MSG200127 AI#23992 Smith Co.

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

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: Le Farm LLC
c/o Viet Le or Hoa Nguyen-Le
4210 SCR 529
Louin, MS 39338
2282575238 or 2514901315

RECEIVED
MAR 16 2026
Dept. of Environmental Quality

Latitude/Longitude: 32 °5'53.113"N; 89°21'35.329"W

Plan Period: March 2026 - February 2031

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: _____ Date: 2/26/26
Name: Nathan Tasech
Title: NC Certification Credentials: NRCS

Conservation District

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____
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: 2/27/26
Name:

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

Signature: _____ Date: 2/26/26
Name:
Title: Certification Credentials:

Sections 4. Land Treatment

Signature: _____ Date: _____
Name:
Title: Certification Credentials:

Section 6. Nutrient Management

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

Signature: _____ Date: 2/26/26
Name:
Title: Certification Credentials:

Section 7. Feed Management (if applicable)

Signature: _____ Date: _____
Name:
Title: Certification Credentials:

Section 8. Other Utilization Options (if applicable)

Signature: _____ Date: _____
Name:
Title: Certification Credentials:

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Section 1. Background and Site Information

1.1. General Description of Operation

Farm Physical Address:

Le Farm LLC
c/o Viet Le or Hoa Nguyen-Le
4210 SCR 529
Louin, MS 39338
2282575238 or 2514901315

System Description

This comprehensive nutrient management system is planned to accommodate waste from 187328 broilers at an average market weight of 9 pounds. This operation normally averages 4 flocks per year with a flock life of 56 days. This system is planned to spread litter on the application areas shown within this plan. This broiler litter will be utilized on the application areas shown in this CNMP to the extent possible. Broiler litter not used on these areas will be transported off-site.

This is an existing operation that has 8 existing poultry houses. Construction is planned for zero new houses.

Nutrient Balance

The nutrients available in the waste must not exceed the agronomic requirements for the yield goals of the forages. The attached worksheets application rates based on estimated nutrient content of the waste and nutrient uptake of the plants. The Phosphorus Index was calculated for each field to determine the application rate basis. It is required that samples of the waste to be applied be taken to determine the actual nutrient content of the waste. Testing of soil samples is recommended to determine the actual needs of the plants and soils. Application rates should be adjusted accordingly. Estimated application rates for individual fields, soils, forages and cropping system can be found on the Nutrient Management Worksheets found in this CNMP. These rates shall be adjusted for changes in cropping systems, yields, and forage type.

Broiler litter production is estimated to be 2136 tons per year. Allowing for nitrogen losses in storage, application, and denitrification and for the amount of phosphorus that will be mineralized or bound to the soil, about 181346 pounds of nitrogen, 174938 pounds of phosphorus, and 143593 pounds of potash would be available for crop uptake from the waste.

Application areas totaling 0 acres are identified in this CNMP for the application of waste. The animal feeding operation will transfer 2136 tons per year of broiler litter will be transferred to:

1.2. Sampling, Calibration and Other Statements

- Manure sampling frequency
  On Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) manure must be analyzed a minimum of once annually for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium content.

The results of these analyses are to be used in determining application rates for manure, litter, and other process wastewater. [40 CFR 412.4(c)(3)]
For all other animal feeding operations (AFOs) if there is no prior sampling history, the manure shall be analyzed at least annually for a minimum of three consecutive years.
A cumulative record shall be developed and maintained until a consistent (maintaining a certain nutrient concentration with minimal variation) level of nutrient values is realized.

- Soil testing frequency
  Nutrient planning shall be based on current soil test results developed in accordance with Land Grant University guidance.
  At a minimum soil samples will analyzed for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium content.
  Current soil tests are those that are no older than three years.
- Equipment calibration method and frequency
  Equipment should be checked annually and calibrated as needed.
  Calibration of application equipment will help to ensure uniform distribution of material at planned rates.
- Clean water diversion
  All clean runoff water will be diverted away from poultry houses and waste storage structures.
  Temporary storage areas should be protected from runoff by a diversion if necessary and surrounded by a berm to prevent leaching from the piles.

Air Quality

The Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990 (Public Law 101-549) has provisions for the reduction of agricultural emissions that cause acid rain and the protection of the stratospheric ozone. Livestock production facilities can be the source of gases, aerosols, vapors, and dust. These gases can create air quality problems such as nuisance odors, health problems for animals in confined housing units, corrosion of materials, and the generation of deadly gases. The gases of most interest and concern in manure management are methane, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is deadly. Every precaution shall be considered during ventilation breakdowns, agitation of waste, and while working in confined waste storage space. Signs shall be prominently posted and maintained that warn of the hazard of entering confined space.

Odor problems can be reduced through adequate drainage, runoff management, and proper care to keep animal clean and dry, and appropriate waste removal, handling, and transport. Collecting or limiting the transport of dust reduces odor. Vegetation is very effective in trapping dust particles. The use of vegetative screens is recommended to help trap particulates and provide a visual barrier between the livestock operation and nearby residences.

Site Management

The Producer is responsible for the proper installation, operation, routine inspection and maintenance of the waste management system. Although planning and design assistance was provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service using currently available technology, routine inspections and proper maintenance will be required in order for the system to function as planned and designed.

The Producer is responsible for obtaining any and all required permits from appropriate state agencies. The system must be operated and maintained in accordance with permit requirements, as well as, other relevant laws, ordinances and regulations. Appropriate personnel must be trained or informed of the operational, maintenance, and safety requirements for the system.

