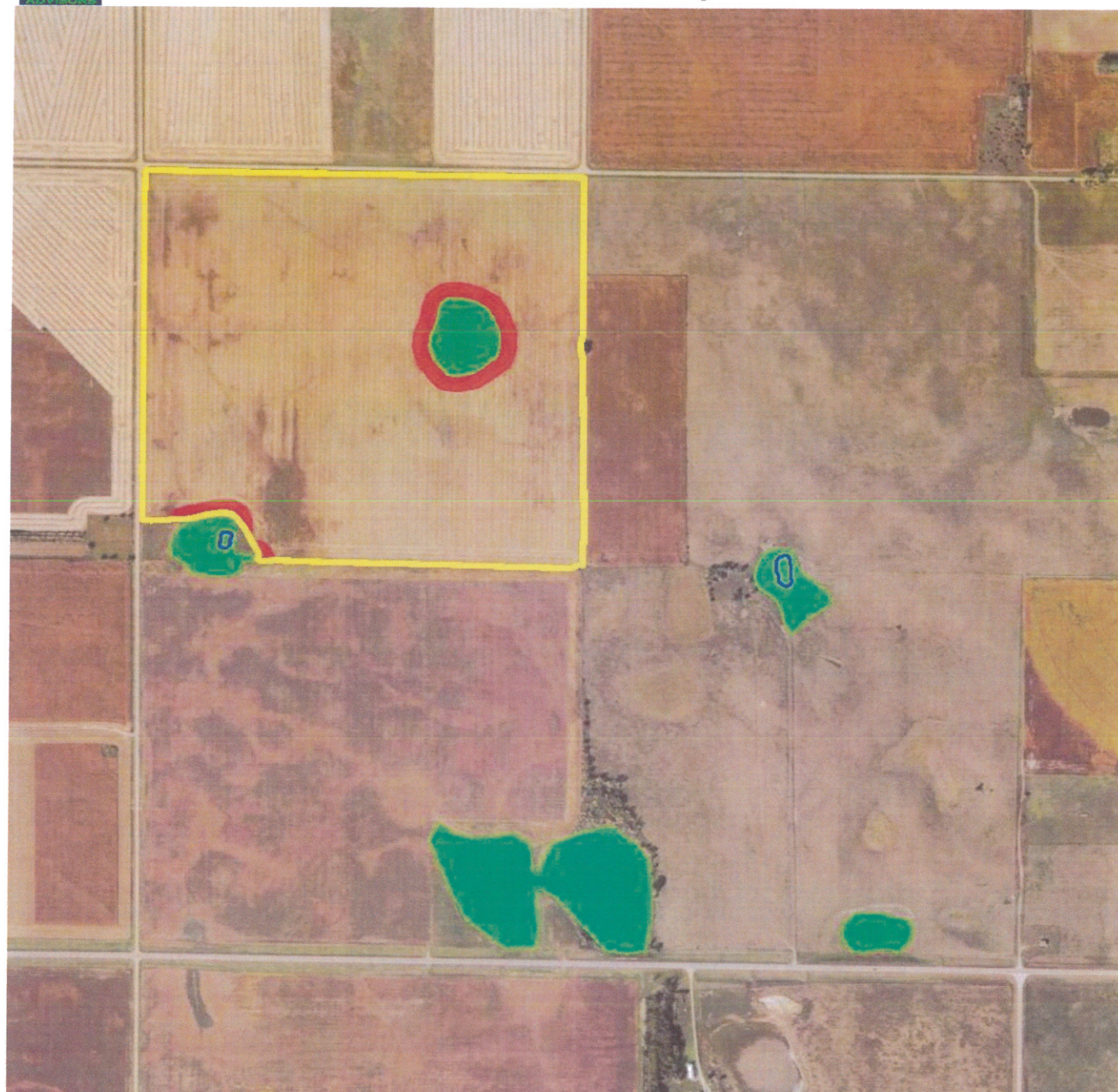




Jamesville Colony - #2



Layer Key

- Boundary
- Wells
- Setbacks
- Streams/Water
- Tile Inlets
- Residence
- Wetlands

Name: Site 6 Fischer
Margaret/Lavern

Landowner: Kirschenman Family Trusts /
Donald Kirschenman

Legal: NW 1/4
S35-T96N-R57W

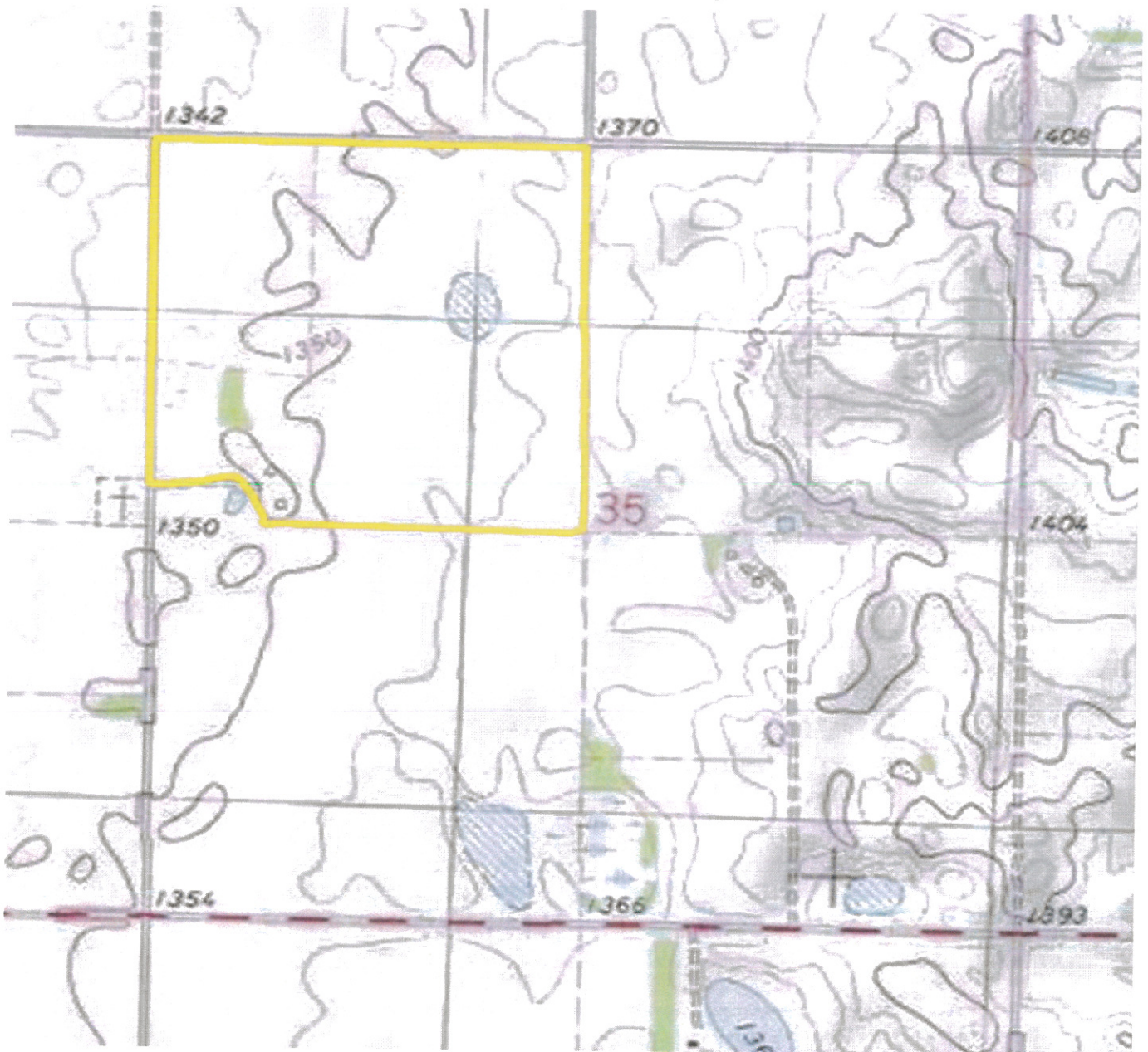
Total Acres: 151.4
Spreadable Acres: 141.8



