

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Manure Management Plan Signature Page

The Manure Management Plan submitted for review and approval by Ohio EPA shall be signed in accordance with the following as required in 40 CFR 122.22:

(1) For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

Note: EPA does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Sec. 122.22(a)(1)(i). The Agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the Director to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Sec. 122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section;

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and,

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

Certification. Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature

Date

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Water Quality Monitoring

This form may be applicable for CAFOs covered under an individual permit that includes water quality monitoring of storm water from the production area. A grab sample shall be collected from the location specified in the permit during the months of May and November during the first 30 minutes of a rainfall event that causes a discharge from the sampling outfall. If collection of the grab sample during the first 30 minutes is inappropriate due to dangerous weather conditions, collect the sample as soon as possible after suitable conditions occur, and document the reason for delay.

Date of Sample: May / November _____

Time of Sample Collection: _____

Location of Sample: _____

Initials/Name of Sample Collector: _____

Was Sample Collected Within First 30 Minutes of Rainfall? Yes No

If No, Reason for Delay: _____

Was Sample Analyzed for BOD5, Total Suspended Solids, Ammonia, TKN, and Total Phosphorus?

Yes No

Are Laboratory Results Attached? Yes No

(Note the results should indicate the date the analyses were performed, the time the analyses were initiated, the initials or name of the individuals who performed the analyses, and the references for the analytical techniques or methods used. The laboratory should analyze the samples according to the test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136.)

Comments: _____

The precipitation at the facility should be recorded for two days prior to the sample collection and the day of the collection.

Total Precipitation Two Days Before Sample Collection: _____ inches

Total Precipitation One Day Before Sample Collection: _____ inches

Total Precipitation Day of Sample Collection: _____ inches

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Storm Water Pond Outfall Monitoring

Notice – This form should only be included in the manure management plan for facilities with storm water ponds that contain a discharge to surface waters that receive runoff from the production area. These ponds should only be receiving storm water associated with industrial activity and not manure, silage leachate, process wastewater, or any other wastewater. Storm water ponds receiving plate cooling water or other non-contact cooling water should be permitted and monitored under specific requirements in the NPDES permit that pertain to the non-contact cooling water discharge.

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Storm Water Pond Outfall Monitoring

Where applicable, a storm water pond located at the CAFO production area that has a discharging outlet to waters of the State shall be monitored through biannual water quality sample collection. A grab sample shall be collected from the outlet pipe during the months of March and November during the first 30 minutes of a rainfall event that causes the pond to discharge. If collection of the grab sample during the first 30 minutes is inappropriate due to dangerous weather conditions, collect the sample as soon as possible after suitable conditions occur, and document the reason for delay.

Date of Sample: March / November _____

Time of Sample Collection: _____

Location of Sample: _____

Initials/Name of Sample Collector: _____

Was Sample Collected Within First 30 Minutes of Rainfall? Yes No

If No, Reason for Delay: _____

Was Sample Analyzed for BOD5, Ammonia, TKN, and Total Phosphorus? Yes No

Are Laboratory Results Attached? Yes No

(Note the results should indicate the date the analyses were performed, the time the analyses were initiated, the initials or name of the individuals who performed the analyses, and the references for the analytical techniques or methods used. The laboratory should analyze the samples according to the test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136.)

Comments: _____

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Production Area Discharge Monitoring

In the event that a spill, discharge, or overflow of manure occurs at any time from the production area to waters of the State, a water quality sample of the discharge shall be collected, Ohio EPA must be notified, and a follow up incident report must be submitted to Ohio EPA.

Water Quality Sampling

Within the first **30 minutes** of the first knowledge of a discharge to waters of the State, a grab sample must be collected where the spill is entering the surface water (e.g., tile outlet discharge, concentrated flow surface flow into surface water, etc.). If sampling of the discharge within the first 30 minutes is inappropriate due to dangerous weather conditions, collect the sample as soon as suitable conditions occur and document the reason for delay.

Date of Sample: _____

Time of Sample Collection: _____

Initials/Name of Sample Collector: _____

Was Sample Collected Within First 30 Minutes of Discovery? Yes No

If No, Reason for Delay: _____

Was Sample Analyzed for BOD5, Ammonia, and Total Phosphorus? Yes No

Are Laboratory Results Attached? Yes No

(Note the results should indicate the date the analyses were performed, the time the analyses were initiated, the initials or name of the individuals who performed the analyses, and the references for the analytical techniques or methods used. The laboratory should analyze the samples according to the test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136.)

Ohio EPA Notification

Ohio EPA should be notified as soon as possible but no later than the first **24 hours** of first knowledge of a discharge to waters of the State by calling the Spill Hotline at **1-800-282-9378**.

