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 (unless) 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: 66956

1. LEGAL Name of Applicant *(must match name on required plan)*:
Charles NAU JR

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
☐ New owner/operator ☐ Proposed operation *(NO construction may begin until permit coverage is obtained)* • Date of anticipated start of AFO operation: _____	☒ No changes in operation ☐ There has been a change in one or more of the following *(please indicate)*: o Size or number of houses o Animal number, resulting in change of size category o CAFO to MAFO, MAFO to CAFO o No-Land to Land, Land to No-Land o Conventional operation to organic	☐ Expanding ☐ Change in animal number, resulting in change of size category ☐ Change from CAFO to MAFO ☐ Change from MAFO to CAFO ☐ Change from no-land to land ☐ Change from land to no-land ☐ Change from conventional to organic operation

Applicant (Owner/Operator Information)

5. **Mailing Address of Applicant:** Charles NAU 12606 Augustine Hwy
   City: Kennedyville **State:** Md **Zip Code:** 21645

6. **Telephone Number(s) of Applicant:** (Home) [redacted] FAX ONLY
   (Cell)

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)*: Sweet Air

9. **Farm Address:** 12606 Augustine Hwy
   City: Kennedyville **County:** Kent **Zip Code:** 21645

10. **Watershed/Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)** (12-digit): 0059

11. **Latitude/Longitude of Production Area** (Deg/Min/Sec): 39-19-28N / 75-57-59W

12. **Animal Information:**

A. Animal Type(s) *(from AFO size chart)*	B. Maximum Number of Animals *at any given time* *(For poultry, please indicate bird type and number per flock)*	C. Operation Size *(consult AFO size chart)*	D. Animal Confinement Type *(e.g. house, feedlot, barn, milking parlor, pen)*
Chicken	42,500	Small	House
Horse	Three	Small	Barn

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

13. ***Number of poultry houses:** Two

14. ***Combined square footage of *all* poultry houses:** 46,200

15. ***Date(s) poultry houses constructed:** 1980 - 2016

16. ***Integrator** *(check one)*:
   ☐ Allen-Harim ☐ Mountaire
   ☐ Amick ☐ Perdue
   ☒ Coleman ☐ Tyson
   ☐ Other *(please specify)*: _____

   Contact Information:
   Phone No.: _____
   Address: Perdue Foods LLC
   P.O. Box 1537
   Salisbury MD, 21802

Manure/Mortality Management

17. Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater generated *annually*: 285.49 *circle one:* (tons) lbs / gallons)

18. Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater transported offsite *annually*: 285.49 *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	40' by 86'	Solid

21. Mortality Management Method:

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

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.

Charles E Nau Jr — **Signature of Applicant / duly authorized representative**

8/14/20 — **Date**

Charles E NAU Jr — **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

Sweet Air

Charles Nau, Jr.

LOCATION ADDRESS

12606 Augustine Herman Highway

Kennedyville, Maryland 21645

MAILING ADDRESS

12606 Augustine Herman Highway

Kennedyville, Maryland 21645

PREPARED BY

Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District

211 East Water Street

Centreville, MD 21617

Plan Date:

March 2025

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sweet Air

Charles Nau, Jr.

12606 Augustine Herman Highway

Kennedyville, Maryland 21645

[redacted]

MAILING ADDRESS

12606 Augustine Herman Highway

Kennedyville, Maryland 21645

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: March 2025

Poultry - Organic Operation (Land Plan)

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) M.D.E. Agency Interest **# 66956**

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 Charles Nau, Jr. 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.

Charles Nau, Jr.

3/24/25
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

3/24/25
Date

Katie Starr

NRCS Planner Certification # 167

Nutrient Management Certification # 2053

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.

