

**CWA COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION REPORT
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 5**

Purpose:

Compliance Evaluation Inspection

Facility:

Shea Dairy Inc.
10240 Viola Road NE
Eyota, Minnesota 55934
Olmsted County
44.064251, -92.273445

NPDES Permit Number:

MNG442021

Date of Inspection:

October 31, 2023

EPA Representatives:

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Facility Representatives:

Tom Shea, Co-Owner

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Jason Shea, Co-Owner

Report Prepared by:

Cheryl Burdett, CAFO Program Manager

Inspector Signature/Date: CHERYL BURDETT Digitally signed by CHERYL BURDETT
Date: 2024.01.09 13:09:18 -06'00'

Approver Name and Title: Ryan Bahr, Section 2 Supervisor, Water Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Branch

Approver Signature/ Date: RYAN BAHR Digitally signed by RYAN BAHR
Date: 2024.01.09 15:00:22 -06'00'

1. BACKGROUND

The purpose of this report is to describe, evaluate and document Shea Dairy Inc.'s compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) and NPDES Permit MNG442021 at its Eyota, Minnesota Facility. This inspection was performed pursuant to Section 308(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted its unannounced inspection on October 31, 2023, at approximately 9:00 a.m. The opening conference was with Mr. Tom Shea. Mr. Jason Shea, co-owner, joined EPA and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) at 9:39 a.m.

Shea Dairy, Inc. is a large dairy operation with approximately 900 milking dairy cows, 180 heifers, and 75 calves. It has approximately 12 million gallons of storage.

Surface runoff flows into the unnamed waterway that flows east into the North Fork Whitewater River. Surface runoff also flows off the feed pad either to the east or to the southeast toward the North Fork Whitewater River, a perennial waterway that flows into the Whitewater River, which flows into the Mississippi River, a Traditional Navigable Water.

2. SITE INSPECTION

Table 1: Site Entry and Opening Conference

Arrival Time:	8:50 a.m.
Temperature:	28 degrees Fahrenheit and snowing.
Precipitation:	Snowing during the inspection
Presented credentials?	Yes.
Credentials presented to whom and at what time?	Mr. Tom Shea, Co-Owner at 9:00 a.m.
Was an opening conference held? With whom?	Yes, the opening conference was held with Mr. Tom Shea. Mr. Jason Shea, co-owner, joined at 9:39 a.m.
If photographs or documents were taken, does the facility consider any to be Confidential Business Information (CBI)?	No.

Which information does the facility consider to be CBI?	None. I stated that if after reviewing the inspection report Mr. Tom Shea determines something in the inspection report to be CBI, he can let me know.
EPA vehicle parked in approved location.	Yes. I confirmed parking location with Mr. Tom Shea.
Location where EPA vehicle was parked?	It was off the driveway on a vegetated area northeast of the office.
Disposable boots worn?	Yes.
Other bio-security measures taken (state vet contacted, etc.):	EPA emailed the state vet, wore yellow rubber boots, discussed biosecurity measures with MPCA and the Facility and did not access any areas with animals.

2.1 Records Review (The following Records Review tables reflect information provided before the walk-through of the facility, unless otherwise noted.)

Table 2: Documents

Checklist(s) Used
R5 Boilerplate CAFO Inspection Checklist
Facility Documents Reviewed:
Annual Report for reporting period September 1, 2021 to August 31, 2022, which had been provided by MPCA through email.

Table 3: Facility Description

Type of Animal	Number of Animals	Capacity	Type of Confinement
Milking and dry cows	900	900	Freestall Barns
Heifers	180	180	Barn
Calves	75	75	Calf Barn and calf hutches
Minimum Number of Animals in previous 5 years:			The Facility is at capacity and has not changed within the last 5 years.
Maximum Number of Animals in previous 5 years:			The Facility is at capacity and has not changed within the last 5 years.
Number of Animals that are stabled/confined and/or fed/maintained for 45 days or more in previous 12 months:			There were 900 milking and dry cows. The cows have remained confined for 45 days or more within the previous 12 months.
Amount of Liquid Manure Generated per year:			1,000,000 gallons per month, so approximately 12,000,000 gallons per year
Amount of Solid Manure Generated per year:			Mr. Tom Shea was not sure.

