

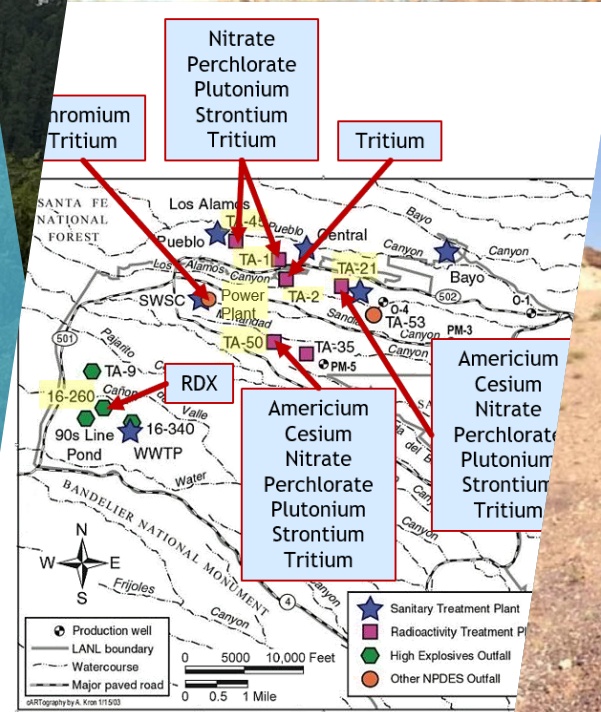
New Mexico Office of Natural Resources Trustee



Radioactive & Hazardous Materials Committee
May 29, 2024



ONRT Mission Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR)



ONRT Authority

State Law

New Mexico Natural Resources Trustee Act [NMSA 1978, 75-7-1]

Trustee responsibilities include:

- (1) act on behalf of the public to protect New Mexico's natural resources by recovering damages for injury to, destruction of or loss of those resources;
- (2) investigate injury to, destruction of or loss of natural resources;
- (3) determine the amount and cause of injury to, destruction of or loss of natural resources;
- (4) determine the liability of any person for injury to, destruction of or loss of natural resources;
- (5) assess and collect damages for injury to, destruction of or loss of natural resources, including bringing legal actions and collecting the costs of assessing and collecting the damages;
- (6) expend money for the purposes set forth in the Natural Resources Trustee Act

Federal Law

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, & Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Clean Water Act
- Oil Pollution Act



Following a Release of Hazardous Substances Responsibility is Shared:

NMED: Remediation

NMED Requires Responsible Party to:

- (1) Identify and characterize the release(s); and
- (2) Clean up contamination to protect public health and the environment.



ONRT: Restoration

ONRT uses the **NRDAR** Process to Require Responsible Party to:

- Restore injured natural resources to pre-release condition
- When that's not possible in a timely way, to replace or acquire the equivalent.



Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR)

NRDAR is a process that allows ONRT to evaluate natural resource injuries caused by the release of hazardous substances into the environment.



Settlements Since 2000 - \$43,341,226



- Gold King Mine Spill
 - US EPA Contractors \$2,000,000 (Dec 2022)
 - United States EPA \$10,000,000 (June 2022)
 - Kinross Gold: \$1,000,000 (Jan 2021)
- Ft Wingate Army Depot/DOD \$1,451,069 (March 2022)
- Fronk Oil/Cimarron River: \$150,000 (Dec 2020)
- Freeport-McMoRan Groundwater: Chino, Cobre, and Tyrone Mines (\$12,794,308)
- Freeport-McMoRan Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat: Chino, Cobre, and Tyrone Mines (\$5,500,000)
- AT&SF: Albuquerque's South Valley Tie Treater Facility (\$989,417)
- South Valley Superfund Site: Various Parties in Albuquerque's South Valley (\$4,857,548)
- Sparton Technology: Albuquerque Facility (\$1,000,000)
- SOHIO Western Mining L-Bar: Tailings Facility near Moquino, (\$29,830)
- AT&SF: Clovis Rail Yard (\$404,456)
- Van Waters & Rogers: Albuquerque's South Valley Facility (\$135,000)
- ASARCO (Five Facilities): Blackhawk Mine near Hanover, (\$1,029,598)
- Chevron Moly Mine: Questa, (\$4,000,000)

Fort Wingate Restoration

\$1,451,069

- March 2022 – Co-Trustees settled with the U.S. Army for \$1,437,150 for natural resource injuries caused by releases of hazardous substances
 - Navajo Nation
 - Zuni Tribe
 - ONRT
- February 2024 Final Restoration Plan
 - Forest Restoration and Fuelwood Production
 - Bluehead Sucker Habitat Conservation
- Court has approved release of funds



Gold King Mine Restoration

\$13 million

- City of Aztec, North Main Wastewater Management Infrastructure (\$480,000)
- City of Aztec, Rehabilitation of Raw Water Reservoir 1 (\$950,000)
- City of Farmington, Whitewater Wave and Irrigation Diversion Dam at Farmington Gateway Park (\$2,000,000)
- City of Farmington, Festival and Farmer's Market Pavilion at Gateway Park - \$300,000
- Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife, Nenahnezad Chapter San Juan River Boat Ramp (\$65,575)
- NM Interstate Stream Commission, San Juan River Water Lease Agreement with Jicarilla Nation (\$1,803,000)
- New Mexico State Parks Division, Aquatic Invasive Species Station on San Juan River Quality Waters (\$205,226)
- San Juan County, Cedar Hill Boat Ramp on the Animas River \$160,000 **(complete)**
- San Juan County, Water and Wastewater Improvements for the Totah Subdivision (\$1,000,000) **June 2024**
- San Juan County, San Juan River Public Boat Ramps and Park Improvements (\$681,440)
- San Juan County, San Juan County Extension Service Office Building (\$2,300,000)
- San Juan Soil and Water Conservation District, Irrigation Ditch Diversion Project (\$1,616,600)
- San Juan Soil and Water Conservation District - San Juan Valley Soil Health Restoration Project - \$280,000
- Agricultural Irrigation System Upgrade Project - Tse Daa Kaan (Hogback) Navajo Community. \$250,000

Leveraging ONRT funds

ABCWUA

- ▶ \$ 556,000 ONRT
- ▶ \$8.4 other funds

Farmington Gateway Project

- ▶ \$300,000 ONRT
- ▶ \$1.98 m other funds

Water authority gets funds for restoration work

South Valley project should make section of the bosque a better location for wildlife

BY CATHY COOK
JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

Native cottonwoods and invasive kochia weeds grow nearby. Porcupines can be found nosing around, and signs of beavers building homes can be seen along the Rio Grande where the city of Albuquerque's treated wastewater is released into the river.

Now, a project to make the spot more inviting for people and a better habitat for wildlife just landed the remaining funding it needs.

The Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority releases 55 million gallons of water per day into the Rio Grande at the outfall in the South Valley. The water authority plans to make the spot more welcoming, including for endangered species such as the silvery minnow.

The project just secured a \$3 million WaterSMART Aquatic Ecosys-



COURTESY OF DIANE AGNEW

A rendering of the planned outflow restoration project, which would restore habitat in the bosque with overbank flooding.

tem Restoration Project grant from the federal Bureau of Reclamation.

The total cost for planning, permitting, design and construction is estimated at \$7.9 million but could change based on actual costs once building begins.

With the final piece of funding

secured, the water authority can put the project out for bids, and construction should start August 2024. The work will likely be completed by spring 2025.

