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
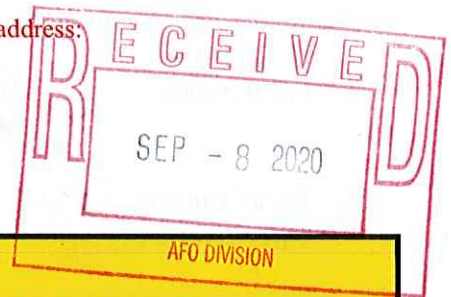
AI-147189
19 AF Stan
Tempo
Trailer

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

RECEIVED SEP – 8 2020 AFO DIVISION

General Information

AI Number: # 147189

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

HOA TRAN / MORNING SUN LLC

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

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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*

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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:** 12000 CHAPEL RD.
   City: CLIFTON   **State:** VA   **Zip Code:** 20124

6. **Telephone Number(s) of Applicant:** (Home) ███████
   (Cell) ███████

7. **Email of Applicant:** ███████

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):* TRANQUILITY FARM

9. **Farm Address:** 2215 KLEJ GRANGE RD
   City: POCOMOKE   **County:** WORCESTER   **Zip Code:** 21851

10. **Watershed/Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) (12-digit):** 021 302 020 632

11. **Latitude/Longitude of Production Area (Deg/Min/Sec):** 38 - 4 - 34 / 75 - 28 - 53

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 W/DRY MANURE	BROILER 255,000/FLX4	LARGE	HOUSES

For poultry only (13-16):

13. ***Number of poultry houses:** (6) 66' x 650'

14. ***Combined square footage of *all* poultry houses:** 221,760 SF

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

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

    Contact Information:
    Phone No.: 757-990-3574
    Address: 11224 LANKFORD HWY.
    TEMPERANCEVILLE, VA
    23443

Manure/Mortality Management

17. **Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater generated** *annually*: __1,799__ *circle one:* ((tons)/ lbs / gallons)

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

* 2020 - WINDROWING 1st FLOCK - TOTAL CLEANED OUT ON MAR'20 - WINDROWING AFTER CLEAN OUT

19. ****Total number of acres controlled by applicant available for land application of manure/litter/process wastewater:** *Owned:* 0   *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 *(ft³, gal)*	C. Solid/Liquid
SHEDS	(2) 40' x 156' = 30,800 ft³	SOLID
	W/ CHANNEL COMPOSTER (2)	

21. **Mortality Management Method:**
- ☒ Compost
- ☐ Freeze
- ☐ Render
- ☐ Incinerate
- ☐ Other *(please specify):* _____
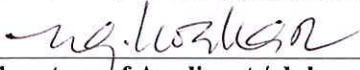
CAFOs Only - Fees

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.

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) | 09/02/2020
Signature of Applicant / duly authorized representative | **Date**

HOA TRAH | MANAGER MEMBER
Printed Name of Applicant / duly authorized representative | **Title**

AFO Size Chart

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

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

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

Tranquility Farm
Hoa N. Tran

PREPARED BY THE

Worcester Soil Conservation District
304 Commerce Street
Snow Hill, MD 21863

Plan Date:
November 2020

CNMP WEB TOOL
Version 4.0

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tranquility Farm
Hoa N. Tran

2215 Klej Grange Road
Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

AND THE

Worcester Soil Conservation District
304 Commerce Street
Snow Hill, MD 21863

Prepared by: Chelsea Tyson

Plan Date: November 2020

Poultry Operation (No Land Plan)

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)
Agency Interest # 147189

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 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 Hoa N. Tran 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.

Hoa N. Tran

11/19/2020
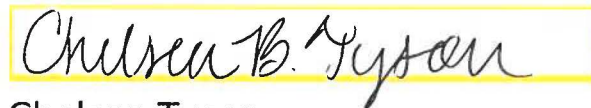
Date

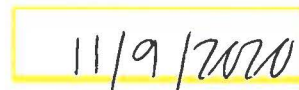## Certified Comphrensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) Planner

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.

Chelsea Tyson

11/9/2020

Date

NRCS Planner Certification # 262

Nutrient Management Certification # 4314

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	Tax Account ID	Farm #	Tract #	Account ID Acres	Watershed
Hoa N. Tran	███████████	3488	303	88.68	02-13-02-02-0632

Description of Operation / Additional Information

This six poultry house, c. 270, 000 broiler capacity, large size, NO-Land, CAFO poultry farm is currently owned and operated by Hoa N. Tran. There are no cropland portions on this property. All poultry manure generated is exported to Perdue AgriBusiness, 28338 Enviroway, Seaford, DE 19973. The production area of this farm is approximately 26.6 acres. The remaining approximately 66.1 acres is forest.

Sensitive Environmental Information

Name of nearest regulatory waterbody	Distance to nearest regulatory waterbody (ft.)	Distance to nearest regulatory wetland (ft.)
Willow Grove Creek	1315'	210'

Account ID	12 Digit Watershed	Watershed Name	Tier II High Quality Waters Watershed	Impairments			
				Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Bacteria (e.coli, enterocci or fecal)	Sediment
███████	02-13-02-02-0632	LOWER EASTERN SHORE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Animal Production

Poultry

Bird Type	Average Bird Weight (lbs)	Number of Houses	Total Number of Birds (All Houses)	Number of Flocks per year	Manure Generated/Produced (tons/year)*	Manure Available for Utilization/Removed (tons/year)**
Broiler	6.7	6	265,000	3-4	1,499	Varies - see NMP

* 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

A combination of windrowing and crustouts are being used on the farm for litter management. Crustouts are generally completed as needed. If the crustout is not needed the litter is windrowed between flocks. Any manure collected from the poultry operation is stored in the manure shed until taken by the receiving farmer. Some manure is used in the composting units and removed when utilized by the receiving farmer or broker. Last total cleanout was in March 2020; next total cleanout is expected in 2023.

