AI# 89685

MSG202158

DRY LITTER POULTRY ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION GENERAL PERMIT NOTICE OF INTENT (DLPNOI)

COVERAGE NUMBER: MSG20 2 1 5 8. For re-coverage, the coverage number must be completed for your specific project or this form will be considered incomplete and returned. The coverage number can be found at the bottom left corner of your previous Certificate of Coverage or in the subject heading of the Letter of Instruction for Re-coverage.

RECEIVED
OCT 29 2026
MDEQ

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. CONTACT AND FACILITY INFORMATION

Name of Owner: BUCK PATTERSON

Facility Name: PATTERSON FARMS, LLC. - FARM 2

Mailing Address:

Street or P.O. Box: 247 AUSTIN ROAD

City: MOSELLE State: MS Zip: 39459

Physical Site Address:

Street (can not be a P.O. Box) ACROSS FROM 542 OLD RIVER ROAD

City: MOSELLE State: MS Zip: 39459

County: JONES

(For new facilities) Latitude (degrees/min/sec): 31D 27' 50.33" N Longitude: 89D 19' 9.08"W

(For new facilities) Nearest named receiving stream: LEAF RIVER

Facility Telephone No. (Include Area Code):

Facility Fax No. (Include Area Code):

Contact Cell Phone No. (Include Area Code): 985-855-6587

Other Contact Phone Numbers (Include Area Code): 985-870-9890

Contact Email : KLBPATTERSON@YAHOO.COM

B. ACTIVITY TYPE (Check all that apply)

☐ Existing operation NOT proposing expansion. Number of existing houses:

☐ Existing operation of an incinerator(s). Number of existing incinerator(s):

☒ New or expanding operation. Number of proposed houses: 3 Number of proposed incinerators: 0

II. DRY LITTER POULTRY FEEDING OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

A. TYPE AND AMOUNT OF CHICKENS

For Existing Facilities:
Has the facility changed the number of houses or animal type (ie. broilers or layers)?

☐ No ☐ Yes – Identify Changes: _____

For New Facilities:
Check type and indicate amount

☐ Broiler (SIC 0251): _____ ☒ Pullet/Breeder (0252): 34,500

B. CONTRACT INFORMATION

Is this facility a contract operation? ☐ No ☒ Yes- Integrator Name: AMICK FARMS

C. TYPE OF DRY LITTER STORAGE AND CAPACITY

For Existing Facilities:
Has the facility changed the litter storage type or the capacity?

☐ No ☐ Yes – Identify Changes: _____

For New Facilities:
List type of dry litter storage and capacity (tons): BREEDER HOUSES & LITTER STORAGE SHED: 1,756 TONS

D. NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

If you do not have a current Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan then one must be submitted, if your CNMP is current then complete the dates below:

Development Date: OCTOBER, 2026 Expiration Date: SEPTEMBER, 2031

The comprehensive nutrient management plan (CNMP) identified above expires five years from the date it was developed and an updated nutrient management plan must be submitted to MDEQ prior to its expiration date.

III. CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OPERATION OF A POULTRY MORTALITY INCINERATOR

☒ No, there is no poultry mortality incineration equipment located at the facility. If at a future date you wish to construct and/or operate poultry mortality incineration equipment, you must submit an updated DLPNOI by completing Sections IA, III and IV. Constructing and operating poultry mortality incineration equipment without a modified coverage or issuance of individual permits is a violation of state law.

☐ Yes, there is mortality incineration equipment located at the facility. Complete section below:

MORTALITY INCINERATION EQUIPMENT

For Existing Facilities:
Has the facility changed the number or type of incinerators, or the fuel type burned?

☐ No ☐ Yes – Identify Changes: _____

For New Facilities:
Manufacturer Name: _____ Model Number: _____

Capacity (tons/hour):_____ Fuel Type: _____

IV. CERTIFICATION

Note: This NOI shall be signed according to Conditions T-17 and T-18 found in ACT 6 of the Dry Litter Poultry Animal Feeding Operations Multimedia General Pollution Control Permit No. MSG20.

- For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer.
- For a partnership, by a general partner.
- For a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

I understand that my nutrient management plan identified Section II. D. expires five years from the date it was developed and that an updated nutrient management plan must be submitted to MDEQ prior to its expiration date.

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 gathered and evaluated 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.

I further certify that the project continues as described in the original notice of intent. Also, I certify that I understand when coverage is terminated I am no longer authorized to operate activities identified under this general permit and to do so without proper permit coverage is in violation of state law.

_____ 10-29-24

Signature of Responsible Official *Date*

Buck Patterson _____

Printed Name *Title*

Patterson Farms, LLC. – Farm 2
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

RECEIVED
OCT 29 2026
MDEQ

Owner/Operator Information:

Owner/Operator Name: Buck Patterson
Address: 247 Austin Rd.
Moselle, MS 39459
Phone: (601) 855-6587

Facility Information:

Facility Name: Patterson Farms, LLC. – Farm 2
Facility Manager: Buck Patterson
Address: Across from 542 Old River Road
Moselle, MS 39459

Legal Description: Section 20, Township: 6N, Range: 13W
Jones County, Mississippi

Latitude/Longitude: Lat: 31°27'50.33"N, Long: 89°19'9.08"W

Animal Types and Numbers: Poultry Breeders – 34,500 head (PR)

Plan Development Date: Oct. 2026
Plan Expiration Date: Sept. 2031

Maurer-Stutz, Inc. Project: 23826006.02

Nutrient Management Plan Developer

Signature:		Date:	10-22-26
Name: Daniel N. Feucht, CCA		Title: Agronomist	
Certification Credentials:	TSP Cert: 18-22530, CCA-IA Cert: 641183		

Owner/Operator

Signature:	Date:	10-29-26
Name: Buck Patterson	Title:	

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Dry Litter Poultry Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan Review

Number of Animal Units NRCS:	293

ACT 2 T-4 Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan Content:		
(a)	Estimate the amount of litter to be generated and the amount of litter to be transferred to other persons (in tons)	Section 2
(b)	Indicate the total number of acres available for land application litter	Section 4.1
(c)	Indicate the total number of acres to be utilized for land application of litter	Section 4
(d)	Ensure adequate storage of litter including procedures to ensure proper operation and maintenance of storage facilities	Section 2
(e)	Proper management of mortalities in accordance with all applicable requirements as set forth by the State Board of Animal Health.	Section 2.3
(f)	That clean water is diverted, as appropriate from the production area	Section 1.4 & 1.5
(g)	Prevention of direct contact of confined animals with waters of the State	Section 1.4 & 1.5
(h)	That chemicals and other contaminants handled on-site are not disposed of in any livestock waste or stormwater storage or treatment system unless specifically designed to treat those chemicals and other contaminants	Appendix D.5
(i)	Appropriate site specific conservation practices to be implemented, including, as appropriate, buffers or equivalent practices, to control runoff of pollutants to waters of the United States	Section 3
(j)	Protocols for appropriate testing of livestock waste and soil. Livestock waste must be analyzed a minimum of once annually for nitrogen and phosphorus content, and soil once every five years for phosphorus content. The results of these analyses are to be used in determining application rates for livestock wastes	Section 1.4, Section 4.12
(k)	Provide calculations for determining litter application rates, as provided in the technical standards established by the Executive Director	Section 4
(l)	Establish protocols to land apply litter with site specific nutrient management plan practices that ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of the nutrients in litter.	Section 4.13 & 4.14

Section 1. Executive Summary

1.1 Plan Summary

The purpose of this nutrient management plan is to detail the procedures that will be followed by the Buck Patterson – Patterson Farms, LLC. – Farm 2 poultry operation. Buck Patterson plans to construct a dry litter Animal Feeding Operation (AFO) located in Jones County, MS.

The plan contains provisions for containment and removal of livestock waste, and the application of these materials to crop land at agronomic rates. This plan is intended to meet or exceed the requirements of the MSG20 – ACT2, T-4.

The farm houses breeder chickens in three houses. Manure and wastewater are stored in the houses or in the litter storage shed until hauled offsite by a 3rd party.

The farm manages mortalities using by static composting onsite in a covered building.

It is desired to properly utilize manure nutrients for the crops grown and maintain compliance with regulations. The manure application rates and methods can be found in section 4.

1.2 Application Methods

Manure / litter will be exported to a 3rd party. Trucks and tractor pulled machines will be used to transport manure / litter offsite. The waste is to be covered to prevent inadvertent spreading of waste.

Waste application shall be performed in accordance with MDEQ regulations

1.3 Odor Abatement Practices

- All manure/wastewater is exported to 3rd parties and should be applied to land growing crops capable of up taking manure nutrients.
- Manure/wastewater is not applied to saturated soils.
- Proper application setback distances are observed and a defined spill contingency plan is in place. See section 4.2 and appendix D

1.4. Sampling, Calibration, and Other Statements

a Manure sampling frequency

- Manure shall be analyzed at least annually or before each land application event from each storage structure for: Total N (TKN) & P2O5.
- See Section 5.8 (Manure Analysis/Sampling Procedures) and Appendix C (Manure Test Results)

b. Soil testing frequency, if applicable

- Soil test will be taken once in a five year period on each field where manure is applied.
- Soil tests will be taken using Mississippi State recommendations
- See Section 5.7 (Soil Testing Procedures) and Appendix B (Soil Tests Results)

c. Clean water diversion strategies – all clean water is planned to be diverted where possible so it does not drain into or through the waste handling and storage system.

d. Measures to prevent direct contact of animals with water – all animals are housed in a manner that prevents their direct contact with surface water.

e. Measures taken to prevent watering and feed spillage – Feed is mixed offsite and stored in commodity bins before being transferred to feeders through a closed auger system. The feeders/waterers and commodity storages along with care in feed transfer help prevent spillage.

f. Other similar statements as needed

Section 2 - Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

2.1. Map(s) of Production Area

See attached Farmstead Plan and plan view with contours at end of this Section.



PROPOSED FACILITY DETAILS	
ITEM	FACILITY DESCRIPTION
P1	BREEDER HOUSE
P2	BREEDER HOUSE
P3	BREEDER HOUSE
P4	OFFICE – EGG ROOM
P5	LITTER STORAGE SHED – COMPOSTER

LEGEND

APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE

N

0 150' 300'

BAR SCALE IN FEET

PRELIMINARY

Property lines are approximate and subject to verification by a field survey. This map is not a legal document or a substitute for a professional survey. Users should consult a licensed surveyor for definitive boundary determinations.
SOURCE: https://jonesms.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c73b3f03d6334832&d38ff947ef94ebf

SCALE VALID ONLY ON 22"x34" SIZE PLANS

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BUCK PATTERSON CAP–CNMP
PREPARED WITH ASSISTANCE FROM USDA–NRCS
ASSISTED BY: DANIEL FEUCHT
JONES COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

MAURER-STUTZ ENGINEERS SURVEYORS
3184 N. FRIEDLAND, SUITE 100 | PEARL, MS 39208 | (601) 693-7636 | FAX (601) 693-7636
MAURER-STUTZ.COM

SHEET TITLE: FARMSTEAD PLAN

PROJECT: MDEQ PERMITTING

CLIENT: BUCK PATTERSON

DESIGNED BY: DNF
REVIEWED BY: AKO
DATE: JAN. 2026
PROJECT NO.: 23826006.02
SHEET: C101



PROPOSED FACILITY DETAILS	
ITEM	FACILITY DESCRIPTION
P1	BREEDER HOUSE
P2	BREEDER HOUSE
P3	BREEDER HOUSE
P4	OFFICE – EGG ROOM
P5	LITTER STORAGE SHED – COMPOSTER

LEGEND

APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE

WATER FLOWPATHS – NHD DATASET

N

0 75' 150'

BAR SCALE IN FEET

PRELIMINARY

Property lines are approximate and subject to verification by a field survey. This map is not a legal document or a substitute for a professional survey. Users should consult a licensed surveyor for definitive boundary determinations.
SOURCE: https://jonesms.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c73b3f03d63348328d38ff947ef94ebf

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BUCK PATTERSON CAP-CNMP
PREPARED IN ASSISTANCE
FOR THE USDA-NRCS
ASSISTED BY: DANIEL FEUCHT
JONES COUNTY SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

MAURER-STUTZ ENGINEERS SURVEYORS
3115 N. CHRISTLAWN, SUITE 109 | PEORIA, IL 61604 | (309) 693-7615 | FAX (309) 693-7616
8180 E. KAISER BLVD., SUITE 110 | ANAHEIM HILLS, CA 92808 | (714) 685-6860
www.maurer-stutz.com

SHEET TITLE: SITE PLAN

PROJECT: MDEQ PERMITTING

CLIENT: BUCK PATTERSON

DESIGNED BY: DNF
REVIEWED BY: AKO
DATE: JAN. 2026
PROJECT NO.: 23826006.02
SHEET: C102



LEGEND

- 95 — EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR
- FLOW ARROW
- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE
- WATER FLOWPATHS – NHD DATASET

NOTES:

1. EXISTING GROUND CONTOURS WERE GENERATED USING LIDAR DATA PROVIDED BY THE MISSISSIPPI AUTOMATED RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (MARIS).
2. MAURER-STUTZ, INC. HAS NOT INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED, AND MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS LIDAR DATA.
3. THIS DATA IS PROVIDED FOR GENERAL INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. A SITE-SPECIFIC FIELD SURVEY TO GROUND TRUTH DATA IS ADVISED TO VERIFY TOPOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS PRIOR TO ANY DESIGN, PERMITTING, OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

N

0 75' 150'

BAR SCALE IN FEET

PRELIMINARY

SCALE VALID ONLY ON 22"x34" SIZE PLANS

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BUCK PATTERSON CAP-CNMP PREPARED WITH ASSISTANCE FROM USDA-NRCS
ASSISTED BY: DANIEL FEUCHT
JONES COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

MAURER-STUTZ ENGINEERS SURVEYORS
3154 HIGHLINE BLVD. SUITE 201 | HATTIESBURG, MS 39404 | (601) 649-7333 | FAX (601) 693-9126
1 SOUTH CONGRESS STREET | JACKSON, MS 39201 | (601) 948-7533
WWW.MAURER-STUTZ.COM | CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 25253

SHEET TITLE: GRADING PLAN

PROJECT: MDEQ PERMITTING

CLIENT: BUCK PATTERSON

DESIGNED BY: DNF
REVIEWED BY: AKO
DATE: JAN. 2026
PROJECT NO.: 23826006.02
SHEET: C103

2.2. General Description of Operation

Livestock Management System

The Buck Patterson – Patterson Farms, LLC. – Farm 2 poultry operation consists of 34,500 breeders which are housed in three barns (P1 – P3). Breeders have an average weight of 8.5 pounds. The operation typically experiences 1 flock per year with a flock cycle of 330 days.