"A lot of the work that we do is invis-

See **RESTORATION** >> **A4**



Current and Potential Natural Resource Damage Assessments



▲ Current Cases

- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- NASA White Sands Test Facility
- Rio Algom Quivira Mill and Mine Sites

◆ Potential New Cases

1. Cannon Air Force Base - PFAS (Clovis)
2. Holloman Air Force Base PFAS (Alamogordo)
3. Grants Mineral District - Legacy Uranium Mine and mill sites.



WE EXPOSED TO PFAS?

Large number of important chemicals that can be used in some food packaging and can make things stain-resistant. They are also used in firefighting foams and in a wide range of manufacturing practices. Some of these substances don't break down over time. That means they build up in the environment.

can be a source of exposure in communities where these chemicals have contaminated water supplies. Contamination is typically localized and associated with a specific facility, for example,

facility where PFAS were produced or used to manufacture other products, or where firefighting foam was used such as oil refineries, airfields or other training facilities for firefighters

Concerned about the possibility of PFAS in your drinking water, contact your local water supplier and ask for information about PFAS.



STAIN/GREASE
REPELLENT



FIREFIGHTING
FOAMS



INDUSTRIAL
USES

EFFECTS

Exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse health outcomes in humans. If humans or animals ingest (by drinking or eating food or water that contain PFAS), the PFAS are absorbed and can accumulate in the human body for long periods of time. In some cases, the level of PFAS in the body can increase over time and people can suffer from adverse health effects.

Studies show that high concentrations of PFOA and PFOS can cause reproductive and developmental, liver, and thyroid effects in laboratory animals. Both chemicals have caused tumors in animal studies. The findings from human studies are increased cholesterol levels among exposed populations, with no other effects reported to:

- infant birth weights
- adverse effects on the immune system
- cancer (for PFOA)
- thyroid hormone effects (for PFOS)

PFAS Cases

In April 2024, EPA finalized a critical rule to designate PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under CERCLA

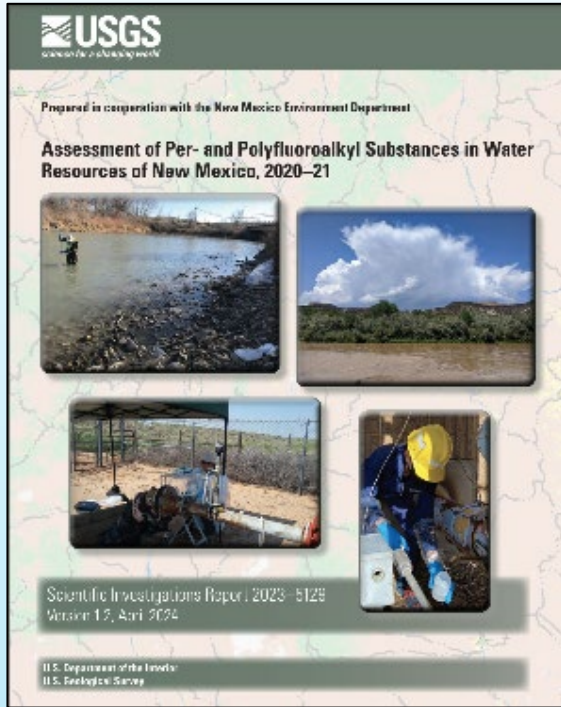
- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
- Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)

PFAS sites in New Mexico currently under investigation by ONRT

- Cannon AFB
- Holloman AFB
- LANL

PFAS in NM Water

USGS 2024 Assessment

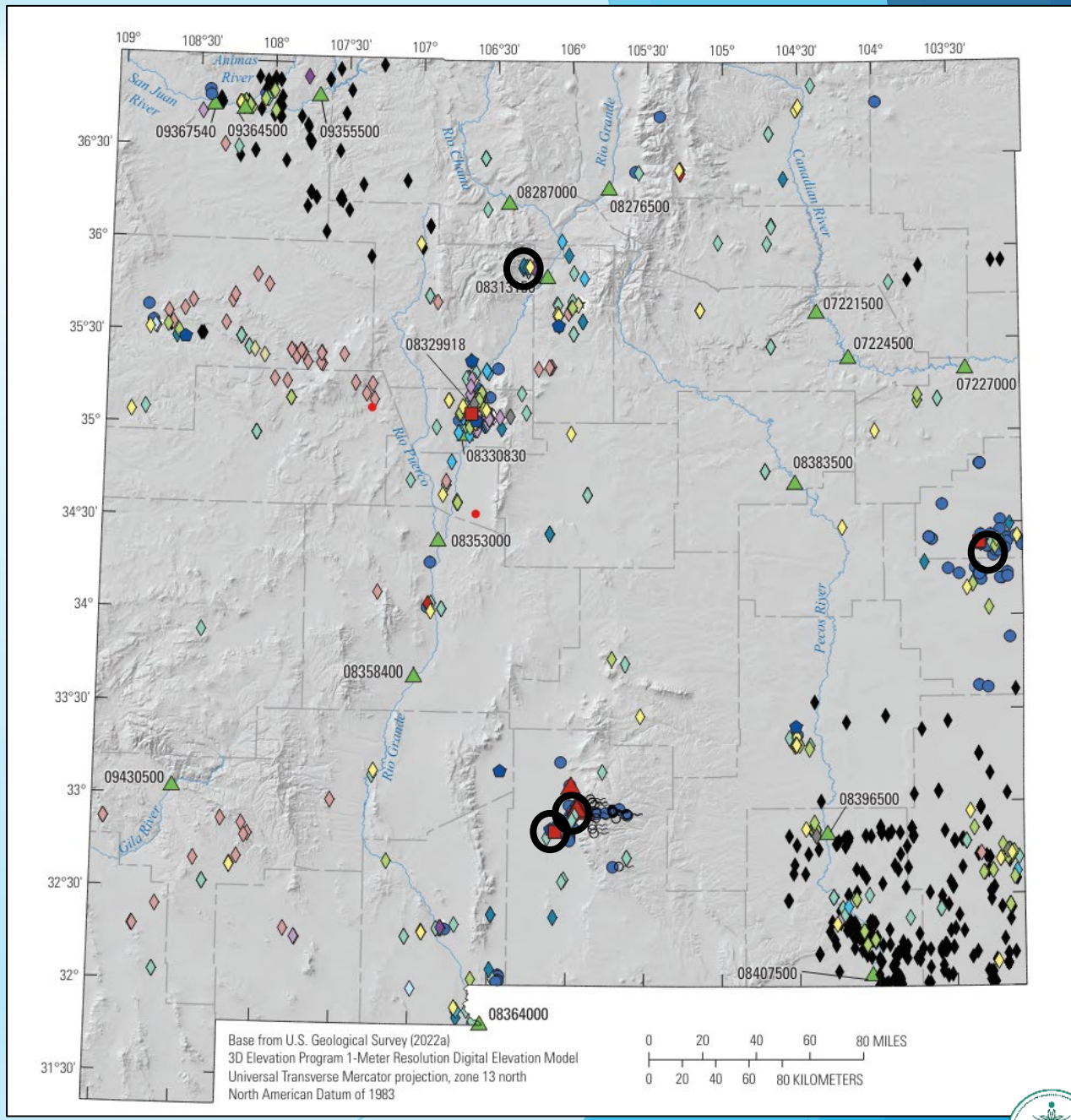


- ◆ Paints, coatings, plastics and resins
- ◆ Paper mills and products and printing
- ◆ Textiles and leather
- ◆ Waste management
- ◆ Oil and gas

- Federal agency location with known or suspected PFAS detections (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], 2022)
- Calls reporting Aqueous Film Forming Foam usage (EPA, 2022)

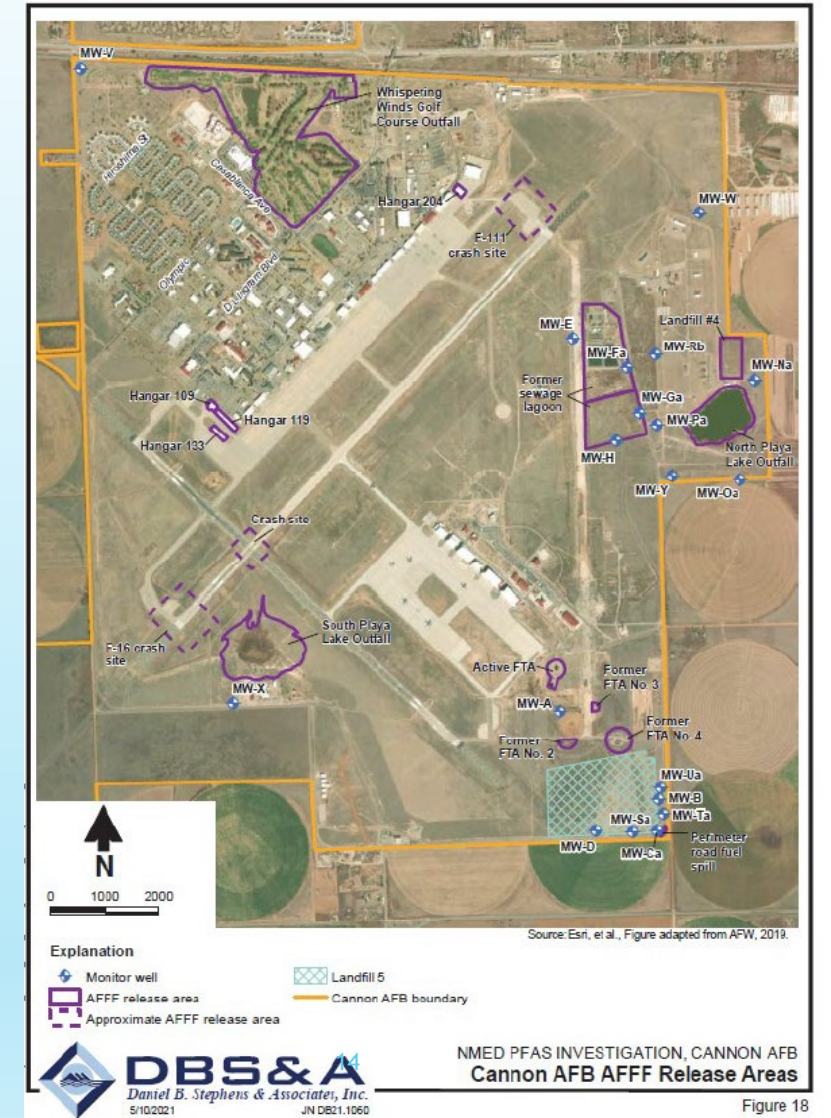
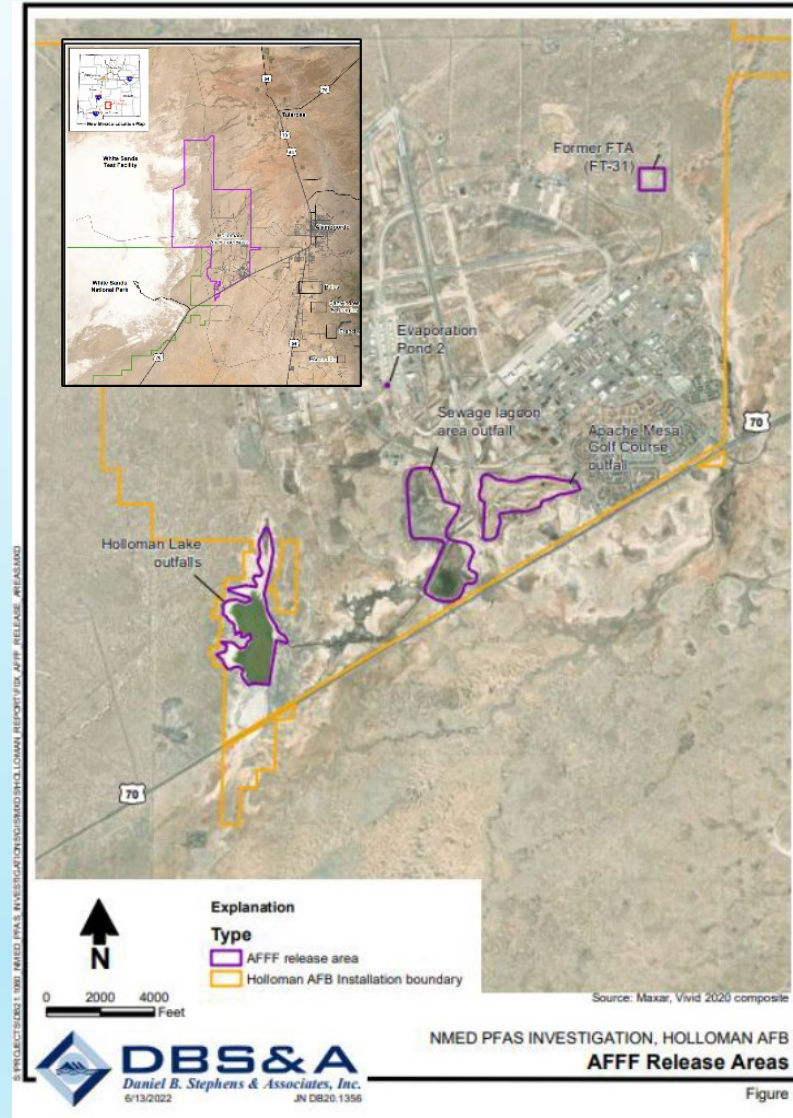
- Facilities that may use PFAS (EPA, 2022)**
- ◆ Airports
 - ◆ Cement manufacturing
 - ◆ Chemical and cleaning product manufacturing
 - ◆ Consumer products
 - ◆ Electronics industry
 - ◆ Furniture and carpet
 - ◆ Glass products
 - ◆ Metal coating and machinery manufacturing
 - ◆ Mining and refining
 - ◆ National defense

- Groundwater well
- Spring
- ▲ Surface-water diversion
- ▲ 08358400 Surface water sampling location and identifier

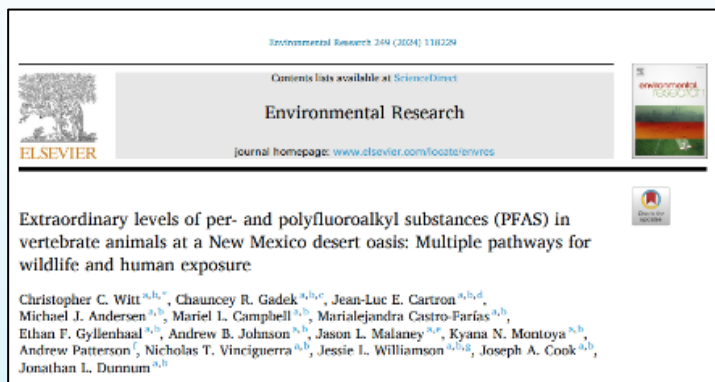


PFAS Assessments - Releases at Cannon AFB and Holloman AFB

- PFOS
- PFOA
- PFHxS
- PFBS
- PFBA
- Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
- Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
- PFHxA
- Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
- Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
- PFNA
- PFDA
- Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
- Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)
- Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
- Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)
- 4:2 Fluorotelomer (4:2 FTS)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer (6:2 FTS)
- 8:2 Fluorotelomer (8:2 FTS)
- Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)
- N-Ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NETFOSAA)
- N-Methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMEFOSAA)



PFAS Holloman AFB - Holloman Lake



- Holloman Lake is an ecologically important water source in the Tularosa Basin
- Exposure to high concentrations of PFAS in surface water has resulted in elevated tissue concentrations in wildlife, which has been measured in:
 - Bird muscle, liver
 - Mammal liver, blood
 - Plants

“Holloman Lake is the largest and most ecologically significant water source in the Tularosa Basin (16,800 km²)”

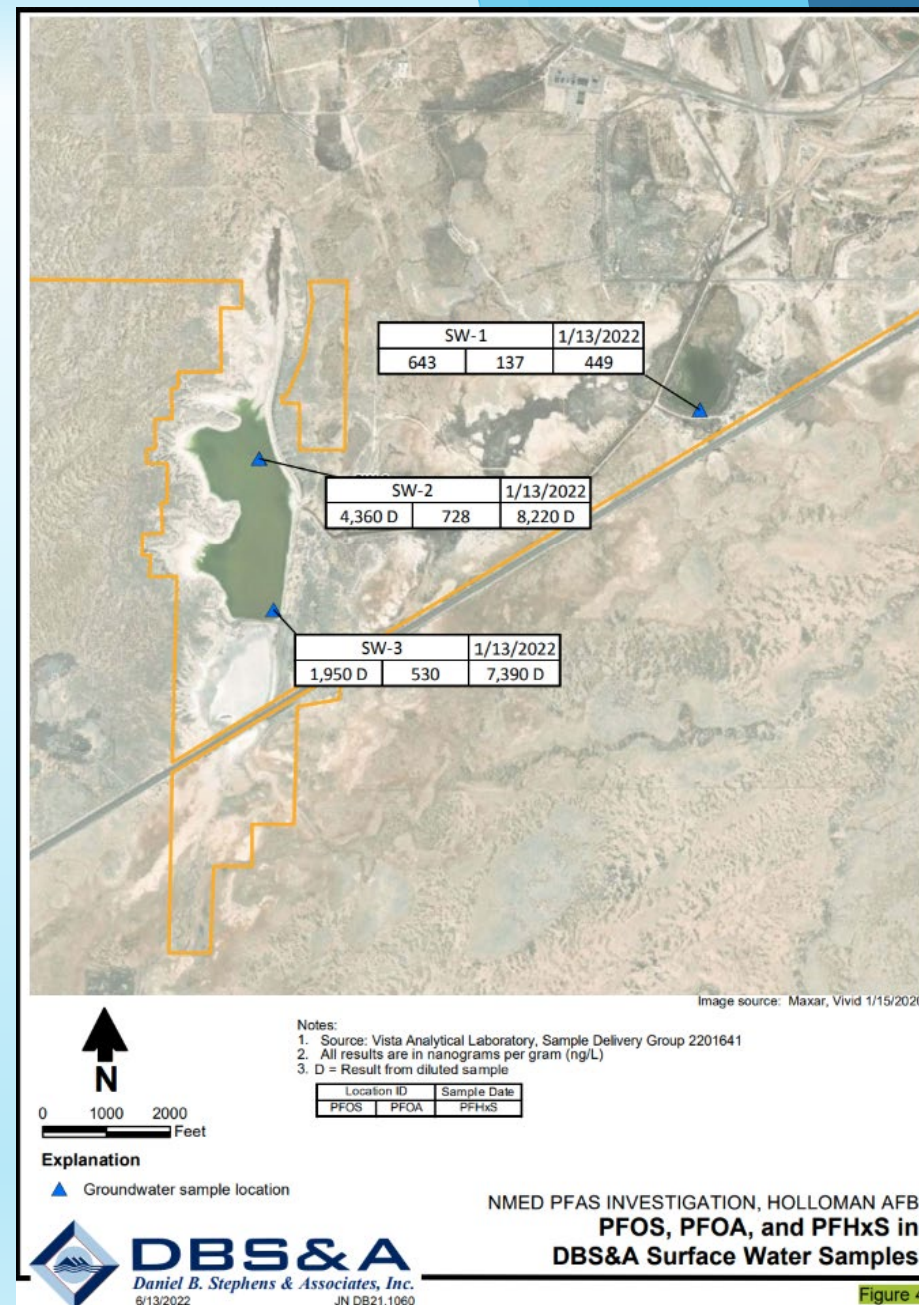
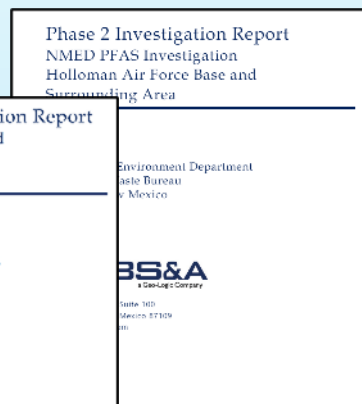


Figure 41

PFAS Biological injury - Holloman Lake

An injury to a biological resource has resulted from the discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance if concentration of the substance is sufficient to ...

Edible portions of organisms are unsafe for human consumption

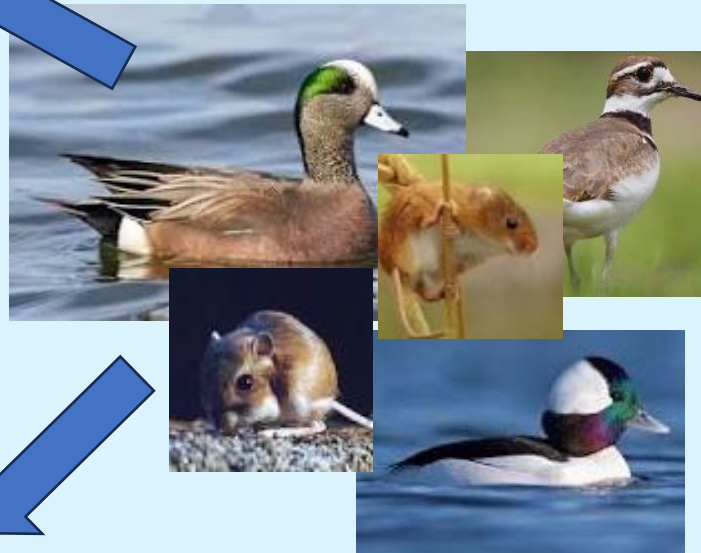
“...Exceed action or tolerance levels established under section 402 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 342, in edible portions of organisms”

[43 CFR § 11.62(f)(1)(ii)]

Advisories

“...Exceed levels for which an appropriate state health agency has issued directives to limit or ban consumption of such organism”

[43 CFR § 11.62(f)(1)(iii)]



Reduced reproduction; adverse effects to other biota via their diet

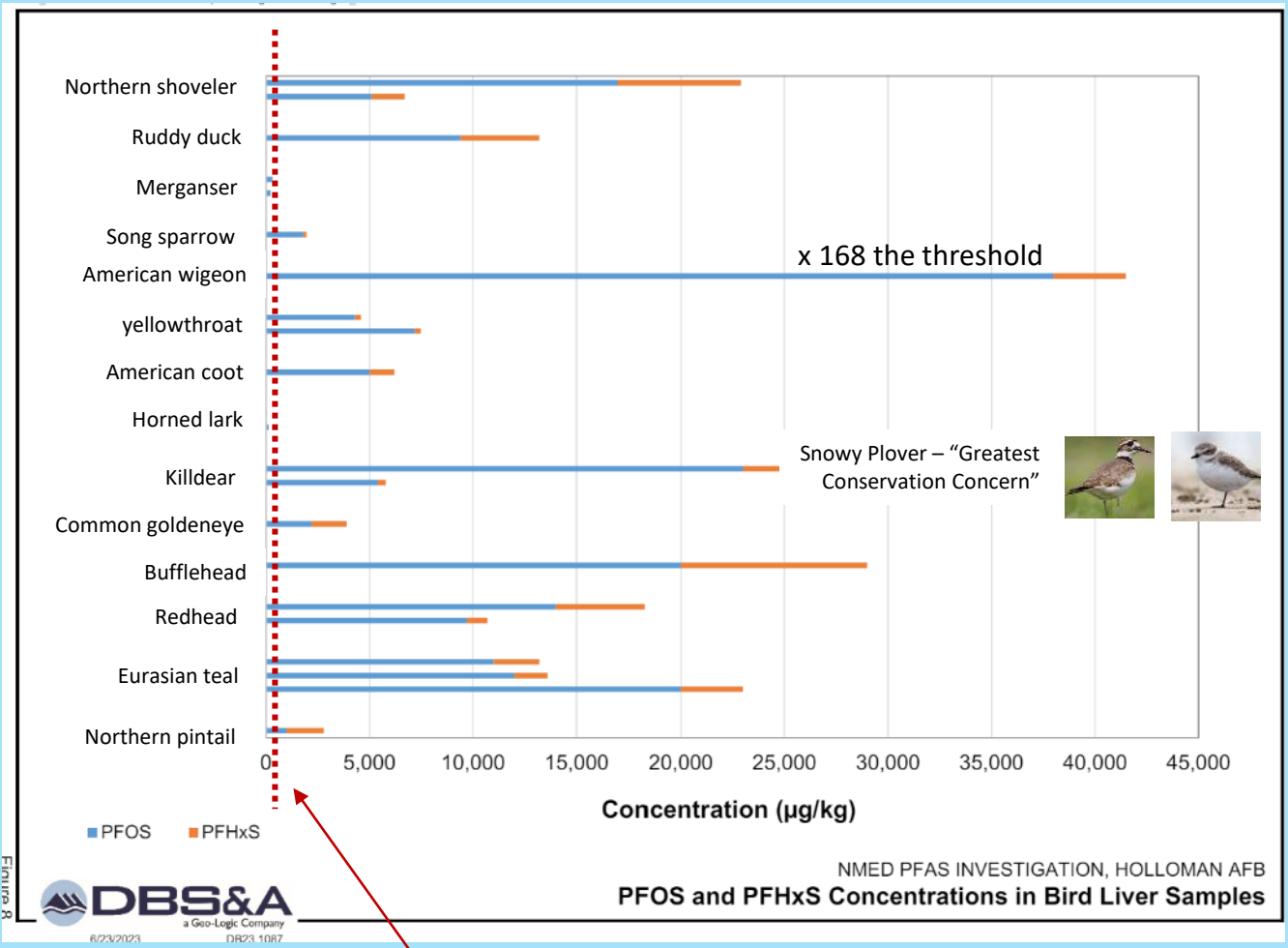
“...Cause the biological resource or its offspring to have undergone at least one of the following adverse changes in viability: death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), or physical deformations”

[43 CFR § 11.62(f)(1)(ii)]

Surface water injury:

Concentrations and duration of substances sufficient to have caused injury as defined in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section to ground water, air, geologic, or biological resources, when exposed to surface water, suspended sediments, or bed, bank, or shoreline sediments” [43 CFR § 11.62(b)(1)(v)]

PFAS Holloman Lake Bird Liver Tissue Threshold Exceedances



PFOS liver tissue threshold - reduced reproduction
 226 - 325 µg/kg (Dennis et al, 2021)
 600 µg/kg (Newsted et al., 2005)

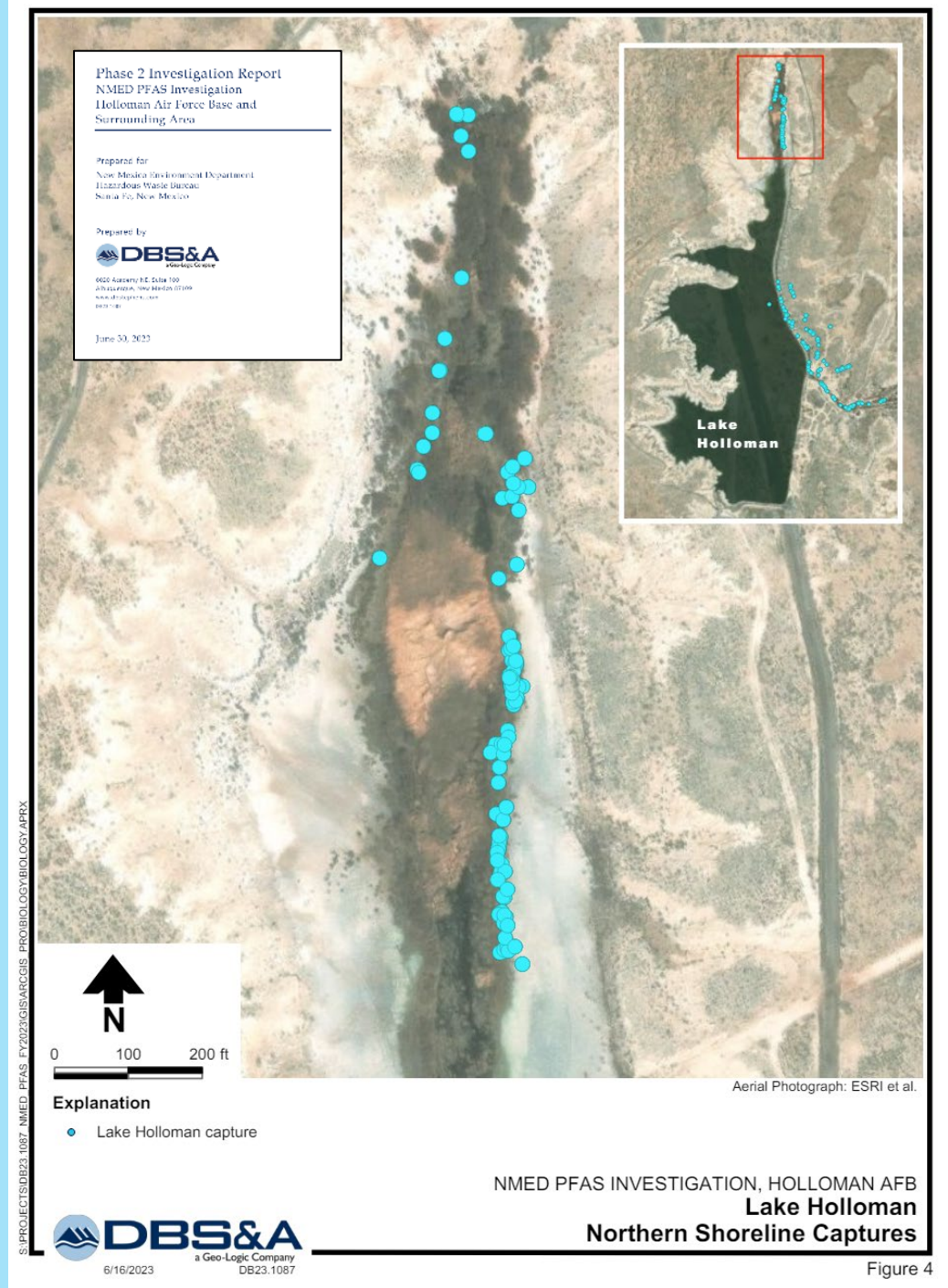
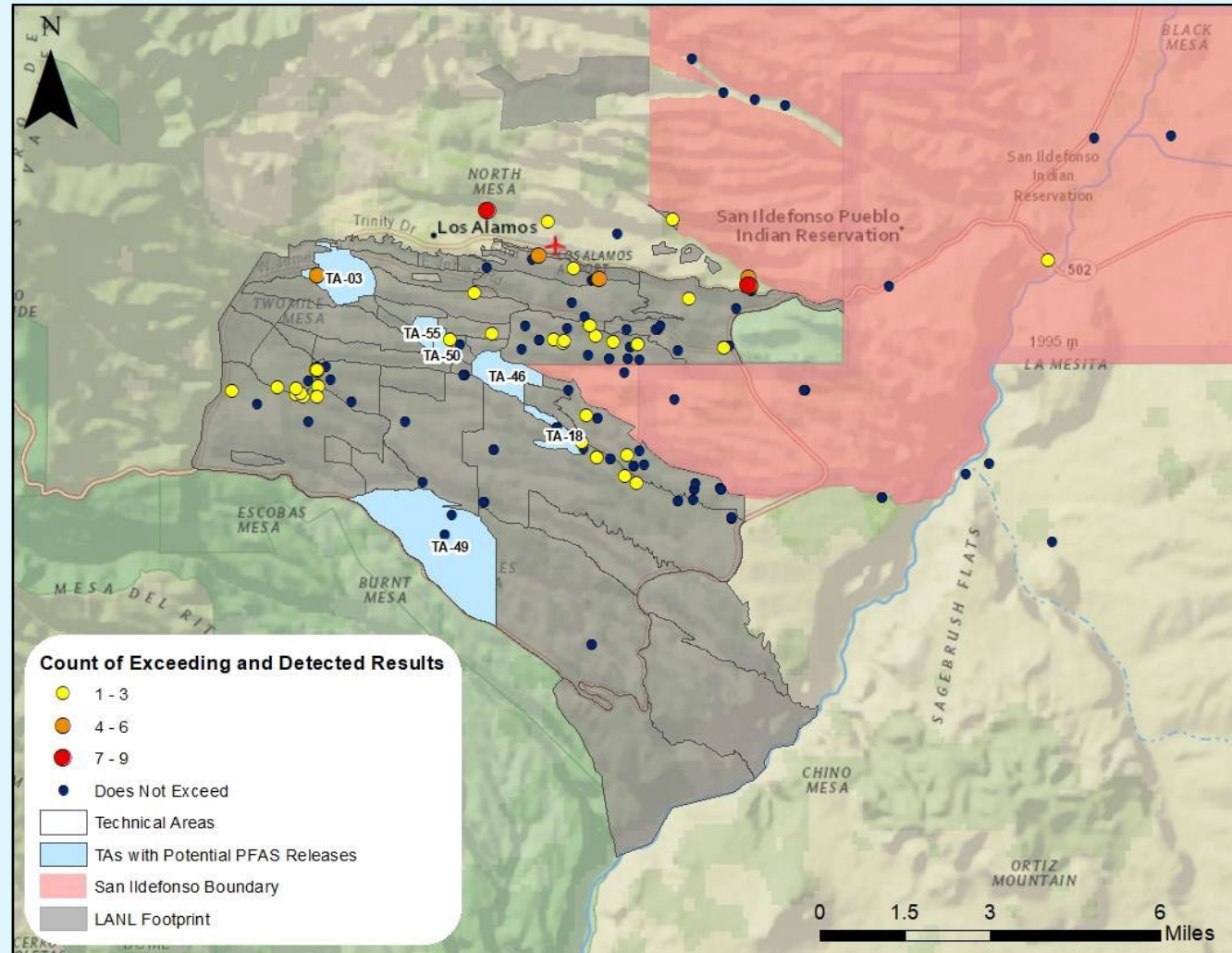


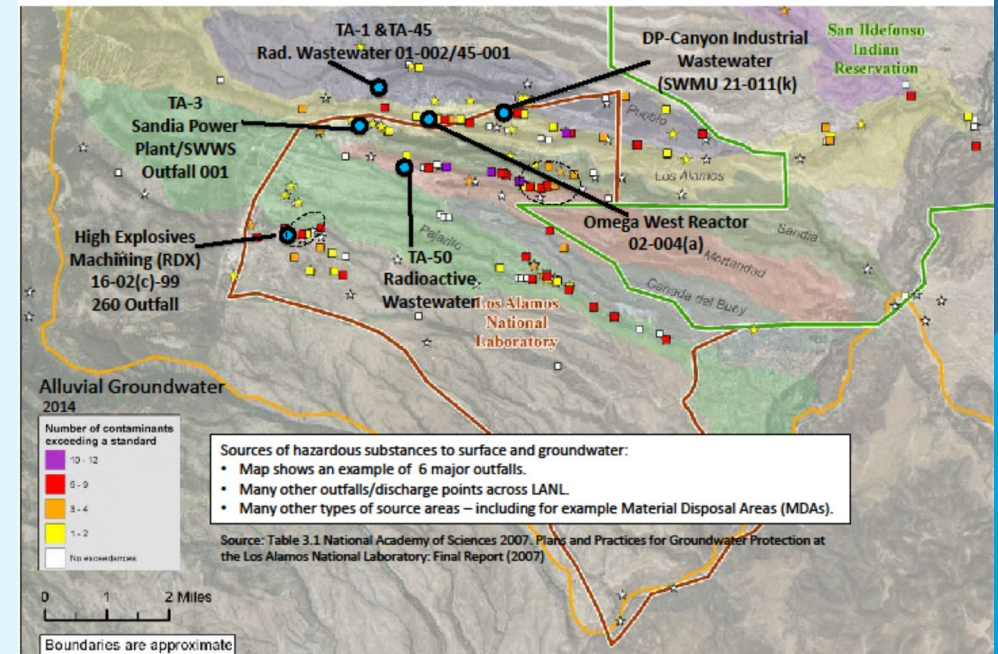
Figure 4



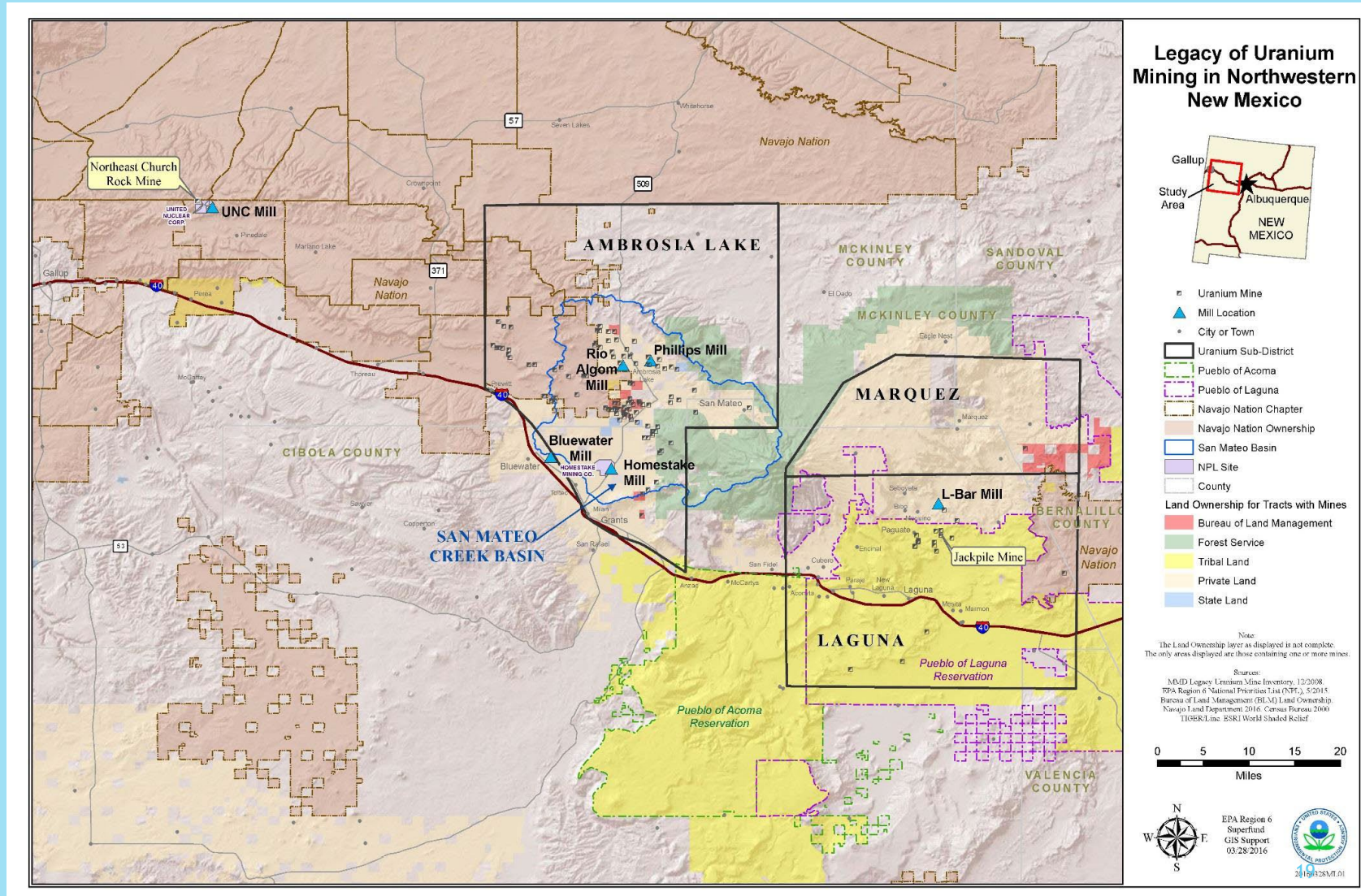
PFAS - LANL



Sources Example: Historic & Current Outfalls

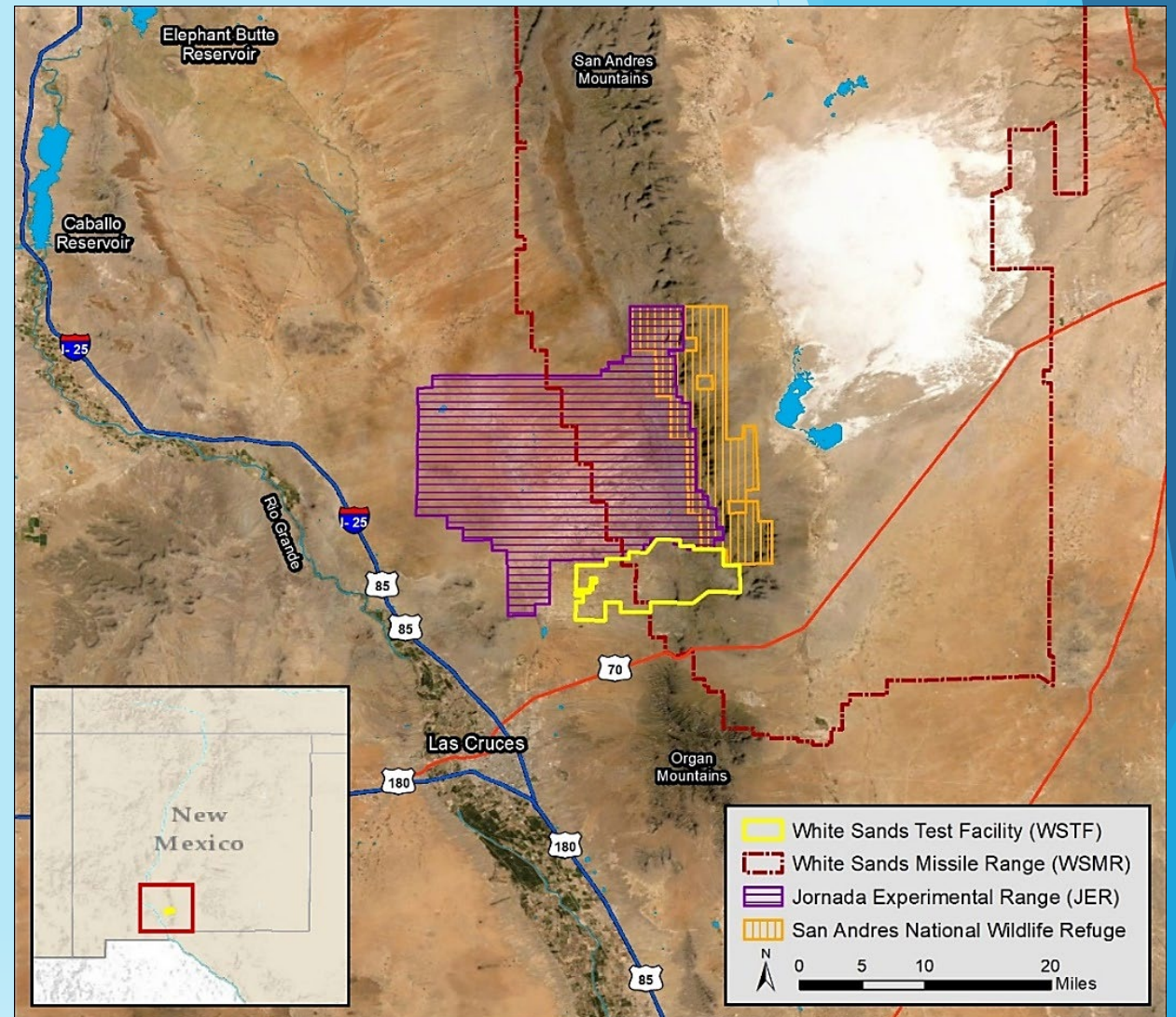


Grants Mining District - uranium mines and mills

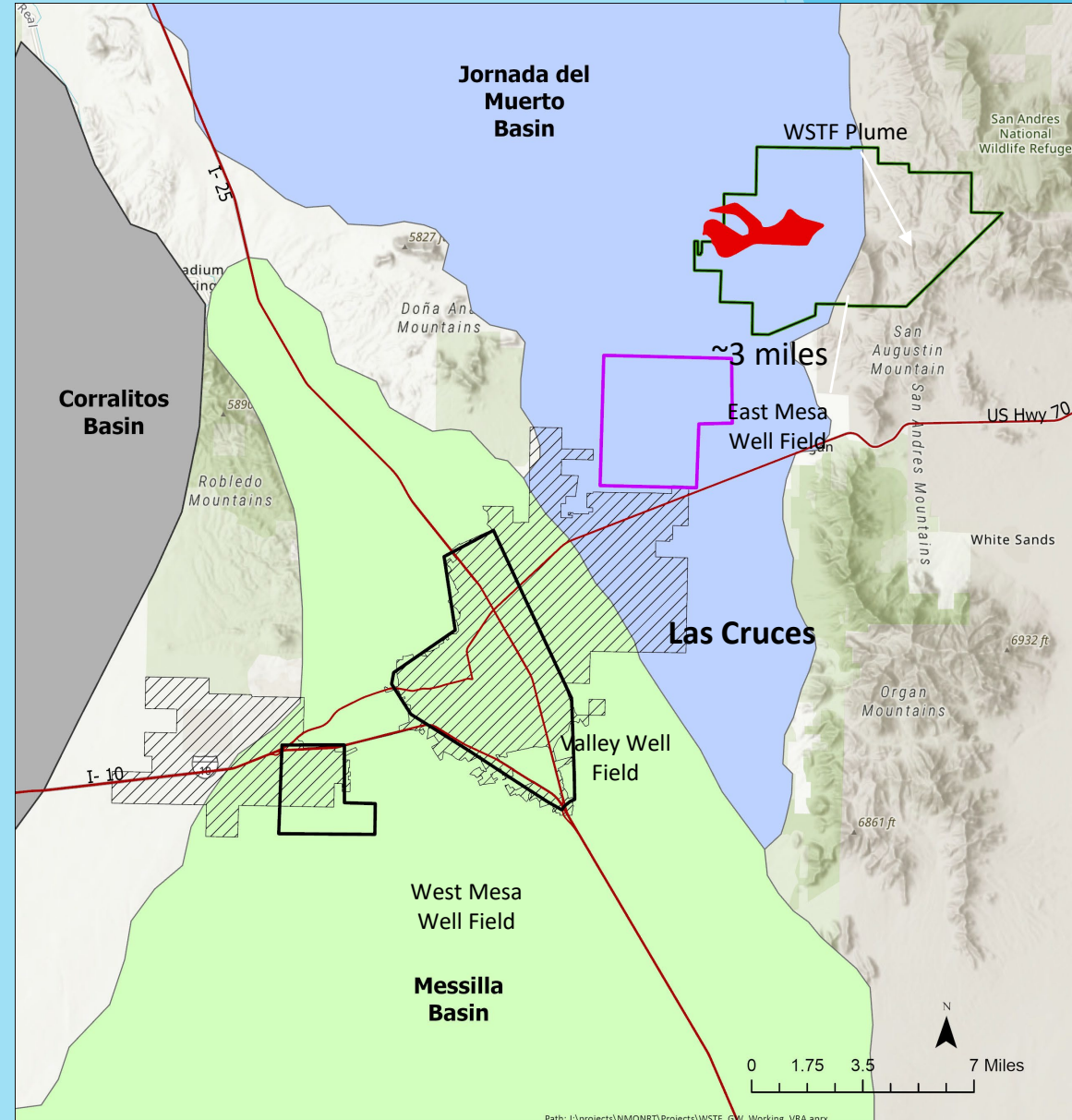
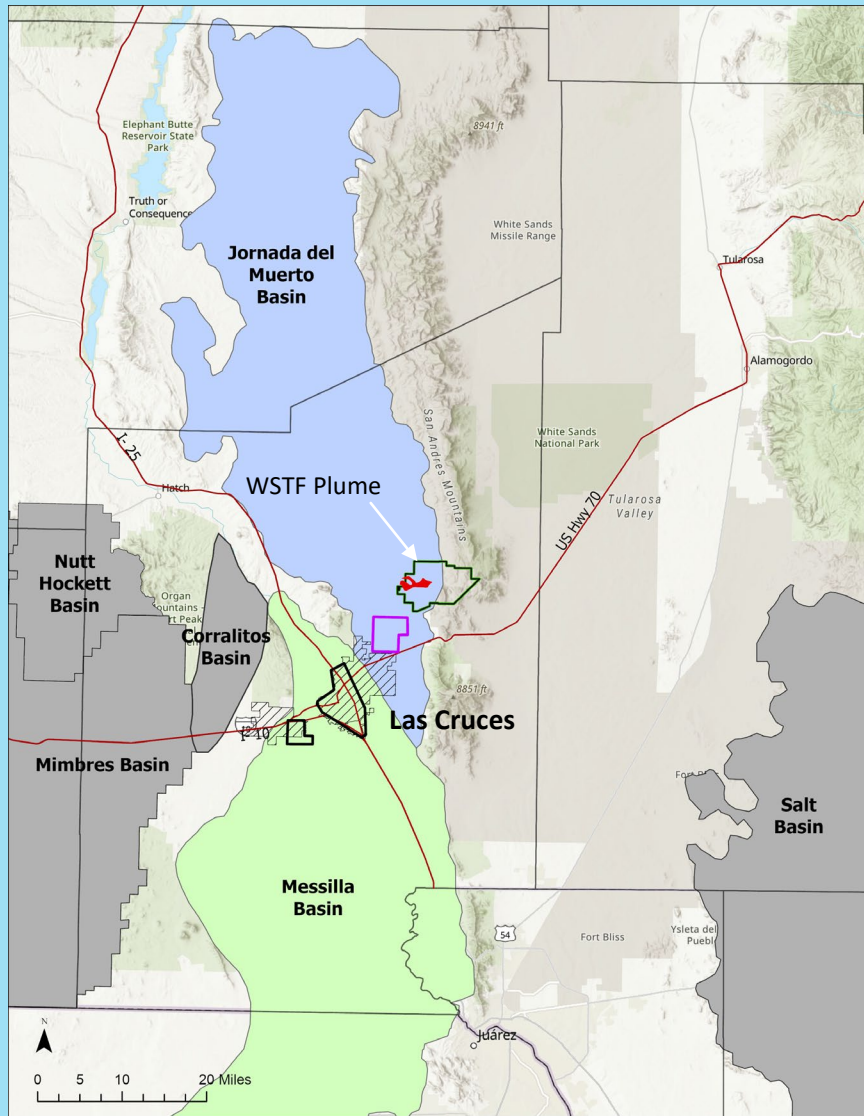


White Sands Test Facility

- Injuries:
 - groundwater contaminated with trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, n-nitrosodimethylamine
- PRP: NASA and DOD
- Co-Trustees
 - DOI
 - US Dept of Agriculture
 - NASA/DOD
- Status: ONRT conducting the assessment
 - Preassessment Screen completed in 2016
 - Damage Assessment Plan developed in 2019
 - Assessment activities ongoing
 - Potential settlement discussions with NASA and DOD



Location of WSTF Groundwater Contaminant Plume



WSTF Current Status/Next Steps

- NASA, DOD, & DOJ accept ONRT's invitation to participate in good-faith settlement discussions
- or
- ONRT issues a formal demand and files a natural resources damages claim

Questions?

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