Does the facility have an NPDES Permit?	MNG442021
SIC or NAICS code:	0241
CAFO Designation Date (If a designated CAFO)	The Facility is defined as a CAFO by the number of milking and dry cows.
CAFO Designation Reason (If a designated CAFO)	Not applicable
Do animals have direct access to WOUS?	No
Are crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility where animals are kept?	No
What is the area (acres) of the production area?	Approximately 16.13 acres
What is the area (acres) of the pasture?	None
How many employees (not counting family members)?	15 Employees that are not family members
Other facilities under common ownership (name and address):	
No other facilities under common ownership.	

Table 4: Livestock Waste Storage

Type of Storage	Storage Capacity	Type of Liner	Depth Markers Present	Last Time Waste was Removed	Amount of Waste Removed	Days of Storage
1 st stage lined manure storage structure	3,000,000	Concrete	No	Mr. Tom Shea thinks September of 2023.	Mr. Tom Shea was not sure.	4 ½ months
2 nd stage manure storage structure	9,000,000	HDPE Synthetic liner	Yes	Middle of October of 2023	Mr. Tom Shea was not sure.	4 ½ months
Northeast Pit	Not sure	Concrete	No	Mr. Tom Shea explained that it continuously flows into the 1 st stage manure storage structure. Mr. Tom Shea was not sure of the amount of manure and process wastewater going into 1 st stage manure storage structure.	Mr. Tom Shea was not sure.	Mr. Tom Shea was not sure of the number of days.

Southeast Pit	Not sure	Concrete	No	Mr. Tom Shea was not sure.	Mr. Tom Shea was not sure.	Mr. Tom Shea was not sure of the number of days.
Records at site of storage structure design?				According to Mr. Tom Shea, the manure storage structures were designed and installed in 2009.		
Is manure stored for the short term? If yes, describe where it is stored, how it is drained and where it drains to.				Yes, only in the summer. Solid manure is stockpiled in the fields.		
Are records kept of the level of manure in the storage structures?				According to Mr. Tom Shea, no records are kept on the levels within the 1st and 2nd stage manure storage structures.		
When was the last time a storage structure was emptied, either partially or completely?				According to Mr. Tom Shea, the 1st and 2nd stage manure storage structures were partially emptied in September and in mid-October of 2023.		
What amount of manure or process wastewater was removed the last time the storage structure was emptied, either partially or completely?				According to Mr. Tom Shea, he was not sure of the amount of manure and process wastewater removed in September and in mid- October of 2023. This information was written down in the records that Mr. Tom Shea provided to his ag consultant.		
Do the facility personnel inspect and keep records of all diversion devices?				According to Mr. Tom Shea, they conduct visual inspections but do not keep written records.		
Do the facility personnel inspect and keep records of all impoundments?				According to Mr. Tom Shea, they conduct visual inspections but do not keep written records.		
Do the facility personnel inspect and keep records of all the water lines?				According to Mr. Tom Shea, they conduct visual inspections but do not keep written records.		
Do the facility personnel perform routine visual inspections and keep records of the production area?				According to Mr. Tom Shea, they conduct routine visual inspections but do not keep written records of the production area.		
Does the waste storage system have a managed outfall or discharge point? If yes, provide a description of the outfall and a description of the area receiving the discharge.				According to Mr. Tom Shea, there are no managed outfall or discharge points.		
Has the facility had any documented discharges of livestock waste to surface water in the past year?				According to Mr. Tom Shea, there has not been a discharge from the Facility's production area in the past year.		
Are there safety devices installed around any manure storage ponds? (Barriers at the end of manure push off platforms, fences around pond, signage.)				According to Mr. Tom Shea, there is a fence around the manure storage structures.		

Additional Information:	No information.
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Table 5: Livestock Waste Management

Describe the way manure/ Process Wastewater is collected and disposed of at the facility.

According to Mr. Tom Shea, the freestall barns are scraped into the flume and pumped every morning to the 1st stage manure storage structure.

The Heifer Barns are scraped daily to a pit and hauled in the fall. The Dry Cow Barn is cleaned out approximately every two months and applied directly to the fields. In the summer, the clean out of the Dry Cow Barn is stockpiled on a field.

The calf barn and hutches are cleaned out approximately every three weeks and either applied directly to the fields or stockpiled in the summer.