Manure and bedding are stored on the floor of the breeder houses. Approximately 4-6" of wood shavings are used as bedding material as a collection medium for manure and wastewater. Waste is stored in the houses when birds are present. In between flocks the barns are completely cleaned and new bedding is added. Additional litter storage is available in the P5 litter storage shed.

The facility utilizes a roofed mortality composter to manage mortalities (P5).

Poultry litter is exported to a 3rd party landowner/operator. Litter is generally exported immediately following cleanout.

Existing Animal Inventory

Animal Group	Type or Production Phase	Number of Animals	Average Weight (Lbs)	Confinement Period	Manure Collected (%)	Storage Where Manure Will Be Stored	Housing Location
Poultry	Breeder	11,500	8.5	Jan Early - Dec Late	100	P1, P5	P1
Poultry	Breeder	11,500	8.5	Jan Early - Dec Late	100	P2, P5	P2
Poultry	Breeder	11,500	8.5	Jan Early - Dec Late	100	P3, P5	P3
TOTAL		34,500					

Existing Storage

Storage ID	Type of Storage	Pumpable or Spreadable Capacity	Annual Amount Collected	Maximum Days of Storage
P1	Breeder House	21,956 CF	29,032 CF 649 Tons	>365
P2	Breeder House	21,956 CF		
P3	Breeder House	21,956 CF		
P5	Litter Storage Shed	12,763 CF	244 CF 4 Tons	>365
Total		78,631 CF 1,756 Tons	29,276 CF 653 Tons	>365

MAURER-STUTZ
ENGINEERS SURVEYORS

PROJECT: Buck Patterson
PROJECT NO.: 23826006.02
COMPUTATION BY: DNF DATE: 10/15/26 SH. NO.: 1
CHECKED BY: AKO DATE: OF: 1

Subject: Manure Storage Calculation

Manure Volumes - Reference MS 590

Animal Type	# Head	Avg. Wt.	AU	lb/d/AU	lb/d	lb/flock	CF/d/AU	CF/d	CF/flock
Breeder House 1	11,500	8.5	98	13.40	1310	432251	0.30	29	9677
Breeder House 2	11,500	8.5	98	13.40	1310	432251	0.30	29	9677
Breeder House 3	11,500	8.5	98	13.40	1310	432251	0.30	29	9677
	34,500		293.3		3930	1296752		88	29032

House 1 - 3

# Bunkers	3	
Length	500.0	ft
Width	44.0	ft
Wall Height	1	ft
Opening Slope	1	:1
Open ends	2	
Stack Height	0.5	
Stack Slope	1	
Bott Length	498	ft
Bott Width	44	ft
Top Length	499	
Top Width	44	

Bottom Volume	21,956	CF
Top Volume	-	CF
Bunker Volume	21,956	CF
Total Volume	65,868	CF

Litter/Compost Shed (P5)

# Bunkers	1	
Length	60.0	ft
Width	40	ft
Wall Height	4	ft
Opening Slope	1	:1
Open ends	2	
Stack Height	6	
Stack Slope	1	
Bott Length	52	ft
Bott Width	40	ft
Top Length	48	
Top Width	36	

Bottom Volume	8,960	CF
Top Volume	3,803	CF
Bunker Volume	12,763	CF
Total Volume	12,763	CF

# Bunkers		
Length		ft
Width		ft
Wall Height		ft
Opening Slope		:1
Open ends		
Stack Height		
Stack Slope		
Bott Length	0	ft
Bott Width	0	ft
Top Length	0	
Top Width	0	

Bottom Volume	-	CF
Top Volume	-	CF
Bunker Volume	-	CF
Total Volume	-	CF

Total Storage = 65868 +12763 = 78631 cuft, = 1756 tons
Days of storage = 78631/88 = 894 days ~ 29.8 Mths
Total Annual Production Volume = 649 tons/flock x 1 flocks/year = 649 tons

Proposed Waste System Narrative

No changes to the facility are planned at this time.

2.3. Normal Mortality Management

The producer utilizes a static bin mortality composer to manage the facilities mortalities.

Mortality Management Guidance
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.

Records: Records of mortality management and practices used must be documented on Appendix F of the Dry litter Poultry Forms Package. The permittee may use other mortality forms in place of Appendix F. The forms must be maintained on site or local available for a period of 5 years from the day they are created and made available to the Permit Board upon request.

Management of Dead Animals - COMPOSTING

Mississippi NRCS Standard 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 traffic ability, soil compaction, and potential for contamination form 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 form a 25-year flood event.

MAURER-STUTZ
ENGINEERS SURVEYORS

PROJECT: Buck Patterson
PROJECT NO.: 23806006.02
COMPUTATION BY: GCB DATE: 10/15/26 SH. NO.: 1
CHECKED BY: DATE: OF: 1

Subject: Facility Mortality Information

Animal Type	Capacity	Avg Weight lbs	Turns/yr	Number	Mortality %	Number	Carcass Total lbs
Breeders	34500	8.5	1	34500	5.00%	1725	14,663
				0		0	0
				0		0	0
				0		0	0
				0		0	0
				0		0	0
Total	34500			34500		1725	14,663
					Avg Daily	4.7	40

N content- finished compost	18	Lb N/Kwt carcass
N produced per year	263.93	lb N in finished compost
SPF Area for finished compost	2.64	acres (assuming 100 LB N/Acre)
Weight of finished compost	3.7	tons of finished compost
	244	cu ft of finished compost
Volume of finished compost	9	cu yd of finished compost

2.4. Planned Annual Manure Exports off the Farm

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Receiving Operation	Location
Varies – Annually	P1, P2, P3, P5	653 Tons	See Producers Logs	Offsite

See Section 4.10 for Manure Export Agreements. See Section 5.4 for Manure Export Recordkeeping.

(ACT4 – R-3) when litter is transferred to another person the following records must be documented on Appendix E of the Dry Litter Poultry Forms Package and maintained on site or locally for a period of five years from the date they are created and made available to the Permit Board upon request:

a) Date of transfer
b) Name, address, and signature of the recipient
c) Approximate amount of litter transferred
d) Document that the recipient of the litter was provided the most current nutrient analysis
e) Documents that the recipient of the litter was provided a copy of "Management Guidelines for Land Application of Animal Waste"

2.5. Planned Manure Imports onto the Farm

Month-Year	Manure's Animal Type	Amount	Originating Operation	Location
(None)				

2.6. Planned Internal Transfers of Manure

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Manure Destination
(None)			

2.8 Air Quality AND Pathogen Management Considerations

It may not be practical or feasible to eliminate all odor emissions from the operation, but it is possible to manage or mitigate the odor. Some variables that effect odor are:

*	Type of operation	*	Building design
*	Ventilation method	*	Animal numbers
*	Animal diets	*	Manure treatment systems
*	Season	*	Topography
*	Management skill or effort	*	

1. **Animal Cleanliness**
   - Clean, dry, and healthy animals are less odorous. Dirty, manure-covered animals promote accelerated bacterial growth and the production of odorous gases.
   - Animal stress can also be correlated to an increase in odor production. Ventilation and environmental controls for the buildings must be properly designed and maintained to keep the animals healthy.
2. **Minimize Dust**
   - It has been established that there is a correlation between dust and odor emission. Dust particles absorb and concentrate odorous compounds. As the dust particles are carried by the wind, so is the odor.
   - Therefore, minimizing dust will reduce odor. Most farm dust comes from feed, fecal matter and, in the case of poultry, from feathers and litter. Dust also comes from animal skin, insects, and other sources.
   - Buildings should be cleaned of all dust between batches of animals (including fans, shutters, and screens.)
3. **Waste Storage Facility**
   To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, ammonia, volatile organic compounds, and odor:
   - Consider alternatives and additional practices including covered anaerobic digesters (365), and composting facilities (317).
   - Adjusting pH below 7 may reduce ammonia emissions from the waste storage facility but may increase odor when waste is surface applied.
   - Consideration should be also given to the separation of the solids from the waste mixture. This will dilute the liquid waste product being treated in the lagoon and cause less odor. The solid separated material can be composted and sold or land applied.
4. **Animal diets**
   Rations can also be manipulated to produce less manure production and odors from the manure. Much of the odors from manure are from nitrogen, sulfur, and carbohydrate containing volatile compounds. Balancing the diet with proper amounts and forms of protein and reducing excess protein in the diet will reduce nitrogen excretion and odor emissions from the manure.

5. **Proper Disposal of Mortality**
   Normal mortality for the animal feeding operation *must* be properly handled for both odor control and biological security of the operation. Composting, incineration, and rendering are acceptable methods for mortality disposal.

6. **Good Fly and Rodent Control Programs**
   These programs must be a continuous process on the farm. When feed and waste products are properly handled, these problems are minimized.

7. **Utilize Trees**
   While trees should not grow directly adjacent to facilities, wind breaks of trees correctly positioned near the facility not only create a visual barrier but can also provide a large filtration surface for dust and odorous compound removal. Trees can absorb odorous compounds and create turbulence that enhances odor dispersion and dilution. Trees also can create a cooler microclimate around the facility, which can reduce odors.

8. **Pathogen Management**
   Many of the same conservation practices used to prevent nutrient movement from this animal feeding operation, such as runoff and erosion control are likely to minimize the movement of pathogens. Pathogenic organisms occur naturally in animal wastes. Exposure to some pathogens can cause illness to humans and animals, especially for immune-deficient populations.

Section 3 - Land Treatment

3.1. Map(s) of Fields and Conservation Practices

Fields available for land application are attached.

N/A EXPORT PLAN

3.2. RUSLE2 Soil Loss Calculations

3.3 Land Treatment Conservation Practices

N/A EXPORT PLAN

Section 4 - Nutrient Management

Nutrient Management Plan

4.1 Field Information

4.2 Manure Application Setback Distances:

Setback Requirements: Poultry CAFO

Feature	Setback Criteria	Setback Distance (ft)
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)

4.3 Soil Test Data

4.4 Manure Nutrient Analysis

a. Manure Nutrient Analysis used for this plan can be found in Table 4.4 of the attached Maurer-Stutz, Inc. Nutrient Management Calculations and manure tests results can be found Appendix C.
   1. Existing waste storage facilities - manure nutrient values for this plan are based samples collected from this facility.
   2. Proposed waste storage facilities - manure nutrient values for this plan are based on Table 2, nutrient Management 590 Animal and Manure Information https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/api/CPSFile/25344/590_MS_GD_Nutrient_Management_Animal_and_Manure_Information_2008_pdf
   3. Avail. N* is the estimated amount of nitrogen remaining after losses due to application method and timing.

b. Manure testing frequency, timing, and content, including the following requirements: (See Section 5.8)
   a. Manure shall be analyzed at least annually or before each land application event from each storage structure for: % Solids, Total N (TKN), Organic N, NH4 or NH3, P2O5, K2O.
   b. SEE Section 5.8 (Manure Analysis/Sampling Procedures) and Appendix C (Manure Test Results)

4.5 Planned Crops and Fertilizer Recommendations

4.6 Calculating Manure Application Rates

Table 4.6 in the attached Maurer-Stutz, Inc. Nutrient Management Calculations includes the following information:

a. Method for calculating manure application rates
b. Example calculations for each manure source.

