Nutrient Management Plan

For Molalla Poultry Inc

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GENERAL INFORMATION

2021 Operation Information for Molalla Poultry Inc

Calendar Year: 2021 **Reporting period:** January 1 through December 31, 2021

Name:	Tuan Tiet		
Business	Molalla Poultry Inc		
Mailing	29985 S Sprague Rd, Molalla, OR, 97038		
Facility	29917 S Sprague Rd, Molalla, OR 97038	**County:**	Clackamas
Telephone	(415)602-8545	**Cell Phone**	
E-mail	molallapoultry@yahoo.com		

Permitted and Actual number of animals by type at the CAFO averaged over the year [S4.D.2(a)/S4.D.2(a)(ii) of

Animal Type	Average Weight (Lbs)	Days on Farm		Permitted	Actual
		Start Month	End Month		
Chicken (Broiler)	3	January	December	310000	210000
			Total Animals -	310,000	210,000

Manure Solids Generated -	465,010 CF
Bedding Generated -	160,000 CF
Imported Solids -	0 CF
Total Solids Generated -	625,010 CF
Total Solids to Store based on a Volume Reduction Factor of 0.75 -	156,256 CF
Manure Liquids Generated -	0 CF
Rainfall-Evaporation on Storage plus Runoff Generated -	0 CF
Process Water Generated -	0 CF
Imported Liquids -	0 CF
Total Liquids to Store -	0 CF
Liquids Applied to Land -	0 CF
Solids Applied to Land -	0 CF
Grazing Manure Applied to Land -	0 CF
Liquids Exported -	0 CF
Solids Exported -	625,000 CF
Acres of Land for Land Application Covered by NMP -	0.0 AC
Acres of Land Under Operator Control Used for Manure Applications -	0.0 AC

GENERAL INFORMATION

2021 Storage Facilities for Molalla Poultry Inc

Facility Name	Description	Type	Storage Period (days)	Diameter (ft)	Top Length (ft)	Top Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Side slope Z	Free board (ft)	Volume (CF)	Uncovered Surface Area (SF)
Solids Storage Barn	Litter Storage	Solid	144		132	48	16	1		60,757	0

GENERAL INFORMATION

2021 Storage Period Calculations for Molalla Poultry Inc

Solids Storage

Storage Unroofed Surface Area, SF	0	Manure Solids, CF/Day =	1,274	Volume Reduction Factor =	0.75
Available Storage, CF =	61781			Solids Storage Period, Days =	142

Month	Number Of Days	Manure Lost In Grazing	Filtered Solids (CF)	Bedding (CF)	Solids Removal Factor (Pct)	Imported Solids (CF)	Solids To Store (CF)	Storage Volume Needed, CF
October	31	0	39494	13589	100	0	13271	13271
November	30	0	38220	13151	100	0	12843	26114
December	31	0	39494	13589	100	0	13271	39385
January	31	0	39494	13589	100	0	13271	52656
February	28	0	35672	12274	100	0	11987	64643
March	31	0	39494	13589	100	0	13271	77914
April	30	0	38220	13151	100	0	12843	90757
May	31	0	39494	13589	100	0	13271	104028
June	30	0	38220	13151	100	0	12843	116871
July	31	0	39494	13589	100	0	13271	130142
August	31	0	39494	13589	100	0	13271	143413
September	30	0	38220	13150	100	0	12843	156256
Annual	**365**	**0**	**465010**	**160000**	**100**	**0**	**156256**	

Liquids Storage

Climate Station: N WILLAMETTE EXP STA

Storage Unroofed Surface Area, SF =	0	25Yr-24Hr Storm Precip, In =	4	Total 25Yr-24Hr Storm Storage Needed, CF	0
Available Liquid Storage, CF =	0	25Yr-24H4 Storm Runoff, CF =	0	Storage Period without 25yr-24hr Storm =	365
Unroofed Runoff Area, SF =	0	25Yr-24Hr Storm on Unroofed Storages, CF =	0	Storage Period with 25yr-24hr Storm =	365

Month	Number Of Days	Rainfall (Inches)	Evaporation (Inches)	Rain-Evap on Storages (CF)	Rainfall Runoff (CF)	Manure (CF)	Process Water (CF)	Imported Liquids (CF)	Monthly Liquids to Store (CF)	Total Storage Volume Needed (CF)
October	31	3.36	1.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	30	6.48	0.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	31	6.44	0.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
January	31	6.04	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	28	5.24	0.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	31	4.28	1.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	30	3.14	2.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	31	2.5	3.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	30	1.76	4.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	31	0.73	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	31	0.83	4.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	30	1.81	3.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual	**365**	**42.61**	**29.91**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

GENERAL INFORMATION

2021 Manure Nutrient Balance for Molalla Poultry Inc

Manure Nutrients in

Nutrient Concentrations:	Nitrogen (Total N)	Phosphorus (P_2O_5)	Potassium (K_2O)	Units
Liquid Manure-	0.00	0.00	0.00	lbs/1000 Gal
Solid Manure-	70.00	60.00	40.00	lbs/Ton

Manure Nutrient

Nutrients Generated:	N Generated (lbs) after Losses	P_2O_5 Generated (lbs) after Losses	K_2O Generated (lbs) after Losses
Liquid Manure-	0 lbs	0 lbs	0 lbs
Solid Manure-	393756 lbs	337505 lbs	225004 lbs
Grazing Manure-	0 lbs	0 lbs	0 lbs
Total-	**393756 lbs**	**337505 lbs**	**225004 lbs**

Exported Nutrients:	N Exported (lbs) after Losses	P_2O_5 Exported (lbs) after Losses	K_2O Exported (lbs) after Losses
Liquid Manure-	0 lbs	0 lbs	0 lbs
Solid Manure-	393750 lbs	337500 lbs	225000 lbs
Total-	**393750 lbs**	**337500 lbs**	**225000 lbs**

Crop Nutrient Removal:	N Utilized (lbs)	P_2O_5 Utilized (lbs)	K_2O Utilized (lbs)
Total-	**0 lbs**	**0 lbs**	**0 lbs**

Net Nutrients:	Nutrients Generated after Losses (lbs)	Nutrients Removed by Crop and Exported after Losses (lbs)	Net Nutrient Balance after Losses (lbs)
Nitrogen (N) -	393756 lbs	393750 lbs	6 lbs
Phosphate (P_2O_5) -	337505 lbs	337500 lbs	5 lbs
Potassium (K_2O) -	225004 lbs	225000 lbs	4 lbs

System Losses:	Nutrients Generated (lbs)	Nutrients Remaining after Losses (lbs)	Nutrients Lost in System (lbs)
Nitrogen (N) -	220752 lbs	393756 lbs	-173004 lbs
Phosphate (P_2O_5) -	147508 lbs	337505 lbs	-189997 lbs
Potassium (K_2O) -	149628 lbs	225000 lbs	-75372 lbs

Note: Total nutrients utilized and generated are computed from reference data taken from Extension Publications or the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service National Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook. Nutrients generated after losses are computed from analytical data by taking the total volume of material times the nutrient analysis of the material except for grazing where reference data is used.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Background And Site Information

Animal Feeding Operation: Large Concentrated CAFO

Type and Size: Chicken Broiler Operation- 310,000 chickens

Molalla Poultry Inc is located at 29917 S. Sprague Road, Molalla, Oregon and is owned and operated by Tuan Tiet and Bong Nguyen. The operation is a broiler chicken facility in Clackamas County. The facility is in full operation year-round. Chicks are received from the hatchery in broods up to 210,000 for the 40 to 45 day grow-out period. There are typically 6 grow out periods per year. The average weight per chicken estimated for manure volume is approximately 3 pounds. The finished weight is 5 to 5.5 pounds per chicken. All manure and litter is collected, stored and then exported from the farm. No land application of manure occurs. Molalla Poultry Inc would like to add another 2 houses to the operation and expand animal numbers to 310,000 chickens. An application to request a modification of animal numbers for the farm is located in Section 5.

Animal Mortality Management
Any mortalities that occur during the year on the farm will be composted in the manure storage barn. Other approved methods of mortality disposal may be used if necessary.

Manure Collection
The chickens are currently raised in 4 poultry houses (66 feet x 600 feet each), which are designed for loose housing using sawdust for bedding. The 2 houses planned to be added will be 60 feet x 600 feet each. All manure is contained within the houses while the chickens are at the facilities. In between grow out periods, manure solids are skimmed off the surface of sawdust bedding and removed to the storage barn. Typically, five of the six annual grow-outs will be removed by skimming. One grow-out of manure and bedding will be removed for a total cleanout one time per year.

Manure Storage Facilities and Transfer
The manure generated at the facility is handled in a dry solid form. Dry manure is skimmed from each of the houses using a front-end loader or litter-removal machine and transferred to the storage barns. The covered manure storage facility is 48 feet by 132 feet. The manure is piled up to 16 feet high in the barn where it is stored until the composting company or customers come to the farm for pick up. All rainwater is diverted around the manure storage barns. Manure transfer activities are conducted in such a way to minimize spillage of manure and litter outside of the poultry houses and manure storage barn. All transfer areas are cleaned up frequently.

Manure Utilization
Compost companies or customers remove all manure off the farm, on a year around basis.

Emergency Response Plan

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

Implement the following first containment steps:

Stop all other activities to address the spill.
Stop the flow. For example, use skid loader or tractor with blade to contain or divert spill or leak.
Call for help and excavator if needed.
Complete the clean-up and repair the necessary components.
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:

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

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

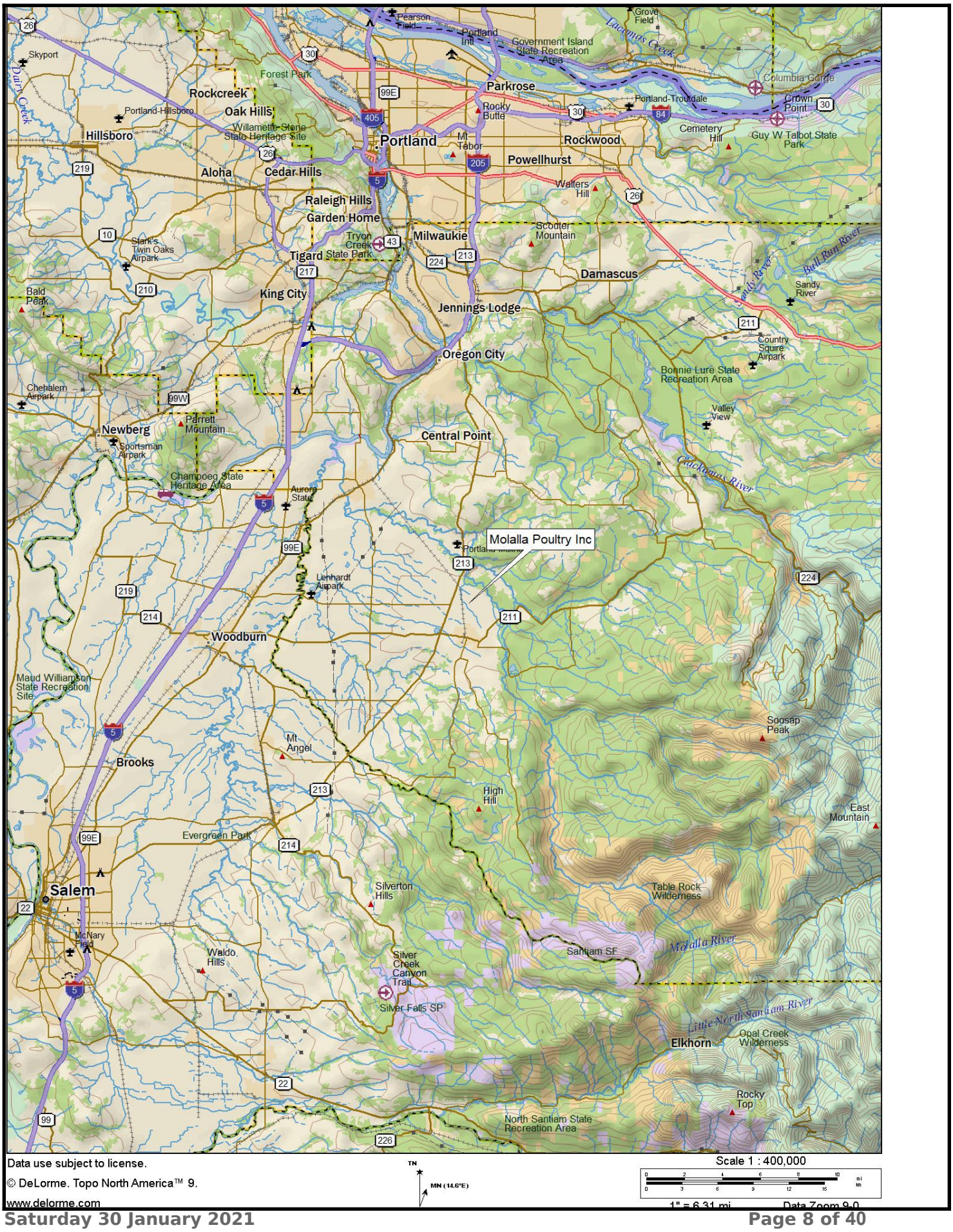
Organization	**Phone Number**
Oregon Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Division TTD 635 Capitol St., N.E. Salem, OR 97301-2532	(503) 986-4699 (503) 986-4762
Oregon Emergency Response (System OERS)	(800) 452-0311

Be prepared to provide the following information:

Your name and contact information.
Farm location (driving directions) and other pertinent information.
Description of emergency.
Estimate of the amounts, area covered, and distance traveled.
Whether manure has reached surface waters or major field drains. Include the name of the surface water source that manure reached. Contact the Oregon Emergency Response System if manure entered a drinking water source.
Whether there is any obvious damage: employee injury, fish kill, or property damage.
If a grab sample of the discharge was taken.
Current status of containment efforts.