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 #1	40'x156'	31,200 CF	3/29/2016
Poultry	PWSS #2	40'x156'	31,200 CF	3/29/2016

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

Transfer Information

Animal Type	Name	Address
Poultry	Lambertson Farms Inc.	5750 Rabbit Knaw Road, Stockton, MD 21864

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. Hoa N. Tran 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	32' channel	Attached to PWSS #1

Catastrophic Mortality Management

In the event of catastrophic mortality, the operator will contact the integrator and follow an "in house" or "in PWSS" windrow method of composting as outlined in UMD-Ext fact sheets #723 and #801. For guidance on mortality disposal methods procedure, see the Animal Mortality Disposal subtitle of this section.

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)

Source: Team Ag Ed (http://www.teamaged.co)
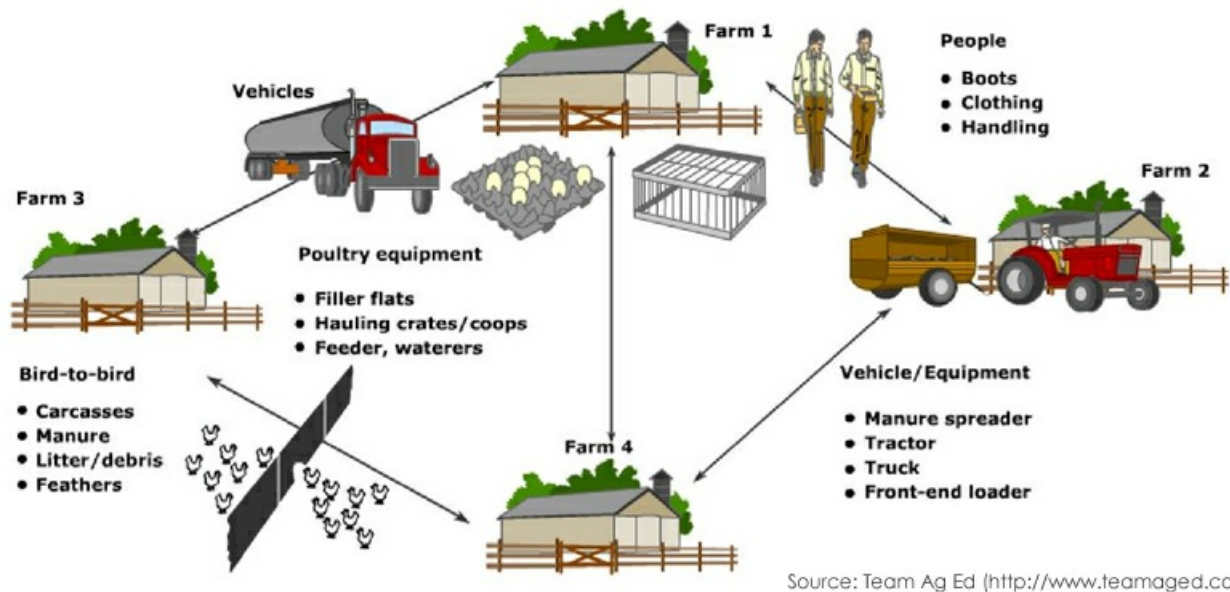
Steps to Take to Avoid Disease Spread

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.

Farm Contact Information

The following tables contain important contact information specific to this CNMP for Hoa N. Tran.

Emergency Contact Information

Farm Name	Tranquility Farm
Farm Address	2215 Klej Grange Road, Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851
Directions to the farm	From the Town of Snow Hill head Southwest on US-113 BUS/E Market St toward Snow Hill Rd/N Washington St for 3.0 mi. Merge on to US-113 S and travel for approximately 5.7 miles. Turn left onto Lambertson Rd, follow for 1.7 miles. Turn left onto MD-366 E/ Stockton Road. In one mile turn left onto Klej Grange Road; farm is on your left.

Farm Contacts

	Name	Farm Phone	Cell Phone
Farm Owner	Hoa N. Tran	███████	███████
Farm Operator	Hoa N. Tran	███████	███████
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

Worcester County Agency Contacts

	Day Phone	Emergency Number
MDA Regional Nutrient Management (Region)	410-632-5439	410-632-5439
Health Department		
Sherriff's Office		
University of Maryland Extension Office (Snow Hill)	410-632-5439	410-632-5439

Integrator Information

Name	Address	Phone
Tyson Foods, Inc.	11224 Lankford Highway, Temperanceville VA 23442	757-990-3574

Conservation Plan

HOA N TRAN

12000 CHAPEL RD

CLIFTON, VA 20124

OBJECTIVE(S)

This farm is located on tax map 0085 and includes tax parcel 0061; totaling approximately 97.2 acres with no tillable cropland. All manure produced by the poultry operation is exported. The poultry production area is owned and operated by Hoa Tran. The objective of this plan construction is to ensure there are no major resource concerns during agricultural operation. This farm contains a large CAFO poultry operation of 265,000 broilers at 3-4 flocks per year with Tyson. After completing an environmental evaluation of the poultry operation on October 2, 2020 it was concluded that no resource concerns have been found at this time. This conservation plan update is being completed in accordance with the Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan also being updated for the CAFO permit.

