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: 166201

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

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)*: ○ Size or number of houses ○ Animal number, resulting in change of size category ○ CAFO to MAFO, MAFO to CAFO ○ No-Land to Land, Land to No-Land ○ 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:** 403 Barclay Road
   City: Barclay **State:** Maryland **Zip Code:** 21607

6. **Telephone Number(s) of Applicant:** (Home) [redacted]
   (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)*: Alex and Brooke Moore Farm

9. **Farm Address:** 403 Barclay Road
   City: Barclay **County:** MD **Zip Code:** 21607

10. **Watershed/Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)** (12-digit): 02-03-05-08-0401

11. **Latitude/Longitude of Production Area** (Deg/Min/Sec): 39-08-34 / 75-55-00

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 Dry	108,000 Broiler	Medium	House

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

13. ***Number of poultry houses:** 3

14. ***Combined square footage of *all* poultry houses:** 113,400

15. ***Date(s) poultry houses constructed:** 2020

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*:** 743 *circle one:* (tons / lbs / gallons)

18. **Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater transported offsite *annually*:** 743 *circle one:* (tons / lbs / gallons)

19. ****Total number of acres controlled by applicant available for land application of manure/litter/process wastewater:** *Owned:* 155.2 *Leased:*

***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	25,300	solid

21. **Mortality Management Method:**

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

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.

Signature of Applicant / duly authorized representative — Date: 3/25/25

Alex Moore — Printed Name of Applicant / duly authorized representative — Title: 3/25/25

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

Alex and Brooke Moore Farm

Alex Moore

403 Barclay Road

Barclay, Maryland 21607

[redacted]

MAILING ADDRESS

403 Barclay Road

Barclay, Maryland 21607

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: Nathan Holsey

Plan Date: December 2024

Poultry - Organic Operation (Land Plan)

Maryland Animal Feeding Operation (MAFO) M.D.E. Agency Interest **# 166201**

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 Alex Moore 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.

Alex Moore

3/25/25

Date

Certified Comphrensive 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.

3/17/25

Date

Katie Starr
NRCS 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 25th, 2025

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
Alex Moore	Moore, Alex	[redacted]	7	9	173	02-13-05-08-0401

Description of Operation / Additional Information

This is a organic, 3 poultry house, 108,000 (approx.) bird capacity, Land, MAFO poultry farm that is operated by Alex Moore. All poultry manure generated is exported. The total acreage is approximately 173 acres, 2 acres for farmstead, poultry production area is approximately 15.88 acres with 155.12 acres of tillable cropland. No manure application is conducted or proposed for any of Mr. Moore's cropland.

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.)
Red Lion Branch	2,787	1,259

Account ID	12 Digit Watershed	Watershed Name	Tier II High Quality Waters Watershed	Impairments			
				Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Bacteria (e.coli, enterocci or fecal)	Sediment
[redacted]	02-13-05-08-0401	Southeast Creek	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

Animal Production

Poultry

Bird Type	Average Bird Weight (lbs)	Number of Houses	Total Number of Birds (All Houses)	Number of Flocks per year
Broiler	6.75	3	108000	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

Mr. Moore will windrow and littersave between flocks, annually clean out centers and top dress chicken houses with new wood chip. Annual removal of centers will be exported and small amount stored in shed to be able to compost properly.

Manure Storage

Manure will be stored in a 50'x92' waste storage structure that is on site. Manure will be removed from houses and placed in the WSS until it can be removed by the receiving operator for use in land application or sent to alternative use facilities.

Current / Proposed Manure Storage Conditions

Animal Type	Storage Structure	Size of Storage Structure	Storage Capacity	Date Constructed
Poultry	WSS	50'x92'	25,300	7/05/2021

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	Jay Kinnamon	Sudlersville, Maryland 21668

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. Alex Moore 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	Composting - Bins/Channels	2-24' Channels	attached to Manure storage shed