GENERAL INFORMATION

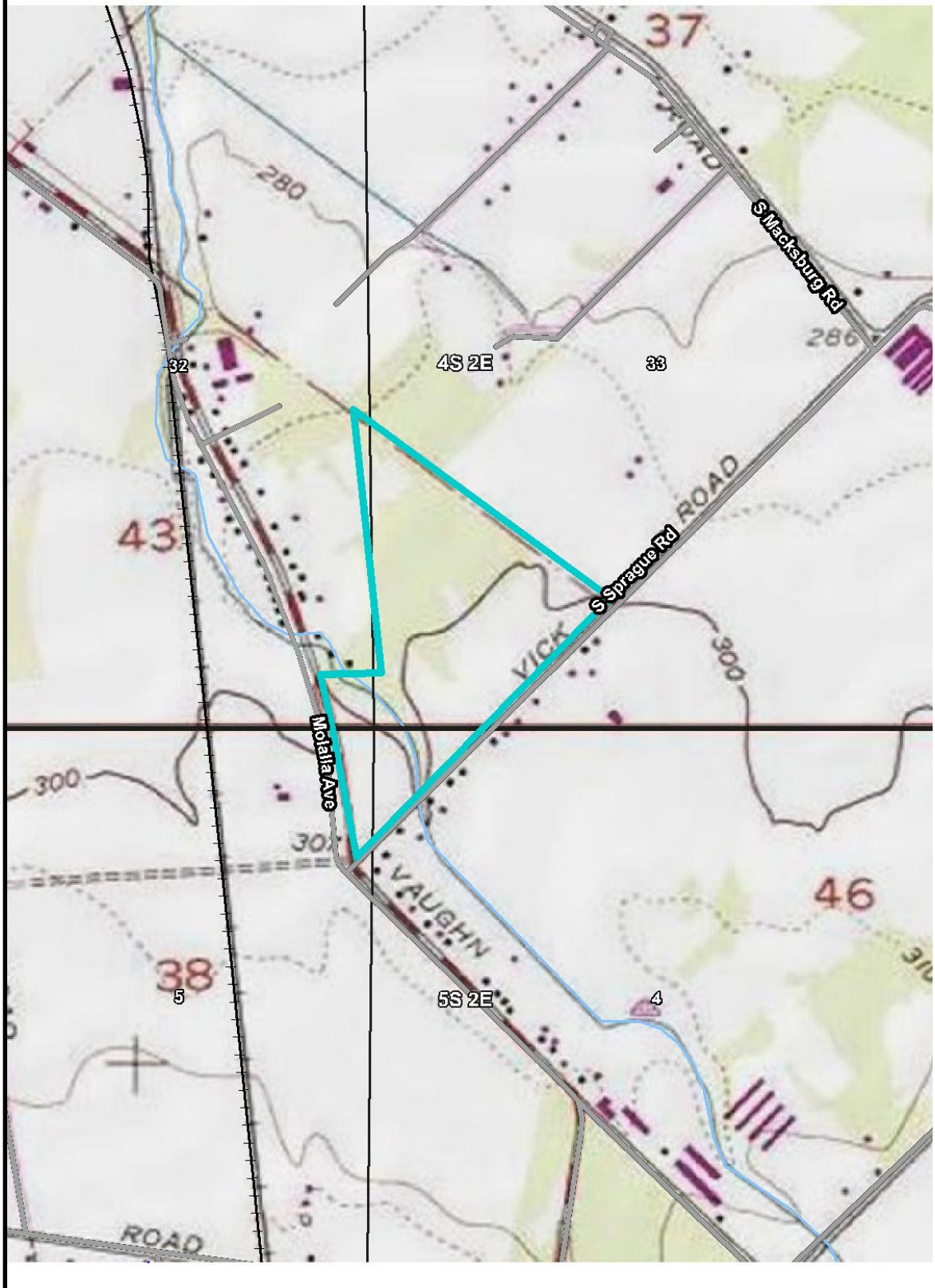
Location Maps for Molalla Poultry Inc



GENERAL INFORMATION

Topographical Maps for Molalla Poultry Inc

Topography Map—Clackamas County Area, Oregon
(Molalla Poultry Inc)



Map Scale: 1:12,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 150 300 600 900

Feet
0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84

Animal Mortality

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.
Animal mortalities must be handled in accordance to ORS 601.140 to prevent the discharge of pollutants to state waters. Animal mortalities will be managed to ensure that they are not disposed of in a liquid manure, storm water, process waste water storage or treatment system, or that is not specifically designed to treat animal mortalities.
Under no circumstances are animal mortalities to be disposed of in any type of liquid manure storage facility.

Guidance for Proper Management of Dead Animals
Refer to Plan for Catastrophic Animal Mortality Handling for guidance on what steps to take for a catastrophic animal mortality event. Having dead animals sent to an acceptable disposal site is the best method to deal with animal mortalities. A list of landfills and phone numbers can be found on the internet at http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/disposal/permittedfacilities.html. If a local landfill is not permitted to accept animal carcasses, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) may grant an exception. Phone numbers to local DEQ offices can be found in most phone books or on the internet at http://www.deq.state.or.us/about/locations.html.

Under no circumstances are animal mortalities to be disposed of in any type of liquid manure storage facility.

Acceptable methods and guidance for animal mortality disposal are:
Composting- Composting animal mortalities requires a composting plan be prepared and submitted to the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division. A composting plan consists of a site plan drawing of the composting facility, a description of how any runoff from the facility will be contained, a description of the composting process to be used and how the compost will be used. The composting facility for animal mortalities must have a concrete floor or similar impervious surface to prevent nutrient leaching. A roof covering the animal mortality composting facility is recommended to control moisture added by rainfall and rainfall runoff. Assistance to develop a composting plan is available from the Natural Resources Division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, (503) 986-4700. A permit is also needed from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) if animal mortalities will be imported from other farms for composting.
Rapid composting of dead animals occurs when the carbon to nitrogen (C:N) ratio of the compost mix ranges between 10 and 20 to 1. To achieve the recommended C:N ratio, build the initial compost pile by placing 18 inches of sawdust or other bulking agent on the floor of the composting area. The bulking agent should extend beyond the perimeter of the animal to be composted by at least 2 feet. If using a compost bin the bulking material should extend at least 1 foot beyond the perimeter of the animal being composted. Using a bulking agent such as sawdust will absorb any liquids as the animal decomposes during the composting process.
Once the bulking agent has been placed on the floor of the composting area, place the animal carcass on top. To decrease composting time and prevent bloating the body cavity should be cut open. Cover the carcass with 1 to 3 feet of separated manure solids or other material that has a moisture content between 30 to 60 percent and a C:N ratio of not more than 30 to 1. Use 1 foot of material for small carcasses and 3 feet for large carcasses such as cattle. Be careful not to add material that is to wet as it will hinder the composting

process and cause odors. Small animals can be layered in a compost pile by placing 12 inches of the bulking agent between layers as shown in the figure below. Be sure the total height of the compost pile does not exceed 7 feet in height as it may spontaneously combust causing a fire.
The first heating or primary composting cycle will take approximately 15 to 90 days depending on the size of the animal being composted. Refer to the table below for estimated primary composting times. Check pile temperature using thermometer probe on a daily basis. The pile temperature should be checked at multiple points around the compost pile and at a point approximately 3 feet into the pile. The temperature of the compost pile should reach 130 degrees Fahrenheit (F) within a few days. Temperatures should peak between 130 and 150 degrees F in 3 to 4 days. When the temperature of the compost pile falls below 130 degrees F, the compost needs to be aerated by turning or other means. Be sure carcasses remain covered with the bulking agent after being aerated. It is important to maintain a temperature above 130 degrees F for at least 7 days during the primary composting cycle as failure to do so may result in the incomplete destruction of pathogens and can cause fly and odor problems. After aerating the compost pile, the secondary composting times will be similar to the first.
CAUTION: It is unclear whether prions that are the proteins that cause Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE or Mad Cow Disease) are destroyed in the composting process. Animals showing signs of Mad Cow Disease and those with anthrax should not be composted and must be reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Animal Health and Identification Division at (503) 986-4680 for guidance on disposal.
After aerating the compost pile by turning or other means, be sure to check the moisture content and add water if necessary being careful not to add to much water. The compost pile should feel moist to the touch but you should not be able to squeeze any water out of it.
Odors given off by the composting operation is a good indicator of how the compost operation is proceeding. Foul odors may mean that the process has turned from aerobic to anaerobic. Anaerobic conditions are the result of insufficient oxygen in the compost. This may be caused by excessive moisture in the compost or the need for turning or aerating of the compost pile.
After the composting process is finished, it may be used as a bulking agent for a new compost pile. A rule of thumb is to use 50 percent of the composted material for a bulking agent but you may want to use more or less depending on how degraded the bulking agent is in the finished compost. Using finished compost in a new compost pile reduces the amount of bulking agent needed for the new pile and provides microbial inoculants to get the composting process started.
Finished compost can also be applied to crop and pasture land fields for utilization of the nutrients and organics in the composted material. Compost from animal mortalities should not be applied to crops that will be consumed directly by humans. The nutrient content of the composted material should be determined and application equipment calibrated to ensure nutrients contained in the composted material are not over applied.

Natural Disposal- To allow nature to take its course the dead animal needs to be transported to a location at least ½ mile from any off-farm dwelling and at least ¼ mile from any water way in accordance with ORS 601.140. Once this criteria is met the carcass can be left to degrade naturally with the help of scavengers. This method is not an acceptable means of disposal for a large number of animal mortalities or for byproducts generated during butchering.

Landfill- Dead animals may be transported to a permitted landfill that accepts animal carcasses for disposal. Be sure to call the chosen landfill first to insure a landfill will accept your animal carcasses. Refer to the website given previously for permitted landfills to call. Contact the landfill operator and the DEQ at (800) 452-4011 if the landfill you would like to use is not a permitted facility to see if an exception may be granted for the disposal of animal carcasses.

Incineration- Dead animals may be burned as a method of disposal and as a method to control diseases. The economics of incineration and availability of incineration units usually make this option undesirable. A permit is needed from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Air Quality program to operate an incineration unit. Contact your DEQ at (800) 452-4011 for guidance on incineration of animal carcasses.

Burial- Dead animals may be buried in accordance with ORS 601.090(7) as a method of disposal. Large animals such as an adult cow will require a hole approximately 2 feet by 7 feet by 8 feet deep. Be sure to select a site that doesn't have a water table to insure the bottom of the hole will be dry. The animal carcass should be covered with hydrated lime and covered with at least 4 feet of soil mounded 2 feet above the natural ground line to allow for settling as the carcass decomposes. Burial sites should be located at least 500 feet down slope from surface waters or wells.
Burial is not an acceptable method of disposal for animal byproducts generated from butchering. Burial of large numbers of animal mortalities is not acceptable unless performed in accordance with a Catastrophic Animal Mortality Management Plan. Burial of imported animal mortalities is subject to disposal regulations and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and the local land use planning authority should be contacted.

Plan for Catastrophic Animal Mortality Handling

The following information 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.

Guidance in the event of a catastrophic animal mortality event:
Remove animal mortalities from the livestock production area and place in an area designated for mortality storage to be determined at the time of the catastrophic event.

Contact the state veterinarian if animal death is suspicious or animal displayed unusual symptoms before death.
If it is determined that a disease outbreak may be eminent, implement procedures as directed by the State Veterinarian. This may include killing exposed animals, burning carcasses and burial of ashes in a predetermined catastrophic mortality burial areas.
Refer to state guidance regarding appropriate catastrophic animal mortality handling methods.

Contact Information-

Organization	**Phone Number**
Oregon Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Division 635 Capitol St. NE Salem, OR 97301-2532	(503) 986-4699 TTD- (503) 986-4762
Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)	(800) 452-0311
Oregon State Veterinarian USDA APHIS 530 Center Street NE, Suite 335 Salem, OR 97301	(503) 378-4710 (503) 399-5871 Fax- (503) 399-5607

Operation and Maintenance Considerations

SOLIDS STORAGE BARN-
The solids storage barn shown on the Production Area Map is used to store solids containing manure generated by the farm. The storage capacity and estimated storage period for the solids storage barn are shown on the Summary pages. Emptying of the solids storage barn should be done by exporting all solids produce off farm during the year. A record of the name, address, date and amount of solids exported is to be kept on farm. To function properly and have the greatest management flexibility, the solids storage barn must be as empty as possible in the fall before the fall and winter rainy season begins.
Periodically inspect concrete and asphalt slabs, walls and curbs and repair or replace broken sections as needed. Cleanup any spillage of manure and organics from outside of the solids storage area and place them back in the solids storage facility.
Maintain all fences, railings, and/or warning signs to provide warning and/or prevent unauthorized human or livestock entry. Immediately repair vandalism, vehicular or livestock damage to the structure, earthen areas surrounding the structure, or any appurtenances.

BUILDING ROOFS-
Inspect building roofs annually as a minimum. Repair and/or replace all rusted sections and secure loose sections as needed. Immediately replace all broken trusses, rafters, beams, poles as needed. Immediately determining the cause and necessary modification(s) to prevent reoccurring structural failure is essential.
Inspect rain gutters, downspouts, pipelines, trash guards, pumps, structures and appurtenances for proper operation. Keep them free of all foreign material, weeds and sediment. Repair or replace any damaged component as needed.
Keep downspouts and outlets free flowing. Repair or replace broken rodent guards as needed. If the hydraulic capacity is insufficient, replace gutters (and downspouts if needed or make provisions for the waste management system to handle the extra water.
Protect downspouts from damage by livestock and equipment and repair any damaged components as needed.
Keep gutters, downspouts, pumps, conveyance pipelines and ditches and appurtenances in good operating condition with O & M performed as per site specific recommendations for each component.

HEAVY USE AREAS-
Periodically inspect concrete and asphalt slabs and curbs and repair or replace broken sections as needed. Prevent manure from building up next to the curbs or over topping them.
Do not allow livestock access to open water courses and drainageways. Provide off stream watering facilities where possible and limit access to designated watering areas.
Inspect fences periodically and repair or replace broken or decayed posts and tighten sagging wire as needed. Broken wire can be spliced or replaced. Replace broken or missing insulators on electric fences as needed and repair or replace inoperative electric fence controllers.
Insure gates and other appurtenances are in good working order. Replace or repair components as needed.

PRODUCTION AREA

ANIMAL WATERING FACILITIES-

Check all above ground connections, valves, gates, rodent guards, inlets and outlets to make sure they are functioning properly. Check troughs and tanks for leaks or cracks and repair or replace immediately, if necessary.

Make certain the area adjacent to the trough is well protected with gravel, paving, or good cover. Be sure that the outlet pipe has a free outlet and is not causing any serious erosion problems. Check periodically to see if debris has fallen into the trough or tank which may restrict inflow or planned functions of the outflow system.

Clean the entire system periodically and remove moss, algae growth, and/or sludge. Chemicals such as copper sulfate and chlorine can be used to prevent moss and algae growth. Local rules and regulations are to be followed when using chemicals to make sure they are safe for animals.

Where necessary maintain coverings and insulation to prevent damage by freezing.

Eradicate or otherwise remove all rodents or burrowing animals. Immediately repair any damage caused by their activity.

Immediately repair any vandalism, vehicular or livestock damage.

PIPELINES-

Drain the pipeline and components in areas that are subject to freezing. If parts of the pipeline cannot be drained, a non-toxic antifreeze solution may be added.

Check to make sure all valves and air vents are set at the proper operating condition so they can provide protection to the pipeline.

Inspect pipelines for signs of failure. Inspect risers and valves periodically for leaks or worn gaskets. Repair or replace pipeline, risers and valves as needed.

Eradicate or otherwise remove all rodents or burrowing animals. Immediately repair any damage caused by their activity.

Annually inspect underground pipelines for proper operation. Check fields for signs of positive pressure (blow holes) or negative pressure (sink holes) in underground pipelines. Repair or replace damaged or broken pipelines as needed maintaining designed depth of cover.

For free draining underground pipelines, keep outlets free of vegetation and sediment. Correct and prevent erosion at outlets by installing riprap or other measures. Repair or replace damaged or broken rodent guards as needed.

Avoid travel over underground pipelines with heavy equipment when the soil is saturated except at crossings designed for this purpose.

Avoid any subsoiling operation that may disturb the underground pipeline.

Immediately repair any damage due to vandalism, vehicular or livestock.

ROOF GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS-

Periodically check gutters, downspouts and all above ground pipelines, trash guards, pumps, structures, and appurtenances for proper operation. Repair or replace if needed.

Periodically remove debris from gutters, downspouts and outlet facilities.

Protect downspouts from damage by livestock and equipment. Repair or replace damaged components as needed.

Keep gutters, downspouts, pumps, conveyance pipelines and ditches and appurtenances in good operating condition with O & M performed as per site specific recommendations for each component.

UNDERGROUND OUTLET-

Check all above ground connections, valves, gates, trash racks, rodent guards, inlets and outlets to make sure they are functioning properly.

