



1052

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



COVERAGE NUMBER: MSG20 1372. For re-coverage, the coverage number must be completed for your specific project or this form will be considered incomplete and returned. The coverage number can be found at the bottom left corner of your previous Certificate of Coverage or in the subject heading of the Letter of Instruction for Re-coverage.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. CONTACT AND FACILITY INFORMATION

Name of Owner: Jackie BAanning

Facility Name: BAanning Poultry

Mailing Address:

Street or P.O. Box: 5235 Hwy 455 N

City: Pacston State: ms Zip: 35354

Physical Site Address:

Street (can not be a P.O. Box) 5235 Hwy 455 N

City: Pacston State: ms Zip: 35354

County: hempden

Latitude (degrees/min/sec): 32.81360 Longitude: 88.86800

Nearest named receiving stream: DWL Creek

Facility Telephone No. (Include Area Code): (601) 671-2153

Facility Fax No. (Include Area Code): _____

Contact Cell Phone No. (Include Area Code): (601) 416-8607

Other Contact Phone Numbers (Include Area Code): _____

Contact Email : _____

B. ACTIVITY TYPE (Check all that apply)

☒ Existing operation NOT proposing expansion. Number of existing houses: 1

☐ Existing operation of an incinerator(s). Number of existing incinerator(s): _____

☐ New or expanding operation. Number of proposed houses: _____ Number of proposed incinerators: _____

II. DRY LITTER POULTRY FEEDING OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

A. TYPE AND AMOUNT OF CHICKENS

Has the facility changed the number of houses or animal type (ie. broilers or layers)?

☒ No ☒ Yes – Identify Changes: Lost 1 House to Fire

B. CONTRACT INFORMATION

Is this facility a contract operation? ☐ No ☒ Yes- Integrator Name: Peco Foods

C. TYPE OF DRY LITTER STORAGE AND CAPACITY

Has the facility changed the litter storage type or the capacity?

☒ No ☐ Yes – Identify Changes: _____

D. NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

If you do not have a current Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan then one must be submitted, if your CNMP is current then complete the dates below:

Development Date: 6/5/13 Expiration Date: 6/5/18

The comprehensive nutrient management plan (CNMP) identified above expires five years from the date it was developed and an updated nutrient management plan must be submitted to MDEQ prior to its expiration date.

III. CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OPERATION OF A POULTRY MORTALITY INCINERATOR

☒ No, there is no poultry mortality incineration equipment located at the facility. If at a future date you wish to construct and/or operate poultry mortality incineration equipment, you must submit an updated DLPNOI by completing Sections IA, III and IV. Constructing and operating poultry mortality incineration equipment without a modified coverage or issuance of individual permits is a violation of state law.

☐ Yes, there is mortality incineration equipment located at the facility. Complete section below:

MORTALITY INCINERATION EQUIPMENT

Has the facility changed the number or type of incinerators, or the fuel type burned?

☐ No ☐ Yes – Identify Changes: _____

IV. CERTIFICATION

Note: This NOI shall be signed according to Conditions T-17 and T-18 found in ACT 6 of the Dry Litter Poultry Animal Feeding Operations Multimedia General Pollution Control Permit No. MSG20.

- For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer.
- For a partnership, by a general partner.
- For a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

I understand that my nutrient management plan identified Section II. D. expires five years from the date it was developed and that an updated nutrient management plan must be submitted to MDEQ prior to its expiration date.

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

I further certify that the project continues as described in the original notice of intent. Also, I certify that I understand when coverage is terminated I am no longer authorized to operate activities identified under this general permit and to do so without proper permit coverage is in violation of state law.

Jackie Baaming

Signature of Responsible Official

1-14-14

Date

JACKIE BAAMING

Printed Name

1-14-14

Title

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

Jackie Branning

BREEDER POULTRY OPERATION

Kemper County, Mississippi

RECEIVED

JAN 29 2014

Dept. of Environmental Quality

TWP.11N - RNG.14E (NORTHWEST)

KEMPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

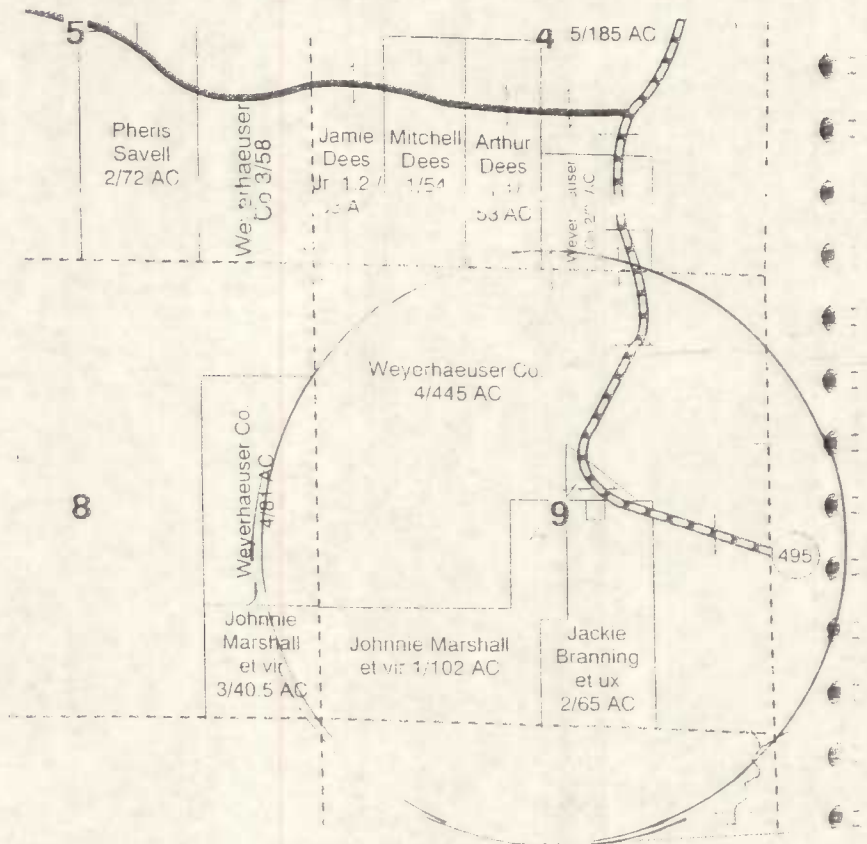


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Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
For
Breeder Poultry Operation

Producer: Jackie Branning

Mailing Address: 5235 Hwy 495 North
Preston, MS 39354

Facility Address: 5235 Hwy 495 North
Preston, MS 39354

Phone1: , **Phone2:**

General

The comprehensive nutrient management system for this operation was planned and designed at the request and with the involvement of the producer. The plan is based on decisions and choices made by the client. The system is planned to manage waste generated by this operation in a manner that prevents or minimizes degradation of soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources and protects public health and safety. It is also planned to preclude discharge of pollutants to surface water from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event and to recycle the waste produced through soil and crops to the fullest extent possible.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service plans comprehensive nutrient management systems viewed as having one or more of several functions. These functions are production, collection, transfer, storage, treatment, utilization, mortality management and air quality. Each of these functions is involved in the system planned for this poultry operation. The operation, maintenance, and safety requirements for the system presented in this plan are organized by these functions.

System Description

This comprehensive nutrient management system is planned to accommodate waste from 22,000 breeders at an average market weight of 8.0 pounds. This operation normally averages 1 flock per year with a flock life of 315 days. This system is planned to store manure within the poultry house itself, to transfer the dry waste by truck or spreader to storage areas, or to fields where it will be land applied. All litter produced will be sold and transported offsite.

This is an existing operation which has two poultry houses. No additions are planned at this time.

Divert Clean Water

All clean runoff water will be diverted away from poultry houses and waste storage structures. Temporary storage areas should be protected from runoff by a diversion if necessary and surrounded by a berm to prevent leaching from the piles.

Adequate Storage

The poultry house itself will serve as the main storage component of this system. Manure and wastewater is collected on the floor within the houses. Approximately 4" of wood shavings will be used as a collection medium for the waste. Waste will be stored in the poultry houses during the time when birds are present. Waste removed during the growing season will be land applied immediately. Waste removed from the houses during the dormant season shall be stored until it can be applied during the growing season. Waste may be stored in a structure, or outdoors in a well-drained area away from floodplains, "State" waters, and other water bodies. "State" waters include roadside ditches and other

streams. The piles should be protected from runoff by a diversion if necessary and surrounded by a berm to prevent leaching from the piles. Waste stored more than 6 days will be completely covered by a waterproof plastic to prevent fly breeding. Waste should not be stacked more than 7 feet high with the average depth not to exceed 6 feet. Stored waste should be monitored to check for excessive heat buildup.

