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: 130079

1. LEGAL Name of Applicant *(must match name on required plan)*:
Ricky Holland Colona Farm

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

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

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

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

Applicant (Owner/Operator Information)

5. **Mailing Address of Applicant:** 1302 Colona Rd
   City: Pocomoke **State:** Maryland **Zip Code:** 21851

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

7. **Email of Applicant:** [redacted]

Farm Information

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

8. **Farm Name:** Colona Farm
   ☐ Same as Legal Name
   ☐ Other *(please specify)*: _____

9. **Farm Address:** 1434 Colona Road
   City: Pocomoke **County:** Worcester **Zip Code:** 21851

10. **Watershed/Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)** (12-digit): 021302020626

11. **Latitude/Longitude of Production Area** (Deg/Min/Sec): 38-00-25 / 75-35-14

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)*
chickens	87,000	medium	house

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

13. ***Number of poultry houses:** 4

14. ***Combined square footage of *all* poultry houses:** 74,000

15. ***Date(s) poultry houses constructed:** 1985, 1989

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

Contact Information:
Phone No.: 757-824-3471
Address: Temperanceville, VA.

Manure/Mortality Management

17. Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater generated *annually*: 464 *circle one:* (tons / lbs / gallons)

18. Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater transported offsite *annually*: 20 *circle one:* (tons / lbs / gallons)

19. **Total number of acres controlled by applicant available for land application of manure/litter/process wastewater: *Owned:* N/o Land Plan *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	27,280 cu ft	Solid

21. Mortality Management Method:

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

CAFOs Only - Fees

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

Required Plan

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

Certification

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

Ricky Holland — **Signature of Applicant / duly authorized representative**

9-3-20 — **Date**

Ricky Holland — **Printed Name of Applicant / duly authorized representative**

owner/operator — **Title**

AFO Size Chart

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

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

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Colona Farm

Ricky T Holland

1434 Colona Road

Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

[redacted]

MAILING ADDRESS

1302 Colona Road

Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Office of Resource Conservation

AND THE

Worcester Soil Conservation District

304 Commerce Street

Snow Hill, MD 21863

Prepared by: Hunter Phillips

Plan Date: March 2025

Poultry Operation (No Land Plan)

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) M.D.E. Agency Interest # **130079**

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

Colona Farm

Ricky T Holland

LOCATION ADDRESS

1434 Colona Road

Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

MAILING ADDRESS

1302 Colona Road

Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

PREPARED BY

Worcester Soil Conservation District

304 Commerce Street

Snow Hill, MD 21863

Plan Date:
March 2025

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 Ricky T Holland 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.

Ricky T. Holland — 4-2-25

Ricky T Holland — Date

Certified Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) Planner

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

Hunter Phillips — 03/27/2025

Hunter Phillips — Date

NRCS Planner Certification September 11,2024

Nutrient Management Certification # 4518

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
Colona Farm	Ricky T. Holland	[redacted]	2527	3809	10.1	02-13-02-02-0626

Description of Operation / Additional Information

This four poultry house, c. 87,000 bird capacity, medium size, NO-Land, CAFO, poultry farm is currently owned Ricky T. Holland. The total farm is 10.1 acres. The production / residence area of this farm is approximate 6.3 acres and cropland is 3.8 acres. The cropland portions of this property are controlled or managed by E.D. Holland and Sons Inc. All poultry manure generated is exported.

Sensitive Environmental Information

Name of nearest regulatory waterbody	Distance to nearest regulatory waterbody (ft.)	Distance to nearest regulatory wetland (ft.)
Little Mill Creek	1,615	65

Account ID	12 Digit Watershed	Watershed Name	Tier II High Quality Waters Watershed	Impairments			
				Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Bacteria (e.coli, enterocci or fecal)	Sediment
[redacted]	02-13-02-02-0626	Lower Pocomoke River	No	No	No	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	7	4	87,000	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. Holland windrows after 4 flocks and crusts out after 1 flocks each year. Manure collected is stored in the PWSS facilities, until spring, when it is collected by the receiving farmer. Some manure is used in the composting units and removed when utilized by the receiving farmer.

Manure Storage

All poultry manure will either remain in the poultry house or will be stored in the designated storage facility. A minor amount of manure will be used in the animal mortality facility to facilitate the composting process.

Current / Proposed Manure Storage Conditions

Animal Type	Storage Structure	Size of Storage Structure	Storage Capacity	Date Constructed
Poultry	PWSS	c. 40' x 136'	c. 27,200 CF	7/01/1994

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	E D Holland and Sons, Inc.	1932 New Bridge Rd., Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

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.

