



Ohio Department of Agriculture
LIVESTOCK ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING PROGRAM
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OPERATING RECORD 901:10-2-16

Purpose: The Operating Record is a part of the Permit to Operate. The documents record the day-to-day functions at the facility. It is important to maintain day-to-day records of activities, inspections, measurement, weather, and other events that take place at the facility. The Operating Record will be inspected by the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) to determine if the facility is in compliance with laws, rules, and permits.

In accordance with Rule 901:10-2-16 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) the owner or operator shall maintain the operating record on forms provided by ODA or on forms selected by the owner or operator, provided that the Director of Agriculture approves them. In addition, ODA Livestock Environmental Permitting staff approves the use of forms available in the Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, particularly those forms in the CNMP used for the Manure Management Plan.¹

The Operating Record may be made available to the public, unless sections are determined to be a trade secret. If the owner or operator feels that a section of the operating record should be a trade secret, they must submit a letter to ODA explaining why that section is a trade secret. ODA will then determine whether the information is a trade secret. For trade secret requirements, see Rule 901:10-1-05 of the OAC. Please think about the best way to organize and manage the records that you need for your operation. For example, if you distribute manure off-site to others, it may be convenient for you to keep copies of any Manure Bills of Sale with copies of other records on distribution dates, distribution quantities, and manure analysis. But the Manure Bills of Sale are no longer required to be kept in the Operating Record so you may wish to use a separate notebook. If a Form or a section of a Form does not apply to your facility, the use of "NA" (not applicable) is allowed or you may simply cross out the portions you do not use.

Keep it simple. The Operating Record should be organized so that you and the inspector can review records as efficiently as possible during the inspection. The Operating Records should help you and the inspector to quickly decide whether or not you are in compliance with the rules. The Operating Record should help you plan for inspections and plan for other activities at your facility: sampling, repairs, maintenance, and application or distribution of manure. Finally, a new rule requires you to submit an Annual Report to the Director of Agriculture. If your Operating Record is well organized, you should be able to summarize information from the Operating Record and insert it into the Annual Report Form that is included here for your use.

A special note on records on Manure Storage Capacity and records of Insect and Rodent Control Plan: You may choose to record your inspections on any one of several forms in this package that are approved by ODA, depending on the animal species of your operation and/or the physical structure of your operation, e.g., liquid manure or solid manure. Refer to Forms 3A or 3B or 8A or 8B and 8C. The owner or operator is required to keep the Operating Record for a minimum of five years.

¹Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan, February 2002.
This form created May 11, 2006; Revised February 7, 2007

The following sections are required for the Operating Record:

1. Annual Record of Discharges:
 - *Form 1 - Annual Discharge Information*
2. Equipment Records:
 - *Form 2 – Land Application Equipment Record*
3. Inspection of Manure Storage and Treatment Facilities: (choose one or both)
 - *Form 3A – Manure Storage and Treatment Facilities with Liquid Storage*
 - *Form 3B – Fabricated Structures for Dry Manure Storage*
4. Annual Ground Water Records:
 - *For annual ground water sampling, keep the actual analysis (or a copy) in the Operating Record. No separate form is required.*
5. Manure Characterization Records:
 - *Attach or include copies of analytical sampling results for your manure. Contact your laboratory to obtain a copy. Sampling must be done annually, with a copy of the annual sample results in your Operating Record is needed.*
6. Records for Implementation of Distribution and Utilization:
 - *Form 6 – Distribution and Utilization Record*
7. Land Application Records:
 - *Form 7A – Soil Samples and Cropping Schedule: Target and Actual Yields*
 - *Form 7B – Field Information: Dates, Rates, Methods, Amounts, Weather, and Best Management Practices*
 - *Form 7C – Nutrient Management Records (if applicable)*
8. Insect and Rodent Control:
 - *Form 8A – Insect and Rodent Control Plan Record: Poultry*
 - *Form 8B – Insect and Rodent Control Plan: Non-Poultry*
 - *Form 8C – Insect and Rodent Control Records of Inspections and Actions Taken at Manure Stockpile or Manure Transfer Sites (if an applicable part of the IRCP).*
9. Mortality Management Plan:
 - *Form 9 – Mortality Management Record*
10. Daily Drinking Water Line Inspection Forms
11. Annual Report Form
12. Manure Spill Report

ANNUAL DISCHARGE INFORMATION

IN THE EVENT OF A DISCHARGE THE PERSON REPORTING THE DISCHARGE SHALL SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (A form is provided below).

1. List the times at which the manure spill occurred and was discovered.
2. List the approximate amount and the characteristics of the manure spillage.
3. If applicable list the stream affected by the spillage.
4. List the reasons which created the spillage.
5. List the names and phone numbers of person who have knowledge of these circumstances.
6. List the steps taken to clean up the spillage.
7. List the names and telephone numbers of persons responsible for the cleanup.
8. Provide all Land Application Records that are relevant to the application period in which the spill occurred. These records should also show any weather reports and rainfall events that may attributed to the spill or discharge.

Date and time of manure spill ¹	Steps to clean up the spill	Location ² : Stream Effected	Description ³ : Reason which created the spill ^f	Name and phone number of persons involved	Volume ⁴ and characteristics of the manure spillage	Names and phone numbers of persons responsible for the cleanup.

¹ **Time:** The time of the discharge. If the discharge was detected after it happened, give an estimate of the time when the discharge occurred.

² **Location:** The location of the discharge to waters of the U.S. Be specific. Include the name of the water body, and a specific description of where the manure, litter, or process wastewater entered the water body. Include landmarks or other points of reference (e.g., Three Mile Creek, at southeast corner of feedlot where creek bends to the west).

³ **Description:** Provide other relevant information about the discharge, including the source, cause, composition (e.g., emergency overflow of process wastewater from lagoon #2), and impacts observed (e.g., fish kill in waterbody).

⁴ **Volume:** Give an estimate of the number of gallons or tons of manure, litter, or process wastewater discharged.

^f This information is not required by the NPDES CAFO regulations to be included in the annual report but date, time, and volume of any discharge from the production area shall be filed in the annual report.