Manure Treatments

The system design was based on waste production estimates for 22,000 breeders at an average weight of 7.1 pounds. Exceeding either the number, or average weight, or type of livestock may invalidate the design for the system. The system was designed based on an annual manure production of 330 tons per year.

The system was designed assuming that waste will be stored and handled as dry litter. Watering and ventilation facilities should be maintained in good working order to prevent excess moisture in the waste.

Safety items include maintaining ventilation to prevent the buildup of gases within the houses. Workers must be informed of the danger of gases and the necessity of proper operation of ventilation equipment.

Waste stored in the poultry houses will undergo moisture and nitrogen loss. Litter that is stored in a stack or pile will go through a composting process due to microbial activity and subsequent heating. Litter to be fed to cattle should be composted through several heating cycles to remove potentially harmful bacteria.

Management of Dead Animals

Carcasses will be disposed of utilizing an MS Board of Animal Health approved method of composting. The system must be operated and maintained in accordance with these permits and other laws and regulations that pertain to its operation. All personnel must be trained or informed of the safety and the operation and maintenance requirements for the system.

Nutrient Balance

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

A total cleanout of the houses will be performed annually. Waste production is estimated to be 330 tons per year. Allowing for nitrogen losses in storage, application, and denitrification and for the amount of phosphorus that will be mineralized or bound to the soil, about 5,167 pounds of nitrogen, 10,645 pounds of phosphorus, and 9,060 pounds of potash would be available for crop uptake from the waste.

Application areas totaling acres are identified in this CNMP for the application of waste. Based on the data given in the Nutrient Management Worksheet up to tons of waste per year can be utilized on this acreage.

Timing and Methods of Application

Trucks and tractor pulled machines will be used to transport and apply waste. If waste is to be transported on public roads the waste is to be covered to prevent inadvertent spreading of waste.

Waste from the poultry houses and storage facilities (if present) will be uniformly surface applied to pasture and hay land. Manure will be applied only when it can be utilized by growing plants and when the weather forecast is a high probability of 4 days without precipitation. When the annual application rate exceeds 4 tons per acre multiple applications shall be used with individual applications not to exceed 4 tons per acre.

Waste application shall be performed in accordance with MDEQ regulations. Land application of dry litter must be at least 25 feet from the nearest adjoining property line and at least 150 feet from the nearest unowned (by the applicant)-occupied dwelling. It is recommended that a vegetated buffer zone of at least 50 feet be maintained between the application area and adjacent waterways or ditches, water bodies or streams.

Air Quality

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

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

Site Management

The Producer is responsible for the proper installation, operation, and maintenance of the waste management system. Although the system was designed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service using the best available technology, it needs to be inspected and properly operated and maintained in a safe manner if it is to operate as planned and designed.

The Producer is also responsible for obtaining an operating permit from the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control, and all other necessary permits to operate the system. The system must be operated and maintained in accordance with these permits and other laws and regulations that pertain to its operation. All personnel must be trained or informed of the safety and the operation and maintenance requirements for the system.

Record Keeping

An inventory of equipment related to each function will be made and checklists developed, as necessary, for preventive maintenance and inspection. A supply of spare parts necessary to keep the system operating will be kept on hand. Nameplate data, reference manuals, catalogs, drawings, and other

manufacturers' information necessary to operate and maintain the equipment used in the system will be kept. A record will be kept of hours of operation for system equipment that is routinely maintained on a time-used basis. When waste is to be applied on land other than that shown in this CNMP a list of those obtaining waste will be kept with the following information: 1) date of the transaction, 2) name of recipient, 3) address of recipient, 4) signature of recipient and 5) amount of waste received. Also, an analysis for that year's waste and a copy of Attachment 1 "Management Guidelines for Land Application of Animal Waste" should be provided to the recipient. A copy of the Attachment 1 and the Producer's Log are provided in this plan for that use.

Other Utilization Options

All waste produced will be sold and transported offsite.

The above mentioned Producer's Log will be maintained to document all transactions of waste being taken off site.

CNMP SIGNATURE PAGE

Owner/Operator Name: Jackie Branning, Phone:

Owner/Operator Address: 5235 Hwy 495 North

County: Kemper State: MS Farm No. 474 Tract No. 317

The following specialists have assisted with the development of the CNMP and certify that their element meets all applicable NRCS standards.

Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage Specialist

Signature:	Date:
Name:	
Title:	

Nutrient Management Specialist

Signature:	Date:
Name:	
Title:	

Land Treatment Practices Specialist

Signature:	Date:
Name:	
Title:	

NRCS Certified Conservation Planner/Certified CNMP Specialist

As a Certified Conservation Planner, I certify that I have reviewed this plan for technical adequacy and that the elements of the CNMP are compatible, reasonable, and can be implemented.

Signature: *Dwight Jackson* Date: 6/5/13

Owner/Operator

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

Signature: *Jackie Branning* Date: 6/5/13

Soil and Water Conservation District

As a Soil and Water Conservation District representative, I accept this plan as meeting the District's goals and objectives for water quality.

Signature: *Dwight Jackson* Date: 6/5/13
Title: _____

PRODUCER' LOG

Producer's Name: Jackie Branning

Mailing Address: 5235 Hwy 495 North
Preston, MS 39354

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address of Recipient</u>	<u>Amount of Waste Transferred</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Signature of Recipient</u>

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR LAND APPLICATION OF DRY ANIMAL WASTE

Testing. Use periodic soil tests to monitor the nutrients available in the soil and to identify any increase in materials that may be toxic to plants and/or animals. Wastes should be tested where possible to determine actual nutrient production.

Application. Spread dry wastes uniformly to prevent excessive application rates in a small area. Do not cover more than 20 percent of plant leaves with solid waste. Application rates greater than 4 tons per acre per application are not recommended due to excessive plant coverage. Multiple applications are recommended where annual applications exceed 4 tons per acre. Avoid application of waste to pasture during germination and seedling stages. The best time for application is after a period of grazing or following each hay harvest. Avoid soil compaction by applying wastes on soils that are dry enough to support spreading equipment. *Land application of dry animal waste must be at least 25 feet from nearest adjoining property line and at least 150 feet from nearest un-owned (by the applicant) occupied dwelling..*

Utilization. Use waste to provide fertility for crop, forage, or fiber production. Avoid application of waste at rates greater than the crop's nutrient requirements (see Waste Utilization Worksheets). Supplemental fertilizer may be needed to balance nitrogen, phosphate, and potash applications with plant needs. Because nutrients from animal waste gradually become available over a period of years, annual applications on the same field may need to be reduced in succeeding years.

Incorporation. Incorporation of waste into the soil is recommended where incorporation is possible. This conserves nitrogen, reduces the chance of rain washing pollutants into streams, and holds down odors.

Odor Control. Spreading animal waste on the surface will often produce nuisance odors. Spread in remote areas or incorporate waste into the soil where possible. Take advantage of the prevailing wind direction with respect to neighbors. Apply waste on days and at times when neighbors are less likely to be involved in outdoor recreation. Morning applications usually reduce the spread of odors because air is more likely to be rising.

Water Quality. To prevent animal waste pollutants from being washed into streams, practice effective erosion control and leave a vegetated buffer zone (*at least 50 feet*) between waterways or ditches, water bodies or streams, and the land on which waste is applied. Do not apply waste when inclement weather is forecast within the following 1 to 3 days, or immediately after a rain when the soil is saturated with water, or when the ground is frozen.

Storage. Storage of dry waste may be necessary to facilitate application rates, timing of application or crop needs. A permanent structure (dry stack) may be used or waste may be stored outdoors in a well-drained area away from floodplains, "State" waters, and other water bodies. "State" waters include roadside ditches and other streams. The piles should be protected from runoff by a diversion if necessary and surrounded by a berm to prevent leaching from the piles. Waste stored more than 6 days will be completely covered by a waterproof plastic to prevent fly breeding. Waste should not be piled more than 7 feet deep to help prevent overheating.

Nutrient Management Worksheet For Poultry Litter

Rev. 07.01

Field Worksheet

(Practice Standard 590, 1/1/2000)

Client: Jackie Branning

Facility Name: Branning Poultry

Poultry Type: Breeders

Mailing Address: 5235 Hwy 495 North Preston, MS 39354

Facility Address 5235 Hwy 495 North Preston, MS 39354

No. Houses: 2

Phone 1

Tract No: 317

Number of birds: 22,000

Phone 2

Farm No: 474

Market Wgt 8.0 lbs

Section: s9

Avg. Wgt: 7.11 lbs

Prepared by: Dawn Brace 29-Sep-09

Township: t11n

Flock Life: 315 days

County: Kemper

Range: r14e

No. Flocks per yr: 1.0

Litter To Be Fed (annually) 0 tons

Est. Annual 'Cake' Production 0 tons

Annual Waste Production: 330 tons

Nutrients prod. annually ('cake')				Remaining Factor	Available Nutrients		
Nitrogen	0	lbs/yr	0.50		Nitrogen	0	lbs/N/yr
Phosphorous	0	lbs/yr	0.80		Phosphorous	0	lbs/P2O5/yr
Potash	0	lbs/yr	0.80		Potash	0	lbs/K2O/yr