Yankton County Manure Application Setbacks:

Setback Type	Surface or Irrigation Applied	Incorporated or injected within 24 hours	Setback Source
Lakes, Rivers, and Streams Classified as Waters of the State, Wetlands, Tile Inlets	100 ft unless a 35 ft vegetative buffer exists then buffer is sufficient	100 ft unless a 35 ft vegetative buffer exists then buffer is sufficient	State
Lakes, Rivers, and Streams Classified as Fisheries	600 feet	200 feet	Yankton County
Stream & Lakes classified as Drinking Water supplies	1,000 feet	1,000 feet	State & Yankton County
Public Wells	1,000 feet	1,000 feet	State & Yankton County
Private Wells	250 feet	250 feet	State & Yankton County
Residence (other than the operator)	330 feet (surface) 750 feet (irrigation)	100 feet	Yankton County
Incorporated Communities	1,000 feet (surface) 2,640 feet (irrigation)	650 feet	Yankton County
All Public Road Right-of-ways	10 feet (surface) 100 feet (irrigation)	10 feet	Yankton County

Jamesville Colony - #2



 Boundary

Name: Site 6 Fischer

Landowner: Margaret/Lavern Kirschenman Family
Trusts / Donald Kirschenman

Legal: NW1/4
S35-T96N-R57W

Total Acres: 151.4
Spreadable Acres: 141.8



Jamesville Colony - #2



Area Symbol: SD135, Soil Area Version: 26

Code	Soil Description	Acres	Percent of field	Non-Irr Class *c	Productivity Index	*n NCCPI Soybeans
CeB	Clarno-Bonilla loams, 1 to 6 percent slopes	22.03	56.9%	Ile	84	64
EnC	Clarno-Ethan-Bonilla loams, 2 to 9 percent slopes	12.30	31.8%	IIle	69	61
Tb	Tetonka silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	3.69	9.5%	IVw	56	14
Ca	Chancellor silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.68	1.8%	IIw	81	62
Weighted Average				2.51	76.5	*n 58.2

Name: Site 6 Fischer

Landowner: Margaret/Lavern Kirschenman Family
Trusts / Donald Kirschenman

County: Yankton

Legal: NW1/4
S35-T96N-R57W

Acres: 151.4

Spreadable Acres: 141.8



700 corn
60+ beam

Waypoint
ANALYTICAL



700 Park Dr, Atlantic, IA 50022
Main 712.243.6933 * Fax 712.243.5213
www.waypointanalytical.com



"Every acre...Every year."*

SOIL ANALYSIS

Client Information:

Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
656 East Highway 18
Menno, SD 57045

Grower : Jamesville Colony
Jamesville Colony

Farm :

Date Received : 04/02/2025

Report No: 25-092-0502
Cust No: 05478
Date Printed: 04/03/2025
Page : 1 of 3
Agronomist
BLK

Field Id	Sample Id	OM % LOI	ENR	CEC meq/100g	pH 1:1	Buffer pH	P ppm M3	K ppm M3	Ca ppm M3	Mg ppm M3	S ppm M3	B ppm M3	Cu ppm M3	Fe ppm M3	Mn ppm M3	Zn ppm M3	Na ppm M3	Nitrate-N (NO3-N) ppm	Calculated Cation Saturations				
																			%K	%Ca	%Mg	%H	%Na
1	145 By Bo	4.2	128	23.6	7.2		7	206	3485	663	86	1.2	1.9	88	123	1.5	24		2.2	73.8	23.4	0.0	0.4
	Corn Fischer																						
2	145 By Bo																	2.6					
3	Stanley	3.9	122	25.8	7.3		10	159	3988	644	58	1.2	1.8	88	126	1.5	20		1.6	77.3	20.8	0.0	0.3
4	Stanley St																	1.9					
5	40 S of Le	3.6	116	22.5	7.3		9	200	3433	571	19	1.0	1.8	81	129	1.9	11		2.3	76.3	21.1	0.0	0.2
	40 S of Le																						
6	40 S of Le																	3.1					
7	Lavern No	4.1	126	20.2	7.1		14	212	2850	647	14	0.9	1.9	114	111	2.4	14		2.7	70.5	26.7	0.0	0.3
8	Lavern No																	1.6					
9	South of F	4.9	142	19.5	6.6		6	160	2604	572	35	1.1	1.7	91	92	1.7	13		2.1	66.8	24.4	6.2	0.3
	Lavern N																						
10	South of F																	4.6					
11	Kevin Hon	4.4	132	22.2	6.9		37	216	3089	685	127	1.1	2.0	117	112	3.9	35		2.5	69.6	25.7	1.4	0.7

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Analysis prepared by: Waypoint Analytical Iowa, Inc.

Very Low Low Medium Optimum Very High

RUSLE2 Worksheet Erosion Calculation Record

Info: Site 4,6

Inputs:

Owner name	Location	--
Jamesville Colony - #2	USA\South Dakota\Yankton County	

Location	Soil	T value	Slope length (horiz)	Avg. slope steepness, %
USA\South Dakota\Yankton County	SSURGO\Yankton County, South Dakota\CeB Clarno-Bonilla loams, 1 to 6 percent slopes\Bonilla Loam 25%	5.0	150	3.0

R Factor	Annual precip	10-yr 24-hr rainfall	In Req area?
110	23.9	4.0	No

Outputs:

Base management	Description	Contouring	Strips / barriers	Diversion/terrace, sediment basin	Soil loss erod. portion, t/ac/yr	Soil detachment, t/ac/yr	Cons. plan. soil loss, t/ac/yr	Sed. delivery, t/ac/yr
CMZ 04\c.Other Local Mgt Records\JVC2 Corn, soybean, disk, slurry		a. rows up-and-down hill	(none)	(none)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87

**AGREEMENT FOR MANURE UTILIZATION BETWEEN
LIVESTOCK FACILITY OPERATOR AND LANDOWNER**

The undersigned landowner agrees to allow manure from a Livestock Facility operated by

Jamesville Colony, and their assigns, to be spread on the undersigned landowners land.