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. Ricky T Holland 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	4 bin	Stand Alone - east of PWSS

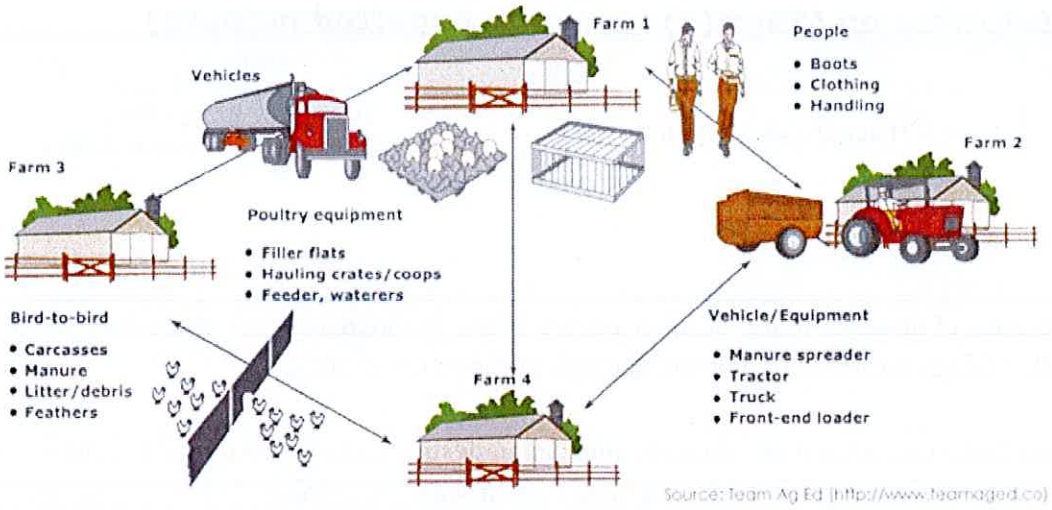
Catastrophic Mortality Management

In the event of catastrophic mortality, the operator will contact the integrator and most likely, follow an 'in house' or 'in PWSS' windrow method of composting as outlined in UMD-Ext fact sheets #723 and #801.

Biosecurity

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

How Diseases Spread (Example - Poultry Operation)



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.

United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

CONSERVATION PLAN

RICKY T HOLLAND

Hunter Phillips
SNOW HILL, MARYLAND
443-234-3009
Hunter.Phillips@md.nacdnet.net
3/26/2025

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. If used, most chemicals are custom applied. Minor chemicals (i.e. Bleach, Virucides or Quat-A-Mone) may be stored at the operation for disinfecting purposes.

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.

This CNMP is considered a "No Land" plan, therefore no additional documents have been included in this section.

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.

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

Practice and Facility Implementation Schedule

Identify Resource Concern	Practice Name (NRCS Code)	Description of Practice	Date to be Implemented
Broken truss boards and base boards on the PWSS.	313	Scab broken boards with the approved grade of wood used during construction.	~~5/1/2025~~

****Completed- HSP****

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

I, Ricky T Holland, 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 Worcester Soil Conservation District and have this schedule revised.

Ricky T. Holland

Ricky T Holland

4.2.25

Date

Implementation Schedule Comments

Primary site visit was conducted on 03/19/2025. Other than resource concerns listed above all other conditions were satisfactory and met NRCS standards and specs.

AFO RESOURCE CONCERNS EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Name:	Ricky T Holland			**Agency Interest #:**	130079
Planner:	Hunter Phillips			**Farm # / Tract #:**	2527 / 3809
Site Visit Date:	03/19/2025			**Total Acres:**	10.1
County:	Worcester			**Production Area Acres:**	6.3