Was Ohio EPA Spill Hotline Contacted? Yes No

Incident Report

Within **14 days** of the discharge occurrence, a report must be submitted to Ohio EPA, Central Office, Division of Surface Water, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049 that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

- Copy of Water Quality Sample Results
- Description of Reason For Discharge
- Location of Incident
- Estimate of Quantity and Duration of Discharge
- Quantity and Duration of Precipitation Prior to Incident
- Measures Taken to Remediate the Discharge
- Measures Taken to Prevent Reoccurrence

If the water quality sample results are not available at the time the report is submitted, they shall be submitted within 5 days of receipt from the laboratory.

Was a Complete Report Submitted to Ohio EPA? Yes No

Copy of Report Attached? Yes No

Date of Report Submittal: _____

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Manure Application on Frozen/Snow Covered Ground Records

The following records shall be maintained in addition to regular records for all instances of surface application of manure on frozen/snow covered ground. Other locations for manure disposal should be investigated prior to the land application. Stockpiling of solid manure shall be utilized rather than spreading on the field. Only limited quantities of manure shall be applied to address manure storage limitations until non-frozen or non-snow covered soils are available for manure application.

Date of Application			
Location of Application			
Amount of Manure Applied (Gallons/Tons)			
Number of Acres			
Weather Conditions – 24 Hours Prior	Temperature	Precipitation	Chance of Precipitation (%)
Weather Conditions – Day Of Application	Temperature	Precipitation	Chance of Precipitation (%)
Weather Conditions – 24 hours After	Temperature	Precipitation	Chance of Precipitation (%)
Soil Conditions	Depth of Snow Cover		
	Frozen? Estimated Depth of Frozen Layer		
	Surface Residue Cover (Type and Percentage)		
	Field Slope		
	Available Water Capacity		
Setbacks Maintained? (200 feet from surface waters & conduits to surface waters)			
Reason for Applying Manure			

Concentrated field surface drainage and tile outlets shall be visually monitored at the conclusion of the manure application, and periodically afterwards when weather is likely to produce manure runoff including when temperatures rise, snow melts, and in conjunction with rainfall, etc., until the manure has been assimilated into the field and is no longer likely to discharge into waters of the State.

Date of Field Inspection	Weather Conditions	Signs of Discharge

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Monitoring and Inspection Requirements

Action	Frequency	Record Keeping Requirements
Collection of water quality samples from discharges from the production area. Samples should be analyzed for BOD5, ammonia, and total phosphorus.	Each time they occur.	Date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements; b) the initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements; c) the date(s) analyses were performed; d) the time(s) analyses were initiated; e) the initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses; f) references and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and g) the results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results. Please note that most of these records are included on the sample result sheets from the laboratory.
For new CAFOs (and existing CAFOs on and after April 1, 2007), collection of water quality samples from discharges from land application areas where manure was applied on frozen and/or snow covered ground. Samples should be analyzed for ammonia.	Each time they occur.	Same records for production area discharge samples listed above.
Recording of all discharges from production and land application areas in the operating records.	Each time they occur.	Cause, volume, and duration of the discharge and any corrective actions needed and the dates those actions were taken. Also maintain a copy of the report submitted to Ohio EPA.
Collection of water quality discharges from storm water ponds. Samples should be analyzed for BOD5, ammonia, TKN, and total phosphorus.	Twice per year in March and November.	Same records for production area discharge samples listed above.
Collection of representative manure samples for all manure storage or treatment structures. Samples should be analyzed for total nitrogen, ammonium nitrogen, organic nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and percent total solids.	Once per year.	Same records for production area discharge samples listed above.
Collection of soil samples of the manure application fields. Samples should be analyzed for pH, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium and cation exchange capacity.	Every three years.	Collection site and depth of sample. Same records for production area discharge samples listed above.
Monitor operating level of all manure storage or treatment facilities.	Once per week.	Date and time of observation, manure level in each structure.
Inspect manure storage or treatment facilities, including devices channeling contaminated storm water to the manure storage or treatment facility for evidence of erosion, leakage, animal damage, overflow, or discharge.	Once per week.	Date and time of inspection, structural integrity, vegetation condition, and any corrective actions needed and the dates those actions were taken.
Inspect storm water diversion devices or runoff diversion structures.	Once per week.	Date and time of inspection, observations of flow quantity and color, structural integrity (e.g., signs of cracks, sparse or stressed vegetation, erosion, etc.), any corrective actions needed and the dates those actions were taken.
Inspect drinking and cooling water lines that are located above ground, readily visible or accessible for daily inspections.	Daily.	Date and time of inspection, number of leaks, any corrective actions needed and the dates those actions were taken.
Monitor forecast at the CAFO location.	Every land application event.	Date, weather conditions (including percentage chance of precipitation) 24 hours prior to application, at the time of application, and 24 hours after application.
Inspect land application fields.	In accordance with manure management plan.	Date and signs of discharge or runoff into surface waters and/or conduits to surface waters of the State.
Inspect land application equipment.	In accordance with manure management plan.	List of equipment, date of inspections, corrective actions, calibration dates.