March 24th 2025
Date

Anthony Riggi

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
Sweet Air	Charles Nau, Jr.	[redacted]	1995	1693	33.173	02-13-06-10-0353

Description of Operation / Additional Information

This existing well-vegetated and well-maintained organic poultry operation, owned and operated by Charles Nau, Jr., is located in Kent County, Maryland. It consists of two poultry houses with a holding capacity of 46,600 birds per flock and 5 flocks per year. There are three horses on the farm and they stay on pasture year-round. The parcel for this property is 33.173 acres, which includes a 4.12 acre production area (including 1.4 acres of dedicated poultry pastures), approximately 3.4 acres of horse pasture and horse barn, and 2 acres of house/residential area, and approximately 1.4 acres of wildlife habitat. The remaining 22.25 acres are in cropland and is rented and operated by 4 M's in Kennedyville, Maryland.

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 Turner Creek	625'	600'

Account ID	12 Digit Watershed	Watershed Name	Tier II High Quality Waters Watershed	Impairments			
				Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Bacteria (e.coli, enterocci or fecal)	Sediment
[redacted]	02-13-06-10-0353	Sassafras 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	2	46600	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

In between flocks, the litter is windrowed and crust-outs/cake-outs are performed. The last total cleanout was in 2021 and there is not another total cleanout planned for the foreseeable future.

Manure Storage

The manure is stored in the Poultry Waste Storage Structure until it is exported off the farm.

Current / Proposed Manure Storage Conditions

Animal Type	Storage Structure	Size of Storage Structure	Storage Capacity	Date Constructed
Poultry - Organic	Poultry Waste Storage Structure	40'x64'	14,080 cu.ft.	7/01/1988

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	4-M's Farm, LLC	12797 Augustine Herman Highway, 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. Charles Nau, Jr. 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	Composting - Bins/Channels	4 bins	in between the poultry houses

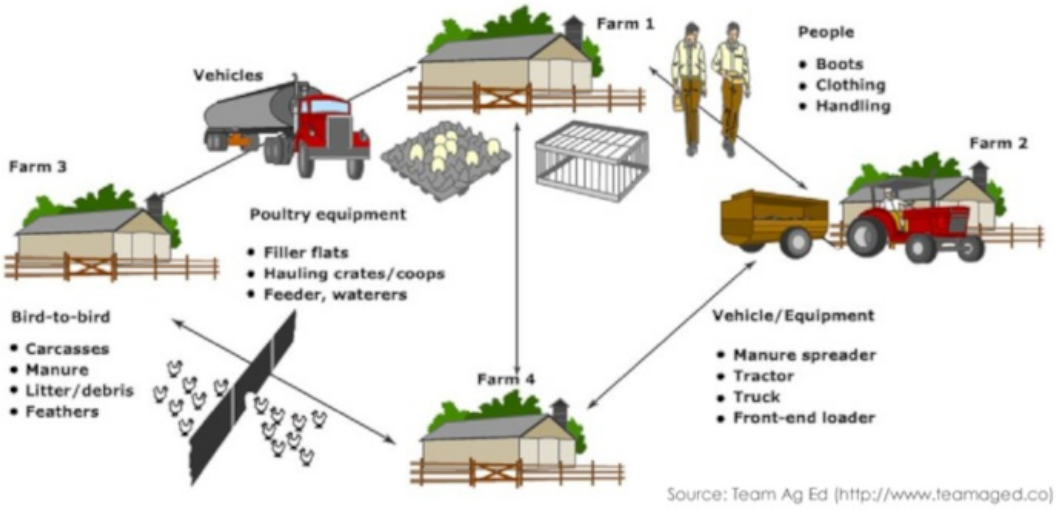
Catastrophic Mortality Management

In the event of catastrophic mortality, the operator will contact the integrator and follow and "in house" or "in poultry waste storage structure" windrow method of composting as outlined in UMD-Extension fact sheets #723 and #801. If "in poultry waste storage structure" composting is used, MDE must be notified.

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

Date: 3/14/2025

Conservation Plan Map

Owner/Operator: Charles Nau, Jr.