4.6c Land Requirement Calculation

Table 4.6c in the attached Maurer-Stutz, Inc. Nutrient Management Calculations includes the following information:

a. Land Requirement (acres) based on nitrogen and phosphorus manure nutrient values and quantities used in this plan, and
b. Planned crop rotation
c. Crop yields

4.7 Projected Planned Nutrient Applications

4.8 Projected Field Nutrient Balance

4.9 Projected Manure Inventory Annual Summary

MAURER-STUTZ

Manure Nutrient Management Plan

PROJECT: Buck Patterson Farm 2

PROJECT NO.: 23806006.02

COMPUTATION BY: DNF DATE: 10/15/25

CHECKED BY: GCB DATE:

Plan Start Year: 2026

Plan End Year: 2031

PHOSPHOURUS SUPPLYING POWER

CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY

Table of Contents

6.1 - FIELD SUMMARY

6.3 - SOIL TEST RESULTS

6.4 - MANURE NUTRIENT ANALYSIS

6.5 - PLANNED CROPS & FERT REQUIREMENTS

6.6 - CALCULATING MANURE APPLICATION RATES

6.7A - PROJECTED MANURE NUTRIENT APPLICATIONS

6.7B - PROJECTED COMMERCIAL NUTRIENT APPLICATIONS

6.8A - PROJECTED ANNUAL NUTRIENT BALANCE OF SPREADABLE ACRES

6.8B - PROJECTED P&K BALANCE

6.9 - PROJECTED MANURE INVENTORY

Note to users and those reviewing this document:
All values in the shaded areas are inputs based on specific client information. Those values not in the shaded areas were calculated based on data from Mid West Plan Service - 18, NRCS Animal Waste Management Field Hand book part 651 Chapter 11, or MS Extension publication P2647, Nutrient Management Guidelines for Agronomic Crops Grown in Mississippi

v 19.2 by GCB

MAURER-STUTZ

COMPUTATION BY: DNF DATE: 10/15/25
CHECKED BY: DATE:

Table 6.4 Manure Sources
Available Nutrients Calculations

PROJECT: Buck Patterson Farm 2
PROJECT NO.: 23806006.02

MANURE SOURCES - AVAILABLE NUTRIENT CALCULATIONS

MANURE SOURCE	ANIMAL TYPE	TYPE OF MANURE	STATE	APPLICATION METHOD	Units 1000 GAL / TON	AMOUNT 1,000 GAL / TON	NH3 lb/unit	ORG. N lb/unit	TKN lb/unit	P2O5 lb/unit	K2O lb/unit	1st Year N Avail. lb/unit	P2O5 Avail. lb/unit
Breeders	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	649	6	25.4	31.4	40.3	34	19.4	36.3
Compost	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	4	5.8	24.9	30.7	38.3	34.5	19.0	34.5

2026

MANURE SOURCE	ANIMAL TYPE	TYPE OF MANURE	STATE	APPLICATION METHOD	Units 1000 GAL / TON	AMOUNT 1,000 GAL / TON	NH3 lb/unit	ORG. N lb/unit	TKN lb/unit	P2O5 lb/unit	K2O lb/unit	1st Year N Avail. lb/unit	P2O5 Avail. lb/unit
Breeders	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	649	6	25.4	31.4	40.3	34	19.4	36.3
Compost	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	4	5.8	24.9	30.7	38.3	34.5	19.0	34.5

2027

MANURE SOURCE	ANIMAL TYPE	TYPE OF MANURE	STATE	APPLICATION METHOD	Units 1000 GAL / TON	AMOUNT 1,000 GAL / TON	NH3 lb/unit	ORG. N lb/unit	TKN lb/unit	P2O5 lb/unit	K2O lb/unit	1st Year N Avail. lb/unit	P2O5 Avail. lb/unit
Breeders	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	649	6	25.4	31.4	40.3	34	19.4	36.3
Compost	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	4	5.8	24.9	30.7	38.3	34.5	19.0	34.5

2028

MANURE SOURCE	ANIMAL TYPE	TYPE OF MANURE	STATE	APPLICATION METHOD	Units 1000 GAL / TON	AMOUNT 1,000 GAL / TON	NH3 lb/unit	ORG. N lb/unit	TKN lb/unit	P2O5 lb/unit	K2O lb/unit	1st Year N Avail. lb/unit	P2O5 Avail. lb/unit
Breeders	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	649	6	25.4	31.4	40.3	34	19.4	36.3
Compost	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	4	5.8	24.9	30.7	38.3	34.5	19.0	34.5

2029

MANURE SOURCE	ANIMAL TYPE	TYPE OF MANURE	STATE	APPLICATION METHOD	Units 1000 GAL / TON	AMOUNT 1,000 GAL / TON	NH3 lb/unit	ORG. N lb/unit	TKN lb/unit	P2O5 lb/unit	K2O lb/unit	1st Year N Avail. lb/unit	P2O5 Avail. lb/unit
Breeders	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	649	6	25.4	31.4	40.3	34	19.4	36.3
Compost	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	4	5.8	24.9	30.7	38.3	34.5	19.0	34.5

2030

MANURE SOURCE	ANIMAL TYPE	TYPE OF MANURE	STATE	APPLICATION METHOD	Units 1000 GAL / TON	AMOUNT 1,000 GAL / TON	NH3 lb/unit	ORG. N lb/unit	TKN lb/unit	P2O5 lb/unit	K2O lb/unit	1st Year N Avail. lb/unit	P2O5 Avail. lb/unit
Breeders	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	649	6	25.4	31.4	40.3	34	19.4	36.3
Compost	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	4	5.8	24.9	30.7	38.3	34.5	19.0	34.5

2031

MANURE SOURCE	ANIMAL TYPE	TYPE OF MANURE	STATE	APPLICATION METHOD	Units 1000 GAL / TON	AMOUNT 1,000 GAL / TON	NH3 lb/unit	ORG. N lb/unit	TKN lb/unit	P2O5 lb/unit	K2O lb/unit	1st Year N Avail. lb/unit	P2O5 Avail. lb/unit
Breeders	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	649	6	25.4	31.4	40.3	34	19.4	36.3
Compost	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	4	5.8	24.9	30.7	38.3	34.5	19.0	34.5

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TABLE 6.6A - CALCULATING MANURE APPLICATION RATES

PROJECT: Buck Patterson Farm 2
PROJECT NO.: 23806006.02

EQUATIONS TO USE WHEN CALCULATING MANURE APPLICATION RATES

Manure sources should be sampled yearly and the application rates should be calculated before each application season.

Manure application rates and the amount of manure applied records should be kept (see record keeping forms in Section 5)

TERMS: **TOTAL PAN:** Plant Available Nitrogen comprises of organic and ammonium nitrogen.
Organic Nitrogen: Slow releasing N which must be release before plants can use it. It is released after initial application through mineralization.

Ammonium Nitrogen: Equivalent to commercial fertilizer and can be used by plants in the appliation year. Subject to volitization based on method of application.
Total P2O5: Phophorous available to the plant after mineralization based on the type of manure applied.
Total K2O: Potassium available to the plant afeter mineralization based on the type of manure applied.

Step 1: Estimate the Available Nutrients (N,P,K) from the manure source (liquid and solid):

EQN 1: Ammonium N = Manure NH3 x (1 - VOL %) = LBS NH3/UNIT
EQN 2: Organic N = Manure ORGN x ORG N RELEASE % = LBS NORG/UNIT
EQN 3: Total PAN = EQN 1 + EQN 2 = LBS PAN/UNIT

EQN 5: Total P2O5 = Manure P2O5 x MIN % = LBS P2O5/UNIT
EQN 6: Total K2O = Manure K2O x MIN % = LBS K2O/UNIT

VOLITALIZATION (VOL %)		
APPLICATION TYPE	MANURE TYPE	AMMONIA LOSS
BROADCAST W/O INCORP 6+ DAYS	SOLID	30%
BROADCAST W/O INCORP 3-5 DAYS	SOLID	20%
BROADCAST W/ INCORP 1-2 DAYS	SOLID	10%
BROADCAST W/ INCORP	LIQUID	10%
INJECTED	LIQUID	5%
IRRIGATION	LIQUID	25%

ORGANIC NITROGEN RELEASE	
Application Method	**FACTOR**
Surface Applied	60%
Incorporate	75%

MINERALIZATION (MIN %)			
ANIMAL TYPE	MANURE TYPE	P2O5	K20
BEEF, DAIRY	SOLID W/O BED	90%	93%
BEEF, DAIRY	SOLID W/ BED	90%	93%
BEEF, DAIRY	ANAEROBIC	90%	93%
BEEF, DAIRY	AEROBIC	90%	93%
SWINE	FRESH	90%	93%
SWINE	ANAEROBIC	90%	93%
SWINE	AEROBIC	90%	93%
POULTRY	DEEP PIT	90%	90%
POULTRY	SOLID W/O BED	90%	90%
POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	90%	90%

Step 2: Determine Required Nutrients for Planned Crop (crop nutrient removal rates obtained from P2647 - MS Extension)

Step 3: Estimate Manure Application Rate:

Nitrogen Based: $\frac{\text{Crop lb N/ac}}{\text{Available lb PAN/UNIT}}$ = Application Rate (UNIT/ac)

Phosphorous Based: $\frac{\text{Crop lb P2O5/ac}}{\text{Available lb P2O5/UNIT}}$ = Application Rate (UNIT/ac)

Potassium Based: $\frac{\text{Crop lb K2O/ac}}{\text{Available lb K2O/UNIT}}$ = Application Rate (UNIT/ac)

See Section 4.4 for Nutrient Analysis and Manure and Application Type
Use reference tables on this page for Mineralization and Volitalization Rates. Values were taken from MWPS, NRCS AWMFH, and Tables 4 and 5, Nutrient Management 590 Animal and Manure Information (http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gove/references/public/MS/Animal_and_Manure_Infromation.pdf).

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TABLE 4.6B - MANURE SOURCE APPLICATION CALCULATIONS

PROJECT: Buck Patterson Farm 2
PROJECT NO.: 23806006.02

PLANNED CROP	Crop Year	N	P2O5	K2O
Bahiagrass	1st year	215	60	175
Ryegrass	1st year	180	48	150

MANURE SOURCE 1

Step 1: Estimate the Available Nutrients (N,P,K) from the manure source (liquid and solid):

SOURCE	Breeders
NUTRIENTS	lb/TON
TOTAL N	31.4
AMMONIUM N	6
ORGANIC N	25.4
P2O5	40.3
K2O	34

Ammonium N = 6 x 0.7 = 4.2 lbs/TON
Organic N = 25.4 x 0.6 = 15.2 lbs/TON

Total PAN = 4.2 + 15.2 = 19.4 lbs/TON

Total P2O5 = 40.3 x 0.9 = 36.3 lbs/TON
Total K2O = 34 x 0.9 = 30.6 lbs/TON

Step 2: Determine Required Nutrients for Planned Crop

Step 3: Estimate Manure Application Rate:

N: 395 lb N/ac ÷ 19.4 lb PAN/TON = 20.4 TON/ac

P2O5: 108 lb P2O5/ac ÷ 36.3 lb P2O5/TON = 3 TON/ac

K2O: 325 lb K2O/ac ÷ 30.6 lb K2O/TON = 10.6 TON/ac

Application Timing: EVERY YEAR

SELECT THE MINIMUM APPLICATION RATE FROM THE CALCULATED RATES:

3 TON/ac - Phophorous (P2O5) Based

Timing of Application Notes: *Manure should be applied during optimum soil conditions. Manure not injected or incorporated with in 24 hours will need to comply with all applicable setbacks to prevent runoff and odor.*

MANURE SOURCE 2

Step 1: Estimate the Available Nutrients (N,P,K) from the manure source (liquid and solid):

SOURCE	Compost
NUTRIENTS	lb/TON
TOTAL N	30.7
AMMONIUM N	5.8
ORGANIC N	24.9
P2O5	38.3
K2O	34.5

Ammonium N = 5.8 x 0.7 = 4.1 lbs/TON
Organic N = 24.9 x 0.6 = 14.9 lbs/TON

Total PAN = 4.1 + 14.9 = 19 lbs/TON

Total P2O5 = 38.3 x 0.9 = 34.5 lbs/TON
Total K2O = 34.5 x 0.9 = 31.1 lbs/TON

Step 3: Estimate Manure Application Rate:

N: 395 lb N/ac ÷ 19 lb PAN/TON = 20.8 TON/ac

P2O5: 108 lb P2O5/ac ÷ 34.5 lb P2O5/TON = 3.1 TON/ac

K2O: 325 lb K2O/ac ÷ 31.1 lb K2O/TON = 10.5 TON/ac

Application Timing: EVERY YEAR

SELECT THE MINIMUM APPLICATION RATE FROM THE CALCULATED RATES:

3.1 TON/ac - Phophorous (P2O5) Based

Timing of Application Notes: *Manure should be applied during optimum soil conditions. Manure not injected or incorporated with in 24 hours will need to comply with all applicable setbacks to prevent runoff and odor.*

MAURER-STUTZ

COMPUTATION BY: DNF DATE: 10/15/25
CHECKED BY: DATE:

LAND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FROM MANURE TESTS AND CALCULATED VOLUMES

PROJECT: Buck Patterson Farm 2
PROJECT NO.: 23806006.02

SOURCES FROM TABLE 6.4 LAND APPLICATION REQUIREMENT CALCULATION

MANURE SOURCE	ANIMAL TYPE	TYPE OF MANURE	STATE	APPLICATION METHOD	Units 1000 GAL / TON	AMOUNT 1,000 GAL / TON	NH3 lb/unit	ORG. N lb/unit	TKN lb/unit	P2O5 lb/unit	Application Losses: Ammonia N lb/unit	Application Losses: N ORG Avail. lb/unit	Application Losses: P2O5 lb/unit
Breeders	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	649	6.0	25.4	31.4	40.3	4.2	15.2	36.3
Compost	POULTRY	SOLID W/ BED	SOLID	BROADCAST W/O INCORP	TON	4	5.8	24.9	30.7	38.3	5.2	14.9	34.5

PLANNED CROP	Year	N	P2O5
Bahiagrass	*1st year*	215	60
Ryegrass	*1st year*	180	48

- Ammonia nitrogen losses, and organic nitrogen mineralization factors are taken from ASAE D384.2 MAR2005 table 1.b sec 3, MWPS 10-1, 10-2, 10-5, and Tables 4 & 5, Nutrient Management 590 Animal and Manure Informaiton
- Phosphorus & Potassium mineralization rates 210-AWMFH Chapter 11 Tables 11-5
- Crop Nutrient Removal Rates obtained from P2647 - MS Extension

MANURE SOURCE	Application Timing	Total Ammonia N (lbs N/yr)	Total NORG (lbs N/yr)	Total Plant Avail. Nitrogen (PAN) (lbs N/yr)	Land Required (Nitrogen Based)	Total P (lbs P2O5/yr)	Land Required (Phosphorous Based)	Land Required (Acres)
Breeders	EVERY YEAR	2700	9900	12600	30	23500	220	220
Compost	EVERY YEAR	0	100	100	0	100	0	0

REQUIRED YEARLY LAND APPLICATION (ACRES) **220**

4.10 Manure Export Agreement(s)

Agreements should be inserted after this page.

