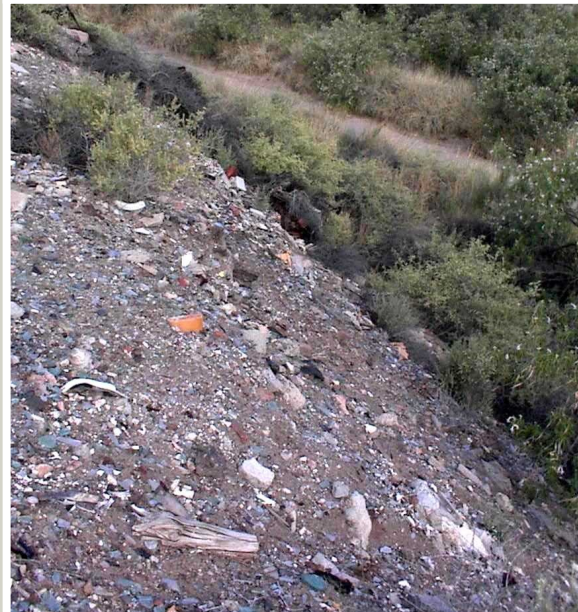


REPORT

Orphan Sites in New Mexico –

The Need to Mitigate Risks to Public
Health and the Environment



OCTOBER 2021

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Health and the Environment



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Our Mission

To protect and restore the environment and to foster a healthy and prosperous New Mexico for present and future generations.

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List of Acronyms

AST	above-ground storage tank
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CAF	Corrective Action Fund
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
NMAC	New Mexico Administrative Code
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NMSA	New Mexico Statutes Annotated
NPL	National Priorities List
PCE	perchloroethylene or tetrachloroethylene
PSTB	NMED Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau
RP	responsible party
SOS	NMED Superfund Oversight Section
TBA	Targeted Brownfields Assessment
TCE	trichloroethylene
UST	underground storage tank
VRP	NMED Voluntary Remediation Program
WQCC	New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission

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Executive Summary

In every region of New Mexico, there are “orphan” sites where unaddressed contamination threatens, or has already impacted, groundwater.

The release of contaminants to soil or groundwater may have occurred decades ago. Responsible parties (RPs) may be long-gone, but the contamination persists. Because contaminated sites in New Mexico rarely rank high enough to be considered national Superfund priorities, federal funds are lacking. Furthermore, no state fund currently exists to ensure these orphan sites are appropriately evaluated and cleaned up. The lack of progress in addressing these sites is taking on increasing significance in the face of persistent drought, climate change, and population growth.

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) has compiled a list of 302 orphan sites across New Mexico, located in urban as well as rural areas.

Documentation on the type of contamination exists for just over 40% of the identified orphan sites. For the rest, only limited information is available. A listing of orphan sites is provided in the **Appendix** to this report.

Contamination at NMED orphan sites is associated with former auto service/repair, dry cleaning, wood treating, oil processing, power generation, manufacturing, agricultural practices, electroplating, research facilities, natural gas plants, chemical handling, and other operations. Numerous spills, old (pre-regulatory)



With the appropriate resources to evaluate and clean up orphan sites, many can be transformed back into economically productive properties. One example is the Imperial Building in downtown Albuquerque, complete with a rooftop garden, shown here.

landfills, and illegal dumps are also on the Orphan Site List. The most common contaminants from this wide variety of sources are petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals, though emerging

contaminants such as poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are of growing concern. These sites pose environmental, human health, social, economic, and safety risks to their communities.

This report highlights the problems at three specific orphan sites in Bloomfield, Tucumcari, and Santa Fe. These sites are typical of the hundreds of others found around the state. The report also summarizes the programs being implemented in several other states to address orphan sites. One common thread among these state programs is the need for adequate, sustainable funding.

QUICK FACTS

- To date, over 300 orphan sites have been identified
- These sites are located in both urban and rural areas
- Only about 40% of sites have information on type of contamination present
- Common contaminants include petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, PCBs, and heavy metals
- Emerging contaminants (e.g., PFAS) are growing concern
- No state fund exists to evaluate and clean up these sites

The State of New Mexico’s Corrective Action Fund (CAF) cannot be used for hazardous substance contamination. Instead, NMED leverages funding through federal programs to the extent possible to address orphan sites. But where those programs end, NMED does not have sufficient staffing or resources to conduct needed sampling or to complete state-lead remedial actions.