The Landowner/Operator is the owner of the following described Real estate, to wit:

Legal Description: ^{NW 1/4} E1/2 S35-T96N-R57W
Total Acres: 75.7 Usable Acres: 70.9 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: W1/2 NE1/4, S4-T96N-R56W
Total Acres: 61.8 Usable Acres: 53.8 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: Pt. NW1/4 SE1/4, S4-T96N-R56W
Total Acres: 22.6 Usable Acres: 16.6 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: S1/2 SW1/4, S4-T96N-R56W
Total Acres: 68.8 Usable Acres: 63.7 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: W1/2 NE1/4, S11-T96N-R56W
Total Acres: 66.1 Usable Acres: 63.6 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

This agreement is valid for a period of 3 years from the date hereof, automatically renewable for additional 1 year periods until terminated as set forth below.

Either party may terminate this agreement by giving one-year advance notice of such termination in writing to the other party.

No manure from any other source shall be applied to the above-mentioned land.

BY:

Margaret Kirschenman Trust

Landowner

Margaret Kirschenman
Signature of Landowner

5/17/25
Date:

Matthew Nwagwu Sec Tres.
Signature of Livestock Operator (Authorized Representative)

5-13-25
Date:

AGREEMENT FOR MANURE UTILIZATION BETWEEN
LIVESTOCK FACILITY OPERATOR AND LANDOWNER

The undersigned landowner agrees to allow manure from a Livestock Facility operated by
Jamesville Colony, and their assigns, to be spread on the undersigned landowners land.

The Landowner/Operator is the owner of the following described Real estate, to wit:

Legal Description: W1/2 NW1/4, S35-T96N-R57W

Total Acres: 75.7 Usable Acres: 70.9 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: E1/2 NW1/4, S4-T96N-R56W

Total Acres: 70.1 Usable Acres: 58 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: N1/2 SW1/4, S4-T96N-R56W

Total Acres: 76.7 Usable Acres: 70 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: _____

Total Acres: _____ Usable Acres: _____ Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☐

This agreement is valid for a period of 3 years from the date hereof, automatically
renewable for additional 1 year periods until terminated as set forth below.

Either party may terminate this agreement by giving one-year advance notice of such termination in
writing to the other party.

No manure from any other source shall be applied to the above-mentioned land.

BY:

Donald Kirschenman

Landowner

Donald Kirschenman

Signature of Landowner

5-17-2025

Date:

Matthew Wirth Sec Tres

Signature of Livestock Operator (Authorized Representative)

5-13-25

Date:

**AGREEMENT FOR MANURE UTILIZATION BETWEEN
LIVESTOCK FACILITY OPERATOR AND LANDOWNER**

The undersigned landowner agrees to allow manure from a Livestock Facility operated by
Jamesville Colony, and their assigns, to be spread on the undersigned landowners land.

The Landowner/Operator is the owner of the following described Real estate, to wit:

Legal Description: NW1/4 NE1/4, S17-T96N-R56W

Total Acres: 35.7 Usable Acres: 35.6 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: E1/2 NW1/4, S35-T96N-R57W

Total Acres: 75.7 Usable Acres: 70.9 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: W1/2 NE1/4, S4-T96N-R56W

Total Acres: 61.8 Usable Acres: 53.8 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: Pt. NW1/4 SE1/4, S4-T96N-R56W

Total Acres: 22.6 Usable Acres: 16.6 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

Legal Description: S1/2 SW1/4, S4-T96N-R56W

Total Acres: 68.8 Usable Acres: 63.7 Irrigated ☐ Dryland ☒

This agreement is valid for a period of 3 years from the date hereof, automatically renewable for additional 1 year periods until terminated as set forth below.

Either party may terminate this agreement by giving one-year advance notice of such termination in writing to the other party.

No manure from any other source shall be applied to the above-mentioned land.

BY:

Lavern Kirschenman Family Trust

Landowner

Lavern Kirschenman

Signature of Landowner

5-17-25

Date:

Matthew Nwotz Sec Tres.

Signature of Livestock Operator (Authorized Representative)

5-13-25

Date:

Yankton County Manure Application Setbacks:

Setback Type	Surface or Irrigation Applied	Incorporated or injected within 24 hours	Setback Source
Lakes, Rivers, and Streams Classified as Waters of the State, Wetlands, Tile Inlets	100 ft unless a 35 ft vegetative buffer exists then buffer is sufficient	100 ft unless a 35 ft vegetative buffer exists then buffer is sufficient	State
Lakes, Rivers, and Streams Classified as Fisheries	660 feet	200 feet	Yankton County
Stream & Lakes classified as Drinking Water supplies	1,000 feet	1,000 feet	State & Yankton County
Public Wells	1,000 feet	1,000 feet	State & Yankton County
Private Wells	250 feet	250 feet	State & Yankton County
Residence (other than the operator)	330 feet (surface) 750 feet (irrigation)	100 feet	Yankton County
Incorporated Communities	1,000 feet (surface) 2,640 feet (irrigation)	660 feet	Yankton County
All Public Road Right-of-ways	10 feet (surface) 100 feet (irrigation)	10 feet	Yankton County

Owner's Certification:

I have reviewed the above Operation & Maintenance Guidelines for my Nutrient Management Plan and agree to provide the necessary resources to properly implement its provisions.

Owner's Signature

Date

Section 3

Sampling Soils for Nutrient Management

For information or assistance, contact the local offices of the following entities:



South Dakota Conservation Districts

www.sdconservation.org

(605) 895-4099

SD Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary

Foss Building, 523 E. Capitol

Pierre, SD 57501

(605) 773-5425 • Fax: (605) 773-5926

<http://sdda.sd.gov>

SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Surface Water Quality Program

Foss Building, 523 E. Capitol Ave.

Pierre, SD 57501-3182

(800) GET-DENR • (605) 773-3351

Fax: (605) 773-5286

<http://denr.sd.gov/>



South Dakota State University Extension Service

Department of Plant Science

Box 2207A, SDSU, Brookings, SD 57007

(605) 688-4772 | Fax: (605) 688-4667

Ronald.Gelderman@sdstate.edu

<http://iGrow.org>



Visit your local **USDA NRCS Field Office** or
NRCS Ag Nutrient Management Team

1820 North Kimball Street

Mitchell, SD 57301-1114

(605) 996-1564 Ext. 5

www.sd.nrcs.usda.gov

The Importance of Sampling Soil

A soil test is essential to determine soil fertility levels and make good nutrient management decisions. Nutrients applied correctly can increase yields, reduce production costs, and prevent surface and groundwater pollution.