Nutrients produced annually				Remaining Factor	Available Nutrients		
Nitrogen	10,335	lbs/yr	0.50		Nitrogen	5,167	lbs/N/yr
Phosphorous	13,306	lbs/yr	0.80		Phosphorous	10,645	lbs/P2O5/yr
Potash	11,325	lbs/yr	0.80		Potash	9,060	lbs/K2O/yr

Tract No.	No.	Acres	Phosphorous Index	Field App Rate Bas	Soil Series	Warm Season
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Forage Crop (Pasture or Hay or Pasture/Hay)				Annual Field App Usable Litter	
Expected Yield (/ac/yr)	App Rate * (T/ac/yr)	Cool Season	Expected Yield (/ac/yr)	App Rate * (T/ac/yr)	Field App Usable Litter (T/yr)

#E

#E

#

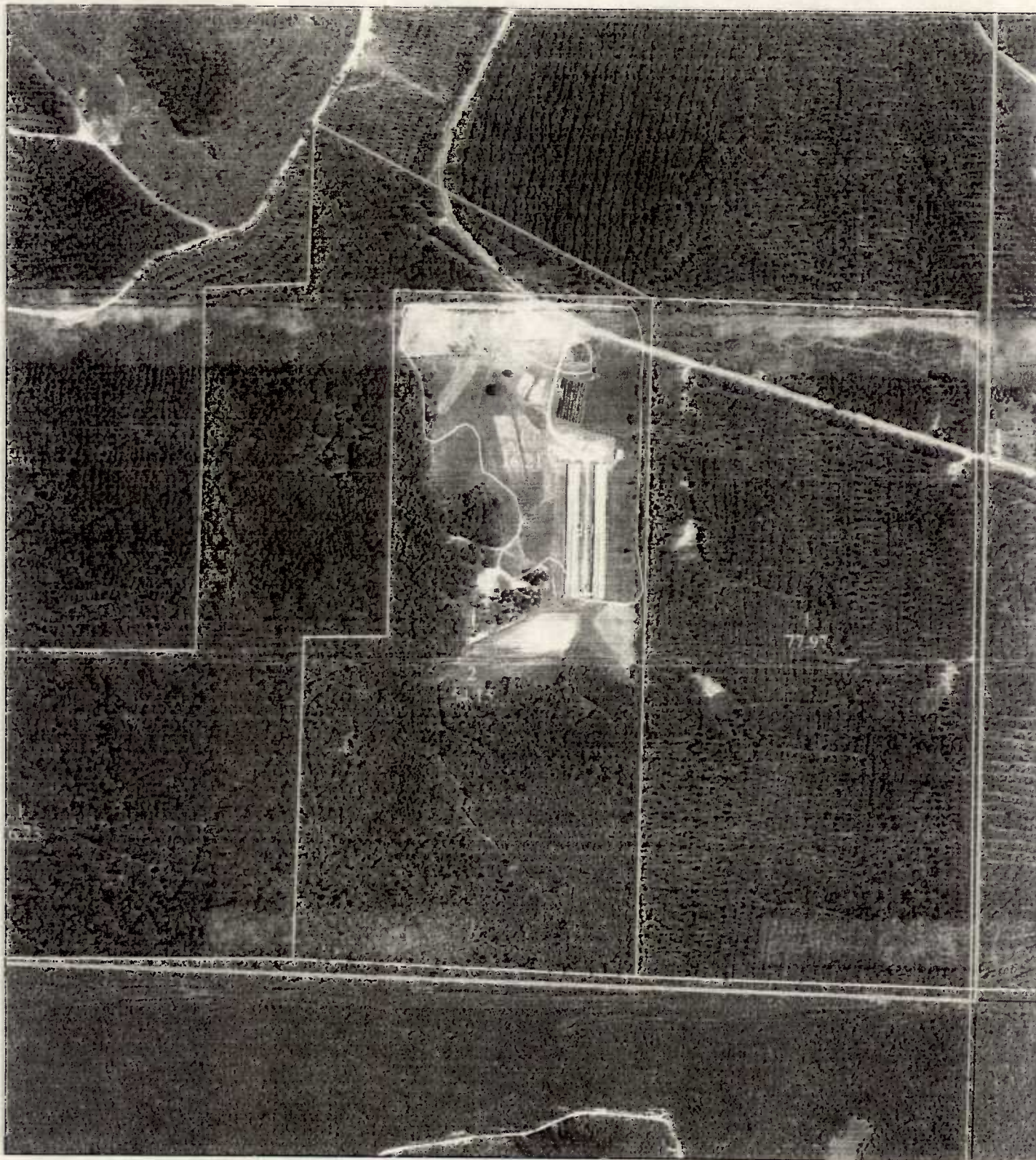
Total Acres: #Error * NOTE(1): Multiple applications are recommended for application rates greater than 4 tons per acre.