THE OWNER OR OPERATOR SHALL ALSO FILE A WRITTEN REPORT OF THE OCCURRENCE IN LETTER FORM WITHIN FIVE DAYS FOLLOWING FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF THE OCCURRENCE, UNLESS OTHERWISE WAIVED BY THE DIRECTOR. THIS REPORT SHALL OUTLINE THE ACTIONS TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN TO CORRECT THE PROBLEM AND TO ENSURE THAT THE PROBLEM DOES NOT RE-OCCUR.

901:10-2-17(A)(4)(d)

(The written report shall be sent to the following address: Ohio Department of Agriculture, Livestock Environmental Permitting Program, 8995 East Main Street, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068.)

Date of occurrence: _____

Date report sent to Ohio Department of Agriculture: _____

Report written and signed by the following person:

EQUIPMENT RECORD

Please list all equipment to be used as part of managing manure at the manure storage or treatment facility. At a minimum, this list includes land application equipment used as indicated in the chart below. Rule 901:10-2-08(A)(2) of the OAC.

Equipment Type	Date Calibrated	List Maintenance Performed (i.e. oil changes, beaters cleaned, end gates checked, etc.)	Date of Maintenance
Solid Spreader			
Liquid Spreader – Injected			
Liquid Spreader – Surface Spray			
Liquid Spreader – Knives up			
Hose pull – Knives up			
Hose pull – Injected			
Traveling gun			
Standing pipe			
Center pivot			
Other-			

MANURE STORAGE OR TREATMENT FACILITY

Manure Storage or Treatment Facility includes the following:

- Manure Storage Pond – earth impoundments or pits used to settle and store manure.
- Manure Treatment Lagoon – earth impoundments or pits that biologically treat manure.
- Fabricated Structures – engineered, man-made tanks of concrete, steel, fiberglass, plastic, timber, or other approved/designated materials.

The following must be included in the Operating Record for the manure storage or treatment facilities:

1. Record the information at the top of the page for each manure storage pond, manure treatment lagoon, or for each fabricated structure. Include one page per each pond, lagoon, and structure. "Volume of Storage" should not include the freeboard *volume*. Your permit tells you the amount of freeboard required.
2. Record the inspection dates when you inspect each manure storage pond or manure treatment lagoon, depth of manure, remaining storage capacity, and date and amount of manure removed, and the time of year when you remove manure. For fabricated structures that do not have liquid manure (e.g., hi-rise poultry, pen pack), record inspection dates, approximate depth of manure, remaining storage capacity by percentage, approximate amount of manure removed, and the time of year when you remove manure.
3. Record the inspection dates as you inspect for cracks, animal damage, and seepages in and around a pond or lagoon. Record any structural damage in ponds, lagoons, or structures.
4. Record inspections of vegetation.
5. Record the inspections of storm water conveyances and any protective vegetative cover.
6. Under "Notes" be sure to record any corrective actions taken to repair or replace any damage, holes, cracks, etc. Routine mowing does not need to be recorded, but an ODA inspector will look for conditions that promote rodents, flies, or erosion.
 - a. The inspections must include, but are not limited to, the date, time, and results of the inspection, as well as any comments.
 - b. Existing facilities are required to be designed and operated for a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. New facilities for swine, poultry, and veal calves that are built after April 14, 2003, must be designed for a 100-year, 24-hour storm event. However, chronic rainfall may impact your ability to comply with the rules. Chronic rainfall means a series of wet weather conditions that preclude manure removal from an otherwise properly designed, constructed, maintained, and operated manure storage or treatment facility, precludes land application of manure in accordance with the permit, and exceeds the documented and State approved chronic rainfall design storage value used in the design of the facility in the production area of your facility. Existing facilities are required to be designed and operated for a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. New facilities for swine, poultry, and veal are required to be designed and operated for a 100-year, 24-hour storm event.
 - c. Chronic rainfall means a series of wet weather conditions that preclude manure removal from an otherwise properly designed and maintained manure storage or treatment facility.

MANURE STORAGE PONDS, MANURE TREATMENT LAGOONS, FABRICATED STRUCTURES WITH LIQUID MANURE (WEEKLY)

Permit Number:							
Facility Name:							
Building / Storage Structure Identification:							
Days of Storage:							
Total Depth of Storage:							
Less Freeboard:							
Volume of Storage:		<input type="checkbox"/> Cubic Feet	<input type="checkbox"/> Tons	<input type="checkbox"/> Gallons			
Less Freeboard:							
DATE:							
STORAGE							
Depth of Manure							
Remaining Storage							
How Much Manure Removed							
STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY							
Any Seepage							
Structural Damage							
Condition of Vegetation							
STORM WATER CONVEYANCE							
Functioning Properly							
Condition of Vegetation							
PLEASE NOTE ANY CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN BELOW:							

FABRICATED STRUCTURES WITH DRY MANURE STORAGE

Month	Day	Manure Operation Levels <i>(Approximate percent capacity remaining)</i>	Manure Storage Area Structural Integrity	Manure Removal Dates <i>(See Manure Log)</i>	Grass Waterways	Vegetative Cover
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

FORM 4: ANNUAL GROUNDWATER RECORDS (May 11, 2006)

ANNUAL GROUNDWATER RECORDS

1. Attach or include copies of analytical sampling results for groundwater well(s).
2. Contact your laboratory to obtain a copy.
3. Sampling must be done annually for Nitrates and Total Coliform Bacteria, with a copy of the annual sample results in your Operating Record. (No separate form needed.)

FORM 5: MANURE CHARACTERIZATION RECORD (May 11, 2006)

MANURE CHARACTERIZATION RECORD

For each manure storage or treatment facility (i.e., each manure storage pond, manure treatment lagoon, and fabricated structure), please provide a copy of the results of sampling and analysis of the manure as required by Rules 901:10-2-04 and 901:10-2-10 of the OAC.