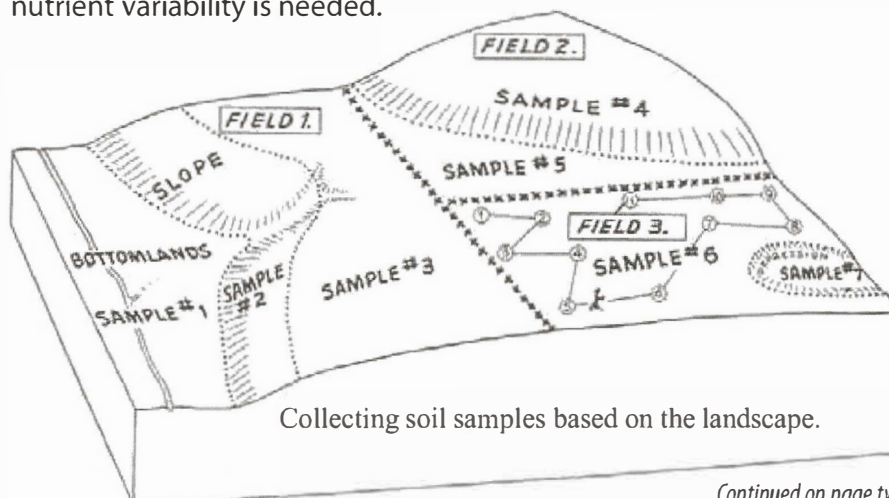
This publication summarizes:

- How often to sample
- Time of sampling
- Amount of sample
- Sampling tools
- Sampling process
- Drying/freezing samples
- Containers and information sheet
- Sample identification and shipping



General Sampling Guidelines

A critical step in obtaining an accurate soil test is collecting representative samples in the field. Uniform fields should be sampled in a random pattern across the field by collecting at least 15 to 20 equal size soil cores. Avoid, or sample separately, areas such as abandoned farmsteads and feedlot sites, old fence rows, wet or eroded spots, and end rows. Fields with significant landscape or other differences should be divided into separate sample areas. Differences may include soil types, slope, degree of erosion, drainage, crop and/or manure history, or other factors that may influence soil nutrient levels. More intensive sampling should be used where detailed information about within field nutrient variability is needed.



Continued on page two.

For information about other field sampling methods or special sampling situations, such as fertilizer banding, refer to the SDSU Extension publication "[Recommended Soil Sampling Methods for South Dakota](http://pubstorage.sdsu.edu/AgBio_Publications/articles/FS935.pdf)" which can be found at http://pubstorage.sdsu.edu/AgBio_Publications/articles/FS935.pdf.

Tips for Sampling Soils

Proper collection and handling of soil samples is extremely important. To get accurate soil test results, use the following basic guidelines.

How Often to Sample

Collecting a sample for a nitrate-nitrogen test should be done every year prior to planting non legume crops. For other nutrients, sampling every 2-4 years is often sufficient. Sampling and testing for both phosphorus and nitrate-nitrogen is required prior to manure application.

Time of Sampling

Collect soil samples after one crop matures and before seeding the next one. Spring sampling prior to planting is ideal, especially for nitrate-nitrogen tests. However, soil sampling is generally done in the fall, which allows more time to collect samples and get results from the laboratory.

Sampling fields at approximately the same time each year is recommended for more consistent results. Samples should be air dried or frozen if they are held for more than a week. As you sample, keep the bags in a cool, dry place versus high temperatures or store the bags with samples in a freezer until shipping to the lab.

Sampling Tools

A soil probe or tube is the best tool for collecting soil samples under normal soil conditions. A soil probe provides a continuous soil core with minimum disturbance to the soil, and the core can easily be divided into the various sampling depths. Hand or vehicle-mounted hydraulic probes are available; the latter is the best choice under adverse soil sampling conditions. Other tools needed are sample bags and submission forms from the lab of your choice, two plastic pails, a cleaning brush, and a lubricant so the soil doesn't stick to the probe and it's easier to remove the sample and the probe stays cleaner. Many people use WD-40 since it has a relatively small impact to the test results.

Containers and Information Sheets

Soil sampling information sheets, hand probes and bags for sending samples are available from several sources. Samples must be securely packaged if shipped by mail. Fill out sampling information sheets to describe the location, past cropping and management history, and proposed crops along with a list of tests requested, for each field or area sampled. Complete information sheets are essential. If possible, use an information sheet from the laboratory that will perform the test. Collecting and bagging samples in non-metallic containers is recommended to avoid contamination.

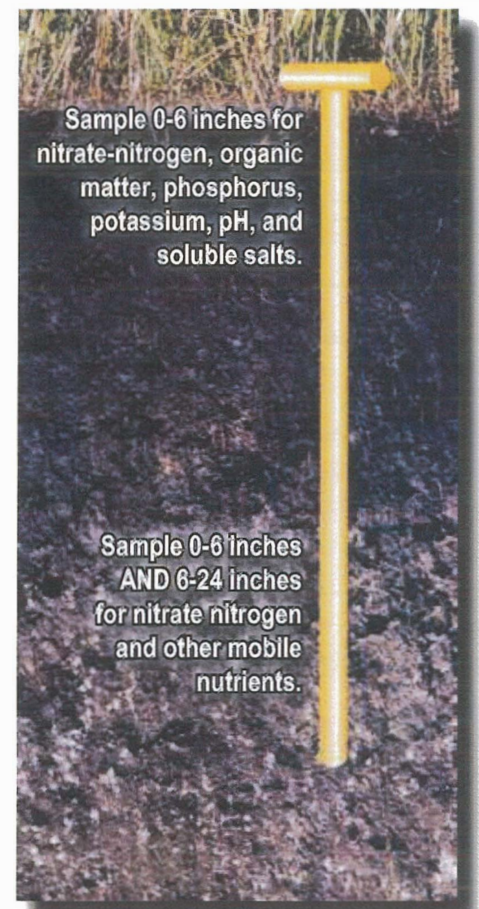
Amount of Sample

Mixing a large sample uniformly is difficult. Using a soil probe (one-half to one inch diameter tube) limits the size of each soil core collected. The soil cores collected for each sampling depth must be thoroughly mixed. A pint of each sample is needed for laboratory testing.

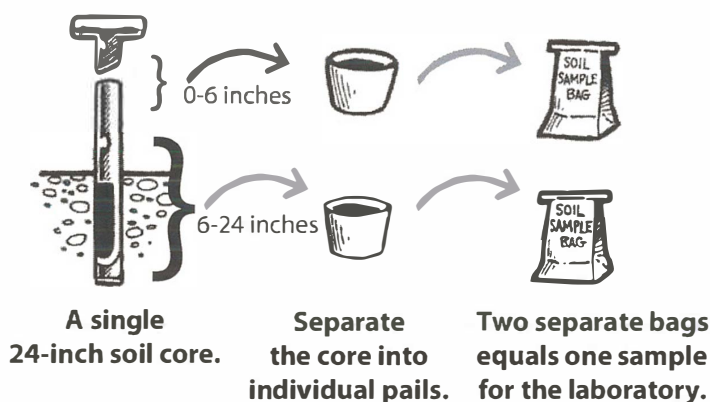
Sampling Depth

Laboratory tests are calibrated to specific depths. It is important to collect samples correctly because a core taken deeper or shallower can produce invalid test results. Both surface and subsurface soil samples are needed to test for available nutrients in the root zone. Separate the core into individual pails.

