Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation,
Division of Water Resources
William R. Snodgrass-Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor, Nashville, TN 37243
(615) 532-0625

CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION (CAFO)
STATE OPERATING PERMIT (SOP)
NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

Type of permit you are requesting: ☐ SOPCD0000 (designed to discharge) ☒ SOPC00000 (no discharge) ☐ Unknown, please advise

Application type: ☐ New Permit ☒ Permit Reissuance ☐ Permit Modification

If this NOI is submitted for Permit Modification or Reissuance provide the existing permit tracking number: ____

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

Operation Name: Eagle View Farm	County: Clay
Operation Location/ Physical Address: 926 Charlie Melton Rd. Allons, TN 38541	Latitude: 36.571566
	Longitude: -85.289717
Name and distance to nearest receiving water(s): well @ 300 ft. Public Water Meter 1500 ft	
If any other State or Federal Water/Wastewater Permits have been obtained for this site, list those permit numbers:	
Animal Type: ☒ Poultry ☐ Swine ☐ Dairy ☐ Beef ☐ Other ____	
Number of Animals: 128,400 / Number of Barns: 6 / Name of Integrator: Equity Grp	
Type of Animal Waste Management: (check all that apply) ☒ Dry ☐ Liquid ☐ Liquid, Closed System (i.e. covered tank, under barn pit, etc.)	
Attach the NMP ☐ NMP Attached / Attach the closure plan ☐ Closure Plan Attached / Attach a topographic map ☐ Map Attached	

PERMITTEE IDENTIFICATION

Official Contact (applicant): William David Jones	Title or Position: owner / contract grower			
Mailing Address: 926 Charlie Melton Rd	City: Allons	State: TN	Zip: 38541	☐ Correspondence ☐ Invoice
Phone number(s): 931-704-1822 · 931-403-1797	E-mail: jones@twlakes.net			
Optional Contact: 931-403-1797	Title or Position:			
Address:	City:	State:	Zip:	☐ Correspondence ☐ Invoice
Phone number(s):	E-mail:			

APPLICATION CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE (must be signed in accordance with the requirements of Rule 0400-40-05-.14)

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name and title; print or type	Signature	Date
William David Jones / owner	William David Jones	12-12-14

STATE USE ONLY

Received Date	Reviewer	EFO	T & E Aquatic Fauna	Tracking No.
	Impaired Receiving Stream	High Quality Water		NOC Date

Eagle View Farm
Facility Name

Declarations to Nutrient Management Plan:

By my signature below, I affirm that I have read, understand, and will comply with the following stipulations from Tennessee's CAFO regulations that apply to my CAFO operation:

1) All animals in confinement are prevented from coming in direct contact with waters of the state.
2) All chemicals and other contaminants handled on-site are not disposed of in any manure, litter, process wastewater, or storm water storage or treatment system unless specifically designed to treat such chemicals and other contaminants.
3) Pesticide-contaminated waters will be prevented from discharging into waste retention structures. Waste from pest control and from facilities used to manage potentially hazardous or toxic chemicals shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that will prevent pollutants from entering waste retention structures or waters of the state.
4) Chemicals, manure/litter, and process wastewater will be managed to prevent spills. Spill clean-up plans will be developed and any equipment needed for spill clean-up will be available to facility personnel.
5) All sampling of soil and manure/litter is conducted according to protocols developed by UT Extension.
6) All records outlined in the permit that I am applying for will be maintained and available on-site.
7) Any confinement buildings, waste/wastewater handling or treatment systems, lagoons, holding ponds, and any other agricultural waste containment/treatment structures constructed or modified after April 13, 2006, are or will be located in accordance with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 313.
8) A copy of the most recent Nutrient Management Plan will be kept as part of the farm records and will be maintained and implemented as written.
9) If applicable, all waste directed to under floor pits shall be composed entirely of wastewater (i.e. washwater and animal waste).
10) The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Water Resources will be notified of any significant wildlife mortalities near retention ponds or following any land application of animal wastes to fields.
11) All employees involved in work activities that relate to permit compliance will receive regular training on proper operation and maintenance (O&M) of the facility and waste disposal. Training shall include appropriate topics, such as land application of wastes, good housekeeping and material management practices, proper O&M of the facility, record keeping, and spill response and clean up. The periodic scheduled dates for such training shall be identified in the current Nutrient Management Plan.
12) There shall be no land application of nutrients within 24 hours of a precipitation event that may cause runoff. The operator shall not land apply nutrients to frozen, flooded, or saturated soils.

David Lann
Signature of CAFO Owner/Operator

4-14-15
Date

RECEIVED
APR 20 2015

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
(Version 1, 5/1/2007 Format)

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 animal feeding operation. It includes background information and provides guidance, reference information and Web-based sites where up-to-date information can be obtained. Refer to the Producer Activity document for information about day-to-day management activities and recordkeeping. Both this document and the Producer Activity document shall remain in the possession of the producer/landowner.

Farm contact information: Eagle View Farm
c/o David Jones
926 Charlie Melton Road
Allons, TN 38541
931-403-1797

Latitude/Longitude: 36°34'20.61" N 85°17'22.95" W

Plan Period: Jan 2012 - Dec 2016

Conservation Planner

As a Conservation Planner, I certify that I have reviewed both the *Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan* and *Producer Nutrient Management Activities* documents for technical adequacy and that the elements of the documents are technically compatible, reasonable and can be implemented.

Signature: Chris J Mosley Date: 8/13/12
Name: Chris Mosley
Title: Senior Project Engineer Certification Credentials: TSP-06-5596

Conservation District

The Conservation District has reviewed the CNMP documents and concurs that the plan meets the District's goals.

Signature: Date: 8/20/12
Name:
Title:

Owner/Operator

As the owner/operator of this CNMP, I, as the decision maker, 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 the necessary records associated with the implementation of this CNMP. It is my intention to implement/accomplish this CNMP in a timely manner as described in the plan.

Signature: Date: 8-17-2012
Name: David Jones

RECEIVED
APR 20 2015

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

Signature: Chris J Mosley Date: 8/13/12
Name: Chris Mosley
Title: Senior Project Engineer Certification Credentials: TSP-06-5596

Sections 4. Land Treatment

Signature: Chris J Mosley Date: 8/13/12
Name: Chris Mosley
Title: Senior Project Engineer Certification Credentials: TSP-06-5596

Section 6. Nutrient Management

The Nutrient Management component of this plan meets the Tennessee Nutrient Management 590 and Waste Utilization 633 Conservation Practice Standards.

Signature: Chris J Mosley Date: 8/13/12
Name: Chris Mosley
Title: Senior Project Engineer Certification Credentials: TSP-06-5596

Section 8. Other Utilization Options

Signature: Chris J Mosley Date: 8/13/12
Name: Chris Mosley
Title: Senior Project Engineer Certification Credentials: TSP-06-5596

Table of Contents

Section 1. Background and Site Information

1.1. General Description of Operation

Eagle View Farm is a 129,000 bird broiler facility (6 Barns) located in Allons, TN. The farm receives approximately 6 flocks per year. Each flock is raised on the farm for 53 days (7-8 day turnaround) after which a de-caking event (approximately 6 times per year) or a full cleanout (approximately once every 3 years) of the litter occurs. Based on the steady state bird population, number of flocks and the average weight of the birds, the annual litter production is approximately 1,471 tons. Two litter barns (40' x 40' and 54' x 100') are available for storage of litter from the decaking and full cleanout events. The 54' x 100' litter barn includes dead bird composing areas on either side of the main litter storage area. The combined capacity of the litter stacking sheds is approximately 600 tons. All litter produced on the farm is sold to 3rd parties.