Describe the way used bedding is collected and disposed of at the facility:

The calf structures are cleaned approximately every six week and directly land applied to the fields. Corn stalks and straw are used as bedding in the calf structures. The calves are moved from the calf barn and hutches every three weeks.

Sand is used in the milking cow freestall barns and is scraped into a pit that flows to a flume where it is pumped into the 1st stage manure storage structure.

Heifer and Dry Cow Barns use sawdust for bedding.

Are mortality records kept?

According to Mr. Tom Shea, the herdsmen document mortalities.

Describe the way mortalities are managed at the facility:

The mortalities are rendered at Kark Rendering Co.

What type of method is used to provide drinking water for the animals?

According to Mr. Tom Shea, water troughs with floats are used in all the barns for the cows.

(Drinkers with float system? Nipple waters? If nipple waters, is backflow prevention installed?)

Describe the way spilled drinking water is collected and disposed of at the facility:

According to Mr. Tom Shea, any water that falls on the ground from the drinkers is scraped with the manure and bedding.

Describe the way mist cooling water is collected and disposed of at the facility:

According to Mr. Tom Shea, the two freestall barns have misting which is collected with the manure and bedding.

Describe how chemicals are stored and how used or spilled chemicals are collected and disposed of at the facility:

According to Mr. Tom Shea, chemicals are stored in the utility room. The utility room has a drain that goes into the 1st stage manure storage structure.

Describe the way water that has been used to wash/flush barns is collected and disposed of at the facility:	
According to Mr. Tom Shea, no water is used in the cleaning of the freestall barns, the heifer barns, or calf barns and/or calf structures.	
Describe where water comes from to clean the Milking Parlor hose/or flush. (Wells, city, etc.)	
According to Mr. Tom Shea, they use the plate cooler water to clean the milking parlor with a fire hose and then into a flume line which is pumped into the 1st manure storage structure.	
Describe the way feed is contained and how runoff from feed is collected and disposed of at the facility:	
According to Mr. Tom Shea, leachate and process wastewater from the feed pad is sloped to flow into drains that flow by gravity through pipes to the Northeast Pit which gravity flows continuously into the 1st stage manure storage structure. The Southeast Pit is manually pumped to the 1st stage manure storage structure. This is done at least weekly, but depending on rain could be pumped more often. The 1st and 2nd stage manure storage structures were constructed in 2009.	
If a dairy, describe where the water comes from for the cows.	
According to Mr. Tom Shea, the plate cooler water is used for drinking water for the cows and used to wash the milking parlor and holding area.	
If a dairy, describe how process wastewater from the cleaning of the milking parlor is collected and disposed of at the facility:	
The gray water from the cleaning of the milk tanks is stored in a small pit and reused to clean the milking parlor.	
If a dairy, describe how process wastewater from the cleaning of the milk tanks is disposed of at the facility:	
It goes into the 1st stage manure storage structure.	
If a dairy, how many times per day are cows milked?	Three times per day.

Table 6: Land Application and Disposal of Manure and Process Wastewater

Does the facility perform and keep records of the manure testing?	Yes, the Facility Representatives have the haulers collect the samples. The information is provided to Ag Partners, their agricultural consultant. Manure testing is done two times per year in the spring and fall.
When was the last time a sample was taken of the manure and/or process wastewater?	Fall of 2023.
Describe the process to take the manure and/or process wastewater sample.	The contracted manure hauler collects the manure samples as it is being pumped from the 1 st and 2 nd stage manure storage structures.
Number of acres available for land application:	According to Mr. Tom Shea, they have approximately 1230 acres.
Are land application records kept?	Yes, according to Mr. Tom Shea; however, at the time of the inspection he said all records were given to Ag Partners, their agricultural consultant.
Who applies the manure and process wastewater to the fields?	Danker Pumping
Are weather conditions at time of application kept? (24 before – 24 after)	No
Does the facility perform and keep records of the soil testing?	Yes, according to Mr. Tom Shea. But at the time of the inspection the soil sampling was contracted out. The records were not available because they were given to Ag Partner, their agricultural consultant.
Is manure transferred off-site to another party?	No transfer of manure was done for 2023. However, manure has been transferred in previous years.
Are manure transfer records maintained?	These records were not available at the time of inspection.
Do facility personnel perform periodic inspection of land application equipment?	According to Mr. Shea, they do not keep records on the field application equipment.

