NMP Technical Review
New Mexico General Permit No. NMG010000

Facility Name: 7H Cattle Feeders, LLC.

Permit No.: NMG010040

Type (ex: dairy, non-dairy cattle, etc): Non-Dairy Cattle (Large CAFO)

County: Union

If located in Bernalillo, Chavez, Eddy, Sandoval, San Juan, or Valencia county, is EAP and metals testing included in NMP in accordance with Part III.D.8? N/A

Previously permitted: Yes

Noteworthy enforcement action: No
If no, previous permit no.: NMG010040

Receiving stream: HUC→ 11090103 Rita Blanca, Rabbit Ear Creek

Impaired waterbody: No

If so, for what pollutant(s): N/A

EPA approved or established TMDL: No

Antidegradation: No
Stream listed as Tier 2/2.5: No
Stream listed as Tier 3: No

NMP developed by certified specialist: No NMP developed. Proposed nutrient management practices includes total evaporation and manure transfers off-site.

NMP elements (other than land application and adequate storage) technically complete: Yes

Employee Training: Employee training required by Part III.D.7 of NPDES Permit No. NMG010000 shall be conducted once per calendar year.

Additional comments:
1. Water body is just northwest of facility (see map).
2. OTIS identified Rabbit Ear Creek as receiving stream but later used the Rita Blanca HUC.
3. Three of the 5 wells seem to be inside the pivot fields.

NOI/NMP Administrative Review Check List
New Mexico General Permit No. NMG010000

Facility Name: 7H Feeders LLC.
Permit Number: NMG010040

NOI (Form 2B) administratively complete: Yes
NMP included: NMP terms included
NMP administratively complete: Yes