Total Acres: 7.26 ac
PHQ: 4.12 ac

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

Farm 1995 Tract 1693

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 330
Feet

Conservation Practice Points
- Waste Storage Facility (313)
- Animal Mortality Facility (316)

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
- Written (102)
- Applied (103)

Conservation Practice Lines
- Fence (382)
- Surface Drain, Field Ditch (607)
- Underground Outlet (620)

Conservation Practice Polygons
- Pasture and Hay Planting (512)
- Heavy Use Area Protection (561)
- Practice Schedule PLUs

N

USDA

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

Conservation Plan

CHARLES NAU JR
12606 AUGUSTINE HERMAN HWY
KENNEDYVILLE, MD 21645

OBJECTIVE(S)

This 2-house organic poultry operation, located in Kent County, Maryland, is owned and operated by Charles Nau, Jr. There is no cropland associated with this farm/tract.

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.

Farmstead

Tract: 913

Animal Mortality Facility (316)

Maintain your exisitng dead bird composting facility for the economical and environmentally safe disposal of dead poultry. The structure was built according to NRCS standards and specifications and should be maintained as described in the Operation and Maintenance plan.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	1.00 No	09	1993	1.00 No	09/16/1993
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	1.00 No	--

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (102)

Obtain a comprehensive nutrient management plan (CNMP) that describes and documents a conservation system within a conservation plan that is unique to animal feeding operations. The CNMP addresses all aspects of the Animal Feeding Operation including manure handling, nutrient management, feed management, and other conservation practices. Maryland Department of the Environment requires that a CNMP that is developed to meet EPA/MDE CAFO regulatory requirements to control soil erosion and protect water quality must be implemented as scheduled. Any CNMP components that are funded through cost-share programs must also be implemented as scheduled.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	1.00 No	04	2010	1.00 No	05/24/2010
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	1.00 No	--

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Applied (103)

All planned practices contained in the written Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan are applied according to NRCS standards and specifications.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	1.00 No	09	2010	--	--
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	--	--

Critical Area Planting (342)

Critical areas as indicated on the conservation plan map will be planted to grass and maintained in a durable sod to prevent erosion. Mow at least once annually. Avoid mowing from April 15 to August 15 during the wildlife nesting season. Avoid spraying herbicides and do not plow or disk the area. Critical Areas will be monitored annually by the operator. Refer to the jobsheet for recommended seed mixes and other planting, establishment, and management recommendations.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	0.20 Ac	03	2013	0.20 Ac	10/02/2012
Total:	0.20 Ac	--	--	0.20 Ac	--

Fence (382)

Fence - Install fence to meet management objectives.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	431.00 Ft	01	2013	431.00 Ft	01/01/2013
Total:	431.00 Ft	--	--	431.00 Ft	--

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

Construct a Heavy Use Area (HUA) at the load-out doors of both poultry houses. The Heavy Use Area will reduce erosion and improve water quality by providing a stable area for handling manure during partial or total cleanout. Follow the NRCS engineering design provided and the required Operation and Maintenance plan. A sign, provided by NRCS, will be posted so that 0&M requirements are clearly understood. Follow all EQIP contract requirements. Four 1600 sqft pads will be installed at each end of the poultry houses.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	6400 sq ft	03	2011	6400 sq ft	06/04/2010
Total:	--	--	--	--	--

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	1.1 Ac	01	2013	1.1 Ac	03/01/2013
Total:	1.1 Ac	--	--	1.1 Ac	--

Surface Drain, Field Ditch (607)

A constructed open ditch that collects and conveys water. Mow to contain growth of undesirable vegetation taking care to avoid rearing seasons for wildlife (April 15 - August 15). Sediment built up at junctions, curves, and around structures can reduce the design capacity. Inspect the ditch periodically and after significant storm events; repair damaged areas as soon as possible by maintaining vegetative cover and grading to ensure proper drainage.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	1255.00 Ft	04	2010	--	--
Total:	1255.00 Ft	--	--	--	--

