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 FOR COVERAGE

General Discharge Permit for Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs)
Maryland Permit Number: 25AF
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number: MDG01

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the person identified in this form intends to operate under and comply with the terms and conditions of the State's 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 authorized to do so by an 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. Incomplete Notices of Intent (including unsigned NOIs) may be rejected by MDE.

Please submit this completed NOI Form to the following email address:
tallpermits.mde@maryland.gov

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

General Information

AI Number: 134666

1. LEGAL Name of Applicant *(must match name on required plan)*: Faiz Muhir	
2. AFO Type *(check one)*	☐ Maryland Animal Feeding Operation (MAFO) ☑ Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)
3. Applying for *(check one)*:	☐ New Coverage ☐ Continuation of Coverage ☑ Modification of 25AF coverage

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

A. New Coverage	B. Continuation of Coverage (renewal)	C. Modification of 25AF 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 to an organic operation	☑ 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 an organic operation

Farm Information

5. Mailing Address of Applicant: 34097 market street			
City: Pocomoke	State MD	Zip 21851	
6. Applicant Contact Information:	(Home)		
	(Cell)	[redacted]	
	(Email)		

Applicant (Owner/Operator Inform[redacted]

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

7. Farm Name: Tarar farm	Same as Legal Name Other (Please Specify)	
8. Farm Address: 1725 Buck Harbor Road		
City Pocomoke	County worcester	Zip Code 21851
9. Watershed/Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) (12-digit): 02-13-02-02-0629		
10. Latitude/Longitude of Production Area (Deg/Min/Sec): 38° 3' 5" / -75°-31"-425"		

11. 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 Dry	310,400	Large	house

12. **Total number of acres controlled by applicant available for land application of manure/litter/process wastewater: *Owned:* *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 from the production area is or may be applied." Land under the control of the AFO owner/operator means:*

- *Land that is owned and operated by the applicant; or*
- *Land the applicant does not own but operates, manages, or otherwise decides how nutrients from the CAFO/MAFO are to be applied, such as through a rental or lease agreement.*

*For poultry only (13-16):

13. *Number of Poultry Houses	5 existing 3 proposed
14. *Combined square footage of *all* poultry houses:	270,000 sqft w/ expansion
15. *Date(s) poultry houses constructed:	5 - 2018 3 - TBD
16. *Integrator *(check one)*:	Contact Information

☐ Allen-Harim	☐ Mountaire	Phone:
☐ Amick	☑ Perdue	Address:
☐ Coleman (Organic)	☐ Tyson	
☐ Other (Please Specify):		

Manure/Mortality Management

17. Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater generated *annually*: 1982	☑ tons ☐ lbs ☐ gallons
18. Total Manure/Litter/Wastewater transported offsite *annually*: Varies	☐ tons ☐ lbs ☐ gallons

19. Total Manure Storage *(please list individually)*:

A. Type *(e.g. shed, lagoon, pit)*	B. Capacity *(ft³, gal)*	C. Solid/Liquid
Shed	22,400	solid
"	22,400	
"	33,600 (TBD) Expansion	"

20. Mortality Management Method

☑ Compost ☐ Incinerate
☐ Freeze ☐ Other *(Please Specify)*: _____
☐ Render

MDEnviroScreen Tool EJ Score

The MDEnviroScreen EJ Score is an overall evaluation of an area's circumstances using environmental and other indicators. Under Section 1-601.1 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, a person applying for coverage under the General Permit for Animal Feeding Operations shall include in the application the EJ Score from the Maryland EJ tool for the census tract where the applicant is seeking a permit. MDEnviroScreen can be accessed at:

https://mde.maryland.gov/Environmental_Justice/Pages/MDEnviroScreen.aspx

21. EJ Score	55.10

CAFOs Only - Fees

- Pursuant to COMAR 26.08.04.09-1(J), the first annual fee payment shall be submitted to MDE with the NOI Form. MDE will invoice the applicant for any future permit annual fees owed pursuant to COMAR 26.08.04.09-1. The fees shall be paid annually, no later than the anniversary of the effective date of the permit.
- Annual fees will be based on the size of the operation (see AFO size chart) and are based on Table 1 under regulation 26.08.03.09(3). Medium CAFOs shall pay a $600 yearly fee and Large CAFOs shall pay a $1,200 yearly fee. The CAFO AI # and the payment code should be on the check's memo:
  - Payment Code: AF PCA 13734, Comp Object 5651, Agency Object 5651
- All fees shall be mailed to:

Maryland Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1417
Baltimore, Maryland 21203-1417

Required Plan and Other Requirements

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) (25AF, 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.

