon, % | 1.32 | | | | |



Account No. : 4595

Soil Analysis Report

**PETTITT, JEFFREY
RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
11505 LYNCH ROAD
WORTON MD 21678**

**Invoice No. : 1156019
Date Received : 02/11/2025
Date Analyzed: 02/12/2025
Lab Number : 41885**

**Results For : RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
Location : PASTURE 4
Sample ID : 4**

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3

Sufficiency Levels

| | Analysis | Deficient | Low | Sufficient | High |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----|------------|------|
| pH | 5.7 | | | | |
| Buffer pH | 6.80 | | | | |
| Phosphorus, ppm P | 39 | | | | |
| P Saturation | 15 | | | | |
| Potassium, ppm K | 93 | | | | |
| Calcium, ppm Ca | 362 | | | | |
| Magnesium, ppm Mg | 97 | | | | |
| Sodium, ppm Na | 13 | | | | |
| CEC Sum of Cations, meq/100g | 3.7 | | | | |
| H % Saturation | 22 | | | | |
| K % Saturation | 6 | | | | |
| Ca % Saturation | 48 | | | | |
| Mg % Saturation | 22 | | | | |
| Na % Saturation | 2 | | | | |
| Organic Matter, % | 2.37 | | | | |
| Est. Organic Carbon, % | 1.38 | | | | |



Account No. : 4595

Soil Analysis Report

**PETTITT, JEFFREY
RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
11505 LYNCH ROAD
WORTON MD 21678**

**Invoice No. : 1156019
Date Received : 02/11/2025
Date Analyzed: 02/12/2025
Lab Number : 41886**

**Results For : RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
Location : PASTURE 5
Sample ID : 5**

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3

| Analysis | Value | Sufficiency Levels | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|------------|------|
| | | Deficient | Low | Sufficient | High |
| pH | 5.6 | | | | |
| Buffer pH | 6.78 | | | | |
| Phosphorus, ppm P | 39 | | | | |
| P Saturation | 15 | | | | |
| Potassium, ppm K | 66 | | | | |
| Calcium, ppm Ca | 375 | | | | |
| Magnesium, ppm Mg | 85 | | | | |
| Sodium, ppm Na | 15 | | | | |
| CEC Sum of Cations, meq/100g | 3.7 | | | | |
| H % Saturation | 23 | | | | |
| K % Saturation | 5 | | | | |
| Ca % Saturation | 51 | | | | |
| Mg % Saturation | 19 | | | | |
| Na % Saturation | 2 | | | | |
| Organic Matter, % | 2.53 | | | | |
| Est. Organic Carbon, % | 1.47 | | | | |



Account No. : 4595

Soil Analysis Report

**PETTITT, JEFFREY
RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
11505 LYNCH ROAD
WORTON MD 21678**

**Invoice No. : 1156019
Date Received : 02/11/2025
Date Analyzed: 02/12/2025
Lab Number : 41887**

**Results For : RUSTY ROOSTER FARM LLC
Location : PASTURE 6
Sample ID : 6**

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3

Sufficiency Levels

| Analysis | Value | Deficient | Low | Sufficient | High |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----|------------|------|
| pH | 5.4 | | | | |
| Buffer pH | 6.71 | | | | |
| Phosphorus, ppm P | 23 | | | | |
| P Saturation | 11 | | | | |
| Potassium, ppm K | 60 | | | | |
| Calcium, ppm Ca | 358 | | | | |
| Magnesium, ppm Mg | 82 | | | | |
| Sodium, ppm Na | 11 | | | | |
| CEC Sum of Cations, meq/100g | 3.8 | | | | |
| H % Saturation | 30 | | | | |
| K % Saturation | 4 | | | | |
| Ca % Saturation | 47 | | | | |
| Mg % Saturation | 18 | | | | |
| Na % Saturation | 1 | | | | |
| Organic Matter, % | 2.06 | | | | |
| Est. Organic Carbon, % | 1.20 | | | | |



Weekly Storage and Containment Structure Inspections Log Sheet

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

Instructions:

Use this form to keep records of weekly visual inspections of the structures you use to store or contain manure/litter/process wastewater. Use a separate form for each structure.

