AI# 18193

MSG200912

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

COVERAGE NUMBER: MSG20 0912. 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.

AI 18193

RECEIVED JUL 20 2026 Dept. of Environmental Quality

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. CONTACT AND FACILITY INFORMATION

Name of Owner: Don Wooten

Facility Name: Don Wooten Farm

Mailing Address:

Street or P.O. Box: 438 Scott Crossing

City: Carthage State: MS Zip: 39051

Physical Site Address:

Street (can not be a P.O. Box) 438 Scott Crossing

City: Carthage State: MS Zip: 39051

County: Leake

(For new facilities) Latitude (degrees/min/sec): _____ Longitude: _____

(For new facilities) Nearest named receiving stream: _____

Facility Telephone No. (Include Area Code): _____

Facility Fax No. (Include Area Code): _____

Contact Cell Phone No. (Include Area Code): 601-416-3873

Other Contact Phone Numbers (Include Area Code): 769-284-4161

Contact Email : _____

B. ACTIVITY TYPE (Check all that apply)

- [x] Existing operation NOT proposing expansion. Number of existing houses: 3
- [ ] Existing operation of an incinerator(s). Number of existing incinerator(s): _____
- [ ] New or expanding operation. Number of proposed houses: ____ Number of proposed incinerators: ____

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: Went from 5 houses to 3 house totaling 66,000 birds

For New Facilities:
Check type and indicate amount

☐ Broiler (SIC 0251): _____ ☐ Pullet/Breeder (0252): _____

B. CONTRACT INFORMATION

Is this facility a contract operation? ☐ No ☑ Yes- Integrator Name: PECO

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): _____

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: 7/16/26 Expiration Date: 7/16/31

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.

Don Wooten — 7/17/26

Signature of Responsible Official — *Date*

Don Wooten — Owner

Printed Name — *Title*

MSG200912
AI 18193

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
(Draft Format)

The Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is an important part of the conservation management system (CMS) for your Animal Feeding Operation (AFO). This CNMP documents the planning decisions and operation and maintenance for the animal feeding operation. It includes background information and provides guidance, reference information and Web-based sites where up-to-date information can be obtained. Refer to the Producer Activity document for information about day-to-day management activities and recordkeeping. Both this document and the Producer Activity document shall remain in the possession of the producer/landowner.

Farm contact information: DON WOOTEN FARM
c/o DON WOOTEN
438 SCOTT CROSSING RD
CARTHAGE, MS 39051-9673
(601)-416-3873

RECEIVED
JUL 20 2026
MDEQ

Latitude/Longitude: 89°28'19.89" W 32°48'13.29" N

Plan Period: Oct 2027 - Sep 2031

Conservation Planner

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

Signature: Priscilla Williamson Date: 7/17/26
Name: PRISCILLA WILLIAMSON
Title: DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST Certification Credentials: PLANNER

Conservation District

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

Signature: Monte Ladner Date: 7/17/26
Name: Monte Ladner
Title: COMMISSIONER

Owner/Operator

As the owner/operator of this CNMP, I, as the decision maker, have been involved in the planning process and agree that the items/practices listed in each element of the CNMP are needed. I understand that I am responsible for keeping all the necessary records associated with the implementation of this CNMP. It is my intention to implement/accomplish this CNMP in a timely manner as described in the plan.

Signature: Don Wooten Date: 7-17-26
Name: DON WOOTEN

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

Signature: Priscilla Williamson Date: 7/17/26
Name: Priscilla Williamson
Title: District Conservationist Certification Credentials:PLANNER

Sections 4. Land Treatment

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

Section 6. Nutrient Management

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

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

Section 7. Feed Management (if applicable)

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

Section 8. Other Utilization Options (if applicable)

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

Sensitive data as defined in the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a, as amended) is contained in this report, generated from information systems managed by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Handling this data must be in accordance with the permitted routine uses in the NRCS System of Records at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/about/foia/408_45.html. Additional information may be found at http://www.ocio.usda.gov/qi_request/privacy_statement.html.

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Section 1. Background and Site Information

1.1. General Description of Operation

Farm Physical Address:

DON WOOTEN FARM
c/o DON WOOTEN
438 SCOTT CROSSING RD
CARTHAGE, MS 39051-9673
(601)-416-3873

System Description

This comprehensive nutrient management system is planned to accommodate waste from 66000 broilers at an average market weight of 4 pounds. This operation normally averages 4.5 flocks per year with a flock life of 59 days. This system is planned to spread litter on the application areas shown within this plan. This broiler litter will be utilized on the application areas shown in this CNMP to the extent possible. Broiler litter not used on these areas will be transported off-site.

This is a existing operation that has 3 existing poultry houses. Construction is planned for 0 new house(s).

Nutrient Balance

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

Broiler litter production is estimated to be 780 tons per year. Allowing for nitrogen losses in storage, application, and denitrification and for phosphorus that will be mineralized or bound to the soil, about 18,759 pounds of nitrogen, 11,330 pounds of phosphorus, and 12,616 pounds of potash would be available for crop uptake from the waste.

Application areas totaling 0 acres are identified in this CNMP for the application of waste. The animal feeding operation will transfer 2,340 tons EVERY 3 years of broiler litter will be transferred to: MCLEMORE FARMS TRUCKING 938 ROSE RD HICKERY, MS 39332

All litter will be carried or sold offsite according to landowner. Producer log will be maintained on the farm and landowner will keep a current litter analysis, no more than a year old to provide to individual's receiving litter.