Record Keeping

The producer is responsible for maintaining all records identified and required as part of the General Permit issued for this operation. Records must be maintained on-site for a period of five (5) years.

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*
	Ephemeral Gully Erosion	
	Gully Erosion	
X	Sheet and Rill Erosion	
	Stream/Ditchbank Erosion	
	Wind Erosion	

Water Quality Concerns

	Water Quality Concern	*Fields*
	Facility Wastewater Runoff	
X	Manure Runoff (Field Application)	
	Manure Runoff (From Facilities)	
X	Nutrients in Groundwater	
X	Nutrients in Surface Water	
	Silage Leachate	
	Excessive Soil Test Phosphorus	
	Tile-Drained Fields	

Other Concerns Addressed

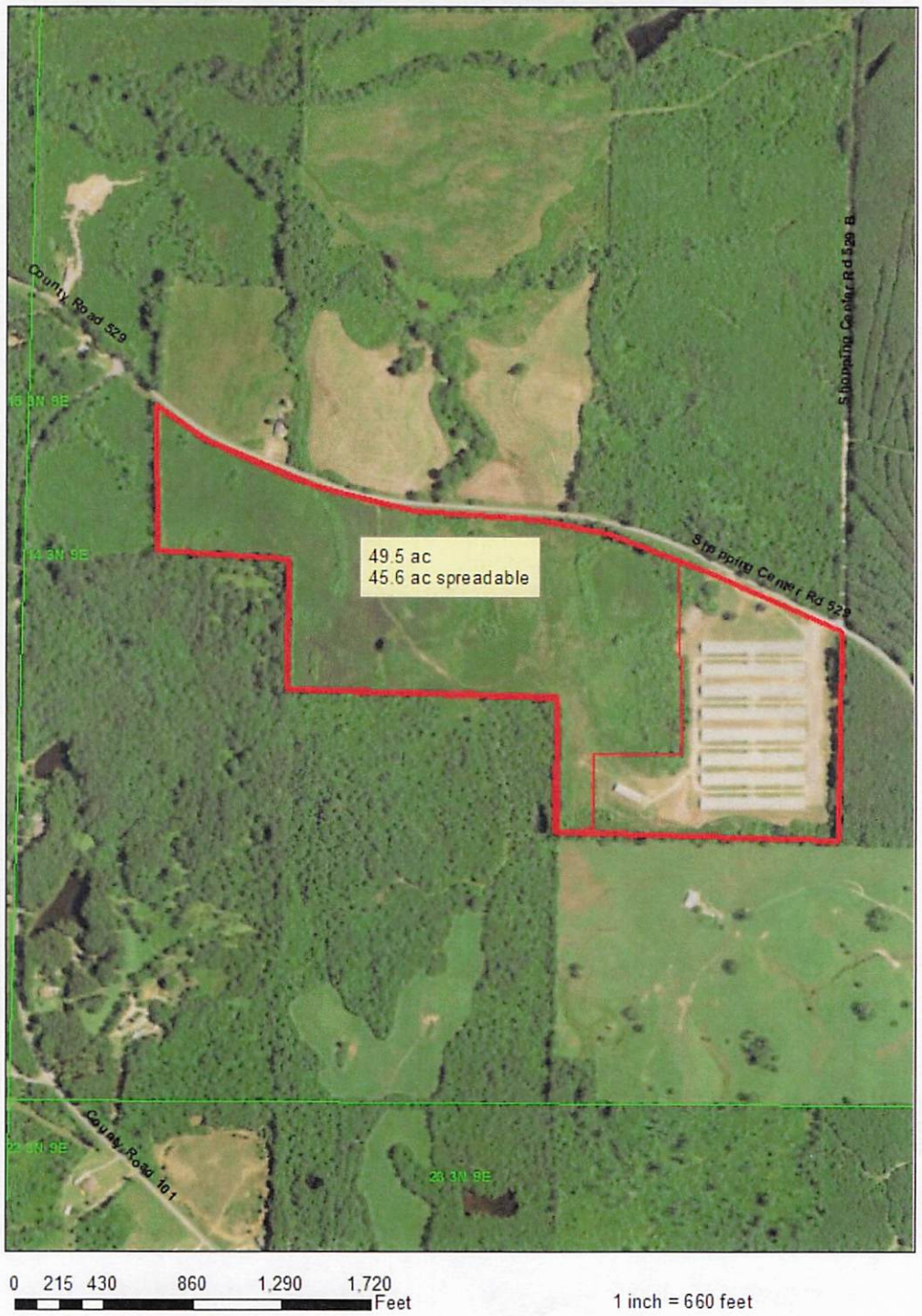
	Other Concern	*Fields*
	Acres Available for Manure Application	
	Aesthetics	
	Maximize Nutrient Utilization	
	Minimize Nutrient Costs	
	Neighbor Relations	
	Profitability	
	Regulations	
	Soil Compaction	
	Time Available for Manure Application	
	Odors	
	Air Quality	
	Biosecurity	

	Other Concern	Fields

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

2.1. Map(s) of Farm Headquarters

Le Farm LLC



2.2. Farmstead Conservation Practices -- Record of Decisions

Animal Mortality Facility

Install an on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses.