1.2. Sampling

Litter shall be analyzed on an annual basis for: nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Solid Manure (Poultry)

Collect a composite sample by following one of the procedures listed below. A method for mixing a composite sample is to pile the manure and then shovel from the outside to the inside of the pile until well mixed. Fill a one-gallon plastic heavy-duty zip lock bag approximately one-half full with the composite sample, squeeze out excess air, close and seal. Store sample in freezer if not delivered to the laboratory immediately.

Procedure 1. Sampling poultry in-house - Collect 8-10 samples from throughout the house to the depth the litter will be removed. Samples near feeders and waterers may not be indicative of the entire house and sub samples taken near here should be proportionate to their space occupied in the whole house. Mix the samples well in a five-gallon pail and take a one-pound sub sample, place it in a one-gallon zip lock bag.
Procedure 2. Sampling stockpiled litter - Take ten sub samples from different locations around the pile at least 18 inches below the surface. Mix in a five-gallon pail and place a one-pound composite sample in a gallon zip lock bag.

1.3. Resource Concerns

If checked, the indicated resource concerns have been identified and have been addressed in this plan.

Soil Quality Concerns

	Soil Quality Concern	*Fields*
	No concerns	

Water Quality Concerns

	Water Quality Concern	*Fields*
	No concerns	

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

2.1. Map of Production Area

AWT
Engineers and Soil Scientists

Agri-Waste Technology, Inc.
5400 Ella Burke Ct. Suite 200
Raleigh NC 27606
P: 919.859.0669
www.agriwaste.com

David Jones Farm
Headquarters Map

Clay County, TN

Export Facility

N

Proposed Burial Pit Measurements

From Pit to Surface Water (Pond) ~114'
From Pit to Property Line ~470'
From Pit to Well ~826' and ~929'

Drawn By: Julie Peele
Reviewed By: Chris Mosley
Date: 8/8/12

AWT
Engineers and Soil Scientists

Agri-Waste Technology, Inc.
5400 Etta Burke Ct. Suite 200
Raleigh NC 27606
P: 919.859.0669
www.agriwaste.com

David Jones Farm
Topographic Map

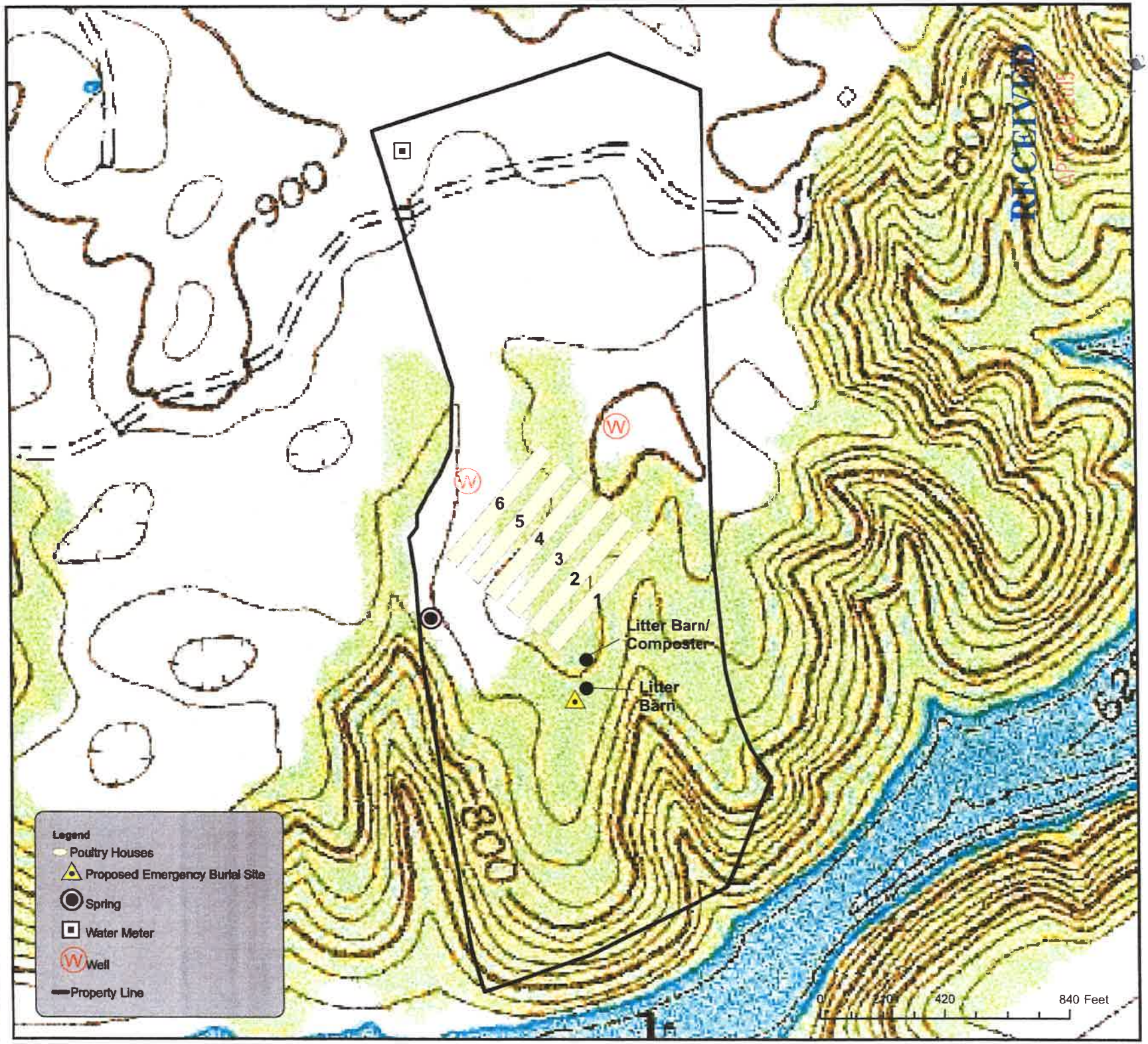
Clay County, TN

Export Facility

N

Proposed Burial Pit Measurements

From Pit to Surface Water (Pond) ~114'
From Pit to Property Line ~470'
From Pit to Well ~626' and ~929'



Drawn By: Julie Peele
Reviewed By: Chris Mosley
Date: 8/8/12

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P: 919.859.0669
www.agriwaste.com