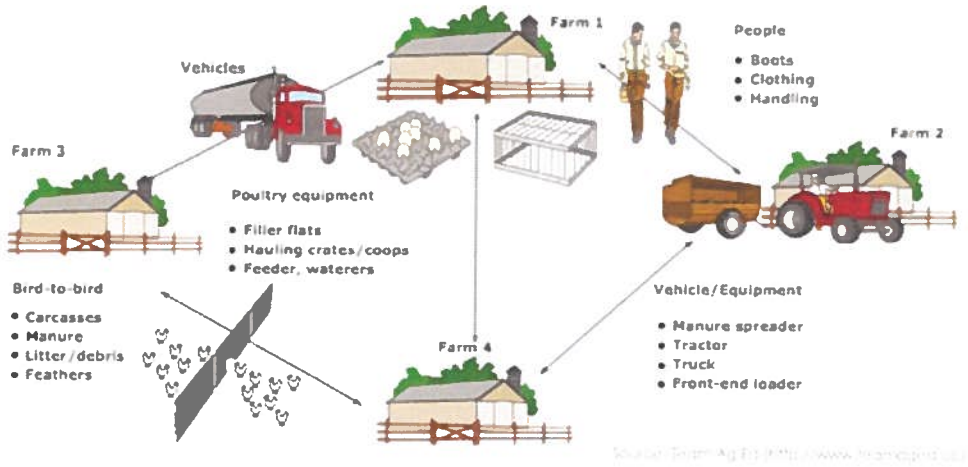
Catastrophic Mortality Management

In the event of catastrophic mortality, the operator will notify MDE, contact the integrator, and follow an "in house" or "in WSS" windrow method of composting as outlined in UMD-Ext fact sheets #723 and #801. If "in WSS" composting is used, MDE must be notified for approval.

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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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.
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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 Alex Moore.

Emergency Contact Information

Farm Name	Alex and Brooke Moore Farm
Farm Address	403 Barclay Road, Barclay, Maryland 21607
Mailing Address	403 Barclay Road, Barclay, Maryland 21607
Directions to the farm	Coming from Centreville, head North of 301. Turn right on to MD Route 302 and take first left onto Hollingsworth Rd. The entrance to the production area will be on your right.

Farm Contacts

	Name	Farm Phone	Cell Phone
Farm Owner	Alex Moore		[redacted]
Farm Operator	Alex Moore		
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

Queen Anne's County Agency Contacts

	Day Phone	Emergency Number
MDA Regional Nutrient Management (Region)	410-353-5660	410-353-5660
Health Department	410-758-0720	
Sherriff's Office	410-758-0770	911
University of Maryland Extension Office (Centreville)	410-758-0166	410-758-0166

Date: 12/16/2024

Conservation Plan Map

ent(s): ALEX MOORE
Location: F: 7 T: 9
Queen Anne's County, Maryland
Approximate Acres: 190.08

Assisted By: Nathan Holsey
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY SERVICE CENTER
QUEEN ANNE'S SCD

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 188
Feet

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

Conservation Practice Lines
- Fence (382)

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

USDA

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

CONSERVATION PLAN

ALEX MOORE

Nathan Holsey
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND

Nathan.Holsey@md.nacdnet.net
12/16/2024

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY SERVICE CENTER
215 E WATER ST
CENTREVILLE, MD 21617-1101
(410) 758-1671

Conservation Plan

ALEX MOORE
403 BARCLAY RD
BARCLAY, MD 21607

OBJECTIVE(S)

Commercial poultry operation operated by Alex Moore raising broilers for Coleman Farms. Adjacent farmland is traditional corn/soybean rotation with ephasis on soil health. Chemical fertilizer only, no manure is applied. The primary objective of this plan is to provide a schedule of best management practices BMP'swhich if implemented will improve the productivity of the farm while reducing their mpact of the farm operations on the environment. This plan is subject to change and may be updated at any time based on the goals of the operator, available level of resources, and the nature of the farm operation.