1.2. Sampling, Calibration and Other Statements

- Manure sampling frequency
  On Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) manure must be analyzed a minimum of once annually for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium content.
  The results of these analyses are to be used in determining application rates for manure, litter, and other process wastewater. [40 CFR 412.4(c)(3)]
  For all other animal feeding operations (AFOs) if there is no prior sampling history, the manure shall be analyzed at least annually for a minimum of three consecutive years.
  A cumulative record shall be developed and maintained until a consistent (maintaining a certain nutrient concentration with minimal variation) level of nutrient values is realized.
- Soil testing frequency
  Nutrient planning shall be based on current soil test results developed in accordance with Land Grant University guidance.
  At a minimum soil samples will analyzed for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium content.
  Current soil tests are those that are no older than three years.
- Equipment calibration method and frequency
  Equipment should be checked annually and calibrated as needed.
  Calibration of application equipment will help to ensure uniform distribution of material at planned rates.
- Clean water diversion
  All clean runoff water will be diverted away from poultry houses and waste storage structures.
  Temporary storage areas should be protected from runoff by a diversion if necessary and surrounded by a berm to prevent leaching from the piles.

Air Quality

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

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

Site Management

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

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

Record Keeping

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

1.3. Resource Concerns

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

Soil Quality Concerns

	Soil Quality Concern	*Fields*
	Ephemeral Gully Erosion	
	Gully Erosion	
	Sheet and Rill Erosion	
	Stream/Ditchbank Erosion	
	Wind Erosion	

Water Quality Concerns

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

Other Concerns Addressed

	Other Concern	*Fields*
	Acres Available for Manure Application	
	Aesthetics	
	Maximize Nutrient Utilization	
	Minimize Nutrient Costs	
	Neighbor Relations	
	Profitability	

	Other Concern	*Fields*
	Regulations	
	Soil Compaction	
	Time Available for Manure Application	
	Odors	
	Air Quality	
	Biosecurity	

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

2.1. Map(s) of Farm Headquarters

Date: 7/16/2026

Conservation Plan Map

Client(s): DON WOOTEN
Leake County, Mississippi
Approximate Acres: 21.20

Land Units: Tract 1285, Fields 4

Assisted By: PRISCILLA WILLIAMSON
Natural Resource Conservation Service
CARTHAGE SERVICE CENTER
LEAKE COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 376
Feet

Conservation Practice Points
CNMP Design and Implementation Activity (101)

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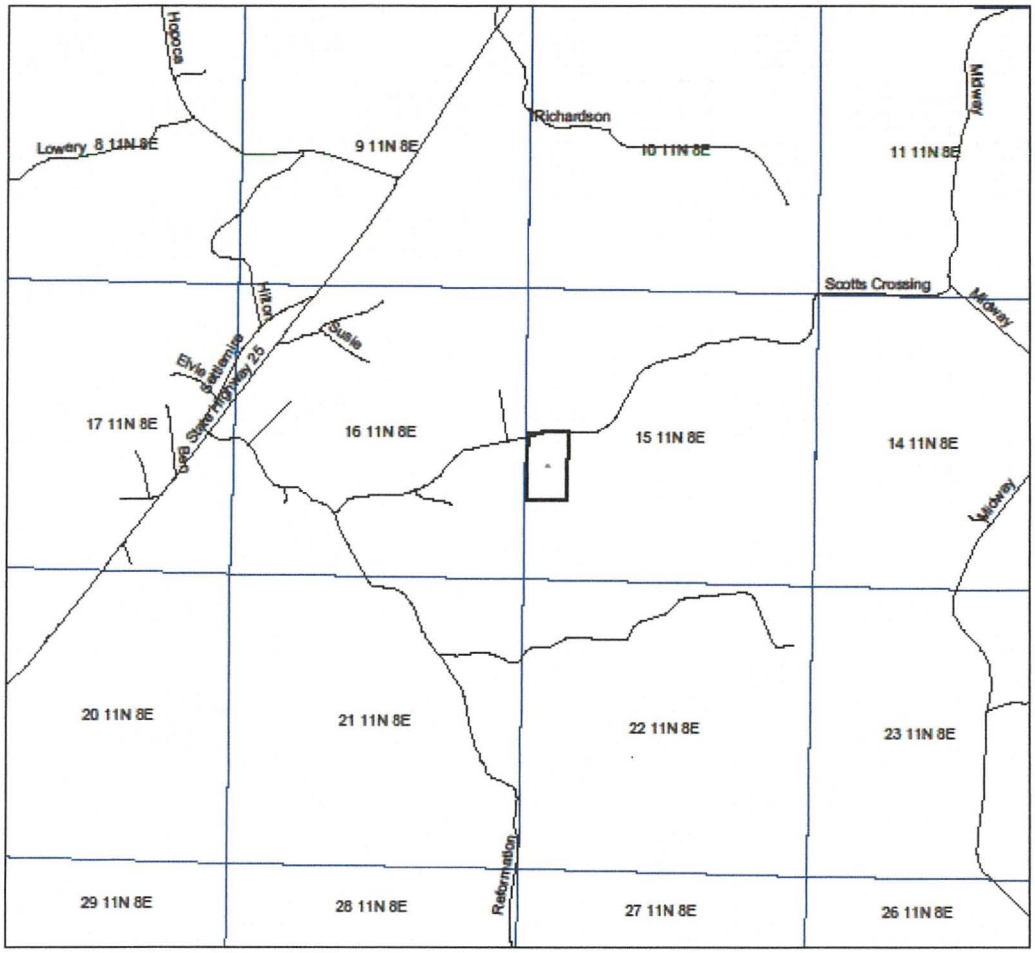
Location Map

Date: 8/19/2014

Customer(s): DON WOOTEN
District:

Field Office: CARTHAGE SERVICE CENTER
Agency: NRCS
Assisted By: LEWIS LEE

Land Units: Tract: 1285 Field: 4



Legend

- Tract Boundaries
- Roads
- Section Township Range

1,400 0 1,400 2,800 4,200 5,600 Feet

N

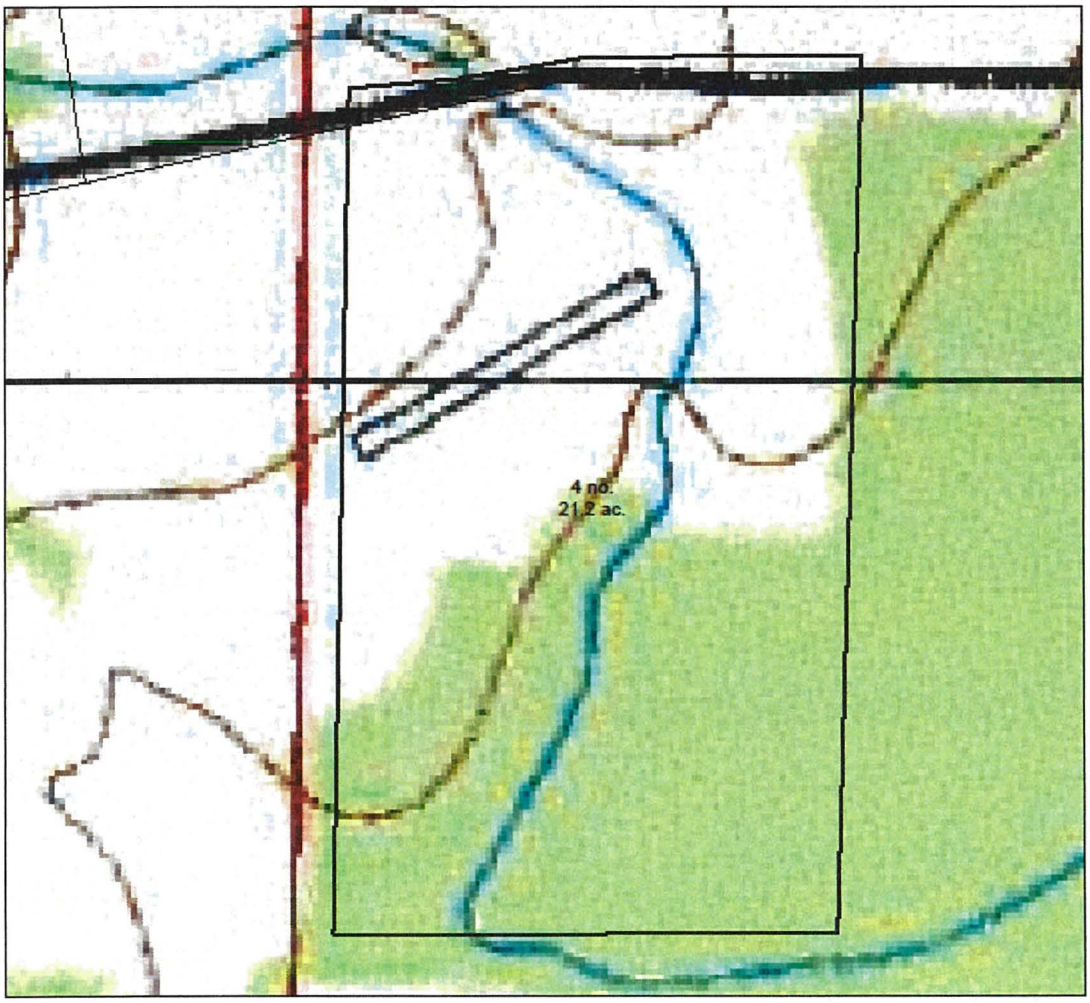
Topo Map

Date: 6/19/2014

Customer(s): DON WOOTEN
District:

Field Office: CARTHAGE SERVICE CENTER
Agency: NRCS
Assisted By: LEWIS LEE

Land Units: Tract: 1285 Field: 4



Legend

Tract Boundaries
Roads

120 0 120 240 360 480 Feet

N

Date: 7/16/2026

Soils Map and Report

Client(s): DON WOOTEN
Location: 32.803859 -89.471195
Leake County, Mississippi
Approximate Acres: 21.20
Land Units: Tract 1285, Fields 4

Assisted By: PRISCILLA WILLIAMSON
NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE
CARTHAGE SERVICE CENTER
LEAKE COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 752
Feet

Case PLUs
Locked
Soils
Soil Mapunit

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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)

Leake County, Mississippi

Map Unit: Ma--Mantachie fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded

Component: Mantachie (90%)

The Mantachie 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 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 15 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Kinston (10%)

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

Map Unit: RK--Rosebloom and Arkabutla soils, frequently flooded

Component: Rosebloom (60%)

The Rosebloom component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. 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 low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March. Organic

matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F134XY020AL Northern Wet Alluvial Flat - PROVISIONAL ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Arkabutla (33%)

The Arkabutla component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of silty alluvium deposits. 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 frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F134XY019AL Northern Moderately Wet Alluvial Flat - PROVISIONAL ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Kirkville (7%)

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

Map Unit: SaB–Savannah fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Savannah (90%)

The Savannah component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on slightly dissected fluviomarine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F133CA999AL MLRA 133C ES concept, subject to change. ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mashulaville (5%)

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

Component: Ora (5%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Leake County, Mississippi
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 08, 2025

Soils Inventory Report

Tract	Land Unit	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
1285	4	Ma	Mantachie fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	3.4	16%
1285	4	RK	Rosebloom and Arkabutla soils, frequently flooded	9.0	43%
1285	4	SaB	Savannah fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	8.7	41%
			Total	**21.1**	**100%**
			Grand Total	**21.1**	**100%**