	RESOURCE CONCERN	**YES**	**NO**	**Assessment**
a.	Biosecurity measures	☐	☒	The operator is following biosecurity measures as outlined by the integrator and MDA Animal Health.
b.	Chemical handling	☐	☒	Chemicals related to poultry production are stored in the appropriate designated storage area.
c.	Cultural resources	☐	☒	The production area is established and there are no proposed ground disturbance activities scheduled for the area.
d.	Feedlot area	☐	☒	No feedlot resource concerns have been identified. BMPs have been constructed to mitigate the potential for discharges.
e.	Floodplains	☐	☒	This is an existing operation and the production area is located in the FEMA-100 Year Floodplain as per the on-line resources available. No action necessary.
f.	Gully erosion	☐	☒	No gully erosion was identified in the production area or associated water conveyances.
g.	Livestock travel lanes	☐	☒	No resource concerns have been identified.
h.	Nutrient discharge	☐	☒	There are no observable nutrient discharges occurring from the production area.
i.	Objectionable odors	☐	☒	Normal poultry or livestock odors associated with this the type of operation or facility were noted.
j.	Particulate matter emissions	☐	☒	Normal particulate emissions associated with a facility of this size.
k.	Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table	☐	☒	No abnormal ponding, flooding or high water table issues were identified.
l.	Sediment	☐	☒	No obvious and observable sediment discharges are occurring from the production area.
m.	Streambank/shoreline erosion	☐	☒	No streambank or shoreline areas are present in the production area.
n.	Threatened/endangered species	☐	☒	No geospatial indicators have been identified on the production area.
o.	Waste storage	☐	☒	There are no resource concerns identified for waste storage. Existing waste storage facilities are adequately sized for the operation and are consistent with the waste management system plan.
p.	Waterways	☐	☒	No Maryland regulated waterways have been identified on the property.
q.	Wetlands	☒	☐	This is an existing operation and Maryland regulated wetlands have been identified on the property and are within 100 feet from the production facilities. The location of the regulated wetland is to the East of the HQ inside the woods. Management practices are in place to protect the wetlands.)

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

- 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.

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 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**
PWSS	c. 40' x 136'		c. 27,200 CF	

Maryland
Department of
the Environment

Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd K. Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Ben Grumbles, Secretary
Horacio Tablada, Deputy Secretary

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)

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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19		
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21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

February, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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10		

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13		
14		
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22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		

March, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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31		

April, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected

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30		

May, 20____

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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24		

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26		
27		
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29		
30		
31		

June, 20____

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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29		
30		

July, 20____

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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30		
31		

August, 20____

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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13		
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27		
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29		
30		
31		

September, 20____

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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29		
30		

October, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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27		
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29		
30		
31		
November, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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29		
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December, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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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***
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Week 33						
Week 34						
Week 35						
Week 36						
Week 37						
Week 38						
Week 39						
Week 40						
Week 41						
Week 42						
Week 43						

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

Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Transfer Record Keeping Form

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

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

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

Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Storage Structures Documentation

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

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

- Structure Type: the type of storage structure (e.g. roofed storage shed, storage pond, anaerobic lagoon…)
- Total Design Storage Volume: the total capacity the storage structure was designed to hold (e.g. 100 ft^3 or 1000 gallons)
- Design Treatment Volume: **(*N/A for dry manure storage)** the treatment capacity the structure was designed to treat
- Days of Storage Capacity: **(*N/A for dry manure storage)** the number of days the structure can accommodate its contents at the rate the operation places waste in it
- Volume for Solids Accumulation: the capacity of the structure available to accumulate solids

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

Poultry Litter Removal Data Collection Sheet

OPERATOR NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

FARM NAME: _____

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Date (mm/dd/yr)	Removal From (house or shed)	Load Description*	Load Weight (Tons)**	Number of Loads	Total Removed (D) x (E) = (F) (Tons)	Destination (on-farm shed, on-farm field or if exported; name/address of receiving party)	Quantity Received (if other than total removed)

* identify type of equipment used to remove waste (i.e. truck, spreader, etc)

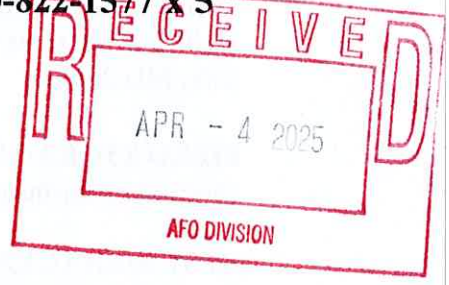
** if load weight is unknown, calculate it based on the following estimates: 1 cu.ft. litter = 28 lbs; 1 bushel litter = 35 lbs

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

UMCP-ANMP
07/09

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

TALBOT SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
28577 Marys Court • Suite 3 • Easton, Maryland 21601 410-822-1577 x 5
• http://www.talbotscd.com



NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
for
Ricky T. Holland

Colona Farm

Mail: 1302 Colona Road, Pocomoke City, MD 21851

Farm: 1434 Colona Road, Pocomoke City, MD 21851

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION: This plan is for a no-land poultry operation located in Worcester County. It includes 4 poultry houses with a capacity of 87,000 broilers per flock. Cropland associated with this property is rented by the following operator and must be included in his nutrient management plan: E.D. Holland and Sons, Inc., 1924 New Bridge Road, Pocomoke City, MD 21851.