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: 9

Animal Mortality Facility (316)

Incinerator - Install an on-farm mortality incineration facility for the treatment or disposal of animal carcasses due to routine mortality.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	1.00 No	03	2021	1.00 No	07/20/2021
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	1.00 No	--

Fence (382)

Fence - Install fence to meet management objectives.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	728.00 Ft	01	2021	728.00 Ft	07/20/2021
HQ	136.00 Ft	01	2021	136.00 Ft	07/20/2021
HQ	136.00 Ft	01	2021	136.00 Ft	07/20/2021
Total:	1000.00 Ft	--	--	1000.00 Ft	--

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

Stabilization - Stabilize or protect an intensively used area.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	2160.00 SqFt	10	2021	2160.00 SqFt	11/05/2021
HQ	1600.00 SqFt	10	2021	1600.00 SqFt	11/05/2021
HQ	1600.00 SqFt	10	2021	1600.00 SqFt	11/05/2021
HQ	1600.00 SqFt	10	2021	1600.00 SqFt	11/05/2021
HQ	1600.00 SqFt	10	2021	1600.00 SqFt	11/05/2021
HQ	1600.00 SqFt	10	2021	1600.00 SqFt	11/05/2021
HQ	1600.00 SqFt	10	2021	1600.00 SqFt	11/05/2021
Total:	11760.00 SqFt	--	--	11760.00 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	0.83 Ac	03	2021	0.83 Ac	07/20/2021
HQ	1.74 Ac	03	2021	1.74 Ac	07/20/2021
Total:	2.57 Ac	--	--	2.57 Ac	--

Waste Storage Facility (313)

Waste Storage Facility - Make an agricultural waste storage impoundment or containment by constructing an embankment, excavating a pit or dugout, or by fabricating a structure.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	1.00 No	03	2021	1.00 No	07/20/2021
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	1.00 No	--

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

ALEX MOORE — DATE 3/25/25

CERTIFICATION OF:

CERTIFIED PLANNER — DATE 3/18/25

CONSERVATION DISTRICT

QUEEN ANNE'S SCD — DATE March 25th 2025

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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Washington, DC 20250-9410
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Date: 12/16/2024

Soils Map and Report

Client(s): ALEX MOORE
Location: F: 7 T: 9
Queen Anne's County, Maryland
Approximate Acres: 190.08

Assisted By: Nathan Holsey
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY SERVICE CENTER
QUEEN ANNE'S SCD

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 752
Feet

Practice Schedule PLUs

Soils

Soil Mapunit

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)

Queen Anne's County, Maryland

Map Unit: CaA--Carmichael loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Carmichael, drained (45%)

The Carmichael, drained component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, lowlands. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over fluviomarine sediments. 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 14 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. Irrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Carmichael, undrained (35%)

The Carmichael, undrained component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, lowlands. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over fluviomarine sediments. 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 4 inches) during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is

about 5 percent. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Pineyneck (10%)

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

Component: Corsica, undrained (5%)

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

Component: Fallsington, drained (5%)

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

Map Unit: HnA--Hammonton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Hammonton (80%)

The Hammonton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, shallow depressions, uplands. The parent material consists of loamy 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. 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 F149AY130NJ Moist Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. Irrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Rosedale (5%)

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

Component: Klej (5%)

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

Component: Ingleside (5%)

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

Component: Hurlock, drained (5%)

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

Map Unit: HvA--Hurlock sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Hurlock, drained (42%)

The Hurlock, drained component makes up 42 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of Loamy fluviomarine sediments fluviomarine deposits. 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 not flooded. It is rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 14 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. Irrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Hurlock, undrained (38%)

The Hurlock, undrained component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of Loamy fluviomarine sediments fluviomarine deposits. 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 not flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 3 inches) during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in

the surface horizon is about 68 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Hammonton (5%)

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

Component: Woodstown (5%)

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

Component: Klej (5%)

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

Component: Mullica, drained (5%)

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

Map Unit: MqA--Mattapex-Butlertown silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Mattapex (40%)

The Mattapex component makes up 40 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 fluviomarine deposits. 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 moderate. 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.

Component: Butlertown (35%)

The Butlertown component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, Coastal Plain uplands. The parent material consists of silty eolian deposits over sandy or loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 24 to 39 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 26 inches during February, March. 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.