4.11 Phosphorous Risk Assessment

N/A EXPORT PLAN

4.12 Provisions for Manure Testing

If results of an analysis performed on samples of waste are used for the nutrient values in a plan, the following procedures shall be followed:

1) The livestock waste handling facility owner or operator shall annually obtain a laboratory analysis of the nutrient content of the livestock waste to be applied to land as provided within the waste management plan. Livestock waste shall be sampled during the application process. Multiple subsamples shall be obtained and may be combined into one sample for analysis so that a representative sample is used for preparation of the waste management plan. A sample taken during waste application the previous year can be used as a representative sample of the waste to be applied the following year unless there has been a change in the waste management practices.

2) Livestock waste sampling shall be performed under the direction of a certified livestock manager to ensure a representative sample from the livestock waste storage facility and to preserve the integrity of the sample.

3) The laboratory analysis of the livestock waste sample shall include, but not be limited to, % solids, total nitrogen, ammonium nitrogen, total phosphorous, and total potassium. Results of the analysis shall be included in the waste management plan. **See section 5.8 of this plan for more detail and appendix C for manure test results**.

4.13 Provisions for Waste Application

Poultry manure may be applied to the spreadable acres listed in Section 3.6. 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 methods of nutrient application shall correspond as closely as possible with plant nutrient uptake characteristics, while considering cropping system limitations, weather and climatic conditions, risk assessment tools, 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. Poultry manure will not be land applied more than 30 days prior to planting a crop when the poultry liter is not incorporated. 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. See section 3.2 for applicable manure application setbacks.

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 during the winter months.

Facility management and employees or professional waste applicators retained shall handle all wastes. All land application of waste shall be performed in a manner that prevents runoff and odor and in accordance with all applicable regulations and NPDES Permit (if applicable).

4.14 Manure Application Recommendations

1.) Observe all setback application distances.
   a) Do not apply manure within 150' of a residence
   b) Do not apply manure within 100' of any well.
   c) Do not apply manure within 100' of undiked and/or down gradient surface water.
   d) Do not apply manure on areas of the fields with slopes greater than 15% unless incorporated or injected within 24 hours.
   e) Manure may not be applied in waterways.
2.) Use good neighbor policies when applying manure.
   a) Note wind direction and avoid spreading when the wind is blowing toward populated areas.
   b) Avoid spreading on weekend/holidays when people are likely to be engaged in nearby outdoor and recreational activities.
   c) Spread in the morning when air begins to warm and is rising, rather than in the afternoon.
   d) Use available weather information to best advantage. Turbulent breezes will dissipate and dilute odors. Hot and humid weather tends to concentrate and intensify odors, particularly in the absence of breezes. Rain will remove the odor from the atmosphere.
   e) Use natural vegetation barriers, such as woodlots or windbreaks, to help dissipate and filter odors.
   f) Establish vegetated air filters in the field border area by planting conifers and shrubs as windbreaks and visual screens between cropland and residential developments.
3.) Define a spill contingency plan.
4.) Do not apply manure to frozen soil.
5.) Avoid manure application to saturated soils.
6.) Use subsurface or incorporation application equipment when possible.
7.) Use flow-meter equipped pumping equipment.
8.) Apply manure uniformly with calibrated application equipment.
9.) Use proper rate planning protocols.
10.) Use nitrification inhibitors for all summer and fall applications.
11.) Reduce chemical fertilizer by corresponding manure nutrient amounts.
12.) Use realistic yield goals and **DO NOT** over apply manure.
13.) Rotate fields and application starting points within those fields.
14.) Require all custom operators to follow the above protocols.
15.) Never leave application equipment and supply lines unattended.
16.) When manure is applied to fields with tile, drainage tile plugs (or similar devices) shall be available on-site to plug tile outlets should manure begin to flow from the tile outlets.

4.15 Winter Application

Application of wastes to frozen and snow covered soil

Application on frozen and snow covered soil is not recommended. However, if manure application becomes necessary on frozen or snow covered soils, only limited quantities of manure shall be applied to address waste storage limitations until non frozen soils are available for manure application. These situations need to be documented in the CNMP and in the producer records. If winter application becomes necessary, applications are to be applied only if the following criteria are met:

1) Application is limited to fields with slopes less than 5%
2) Applications are to be made on land with a minimum of 4 inches of forage height (e.g. good quality hay or pasture field, all corn grain residue remaining after harvest, all wheat residue cover remaining after harvest).
3) Application fields contain an actively growing crop
4) The form of nutrients to be applied does not exceed agronomic recommendations set forth in this Nutrient Management Plan
5) Increase the application setback distance to 100 feet "minimum" from all grassed waterways, surface drainage ditches, streams, surface inlets, wells, and water bodies. This distance may need to be further increased due to local conditions.

Section 5 - Recordkeeping

5.1. Inspection/monitoring Recordkeeping

Inspection/monitoring schedule and records (taken from the O&M requirements contained in each conservation practice under Sections 1 and 3).

Containment Inspection and Maintenance Protocols

Annual Check List

1. Check all hoses and lines for leaks and excessive wear
2. Service all application equipment and inspect for wear
3. Review all records and reports; update as needed
4. Plan next years application windows

Weekly Check List

1. Inspect all building foundations for leaks and cracks
2. Eliminate all rodent activity from buildings and containments
3. Remove or spray all weeds and shrub trees from dikes and perimeters
4. Assure good vegetative cover on slopes and tops and mow as needed
5. Be sure all pump-out covers are in place
6. Clean and check all mechanical equipment
7. Be sure all security covers and fences are in place
8. Maintain all warning placards
9. Review all spill contingency plans
10. Check location and readiness of all spill recovery equipment
11. Check condition of all surface water diversion structures
12. Repair and report on all incidents of deterioration

5.2 Record Keeping – Manure and Wastewater Storage Handling

Type and Number of Animals	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date
1.	#	#	#	#	#	#
2.	#	#	#	#	#	#
3.	#	#	#	#	#	#
4.	#	#	#	#	#	#
5.	#	#	#	#	#	#

Type of Inspections Completed	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date
1.	#	#	#	#	#	#
2.	#	#	#	#	#	#
3.	#	#	#	#	#	#
4.	#	#	#	#	#	#

Type of Repairs Completed	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						

Type Manure or Waste Removed	Date	Amt.	Date	Amt.	Date	Amt.	Date	Amt.	Date	Amt.	Date	Amt.
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												

Type of Manure Transported Off the Farm	Where	Date	Amount.	Where	Date	Amount.	Where	Date	Amount.
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									

Comments / Notes:

5.3. Manure Application Recordkeeping

Manure application records—date, rate, timing, weather, and setbacks, by manure type, manure source, storage facility, by fields receiving manure, etc.

Record Keeping and Testing

1.) Obtain composite manure samples and test prior to all application events.
**If manure testing is mandated to point of application; use these sampling suggestions:
   1. Irrigation applications should be collected within the application area several times during the application event. These samples should be combined, mixed and tested as representative of the containment.
   2. Tank applied manure should be sampled several times during the hauling event and combined as a representative sample of the containment.
   3. Dry box applied manure should be sampled by placing a clean 8' by 8' section of visqueen in the path of the spreader. Collect the discharged manure and mix together for a representative sample of the manure mass.

2.) Request a full nutrient profile on all manure samples.
3.) Test soils every three years -- (annually is optimum)
4.) Maintain field maps to scale for all application sites.
5.) Keep daily application logs of all application events.
6.) Monitor and record weather conditions during application events.
7.) Maintain soil and cropping records for each field manure is applied to.
8.) Secure landowner agreements for all non-owned application sites.
9.) Record final application event information.
10.) Supply landowners and farming tenants with application summaries.
11.) Use pre side-dress nitrate testing to verify plant available nitrogen.

Require custom applicators adhere to the above protocols

Waste Application Records

Records of waste application shall be kept and include all of the information on the attached forms including:

1. Field I.D.
2. Date of application
3. Waste source and type
4. Method of application
5. Application rate
6. Total acres applied to
7. Total amount of waste applied
8. Important notes or comments
9. Identification of application areas on field maps.

Manure Application Equipment and Practices

Applicator Name (self/custom) _____

Custom Applicator Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone #	
Agitation equipment	
Transport equipment	
Incorporation equipment	
Irrigation equipment	
Odor abatement practices	
Crop Fertility Advisor	
Phone #	

Dry Litter Poultry Animal Feeding Operation Land Application Log

Facility Name: _____ **Coverage No.:** _____

Use this form to keep records of your land application activities.

Date	Field ID	Field Size (acres)	Weather Conditions			Tons Applied
			24 hours before	during	24 hours after	

5.4. Manure Export Recordkeeping

Transfer of Litter to Other Persons:
When litter is transferred to another person the following records must be documented on Appendix E of the Dry Litter Poultry Forms Package and maintained on site or locally available for a period of five years from the date they are created and made available to the Permit Board upon request.

- Date of the transfer;
- Name, address and signature of the recipient;
- Approximate amount of litter transferred;
- Document that the recipient of the litter was provided the most current nutrient analysis (consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 412)
- Document that the recipient of the litter was provided a cop of "Management Guidelines for Land Application of Animal Waste"

LITTER TRANSFER RECORD FORM

Facility Name: ______________________________ Coverage No. ____________

Use this form to keep track litter generated at your AFO facility that you transfer to other persons (i.e. for use or disposal not under the control of your AFO).

Date of Transfer	Name of Recipient	Street Address of Recipient	Amount of Litter Transferred(tons)	Copy provided to recipient	
	Signature	City, State & Zip Code of Recipient		(1)	(2)

(1) Current copy of the litter analysis (no more than a year old)
(2) "Management Guidelines for Land Application of Animal Waste" – (copy provided by Natural Resource Conservation Service, attached to the NMP)

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.

NRCS, Mississippi / Rev. P.A.O. 8-97

5.5. Manure Import Recordkeeping

Manure imports onto the farm—date(s), amount(s), and analysis (prior to application).

5.6. Manure Internal Transfer Recordkeeping

Internal transfers of manure—date(s), amount(s), initial location(s) and final location(s).

5.7. Soil testing results – date(s), field, location in field, test results

5.7.1. Soil Sampling Procedure

Soil samples shall be collected and prepared in accordance with land grant university (LGU) guidance, or industry practice when recognized by Mississippi State Extension Service (MSU-ES).

Soil testing shall include analysis for any nutrients for which specific information is needed to develop the nutrient plan. Request analyses pertinent to monitoring or amending the annual nutrient budget, e.g. pH, phosphorus, potassium. Testing for CEC, organic matter, and/or nitrogen is optional.
For soil test analyses, use laboratories successfully meeting the requirements and performance standards of the North American Proficiency Testing Program under the auspices of the Soil Science Society of American and NRCS or use an alternative NRCS or State approved certification program that considers laboratory performance and proficiency to assure accuracy of soil test results. Alternative certification programs must have solid stakeholder support (e.g. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, growers, and others) and be State or regional in scope.

5.7.2. Soil Analysis

Use soil tests no older than 2 years when developing new nutrient management plans. For nutrient management plan revisions and maintenance, take soil tests on an interval recommended by the LGU (MSU-ES) or as required by local rules and regulations.

<u>The minimum analysis for Mississippi (P-2647) is to include:</u>

- pH
- Phosphorus (P)
- Potassium (K)

See appendix B for Laboratory test results

5.8. Manure analysis results – date(s), manure type, storage facility, application method

5.8.1. Manure Sampling Procedures

Accurate determination of manure nutrients depends on accurate sampling procedures. Sampling can be approached two ways:

I. Before application
II. During application

Sampling before application lets you plan efficient nutrient use. Sampling after application only lets you verify an application rate, right or wrong.

Regardless of the sampling method, always remember to:

1. Obtain samples that are representative of the source from which they were taken.
2. Be sure collected samples are thoroughly mixed and poured immediately into lab sample container.
3. Refrigerate the sample before sending it to the lab.

5.8.1.1. Sampling Poultry Litter

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 while loading - *Recommended method for sampling from a stack or bedded pack.* Take at least ten samples while loading several spreader loads and combine to form one composite sample. Thoroughly mix the composite sample and take an approximately one pound sub sample using a one-gallon plastic bag. *Sampling directly from a stack or bedded pack is not recommended.*

Procedure 2. Sampling during spreading - Spread a tarp in field and catch the manure from one pass. Sample from several locations and create a composite sample. Thoroughly mix the composite sample together and take a one-pound sub sample using a one-gallon plastic bag.

Procedure 3. Sampling daily haul - Place a five-gallon bucket under the barn cleaner 4-5 times while loading a spreader. Thoroughly mix the composite sample together and take a one-pound sub sample using a one-gallon plastic bag. Repeat sampling 2-3 times over a period of time and test separately to determine variability.

Procedure 4. 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. Do not include the underlying soil in the samples. 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 5. 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.