Pursuant to Section 1-202 of the Environment Article, MDE cannot issue a license or permit an employer with covered employees as defined by § 9-101 of the Labor and Employment Article. The employer shall file with MDE: (1) A certificate of compliance with the Maryland Workers' Compensation Act; or (2) The number of a workers' compensation insurance policy or binder.

Pursuant to Section 1-203(b) of the Environment Article, MDE cannot renew a license or permit to a permittee who has undisputed taxes and unemployment insurance contributions payable to the comptroller or the Secretary of Labor.

Certification

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.

By signing this form, I, the permittee, 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 representatives of MDE to have access to the AFO and associated lots/facilities (farms) for inspection at all reasonable times. I further authorize representatives of MDE to have access to records relating to this application and the AFO and associated lots/facilities (farms) for review and inspection at all reasonable times. I acknowledge that depending on the type of permit applied for, other permits or approvals may be required.

Signature of Permittee: _____ **Date:** 5.28.26

Printed Name of Permittee: FIAZ MUNIR **Title:** Owner

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 ft²	37,500—124,999 animals *and* less than total house size of 100,000 ft²	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

Tarar Farm

Fiaz Munir

1725 Buck Harbor Road

Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

[redacted]

MAILING ADDRESS

34097 Market Street

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: October 2025

Poultry Operation (No Land Plan)

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) M.D.E. Agency Interest # **148665**

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

Tarar Farm

Fiaz Munir

LOCATION ADDRESS

1725 Buck Harbor Road
Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

MAILING ADDRESS

34097 Market Street
Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

PREPARED BY

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

Plan Date:
October 2025

SECTION 1: CNMP Purpose and Agreement

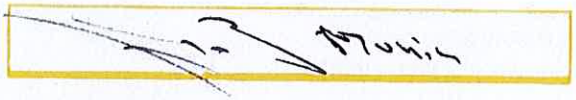
The Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is an important part of the conservation management system (CMS) for your Animal Feeding Operation (AFO). This CNMP documents the planning decisions and operation and maintenance for the AFO. This plan has been prepared in accordance with NRCS standards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

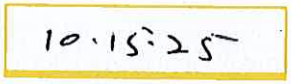
This CNMP was developed paying special attention to the USEPA's required nine minimum practices for water quality protection. This plan when implemented by Fiaz Munir will ensure clean runoff is diverted from manure storage and production areas and livestock are prevented from making direct contact with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



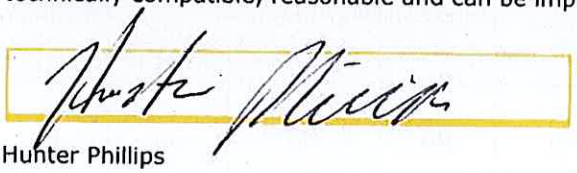
Fiaz Munir



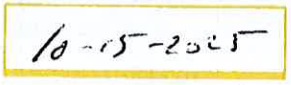
Date

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



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
Tarar Farm	Fiaz Munir	[redacted]	1829	145	86.8	02-13-02-02-0629

Description of Operation / Additional Information

This eight poultry house, c. 310,400 broiler capacity, large size, NO-Land, CAFO poultry farm is currently owned and operated by Fiaz Munir. The 30.5 ac. cropland portions of this property are controlled and/or managed by Twin Oak Farms, Inc. c/o M. Wayne Lambertson at 1750 Boston Road, Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851. All poultry manure generated is exported to C&S Farms, Inc. of 31509 Dogwood Lane, Laurel, Delaware 19956. The production area of this farm is approximately 37.5 acres. The remaining acreage is 14.978 ac. of forest.

Sensitive Environmental Information

Name of nearest regulatory waterbody	Distance to nearest regulatory waterbody (ft.)	Distance to nearest regulatory wetland (ft.)
Town Branch	118'	109'

Account ID	12 Digit Watershed	Watershed Name	Tier II High Quality Waters Watershed	Impairments			
				Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Bacteria (e.coli, enterocci or fecal)	Sediment
[redacted]	02-13-02-02-0629	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	8	310,400	4.5

* 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

Currently a combination of windrowing and crusting is being used for litter management. Crusting is used after two flocks per year and windrowing after the other three flocks. Manure is stored in the manure sheds on site until it is taken by the receiving facility. A total cleanout is not planned at this time, but center cuts will be utilized to maintain adequate litter depth. The operator must keep records of the quantity, date, and destination of manure removed from the houses and off the farm.