This nutrient management plan is one of the required plans needed for a CAFO permit 19AF. **It is Mr. Holland's responsibility to send a copy of this plan to Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) and Maryland Department of Agriculture Nutrient Management Program (MDA). Reference AI ID # : 130079.**

DATE OF PLAN: March 6, 2024

DURATION OF PLAN: March 6, 2024-March 5, 2027.
An immediate update will be needed if a change in average annual number of **animal units** of 10 percent or greater occurs and if resultant manure production will require significant management adjustments.

MANURE SAMPLING AND TESTING: Maryland Department of the Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency require that CAFO operations have a copy of an analysis of the manure generated on the operation in their records. Operator may either collect a sample of manure before it is transported off-farm and obtain an analysis or obtain a copy of the manure analysis from one of the persons who will be receiving the manure from the operation. A copy of each year's manure analysis must be submitted with each year's Annual Implementation Report (AIR).

MANURE MANAGEMENT: Manure that is collected from the poultry houses is stored in the manure shed until it is taken to the receiving farm. This operation includes 1 manure shed with a capacity of 40 ft. x 136 ft., total storage capacity 27,200 cu.ft., and a 4 bin composter.

The operator performs a crustout following one flock per year with windrowing performed following the other flocks. A complete cleanout occurred in 2018 and the next total cleanout is expected in 2029

The operator must keep records of the quantity, date, and destination of manure removed from the houses and off the farm. **Manure is exported to the following receiving facility or farm as available:** E.D. Holland and Sons, Inc, 1924 New Bridge Road, Pocomoke City, MD 21851.

FIELD STORAGE OF LITTER: Refer to the *General Discharge Permit for Animal Feeding Operations* for information for the requirements for field storage or stacking of litter.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: Mr. Holland must consult either the USDA-Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) or Soil Conservation Water Quality Plan for this information.

RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS: The Water Quality Improvement Act requires that producers maintain records on manure management, animal numbers, and manure quantity.

The operator must keep records of the quantity, date, and destination of litter as it is removed from the production houses to either storage sheds or off-farm locations. Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) requires operators to report this information in their Annual Implementation Report (AIR) due to MDA March 1 each year. The *Litter Removal Data Shee*t in the **Recordkeeping** section of this plan can be used for tracking movement of litter.

Refer to the *General Discharge Permit for Animal Feeding Operations* for information for the type of records that are required by MDE and EPA.

Farm Identification Summary

Farm Name	Tax Account ID Numbers	Watershed Location Code	Total Acres Farmed (Cropland and Pastures)
Colona Farm, T3809	[redacted]	0202	0

Manure Summary Table

Animal Type and Number	Total Manure Generation (tons/yr)*	Manure Avail. for Utilization (tons/yr)*	Manure Storage Capacity/Conditions
87,000 broilers/flock@ 5 flocks/year= 435,000 birds/year	617	2024-17 2025-17 2026-17 2027-17	40 ft. x 136 ft. manure shed 4 bin composter -total storage capacity 27,200 cu.ft.

*See manure generation sheets

Stephen W. Spielman
Nutrient Management
Advisor/ Certified Consultant
Certification #: 2127
License #: 2413

4/3/2024

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

POULTRY LITTER QUANTITY ESTIMATE

Name: **Ricky Holland** Tract / Farm: **Colona Farm** Date: **3/6/2024**

Houses included: **4** **Bird type:** **Broiler**

Average Bird Market Weight (lbs): **7**

A.	Years between total cleanouts: Yr. next total cleanout:	**2029**
	- Yr. last total cleanout:	**2018**
	= Years in cleanout cycle:	11
B.	Total # of birds per flock (for all houses on this cleanout cycle):	**87,000**
C.	Flocks per year	**5**
D.	Number of flocks per cleanout cycle (A x C):	55
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: *	**1.4192**
G.	Tons cake/crust produced per flock (B x E/1000):	17
H.	Tons cake/crust produced per cycle (G x D)	957
I.	Tons litter + cake/crust produced per cycle (B x D x F/1000):	6,791
J.	Tons of litter produced per cycle (less cakeout/crustout) (I - H):	5,834
K.	Tons of litter produced per year (less cakeout/crustout) (J/A):	530
L	Tons of litter + cake/crust produced per year (I/A)	617