Operation & Maintenance:
Routinely examine conservation practice to ensure structure/practice is functioning properly.
Perform necessary repairs as needed. Maintain practice for the life of the contract.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	1 no	3	2026		
Total:	1 no				

Waste Storage Facility

Install a facility to store liquid and/or solid waste on a temporary basis.

Operation & Maintenance:
Routinely examine conservation practice to ensure structure/practice is functioning properly.
Perform necessary repairs as needed. Maintain practice for the life of the contract.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	1 no	3	2026		
Total:	1 no				

2.3. Manure Storage Information

Storage ID	Type of Storage	Pumpable or Spreadable Capacity	Annual Manure Collected	Maximum Days of Storage
Poultry House	In-house litter storage	8,900 tons	2,136 tons	1,521
Composter	Mortality composter	350 tons	0 tons	

2.4. Animal Inventory

Animal Group	Type or Production Phase	Number of Animals[a]	Average Weight (lbs)	Confinement Period	Manure Collected (%)[b]	Manure Storage
Broilers	Broiler	187,328	4.5	Jan Early - Dec Late	78	Poultry House

a. The average number of animals present in the production facility at any one time.
b. If manure collected is less than 100%, this indicates that the animals spend a portion of the day outside of the production facility or 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.

Management of Dead Animals

Carcasses will be disposed of utilizing an MS Board of Animal Health approved method of composting, incineration or freezing (if available). Proper permits will be obtained from MSBAH (composter, freezer) or MDEQ (incinerator). The system must be operated and maintained in accordance with these permits and other laws and regulations that pertain to its operation. All personnel must be trained or informed of the safety and the operation and maintenance requirements for the system.

Mississippi NRCS Standards Compost **CRITERIA (REQUIRES MSBAH PERMIT)**
General soils. Locate composting facilities on soils having slow to moderate permeability to minimize seepage of dissolved substances into the soil profile and movement toward groundwater. Evaluate site paving needs in terms of effects of equipment operation on trafficability, soil compaction, and potential for contamination from compost and petrol products.
Runoff. Divert surface runoff from outside drainage areas around the compost facility. Collect runoff from the compost facility and utilize or dispose of it properly. Evaluate the effects of changed infiltration conditions on groundwater recharge, and evaluate changes in volumes and rates of runoff caused by the location of the operation. Properly manage movement of organic material, soluble substances, and substances attached to solids carried by runoff. The facility should not be located on a flood plain unless protected from inundation or damage from a 25-year flood event.

Mississippi NRCS Standards Incinerator **CRITERIA (REQUIRES MDEQ AIR EMISSION PERMIT)**
Incinerator capacity will be based on the average daily mortality x market weight x farm capacity. Daily mortality for poultry is typically about 0.10 percent.1 Contact the area engineer for assistance with mortality other than poultry.

Any incineration disposal of dead poultry or small animals will have a plan for collecting and disposing of the ash material remaining after incineration. The plan should include an ash collection box or bucket and disposal of the ash on the land or through a community trash disposal system. A licensed electrician will do all electrical work and the appropriate certified plumbing technician will install all natural gas or propane lines. Locate the incinerator at least 150 ft. from any well, spring, or surface water course and at least 20 ft. from any building to prevent spontaneous combustion. The placement of the propane tank with respect to the incinerator will comply with all safety regulations. The incinerator will be located on a reinforced concrete slab.

2.6. Planned Manure Exports

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Receiving Operation	Location
Feb 2028	Poultry House	2,300 tons	See Producer's Log	See Producer's Log
Mar 2029	Poultry House	2,000 tons	See Producer's Log	See Producer's Log
Dec 2029	Composter	50 tons	See Producer's Log	See Producer's Log
Dec 2029	Poultry House	2,200 tons	See Producer's Log	See Producer's Log
Mar 2031	Poultry House	2,500 tons	See Producer's Log	See Producer's Log

2.7. Planned Manure Imports

Month-Year	Manure's Animal Type	Amount	Originating Operation	Location

(None)

2.8. Planned Internal Transfers of Manure

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Manure Destination
Dec 2026	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jan 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Feb 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Mar 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Apr 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
May 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jun 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jul 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Aug 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Sep 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Oct 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Oct 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Nov 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Nov 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Dec 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Dec 2027	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jan 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jan 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Feb 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Feb 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Mar 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Mar 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Apr 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Apr 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
May 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
May 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jun 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Manure Destination
Jun 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jul 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jul 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Aug 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Aug 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Sep 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Sep 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Oct 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Oct 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Nov 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Nov 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Dec 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	
Dec 2028	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jan 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jan 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Feb 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Feb 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Mar 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Mar 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Apr 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Apr 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
May 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
May 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jun 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jun 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jul 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jul 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Aug 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Aug 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Sep 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Sep 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Oct 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Oct 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Nov 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Nov 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Dec 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Dec 2029	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jan 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jan 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Feb 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Feb 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Mar 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Mar 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Manure Destination
Apr 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Apr 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
May 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
May 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jun 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jun 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jul 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jul 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Aug 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Aug 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Sep 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Sep 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Oct 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Oct 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Nov 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Nov 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Dec 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	
Dec 2030	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jan 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jan 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Feb 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
Feb 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Mar 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Mar 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
Apr 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
Apr 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
May 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
May 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jun 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jun 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
Jul 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Jul 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
Aug 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Aug 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
Sep 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Sep 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
Oct 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	
Oct 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Nov 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	Composter
Nov 2031	Poultry House	1 tons	

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	Local 911
Rescue services	Local 911
State veterinarian – James Watson	1-888-646-8731
Sheriff or local police	911 or 601-782-4531

Nearest available excavation equipment/supplies for responding to emergency

Equipment Type	Contact Person	Phone Number
Excavation/Road	Rita McDonald, BOS	601-782-4000
Smith Co. Emergency Mnmt.	Tate Revette	601-782-9151

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

Organization	Phone Number
EPA Emergency Spill Hotline	1-800-241-1754
County Health Department	601-782-4472
Other State Emergency Agency	1-888-722-3106

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 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.