Maintain design depth of cover on all pipelines and structures.

Avoid operation of tillage and subsoiling equipment that could damage any component of the system.

PRODUCTION AREA

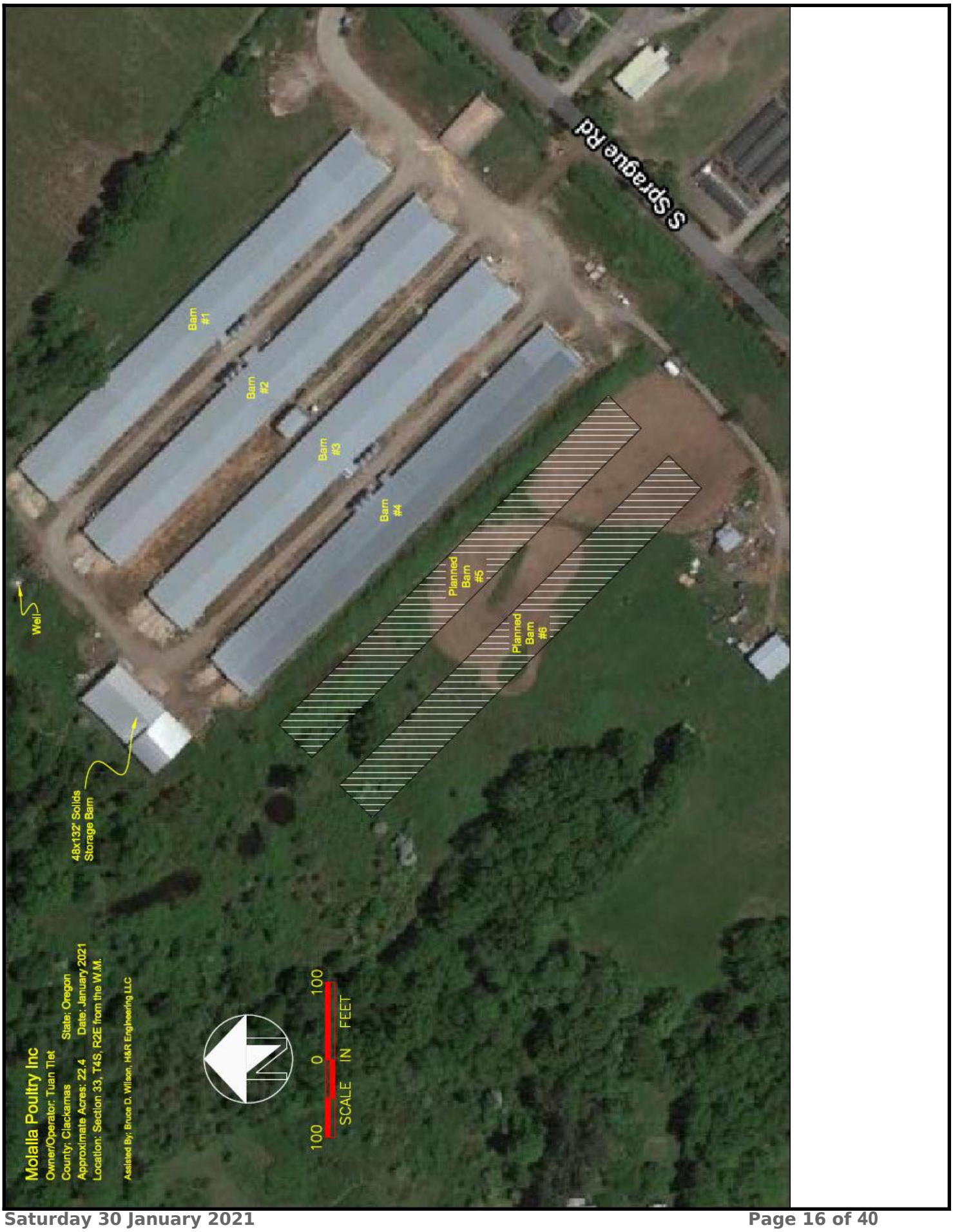
Remove all foreign debris that hinders system operation.
Limit traffic over pipeline to designated sections that were designed for traffic loads.
Maintain vigorous growth of vegetative coverings. This includes reseeding, fertilization and application of herbicides when necessary. Periodic mowing may also be needed to control growth.
Eradicate of otherwise remove all rodents or burrowing animals. Immediately repair any damage caused by their activity.

WELL(S)-
Protect the area immediately surrounding the well from being damaged by agriculture machinery, vehicles, or livestock.
All fences, railings, and/or warning signs shall be maintained to provide warning and/or prevent unauthorized human or livestock entry.
Do not allow any foreign debris to accumulate and maintain soil and vegetative covering in the immediate vicinity of the well.
Eradicate or otherwise remove all rodents or burrowing animals. Immediately repair any damage caused by their activity.
Check metal surfaces for rust and other damage especially sections in contact with earthfill and with other materials. Repair or replace damaged section and apply paint as a protective covering.
Keep all surface water from entering or accumulating at the immediate vicinity of the well site.
Immediately repair any vandalism, vehicular, or livestock damage.

CHEMICAL HANDLING CHECKLIST-
The following measures shall be taken to prevent chemicals from contaminating process water or storm water storage and treatment systems:
1. Make sure all chemicals are stored in proper containers. Expired chemicals and empty containers are to be properly disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations. Pesticides and associate refuse are to be disposed of in accordance with the FIFRA label.
2. Chemical storage areas are to be self-contained with no drains or other pathways that will allow spilled chemicals to exit the storage area.
3. Chemical storage areas are to be covered to prevent chemical contact with rain or snow.
4. Emergency procedures and equipment are to be in place to contain and clean up chemical spills.
5. Chemical handling and equipment wash areas are to be designed and constructed to prevent contamination of surface waters, waste water, and storm water storage and treatment systems.

PRODUCTION AREA

Production Area Maps for Molalla Poultry Inc



Field Maps for Molalla Poultry Inc

Molalla Poultry Inc

N
W E
S

Map Legend

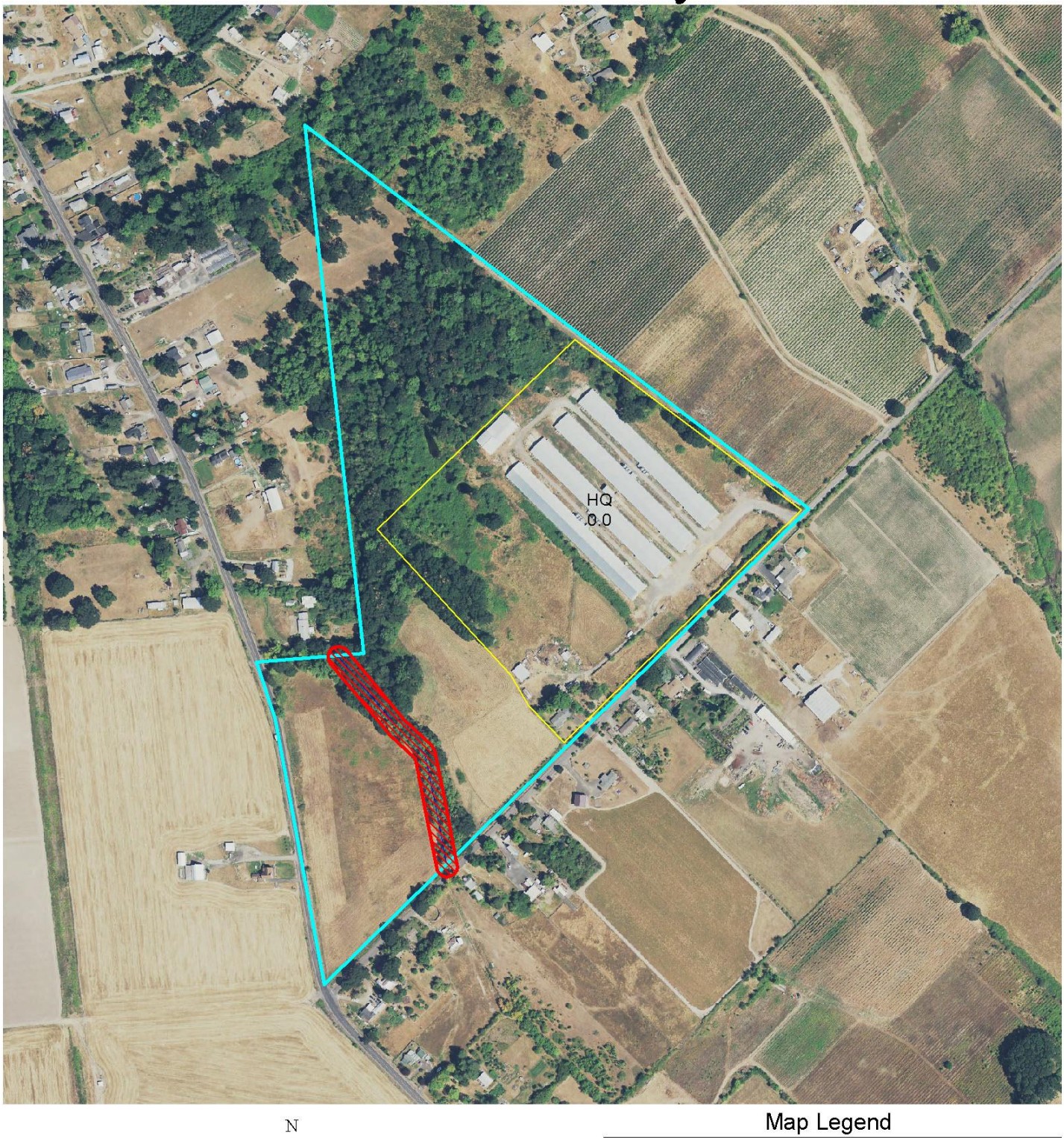
Field Name
Acres
- Field Boundary, Field Name, Acres

Scale 0 500 1000 1500 Feet

UTILIZATION AREA

Setback Maps for Molalla Poultry Inc

Molalla Poultry Inc



N
W E
S

Scale 0 500 1000 1500 Feet

Map Legend

Field Name
Spreadable Acres - Field Boundary, Field Name, Spreadable Acres

- Setback Areas

Note: No applications of chicken litter will be made to this farm so there are no spreadable acres and the setback area does not apply.

UTILIZATION AREA

Application Considerations

All Manure Generated on this farm is Exported so no Manure is Applied on this farm

UTILIZATION AREA

AMOUNT OF MANURE TO APPLY FOR CROPS GROWN

All Manure Generated on this farm is Exported so no Manure is Applied on this farm

Nutrient Applications

Nutrient Applications Report

Molalla Poultry Inc

Molalla

Date	Source	Equipment Used	% of Field	Amount Applied	N lbs/ac	P_2O_5 lbs/ac	K_2O lbs/ac
All Nutrients Produced on this farm are Exported so no On Farm Applications are made							

Sampling Guidance

Manure and Soil Sampling Frequency

For large concentrated animal feeding operations, sample liquids and solids containing manure during applications in early spring annually and have each sample analyzed for Total Nitrogen (TKN), Ammonium Nitrogen (NH_4-N), Phosphorus (P_2O_5) and Potassium (K_2O) plus percent moisture. Ask the lab to report results in pounds per ton for the solids containing manure and in pounds per thousand gallons for liquids containing manure. Analyses of solids and liquids containing manure should be performed by a laboratory that meets the requirements and performance standards of the Manure Testing Laboratory Certification Program (MTLCP), https://www.mda.state.mn.us/licensing/licensetypes/mapprogram.aspx.

For small and medium animal feeding operations, if no samples of liquids and solids containing manure have been taken, take a sample of liquids and solids during applications in early spring once a year for three consecutive years to develop a cumulative manure analysis history as a basis for nutrient allocation to the fields. If there is a sampling history of liquids and solids containing manure, take a sample of liquids and solids during applications in early spring once every 5 years or whenever a significant change in animal numbers or in the manure handling system occurs. Have each sample analyzed for Total Nitrogen (TKN), Ammonium Nitrogen (NH_4-N), Phosphorus (P_2O_5) and Potassium (K_2O) plus percent moisture. Ask the lab to report results in pounds per ton for the solids containing manure and in pounds per thousand gallons for liquids containing manure. Analyses of solids and liquids containing manure should be performed by a laboratory that meets the requirements and performance standards of the Manure Testing Laboratory Certification Program (MTLCP), https://www.mda.state.mn.us/licensing/licensetypes/mapprogram.aspx.

Large CAFO's are required to test a minimum of 20 percent of their fields annually which would result in all of the fields being tested once every 5 years. Small and Medium CAFO's are only required to test all of their fields once every 5 years. However, from a management standpoint, more frequent soil testing offers good information on the nutrient status of your soils.

Collect soil samples from 20 percent of the fields receiving solids or liquids containing manure **annually** in the fall after harvest or before rains begin(typically September 15-October 15) in accordance with **Pacific Northwest (PNW) Extension publication 570-E, "Monitoring Soil Nutrients Using a Management Unit Approach",** https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw570. Have the soil samples analyzed for Total Nitrogen (TKN) and Phosphorus (P) and ask the lab to report results in parts per million (ppm). Soil test analyses should be performed by laboratories that meet the requirements and performance standards of the North American Proficiency Testing Program (NAPT) Proficiency Assessment Program (PAP); http://www.naptprogram.org/pap/.

How to Sample Liquid Manure

Obtain a composite following one of the procedures listed below and thoroughly mix. Using a plunger, an up-and-down action works well for mixing liquid manure in a five-gallon bucket. Fill a one-quart plastic bottle not more than three-quarters full with the composite sample. Store sample in freezer if not delivered to the lab immediately.

Procedure 1. Sampling from storage- Agitate storage facility thoroughly before sampling. Collect at least five samples from the storage facility or during loading using a five-gallon bucket. Place a sub sample of the composite sample in a one-quart plastic container. Sampling a liquid manure storage facility without proper agitation (2-4 hrs. minimum) is not recommended due to nutrient stratification, which occurs in liquid systems. If manure is sampled from a lagoon that was not properly agitated, typically the nitrogen and potassium will be more concentrated in the top liquid, while the phosphorus will be more concentrated in the bottom solids.

Procedure 2. Sampling during application- Place buckets around field to catch manure from spreader or irrigation equipment. Combine and mix samples into one composite sub sample in a one-quart plastic container.

How to Sample Solid Manure

Collect a composite sample by following one of the procedures listed below. A method for mixing a composite sample is to pile the manure and then shovel from the outside to the inside of the pile until well mixed. Fill a one-gallon plastic heavy-duty zip lock bag approximately one-half full with the composite sample, squeeze out excess air, close and seal. Store sample in freezer if not delivered to the laboratory immediately.

Procedure 1. Sampling while loading - Recommended method for sampling from a stack or bedded pack. Take at least ten samples while loading several spreader loads and combine to form one composite sample. Thoroughly mix the composite sample and take an approximately one pound sub sample using a one-gallon plastic bag. Sampling directly from a stack or bedded pack is not recommended.

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

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

Procedure 4. Sampling poultry in-house - Collect 8-10 samples from throughout the house to the depth the litter will be removed. Samples near feeders and waterers may not be indicative of the entire house and sub samples taken near here should be proportionate to their space occupied in the whole house. Mix the samples well in a five-gallon pail and take a one-pound sub sample, place it in a one-gallon zip lock bag.