David Jones Farm
Soils Map

Clay County, TN

Export Facility

N

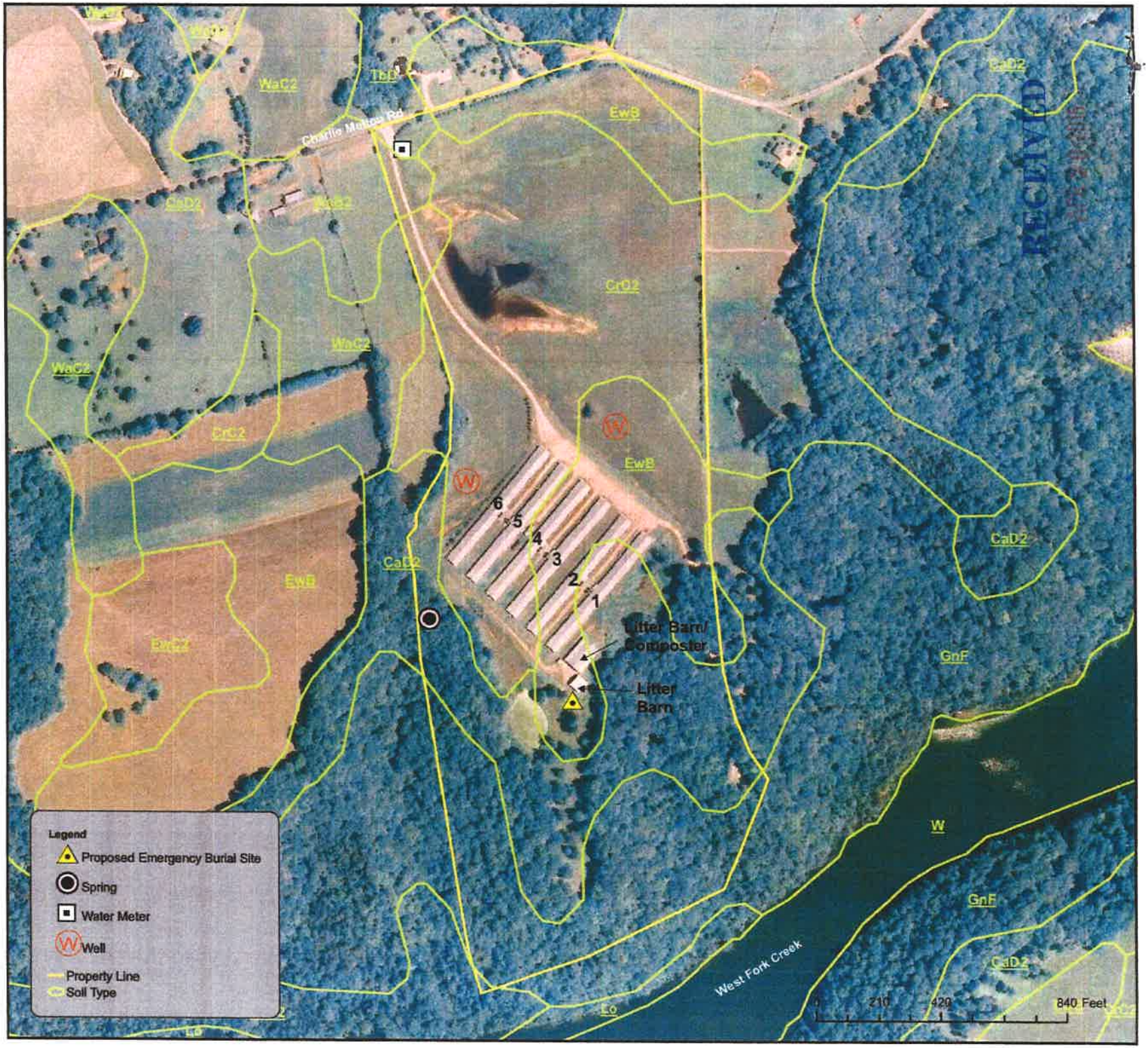
Soil Types:

CaD2-Christian loam
CrC2-Christian loam
EwB (Pit Location) -Etowah loam

Proposed Burial Pit Measurements

From Pit to Surface Water (Pond) ~114'
From Pit to Property Line ~470'
From Pit to Well ~826' and ~929'

Drawn By: Julie Peele
Reviewed By: Chris Mosley
Date: 8/8/12



Map Unit Description

Clay County, Tennessee

EwB Etowah loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Setting

Landscape: Plateaus
Elevation: 520 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 69 degrees F
Frost-free period: 171 to 226 days

Composition

Etowah and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Etowah

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Parent material: Loamy alluvium and/or colluvium derived from limestone, sandstone, and shale

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Gypsum maximum: 0 percent
Available water capacity: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 2e

Typical Profile

0 to 8 inches: loam
8 to 72 inches: clay loam

Minor Components

Sullivan soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Christian soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Water Features

Clay County, Tennessee

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
EwB:										
Etowah	B	Low	Jan-Dec			—	—	None	—	None

2.2. Production Area Conservation Practices

All NRCS conservation practices shall be installed, operated and maintained according to NRCS conservation practice standards and associated technical specifications.

Operation and Maintenance
Covered Litter Shed • Manure will be transferred from the poultry barns and stored in the covered litter shed until it is exported off the farm. • At no time shall litter be stored in a manner which would allow rain/stormwater to come in contact with the dry litter removed from the barns. • Uncontaminated stormwater runoff shall be diverted away from litter and mortality management areas.
Composting Shed See NRCS Standard O&M Plan on following pages.

Daily inspections of all water lines, including drinking and cooling water are required.

Weekly inspections are required for all stormwater diversion devices.

Weekly inspections are also required for the litter stacking shed/composter.

Any deficiencies found as a result of these inspections must be corrected as soon as possible.

Where employees are responsible for work activities which relate to permit compliance, those employees must be regularly trained in the proper operation and maintenance of the facility and waste disposal. Training shall include topics as appropriate such as proper operation and maintenance of the facility, good housekeeping and material management practices, necessary record-keeping requirements, and spill response and clean up. **This training shall occur once every two years.**

Large Animal Carcass Disposal

Clay County, Tennessee

[Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. The table shows only the top five limitations for any given soil. The soil may have additional limitations]

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Large Animal Carcass Disposal, Pit		Large Animal Carcass Disposal, Trench	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
EwB:					
Etowah	85	Not limited		Not limited	

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

2.1. Map of Production Area

2.3. Manure Storage

Storage ID	Type of Storage	Spreadable Capacity	Annual Manure Collected	Maximum Days of Storage
Litter Barn x 2	Poultry manure dry stack	600 Tons	1,471 Tons	149

Litter production is calculated as follows:

21,500 birds/house x 6 houses x 6 flocks x 3.8 lb/bird ÷ 2000 lb/ton = 1,471 tons

2.4. Animal Inventory

Animal Group	Type or Production Phase	Number of Animals	Average Weight (Lbs)	Confinement Period	Manure Collected (%)	Storage Where Manure Will Be Stored
Broiler 1	Broiler	21,500	3.8	Jan Early - Dec Late	100	Litter Barn
Broiler 2	Broiler	21,500	3.8	Jan Early - Dec Late	100	Litter Barn
Broiler 3	Broiler	21,500	3.8	Jan Early - Dec Late	100	Litter Barn
Broiler 4	Broiler	21,500	3.8	Jan Early - Dec Late	100	Litter Barn
Broiler 5	Broiler	21,500	3.8	Jan Early - Dec Late	100	Litter Barn
Broiler 6	Broiler	21,500	3.8	Jan Early - Dec Late	100	Litter Barn

(1) Number of Animals is the average number of animals that are present in the production facility at any one time.
(2) If Manure Collected is less than 100%, this indicates that the animals spend a portion of the day outside of the production facility or that the production facility is unoccupied one or more times during the confinement period.

2.5. Normal Mortality Management

To decrease non-point source pollution of surface and ground water resources, reduce the impact of odors that result from improperly handled animal mortality, and decrease the likelihood of the spread of disease or other pathogens, approved handling and utilization methods shall be implemented in the handling of normal mortality losses. If on-farm storage or handling of animal mortality is done, NRCS Standard 316, Animal Mortality Facility, will be followed for proper management of dead animals.

Plan for Proper Management of Dead Animals

The following table describes how you plan to manage normal animal mortality in a manner that protects surface and ground water quality.

Dead birds will be transferred to the composting facility within 24 hours after knowledge of death. The procedure outlined in the NRCS Conservation Standard 317 Operation and Maintenance Plan will be followed.