Mississippi NRCS Standards Burial Pit

General. Catastrophic mortality resulting from natural conditions such as temperature extremes shall be buried on-site or as otherwise directed by state and local regulatory agencies. Burial of catastrophic mortality shall be timed to minimize the effects of mortality expansion during early stages of the decay process. Where possible and permitted by state law, mortality shall remain uncovered or lightly covered until bloating has occurred, or methods employed to reduce or eliminate bloating. Topsoil shall be retained to re-grade the disposal site after the ground has settled as the decay process is completed. Stockpiled soil shall be no closer than 20 feet from the edge of the burial pit.

Size and Capacity. Pits shall be sized to accommodate catastrophic mortality using appropriate weight to volume conversions. Capacity shall be in accordance with criteria acceptable to state and local regulatory agencies. The burial pit shall be a minimum of 4 feet wide with length necessary to accommodate mortality. Depth shall accommodate a minimum of 2 feet of cover over the mortality. Pit bottoms shall be relatively level. Lengths may be limited by soil suitability and slope. If more than one pit is required, they shall be separated by a minimum of three feet of undisturbed or compacted soil. The burial site shall be of sufficient volume to contain the mortality with a minimum of two feet of soil cover. The burial site shall be finish graded to slightly above natural ground elevation to accommodate settling.

Structural Loading and Design. Vehicular traffic shall not be allowed within four feet of the pit edge.

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 back at 1 1/2 horizontal and 1 vertical or flatter.

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

Authority name: MS Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Contact name: State veterinarian – James Watson
Phone number: 1-888-646-8731

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.

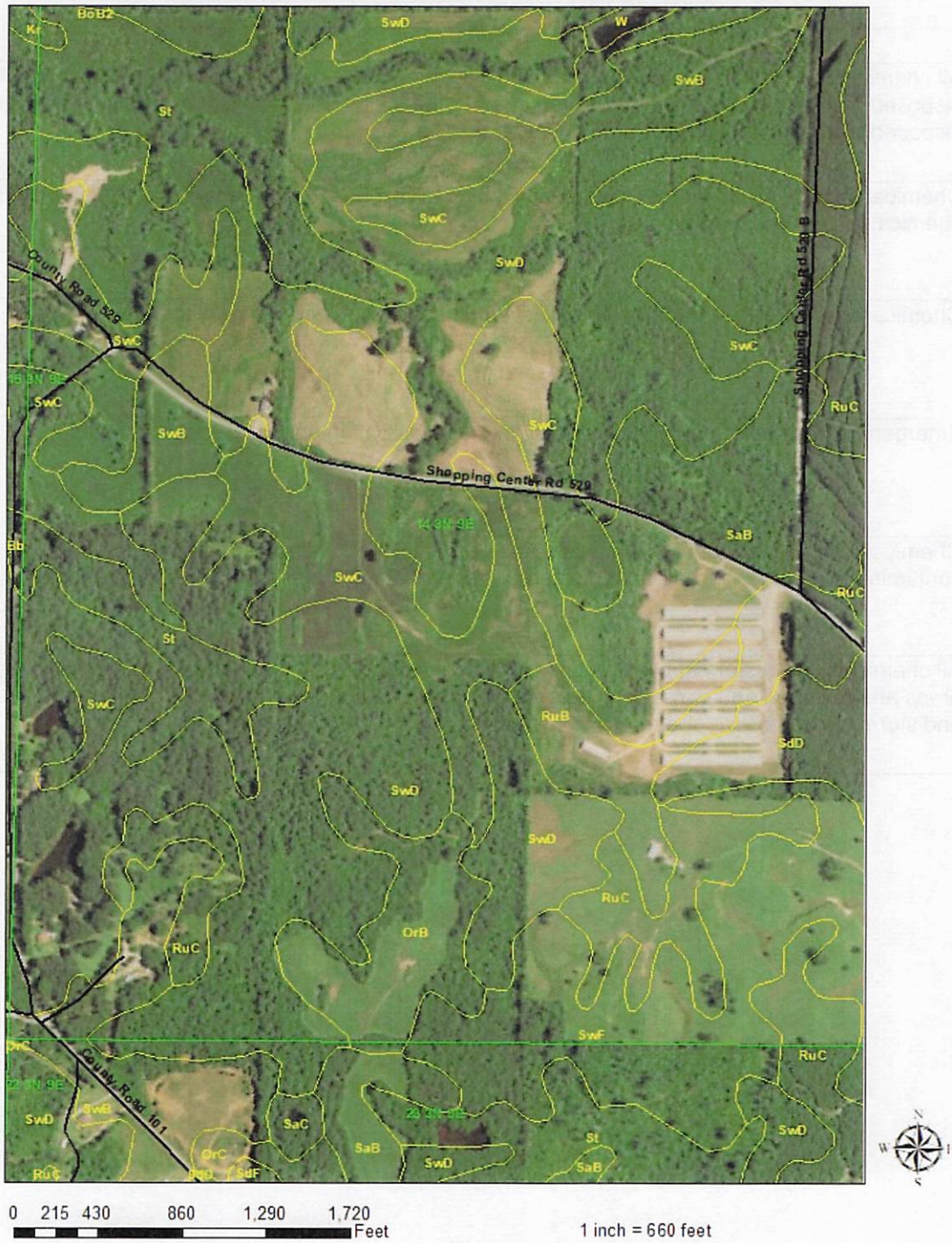
	This is not a regulatory-agency permitted facility. This section does not apply.