5.8.1.3. Sampling Methods

9.10.1.3.1 Pre-application Sampling using a COLIWASA core sampling instrument.

1. Assemble the COLIWASA according to the instructions provided.

2. Open the bottom port of the sampler.
3. Advance the open sampler slowly hand over hand into the manure mass, letting the manure fill the tube.
4. Continue to advance the sampler until the sinking action of the sampler stops.
5. Gently shake the outer tube of the sampler while pulling up on the plunger rod knob to seat the plunger into the bottom port.
6. Remove the closed sampler from the manure mass.
7. Place the bottom of the sampler into a clean pail and release the captured manure.
8. Collect samples from several locations to represent the entire containment.
9. When sampling earthen structures, be sure to take samples as far from the inner dike slopes as can be reached.
10. Manure solids settle quickly, so be sure to vigorously mix the core samples collected and pour immediately into the lab sample containers.
11. Refrigerate the sample before sending it to the lab.

5.8.1.3.2. Pre-application Sampling using a COLIWASA to sample a de-watering layer.

1. Assemble the base section of the COLIWASA according to the instructions provided..
2. Close the bottom port of the sampler.
3. Advance the closed end of the sampler into the upper liquid manure layer.
4. Using the etched graduation marks on the outside of the clear tube to position the sampler midway between the top liquid level and the expected lowered liquid level.
5. Push down on the plunger knob to open the bottom port.
6. Hold the sampler at the desired depth and allow the manure to flow into the sampler.
7. Close the bottom port by pulling up on the plunger control knob.
8. Remove the filled sampler from the containment and release into a clean pail.
9. Multiple samples may be taken but are not necessary to represent the liquid layer.
10. Test the sample with an on-site Nitrogen kit or refrigerate and send the sample to a lab.

5.8.1.3.3. Identifying Stratification using the COLIWASA to identify and qualify stratified layers of manure in a containment.

1. Assemble the COLIWASA according to the instructions provided.
2. Open the bottom port of the sampler.
3. Advance the open sampler slowly hand over hand into the manure mass letting the manure fill the tube.
4. Continue to advance the sampler until the sinking action of the sampler stops.
5. Gently shake the outer tube of the sampler while pulling up on the plunger rod knob to seat the plunger into bottom port.
6. Remove the closed sampler from the manure mass.
7. Place the sampler between you and a light source.
8. Record the stratified layer locations using the etched graduations on the outside of the sampler tube.
9. Each 1" of graduation of column contains 2 oz of manure liquid.
10. The identified stratification layers can now be sampled specifically for nutrient content of each layer.

11. Advance the closed sampler to the middle of the stratified layer.
12. Push down on the plunger knob to open the bottom port of the sampler.
13. Hold the sampler at the desired depth and allow the manure to flow into the sampler.
14. Close the bottom port by pulling up on the plunger control knob.
15. Remove the filled sampler from the containment and release into a clean pail.
16. Multiple samples may be taken but are not necessary to represent the stratified layer.
17. Refrigerate the sample before sending it to the lab.

5.8.1.3.4. Sampling During Application - catch sampling at point of application.

Dry Box Application

1. Manure applied by dry box should be sampled by placing a clean 8' by 8' (or larger) sheet of plastic in the path of the spreader.
2. Collect the discharged manure and mix together for a representative sample.
3. Place in sample container and refrigerate before sending to a lab.

5.8.1.4. Sample Identification and Delivery

Identify the sample container with information regarding the farm, animal species and date. This information should also be included on the sample information sheet along with application method, which is important in determining first year availability of nitrogen. Keep all manure samples frozen until shipped or delivered to a laboratory. Ship early in the week (Mon.-Wed.) and avoid holidays and weekends.

Submission forms are available at local Extension offices or from the State Chemical Laboratory (662-325-3324, www.msclmsstate.edu). Commercial laboratories are also available for liter sample analysis. Contact your local MSU Extension office for commercial laboratory information. Source: MS Extension Publication IS1614.pdf

5.8.2. Manure Analysis

The minimum analysis for is to include:

- Total Nitrogen (TKN)
- Total Phosphorus (P2O5)
- Total Potassium (K2O)
- Total Solids (Percent Solids)

See Appendix C for Laboratory test results

5.9. Other records required by State and/or local regulations.

Daily Mortality Recordkeeping Log Sheet

Facility Name: _____ Coverage No.: _____

Date	# of Birds	Estimated Weight of Birds

Appendix A. Map(s)

A.1. Aerial Maps

Aerial Map



MAURER-STUTZ
ENGINEERS SURVEYORS

Maps Provided By:
surety
CUSTOMIZED ONLINE MAPPING
© AgriData, Inc. 2025 www.AgriDataInc.com

Boundary Center: 31.464852, -89.320387

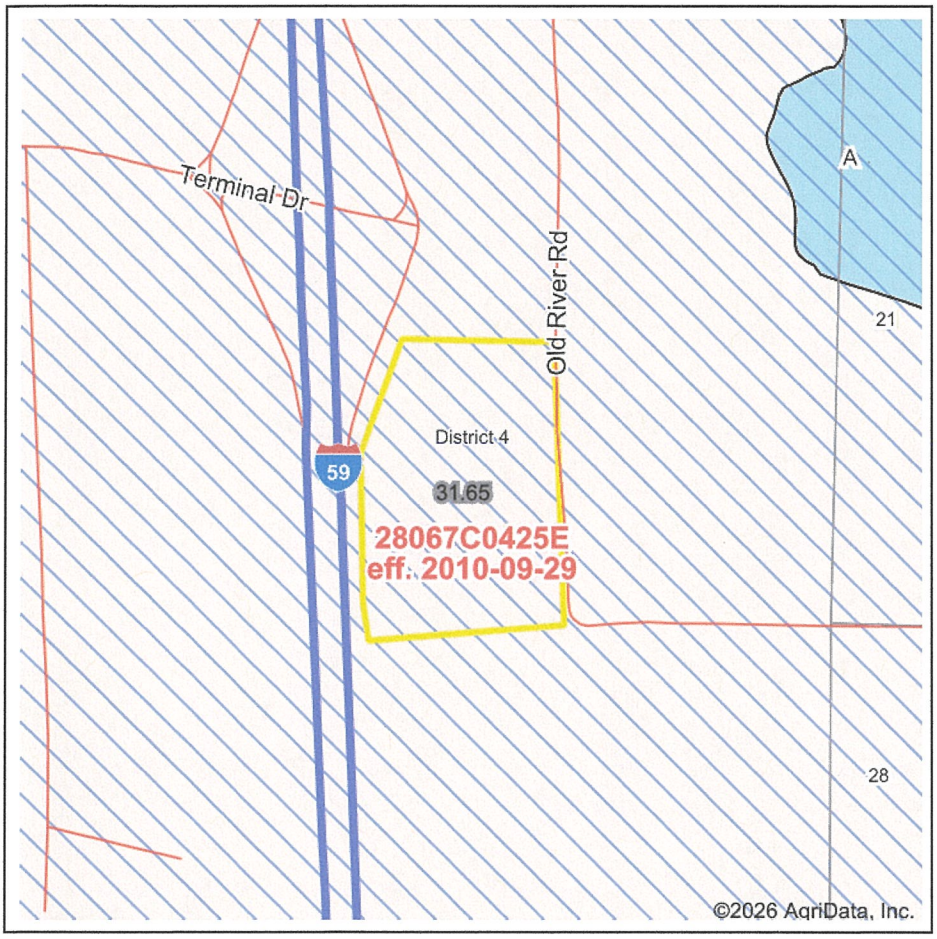
0ft 283ft 566ft

20-6N-13W
Jones County
Mississippi

N
W E
S

10/15/2026

FEMA Report





Map Center: 31.465170, -89.320250
State: MS Acres: 31.65
County: Jones Date: 10/15/2026
Location: 20-6N-13W
Township: District 4

MAURER-STUTZ ENGINEERS SURVEYORS

Maps Provided By:
surety® CUSTOMIZED ONLINE MAPPING
© AgriData, Inc. 2025 www.AgriDataInc.com

N W E S

Name	Number	County	NFIP Participation	Acres	Percent
Jones County	280222	Jones	Regular	31.65	100%
			Total	31.65	100%

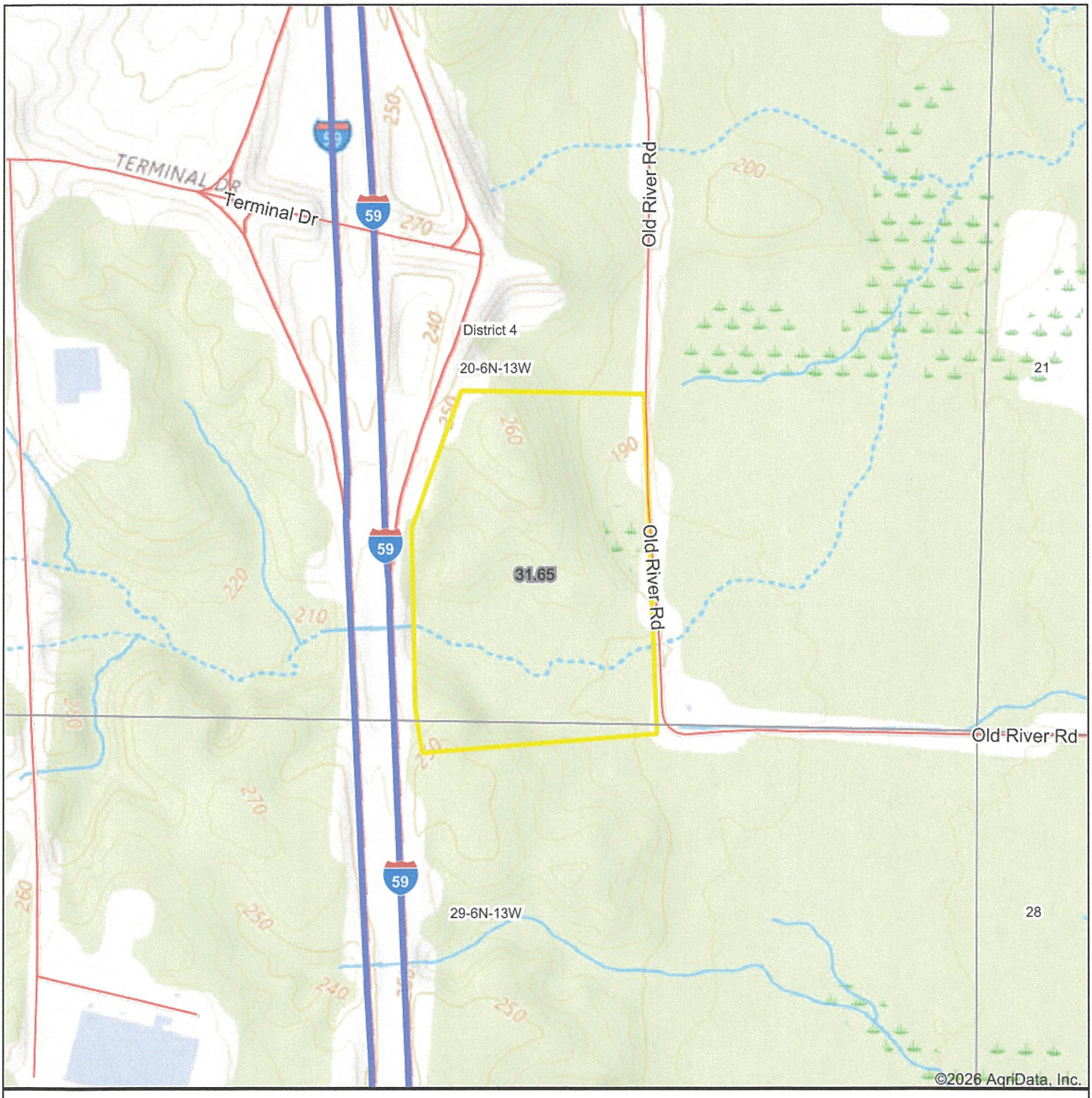
Map Change	Date	Case No.	Acres	Percent
No			0	0%

Zone	SubType	Description	Acres	Percent
X	AREA OF MINIMAL FLOOD HAZARD	Outside 500-year Floodplain	31.65	100%
		Total	31.65	100%

Panel	Effective Date	Acres	Percent
28067C0425E	9/29/2010	31.65	100%
	Total	31.65	100%

Flood related information provided by FEMA

Topography Map



MAURER-STUTZ
ENGINEERS SURVEYORS

Maps Provided By:
surety
CUSTOMIZED ONLINE MAPPING

© AgriData, Inc. 2025 www.AgriDataInc.com

Map Center: 31.465170, -89.320250

0ft 641ft 1283ft

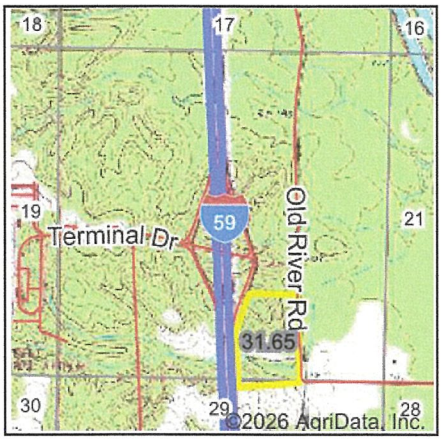
20-6N-13W
Jones County
Mississippi

N
W E
S

10/15/2026

Wetlands Map





State: **Mississippi**
Location: **20-6N-13W**
County: **Jones**
Township: **District 4**
Date: **10/15/2026**