Necessary operation and maintenance items for this practice include:

- **Inspect facility regularly and when the facility is empty. Replace deteriorated wooden materials or hardware. Patch concrete floors and curbs as necessary to assure water tightness.**
- **Roof structures should be examined for structural integrity and repaired as needed. Exposed metal components should be inspected for corrosion. Corroded metal should be wire brushed and painted as necessary.**
- **Closely monitor temperatures above 165°F. Take action immediately to cool piles that have reached temperatures above 185°F.**
- **COMPOST SHOULD NOT BE STORED WITH DRY MANURE!**
- **Flies, rodents, and other pests are seldom a problem with properly managed composter units. The solid structure of the bins, especially the concrete slab, discourages ground level pests and scavengers from raiding the bins. Most insect larvae are killed at 115 F., a temperature lower than that achieved during efficient composting. At certain times of the year, some flies may be observed on the bin walls. These may be controlled with an insecticide.**
- **Good management practices such as placing the carcasses 6 inches away from the sidewalls, monitoring the temperature to be sure that proper levels are reached, and completing the secondary stage of composting will go far in ensuring pathogen destruction throughout the mixture.**
- **The system is not designed for catastrophic losses resulting from excessive heat, collapse of buildings, loss from disease, etc.**
- **In the event of Catastrophic deaths – disease related, perform the following:**
  - **Notify State Veterinary Office.**
  - **Limit exposure to other birds.**
  - **Prevent visitation by unnecessary people.**
  - **Dead animals should be moved into an approved transport vehicle or an approved storage area or bin.**
  - **Record date of catastrophic deaths, number of deaths, method and location of disposal.**
- **In the event of catastrophic deaths – disaster related, perform the following:**
  - **Notify State Veterinary Office - Animal Emergency Response Coordinator immediately.**
  - **Notify the integrator or farm manager to remove useable animals.**
  - **Remove mortality from the barns/houses and dispose of mortality in accordance with an appropriate plan.**
  - **Record date of catastrophic deaths, number of deaths, method and location of disposal.**

Other:

Tract/Field No.:			
Landowner/Operator Name:		**Review Date:**	
Prepared By:		**Date:**	

Temperature is the primary indicator to determine if the composting process is working properly. A minimum temperature of 130 °F. shall be reached during the composting process. A temperature of 140 °F. is optimum; however, temperatures may range up to 160 °F. If the minimum temperature is not reached, the resulting compost shall be incorporated immediately after land application or recomposted by turning and adding moisture as needed. Compost managed at the required temperatures will favor destruction of any pathogens and weed seeds. Good carcass compost should heat up to the 140° range within a few days. Failure of the compost material to heat up properly normally results from two causes. First, the nitrogen source is inadequate (example wet or leached litter). A pound of commercial fertilizer spread over a carcass layer will usually solve this problem. Secondly, the compost fails when too much water has been added and the compost pile becomes anaerobic. An anaerobic compost bin is characterized by temperatures less than 120°, offensive odors, and black oozing compound flowing from the bottom of the compost bin. In this case, a drier bulking/carbon amendment should be added to dry the mix. Then, the material should be remixed and composted.

It is possible, though unlikely, for the temperature to rise above the normal range and create conditions suitable for spontaneous combustion. If temperature rises above 170°F., the material should be removed from the bin and cooled and spread on the ground to a depth not to exceed six inches in an area away from buildings. Water should be added only if flames occur. If temperature falls significantly during the composting period and odors develop, or if material does not reach operating temperature, investigate piles for moisture content, porosity, and thoroughness of mixing.

After this first stage process, the material should be turned into a second bin and allowed to go through a second heat process. For larger birds, especially turkeys, a third turning may be necessary for complete degradation of the birds. Typically, the process can be considered "done" within 21-28 days from the time the compost is filled for broilers. For turkeys, the process usually requires about 60 days. After the heat process, curing period of one to three months is usually required before the material is stable.

Compost may be land applied after the secondary or tertiary composting. If any animal parts are still in the mix, the material must be incorporated. If immediate application is not possible, the material should be stored using the same requirements as that of stored litter in the Stacking Shed O&M statement.

USDA NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Tennessee Guide Sheet TN316

Field Office:

Phone Number:

Emergency Disposal of Dead Animals

TN316

DEFINITION

Disposal of mortalities from poultry, swine, and other small animal operations as a result of catastrophic loss.

WHEN APPLICABLE

Each producer should have an established method to handle day-to-day disposal of mortalities. However, in the event of a catastrophic loss, a producer will need to immediately dispose of a large volume of mortalities. Each producer should have an emergency disposal plan in place. This plan should include a list of phone numbers of those to be contacted for approval and assistance.

Disposal by a rendering company is the preferred method of carcass disposal. Disposal at a landfill may be an option in Class I landfill locations. When these methods are not available, on-farm disposal methods to be considered include burial, composting, and incineration with large incinerators.

The State Veterinarian with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture should be notified when catastrophic losses are greater than 10,000 pounds. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation will need to be contacted for a permit for disposal.

Whether burying or composting, the disposal site should be evaluated for the following:

- soil type
- depth to bedrock
- presence of fractured or cavernous bedrock
- depth to seasonal high water table
- flooding hazard
- proximity to waterbodies (rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, etc.)
- proximity to wells
- distance to public areas

If the potential exists for animals such as coyotes, dogs, possums, etc., to dig into the burial or composting site, either use more than the two feet of cover material recommended or use an appropriate fence to exclude these type animals.

BURIAL

Note: Burial of animals is not permitted for day-to-day mortalities, but should be used only in emergencies or on occasion to dispose of a large animal.

Site Approval

Contact the local NRCS office for an on-site assessment to establish a suitable burial site. In the event of a catastrophic loss greater than 10,000 pounds, notify the State Veterinarian for approval to use the burial site prior to disposal.

Site Evaluation Criteria

Dead animal burial sites should be:

More than 300 feet from any well head,
More than 165 feet from a property line or public use area,
More than 100 feet from waters of the state or a wet weather conveyance,
More than 2 feet above bedrock and the ground water table.

Composting. Producers may elect to compost large animal mortalities. Follow USDA-NRCS technical guidance.

Landfilling. Producers may dispose of dead farm animals in Class I landfills in Tennessee. TDEC rules allow the disposal of dead animals into Class II and III landfills, but only with written permission from the Commissioner of TDEC.

Burning. Section 1200-3-4-.04 of TDEC-Air Pollution Control Rules provides various exceptions to the general ban on open burning. Specifically, Section 1200-3-4-.04(1)(f) allows for the burning of dead animals:

> "Fires solely for the burning of bodies of dead animals, including poultry, where no other safe and/or practical disposal method exists. Priming materials used to facilitate such burning shall be limited to #1 or #2 grade fuel oils, vegetation grown on the property of the burn site, and wood waste."

Incineration. Section 1200-3-9-.04 of TDEC Air Pollution Control Rules provides an exemption to air quality permitting for the incineration of livestock, provided the incineration unit's rated capacity is not greater than 500 pounds per hour or the total burner rated capacity is not greater than 400,000 Btu's per hour, and the incinerator is used only to dispose of livestock carcasses.

Rendering. Rendering companies may offer on-farm service to pick up dead animals, but restrictions may be imposed by the renderer for dead cows that are 30 months of age or older.

Catastrophic Losses:

The State Veterinarian with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture should be notified when catastrophic losses are greater than 10,000 pounds. Landfilling, composting, or rendering may be the only options viable in the event of catastrophic livestock losses.

2.6. Planned Manure Exports off the Farm

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Receiving Operation
Mar 2012	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2012	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2012	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Mar 2013	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2013	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2013	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Mar 2014	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2014	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2014	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Mar 2015	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2015	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2015	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Mar 2016	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2016	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2016	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties

2.7. Closure Plan

In the event that poultry production at this location ceases, the following will be done within 360 days:

- Any litter/compost currently in storage at the time of closure will be removed and spread on the farm or spread elsewhere according to my Nutrient Management Plan.
- All litter in houses will be removed and spread on the farm or spread elsewhere according to my Nutrient Management Plan.
- All land application of litter will be done at application rates calculated in the Nutrient Management Plan.
- The most current litter analysis will be provided to anyone removing litter from the farm.
- Any dead birds in the houses at the time of closure will be composted.

3.2. Biosecurity Measures

Biosecurity is critical to protecting livestock and poultry operations. Visitors must contact and check in with the producer before entering the operation or any production or storage facility.

3.3. Catastrophic Mortality Management

Refer to NRCS standards, or state guidance, regarding appropriate catastrophic animal mortality handling methods.

Plan for Catastrophic Animal Mortality Handling

The following table describes how you plan to manage catastrophic loss of animals in a manner that protects surface and ground water quality. You must follow all national, state and local laws, regulations and guidelines that protect soil, water, air, plants, animals and human health.