2.2. Farmstead Conservation Practices -- Record of Decisions

2.3. Manure Storage Information

Storage ID	Type of Storage	Pumpable or Spreadable Capacity	Annual Manure Collected	Maximum Days of Storage
Poultry House	In-house litter storage	2,340 tons	780 tons	1,095

2.4. Animal Inventory

Animal Group	Type or Production Phase	Number of Animals[a]	Average Weight (lbs)	Confinement Period	Manure Collected (%)[b]	Manure Storage
Poultry	Broiler	66,000	4	Jan Early - Dec Late	73	Poultry House

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

2.5. Normal Mortality Management

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

Plan for Proper Management of Dead Animals

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

Management of Dead Animals

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

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

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

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

2.6. Planned Manure Exports

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Receiving Operation	Location
Jul 2029	Poultry House	2,405 tons	Mclemore Farm Trucking	938 Rose Hickery Ms 39332

2.7. Planned Manure Imports

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

(None)

2.8. Planned Internal Transfers of Manure

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Manure Destination

(None)

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: Went from 5 houses to 3 house totaling 66,000 birds

For New Facilities:
Check type and indicate amount

☐ Broiler (SIC 0251): _____ ☐ Pullet/Breeder (0252): _____

B. CONTRACT INFORMATION

Is this facility a contract operation? ☐ No ☑ Yes- Integrator Name: PECO

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):_____

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: 7/16/26 Expiration Date: 7/16/31

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.

Don Wooten _____ 7/17/26

Signature of Responsible Official *Date*

Don Wooten _____ Owner

Printed Name *Title*

MSG200912
AI 18193

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
(Draft Format)

The Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is an important part of the conservation management system (CMS) for your Animal Feeding Operation (AFO). This CNMP documents the planning decisions and operation and maintenance for the animal feeding operation. It includes background information and provides guidance, reference information and Web-based sites where up-to-date information can be obtained. Refer to the Producer Activity document for information about day-to-day management activities and recordkeeping. Both this document and the Producer Activity document shall remain in the possession of the producer/landowner.

Farm contact information: DON WOOTEN FARM
c/o DON WOOTEN
438 SCOTT CROSSING RD
CARTHAGE, MS 39051-9673
(601)-416-3873

RECEIVED
JUL 20 2026
MDEQ

Latitude/Longitude: 89°28'19.89" W 32°48'13.29" N

Plan Period: Oct 2027 - Sep 2031

Conservation Planner

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

Signature: Priscilla Williamson Date: 7/17/26
Name: PRISCILLA WILLIAMSON
Title: DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST Certification Credentials: PLANNER

Conservation District

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

Signature: Monte Ladner Date: 7/17/26
Name: Monte Ladner
Title: COMMISSIONER

Owner/Operator

As the owner/operator of this CNMP, I, as the decision maker, have been involved in the planning process and agree that the items/practices listed in each element of the CNMP are needed. I understand that I am responsible for keeping all the necessary records associated with the implementation of this CNMP. It is my intention to implement/accomplish this CNMP in a timely manner as described in the plan.

Signature: Don Wooten Date: 7-17-26
Name: DON WOOTEN

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

Signature: Priscilla Williamson Date: 7/17/26
Name: Priscilla Williamson
Title: District Conservationist Certification Credentials:PLANNER

Sections 4. Land Treatment

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

Section 6. Nutrient Management

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

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

Section 7. Feed Management (if applicable)

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

Section 8. Other Utilization Options (if applicable)

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

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Section 1. Background and Site Information

1.1. General Description of Operation

Farm Physical Address:

DON WOOTEN FARM
c/o DON WOOTEN
438 SCOTT CROSSING RD
CARTHAGE, MS 39051-9673
(601)-416-3873

System Description

This comprehensive nutrient management system is planned to accommodate waste from 66000 broilers at an average market weight of 4 pounds. This operation normally averages 4.5 flocks per year with a flock life of 59 days. This system is planned to spread litter on the application areas shown within this plan. This broiler litter will be utilized on the application areas shown in this CNMP to the extent possible. Broiler litter not used on these areas will be transported off-site.

This is a existing operation that has 3 existing poultry houses. Construction is planned for 0 new house(s).

Nutrient Balance

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

Broiler litter production is estimated to be 780 tons per year. Allowing for nitrogen losses in storage, application, and denitrification and for phosphorus that will be mineralized or bound to the soil, about 18,759 pounds of nitrogen, 11,330 pounds of phosphorus, and 12,616 pounds of potash would be available for crop uptake from the waste.

Application areas totaling 0 acres are identified in this CNMP for the application of waste. The animal feeding operation will transfer 2,340 tons EVERY 3 years of broiler litter will be transferred to: MCLEMORE FARMS TRUCKING 938 ROSE RD HICKERY, MS 39332

All litter will be carried or sold offsite according to landowner. Producer log will be maintained on the farm and landowner will keep a current litter analysis, no more than a year old to provide to individual's receiving litter.

1.2. Sampling, Calibration and Other Statements

- Manure sampling frequency
  On Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) manure must be analyzed a minimum of once annually for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium content.
  The results of these analyses are to be used in determining application rates for manure, litter, and other process wastewater. [40 CFR 412.4(c)(3)]
  For all other animal feeding operations (AFOs) if there is no prior sampling history, the manure shall be analyzed at least annually for a minimum of three consecutive years.
  A cumulative record shall be developed and maintained until a consistent (maintaining a certain nutrient concentration with minimal variation) level of nutrient values is realized.
- Soil testing frequency
  Nutrient planning shall be based on current soil test results developed in accordance with Land Grant University guidance.
  At a minimum soil samples will analyzed for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium content.
  Current soil tests are those that are no older than three years.
- Equipment calibration method and frequency
  Equipment should be checked annually and calibrated as needed.
  Calibration of application equipment will help to ensure uniform distribution of material at planned rates.
- Clean water diversion
  All clean runoff water will be diverted away from poultry houses and waste storage structures.
  Temporary storage areas should be protected from runoff by a diversion if necessary and surrounded by a berm to prevent leaching from the piles.