Table 7: Receiving Surface Waters

Describe the surface flow pathways:	
The surface flow from the feed pad flows to the east and to the southeast toward the North Fork Whitewater River. Surface flow around and near the Heifer Barn flows to the east and then to the northwest toward a tile inlet that flows into the unnamed waterway that flows into the North Fork Whitewater River. Surface flow from the calf hutch area flows south toward the unnamed waterway that flows through the Facility from west to east into the North Fork Whitewater River.	
How many months out of the year is there flow in the nearest surface water pathway:	Flows year round.
Are there any storm water pathways entering the facility?	No.
Are there any clean water ponds on site?	No.
What is the name of the first waterway that is identified as a Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) for surface flow from the facility?	The North Fork Whitewater River
Is the surface water pathway nearest to the facility considered to be ephemeral, intermittent or perennial?	Perennial.
Has the surface water pathway nearest to the facility been assessed for water quality?	Yes.

Table 8: Nutrient Management Plan

NMP on site?	No.
Date NMP Submitted:	The NMP, Annual Reports, manure and soil sampling results, and inspection records were not available for review at the time of the inspection. The NMP and many of the other records were given to Ag Partners according to Mr. Tom Shea.
Planner Name/Company:	Ag Partners – John Schmidt.

Table 9: Land Application Records (details of the records reviewed)

Fields available for application this year:	MPCA provided EPA with the Facility's Annual Report for reporting period for September 1, 2021 to August 31, 2022.
Timing limitation on fields:	This is documented in "Land Application of Manure Records".
Annual manure analysis for N and P	Ag Partners conducts the annual manure and phosphorus analysis for each storage structure and adds it to the Annual Report which is submitted to MPCA.
Soil tests for fields (for P) less than 5 years old?	The test year, phosphorus average and organic matter of soil tests was documented in the Annual Report.
Inspection of land application equipment documentation:	There is no information provided on the inspection of land application equipment.
Crop:	The Annual Report includes the crop grown to utilize the nutrient applied and the crop most

	recently harvested.
Application Rate:	The application rate is included in the Annual Report for nitrogen and phosphorus.
Crop Yield Goals:	The crop yield goals are documented in the Annual Report.
Timing of land application:	Yes, the timing of application is documented in the Annual Report.
Method of land application:	Yes, the method of application is documented in the Annual Report.
Additional land application information:	No information was provided.

Table 10: Facility Records (details of the records reviewed)

Diversion devices:	According to Mr. Tom Shea, they don't keep records on diversion devices.
Impoundments:	According to Mr. Tom Shea, they don't keep records on diversion devices.
Depth marker observations:	According to Mr. Tom Shea, they don't keep records on depth marker observations.
Water Lines:	According to Mr. Tom Shea, they don't keep records on daily water line checks.
Mortality handling:	It is not documented, but Mr. Shea explained that Kark Rendering picks up the mortalities.
Storage Structure Design:	According to MPCA, they have as-builts for the manure storage structure designs.
Overflow records:	According to Tom Shea, there has not been a discharge from the production area.
Crop Yields:	This information was sent to their consultant, Ag Partners, so it was not available at the time of the inspection.
Land Application Dates:	This information was sent to their consultant, Ag Partners, so it was not available at the time of the inspection.
Weather Conditions at time of application (24 before-24 after):	According to Mr. Tom Shea, this information is not documented.
Test Methods for Manure Testing:	This information was sent to their consultant, Ag Partners, so it was not available at the time of the inspection.
Test Methods for Soil Testing:	This information was sent to their consultant, Ag Partners, so it was not available at the time of the inspection.
Manure Test Results:	This information was sent to their consultant, Ag Partners, so it was not available at the time of the inspection.

Soil Test Results:	This information was sent to their consultant, Ag Partners, so it was not available at the time of the inspection.
Calculations of N and P applied:	Mr. Shea uses manure analysis to calculate the N and P application.
Application Methods:	This information was sent to their consultant, Ag Partners so was not available at the time of the inspection.
Application Equipment Inspection Dates:	According to Mr. Tom Shea, this information is not documented.

Table 11: NPDES Permit

Type of permit (General, individual)	General
Is a copy of the permit on site?	No permit available at the time of the inspection. MPCA provided EPA with a copy of the NPDES General Permit.
Date that the permit was issued:	February 1, 2021
Date that the permit will expire:	January 31, 2026
Permitted number of animal units:	Shea's Permit states that Shea will confine 1348 head of dairy in total confinement and individual housing areas. The permit also includes a proposed expansion of the number of animals at the Facility, Shea increased capacity from 1254 animal units to a final total of 1703.6 animal units.
Does the permit contain a compliance schedule? If yes, provide a detailed description of the requirements and the status.	There are no compliance schedules.
Have there been any changes made to the production area since the permit was issued? If yes, provide a detailed description.	No changes have recently been made to the production area.
Are there any practices in the permit that are not being done at the facility? (Records kept, inspections performed, etc.)	According to Mr. Tom Shea, the inspections required by the permit are not being recorded by the facility.

2.2 Walkthrough of the Facility

EPA, MPCA, and Mr. Tom and Jason Shea (We) started the walk-through at approximately 9:55 a.m. EPA walked along the east side of the Facility. EPA observed the feed pad area. There are manholes north of the northern most covered silage that collect runoff from the northern part of the feed pad (RIMG0004). The manholes have underground pipes that convey flow into the Northeast Pit (RIMG0002) (For purposes of this report, EPA refers to the two pits as the Northeast Pit and Southeast Pit). EPA continued to walk along the east side of the feed area to the Southeast Pit (RIMG0005). The Southeast Pit (RIMG0007) collects runoff from feed exposed on the north part of the covered silage (RIMG0010). Runoff from this area flows into manholes with underground pipes that convey the flow by gravity into the Southeast Pit (RIMG0006, RIMG0008, RIMG0009, RIMG0011, and RIMG0012). The Northeast Pit flows continually by gravity into the 1st stage manure storage structure. The Southeast Pit must be manually pumped into the 1st stage manure storage structure.

We continued to walk to the south toward the 1st and 2nd stage manure storage structures. EPA observed the black tile outlet that discharged stormwater from the southeast side of the freestall barn (RIMG0013 and RIMG0015). We walked to the berm of the 1st stage manure storage structure where EPA observed the pipe that conveys flow from the Southeast Pit into the 1st stage manure storage structure (RIMG0014). EPA walked along the west side of the 1st stage and 2nd stage of the manure storage structures. We observed the rebar which was used as a depth gage marker for the 2nd stage manure storage structure (RIMG0016). EPA did not observe depth markers for the 1st stage manure storage structure.

EPA observed five concrete ramps around the 1st and 2nd stage manure storage structures used for a tractor to pump out manure from the 1st and 2nd stage manure storage structures (RIMG0018). On the south end of the 2nd stage manure storage structure, EPA observed the synthetic liner vents which are there to prevent gas bubbles within the liner.

MPCA asked about the perimeter tile outlet (RIMG0019 and RIMG0020). Mr. Shea showed EPA and MPCA the black tile outlet on the south side of the 2nd stage manure storage structure. We observed the black tile outlet, MPCA stated that they were not sure this was the outlet for the perimeter tile.

We walked to the southeast corner of the 2nd stage manure storage structure and photographed the 1st and 2nd stage manure storage structures (RIMG0021) and the vents to prevent gas bubbles in the synthetic liner (RIMG0022). We walked down the east berm to the stormwater drain outlet and followed the stormwater pathway to the North Fork Whitewater River (RIMG0023 through RIMG0025). We continued back toward the 1st stage storage structure and toward the east freestall barn where we photographed the commodity barn (RIMG0026).

EPA observed on the southeast corner of the east freestall barn two stormwater drains (RIMG0027 through RIMG0029) that convey stormwater under the commodity shed to the east and on the berm of the North Fork Whitewater River. EPA walked down the berm of the North Fork Whitewater River but was not able to observe the stormwater

drain outlet due to snow cover at the time of the inspection.

We continued to walk along the south side of the freestall barns and observed bagged feed south of the east and west freestall barns (RIMG0030, RIMG0034, and RIMG0035). This area was not a permitted area for the storage of feed. EPA walked between the east and west freestall barns and observed the stormwater drain (RIMG0031). We walked back to the south and then to west where EPA observed the short term storage and scrape out area of the west freestall barn (RIMG0032). We also observed the drain where the manure/wastewater is collected and goes to the flume and is pumped to the 1st stage manure storage structure (RIMG0033).