Animal Mortality Facility (316)

Construct a dead bird composting facility for the economical and environmentally safe disposal of dead poultry. The structure shall be built according to NRCS / MACS standards and specifications and maintained as described in the Operation and Maintenance plan.

This mortality facility must be sized appropriately for the estimated flock size. If MACS cost share is used, MACS requirements must be followed.

Tract	Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
303	HQ	1.00 No	09	2015	1.00 No	03/29/2016

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Written (102)

The written site specific Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan will meet the planning criteria described in the Field Office Technical Guide.

Tract	Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
303	HQ	1.00 No	09	2020	--	--

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Written (102)

Obtain a comprehensive nutrient management plan (CNMP) that describes and documents a conservation system within a conservation plan that is unique to animal feeding operations. The CNMP addresses all aspects of the Animal Feeding Operation including manure handling, nutrient management, feed management, and other conservation practices. Maryland Department of the Environment requires that a CNMP that is developed to meet EPA/MDE CAFO regulatory requirements to

control soil erosion and protect water quality must be implemented as scheduled. Any CNMP components that are funded through cost-share programs must also be implemented as scheduled.

This planned CNMP is being developed for a Large, NO-LAND, CAFO, poultry operation.

Tract	Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
303	HQ	1.00 No	08	2015	1.00 No	08/14/2015

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

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

Tract	Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	08	2016	1600.00 SqFt	12/23/2015
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	08	2016	1600.00 SqFt	12/23/2015
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	08	2016	1600.00 SqFt	12/23/2015
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	08	2016	1600.00 SqFt	12/23/2015
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	08	2016	1600.00 SqFt	12/23/2015
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	08	2016	1600.00 SqFt	12/23/2015

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

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

Tract	Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	05	2017	1528.00 SqFt	10/11/2016
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	05	2017	1528.00 SqFt	10/11/2016
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	05	2017	1600.00 SqFt	10/11/2016
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	05	2017	1528.00 SqFt	10/11/2016
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	05	2017	1528.00 SqFt	10/11/2016
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	05	2017	1528.00 SqFt	10/11/2016
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	05	2017	1528.00 SqFt	10/11/2016
303	HQ	1600.00 SqFt	05	2017	1600.00 SqFt	10/11/2016
303	HQ	1960.00 SqFt	05	2017	1960.00 SqFt	10/11/2016

Waste Storage Facility (313)

Construct a manure storage structure at the location shown on the plan map. The structure will be built according to NRCS design, and operated and maintained in accordance with a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan or a Waste Management System plan developed for this operation. All necessary permits and notifications will be obtained before construction. If MACS cost share is used, MACS policies regarding site location and O & M must be followed.

This structure must be sized appropriately for the flock size and truss size selected. Sizing calculators are available from NRCS. Two structures may be installed with location guidance from the SCD and/or NRCS.

Tract	Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
303	HQ	1.00 No	09	2015	1.00 No	03/29/2016

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

(signature) 11/19/2020

HOA N TRAN   DATE

CERTIFICATION OF:

CONSERVATION DISTRICT

(signature) 12/10/20

WORCESTER SCD   DATE

DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST - NRCS

(signature) for Nelson Brice 12/9/2020

NELSON BRICE   DATE

CERTIFIED CONSERVATION PLANNER

(signature) 11/9/2020

CHELSEA TYSON   DATE

Conservation Plan Map

Date: 9/25/2020

Owner: HOA TRAN
Operator: HOA TRAN
Approximate Acres: 92.7

OPID: 2814
Farm: 3488
Tract: 303

Agency: MDA/NRCS
District: WORCESTER SCD
Assisted By: CHELSEA TYSON

HQ
26.6 ac.
Farmstead

WD
66.1 ac.
Forest

Klej Grange Road

Stockton Road

Esri, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo and the GIS User Community

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0   376
Feet

Practice Schedule
PLUs

Legend
- PWSS#1 40'x156' (2016)
- PWSS#2 40'x156' (2016)
- DPCF 32' channel (2016)
- Farm Access
- (15) HUA Pad (2015/2016)

N

USDA

Soils Map

Owner: HOA TRAN
Operator: HOA TRAN
**Approximate Acres: 92.7**

OPID: 2814
Farm: 3488
Tract: 303

Agency: MDA/NRCS
**District: WORCESTER SCD**
Assisted By: CHELSEA TYSON

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)

Worcester County, Maryland

Map Unit: CeB--Cedartown-Rosedale complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Cedartown (55%)

The Cedartown component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or fluviomarine sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively 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 45 inches during January. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Rosedale (25%)

The Rosedale component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of sandy 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 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 45 inches during January. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Runclint (10%)

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

Component: Evesboro (5%)

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

Component: Galestown (5%)

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

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. 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. 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: Othello (8%)

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

Map Unit: FmB--Fort Mott loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Fort Mott (80%)

The Fort Mott 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 Sandy eolian deposits over fluviomarine sediments fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. Irrigated

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land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Downer (5%)

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

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

Component: Runclint (5%)

