NMP Technical Review
New Mexico General Permit No. NMG010000

Facility Name: New Mexico Feeding Company
7915 Amapola Road SE
Deming, New Mexico 88031

Permit No.: NMG010066

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

County: Luna

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.: NMG010066

Receiving stream: Mimbres River

Impaired waterbody: N/A

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: Yes

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

Employee Training: 11.0 Employee Training
Training is provided to the person responsible for maintaining compliance with the permit. Currently this is Asa Porter, Jr., the President of New Mexico Feeding Company. The training may also be performed by Frank Gaudet, PE, an environmental engineer, and the consultant working with the feedlot. There may be an initial training and recurrent training every year. The training will include proper operation and maintenance of the facility, good housekeeping and material management practices, necessary record-keeping requirements, and spill response and clean up. Other employees will receive training on pen maintenance so that the Main Pens continue to have an adequate stormwater depression. Other employees are trained on maintenance of the mortality pile and the retention structures. This training is presented every 2 years by either the Plant Manager, or by the environmental consultant.

Additional comments: No

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

Facility Name: New Mexico Feeding Company
Permit Number: NMG010066

NOI (Form 2B) administratively complete: Yes
NMP included: NMP terms included
NMP administratively complete: Yes (no land application proposed on this facility)

FEDERAL REGULATIONS	LOCATION IN NMP / COMMENTS
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(i): Ensure adequate storage of manure, litter, and process wastewater	The feedlot does not apply manure or wastewater on the property. No wastewater is generated other than contaminated storm water. Manure is stockpiled on the property and used as compost for mort11lity disposal, but neither of these activities represents a land application. Manure is sold to local farms that are not owned by NM Feeding Company.
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(ii): Mortality management.	4.0 Management of Mortalities The carcasses of cattle are removed from the pens and transported to the west side of the property, to the compost disposal pile within 3 days of death. Composting is an acceptable disposal method. The carcasses are placed in a pile of dried manure, which provides cover and absorbs fluids. About 6-12 cubic yards of manure is needed to cover each carcass. The composting process requires at least 40 days, and the finished mixture is suitable for use as fertilizer.
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(iii): clean water diversion.	3. 0 Diversion of Clean Water Clean runoff water from adjoining properties is not allowed to enter the feedlot, where it can be contaminated with cattle waste. These waters are diverted around the feedlot by the perimeter berms. The natural slope in the area is from northwest to southeast at 0.25%. Storm water flowing towards the western berm is diverted south along the berm to the bar ditch along County Rd B037, where it crosses B037 onto rangeland. The height of the berm at 2-4 feet is adequate to divert the run-on from the west. Water flowing from the north is diverted along the north berm, to the adjacent field that is east of the feedlot.
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(iv): Prevent direct contact of animals with water of US.	6.0 Animal Contact with Surface Waters All cattle are kept in pens inside the feedlot property. Cattle do not roam freely around the feedlot and cannot wander off the property. The feedlot has implemented controls to prevent access of animals to surface waters of the United States. These controls include perimeter berms that prevent incursion and run-on of surface waters, including the possibility of flooding from the nearby Mimbres River.
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(v): Chemical handling.	5.1 Chemical and Raw Material Handling The feedlot operates several vehicles, and maintains fuels for the vehicles in above-ground fuel storage tanks. The three 500 gallon tanks are within a concrete spill containment structure that captures any spills or drips from the tanks. New motor oil is stored in quart containers, and waste oils are kept in 55 gallon drums at the maintenance shop. Waste oil is disposed at a recycling location in Deming. The feedlot does not typically generate waste pesticides or animal pharmaceuticals. However, if these wastes were generated, then they would be disposed in accordance with state and federal waste management protocols. The feedlots feed material is also stored in feed prep and storage areas.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS	LOCATION IN NMP / COMMENTS
40 CFR Part 122.42.(e)(1)(vi): conservation practices, including buffers to control runoff	7.0 Conservation Practices to control Nutrient Loss and Erosion The feedlot generates manure which represents a source of nutrients that must not be lost to surface waters. Nutrient loss is prevented by the total retention of storm water. No storm water is allowed to flow off the property and carry away nutrients. The storage structures are discussed in Section 2 above. Very little of the retained water and nutrients are lost by infiltration into the ground. Infiltration loses are minimal because of the compaction of soils in the pens. The infiltration loses are estimated at 10% of the total rainfall. Erosion is not a problem at the feedlot. Erosion is prevented by the segmented drainage systems, and by the gentle slopes of the natural surface. Each drainage area totals less than 10 acres, and this small size prevents excess storm water flow volumes and rates. The slope of the land is mild at 0.25% which prevents excessive flow rates.
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.	n/a due to no land application
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(vii): protocols for testing of manure, soil, litter, or process wastewaters.	The manure generated at the feedlot is transferred to nearby farms for use as fertilizer. The feedlot provides these farms with the results of annual analysis of the stock piled manure. A representative sample of manure is collected using a method where aliquots are collected and combined in a composite sample. The composite consists of four aliquot samples collected from each side of the pile. A shovel is used to scrape away the surface layer of dried manure, then a shovel-full of manure is placed in a five-gallon bucket. This procedure is repeated on the other three sides of the pile. The composite sample is thoroughly mixed. About two handfuls of the composite is placed into a one-gallon zip lock freezer bag. The bag is labeled "Manure Sample, New Mexico Feeding Company, Date, Time, and Samplers Initials". The sample is placed on ice or with cold packs, and shipped or delivered to the laboratory within 24 hours. New Mexico Feeding Company currently uses the ServiTech Laboratory in Amarillo, TX. This lab meets the requirements and performance standards of the MTLCP. The sample is accompanied by a completed chain of custody form. Analysis is performed for total nitrogen and total phosphorus at a qualified laboratory. The laboratory report includes not only the results of the analysis, but the methods used, the name of the individual performing the analysis, and the date. There is no land application of manure at the feedlot, and soil analysis is not necessary.
40 CFR Part 412.4(c)(2): NMP must incorporate determination of application rates	The feedlot does not apply manure or wastewater on the property. No wastewater is generated other than contaminated storm water. Manure is stockpiled on the property and used as compost for mort11lity disposal, but neither of these activities represents a land application.
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(viii): protocols for land application.	The feedlot does not apply manure or wastewater on the property. No wastewater is generated other than contaminated storm water. Manure is stockpiled on the