NMED has been re-prioritizing resources to the extent feasible to meet the challenge of unaddressed contamination at orphan sites. If more resources

were available, NMED could undertake the recommended next steps shown below.

The benefits of remediating orphan sites go beyond the high value of protecting groundwater and other environmental resources. They also include improved health for New Mexico’s residents, and safer and more prosperous communities.

Recommended Next Steps for Addressing Orphan Sites in New Mexico



1 - Introduction

From mountain peaks to expansive plains, New Mexico’s beautiful and productive landscapes are painted on the backdrop of an arid climate with very limited water resources.

Communities, both human and ecological, have adapted to thrive despite scarce water, but it is a narrow margin. New Mexico’s Water Quality Act (NMSA 1978, §§ 74-6-1 to 74-6-17), acknowledging the value of clean rivers and groundwater, has guided permitting, cleanup, and restoration programs in our state for over 50 years. This law established the Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC)—the state water pollution control agency for all purposes of the federal Clean Water Act along with the wellhead protection and sole source aquifer programs established in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. By actively partnering with federal programs to protect drinking water, regulate hazardous wastes, and clean up contamination, New Mexico’s efforts and accomplishments are impressive.

But despite the state’s efforts to protect water quality, some threats have yet to be addressed to the detriment of New Mexicans’ health and economic well-being. In every region of the state, there are numerous legacy sites where contamination threatens, or has already impacted, groundwater. The release of contaminants to soil or groundwater may have occurred decades ago. RPs may be long-gone, but the contamination persists. Because contaminated sites in New Mexico rarely rank high enough to be considered national Superfund priorities, federal funds are lacking. Furthermore, no state fund currently exists to ensure these “orphan”



New Mexico’s precious environmental and ecological resources can only be preserved through intentional and focused efforts that include addressing past impacts from anthropogenic sources.

sites get adequately assessed and eventually cleaned up. The lack of progress is taking on increasing significance in the face of persistent drought, climate change, and population growth. Many communities in New Mexico rely entirely on groundwater as their drinking water source, and nearly all rely at least partly on groundwater for potable water supplies.

The NMED has produced this report to explain what and where orphan sites are, how they fall through the gaps between existing programs, what risks they pose to New Mexicans’ health and environment, and the benefits that would accrue from their remediation. It examines how orphan sites are being addressed in other states and presents recommendations for improving New Mexico’s capacity to restore these sites for beneficial environmental, community, and economic purposes.



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2 - What Are Orphan Sites?

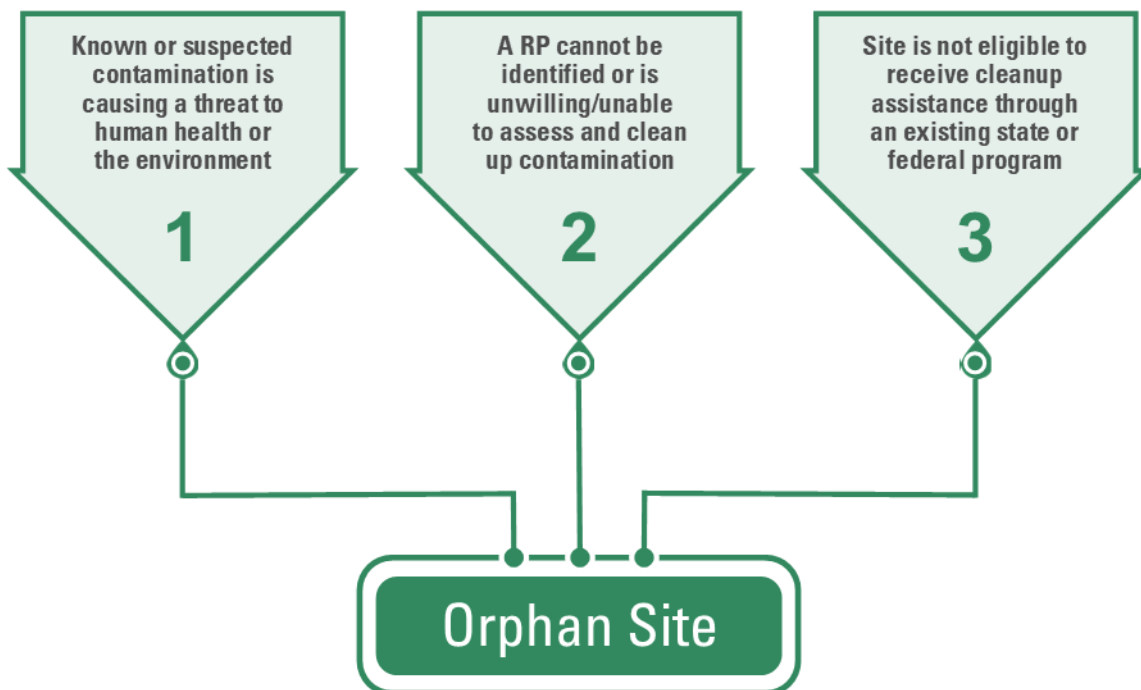
Orphan sites are locations where known or suspected contamination is causing a threat to human health or the environment, a RP is not identifiable to assess and cleanup the contamination, and the site cannot receive cleanup assistance through an existing state or federal program.