Procedure 5. Sampling stockpiled litter - Take ten sub samples from different locations around the pile at least 18 inches below the surface. Mix in a five-gallon pail and place a one-pound composite sample in a gallon zip lock bag.

Sample Identification and Delivery

Identify the sample container with information regarding the farm, animal species and date. This information should also be included on the sample information sheet along with application method, which is important in determining first year availability of nitrogen.

Keep all manure samples frozen until shipped or delivered to a laboratory. Ship early in the week (Mon.-Wed.) and avoid holidays and weekends.

How to Sample Soils

Current soil tests must be used in the development and editing of nutrient management plans. A current soil test is one that is no older than 5 years that is used to represent the nutrient status of the entire field. Soil analysis must be performed by laboratories successfully meeting the requirements and performance standards of the North American Proficiency Testing Program-Performance Assessment Program (NAPT-PAP). Results of these analysis will be used to determine application rates for manure, litter, and process wastewater. Guidance for soil sampling can be found in the **Pacific Northwest (PNW) Extension publication 570-E, "Monitoring Soil Nutrients Using a Management Unit Approach"**, https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw570. **Oregon State University Extension publication EC1478, "Soil Test Interpretation Guide",** https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1478 provides guidance on how to determine soil nutrient concentrations and how to adjust soil pH to improve nutrient availability.

Field Area. A composite soil sample should represent a uniform field area. Each area should have similar crop and fertility history. Soil characteristics (color, slope, texture, drainage) should be similar. Exclude small areas within a field that are obviously different. The field area represented by a single composite sample should represent no more than 40 irrigated acres or 100 dry land acres.

Sampling Depth. Laboratory tests are calibrated to specific depths. It is vital to collect samples from appropriate depths. Sampling depth for most soils is the rooting depth in 6-inch intervals. In Oregon, as a minimum, soil samples should be collected from the 0-12" depth. The 0-6" surface soil samples are normally used for conventional tests of organic matter, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, pH and salt levels. Additionally, subsurface samples from the 6-24" depth are needed to estimate nitrogen availability for crops grown in dry land areas.

Post Harvest Soil Testing for Evaluating Nutrient Applications. Refer to **Pacific Northwest (PNW) Extension publication 570-E, "Monitoring Soil Nutrients Using a Management Unit Approach"**, https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw570, for guidance on how to evaluate nutrient applications and crop uptake of nutrients.

Manure Tests

Nutrient Analysis Report

Molalla Poultry Inc

Molalla

Sample Date	Storage Name	Units	Total N	P_2O_5	K_2O	NH_4-N	NO_3-N	Org N	Density Lbs/CF
01/30/2021	Solids Storage Barn	lbs/Ton	70.0	60.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	50	18.0

No Soil Testing records found for this farm

Nutrient Balances

Nutrient Balances Report

Molalla Poultry Inc

Molalla

Field	Acres	Crop	Yield	Nutrient Uptake (lbs/ac)			Nutrient Applied (lbs/ac)			Nutrient Balance (lbs/ac)		
				N	P_2O_5	K_2O	N	P_2O_5	K_2O	N	P_2O_5	K_2O

All nutrients produced from this farm are exported.

Transferred Nutrients

Transfers Report

Molalla Poultry Inc

Molalla

Exported from	Date Transferre	Quantity	Analysis Available	Total N	P_2O_5	K_2O	Exported to
Solids Storage Barn	03/10/2021	703 Ton	Yes	49,210	18,411.17	23,336.1	Composting Company
Solids Storage Barn	04/07/2021	703 Ton	Yes	49,210	18,411.17	23,336.1	Composting Company
Solids Storage Barn	05/05/2021	703 Ton	Yes	49,210	18,411.17	23,336.1	Composting Company
Solids Storage Barn	06/02/2021	703 Ton	Yes	49,210	18,411.17	23,336.1	Composting Company
Solids Storage Barn	07/07/2021	703 Ton	Yes	49,210	18,411.17	23,336.1	Composting Company
Solids Storage Barn	08/01/2021	703 Ton	Yes	49,210	18,411.17	23,336.1	Composting Company
Solids Storage Barn	09/01/2021	703 Ton	Yes	49,210	18,411.17	23,336.1	Composting Company
Solids Storage Barn	10/01/2021	704 Ton	Yes	49,280	18,437.36	23,369.29	Composting Company
	Sub Totals:	625,000 CF		393,750	147,315.58	186,721.99	

Imported from	Date Transferre	Quantity	Analysis Available	Total N	P_2O_5	K_2O	Imported to
No Imports.				0	0	0	
	Sub Totals:	CF		0	0	0	
	Totals:	625,000 CF		393,750	147,316	186,722	

Cropping History

Cropping Report

Molalla Poultry Inc

Molalla

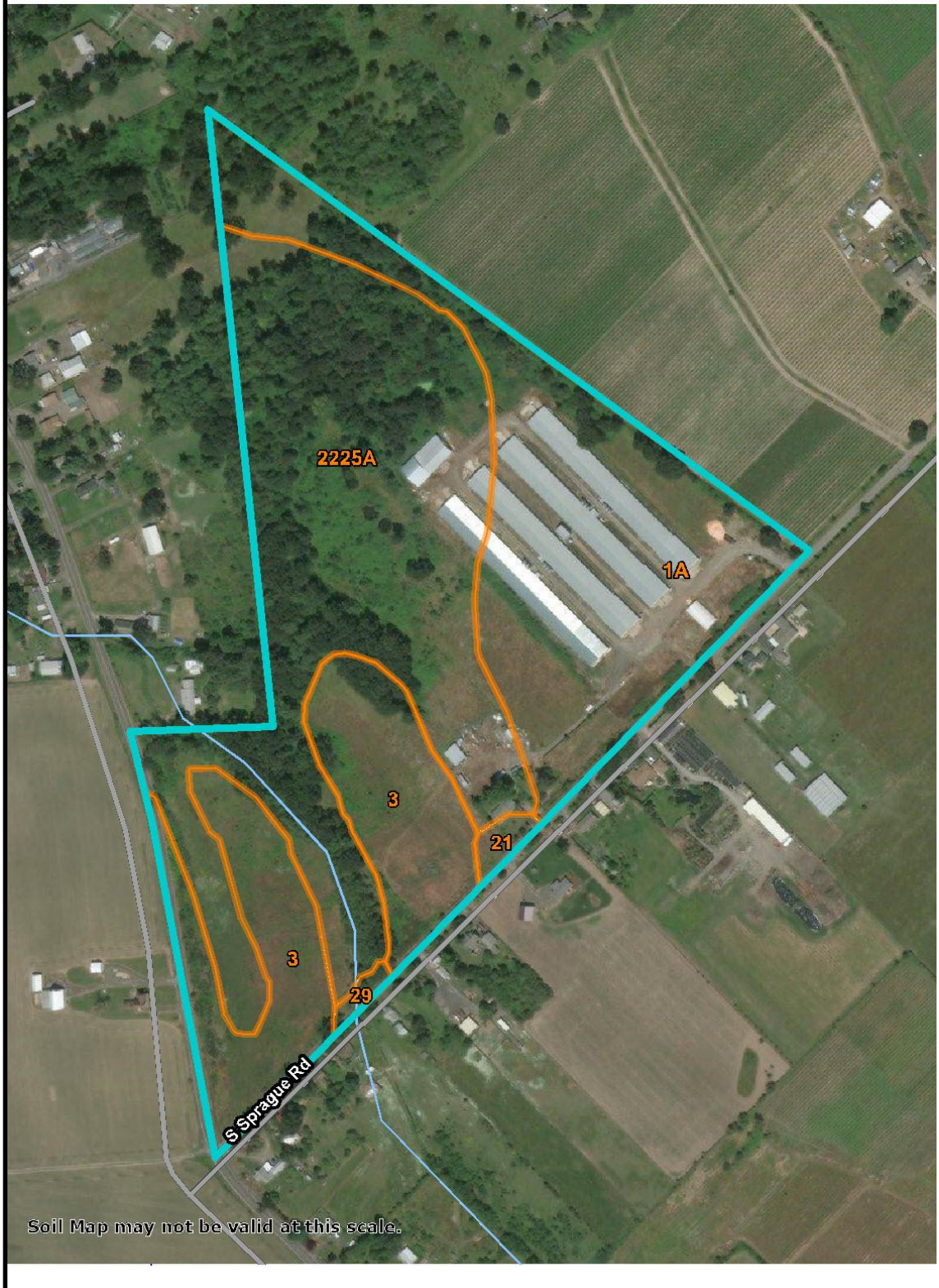
Planted	Field	Acres	Crop	Yield	Nutrient Uptake (lbs/ac) N	P_2O_5	K_2O
No nutrients applied to crops grown on this farm							

Irrigation Water Management

No nutrients applied to crops grown on this farm no guidance for Irrigation Water Management Needed

Soil Maps for Molalla Poultry Inc

Soil Map—Clackamas County Area, Oregon
(Molalla Poultry Inc)



Map Scale: 1:5,150 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 50 100 200 300

Feet
0 250 500 1000 1500

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84

Soil Reports

Map Unit Description

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, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

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, soils that are similar to the named components, and some minor components that differ in use and management from the major soils.

Most of the soils similar to the major components have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Some minor components, however, have properties and behavior characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a soil series. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into soil phases. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.
A complex consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An association is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.
An undifferentiated group is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not

uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include miscellaneous areas. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.
Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description
Clackamas County Area, Oregon

1A—Aloha silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 223l
Elevation: 150 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained
Map Unit Composition
Aloha and similar soils:85 percent
Minor components:5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.
Description of Aloha
Setting
Landform:Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Parent material:Stratified glaciolacustrine deposits
Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 51 inches: silt loam
H3 - 51 to 80 inches: silt loam
Properties and qualities
Slope:0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature:More than 80 inches
Drainage class:Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table:About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding:None
Frequency of ponding:None
Available water capacity:High (about 11.9 inches)
Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Forage suitability group: Somewhat Poorly Drained (G002XY005OR)
Other vegetative classification: Somewhat Poorly Drained (G002XY005OR)
Hydric soil rating: No
Minor Components
Huberly
Percent of map unit:3 percent
Landform:Swales on terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Other vegetative classification:Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes
Dayton
Percent of map unit:2 percent
Landform:Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread

Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Other vegetative classification:Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

3—Amity silt loam
Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2247
Elevation: 150 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained
Map Unit Composition
Amity and similar soils:85 percent
Minor components:5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.
Description of Amity
Setting
Landform:Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Parent material:Stratified glaciolacustrine deposits
Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 22 inches: silt loam
H2 - 22 to 62 inches: silty clay loam
Properties and qualities
Slope:0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature:More than 80 inches
Drainage class:Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table:About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding:None
Frequency of ponding:None
Available water capacity:High (about 12.0 inches)
Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Forage suitability group: Somewhat Poorly Drained (G002XY005OR)
Other vegetative classification: Somewhat Poorly Drained (G002XY005OR)
Hydric soil rating: No
Minor Components
Dayton
Percent of map unit:3 percent
Landform:Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Other vegetative classification:Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes
Huberly
Percent of map unit:2 percent
Landform:Swales on terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Other vegetative classification:Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

21—Concord silt loam
Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 223p
Elevation: 150 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance
Map Unit Composition
Concord and similar soils:85 percent
Minor components:8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.
Description of Concord
Setting
Landform:Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Parent material:Stratified glaciolacustrine deposits
Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 20 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 20 to 36 inches: silty clay
H4 - 36 to 60 inches: silty clay loam
Properties and qualities
Slope:0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature:More than 80 inches
Drainage class:Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table:About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding:None
Frequency of ponding:Frequent
Available water capacity:High (about 11.7 inches)
Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Forage suitability group: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Other vegetative classification: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes
Minor Components
Dayton
Percent of map unit:5 percent
Landform:Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Other vegetative classification:Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes
Huberly
Percent of map unit:3 percent
Landform:Swales on terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Other vegetative classification:Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

29—Dayton silt loam
Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2242
Elevation: 150 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance
Map Unit Composition
Dayton, thick surface, and similar soils:90 percent
Minor components:5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.
Description of Dayton, Thick Surface
Setting
Landform:Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Parent material:Stratified glaciolacustrine deposits
Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 21 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 21 to 60 inches: clay
Properties and qualities
Slope:0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature:12 to 24 inches to abrupt textural change
Drainage class:Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table:About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding:None
Frequency of ponding:Frequent
Available water capacity:Low (about 4.5 inches)
Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Other vegetative classification: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes
Minor Components
Concord
Percent of map unit:3 percent
Landform:Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Other vegetative classification:Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes
Huberly
Percent of map unit:2 percent
Landform:Swales on terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Linear
Other vegetative classification:Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

2225A—Huberly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2sv3y
Elevation: 150 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 51 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained
Map Unit Composition
Huberly and similar soils:90 percent
Minor components:3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.
Description of Huberly
Setting

Landform:Swales on terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Linear
Across-slope shape:Concave
Parent material:Silty glaciolacustrine deposits
Typical profile
A - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BAg - 8 to 15 inches: silt loam
Btg - 15 to 25 inches: silt loam
2Btx1 - 25 to 38 inches: silt loam
2Btx2 - 38 to 59 inches: silt loam
Properties and qualities
Slope:0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature:More than 80 inches
Drainage class:Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):Low to moderately low (0.01 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table:About 0 to 8 inches
Frequency of flooding:None
Frequency of ponding:None
Available water capacity:Low (about 5.7 inches)
Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Forage suitability group: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Other vegetative classification: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes
Minor Components
Verboort
Percent of map unit:3 percent
Landform:Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional):Tread
Down-slope shape:Concave
Across-slope shape:Concave
Other vegetative classification:Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information
Soil Survey Area: Clackamas County Area, Oregon
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 11, 2020

All Phosphorus is Exported Off Farm so no Phosphorus Index Computed

PI Interpretations

P-Index Rating	Interpretation for Oregon	Recommended Nutrient Limitation
West PI Score<=25 or East PI Score<=100	The site has a LOW potential for P movement from the site. If farming practices are maintained at current levels, the probability of an adverse impact to surface water resources from P losses from this site are low.Phosphorus can be applied at rates greater than crop requirement	Nitrogen
West PI Score 25.1 to 50 or East PI Score 100.1 to 400	The site has a MEDIUM potential for P movement from the site. The probability for an adverse impact to surface water resources is greater than that from a LOW vulnerability rated site. Some remedial action should be taken to lessen the probability of P movement. Phosphorus can be applied not to exceed the crop requirement rate for phosphorus.	Phosphorus
West PI Score 50.1 to 75 or East PI Score 400.1 to 600	The site has a HIGH potential for P movement from the site. There is a high probability for an adverse impact to surface water resources unless action is taken to reduce the risk of P movement and probable water quality degradation. Phosphorus can be applied not to exceed the crop removal rate of phosphorus if the following requirements are met: A soil phosphorus drawdown strategy has been implemented, and a site assessment for nutrients and soil loss has been conducted to determine if mitigation practices are required to protect water quality.	Phosphorus
West PI Score >75 or East PI Score >600	ZERO OUT- The environmental threshold above which the risk of P loss from a field is too great to warrant the application of phosphorus for plant production.	No Manure

SUPPLEMENTAL

CAFO NPDES General Permit #01-2016
Issuance Date: March 31, 2016
Effective Date: April 20, 2016
Expiration Date: February 28, 2021

OREGON CONFINED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER 01-2016

Oregon Department of Agriculture

State of Oregon
Department of Agriculture
Confined Animal Feeding Operation Program
and
Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division

DEQ
State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

In compliance with the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 468B,
Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 340, Divisions 40, 45 and 51 and Chapter 603, Division 74,
the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (The Clean Water Act),
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq., and
the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Until this permit expires or is modified or revoked, permit registrants who have properly obtained coverage under this permit are authorized to discharge to waters of the state in accordance with the special and general conditions that follow.

