

ATTACHMENTS

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PERMIT ATTACHMENT A FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A.1 INTRODUCTION

Sparton Technologies, Inc. operated an electronics manufacturing plant at the 9621 Coors Boulevard in Albuquerque, New Mexico from 1961 to 1991. During plant operations, the Facility manufactured commercial, industrial, and military electronics, which included printed circuit board assemblies, transducers, sensors, and pressure measurement systems. The Facility also manufactured telecommunications monitoring and alarm systems and associated components, solid state modules, and high reliability switches.

The printed circuit manufacturing process included electroplating and metal plating which generated waste sludges and aqueous plating wastes that were characterized as hazardous due to their heavy metals content and their characteristic of corrosivity. The electronics assembly employed cleaning solvents, which generated spent halogenated and non-halogenated hazardous wastes.

A.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Facility (also called Former Coors Road Plant) is located at 9621 Coors Boulevard NW, north of Paseo del Norte and south of Arroyo de las Calabacillas at Latitude (35.1890839436) and Longitude (-106.6614961624). The Site lies within Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque zoning jurisdictions. It occupies a 12-acre tract about one-half of a mile northwest of the Rio Grande floodplain. The regional location of the Site is shown on **Figure 1**, Permit Attachment L. **Figure 2** in Attachment L shows the Site Plan, and includes the Facility. The Facility is capped, vacant and is surrounded by a security fence. **Figure 3** is a geologic cross-section of the shallow deposits at the Site. **Figure 4** (Topographic Map) Permit Attachment L shows the location of the Site, its surface topographic features, delineates the 100-year floodplain, indicates the locations of the post-closure onsite and off-site groundwater monitoring wells, and a wind rose diagram for the Albuquerque area. **Figure 5** (Plume Hydrology) Permit Attachment L shows the groundwater flow direction and rate, the water table contours, and the 2024 extent of the plume of contamination. **Figure 6** presents the location of the existing wells at the Facility. **Figure 7** (Land Use Map) in Permit Attachment L illustrates current zoning designations and delineates land uses at and around the Site. The land uses include residential, commercial, agricultural, recreational, and other uses. Adjacent land north of the Site is zoned for manufacturing. To the west and south of the Site, zoning is for commercial development. Lands to the east of the Site are zoned for residential use and agriculture. These current designations for land use adjacent to the Site are supported and recommended to be maintained in the future by the Coors Corridor Plan (a written Plan, developed by the communities along Coors Road, that outlines how to protect and enhance the byway's intrinsic qualities and character).

Locally, the Site area is hilly and slopes in several wide terraces toward the Rio Grande. The Facility is approximately 60 feet above the river elevation, and about 60 feet lower than the lowest end of the Paradise Hills residential area, which is located about 0.75 mile to the west of the Facility. Elevations within the property boundaries range from 5,040 to 5,055 feet above mean sea level, but the elevations within the capped surface impoundment and former sump located at Latitude (35.1892943799) and Longitude (-106.6611099243) do not vary from each

other by more than two feet. About 200 feet southeast of the facility across Coors Road, is the Corrales Canal, an irrigation waterway. The Calabacillas Arroyo is located about one quarter mile north of the Site. The depth to the groundwater table is approximately 65 feet below the ground surface at the Facility, and regionally is moving in a west-southwesterly direction. In the immediate former manufacturing plant area, the regional aquifer is separated from the water table by a confining unit (known as the 4970-foot silt/clay). Groundwater in the regional aquifer below the confining unit and in the offsite areas is moving in a northwesterly direction. **Figure 5** in Permit Attachment L shows the locations of on-site and off-site monitoring and containment wells. In the permitted unit area, the groundwater is moving in a northwesterly direction.

A.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT HISTORY

The manufacturing processes at the Former Coors Road Plant generated two waste streams that were managed as hazardous wastes: a solvent waste stream and an aqueous metal-plating waste stream. Waste solvents were manually emptied in an on-site sump and allowed to evaporate. In October 1980, the plant operations discontinued using the sump and closed it by removing the remaining wastes and filling it with sand. After that date, the plant operations began to accumulate the waste solvents in drums prior to transport off site for disposal.

The plating waste was stored in a lined surface impoundment, and wastewater that accumulated in the impoundment was periodically removed by a vacuum truck for off-site disposal at a permitted facility. NMED's approval of the closure of the surface impoundment and sump area occurred in May 1987. The impoundment was backfilled, and an asphaltic concrete cap was placed over the entire area to divert rainfall and surface water run-on to minimize infiltration of water into the subsurface.

A.4 HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING

The Site lies in the northern part of the Albuquerque Basin, one of the largest sedimentary basins of the Rio Grande rift, a chain of linked basins that extend south from central Colorado into northern Mexico. Fill deposits in the basin are as much as 15,000 feet thick. The geologic cross-section showing shallow deposits beneath

The fill deposits in the upper 1,500 feet of the subsurface consist primarily of sand and gravel with lesser amounts of silt and clay. The near-surface deposits consist of less than 200 feet of Quaternary alluvium associated with terrace, arroyo fan, and channel and floodplain deposits. These deposits are saturated beneath the Facility and to the east of the Facility towards the Rio Grande but are unsaturated to the west of the Facility. **Figure 3** in Permit Attachment L is a geologic cross-section illustrating the stratigraphy at and around the Site.

The water table beneath the Facility and between the Facility and the Rio Grande lies within the Quaternary deposits; however, to the west and downgradient from the Facility, the water table is within the Upper Santa Fe Formation. Water-level data indicate that the general direction of groundwater flow is to the northwest with gradients that generally range from 0.0025 to 0.006 ft/ft; however, within the deposits that lie above the 4970-foot silt/clay unit at the Facility, the direction of groundwater flow is to the west-southwest and the water table has a steeper gradient ranging from 0.010 to 0.016 ft/ft.

A.5 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

Investigations that the Permittee conducted between 1983 and 1987 at and around the permitted Facility revealed that on-site soils and groundwater were contaminated by plating waste solvents, which consisted mainly of the volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily trichloroethene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), lesser amounts of methylene chloride, acetone, and 1,1-dichloroethene (DCE), and chromium, and that contaminated groundwater had migrated beyond the boundaries of the Facility to downgradient, off-site areas. The stabilizer used in 1,1,1-TCA 1,4-dioxane is also present in groundwater beneath the Facility. The predominant contaminants at the off-site areas are VOCs, TCE, DCE, TCA and 1,4 dioxane.

In 1998 and 1999, during settlement negotiations associated with lawsuits brought by the United States, the State of New Mexico, the County of Bernalillo, and the City of Albuquerque, the Permittee was required, and agreed, to implement the following actions:

1. The installation, testing, and continuous operation of an off-site extraction well designed to contain the contaminant plume;
2. the replacement of the on-site groundwater recovery system by a source containment well designed to address the release of contaminants from potential on-site source areas;
3. the operation of a 400 cubic feet per minute (cfm) capacity on-site soil vapor extraction (SVE) system for a total operating time of twelve months;
4. the implementation of a groundwater monitoring plan;
5. the assessment of aquifer restoration; and
6. the implementation of a public involvement plan.

Work Plans for the implementation of the measures and actions agreed upon by the parties were developed and included in a Consent Decree entered into by the parties on March 3, 2000. The Consent Decree set the terms for addressing the soil and groundwater contamination.

Under the terms of the Consent Decree, the Permittee is currently operating an off-site and source containment pump and treat systems to address the groundwater contamination. Under the terms of the same Consent Decree, the Permittee also previously operated a Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) system to address on-site soil contamination. This system was operated for a total of about 372 days between April 10, 2000 and June 15, 2001 and was dismantled in May of 2002 after analytical data indicated that the requirements and performance goals of the Consent Decree had been met. A map of the monitoring well locations is shown in **Figure 5** of Permit Attachment L.

A.6 FACILITY GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION SYSTEMS

A.6.1 On-Site or Source Containment Pump and Treat System

The On-Site or Source Containment Pump and Treat System comprises of a containment well CW-2 located immediately downgradient from the site, an on-site pump and treat system, two

on-site infiltration ponds (ponds 2 and 3), and associated conveyance and monitoring components. Water from the extraction well is metered, treated with AquaMag (a high-grade magnesium hydroxide slurry), goes through the air stripper to remove chlorinated solvents, and then is discharged to one of two infiltration ponds. Layout of the source containment system components is shown in **Figure 8** of Permit Attachment L.

The containment well CW-2 has a 15-foot screen across the upper part of the sand unit, an on-site treatment building with an air stripper and chromium removal unit to pump and treat the pumped water, and associated pipelines to two on-site ponds 2 and 3 shown in **Figure 8** for returning the treated water to the aquifer. The ponds are rotated monthly so that a different one is dry each month.

The original treatment system consisted only of the air stripper. A chromium removal unit was installed at the on-site area in 2014 to address increased chromium concentrations in the effluent. The original design consisted of six infiltration ponds. Based on performance data from the six ponds, two ponds were backfilled in late 2005 and another two in early 2014. The chromium removal unit at the source containment system (CW-2) was removed in 2020; therefore, there has been no chromium mass removal since.

The source containment well, CW-2, removed approximately 250 kg of VOCs throughout its operating life. Mass removal ranged from 71 kg during the first year of operation (2002) to less than 1 kg during the 2023 and 2024 monitoring periods. After reviewing CW-2 performance in 2025, EPA and NMED jointly agreed to pause the operations of CW-2 for three years beginning November 3, 2025 by letter dated October 17, 2025. Sparton will sample the on-site monitoring wells and report to the EPA and NMED on a quarterly basis. If increased contaminant concentrations in the groundwater are observed, Sparton shall notify the Agencies within five (5) business days and shall convene with the Agencies to discuss findings and appropriate next steps.

A.6.2 Off-Site Containment Pump and Treat System

The off-site containment well was installed and tested in late 1998. The main objective of the off-site pump and treat system is to contain and capture contaminated groundwater migrating from the Facility, treat the captured water, and return it to the aquifer. Water from one extraction well is metered, treated with AquaMag, goes through the air stripper to remove chlorinated solvents and an ion exchange unit to remove chromium, and then is discharged to the infiltration gallery located beneath the Calabacillas Arroyo. The layout of the off-site containment system components is shown in **Figure 9** of Permit Attachment L.

The off-site pump and treat system consists of a containment well CW-1, which fully penetrates the saturated portion of the sand unit above a clay confining layer, a treatment building with an air stripper to treat the pumped water, and a pipeline to the nearby Arroyo de las Calabacillas, and an infiltration gallery in the arroyo for returning the treated water to the aquifer. The system began operating on December 31, 1998. An air stripper for treating the pumped water and an infiltration gallery for returning the treated water to the aquifer were constructed in the spring of 1999. The pump and treat well was connected to these facilities in

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