- Surface soil samples (0-6 inches) are used for conventional tests of organic matter, phosphorus, potassium, pH, and salt levels.
- Subsurface soil samples (6-24 inches) are used to test for mobile nutrients such as nitrate-nitrogen, chloride and sulfur.



Sampling Process



Sampling Process

The diagram illustrates the process. To collect an accurate sample:

- (1) Take at least 15-20 representative soil cores to a minimum depth of 24 inches.
- (2) Separate each of the cores into 0-6 and 6-24 inch portions and place each into a separate pail. Separate pails should be used to mix the surface and subsurface samples.
- (3) Mix, dry and bag each portion as a separate sample.

Nitrogen fertilizer recommendations are adjusted based on the deep soil test results. In cases where a field is highly vulnerable to leaching to a shallow aquifer, collecting an additional sample to a depth of 24 to 48 inches is recommended, and in some instances, required.

For soil sampling requirements and/or options for state permitted **Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO's)**, contact the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Sample Identification and Shipping

1. Complete the label on each soil sample bag. Make sure it corresponds to the information sheet.
 2. Place the information sheet and dry or frozen bagged samples in a sturdy cardboard box or similar container for shipment to the laboratory. If shipping frozen samples, seal the information sheet in a plastic bag.
- Ship samples to the soil testing laboratory of your choice. Allow 5-10 days for return of results.

Additional Resources:

- The main site to access the SDSU Extension publications is: <http://www.sdstate.edu/sdces/store/index.cfm>.
- "Recommended Soil Sampling Methods for South Dakota" can be found in the SDSU Publications Database http://pubstorage.sdstate.edu/AgBio_Publications/articles/FS935.pdf.
- SDSU Extension Service web site: <http://iGrow.org>
- SDSU iGrow YouTube channel: <http://www.youtube.com/user/SDSUiGrow>. Soil sampling and soil probe videos may be of interest.
- SD NRCS Web page for nutrient management www.sd.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/NutrientManagementPage.html.
- NRCS Conservation Practice Standard for Nutrient Management (Code 590) http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/SD/590_Notice264.pdf.

For information or assistance with management options, contact your local:

- Conservation District,
- Cooperative Extension Service or
- Natural Resources Conservation Service.

South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts
P.O. Box 275
Pierre, SD 57501-0275
(800) 729-4099
Fax: (605) 895-9424
www.sdconservation.org
info@sdconservation.org

South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service/South Dakota State University

Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering
Box 2120, SDSU
Brookings, SD 57007
(605) 688-5144
Fax: (605) 688-6764
charles_ullery@sdstate.edu

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Federal Building
200 Fourth Street SW Huron,
SD 57501
(605) 352-1200
Fax: 605-352-1270
www.sd.nrcs.usda.gov
publicaffairs@sd.usda.gov

Department of Plant Science
Box 2207A, SDSU
Brookings, SD 57007
(605) 688-4772
Fax: (605) 688-4667
james_gerwing@sdstate.edu

South Dakota Department of Agriculture
Office of the Secretary
Foss Building, 523 E. Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501
(800) 228-5254 • (605) 773-3375 • Fax: (605) 773-4003
www.state.sd.us/doa

For information or assistance with regulatory requirements:

South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Surface Water Quality Program
Foss Building, 523 E. Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501-3182
(800) GET-DENR • (605) 773-3351 • Fax: (605) 773-5286
www.state.sd.us/denr/DES/surfacewater/feedlot.htm

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SD-NRCS-FS-36 • Nov. 2002

MANURE AS A RESOURCE SERIES

MANURE AS A RESOURCE SERIES

Sampling Manure for Nutrient Management

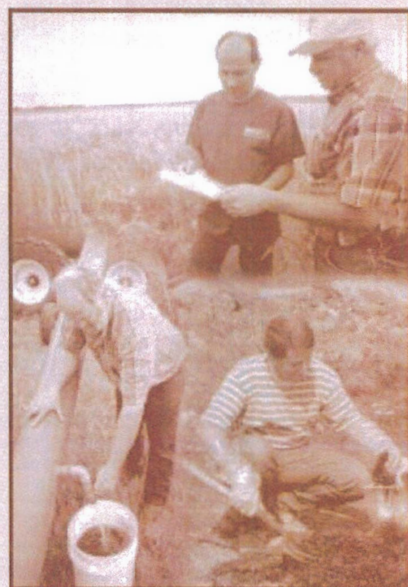


Photo courtesy USDA NRCS SD

Sampling Manure for Nutrient Management

Nutrients needed for crop production can be supplied by manure, commercial fertilizer, or a combination of the two.

Regardless of the source, nutrients must be applied in the right amount to meet crop production needs and prevent surface and groundwater pollution.

By knowing the nutrient content of the manure applied, producers can adjust the amount of commercial fertilizer needed to meet crop requirements.

Producers have two options for determining

the nutrient content of manure produced on their farm:

1. Estimate using published values (see table below) or
2. Use the results of a laboratory analysis.

An analysis estimates the nutrients in manure from a specific operation. Nutrient values listed in publications are averages from samples tested over a period of several years.

A laboratory analysis is the preferred and most accurate of the two methods. All permitted facilities are required to use a lab analysis.

The nutrient content of manure varies with the type, age, and weight of livestock; feed program; and manure handling system.

At minimum, manure should be tested for total nitrogen, inorganic nitrogen, total phosphorus and total potassium. An analysis for these nutrients provides the information needed to develop a nutrient management plan.

Estimated Nutrient Content of Selected Types of Manure¹

	Nitrogen Content	Phosphorus Content	Potassium Content
Solid Manure (Lbs/ton)			
Beef or Dairy Cattle	5	5	5
Broilers or Turkeys	25	40	30
Liquid Manure (Lb/1,000 gallons)			
Dairy	15	10	20
Swine Finishers	40	35	30

¹Adapted from Fertilizer Recommendations Guide (EC750), South Dakota State University Cooperative Extension Service. For additional estimated nutrient content of manure values see Midwest Plan Service Publication MWPS-18.

This publication describes how to collect, handle, and ship manure samples. For information about how to interpret manure test results, refer to "Using Results from a Manure Analysis" (SD-NRCS-FS-38). For information about land application, refer to

"Calibrating Manure Spreader Application Rates" (SD-NRCS-FS-43). Brochures are available online at SD DENR's website. Visit: <http://www.state.sd.us/denr/DFTA/WatershedProtection/WOInfo.htm>

How to Sample Manure

The accuracy of a laboratory analysis depends on the quality of the manure sample received. A solid manure sample collected as close to the time of land application as possible provides the best information about its fertilizer value. It is important, however, to allow the laboratory time

to complete the analysis and return the results. Usually three weeks is sufficient. Liquid manure must be agitated before sampling and is usually land applied after the sample is taken. Therefore, it is suggested that producers handling liquid manure use the average of several years

of nutrient test results to estimate the nutrient level in the manure. When information from past years is not available, cooperative extension and conservation district professionals can provide publications that list the estimated nutrient levels commonly found in liquid manure.