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' x 112'	22,400 CF	4/01/2018
Poultry	PWSS #2	40' x 112'	22,400 CF	8/26/2019
Poultry	PWSS#3	40' X 168'	33,600 CF	Proposed

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	C&S Farms, Inc.	31509 Dogwood Lane, Laurel, Delaware 19956

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.

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. Fiaz Munir 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 #2
Poultry	Composting - Bins/Channels	16' Channel	Attached to PWSS #3 (proposed w/ expansion)

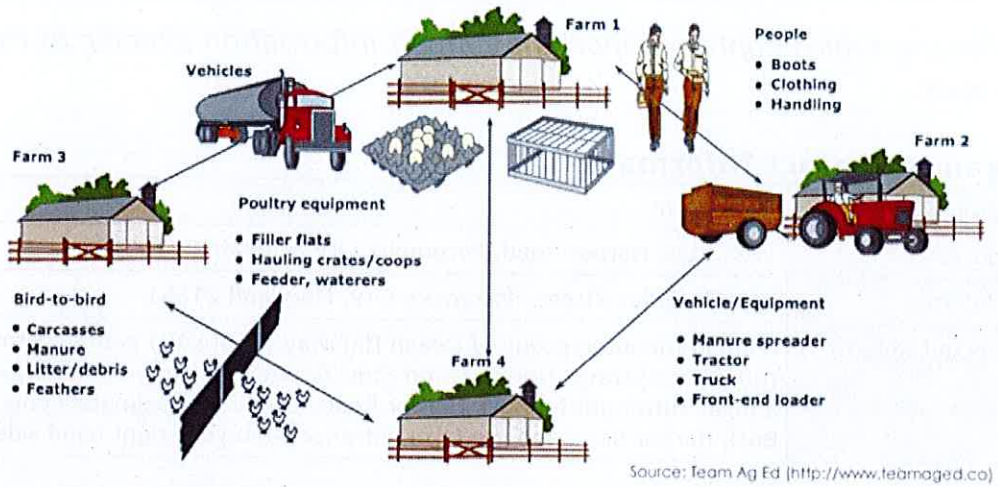
Catastrophic Mortality Management

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)



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 Fiaz Munir.

Emergency Contact Information

Farm Name	Tarar Farm
Farm Address	1725 Buck Harbor Road, Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851
Mailing Address	34097 Market Street, Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851
Directions to the farm	From in the intersection of Ocean Highway (Route 13) and Stockton Road (Route 366) travel Northeast on Stockton Road for approximately one half of a mile. Turn right on Buck Harbor Road. Travel approximately one mile on Buck Harbor Road and the farm entrance is on your right hand side.

Farm Contacts

	Name	Farm Phone	Cell Phone
Farm Owner	Fiaz Munir	[redacted]	[redacted]
Farm Operator	Fiaz Munir		
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
Perdue Farms, Inc.	517 W Main St, Salisbury MD 21801	800-473-7383

AFO RESOURCE CONCERNS EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Name:	Fiaz Munir			**Agency Interest #:**	148665
Planner:	Hunter Phillips			**Farm # / Tract #:**	1829 / 145
Site Visit Date:	10/08/2025			**Total Acres:**	86.8
County:	Worcester			**Production Area Acres:**	37.5

	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 expanding 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	☒	☐	This is an expansion of an existing operation and due to the increased size, additional waste storage is required. See Implementation Schedule for required actions.
p.	Waterways	☒	☐	This is an expansion of an existing operation and Maryland regulated waterways have been identified on the property. The location of the expansion is greater than 100 feet from the regulated waterway.
q.	Wetlands	☒	☐	This is an expansion of an existing operation and Maryland regulated wetlands have been identified on the property. The location of the expansion is greater than 100 feet from the regulated wetlands.)

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.	October 2025

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

I, Fiaz Munir, 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.

F. Munir

Fiaz Munir

10.15.25

Date

Implementation Schedule Comments

Site visit completed on ____10/08/2025_____.The farm was evaluated and found to be in satisfactory working condition; no additional best management practices are required at this time.

Operation and Maintenance for BMP's in Farmstead

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

Waste Storage Facility (313)

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

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.

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

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

NO LAND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
For General Discharge Permit Coverage

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) M.D.E. Agency Interest # 148665

Tarar Farm

Fiaz Munir

34097 Market Street

Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851

PREPARED BY
WORCESTER SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
304 Commerce Street • Snow Hill, MD 21863 • 410-632-5439

Plan Date: 9/23/2025

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

This eight poultry house, c. 310,400 broiler capacity, large size, NO-Land, CAFO poultry farm is currently owned and operated by Fiaz Munir. The 31.3 ac. cropland portions of this property are controlled and/or managed by Twin Oak Farms, Inc. c/o M. Wayne Lambertson at 1750 Boston Road, Pocomoke City, Maryland 21851. All poultry manure generated is exported to C&S Farms, Inc. of 31509 Dogwood Lane, Laurel, Delaware 19956. The production area of this farm is approximately 37.5 acres. The remaining acreage is 14.978 ac. of forest.

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

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

PLAN DURATION: 9/23/2025 - 9/22/2028

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

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

MANURE SAMPLING AND TESTING

MDE requires that the permittee shall supply the recipient of the animal waste with the most recent annual nutrient analysis of the

shall obtain a copy of the laboratory manure and litter analysis and maintain it as part of the permittee's records.

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

MANURE MANAGEMENT & STORAGE

Currently a combination of windrowing and crusting is being used for litter management. Crusting is used after two flocks per year and windrowing after the other three flocks. Manure is stored in the manure sheds on site until it is taken by the receiving facility. A total cleanout is not planned at this time, but center cuts will be utilized to maintain adequate litter depth. 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: C&S Farms, Inc. 31509 Dogwood Lane Laurel, DE 19956

Poultry litter and manure which is removed from the poultry houses should be placed in the waste storage structure designed specifically for this operation. Manure and litter that is collected and removed from the poultry houses is stored in the waste storage facility until it is exported by a broker to a receiving farm. If an issue should arise with manure storage and management, the permittee should contact the Worcester Soil Conservation District (SCD) or the MDE AFO program office for assistance.

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

C&S Farms, Inc.
31509 Dogwood Lane
Laurel, Delaware 19956

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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

RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

- Poultry Litter Removal Data Collection Sheet (MDA form)

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

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

Farm Identification Summary

Farm Name	Tax Account ID Numbers	Watershed Location Code	Total Acres Farmed
Tarar Farm	[redacted]	02-13-02-02-0629	0

Manure Summary Table

Animal Type and Number	Total Manure Generation (tons/yr.)*	Manure Available for Export (tons/yr.)*	Manure Storage Capacity
310,400 Broiler/flock @ 4.5/yr. = 1396800 birds/yr.	1982	2026 = 90 2027 = 112 2028 = 1894 2029 = 112 2030 = 90 2031 = 3176 2032 = 90 2033 = 112 2034 = 4012 2035 = 112	40' x 112' PWSS #1 w/ 22,400 CF cubic feet of capacity 40' x 112' PWSS #2 w/ 22,400 CF cubic feet of capacity 40' X 168' PWSS#3 w/ 33,600 CF cubic feet of capacity (proposed w/ expansion)

Hunter Phillips

09/23/2025

Hunter Phillips
Certified Nutrient Management Consultant
MDA Certification #4518
License #2416

Date

Poultry Litter Quantity Estimate

Name: Tarar Farm | Tract / Farm: 145 / 1829 | Date: 10/2/2025

Houses Included: 8 | Bird Type: Broiler

Average Bird Market Weight (lbs): 7

A.	Years between total cleanouts:	Yr. next total cleanout:	2035
		Yr. last total cleanout:	2025
		= Years in cleanout cycle:	10
B.	Total # of birds per flock (for all houses on this cleanout cycle):		310,400
C.	Flocks per year		4.5
D.	Number of flocks per cleanout cycle (A x C):		45
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):		62
H.	Tons cake/crust produced per cycle (G x D):		2,794
I.	Tons litter + cake/crust produced per cycle (B x D x F/1000):		19,823
J.	Tons of litter produced per cycle (less cakeout/crustout) (I-H):		17,030
K.	Tons of litter produced per year (less cakeout/crustout) (J/A):		1,703
L.	Tons of litter + cake/crust produced per year (I/A):		1,982

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

Quantity of Poultry Litter, Cake/Crust Available per Year

	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Year	Tons of litter remaining in the house from last year (N-P) + (R-S) (previous year)	Total tons of litter present in the house this year (K) + (M, this year)	% of partial or total litter to be removed this year in excess of cakeout/crustout (enter % of N removed)	Tons of litter removed this year (N x O)/100	Flocks this year	*** Tons Cake/Crust Produced this Year0 (Q x G)	Tons Cake/Crust removed this Year	Tons litter + cake/crust removed this year (P + S)
2026	0	1703	0	0	4	248	90	90
2027	1861	3564	0	0	5	310	112	112
2028	3763	5466	33	1804	4	248	90	1894
2029	3820	5523	0	0	5	310	112	112
2030	5722	7425	0	0	4	248	90	90
2031	7583	9286	33	3064	5	310	112	3176
2032	6420	8123	0	0	4	248	90	90
2033	8281	9984	0	0	5	310	112	112
2034	10183	11886	33	3922	4	248	90	4012
2035	8122	9825	0	0	5	310	112	112
			Total	**8790**	**45**	**2790**	**1010**	**9800**

*** 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.

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

Conservation Plan

FIAZ MUNIR
34097 MARKET ST
POCOMOKE CITY, MD 21851

OBJECTIVE(S)

This farm is owned an operated by Fiaz Munir, on tax map 84 parcel 165; totaling approximately 84.2 acres with 31.3 acres of cropland. The objective of this plan construction is to ensure there are no major resource concerns during agricultural operation. This farm contains a large CAFO, expanding from 5 to 8 houses. Poultry operation of 310,400 broilers at 4.5 flocks per year with Perdue. After completing an environmental evaluation of the poultry operation on 10/08/2025. The cropland portion of this farm is operated by Twin Oak Farms.

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

Crop

Tract: 145

Conservation Crop Rotation (328)

Crop Rotation - Plan a sequence of crops grown on the same ground over a period of time to achieve desired conservation benefits.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	5.2 Ac	10	2025	--	--
2	15.8 Ac	10	2025	--	--
3	3.2 Ac	10	2025	--	--
4	6.3 Ac	10	2025	--	--
Total:	30.5 Ac	--	--	--	--

Cover Crop (340)

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

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	5.2 Ac	10	2025	--	--
2	15.8 Ac	10	2025	--	--
3	3.2 Ac	10	2025	--	--
4	6.3 Ac	10	2025	--	--
Total:	30.5 Ac	--	--	--	--

Nutrient Management (590)

Apply nutrients based on right source, rate, time, and place (4Rs) not to exceed Land Grant University nutrient recommendations or equivalent, utilizing soil testing, site risk assessment, and other nutrient monitoring to manage nutrient application.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	5.2 Ac	10	2025	--	--
2	15.8 Ac	10	2025	--	--
3	3.2 Ac	10	2025	--	--
4	6.3 Ac	10	2025	--	--
Total:	30.5 Ac	--	--	--	--

Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (329)

Minimize soil disturbance by limiting tillage to only planting and manage the amount, orientation and distribution of all residues to provide cover on the soil surface throughout the year.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	5.2 Ac	10	2025	--	--
2	15.8 Ac	10	2025	--	--
3	3.2 Ac	10	2025	--	--
4	6.3 Ac	10	2025	--	--
Total:	30.5 Ac	--	--	--	--

Farmstead

Tract: 145

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
FmHQ	1.00 AU	10	2025	--	--
FmHQ	1.00 AU	10	2026	--	--
FmHQ	1.00 AU	10	2027	--	--
FmHQ	1.00 AU	10	2028	--	--
Total:	4.00 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
FmHQ	1.00 No	06	2018	1.00 No	08/26/2019
FmHQ	1.00 No	10	2026	--	--
Total:	2.00 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
FmHQ	1.00 No	02	2022	1.00 No	02/08/2021
FmHQ	1.00 No	10	2025	--	--
Total:	2.00 No	--	--	1.00 No	--

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

Stabilization - Stabilize or protect an intensively used area.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
FmHQ	900.00 SqFt	02	2022	900.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	1870.00 SqFt	02	2022	1870.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	02	2022	1600.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	02	2022	1600.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	900.00 SqFt	02	2022	900.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	900.00 SqFt	02	2022	900.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	02	2022	1600.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	900.00 SqFt	02	2022	900.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	02	2022	1600.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	02	2022	1600.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	900.00 SqFt	02	2022	900.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	02	2022	1600.00 SqFt	11/23/2021
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	11	2026	--	--
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	11	2026	--	--
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	11	2026	--	--
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	11	2026	--	--
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	11	2026	--	--
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	11	2026	--	--
FmHQ	1600.00 SqFt	11	2026	--	--
Total:	27170.00 SqFt	--	--	15970.00 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
FmHQ	1.00 No	03	2018	1.00 No	04/01/2018
FmHQ	1.00 No	06	2018	1.00 No	08/26/2019
FmHQ	1.00 No	10	2026	--	--
Total:	3.00 No	--	--	2.00 No	--

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

FIAZ MUNIR — DATE: 10.15.25

CERTIFICATION OF:

CERTIFIED PLANNER — DATE: 10-15-2025

CONSERVATION DISTRICT
WORCESTER SCD — DATE: 10/20/25

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.

PRIVACY ACT

The above statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C 522a). Furnishing this information is voluntary; however failure to furnish correct, complete information will result in the withholding or withdrawal of such technical or financial assistance. The information may be furnished to other USDA agencies, the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice, or other state or federal law enforcement agencies, or in response to orders of a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal.

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

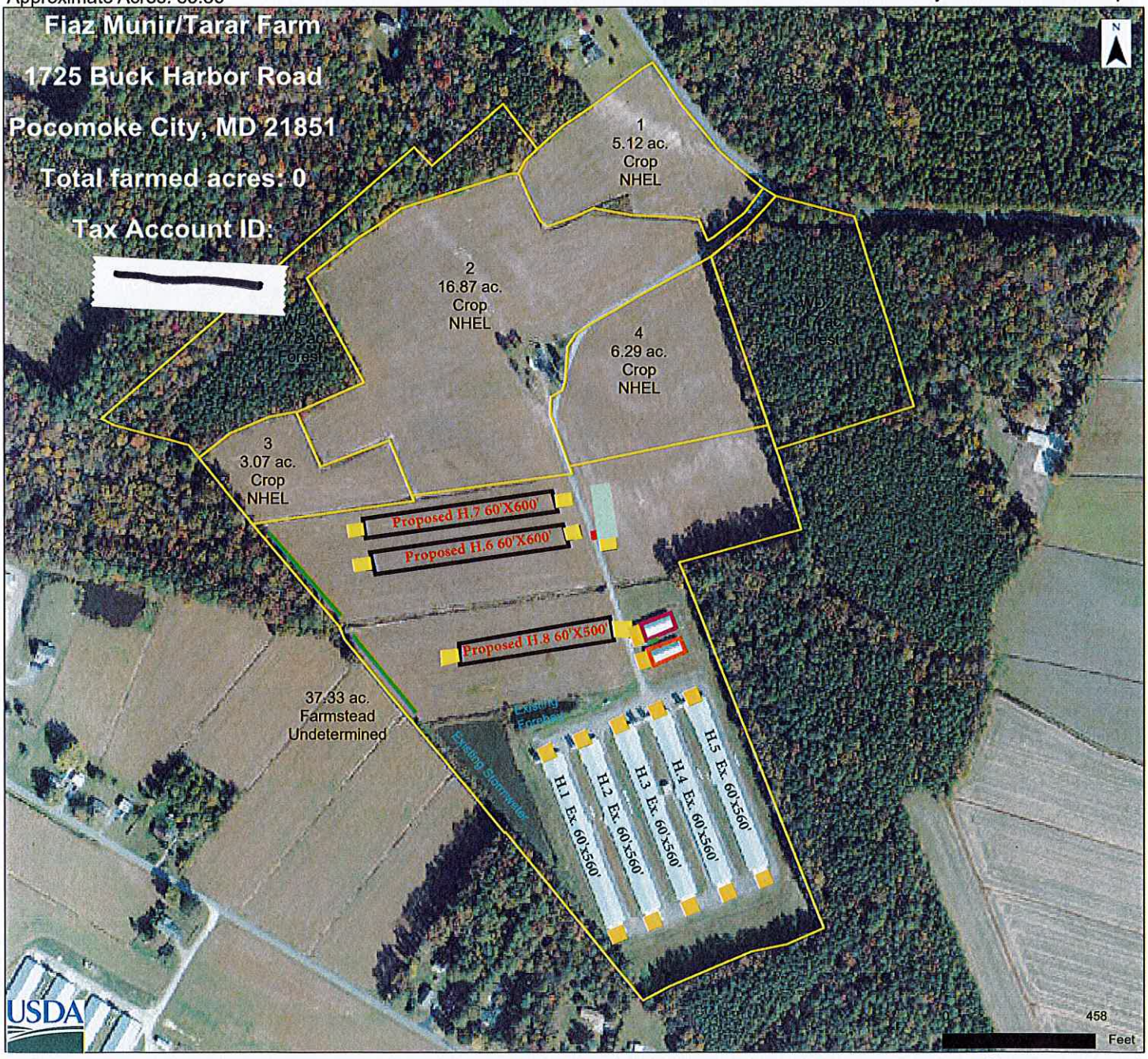
Date: 7/25/2025

Conservation Plan Map

AI#148665
OPID 3208
FARM 1829
TRACT 145

Client(s): FIAZ MUNIR
Worcester County, Maryland
Approximate Acres: 83.86

Assisted by: Hunter Phillips



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

- PWSS #1 40'X112' (2018)
- PWSS #2 40'X112' (2019)
- Proposed PWSS #3 (40'X168')
- Existing HUA (15,700sqft) (2021)
- Proposed HUA (11,200sqft)
- Existing 32'Channel Composter