A mortality burial site has been selected according to the NRCS criteria (See HQ map in Section 2). Mortalities will be buried according to the procedures described in the NRCS Guide Sheet on the following pages.

Important! In the event of catastrophic animal mortality, contact the following authority before beginning carcass disposal:

Authority name: State Veterinarian
Contact name: Dr. Charles Hatcher
Phone number: (615) 837-5120

Tennessee Department of Agriculture

Policy Concerning the Disposal of Dead Farm Animals

and the Disposal Offal from Custom Slaughter Facilities

Effective Date: May 1, 2009

Statement of Need and Purpose:

The death of farm animals is a normal and inevitable part of livestock production. Due to human health, nuisance and environmental concerns, it is necessary to provide this policy as guidance to producers who have questions as to the lawful disposal of deceased farm animals.

The slaughter of cattle, goats, deer etc. is performed by licensed commercial slaughter facilities across Tennessee. The systematic disposal of the offal or non-edible by-products from these activities has historically been rendering. In addition to the existing USDA regulations that require the removal of specified risk materials (SRMS) in cattle 30 months of age and older processed for human food, recent changes in FDA federal regulations, specific to BSE concerns found in CFR 21 589.2001, requires the additional removal of certain cattle material prohibited in animal feed (CMPAF) and will make the rendering of specific portions of the by-products utilized for all animal feed unlawful. Rendering companies have responded in various ways; from refusal to accept offal entirely to the imposition of requirements for waste separation and liability insurance requirements. This policy lists options for these slaughter facilities.

Disposal of Dead Farm Animals

Carcasses of farm animals meet the definition of a "solid waste" in the regulations of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Solid Waste Management (TDEC-SWM), found at http://www.tennessee.gov/sos/rules/1200/1200-01/1200-01-07.20081126.pdf . It is recommended that producers dispose of carcasses within 48 hours of discovery of the dead animal, regardless of weather conditions.

Therefore, owners of livestock have several options for dealing with dead farm animals. They are as follows:

On-Farm Burial: A livestock producer may bury deceased livestock on the farm without permits from TDEC-SWM. According to TDEC rules, no permit is required for:

> "Disposal of farming wastes at facilities which are on the site of generation and with a fill area of less than one acre in areal extent when completed..."

Burial should conform to the recommendations of the US Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service, Practice Code 316, found at:
http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/TN/Emergency_Disposal_Animal_Mortality_TN316_Guide_Sheet.pdf

Generally, a burial site should be:

Emergency Disposal of Dead Animals TN316

- at least 300 feet up gradient or 150 feet down gradient from any well
- at least 165 feet from a property line or public use area
- at least 100 feet from a water body, stream, or drainage way
- no closer than 2 feet to bedrock or the seasonal high water table 1/
- in soils with a permeability of less than 2.0 in/hr (soils with greater permeability will be avoided or will have a liner installed)

Burial Procedure

Burial sites are to be excavated an appropriate depth for the specific soil and geologic conditions. The maximum size of the burial excavation should be 0.1 acre (about 4,400 sq. ft.). Multiple excavations may be needed.

For small animals (poultry, nursery pigs, etc.) place carcasses in a layer no thicker than one foot and cover each layer with at least one foot of soil. Carcasses of large animals (hogs, cattle, etc.) should be placed in a layer one carcass thick and covered with a minimum of two feet of soil. For deep soils (where bedrock is not a concern), carcasses and soil can be placed in multiple layers up to a total depth of eight feet.

The burial site should be mounded with a covering of at least two feet of soil, and surface water should be diverted from the mound. The site should be vegetated immediately after completion to prevent erosion of the soil covering.

For pits that are four to five feet deep, a step or bench 18 inches wide and one foot deep will be dug around the perimeter of the main pit so the remaining vertical wall will not exceed four feet. For pits greater than five feet deep, the earthen wall shall be sloped at 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical or flatter.

COMPOSTING

An alternative to burial is composting in windrows, bins made with large hay bales, or static piles. Composting must be done under a roof or other suitable cover to prevent runoff contamination. Plastic sheeting (minimum 6 mil thick) may be used if secured properly to remain in place in high wind, no outside runoff will contact the plastic, and runoff leaving the site passes through a filter strip.

Suitable bulking materials include chicken litter, sawdust, peanut hulls, straw, small wood chips, etc. Maximizing carcass contact with the bulking material will improve composting efficiency. Water may need to be added during the carcass and bulking material layering process when using dry bulking material.

All composting processes should begin by placing 12 inches of bulking material on the ground. All carcass layers should be no more than one carcass thick. After the layering process is complete, cover the last layer with a minimum of one foot of bulking material.

Windrows

Windrow composting is best suited for small animal carcasses and may require specialized equipment to turn the compost for subsequent stages. The base for windrowing should be approximately six feet wide. Place a layer of carcasses and cover with an equal thickness of bulking material. Add additional layers to a total depth of about three feet above ground

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Emergency Disposal of Dead Animals TN316

Hay Bale Bins

Place the bales end-to-end to form walls for three-sided enclosures. Excessively large bins should be avoided. A layout of two to three bales deep and three bales wide is the suggested size. Each layer of carcasses should be covered with an equal depth of bulking material. Fill the bins with alternating layers of carcasses and bulking material.

Static Piles

Build the pile with alternating layers of carcasses and bulking material. Each layer of carcasses should be covered with an equal depth of bulking material.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Inspect the compost process daily for signs of cover damage, spillage, leaching, etc. Add bulking material for cover as the composting material settles.

The composting process will work best when the moisture content is 50% to 60% by weight (similar to a damp sponge with no free water present). Water may need to be added when compost is turned.

Daily temperature monitoring is recommended to ensure adequate temperatures of 130°-150°F have occurred. As the temperature reaches a peak between 130°-150°F and begins to decline, turn the compost for it to undergo a second composting stage. Any animal parts exposed in this process should be covered with additional bulking material. Allow two additional months before land applying this material. If raw animal parts are evident after the second composting stage, a third compost cycle will be required.

The compost should be land-applied at agronomic rates using appropriate guidelines and best management practices.

REFERENCES

NRCS TN Conservation Practice Standard
- Code 316 - Animal Mortality Facility
- Code 317 - Composting Facility
- Code 393 - Filter Strip
- Code 590 - Nutrient Management

TN Guide Sheets
- TN 317 - Composting Poultry Mortality
- TN 317A - Composting Swine Mortality

1/ Seasonal high water table is defined as a zone of saturation at the highest average depth during the wettest seaso

February 2006

3.4. Chemical Handling

If checked, the indicated measures will be taken to prevent chemicals and other contaminants from contaminating process waste water or storm water storage and treatment systems.

	Measure
✓	All chemicals are stored in proper containers. Expired chemicals and empty containers are properly disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations. Pesticides and associated refuse are disposed of in accordance with the FIFRA label.
✓	Chemical storage areas are self-contained with no drains or other pathways that will allow spilled chemicals to exit the storage area.
✓	Chemical storage areas are covered to prevent chemical contact with rain or snow.
✓	Emergency procedures and equipment are in place to contain and clean up chemical spills.

Section 4. Land Treatment

This section is not applicable to this farm. All litter is exported.

Section 5. Soil and Risk Assessment Analysis

This section is not applicable to this farm. All litter is exported.