Underground Outlet (620)

Maintain the existing underground pipe to convey excess water to a suitable outlet without causing erosion or flooding.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	620.00 Ft	04	2010	--	--
Total:	620.00 Ft	--	--	--	--

Underground Outlet (620)

An underground pipe will be installed to convey excess water to a suitable outlet without causing erosion or flooding.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	70.00 Ft	03	2013	70.00 Ft	10/02/2012
Total:	70.00 Ft	--	--	70.00 Ft	--

Waste Storage Facility (313)

Maintain the existing manure storage structure at the location shown on the plan map. The structure was built according to NRCS design, and shoulde be operated and maintained in accordance with a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan or a Waste Management System plan developed for this operation.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	1.00 No	01	1988	1.00 No	07/01/1988
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	1.00 No	--

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

CHARLES NAU JR — DATE 3/28/25

CERTIFICATION OF:

CERTIFIED PLANNER — DATE 3/25/25

CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Robert Baldwin Digitally signed by Robert Baldwin
Date: 2025.03.20 08:36:05 -04'00'
KENT SCD — 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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The above statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C 522a). Furnishing this information is voluntary; however failure to furnish correct, complete information will result in the withholding or withdrawal of such technical or financial assistance. The information may be furnished to other USDA agencies, the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice, or other state or federal law enforcement agencies, or in response to orders of a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal.

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Date: 3/11/2025

Soils Map

Owner/Operator: Charles Nau, Jr.

Total Acres: 7.26 ac
PHQ: 4.12 ac

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

Farm 1995 Tract 1693

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 330
Feet

Practice Schedule PLUs
Soils
Soil Mapunit

N

USDA

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: CgC3--Colts Neck gravelly loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded

Component: Colts Neck (100%)

The Colts Neck component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 10 percent. Depth to a root restrictive layer, undefined, is 48 to 72 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 1 percent. This component is in the F149AY140NJ Well Drained Petroferric Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. 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.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Kent County, Maryland

Survey Area Data: Version 23, Sep 06, 2024

AFO RESOURCE CONCERNS EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Name:		Charles Nau, Jr.		**Agency Interest #:**	66956
Planner:		Katie Starr		**Farm # / Tract #:**	1995 / 1693
Site Visit Date:		3/10/2025		**Total Acres:**	33.173
County:		Kent		**Production Area Acres:**	4.12
RESOURCE CONCERN		**YES**	**NO**	**Assessment**	
a.	Biosecurity measures	☐	☒	The operator is following biosecurity measures as outlined by the integrator and MDA Animal Health.	
b.	Chemical handling	☐	☒	Chemicals related to poultry production are stored in the appropriate designated storage area.	
c.	Cultural resources	☐	☒	The production area is established and there are no proposed ground disturbance activities scheduled for the area.	
d.	Feedlot area	☐	☒	No feedlot resource concerns have been identified. BMPs have been constructed to mitigate the potential for discharges.	
e.	Floodplains	☐	☒	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	☐	☒	No gully erosion was identified in the production area or associated water conveyances.	
g.	Livestock travel lanes	☐	☒	No resource concerns have been identified.	
h.	Nutrient discharge	☐	☒	There are no observable nutrient discharges occurring from the production area.	
i.	Objectionable odors	☐	☒	Normal poultry or livestock odors associated with this the type of operation or facility were noted.	
j.	Particulate matter emissions	☐	☒	Normal particulate emissions associated with a facility of this size.	
k.	Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table	☐	☒	No abnormal ponding, flooding or high water table issues were identified.	
l.	Sediment	☐	☒	No obvious and observable sediment discharges are occurring from the production area.	
m.	Streambank/shoreline erosion	☐	☒	No streambank or shoreline areas are present in the production area.	
n.	Threatened/endangered species	☐	☒	No geospatial indicators have been identified on the production area.	
o.	Waste storage	☐	☒	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	☐	☒	No Maryland regulated waterways have been identified on the property.	
q.	Wetlands	☐	☒	No Maryland regulated wetlands have been identified on the property.)	