Any deficiencies found as a result of these inspections must be corrected as soon as possible. Deficiencies not corrected within 30 days must be accompanied by an explanation of the factors preventing immediate correction.

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Manure Land Application Restrictions

Streams, Lakes, Ponds, Watercourses, Other Surface Waters, Waterways, Open Tile Line Intake Structures, or Other Conduits to Surface Waters
Manure shall not be applied closer than 100 feet , unless a 35-foot vegetated buffer has been established where manure application is prohibited. A mandatory 35-foot vegetated buffer must be established along fields with perennial streams regardless of setback requirement.
Public Drinking Water Surface Water Intakes
Land application shall not take place within the emergency management zone of a public water system using surface water. Otherwise, manure shall not be applied closer than 300 feet from the edge of the field.
Seasonal Salmonid and Cold Water Habitats
Manure shall not be applied closer than 100 feet , unless a 35-foot vegetated buffer has been established where manure application is prohibited.
Public Drinking Water Wells
Land application shall not take place within a highly susceptible drinking water source protection area (as defined by Ohio EPA) for a community public water system using ground water and not within the inner management zone for all other community public water systems using ground water.
Private Drinking Water Wells
For injection application and surface application followed by incorporation within 24 hours , manure shall not be applied closer than 100 feet .
For surface application not followed by incorporation within 24 hours, manure shall not be applied closer than 300 feet .
Class V Agricultural Drainage Wells, Agricultural Wells, or Sinkholes
For injection application and surface application followed by incorporation within 24 hours , manure shall not be applied closer than 100 feet .
For surface application not followed by incorporation within 24 hours, manure shall not be applied closer than 300 feet .
Springs
Manure shall not be applied closer than 300 feet .
Slope
For fields with a slope less than 15% , surface application can be used when yearly average soil loss is less than five tons per acre or "T", whichever is less.
Manure shall not be applied to cropland over 15% slope or to pasture/hayland over 20% slope unless one of the following precautions are taken: a. Immediate incorporation or injection with operations done on the contour, unless the field has 80% ground cover (residue or canopy); b. Applications are timed during periods of lower runoff and/or rainfall (May 20 to October 15); c. Split applications are made (separated by rainfall events) with single applications not exceeding 5,000 gallons per acre for liquid manure or 10 wet tons per acre for solid manure; d. The field is established and managed in contour strips with alternated strips in grass or legume.
Stockpiling of Manure
Streams, Lakes, Ponds, Watercourses, Waterways, Open Tile Line Intake Structures, or Other Conduits to Surface Waters, minimum 300 feet setback. (Stockpiling within waterways or concentrated flow areas is prohibited.)
Public and Private Wells/Springs, minimum 300 feet setback.
Flooding/flood plains/floodways, prohibited .
Public Drinking Water Surface Intakes, minimum 1,500 feet setback.
Class V Agricultural Drainage Wells and Sinkholes, minimum 300 feet setback.
Slope, 0-6% only .

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Manure Land Application Restrictions

Prior to land applying manure, **the land application area shall be inspected** to determine the suitability of the site for land application (considerations shall include tile location and depth, soil type, evidence of soil cracking, available water capacity of the soil, crop maturity, prior precipitation, forecasted precipitation, etc.) and field conditions shall be documented at the time of the inspection. Broken tiles or blow out holes shall be repaired prior to land application.

For fields with **soil cracks** greater than six inches deep, the soil must be tilled before the land application of liquid manure or the application must be delayed until the cracks are sealed. However, liquid manure applications may be made on tiled fields with growing crops if the application rate is less than or equal to a quarter of an inch or 6,700 gallons per acre and tile plugs are used or tile stops closed prior to application.

For fields that are **prone to flooding**, floodplains, or floodways, manure must be injected or incorporated within 24 hours of application. No manure application shall occur during the periods of expected flooding.

Land application of manure shall **not cause ponding or runoff**. For liquid manure applications, the application shall not exceed the available water capacity in the upper eight inches of the soil in the application field.

Land application shall **not occur on saturated soils** or during rain or runoff events, and shall not occur if the **forecast** contains a greater than **50% chance of precipitation** for any individual hour, for a period extending 24 hours after the commencement of land application.