Section 6. Nutrient Management

6.1. Manure Nutrient Analysis

Manure Source	Dry Matter (%)	Total N	NH_4-N	Total P_2O_5	Total K_2O	Avail. P_2O_5	Avail. K_2O	Units	Analysis Source and Date
Litter Barn[3]		75.4	N/A	29.6	22.1	29.6	22.1	Lb/Ton	University of Arkansas, 8/13/12

(1) Entered analysis may be the average of several individual analyses.
(2) Tennessee assumes that 100% of manure phosphorus and 100% of manure potassium is crop available. First-year per-acre nitrogen availability for individual manure applications is given in the Planned Nutrient Applications table. For more information about nitrogen availability in Tennessee, see "Manure Application Management," Tables 3 and 4, Tennessee Extension, PB1510, 2/94 (http://wastemgmt.ag.utk.edu/ExtensionProjects/extension_publications.htm).
(3) Average of 6 samples taken in each of the six houses. The litter sample report is included on the following page.

6.2. Manure Inventory Annual Summary

Manure Source	Plan Period	On Hand at Start of Period	Total Generated	Total Imported	Total Transferred In	Total Applied	Total Exported	Total Transferred Out	On Hand at End of Period	Units
Litter Barn	Jan '12 - Dec '12	245	1,471	0	0	0	1,471	0	245	Ton
Litter Barn	Jan '13 - Dec '13	245	1,471	0	0	0	1,471	0	245	Ton
Litter Barn	Jan '14 - Dec '14	245	1,471	0	0	0	1,471	0	245	Ton
Litter Barn	Jan '15 - Dec '15	245	1,471	0	0	0	1,471	0	245	Ton
Litter Barn	Jan '16 - Dec '16	245	1,471	0	0	0	1,471	0	245	Ton

COMPOSTING FACILITY

CODE 317

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

The life of this installation can be assured and usually increased by developing and carrying out a good operation and maintenance program. Operation and Maintenance (O & M) is necessary for all conservation practices and is required for all practices installed with NRCS assistance. The land user is responsible for proper O & M throughout the life of the practice and as may be required by federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The composting facility is a treatment component of an agricultural management system for the biological stabilization of organic material.

Operation is defined as operating the practice in compliance with all laws, regulations, ordinances, and easements and in a manner that is beneficial to the environment and will permit the practice to serve its intended purpose. Maintenance includes working to prevent deterioration of the practice, repairing damage, or replacing components that may fail.

Composting has been shown to reduce the populations of coliform bacteria to undetectable levels even in the primary compost. Salmonella is destroyed when proper heating is obtained. In poultry, Newcastle and Infectious Bursal disease viruses are destroyed also.

Operation

Composting is a biological process. It requires a combination of art and science for success. Hence, the operation may need to undergo some trial and error in the start-up of a new composting facility.

For proper poultry composting, correct proportions of carbon, nitrogen, moisture, and oxygen should be present in the mix. Common carbon sources are sawdust or wheat straw. It is desirable because of its bulking ability, which allows entry of oxygen. Other carbon sources that could be used are peanut hulls, cottonseed hulls, sawdust, leaves, etc. If lab testing of the litter or experience indicates that the carbon/nitrogen ratio is adequate (20-35:1 ratio), then litter alone should be sufficient for composting mortality as long as desirable bulking ability is achieved and moisture is properly managed. Moisture management is critical and must be maintained between 40 and 55 percent (Refer to Table 2).

NRCS, TN
April 2005

Table 1. Recipe for Composting Broiler Mortality

INGREDIENT	VOLUME	WEIGHTS
Straw	1.0	0.10
Carcasses	1.0	1.0
Litter	1.5	1.2
Water	0.5	0.75

Compost Layering Procedure

1. The first layer is one foot of litter.
2. A 4-6 inch layer of carbon amendment (sawdust is preferred) is added according to the recipe.
3. A layer of carcasses is added. Carcasses shall be laid side-by-side and shall not be stacked on top of one another. Carcasses placed directly on dirt or concrete floors or against bin walls will not compost properly.
4. Water is added (uniform spray).
5. Carcasses are covered with a 6-inch layer of litter.
6. Begin next layer of carcasses with carbon amendment and repeat above steps.
7. When composter is full, cap the 6-inch layer with four additional inches.

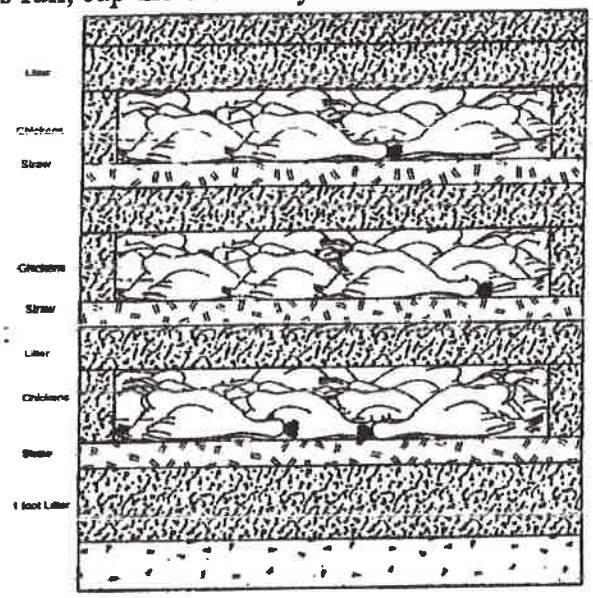

Table 2. Maintain the moisture content at 40 to 55 percent during the composting process as follows:

40 percent	Does not leave your hand moist when squeezed.
55 percent	Will allow about one drop of water to be released when squeezed.
>55 percent	If more than two drops drip from your hand, the material is too moist; therefore, add sawdust or dry carbon source.

6.3. Whole-farm Nutrient Balance

	N (Lbs)	P_2O_5 (Lbs)	K_2O (Lbs)
Total Manure Nutrients on Hand at Start of Plan[1]	11,437	19,084	19,345
Total Manure Nutrients Collected[2]	343,350	572,904	580,752
Total Manure Nutrients Imported[3]	0	0	0
Total Manure Nutrients Exported[4]	343,350	572,904	580,752
Total Manure Nutrients on Hand at End of Plan[5]	11,437	19,084	19,345
Total Manure Nutrients Applied[6]	0	0	0
Available Manure Nutrients Applied[7]	0	0	0
Commercial Fertilizer Nutrients Applied[8]	0	0	0
Available Nutrients Applied[9]	0	0	0
Nutrient Utilization Potential[10]	0	0	0
Nutrient Balance of Spreadable Acres[11*]	0	0	0
Average Nutrient Balance per Spreadable Acre per Year[12*]	0	0	0

1. Values indicate total manure nutrients present in storage(s) at the beginning of the plan.
2. Values indicate total manure nutrients collected on the farm.
3. Values indicate total manure nutrients imported onto the farm.
4. Values indicate total manure nutrients exported from the farm to an external operation.
5. Values indicate total manure nutrients present in storage(s) at the end of plan.
6. Values indicate total nutrients present in land-applied manure. Losses due to rate, timing and method of application are not included in these values.
7. Values indicate available manure nutrients applied on the farm based on rate, time and method of application. These values are based on the total manure nutrients applied (row 6) after accounting for state-specific nutrient losses due to rate, time and method of application.
8. Values indicate nutrients applied as commercial fertilizers and nitrates contained in irrigation water.
9. Values are the sum of available manure nutrients applied (row 7) and commercial fertilizer nutrients applied (row 8).
10. Values indicate nutrient utilization potential of crops grown. For N the value generally is based on crop N recommendation for non-legume crops and crop N uptake or other state-imposed limit for N application rates for legumes. P_2O_5 and K_2O values generally are based on fertilizer recommendations or crop removal (whichever is greatest).
11. Values indicate available nutrients applied (row 9) minus crop nutrient utilization potential (row 10). Negative values indicate additional nutrient utilization potential and positive values indicate over-application.
12. Values indicate average per acre nutrient balance. Values are calculated by dividing nutrient balance of spreadable acres (row 11) by the number of spreadable acres in plan and by the length of the plan in years. Negative values indicate additional average per acre nutrient utilization potential and positive values indicate average per acre over-application.