**Any deficiencies observed must be corrected within 30 days*

Storage or Containment Structure: _____

| | Date | Initials | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|--------|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Week 1 | | | | | | |
| Week 2 | | | | | | |
| Week 3 | | | | | | |
| Week 4 | | | | | | |
| Week 5 | | | | | | |
| Week 6 | | | | | | |
| Week 7 | | | | | | |

| | | | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Date | Initials | | | | |
| Week 8 | | | | | | |
| Week 9 | | | | | | |
| Week 10 | | | | | | |
| Week 11 | | | | | | |
| Week 12 | | | | | | |
| Week 13 | | | | | | |
| Week 14 | | | | | | |
| Week 15 | | | | | | |
| Week 16 | | | | | | |
| Week 17 | | | | | | |
| Week 18 | | | | | | |
| Week 19 | | | | | | |

| | | | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|-------------|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Date | Initials | | | | | |
| Week 20 | | | | | | |
| Week 21 | | | | | | |
| Week 22 | | | | | | |
| Week 23 | | | | | | |
| Week 24 | | | | | | |
| Week 25 | | | | | | |
| Week 26 | | | | | | |
| Week 27 | | | | | | |
| Week 28 | | | | | | |
| Week 29 | | | | | | |
| Week 30 | | | | | | |
| Week 31 | | | | | | |

| | | | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Date | Initials | | | | |
| Week 32 | | | | | | |
| Week 33 | | | | | | |
| Week 34 | | | | | | |
| Week 35 | | | | | | |
| Week 36 | | | | | | |
| Week 37 | | | | | | |
| Week 38 | | | | | | |
| Week 39 | | | | | | |
| Week 40 | | | | | | |
| Week 41 | | | | | | |
| Week 42 | | | | | | |
| Week 43 | | | | | | |

| | | | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|-------------|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Date | Initials | | | | | |
| Week 44 | | | | | | |
| Week 45 | | | | | | |
| Week 46 | | | | | | |
| Week 47 | | | | | | |
| Week 47 | | | | | | |
| Week 49 | | | | | | |
| Week 50 | | | | | | |
| Week 51 | | | | | | |
| Week 52 | | | | | | |

Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Transfer Record Keeping Form

Facility Name: _____ **NPDES Permit No.:** _____

Use this sheet any time that manure or poultry litter is removed from a production or storage area and transferred to other persons (not under the control of your CAFO). Use additional sheets as necessary.

| Date of Transfer (indicate whether import or export) | Manure Type (e.g. litter, wastewater) | Name and Address of Person(s) Received From or Transferred To | Quantity Transported (tons/gallons) |
|--|---|--|---|
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Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Storage Structures Documentation

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

Instructions:

For each storage structure, provide the following information in the table below:

- **Structure Type:** the type of storage structure (e.g. roofed storage shed, storage pond, anaerobic lagoon...)
- **Total Design Storage Volume:** the total capacity the storage structure was designed to hold (e.g. 100 ft³ or 1000 gallons)
- **Design Treatment Volume:** (*N/A for dry manure storage) the treatment capacity the structure was designed to treat
- **Days of Storage Capacity:** (*N/A for dry manure storage) the number of days the structure can accommodate its contents at the rate the operation places waste in it
- **Volume for Solids Accumulation:** the capacity of the structure available to accumulate solids

| Structure Type | Total Design Storage Volume | Design Treatment Volume (N/A for dry manure storage) | Days of Storage Capacity (N/A for dry manure storage) | Volume for Solids Accumulation |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | | | | |
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| | | | | |



Poultry Litter Removal Data Collection Sheet



OPERATOR NAME: _____

DATE: _____

FARM NAME: _____

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Date (mm/dd/yr) | Removal From (house or shed) | Load Description* | Load Weight (Tons)** | Number of Loads | Total Removed (D) x (E) = (F) (Tons) | Destination (on-farm shed, on-farm field or if exported; name/address of receiving party) | Quantity Received (if other than total removed) |
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* identify type of equipment used to remove waste (i.e. truck, spreader, etc)

** if load weight is unknown, calculate it based on the following estimates: 1 cu.ft. litter = 28 lbs; 1 bushel litter = 35 lbs

- 1) Measure the equipment volume in cu. ft. or bushels
- 2) Load weight (lbs) = equipment volume in cu. ft. or bushels X lbs per cu. ft. or bushel
- 3) Load weight (tons) = load weight (lbs) divided by 2,000

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SECTION 5: Additional Documentation

This section is included if there are additional documents needed for the Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan.

