

Date: _____

Form 14-A

Emergency Phone Numbers

Farm name: Hill Crest Dairy

Owner's name: Hill Crest Dairy, LLC Phone: (____) _____

Operator's name: Sam Wilbourn Phone: (____) _____

Certified Livestock Manager: _____ Phone: (____) _____

Ambulance (EMS) Phone: (____) 911

Fire Dept. Phone: (____) 911

County Sheriff Phone: (____) 911

Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Phone: 1-800-782-7860 (Within area code 217 dial 782-7860)

IL EPA Regional Ag Engineer (Name): _____

Phone: (____) _____

Media Spokesperson for the Facility (Name): _____

Phone: (____) _____

Map Directions

Please draw a map with written directions to the farm¹:

From Elmwood, IL Take IL Route 78 South to Taggart Road.
Turn Left, Dairy is on the Right (South) side of Road **at the end.**

From Farmington, IL Take IL Route 78 North to Taggart Road.
Turn Right, Dairy is on the Right (South) side of Road **at the end.**

¹ Provide enough description that anybody could direct someone to the site by telephone.

Supplemental Phone Numbers:

Illinois EPA Phone: 217-782-3397

Illinois Dept. of Agriculture Phone: 217-785-2427

Illinois Bureau of Animal Welfare Phone: 217-785-2427

Facility veterinarian ~~Mike~~ Mike Bossom 563-357-2951

State Veterinarian _____





Public Health Dept. Phone: (____) _____

Natural Resources Conservation Service Phone: (____) _____

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Form 3-B

Y	N	NA	Map Legend*	Physical Structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3B-1- E12	Collection basins —Permanent structures in which large spills or contaminated storm water is contained and stored before cleanup or treatment. Collection basins are designed to receive spills, leaks, etc., and to prevent pollutants from being released into the environment. Collection basins can receive and contain materials from many locations across a facility.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3B-2	Curbing —A barrier that surrounds an area of concern. Unlike diking, curbing is unable to contain large spills and is usually implemented on a small-scale basis. However, curbing is common at many facilities and in small areas where liquids are handled and transferred.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3B-3	Containment diking —Containment dikes are temporary or permanent earth or concrete berms or retaining walls that are designed to hold spills. Diking can be used at any facility, but is most common for controlling large spills or releases from liquid storage and transfer areas. Diking can provide one of the best protective measures against the contamination of storm water because it surrounds the area of concern and keeps spilled materials separated from the storm water outside of the diked area.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3B-4	Diversions —A diversion is a channel constructed across the slope, generally with a supporting ridge on the lower side, for the purpose of changing the direction of flow of storm water.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3B-5	Dry extended detention ponds —Dry extended detention ponds (a.k.a. dry ponds, extended detention basins, detention ponds, extended detention ponds) are basins whose outlets have been designed to detain the storm water runoff from a water quality design storm for some minimum time (e.g., 24 hours) to allow particles and associated pollutants to settle. Unlike wet ponds, these facilities do not have a large permanent pool. However, they are often designed with small pools at the inlet and outlet of the basin. They can also be used to provide flood control by including additional flood detention storage.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3B-6	Wet ponds —Wet ponds (a.k.a. storm water ponds, retention ponds, wet extended detention ponds) are constructed basins that have a permanent pool of water throughout the year (or at least throughout the wet season). Ponds treat incoming storm water runoff by settling and algal uptake. The primary removal mechanism is settling as storm water runoff resides in this pool, and pollutant uptake, particularly of nutrients, also occurs through biological activity in the pond.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3B-7	Infiltration basin —An infiltration basin is a shallow impoundment that is designed to infiltrate storm water into the ground water. This practice is believed to have a high pollutant removal efficiency and can help recharge the ground water, thus restoring low flows to stream systems.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3B-8	Infiltration trench —An infiltration trench (a.k.a. infiltration galley) is a rock-filled trench with no outlet that receives storm water runoff. Storm water runoff passes through some combination of pretreatment measures, such as a swale and detention basin, and into the trench. There, runoff is stored in the void space between the stones and infiltrates through the bottom and into the soil matrix. The primary pollutant removal mechanism of this practice is filtering through the soil.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3B-9	Storm water wetland —Storm water wetlands (a.k.a. constructed wetlands) are structural practices similar to wet ponds that incorporate wetland plants into the design. As storm water runoff flows through the wetland, pollutant removal is achieved through settling and biological uptake within the practice. Storm water wetlands are designed specifically for the purpose of treating storm water runoff, and typically have less biodiversity than natural wetlands in terms of both plant and animal life.

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3B-10	Grassed waterways/swales —A series of vegetated, open channel management practices designed specifically to treat and attenuate storm water runoff for a specified water quality volume. As storm water runoff flows through these channels, it is treated through filtering by the vegetation in the channel, filtering through a subsoil matrix, and/or infiltration into the underlying soils. Variations of the grassed swale include the grassed channel, dry swale, and wet swale.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		3B-11	Grassed filter strip —Grassed filter strips (vegetated filter strips, filter strips, and grassed filters) are vegetated surfaces that are designed to treat sheet flow from adjacent surfaces. Filter strips function by slowing runoff velocities and filtering out sediment and other pollutants, and by providing some infiltration into underlying soils.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3B-12	Catch basin —A catch basin (a.k.a. storm drain inlet, curb inlet) is an inlet to the storm drain system that typically includes a grate or curb inlet and a sump to capture sediment, debris, and associated pollutants. They are also used in combined sewer overflow (CSO) watersheds to capture floatables and settle some solids. Catch basins act as pretreatment for other treatment practices by capturing large sediments.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		3B-13	In-line storage —In-line storage refers to a number of practices designed to use the storage within the storm drain system to detain flows. Storage is achieved by placing devices in the storm drain system to restrict the rate of flow. Devices can slow the rate of flow by backing up flow, as in the case of a dam or weir, or through the use of vortex valves, devices that reduce flow rates by creating a helical flow path in the structure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3B-14	Other practices

* Mark the map legend codes on facility/production area maps where appropriate.

Facility/Production Area Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Form 3-C

Mark those BMP's listed below that are applicable to any part of your operation.

Y	N	NA	Map Legend	Management/Operational Practices
				Diversions (Terrace-like structures can also function as diversions.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Temporary diversions are used only where the drainage area is less than 5 acres.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Diversions that are part of a pollution abatement system have a minimum capacity for the peak discharge from a 10-year frequency, 24-hour duration storm.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Diversions designed to protect areas such as buildings, roads, and animal waste management systems have a minimum capacity for the peak discharge from a storm frequency consistent with the hazard involved but not less than a 25-year frequency, 24-hour duration storm. Freeboard is not less than 0.3 ft.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The location of a diversion and outlet is in compliance with applicable state drainage and water conveyance laws.** Diversions do not outlet on public roads, highways, or other public utility, or the written approval of the appropriate authorities has been obtained.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Where movement of sediment into the channel can be a problem, the design includes extra capacity for sediment or periodic removal; and where applicable, such sediment removal is outlined in the operation and maintenance plan.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The outlet conveys runoff to a point where outflow will not cause damage.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Periodic inspections, especially immediately following significant storms, are performed. Damaged components of the diversion are promptly repaired or replaced as necessary.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Diversion capacity, ridge height, and outlet elevations are maintained, especially where high sediment yielding areas are in the drainage area above the diversion.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Each inlet for underground outlets is kept clean and sediment buildup redistributed so that the inlet is at the lowest point.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Sediment is redistributed as necessary to maintain the capacity of the diversion.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Vegetation on diversions is maintained and trees and brush controlled by hand, chemical and/or mechanical means.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Machinery is kept away from steep sloped ridges. Equipment operators are informed of all potential hazards.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3C-1	Hazardous materials storage —Proper storage of hazardous materials. Practices such as covering hazardous materials, or even storing them properly, can have dramatic impacts.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3C-2	Fueling areas —Absorbent used for fueling areas will be packaged in small bags for convenient use and small drums will be available for storage. Absorbent materials will not be washed down the floor drain or into the storm sewer.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3C-3	Chemical spills —Emergency spill containment and cleanup kits will be located at the facility site. The contents of the kit will be appropriate to the type and quantities of chemical or goods stored at the facility.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3C-4	Other practices (describe)

** See Illinois Drainage Law Part 1 on the Workbook CD for details on landowner rights and responsibilities regarding drainage.

Diversion - NRCS Practice Standard Code 362, Roof Runoff Structure - NRCS Practice Standard Code 558

Mortality Disposal Operations

Form 3-D

- ☒ If a rendering service is used, completely describe how often they pick up, where mortalities are kept until pick up, security, etc. **Use Forms 3-F and 3-G** to record mortalities.

Pickup Monday, Wednesday and Fridays each week.
Beads are collected and kept on concrete pad.

- ☐ If mortalities are composted, completely describe (how constructed - dimensions, roof, floor, material used, etc.) composting operation and the facilities operation and maintenance, including daily activities, temperature readings, approximate pounds of mortalities per month, location of compost site, carbon source, recipe, etc. **Use Forms 3-F and 3-G** to record mortalities.

- ☐ If an incinerator is used, provide a complete description of the operation and maintenance of the incinerator, including approximate pounds per month incinerated and location of the incinerator. Also include a copy of the IEPA incinerator approval, etc. **Use Forms 3-F and 3-G** to record mortalities.

- ☐ If burial is used provide a complete description of procedures including location of past and current burial sites (map showing the sites should be included), how many pounds are buried at each site, field drainage, water table, etc. **Use Forms 3-F and 3-G** to record mortalities.

Mortality Discharge Prevention Best Management Practices

Form 3-E

Mark those BMP's listed below that are applicable to any part of your operation.

Y	N	NA	Map Legend*	Practices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3E-1	Location —The facility is down gradient (slope) from all springs and/or wells.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Location —The animal mortality facility is located outside the 100-year floodplain.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Location —Due to site restrictions, the facility is within a floodplain, and the facility is protected from inundation or damage.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Location —The facility is located as close to the source of mortality as practical, considering bio-security issues and the need to keep the facility out of sight of the general public.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Liner —Seepage from mortality facilities could create a potential water quality problem, and a clay liner or other acceptable liner technology is used beneath the facility to contain seepage.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3E-2	Freezers —Freezer units are sized to accommodate the normal maximum volume of mortality to be expected in the interval between emptying. Freezer volume includes the expected mortality rate of the animal, the period of time between emptying where mortality is given on a per day basis, the average weight of the animal between emptying, and a conversion factor for weight to volume. Capacity calculations are supported by a removal schedule supplied by an integrator or approved vendor.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3E-3	Incinerators —Incinerator is dual burning Type 4 (human and animal remains) approved for use within the state. Permit for operation (IEPA Bureau of Air) is on file at the site.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Incinerators —Minimum incinerator capacity is based on the average daily weight of animal mortality and the length of time the incinerator will be operated each day.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Incinerators —Incineration ash is properly handled so as not to cause pollution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Incinerators —Ground under incinerator is managed to prevent storm water runoff, either by berms or containment of that runoff.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Runoff —All mortality areas are managed to prevent storm water runoff, either by using berms or containment of that runoff.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Roofs —Facility has a roof to manage storm water and prevent storm water from entering mortality management area.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Inspection and maintenance —At each operation or use, the animal mortality facility is inspected to note any maintenance needs or indicators of operation problems.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Biosecurity —Biosecurity concerns are addressed in all aspects of planning, installation, and operation and maintenance of the animal mortality facility.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3E-4	Visual screens —Vegetative screens, topography, and buildings are used to shield the animal disposal facility from public view and to minimize visual impact.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3E-5	Safety —Safety devices such as fencing, warning signs, and freezer locks are in place where appropriate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3E-6	Other (list)

* Mark the map legend codes on facility/production area maps where appropriate.

Form 3-F

Month/Year: _____

☐ Compost* ☐ Rendered ☐ Incinerated ☐ Burial** ☐ Other _____[illegible]

** Burial Method—include a map showing burial locations and # of pounds buried at each site.

Yearly Mortality Summary Table

Form 3-G

Year: _____

	Number	Size (Weight)	Total
Rendered			
Composted*			
Incinerated			
Buried**			
Other			
Total			

* Include sample information (N, P, and K) if spread on fields

** Include a map showing burial locations and number of pounds buried at each site.

Chemical Wastes and Raw Materials Discharge Prevention

Form 3-H

Mark those BMP's listed below that are applicable for your operation.

Y	N	NA	Map Legend*	Construction and Post-Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
X			3H-1	Storage containers for gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, and other liquid fuels are free of leaks.
		X	3H-2	Vehicle and portable container filling areas near the fuel storage containers are constructed so as to allow immediate containment and cleanup of fuel spills.
X			3H-3	Specific areas are designated for equipment maintenance and repair, and the areas include appropriate waste receptacles for spent oils, gasoline, grease and solvents. Housekeeping plan includes regular collection and disposal schedules.
				Storage areas are protected from storm water in accordance with the manufacturers' guidelines for the following materials:
X			3H-4	• Oils, grease, and solvents
X			3H-5	• Paints, stains, brush cleaners and similar materials
		X	3H-6	• Crop protection chemicals (herbicides, pesticides)
		X	3H-7	• Fertilizers (liquid, dry bulk, dry bagged)
X			3H-8	• Animal treatment non-medicinal (disinfectants, foot baths, dips)
X			3H-9	• Cleaning and sanitizing materials
X			3H-10	• Pharmaceuticals
		X	3H-11	• Acids or other potentially toxic water pollutants (list _____)
				The following sites are covered (e.g. roofed or other rainproof covering) or are constructed so as to drain to regularly maintained sediment control devices designed to accommodate such discharges:
			3H-12	• Materials handling equipment storage sites. <i>Example: Bucket loader used for silage and commodities loading, mixing. Show where loader is stored, and if stored outside, what happens to storm water contaminated with raw materials.</i>
			3H-13	• Shipping and receiving areas. <i>Example: a concrete apron outside the shed has storm water diverted around it and water off the apron goes into a grassed infiltration area.</i>
		X	3H-14	• Storage for raw materials used in the manufacture of concrete including sand, aggregate, cement, water and admixtures
		X	3H-15	• Storage for other raw construction materials (list _____)
		X	3H-16	• Storage for other waste generated off-site

				The following raw materials or products are handled at the facility and are covered (e.g. roofed or other rainproof covering) or storages are constructed so as to drain contaminated storm water to appropriate containment areas:
	X		3H-17	• Feed
		X	3H-18	• Whey
X			3H-19 <i>EL</i>	• Silage leachate. <i>Example: Silage leachate is directed to a temporary storage tank that is emptied as necessary and contents land-applied.</i>
		X	3H-20	• Other leachate (describe <i>Diversion Swale/Dike</i>)
X			3H-21	• Byproducts used for feed. <i>Example: Distillers grains are brought in by semi-load and stored on a concrete pad; storm water from the pad is drained to an earthen storage for later land application.</i>
			3H-22	• Milk <i>Example: Non-saleable milk is land-applied at or below agronomic rates.</i>
		X	3H-23	• Eggs
		X	3H-24	• Other (list _____)
X				Routine housekeeping plan includes cleanup of spilled raw materials so as to minimize storm water contamination. <i>Example: Cleaning up spilled feed beneath bulk bins.</i>
X			3H-25 <i>2H</i>	Equipment wash down areas are located on-site only in areas which drain to regularly maintained storages designed to accommodate such discharges. <i>Example: Truck wash for hauling animals drains to feedlot holding pond.</i>
				The storm water pollution prevention plan for access roads used to bring in or carry out raw materials, waste materials, by-products, or products that are used or created by the facility consists of:
X				• Any spilled materials on or alongside the road(s) are routinely cleaned up and properly disposed of
X				• Vegetation in drainage channels alongside the road(s) is maintained by mowing, sediment removal, and/or re-seeding as required
X				Adequately maintained sanitary facilities (toilets and septic systems) are provided.
		X	3H-26	Other practices (list _____)

* Mark the map legend codes on facility/production area maps where appropriate.