Reasons for the lack of action by a RP include that the RP has not been, or cannot be, identified or located, or the RP is unable or unwilling to proceed. Because very few sites without a viable RP can be addressed through an existing program, orphan sites across the state languish as ongoing sources of land and water contamination.



While NMED has identified over 300 orphan sites across the state, estimates suggest that more than 500 additional sites could ultimately fall into the “orphan” category.

Criteria for Defining an Orphan Site



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3 - Regulatory Framework and Funding Mechanisms for Cleaning Up Contaminated Sites

The NMED programs that provide funding or regulatory oversight for the cleanup of contaminated sites, and the reasons that orphan sites cannot generally be addressed under these programs, are described below.

Superfund/CERCLA

The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) has become known as ‘Superfund’, the name given to the Trust Fund it created to finance emergency responses and cleanups. The legislation was designed to accomplish the cleanup of hazardous waste disposal sites by establishing liability standards for persons responsible for disposal activities and creating a federal fund to be used when RPs do not conduct the cleanups. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administers the Superfund program in cooperation with states and Tribal governments. The State of New Mexico entered into a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement with EPA in December of 1987 to identify the respective roles and responsibilities of NMED and EPA. NMED’s Superfund Oversight Section (SOS) coordinates and works cooperatively with EPA to identify, investigate, and remediate inactive hazardous waste sites and oversee agreements between the State and the parties responsible for the waste.

The Superfund program identifies contaminated



The Chevron Questa Mine is one of only 14 sites in New Mexico that is currently on the NPL. Most contaminated sites in the State do not score high enough to be placed on the NPL, and many others include contaminants that are specifically excluded from Superfund.

sites and quantifies the risks to health from an exposure to a broad range of conditions, chemicals, and threats. EPA’s Hazard Ranking System (HRS) is the primary mechanism used to place sites on the

National Priorities List (NPL), a list of the most serious sites identified nationwide for long-term cleanup. EPA uses the list to guide further investigation and determine eligibility for CERCLA-financed cleanup. As of May 2021, the number of active sites nationally reached 1,327.¹ New Mexico has 14 sites on the NPL in various stages of investigation and remediation. Five New Mexico sites have achieved cleanup goals and have been deleted from the NPL.

Most contaminated sites in New Mexico do not score high enough under the

QUICK FACTS

- The State Cleanup Program does not have an assessment or remediation fund for addressing orphan sites
- TBA work and NMED’s Revolving Loan Fund are capable of addressing only a small fraction of orphan sites
- The VRP does not have a fund for financing cleanups
- The PSTB Corrective Action Fund has limitations that exclude many orphan sites
- The State’s other existing water and environmental funds also exclude many orphan sites



The Brownfields Program can help fund the cleanup of environmentally-impacted properties and clear the way for redevelopment projects such as the Hooghan Hózhó Family Housing development at the Coal & Puerco site in Gallup. While this Program is currently NMED's best tool to address orphan sites, many of these sites do not meet the eligibility requirements.

federal HRS to be placed on the NPL. The state's low population density and fewer surface waters tend to result in lower HRS rankings compared with sites nationally. Another limitation is that CERCLA only applies to waste defined as "hazardous". Other contaminants found at orphan sites, such as petroleum, nitrate, or salinity, are specifically excluded from Superfund because the contaminants of concern are not considered "hazardous" under CERCLA. While detrimental to water quality, these non-CERCLA regulated contaminants cannot be addressed by Superfund.