FEDERAL REGULATIONS	LOCATION IN NMP / COMMENTS
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(i): Ensure adequate storage of manure, litter, and process wastewater	The facility is located in an area with an average annual lake evaporation total greater than 60 inches and an average annual precipitation total of only 15 inches. The storage ponds experience significant evaporation and are only pumped when necessary to maintain storage volume for the 25-yr, 24-hr storm event. NMP Includes Water Balance for RCS(s)
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(ii): Mortality management.	Composting Mortalities – General Procedure Place a base of compost materials (manure and/or straw/old feedstuffs) 1.5 feet deep on the ground to initiate the compost pile. The carcass should then be placed on the top of the base and laid flat. Completely cover the carcass with at least 1.5 feet of manure and/or old feedstuffs. After 30 days, the volume of the original pile will decrease and may be combined with adjacent piles/windrows. Ensure any remaining carcasses are completely covered after any turning or movement of the pile. After 6 months, the composting process should be completed, and the product is ready for land application. If the compost piles are located outside the drainage area of the retention facilities, maintain adequate berms to prevent run-on and/or run-off of stormwater.
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(iii): clean water diversion.	Diversion berms/terraces to divert freshwater run-on from the WSP(s)
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(iv): Prevent direct contact of animals with water of US.	Animals confined at the CAFO shall not be allowed to come into direct contact with waters of the United States. Fences may be used to restrict such access.
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(v): Chemical handling.	NMP includes pollutant sources and management practices for chemical handling
40 CFR Part 122.42.(e)(1)(vi): conservation practices, including buffers to control runoff	100 ft. buffer and/or BMPs for agricultural wells. 100 ft wide vegetative buffers. Buffers, setbacks, and conservation tillage management practices for land application
40 CFR Part 412.4(c)(5): Setback requirements for down-gradient surface waters, open tile line intake structure, sinkhole, agricultural well head, or other conduit to surface water: 100 ft setback, 35 ft vegetative buffer, or compliance alternative.	Agriculture wells are protected with a cement block around the wellhead and drainage is directed away from well. Refer to other management practices above.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS	LOCATION IN NMP / COMMENTS
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(vii): protocols for testing of manure, soil, litter, or process wastewaters.	Manure Testing. At least one representative manure sample shall be collected and analyzed for nutrient content, including nitrogen and phosphorus, at least annually. Samples shall be collected and shipped to an agronomic testing laboratory, in accordance with the protocols established by the laboratory. At a minimum, manure sampling and analysis shall be conducted prior to the first land application event each year of permit coverage. Steps must be taken to ensure the collection of a representative sample. The sample shall be sent for analysis as soon after collection as practical and, where necessary, specific preservation procedures shall be utilized to prevent the degradation of the sample. Soil Testing. Representative samples of soil for all fields under the control of the CAFO operator where manure and wastewater may be applied must be collected and analyzed for phosphorus content at least once every five (5) years. Samples shall be collected and shipped to an agronomic testing laboratory, in accordance with the protocols established by the laboratory and in accordance with guidance provided by New Mexico NRCS, NMED, or New Mexico State University Extension. A representative soil sample shall be collected from each field included in the NMP. Each sample area should consist of only one general soil type or condition, unless the area is manage the same as one unit (i.e .• center pivot). If a field varies in slope, color, drainage or texture, and if those areas can be fertilized separately, collect and analyze a separate sample for each area. Avoid sampling in old fence rows, dead furrows, low spots, feeding areas, and other areas that might not provide representative results. Soil samples shall not be taken when the soil is saturated or frozen or shortly after applying lime or fertilizer. Collect at least 1 O soil cores for small areas and up to thirty (30) cores for larger fields. Take the soil cores randomly, by grid sampling, or GPS sampling throughout the sampling area and combine the cores into a single sample. An individual sample should represent no more than twenty (20) acres, except when soils, past management, and cropping history are uniform. Sampling frequency for manure, litter, process wastewater and soil shall be consistent with the New Mexico NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Code 590 (Nutrient Management). Wastewater Testing. At least one representative wastewater sample shall be collected and analyzed for nutrient content, including nitrogen and phosphorus, at least annually. Samples shall be collected and shipped to an agronomic testing laboratory, in accordance with the protocols established by the laboratory. At a minimum, wastewater sampling and analysis shall be conducted prior to the first land application event each year of permit coverage. Steps must be taken to ensure the collection of a representative sample. The sample shall be sent for analysis as soon after collection as practical and, where necessary, specific preservation procedures shall be utilized to prevent the degradation of the sample.
40 CFR Part 412.4(c)(2): NMP must incorporate determination of application rates	NMP includes tables for determining application rates. A series of Nutrient Management Budgets have been generated for each field covered in the NMP. The budgets listed in Table 1.2 illustrate the nutrient requirements of the crop to be grown and the planned application rates (Column J), which are based on the crop nutrient requirements. Updates to soil samples, effluent samples, and manure samples will change application targets and will be considered prior to land application. Actual application rates may differ from planned application by as much as 20% given calibration of land application equipment, fertigation equipment and management practices. The current summary of the planned application rates listed in Tables 1.2 for 7H Feeders list effluent application goals of 3.8 in/ac. for LMU #2. This equates to a

FEDERAL REGULATIONS	LOCATION IN NMP / COMMENTS
	total volume of 482.6 ac-in with plant available nutrient totals of 17,145 #N and 3,556 #P205. Manure application goals include 4.8 tons/ac for all LMU's. This equates to a total weight of 2,400 tons of manure with plant available nutrient totals of 70,302 #N and 52,080 # of P205. If desired by the producer at any time, effluent application and fertilizer application could be replaced with manure application. All additional manure will be stockpiled and hauled off-site by a contract manure hauler for land application on neighboring farmland.
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(viii): protocols for land application.	Table 1.1 contains information on the method of land application (mechanical spreader/center pivot) and the frequency, timing and level of incorporation following land application.
40 CFR Part 412.4(c)(4): NMP must incorporate inspection of land application for leaks	Inspection requirements are contained in the NMP
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(ix): record keeping.	Record keeping requirements outlined in the NMP
Legible site map: of the production area (including, at a minimum, the animal confinement area, the manure storage area, the raw materials storage area, and the waste containment area), and the land application area. The map must also include flow direction, an outline of drainage areas to the process wastewater retention or control structures, structural controls, and surface water bodies.	aerial maps included site maps included with flow direction and RCS(s) LMU map included with well and buffer location(s)
Signature. The NMP shall be signed by the owner/operator or other signatory authority in accordance with Part VI.E (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.	First page of the NMP Package. Signed by Owner.