MAURER-STUTZ
ENGINEERS SURVEYORS

Maps Provided By:
surety
CUSTOMIZED ONLINE MAPPING

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N
W E
S

0ft 426ft 853ft

	Classification Code	Type	Acres
	PSS1C	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	0.70
	R4SBC	Riverine	0.49
		Total Acres	1.19

Data Source: National Wetlands Inventory website. U.S. DoI, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/

A.2. Soils Maps



Map Scale: 1:2,440 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 35 70 140 210

Feet: 0 100 200 400 600

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Jones County, Mississippi
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 7, 2026

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 14, 2021—Nov 24, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
6	Bibb silt loam, frequently flooded	8.1	29.2%
17	Trebloc-Quitman association, occasionally flooded	0.4	1.4%
20A	Cahaba sandy loam, occasionally flooded	0.1	0.5%
90	Heidel-McLaurin association, hilly	19.2	68.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		**27.9**	**100.0%**

Appendix B. Soil Test Laboratory Test Results

N/A EXPORT PLAN

Appendix C. Manure Test Laboratory Test Results

Manure Values based on Table 2,
590_MS_GD_Nutrient_Management_Animal_and_Manure_Information_2008

ANIMAL TYPE AND ANIMAL MANURE INFORMATION

Table 2. Animal Manure Generation

Animal	Manure Production		Nutrient Content		
			N	P	K
	(lb/d/1000#)	(cf/d/1000#)		(lb/d/1000#)	
Dairy Cow	80.00	1.30	0.45	0.16	0.31
Feeder Swine	63.40	1.00	0.42	0.36	0.26
Gestation Sow	27.20	0.44	0.19	0.14	0.14
Lactation Sow w/pigs	60.00	0.96	0.47	0.34	0.36
Nursery Pig	106.00	1.70	0.60	0.57	0.42
Pullet Litter	10.10	0.36	0.16	0.20	0.18
Breeder Litter	13.40	0.30	0.21	0.27	0.23
Broiler Litter [1]	17.80	0.57	0.52	0.43	0.33

[1] In absence of actual production date use the following for broiler litter production: 1.6 ton/animal units/year; 81% solids; 57 lbs/ton N; 29 lbs/ton P; and 59 lbs/ton K.

Appendix D. Emergency Response Plan

Landowner Copy

Catastrophic Mortality Plan

FOR

Buck or Kacie Patterson (Patterson Farms)

GPS Coordinates: 31 27 50.53N 89 19 9.08W
S-20 T-6N R-13W

Pullet POULTRY OPERATION

Jones CO., Mississippi



CATASTROPHIC MORTALITY DISPOSAL PLAN -- INSTRUCTION SHEET

A Catastrophic Mortality Disposal Plan is a plan prepared to effectively dispose of animal carcasses in a timely, safe, biosecure, aesthetically acceptable, and environmentally responsible manner. This plan will consist of two sheets, the Catastrophic Mortality Disposal Plan which is attached and an aerial view of the site with a soils map overlay.

The Catastrophic Mortality Disposal Plan shall be completed and submitted to The Mississippi Board of Animal Health for approval prior to disposal of dead animals.

The address is as follows:

MS Board of Animal Health
P.O. Box 3889
Jackson, MS 39207

MS Animal Disaster Hotline: 1-888-722-3106

All mortality shall be disposed of on-site by means of burial pit or composting. Any other means of disposal shall only be approved of by the State Veterinarian.

BURIAL PIT INSTRUCTIONS:

Burial pit excavation techniques shall be OSHA compliant. For pits that are four to five feet deep, provide a step or bench 18 inches wide and one foot deep dug around the perimeter of the main pit so that the remaining vertical wall will not exceed four feet. For pits greater that five feet deep, provide earthen walls that are sloped back at 2 horizontal and 1 vertical or flatter. Retain topsoil to re-grade the disposal site after the ground has settled as the decay process is completed, so as to provide positive drainage away from the pit location.

Burial Pit Sizing Sample Calculations –

M_v = Mortality volume
V_e = Volume of excavation
For the bulk density of chickens use 62.4 lbs/cu ft

M_v = (# of dead birds) X (average weight of birds) / (bulk density of chickens)
$V_e = 3 \times M_v$

Example: For a poultry operation with 150,000 dead birds weighing 7.2 pounds apiece a burial pit would have a size of:

M_v = 150,000 birds X 7.2lbs / 62.4lbs/cu ft = 17,307.7 cu ft
17,307.7 cu ft / 27 cu ft/yd^3 = 641yd^3

After the volume of excavation has been calculated use the Burial Pit Volume Calculator

to determine the dimensions of the pit. The Burial Pit Volume Calculator is located on the MS share point site under Shared Documents/Catastrophic Mortality Plan/Burial Pit Volume Calculator.

COMPOSTING INFORMATION:

Composting shall be by the windrow method unless otherwise approved. Windrows shall have a base between 10 and 12 feet wide. Layers of litter and/or sawdust and mortality shall be uniformly placed in thicknesses of 8 to 12 inches. The first layer on the ground surface shall consist of litter and/or sawdust. This process shall be repeated until the pile is 6 ft. in height.

Using a thermometer to check the temperatures, the temperature should reach a minimum of 135°F within five days after compost formation. After 10 to 14 days, the compost temperature will decline. As the temperature drops below 125°F the compost will be ready to be turned. The compost material will be ready to be land applied 45 days from the beginning of the composting process.

To calculate the volumes of litter and/or sawdust needed for the composting process use the Mississippi Catastrophic Composting Calculator. The Mississippi Catastrophic Composting Calculator is located on the MS share point site under Shared Documents/Catastrophic Mortality Plan/MS Catastrophic Poultry Mortality Composting Cal.

CATASTROPHIC MORTALITY DISPOSAL PLAN

(POULTRY)

CONTACT AND FARM INFORMATION

Name of Operation: Patterson Farms MBAH Permit No.: _____

Owners Name: Buck or Kacie Patterson

County: Jones 247 Austin Rd., Moselle, MS 39459 - Mailing

Address of Poultry Operation: 542 Old River Rd., Moselle, MS 39459 - Physical

Name of Intergrator: Amick

Type of Poultry Operation: Pullet No. of Exisitng Houses: 3

Number of Birds per House: 9,400x2 5,000x1 Market weight of Birds: _____

DISPOSAL METHOD AND LOCATION INFORMATION PRIOR TO CATASTORPHY

Approved Disposal Method: Burial Pit/Trench; Composting Outside of Poultry House;
Composting Inside of Poultry House; Other _____

GPS Coordinates of Burial Pit: 31 27 57.3N 89 19 13.1W

An aerial map with soils overlay must be attached to this plan which identifies the poultry houses and the location of the burial pit or composting area with GPS Co-ordinates.

Soils identified at burial pit location: 90 Heidel-McLaurin, Hilly

DISPOSAL INFORMATION AT TIME OF CATASTORPHY

Cause of mortality: _____

Number of birds disposed of: _____

Average weight of disposed birds: _____

Number of burial pits: _____

Depth of burial pit(s): _____ Top dimensions of burial pit(s): _____

Depth of burial pit(s): _____ Top dimensions of burial pit(s): _____

Depth of burial pit(s): _____ Top dimensions of burial pit(s): _____

Dates burial pits were closed: _____

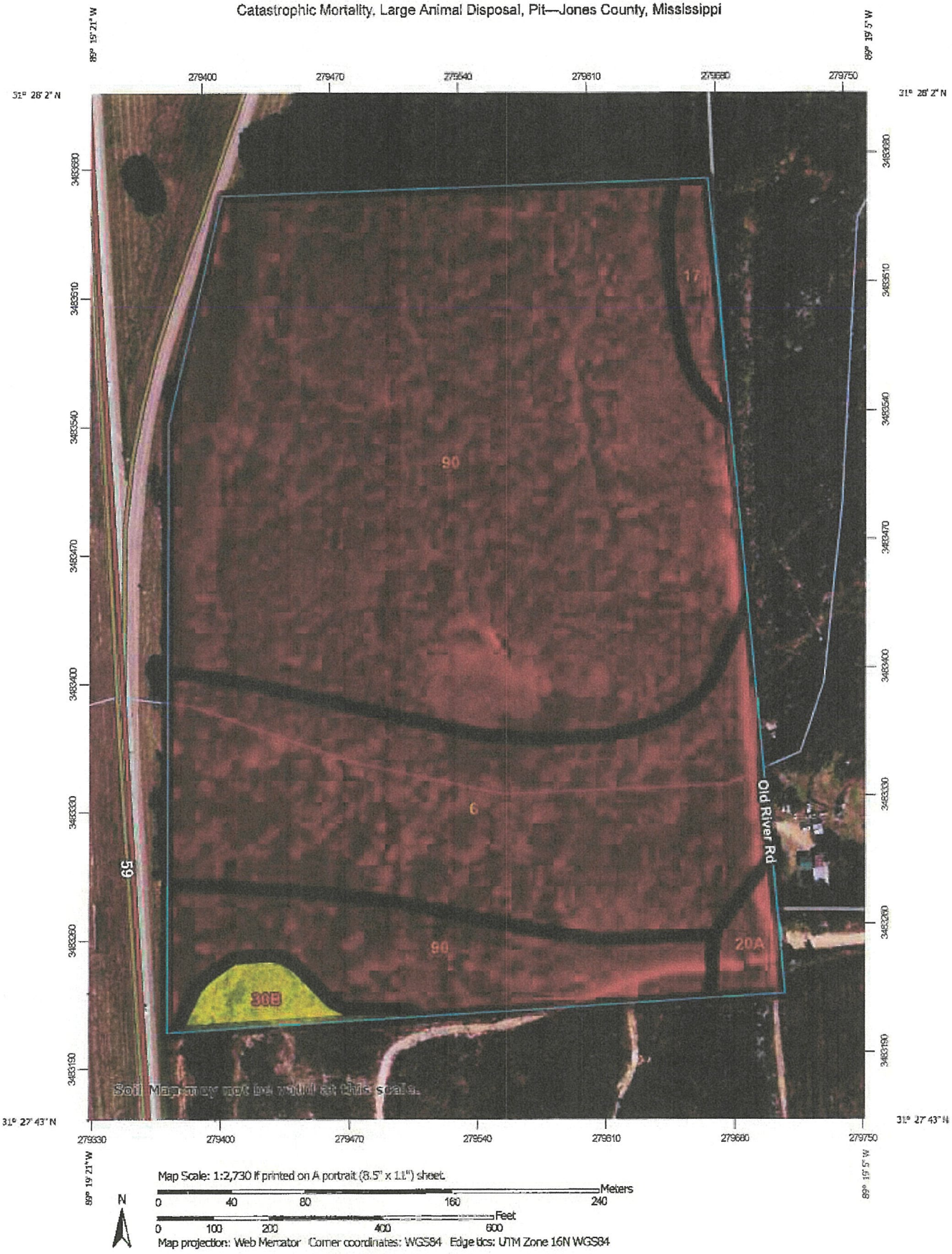
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Do not move bird on public road unless approved by MS Board of Animal Health.
- Landowner's approval is required if grower is not land owner.
- Disposal shall not be within 300 ft. of an unowned occupied dwelling or 150 ft. of a property line, well, or water body (river, stream, pond, lake, ect.)
- Do not locate the burial pit with a planned bottom elevation within 2 ft. of an apparent water table.
- Do not locate the burial pit within frequently or occasionally flooded soils map units
- Do not locate the burial pit on sandy soils, such as loamy sands and sands
- Do not located the burial pit where surface runoff could enter the pit or within in the floodplain.
- A minimum of 2 ft. of earthfill shall be placed above dead animals.

I _____ certify that I am in agreement with this plan. Date: 9/16/2025
(Producer's signature)

I _____ certify that this disposal process was completed in accordance with
(Producer's signature)
this plan. Date: _____

Prepared by _____ Date: _____
CNMP Certified Specialist



Map Scale: 1:2,730 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 40 80 160 240

Feet: 0 100 200 400 600

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Very limited
- Somewhat limited
- Not limited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Jones County, Mississippi
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 6, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 14, 2021—Nov 24, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Catastrophic Mortality, Large Animal Disposal, Pit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
6	Bibb silt loam, frequently flooded	Very limited	Bibb (90%)	Flooding (1.00)	9.0	25.9%
				Wetness (1.00)		
17	Trebloc-Quitman association, occasionally flooded	Very limited	Trebloc (31%)	Flooding (1.00)	0.7	2.0%
				Wetness (1.00)		
				Clay content (0.06)		
			Quitman (29%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Wetness (1.00)		
20A	Cahaba sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Very limited	Cahaba (95%)	Flooding (1.00)	0.5	1.5%
				Seepage (1.00)		
				Sand content (0.01)		
			Unnamed hydric soils (133de) (5%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Wetness (1.00)		
				Water gathering surface (0.50)		
30B	McLaurin loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	McLaurin (90%)	Adsorption (0.03)	0.7	2.0%
90	Heidel-McLaurin association, hilly	Very limited	Heidel (43%)	Slope (1.00)	23.9	68.8%
			Unnamed hydric soils (133dr) (5%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Wetness (1.00)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**34.7**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	34.0	98.0%
Somewhat limited	0.7	2.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	**34.7**	**100.0%**

Description

DHS - Department of Homeland Security

"Catastrophic mortality, large animal disposal, pit," is a method of disposing of animals that died from disease by placing the carcasses in successive layers in an excavated trench. The carcasses are spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil that is excavated from the pit. When the pit is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the filled pit area. This interpretation is meant for instances where environmental isolation of pathogens is a primary concern. The criteria are specifically developed to prevent groundwater contamination.