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.	March 2025

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

I, Charles Nau, Jr., 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.

Charles Nau, Jr.

3/28/25

Date

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.

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.

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.	March 2025

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

I, Charles Nau, Jr., 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.

Charles Nau, Jr.

3/28/25

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, NH_4 or NH_3, P_2O_5, K_2O, 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. All chemicals are custom applied and no chemicals are stored at the operation.

ORGANIC AFO NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
For General Discharge Permit Coverage

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) M.D.E. Agency Interest # 66956

Sweet Air
Charles Nau, Jr.

12606 Augustine Herman Highway
Kennedyville, Maryland 21645
[redacted]

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

Plan Date: 3/1/2025

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION
This existing well-vegetated and well-maintained organic poultry operation, owned and operated by Charles Nau, Jr., is located in Kent County, Maryland. It consists of two poultry houses with a holding capacity of 46,600 birds per flock and 5 flocks per year. There are three horses on the farm and they stay on pasture year-round. The parcel for this property is 33.173 acres, which includes a 4.12 acre production area (including 1.4 acres of dedicated poultry pastures), approximately 3.4 acres of horse pasture and horse barn, and 2 acres of house/residential area, and approximately 1.4 acres of wildlife habitat. The remaining 22.25 acres are in cropland and is rented and operated by 4 M's in Kennedyville, Maryland.

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

In between flocks, the litter is windrowed and crust-outs/cake-outs are performed. The last total cleanout was in 2021 and there is not another total cleanout planned for the foreseeable future. All the litter produced on this farm is immediately exported to 4 M's Farm, LLC or stored in the Poultry Waste Storage Structure until it can be exported off the farm.

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:

4-M's Farm, LLC
12797 Augustine Herman Highway
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
Sweet Air	[redacted]	02-13-06-10-0353	0

Manure Summary Table

Animal Type and Number	Total Manure Generation (tons/yr.)*	Manure Available for Export (tons/yr.)*	Manure Storage Capacity
46600 Broiler/flock @ 5/yr. = 233000 birds/yr.	311	2022 = 211 2023 = 291 2024 = 307 2025 = 310 2026 = 310 2027 = 310 2028 = 311 2029 = 311 2030 = 311 2031 = 311 2032 = 311 2033 = 311 2034 = 311 2035 = 311	40'x64' Poultry Waste Storage Structure w/ 14,080 cu.ft. cubic feet of capacity

Katie Starr

3/24/25

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

Date

Poultry Litter Quantity Estimate

Name: Sweet Air Tract / Farm: 1693 / 1995 Date: 3/21/2025

Houses Included: 2 Bird Type: Broiler

Average Bird Market Weight (lbs): 6.5

A.	Years between total cleanouts:	Yr. next total cleanout:	2035
		Yr. last total cleanout:	2021
		= Years in cleanout cycle:	14
B.	Total # of birds per flock (for all houses on this cleanout cycle):		46,600
C.	Flocks per year		5
D.	Number of flocks per cleanout cycle (A x C):		70
E.	Estimated tons of cake/crust per 1000 birds per flock: *		0.2
F.	Estimated tons of litter + cake/crust per 1000 birds per flock: *		1.33275
G.	Tons cake/crust produced per flock (B x E/1000):		9
H.	Tons cake/crust produced per cycle (G x D):		652
I.	Tons litter + cake/crust produced per cycle (B x D x F/1000):		4,347
J.	Tons of litter produced per cycle (less cakeout/crustout) (I-H):		3,695
K.	Tons of litter produced per year (less cakeout/crustout) (J/A):		264
L.	Tons of litter + cake/crust produced per year (I/A):		311

* 2007 Delmarva Poultry Litter Production Estimates, George W. Malone, University of Delaware, Georgetown Delaware.

