



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
JACKSON ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD OFFICE
1625 HOLLYWOOD DRIVE JACKSON, TENNESSEE 38305-4316
Division of Water Resources
PHONE (731) 512-1300 STATEWIDE 1-888-891-8332 FAX (731) 661-6283

June 5, 2015

Mr. Jesse Morris
3485 Blood River Church Road
Buchanan, TN 38222

**Re: Compliance Evaluation Inspection June 3, 2015
Top Hog Farms State Operating Permit SOPC00250
3485 Blood River Church Road Buchanan, Henry County, TN**

Dear Mr. Morris;

Paul Brawley and I conducted a Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) of Top Hog Farms on June 3, 2015. At the time of our inspection, there were approximately 4,800 hogs housed on-site. Your records of waste storage system inspections, freeboard records, daily rainfall, daily waterline inspections, and compost temperature were complete. You were not maintaining weekly stormwater control inspections however; Danny Ham, with Tosh Farms, has been conducting stormwater inspections twice a week at your facility, since your facility still has stormwater construction permit coverage. Mr. Ham indicated once you terminate your stormwater construction permit coverage he will no longer conduct stormwater inspections twice a week at your facility. It would be good to go ahead and begin conducting your own weekly stormwater inspections, so when Mr. Ham is no longer doing them you will be familiar with how to do them and what to look for.

At the time of our inspection, you indicated you haven't yet had to pump out your pit barns. I explained to you the record keeping requirements for third party manure transfers. I also showed you both the third party manure transfer and the manure transfer record forms, which are both located in your Nutrient Management Plan. When you do pump your pit barns out and transfer manure both of these forms should be used to maintain manure transfer records from your facility and kept with the rest of your records. The recipient of the manure should receive a copy of the third party manure transfer form and you should also keep a copy for your records. A manure analysis has not been done yet since the pit barns have not been pumped out. You should keep a copy of manure analysis and the recipient of the manure should also have a copy of the manure analysis.

Mortalities are composted on-site in a covered 6 bay compost shed. Sawdust is used as your carbon source. At the time of our inspection, there were no uncovered hog remains observed and there was no excessively strong odor or liquid observed coming from your compost piles. You were maintaining compost temperature records. You may also consider maintaining compost moisture records along with your temperature records to aid you in the management of your compost. It is important to monitor both temperature and moisture of the compost to ensure full decomposition. I have enclosed with this letter an NRCS publication and UT publication regarding composting, for your reference.

Your facility still has Stormwater Construction permit coverage. There were several areas of unstable soil noted on the day of our inspection. Before you can terminate Stormwater Construction permit coverage these areas will need to be stabilized. Review your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP), you submitted to obtain Stormwater Construction permit coverage, to make sure you are implementing it and

all erosion control measures as indicated in your (SWPP). Once you have stabilized the site, please contact TDEC to terminate your Stormwater Construction permit coverage.


If you need assistance in the future with managing your compost or in selecting appropriate best management practices (BMPs) for your facility, on-site technical assistance may be available from your local USDA-NRCS office, UT Extension office, or Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA). Below is local contact information for each of these agencies:

- USDA-NRCS Office – 408 North Market Street Paris, TN 38242, Phone: 731-642-0761 Ext. 3
- UT Extension Office – 1120 Tyson Avenue Paris, TN 38242, Phone: 731-642-2941
- Tennessee Department of Agriculture – Russell Barnes, Watershed Coordinator West TN, Area 2, Phone: 731-441-7364

I appreciate you and Mr. Danny Ham with Tosh Farms taking time from your schedules to meet with us for the CEI. Also enclosed, with this letter, is a copy of the completed Facilities Inspection Report from my visit on June 3, 2015.

If you need assistance or have any questions please contact me at 731-512-1305 or by email at Kevin.X.Smith@tn.gov.