The interpretation is applicable to both heavily populated and sparsely populated areas. While some general observations may be made, onsite evaluation is required before the final site is selected. Improper site selection, design, or installation may cause contamination of ground water, seepage, and contamination of stream systems from surface drainage or floodwater. The risk of contamination can be reduced or eliminated by installing systems designed to eliminate or reduce the adverse effects of limiting soil properties. Ratings are for soils in their present condition. The present land use is not considered in the ratings.

Ratings are based on properties and qualities to the depth normally observed during soil mapping (approximately 6 or 7 feet). However, because pits may be as deep as 15 feet or more, geologic investigations are needed to determine the potential for pollution of ground water and to determine the design needed. These investigations, which are generally arranged by the pit developer, include examination of stratification, rock formations, and geologic conditions that might lead to the conducting of leachates to aquifers, wells, watercourses, and other water sources. The presence of hard, nonrippable bedrock, bedrock crevices, or highly permeable strata at or directly below the proposed pit bottom is undesirable because of the difficulty in excavation and the potential pollution of underground water.

Properties that influence the risk of pollution, ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation are major considerations. Soils that are flooded or have a water table within the depth of excavation present a potential pollution hazard and are difficult to excavate. Slope is an important consideration because it affects the work involved in road construction, the performance of the roads, and the control of surface water around the pit. It may also cause difficulty in constructing pits in which the pit bottom must be kept level and oriented to follow the contour of the land.

The ease with which the pit is dug and with which a soil can be used as daily and final cover is based largely on soil texture and consistence, which determine workability when the soil is dry and when it is wet. Soils that are plastic and sticky when wet are difficult to excavate, grade, or compact and difficult to place as a uniformly thick cover over a layer of carcasses. The uppermost part of the final cover should be soil material that favors the growth of plants. It should not contain excess sodium or salts and should not be too acid. In comparison with

other horizons, the surface layer in most soils has the best workability and the highest content of organic matter. Thus, it may be desirable to stockpile the surface layer for use in the final blanketing of the filled pit area.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected of a properly designed and installed system. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of the individual limitations. The ratings are shown in decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Appendix E. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

FOR

Buck or Kacie Patterson

PULLET POULTRY OPERATION

JONES County, Mississippi





STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
For
Buck or Kacie Patterson

Site Information

The construction of 3 poultry house pads for the construction of 3 poultry houses and associated roads will disturb 4.5 acres. The site of the poultry houses is on a Heidel-McLaurin, hilly 5-20% percent slopes.

Controls

Vegetative Controls: A 15-foot undisturbed vegetative buffer zone will be maintained around the perimeter of the site. Existing trees will be preserved where possible. All diversions will be seeded (permanent seeding) within seven calendar days of construction. Topsoil will be stockpiled for use in landscaping. Grass-lined waterways will be constructed and lined with temporary straw-net liners and will be constructed around both buildings. All 3:1 cut slopes will be roughened by disking prior to seeding. The slope on the south side of the intermittent stream will be sodded with Bermuda grass. Any disturbed areas that will be left undisturbed for thirty or more days will be seeded (temporary seeding) within seven calendar days. After final grading, all disturbed areas will be seeded (permanent seeding) within seven calendar days.

Structural Controls: As the area where the poultry houses are is relatively flat, hay bales and scattered hay will be used around all construction areas to control any possible runoff. No sediment basin will be needed.

Housekeeping Practices. Trash cans will be placed at convenient locations throughout the site. Paints, solvents, fertilizers, or any other potentially toxic materials will not be stored onsite.

Post Construction/Storm Water Management Measures: As the area where the poultry houses are is relatively flat, hay bales and scattered hay will be used around all construction areas to control any possible runoff. No sediment basin will be needed.

Implementation Sequence

1/ build construction entrance/exit. 2/the construction of 3 poultry house pads 3/ construct poultry houses 4/ place hay bales and scattered hay in all fresh construction areas 5/ plant needed temporary vegetation on disturbed areas. 6/ finish slopes around buildings, roughen slopes and vegetate.

Maintenance Plan

Check all disturbed areas, erosion and sediment controls after each significant rainfall but not less than once per week. Make needed repairs within 24 hours. Maintain all vegetated areas to provide proper ground cover - reseed, fertilize, and mulch as needed.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN FOR POULTRY HOUSES

Client's Name Buck or Kacie Patterson

Address 247 Austin Rd.

Moselle, MS 39469
(city) (state) (zip code)

Phone Number 985-855-6587 or 985-870-9890

FSN 5291

Tract(s) 4763

A. Slope all banks to a minimum of 4:1 (flatter if possible). All disturbed areas will be established to a vegetative cover based on planting dates as shown below.

B. Choices for spring planted vegetation:

SPECIES	RATE/ACRE	DATE
1. Pensacola Bahia	30#	March 1 – June 30
2. Hulled Common Bermuda	8#	March 1 – May 30

C. Choices for fall planted vegetation:

SPECIES	RATE/ACRE	DATE
1. Pensacola Bahia	20#	Sept. 1 – Nov. 15
2. Unhulled Common Bermuda	5#	Sept. 1 – Oct. 30
PLUS		
3. Wheat	90#	Sept. 1 – Nov. 30
4. Ryegrass	60#	Sept. 1 – Nov. 30

D. Choices for mid summer planted vegetation (temporary cover):

SPECIES	RATE/ACRE	DATE
1. Browntop Millet	35#	June 1 – Aug. 15

Note: A fall seeded perennial grass well need to be established at the proper time. See Item C.

E. Choices for late fall planted vegetation (temporary cover):

SPECIES	RATE/ACRE	DATE
1. Cereal Rye	90#	Nov. 15 – Dec. 15

Note: A spring seeded perennial grass will need to be established at the proper time. See Item B.

F. Use hay, straw, or chicken litter after seeding as a mulch to help ensure adequate vegetative cover. Rate: 2 tons per acre.

G. Plant food rates per acre:
1. 600# 13-13-13
2. 2 tons lime
   or
3. Current soil analysis recommendation

H. Seedbed preperation:
After shaping and smoothing, pulverize soil to a depth of four inches and harrow. Lime and fertilizer can be incorporated during seedbed preparation.

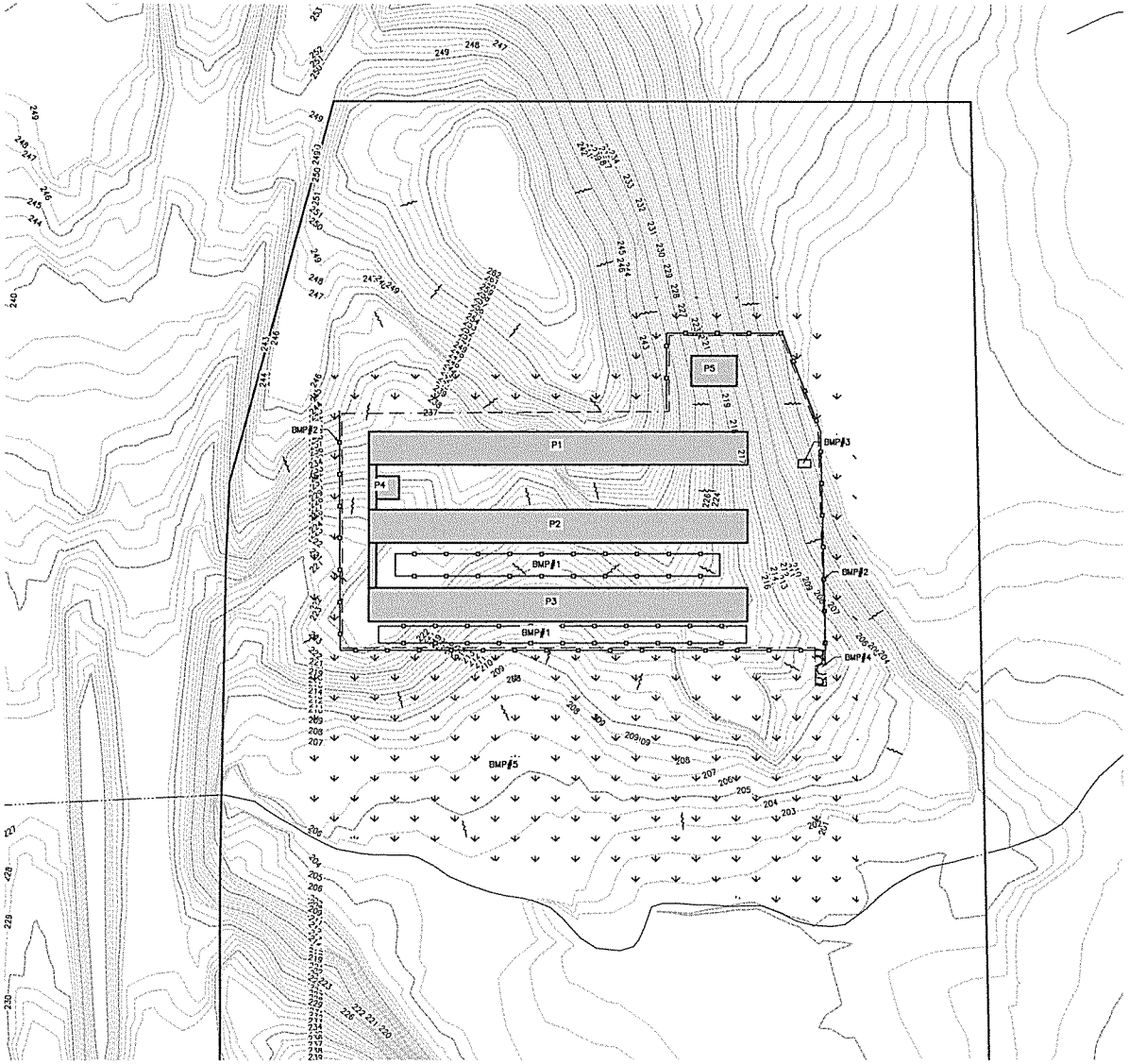
I. Listed below are erosion control structure(s) deemed necessary for the safe disposal of rainfall either onto or away from the proposed houses.

See attached map or separate sketch of the structure(s) location.

Conservationist

9-16-25
Date

Developed by Jenifer Clark, SCT (8/18/05) (Jones Co., Laurel FO)



NOTES:

1. STRIP AND STOCKPILE TOPSOIL FOR USE ON EXTERIOR SLOPES AND AROUND STRUCTURES TO ESTABLISH GOOD VEGETATION.
2. FINAL GRADING AROUND FACILITIES SHALL BE SUCH THAT SURFACE WATER DRAINS AWAY FROM FACILITIES AT A MIN. 1% SLOPE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. EARTH STOCKPILES MUST BE LOCATED INSIDE A SILT FENCE PROTECTED AREA. MINIMIZE DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN CONSTRUCTION LIMITS SHOWN.
4. SILT FENCE MUST BE INSTALLED DOWNGRADE FROM ALL DISTURBED AREAS.
5. PROVIDE PERMANENT SEEDING.
6. ALL SLOPES OF 4:1 OR STEEPER TO BE BLANKETED WITH EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (NORTH AMERICAN GREEN DS 75) OR STRAW MULCH (TACKED).
7. ALL SILT FENCE TO CONFORM TO AASHTO 288-00.
8. ALL BERMING TO BE DONE WITH SOIL COMPACTED.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING

1. INSTALLATION OF SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (SE/SC) MEASURES
   A.) SELECTIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL FOR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION
   B.) SILT FENCE INSTALLATION
   C.) CONSTRUCTION FENCING AROUND AREAS NOT TO BE DISTURBED
   D.) INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.
2. TREE REMOVAL WHERE NECESSARY (CLEAR & GRUB)
3. STRIP TOPSOIL, STOCKPILE TOPSOIL AND GRADE SITE
4. TEMPORARILY STABILIZE TOPSOIL STOCKPILES (SEED AND SILT FENCE AROUND TOE OF SLOPE)
5. TEMPORARILY STABILIZE ALL AREAS INCLUDING AREA THAT HAVE REACHED TEMPORARY GRADE.
6. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE FINISHED GRADE AREAS
7. POUR CONCRETE AND FINISH CONSTRUCTION OF BARNS.
8. PERMANENTLY STABILIZE ANY DISTURBED AREAS INCLUDING THE GRAVEL ENTRANCE/DRIVEWAYS.
9. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY SE/SC MEASURES AFTER THE SITE IS STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION
10. SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MAINTENANCE MUST OCCUR WEEKLY AND AFTER EVERY ½" OR GREATER RAINFALL EVENT. FOLLOW ALL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND STORMWATER EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

STORM WATER BMP'S

BMP	PRACTICE DETAIL	SHEET	DATE INSTALLED
1	TOPSOIL STOCKPILE	SW101	
2	SILT FENCE	SW501	
3	CONCRETE WASHOUT	SW501	
4	CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	SW501	
5	UNDISTURBED NATURAL BUFFER	SW101	

LEGEND

- 95 — EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR
- FLOW ARROW
- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE
- WATER FLOWPATHS – NHD DATASET
- CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS = < 5 AC.
- UNDISTURBED NATURAL BUFFER
- SILT FENCE

N

0 75' 150'

BAR SCALE IN FEET

PRELIMINARY

SCALE VALID ONLY ON 22"x34" SIZE PLANS

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BUCK PATTERSON CAP-CNMP
PREPARED WITH ASSISTANCE
FROM NRCS STAFF
ASSISTED BY: DANIEL FEUCHT
JONES COUNTY SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
JONES COUNTY, MISSSSSIPPI