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

Map Unit: MuA--Mullica-Berryland complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Mullica, drained (26%)

The Mullica, drained component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluviomarine sediments. 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 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 rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 16 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. Irrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Berryland, drained (24%)

The Berryland, drained component makes up 24 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or fluviomarine sediments. 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 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 rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. Irrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Mullica, undrained (16%)

The Mullica, undrained component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluviomarine sediments. 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 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 frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 66 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 16 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Berryland, undrained (14%)

The Berryland, undrained component makes up 14 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or fluviomarine sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most

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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 frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 0 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 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Klej (10%)

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

Component: Galloway (5%)

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

Component: Askecksy, drained (5%)

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

Map Unit: RuB--Runclint loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Runclint (75%)

The Runclint component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls, uplands. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or fluviomarine sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively 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 45 inches during January. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. Irrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Evesboro (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Evesboro 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: Hurlock, drained (5%)

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

Component: Galloway (5%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Worcester County, Maryland

Survey Area Data: Version 18, Jun 11, 2020

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Maryland
Department of
the Environment

AFO RESOURCE CONCERNS EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Name:	Hoa N. Tran	Agency Interest #:	147189
Planner:	Chelsea Tyson	Farm # / Tract #:	3488 / 303
Site Visit Date:	10/02/2020	Total Acres:	88.68
County:	Worcester	Production Area Acres:	26.6

	RESOURCE CONCERN	YES	NO	Assessment
a.	Biosecurity measures	☐	☑	The operator is following biosecurity measures as outlined by the integrator and MDA Animal Health.
b.	Chemical handling	☐	☑	Chemicals related to poultry production are stored in the appropriate designated storage area.
c.	Cultural resources	☐	☑	The production area is established and there are no proposed ground disturbance activities scheduled for the area.
d.	Feedlot area	☐	☑	No feedlot resource concerns have been identified. BMPs have been constructed to mitigate the potential for discharges.
e.	Floodplains	☐	☑	This is an existing operation and the production area is not located in the FEMA-100 Year Floodplain as per the on-line resources available.
f.	Gully erosion	☐	☑	No gully erosion was identified in the production area or associated water conveyances.
g.	Livestock travel lanes	☐	☑	No resource concerns have been identified.
h.	Nutrient discharge	☐	☑	There are no observable nutrient discharges occurring from the production area.
i.	Objectionable odors	☐	☑	Normal poultry or livestock odors associated with this the type of operation or facility were noted.
j.	Particulate matter emissions	☐	☑	Normal particulate emissions associated with a facility of this size.
k.	Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table	☐	☑	No abnormal ponding, flooding or high water table issues were identified.
l.	Sediment	☐	☑	No obvious and observable sediment discharges are occurring from the production area.
m.	Streambank/shoreline erosion	☐	☑	No streambank or shoreline areas are present in the production area.
n.	Threatened/endangered species	☐	☑	No geospatial indicators have been identified on the production area.
o.	Waste storage	☐	☑	There are no resource concerns identified for waste storage. Existing waste storage facilities are adequately sized for the operation and are consistent with the waste management system plan.
p.	Waterways	☐	☑	No Maryland regulated waterways have been identified on the property.
q.	Wetlands	☐	☑	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
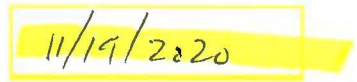
Description	Date
All resource concerns have been addressed and no additional best management practices are recommended or required at this time.	November 2020

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

I, Hoa N. Tran, 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.

Hoa N. Tran   11/19/2020

Hoa N. Tran   Date

Implementation Schedule Comments

Site visit completed on 10/02/2020. Farm was evaluated and found to be in satisfactory working condition. There were no resource concerns nor were there management concerns expressed by the farmer.

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.

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.

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: <u>pH, organic matter, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and CEC</u>.

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 or Quat-A-Mone) may be stored at the operation for disinfecting purposes.

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
Morning Sun, LLC C/O Hoa Tran

Tranquility Farm

2215 Klej Grange Road

Pocomoke City, MD 21851

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION: This plan is for a no-land poultry operation located in Worcester County. It includes 6 poultry houses with a capacity of 261,000 broilers per flock. There is no cropland associated with this property.

This nutrient management plan is one of the required plans needed for a CAFO permit 19AF. **It is Ms. Tran's responsibility to send a copy of this plan to Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) and the Maryland Department of Agriculture Nutrient Management Program (MDA). Reference AI ID #: 147189**

DATE OF PLAN: January 2, 2024

DURATION OF PLAN: January 2, 2024-January 1, 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 sheds until it is taken to the receiving farm. This operation includes 2 manure sheds, each with a capacity of 40 ft. x 156 ft., total storage capacity 62,400 cu.ft., and a channel composter.

The operator windrows the manure within the houses after each flock. Additionally, the operator performs crust outs for each house as needed once per year. A complete cleanout occurred in 2022 and the next total cleanout is expected in 2027.

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:** Terry Lambertson

5338 Stockton Road

Stockton, MD 21864.

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: Ms. Tran 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 Sheet* 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)
Tranquility Farm T303	███████	0202	0

Manure Summary Table

Animal Type and Number	Total Manure Generation (tons/yr)*	Manure Avail. for Utilization (tons/yr)*	Manure Storage Capacity/Conditions
261,000 broilers/flock@ 5 flocks/year= 1,305,000 birds/year	1852	2024-52 2027-8843 2025-52 2025-52 2026-52	two 40 ft. x 156 ft. manure sheds, channel composter -total storage capacity 62,400 cu.ft.