Thank You,



Kevin Smith, Environmental Scientist 3
TDEC, Division of Water Resources

cc: TDWR-JFO File: Top Hog Farms SOPC00250



TDEC - Division of Water Resources
Jackson Field Office

ICIS NPDES Facilities Inspection Report

Facility Data

NPDES ID:	SOPC00250	Facility Site Name	Top Hog Farms		
		Address	3485 Blood River Church Road Buchanan, TN 38222		
Permit Eff. Date:	Aug 16, 2012	Permit Exp Date:	May 31, 2015	SIC Code:	0213 Hogs

Compliance Monitoring Information

Compliance Monitoring Activity Name	CAFO Non-Sampling				
	* If Bio Monitoring is selected above, select the method used:				
Compliance Monitoring Activity	Evaluation				

Compliance Monitoring Dates/Times

Entry Date/Time (mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm):	06/03/2015 09:00	Exit Date/Time (mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm):	06/03/2015 10:30
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Facility Representatives

Jesse Morris Owner/operator, 270-293-3108	Jesse Morris Owner/operator, 270-293-3108
On-Site Representative(s) Title, Phone Number	Responsible Official(s), Title, Phone Number

Statute and Section Information

Federal Statute:	CWA - Clean Water Act	State Statute:	Tennessee Water Quality Control Act
Programs:	NPDES- Concentrated Animal Feed Operations (CAFO)		

Compliance Monitoring Reason:	Core Program		
Compliance Monitoring Agency Type:	State	Agency Name:	TDEC - DWR
Did EPA assist/ Inspection?	No	Time Physically conducting activity: Days:	1
		Hours:	
Inspection Type:	State	Compliance Monitoring Action Outcome:	
Lead Agency:	State	Compliance Monitoring Rating Code:	Unrated
If Joint Inspection, what was the purpose of the other party?			



Areas Evaluated During Inspection (Check only those areas evaluated)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Self - Compliance Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Pretreatment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records / Records	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Schedule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pollution Prevention
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facility Site Review	<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm Water
<input type="checkbox"/> Effluent / Receiving Waters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operations & Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined Sewer Overflow
<input type="checkbox"/> Flow Measurement	<input type="checkbox"/> Sludge Handling / Disposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Sewer Overflow

Compliance Monitoring Summary

See attached TDEC Inspection Letter.

EPA and State Representatives

	TDEC, DWR / Jackson Field Office / 731-512-1305	Jun 3, 2015
Inspector's Signature	Agency / Office / Phone	Date
	TDEC, DWR / Jackson Field Office / 731-512-1300	Jun 3, 2015
Manager's Signature	Agency / Office / Phone	Date

(Note: This form can only be printed to an XPS document, then saved for later use.)

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

COMPOSTING FACILITY

(No.)

CODE 317

DEFINITION

A structure or device to contain and facilitate the controlled aerobic decomposition of manure or other organic material by micro-organisms into a biologically stable organic material that is suitable for use as a soil amendment.

PURPOSE

To reduce the pollution potential and improve the handling characteristics of organic waste solids; and produce a soil amendment that adds organic matter and beneficial organisms, provides slow-release plant-available nutrients, and improves soil condition.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where:

- Organic waste material is generated by agricultural production or processing.
- The facility is a component of a planned waste management system;
- The facility can be constructed, operated and maintained without polluting air and/or water resources; and,
- The compost can be applied to the land or marketed to the public.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Laws and Regulations. Install and operate the facility in compliance with all federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.

Safety. Incorporate safety and personal protection features and practices into the facility and its operation as appropriate to minimize the occurrence of equipment and biosecurity hazards during the composting process.

Facility Siting. Locate on a base of low permeability soils, concrete, or other liner material that will not allow contamination of ground water. The floor of the composting facility shall be at least two feet above the seasonal high water table.

Locate outside of floodplains when practical; otherwise protect the facility from inundation or damage from a 25-year flood event.

Locate so that prevailing winds and landscape elements minimize odors and protect visual resources.

Direct surface runoff away from the compost facility. Direct contaminated runoff from the composting operation to an appropriate storage or treatment facility for further management.

Locate so that water is available to the facility during dry periods to ensure proper moisture and acceptable curing times to meet the management goals.