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	property and used as compost for mort11lity disposal, but neither of these activities represents a land application.
40 CFR Part 412.4(c)(4): NMP must incorporate inspection of land application for leaks	Weekly Visual Inspections of all storm water diversion devices, runoff diversion and devices channeling contaminated storm water to wastewater and manure storage and containment structures. The inspections for the feedlot will include the berms, the diversion channels and each of the retention structures.
40 CFR Part 122.42(e)(1)(ix): record keeping.	10.0 Record Keeping New Mexico Feeding Company will maintain the records required by General Permit NMGOlOOO for a period of at least five years. There records will include: • Logs of Weekly Visual Inspections of all storm water diversion devices, runoff diversion and devices channeling contaminated storm water to wastewater and manure storage and containment structures. The inspections for the feedlot will include the berms, the diversion channels and each of the retention structures. • Documentation of all corrective actions taken, • Documentation of any spills and remediation, • Manure Transfers, and • Rainfall logs. Records will be maintained with the Nutrient Management Plan and kept for at least 5 years.
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.	Figure 1 – Satellite photo of the facility Figure 2 – Site Map Figure 3 – USGS Topographic map Figure 4 – Pen Design Figure 5 – Flood Insurance Rate Map
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.	Asa Porter, Jr signed as President Frank Gaudet, PE signed as Environmental Engineer Kyle Kemp signed as Certified Conservation Planner