SAMPLING SOLID MANURE



Photo courtesy USDA NRCS SD

An accurate lab analysis of solid manure hinges on collecting a representative sample.

1. Collect manure from at least 10 different locations in the barnyard or feedlot. The locations selected should be similar in moisture, feed, hay and bedding content. Avoid areas near waterers, drains, and feedbunks where materials other than manure often accumulate. If sampling stock-piled manure, collect manure from several depths. Avoid the exposed outer layer of the pile.
2. Dump the manure collected on a hard, flat surface. Use a shovel or pitchfork to mix the manure until the pile looks uniform.
3. Take several small samples from the mixture until about a gallon has been collected.
4. Place the mixture in a heavy weight plastic freezer bag. Squeeze the bag to remove the air. Place the bag in a second freezer bag to prevent leakage.
5. Freeze or store the sample in a cool place until ready to ship. See information at right for sample identification and shipping instructions.

SAMPLING LIQUID MANURE



Photo courtesy USDA NRCS SD

Sampling from a loading pipe or tank spreader is the preferred method of collecting a liquid manure sample.

1. Agitate the manure in the storage facility thoroughly before loading the tank spreader. If this step is omitted, the sample will not accurately estimate the nutrient value of the manure in the storage pit.
2. Collect one quart samples from at least five different tank spreader loads using a clean plastic container.
3. Pour the samples into a clean, large plastic pail.
4. Thoroughly stir the contents of the pail. Use a long handled dipper to transfer several cups of the swirling mixture to a clean, one quart plastic bottle until the liquid is about two inches from the top of the bottle. **DO NOT FILL TO THE TOP!**
5. Place the bottle in a heavy weight resealable plastic freezer bag to prevent leakage.
6. Freeze or store the sample in a cool place until ready to ship. See information at right for sample identification and shipping instructions.

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION AND SHIPPING

1. Attach a label to the bag or bottle of manure. List:
 - Name
 - Mailing address
 - Telephone number
 - Sample site (feedlot, pit, pond)
 - Type of manure (beef, dairy, swine, chicken, turkey)
 - Date the sample was collected.
2. Complete a laboratory information sheet. If possible, use an information sheet from the lab that will complete the test. Visit the county Cooperative Extension or conservation district office for assistance in obtaining forms.*
3. Place the frozen or refrigerated sample and laboratory information sheet in a styrofoam or similar insulated container. Add cold packs and packing materials to protect the sample during shipment.
4. Deliver the sample to the lab or ship by overnight mail or courier. If using regular mail, ship the sample early in the week so that it arrives at the lab by Thursday. Samples that arrive on the weekend may warm up and start to decompose. The nitrogen test for these samples will be inaccurate.

Ship samples to:
Analytical Services
Olson Biochemistry Labs, ASC 133
South Dakota State University
Box 2170
Brookings, SD 57007-1217
Phone: (605) 688-6171
Fax: (605) 688-6295

*A form for submitting manure samples to the lab at SDSU is available online. Visit: <http://anserv.sdstate.edu/> and click on "Submission Form" to download the file. Fees are listed.

Raymond C. Ward, Ph.D.

Certified Professional Soil Scientist

Crop	Nitrogen Requirement	Subsoil Factor
Corn	1.2 lbs / bu	0.3
Milo	1.15 lbs / bu	0.3
Popcorn	0.031 lbs / lb	0.3
Seed Corn	2 lbs / bu	0.3
Corn Silage	10.5 lbs / ton	0.3
Sorghum Silage	9.5 lbs / ton	0.3
Feed-Hay	27 lbs / ton	0.3
Sudan Hay	27 lbs / ton	0.3
Soybeans	See Footnote	
Pinto Beans	3 lbs / cwt	0.3
Gr. No. Beans	3 lbs / cwt	0.3
Peanuts	See Footnote	
W. Wheat	2.4 lbs / bu	0.3
Sp. Wheat	2.5 lbs / bu	0.3
Oats	1.3 lbs / bu	0.3
Rye	1.9 lbs / bu	0.3
Feed Barley	1.5 lbs / bu	0.3
Malting Barley	1.3 lbs / bu	0.3
Sm. Gr. Silage	13 lbs / ton	0.3
Sm. Gr. Hay	40 lbs / ton	0.3
Alfalfa	0	0
New Alfalfa	See Footnote	
Grass-Alfalfa	20 lbs / ton	0.3
Clover	0	0
Bromegrass	40 lbs / ton	0.3
Bermudagrass	40 lbs / ton	0.3
Fescue	40 lbs / ton	0.3
Native Grass	27 lbs / ton	0.3
Lovegrass	32 lbs / ton	0.3
Cool Grass	40 lbs / ton	0.3
Sugar Beets	8 lbs / ton	0.3
Sunflowers	0.05 lbs / lb	0.3
Potatoes	0.5 lbs / cwt	0.3
Cotton	0.1 lbs / lb	0.3
Millet	1.7 lbs / bu	0.3
Onions	0.25 lbs / cwt	0.3
Melons	14 lbs / ton	0.3
Garden	135 lbs / unit	0.3

Footnote: The nitrogen rate for these legume crops is calculated on the basis of the P2O5 requirement. The N requirement is based on a 1:3 ratio (N:P2O5)