Facility Type. Select the type of composting facility or method based on the type and availability of raw material, the

desired quality of finished compost, equipment, labor, time and land available.

Meet the structural requirements of conservation practice standard 313, Waste Storage Facility when designing slabs, walls, and support structures. Meet the requirements of conservation practice standard 367, Roofs and Covers when designing roofs.

Facility Size. Size the composting facilities to accommodate the amount of raw material planned for active composting, with a capacity consistent with the composting processes that will be used to produce the desired compost product, and with sufficient finishing time as required to achieve the desired characteristics. Space for compost storage may be included in the finishing space or in a separate facility. Select dimensions to accommodate handling and processing.

A facility for manure and other agricultural organic waste that is to be used on the farm shall have the capacity to produce compost that can be safely stored without undesirable odors. This requires the temperature of the compost to be maintained above 104°F for five days with at least four hours above 130°F during that time period.

A facility to produce compost for use off the farm or for sale shall have the capacity to significantly reduce pathogens. For a static pile or within vessel facility this requires the temperature of the compost to be maintained above 130°F for three days. The total compost period shall include time for the initial primary stage of composting and time for secondary stage composting. For a windrow system this requires the temperature of the compost to be above 130°F for 15 days with a minimum of five turnings of the compost.

If the facility is to be used to compost animal carcasses it shall have the capacity to maintain the compost temperature greater than 130°F for at least 5 days as an average throughout the compost mass followed by a compatible time for secondary composting. For a windrow system the temperature of the compost shall be above 130°F for 15 days with a minimum of five turnings of the compost. Size animal mortality composting facilities according to the methods provided

in the National Engineering Handbook Part 637, Chapter 2 – Composting (NEH 637.0213, Dead Animal Composting), National Engineering Handbook Part 651, Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook, Chapter 10 Mortality Management (NEH 651.1007), NRCS or comparable extension publication. Base the size of dead animal composting facilities on normal mortality loss records for the operation. If these data are not available use locally established mortality rates for the type of operation. Ensure that the final product of the composting process has no visible pieces of soft tissue remaining.

Use of Finished Compost. Land application of finished compost shall be in accordance with conservation practice standard 590, Nutrient Management; or conservation practice standard 633, Waste Utilization.

CONSIDERATIONS

To reduce offensive odors increase the carbon nitrogen ratio. A carbon nitrogen ratio of 30:1 in the initial mix should have minimal odors.

Minimize odors and nitrogen loss by selecting carbonaceous material that, when blended with the nitrogenous material, provides a balance of nutrients and porous texture for aeration.

A chemical neutralizing or other additive agent should be used if structural components do not provide adequate odor reduction.

Maximize solar warming by aligning piles north to south configured with moderate side slopes.

Orient windrows to prevent ponding of surface runoff.

Protect compost facilities from the wind in cold or dry climates. Wind protection may help prevent excess drying of the compost.

Minimize blown in rain by providing roof overhang.

For facilities that are organic producers or that sell compost to organic producers, ensure that the treated lumber used in the stacking facility meets the requirements for organic production. It may be best to have

the producer consult with the organic certifier as to the use and acceptability of treated lumber for litter and compost storage.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications in accordance with the criteria of this standard and describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended use, including:

- Layout and location of livestock facilities, waste collection points, and/or waste transfer
- Size, type and number of animals or other sources of organic feedstock
- Grading plan showing excavation, fill, and drainage, as appropriate
- Size and capacity needed
- Design requirements
- Safety requirement for operation

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Develop an operation and maintenance plan that is consistent with the purposes of this practice and the life of the composting facility. Recipe ingredients and the sequence that they are to be layered and mixed shall be given in the plan.

Compost Mix. Develop a compost mix that encourages aerobic microbial decomposition and avoids nuisance odors.

Carbon-Nitrogen Ratio. The initial compost mix shall result in a carbon to nitrogen (C:N) ratio between 25:1 and 40:1. Compost with a lesser carbon to nitrogen ratio can be used if nitrogen mobilization is not a concern.