WQCC Abatement Regulations/ State Cleanup Program

The NMED Ground Water Quality Bureau administers a State Cleanup Program under the authority of the New Mexico Water Quality Act. The WQCC Ground and Surface Water Protection Regulations contain provisions requiring the abatement of pollution to remediate or protect surface and groundwater so that water quality standards are attained. The regulations also address spills – old or new (20.6.2.4101 – 4115 and 20.6.2.1203 NMAC). To participate in this program, a willing RP is required. Persons responsible for causing contamination at a site are required to

assess and clean up the contamination in accordance with these regulations, regardless of the contaminant type, unless other regulations apply. At this time, four technical staff oversee remediation at approximately 90 sites across the state. ***A viable RP must be identified for cleanup to occur under this program.*** The State Cleanup Program does not have an assessment or remediation fund for addressing orphan sites.

Brownfields Program

The Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, which was enacted in 2002, amended the federal Superfund statute, CERCLA, in important ways. It put the spotlight on brownfields, which are properties whose redevelopment is complicated by the presence or potential presence of hazardous substances, petroleum, or other contaminants. The "Brownfields" Act provided funds to assess and clean up brownfields, clarified CERCLA liability protections, and enhanced funding to help states and Tribes to encourage brownfield redevelopment. In some cases, orphan sites can be, and have been, considered brownfields.

NMED has obtained federal grants from EPA Region 6 to provide Targeted Brownfields Assessments

(TBAs) for local and Tribal governments. Depending on the specific need, a TBA is an initial or more detailed investigation of the type and extent of contamination and may be used to evaluate cleanup options and associated costs. For qualified sites with a willing RP, NMED offers low-interest cleanup loans through its Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund. TBA assistance is generally limited to governmental, Tribal, or nonprofit entities who can demonstrate they do not have CERCLA liability. However, NMED's Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund is also available to private parties. ***In all cases, a willing person must come forward to seek Brownfields assistance for remediation efforts.*** Currently, the Brownfields Program is NMED's best tool to address orphan sites that do not fall under another regulatory program. Communities across the state have benefitted from Brownfields assistance. Nonetheless, competition for the federal grants is fierce and eligibility requirements exclude many properties. TBA work and NMED's Revolving Loan Fund are capable of addressing only a small fraction of New Mexico's orphan sites.

Voluntary Remediation Program

The New Mexico Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) offers incentives for the voluntary investigation and remediation of contaminated properties by the RP. ***It requires a willing participant who wants to undertake the cleanup at a site.*** Participants in the VRP who did not contribute to the contamination at

a site receive liability protection, as do lenders and future purchasers. The VRP provides regulatory oversight and closure documentation (20.6.3 NMAC). It does not have a fund for financing cleanups.

Petroleum Storage Tank Regulations and Corrective Action Fund

NMED's Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau (PSTB) administers the Corrective Action Fund (CAF) established by the New Mexico Groundwater Protection Act (NMSA 1978, Sections 74-4-1 through 74-4-14) to investigate, clean up, and monitor leaks and spills from petroleum storage tanks. It may be used to reimburse owners and operators of petroleum tanks for eligible assessment and cleanup costs (conditions apply). PSTB also uses the fund to take corrective actions at state-lead sites, where owners and operators are unknown, unable, or unwilling to take corrective action (20.6.5.121.2102 NMAC). The fund is financed by a fee collected from wholesale distributors of petroleum products. Since 1992, the CAF has been used to clean up approximately 1,900 sites.² However, limitations apply. For example, substances regulated as hazardous waste under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, above-ground storage tanks smaller than 1,320 gallons or larger

While the PSTB's CAF is used to fund cleanups resulting from leaks and spills from petroleum storage tanks, such as this remediation work at the New Mexico Department of Transportation's Cliff Patrol Yard, limitations apply that exclude many orphan sites.



than 55,000 gallons, and spills of oil or petroleum that were not released from a tank are not covered by either the Petroleum Storage Tank Regulations nor are they eligible for assessment and/or remediation using CAF resources.

Existing Funds for Environmental/ Water Protection

Several funds for various water and environmental purposes exist in New Mexico. These are listed below and described in **Table 1** (included in the Appendix). The Natural Resources Trustee Fund has been used on a limited basis for remediation. None of the other existing funds allow for assessment, sampling, or cleanup of contamination that was not caused by a specific source, such as an underground petroleum storage tank, or does not have a RP to accept accountability.