* Non-trivial, positive values for N indicate that the plan was not properly developed. Negative values for N indicate additional nutrient utilization potential which may or may not be intentional. For example, plans that include legume crops often will not utilize the full N utilization potential for legume crops if manure can be applied to non-legume crops that require N for optimum yield. Positive values for P_2O_5 and/or K_2O do not necessarily indicate that the plan was not developed properly. For example, producers may be allowed to apply N-based application rates of manure to fields with low soil test P values or fields with a low potential P-loss risk based on the risk assessment tool used by the state. Negative values for P_2O_5 and K_2O indicate that planned applications to some fields are less than crop removal rates.

Section 7. Feed Management

Equity Group (Keystone Foods) is responsible for determining feed rations and delivering feed to Eagle View Farm.

Section 8. Other Utilization Options

Eagle View Farm exports 100% of the litter produced on the farm to 3rd parties. Eagle View Farm must:

a) Provide the recipient of the manure, litter or process wastewater with the most current nutrient analysis, consistent with 40 CFR § 412; and
b) Ensure that the recipient sign the Agreement for the Removal of Litter, Manure and/or Process Wastewater from an AFO using the form on the following page. The permitted CAFO must keep a copy of the signed Agreement along with other records required by this permit.

In addition, CAFOs that transfer 100 tons of manure, litter or process wastewater to a third party must retain for five years records of the date, recipient name and address, and approximate amount of manure, litter or process wastewater transferred to a third party using the form in Section 9 of the Producer Activity Document.

Agreement for the Removal of Litter, Manure and/or Process Wastewater from an AFO
The conditions listed below help to protect water quality. These conditions apply to litter removed from an AFO. This agreement is for (amount of waste removed, i.e. tons, etc.) _____ of waste, removed on (date)_____, from the facility owned by David Jones and located at 926 Charlie Melton Road, Allons, TN 38541.

A. The litter must be managed to ensure there is no discharge of litter to surface or groundwater.

B. When removed from the facility, litter should be applied directly to the field or stockpiled and covered with plastic or stored in a building.

C. Litter must not be stockpiled near streams, sinkholes, wetlands or wells.

D. Fields receiving litter should be soil tested at least every two or three years.

E. A litter nutrient analysis should be used to determine application rates for various crops.

F. Calibrate spreading equipment and apply litter uniformly.

G. Apply no more nitrogen or phosphorus than can be used by the crop.

H. A buffer zone is recommended between the application sites and adjacent streams, lakes, ponds, sinkholes and wells. The following non-application buffer widths, taken from NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 590, should be used when applicable:

Object, Site	Buffer Width, ft	Situation
Wells	150	Up-slope of application site
	300	Down-slope of application site
Waterbody	30-100	Depending on the amount/quality of vegetation and slope
Public Use Area	300	All
Residences	300	Other than producer

I. Do not apply litter when the ground is frozen, flooded, saturated or on steep slopes subject to flooding, erosion or rapid runoff.

J. Cover vehicles hauling litter, manure and/or process wastewater on public roads.

K. Keep records of locations where poultry litter will be used as a fertilizer.

I, _____ am the person receiving litter and I understand the conditions listed above.

_____ _____
Signature Date

_____ _____
Address Phone Number

Section 10. References

10.1. Publications

Practice Standards

Tennessee NRCS Nutrient Management Standard (590), Jan. 2003
http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/TN/Nutrient_Management_(590)_Standard.doc

Tennessee NRCS Compost Facility Standard (317)

10.2. Software and Data Sources

MMP Version	MMP 0.3.0.1
MMP Plan File	JonesCNMP.mmp 8/6/2012 6:11:56 PM
MMP Initialization File for Tennessee	6/4/2009
MMP Soils File for Tennessee	9/8/2010
Phosphorus Assessment Tool	2009.02.20
NRCS Conservation Plan(s)	n/a
RUSLE2 Library	n/a
RUSLE2 Database	n/a

Addendum to Nutrient Management Plan:

By my signature below, I affirm that I have read, understand, and will comply with the following stipulations from Tennessee's CAFO rule (1200-4-5-.14) that apply to my CAFO operation.

1) All clean water (including rainfall) is diverted, as appropriate, from the production area.
2) All animals in confinement are prevented from coming in direct contact with waters of the state.
3) All chemicals and other contaminants handled on-site are not disposed of in any manure, litter, process wastewater, or storm water storage or treatment system unless specifically designed to treat such chemicals and other contaminants.
4) All sampling of soil and manure/litter is conducted according to protocols developed by UT Extension.
5) All records outlined in 1200-4-5-.14(16)d-f will be maintained and available on-site.
6) Any confinement buildings, waste/wastewater handling or treatment systems, lagoons, holding ponds, and any other agricultural waste containment/treatment structures constructed after April 13, 2006 are or will be located in accordance with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 313.
7) Drystacks of manure or stockpiles of litter are always kept covered under roof or tarps.
8) An *Annual Report* will be written for my operation and submitted between January 1 and February 15 of each year. It will include all information required by rule [1200-4-5-.14(16)g].

David Farr
Signature of CAFO Operator:

8-17-2012
Date:

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CEPS Central Analytical Laboratory Report

Report Date: 8/13/2015

Report No: 252674

University of Arkansas
Poultry Science Center L-209
Fayetteville, AR 72701
479-575-6532

Investigator	David Jones	CAL Sample ID: 252674-252680
Institution	Eagle View Farm	
Department		
Address	926 Charlie Melton Rd; Allons, TN 38541	
Customer#	114086	
Phone#	931-704-1822	email: jones@twlakes.net
Report Description	NPK of Litter	

Sample ID	N lbs/ton	P lbs/ton	K lbs/ton
House 1	71.0	12.9	17.0
House 2	68.4	13.1	17.2
House 3	74.6	12.2	18.1
House 4	75.9	12.6	17.9
House 5	72.2	13.4	18.5
House 6	78.3	13.3	20.5

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Sample was analyzed on an *as is* basis.

Report Approved: _____

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Producer Activity Document (PAD)
(Version 2, 9/14/2011 Format)

The Producer Activity Document (PAD) is part of the Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) and contains producer-oriented planned management activities and recordkeeping forms. Refer to the CNMP document for more detail, guidance, and reference information. Both this PAD document and the CNMP document shall remain in the possession of the producer/landowner.

Farm/Facility: Eagle View Farm
926 Charlie Melton Road
Allons, TN 38541
931-403-1797

Owner/Operator: David Jones

Farm Headquarters Latitude/Longitude: 36°34'20.81" N 85°17'22.95" W

Plan Period: Jan 2012 - Dec 2016

Table of Contents

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

2.1. Map of Production Area

AWT
Engineers and Soil Scientists
Agri-Waste Technology, Inc.
5400 Ella Burke Ct. Suite 200
Raleigh NC 27606
P: 919.859.0669
www.agriwaste.com