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
- 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

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: AsA--Askecksy loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Askecksy, undrained (45%)

The Askecksy, undrained component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, lowlands. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or fluviomarine sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 2 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 1 percent. This component is in the F153DY130MD Sandy Coastal Plain Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Askecksy, drained (30%)

The Askecksy, drained component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, lowlands. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or fluviomarine sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. 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 1 percent. This component is in the

F153DY130MD Sandy Coastal Plain Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. Irrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Hurlock, undrained (10%)

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

Component: Mullica, undrained (5%)

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

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

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. This component is in the F153DY170NJ Sandy, Excessively Drained Upland ecological site. 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. This component is in the F153DY160NJ Well Drained Coarse-Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Runclint (10%)

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

Component: Evesboro (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Evesboro 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. 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: 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: HbA--Hambrook sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Hambrook (80%)

The Hambrook component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY170MD Well Drained Fine-Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. Irrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Cedartown (5%)

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

Component: Hammonton (5%)

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

Component: Sassafras (5%)

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

Component: Woodstown (5%)

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

Map Unit: HmAd--Hammonton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Tidewater Area

Component: Hammonton (85%)

The Hammonton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions 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 moderately well 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 not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during February. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY130NJ Moist Loamy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. Irrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil

surface.

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: Ingleside (5%)

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

Map Unit: HuA--Hurlock loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Hurlock, drained (41%)

The Hurlock, drained component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine sediments. 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. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Hurlock, undrained (39%)

The Hurlock, undrained component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine sediments. 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 2 inches) during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 2 percent. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Glassboro (5%)

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

Component: Hammonton (5%)

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

Component: Galloway (5%)

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

Map Unit: KsA--Klej loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Klej (70%)

The Klej component makes up 70 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 somewhat poorly 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 12 inches during February. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. This component is in the F153DY150NJ Moist Sandy Upland ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. Irrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Galloway (10%)

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

Component: Hurlock, drained (5%)

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

Component: Hammonton (5%)

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

Component: Berryland, drained (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Berryland, drained 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. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. 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. This component is in the F153DY120NJ Sandy, Spodic Coastal Plain Swamp ecological site. 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. This component is in the F149AY090NJ Coastal Plain Hardwood Swamp ecological site. 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 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. This component is in the F153DY120NJ Sandy, Spodic Coastal Plain Swamp ecological site. 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: Askecksy, drained (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Askecksy, 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 22, Sep 06, 2024