Air Quality

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

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

Site Management

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

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

Record Keeping

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

1.3. Resource Concerns

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

Soil Quality Concerns

	Soil Quality Concern	*Fields*
	Ephemeral Gully Erosion	
	Gully Erosion	
	Sheet and Rill Erosion	
	Stream/Ditchbank Erosion	
	Wind Erosion	

Water Quality Concerns

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

Other Concerns Addressed

	Other Concern	*Fields*
	Acres Available for Manure Application	
	Aesthetics	
	Maximize Nutrient Utilization	
	Minimize Nutrient Costs	
	Neighbor Relations	
	Profitability	

	Other Concern	*Fields*
	Regulations	
	Soil Compaction	
	Time Available for Manure Application	
	Odors	
	Air Quality	
	Biosecurity	

Section 2. Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage

2.1. Map(s) of Farm Headquarters

Date: 7/16/2026

Conservation Plan Map

Client(s): DON WOOTEN
Leake County, Mississippi
Approximate Acres: 21.20

Assisted By: PRISCILLA WILLIAMSON
Natural Resource Conservation Service
CARTHAGE SERVICE CENTER
LEAKE COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Land Units: Tract 1285, Fields 4



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 376 Feet

Conservation Practice Points

CNMP Design and Implementation Activity (101)

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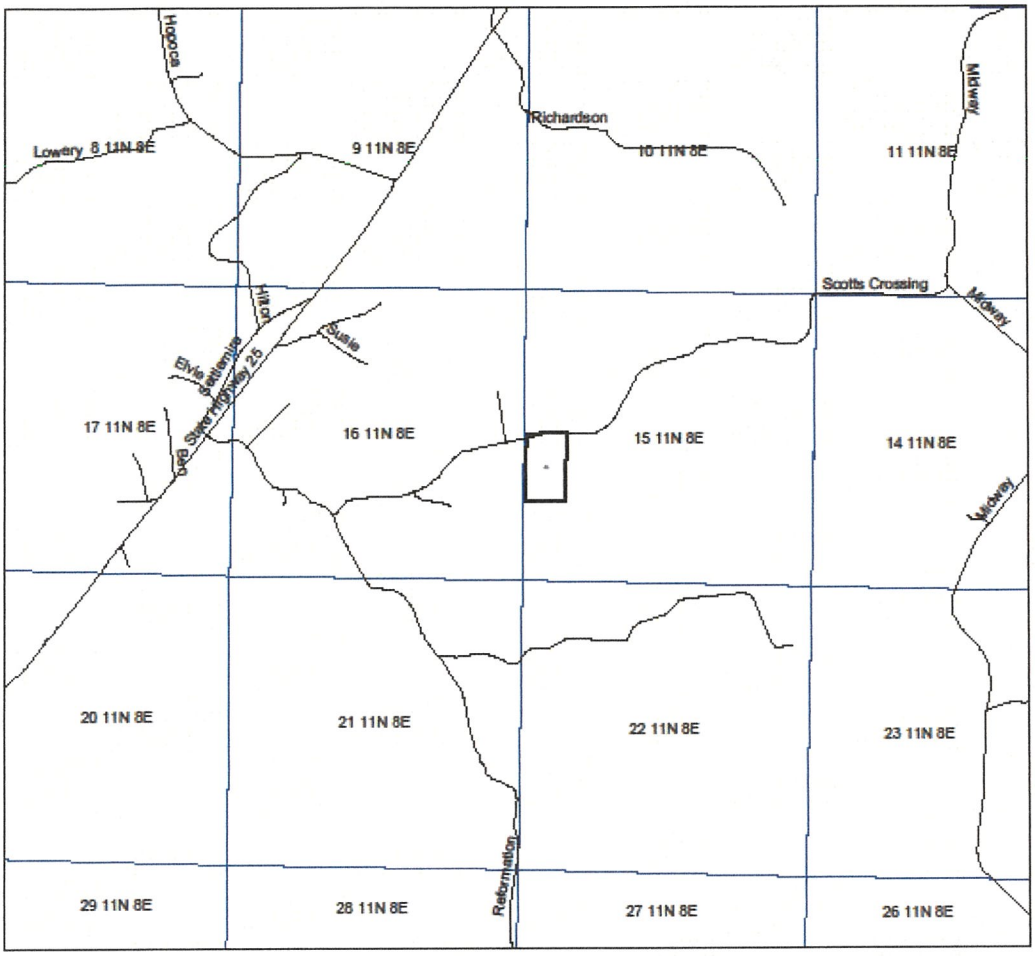
Location Map

Date: 6/19/2014

Customer(s): DON WOOTEN
District:

Field Office: CARTHAGE SERVICE CENTER
Agency: NRCS
Assisted By: LEWIS LEE

Land Units: Tract: 1285 Field: 4



Legend

- Tract Boundaries
- Roads
- Section Township Range

1,400 0 1,400 2,800 4,200 5,600 Feet

N

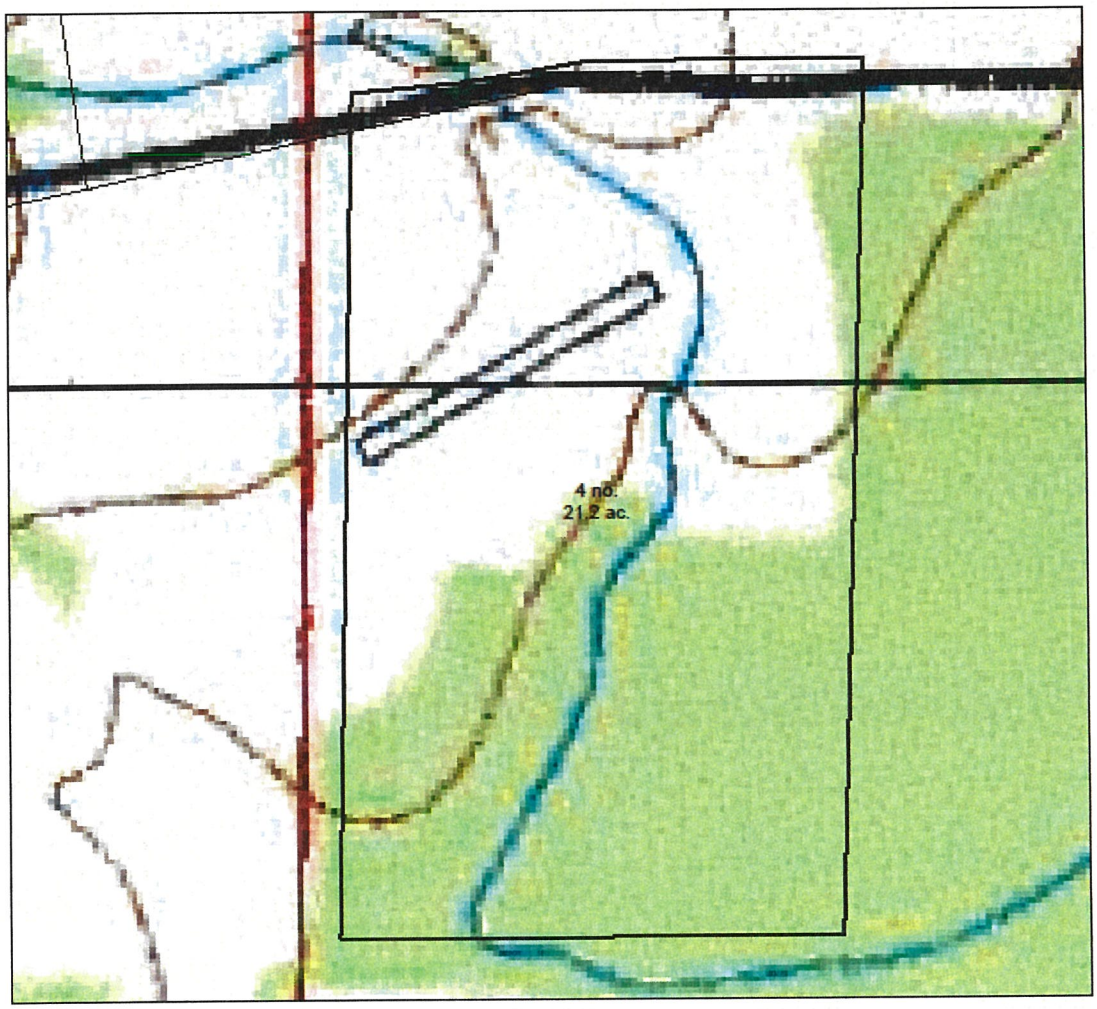
Topo Map

Date: 6/19/2014

Customer(s): DON WOOTEN
District:

Field Office: CARTHAGE SERVICE CENTER
Agency: NRCS
Assisted By: LEWIS LEE

Land Units: Tract: 1285 Field: 4



Legend

Tract Boundaries
Roads

120 0 120 240 360 480 Feet

N

Date: 7/16/2026

Soils Map and Report

Client(s): DON WOOTEN
Location: 32.803859 -89.471195
Leake County, Mississippi
Approximate Acres: 21.20
Land Units: Tract 1285, Fields 4

Assisted By: PRISCILLA WILLIAMSON
NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE
CARTHAGE SERVICE CENTER
LEAKE COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

0 752
Feet

Case PLUs
Locked
Soils
Soil Mapunit

USDA

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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)

Leake County, Mississippi

Map Unit: Ma--Mantachie fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded

Component: Mantachie (90%)

The Mantachie 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 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 15 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Kinston (10%)

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

Map Unit: RK--Rosebloom and Arkabutla soils, frequently flooded

Component: Rosebloom (60%)

The Rosebloom component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. 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 low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March. Organic

matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F134XY020AL Northern Wet Alluvial Flat - PROVISIONAL ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Arkabutla (33%)

The Arkabutla component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of silty alluvium deposits. 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 frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F134XY019AL Northern Moderately Wet Alluvial Flat - PROVISIONAL ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Kirkville (7%)

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

Map Unit: SaB–Savannah fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Savannah (90%)

The Savannah component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on slightly dissected fluviomarine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F133CA999AL MLRA 133C ES concept, subject to change. ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Mashulaville (5%)

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

Component: Ora (5%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Leake County, Mississippi
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 08, 2025

Soils Inventory Report

Tract	Land Unit	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent
1285	4	Ma	Mantachie fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	3.4	16%
1285	4	RK	Rosebloom and Arkabutla soils, frequently flooded	9.0	43%
1285	4	SaB	Savannah fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	8.7	41%
			Total	**21.1**	**100%**
			Grand Total	**21.1**	**100%**

