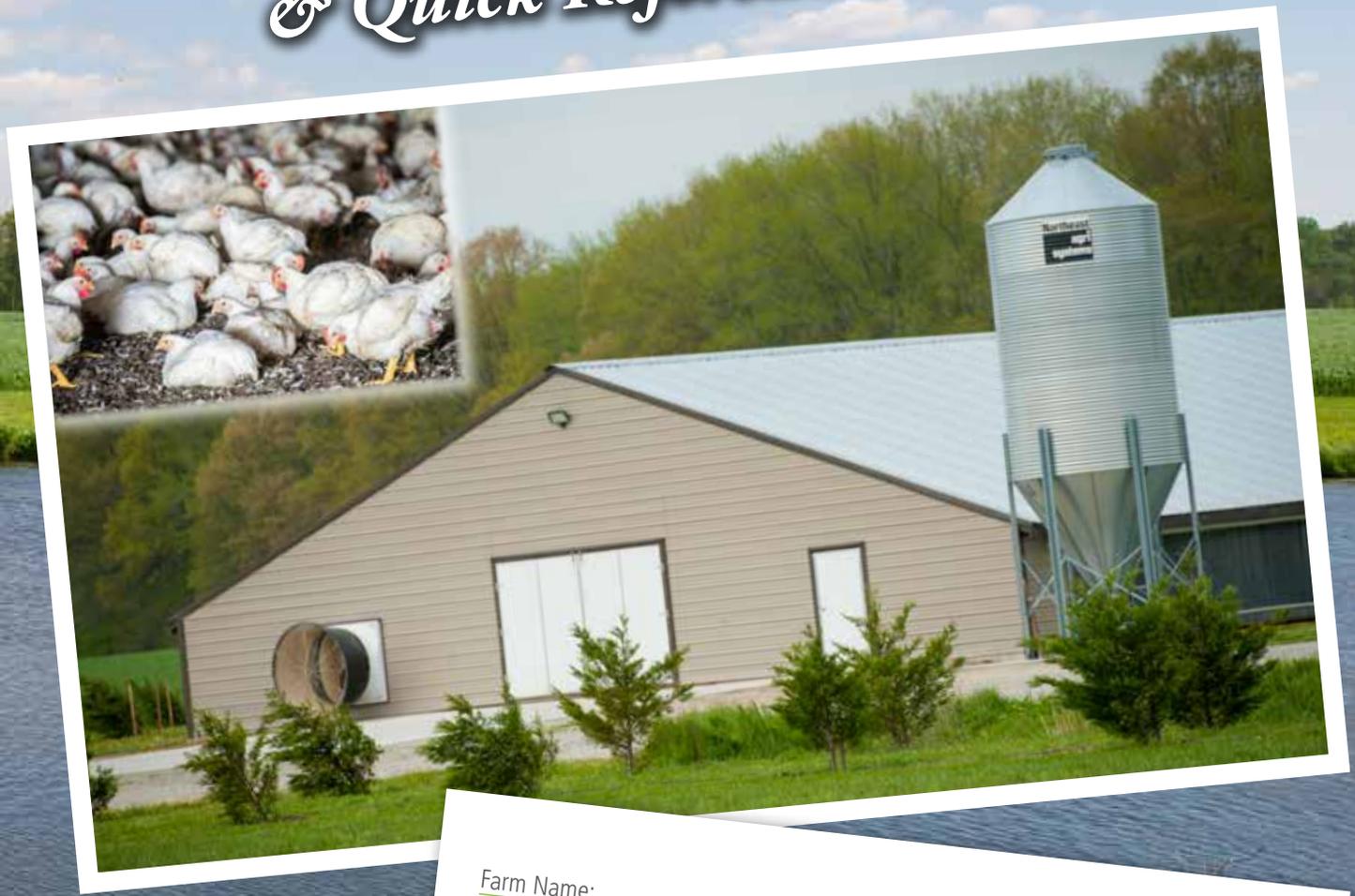


Poultry Operation Record Keeping Guide & Quick Reference Booklet



Farm Name: _____

Operator Name: _____

NPDES Permit Number: _____

Reporting Period: _____ To: _____



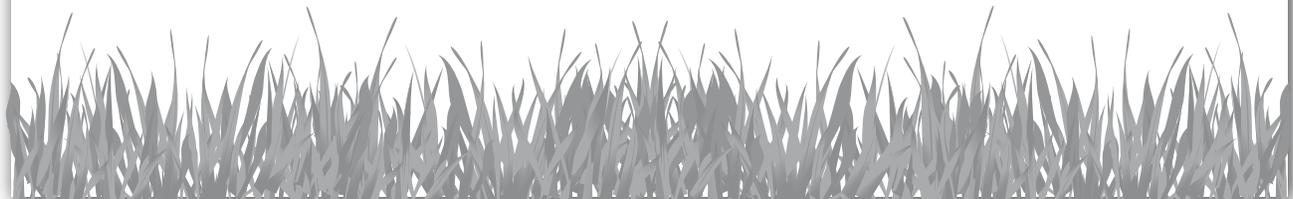
2016 Edition



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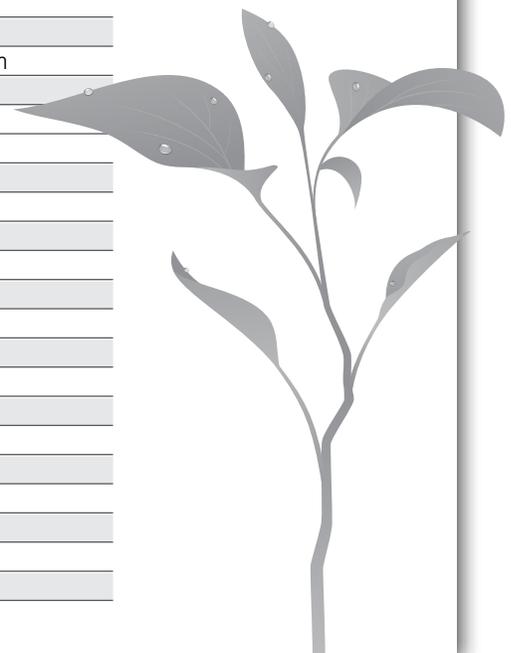
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Common Abbreviations Associated with Poultry Operations

AC	Acre
AFO	Animal Feeding Operation
AIR	Annual Implementation Report
BMPs	Best Management Practices
Bu	Bushel
CAFO	Confined Animal Feeding Operation
CBWI	Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative
CCD	CAFO Chicken Dry Manure
CNMP	Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
Cu Ft or CF or Ft ³	Cubic Feet
Cu Yd or CY or Yd ³	Cubic Yard
DBCF	Dead Bird Composting Facility
DNR	Maryland Department of Natural Resources
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FSA	Farm Service Agency
GDP or PERMIT	General Discharge Permit
HUA	Heavy Use Area Protection
K	Potassium
K ₂ O	Potassium Oxide
lbs or #	Pounds
Ln Ft or LF or Ft	Linear Feet
MACS	Maryland Agricultural Water Quality Cost-Share Program
MAFO	Maryland Animal Feeding Operation
MCD	MAFO Chicken Dry Manure
MDA	Maryland Department of Agriculture
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
mg/L	Milligrams Per Liter
MMS	Manure Matching Service
MTP	Manure Transport Program
N	Nitrogen
NH ₄ ⁺	Ammonium
NM	Nutrient Management
NMP	Nutrient Management Plan
NO ₃ ⁻	Nitrate
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
O&M	Operation and Maintenance Plan
OM	Organic Matter
P	Phosphorus
P ₂ O ₅	Phosphorus Oxide
PA	Production Area
ppm	Parts Per Million
PWSS	Poultry Waste Storage Structure
RUSLE 2	Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation 2
SCD	Soil Conservation District
SCWQP or CP	Soil Conservation and Water Quality Plan
Sq Ft or SF or Ft ²	Square Feet
T/AC	Tons Per Acre
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
UME	University of Maryland Extension
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WIP	Watershed Implementation Plan