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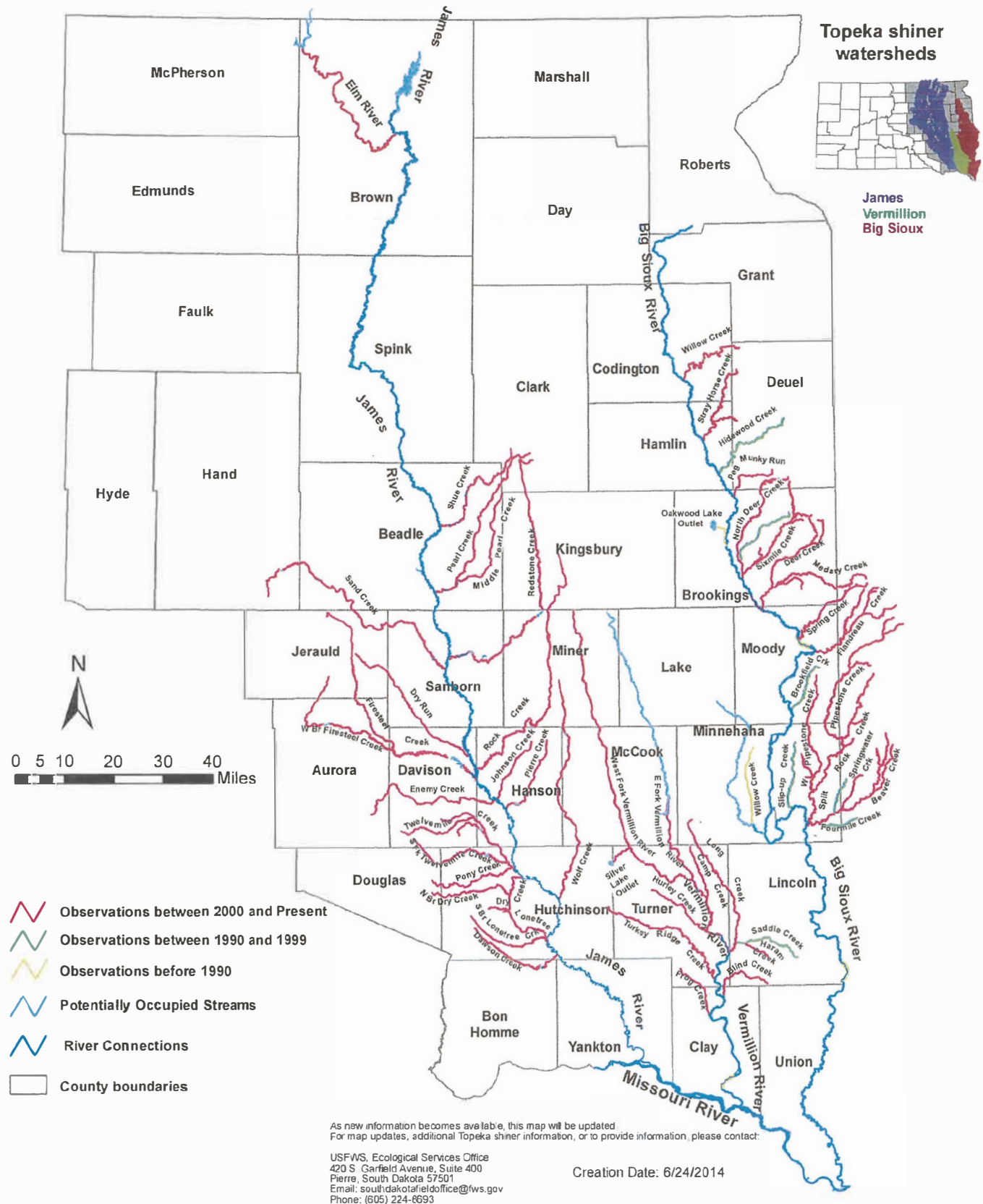
**Quantities of Plant Nutrients in Crops
(Pounds of Plant Nutrient per Unit Indicated)**

Crop	Yield Unit	N (Nitrogen)	P ₂ O ₅ (Phosphate)	K ₂ O (Potash)	Calcium	Magnesium	Sulfur	Copper	Manganese	Zinc
Corn (Grain)	per bu	0.75	0.33	0.23	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.0004	0.0006	0.001
	200 bu	150	66	60	46	10	14	0.08	0.12	0.2
Soybeans (Grain)	per bu	3.7	0.77	1.4	0.18	0.18	0.32	0.001	0.0013	0.001
	60 bu	222	46.2	84	10.8	10.8	19.2	0.06	0.078	0.06
Wheat (Grain)	per bu	1.2	0.52	0.26	0.015	0.15	0.12	0.0007	0.002	0.003
	60 bu	72	31.2	15.6	1.5	9	7.2	0.042	0.12	0.18
Cotton (Lint and Seed)	per bale	12.5	4.8	5.8	0.67	1.33	0.96	0.02	0.037	0.107
	2 bale	25	9.6	11.6	1.34	2.66	1.34	0.04	0.074	0.214
Sorghum (Grain)	per bu	0.9	0.27	0.2	0.067	0.083	0.083	0.000167	0.0007	0.00067
	100 bu	90	27	20	6.7	8.3	8.3	0.0167	0.07	0.067
Sunflowers (Grain)	per cwt	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.20	0.22	.002	.002	.005
	20 cwt	72	24	22	2.4	4.0	4.4	0.04	0.04	0.1
Alfalfa (Total)	per ton	55	12	50	28	5.25	5.0	0.015	0.11	0.105
	6 ton	330	72	300	168	31.5	30	0.09	0.66	0.63
Grass (Total)	per ton	30	12	42	8	3.5	3.75	0.01	0.15	0.04
	4 ton	120	48	168	32	14	15	0.04	0.6	0.16
Sugar Beets (Total)	per ton	8	1.4	6.7	2.2	0.50	0.67	0.002	0.05	.002
	25 ton	200	35	160	55	12.5	16.75	0.05	1.25	.05
Oats (Grain)	per bu	0.70	0.25	0.15	0.025	0.0375	0.074	0.0004	0.0015	0.0006
	80 bu	56	20	12	2	3	5.9	0.032	0.12	0.048
Potatoes (Tuber)	per cwt	0.35	0.13	0.60	0.015	0.03	0.03	0.0002	0.0005	0.00025
	100 cwt	35	13	60	1.5	3	3	0.02	0.05	0.025
Peanuts (Nuts)	per cwt	3.7	0.46	0.68	0.6	0.57	0.53	*	*	*
	35 cwt	129.5	16.1	23.8	21	19.95	18.55	*	*	*