Carbon Source. Store a dependable source of carbonaceous material with a high C:N ratio to mix with nitrogen rich waste materials.

Bulking Materials. Add bulking materials to the mix as necessary to enhance aeration.

The bulking material may be the carbonaceous material used in the mix or a non-biodegradable material that is salvaged at the end of the compost period. Make provision for the salvage of any non-biodegradable material used in the composting process.

Moisture Level. Maintain adequate moisture in the compost mix throughout the compost period within the range of 40 to 65 percent (wet basis). Prevent excess moisture from accumulating in the compost in high precipitation climatic regions. This may require the facility to be covered.

Temperature of Compost Mix. Manage the compost to attain and then maintain the internal temperature for the duration required to meet management goals. It may be necessary for the compost to reach 145°F to adequately destroy weed seeds. Closely monitor temperatures above 165°F. Take action immediately to cool piles that have reached temperatures above 185°F.

Turning/Aeration. The frequency of turning/aeration shall be appropriate for the composting method used, and to attain the desired amount of moisture removal and temperature control while maintaining aerobic degradation.

Monitoring: The operation and maintenance plan shall state that composting is a biological process that needs monitoring and management throughout the composting period to insure proper composting processes. The operation may need to undergo some trial and error in the start-up of a new composting facility. Manage the compost piles for temperature, odors, moisture, and oxygen, as appropriate. Test the finished compost as appropriate to assure that the required decomposition has been reached.

REFERENCES

USDA, NRCS. 2000. National Engineering Handbook, Part 637, Chapter 2, Composting. Washington, D.C.



Composting Small Ruminants in Tennessee

Ricky C. Skillington, Central Region Goat Specialist

Producers of small ruminants have long been plagued with the issue of how to dispose of dead production animals, as well as afterbirth and stillborn animals. Traditionally, small ruminant producers in Tennessee have limited land areas that they use for this livestock enterprise. Many times, the available land is already in use for pastures and other production parts of the enterprise. Often, this land is totally unsuited for other enterprises. To protect the health of both ruminant herds and farm personnel; avoid air, soil and water contamination; and avoid problems with both agricultural and non-agricultural neighbors, the producer must use both biologically and environmentally safe methods of dead animal disposal.

In many cases, composting is the only viable avenue that these producers have to dispose of dead animals. Composting is a planned and managed process that promotes aerobic degradation of organic matter. The action of Thermophilic aerobic bacteria converts nitrogen-rich (dead animals) and carboniferous (straw, sawdust, etc.) materials into humic acids, bacterial biomass and organic residue. During the process, heat, carbon dioxide and water are generated as by-products. The resulting product is free from harmful pathogens, is nutrient-rich and can be used as fertilizer.

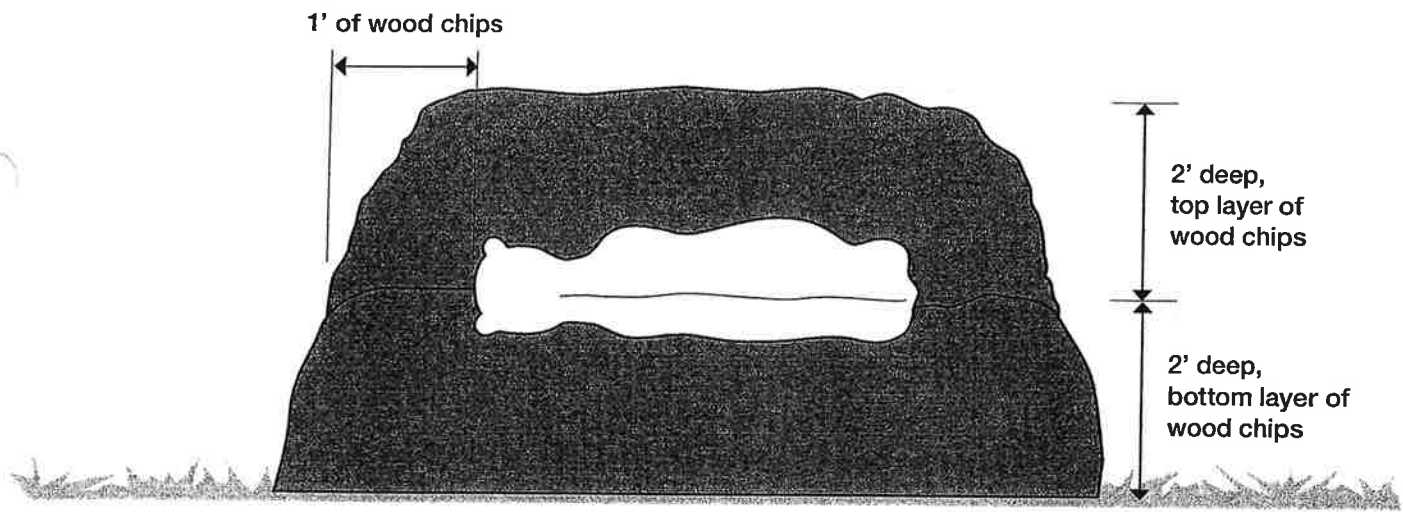
In composting, the material mix is very important. A proper balance of carbon and nitrogen is required to have a clean, efficient composting unit. When the balance is correct, along with adequate levels of air and water, the composting process results in nearly complete disposal of dead ruminants with little odor and run-off.