WMSP	Waste Management Systems Plan
WSS	Waste Storage Structure





Introduction

Poultry production is important to Maryland's economy and the Eastern Shore way of life. In addition to managing flocks and maintaining their farms, poultry growers are required to comply with a range of environmental regulations aimed at protecting water quality in Maryland's Chesapeake and Atlantic coastal bays.

Record keeping is a major aspect of a poultry grower's job. This guide is designed to assist all types of poultry operations, including Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs), Maryland Animal Feeding Operations (MAFOs) and Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) in complying with record keeping requirements specified by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) and the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA).

Included in this guide are examples of the types of records poultry growers are required to keep for MDE's programs and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In addition, record keeping examples are provided for compliance with MDA's Nutrient Management Program.

Information on best management practices (BMPs), public access, common sense approaches to biosecurity and new regulations regarding the temporary stockpiling of manure along with land application setbacks is included in this guide. Finally, this guide has contact information for local soil conservation districts, MDA Nutrient Management Program regional offices, University of Maryland Extension offices and other agencies that can assist poultry growers in complying with current and future environmental regulations.





Required Records for Poultry Growers

- 1 Documentation for all manure and litter transferred**
(Importing/exporting of manure and litter)
(MDA & MDE requirement)
- 2 Manure/litter land application record**
(MDA & MDE requirement)
- 3 Manure application equipment inspection and calibration record**
(MDA & MDE requirement)
- 4 Unpermitted nutrient discharges**
(MDE requirement)
- 5 Weekly inspection of manure storage structure and composter**