2.2. Farmstead Conservation Practices -- Record of Decisions

2.3. Manure Storage Information

Storage ID	Type of Storage	Pumpable or Spreadable Capacity	Annual Manure Collected	Maximum Days of Storage
Poultry House	In-house litter storage	2,340 tons	780 tons	1,095

2.4. Animal Inventory

Animal Group	Type or Production Phase	Number of Animals[a]	Average Weight (lbs)	Confinement Period	Manure Collected (%)[b]	Manure Storage
Poultry	Broiler	66,000	4	Jan Early - Dec Late	73	Poultry House

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

2.5. Normal Mortality Management

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

Plan for Proper Management of Dead Animals

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

Management of Dead Animals

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

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

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

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

2.6. Planned Manure Exports

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Receiving Operation	Location
Jul 2029	Poultry House	2,405 tons	Mclemore Farm Trucking	938 Rose Hickery Ms 39332

2.7. Planned Manure Imports

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

(None)

2.8. Planned Internal Transfers of Manure

Month-Year	Manure Source	Amount	Manure Destination

(None)

Section 3. Farmstead Safety and Security

3.1. Emergency Response Plan

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

Implement the following first containment steps:

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

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

Implement the following first containment steps:

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

Emergency Contacts

Department / Agency	Phone Number
Fire	Local 911
Rescue services	Local 911
State veterinarian – James Watson	1-888-646-8731
Sheriff or local police	911 or 601-276-7361

Nearest available excavation equipment/supplies for responding to emergency

Equipment Type	Contact Person	Phone Number
Excavation/Roads	Leake County Board of Supervisors	601-267-8002

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

Organization	Phone Number
EPA Emergency Spill Hotline	1-800-241-1754
Leake County Health Department	(601) 267-3072
Mississippi Emergency Agency	(601) 601-267-5757

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

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

Be prepared to provide the following information:

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

3.2. Biosecurity Measures

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

3.3. Catastrophic Mortality Management

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

Plan for Catastrophic Animal Mortality Handling

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

Mississippi NRCS Standards Burial Pit

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

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

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

For pits that are four to five feet deep, a step or bench 18 inches wide and one foot deep will be dug around the perimeter of the main pit so the remaining vertical wall will not exceed four feet. For pits greater than five feet deep, the earthen wall shall be sloped back at 1 1/2 horizontal and 1 vertical or flatter.

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

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

3.4. Chemical Handling

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

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

	Measure
	All chemicals are stored in proper containers. Expired chemicals and empty containers are properly disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations. Pesticides and associated refuse are disposed of in accordance with the FIFRA label.
	Chemical storage areas are self-contained with no drains or other pathways that will allow spilled chemicals to exit the storage area.
	Chemical storage areas are covered to prevent chemical contact with rain or snow.
	Emergency procedures and equipment are in place to contain and clean up chemical spills.
	Chemical handling and equipment wash areas are designed and constructed to prevent contamination of surface waters and waste water and storm water storage and treatment systems.
	All chemicals are custom applied and no chemicals are stored at the operation. Equipment wash areas are designed and constructed to prevent contamination of surface waters and waste water and storm water storage and treatment systems.

Section 4. Land Treatment

4.1. Map(s) of Fields and Conservation Practices

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

Section 5. Soil and Risk Assessment Analysis

5.1. Soil Information

Field	Soil Survey	Map Unit	Soil Component Name	Surface Texture	Slope Range (%)	OM Range (%)	Runoff

5.2. Predicted Soil Erosion

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

Field	Predominant Soil Type	T Factor (t/ac/yr)	Slope (%)	Water (t/ac/yr)	Wind (t/ac/yr)	Irrigation Erosion Controlled (y/n)	Gully Erosion Controlled (y/n)	Ephemeral Erosion Controlled (y/n)	Total (t/ac/yr)

5.3. Nitrogen and Phosphorus Risk Analysis

Mississippi Phosphorus Index

Field	Crop Year	Transport Character-istics	Source Character-istics	P Index w/o P Apps	P Index w/ P Apps	P Loss Risk

5.4. Additional Field Data Required by Risk Assessment Procedure

Field	Distance to Water (ft)

Section 6. Nutrient Management

Timing and Methods of Application

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

6.1. Field Information

Field ID	Sub-field ID	Total Area (ac)	Spread-able Area (ac)	County	Predominant Soil Type	Slope (%)	Watershed Code	FSA Farm	FSA Tract	FSA Field

6.2. Manure Application Setback Distances

Setback Requirements: Poultry CAFO

Feature	Setback Criteria	Setback Distance (ft)

(None)

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

Setback Requirements: NRCS Standard

Feature	Setback Criteria	Setback Distance (ft)

(None)

6.3. Soil Test Data

Field	Test Year	OM (%)	P Test Used	P	K	Mg	Ca	Units	Soil pH	Buffer pH	CEC (meq/100g)

6.4. Manure Nutrient Analyses

Manure Source	Dry Matter (%)	Total N	NH_4-N	Total P_2O_5	Total K_2O	Avail. P_2O_5	Avail. K_2O	Units	Analysis Source and Date
Poultry House	76.3	96.2		58.1	64.7	52.3	58.2	lbs/ton	MSU CHEMICAL LAB

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

b. Mississippi assumes that 90% of manure phosphorus and 90% of manure potassium is crop available. First-year per-acre nitrogen availability for individual manure applications is given in the Planned Nutrient Applications table. For more information about nitrogen availability in Mississippi, see Tables 4 and 5, Nutrient Management 590 Animal and Manure Information (http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/MS/Animal_and_Manure_Information.pdf).