The following documents are located in this section:

- Water Conveyance Map Around Production Area
- Weekly Storage Form
- Manure Litter Storage Form
- Manure Litter Transfer Form
- Daily Waterline Form

Water Conveyance Map

Owners: Karen and Jeffrey Pettitt



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 330 Feet



| Type | Maintain Records of: | Frequency | Applicable to Liquid/Dry Manure Handling or Both |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| Land & No-Land | Any transfers of manure, litter, and process wastewater, will include the following information: 1.) Name and address of recipient and 2.) Date and quantity transferred. The permittee shall supply the recipient of the animal waste with the most recent annual nutrient analysis of the manure, litter, or process wastewater. If the recipient performs the analysis, the permittee shall obtain a copy and maintain it as part of the permittee's records. | Each occurrence | Both |
| Land | Each application event where manure, litter, or process wastewater is applied. Including 1.) Fields where animal waste is distributed, using field names consistent with those in the required plan, 2.) Application method, rate, time and date, 3.) Soil conditions, including instances of ponding or runoff, saturated soil, and frozen ground or snow covered ground and 4.) Weather conditions, including precipitation and temperature at the time of application and precipitation 24 hours prior to, and following, application. | Each land application event | Both |
| No-Land | Manure samples shall include the following information, 1.) Date sample taken, 2.) Test methods used to sample and analyze manure, litter, and process wastewater; and 3.) Results from manure, litter, and process wastewater sampling. | Annually | Both |
| Land & No-Land | Mortality disposal including date, numbers of animals, and method of disposal | As necessary | Both |
| Land & No-Land | Inspections conducted, including date, of the animal waste storage areas | Weekly | Both |
| Land | The results of manure samples and soil samples, including the following information, 1.) Date sample taken, 2.) Test methods used to sample and analyze manure, litter, process wastewater, and soil, 3.) Results from manure, litter, process wastewater, and soil sampling and 4.) Total amount of nitrogen and phosphorus actually applied to each field, including documentation of calculations for the total amount applied. | Annually for manure samples, at least once every three years for soil samples | Both |
| Land | Manure application equipment inspections, including the following information, 1.) Date inspection conducted and 2.) Calibration date; and iii. Maintenance of equipment used for manure application. | At least annually | Both |
| Land & No-Land | Inspections, including date, of the storm water routing structures | Weekly | Both |
| Land & No-Land | Inspections, including date, for all indoor and outdoor water lines, including drinking or cooling water lines | Daily | Both |
| Land & No-Land | The depth of manure and process wastewater, including date of reading, as indicated by the depth marker in all liquid animal waste impoundments | Weekly | Liquid |
| Land & No-Land | Inspections, including date, of all wastewater operations and pumps | Weekly | Liquid |
| Land & No-Land | All manure, litter, and wastewater storage structures including the following information, 1.) Date inspection conducted, 2.) Volume for solids accumulation, 3.) Design treatment volume, 4.) Total design storage volume, 5.) Days of storage capacity and 6.) Structural stability inspection of all earthen embankment structures. | As necessary | Liquid |
| Land & No-Land | Any additional self - inspection and recordkeeping activities required by this General Permit | As necessary | Both |

Self-Inspection and Recordkeeping for CAFOs/MAFOs that DO NOT Land Apply (No-Land Operations):

The permittee that transports all and/or some of its manure, litter, or process wastewater to an area that is not under the control of the owner or operator of the no-land operation shall maintain no-land operation records on-site for five years. The records shall be available for inspection by the Maryland Department of the Environment personnel upon request. The record shall also include a notation of periods when the facility is not in operation (out of production).



Weekly Storage and Containment Structure Inspections Log Sheet

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

Instructions:

Use this form to keep records of weekly visual inspections of the structures you use to store or contain manure/litter/process wastewater. Use a separate form for each structure.

**Any deficiencies observed must be corrected within 30 days*

Storage or Containment Structure: _____

| | Date | Initials | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|--------|-------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Week 1 | | | | | | |
| Week 2 | | | | | | |
| Week 3 | | | | | | |
| Week 4 | | | | | | |
| Week 5 | | | | | | |
| Week 6 | | | | | | |
| Week 7 | | | | | | |

| | | | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Date | Initials | | | | |
| Week 8 | | | | | | |
| Week 9 | | | | | | |
| Week 10 | | | | | | |
| Week 11 | | | | | | |
| Week 12 | | | | | | |
| Week 13 | | | | | | |
| Week 14 | | | | | | |
| Week 15 | | | | | | |
| Week 16 | | | | | | |
| Week 17 | | | | | | |
| Week 18 | | | | | | |
| Week 19 | | | | | | |

| | Date | Initials | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Week 20 | | | | | | |
| Week 21 | | | | | | |
| Week 22 | | | | | | |
| Week 23 | | | | | | |
| Week 24 | | | | | | |
| Week 25 | | | | | | |
| Week 26 | | | | | | |
| Week 27 | | | | | | |
| Week 28 | | | | | | |
| Week 29 | | | | | | |
| Week 30 | | | | | | |
| Week 31 | | | | | | |

| | | | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Date | Initials | | | | |
| Week 32 | | | | | | |
| Week 33 | | | | | | |
| Week 34 | | | | | | |
| Week 35 | | | | | | |
| Week 36 | | | | | | |
| Week 37 | | | | | | |
| Week 38 | | | | | | |
| Week 39 | | | | | | |
| Week 40 | | | | | | |
| Week 41 | | | | | | |
| Week 42 | | | | | | |
| Week 43 | | | | | | |

| | | | Depth Marker Reading (N/A for dry manure handling) | OK (√ if no problems) | Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed) | Date Deficiency Corrected* |
|-------------|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Date | Initials | | | | | |
| Week 44 | | | | | | |
| Week 45 | | | | | | |
| Week 46 | | | | | | |
| Week 47 | | | | | | |
| Week 47 | | | | | | |
| Week 49 | | | | | | |
| Week 50 | | | | | | |
| Week 51 | | | | | | |
| Week 52 | | | | | | |

Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Transfer Record Keeping Form

Facility Name: _____ **NPDES Permit No.:** _____

Use this sheet any time that manure or poultry litter is removed from a production or storage area and transferred to other persons (not under the control of your CAFO). Use additional sheets as necessary.

| Date of Transfer (indicate whether import or export) | Manure Type (e.g. litter, wastewater) | Name and Address of Person(s) Received From or Transferred To | Quantity Transported (tons/gallons) |
|--|---|--|---|
| | | | |
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Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Storage Structures Documentation

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

Instructions:

For each storage structure, provide the following information in the table below:

- **Structure Type:** the type of storage structure (e.g. roofed storage shed, storage pond, anaerobic lagoon...)
- **Total Design Storage Volume:** the total capacity the storage structure was designed to hold (e.g. 100 ft³ or 1000 gallons)
- **Design Treatment Volume:** (*N/A for dry manure storage) the treatment capacity the structure was designed to treat
- **Days of Storage Capacity:** (*N/A for dry manure storage) the number of days the structure can accommodate its contents at the rate the operation places waste in it
- **Volume for Solids Accumulation:** the capacity of the structure available to accumulate solids

| Structure Type | Total Design Storage Volume | Design Treatment Volume (N/A for dry manure storage) | Days of Storage Capacity (N/A for dry manure storage) | Volume for Solids Accumulation |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |



Poultry Litter Removal Data Collection Sheet



OPERATOR NAME: _____

DATE: _____

FARM NAME: _____

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Date (mm/dd/yr) | Removal From (house or shed) | Load Description* | Load Weight (Tons)** | Number of Loads | Total Removed (D) x (E) = (F) (Tons) | Destination (on-farm shed, on-farm field or if exported; name/address of receiving party) | Quantity Received (if other than total removed) |
| | | | | | | | |
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* identify type of equipment used to remove waste (i.e. truck, spreader, etc)

** if load weight is unknown, calculate it based on the following estimates: 1 cu.ft. litter = 28 lbs; 1 bushel litter = 35 lbs

- 1) Measure the equipment volume in cu. ft. or bushels
- 2) Load weight (lbs) = equipment volume in cu. ft. or bushels X lbs per cu. ft. or bushel
- 3) Load weight (tons) = load weight (lbs) divided by 2,000

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Daily Water Line Inspection Log Sheet

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

Instructions:

- Initial the form *each day* after the inspection is complete
- If a leak is detected, place a check in the “leak detected” column

| January, 20____ | | |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|
| Day | Initials | √ if Leak Detected |
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
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| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |

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| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |
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| 25 | | |
| 26 | | |
| 27 | | |
| 28 | | |

| 29 | | |
|------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 30 | | |
| 31 | | |
| February, 20____ | | |
| Day | Initials | √ if Leak Detected |
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |

| 11 | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 12 | | |
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| 24 | | |
| 25 | | |
| 26 | | |
| 27 | | |
| 28 | | |
| 29 | | |
| March, 20__ | | |
| Day | Initials | √ if Leak Detected |
| 1 | | |
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| 31 | | |
| April, 20__ | | |
| Day | Initials | √ if Leak Detected |
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| 30 | | |

| May, 20__ | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|
| Day | Initials | √ if Leak Detected |
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| 26 | | |

| 27 | | |
|------------|----------|--------------------|
| 28 | | |
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| 30 | | |
| 31 | | |
| June, 20__ | | |
| Day | Initials | √ if Leak Detected |
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| July, 20__ | | |
| Day | Initials | √ if Leak Detected |
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| 31 | | |
| August, 20__ | | |
| Day | Initials | √ if Leak Detected |
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