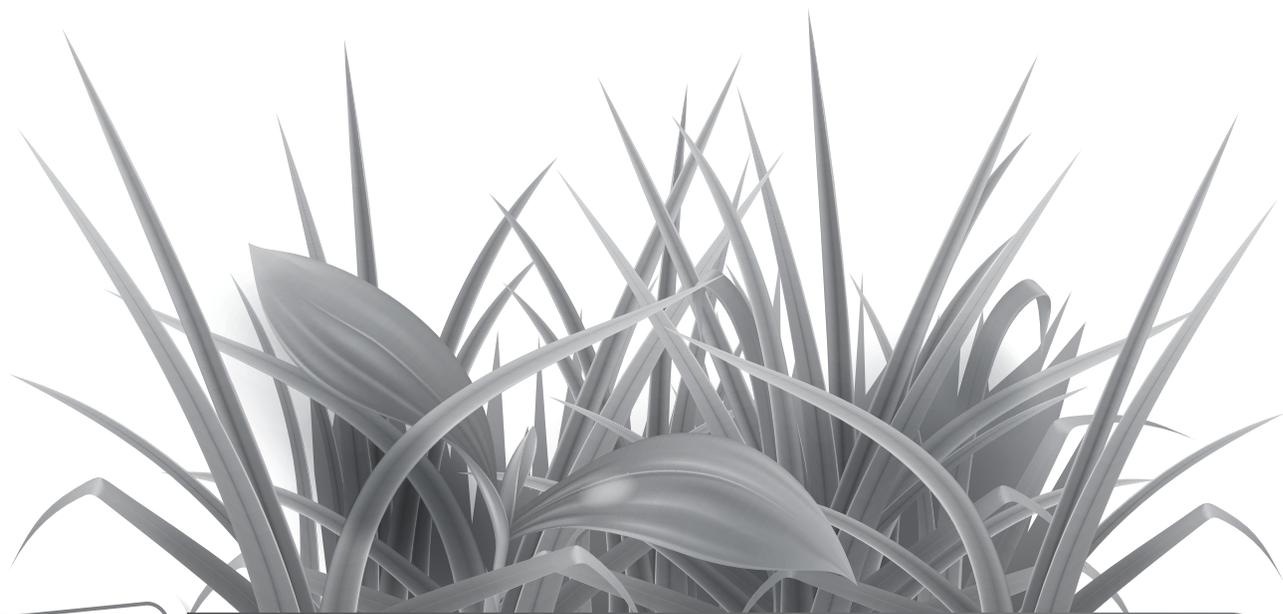


Documentation for All Manure and Litter Transferred

Date (M/D/Y)	Removed From	Sent To/Receiver	Quantity Estimate (tons or cu. yds.)
<i>Example: 2/5/16</i>	<i>Houses 1 & 2 crust out</i>	<i>Waste Storage Structure</i>	<i>12 tons</i>
<i>Example: 3/25/16</i>	<i>Waste Storage Structure</i>	<i>Green Farms, 123 Green Farm Ln, Salisbury, MD 21801</i>	<i>100 tons</i>
<i>Example: 3/25/16</i>	<i>Waste Storage Structure</i>	<i>Tract 12345, Field 2</i>	<i>30 tons</i>
<i>Example: 3/25/16</i>	<i>Houses 3 & 4 total cleanout</i>	<i>Green Farms, 123 Green Farm Ln, Salisbury, MD 21801</i>	<i>400 tons</i>

Manure Estimation:

1 cu. ft. = 27-35 lbs., 27 cu. ft. = 1 cu. yd., 2,000 lbs. = 1 ton, for weight purposes, a 5 gallon bucket = 0.67 cu. ft.
 Example: 1,000 cu. ft. x 31 lbs./cu. ft. = 31,000 lbs. = 15.5 tons; 1,000 cu. ft. x 1 cu. yd./27 cu. ft. = 37 cu. yd.



*Operation and Maintenance
of Best Management Practices*





Poultry Waste Storage Structure



- Keep wet manure separate from dry manure. Keep composted material separate from manure. Avoid compaction of the manure. Avoid stacking manure against the side walls. These activities will reduce the risk of fires. (see page 36).
- The maximum suggested stacking height is *eight feet* in the center of the pile.
- Schedule manure removal from the structure at proper times (usually spring when it can be used for crop production) to allow for adequate storage during the winter and the growing season.
- Check backfill areas around structure often for excessive settlement. Make repairs as necessary.
- Check walls and floors often – at least after each flock – for broken or missing boards, rusted or damaged metal sheeting and/or low spots in the floor and along the walls. Make needed repairs *immediately*.
- Remove any woody vegetation and/or noxious weeds growing around the structure.
- Check frequently for burrowing animals around buildings, structures, berms and backfill. Remove the animals and repair any damage.
- Inspect haul roads and approaches to and from the storage facility frequently to determine the need for stone, gravel or other stabilizing material.
- Do not allow runoff from loading areas or spills to flow into streams or drainage or road ditches.
- Mobile farm equipment may be *temporarily* stored within the structure as long as no manure is located outside the structure. No other equipment or items (hay, straw, boats, recreational vehicles, buses, etc.) are permitted in the structure at any time.
- No composting of mortalities is permitted in the structure except for a catastrophic loss. *MDE permitted MAFO/CAFO operations must notify MDE when composting a catastrophic loss in the waste storage structure.* Other requirements apply. See page 24.
- No manure may be stockpiled outside of the structure. *MAFO* operations may stockpile the manure outside for up to *30 days* uncovered and *CAFO* operations may stockpile the manure outside for up to *14 days* uncovered. Operators should contact their local soil conservation district for guidance on where to locate the stockpile.
- Manure added to or removed from the waste storage structure is required to be documented by origination, amount, date and destination (see page 5).
- Any modifications, changes or additions to the structure require prior approval of the local soil conservation district, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and MDA if state cost-share funds were used in its construction.
- Landowners should notify the local soil conservation district of any major problems or repairs that are needed.