*See manure generation sheets

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

1/11/2024

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

POULTRY LITTER QUANTITY ESTIMATE

Name: **Morning Sun**   Tract / Farm: **Tranquility Farm**   Date: **1/2/2024**

Houses included: **6**   Bird type: **Broiler**

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

A.	Years between total cleanouts:	Yr. next total cleanout:	**2027**
		- Yr. last total cleanout:	**2022**
		= Years in cleanout cycle:	5
B.	Total # of birds per flock (for all houses on this cleanout cycle):		**261,000**
C.	Flocks per year		**5**
D.	Number of flocks per cleanout cycle (A x C):		25
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):		52
H.	Tons cake/crust produced per cycle (G x D)		1,305
I.	Tons litter + cake/crust produced per cycle (B x D x F/1000):		9,260
J.	Tons of litter produced per cycle (less cakeout/crustout) (I - H):		7,955
K.	Tons of litter produced per year (less cakeout/crustout) (J/A):		1,591
L	Tons of litter + cake/crust produced per year (I/A)		1,852

* 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 Year (Q x G)	Tons Cake/Crust removed this Year	Tons litter + cake/crust removed this year (P + S)
2023	0	1,591	0	0	5	261	52	52
2024	1,800	3,391	0	0	5	261	52	52
2025	3,600	5,191	0	0	5	261	52	52
2026	5,400	6,991	0	0	5	261	52	52
2027	7,200	8,791	100	8,791	5	261	52	8,843
			8,791	25	1,305	260	9,051	

*** 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.

Documentation of Records

Operators should maintain the following records to document plan implementation, as applicable.

Record	Description	Agency Requiring
Animal Mortality & Disposal	Date and number of dead animals collected and disposal method.	MDE
Documentation of Manure Storage Conditions	Design volume and days of capacity; any deficiencies in the manure handling system and actions taken to correct (for example: damage due to fire or storm, date occurred, how damage was fixed and date of repair).	MDE
Documentation of Discharges	Date, time, and estimated quantity of any discharges and steps taken to correct.	MDE
Manure Available for Use/Removal	Estimate of removal of manure from poultry house (crust-out, total cleanout, center cut, etc) and destination (manure shed or export).	MDA/MDE
Manure Analysis	Copy of laboratory nutrient analysis of sample of manure produced on-farm (taken annually).	MDA/MDE
Animal Information	Type and number of animals kept on-farm and any changes in animal numbers.	MDA/MDE
Manure Export/Transfer	Record of manure that leaves the farm - date, quantity (tons/gallons), and destination (Name/Address).	MDA/MDE
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)	Retain approved CNMP and documentation related to updates or changes to your CNMP.	MDA/MDE
Nutrient Management Plan (NMP)	Retain certified Maryland NMP and documentation related to updates or changes to your NMP.	MDA/MDE
Calibration Record for Spreading Equipment	Time of year, calibration method used (load area, weight area). Must calibrate annually.	MDA
Soil test results	Who collected the samples and when, appropriate management units.	MDA/MDE
Results of Pre-Side Dress Nitrogen or Pre-Plant Soil Nitrate Testing	Any alternative sampling technique used to address specific crop requirements that lead to a change in the applied amounts should be documented.	MDA
Crop records	Crops planted and planting/harvesting dates, by field.	MDA
Nutrient Application Summary by Field	Nutrient application records for each application event, including commercial fertilizers that are applied to supplement manure.	MDA
Reviews by third parties	Records associated with any reviews by NRCS, third-party consultants, or representatives of regulatory agencies.	MDE
Annual Implementation Report	Annual reports which summaries nutrient application activities.	MDA/MDE

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

- Poultry Litter Estimation Worksheet

- Online References

- BMP Operation & Maintenance Guide and Requirements

- Manure Export Form

- Monthly Animal & Mortality Count

- Inspection/Monitoring Records

- Nutrient Land Application Form

- Weekly Storage Form

- Weekly Wastewater Form

- Manure Litter Storage Form

- Manure Application Form

- Manure Litter Transfer Form

- Daily Waterline Form

Water Conveyance Map

Date: 9/25/2020

Owner: HOA TRAN
Operator: HOA TRAN
Approximate Acres: 92.7

OPID: 2814
Farm: 3488
Tract: 303

Agency: MDA/NRCS
District: WORCESTER SCD
Assisted By: CHELSEA TYSON

HQ
26.6 ac.
Farmstead

WD
66.1 ac.
Forest

Klej Grange Road

Stockton Road

Esri, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo and the GIS User Community

Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0   376
|▬▬▬▬▬▬▬| Feet

Practice Schedule
PLUs

Legend

→ Swale   ⭘ Water Control Structure
→ Drainage
▪▪▪ Pipe
■ Existing Stormwater Pond
■ Exisiting Forebay

N

35
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POULTRY LITTER QUANTITY ESTIMATE

Name: **Tran/Hoang**   Tract / Farm: **Tranquility Farm T30**   Date: **10/22/2020**