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

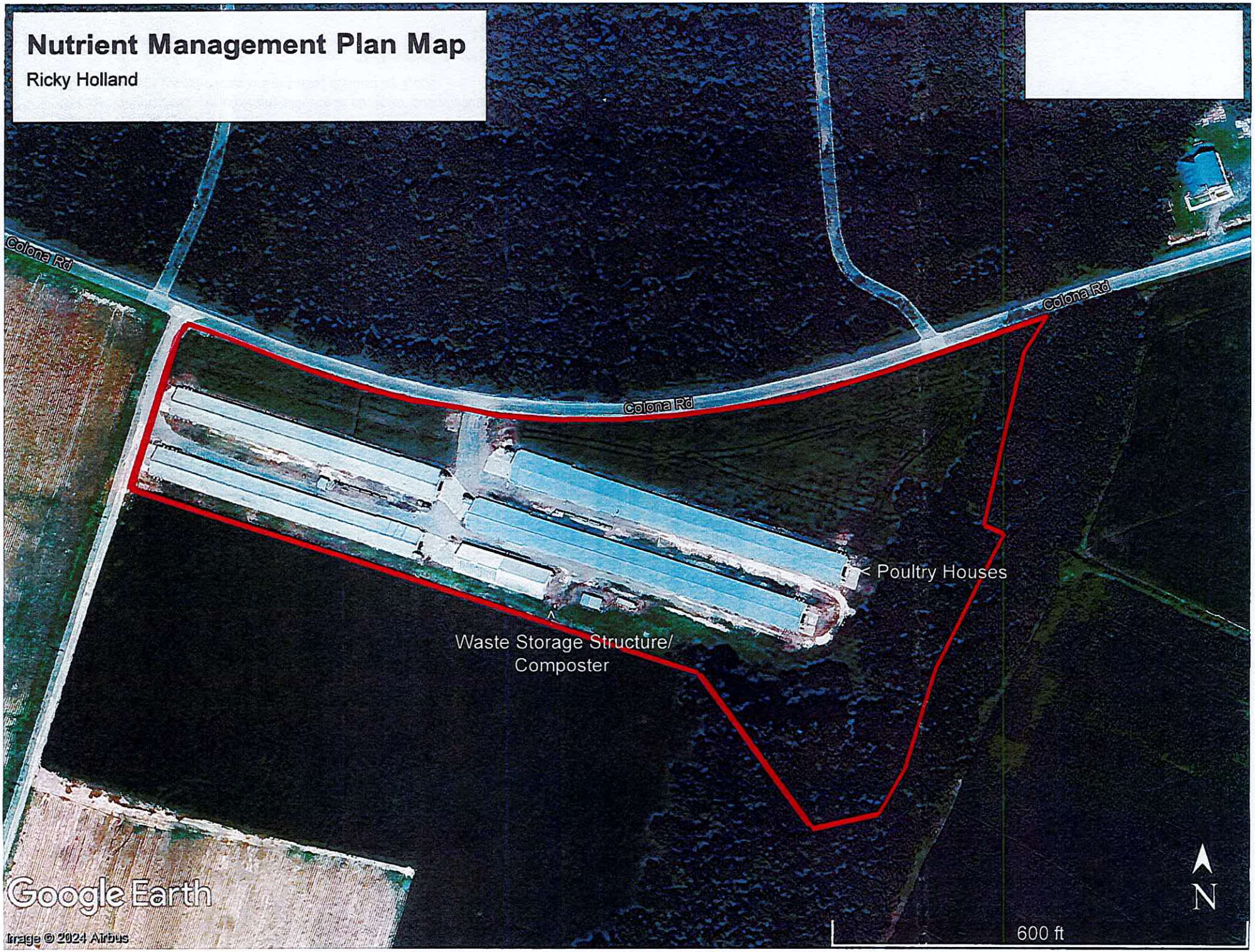
Quantity of Poultry Litter, Cake/Crust Available per Year

Year	M Tons of litter remaining in the house from last year (N-P) + (R-S) (previous year)	N Total tons of litter present in the house this year (K) + (M, this year)	O % of partial or total litter to be removed this year in excess of cakeout/crustout (enter % of N removed)	P Tons of litter removed this year (N x O)/100	Q Flocks this Year	R *** Tons Cake/Crust Produced this Year (Q x G)	S Tons Cake/Crust removed this Year	T Tons litter + cake/crust removed this year (P + S)
2019	0	530	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2020	600	1,131	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2021	1,201	1,731	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2022	1,801	2,331	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2023	2,401	2,932	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2024	3,002	3,532	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2025	3,602	4,132	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2026	4,202	4,733	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2027	4,803	5,333	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2028	5,403	5,934	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2029	6,004	6,534	**100**	6,534	5	87	17	6,551
				6,534	55	957	187	6,721

*** 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.

Nutrient Management Plan Map

Ricky Holland



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.