Dead Bird Composting Facility – DBCF

- **Normal Mortality** - Animal mortality facilities will normally be operated or used on a daily basis. At each operation or use, the facility shall be inspected to note any maintenance needs (repair or replace any broken/damaged boards, metal sheeting and guttering) or indicators of operation problems (improper temperatures, black liquid seepage, varmints, flies, odors, etc.). See page 27.
 - Daily mortalities should be covered as they are placed in the facility and a composting recipe should be followed. See page 25.
 - Temperatures should be monitored daily with a composting thermometer. A temperature log is recommended.
 - The bin/pile should be turned following the recipe. The second turn can be placed in the secondary alleyway of the facility or the waste storage structure. Do not place composted material against stored litter. This decreases the risk of fire.
 - ◆ Composted material, mortalities, manure, bulking agent, etc. spilling outside of the bins/channels of the facility must be cleaned up immediately.
 - ◆ Nothing is permitted to be stored in the facility with the exception of straw or other bulking agent used in the composting process.
 - ◆ Any modifications, changes or additions to the facility require prior approval from the local soil conservation district, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and MDA if state cost-share funds were used in its construction.



- ◆ Landowners should notify the local soil conservation district when major problems or repairs are made or needed.
- **Catastrophic Mortality*** – Composting catastrophic mortality due to heat, mechanical failure or weather events should be conducted in the waste storage structure. Any MDE permitted MAFO/CAFO operation must notify MDE when composting a catastrophic loss in the waste storage structure.

**Any catastrophic mortality caused by disease shall be composted within the poultry house. Your poultry company should contact the Maryland Department of Agriculture's Animal Health Office.*



Recipe for Composting Mortalities

Recipe

Ingredients:

- One 5-gallon bucket of birds
- Two 5-gallon buckets of litter
- One 5-gallon bucket of bulking agent (sawdust, shavings, straw, grass clippings, leaves, etc.)
- Water (saturate feathers)
- 36" composting thermometer (temperature should reach 135°F to 150°F within 3 to 4 days)

Instructions:

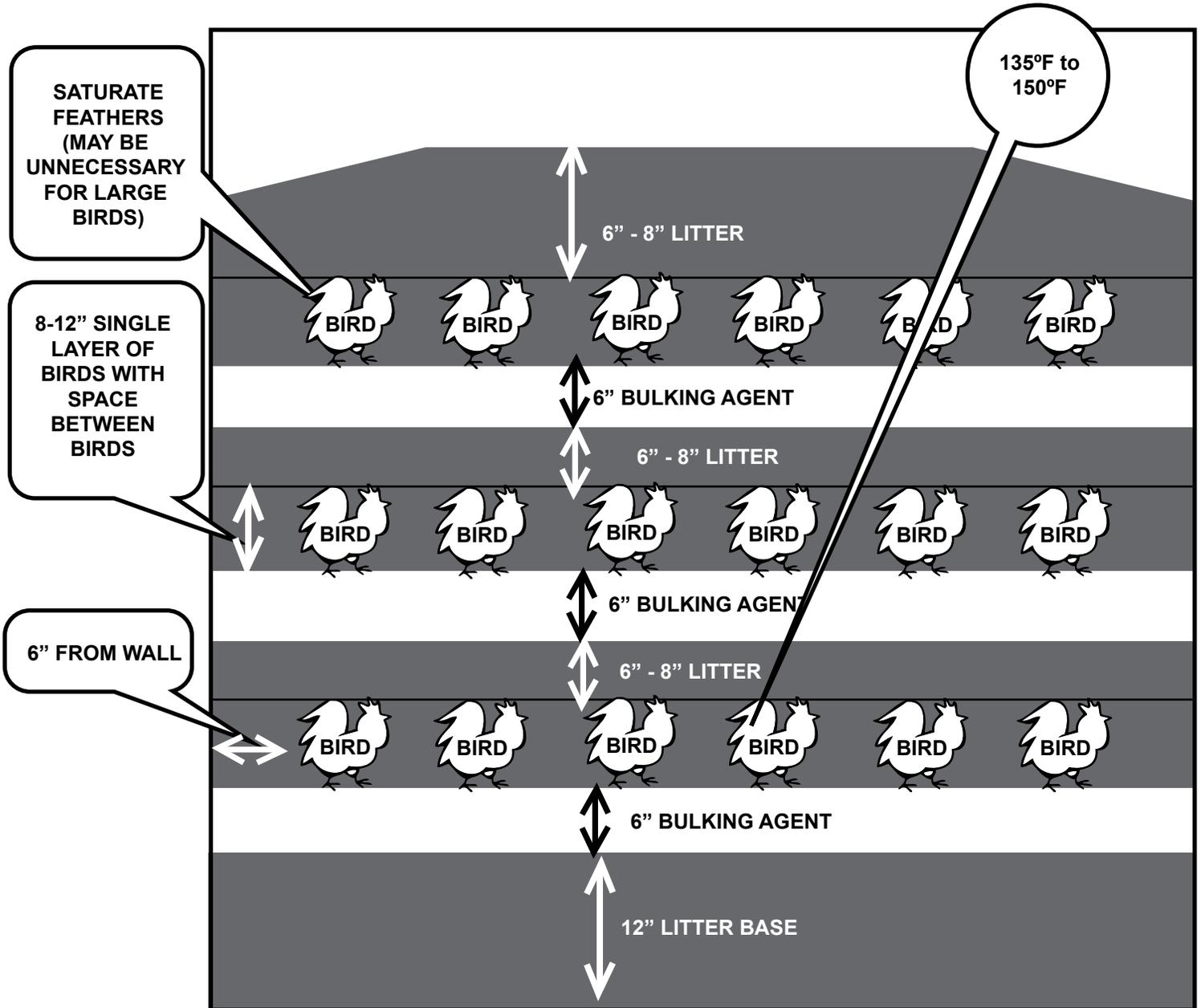
- Turn pile when temperature drops in 10 to 15 days by moving compost to a secondary bin or pile
- Mix the compost (most of the flesh should be composted with only bones and feathers remaining)
- Add litter to cover carcasses
- Raise temperature to 135°F to 150°F
- Compost should be complete in 10 to 15 more days
- Place composted material in waste storage structure
- To prevent fire risk, do not store finished compost with dry litter





Daily Mortality Composting Diagram

DAILY MORTALITY COMPOSTING DIAGRAM





Common Problems

Improper temperatures can be caused by a pile that is too wet or dry, inactive litter (lack of microbes) or lack of oxygen.

- Add an additional carbon source (bulking agent) for a pile that is too wet.
- Add water to a pile that is too dry.
- Add fresh litter if the current litter is inactive.
- Turn the pile or add more bulking agent to increase oxygen content.

Black liquid seepage can be caused by several factors.

- Carcasses may have been layered too deep or too close to the edge of the pile.
- Too much water may have been added to the mix. The litter used may have been too wet.

Odors, flies and varmints are common problems associated with poor management of composted mortalities.

- Improper mixes or mixes that are too wet can contribute to these problems.
- Follow the recipe and cover the carcasses with litter daily to alleviate this problem.



Catastrophic Mortality Events

Catastrophic mortality events should be handled as stated in the operation's CNMP. The most common method for handling catastrophic mortalities is to windrow compost in the waste storage structure. For permitted operations, any composting within the waste storage structure **MUST** have prior approval of MDE. To receive approval, please call MDE at 410-537-4423 or MDA at 410-677-0802, ext. 6. Additional reporting requirements apply. See page 24.



Composting Fact Sheets

- UME FS 717 *Composting Animal Mortalities on the Farm*
- UME FS 723 *Composting Catastrophic Event Poultry Mortalities*
- UME FS 801 *Guidelines for In-House Composting of Catastrophic Poultry Mortality*
- UME MEP 324 *In-House Composting of Poultry Mortalities Due to Catastrophic Disease*



Heavy Use Area Protection – HUA

- Scrape or sweep the surface after each live haul or manure removal event to remove excess manure and/or sediment. Use of a power washer or blower is not permitted.
- Inspect the heavy use area after each live haul or manure removal event.
- Repair paved areas by patching holes and replacing paving materials.
- Replace loose surfacing material such as gravel, cinders, stone, clam shells, etc., as needed, around the area when removed by equipment traffic or by scraping.
- Maintain all vegetation that is established as part of the HUA by fertilizing and liming according to soil test recommendations and reseeding or replanting as necessary.
- No manure may be stockpiled on the heavy use area at any time.
- Any modifications, changes or additions to the structure require prior approval of the local soil conservation district, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and MDA if state cost-share funds were used in its construction.
- Landowners should notify the local soil conservation district concerning major problems.