Houses included: **6**   Bird type: **Broiler**

Average Bird Market Weight (lbs): **6.7**

A.	Years between total cleanouts: Yr. next total cleanout:	**2020**
	- Yr. last total cleanout:	**2019**
	= Years in cleanout cycle:	1
B.	Total # of birds per flock (for all houses on this cleanout cycle):	**265,000**
C.	Flocks per year	**3**
D.	Number of flocks per cleanout cycle (A x C):	3
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: *	**1.36733**
G.	Tons cake/crust produced per flock (B x E/1000):	53
H.	Tons cake/crust produced per cycle (G x D)	159
I.	Tons litter + cake/crust produced per cycle (B x D x F/1000):	1,087
J.	Tons of litter produced per cycle (less cakeout/crustout) (I - H):	928
K.	Tons of litter produced per year (less cakeout/crustout) (J/A):	928
L.	Tons of litter + cake/crust produced per year (I/A)	1,087

* 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 Year (Q x G)	Tons Cake/Crust removed this Year	Tons litter + cake/crust removed this year (P + S)
2020	0	928	**0**	0	3	159	53	53
				0	3	159	53	53

*** 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.

Agricultural Nutrient Management Program - (301) 405-1319 - ENST - 0116 Symons Hall - College Park, MD 20742
Local Governments, US Department of Agriculture Equal Opportunity Programs   revised 3/12/10

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

POULTRY LITTER QUANTITY ESTIMATE

Name: **Tran/Hoang**   Tract / Farm: **Tranquility Farm T30**   Date: **10/22/2020**

Houses included: **6**   Bird type: **Broiler**

Average Bird Market Weight (lbs): **6.7**

A.	Years between total cleanouts: Yr. next total cleanout:	**2023**
	- Yr. last total cleanout:	**2020**
	= Years in cleanout cycle:	3
B.	Total # of birds per flock (for all houses on this cleanout cycle):	**265,000**
C.	Flocks per year	**4**
D.	Number of flocks per cleanout cycle (A x C):	12
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: *	**1.36733**
G.	Tons cake/crust produced per flock (B x E/1000):	53
H.	Tons cake/crust produced per cycle (G x D)	636
I.	Tons litter + cake/crust produced per cycle (B x D x F/1000):	4,348
J.	Tons of litter produced per cycle (less cakeout/crustout) (I - H):	3,712
K.	Tons of litter produced per year (less cakeout/crustout) (J/A):	1,237
L.	Tons of litter + cake/crust produced per year (I/A)	1,449

* 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 Year (Q x G)	Tons Cake/Crust removed this Year	Tons litter + cake/crust removed this year (P + S)
2021	0	1,237	**0**	0	4	212	53	53
2022	1,396	2,634	**0**	0	4	212	53	53
2023	2,793	4,030	**0**	0	4	212	53	53
				0	12	636	159	159

*** 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.

Agricultural Nutrient Management Program - (301) 405-1319 - ENST - 0116 Symons Hall - College Park, MD 20742
Local Governments, US Department of Agriculture Equal Opportunity Programs   revised 3/12/10

Online References

1. **MDE Regulations and General Permit for Animal Feeding Operations (AFO)**
   http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Land/SolidWaste/CAFOMAFO/
   Pages/Programs/LandPrograms/Solid_Waste/cafo/index.aspx
2. **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) - Final Rule**
   http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/afo/cafofinalrule.cfm
3. **Crop Fertilizer Recommendations**
   "Soil Fertility Management," Maryland Cooperative Extension, SFM-1, Oct. 2002
   http://www.anmp.umd.edu/Pubs/Pubs_Crops.cfm
4. **Nutrient Management Information Sheets**
   http://www.anmp.umd.edu/Pubs/index.cfm
5. **Manure Nutrient Availability**
   Maryland Department of Agriculture, COMAR 15.20.08.05
   http://mda2.maryland.gov/ resource_conservation/ Documents/consultant_information/
   2009%20I-C%20p1-3%20s6.pdf
6. **Calibrating Manure Spreaders**
   University of Maryland Extension Fact Sheet 416 and Worksheets
   http://www.anmp.umd.edu/Pubs/Pubs_Manure.cfm
   http://www.anmp.umd.edu/Pubs/Pubs_Equip.cfm
7. **Phosphorus Assessment**
   "The Maryland Phosphorus Site Index: An Overview," Maryland Cooperative Extension SFM-6, April 2005
   http://www.anmp.umd.edu/files/SFM-6.pdf
   "The Maryland Phosphorus Site Index: Technical Users Guide," Maryland Cooperative Extension SFM-7, March 2008
   http://www.anmp.umd.edu/files/SFM-7.pdf
8. **Mid-Atlantic Nutrient Management Handbook**
   http://www.mawaterquality.org/Publications/pubs/manhcomplete.pdf
9. **Maryland Pesticide Regulation**
   http://www.mda.state.md.us/plants-pests/pesticide_regulation/index.php
10. **Maryland Practice Standards**
    eFOTG Section IV - Practice Standards and Specifications
    http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg/
11. **Worcester County University of Maryland Extension Office**
12. **Worcester Soil Conservation District**
13. **Tyson Foods, Inc.**
    http://www.tyson.com/

(313)   <u>Waste Storage Structure Requirement</u>s

1   A nutrient management plan must be developed and signed
     before the state cost sharing agreement will be approved.
2   Pre-construction- Obtain all necessary approvals and permits
     before construction begins. Contact your county Planning
     and Zoning office for building permit requirements.
3   No alterations to the approved structure are allowed, without
     prior written approval from the Natural Resources Conservation
     Service (NRCS).
4   Erosion and Sediment Control - Runoff from the construction area
     shall be controlled to prevent sediment pollution. After construction,
     areas shall be stabilized, using recommended plant species.
     Vegetative filter strips shall be established and maintained between
     the structure and any drainage ditch or body of water.
5   Livestock exclusion - Use fencing or other means, to keep livestock at
     least 10 away from the structure.
6   The structure is to be used for the storage of poultry litter manure.
     However, during times when the structure is not filled with poultry
     manure, the temporary storage of mobile farm equipment is permitted,
     if it does not result in non-compliance with the Waste Management
     System plan, or the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA)
     maintenance guidelines.