Ray Jaindl, Director
Natural Resources and Pesticides
Oregon Department of Agriculture

Lydia Emer
Operations Division Administrator
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

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NATURAL RESOURCES

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

DEFINITIONS

1. "25-year, 24-hour rainfall event" means an event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper Number 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May 1961, or equivalent regional or state rainfall probability information developed from this source.
2. "40 CFR" means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (2014).
3. "Agency" means Oregon Department of Environmental Quality or Oregon Department of Agriculture.
4. "Agricultural stormwater" is defined at 40 CFR § 122.23(e).
5. "Animal waste management plan" or "AWMP" or "waste management plan" means a written document containing the minimum elements necessary to manage manure, litter, and process wastewater from operations covered by this permit in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
6. "Agronomic application rate" means the rate or amount of nutrients applied to the soil for utilization by growing or planned crops such that the crops remove the same or greater amount of nutrients provided by the agronomic application.
7. "Bedding" means any absorbent material that is used to provide animal cleanliness and comfort in a confinement system. Bedding materials include but are not limited to: straw; sawdust; wood shavings; grass seed cleanings; recycled, composted, or dried manure solids; and recycled paper products. Bedding that comes into contact with animals, manure, litter, or process wastewater is determined to be manure, litter, or process wastewater for purposes of this permit.
8. "Confined animal feeding operation" or "CAFO" as defined in OAR 603-074-0010(3) and OAR 340-051-0010(2) means:
   (a) The concentrated confined feeding or holding of animals or poultry, including but not limited to horse, cattle, sheep, or swine feeding areas, dairy confinement areas, slaughterhouse or shipping terminal holding pens, poultry and egg production facilities and fur farms:
      (i) In buildings or in pens or lots where the surface has been prepared with concrete, rock or fibrous material to support animals in wet weather; or
      (ii) That have wastewater treatment works; or
      (iii) That discharge any wastes into waters of the state; or
   (b) An animal feeding operation that is subject to regulation as a concentrated animal feeding operation pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.23.
9. "Director" means the director of the State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality or director of the State of Oregon Department of Agriculture or their authorized designee(s).
10. "Discharge" when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant." "Discharge of a pollutant" is defined at 40 CFR § 122.2.
11. "Dry waste" means any solid manure, litter, bedding, or waste feed that cannot be transferred or applied with a pump or pipe system. Precipitation that comes into contact with dry waste does not change dry waste into wet waste. Dry waste may contain urine, manure, leachate or incidental process wastewater that has been absorbed into the feces, and used bedding materials in amounts that allow the waste to retain the dry characteristic so that the material cannot be transferred or applied with a pump or through a pipe.
12. "Dry waste treatment works" means any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wastes as a dry, solid substance. Dry waste treatment works for purposes of this permit do not utilize pumps or pipes to transfer or apply dry waste and typically do not need any added water or liquid to transfer or apply dry waste. Dry waste treatment works include but are not limited to manure piles and covered dry manure stack storage facilities.
13. "Dry-weather discharge" means a discharge of manure, litter or process wastewater from a land application area that is not defined as Agricultural Stormwater (40 CFR 122.23(e)) and where the land application of manure, litter, or process wastewater has not met all the site-specific nutrient management practices contained in the department-approved Animal Waste Management Plan and specified in 40 CFR 122.42(e)(1)(vi)-(xi). Dry weather discharges include but are not limited to: discharges through tile drains, discharges combined with irrigation water, infiltration of nutrients below the crop root zone, discharges due to failure of manure application or irrigation equipment.
14. "Frozen soil" means soil that has a soil temperature of 32° F (or 0° C) or less in any three (3) continuous inches of the top 12 inches of soil.

15. "Groundwater" means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or below a surface water body.
16. "Manure" means solids or liquids excreted from an animal or other material (for example, bedding, compost, litter, feed waste, silage leachate, raw materials such as feed or silage) that comes into contact with solid or liquid excreted from an animal .
17. "OAR" means Oregon Administrative Rule.
18. "ORS" means Oregon Revised Statute.
19. "Overflow" means the discharge of manure or process wastewater resulting from the filling of wastewater or manure storage structures beyond the point at which no more manure, process wastewater, or stormwater can be contained by the structure.
20. "Person" is defined at 40 CFR § 122.2.
21. "Point source" is defined at 40 CFR § 122.2.
22. "Pollutant" is defined at 40 CFR § 122.2.
23. "Pollution" or "water pollution" is defined at ORS 468B.005(5).
24. "Process wastewater" or "process wastes" means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the CAFO for any or all of the following: spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other CAFO facilities; direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals; or dust control. Process wastewater or process wastes also includes any water that comes into contact with any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, litter, feed, milk, eggs, or bedding. OAR 340-051-0010(5) and OAR 603-074-0010(17)
25. "Production area" means that part of a CAFO that includes the animal confinement area, the manure storage area, the raw materials storage area, and the waste containment areas. The animal confinement area includes but is not limited to open lots, housed lots, feedlots, confinement houses, stall barns, free stall barns, milkrooms, milking centers, cowyards, barnyards, medication pens, walkers, animal walkways, and stables. The manure storage area includes but is not limited to lagoons, runoff ponds, storage sheds, stockpiles, under house or pit storages, liquid impoundments, static piles, and composting piles. The raw materials storage area includes but is not limited to feed silos, silage bunkers, and bedding materials. The waste containment areas include but are not limited to settling basins, and areas within berms and diversions that separate uncontaminated stormwater. Also included in the definition of production area is any egg washing or egg processing facility, and any area used in the storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of animal mortalities. OAR 340-051-0010(6) and OAR 603-074-0010(18)
26. Quantitation Limits (QLs) – The QL is the minimum level, concentration or quantity of a target analyte that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. It is the lowest level at which the entire analytical system gives a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration for the analyte. It is normally equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard adjusted for sample weights, volumes, preparation and cleanup procedures employed. The QL as reported by a laboratory is also sometimes referred to as the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) or Limit of Quantitation (LOQ).
27. "Saturated soil" means soil with all available pore space filled that has reached its maximum retentive capacity as defined in "Qualitative Description of Soil Wetness" (Brady, N. and Weil, R., p. 201, 2007).
28. "Setback" as defined at 40 CFR §412.4(b)(1) means a specified distance from surface water or potential conduits to surface water where manure, litter, and process wastewater may not be land applied. Examples of conduits to surface water include but are not limited to: Open tile line intake structures, sinkholes, and agricultural well heads.
29. "Treatment works" means any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wastes. ORS 468B.005(8)

30. "Vegetative buffer" as defined at 40 CFR §412.4(b)(2) means a narrow, permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of and perpendicular to the dominant slope of the field for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants from leaving the field and reaching surface water.

31. "Waste storage facilities" means the physical system used for the isolation and retention of process wastes on the confined animal feeding operation until their ultimate utilization.

32. "Wastes" is defined at ORS 468B.005(9).

33. "Water" or "waters of the state" is defined at ORS 468B.005(10).

34. "Waters of the U.S." is defined at 40 CFR § 122.2.

35. "Wet waste" means any liquid manure, contaminated stormwater, process wastewater, liquid feed waste and silage or manure leachate. Wet waste may include solid material particles that are suspended or dissolved in the liquid.

36. "Wet waste treatment works" means any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wet wastes. .Wet waste treatment works for purposes of this permit include, but are not limited to: tanks or lagoons to store wet waste; pumps, pipes, curbs, gutters, and collection sumps to direct, collect, transfer, or apply wet wastes; and any system that separates dry waste from wet waste.

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

S1.A. When is a permit required and which CAFOs are covered by this permit?

1. Any person who owns or operates a confined animal feeding operation (CAFO) that discharges to surface water of the state is required to obtain NPDES permit coverage. NPDES General Permit #01 provides coverage for the types of CAFOs listed in Table 1 below that discharge to surface water of the state. This includes concentrated animal feeding operations defined at 40 CFR § 122.23 that discharge to waters of the U.S.

2. Any person not wishing to be covered by this permit may apply for an NPDES individual permit in accordance with OAR 340-045-0030. In addition, the director may require coverage under an NPDES individual permit pursuant to the provisions in OAR 340-045-0033 and OAR 603-074-0012.

S1.B. Can I elect coverage under this permit even if my CAFO does not discharge to surface water?
Any person who owns or operates a CAFO that does not discharge to surface water of the state may voluntarily elect to be covered under this permit. Any person making such an election is subject to all applicable requirements of this permit.

Table 1: Classification of CAFOs that require coverage by NPDES General Permit #01

Type of CAFO discharging to surface water of the state	Small	Medium	Large
mature dairy cows[1]	<200	200-699	≥700
veal calves	<300	300-999	≥1,000
cattle[2]	<300	300-999	≥1,000
swine ≥ 55 lbs	<750	750-2,499	≥2,500
swine < 55 lbs	<3,000	3,000-9,999	≥10,000
horses	<150	150-499	≥500
sheep or lambs	<3,000	3,000-9,999	≥10,000
turkeys	<16,500	16,500-54,999	≥55,000
chickens, including laying hens or broilers w/wet waste system	<9,000	9,000-29,999	≥30,000
laying hens w/dry waste system	<25,000	25,000-81,999	≥82,000
broiler chickens w/dry waste system	<37,500	37,500-124,999	≥125,000
ducks w/other than wet waste system	<10,000	10,000-29,999	≥30,000
ducks w/wet waste system	<1,500	1,500-4,999	≥5,000
other animal type[3]	Designated by director.	Designated by director.	Designated by director.

[1] Whether milked or dry.
[2] Other than mature dairy cows or veal calves; cattle includes but is not limited to heifers, steers, bulls and cow/calf pairs.
[3] To determine the number of animals that require permit coverage, ODA will compare the operation to the most similar animal type in the table.

S1.C. How do I apply for permit coverage?

1. New Application
   To obtain permit coverage for the first time, a person must submit to ODA an ODA *Application to Register* (*ATR*), Land Use Compatibility Statement (LUCS), Animal Waste Management Plan (AWMP), and application fee. The application, LUCS, AWMP, and fee must be submitted to ODA at least 180 days prior to the time permit coverage is needed or as specified by ODA in writing. For information on AWMP requirements, see S3, p. 13.

2. Renewal of Permit Coverage
   To renew permit coverage, the permit registrant must submit an ODA renewal application at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit or as specified by ODA in the renewal notice but no later than the expiration date of this permit. Applicants must certify on their renewal application whether an AWMP is new, updated or current and on file. New and updated animal waste management plans must be submitted with the application.

3. Notification of Permit Coverage
   ODA will review the application and notify the applicant in writing when permit coverage is approved or denied. Permit coverage does not begin until written notice is issued by ODA to the applicant. Written notification will include a *Notice of Registration* that will include the following information:
   (a) The owner and operator's legal name;
   (b) Facility name and location;
   (c) Contact information, including mailing address and telephone number;
   (d) Effective date of permit coverage;
   (e) Maximum number of animals allowed at the facility; and
   (f) Regulatory status of the operation. ODA will use the following classifications for regulatory status:
      (i) *Large concentrated animal feeding operation* as defined in 40 CFR § 122.23(b)(4);
      (ii) *Medium concentrated animal feeding operation* as defined in 40 CFR § 122.23(b)(6);
      (iii) *Small concentrated animal feeding operation* as defined in 40 CFR § 122.23(b)(9) and designated by the director pursuant to OAR 603-074-0012;
      (iv) *Elective large, medium, or small CAFO* sized according to Table 1, p. 6.

S1.D. How do I transfer permit coverage to a new owner or operator?

The permit registrant must complete an ODA transfer form and submit it to ODA for approval at least 30 days before transfer of the CAFO is scheduled to occur or as specified by ODA. The form must be signed by the previous owner or operator as well as the new owner or operator. ODA will respond to the request for transfer by conducting a site inspection and a review of the permit file. ODA will notify the permit registrant and transferee in writing of transfer of coverage under this permit or deny the request with an explanation of why the request was denied.

S1.E. What activities are covered by this permit?

1. This permit covers the discharge of pollutants resulting from processes, wastes, and operations that are properly identified by the registrant through its AWMP approved by ODA.

2. This permit does not cover disposal of human wastes or treatment works that mix human and animal wastes. Any person owning or operating such a system must apply to DEQ for coverage under an individual or general permit issued pursuant to ORS 468B.050. This general permit may be used in addition to an individual or general permit issued by DEQ pursuant to ORS 468B.050 that covers some other type of wastewater at this same facility, for example, septic system wastewater.

3. Pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.23(e), precipitation-related discharges that qualify as agricultural stormwater discharges from land application areas are not subject to NPDES permit requirements. For discharges from the land application area to meet the definition of agricultural stormwater, manure and wastewater must be applied in accordance with site specific practices listed in the ODA-approved AWMP that ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of nutrients.

S1.F. How do I cancel permit coverage?

1. ODA will cancel coverage under this permit upon issuance of an appropriate individual permit by ODA and DEQ or coverage under WPCF General Permit #01 is granted by ODA.

2. Any permit registrant may request in writing to ODA that coverage under this permit be cancelled if any one of the following applies:
   (a) Conditions or standards have changed so that the CAFO no longer qualifies for or is required to have coverage under this permit.
   (b) The permit registrant no longer has animals on site and all waste storage and control facilities have been cleaned and re-purposed or decommissioned in accordance with the following requirements:
      (i) Cleaning/Re-purposing Requirements
         (1) All liquid and solid manure, litter and process wastewater must be removed from the structure(s) and either land applied according to the ODA-approved AWMP or exported according to S2.K, p. 12.
         (2) All liquid storage facilities that could fill with rain water must be flushed with clean water, the flush water land applied or exported according to S2.K, p. 12 and the remaining liquid in the structure tested to confirm the *E. coli* level is at or below the water quality standard of 406 Colony Forming Units/100ml of sample.
         (3) All liquid transfer systems are cleaned and modified so that they are not a conduit for any pollutant to enter surface water or groundwater.
      (ii) Decommissioning Requirements
         (1) All liquid and solid manure, litter and process wastewater must be removed from the structure(s) and either land applied according to the approved AWMP or exported according to S2.K, p. 12.
         (2) If the structure has a synthetic liner, the liner must be removed and disposed or recycled in a lawful manner.
         (3) After completion of [(ii)(*1*)] above, any earthen structure must be filled with soil and returned to the grade matching the surrounding area. All soil fill and remaining exposed soil must be seeded to site-appropriate grass or ground cover to prevent erosion.

3. The permit registrant must also certify that it will not commence operation of a regulated CAFO at the same location until the appropriate NPDES or WPCF permit coverage has been obtained.

4. ODA will respond to the request for cancellation by conducting a site inspection and a review of the permit file. ODA will notify the permit registrant in writing of termination of coverage under this permit or deny the request with an explanation of why the request was denied.

S1.G. Will my information be kept confidential?