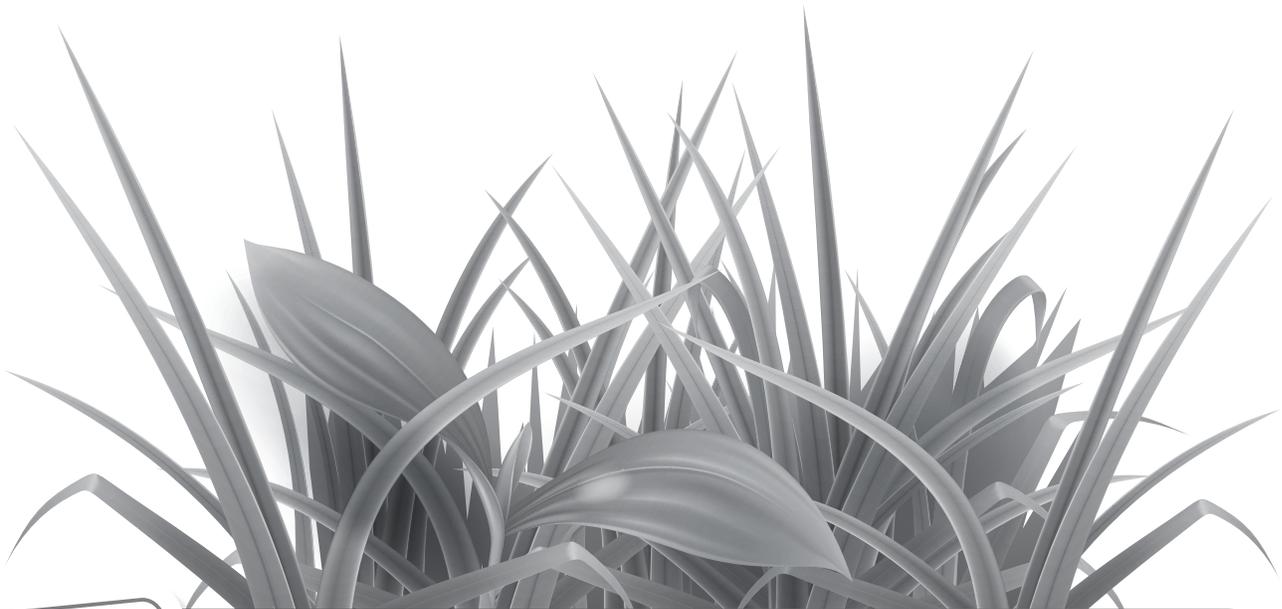




Roadways, Swales, Grass and Vegetative Buffers

- **Roadways** should be maintained. Any puddles and potholes should be filled and graded to decrease the possibility of manure coming in contact with ponded water.
- **Swales** should be well vegetated and have a positive grade to allow stormwater to be filtered as it leaves the site. Swales should be mowed at a height that allows the grass to act as a filter during dry spells. Herbicides should not be used in the swales, however, they may be used around the houses, fuel tanks and other structures.
- **All other grass** on site should be mowed to a height that allows it to filter stormwater.
- **Vegetative buffers** around the perimeter of the site and near the fans should be maintained to act as a visual barrier and to collect exhaust from the poultry house fans. Any trees or grasses in the buffer that die should be replaced as soon as the planting season allows.





Reference Material





Biosecurity Guidelines for Poultry Farms



- Maintain lockable gates or barriers and post *Restricted Entry, Authorized Personnel Only, or Do Not Enter – Biosecurity in Effect* signs at driveway entrances.
- Keep poultry houses locked; secure from the inside when working inside.
- The resident flock manager should have protective clothing (including shoes, boots, hat and gloves) when caring for flocks separate from clothing worn off the farm.
- The flock manager and other caretakers should not visit other poultry farms/flocks without taking adequate biosecurity measures.
- Do not allow visitors in or near the poultry houses.
- Essential visitors such as poultry catchers, repairmen and service personnel must put on protective outer clothing, including boots and head gear, before they are allowed near the flocks. Tools and equipment carried into the poultry houses should be cleaned and disinfected before entering or leaving.
- Keep a record (log) of visitors, indicating their names, company or affiliation, address, telephone and last place visited.
- After caring for the flock, change clothes and wash hands and arms before leaving premises.
- Monitor vehicles entering the premises for poultry pickup or delivery, feed delivery, fuel delivery, etc., to determine if they have been scrubbed down and the undercarriage and tires spray-disinfected. If the vehicle does not appear to be properly sanitized, do not admit it to the property.
- Do not go to auctions or sales where chickens and other poultry species are being displayed or sold. These birds could carry AI, LT, MG, MS and other infectious and economically devastating diseases.
- Avoid contact with wild waterfowl and backyard chicken flocks.
- All coops, crates and poultry containers or equipment must be cleaned and disinfected before and after use.
- Sick or dying birds should be submitted to a state/university laboratory for diagnosis. Contact your flock supervisor.
- Dead birds must be properly disposed of by composting or incineration.
- When attending essential grower meetings or seminars:
 - If you have had poultry house contact, shower and change your clothing and footwear before attending the meeting.
 - Travel to the seminar in a vehicle that is not used on your farm.
 - After returning from the meeting, disinfect footwear and vehicle floor mats and change your clothing. Use different clothing, footwear and vehicle to re-enter your poultry operation.

*Source: University of Maryland Extension
“Poultry Perspectives: Volume 2, Number 1; Table 2”*



Public Access

- Post “No Trespassing” signs at all farm entrances.
- Ask all trespassers to leave. If they do not agree to leave after the first request, write down their names and/or license plate numbers and report them to the sheriff’s department. You can use your cell phone camera to take a picture of the trespasser or license plate.
- Have all visitors provide identification. If visitors cannot produce identification, ask them to leave and schedule a time when they can come back with identification, if their reasons are valid.
- Have all visitors sign in. Write down the date and nature of their visits and whether or not they will be entering the poultry house(s).
- Have all visitors practice biosecurity measures. See page 31.
- **Don’t be afraid to ask questions.**



MDA’s Nutrient Management Regulations for Organic Nutrient Sources

- **Manure, biosolids and other organic nutrient sources** must be injected or incorporated into the soil within 48 hours of application. There are exceptions for spray irrigation on a growing crop, permanent pastures, hay production fields and highly erodible fields. Exceptions and guidance can be found at www.mda.maryland.gov. Click on Nutrient Management under the “Quick Links” menu.
- **Nutrient applications** are prohibited between November 1 and March 1 for Eastern Shore farmers. This requirement took effect July 1, 2016 and applies to farmers with 50 or more animal units (1 animal unit equals 1,000 pounds of live animal weight).



Temporary Manure Stockpiling

MDE REQUIREMENTS

- For **CAFO** operations, any temporary manure stockpile in the field for more than **14** days **MUST** be separated from groundwater and stormwater to prevent leaching or runoff of pollutants through the use of both a plastic liner and cover at least 6mm thick or an equivalent method approved by NRCS.
- For **MAFO** operations, any temporary manure stockpile in the field for more than **30** days **MUST** be separated from groundwater and stormwater to prevent leaching or runoff of pollutants through the use of both a plastic liner and cover at least 6 mm thick or an equivalent method approved by NRCS.