<u>**Operation of Maintenance of WSS**</u>

1   Storage - The waste storage structure is designed to hold up to six (6)
     months of accumulated manure. It should be cleaned out at least twice
     a year.
2   Loading - Load the storage structure from the rear to the front. Use
     a loader or stacker to evenly pile the litter manure, no more than
     eight (8') feet high in the center and three (3') feet deep on the sides.
     <u>Do not compact manure or mix wet manure with dry manure</u>.
     <u>Compaction and mixing increase the risk of fire</u>.
3   Unloading - Unload the storage structure from the front to the rear.
     Remove all litter manure at time of cleanout, if possible. Re-grade fill
     material and add additional fill, if needed.
4   Spreading - Prior to spreading, obtain soil and manure test results
     and calibrate equipment. Determine the amount of manure to be
     applied to supplement crop nutrient requirements. Remember, the
     amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other nutrients may
     vary. Apply litter manure at rates which do not exceed the nutrient needs
     of the crops to be grown. No spreading should be done on frozen or
     snow-covered fields, or when heavy rainfall is expected. Follow these
     guidelines and your Nutrient Management Plan to control pollution and protect water quality.

5   Cleanout- Manure will be removed from the structure in early spring
    and fall, and if applicable, applied to agricultural fields. Incorporation into the soil,
    prior to planting helps to reduce nutrient losses. Avoid
    spreading manure close to ditches, streams and bodies of water.
    Receiving farmer must follow NMP guidelines and Maryland state law for manure application.

6   Safety - Care should be taken when operating loaders and other
    equipment in and around the storage structure. Lower manure
    bucket when traveling on uneven ground. Avoid hitting walls and posts.
    Improper loading of the storage structure, or compaction of the litter
    may result in damage and subsequent failure of structure components.
    Compaction may also increase the risk of fire, due to spontaneous
    combustion. Should a fire occur, call 911.

7   Records - A log of storage structure usage will be maintained, including
    dates the structure was loaded and unloaded.

8   Maintenance - Noxious, and other undesirable weeds and vegetation,
    shall be controlled by mowing or other recommended means.
    When using herbicides, follow label directions. Inspect the area
    around the structure deficiencies, at least annually, and after high
    intensity storms. No alterations to the structure are allowed, without
    prior written approval from the Natural Resources Conservation
    Services.

9   The structure shall be maintained for a minimum of 15 years in strict
    accordance with these NRCS maintenance guidelines. Use of the
    structure should be documented. Inspections will be made periodically
    to confirm the structure is being used and maintained properly.

10 Changes in farming operations, which may affect the ability to comply
    with the approved Waste Management Plan or other guidelines, shall be
    reported your local Soil Conservation District .
    A revised Waste Management System Plan may be developed, or other
    action taken to retain compliance with program guidelines.

(316) **Dead Poultry Composting / Animal Mortality Facility Requirements**

1. Only poultry from the farm on which the structure is located may be composted in the composting facility. Composting ingredients, compost and composting equipment may be stored in the structure.
2. The operator is responsible for supplying all equipment and materials needed for proper operation of the composting facility. A tractor with front-end loader or bobcat loader must be available for handling the compost.
3. Obtain all necessary approvals and permits, prior to construction. **The composting facility must be built in accordance with NRCS standards and specifications. No modifications to the structure are allowed without prior written approval from the NRCS.**
4. In addition to the Waste Management System Plan, the operator must obtain and follow a Nutrient Management Plan which addresses all manure produced on the farm including the stabilized compost. **Both plans must be submitted to the Maryland Department of Agriculture before the state cost-share agreement will be approved.**
5. The operator must attend "Carcass Composter Training" course, offered by the CES, at the University of Maryland, Lower Eastern Shore Research and Education Center.

Operation and Maintenance of DBCF / AMF

1. Operation of the composter must be consistent with the detailed technical instructions provided by the UMD-Ext and the NRCS.
2. The composting process depends upon the proper combination of several ingredient in the right proportions. The process begins with layering litter manure, straw, and dead birds at a volume ration of 2:1:1, adding water to generate heat, monitoring and maintaining optimum temperatures, and turning the composting material at the proper time.
3. Bio-security - Dead birds must be removed from the poultry houses and composted on a daily basis. Avoid contact with dead birds from other flocks. Use rubber or plastic boots which can be easily disinfected or disposed of, protective clothing, and respiratory filters when working in and around poultry houses and litter manure. Minimize contact with other producers, without proper bio-security.
4. Safety - Use care when operating loaders and other equipment in and around the composter. Avoid hitting partitions and posts. Do not mix stabilized compost with stored litter manure, until ready to spread. Stabilized compost may be used as a soil conditioner for gardens, etc.
5. Maintenance - Control erosion and protect water quality by planting and maintaining adequate vegetation around composter. Noxious, and undesirable weeds must be controlled. Inspect the structure and Make repairs in a timely manner.
6. The composting facility shall be maintained for at least 15 years, as addressed in the state cost-share agreement.