6.5. Planned Crops and Fertilizer Recommendations

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

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

6.6. Manure Application Planning Calendar – October 2026 through September 2027

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2027 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Oct '26	Nov '26	Dec '26	Jan '27	Feb '27	Mar '27	Apr '27	May '27	Jun '27	Jul '27	Aug '27	Sep '27
Total	*0.0*	*0.0*														

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

Manure Application Planning Calendar – October 2027 through September 2028

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2028 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Oct '27	Nov '27	Dec '27	Jan '28	Feb '28	Mar '28	Apr '28	May '28	Jun '28	Jul '28	Aug '28	Sep '28
Total	*0.0*	*0.0*														

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

Manure Application Planning Calendar – October 2028 through September 2029

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2029 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Oct '28	Nov '28	Dec '28	Jan '29	Feb '29	Mar '29	Apr '29	May '29	Jun '29	Jul '29	Aug '29	Sep '29
Total	*0.0*	*0.0*														

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

Manure Application Planning Calendar – October 2029 through September 2030

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2030 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Oct '29	Nov '29	Dec '29	Jan '30	Feb '30	Mar '30	Apr '30	May '30	Jun '30	Jul '30	Aug '30	Sep '30
Total	*0.0*	*0.0*														

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

Manure Application Planning Calendar – October 2030 through September 2031

Field	Total Area (ac)	Spread. Area (ac)	Predominant Soil Type	Primary 2031 Crop (Prev. Primary Crop)	Oct '30	Nov '30	Dec '30	Jan '31	Feb '31	Mar '31	Apr '31	May '31	Jun '31	Jul '31	Aug '31	Sep '31
Total	*0.0*	*0.0*														

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

6.7.

6.8. Field Nutrient Balance

Year	Field	Size	Crop	Yield Goal	Fertilizer Recs[a]			Nutrients Applied[b]			Balance After Recs[c]			Balance After Removal[d]	
		ac		per ac	N lbs/ac	P_2O_5 lbs/ac	K_2O lbs/ac	N lbs/ac	P_2O_5 lbs/ac	K_2O lbs/ac	N lbs/ac	P_2O_5 lbs/ac	K_2O lbs/ac	P_2O_5 lbs/ac	K_2O lbs/ac

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

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

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

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

[e] Custom fertilizer recommendation.

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

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

6.9. Manure Inventory Annual Summary (Optional)

Manure Source	Plan Period	On Hand at Start of Period	Total Generated	Total Imported	Total Trans-ferred In	Total Applied	Total Exported	Total Trans-ferred Out	On Hand at End of Period	Units
Poultry House	Oct '26 - Sep '27	195	780	0	0	0	0	0	975	tons
Poultry House	Oct '27 - Sep '28	975	780	0	0	0	0	0	1,755	tons
Poultry House	Oct '28 - Sep '29	1,755	780	0	0	0	2,405	0	130	tons
Poultry House	Oct '29 - Sep '30	130	780	0	0	0	0	0	910	tons
Poultry House	Oct '30 - Sep '31	910	780	0	0	0	0	0	1,690	tons

6.10. Fertilizer Material Annual Summary (Optional)

Product Analysis	Plan Period	Product Needed Oct - Dec	Product Needed Jan - Sep	Total Product Needed	Units

6.11. Plan Nutrient Balance

	N (lbs)	P_2O_5 (lbs)	K_2O (lbs)
Total Manure Nutrients on Hand at Start of Plan[a]	18,759	11,330	12,616
Total Manure Nutrients Collected[b]	375,180	226,590	252,330
Total Manure Nutrients Imported[c]	0	0	0
Total Manure Nutrients Exported[d]	231,361	139,730	155,604
Total Manure Nutrients Gained/Lost in Transfer[e]	0	0	0
Total Manure Nutrients on Hand at End of Plan[f]	162,578	98,189	109,343
Total Manure Nutrients Applied[g]	0	0	0
Available Manure Nutrients Applied (Utilized by plan's crops)[h]	0	0	0
Available Manure Nutrients Applied (Not utilized by plan's crops)[i]	0	0	0
Commercial Fertilizer Nutrients Applied (Utilized by plan's crops)[j]	0	0	0
Commercial Fertilizer Nutrients Applied (Not utilized by plan's crops)[k]	0	0	0
Available Nutrients Applied (Manure and fertilizer; utilized by plan's crops)[l]	0	0	0
Nutrient Utilization Potential[m]	0	0	0
Nutrient Balance of Spreadable Acres[n p]	0	0	0
Average Nutrient Balance per Spreadable Acre per Year[o p]	0	0	0

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

p. Non-trivial, positive values for N indicate that the plan was not properly developed. Negative values for N indicate additional nutrient utilization potential which may or may not be intentional. For example, plans that include legume crops often will not utilize the full N utilization potential for legume crops if manure can be applied to non-legume crops that require N for optimum yield. Positive values for P_2O_5 and/or K_2O do not necessarily indicate that the plan was developed improperly. For example,

producers may be allowed to apply N-based application rates of manure to fields with low soil test P values or fields with a low potential P-loss risk based on the risk assessment tool used by the state. Negative values for P_2O_5 and K_2O indicate that planned applications to some fields are less than crop removal rates or fertilizer recommendations.

Section 7. Feed Management

Section 8. Other Utilization Options

Section 10. References

10.1. Publications

Manure Application Setback Features/Distances

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

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

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

Phosphorus Assessment

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

Practice Standards

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

10.2. Software and Data Sources

MMP Version	MMP 4.0.5.0
MMP Plan File	CNMP026_T1285.mmp 7/16/2026 7:05:08 PM
MMP Initialization File for Mississippi	5/26/2026
MMP Soils File for Mississippi	4/29/2026
Phosphorus Assessment Tool	2008.04.21
NRCS Conservation Plan(s)	n/a
RUSLE2 Library	n/a
RUSLE2 Database	n/a