- Water Project Fund
- Construction Loan Fund (Clean Water State Revolving Fund)
- Clean Water Administrative Fund
- Rural Infrastructure Revolving Loan Fund
- Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund
- Recycling and Illegal Dumping Fund
- Voluntary Remediation Fund
- Responsible Parties Fund
- Water Quality Management Fund
- Hazardous Waste Fund
- Water Quality Management Fund
- Water Conservation Fund
- Public Water Supply System Operator and Public Wastewater Operator Fund
- Hazardous Waste Emergency Fund
- Corrective Action Fund
- Natural Resources Trustee Fund

REFERENCES

¹US EPA, National Priorities List. <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/national-priorities-list-npl-sites-state> (accessed July 19, 2021).

²NMED PSTB, Reimbursement/Corrective Action Fund Information. https://www.env.nm.gov/petroleum_storage_tank/reimbursement-corrective-action-fund-information/ (accessed July 19, 2021).

4 - Overview of Identified Orphan Sites

N MED has compiled a list of 302 orphan sites across New Mexico, based on available information. Many sites are in urban areas, but orphan sites are also located, and continue to be discovered, in rural areas and smaller towns.

Documentation on the type of contamination exists for 130 sites (approximately 43%) of the identified orphan sites. For the remainder, only limited information is available. When new information is obtained, a site may be removed from the Orphan Site List (e.g., when a RP has been identified or sampling confirms the absence of contamination). New sites are also added as they are discovered or referred by others to NMED. A geographic database is currently being developed for storing, evaluating, and presenting information about orphan sites.



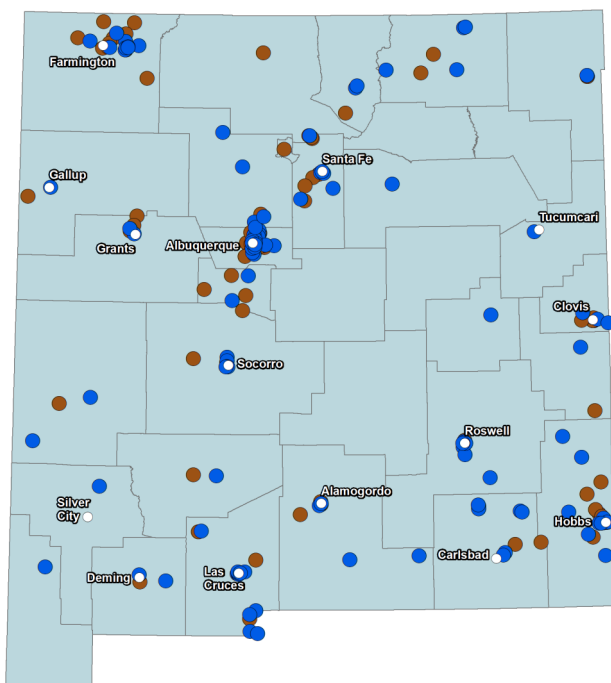
In addition to environmental and human health risks, orphan sites can present significant safety risks due to the presence of abandoned structures, deteriorated equipment, and open foundations.

How are orphan sites discovered?

When the Superfund program came into existence in New Mexico in the 1980s, it requested information about potentially contaminated sites from other state and local agencies, such as those regulating

Map of Identified Orphan Sites in New Mexico and Number of Sites by County
(sites with contamination information shown as blue dots; sites with limited information shown as brown dots)

Note: approximately 90 sites not shown on map due to lack of precise location information



County	Number of Sites
Bernalillo	51
Catron	2
Chaves	18
Cibola	7
Colfax	8
Curry	16
De Baca	2
Doña Ana	28
Eddy	18
Grant	3
Guadalupe	0
Harding	1
Hidalgo	2
Lea	27
Lincoln	1
Los Alamos	1
Luna	4

County	Number of Sites
McKinley	4
Mora	0
Otero	8
Quay	3
Rio Arriba	14
Roosevelt	3
Sandoval	10
San Juan	25
San Miguel	2
Santa Fe	12
Sierra	2
Socorro	13
Taos	4
Torrance	2
Union	4
Valencia	7
Total Sites	302

hazardous waste, solid waste, air quality, mining operations, and groundwater discharges. NMED staff also reviewed Sanborn Maps®, which are detailed historic maps of larger U.S. cities and towns in the 19th and 20th century that were originally published for fire insurance purposes. Sanborn Maps® provide valuable information about former features, such as tanks, that could indicate locations of potential contaminant releases. Additional sites were then discovered as the initial sites were investigated (e.g., through references in files, comments by interviewed persons).