Attach the manure tests to this section of the Operating Record. **Be sure to identify each specific barn or pond or lagoon or other structure per each sample taken. Identify the laboratory method used to analyze the manure, which must refer to "Recommended Methods of Manure Analysis" (A3769), University of Wisconsin 2003.**

FORM 5A: MANURE CHARACTERIZATION RECORD

Manure Nutrient Data						
	TOTAL N	AMMONIA N	ORGANIC N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	% MOISTURE
LB/Ton or Lb/1000 Gal.						
Lbs.						
Tons						

DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION METHODS

Maintain complete records of off-site distribution of manure for use by other than the permittee. Quantify manure transferred off-site for each twelve-month period (tons/gallons). **Note: If you apply distributed manure, you are required to keep the Land Application Records in Section 6.**

1. Quantity of nutrients managed via distribution and utilization:
2. Type of Distribution and Utilization
3. The date of the off-site transfer of manure:
4. The name of the recipient of manure:
5. Provide copies of the following Appendices to each recipient:
 - Appendix A – How to Use Appendices
 - Appendix A, Table 1 – Soils Prone to Flooding
 - Appendix A, Table 2 – Land Application Setbacks
 - Appendix B – Available Water Capacity Chart (for liquid manure)
 - Appendix F – The Most Limiting Nutrient Chart (all Appendices included on next pages).
6. Other practices:
 - On a separate piece of paper, include a reference to other practices that you may use, but which are **not** required (e.g., manure bills of sale, customer lists, buyer meetings, etc.).

APPENDIX A - RULE 901:10-2-14: HOW TO USE THE APPENDICES TO THIS RULE

Refer to Appendix A, Tables 1 and 2 – Soils Prone to Flooding through Appendix F – Most Limiting Manure Application Rates of Rule 901:10-2-14 (OAC):

1. Determine if the site has **soils** that are prone to **flooding** and **when** the expected flooding seasons are (**Appendix A, Table 1**). Note that applications **can only be made to soils prone to flooding at times outside the predicted flooding season**. All applications to soils prone to flooding must be **incorporated within 24 hours** and must follow the **setbacks in Appendix A, Table 2**.
2. Determine if a **solid or liquid** manure application will be performed. Determine if solid manure will be **stockpiled** at the land application site. Stockpiles must meet the **setbacks described in Column 1 of Appendix A, Table 2**.
3. For **liquid manure** applications, follow **Appendix B, Available Water Capacity Chart, and Appendix F, Most Limiting Manure Application Rates Chart (Table 1 – Tiled Fields, Table 2 – Non-Tiled Fields)**. For **solid manures**, follow **Appendix F, Most Limiting manure Application Rates Chart**.
4. Determine the **nutrient removal** for the expected cropping sequence using **Appendix C, Tables 1 – 3**. Determine **residual nitrogen credits** for the expected cropping sequence using **Appendix C, Table 4**.
5. Determine the **nitrogen leaching potential** of the field based on **Appendix C, Table 5, Nitrogen Leaching Assessment Procedure**. Note that all **tiled fields** have a **high nitrogen leaching potential**. **High** nitrogen leaching potential fields must have application **rates less than or equal to 50 lb/ac as applied nitrogen (calculated by adding NH₄-N to 1/3 Organic N) from June-October 1st UNLESS the field has a cover crop planted**.
6. Use the **current manure analysis** and the **relevant sections of Appendix C, Tables 6-7 through Appendix D, Tables 1-5** to determine the amount of manure **nutrients available** for crop production.
7. Use **Appendix E, Table 1 (P-Index) if the Bray P1 value of the soil test is over 150 ppm**. **P-Index** may only be relied upon for a transitional period of time to allow the owner or operator an opportunity to find other fields or other methods to distribute nutrients from the facility in order to achieve less than 150 ppm Bray P1 soil test method.
8. Use **Appendix F, Most Limiting Manure Application Rates Chart**, Nitrogen, P₂O₅, K₂O, Rate (tons or gallons per acre), or Available Water Capacity *to determine the application rate*. *The selected application rate must be the most restrictive of the five "Limiting Application Rate Criteria" for each Field Situation & Time of Year*

Other Notes:

9. When using **Appendix F**, although **not recommended**, **Phosphate** manure application rates can be made between **250-500 lb/ac/yr** in cases where **liquid manure exceeds 60 lbs. P₂O₅ per 1000 gallons** or **solid manure that exceed 80 lbs. P₂O₅ per ton**. The following criteria also apply: manure must be **incorporated within 24 hours** and **no applications** can be made on either **frozen or snow covered** ground or fields with **soil tests over 100 ppm Bray P1**; soil tests **less than 40 ppm Bray P1** shall have no further P additions for **3 years**; soil tests **between 40-100 ppm Bray P1** shall have no further additions of P for **5 years**; **no other limiting criteria can be violated**.
10. When using **legumes** as a nitrogen removal source, the **maximum legume nitrogen removal must be less than or equal to 150 lbs./ac**.

11. When applying **liquid manure** to tiled fields, the **following criteria must be followed (except for growing crops)**:
 - a. Applications must be less than or equal to 0.5" or 13,576 gal/ac.
 - b. Use a tool (**AERWAY tool or similar tool**) that can disrupt/close (using horizontal fracturing) the preferential flow paths in the soil, OR **till the surface of the soil 3-5" deep to a seedbed condition** to soak up the liquid manure and keep it out of preferential flow channels.
 - c. If **injection** is used, it should only be deep enough to cover the manure with soil. **Till the soil at least 3" below the depth of injection prior to application**. Tillage prior to application will be considered incorporation of the manure.
 - d. The **outlets must be monitored** before, during, and after application AND **provisions planned to plug the tile or capture the tile flow if liquid manure reaches the tile outlets**. If **No-till or pastures** are used for applications, **tiles must be plugged**.
12. If manure is to be applied on **frozen or snow-covered ground**, the field must have **at least 90% surface residue cover (e.g., good quality hay or pasture field, all corn grain residue)**. For applications to **frozen or snow-covered ground**, manure shall not be applied on more than 20 contiguous acres. Contiguous areas for application are to be separated by a break from streams, ditches, waterways, surface water, etc. (areas that present the least runoff potential and are furthest from surface water). The **setbacks in Column 3** should be followed. **Prior approval** must be obtained from the **ODA, Livestock Environmental Permitting Program** BEFORE frozen or snow/ice covered ground surface manure applications. If manure can be **incorporated within 24 hours on frozen ground**, approval from ODA, Livestock Environmental Permitting Program **is not** required.
13. For **surface manure applications**, follow the **setbacks in Column 2**. For **incorporation within 24 hours or injection**, follow the **setbacks in Column 4**.