We walked along the west side of the west freestall barn where we walked north to the Heifer Barn. EPA observed the storage of the bedding for the Heifer Barn on the west side of the Heifer Barn (RIMG0036). EPA also observed a ditch that ran along the west side of the Heifer Barn (RIMG0037). At the time of the inspection, there was bedding on the berm of the ditch. EPA did not observe any water or flow within the ditch.

EPA walked along the south side of the Heifer Barn to the east. EPA observed that the feed area for the Heifers was exposed to precipitation (RIMG0039). We continued to walk to the east. At the east end of the Heifer Barn was an enclosed manure storage area for the Heifer Barn (RIMG0038). Runoff from the Heifer Barn flows to the east and then to the northeast toward a tile inlet that outlets into the unnamed waterway that flows through the Facility (RIMG0047).

We walked along the access road to the north toward the calf area. Between the Heifer Barn and the calf area on the west side of the access road was a waterway that I observed flowing from west to east into the North Fork Whitewater River (RIMG0040 and RIMG0041). We continued to the north toward the calf hutch area and calf barn. We walked to the calf hutch area and observed that clean bedding was stored on the southeast corner of the calf hutch area and south of the calf barn (RIMG0042, RIMG0043, and RIMG0046). The calf hutch area is on top of a hill that slopes to the south. The calf hutch area did not have any berms or measures to prevent runoff from leaving the calf hutch area. At the bottom of the hill is the unnamed waterway that I observed flowing west to east into the North Fork Whitewater River (RIMG0044). I was told by Mr. Tom Shea that there was a stormwater drain north of the calf barn that was difficult to observe with the snow (RIMG0045). After we completed our walk around the calf hutch area, I explained that we were going to discuss what we observed with MPCA and then have an exit briefing with Mr. Tom and Jason Shea.

2.3 Closing Conference and Post-Inspection

I started by thanking the Sheas for their time and then went over areas of concern and next steps. EPA explained that we would request the land application records since they were not available at the time of the inspection.

I went through areas of concern documented during the inspection.

1. I observed solids within the stormwater drains at the southeast corner of the east freestall barn.
2. Runoff from the Heifer Barn was observed flowing east and then north toward the tile

- inlet that outlets into the North Fork Whitewater River.
3. The bagged feed south of the freestall barns was not stored in approved locations.
 4. The calf hutch area sloped to the south where there was a grassed hill that sloped to the waterway that flowed into the North Fork Whitewater River.
 5. The records for the inspections of the depth gauges, storage structures, and waterlines were not available for review, and based on the conversation with Mr. Tom Shea, were not being recorded.
 6. There were no depth gauges in the 1st stage manure storage structure or in the Northeast and Southeast Pits.

I explained that I would send the Sheas' the inspection report within 70 days.

Table 12: Post Walk-Through

Was a closing conference held? With whom? Yes. With both Tom and Jason Shea.	
Were specific Areas of Concern discussed with facility personnel?	Yes.
Who were the Areas of Concern discussed with? Tom and Jason Shea.	
Were any deficiencies or areas of concern addressed or fixed during the inspection? If so, list what was done. Areas of concern were addressed at the time of the inspection; however, none were fixed at that time.	
Compliance assistance materials given to facility personnel:	
No compliance assistance materials were given at the time of the inspection.	
Exit Time:	11:45 a.m.
Disposable Boots Left at facility?	Yes.
Vehicle Washed after leaving facility?	Yes.
Date and Time that vehicle was washed:	November 2, 2023 at approximately 7:45 a.m.

Table 13: Waterway Documentation

List the pathway taken by EPA inspectors to document the waterway at the facility.
EPA walked the along the North Fork Whitewater River, a perennial waterway that runs along the east side of the production area of Shea Dairy Inc.

Table 14a: Sampling Information

Were samples taken?	No.
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3. LIST OF DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM MPCA

- Animal feedlot or manure storage area annual report
- Land application of Manure Record (Fields 1-19)

4. LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- A) Aerial photograph.
- B) Photolog