If solid manure is applied on **conventionally tilled bare soil**, the manure shall be incorporated into the soil within two days after application on the land. This requirement does not apply to no-till fields, or fields where crops are actively growing.

Manure application shall not take place on fields where **soil loss** exceeds "T".

For land application sites with **subsurface tile drainage**, all field outlets shall be visually monitored before, during and after application of manure to the site and the results of that monitoring shall be recorded. Methods/devices to stop or capture subsurface drain flow shall be accessible. If manure reaches the subsurface drain outlet to waters of the State, the application of manure shall cease and the flow stopped or captured.

For land application of liquid manure to sites with **subsurface tile drainage**, the following criteria must be followed:

- a. Application rates shall be less than or equal to half an inch or 13,000 gallons per acre per application event.
- b. A tool shall be used that can disrupt and/or close the preferential flow paths in the soil using horizontal fracturing, or the surface of the soil shall be tilled three to five inches deep to a seedbed condition to soak up the liquid manure and keep it out of preferential flow channels.
- c. If injection is used, manure shall only be injected deep enough to cover manure with soil. The soil shall be tilled at least three inches below the depth of injection prior to application.
- d. For fields with growing crops or continuous no till fields where tillage is not an option, all tile outlets from the application area are to be plugged/tile stops closed prior to application.

Manure shall be managed in such a manner to prevent land application on **frozen or snow covered ground**. Failure to take appropriate action to avoid land application on frozen and/or snow covered ground is a violation of the Ohio NPDES permit and subject to enforcement.

If practical, manure should be injected and/or incorporated within 24 hours to minimize surface manure runoff. Where manure is not injected or incorporated within 24 hours, the following frozen and/or snow covered ground restrictions are mandatory. Other locations for manure disposal should be investigated prior to the land application. Stockpiling of solid manure shall be utilized rather than spreading on the field. Only limited quantities of manure shall be applied to address manure storage limitations until non-frozen or non-snow covered soils are available for manure application. Records must be maintained for all instances of application on frozen or snow covered ground that include: date, amount applied, location, acres applied to, weather and soil conditions including depth of snow cover, surface residue cover, and reason for applying manure at that time.

In addition to all other land application restrictions in the NPDES permit (restrictions on fields prone to flooding, not causing ponding or runoff, restrictions on saturated soils, and requirement for tiled fields), the following criteria must also be met for surface manure application on frozen or snow covered ground per application event per field per winter season:

- a. The field must have greater than or equal to ninety percent surface residue cover at the time of application, and vegetation/residue shall not be completely covered by ice and/or snow at the time of application.
- b. The maximum manure application rate is 5,000 gallons per acre for liquid manure, 10 wet tones per acre for solid manure with more than 50% moisture, and 5 wet tons per acre for solid manure with less than 50% moisture. Depending on soil hydrologic group and surface residue cover, the liquid manure application rate on frozen soils may need to be lowered to prevent ponding or runoff.
- c. Manure shall not be applied on more than twenty contiguous acres. Contiguous areas for application are to be separated by a break of at least 200 feet. Areas used for application are to be the furthest from surface waters and present the least potential for runoff.
- d. Setbacks from surface waters and conduits to surface waters (including grassed waterways and surface drains) must be a minimum of 200 feet. This setback shall also have at least 90% surface residue cover, and vegetation/residue shall not be completely covered by ice and/or snow at the time of application. This distance may need to be further increased due to local conditions and other setback restrictions.
- e. For fields with slopes greater than 6%, manure shall be applied in alternating strips 60 to 200 feet wide generally on the contour, or in the case that the field is managed in contour strips with alternative strips in grass or legume, manure shall only be applied on alternative strips. Note that the application rate shall be determined for each separate application strip area, not area of entire field.
- f. Manure phosphate applications exceeding 250 pounds per acre are prohibited.

Concentrated field surface drainage and tile outlets shall be visually monitored at the conclusion of the manure application, and periodically afterwards when weather is likely to produce manure runoff including when temperatures rise, snow melts, and in conjunction with rainfall, etc., until the manure has been assimilated into the field and is no longer likely to discharge into waters of the State.

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Land Application Area Discharge Monitoring

Non Frozen/Snow Covered Ground

In the event that a spill or discharge manure occurs at any time from a land application area to waters of the State that is not agricultural storm water, Ohio EPA must be notified and a follow up report must be submitted to Ohio EPA.

Ohio EPA Notification

Ohio EPA should be notified as soon as possible but no later than the first **24 hours** of first knowledge of a discharge to waters of the State by calling the Spill Hotline at **1-800-282-9378**.