APPENDIX A, TABLE 1 - SOILS PRONE TO FLOODING

SOILS	MONTHS	COMMENT
Abscota Variant	Feb-Jun	
Adrian	Nov-May	
Aetna	Dec-Jun	
Alganssee	Nov-May	
Algiers	Dec-Jun	Frequently flooded
Alluvial land	Nov-Dec	Occasionally flooded
Alluvial land	Jan-Dec	Long duration
Ashton	Dec-May	Very long duration
Beaucoup	Mar-Jun	
Bonnie	Oct-Jun	
Brookston	Dec-May	
Carlisle	Nov-May	
Ceresco	Mar-May	
Chagrin	Nov-May	
Chavies	Nov-Mar	
Clifty	Nov-May	
Coblen	Nov-Jun	
Cohoctah	Nov-Apr	
Cuba	Jan-May	
Defiance	Jan-May	
Edwards	Sep-May	
Eel	Oct-Jun	
Eel Variant	Jan-May	
Elkinsville	Jan-Dec	
Euclid	Dec-Jun	
Fitchville	Dec-Jun	
Flatrock	Dec-Apr	
Flatrock, limestone substratum	Nov-Apr	
Fluvaquents	Nov-Jun	
Genesee	Oct-May	
Genesee Variant	Jan-May	
Gessie	Oct-May	
Glendora	Jan-Dec	
Grigsby	Dec-Apr	
Hackers	Jan-Apr	
Harrod	Nov-Jun	
Hartshorn	Nov-May	
Haymond	Dec-May	
Holly	Sep-May	Frequently flooded, very long duration
Holly	Nov-May	
Holton	Dec-Jun	
Huntington	Dec-May	
Joliet	Apr-Jun	
Jules	Mar-Jun	
Kerston	Mar-May	
Killbuck	Jan-Dec	

SOILS	MONTHS	COMMENT
Kinn	Dec-Apr	
Knoxdale	Dec-Apr	
Kyger	Nov-May	
Landes	Jan-Jun	
Landes Variant	Nov-Jun	
Lanier	Nov-Jun	
Latty	Jan-May	
Lenawee	Mar-May	
Lindside	Dec-Apr	
Linwood	Nov-Jun	
Lobdell	Jan-Apr	Frequently flooded
Lobdell	Nov-Apr	
Martinsville	Jan-Apr	
Martisco	Mar-Jun	
McGary Variant	Jan-Dec	
Medway	Nov-Jun	
Medway Variant	Nov-May	
Medway, limestone substratum	Nov-Dec	
Melvin	Sep-May	Frequently flooded, long duration
Melvin	Dec-May	
Mentor	Jan-Dec	
Millgrove	Nov-Jun	
Montgomery	Nov-May	
Moshannon	Dec-May	
Muskego	Nov-May	
Newark	Dec-Apr	
Newark Variant	Jan-Apr	
Nolin	Feb-May	
Nolin Variant	Feb-Apr	
Olentangy	Nov-Dec	
Orrville	Nov-May	
Otego	Nov-Dec	
Papakating	Nov-Jun	
Patton	Jan-Dec	
Peoga	Jan-Dec	
Pewamo	Mar-Apr	
Philo	Dec-May	
Piopolis	Mar-Jun	
Pope	Nov-Apr	
Rockmill	Sep-Jun	
Romeo	Mar-Jun	
Ross	Nov-Jun	
Roszburg	Nov-Jun	
Sarahsville	Dec-May	
Saranac	Nov-May	
Scioto	Nov-Jun	
Sebring	Nov-Jun	Occasionally flooded
Senecaville	Dec-Apr	
Shoals	Oct-Jun	
Shoals Variant	Nov-May	Used in Miami, Putnam, and Richland Counties
Shoals Variant	Oct-June	Used in Champaign County

SOILS	MONTHS	COMMENT
Shoals, Till Substratum	Nov-Dec	
Skidmore	Dec-May	
Sligo	Mar-Apr	
Sloan	Nov-Jun	
Sloan, Till Substratum	Nov-Dec	
Stanhope	Nov-Dec	
Stendal	Jan-May	
Stone	Nov-Jun	
Stonelick	Nov-Jun	
Stringley	Nov-Jun	
Taggart	Jan-Dec	
Tioga	Nov-May	
Tioga Variant	Jan-Apr	
Toledo	Nov-May	
Tremont	Jan-Dec	
Wabash	Nov-May	
Wabasha	Sep-Jun	
Wakeland	Jan-May	
Walkill	Sep-Jun	
Wappinger	Jan-Dec	
Warsaw Variant	Jan-May	
Wayland	Nov-Jun	
Wick	Oct-Jun	
Wilbur	Oct-Jun	
Willette	Nov-Dec	
Sepernick	Nov-Jun	
Zipp	Dec-May	
Wabasha	Sep-Jun	

APPENDIX A, TABLE 2 – LAND APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

	1	2	3	4
APPENDIX A, TABLE 2 RULE 901:10-2-14 LAND APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS	STOCKPILES	SURFACE APPLICATION	WINTER APPLICATIONS FROZEN OR SNOW- COVERED GROUND (1)	SURFACE INCORPORATION WITHIN 24 HRS OR DIRECT INJECTION
Class V Wells, Sinkholes	300'	300'	300'	100'
Surface Waters of the State (7)	300'	35' Veg. Cover, 100' (2)	35' Veg. Cover, 200' (8)	35' Veg. Cover, 100' (2)
Wells	300'	300'	300'	100'
Bedrock	> 3' from bedrock	None	None	None
Public Surface Drinking Water Intake	1500'	300'	300'	300'
Springs	300'	300'	300'	300'
Neighboring Residences	500'	300'	300'	100'
Flooding/Flood Plains/Floodways (3)	Do Not Stockpile	Do Not Apply	Do Not Apply	Permissible (3)
Slope (4)	0 – 6%	> 15%, See Note 5	If > 6%, See Note (1)	> 15%, See Note (5)
Field Surface Furrows (6)	300'	35'	200'	None
Maximum Application Rate:	Liquid Manure –Appendix B (AWC Chart) & Appendix F (Most Limiting Nutrient Chart) Solid Manure –Appendix F (Most Limiting Nutrient Chart)			

NOTE (1): 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. If frozen or snow-covered ground application becomes necessary, applications are to be applied only if ALL the following criteria are met:

- a.) Application rate is limited to 10 wet tons per acre for solid manure more than 50% moisture and 5 wet tons for manure less than 50% moisture. For Liquid manure, the application rate is limited to 5,000 gallons per acre.
- b.) Applications are to be made on land with at least 90% surface residue cover (e.g., good quality hay or pasture field, all corn grain residue remaining after harvest, all wheat residue cover remaining after harvest).
- c.) Manure shall not be applied on more than 20 contiguous areas for application are to be separated by a break of at least 200 feet. Utilize those areas for manure application that are furthest from streams, ditches, waterways, surface water, etc. (areas that present the least runoff potential and are furthest from surface water).
- d.) Increase the application setback distance to 200 feet "minimum" from all grassed waterways, surface drainage ditches, streams, surface inlets, and water bodies. This distance may need to be further increased due to local conditions.
- e.) The rate of application shall not exceed the rates specified in Table 4 (Determining The Most Limiting Manure Application Rates) for winter applications.
- f.) Additional winter application criteria for fields with significant slopes more than 6%: Manure shall be applied in alternating strips 60 to 200 feet wide generally on the contour, or in the case of contour strips on the alternating strips. All winter surface applications must have prior approval from the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

NOTE (2): Either a 35' wide vegetative buffer strip must be present or a total setback of 100' must be maintained. As a compliance alternative, the concentrated animal feeding operation may demonstrate that a setback or buffer is not necessary because implementation of alternative conservation practices or field-specific conditions will provide pollutant reductions equivalent or better than the reductions that would be achieved by the one hundred foot setback or a thirty-five foot vegetative buffer. Buffer strip is defined in OAC 901:10-1-01(R).

NOTE (3): No applications during expected flooding season as reported in Appendix A, Table 1.

NOTE (4): Must have less than 5 ton/ac yearly average soil loss to perform surface manure applications.

NOTE (5): Manures are not to be applied to cropland over 15% slope or to pastures/hay land over 20% slope unless ONE of the following precautions are taken:

- a.) Immediate incorporation or injection with operations done on the contour, UNLESS the field has 80% ground cover (residue or canopy).
- b.) Applications are timed during period of lower runoff and/or rainfall (May 20th – October 15th).
- c.) Split applications are made (separated by rainfall events) with single applications not exceeding 10 wet tons/ac or 5000 gal/ac.
- d.) The field is established and managed in contour strips with alternated strips in grass or legumes.

NOTE (6): Applications can be through field surface furrows if criteria in Appendix A (How to Use Appendices) are followed.

NOTE (7): See OAC 3745-1-02(B)(77).

NOTE (8): The first setback refers to a vegetative buffer strip that must be maintained while the second refers to the total setback distance. Buffer strip is defined in OAC 901:10-1-01(R).

Source: USDA-NRCS (2003). Field Office Technical Guide – Conservation Practice Standard, 633, Columbus, Ohio.

APPENDIX B – AVAILABLE WATER CAPACITY (AWC)

This table shall be used to determine the AWC at the time of application and the liquid volume in gallons that can be applied not to exceed the AWC. To determine the AWC in the upper 8 inches use a soil probe or similar device to evaluate the soil to a depth of 8 inches. For land application, liquid manure application may also be calculated by converting acres per inch to gallons per acre. This conversion is based on the following formula: *1 acre – inch equals 27,156 gal/ac.*

Available Moisture in the Soil	Sands, Loamy Sands	Sandy Loam, Fine Sandy Loam	Very Fine Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silty Clay Loam	Sandy Clay, Silty Clay, Clay, Fine & Very Fine Textured Soils
< 25% Soil Moisture	Dry, loose and single-grained; flows through fingers.	Dry and loose; flows through fingers.	Powdery dry; in some places slightly crusted but breaks down easily into powder.	Hard, baked and cracked; has loose crumbs on surface in some place.
Amount to Reach AWC	20,000 gallons/ac	27,000 gallons/ac	40,000 gallons/ac	27,000 gallons/ac
25-50% or Less Soil Moisture	Appears to be dry; does not form a ball under pressure.	Appears to be dry; does not form a ball under pressure.	Somewhat crumbly but holds together under pressure.	Somewhat pliable; balls under pressure.
Amount to Reach AWC	15,000 gallons/ac	20,000 gallons/ac	30,000 gallons/ac	20,000 gallons/ac
50-75% Soil Moisture	Appears to be dry; does not form a ball under pressure.	Balls under pressure but seldom holds together.	Forms a ball under pressure; somewhat plastic; slicks slightly under pressure.	Forms a ball; ribbons out between thumb and forefinger.
Amount to Reach AWC	10,000 gallons/ac	13,000 gallons/ac	20,000 gallons/ac	13,000 gallons/ac
75% to Field Capacity	Sticks together slightly; may form a weak ball under pressure.	Forms a weak ball that breaks easily, does not stick.	Forms ball; very pliable; slicks readily if relatively high in clay.	Ribbons out between fingers easily; has a slick feeling.
Amount to Reach AWC	5,000 gallons/ac	7,000 gallons/ac	11,000 gallons/ac	7,000 gallons/ac
100% Field Capacity	On squeezing, no free water appears on soil, but wet outline of ball on hand.	On squeezing, no free water appears on soil, but wet outline of ball on hand.	On squeezing, no free water appears on soil, but wet outline of ball on hand.	On squeezing, no free water appears on soil, but wet outline of ball on hand.
Above Field Capacity	Free water appears when soil is bounced in hand.	Free water is released with kneading.	Free water can be squeezed out.	Puddles; free water forms on surface.

Note: Liquid manure applications to tiled fields must be less than or equal to 13,576 gal/ac.

APPENDIX F, TABLE 1 – MOST LIMITING MANURE APPLICATION RATES FOR TILED FIELDS

Select the Most Limiting Application Rate Based on the Following Criteria					
Field Situation & Time of Year	Limiting Application Rate Criteria				
	Nitrogen	P₂O₅ ^{4/}	K₂O	Tons/Ac Gallons/Ac	AWC Table
Subsurface Drained (Tiled) Fields					
(APR – JUN) Subsurface Drained or High N Leaching Potential	1/ Crop Needs factoring N losses	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	13,000 gal/ac	Upper 8"
(APR – JUN) Pasture > 20% or Cropland > 15% Subsurfaced Drained or High N Leaching Potential	1/ Crop Needs factoring N losses	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	5/ 10 wet tons 5,000 gal/ac – unless contoured strips or incorporated immediately	Upper 8"
(JUL – SEP) No Growing Crop Subsurface Drained or High N Leaching Potential	2/ 50 Lbs/ac as applied N	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	13,000 gal/ac	Upper 8"
(JUL – SEP) With a Growing Cover Crop Subsurface Drained or High N Leaching Potential	3/ Next year's crop needs as applied N	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	13,000 gal/ac	Upper 8"
(JUL - SEP) No Growing Crop, Cropland > 15% Subsurfaced Drained or High N Leaching Potential	2/ 50 Lbs/ac as applied N	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	13,000 gal/ac	Upper 8"
(OCT - MAR) Subsurface Drained or High N Leaching Potential	3/ Next year's crop needs as applied N	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	13,000 gal/ac	Upper 8"
(OCT – MAR) Pasture > 20% or Cropland > 15% Subsurfaced Drained or High N Leaching Potential	3/ Next year's crop needs as applied N	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	5/ 10 wet tons 5,000 gal/ac – unless contoured strips or incorporated immediately	Upper 8"
Frozen or Snow-Cover Subsurface Drained or High N Leaching Potential	3/ Next year's crop needs as applied N	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	5/ 10 wet tons < 50% solids, 5 wet tons > 50% solids, liquid manure 5,000 gal/ac	
1/ Crop Needs factoring N losses – Maximum total nitrogen applied to meet the succeeding crop's recommended NITROGEN requirements for non-legume crops or 150 lbs/ac NITROGEN for the succeeding legume crop. Considers loss of N through application method and time of year.					
2/ 50 lbs/ac as applied N – Nitrogen application limited to 50 lbs/ac based on the addition of the NH ₄ or NH ₃ (ammonium/ammonia) content of the manure + 1/3 of the organic nitrogen content the manure as applied. Considers no losses due to application method or time of year.					
3/ Next year's crop needs as applied N – Maximum total nitrogen applied to meet the succeeding crop's recommended NITROGEN requirements for non-legume crops or 150 lbs/ac NITROGEN for the succeeding legume crop. Considers no losses due to application method or time of year.					
4/ Under special conditions and criteria the rate of P ₂ O ₅ application can be increased to 500 lbs/ac (See Appendix A or Rule 901:10-2-14). Frozen or Snow-covered ground and fields over 100 ppm Bray P1 soil test are exempt and are always limited to applications less than or equal to 250 lb/ac P₂O₅.					
5/ Wet tons refers to the weight of the manure as it is applied – include solids and moisture weight.					

APPENDIX F, TABLE 2 – MOST LIMITING MANURE APPLICATION RATES FOR NON-TILED FIELDS

Select the Most Limiting Application Rate Based on the Following Criteria					
Field Situation & Time of Year	Limiting Application Rate Criteria				
	Nitrogen	P₂O₅ 4/	K₂O	Tons/Ac Gallons/Ac	AWC Table
Non Subsurface Drained (Tiled) Fields					
(JUL - SEP) Not Subsurface Drained	1/ Crop Needs factoring N losses	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac		Upper 8"
(OCT - MAR) Not Subsurface Drained	1/ Crop Needs factoring N losses	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac		Upper 8"
(APR - JUN) Not Subsurfaced Drained Pasture > 20% or Cropland > 15%	1/ Crop Needs factoring N losses	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	5/ 10 wet tons 5,000 gal/ac – unless contoured strips or incorporate immediately	Upper 8"
(JUL – SEP) Not Subsurfaced Drained Pasture > 20% or Cropland > 15%	1/ Crop Needs factoring N losses	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac		Upper 8"
Frozen or Snow-Cover Subsurface Drained or High N Leaching Potential	1/ Next year's crop Needs factoring N losses	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	5/ 10 wet tons < 50% solids, 5 wet tons > 50% solids, liquid manure 5,000 gal/ac	
(OCT – MAR) Not Subsurfaced Drained Pasture > 20% or Cropland > 15%	1/ Crop Needs factoring N losses	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 250 Lbs/ac	Crop Needs or Crop Removal < 500 Lbs/ac	5/ 10 wet tons 5,000 gal/ac – unless contoured strips or incorporate immediately	Upper 8"
1/ Crop Needs factoring N losses – Maximum total nitrogen applied to meet the succeeding crop's recommended NITROGEN requirements for non-legume crops or 150 lbs/ac NITROGEN for the succeeding legume crop. Considers loss of N through application method and time of year.					
2/ 50 lbs/ac as applied N – Nitrogen application limited to 50 lbs/ac based on the addition of the NH ₄ or NH ₃ (ammonium/ammonia) content of the manure + 1/3 of the organic nitrogen content the manure as applied. Considers no losses due to application method or time of year.					
3/ Next year's crop needs as applied N – Maximum total nitrogen applied to meet the succeeding crop's recommended NITROGEN requirements for non-legume crops or 150 lbs/ac NITROGEN for the succeeding legume crop. Considers no losses due to application method or time of year.					
4/ Under special conditions and criteria the rate of P ₂ O ₅ application can be increased to 500 lbs/ac (See Appendix A or Rule 901:10-2-14). Frozen or Snow-covered ground and fields over 100 ppm Bray P1 soil test are exempt and are always limited to applications less than or equal to 250 lb/ac P₂O₅.					
5/ Wet tons refers to the weight of the manure as it is applied – include solids and moisture weight.					

APPENDIX C, TABLE 6 – CALCULATING AVAILABLE NITROGEN OF MANURE

Use the following table to calculate available nitrogen based on time of year and type of application. Determine available nitrogen by multiplying the percent available for ammonia N and organic N and adding them together (i.e., $0.5 \times \text{NH}_4\text{N} + 0.33 \times \text{Organic N}$).