Producers need to understand that wool will not compost. Recently, I dug into a compost pile that was more than 20 years old and found wool that had been buried for more than 10 years that was still intact. It did show some water damage, but the composting had not destroyed the wool. Hair, on the other hand, seems to compost well.

Producers can use straw, decomposing hay, spoiled silage or even manure to compost small ruminants, but sawdust or wood chips seem to be best. A combination of waste forages as a base with sawdust or wood chips as the cover material seems to have served well in other areas of composting.

A simple system that has worked in similar operations consists of a bin with a concrete bottom and wood sides. The boards on the sides should have $\frac{1}{2}$ - to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gaps between the boards to insure proper airflow. Bins should be located close to a water source, but not in direct contact with the herd or flock. Having a water source close will allow additional moisture to be added as needed to insure that the 50-60 percent moisture level is maintained during the composting process.

Some producers have found that a roof or cover is advantageous when composting during periods of excessive rainfall. While it is not necessary to have such a bin, a container of some type is helpful to control the amount of carbon-based materials used in the composting. A single bin of 8 to 10 square feet should be adequate for a flock or herd of 25 to 30 head. This is extremely important because of the limited amount of sawdust available in most areas. Producers can contact tree-trimming services and ask to have chips from their chipper unloaded. This



will provide a ready source of carbon for composting, but will require the producer to have a place to store the chips. The chips do not have to be stored under shelter, but need to be in an area that is accessible in all types of weather.

For a composter to work at its best, the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio should be 30:1 (30 parts carbon to 1 part nitrogen). The carbon source is very important in allowing air penetration and holding moisture in the pile. While wood chips tend to dry out more quickly than sawdust, chips are much better in allowing needed oxygen flow into the compost area. To encourage bacterial growth and rapid composting, the mixture must be 50-60 percent moisture. If a handful feels moist, but no water can be squeezed from it, the mixture is probably okay. Another positive for the wood chips is that they tend to absorb odor and retain good “structure” for long periods of time. This means that they allow air to naturally pass into and filter out of the covered carcass.

In static pile composting, the following steps need to be carried out. First, spread a layer of 2 feet of carbon. If not using a bin, this layer should be on a slight slope that is downhill from property lines, water sources or sink holes. Next, the material to be composted should be placed squarely on the center of the base material with all sides and extremities at least

1 foot away from the edge. (Closer proximately to sides of a bin is acceptable. If composting is done without a bin, the full 1 foot from the side is recommended). The third step should be covering the carcass with the carbon source at least 2 feet deep. Research has shown that a 120-pound carcass will require about 12 cubic feet of sawdust or wood chips. It is important to remember that the cover material should be mounded to prevent rain from collecting on the pile. Producers may want to purchase a 3-foot composting thermometer to use in monitoring the pile. These are very handy to make sure that the pile is heating up properly. When the temperature remains above 130 degrees F for three consecutive days, disease-causing pathogens within the pile will be destroyed. In most cases, vermin will not disturb the composting pile, but it may be necessary, if using the bin method, to place a barrier across the front of the bin.