Component: Crosiadore (10%)

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

Component: Nassawango (5%)

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

Component: Pineyneck (5%)

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

Component: Carmichael, drained (3%)

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

Component: Othello, drained (2%)

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

Map Unit: NsB--Nassawango silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Nassawango (80%)

The Nassawango 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January. 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: Matapeake (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Matapeake 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: Mattapex (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mattapex 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: PiA--Pineyneck silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Pineyneck (80%)

The Pineyneck 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 loamy 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 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. 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 F149AY130NJ Moist Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. Irrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Unicorn (10%)

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

Component: Carmichael, drained (5%)

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

Component: Greenwich (5%)

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

Map Unit: UsB--Unicorn-Sassafras loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Unicorn (40%)

The Unicorn component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of loamy 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F153DY160NJ Well Drained Coarse-Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Sassafras (35%)

The Sassafras component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of loamy 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 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.

Component: Ingleside (5%)

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

Component: Nassawango (5%)

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

Component: Downer (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Downer 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: Pineyneck (5%)

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

Map Unit: W--Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: WhA--Whitemarsh silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Whitemarsh, drained (45%)

The Whitemarsh, drained component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, lowlands. 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 poorly 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 rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 14 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. Irrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Whitemarsh, undrained (30%)

The Whitemarsh, undrained component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, lowlands. 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 poorly 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 occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 3 inches) during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 3 percent. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Crosiadore (10%)

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

Component: Kentuck, undrained (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Kentuck, undrained 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: Mattapex (5%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Queen Anne's County, Maryland

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 06, 2024

Soils Inventory Report

Tract	Land Unit	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
9	1	CaA	Carmichael loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	20.3	13%
9	1	HnA	Hammonton sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.4	1%
9	1	HvA	Hurlock sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	12.8	8%
9	1	MqA	Mattapex-Butlertown silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.9	2%
9	1	NsB	Nassawango silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	54.3	35%
9	1	PiA	Pineyneck silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	22.9	15%
9	1	UsB	Unicorn-Sassafras loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes	40.2	26%
9	1	W	Water	0.0	0%
9	1	WhA	Whitemarsh silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.5	0%
			Total	**155.3**	**100%**

Tract	Land Unit	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
9	2	UsB	Unicorn-Sassafras loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0.0	0%
9	2	W	Water	0.5	100%
			Total	**0.5**	**100%**

Tract	Land Unit	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
9	3	NsB	Nassawango silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0.6	25%
9	3	UsB	Unicorn-Sassafras loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1.8	75%
			Total	**2.4**	**100%**

Tract	Land Unit	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
9	HQ	MqA	Mattapex-Butlertown silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.1	7%
9	HQ	NsB	Nassawango silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	5.1	32%
9	HQ	PiA	Pineyneck silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.4	15%
9	HQ	UsB	Unicorn-Sassafras loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes	4.2	26%
9	HQ	WhA	Whitemarsh silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.1	19%
			Total	**15.9**	**100%**
			Grand Total	**174.1**	**100%**

AFO RESOURCE CONCERNS EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Name:	Alex Moore	**Agency Interest #:**	166201
Planner:	Nathan Holsey	**Farm # / Tract #:**	7 / 9
Site Visit Date:	11/13/2024	**Total Acres:**	173
County:	Queen Anne's	**Production Area Acres:**	15.88

	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	☐	☒	Ground disturbance is scheduled for construction of a new operation and there are no proposed ground disturbance activities scheduled for the area.
d.	Feedlot area	☐	☒	Not Applicable - no feedlot area.
e.	Floodplains	☐	☒	This is a new 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	☐	☒	Not Applicable.
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	☐	☒	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.	December 2024

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

I, Alex Moore, 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.

Alex Moore

3/25/25

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.

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.

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.

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.	December 2024

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

I, Alex Moore, 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.

Alex Moore

3/25/25

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 # 166201

Alex and Brooke Moore Farm
Alex Moore

403 Barclay Road
Barclay, Maryland 21607
[redacted]

PREPARED BY
QUEEN ANNE'S SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
211 East Water Street • Centreville, MD 21617 • 410-758-1671 x3
http://www.qascd.com/

Plan Date: 2/27/2025

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION
This is a organic, 3 poultry house, 108,000 (approx.) bird capacity, Land, MAFO poultry farm that is operated by Alex Moore. All poultry manure generated is exported. The total acreage is approximately 173 acres, 2 acres for farmstead, poultry production area is approximately 15.88 acres with 155.12 acres of tillable cropland. No manure application is conducted or proposed for any of Mr. Moore's cropland.

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 that is removed from poultry houses for annual thin out is stacked in Roofed Manure Storage shed or loaded directly into the manure exporters trucks (Jay Kinnamon) and taken 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 Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District (SCD) or the MDE AFO program office for assistance.

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

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

If there are resource concerns present on this operation, the permittee should contact the Queen Anne's Soil Conservation District located in Centreville 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
Alex Moore	[redacted]	02-13-05-08-0401	2.71

Manure Summary Table

Animal Type and Number	Total Manure Generation (tons/yr.)*	Manure Available for Export (tons/yr.)*	Manure Storage Capacity
108000 Broiler/flock @ 5/yr. = 540000 birds/yr.	743	2025 = 191 2026 = 356 2027 = 472 2028 = 554 2029 = 610 2030 = 650 2031 = 678 2032 = 698 2033 = 711 2034 = 721	50'x92' WSS w/ 25,300 cubic feet of capacity

3/25/25

Nathan Holsey
Certified Nutrient Management Consultant
MDA Certification # 4515
License # 4241

Date

Poultry Litter Quantity Estimate

Name: Alex Moore Tract / Farm: 9 / 7 Date: 3/11/2025

Houses Included: 3 Bird Type: Broiler

Average Bird Market Weight (lbs): 6.75

A.	Years between total cleanouts:	Yr. next total cleanout:	2034
		Yr. last total cleanout:	2024
		= Years in cleanout cycle:	10
B.	Total # of birds per flock (for all houses on this cleanout cycle):		108,000
C.	Flocks per year		5
D.	Number of flocks per cleanout cycle (A x C):		50
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: *		1.375975
G.	Tons cake/crust produced per flock (B x E/1000):		22
H.	Tons cake/crust produced per cycle (G x D):		1,080
I.	Tons litter + cake/crust produced per cycle (B x D x F/1000):		7,430
J.	Tons of litter produced per cycle (less cakeout/crustout) (I-H):		6,350
K.	Tons of litter produced per year (less cakeout/crustout) (J/A):		635
L.	Tons of litter + cake/crust produced per year (I/A):		743

* 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)
2025	0	635	30	191	5	108	0	191
2026	553	1188	30	356	5	108	0	356
2027	939	1574	30	472	5	108	0	472
2028	1210	1845	30	554	5	108	0	554
2029	1400	2035	30	610	5	108	0	610
2030	1532	2167	30	650	5	108	0	650
2031	1625	2260	30	678	5	108	0	678
2032	1690	2325	30	698	5	108	0	698
2033	1736	2371	30	711	5	108	0	711
2034	1767	2402	30	721	5	108	0	721
			Total	**5641**	**50**	**1080**	**0**	**5641**

*** 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.

Date: 12/16/2024

Conservation Plan Map

Client(s): ALEX MOORE
Location: F: 7 T: 9
Queen Anne's County, Maryland
Approximate Acres: 190.08

Assisted By: Nathan Holsey
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY SERVICE CENTER
QUEEN ANNE'S SCD

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

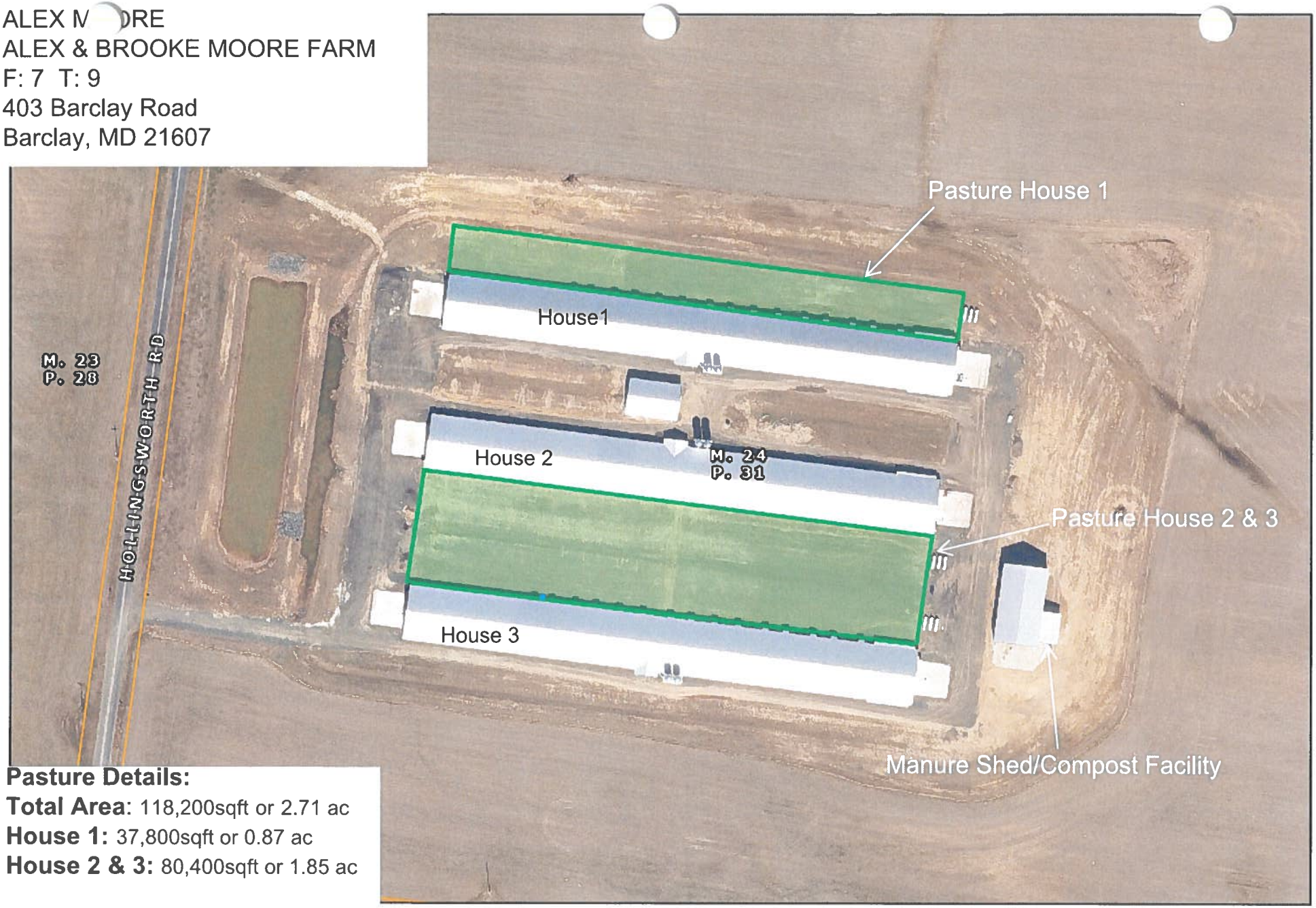
0 188 Feet

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

Conservation Practice Lines
- Fence (382)

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

ALEX M ORE
ALEX & BROOKE MOORE FARM
F: 7 T: 9
403 Barclay Road
Barclay, MD 21607



Pasture Details:
Total Area: 118,200sqft or 2.71 ac
House 1: 37,800sqft or 0.87 ac
House 2 & 3: 80,400sqft or 1.85 ac

1:2257

DISCLAIMER: Property information contained on this map is for reference purposes only and is NOT to be construed as a "legal description". The map scale displayed is not accurate and serves as a general representation only.

AgroLab
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Account No. : 579

Soil Analysis Report

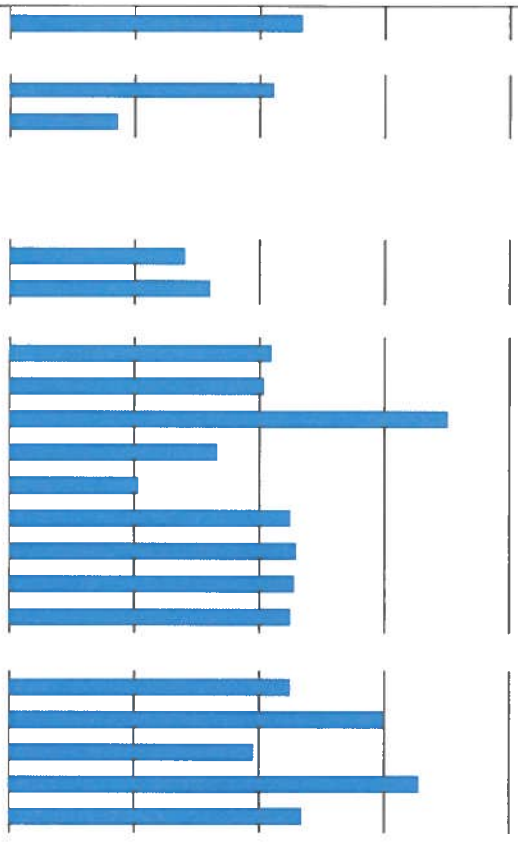
TAYLOR, BOB
SIMPLOT
6233 STEIN HIGHWAY
SEAFORD DE 19973

Invoice No. : 1156255
Date Received : 02/25/2025
Date Analyzed: 02/26/2025
Lab Number : 43170

Results For : ALEX MOORE
Location : HOME
Sample ID : PASTURE 1

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3

	Analysis	Sufficiency Levels: Deficient / Low / Sufficient / High
pH	6.2	
Buffer pH	6.86	
Soluble Salts, EC mmho/cm	0.10	
Nitrate-N, ppm N	4.3	
Nitrate-N, Lbs N/A	10.00	
Depth	0 - 8 in	
Ammonium-N ppm	3.9	
Phosphorus, ppm P	35	
P Saturation	15	
UMD P FIV	40	
Potassium, ppm K	99	
Calcium, ppm Ca	516	
Magnesium, ppm Mg	139	
Sulfur, ppm S	10	
Boron, ppm B	0.31	
Zinc, ppm Zn	2.41	
Manganese, ppm Mn pH sensitive	25.4	
Copper, ppm Cu	1.15	
Sodium, ppm Na	10	
CEC Sum of Cations, meq/100g	4.5	
H % Saturation	11	
K % Saturation	6	
Ca % Saturation	56	
Mg % Saturation	26	
Na % Saturation	1	
Organic Matter, %	2.87	
Est. Organic Carbon, %	1.66	
Aluminum, ppm Al	657.6	
Iron, ppm Fe	101.8	



Reviewed By : L.D. Severson - AgroLab/Matrix S 2/27/2025 Copy : 1 Page 1 of 5

AgroLab
Serving Agriculture and Soil Fertility Professionals

Account No. : 579

Soil Analysis Report

Invoice No. : 1156255
Date Received : 02/25/2025
Date Analyzed: 02/26/2025
Lab Number : 43171

TAYLOR, BOB
SIMPLOT
6233 STEIN HIGHWAY
SEAFORD **DE** **19973**

Results For : ALEX MOORE
Location : HOME
Sample ID : PASTURE 2

Extraction Method: Mehlich 3

	Analysis	Sufficiency Levels (Deficient / Low / Sufficient / High)
pH	6.2	
Buffer pH	6.86	
Soluble Salts, EC mmho/cm	0.11	
Nitrate-N, ppm N	3.5	
Nitrate-N, Lbs N/A	8.00	
Depth	0 - 8 in	
Ammonium-N ppm	4.1	
Phosphorus, ppm P	9	
P Saturation	7	
UMD P FIV	11	
Potassium, ppm K	75	
Calcium, ppm Ca	457	
Magnesium, ppm Mg	150	
Sulfur, ppm S	8	
Boron, ppm B	0.25	
Zinc, ppm Zn	1.41	
Manganese, ppm Mn pH sensitive	24.2	
Copper, ppm Cu	0.61	
Sodium, ppm Na	10	
CEC Sum of Cations, meq/100g	4.3	
H % Saturation	12	
K % Saturation	4	
Ca % Saturation	53	
Mg % Saturation	29	
Na % Saturation	1	
Organic Matter, %	2.69	
Est. Organic Carbon, %	1.56	
Aluminum, ppm Al	653.4	
Iron, ppm Fe	81.9	

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

Bus: 302/566-6094
Email: admin@agrolab.us
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: **ALEX & BROOKE MOORE 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 & 3				
C. Market Weight (lbs.)	6.75	6.75				
D. Avg. weight during pasture access period **(C + 3)/2**	4.875	4.875				
E. # of birds/house	36,000	72,000				
F. Percentage of birds accessing pasture	1	1				
G. Animal units (AU) of birds accessing pasture [(D x E)/1000]	1.755	3.51				
H. Full days confined during manure production period (no access to pasture)	315	315				
I. Days partially confined during manure production period (access to pasture)	50	50				
J. Hours per day access to pasture	6	6				
K. Day equivalents partially confined **(I * (24-J))/24**	37.5	37.5				
L. Total day equivalents confined **(H + K)**	352.5	352.5				
M. Total day equivalents unconfined on pasture **(A - L)**	12.5	12.5				
N. Weight of manure/AU/day (lbs.) **57 lbs/AU/day for Broilers**	57	57				
O. Weight of manure on pasture (tons) **[(G x M x N)/2000]**	0.6	1.3				

Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) Deposited on PRA						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
P. Length of pasture (feet)	600.0	600.0				
Q. Width of pasture (feet)	65.0	135.0				
R. Area of pasture (acres) **[(P x Q)/43,560]**	0.90	1.86				
S. PAN applied via excreted manure (lbs/ac/yr) **[(O x 34)/R]**	23.7	22.9				
T. Dominant Grass Species in Pasture:	Tall fescue	Tall fescue				
U. Nitrogen (N) recommendation for plant species (lbs/ac/yr) **(Table 1)**	130	130				
V. Ratio of PAN applied to N recommendation **(S / U)**	0.18	0.18				

Soil Test Analysis Information						
W. Soil Test Lab	AgroLab ppm	AgroLab ppm				
X. Phosphorus Soil Test Value	35	9				
Y. Potassium Soil Test Value	99	99				
Phosphorus Fertility Index Value (P-FIV):	41	12				
P-FIV Category:	Medium	Low				
Potassium Fertility Index Value (K-FIV):	62	62				
K-FIV Category:	Optimum	Optimum				

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	0.90	Tall fescue	AgroLab ppm	35	99	41	62	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 & 3	1.86	Tall fescue	AgroLab ppm	9	99	12	62	Maximum Recommendation (lbs/ac/year):	130	87	44
								Nutrients Supplied by Deposited Manure (lbs/ac/year):	23	34	40
								Allowable Nutrient Application (lbs/ac/year):	107	53	4
								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 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**

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)

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

OWNER/OPERATOR: ALEX MOORE

Water Conveyance Map

Queen Anne's SCD
Date: 10/1/2019

Farm: 7 Tract: 9

Assisted By: Nathan Holsey

Legend

- Consplan T9
- Hedgerow Planting
- 8' Flat Bottom Swale
- Composter
- Wetland Forebay
- Manure Shed
- torm Water management Pond
- Chicken House
- Heavy Use Area Protection

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

100 0 100 Feet

USDA

N

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.: _____

Instructions:
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- 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		
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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		
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10		

11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
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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		
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7		

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12		
13		
14		
15		
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19		
20		
21		
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23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

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

3		
4		
5		
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7		
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12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
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18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
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25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

May, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
3		
4		
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11		
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13		
14		
15		
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27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

June, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
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25		
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28		
29		
30		

July, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
3		
4		
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26		
27		
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29		
30		
31		

August, 20____

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
3		
4		
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7		
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11		
12		

13		
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23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

September, 20____

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
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20		
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23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

October, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
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4		
5		
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7		
8		
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13		
14		
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21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

November, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
3		
4		
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8		
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12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
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20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		

December, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
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14		
15		
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