(561)   <u>**Heavy Use Area Protection**</u>

    1   Scrape manure from pads after each flock delivery / removal or litter removal.

        Place this manure back in the poultry house or PWSS.

    2   Inspect pads after each flock removal for cracks or broken edges.

        Seal any small cracks or holes with water tight sealant.

        Repair any chipped areas or broken edges with 4000 psi concrete, as soon as possible.

    3   Maintain a minimum of 20' buffer area between pad & nearby drainage ditches.

MANURE EXPORTS

Farm Name:	Tranquility Farm			Year:		
Operator:	Hoa N. Tran					

Manure Source	Date	Amount (Gal or Ton)	Receiving Operation	Address	Contact	Phone

MONTHLY ANIMAL & MORTALITY COUNT

Farm Name:	Tranquility Farm		Year:	
Operator:	Hoa N. Tran			

Month	Animal Count and Weight	Mortality	Mortaliy %	Comments

INSPECTION / MONITORING RECORDS

Farm Name:	Tranquility Farm		Year:	
Operator:	Hoa N. Tran			

Date	Activity Description	Operator / Inspector	Activity Data

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Nutrient Land Application Log Sheet

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

Instructions:

For each land application for each field, provide the following information in the table below:

- Date: the date you applied the manure/litter/process wastewater to the field
- Field ID: the field where you applied manure/litter/process wastewater. Use the same field identification that is used in your nutrient management plan
- Method: how you applied the manure/litter/process wastewater (e.g. surface w/incorporation, surface w/out incorporation, subsurface injection…)
- Application Rate: the number of tons or gallons *actually* applied per acre
- Acres Applied: the number of acres the manure/litter/process wastewater was applied to on the field
- Total N: the total amount of nitrogen you applied to the field from animal waste
- Total P: the total amount of phosphorous you applied to the field from animal waste

Date	Field ID	Method	Actual Application Rate	Acres Applied	Total N	Total P

Date	Field ID	Method	Actual Application Rate	Acres Applied	Total N	Total P

Weather and Soil Condition Documentation

When land applying manure/litter/process wastewater, you also need to document the **weather and soil conditions**. Please provide this information in the following table:

Date	Field ID	Weather Conditions			Soil Conditions
		24 hours before	*During*	*24 hours after*	

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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*
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						

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Weekly Wastewater Facilities Inspections Log Sheet

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

Instructions:
Use this form to keep records of weekly visual inspections of your wastewater facilities
(including pumps, storm water and runoff diversion devices, and devices used to channel
contaminated storm water to a wastewater storage or containment structure).

Any deficiencies observed must be corrected within 30 days

List the items that need to be inspected below:

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

	Date	Initials	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					

	Date	Initials	OK (√ if no problems)	Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed)	Date Deficiency Corrected*
Week 7					
Week 8					
Week 9					
Week 10					
Week 11					
Week 12					
Week 13					
Week 14					
Week 15					
Week 16					
Week 17					
Week 18					
Week 19					
Week 20					

	Date	Initials	OK (√ if no problems)	Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed)	Date Deficiency Corrected*
Week 21					
Week 22					
Week 23					
Week 24					
Week 25					
Week 26					
Week 27					
Week 28					
Week 29					
Week 30					
Week 31					
Week 32					
Week 33					
Week 34					

	Date	Initials	OK (√ if no problems)	Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed)	Date Deficiency Corrected*
Week 35					
Week 36					
Week 37					
Week 38					
Week 39					
Week 40					
Week 41					
Week 42					
Week 43					
Week 44					
Week 45					
Week 46					
Week 47					
Week 48					

	Date	Initials	OK (√ if no problems)	Description of any Deficiencies Observed (put "N/A" if none observed)	Date Deficiency Corrected*
Week 49					
Week 50					
Week 51					
Week 52					

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Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Storage Structures Documentation

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

Instructions:

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

- Structure Type: the type of storage structure (e.g. roofed storage shed, storage pond, anaerobic lagoon…)
- Total Design Storage Volume: the total capacity the storage structure was designed to hold (e.g. 100 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 Application Equipment Inspection and Calibration Record

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

Instructions:

Use this form to keep records of your manure equipment inspections. For each inspection, provide the following information in the table below:

- Inspection/Calibration Date: the date of the inspection/calibration
- Calibration Method: method used for calibration (e.g. weight-area method, load-area method…)
- Inspection/Calibration Results: provide statements such as "recalibrated equipment" or "equipment in calibration"
- Date Calibration Corrected: the date that any observed deficiencies were fixed *must be corrected within 30 days*

Inspection/Calibration Date	Calibration Method	Inspection/Calibration Results	Date Re-Calibrated or Fixed*

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Manure, Litter, and Wastewater Transfer Record Keeping Form

Facility Name: _____ NPDES Permit No.: _____

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

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

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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		

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
29		
30		
31		

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

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		

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

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
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19		
20		
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22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

April, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected

Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
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Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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May, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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June, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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July, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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August, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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September, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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October, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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November, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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December, 20____		
Day	Initials	√ if Leak Detected
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