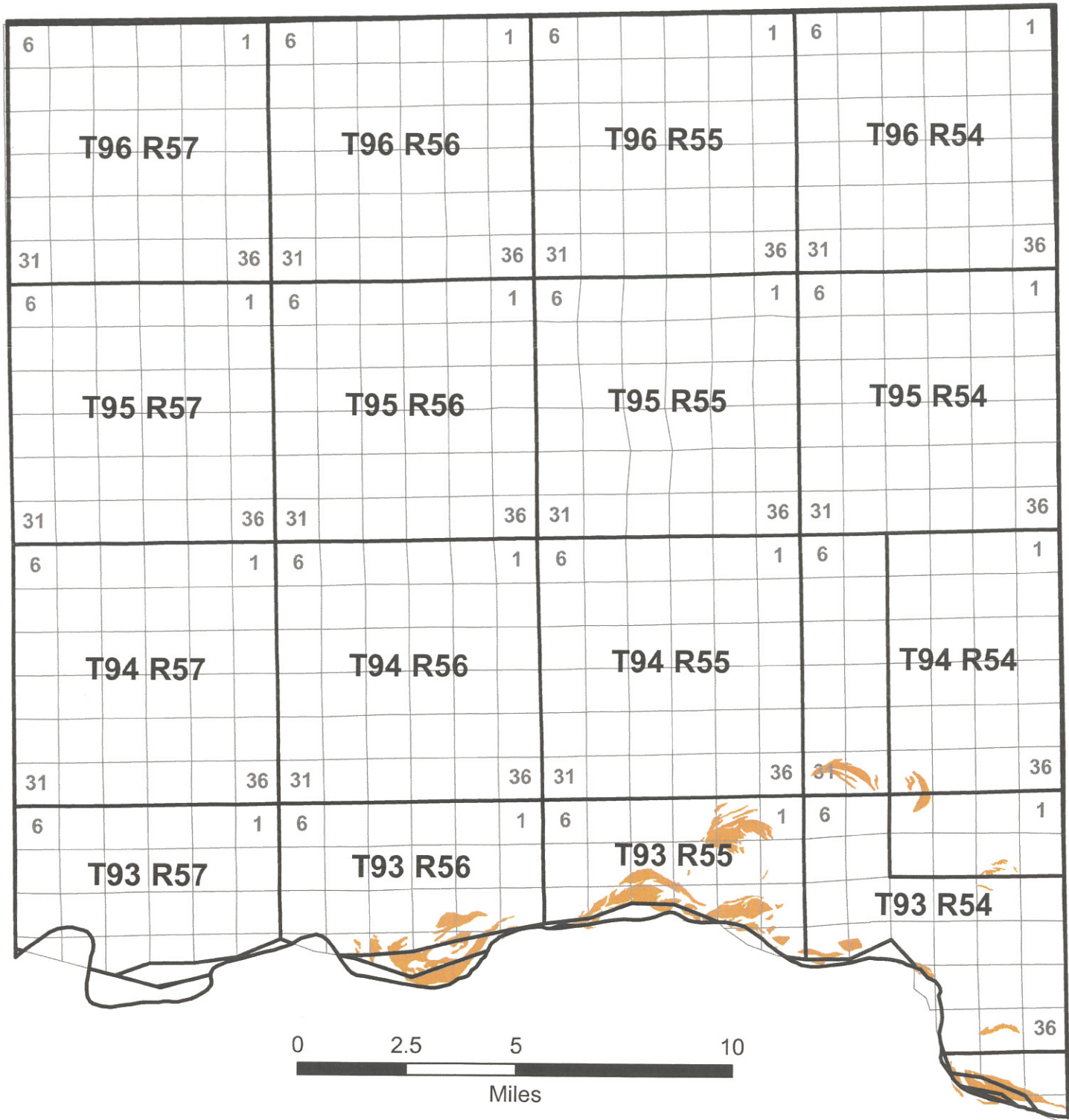
*No data for this nutrient

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



South Dakota Topeka shiner Range Map



Yankton County WEI 134 or Greater



Legend

-  Yankton County WEI 134 or greater
-  Township boundaries
-  Sections

Gary Vetter
Development Services Director
Yankton County
321 West 3rd Street, Suite 100
Yankton, SD 57078

Dear Mr. Vetter:

I am aware that Jamesville Colony has proposed to construct a swine confinement barn in the South half of the SW1/4 Section 4, T96N R56W. I am also aware that the proposed structure will require a 5914 foot setback distance from an occupied residence, and that my residence is within this distance.

I hereby acknowledge that I am willing to waive the setback distance requirement between my residence and the proposed structure, thereby allowing Jamesville Colony permission to construct the proposed facility in the proposed location. I am aware that this letter does not constitute such a legal easement, but that I am willing to sign such a document if it is required.

I intend this consent to be specific to this proposed facility only.

Please contact me if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

David Rempfer



Resident

5-21-25

Date

Gary Vetter
Development Services Director
Yankton County
321 West 3rd Street, Suite 100
Yankton, SD 57078

Dear Mr. Vetter:

I am aware that Jamesville Colony has proposed to construct a swine confinement barn in the South half of the SW1/4 Section 4, T96N R56W. I am also aware that the proposed structure will require a 5914 foot setback distance from an occupied residence, and that my residence is within this distance.

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I intend this consent to be specific to this proposed facility only.

Please contact me if there are any questions.

Sincerely,
Lavern Kirchenmaier


Resident of Yankton County

5-17-2025
Date

Gary Vetter
Development Services Director
Yankton County
321 West 3rd Street, Suite 100
Yankton, SD 57078

Dear Mr. Vetter:

I am aware that Jamesville Colony has proposed to construct a swine confinement barn in the South half of the SW1/4 Section 4, T96N R56W. I am also aware that the proposed structure will require a 5914 foot setback distance from an occupied residence, and that my residence is within this distance.

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Please contact me if there are any questions.

Sincerely,
Donald Kirchenman

Donald Kirchenman
Resident of Yankton County

4-8-2025
Date

Gary Vetter
Development Services Director
Yankton County
321 West 3rd Street, Suite 100
Yankton, SD 57078

Dear Mr. Vetter:

I am aware that Jamesville Colony has proposed to construct a swine confinement barn in the South half of the SW1/4 Section 4, T96N R56W. I am also aware that the proposed structure will require a 5914 foot setback distance from an occupied residence, and that my residence is within this distance.

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I intend this consent to be specific to this proposed facility only.

Please contact me if there are any questions.

Sincerely, *Hellen Kirchenman*

Kell M...
Resident of Yankton County

4-8-25
Date

Gary Vetter
Development Services Director
Yankton County
321 West 3rd Street, Suite 100
Yankton, SD 57078

Dear Mr. Vetter:

I am aware that Jamesville Colony has proposed to construct a swine confinement barn in the South half of the SW1/4 Section 4, T96N R56W. I am also aware that the proposed structure will require a 5914 foot setback distance from an occupied residence, and that my residence is within this distance.

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I intend this consent to be specific to this proposed facility only.

Please contact me if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

Darwin Kirchenman



Resident of Yankton County

4-8-25

Date

Gary Vetter
Development Services Director
Yankton County
321 West 3rd Street, Suite 100
Yankton, SD 57078

Dear Mr. Vetter:

I am aware that Jamesville Colony has proposed to construct a swine confinement barn in the South half of the SW1/4 Section 4, T96N R56W. I am also aware that the proposed structure will require a 5914 foot setback distance from an occupied residence, and that my residence is within this distance.

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I intend this consent to be specific to this proposed facility only.

Please contact me if there are any questions.

Sincerely,
Munkvold Land & Cattle Co Inc.


Resident of Yankton County

3-31-25
Date

Gary Vetter
Development Services Director
Yankton County
321 West 3rd Street, Suite 100
Yankton, SD 57078

Dear Mr. Vetter:

I am aware that Jamesville Colony has proposed to construct a swine confinement barn in the South half of the SW1/4 Section 4, T96N R56W. I am also aware that the proposed structure will require a 5914 foot setback distance from an occupied residence, and that my residence is within this distance.

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I intend this consent to be specific to this proposed facility only.

Please contact me if there are any questions.

Sincerely, *Hunter Kokenge*

Hunter Kokenge
Resident of Yankton County

4-23-25
Date

Gary Vetter
Development Services Director
Yankton County
321 West 3rd Street, Suite 100
Yankton, SD 57078

Dear Mr. Vetter:

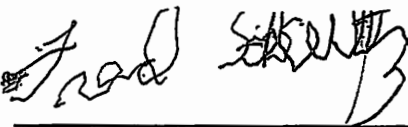
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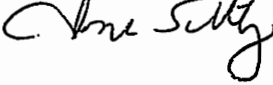
I intend this consent to be specific to this proposed facility only.

Please contact me if there are any questions.

Sincerely, Fred schultz



Resident of Yankton County



4/2/25

Date