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Maryland Agricultural Cost-Share Program (MACS)

CURRENT NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN CERTIFICATION

Participants of MACS cost-share programs must certify that the agricultural operation associated with the cost-share practice(s) is following a *current* Nutrient Management Plan (NMP), to the extent required by COMAR 15.20.07. This form must be submitted to the local Soil Conservation District (SCD) office *when applying* to the MACS Program.

The SCD shall include a copy of this form with any MACS cost-share application. Applications received without this form, or with a form that is missing information, will be considered incomplete. Exception: This form may be submitted at the claim stage for Manure Transport and Manure Injection projects.

Section I. To be filled out by the Certified Nutrient Management Plan Preparer

Farm Operator Name(s)	Ricky T. Holland				
Farm Name (if applicable)	Colona Farm				
Address	1302 Colona Road				
	Number Street				
	Pocomoke City	MD	21851	Worcester	
	City	State	ZIP	County	
Plan Preparer Name	Stephen W. Spielman				
Certification No.	2127	License No. (if applicable)	2413		
Date the NMP was prepared or updated	3/6/2024	Total Acres Under Plan	0		
Period the plan covers: Begin Date	3/6/2024	End Date	3/5/2027		

I certify that the NMP information for the farm operation listed above is true and correct. I understand that if this information has been falsified, my certification and/or license may be revoked.

Signature _____ 4/3/2024
Certified NM Consultant or Certified Farm Operator — Date

Section II. Farm Operator Certification

I certify that: (1) my farm is operating under a current nutrient management plan for the time period indicated above and, (2) my nutrient management plan was developed by the plan preparer named above.

Signature _____ _____
Farm Operator — Date

Print Name _____

Section III. Landowner Information

(Fill out this section only if the landowner is applying for cost-share and is ***not*** the agricultural operator of the land)

Landowner Name				
Address				
	Number Street			
	City	State	ZIP	County

WORCESTER COUNTY SERVICE CENTER
304 COMMERCE ST
SNOW HILL, MD 21863-1008
(410) 632-5439

Conservation Plan

RICKY T HOLLAND
1302 COLONA RD
POCOMOKE CITY, MD 21851

OBJECTIVE(S)

This four poultry house, c. 87,000 bird capacity, medium size, NO-Land, CAFO, poultry farm is currently owned Ricky T. Holland. The cropland portions of this property are controlled or managed by E.D. Holland and Sons Inc. All poultry manure generated is exported. The total parcel is 10.1 ac. Production / residence area of this farm is approximate 6.3 acres and the cropland is 3.8ac managed by others.

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: 3809

Amendments for Treatment of Agricultural Waste (591)

Waste Amendments - Use specified chemical or biological additives to change the properties of manure, process wastewater, contaminated storm water runoff and other wastes.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	1.00 AU	12	2025	--	--
HQ	1.00 AU	12	2026	--	--
HQ	1.00 AU	12	2027	--	--
HQ	1.00 AU	12	2028	--	--
HQ	1.00 AU	12	2029	--	--
HQ	1.00 AU	12	2030	--	--
Total:	6.00 AU	--	--	--	--

Animal Mortality Facility (316)

Composting - Construct an on-farm mortality composting 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	09	1993	1.00 No	09/27/1993
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	1.00 No	--

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (102)

Utilize a certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) to develop a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan that addresses the handling, storage, and application of animal waste in an environmentally safe manner. The CNMP CPA 102 includes the inventory of natural resources at the farmstead and land treatment areas. Both farmstead and land treatment areas are planned to meet planning criteria for water quality, air quality and soil erosion by wind and water. Risk assessment tools are completed to advise on conservation alternatives. Client decisions

are recorded. CPA will include primary practices that treat a resource concern and may include supporting practices. Includes a combination of conservation practices and management activities and the planned schedule of implementation.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	1.00 No	04	2025	--	--
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	--	--

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

Stabilization - Stabilize or protect an intensively used area.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
HQ	704.00 SqFt	09	2009	704.00 SqFt	09/04/2009
HQ	704.00 SqFt	09	2009	704.00 SqFt	09/04/2009
HQ	1600.00 SqFt	09	2009	1600.00 SqFt	09/04/2009
HQ	2120.00 SqFt	09	2009	2120.00 SqFt	09/04/2009
HQ	960.00 SqFt	09	2009	960.00 SqFt	09/04/2009
HQ	880.00 SqFt	09	2009	880.00 SqFt	09/04/2009
HQ	880.00 SqFt	09	2009	880.00 SqFt	09/04/2009
HQ	1600.00 SqFt	03	2018	1600.00 SqFt	10/31/2017
Total:	9448.00 SqFt	--	--	9448.00 SqFt	--

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	07	1994	1.00 No	07/18/1994
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	1.00 No	--

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

Rickyt. Holland 4-2-25
RICKY T HOLLAND DATE

CERTIFICATION OF:

[signature] 03/28/2025
CERTIFIED PLANNER DATE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT
[signature] 4/1/25
WORCESTER SCD DATE

PUBLIC BURDEN STATEMENT

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

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USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Date: 3/20/2025

Conservation Plan Map

OPID 3634
FARM 2527
TRACT 3809
AI#130079

Client: Ricky T Holland
Worcester County, Maryland
Approximate acres: 10.1

Assisted By: Hunter Phillips

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

Practice Schedule PLU's

PWSS 40'x136'(313) (1994)

Animal Mortality Facility(316)
Stand Alone 4 Bin (1993)

Heavy Use Area Pads
(561) (2009)

Heavy Use Area
Pads (561) (2017)

Access

Cropland acres are tilled by others

0 208 Feet

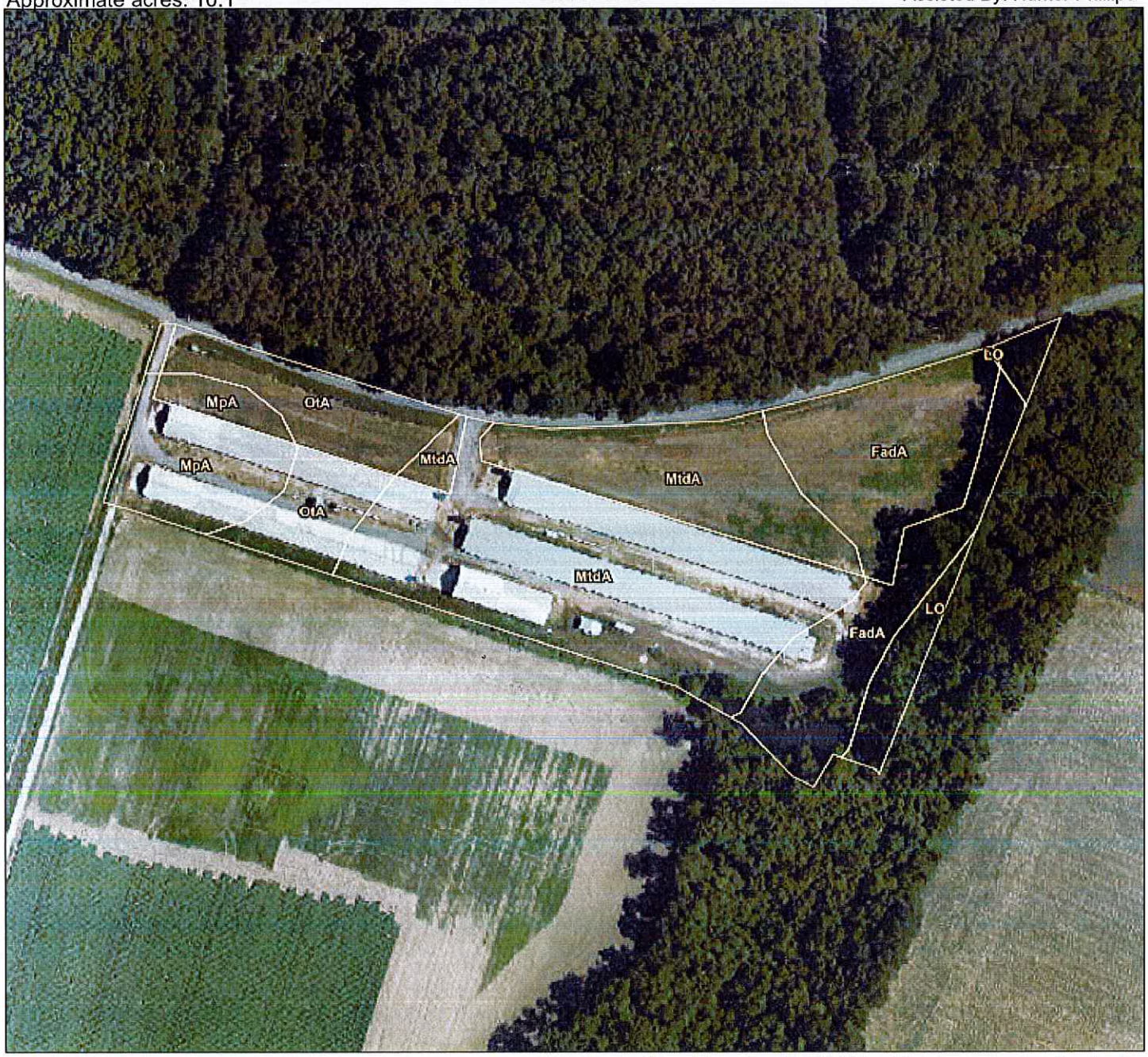
Date: 3/20/2025

Soils Map and Report

OPID 3634
FARM 2527
TRACT 3809
AI#130079

Client: Ricky T Holland
Worcester County, Maryland
Approximate acres: 10.1

Assisted By: Hunter Phillips



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 208
Feet

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)

Worcester County, Maryland

Map Unit: FadA--Fallsington sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area

Component: Fallsington, undrained (48%)

The Fallsington, undrained component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fallsington, drained (27%)

The Fallsington, drained component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Woodstown (9%)

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

Component: Hammonton (8%)

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

Component: Othello (8%)

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

Map Unit: LO--Longmarsh and Indiantown soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Longmarsh, frequently flooded (43%)

The Longmarsh, frequently flooded component makes up 43 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very 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 frequently flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 12 percent. This component is in the R149AY060DE Wet Alluvial Floodplain ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Indiantown, frequently flooded (37%)

The Indiantown, frequently flooded component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very 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 frequently flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 12 percent. This component is in the R149AY060DE Wet Alluvial Floodplain ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Zekiah, frequently flooded (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Zekiah, frequently flooded 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: Manahawkin, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Map Unit: MpA--Mattapex fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Mattapex (80%)

The Mattapex component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, 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 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: Nassawango (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Nassawango 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.

Component: Othello, drained (5%)

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

Map Unit: MtdA--Mattapex silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area

Component: Mattapex (80%)

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

Component: Nassawango (10%)

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

Component: Crosiadore (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Crosiadore 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.

Map Unit: OtA--Othello silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area

Component: Othello, drained (50%)

The Othello, drained component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of silty eolian deposits over fluviomarine 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 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 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. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Othello, undrained (30%)

The Othello, undrained component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains. The parent material consists of silty eolian deposits over 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 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. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline

horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fallsington, undrained (8%)

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

Component: Kentuck, undrained (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Kentuck, undrained 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: Worcester County, Maryland

Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 06, 2024

Drainage Map

Date: 3/20/2025

OPID 3634
FARM 2527
TRACT 3809
AI#130079

Client: Ricky T Holland
Worcester County, Maryland
Approximate acres: 10.1

Assisted By: Hunter Phillips

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

Practice Schedule PLU's

Drainage

Permanent Stream

0 208 Feet

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

POULTRY LITTER QUANTITY ESTIMATE

Name: **Ricky Holland** Tract / Farm: **Colona Farm** Date: **3/6/2024**

Houses included: **4** **Bird type:** **Broiler**

Average Bird Market Weight (lbs): **7**

A.	Years between total cleanouts: Yr. next total cleanout:	**2029**
	- Yr. last total cleanout:	**2018**
	= Years in cleanout cycle:	11
B.	Total # of birds per flock (for all houses on this cleanout cycle):	**87,000**
C.	Flocks per year	**5**
D.	Number of flocks per cleanout cycle (A x C):	55
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: *	**1.4192**
G.	Tons cake/crust produced per flock (B x E/1000):	17
H.	Tons cake/crust produced per cycle (G x D)	957
I.	Tons litter + cake/crust produced per cycle (B x D x F/1000):	6,791
J.	Tons of litter produced per cycle (less cakeout/crustout) (I - H):	5,834
K.	Tons of litter produced per year (less cakeout/crustout) (J/A):	530
L	Tons of litter + cake/crust produced per year (I/A)	617

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

Quantity of Poultry Litter, Cake/Crust Available per Year

Year	M Tons of litter remaining in the house from last year (N-P) + (R-S) (previous year)	N Total tons of litter present in the house this year (K) + (M, this year)	O % of partial or total litter to be removed this year in excess of cakeout/crustout (enter % of N removed)	P Tons of litter removed this year (N x O)/100	Q Flocks this Year	R *** Tons Cake/Crust Produced this Year (Q x G)	S Tons Cake/Crust removed this Year	T Tons litter + cake/crust removed this year (P + S)
2019	0	530	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2020	600	1,131	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2021	1,201	1,731	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2022	1,801	2,331	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2023	2,401	2,932	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2024	3,002	3,532	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2025	3,602	4,132	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2026	4,202	4,733	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2027	4,803	5,333	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2028	5,403	5,934	**0**	0	5	87	17	17
2029	6,004	6,534	**100**	6,534	5	87	17	6,551
				6,534	55	957	187	6,721

*** 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.