Information, including the name and address of an NPDES permit applicant or permit registrant, NPDES permit applications (for example, ODA *ATRs*) and their attachments (for example, AWMPs), NPDES permits, and NPDES permit discharge data cannot be kept confidential pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.7(b) and (c), ORS 468.095(1), and ORS 192.410 to 192.505. The applicant or permittee may request that director classify other records as confidential upon a proper showing that the record is a trade secret pursuant to ORS 468.095(2).

S1.H. What are the public notice and participation requirements of this permit?

1. Prior to approving new permit coverage, renewing permit coverage, or approving proposed substantial changes to an AWMP, ODA will provide public notice and participation as detailed in Table 2, p. 9.

2. ODA may batch multiple notices as regionally appropriate.

3. Application and permit documents (for example, Application to Register, renewal application, AWMP, Land Use Compatibility Statement) will be available for public review at ODA headquarters and appropriate field offices. If available, electronic copies of documents will be provided upon request.

4. ODA will schedule public hearings if written requests for public hearing are received during the comment period from at least 10 persons or from an organization or organizations representing at least ten persons. If a hearing is scheduled, ODA will provide at least 30 days notice before the hearing is held. The public comment period will remain open for additional comments for at least seven (7) days after the public hearing.

S1.I. **Table 2: NPDES Public Notice Requirements**

	New Application	Renewal Application	AWMP Changes
Permit Action	(a) Receipt of ODA *ATR* (*Application to Register*) for existing operation not currently under an NPDES permit or new proposed operation	(b) Receipt of renewal application	(c) Receipt of proposed substantial change to CAFO's AWMP (See S3.D, p. 14)
Public Participation Process	(i) Public notice of a comment period of at least 35 days provided as follows: • Published in regional newspaper; • Posted on ODA and DEQ websites; and • Emailed to interested persons list maintained by ODA. (ii) Opportunity for public hearing. See S1.H.4. (iii) A written response to relevant comments will be developed by ODA and made available to interested persons.	(i) Public notice of a comment period of at least 35 days provided as follows: • Posted on ODA and DEQ websites; and • Emailed to interested persons list maintained by ODA. (ii) Opportunity for public hearing. See S1.H.4. (iii) A written response to relevant comments will be developed by ODA and made available to interested persons.	(i) Public notice of a comment period of at least 35 days provided as follows: • Posted on ODA and DEQ websites; and • Emailed to interested persons list maintained by ODA. (ii) Opportunity for public hearing. See S1.H.4. (iii) A written response to relevant comments will be developed by ODA and made available to interested persons.
Contents of Public Notice	• Name of operation • Name of operator or owner if different than operator, mailing address, and telephone number • Physical address of operation • Type of operation • Number of animals proposed • Land Use Compatibility Statement (LUCS) • Summary of AWMP	• Name of operation • City, county, and zip code • Permit registration number • Type of operation	• Name of operation • City, county, and zip code • Permit registration number • Type of operation • Overview of proposed substantial change

S2. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

S2.A. Prohibitions and Discharge Limitations

1. The permit registrant must not discharge manure, litter, or process wastewater to surface water and groundwater of the state except as allowed in S2.B and S2.C and provided these surface water discharges do not exceed the following effluent limits.
   (a) *E. coli* must not exeed zero organisms/100 mL or quantitation limit of 2 Colony Forming Units/100 mL or 0.0 most probable number/100 mL;
   (b) Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen (NO_3+$N0_2$) must not exceed zero mg/L or quantitation limit of 0.1 mg/L;
   (c) Total Phosphorus (P) must not exceed zero mg/L or quantitation limit of 0.1 mg/L.

   Types of discharge that are prohibited include but are not limited to: contaminated runoff from confinement or waste accumulation areas; overflow or discharges from waste storage facilities; discharges due to improper land application activities from seepage below the root zone, surface drainages or field tile outlets; dry-weather discharges, discharges due to equipment failure; leakage or seepage from facilities in the production area in excess of approved designs; and discharges to underground injection control (UIC) systems.

2. Compliance with the effluent limits above must be determined by laboratory test results of a representative grab sample of the discharge taken at the time of occurrence. If a grab sample is not taken, then the permit registrant is in violation of the effluent limits.

S2.B. Production Area Limitations

1. For all CAFOs (except swine, poultry, and veal *large* CAFOs, the construction of which commenced after April 14, 2003):
   The permit registrant must not discharge manure, litter, or process wastewater to surface water of the state from the production area, except when:
   (a) Rainfall events cause an overflow of waste management and storage facilities designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all manure, litter, and process wastewater, including the runoff and direct precipitation, from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; and
   (b) The production area is operated in accordance with the applicable inspection, maintenance, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit.

2. For swine, poultry, and veal *large* CAFOs the construction of which commenced after April 14, 2003:
   The permit registrant must not discharge manure, litter, or process wastewater from the production area to surface water of the state.

3. The permit registrant must properly land apply manure, litter, and wastewater from the production area in a manner consistent with S2.C. All other authorized discharges from the production area must be managed to minimize impacts on surface water and groundwater of the state and meet the effluent limits in S2.A above.

4. The permit registrant must not exceed the seepage design rates approved by ODA for waste storage or animal confinement facilities in the production area and seepage to groundwater from these facilities must not violate state groundwater quality protection standards.

5. ODA will inform a permit registrant if any additional limits or controls are necessary to be consistent with the wasteload allocations in an EPA-approved or issued Total Maximum Daily Load for NPDES permit coverage or if coverage to an individual NPDES is necessary.

S2.C. Land Application Limitations

1. To prevent discharges to waters of the state, the permit registrant must apply manure, litter, or process wastewater to land application areas at agronomic rates in accordance with the permit registrant's ODA-approved AWMP. Land application areas include land under the control of the permit registrant, to which manure, litter, or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

2. The permit registrant's discharges to groundwater due to seepage below the root zone of the crop or by other means must not violate state groundwater quality protection standards.

3. The permit registrant is allowed to apply manure, litter, or process wastewater to frozen soil provided:
   (a) The AWMP addresses such applications [see S3.C.2(k), p. 14];
   (b) The application does not result in a discharge to surface water or groundwater, except as allowed in S2.B and S2.C; and
   (c) Land applications do not cause or contribute to a violation of state water quality standards.

4. The permit registrant must not apply manure, litter, or process wastewater to saturated soils immediately before or during rainfall events that are expected to result in surface runoff. If the permit registrant makes such an application because it is a desired alternative to allowing waste storage or treatment works to overflow (for example, land application to saturated soils to pond wastewater onsite provides for greater protection of surface water than a direct overflow of a waste storage tank to surface water), the application will be considered a violation of this permit.

5. ODA will inform a permit registrant if any additional limits or controls are necessary to be consistent with the wasteload allocations in an EPA-approved or issued Total Maximum Daily Load for NPDES permit coverage or if coverage to an individual NPDES is necessary.

S2.D. Direct Access by Animals to Surface Water of the State in the Production Area Prohibited

The permit registrant must prevent direct animal contact with surface water of the state in the production area of its CAFO. Direct animal contact means any situation where animals in the production area have free access and are allowed to loiter or drop waste in surface water. Direct contact with surface water of the state by animals on pasture or rangeland is not, by itself, a violation of this permit.

S2.E. Waste Storage Facilities

1. The permit registrant must provide adequate storage capacity for solid and liquid wastes at all times so that land application occurs only during periods when soil and weather conditions allow for agronomic application and are in compliance with the Land Application Limitations in S2.C, p. 10 of this permit.

2. The permit registrant must site, design, construct, operate, and maintain all waste storage facilities to contain all manure, litter, process wastewater, and stormwater runoff and direct precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event for the storage period established in the ODA-approved AWMP. New and modified construction of waste facilities must be approved in advance and prior to construction by ODA in conformance with ORS 468B.055 and OARs 340-051 and 603-074.

3. Permit registrants with a *large* CAFO must also have depth markers in all surface liquid impoundments (for example, lagoons, ponds, tanks) designed to clearly indicate the:
   (a) Maximum design volume,
   (b) Minimum capacity necessary to contain the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, including additional freeboard requirements, and
   (c) Depth of manure and process wastewater.

S2.F. Prevention of System Overloading

1. The permit registrant may not increase the number of animals over 10% or 25 animals, whichever is greater, of the maximum number assigned by ODA in the *Notice of Registration and General Permit Summary* until an updated plan is approved in writing by ODA (see S3.B AWMP Submittal, p. 13, and S3.D Requirements for AWMP Updates and Changes, p. 14).

2. The permit registrant must ensure that animal numbers do not exceed the capacity of the waste storage facilities described in the ODA-approved AWMP.

S2.G. Handling of Animal Mortalities

The permit registrant must not dispose of animal mortalities in liquid manure or treatment works. Animal mortality composting is allowed and must be described in the Animal Waste Management Plan. The permit registrant must handle animal mortalities in such a way as to prevent discharge of pollutants to waters of the state (surface water and groundwater).

S2.H. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permit registrant must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems used for process wastewater collection, storage and utilization, and correct any deficiencies found as soon as possible.

S2.I. Maintaining Compliance if System Fails

The permit registrant must control all applications and discharges upon reduction, loss, or failure of the waste storage or utilization facilities until the facilities are restored or an alternative method of storage or utilization is provided. This requirement also applies when the primary source of power is reduced, lost, or fails.

S2.J. Setback Requirement

The permit registrant must develop and maintain setbacks or vegetated buffers when manure, litter, or process wastewater application occur adjacent to any surface water, open tile intake structures, sinkholes, well heads, or other conduits to surface water or groundwater. The permit registrant must also include descriptions of setbacks, vegetated buffers, and/or equivalent measures in its AWMP. Compliant setbacks, vegetated buffers, or equivalent measures include the following:

1. 100 ft. setbacks (non-vegetated, non-managed buffers).
2. 35 ft. vegetated, managed buffers.
3. If approved by ODA, variable-width, seasonal setbacks determined by the type of manure, litter or process wastewater and application method used.
4. If approved by ODA, a demonstration that a setback or vegetated buffer is not necessary or may be reduced in size because implementation of alternative conservation practices or field-specific conditions will provide equivalent or better environmental protection than [1., 2. and 3.] above.

S2.K. Manure, Litter, or Process Wastewater Transfers

1. The permit registrant retains responsibility of the manure, litter, or process wastewater until the transfer or export is completed with the required documentation.

2. The permit registrant must maintain manure, litter, or process wastewater transfer or export records as required by S4.C.2(d), p. 19.

3. Prior to transferring manure, litter, or process wastewater to other persons, the permit registrant with a *large* CAFO must provide the recipient of manure, litter, or process wastewater with a manure nutrient analysis conducted within the previous 12 months.

S2.L. Proper Disposal of Other Wastes

The permit registrant must dispose of any chemicals or other wastes in accordance with applicable state regulation. The permit registrant must manage chemicals and wastes to prevent their disposal in any manure, litter, process wastewater, or stormwater storage or treatment system unless specifically designed to treat these wastes and the wastes and treatment systems are identified in the AWMP. The permit registrant must not dispose of chemicals or other wastes to any system used for the control of uncontaminated stormwater.

S3. ANIMAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

S3.A. Animal Waste Management Plan (AWMP) Implementation and Compliance

1. Upon registration to this permit, the permit registrant must implement its current ODA-approved AWMP developed for its CAFO.

2. The permit registrant's ODA-approved AWMP is incorporated into this permit by reference. The permit registrant must comply with all terms and conditions of its ODA-approved AWMP. Failure to comply with the ODA-approved AWMP constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

S3.B. AWMP Submittal and Public Notice

1. The applicant applying for permit coverage for the first time must submit its AWMP with the ATR to ODA for review and approval according to the schedule provided in S1.C, p. 7.

2. The existing permit registrant with coverage under NPDES General Permit #01 or another permit may submit its AWMP previously approved by ODA with the *Application to Register or Renewal Application* for review and approval according to the requirements in S1.C, p.7

3. AWMPs are subject to public notice requirements detailed in S1.H, p. 8.

S3.C. AWMP Elements

1. The permit registrant must ensure that its AWMP is adequate for the proposed or existing population of animals, reflective of the proposed or existing facility operation, and prepared in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit, OAR 340-051, and OAR 603-074.

2. The AWMP must to the extent applicable include the following:
   (a) Procedures to ensure collection, handling, and storage of contaminated stormwater runoff from the production area, manure, litter, and process wastewater in compliance with the requirements of S2. Discharge Limitation and Operating Requirements. Calculations used to determine that storage capacity exists must be provided, including a demonstration that facilities are at least designed and constructed to contain all manure, litter, process wastewater, and stormwater runoff and direct precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.
   (b) Procedures to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the storage facilities.
   (c) Procedures for proper management of animal mortalities. The procedures must ensure that animal mortalities are disposed of legally and are not disposed of in any storage or treatment system that is not specifically designed to treat animal mortalities.
   (d) Procedures to ensure that clean water is diverted, as appropriate, from the production area.
   (e) Procedures to prevent direct contact of confined animals with surface water.
   (f) Identification of appropriate site-specific conservation practices to be implemented, including buffers, setback areas, or equivalent practices, to control runoff of pollutants to surface water and groundwater.
   (g) Protocols to land apply manure, litter, or process wastewater in accordance with site-specific nutrient management practices that ensure: 1) appropriate agricultural utilization of the nutrients in the manure, litter, or process wastewater, and 2) application of nutrient at rates not to exceed the maximum agronomic application rate included in the ODA-approved AWMP. The protocols must include the following:
      (i) The NRCS Phosphorous Index, USDA/NRCS Oregon Agronomy Technical Note #26, revised October 2008 or equivalent calculation must be completed for all fields or management units that receive manure, litter or process wastewater to determine if nitrogen or phosphorous is the most limiting nutrient. The maximum nutrient application rate must be calculated for the most limiting nutrient and must account for all other nitrogen and phosphorus sources.
      (ii) Expected crop yields.
      (iii) Calculations showing the total nitrogen and phosphorus to be applied annually to each field from manure, litter, process wastewater, and other sources.
      (iv) Annual manure application rates and an explanation of the basis for determining these rates. For *large* CAFOs, these rates must be based on actual test data. For other operations, data or "book values" from established reference sources (for example, Oregon Animal Waste Management program) may be used instead of actual testing.
      (v) Method(s) used to apply manure, litter, or process wastewater

(vi) Timing of manure, litter, and process wastewater applications.

(h) For all operations, protocols for soil testing. For *large* CAFOs, protocols for testing of manure, litter, and process wastewater. For other operations that are not required to test manure, litter, or process wastewater, test protocols are not required but the references that are used to characterize manure, litter, or process wastewater must be included.

(i) If applicable, an Agricultural Compost Management Plan must be included as required by OAR 340-096 for composting activities.

(j) If applicable, a Solid Waste Conversion Technology Plan must be included as required by OAR 340-096.

(k) Frozen soil application procedures if applications of manure, litter, or process wastewater will be made to frozen soil. At a minimum, the following must be included:
   (i) Description of the potential receiving field(s), estimates of waste amounts and types, and estimated timing of applications.
   (ii) Aerial photo(s) identifying all areas and surface water bodies within 1,000 ft. of the boundaries of the receiving field(s).
   (iii) Soil map(s) identifying soil types for receiving field(s).
   (iv) Topographic map(s) for receiving field(s).
   (v) Description of the structural practices in place to ensure that no discharges to surface water occur during application and after the soil thaws.
   (vi) Description of the method used to determine when soil is frozen and management practices to be followed when planning an application and during and after an application to frozen soil.
   (vii) Description of monitoring and reporting requirements to ensure that the permit registrant is in compliance with frozen soil application procedures.
   (viii) Procedures for transfer or export of manure, litter, or process wastewater.
   (ix) Identification of specific records that will be maintained to document the implementation and management of the minimum elements described above.

S3.D. Requirements for AWMP Updates and Changes

(See Table 3, p.16, for an overview of the following requirements.)

1. Requirements for *small or medium* CAFOs electing permit coverage (see Table 3, p. 16, for an overview)

   (a) *Substantial changes.* The permit registrant must submit any proposal to make substantial changes to its AWMP to ODA for approval at least 45 days in advance of implementation of the proposed changes. ODA will public notice the proposal as described in S1.H, p. 8. ODA will notify the permit registrant of its final decision concerning the proposed changes after the public notice period ends. The permit registrant must not implement a proposed change until ODA has approved it. The following types of changes to an AWMP are considered substantial:
      (i) A change in the type of manure system including but not limited to switching from a dry to a liquid manure system, switching from a liquid to a dry manure system, or changing the manure system to accommodate an animal species or type of operation not included in the scope of the current AWMP.
      (ii) An increase in maximum allowed animal numbers such that the operation becomes defined as a *large* CAFO.

   (b) *Non-substantial changes.* Public notice of non-substantial changes (described below) to an AWMP is not required; however, the permit registrant must submit its proposal to make such a change to ODA for approval at least 45 days in advance of implementation of the proposed change unless a different timeframe is allowed by ODA. ODA will notify the permit registrant of its final decision concerning the proposed change after reviewing the proposal. The permit registrant must not implement a proposed change until ODA has approved it. The following changes to an AWMP are considered non-substantial provided they do not result in a substantial modification listed in paragraph (a) above:
      (i) An increase in animal numbers greater than 10% of the registrant's maximum allowed animal numbers provided the increase does not change the operation into a *large* CAFO.
      (ii) When facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications will result in new or increased generation of waste, litter, or process wastewater beyond the scope of the current AWMP.

2. Requirements for all other CAFOs (see Table 3, p. 16, for an overview)
   (a) *Substantial changes.* The permit registrant must submit any proposal to make substantial changes to its AWMP to ODA for approval at least 60 days in advance of the proposed changes. ODA will provide public notice on the proposal as described in S1.H, p. 8. ODA will notify the permit registrant of its final decision concerning the proposed changes after the public notice period ends. The permit registrant must not implement a proposed change until ODA has approved it. The following types of changes to an AWMP are considered substantial:
      (i) Addition of new land application areas not previously included in the AWMP, unless the land application area is covered by an existing AWMP that has already been incorporated into an existing NPDES permit and the application of manure, litter, or process wastewater on the newly added land application area is in accordance with that existing NPDES permit.
      (ii) Any changes to the field-specific maximum annual rates for land application.
      (iii) Any changes to the maximum amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus derived from all sources for each crop.
      (iv) Addition of any crop or other uses not included in the AWMP and corresponding field-specific rates of application.
      (v) A change in the type of manure system including but not limited to switching from a dry to a liquid manure system, switching from a liquid to a dry manure system, or changing the manure system to accommodate an animal species or type of operation not included in the scope of the current AWMP.
      (vi) Any changes that are likely to increase the risk of pollutant transport to surface water or groundwater.

   (b) *Non-substantial changes.* The permit registrant must submit any proposal to make non-substantial changes to its AWMP to ODA for approval at least 60 days in advance of the proposed changes unless a different timeframe is allowed by ODA. A proposal for a non-substantial change is not subject to public notice. ODA will notify the permit registrant of its final decision concerning the proposed changes after reviewing the proposal. The permit registrant must not implement a proposed change until ODA has approved it. The following types of changes to an AWMP are considered non-substantial provided they do not result in a substantial modification listed in paragraph (a) above:
      (i) An increase in animal numbers greater than 10% of the registrant's maximum allowed animal numbers.
      (ii) When facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications will result in new or increased generation of waste, litter, or process wastewater beyond the scope of the current AWMP.

Table 3: Overview of Requirements for Proposed Changes to AWMPs

	Small or Medium CAFO Electing Coverage		All Other CAFOs	
	Substantial Change	***Non-Substantial Change***	***Substantial Change***	***Non-Substantial Change***
Description of proposed change	1. A change in the type of manure system including but not limited to switching from a dry to a liquid manure system, switching from a liquid to a dry manure system, or changing the manure system to accommodate an animal species or type of operation not included in the scope of the current AWMP. 2. An increase in maximum allowed animal numbers such that the operation becomes defined as a large CAFO.	The following are considered non-substantial provided they do not result in a substantial change: 1. An increase in animal numbers greater than 10% of the registrant's maximum allowed animal numbers. 2. When facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications will result in new or increased generation of waste, litter, or process wastewater beyond the scope of the current AWMP.	1. Addition of new land application areas not previously included in the AWMP, unless the land application area is covered by an existing AWMP that has already been incorporated into an existing NPDES permit and the application of manure, litter, or process wastewater on the newly added land application area is in accordance with that existing NPDES permit. 2. Any changes to the field-specific maximum annual rates for land application. 3. Any changes to the maximum amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus derived from all sources for each crop. 4. Addition of any crop or other uses not included in the AWMP and corresponding field-specific rates of application. 5. A change in the type of manure system including but not limited to switching from a dry to a liquid manure system, switching from a liquid to a dry manure system, or changing the manure system to accommodate an animal species or type of operation not included in the scope of the current AWMP. 6. Any changes that are likely to increase the risk of nitrogen and phosphorus transport to surface water or groundwater.	The following are considered non-substantial provided they do not result in a substantial change: 1. An increase in animal numbers greater than 10% of the registrant's maximum allowed animal numbers. 2. When facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications will result in new or increased generation of waste, litter, or process wastewater beyond the scope of the current AWMP.
Timeline to submit proposal to ODA	Submit at least 45 days in advance of proposed change(s).	Submit at least 45 days in advance of proposed change(s) unless a different timeframe allowed by ODA.	Submit at least 60 days in advance of proposed change(s).	Submit at least 60 days in advance of proposed change(s) unless a different timeframe is allowed by ODA.
Public notice process	ODA will public notice as described in S1.H, p. 8.	Not required.	ODA will public notice as described in S1.H, p. 8.	Not required.
ODA approval	ODA will notify the permit registrant of its final decision concerning the proposed change(s) after the public notice period ends.	ODA will notify the permit registrant of its final decision concerning the proposed change(s) after reviewing the proposal.	ODA will notify the permit registrant of its final decision concerning the proposed change(s) after the public notice period ends.	ODA will notify the permit registrant of its final decision concerning the proposed change(s) after reviewing the proposal.

S4. MONITORING, INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

S4.A. Monitoring Requirements

1. Prohibited Discharges

If a prohibited discharge to surface water or groundwater that is not allowed by S2.B or S2.C, p. 10 occurs, the permit registrant must record the following information and notify ODA within 24 hours (see S4.D, p. 19 for written reporting requirements):

(a) A description and cause of the discharge;
(b) The period of discharge including exact date(s), time(s), and duration of discharge;
(c) An estimate of discharge volume;
(d) Name or location of receiving water;
(e) If a grab sample was taken of the discharge;
(f) Corrective steps taken, if appropriate, to reduce, eliminate, or prevent reoccurrence of the discharge;
(g) For any unauthorized discharge that may have come in contact with a drinking water intake, confirmation that Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) was notified.

2. Soil, Manure, Litter, and Process Wastewater Monitoring for *Large* CAFOs

The permit registrant with a *large* CAFO must conduct the following sampling and analysis:

Sample Type	Analytical Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Method
• Liquid manure • Process wastewater (if handled separately from liquid manure) • Solid manure	Total nitrogen Total phosphorus	Annually	Sample according to guidance contained in PNW 0533 and PNW 505.
Exported manure, litter, and process wastewater	Total nitrogen Total phosphorus	Annually	Sample according to guidance contained in PNW 0533 and PNW 505.
Soil from land application area(s)	Total nitrogen Total phosphorus Nitrate-nitrogen	Annually on a minimum of 20% of the fields or management units that receive manure, litter or process wastewater applications each year. All fields or management units must be sampled at least once every 5 years.	Sample according to guidance contained in PNW 570-E, EM 8832-E for post-harvest nitrate-nitrogen
Grab sample of effluent discharge from production or land application area	*E. coli*, Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen (NO_3+$N0_2$), Total Phosphorus (P)	Upon occurrence see S2.A.2, p.10.	Grab sample analyzed using test methods in 40 CFR Part 136

3. Soil, Manure, Litter, and Process Wastewater Monitoring for all Other Operations

The permit registrant must conduct the following sampling and analysis:

Sample Type	Analytical Parameter	Minimum Frequency	Sample Method
Soil from land application area(s)	Total nitrogen Total phosphorus	Once every 5 years from all fields or management units where manure, litter, or	Sample according to guidance contained in PNW 570-E, EM

		process wastewater is applied.	8832-E.
Grab sample of effluent discharge from production or land application area	*E. coli*, Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen (NO_3+NO_2), Total Phosphorus (P)	Upon occurance see S2.A.2, p.10.	Grab Sample analyzed using test methods in 40 CFR Part 136

S4.B. Inspection Requirements

1. The permit registrant must conduct the following inspections:

Item	Large CAFO	All Other Operations
(a) Stormwater diversion devices, runoff diversion structures, animal waste storage structures, and devices channeling contaminated stormwater to wastewater and manure storage and containment structures	Weekly and record results	At least once every six months
(b) Water lines, including drinking water or cooling water lines	Daily and record results	At least once every six months
(c) Equipment used for land application of manure, litter, or process wastewater	Daily when equipment is in use and record results	At least once every six months when equipment is in use
(d) Liquid impoundments for manure and process wastewater	Weekly and record depth of manure and process wastewater according to depth marker required by S2.E.3, p. 11	At least once every six months

2. The permit registrant must correct any deficiencies found as a result of these inspections as soon as possible. The permit registrant with a *large* CAFO must record any actions taken to correct these deficiencies and, if deficiencies are not corrected within 30 days, provide an explanation of the factors preventing immediate correction.

S4.C. Recordkeeping and Availability Requirements

1. The permit registrant must maintain all information required by this permit at the facility for at least five (5) years and make this information available to ODA upon request.

2. Upon obtaining permit coverage, the permit registrant must record the following information:

Item or Parameter	Large CAFO	All Other Operations
(a) Date, amount, and nutrient loading of manure, litter, or process wastewater applied to each field.	Required	Required
(b) Weather conditions at the time of application and 24 hours before and after application.	Required	Not required
(c) Total amount of nitrogen and phosphorus actually applied annually to each field, including documentation of calculations of the total amount applied.	Required	Required

Item or Parameter	Large CAFO	All Other Operations
(d) Total amount of manure or wastewater transferred or exported to other persons.	Required. Also include: (i) Date and amount of each transfer or export (ii) Name and address of each recipient (iii) Copy of the manure nutrient analysis conducted provided to the recipient (See S2.K.3, p. 12)	Required
(e) Description of actions taken to correct deficiencies discovered during inspections.	Required (See S4.B.2, p. 18)	Not required

S4.D. Reporting Requirements

1. Reporting to ODA and Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)
   (a) If a discharge to surface water or groundwater occurs that is not allowed by S2.B and S2.C, p. 10, the permit registrant must notify ODA within 24 hours of the discharge. The permit registrant must submit a written report within five (5) days to ODA. The information to be submitted is listed in the monitoring requirements (See S4.A, p. 17) of this permit.
   (b) The permit registrant must notify ODA within 24 hours of becoming aware of any significant physical failure at any time of treatment works required under this permit.
   (c) The permit registrant must notify ODA within 24 hours of any permit noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment as described in G13.6, p. 23.
   (d) In addition to complying with [1.(c)] above, the permit registrant must notify Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) of any unauthorized discharge that may come in contact with a surface water or groundwater drinking water system intake within 24 hours. Notification must be made by calling OERS at 1-800-452-0311

2. Reporting of Monitoring Results of a prohibited effluent discharge
   (a) The permit registrant must submit monitoring information for an effluent grab sample no later than one month from the date the sample was taken unless a different schedule is established by an administrative order as described in S4.E, p. 20.
   (b) Reporting of monitoring information must include:
      (i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
      (ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
      (iii) The date(s) analyses were performed;
      (iv) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
      (v) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
      (vi) The results of such analyses that includes the sample result and quantitation limit of the analysis.

3. Annual Report
   (a) The permit registrant must submit an annual report to ODA by March 15 of each year. The annual report must include the following for the previous calendar year :
      (i) Maximum number and type of animals approved by ODA in the permittee's *Notice of Registration*, whether in open confinement or housed under roof (for example, 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, turkeys, other).
      (ii) Actual number of animals by type averaged over the year.
      (iii) Estimated amount of total manure, bedding, litter, process wastewater, and other material that comes in contact with manure generated (tons, gallons, cubic feet, or cubic yards).
      (iv) Estimated amount of total manure, bedding, litter, process wastewater, and other material that comes in contact with manure transferred to other persons by the permittee (tons, gallons, cubic feet, or cubic yards).
      (v) Estimated amount of manure, bedding, litter, process wastewater, and other material that comes in contact with manure applied to land by the permittee (tons, gallons, cubic feet, or cubic yards).
      (vi) Total number of acres for land application covered by the AWMP developed in accordance with

the terms of this permit.

(vii) Total number of acres under control of the permittee that were used for land application of manure, litter, and process wastewater in the previous 12 months.

(viii) Summary of all manure, litter, and process wastewater discharges from the production area that have occurred, including date, time and approximate volume.

(ix) A statement indicating whether the AWMP was developed or approved by a certified waste management planner.

(x) Any Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation that discharges to surface waters must also report the following items (xi) through (xvi). (40 CFR 122.42(e)(4)(viii)

(xi) Actual crop(s) planted and actual yield(s) for each field.

(xii) Actual nitrogen and phosphorus content of the manure, litter, and process wastewater.

(xiii) Data used and results of calculations based on protocol in the ODA-approved AWMP.

(xiv) Amount of manure, litter, and process wastewater applied to each field during the previous 12 months.

(xv) Results of soil testing for nitrogen and phosphorus if testing was performed.

(xvi) Amount of any supplemental fertilizer applied.

(b) The annual report must be signed and certified by the permittee or permittee's authorized representative with the following statement: "I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direct 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 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 fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

S4.E. Additional Monitoring

1. ODA may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order. An administrative order is an agency action expressed in writing directed to a named person or named persons (ORS 183.310).

2. If a permittee experiences two or more discharges within a 24-month period that are not associated with a 25-year, 24-hour or greater rainfall event, ODA may require surface water and/or groundwater quality monitoring or transfer the permittee to an individual permit. Monitoring for the following parameters may be required: bacteria, total suspended solids, total kjeldahl nitrogen, biochemical oxygen demand, and other nutrient indicators. If ODA waives the additional monitoring requirements because such monitoring would be impracticable or not likely to produce useful information, ODA will set out the basis for the decision in writing and make the decision available to interested persons.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The general conditions in this schedule apply only to the extent they do not conflict with the requirements contained in special conditions S1 through S4. If the permit requirements in special conditions S1 through S4 conflict with these general conditions, the permit requirements in special conditions S1 through S4 will control.

G1. Compliance with other laws and statutes
Nothing in the permit will be construed as excusing the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G2. Duty to comply [40 CFR § 122.41(a)]
The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

1. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
2. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who *negligently* violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
3. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000.

G3. Duty to reapply [40 CFR § 122.41(b)]
If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit.

G4. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense [40 CFR § 122.41(c)]
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

G5. Duty to mitigate [40 CFR § 122.41(d)]
The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

G6. Proper operation and maintenance [40 CFR § 122.41(e)]
The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

G7. Permit actions
1. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 CFR § 122.41(f)]
2. After notice, registration under this permit may be modified or revoked as it applies to any person for cause as follows:
   (a) Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit,
   (b) Failure of the permittee to disclose fully all relevant facts, or misrepresentations of any relevant facts by the permittee during the permit issuance process and during the life of the permit;
   (c) Failure to pay permit fees required by Oregon Administrative Rule when due;
   (d) Information indicating that the permitted operation poses a threat to human health or welfare;
   (e) A change in ownership or control of the operation, or
   (f) Other causes listed in 40 CFR § 122.62 and 122.63.
3. Modification or revocation of coverage under this permit as it applies to any person may be initiated by ODA.
4. Issuance of coverage under an individual permit may be initiated by ODA in accordance with S1.A.2.

G8. Property rights [40 CFR § 122.41(g)]
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G9. Duty to provide information [40 CFR § 122.41(h)]
The permittee shall furnish to the director, within a reasonable time, any information which the director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

G10. Inspection and entry [40 CFR § 122.41(i)]
The permittee shall allow the director or an agency authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or state law, any substances or parameters at any location.

G11. Monitoring and records [40 CFR § 122.41(j)]
1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.
2. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which must be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a

period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the director at any time.

3. Records of monitoring information must include:
   (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
   (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
   (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
   (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
   (e) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
   (f) The results of such analyses.
4. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O.
5. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

G12. Signatory requirement [40 CFR § 122.21(k)]

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the director shall be signed and certified. (See § 122.22)
2. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

G13. Additional reporting requirements [40 CFR § 122.41(l)]

1. *Planned changes.* The permittee shall give notice to the director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
   (a) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in § 122.29(b); or
   (b) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under § 122.42(a)(1).
   (c) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;
2. *Anticipated noncompliance.* The permittee shall give advance notice to the director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
3. *Transfers.* This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the director. The director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act. (See § 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)
4. *Monitoring reports.* Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
   (a) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.
   (b) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the director.
   (c) Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements must utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the director in the permit.
5. *Compliance schedules.* Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
6. *Twenty-four hour reporting.*
   (a) The permittee shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the

circumstances. A written submission must also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

(b) The following must be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
   (i) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See § 122.41(g) or G14, p. 24.)
   (ii) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See § 122.41(n) or G15, p. 24.)
   (iii) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See § 122.44(g).)

(c) The director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under G13.6(b) of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

7. *Other noncompliance.* The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under G13.4, 5, and 6 of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in G13.6 of this section.
8. *Other information.* Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

G14. Bypass [40 CFR § 122.41(m)]

1. *Definitions.*
   (a) *Bypass* means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
   (b) *Severe property damage* means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
2. *Bypass not exceeding limitations.* The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of G14.3 and 4 of this section.
3. *Notice*
   (a) *Anticipated bypass.* If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
   (b) *Unanticipated bypass.* The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in G13.6 of this section (24-hour notice).
4. *Prohibition of bypass.*
   (a) Bypass is prohibited, and the director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
      (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
      (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
      (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under G14.3 of this section.
   (b) The director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in G14.4(a) of this section.

G15. Upset [40 CFR § 122.41(n)]

1. *Definition. Upset* means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
2. *Effect of an upset.* An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of G15.3 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

3. *Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.* A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
   (a) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
   (b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
   (c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in G13.6(b)(ii) of this section (24 hour notice).
   (d) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under G5 of this section.
4. *Burden of proof.* In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Notice of Registration and Oregon Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit Summary

Overview of CAFO General Permit Summary	The Oregon CAFO General Permit No. 01-2016 (permit) was issued by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) on March 31, 2016 and became effective on **April 20, 2016.** The permit expires on **February 28, 2021.** A copy of the permit is enclosed. This Notice of Registration describes your specific permit registration information and an overview of permit requirements. Your large concentrated CAFO was registered to CAFO Permit No. 1-2016 on **September 14, 2016,** based on information provided by you as follows:

Master Address No. AG-P0181580CAFG **EPA Registration No. ORG010397**

	Operator	**Legal owner, if different**
Name	Tuan Tiet	
Business Name	Molalla Poultry, Inc.	
Mailing Address	29985 S Sprague Rd., Molalla, OR 97038	
Facility Address	29917 S Sprague Rd., Molalla, OR 97038	
Phone	415/602/8545	
Fax	503/829/6666	
E-mail Address	tvtiet@yahoo.com	
Maximum Number of Animals	The maximum number of animals that may be held at this poultry CAFO is **210,000** based on a composition of **210,000 boilers.** You may not exceed this number by more than 10% or 25 animals; whichever is greater, without first providing ODA with a revised Animal Waste Management Plan (AWMP) and receiving written ODA approval.	
Facility Classification	Based on the type and size of your operation, ODA has determined that you operate a **Large Concentrated CAFO.** *Note: Large Concentrated CAFOs have additional requirements. Please see general permit.*	

Clackamas County

Annual Permit Fee	Each fiscal year, you will be assessed an annual compliance fee of **$300.00** to maintain this registration under the general permit.

For Questions/ Additional Information	If you have questions, call your regional livestock water quality specialist for **Area III** at **(503) 986-6468** or the Salem office at **(503) 986-4699.** Additional CAFO program information is available on the internet at http://oregon.gov/ODA/NRD/cafo_front.shtml

General Permit Conditions	The operator must be in compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit (not only this summary of the permit) at all times.

Prohibited Discharges See permit section S2.A, pg. 10 for full text.	The following types of discharges are prohibited: • Contaminated runoff from confinement or waste accumulation areas; • Overflow or discharges from waste storage facilities; • Discharges due to improper land application activities from seepage below the root zone, surface drainages or field tile outlets; • Discharges due to equipment failure; and • Leakage or seepage from facilities in the production area in excess of approved designs

When Discharge is Allowed Permit sections S2.B, pg. 10; G14, Pg. 24, S2.C, Pg. 10, 11	***Production Area:*** Discharges of process waste water to surface waters of the state are generally prohibited except: • When rainfall events cause an overflow of waste management and storage facilities designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all manure, litter and process wastewaters including the runoff and direct precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event; and the production area is operated in accordance with the applicable inspection, maintenance, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit. • All authorized discharges from the production area must be properly land applied or otherwise handled in a way that minimizes impacts on surface water and groundwater sources. ***Land Application Area:*** Registrant must apply manure, litter and process wastewater to land at agronomic rates in accordance with the permit registrant's ODA-approved AWMP.

Animal Waste Management Plan (AWMP) Requirement Permit section S3, pg. 13-16.	The permit requires that each permitted operation have a current AWMP approved by ODA. An AWMP describes how a CAFO is managed with respect to containment, treatment, storage, and utilization of manure, litter, and process wastewater in order to remain in compliance with permit conditions and water quality laws. The AWMP must accurately represent current land base, manure storage, herd/flock size, and current management practices used at the livestock operation. The AWMP must reflect production practices and be implemented accordingly.
Storage Requirement Permit section S2.E, pg. 11.	You must provide adequate storage capacity for solid and liquid wastes at all times so that land application occurs only during periods when soil and weather conditions allow for agronomic application and are in compliance with the Land Application Limitations in S2.C.
Monitoring, Recordkeeping & Reporting Permit section S4, pg. 17-20.	Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting of waste applications, and inspection requirements must occur as described in an AWMP approved by ODA and requirements in section S4. of the permit. *Note: Large concentrated CAFOs have additional requirements.*
Land Application Rates & Timing Permit sections S2.C, pg. 10 & 11; S3.C, pg. 13 & 14.	You must apply manure, litter and process wastes to lands at agronomic rates in accordance with the permit registrant's ODA-approved AWMP. Waste applications must not exceed the capacity of the soil and crops to assimilate nutrients and minimize water pollution, must be quantifiable, and based on the NRCS Phosphorous Index, Agronomy Technical Note #26, revised June 2008, and must account for all other nitrogen and phosphorus. ***Prohibitions:*** If discharge to surface water or groundwater will result, application to flooded and saturated land is prohibited. Proposed waste and wastewater application to frozen soil must be included in an AWMP. Land application of wastes or wastewater during rainfall events that are expected to result in saturated soils or surface runoff is prohibited.
Duty to Report Noncompliance Permit section S4.D.1, pg. 19.	If at any time you are unable to comply with any permit conditions, you have a duty to contact ODA immediately so the situation can be assessed and remedial actions taken if necessary. *Note: If you have a discharge to surface water or groundwater that is not allowed by the permit,* ***you must notify ODA within 24 hours of the discharge.*** *Please call your area livestock water quality specialist (see page 1 for phone number) at or CAFO Program support in Salem at* ***(503) 986-4699.***
Annual Report Permit section S4.D.2, pg. 19.	You must submit an annual report to ODA by March 15th of each year.
Construction of Waste Storage and Waste Water Control Facilities Permit section S2.E.2, pg. 11.	S2.E. 2 of the permit states that you "must site, design, construct, operate, and maintain all waste storage facilities consistent with the AWMP approved by ODA. New and modified construction of waste facilities must be approved in advance and prior to construction by ODA in conformance with ORS 468B.055 and OARs 340-051 and 603-074." Experimental or unproven technologies must receive prior approval from ODA. For all other modifications or new construction, no approval will be required. Certification forms are available from ODA.
Public Noticing & Participation Permit section S1.H, pg. 8 & 9	Prior to approving new permit coverage, renewing permit coverage, or approving proposed substantial changes to an AWMP, ODA will provide public notice and participation.

Ray Jaindl

Ray Jaindl, Director
Natural Resources and Pesticide Programs

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONFINED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION MODIFICATION OF ANIMAL NUMBERS NATIONAL POLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES PERMIT)

Statutory Authority
Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 468B.050 When permit required
ORS 468B.210 Maximum numbers of animals based on ability to contain, treat, hold and dispose of wastes as necessary to comply with all conditions of the permit.

A. General Information **Master Address #AG-P0181580CAFG**

Name or Business Name – Molalla Poultry Inc

Facility Location Address – 29917 S Sprague Rd

City – Molalla, OR Zip Code - 97038 County - Clackamas

B. Livestock Type: Circle the item that best represents your operation.

1. Beef Feedlot (Fattening) 2. Beef Cattle (Cow/calf) 3. Hogs 4. Sheep and Goats
5. Dairy Farm, Heifer Replacement Farm 6. Poultry/Broiler 7. Poultry/Eggs
7. Mink/Rabbits 8. Horses and Other Equine 9. Other_____

C. Current Permitted Animal Numbers: In the space below please describe your number of animals by herd composition or class.
Molalla Poultry Inc is currently permitted for 210,000 Broiler Chickens

D. Current Permitted CAFO Designation: Circle one. See reverse side for table.

Large Concentrated Medium Concentrated Medium Confined Small Confined Small Concentrated

E. Proposed change in permitted animal numbers: In the space below please describe your proposed animal numbers by herd composition or class.
Molalla Poultry Inc is planning to add facilities so they can increase their permitted animal numbers to 310,000 Broiler Chickens

F. New CAFO Designation based on increase / decrease in animal numbers. Circle one. See reverse side for table.

Large Concentrated Medium Concentrated Medium Confined Small Confined Small Concentrated

G. Certification:
I understand that an approved animal waste management plan is required prior to permit increase. I agree to prepare and implement an animal waste management plan in accordance with the requirements and timelines specified in the permit.

Signature (operator or owner)	Date	Print Name
	02/01/2021	Tuan Tiet
Signature (operator or owner	Date	Print Name

Revised Dec 2020

Definition of Legally Authorized Representative:
See 40 CFR 122.22 for more detail. Please also provide the information requested in brackets *[ ]*

- **Corporation** — President, secretary, treasurer, vice-president, or any person who performs principal business functions; or a manager of one or more facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million that is authorized in accordance to corporate procedure to sign such documents
- **Partnership** — General partner *[list of general partners, their addresses, and telephone numbers]*
- **Sole Proprietorship** — Owner(s) *[each owner must sign the application]*
- **City, County, State, Federal, or other Public Facility** — Principal executive officer or ranking elected official
- **Limited Liability Company** — Member *[articles of organization]*
- **Trusts** — Acting trustee *[list of trustees, their addresses, and telephone numbers]*

SEND THIS FORM TO:

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Division
635 Capitol Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532

ANIMAL MODIFICATION REQUEST INSTRUCTIONS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. Enter the legal name.
2. Enter the common name of the facility or operation, if different than the legal name.
3. Enter the facility's physical address (physical location), including city, state, zip code and telephone number.

B. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE LIVESTOCK TYPE OF YOUR OPERATION.

C. Self-explanatory
D. Self-explanatory
E. Describe your proposed animal increase by herd composition or class
F. Self-explanatory
G. Signature

CAFO Designation by Size Threshold (used for items D and F)

	Confined		**Concentrated**		
	Confines more than one animal for more than 4 months on prepared surface		Stabled or confined and fed or maintained for total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period Crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues not sustained in normal growing season in lot or facility		
	Small Confined Waste water control facility or disposal system for wet wastes	***Medium Confined*** Waste water control facility or disposal system for wet *or* dry wastes	***Small Concentrated*** Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S. Designated by director [40CFR §122.23(b)(9)]	***Medium Concentrated*** Discharging pollutants to waters of the U.S. [40 CFR §122.23(b)(6)]	***Large Concentrated*** [40 CFR §122.23(b)(4)]
Animal sector	**Small Confined**	**Medium Confined**	**Small Concentrated**	**Medium Concentrated**	**Large Concentrated**
Mature dairy cows[1]	<200	200-699	<200	200-699	≥700
Veal calves	<300	300-999	<300	300-999	≥1,000
Cattle[2]	<300	300-999	<300	300-999	≥1,000
Swine> 55 lbs	<750	750-2,499	<750	750-2,499	≥2,500
Swine < 55 lbs	<3,000	3,000-9,999	<3,000	3,000-9,999	≥10,000
Horses	<150	150-499	<150	150-499	≥500
Sheep or lambs	<3,000	3,000-9,999	<3,000	3,000-9,999	≥10,000
Turkeys	<16,500	16,500-54,999	<16,500	16,500-54,999	≥55,000
Chickens, including laying hens or broilers w/wet waste system manure handling system)	<9,000	9,000-29,999	<9,000	9,000-29,999	≥30,000
Laying hens w/dry waste system	NA	25,000-81,999	<25,000	25,000-81,999	≥82,000
Broiler chickens w/dry waste system	NA	37,500-124,999	<37,500	37,500-124,999	≥125,000
Ducks w/other than wet waste system	<10,000	10,000-29,999	<10,000	10,000-29,999	≥30,000
Ducks w/wet waste system	<1,500	1,500-4,999	<1,500	1,500-4,999	≥5,000
Other animal type	As determined by ODA.[3]		Designated by director.	NA	NA

1 Whether milked or dry.
2 Other than mature dairy cows or veal calves; cattle includes but is not limited to heifers, steers, bulls and cow/calf pairs.
3 To determine the number of animals that require permit coverage, ODA will compare the operation to the most similar animal type in the table.