Quantity of Poultry Litter, Cake/Crust Available per Year

	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Year	Tons of litter remaining in the house from last year (N-P) + (R-S) (previous year)	Total tons of litter present in the house this year (K) + (M, this year)	% of partial or total litter to be removed this year in excess of cakeout/crustout (enter % of N removed)	Tons of litter removed this year (N x O)/100	Flocks this year	*** Tons Cake/Crust Produced this Year0 (Q x G)	Tons Cake/Crust removed this Year	Tons litter + cake/crust removed this year (P + S)
2022	0	264	80	211	5	47	0	211
2023	99	363	80	291	5	47	0	291
2024	119	383	80	307	5	47	0	307
2025	123	387	80	310	5	47	0	310
2026	124	388	80	310	5	47	0	310
2027	124	388	80	310	5	47	0	310
2028	124	388	80	311	5	47	0	311
2029	124	388	80	311	5	47	0	311
2030	124	388	80	311	5	47	0	311
2031	124	388	80	311	5	47	0	311
2032	124	388	80	311	5	47	0	311
2033	124	388	80	311	5	47	0	311
2034	124	388	80	311	5	47	0	311
2035	124	388	80	311	5	47	0	311
			Total	**4227**	**70**	**658**	**0**	**4227**

*** Cake/Crust not removed due to windrowing, is added with the litter remaining in the house the following year. Windrowing may likely result in actual quantities of litter being less than the estimates shown here. The actual amount of Cake/Crust removed may also be less than the estimated amounts produced due to improved drinker systems, ventilation, etc.


2 Poultry Houses, Poultry Waste Storage Structure, Composter
Augustine Herman Highway
213

Pasture Map

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Account No. : 128

Soil Analysis Report

QAC EAC
UME -- QUEEN ANNE COUNTY 128
505 RAILROAD AVE, SUITE 4
CENTREVILLE MD 21617

Invoice No. : 1156268
Date Received : 02/25/2025
Date Analyzed: 02/26/2025
Lab Number : 43183

Results For : CHARLES NAU
Location : KENNEDYVILLE MD
Sample ID : SWEET AIR FARM

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3

	Analysis	Sufficiency Levels: Deficient / Low / Sufficient / High
pH	5.8	
Buffer pH	6.62	
Soluble Salts, EC mmho/cm	0.26	
Nitrate-N, ppm N	14.7	
Nitrate-N, Lbs N/A	35.00	
Depth	0 - 8 in	
Ammonium-N ppm	19.3	
Phosphorus, ppm P	105	
P Saturation	30	
UMD P FIV	116	
Potassium, ppm K	161	
Calcium, ppm Ca	799	
Magnesium, ppm Mg	188	
Sulfur, ppm S	16	
Boron, ppm B	0.37	
Zinc, ppm Zn	8.47	
Manganese, ppm Mn pH sensitive	26.7	
Copper, ppm Cu	5.90	
Sodium, ppm Na	22	
CEC Sum of Cations, meq/100g	7.5	
H % Saturation	19	
K % Saturation	5	
Ca % Saturation	53	
Mg % Saturation	21	
Na % Saturation	1	

Reviewed By : L.D. Severson - AgroLab/Matrix S **2/27/2025** **Copy : 1**

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web site
www.agrolab.us
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Harrington, DE 19952

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Account No. : 128

Soil Analysis Report

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Lab Number : 43183

Results For : CHARLES NAU
Location : KENNEDYVILLE MD
Sample ID : SWEET AIR FARM

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3

Organic Matter, %	3.85
Est. Organic Carbon, %	2.23
Aluminum, ppm Al	775.6
Iron, ppm Fe	146.8

- Split apply Nitrogen in the fall (Sept) and Spring (March) at rates less than 1lb/1,000 square feet per application. Lime applications should not exceed 50 lbs/1,000 square feet per application.