MDA'S TEMPORARY MANURE STOCKPILING REGULATIONS

- Available manure storage shall be fully used prior to field stockpiling.
- Temporary stockpiles shall be land applied by the first spring season following the placement of the stockpile.
- Stockpile area:
 - Must be **100 feet from any surface water**, or **35 feet away** if a vegetative buffer is in place.
 - Must be **150 feet from wells**.
 - Must be **300 feet away** if a well is down gradient from the pile.
 - Must be **200 feet from any residence** outside the operator's property.
 - Must be outside natural drainageways.
 - Must be above the floodplain of the 25-year, 24-hour storm.
- Pile must be stacked at least **6 feet high and peaked** in a manner that will allow it to shed most of the rainfall.





Maryland Setback Standards and Approved Alternatives Consistent with CAFO/MAFO Requirements

From MDE: The current “Protocols for the Land Application of Manure and Wastewater” include, for both CAFOs and MAFOs, the following setback provisions:

- A setback of at least 100 feet from waters of the State, including field ditches, other conduits, intermittent streams and drinking water wells, shall be maintained; or an approved alternative may be substituted for the 100-foot setback.
- A setback of at least 100 feet from property lines shall be maintained, unless an approved alternative setback for property lines is established with the consent of the adjacent property owner.
 - Policy: If the property line is coincident with a hydrologic conveyance (i.e. a ditch or stream) to waters of the State, then the setback requirements are 100 feet unless an approved alternative stated at right is in use.

Alternative Setback Option Applicable to Poultry MAFOs ONLY.

- For slopes of 2% or less, a MAFO may satisfy the land application setback and buffer requirements of the permit by maintaining:
 - 1 A vegetated filter strip at least 10 feet wide along field ditches and in the final 35 feet of the field ditches (applicable to ditch embankments and, to the maximum extent practicable, the channel) adjoining the receiving waters or the facility boundary, whichever occurs first;
 - 2 A 35-foot vegetated filter strip; or
 - 3 A 50-foot setback from all other surface waters of the State.



Approved Alternative Setback options for all CAFOs and MAFOs.

- **Option 1:** *A 35-foot vegetative buffer strip established in accordance with the NRCS Practice Standards 390 (riparian herbaceous buffer), 391 (riparian forest buffer), or 393 (filter strip), or systems approved by MDE in coordination with MDA, NRCS and UME.*
 - The buffer strip shall consist of a permanent vegetative planting that is not part of a cropland or pasture rotation. The location, layout and density of the buffer strip shall reflect the intended purpose of the practice, conditions of the site and the objectives of the land user. Site preparation and planting to establish the buffer strip shall be done at a time and manner to ensure survival and growth of the selected species. Select plant species that are native to Maryland, or non-invasive. Existing naturally vegetated areas may also qualify as buffers if they meet the criteria in the applicable standard.
 - **Note:** For fields with slopes 8% or above, the NRCS approved soil loss prediction tool shall be used to determine risk. If significant risk (above tolerable soil loss) is determined, the appropriate BMPs to reduce soil loss risk will be implemented according to NRCS standards.
- **Option 2:** *10-foot no nutrient application zone from surface waters plus one of three land treatment practices.*
 - The CAFO or MAFO shall maintain a minimum 10-foot setback from surface waters on which no manure, chemical fertilizer or any other nutrient containing soil amendments are applied AND must implement one of the following BMPs:
 - ◆ **Option 2A:** *Winter crop establishment including small grains, brassicas, or other species in accordance with MDA NMP requirements with **no nitrogen or phosphorus** applications prior to March 1st.*
 - Such crops shall be planted during the fall in the year manure application took place. The winter crop shall be applied to the entire field that received manure.
 - ◆ **Option 2B:** *Subsurface injection or surface application of manure with incorporation within 2 days (48 hours) of manure or wastewater surface application.*
 - If vertical tillage is used to minimally incorporate manure with surface residue, soil loss needs to be “T” or less determined by RUSLE 2 (which can be done by your local SCD). Plug or spike aerators, seed bed conditioners and vertical tillage equipment may be used for incorporation.
 - ◆ **Option 2C:** *Dry manure injection.*
 - Injection of poultry litter and dry manure application.
- **Option 3:** *Other – Must be approved in writing by MDE in coordination with NRCS, UME and MDA.*
 - Applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of MDE and the other agencies that this option conserves and protects public health, natural resources and the environment of the State and controls land and water pollution to at least the same extent as would be obtained by compliance with applicable requirements.



Preventing Fires in Manure Storage Structures

Fires in poultry waste storage structures are a major risk. Fires are caused by heat and methane gas produced from microbial action within the litter. If the temperature of the litter reaches 190°F, spontaneous combustion may occur. Four main factors contribute to this risk: moisture, layering, compaction and pile size. When dry litter comes into contact with wet litter, the dry litter absorbs moisture and heat is released. This may cause overheating of the litter. When wetter, new litter is pushed against dryer, old litter, a heat producing zone is created. When litter is compacted from driving over it, heat becomes trapped within the pile. The larger the pile, the greater the chance of excessive heat buildup.

Recommendations for preventing fires:

- Never mix moist litter with dry litter.
- Protect litter in the structure from wind driven rain.
- Do not wet down litter.
- Do not add composted birds to old or dry litter.
- Avoid compaction. Never drive equipment over poultry litter piles.
- Limit the pile height to 5 to 7 feet peaked in the middle of the pile and 4 feet against the walls.
- Do not permanently store equipment in the structure.
- Monitor the temperature within the pile. If the temperature reaches 190°F or smoldering occurs, remove the manure from the pile or structure. The fire company should always be called when removing suspected burning litter because when the litter is exposed to air, it may burst into flames.