In most cases of active composting, the carcass will be transformed into a substance that can be used as a fertilizer. Turning the pile occasionally will speed up the degradation, but is not required if the compost pile has been constructed correctly. Once the bin or compost pile has been started, the process works well and is low in cost, has little odor, does not promote the growth of flies or other annoying insects and is environmentally friendly.

THE UNIVERSITY of TENNESSEE 
INSTITUTE of AGRICULTURE

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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
1-888-891-8332 (TDEC)

Compliance Inspection for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)

INSPECTION TYPE				
Routine <input type="checkbox"/>	Comprehensive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Complaint <input type="checkbox"/>	Follow Up <input type="checkbox"/>	Termination <input type="checkbox"/>
Facility Name: Top Hog Farms		County(ies): Henry		
Street Address or Location: 3485 Blood River Church Road Buchanan, TN 38222		Latitude (dd.dddd): 36.496100		
		Longitude (-dd.dddd): -88.202500		
Official Contact: Jesse Morris		Email: ktm25@hotmail.com		Contact Phone: 270-293-3108
Address: 3485 Blood River Church Rd.		City: Buchanan		State: TN Zip: 38222
Inspection Date: June 3, 2015		Entry Time: 9:00		Exit Time: 10:30
Weather Conditions: Partly Cloudy, Temps in 80s		Inspector(s): Paul Brawley, Kevin Smith		
PERMIT				
Permit Number: SOPC00250		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> copy available on site		
Issuance Date: 8-16-2012		Expiration Date: 5-31-2015		
Number of Animals the Facility is permitted for: 4960				
FACILITY INFORMATION				
Type of Operation: Swine				
Current Number of Animals: 4800				
Number of Animals in Confinement: 4800				
Number of Houses/Barns: 2 barns wean to finish				
Animals have direct contact with Waters? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, explain:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Assessed as Impaired? List Impairment(s):				
25-year, 24 hour rainfall amount for this location (include source): 6.41 inches, http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/				
Description of Facility if unpermitted:				
Does facility layout match information provided in approved NMP? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No – Attach a sketch or map of current layout.				
NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (NMP)				
Facility has NMP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> copy available on site				
NMP approved by Tennessee Dept. of Agriculture (NMP approved on: August 10, 2012) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no				
RECORD KEEPING				
Requirement:	Yes	No	Partial	Comments
Inspections of Waste Storage System	X			
Liquid Systems, Freeboard Records <input type="checkbox"/> N/A – not a liquid system	X			
Weekly Inspection of Storm Water Controls	X			Tosh Farms has been conducting weekly inspections of stormwater controls and producer has copies of those. Producer will start maintaining records.
Records of Daily Rainfall	X			
Records of Daily Waterline Inspections	X			

Records of Compost Temperature and Moisture			X	Had records of temperature
Records of Manure Transferred Off Site				N/A pit barns have not been pumped out yet. Explained record keeping for third party transfer.
Copies of Third Party Waste Transfer Forms				N/A pit barns have not been pumped out yet. Explained record keeping for third party transfer.
Records of Land Application of Manure				N/A NMP indicates 100% manure export
Maintenance Reports i.e., equipment calibrations				N/A NMP indicates 100% manure export
Annual Manure/Litter Analysis				N/A pit barns have not been pumped out yet, so no manure analysis has been collected. Explained that producer needs to maintain copy of manure analysis and that recipient of manure needs a copy of manure analysis as well.
Soil Analysis (min. every 5 years)				N/A NMP indicates 100% manure export
Annual Reports Submitted to DWR	X			
Required Training for Employees	X			
Emergency Response Plan	X			Page 15 of the NMP

MANURE MANAGEMENT (STORAGE)