Total Litter: #Error tons

** NOTE(2): (if applicable) application rate limited by planned P2O5 rate.

*** NOTE(3): (if applicable) Planned distance to water increased from natural distance to water.

Remarks All litter will be disposed of offsite



Tract: 317
Farm: 474

0 445 890 1,780

Wetland Determination Identifiers

● Restricted use 2,670

— Limited Restriction

■ Exempt from Conservation Compliance Provisions



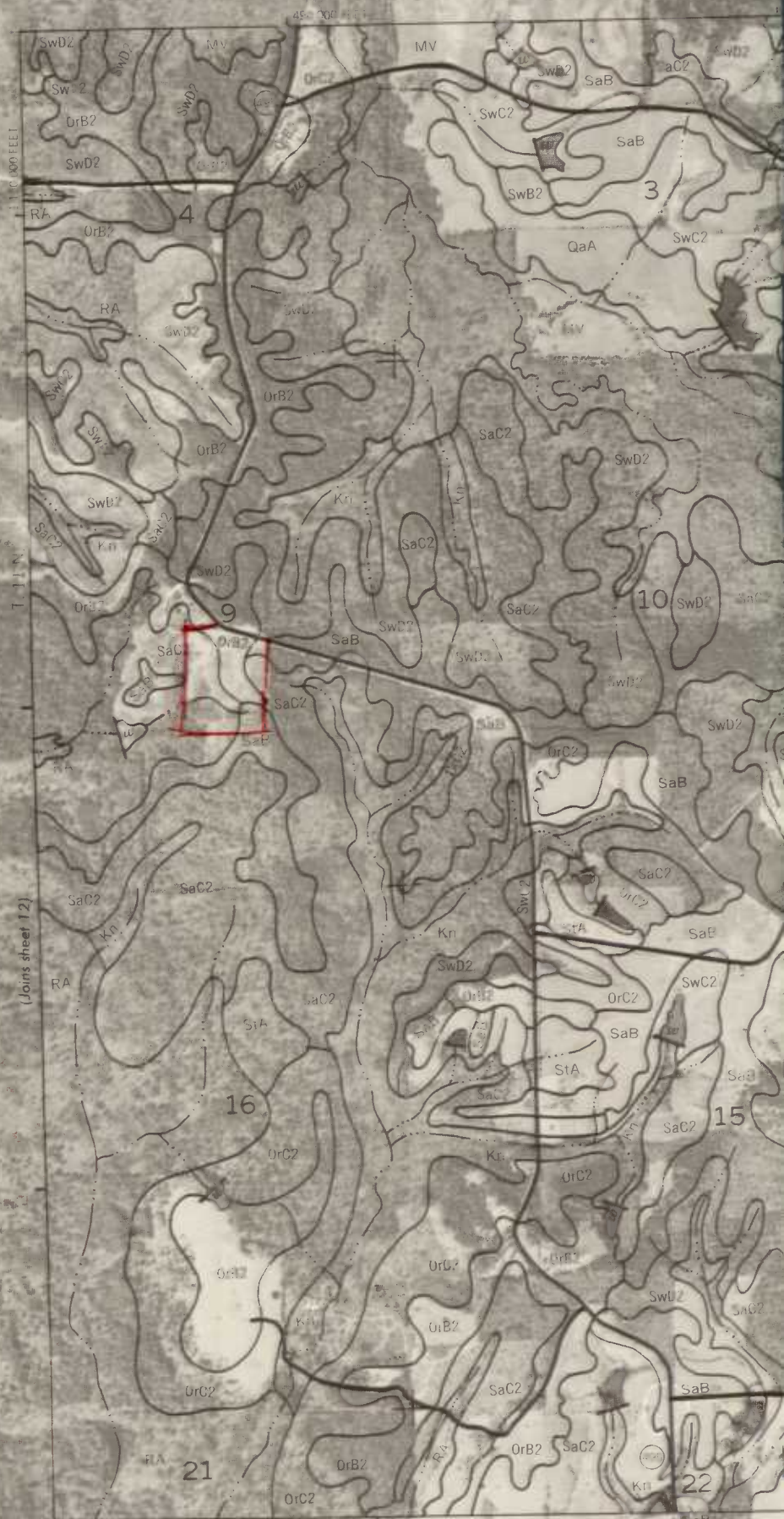
USDA Farm Service Agency
Kemper County, Mississippi

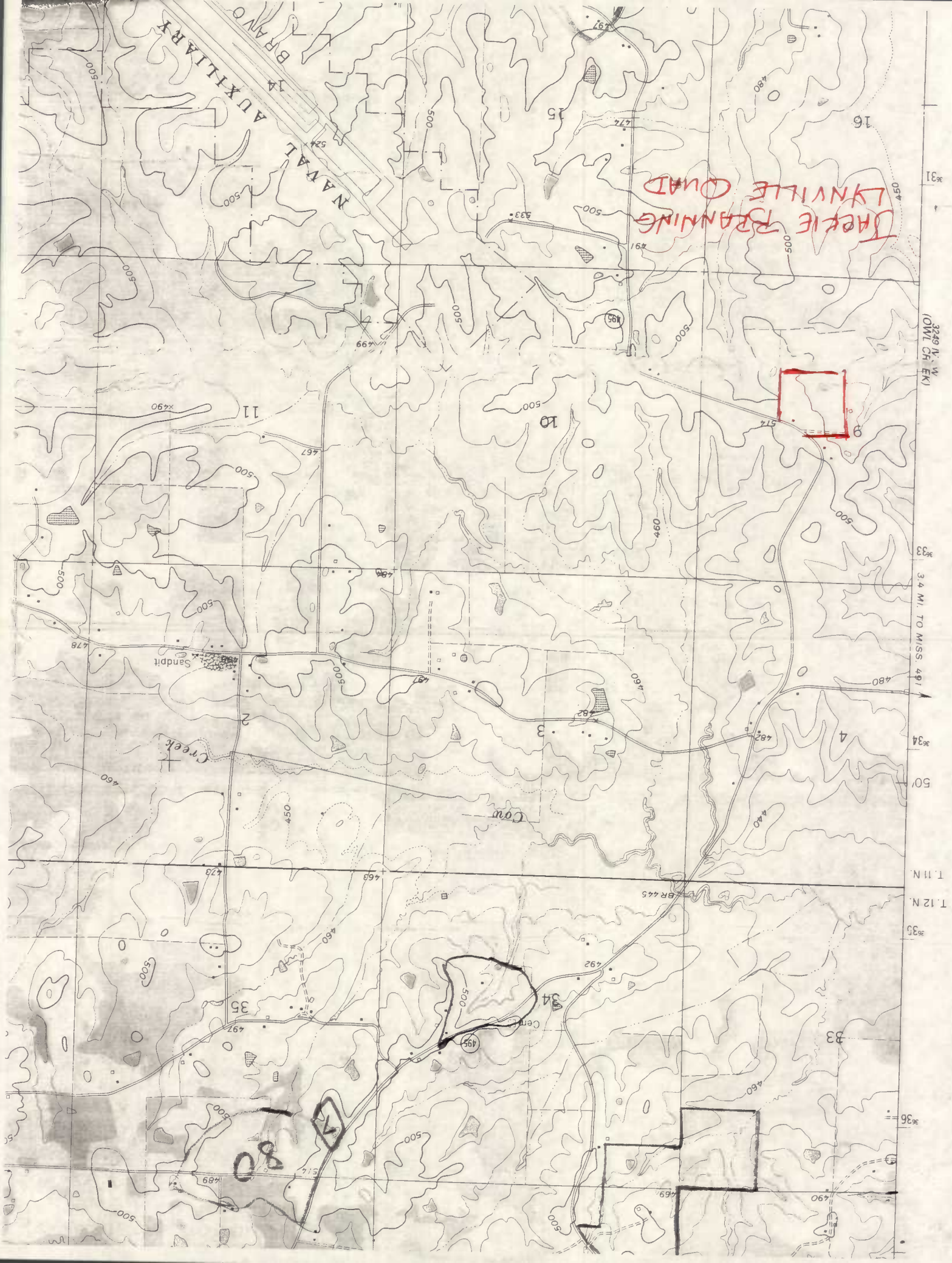
Wetland

Printed Date: June 2, 2009
Photography Date: 2007

Disclaimer: Wetland identifiers do not represent size, shape, or specific determination of area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.

Jackie Branning
Poultry Farm.





JACKIE BANNING
LYNNVILLE OMAH

NAVAL
BRANCH
AUXILIARY

Creek

Cow

Sandpit

Cem

3249 N. W. (K)
(OWL CH. EX)

3.4 MI. TO MISS. 491

1.11 N.
1.12 N.

36

SOIL LEGEND

Symbols consist of letters, or a combination of letters and numbers. A symbol consisting of two letters represents the kind of soil. The first letter, always a capital, is the initial letter of the soil name. The second letter is a capital if the mapping unit is broadly defined and is identified by the footnote 1/; otherwise, it is a small letter. In some units the two letters are followed by a third letter which is always a capital letter, such as A, B, C, D, E, or F that represents the slope. Symbols without a slope symbol represent either nearly level soils on flood plains or miscellaneous land areas or map units with broader slope classes. A final number 2 following the capital letter indicates the soil is moderately eroded and a 3 indicates that the soil has been severely damaged by erosion.

SYMBOL

NAME

Bb	Bibb sandy loam, occasionally flooded
BeB2	Binnsville-Demopolis complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
Cp	Catalpa silty clay loam, occasionally flooded
Da	Daleville sandy loam, frequently flooded
DJ	Daleville-Jena association, frequently flooded 1/
DmD3	Demopolis-Rock outcrop, chalk complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded
FrA	Freest sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
FrB2	Freest sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
Ho	Houlka silty clay loam, frequently flooded
Je	Jena fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded
Kn	Kinston loam, occasionally flooded
KpA	Kipling silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
KpB2	Kipling silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
Kr	Kirkville loam, occasionally flooded
Kv	Kirkville loam, frequently flooded
Le	Leeper clay loam, occasionally flooded
Ma	Mantachie loam, occasionally flooded
Mc	Mantachie loam, frequently flooded
MeA	Mayhew silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Mo	Mooreville loam, occasionally flooded
Mr	Mooreville loam, frequently flooded
MV	Mooreville-Kinston-Mantachie association, frequently flooded 1/
OaA	Okolona silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes
ObC3	Oktibbeha silty clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded
ObD3	Oktibbeha silty clay loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded
OrB2	Ora fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
OrC2	Ora fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
OrD2	Ora fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
Pe	Pitts-Udorthens complex
PnA	Prentiss loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
PnB	Prentiss loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
QaA	Quitman silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
QS	Quitman-Stough association, 0 to 3 percent slopes 1/
RA	Rosebloom-Arkabutia association, frequently flooded 1/
RnB	Ruston fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
RnC2	Ruston fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
SaA	Savannah fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
SaB	Savannah fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
SaC2	Savannah fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
SeD2	Smithdale fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
SeE2	Smithdale fine sandy loam, 12 to 17 percent slopes, eroded
SeF	Smithdale fine sandy loam, 17 to 35 percent slopes
SL	Smithdale fine sandy loam, hilly, 8 to 35 percent slopes 1/
SR	Smithdale-Ruston association, 5 to 15 percent slopes 1/
SS	Smithdale-Ruston association, hilly 1/
StA	Stough fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
SuE3	Sumter-Demopolis complex, 5 to 17 percent slopes, severely eroded
SwB2	Sweatman fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
SwC2	Sweatman fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
SwD2	Sweatman fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
SwF2	Sweatman fine sandy loam, 12 to 30 percent slopes, eroded
SX	Sweatman-Smithdale association, 5 to 12 percent slopes 1/
SY	Sweatman-Smithdale association, 12 to 35 percent slopes 1/
WcA	Wilcox silty clay loam, 1 to 2 percent slopes
WcB	Wilcox silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
WcC2	Wilcox silty clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
WcE2	Wilcox silty clay loam, 8 to 17 percent slopes, eroded
WO	Wilcox silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes 1/
WS	Wilcox-Sweatman association, 8 to 17 percent slopes 1/

1/ The composition of these units is more variable than that of others in the survey area, but has been controlled well enough to be interpreted for the expected use of the soils.