	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.
	Chemical handling and equipment wash areas are designed and constructed to prevent contamination of surface waters and waste water and storm water storage and treatment systems.
	All chemicals are custom applied and no chemicals are stored at the operation. Equipment wash areas are designed and constructed to prevent contamination of surface waters and waste water and storm water storage and treatment systems.

Section 4. Land Treatment

4.1. Map(s) of Fields and Conservation Practices

Le Farm LLC



4.2. Crop and Pasture Conservation Practices -- Record of Decisions

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR LAND APPLICATION OF DRY ANIMAL WASTE

Testing: Use periodic soil tests to monitor the nutrients available in the soil and to identify any increase in materials that may be toxic to plants and/or animals. Wastes should be tested where possible to determine actual nutrient production.

Application: Spread dry wastes uniformly to prevent excessive application rates in a small area. Do not cover more than 20 percent of plant leaves with solid waste. Application rates greater than 4 tons per acre per application are not recommended due to excessive plant coverage. Multiple applications are recommended where annual applications exceed 4 tons per acre. Avoid application of waste to grasses during germination and seedling stages. The best time for application is after a period of grazing or following each hay harvest. Avoid soil compaction by applying wastes on soils that are dry enough to support spreading equipment. *Land application of dry animal waste must be at least 25 feet from nearest adjoining property line and at least 150 feet from nearest un-owned (by the applicant) occupied dwelling..*

Utilization: Use waste to provide fertility for crop, forage, or fiber production. Avoid application of waste at rates greater than the crop's nutrient requirements (see Waste Utilization Worksheets). Supplemental fertilizer may be needed to balance nitrogen, phosphate, and potash applications with plant needs. Because nutrients from animal waste gradually become available over a period of years, annual applications on the same field may need to be reduced in succeeding years.

Incorporation: Incorporation of waste into the soil is recommended where incorporation is possible. This conserves nitrogen, reduces the chance of rain washing pollutants into streams, and holds down odors.

Odor Control: Spreading animal waste on the surface will often produce nuisance odors. Spread in remote areas or incorporate waste into the soil where possible. Take advantage of the prevailing wind direction with respect to neighbors. Apply waste on days and at times when neighbors are less likely to be involved in outdoor recreation. Morning applications usually reduce the spread of odors because air is more likely to be rising.

Water Quality: To prevent animal waste pollutants from being washed into streams, practice effective erosion control and leave a vegetated buffer zone *(at least 50 feet)* between waterways or ditches, water bodies or streams, and the land on which waste is applied. Do not apply waste when inclement weather is forecast within the following 1 to 3 days, or immediately after a rain when the soil is saturated with water, or when the ground is frozen.

Storage: Storage of dry waste may be necessary to facilitate application rates, timing of application or crop needs. A permanent structure (dry stack) may be used or waste may be stored outdoors in a well- drained area away from floodplains, "State" waters, and other water bodies. "State" waters include roadside ditches and other streams. The piles should be protected from runoff by a diversion if necessary and surrounded by a berm to prevent leaching from the piles. Waste stored more than 6 days will be completely covered by a waterproof plastic to prevent fly breeding. Waste should not be piled more than 7 feet deep to help prevent overheating.

Section 5. Soil and Risk Assessment Analysis

5.1. Soil Information

Field	Soil Survey	Map Unit	Soil Component Name	Surface Texture	Slope Range (%)	OM Range (%)	Runoff
1 (1)	129	SaB	Savannah	FSL	2-5%	0.5-3%	Med

5.2. Predicted Soil Erosion

Average water, wind, irrigation, gully and ephemeral erosion estimates

Field	Predominant Soil Type	T Factor (t/ac/yr)	Slope (%)	Water (Sheet and Rill) (t/ac/yr)	Wind (t/ac/yr)	Irrigation Erosion Controlled (y/n)	Gully Erosion Controlled (y/n)	Ephemeral Erosion Controlled (y/n)
1 (1)	SaB (Savannah FSL)	4	3.5					

Crop period sheet and rill erosion estimates

Field	Crop Year	Primary Crop	Starting Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Ending Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Crop Period Soil Loss (t/ac)
1 (1)	2027		n/a	n/a	n/a
	2028		n/a	n/a	n/a
	2029		n/a	n/a	n/a
	2030		n/a	n/a	n/a
	2031		n/a	n/a	n/a

5.3. Nitrogen and Phosphorus Risk Analysis

Mississippi Phosphorus Index

Field	Crop Year	Transport Character-istics	Source Character-istics	P Index w/o P Apps	P Index w/ P Apps	P Loss Risk
1 (1)	2027	0.64	4.0	2.6	2.6	Low
1 (1)	2028	0.64	4.0	2.6	2.6	Low
1 (1)	2029	0.64	4.0	2.6	2.6	Low
1 (1)	2030	0.64	4.0	2.6	2.6	Low
1 (1)	2031	0.64	4.0	2.6	2.6	Low

Notes:
Field 1 (1):
Warning: RUSLE2 soil loss not available (C:\ProgramData\USDA\RUSLE2\NRCS\MOSES 2016.gdb Unable to open RUSLE2 database.) and water erosion not entered..

5.4. Additional Field Data Required by Risk Assessment Procedure

Field	Distance to Water (ft)
1 (1)	150

Section 6. Nutrient Management

Timing and Methods of Application

Poultry manure may be applied to the spreadable acres of the field listed in Section 6.1. Trucks and tractor pulled machines will be used to transport and apply waste. If waste is to be transported on public roads the waste is to be covered to prevent inadvertent spreading of waste. Poultry manure will be uniformly surface applied to designated fields identified in this CNMP. Timing and method of nutrient application (particularly nitrogen) shall correspond as closely as possible with plant nutrient uptake characteristics, while considering cropping system limitations, weather and climatic conditions, risk assessment tools (e.g., P index) and field accessibility. Nutrients shall not be applied on saturated soil. Poultry manure will not be applied more than 45 days prior to planting a crop when the poultry litter is incorporated into the soil. Poultry manure will not be land applied more than 30 days before planting a crop when the poultry litter is not incorporated into the soil. Poultry manure will not be applied more than 45 days prior to "green-up" of forages. When the annual application rate exceeds 4 tons per acre, multiple applications shall be used with individual applications not to exceed 4 tons per acre. Poultry manure application shall be performed in accordance with MDEQ regulations. Land application of dry manure must be at least 25 feet from the nearest adjoining property line and at least 150 feet from the nearest unowned (by the applicant) occupied dwelling. It is recommended that a vegetated buffer zone of at least 50 feet be maintained between the application area and adjacent waterways or ditches, water bodies or streams. Producers will maintain a minimum forage height of 4 inches on fields where organic nutrients are land applied during the winter months. Increase the buffer widths for intermittent streams and surface water bodies from 50 feet to 100 feet during the winter months.

6.1. Field Information

Field ID	Sub-field ID	Total Area (ac)	Spread-able Area (ac)	County	Predominant Soil Type	Slope (%)	Watershed Code	FSA Farm	FSA Tract	FSA Field
1	1	49.5	45.6	Smith	SaB (Savannah FSL)		031700040105	4500	9338	1

6.2. Manure Application Setback Distances

Setback Requirements: Poultry CAFO

Feature	Setback Criteria	Setback Distance (Feet)
Property line	All applications	25
Un-owned (by applicant) occupied dwelling	All applications	150
Surface water	Applied upgradient, no permanent or insufficient vegetated setback	100
Open tile line intake structure	Applied upgradient, no permanent or insufficient vegetated setback	100
Sinkhole	Applied upgradient, no permanent or insufficient vegetated setback	100
Agricultural well head	Applied upgradient, no permanent or insufficient vegetated setback	100
Other conduits to surface waters of the state	Applied upgradient, no permanent or insufficient vegetated setback	100

Source: MS Poultry General NPDES Permit (http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/pdf/epd_Poultry_CAFO_GP/$File/Final_Poultry_CAFO_GP_1-6-04.pdf?OpenElement)

Setback Requirements: NRCS Standard

Feature	Setback Criteria	Setback Distance (Feet)
Intermittent streams	Winter applications	100
Intermittent streams	Non-winter applications	50
Perennial streams	All applications	150
Well	All applications	150
Other surface waters	Winter applications	100
Other surface waters	Non-winter applications	50

Source: Nutrient Management Standard 590 (http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/MS/Nutrient_Management.pdf)
Nutrient Management Standard 590 Appendix (http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/MS/Nutrient_Management_590_Appendix_Aug_2007.pdf)

6.3. Soil Test Data

Field	Test Year	OM (%)	P Test Used	P	K	Mg	Ca	Units	Soil pH	Buffer pH	CEC (meq/ 100g)
1 (1)	2013	1.4	Lancaster	124.7	103	110	942	lbs/ac	6.1		4.9

6.4. Manure Nutrient Analyses

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
Poultry House	78.3	84.9		81.9	67.2	73.7	60.5	lbs/ton	Mississippi State Chemical Lab 2026
Composter								lbs/ton	MMP Estimate

a. Entered analysis may be the average of several individual analyses.

b. Mississippi assumes that 90% of manure phosphorus and 90% 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 Mississippi, see Tables 4 and 5, Nutrient Management 590 Animal and Manure Information (http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/MS/Animal_and_Manure_Information.pdf).

6.5. Planned Crops and Fertilizer Recommendations

Field	Crop Year	Planned Crop	Yield Goal (per ac)	N Rec ((lbs/ac)	P_2O_5 Rec (lbs/ac)	K_2O Rec (lbs/ac)	N Removed (lbs/ac)	P_2O_5 Removed (lbs/ac)	K_2O Removed (lbs/ac)	Custom Fert. Rec. Source

a. Unharvested cover crop or first crop in double-crop system.
b. Custom fertilizer recommendation.

6.6. Manure Application Planning Calendar – December 2026 through November 2027

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2027 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Dec '26	Jan '27	Feb '27	Mar '27	Apr '27	May '27	Jun '27	Jul '27	Aug '27	Sep '27	Oct '27	Nov '27
1 (1)	49.5	0.0	Savannah FSL (SaB 2-5%)	()												
Total	*49.5*	*0.0*														

P Index > 22	P Index 10-22	Winter Application	Crop in field	No. indicates total loads "X" indicates other manure apps

Manure Application Planning Calendar – December 2027 through November 2028

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2028 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Dec '27	Jan '28	Feb '28	Mar '28	Apr '28	May '28	Jun '28	Jul '28	Aug '28	Sep '28	Oct '28	Nov '28
1 (1)	49.5	0.0	Savannah FSL (SaB 2-5%)	()												
Total	*49.5*	*0.0*														

P Index > 22	P Index 10-22	Winter Application	Crop in field	No. indicates total loads "X" indicates other manure apps

Manure Application Planning Calendar – December 2028 through November 2029

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2029 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Dec '28	Jan '29	Feb '29	Mar '29	Apr '29	May '29	Jun '29	Jul '29	Aug '29	Sep '29	Oct '29	Nov '29
1 (1)	49.5	0.0	Savannah FSL (SaB 2-5%)	()												
Total	*49.5*	*0.0*														

P Index > 22	P Index 10-22	Winter Application	Crop in field	No. indicates total loads "X" indicates other manure apps

Manure Application Planning Calendar – December 2029 through November 2030

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2030 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Dec '29	Jan '30	Feb '30	Mar '30	Apr '30	May '30	Jun '30	Jul '30	Aug '30	Sep '30	Oct '30	Nov '30
1 (1)	49.5	0.0	Savannah FSL (SaB 2-5%)	()												
Total	*49.5*	*0.0*														

P Index > 22	P Index 10-22	Winter Application	Crop in field	No. indicates total loads "X" indicates other manure apps

Manure Application Planning Calendar – December 2030 through November 2031

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2031 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Dec '30	Jan '31	Feb '31	Mar '31	Apr '31	May '31	Jun '31	Jul '31	Aug '31	Sep '31	Oct '31	Nov '31
1 (1)	49.5	0.0	Savannah FSL (SaB 2-5%)	()												
Total	*49.5*	*0.0*														

P Index > 22	P Index 10-22	Winter Application	Crop in field	No. indicates total loads "X" indicates other manure apps

6.8. Field Nutrient Balance

Year	Field	Size	Crop	Yield Goal	Fertilizer Recs[a]			Nutrients Applied[b]			Balance After Recs[c]			Balance After Removal[d]	
		ac		per ac	N lbs/ac	P_2O_5 lbs/ac	K_2O lbs/ac	N lbs/ac	P_2O_5 lbs/ac	K_2O lbs/ac	N lbs/ac	P_2O_5 lbs/ac	K_2O lbs/ac	P_2O_5 lbs/ac	K_2O lbs/ac
2027	1 (1)	49.5						0	0	0					
2028	1 (1)	49.5						0	0	0					
2029	1 (1)	49.5						0	0	0					
2030	1 (1)	49.5						0	0	0					
2031	1 (1)	49.5						0	0	0					
Total	**1 (1)**				**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**					

[a] Fertilizer Recs are the crop fertilizer recommendations. The N rec accounts for any N credit from previous legume crop.

[b] Nutrients Applied are the nutrients expected to be available to the crop from that year's manure applications plus nutrients from that year's commercial fertilizer applications and nitrates from irrigation water. With a double-crop year, the total nutrients applied for both crops and the year's balances are listed on the second crop's line.

[c] For N, Nutrients Applied minus Fertilizer Recs for indicated crop year. Also includes amount of residual N expected to become available that year from prior years' manure applications. For P_2O_5 and K_2O, Nutrients Applied minus Fertilizer Recs *through* the indicated crop year, with positive balances carried forward to subsequent years. Negative values indicate a potential need to apply additional nutrients.

[d] Nutrients Applied minus amount removed by harvested portion of crop through the indicated year. Positive balances are carried forward to subsequent years.

[e] Custom fertilizer recommendation.

[f] Legume crop is assumed to utilize up to 150 lbs of the supplied N.

[g] Includes residual N expected to become available that year from prior years' manure applications.

6.9. Manure Inventory Annual Summary (Optional)

Manure Source	Plan Period	On Hand at Start of Period	Total Generated	Total Imported	Total Trans-ferred In	Total Applied	Total Exported	Total Trans-ferred Out	On Hand at End of Period	Units
Poultry House	Dec '26 - Nov '27	100	2,136	0	0	0	0	14	2,222	tons
Composter	Dec '26 - Nov '27	30	0	0	4	0	0	0	34	tons
All Sources	**Dec '26 - Nov '27**	**130**	**2,136**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**2,256**	**tons**
Poultry House	Dec '27 - Nov '28	2,222	2,136	0	0	0	2,300	24	2,034	tons
Composter	Dec '27 - Nov '28	34	0	0	12	0	0	0	46	tons
All Sources	**Dec '27 - Nov '28**	**2,256**	**2,136**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**2,300**	**24**	**2,080**	**tons**
Poultry House	Dec '28 - Nov '29	2,034	2,136	0	0	0	2,000	24	2,146	tons
Composter	Dec '28 - Nov '29	46	0	0	12	0	0	0	58	tons
All Sources	**Dec '28 - Nov '29**	**2,080**	**2,136**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**2,000**	**24**	**2,204**	**tons**
Poultry House	Dec '29 - Nov '30	2,146	2,136	0	0	0	2,200	24	2,058	tons
Composter	Dec '29 - Nov '30	58	0	0	12	0	50	0	20	tons
All Sources	**Dec '29 - Nov '30**	**2,204**	**2,136**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**2,250**	**24**	**2,078**	**tons**
Poultry House	Dec '30 - Nov '31	2,058	2,136	0	0	0	2,500	24	1,670	tons
Composter	Dec '30 - Nov '31	20	0	0	12	0	0	0	32	tons
All Sources	**Dec '30 - Nov '31**	**2,078**	**2,136**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**2,500**	**24**	**1,702**	**tons**

6.10. Fertilizer Material Annual Summary (Optional)

Product Analysis	Plan Period	Product Needed Dec - Aug	Product Needed Sep - Nov	Total Product Needed	Units

6.11. Plan Nutrient Balance

	N (lbs)	P_2O_5 (lbs)	K_2O (lbs)
Total Manure Nutrients on Hand at Start of Plan[a]	8,490	8,190	6,720
Total Manure Nutrients Collected[b]	906,732	874,692	717,696
Total Manure Nutrients Imported[c]	0	0	0
Total Manure Nutrients Exported[d]	764,100	737,100	604,800
Total Manure Nutrients Gained/Lost in Transfer[e]	-4,420	-4,264	-3,484
Total Manure Nutrients on Hand at End of Plan[f]	141,783	136,773	112,224
Total Manure Nutrients Applied[g]	0	0	0
Available Manure Nutrients Applied (Utilized by plan's crops)[h]	0	0	0
Available Manure Nutrients Applied (Not utilized by plan's crops)[i]	0	0	0
Commercial Fertilizer Nutrients Applied (Utilized by plan's crops)[j]	0	0	0
Commercial Fertilizer Nutrients Applied (Not utilized by plan's crops)[k]	0	0	0
Available Nutrients Applied (Manure and fertilizer; utilized by plan's crops)[l]	0	0	0
Nutrient Utilization Potential[m]	0	0	0
Nutrient Balance of Spreadable Acres[n] [p]	0	0	0
Average Nutrient Balance per Spreadable Acre per Year[o] [p]	0	0	0

a. Total manure nutrients present in storage at the beginning of the plan.
b. Total manure nutrients collected on the farm.
c. Total manure nutrients imported onto the farm.
d. Total manure nutrients exported from the farm to an external operation.
e. Net change in total manure nutrients due to transfers between storage units with differing analyses.
f. Total manure nutrients present in storage at the end of plan.
g. Total nutrients present in land-applied manure. These values do not account for losses due to rate, timing, and method of application.
h. Manure nutrients applied and available to crops in the plan. These values are based on the total manure nutrients applied after accounting for nutrient losses due to rate, timing, and method of application. Nutrients which will not be utilized by crops in the plan are excluded from these values.
i. Manure nutrients applied that will be utilized by crops outside the plan. This usually results from Fall nutrient applications at the end of the plan intended for crops in subsequent years.
j. Nutrients applied as commercial fertilizers and nitrates contained in irrigation water. Nutrients that will not be utilized by crops in the plan are excluded from these values.
k. Nutrients applied as commercial fertilizer which will be utilized by crops outside the plan.
l. Sum of available manure nutrients applied and commercial fertilizer nutrients applied.
m. Nutrient utilization potential of crops grown. For N the value is based on the N recommendation for non-legume crops and N uptake or other state-imposed limit for N application rates for legumes. P_2O_5 and K_2O values are based on fertilizer recommendations or crop removal (whichever is greater).
n. Available nutrients applied minus crop nutrient utilization potential. Negative values indicate additional nutrient utilization potential and positive values indicate over-application.
o. Average per acre-year nutrient balance. Values are calculated by dividing nutrient balance of spreadable acres by the number of spreadable acres in the plan and by the length of the plan in years. Negative values indicate additional nutrient utilization potential and positive values indicate over-application.

p. 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 developed improperly. 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 or fertilizer recommendations.

Section 7. Feed Management

Section 8. Other Utilization Options

Section 10. References

10.1. Publications

Manure Application Setback Features/Distances

MS Poultry General NPDES Permit
http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/pdf/epd_Poultry_CAFO_GP/$File/Final_Poultry_CAFO_GP_1-6-04.pdf?OpenElement

Nutrient Management Standard 590
http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/MS/Nutrient_Management.pdf

Nutrient Management Standard 590 Appendix
http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/MS/Nutrient_Management_590_Appendix_Aug_2007.pdf

Phosphorus Assessment

Phosophorus Index for Mississippi, Agronomy Technical Note MS-05, October 2007
http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/MS/P_Index_&_Worksheet.pdf

Practice Standards

Mississippi NRCS Nutrient Management Standard (590), August 2007
http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/MS/Nutrient_Management_August_07.pdf

10.2. Software and Data Sources

MMP Version	MMP 4.0.4.0
MMP Plan File	LeMMP26.mmp 2/26/2026 10:06:14 AM
MMP Initialization File for Mississippi	6/14/2024
MMP Soils File for Mississippi	5/23/2024
Phosphorus Assessment Tool	2008.04.21
NRCS Conservation Plan(s)	n/a
RUSLE2 Library	Version: 2.7.1.13 Build: Apr 27 2022 Science: 20220201
RUSLE2 Database	MOSES 2016.gdb