Source: University of Maryland Extension Fact Sheet 820



Soil Conservation District Field Offices

<p>Caroline SCD 9194 Legion Road, Suite 3 Denton, Maryland 21629 410-479-1202 ext. 3</p>	<p>Somerset SCD 30730 Park Dr., Howard H. Anderson Bldg. Princess Anne, Maryland 21853 410-651-0370 ext. 3</p>
<p>Cecil SCD 105 Chesapeake Blvd., Suite B-3 Elkton, MD 21921 410-398-4411 ext. 3</p>	<p>Talbot SCD 28577 Mary's Court, Suite 3 Easton, Maryland 21601 410-822-1577 ext. 3</p>
<p>Dorchester SCD 204 Cedar Street, Suite 200 Cambridge, Maryland 21613 410-228-3733 ext. 3</p>	<p>Wicomico SCD 2322-B Goddard Parkway Salisbury, Maryland 21801 410-546-4777 ext. 3</p>
<p>Kent SCD 122 Speer Road, Suite 4 Chestertown, Maryland 21620 410-778-5150 ext. 3</p>	<p>Worcester SCD 304 Commerce Street Snow Hill, Maryland 21863 410-632-5439 ext. 3</p>
<p>Queen Anne's SCD 211 East Water Street Centreville, Maryland 21617 410-758-3136 ext. 3</p>	



University of Maryland Extension Offices

<p>Caroline 9194 Legion Road, Suite 4 Denton, Maryland 21629 410-479-4030</p>	<p>University of Maryland Poultry Specialist 27664 Nanticoke Road Salisbury, Maryland 21801-8437 410-742-1178</p>
<p>Cecil 200 Chesapeake Blvd., Suite 1500 Elkton, MD 21921 410-996-5280</p>	<p>Somerset 30730 Park Dr., Howard H. Anderson Bldg. Princess Anne, Maryland 21853 410-651-1350</p>
<p>Dorchester 501 Court Lane, Room 208 Cambridge, Maryland 21613 410-228-8800</p>	<p>Talbot 28577 Mary's Court, Suite 1 Easton, Maryland 21601 410-822-1244</p>
<p>Kent 709 Morgnec Road, Suite 202 Chestertown, Maryland 21620 410-778-1661</p>	<p>Wicomico 28647 Old Quantico Road Salisbury, Maryland 21801 410-749-6141</p>
<p>Queen Anne's 505 Railroad Avenue, Suite 4 Centreville, Maryland 21617 410-758-0166</p>	<p>Worcester P.O. Box 219, 305 Bank Street Snow Hill, Maryland 21863 410-632-1972</p>



Maryland Department of Agriculture

50 Harry S. Truman Parkway
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
410-841-5700
www.mda.maryland.gov

Office of Resource Conservation Regional Nutrient Management Offices

Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties

28577 Mary's Court, Suite 4
Easton, Maryland 21601
410-822-8126

Caroline and Dorchester Counties

28577 Mary's Court, Suite 4
Easton, Maryland 21601
410-822-8120

Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester Counties

27722 Nanticoke Road, Unit 2
Salisbury, Maryland 21801
410-677-0802, ext. 4

Animal Health Labs

410-841-5810 or 800-492-5590 or
emergency after hours 410-841-5971

Salisbury Office

27722 Nanticoke Road
Salisbury, Maryland 21801
410-543-6610

Frederick Office

1840 Rosemount Avenue
Frederick, Maryland 21702
301-600-1548

Office of Resource Conservation Financial and Technical Assistance

Maryland Agricultural Water Quality Cost-Share (MACS) Program

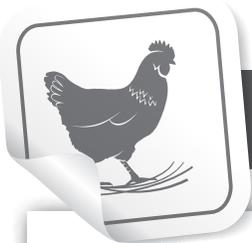
50 Harry S. Truman Parkway
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
410-841-5864

Manure Transport and Matching Service

50 Harry S. Truman Parkway
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
1-855-6MANURE

Eastern Shore Regional Office

27722 Nanticoke Road, Unit 2
Salisbury, Maryland 21801
Regional Coordinator 410-677-0802 ext. 1
CAFO/MAFO Coordinator 410-677-0802 ext. 6



Maryland Department of the Environment

CAFO/MAFO Program

1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 610
Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719
www.mde.maryland.gov
410-537-4423 or 800-633-6101 x3375



Important Dates and Deadlines

	<u>Date</u>
MDA & MDE Annual Reports Due	March 1
Nutrient Management Plan Expires	
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan Expires	
CAFO Permit Registration Date	
MDE CAFO Inspection Date	
MDE CAFO Inspection Date	
MDE CAFO Inspection Date	
MDE CAFO Inspection Date	





Numbers to Know

Emergency	911
Poultry Company	
Service Person	
Feed Mill	
Fire Company	
Ambulance	
County Sheriff's Department	
Poison Control	800-222-1222
Electric Company	
Gas Company	
County Health Department	
Electrician	
Plumber	
Clean Out Operator	
Crust Out Operator	
Nutrient Management Consultant	
Manure Receiver(s)	



Maryland
Department of Agriculture
Office of Resource Conservation