			ODA APPENDIX C, TABLE 6: METHOD OF CALCULATING N AVAILABILITY OF MANURES ¹			
Manure Applied	Manure Available Nitrogen	Poultry Manure Available Nitrogen	Available Nitrogen %		Time of Application	Days Until Incorporated ²
TONS	POUNDS	POUNDS	NH ₄	ORGANIC	DATE	DAYS
			50	33	NOV – FEB	< 5
			25	33	NOV – FEB	> 3
			50	33	MAR - APR	< 3
			25	33	MAR – APR	> 3
			75	33	APR - JUN	< 1
			25	33	APR - JUN	> 1
			75	15	JUL – AUG	< 1
			25	15	JUL – AUG	> 1
			25	33	SEP – OCT	< 1
			15	33	SEP – OCT	> 1
			¹ The calculations are for all animal manures. It is assumed that 50% of the organic N in poultry manure is converted to NH ₄ rapidly and is therefore included in the NH ₄ column for calculating available N.			
			² Incorporation is the mixing of manure and soil in the tillage layer. Disking is usually enough tillage for conserving N availability.			

LAND APPLICATION RECORDS

The forms provided for this section of the Operating Record are to record important information regarding different aspects of land application and to comply with Rule 901:10-2-16 of the OAC. An owner or operator may select other forms for use, provided the Director of Agriculture approves these.

The Operating Record must be made available to the Director, or the Director's representative upon request.

ODA requires that you keep your Operating Record for a minimum of five (5) years.

NUTRIENT BUDGET

Determination of application rates. Application rates for manure shall be developed that minimize phosphorus and nitrogen transport from the field to surface water in compliance with Rule 901:10-2-14 of the OAC and several of the appendices to this rule. Application rates shall follow the nutrient budget set forth in the permit to operate's manure management plan, but with appropriate flexibilities for the implementation of specific nutrient management practices to land apply manure for the duration of the permit. The permittee must amend the nutrient budget as necessary whenever the facility makes a substantive change in how it manages the location, method, timing, or frequency of land application, provided all of the following changes to the nutrient budget are documented in the Operating Record:

1. The field-specific assessment of the potential for nitrogen and phosphorus transport from the field to surface waters and addresses the form, source, amount, timing, and method of application of nutrient on each field to achieve realistic production goals.
2. Document cropping plan on land that is to have manure applied. This includes crops from the past year, anticipated crops for the current year, and the next two years after the current year.
3. List the target crop yield for each crop on each land application site based on the following information:
 - Information on soil productivity.
 - Historical yield data
 - Potential yield, or
 - Combinations of yield data
 - An additional 10 percent may be added to potential and/or historical yields to account for improvements in management and technology.
4. Document the results of the nitrogen leaching risk assessment procedure and the phosphorus index risk assessment procedure (if fields are over 150 ppm).
5. Document the number of years needed to reach 150 parts per million, Bray P1, or equivalent if manure application rates exceed the phosphorus crop removal rates.

Soil sampling. List all soil tests for each field where manure is land applied. Soil tests must be conducted once every three years. The soil tests must be kept for a minimum of five years. A soil survey map of all sites must be kept in the operating record and made available to the ODA inspector upon request test methods are identified in 901:10-2-10.

LAND APPLICATION RECORDS - *Continued* -

LAND APPLICATION

Each time manure is applied to land it must be recorded in the Operating Record. The following information must be documented:

Record total amount of nitrogen and phosphorus actually applied to each field, including documentation of calculations for the total amount applied.

Inspection of land application equipment for leaks. Record all land application equipment that the owner or operator owns or has access to. This equipment must be properly maintained and not leak.

Sites. List or describe specific sites that are used for land application of manure. This includes land that is owned and/or leased by the owner/operator and land that the owner/operator applies manure on (i.e., distribution and utilization that the CAFF applies).

Best management practices.

1. Record observations of the drain outlets for liquid manure flow during and after application of liquid manure to a land application site.
2. Record the use of drain plugs or other devices when liquid manure is applied.
3. List the dates and the best management practices to maintain vegetative cover and to protect stream channels or areas adjacent to stream channels. Review the setback requirements in Rule 901:10-2-14 of the OAC for compliance.
4. Document the date, rate, quantity, and method of application of the nutrient, and/or form and source of manure, commercial fertilizer and/or other organic by-products.
5. Record the condition of the soil at the time of application including, but not limited to, available water capacity and evidence of soil cracks and related information on soil conditions. Refer to the Available Water Capacity Chart Appendix B of Rule 901:10-2-14 of the OAC for liquid manures.
6. Record the temperature conditions including weather conditions for 24-hours prior to manure application, at the time of the application, and for the 24-hours after application. Refer to Internet site: <http://www.uswx.com/us/wx/oh/> and determine the percent chance of rain listed in the hour-by-hour forecast. In the alternative, record the percent chance of rain or rain forecast published in your area in a newspaper of general circulation. List any publicized weather report on rainfall accumulation.
7. Document the implementation dates of those best management practices necessary to reduce the risk of nitrogen and phosphorus runoff by crop rotation, cover crops, or residue management. Refer to 901:10-2-14 of the OAC and several of the appendices to this rule for information on how to calculate the total amount of nitrogen and phosphorus to be applied to each field, how to calculate the rate of application, and how to comply with setbacks.

LAND APPLICATION NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT RECORDS

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Application rates shall follow the nutrient budget set forth in the manure management plan approved as part of the Permit to Operate. If, however, the owner or operator needs to make substantive changes in nutrient management because of changes in the manure or other changes that effect the location, method, timing, or frequency of land application, then the owner or operator shall use this chart to record changes in the Operating Record for the duration of the permit.

Step 1: Refer to Most Recent Annual Sample Results for Soil and Manure

Number of Years to Reach 150 ppm: _____

Step 2: Projected Soil P and K Levels

1. P Level* at Start of Plan: _____
 2. P Level* at End of Plan: _____
 3. K Level* at Start of Plan: _____
 4. K Level* at End of Plan: _____
- Indicate whether levels are in ppm
or lb/A: _____

Step 3: Manure Application Plan

1. Month & Year of Application: _____
2. Crop: _____
3. Source of Manure or Storage ID: _____
4. Number of Years Applied For: _____
5. Incorporated? Yes No
6. Rate of Application Per Acre: _____
7. Available N (Estimated amount of N remaining after losses due to application method and timing): _____
8. P₂O₅ Applied: _____
9. K₂O Applied: _____

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL PLAN

Unless otherwise recorded with a separate record to document the compliance with the Insect and Rodent Control Plan, document the inspections and actions for Insect and Rodent Control inspections taken at manure stockpile or transfer sites. The Insect and Rodent Control Plan shall comply with the requirements in Rule 901:10-2-19 of the OAC.

*This portion intentionally left blank.
Please continue with the Insect and Rodent Control Plan on the next page.*

PEST MANAGEMENT AT STOCKPILES IN THE FIELD

Insect and Rodent Control Field Inspection for the following: Manure Stockpiles, Manure Transfer Sites, and/or After Manure Application

		Comment	Date
1. Field Inspected:			
2. Fly Population:			
3. Beetle Population:			
4. Rodent Population:			
5. Other (describe):			
6. Corrective Measure (spray used; thermal treatment):			

MORTALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN RECORD

There shall be no disposal of animal mortalities in any manure storage pond or manure treatment lagoon, unless the system is specifically designed to treat animal mortalities. Handle animal mortalities so as to prevent discharge of manure to waters of the state.

The Mortality Management Plan is contained in Rule 901:10-2-15 of the OAC. Proper recording and handling of animal mortalities is important. Animals may die of disease, injury, or other causes. This is routine in the day-to-day operations at a concentrated animal feeding facility, or major concentrated animal feeding facility.

1. Record the dates and times of inspection.
2. Record the number of dead animals removed from each building.
3. Record the best management practices used to implement the proper and appropriate disposal of dead livestock.

WATER LINE INSPECTION LOG SHEET

Instructions: Use this form to keep track of your daily water line visual inspections and initial the form each day after the inspection is done.

Facility Name:				
Permit Number:				
Month:				
Year:				
Day	Initials	Leak Detected	Leak Fixed	Comments
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				

ANNUAL REPORT FORM FOR CALENDAR YEAR 20_____

Instructions: The owner or operator shall submit an annual report to the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Livestock Environmental Permitting Program for the prior year. The annual report shall be submitted on this form. If the operation has had any discharges during the past year, also include the Annual Discharge Report form, which is attached. Please use the information recorded in your Operating Record to provide the summary information for this form.

Please provide the following information, as required by Rule 901:10-2-20 of the OAC:

Name of Facility: _____

Address of Facility: _____

1. Summarize the number and type of animals, whether in open confinement or housed under roof (beef cattle, broilers, layers, swine weighing 55 pounds or more, swine weighing less than 55 pounds, mature dairy cows, dairy heifers, veal calves, sheep and lambs, horses ducks, turkey, geese, other:

2. Summarize the estimated amount of total manure generated by this operation:

_____ Tons / Gallons / Both

3. Provide the total number of acres for land application covered by the Manure Management Plan developed with your Permit or RCC:

4. Provide the total number of acres under control of the owner or operator that were used for land application of manure:

5. Estimated amount of total manure transferred to other person by the facility:

_____ Tons _____ Gallons

6. Provide a summary of all manure discharges from the production area¹ that have occurred in the prior year, including date, time, and approximate volume. Use attached form, Annual Discharge Report, if the information will not fit here:

¹ "Production area" means any of the following components of an animal feeding facility:

- (1) Animal confinement areas, including, but not limited to, open lots, housed lots, feedlots, confinement houses, stall barns, free stall barns, milk rooms, milking centers, cow yards, barnyards, medication pens, animal walkways, and stables;
- (2) Manure storage areas, including, but not limited to, manure storage or treatment facilities;
- (3) Raw material storage areas, including, but not limited to, feed silos, silage bunkers, commodity buildings, and bedding materials;
- (4) Waste containment areas, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
 - (a) An egg washing or egg processing facility;
 - (b) An area used in the storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of mortalities;
 - (c) Settling basins, runoff ponds, liquid impoundments, and areas within berms and diversions that are designed and maintained to separate uncontaminated storm water runoff from contaminated water and to contain and treat contaminated storm water runoff.

ANNUAL REPORT FORM FOR CALENDAR YEAR 20_____

- Continued -

7. Is the most current version of the owner or operator's Manure Management Plan prepared by a "certified nutrient planner"?

Yes No

8. Certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this annual report was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or person(s) who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and believe, 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."

By: _____ Date: _____
Signature

Optional: How can the Livestock Environmental Permitting Program help you?

Newsletters Training Opportunities Other (please write comments below)

Other suggestions or comments:

"Discharge" means a discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

U.S. EPA regulations and ODA's rules do not require the development of Manure Management Plans or Nutrient Management Plans by a certified specialist or technical service provider. A nutrient management plan preparer certification program is only suggested by U.S. EPA. Federal guidance states that a certified specialist is a person who has a demonstrated capability to develop MMPs (or NMPs) in accordance with applicable USDA or State standards and is certified by USDA or a USDA-sanctioned organization. Certified specialists include qualified persons who have received certifications through a State or local agency, personnel from NRCS, persons who have completed certification through a State or local agency, and persons who have completed certification programs recognized as technical service providers, or other programs recognized by States. In addition, USDA has developed agreements with technical service providers to provide certified nutrient management plan development services. Third-party vendor certification programs may include, but are not limited to,

- (1) American Society of Agronomy's certification programs, including Certified Crop Advisors (CCA) and Certified Professional Agronomists (CPAg), Certified Professional Crop Scientists (CPSc), and Certified Professional Soil Scientists (CPSSs);
- (2) Land Grant University certification programs;
- (3) National Alliance of Independent Crop Consultants (NAICC); and
- (4) State Certification programs and Cooperative Extension. Generally, certification means a pre-certification training course, pass an examination, and receive continuing education on a variety of topics.

MANURE SPILL REPORT

NAME OF FACILITY:	
DATE:	
TIME:	
NAME OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE:	
PHONE NUMBER:	
WATER WAY AFFECTED:	
MANURE TYPE:	
AMOUNT:	
Spill Occurred Because:	
Agencies Contacted:	
Equipment Used:	
Steps Taken to Contain and Remediate the Spill:	