Recommendations
In Actual Pounds of Plant Nutrients per Acre

Crop : (AgroLab) Garden, Unit/A — **Nitrogen Credit :** 0
Sub-Soils : — **Yield Goal :** 1

N	P2O5	K2O	S	Zn	Mg	Fe	Mn	Cu	B	Ag-Lime Tons/Acre
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2.46 Ca

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web site
www.agrolab.us
101 Clukey Dr.
Harrington, DE 19952

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

You can only edit values highlighted in blue

Farm Name: **Charles Nau, Jr**

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					
C. Market Weight (lbs.)	6.5					
D. Avg. weight during pasture access period **(C + 3)/2**	4.75					
E. # of birds/house	46,600					
F. Percentage of birds accessing pasture	1					
G. Animal units (AU) of birds accessing pasture [(**D** x **E**)/1000]	2.2135					
H. Full days confined during manure production period (no access to pasture)	315					
I. Days partially confined during manure production period (access to pasture)	50					
J. Hours per day access to pasture	6					
K. Day equivalents partially confined **(I * (24-J))/24**	37.5					
L. Total day equivalents confined **(H + K)**	352.5					
M. Total day equivalents unconfined on pasture **(A - L)**	12.5					
N. Weight of manure/AU/day (lbs.) **57 lbs/AU/day for Broilers**	57					
O. Weight of manure on pasture (tons) **[(G x M x N)/2000]**	0.8					

Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) Deposited on PRA						
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
P. Length of pasture (feet)	560.0					
Q. Width of pasture (feet)	60.0					
R. Area of pasture (acres) **[(P x Q)/43,560]**	0.77					
S. PAN applied via excreted manure (lbs/ac/yr) **[(O x 34)/R]**	34.8					
T. Dominant Grass Species in Pasture:	Bluegrass					
U. Nitrogen (N) recommendation for plant species (lbs/ac/yr) **(Table 1)**	150					
V. Ratio of PAN applied to N recommendation **(S / U)**	0.23					

Soil Test Analysis Information						
W. Soil Test Lab	AgroLab ppm					
X. Phosphorus Soil Test Value	105					
Y. Potassium Soil Test Value	161					
Phosphorus Fertility Index Value (P-FIV):	117					
P-FIV Category:	Excessive					
Potassium Fertility Index Value (K-FIV):	103					
K-FIV Category:	Excessive					

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 K20 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	0.77	Bluegrass	AgroLab ppm	105	161	117	103	Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year):	150	0	0
								Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year):	35	52	60
								Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year):	115	0	0
								Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year):			
								Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year):			
								Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year):			
								Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year):			
								Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year):			
								Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year):			
								Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year):			
								Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year):			
								Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year):			
								Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year):			
								Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year):			
								Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year):			
								Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year):			
								Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year):			
								Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year):			

**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.*

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						

	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 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						

	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 32						
Week 33						
Week 34						
Week 35						
Week 36						
Week 37						
Week 38						
Week 39						
Week 40						
Week 41						
Week 42						
Week 43						

	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 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)

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 ft^3 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)**

* 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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The Agricultural Nutrient Management Program is funded by the Maryland Department of Agriculture.

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
- Weekly Wastewater Form
- Manure Litter Storage Form
- Manure Litter Transfer Form
- Daily Waterline Form

Water Conveyance Map

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						

	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 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						

	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 32						
Week 33						
Week 34						
Week 35						
Week 36						
Week 37						
Week 38						
Week 39						
Week 40						
Week 41						
Week 42						
Week 43						

	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 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)

Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Storage Structures Documentation

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

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- Total Design Storage Volume: the total capacity the storage structure was designed to hold (e.g. 100 ft^3 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)**

* 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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The Agricultural Nutrient Management Program is funded by the Maryland Department of Agriculture.

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		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

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

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www.mde.maryland.gov

11		
12		
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16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		

March, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

April, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		

3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

May, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

June, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

July, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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August, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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September, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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October, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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November, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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December, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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