Was Ohio EPA Spill Hotline Contacted? Yes No

Incident Report

Within **14 days** of the discharge occurrence, a report must be submitted to Ohio EPA, Central Office, Division of Surface Water, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049 that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

- Description of Reason For Discharge
- Location of Incident
- Estimate of Quantity and Duration of Discharge
- Quantity and Duration of Precipitation Prior to Incident
- Land Application Records
- Measures Taken to Remediate the Discharge
- Measures Taken to Prevent Reoccurrence

Was a Complete Report Submitted to Ohio EPA? Yes No

Copy of Report Attached? Yes No

Date of Report Submittal: _____

Frozen/Snow Covered Ground

In the event that a spill or discharge manure occurs at any time from a land application area to waters of the State from application to frozen and/or snow covered ground, a water quality sample of the discharge shall be collected*, Ohio EPA must be notified, and a follow up report must be submitted to Ohio EPA.

Water Quality Sampling

*For existing CAFOs (on and after April 1, 2007) and new CAFOs, within the first **30 minutes** of the first knowledge of a discharge to waters of the State, a grab sample must be collected where the spill is entering the surface water (e.g., tile outlet discharge, concentrated flow surface flow into surface water, etc.). If sampling of the discharge within the first 30 minutes is inappropriate due to dangerous weather conditions, collect the sample as soon as suitable conditions occur and document the reason for delay.

Date of Sample: _____

Time of Sample Collection: _____

Initials/Name of Sample Collector: _____

Was Sample Collected Within First 30 Minutes of Discovery? Yes No

If No, Reason for Delay: _____

Was Sample Analyzed for Ammonia? Yes No

Are Laboratory Results Attached? Yes No

(Note the results should indicate the date the analyses were performed, the time the analyses were initiated, the initials or name of the individuals who performed the analyses, and the references for the analytical techniques or methods used. The laboratory should analyze the samples according to the test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136.)

Ohio EPA Notification

Ohio EPA should be notified as soon as possible but no later than the first **2 hours** of first knowledge of a discharge to waters of the State by calling the Spill Hotline at **1-800-282-9378**.

Was Ohio EPA Spill Hotline Contacted? Yes No

Incident Report

Within **14 days** of the discharge occurrence, a report must be submitted to Ohio EPA, Central Office, Division of Surface Water, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049 that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

- Copy of Water Quality Sample Results
- Description of Reason For Discharge
- Location of Incident
- Estimate of Quantity and Duration of Discharge
- Quantity and Duration of Precipitation Prior to Incident
- Measures Taken to Remediate the Discharge
- Measures Taken to Prevent Reoccurrence
- Land Application Records

If the water quality sample results are not available at the time the report is submitted, they shall be submitted within 5 days of receipt from the laboratory.

Was a Complete Report Submitted to Ohio EPA? Yes No

Copy of Report Attached? Yes No

Date of Report Submittal: _____

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Incident Report

Within 14 days of a discharge occurrence from either the production or land applications areas, a report must be submitted to Ohio EPA, Central Office, Division of Surface Water, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049 that contains, at a minimum, the following information.

Date	
Name of Facility	
NPDES Permit Number	
Date of Incident	
Description of Reason for Discharge	
Location of Incident (Include Latitude and Longitude)	
Estimate of Quantity and Duration of Discharge	
Quantity and Duration of Precipitation Prior to Incident	Day Before: Day Of:
Measures Taken to Remediate the Discharge	
Measures Taken to Prevent the Reoccurrence	
Copy of Water Quality Sample Results Attached (If Applicable)	Yes No
Copy of Land Application Records Attached (If Applicable)	Yes No
Signature	

Attach additional pages if necessary.

If the water quality sample results are not available at the time the report is submitted, they shall be submitted within 5 days of receipt from the laboratory.

Ohio EPA CAFO NPDES Permit Manure Storage Evaluation

Adequate manure storage volume shall be provided and maintained to prevent the necessity of land applying manure on frozen and/or snow covered ground. No later than September 15th of each year, an evaluation must be conducted of all manure storage or treatment structures to determine what steps are needed to avoid the need to land apply manure on frozen or snow covered fields for the upcoming winter.

Date of Evaluation:

Storage Structure	Current Volume of Manure in Structure (tons/gallons)	Current Storage Volume Remaining (tons/gallons)	Storage Volume Required for Winter (tons/gallons)	Amount of Manure to Be Removed (tons/gallons)	Description of Manure Disposal/Utilization For Manure to be Removed (tons/gallons)

Comments:

Was this manure removal plan accomplished?

If so, when?

If not, please explain: