# ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEMPLATE FOR CAFO PERMIT APPLICATIONS

*The following summary is provided for this pending water quality permit application being reviewed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality as required by the TCEQ Public Participation Plan and Language Access Plan. The information provided in this summary may change during the technical review of the application and is not a federal enforceable representation of the permit application.*

1. Applicant’s Name: Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.
2. Enter [Customer Number](https://www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/index.cfm?fuseaction=cust.CustSearch): CN600800973
3. Name of facility: Cal-Maine Klesel Farm
4. Enter [Regulated Entity Number:](https://www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/index.cfm?fuseaction=regent.RNSearch) RN102362209

1. Provide your permit Number: TXG921058
2. Facility Business: The facility confines 1,200,000 Laying hens (dry) and 1,800,000 Laying hens (liquid waste). The facility has eight (8) land management units (LMUs) with the following acreages: LMU # 1 – 19, LMU # 2 – 60, LMU # 3 – 36, LMU #4 – 32, LMU #5 – 39, LMU #6 – 47, LMU #7 - 48 and LMU # 8 – 27 acres. Five (5) retention control structures (RCS) and seven (7) settling basins. The required capacity is: RCS # L-P1 – 54.51, L-P2 – 63.59, L-S1 – 73.79, P-P1 – 48.44 and P-S1 – 18.18 ac-ft. There are eleven (11) onsite wells of which two (2) are plugged. The facility is located in the Guadalupe River Segment No. 1803.
3. Facility Location: 967 County Road 401, Flatonia, in Gonzales County, Texas.
4. Application Type: Notice of Change
5. Description of your request: Addition of Flush Pit, Raw Liquid Pit and Solid Manure Pit, reconfigure the layer drainage area (increase required volume for RCS L-S1), reconfigure the LMUs. Decrease acres in LMUs #2(current – 60; proposed - 56 acres) and #7(current – 48; proposed - 21 acres). Increase acres in LMUs #3(current – 36; proposed - 44), #4(current – 32; proposed - 36) and #6(current – 47; proposed - 50). Remove LMU #8.
6. Potential pollutant sources at the facility include (list the pollutant sources): Litter, manure stockpiles, wastewater, compost, dead animals, dust, lubricants, pesticides and fuel storage tanks.
7. The following best management practices will be implemented at the site to manage pollutants from the listed pollutant sources (describe the best management practices that are used): stormwater is stored in the lagoon (RCS) until land applied through irrigation and litter are stockpiled in the drainage area of the RCS until land applied or hauled offsite for beneficial use. Litter generated by the CAFO will be retained and used in an appropriate and beneficial manner in accordance with a certified site-specific nutrient management plan. Wastewater will be contained in the RCS properly designed ((25-year frequency 24-hour duration (25 year/24 hour), constructed, operated and maintained according to the provision of the permit. Maintain 100-foot buffer for all irrigation wells or 150-foot for all supply wells. Dust – control speed and regular pen maintenance. Fertilizers – store under roof and handle according to specified label directions. Fuel Tanks – provide secondary containment and prevent overfills/spills. The land application areas is near a water course, therefore vegetative buffers shall be maintained between all waters of the state and any waste/wastewater application. The production area is not located withing 100-year flood plain. Dead animals – dispose by a third-party rendering service or compost on-site. Collected within 24 hours of death and disposed within three days.

Unless otherwise limited, manure, sludge, or wastewater will not be discharged from a land management unit (LMU) or a retention control structure (RCS) into or adjacent to water in the state from a CAFO except resulting from any of the following conditions:

1) a discharge of manure, sludge, or wastewater that the permittee cannot reasonably prevent or control resulting from a catastrophic condition other than a rainfall event;

2) overflow of manure, sludge, or wastewater from a RCS resulting from a chronic/catastrophic rainfall event; or

3) a chronic/catastrophic rainfall discharge from a LMU that occurs because the permittee takes measures to de-water the RCS if the RCS is in danger of imminent overflow.