David Jones Farm
Headquarters Map

Clay County, TN

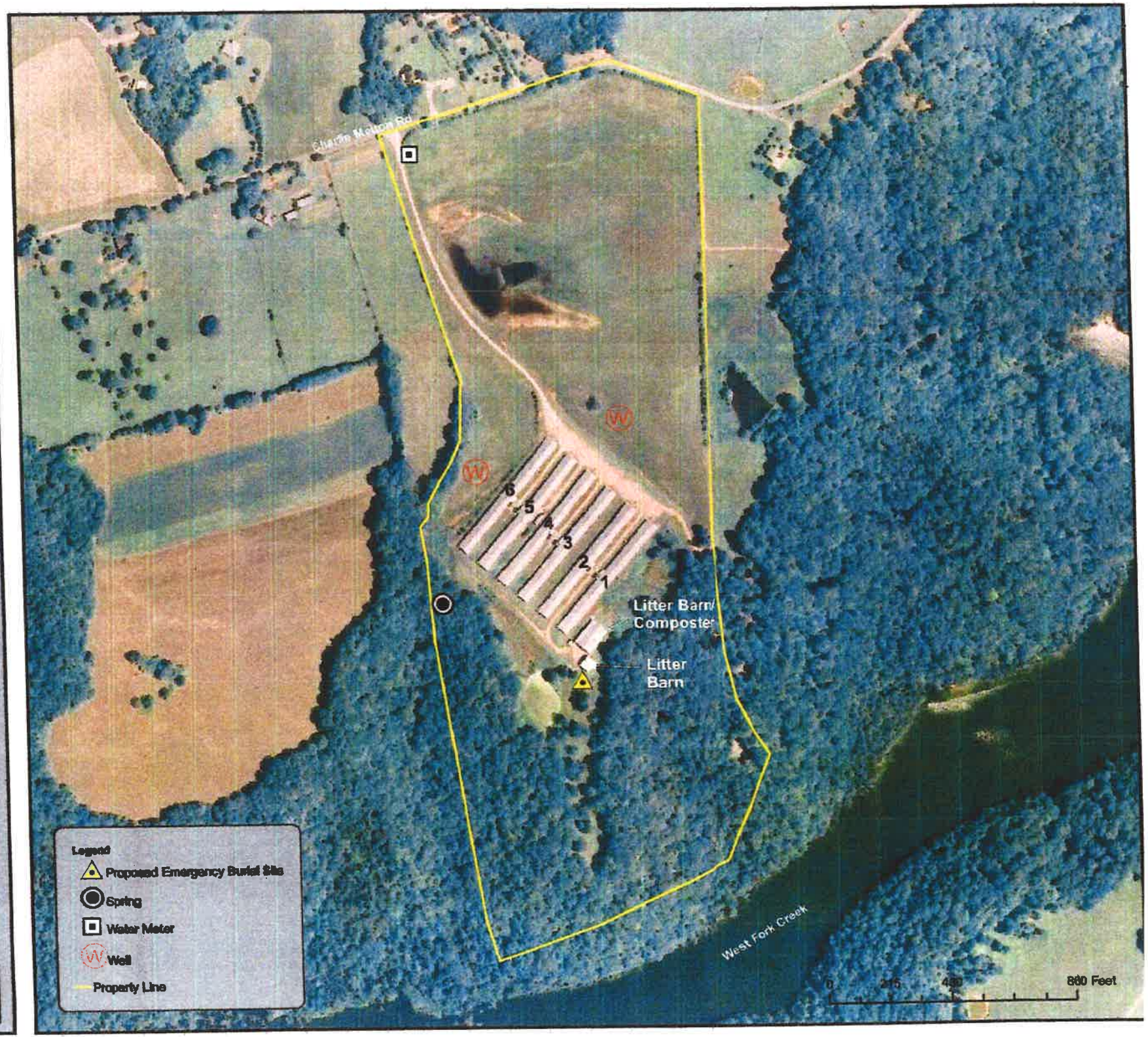
Export Facility

N

Proposed Burial Pit Measurements

From Pit to Surface Water (Pond) ~114'
From Pit to Property Line ~470'
From Pit to Well ~625' and ~629'

Drawn By: Julio Peele
Reviewed By: Chris Mosley
Date: 3/9/12



2.6. Planned Manure Exports off the Farm

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Receiving Operation
Mar 2012	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2012	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2012	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Mar 2013	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2013	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2013	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Mar 2014	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2014	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2014	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Mar 2015	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2015	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2015	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Mar 2016	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Aug 2016	Litter Barn	613 Tons	Various 3rd Parties
Oct 2016	Litter Barn	245 Tons	Various 3rd Parties

2.2. Production Area Conservation Practices

All NRCS conservation practices shall be installed, operated and maintained according to NRCS conservation practice standards and associated technical specifications.

Operation and Maintenance
Covered Litter Shed • Manure will be transferred from the poultry barns and stored in the covered litter shed until it is exported off the farm. • At no time shall litter be stored in a manner which would allow rain/stormwater to come in contact with the dry litter removed from the barns. • Uncontaminated stormwater runoff shall be diverted away from litter and mortality management areas.
Composting Shed See NRCS Standard O&M Plan in the CNMP.

Section 3. Farmstead Safety and Security

3.1. Emergency Response Plan

In Case of an Emergency Storage Facility Spill, Leak or Failure

Implement the following first containment steps:

a. Stop all other activities to address the spill.
b. Stop the flow. For example, use skid loader or tractor with blade to contain or divert spill or leak.
c. Call for help and excavator if needed.
d. Complete the clean-up and repair the necessary components.
e. Assess the extent of the emergency and request additional help if needed.

In Case of an Emergency Spill, Leak or Failure during Transport or Land Application

Implement the following first containment steps:

a. Stop all other activities to address the spill and stop the flow.
b. Call for help if needed.
c. If the spill posed a hazard to local traffic, call for local traffic control assistance and clear the road and roadside of spilled material.
d. Contain the spill or runoff from entering surface waters using straw bales, saw dust, soil or other appropriate materials.
e. If flow is coming from a tile, plug the tile with a tile plug immediately.
f. Assess the extent of the emergency and request additional help if needed.

Emergency Contacts

Department / Agency	Phone Number
Fire	911
Rescue services	911
State veterinarian	(615) 837-5120
Sheriff or local police	(931) 243-4357

Contacts to be made by the owner or operator within 24 hours

Organization	Phone Number
EPA Emergency Spill Hotline	1-800-282-9378
County Health Department	(931) 243-2756
TDEC Division of Water Pollution Control	(615) 532-0625

Be prepared to provide the following information:

a. Your name and contact information.
b. Farm location (driving directions) and other pertinent information.
c. Description of emergency.
d. Estimate of the amounts, area covered, and distance traveled.
e. Whether manure has reached surface waters or major field drains.
f. Whether there is any obvious damage: employee injury, fish kill, or property damage.
g. Current status of containment efforts.

3.2. Biosecurity Measures

Biosecurity is critical to protecting livestock and poultry operations. Visitors must contact and check in with the producer before visiting the operation or entering any production or storage facility.

3.3. Catastrophic Animal Mortality Management

Refer to NRCS standards, or state guidance, regarding appropriate catastrophic animal mortality handling methods.

Plan for Catastrophic Animal Mortality Management

The following table describes how you plan to manage catastrophic loss of animals in a manner that protects surface and ground water quality. You must follow all national, state and local laws, regulations and guidelines that protect soil, water, air, plants, animals and human health.

A mortality burial site has been selected according to the NRCS criteria (See HQ map in Section 2). Mortalities will be buried according to the procedures described in the NRCS Guide Sheet in the CNMP.

Important! In the event of catastrophic animal mortality, contact the following authority before beginning carcass disposal.

Authority name: State Veterinarian
Contact name: Dr. Charles Hatcher
Phone number: (615) 837-5120

Section 4. Land Treatment

This section is not applicable to this farm. All litter is exported.

Section 6. Nutrient Management

See CNMP document.

Section 9. Recordkeeping Forms

9.1. Producer Activity Checklist

Calendar Year _____

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Manure Sampling												
Date / Initials												
Record Manure Volume Storage:	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Volume / Initials												
Record Manure Volume Storage:												
Volume / Initials												
Other												
Date / Initials												
Recordkeeping (see forms on following pages)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Notes: An X indicates that the indicated activity is scheduled for that month. Duplicate this form as needed for additional years.

9.2. Inspection/Monitoring Records

Date	Activity Description	Operator/ Inspector	Activity Data

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Section 10. References

10.1. Publications

Practice Standards

Tennessee NRCS Nutrient Management Standard (590), Jan. 2003
http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/TN/Nutrient_Management_(590)_Standard.doc

Tennessee NRCS Compost Facility Standard (317)

9.3. Manure Exports off the Farm

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