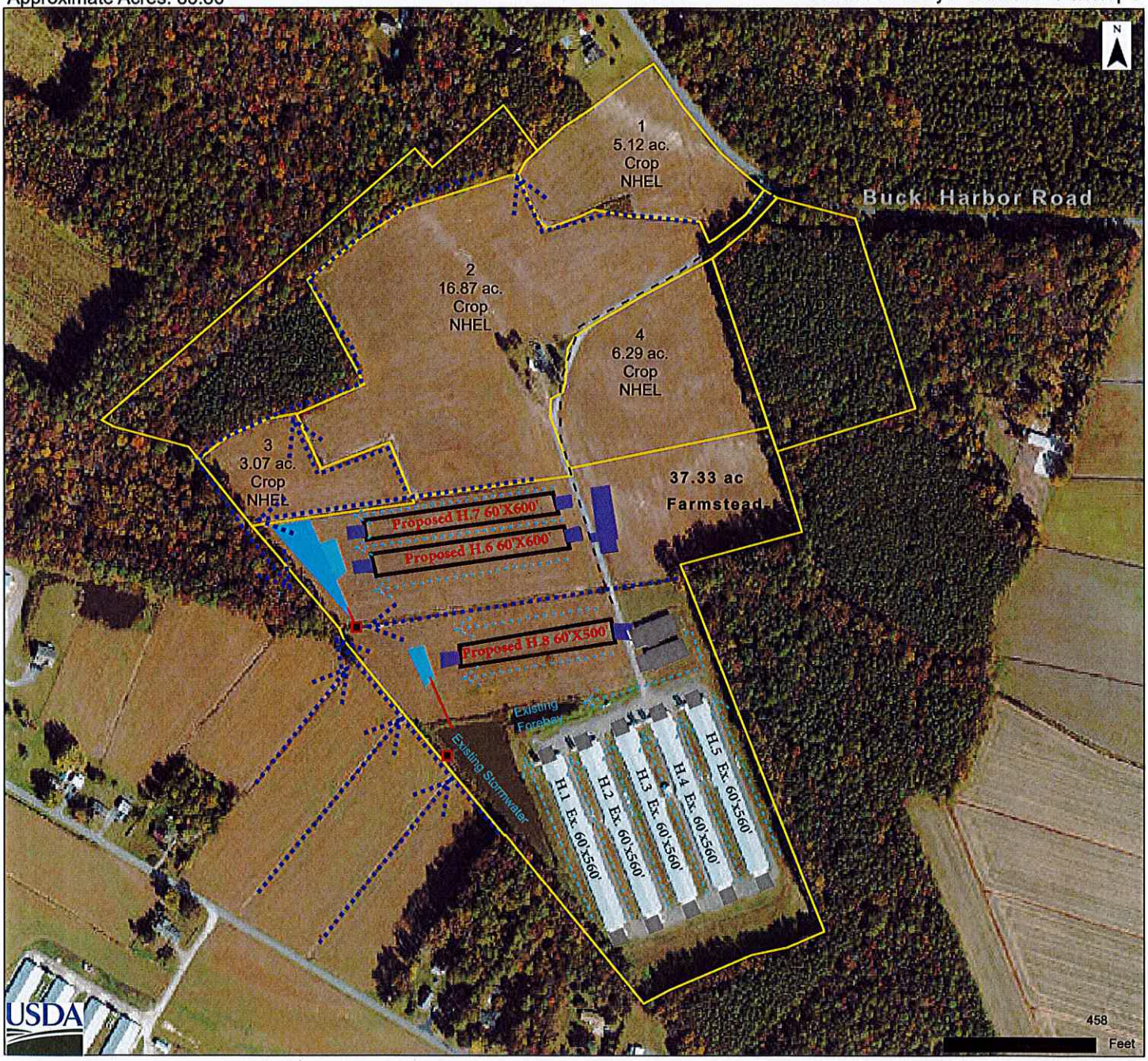
Date: 7/25/2025

Water Conveyance Map

AI#148665
OPID 3208
FARM 1829
TRACT 145

Client(s): FIAZ MUNIR
Worcester County, Maryland
Approximate Acres: 83.86

Assisted by: Hunter Phillips



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

Proposed Stormwater	Swale	Existing Strucures
Propsed Forbays	Drainage	Proposed Structures
Outfall Structures	Forebay/Stormwater	

Poultry Litter Quantity Estimate

Name: Tarar Farm | Tract / Farm: 145 / 1829 | Date: 10/2/2025

Houses Included: 8 | Bird Type: Broiler

Average Bird Market Weight (lbs): 7

A.	Years between total cleanouts:	Yr. next total cleanout:	2035
		Yr. last total cleanout:	2025
		= Years in cleanout cycle:	10
B.	Total # of birds per flock (for all houses on this cleanout cycle):		310,400
C.	Flocks per year		4.5
D.	Number of flocks per cleanout cycle (A x C):		45
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):		62
H.	Tons cake/crust produced per cycle (G x D):		2,794
I.	Tons litter + cake/crust produced per cycle (B x D x F/1000):		19,823
J.	Tons of litter produced per cycle (less cakeout/crustout) (I-H):		17,030
K.	Tons of litter produced per year (less cakeout/crustout) (J/A):		1,703
L.	Tons of litter + cake/crust produced per year (I/A):		1,982

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

Quantity of Poultry Litter, Cake/Crust Available per Year

	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Year	Tons of litter remaining in the house from last year (N-P) + (R-S) (previous year)	Total tons of litter present in the house this year (K) + (M, this year)	% of partial or total litter to be removed this year in excess of cakeout/crustout (enter % of N removed)	Tons of litter removed this year (N x O)/100	Flocks this year	*** Tons Cake/Crust Produced this Year0 (Q x G)	Tons Cake/Crust removed this Year	Tons litter + cake/crust removed this year (P + S)
2026	0	1703	0	0	4	248	90	90
2027	1861	3564	0	0	5	310	112	112
2028	3763	5466	33	1804	4	248	90	1894
2029	3820	5523	0	0	5	310	112	112
2030	5722	7425	0	0	4	248	90	90
2031	7583	9286	33	3064	5	310	112	3176
2032	6420	8123	0	0	4	248	90	90
2033	8281	9984	0	0	5	310	112	112
2034	10183	11886	33	3922	4	248	90	4012
2035	8122	9825	0	0	5	310	112	112
			Total	**8790**	**45**	**2790**	**1010**	**9800**

*** 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.