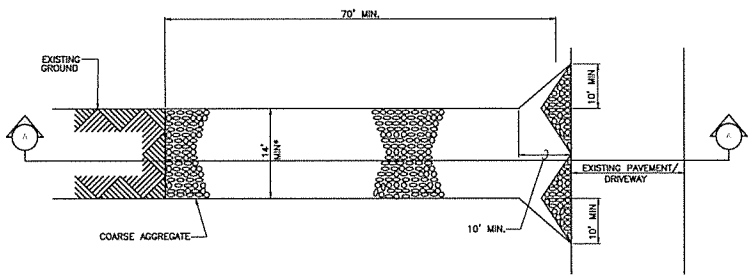
MAURER-STUTZ ENGINEERS SURVEYORS

SHEET TITLE: STORMWATER RUNOFF PLAN

PROJECT: MDEQ PERMITTING

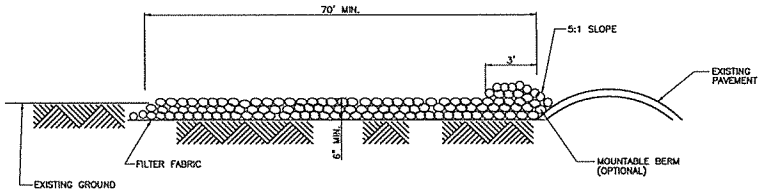
CLIENT: BUCK PATTERSON

DESIGNED BY: DNF
REVIEWED BY: AKO
DATE: JAN. 2026
PROJECT NO.: 23826006.02
SHEET: SW101

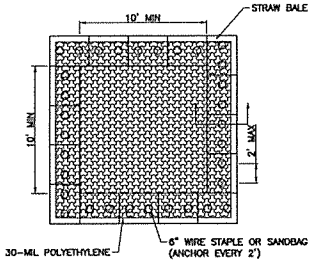


* MUST EXTEND FULL WIDTH OF INGRESS AND EGRESS OPERATION

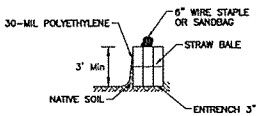
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAIL (PLAN VIEW)
NOT TO SCALE

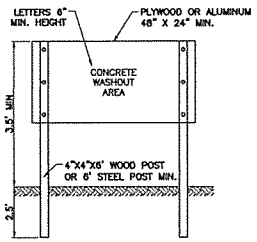


STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAIL (SECTION A-A)
NOT TO SCALE



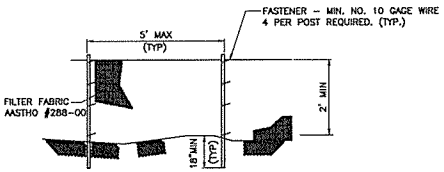
NOTES:
1. MAINTAINING TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL INCLUDE REMOVING AND DISPOSING OF HARDENED CONCRETE AND/OR SLURRY AND RETURNING THE FACILITIES TO A FUNCTIONAL CONDITION.
2. FACILITY SHALL BE CLEANED OR RECONSTRUCTED IN A NEW AREA ONCE WASHOUT BECOMES TWO-THIRDS FULL.
3. EACH STRAW BALE IS TO BE STAKED IN PLACE USING (2) 2"X2"X4' WOODEN STAKES.



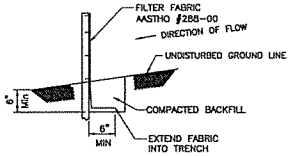


CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
NOT TO SCALE

SILT FENCE	
% SLOPE	MAX SPACING, FT
25	50
20	75
15	125
10	175
<10	200



SILT FENCE ELEVATION VIEW
NOT TO SCALE



SILT FENCE ANCHOR DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
1. TEMPORARY SEDIMENT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY GRADING WORK IN THE AREA TO BE PROTECTED. THEY SHALL BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD AND REMOVED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FINAL GRADING AND SITE STABILIZATION.
2. FILTER FABRIC SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF MATERIAL SPECIFICATION 592 GEOTEXTILE TABLE 1 OR 2, CLASS WITH EQUIVALENT OPENING SIZE OF AT LEAST 30 FOR NONWOVEN AND 50 FOR WOVEN.
3. FENCE POSTS SHALL BE EITHER STANDARD STEEL POST OR WOOD POST WITH A MINIMUM CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA OF 3.0 SQ. IN.

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SCALE VALID ONLY ON 22"x34" SIZE PLANS

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BUCK PATTERSON CAP-CNMP PREPARED WITH ASSISTANCE FROM USDA-NRCS ASSISTED BY MARK TUCHT JONES COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

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ELENCO PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FIRM CERTIFICATE #18-003754
www.maurer-stutz.com

SHEET TITLE: STORM WATER EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
PROJECT: MDEQ PERMITTING
CLIENT: BUCK PATTERSON

DESIGNED BY: DNF
REVIEWED BY: DNF
DATE:
PROJECT NO.: 2302G006.02
SHEET: SW501

LAUREL SERVICE CENTER
3536 HIGHWAY 15N STE C
LAUREL, MS 39441
(601) 425-4622

Conservation Plan

BUCK PATTERSON
247 AUSTIN RD
MOSELLE, MS 39459

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

Farmstead

Tract: 4763

Animal Mortality Facility (316)

Incinerator - Install an on-farm mortality incineration facility for the treatment or disposal of animal carcasses due to routine mortality.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	1.00 No	10	2025	--	--
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	--	--

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (102)

Utilize a certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) to develop a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan that addresses the handling, storage, and application of animal waste in an environmentally safe manner. The CNMP CPA 102 includes the inventory of natural resources at the farmstead and land treatment areas. Both farmstead and land treatment areas are planned to meet planning criteria for water quality, air quality and soil erosion by wind and water. Risk assessment tools are completed to advise on conservation alternatives. Client decisions are recorded. CPA will include primary practices that treat a resource concern and may include supporting practices. Includes a combination of conservation practices and management activities and the planned schedule of implementation.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	1.00 No	10	2025	--	--
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	--	--

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Applied (103)

All planned practices contained in the written Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan are applied according to NRCS standards and specifications.

Field	Planned Amount	Month	Year	Applied Amount	Date
1	1.00 No	10	2025	--	--
Total:	1.00 No	--	--	--	--

CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

BUCK PATTERSON DATE

CERTIFICATION OF:

USDA electronic signature; manual signature not required.

Jones County, Mississippi
CERTIFIED PLANNER DATE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT

JONES COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT DATE

Prepared By:

Jenifer Blackwell DATE

PUBLIC BURDEN STATEMENT

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collections is 0578-0013. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 45/0.75 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection information.

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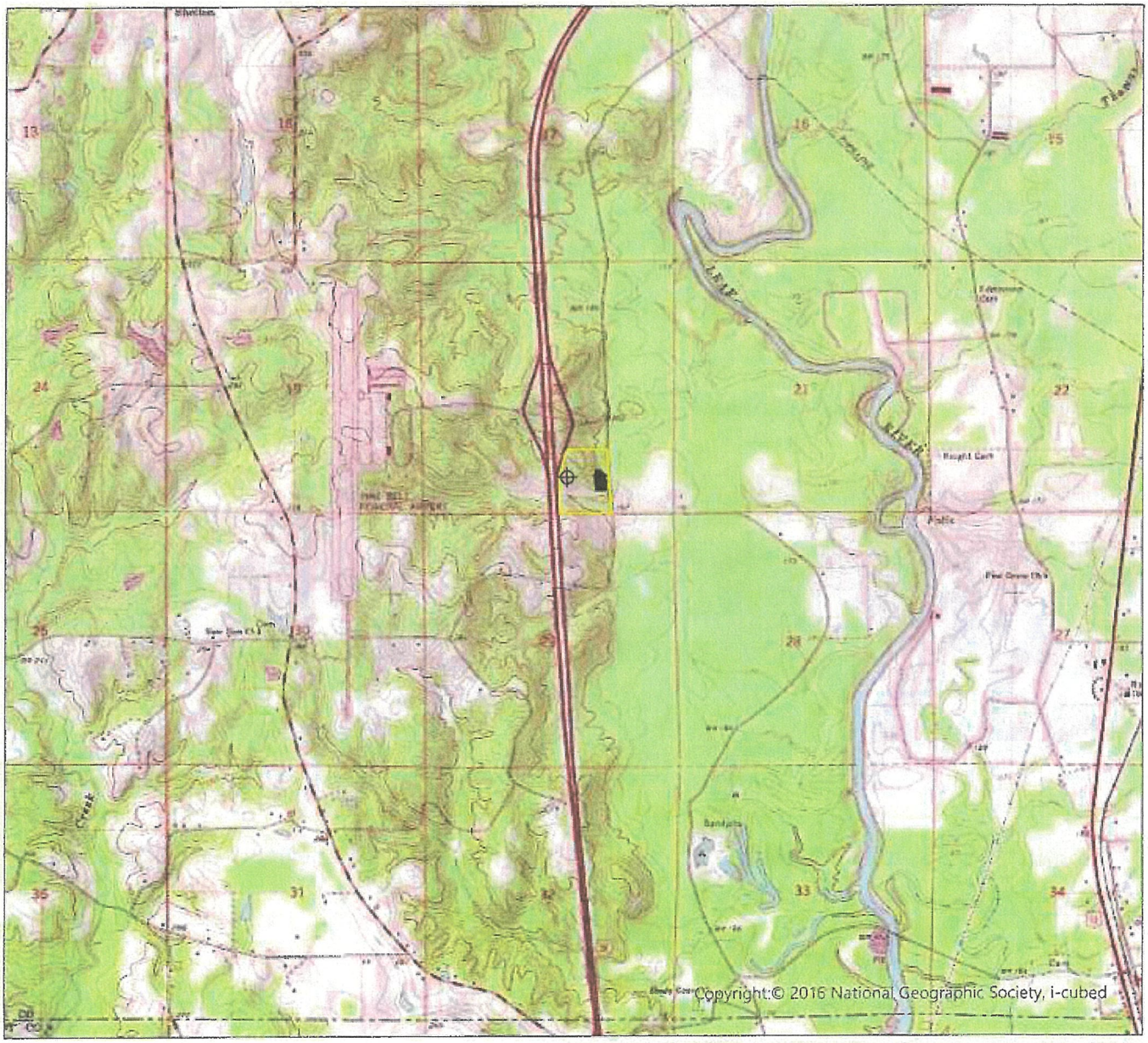
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Date: 9/11/2025

MMP_Topo Map

Client(s): BUCK PATTERSON
Location: S-20 T-6N R-13W F: 5291 T:4763
Agreement Number: GPS: 31 27 50.33N 89 19 9.08W
Jones County, Mississippi
Approximate Acres: 760.6 Fields 1

Assisted By: JENIFER BLACKWELL
USDA-NRCS
LAUREL SERVICE CENTER
JONES COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 3009
Feet

Conservation Practice Points
- Animal Mortality Facility (316)
- Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Written (102)
- Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Applied (103)
- Practice Schedule PLUs

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Date: 9/11/2025

MMP_Site Map

Client(s): BUCK PATTERSON
Location: S-20 T-6N R-13W F: 5291 T:4763
Agreement Number: GPS: 31 27 50.33N 89 19 9.08W
Jones County, Mississippi
Approximate Acres 760.62 Fields 1

Assisted By: JENIFER BLACKWELL
USDA-NRCS
LAUREL SERVICE CENTER
JONES COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 188
Feet

Conservation Practice Points
- Animal Mortality Facility (316)
- Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Written (102)
- Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Applied (103)
- Practice Schedule PLUs

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Date: 9/11/2025

Soils Map and Report

Client(s): BUCK PATTERSON
Location: S-20 T-6N R-13W F: 5291 T:4763
Agreement Number: GPS: 31 27 50.33N 89 19 9.08W
Jones County, Mississippi
Approximate Acres: 4760.62 Fields 1

Assisted By: JENIFER BLACKWELL
USDA-NRCS
LAUREL SERVICE CENTER
JONES COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 376
Feet

Practice Schedule PLUs
Soils
Soil Mapunit

N

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Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, provide information on the composition of map units and properties of their components.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Jones County, Mississippi

Map Unit: 6--Bibb silt loam, frequently flooded

Component: Bibb (90%)

The Bibb component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: 17--Trebloc-Quitman association, occasionally flooded

Component: Trebloc (31%)

The Trebloc component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of silty alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Quitman (29%)

The Quitman component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: 20A—Cahaba sandy loam, occasionally flooded

Component: Cahaba (95%)

The Cahaba component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Unnamed hydric soils (133de) (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Unnamed hydric soils (133de) soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 90—Heidel-McLaurin association, hilly

Component: Heidel (43%)

The Heidel component makes up 43 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: McLaurin (37%)

The McLaurin component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Unnamed hydric soils (133dr) (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Unnamed hydric soils (133dr) soil is a minor component.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jones County, Mississippi

Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 06, 2024

Soils Inventory Report

Tract	Land Unit	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
4763	1	17	Trebloc-Quitman association, occasionally flooded	0.6	2%
4763	1	20A	Cahaba sandy loam, occasionally flooded	0.1	0%
4763	1	6	Bibb silt loam, frequently flooded	8.8	29%
4763	1	90	Heidel-McLaurin association, hilly	21.0	69%
			Total	**30.5**	**100%**
			Grand Total	**30.5**	**100%**