Manure Storage Structure(s):

- ☐ Holding pond/lagoon, select liner type: ☐ compacted clay ☐ synthetic
☐ Above-ground constructed structure, describe:
☒ Under-house structure (i.e. pit barn)
☐ manure pack house
☐ composting
☐ other

Constructed per NRCS Standards (as shown in NMP)? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

VISUAL INSPECTION OF MANURE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE(S)

Requirement:	Yes	No	Comments
Structure(s) appears to be properly maintained	X		
Structure(s) appears to be sound (e.g. no rills, holes, etc. noted)	X		
Rain gauge installed and maintained	X		
Structure(s) maintain liquid waste	X		
Banks are maintained			N/A underground pit storage
Marker is present to gauge freeboard	X		Producer uses stick with measured marks to gauge manure depth in underground pits
Freeboard	X		Producer is maintaining freeboard records

Notes/Concerns

Do(es) Manure Management Structure(s) match what is described in the NMP? ☒ Yes ☐ No – Attach a sketch or map of current structures.

MANURE MANAGEMENT (UTILIZATION OF NUTRIENTS)

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Manure Transferred Off Site			X	N/A no manure has been pumped from pit barns yet. Manure will be transferred off-site. Explained third party transfer record keeping requirements.
Facility following manure transfer requirements			X	N/A no manure has been pumped from pit barns yet. Manure will be transferred off-site. Explained third party transfer record keeping requirements.
Manure is Land Applied on Farm			X	N/A NMP indicates 100% manure export

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICESIs clean water diverted, as appropriate, from the production area? ☒ yes ☐ no**CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT**Are pesticides and/or other contaminants being disposed of in any manure, litter, process wastewater, or stormwater storage or treatment system not specifically designed to treat such chemicals and other contaminants? ☐ yes ☒ no

Method of Disposal of Chemicals

Used livestock needles are placed into a sharps container. Producer indicated he does not keep any chemicals at the facility.**VISUAL INSPECTION OF CHEMICAL STORAGE**Facility is managing chemicals according to the NMP ☒ yes ☐ no

Concerns

Used livestock needles are placed into a sharps container. Producer indicated he does not keep any chemicals at the facility.**DISCHARGES**

Has the Facility had a Discharge? ☒ no ☐ yes

☐ date(s) _____
☐ reported to the Division and/or EPA
☐ description of discharge
☐ perform required sampling?

Description of Actions taken

General Comments:

Asked producer about submitting NOI. Danny Ham with TOSH Farms indicated he believed JT Workman was working on getting all the hog facilities NOI's in. Mr. Ham is going to check and make sure JT Workman is going to submit NOI for Top Hog farms and let Mr. Morris know.

Producer was maintaining all required records. Producer has not yet had to pump out pit barns so no manure analysis or third party transfer records have been done. TDWR explained to producer the third party manure transfer record requirements which should be kept and where the forms were located in the Producer's NMP. TDWR told producer he needed to keep a copy of the third party transfer form/manure analysis and the recipient should receive a copy of the third party transfer and a copy of the manure analysis. I also explained that the producer needed to keep records of manure transfer on the form provided in his NMP.

Producer still has Construction Stormwater Permit coverage and is nowhere ready to have it closed out. There were several side slopes which need to be stabilized. Need to talk with Brian Wallace regarding requirements for stabilization. The site has a lot of red rock on it and need to find out how to stabilize it or if it has to be stabilized. Site stabilization was the biggest issue noted on the day of our inspection. TDWR also explained to producer that there was going to be a new annual maintenance fee for Stormwater Construction Permits that exceed 1 year.

On-Site Contact (if available)

On-Site Contact Name (Print):

Jesse Morris

On-Site Contact Title:

Owner/Operator

Signature:

Date:

TDEC Personnel/Information

Inspector's Name (Print):

Kevin Smith

Signature:



Date: 6/3/2015

Time: 10:30a.m

EFO: Name and AddressJackson Field Office
1625 Hollywood Drive
Jackson, TN. 38305