Contaminated orphan sites continue to be discovered and referred today. They come to NMED's attention via many channels, including:

- Non-petroleum contamination is discovered at a UST site
- Routine monitoring of drinking water wells

Construction of Santa Fe County's Judge Steve Herrera Judicial Complex was impeded when contamination emanating from off-site sources was discovered.



QUICK FACTS

- Orphan sites continue to be discovered and referred today
- NMED currently goes through a complex process to address orphan sites due to lack of dedicated resources
- Many of the substances encountered at orphan sites are either carcinogenic or suspected carcinogens
- Orphan sites present four major categories of risk — environmental, human health, safety, and social/economic

detects contaminants in groundwater

- Investigation or monitoring of one site reveals contamination coming from off-site
- Construction projects encounter contaminated soils or groundwater
- Environmental site assessments conducted for purposes such as real estate transactions find evidence of previous releases or potential releases of contaminants to the environment
- Complaints by the general public

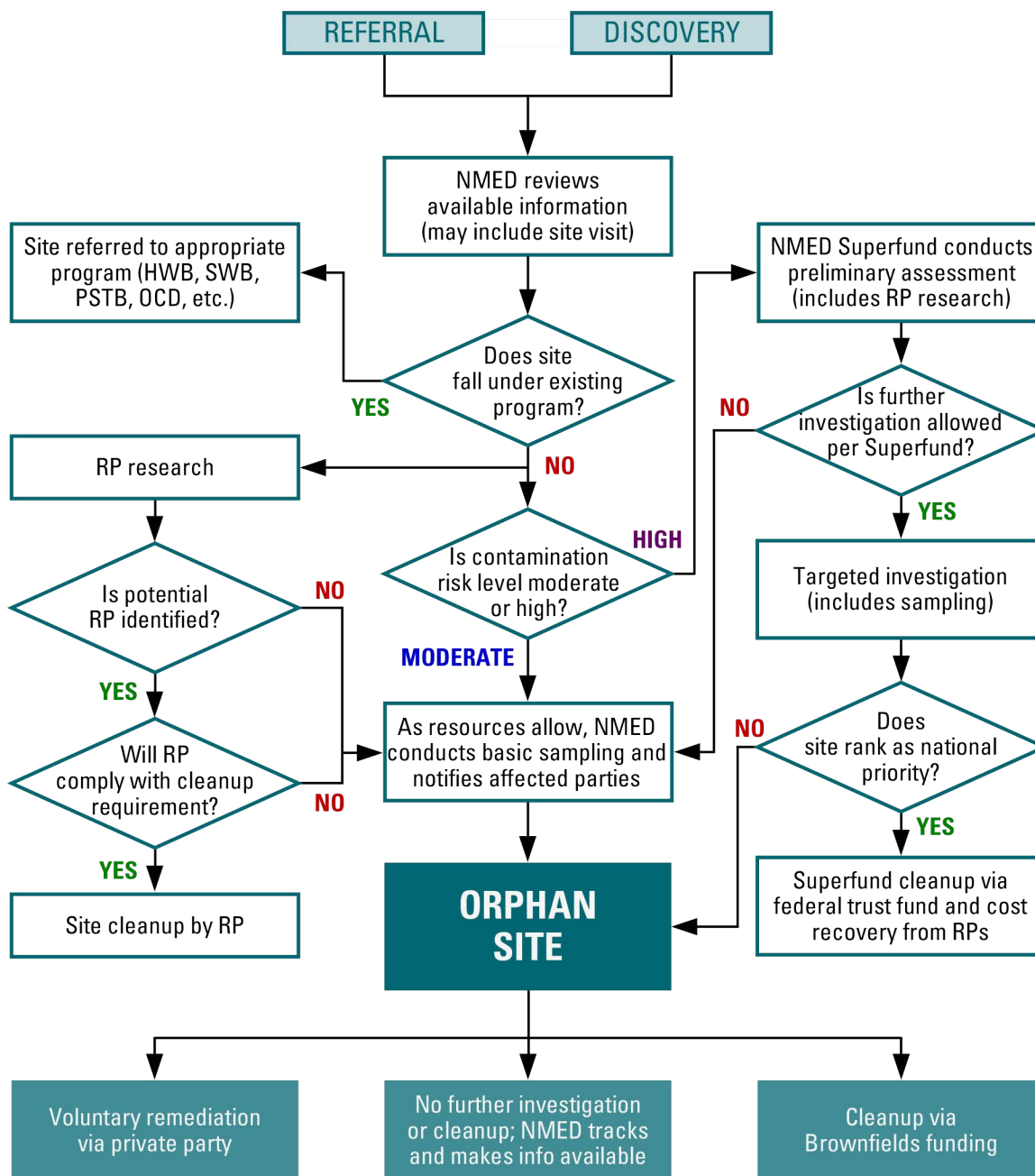
How does NMED currently address orphan sites?

Upon discovery of contamination, NMED determines how best to obtain additional data about the site. NMED staff coordinate across programs to assess available information and conduct site visits, and in some cases to conduct limited sampling. NMED works with local jurisdictions to encourage

mitigation of hazards. If a private well is known to be impacted, NMED notifies the affected parties so that they can secure an alternative supply. Initial investigative efforts are also needed to identify and contact potential RPs. Such sites become orphans when a RP cannot be determined or is unable or unwilling to address the contamination. In some cases, action needs to be taken to assess and mitigate the environmental hazards at the site while a legal case against potential RPs moves forward.

Sites presenting the greatest risks receive evaluation by NMED's Superfund program. Contamination discovered in a municipal well or a large groundwater plume of unknown origin

Current Process for Addressing Orphan Sites in New Mexico



fall into this category. Approximately 64% of the sites on NMED’s Orphan Site List were first identified and/or evaluated by the Superfund program. When the hazards posed by a site do not rank high enough for placement on the NPL, then further characterization and remediation cannot take place pursuant to CERCLA. Many of these sites nonetheless pose significant ongoing hazards. NMED’s State Cleanup Program pursues RPs where possible.

TBAs have been conducted for some sites on the orphan list, thanks to federal Brownfields grants, but many orphan sites do not qualify for Brownfield assistance. Orphan sites are also sometimes cleaned up by, and at the expense of, a new owner under NMED’s VRP, but this program is voluntary, and owners and/or purchasers must commit to the remediation of a site.

Unless an orphan site qualifies for funding through an existing program (as described under Regulatory Framework above) or a potential RP is identified and is able to remediate a site, NMED has no vehicle for conducting or funding a comprehensive site assessment or remediation.

What types of contamination and potential health risks are present at orphan sites?

Contamination at orphan sites is associated with former auto service/repair, dry cleaning, wood treating, oil processing, power generation, manufacturing, agricultural practices, electroplating, research facilities, natural gas plants, chemical handling, and other operations. Numerous spills, old (pre-regulation) landfills, and illegal dumps are also on the NMED Orphan Site List.

The most common contaminants from this wide variety of sources belong to the following categories: petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, PCBs, and heavy metals.

Petroleum hydrocarbons are the primary constituents in crude oil, gasoline, diesel and other fuels, penetrating oils, and a variety of solvents. Of key environmental interest are the common petroleum ingredients known as BTEX—benzene,

toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes—which belong to the aromatic hydrocarbons. Benzene is classified as a known carcinogen and ethylbenzene as a possible carcinogen. Short-term exposure to BTEX is associated with skin and sensory irritation, dizziness, headaches, loss of coordination, and respiratory impacts. Long-term exposure to BTEX can affect the kidney, liver, and blood systems.³ Naphthalene is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) commonly present at contamination sites. Exposure to naphthalene in humans is associated with blood, liver, and eye disorders, and neurological damage in infants. It is classified as a possible human carcinogen. In the environment PAHs are more persistent than BTEX and have higher bioaccumulation rates.^{4,5} Gasoline additives such as methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), ethylene dibromide (EDB), and ethylene dichloride (EDC) can be present along with petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. These contaminants can persist for an extended period of time in groundwater.⁶ Common sources of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination at NMED orphan sites include auto servicing, above-ground tank systems, and spills.

Chlorinated solvents are a large family of organic compounds that contain a chlorine atom in their molecular structure. Two chlorinated solvents commonly detected as soil and groundwater contaminants in New Mexico are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Most dry cleaners in the U.S. use PCE, though the percentage has been declining. It is also used as a metal degreaser and in the production of fluorinated compounds. PCE exposure can lead to neurological impairments and adverse effects on the kidney, liver, immune and hematologic systems, and on development and reproduction. EPA has classified PCE as likely to be carcinogenic.^{7,8}

Sources of petroleum hydrocarbons, a common contaminant at many orphan sites, include auto servicing, leaking above-ground tank systems, and spills.





PCE, a chlorinated solvent, is still used at many dry cleaning facilities in the U.S. Some 60 sites on New Mexico's Orphan Site List, including this former operation in Clayton, have documented chlorinated solvent contamination, and because these fluids are heavier than water, they can penetrate deep into an aquifer.

TCE has been used primarily as a large volume degreasing agent for metal and electronic parts. It also has found use as an extractant for oils, waxes, and fats, as a dry-cleaning fluid, refrigerant and heat exchange fluid, fumigant, carrier agent in paints and adhesives, and as a feedstock for manufacturing organic chemicals. TCE is also contained in many household products. TCE exposure can be associated with adverse health effects on the central nervous system, liver, kidney, immune system, endocrine system, and fetal development. It is classified as a known carcinogen.⁹

Chlorinated solvents are heavier than water, so they can penetrate deep into an aquifer. They are also volatile, which means that contaminated vapor from the subsurface can move into overlying buildings, a process called vapor intrusion.¹⁰ The risk of vapor intrusion has triggered reevaluation of some sites where remediation had been considered complete.

New Mexico's Orphan Site List includes 60 sites with documented chlorinated solvent contamination. Some of these are linked to sources, such as dry cleaners, a chemical distributor, compressor stations, and a former sawmill. However, many of the sites are groundwater plumes with no identified

sources. They were discovered through routine monitoring of a public water supply well or when investigating petroleum storage tank contamination. Because chlorinated solvents can originate from so many different sources, it can be difficult to pinpoint the source and RP.

In addition to sites with documented solvent contamination, NMED recently compiled a list of Albuquerque locations formerly associated with dry-cleaning businesses. Of the 646 businesses identified, 139 operated for 20 years or more. NMED considers it likely that some of these locations had solvent releases that could impact groundwater and warrant further investigation. These sites are currently being evaluated by NMED regarding potential RPs. Ultimately, many of these sites may be added to the NMED Orphan Site List.

PCBs are a group of man-made organic chemicals whose properties of non-flammability, chemical stability, high boiling point, and electrical insulation made them very useful in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications. Their manufacture in the U.S. was banned in 1979, but PCBs may be present in transformers and other electrical equipment, oil used in motors and hydraulic systems, adhesives, oil-based paint, insulating materials, plastics, floor finishes, and many other products. They are a

Because of their insulation properties, PCBs were widely used in electrical transformers until they were banned in 1979. PCBs are found at New Mexico orphan sites that handled transformer oil as well as old landfills.



suspected carcinogen in humans. Studies have linked PCB exposure in animals and human populations to detrimental effects on the immune system, reproductive system, neurological development, and the endocrine system.¹¹ PCBs have been detected at sites on the NMED Orphan Site List that handled transformer oil and used motor oil and also at numerous old landfills.

Heavy metals are naturally found in the environment and in food. They are essential in very low concentrations for sustaining health, but above certain levels they become toxic. Heavy metal toxicity damages the functioning of the brain, lungs, kidney, liver, blood composition and other important organs. Long-term exposure can lead to progressive physical, muscular, and neurological degenerative processes that imitate diseases such as multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's Disease, Alzheimer's Disease, and muscular dystrophy. Some metals and their compounds are carcinogens.¹²

Heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, lead, mercury, copper, cadmium, and zinc have been detected at old landfills on the Orphan Site List. Heavy metal contamination at orphan sites is also associated with former wood treating operations, chrome plating, oil refining, smelters, batteries, waste oil treatment, compressor stations, and natural gas plants.

Emerging contaminants for which regulatory standards do not yet exist can also be of concern at orphan sites. Poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances, commonly known as PFAS, are used in industrial processes and many consumer products. They are a large group of contaminants with wide-ranging health effects that are of growing concern in the environment.¹³ Another example is 1,4-dioxane, often associated with chlorinated solvent contamination and a likely human carcinogen.¹⁴ NMED expects these and other emerging contaminants will add sites to the Orphan Site List.

Combinations of different categories of contaminants are also frequently encountered at a given site. At dumpsites and old landfills, all of the above contaminants can be present, as well as others (e.g., pesticides, asbestos, and phthalates [plasticizers]). As discussed below, the Orphan Site List includes dozens of illegal dump sites and old landfills that were closed prior to the adoption of the New Mexico Solid Waste Regulations in 1989.

What risks are associated with orphan sites?

Environmental risks. Contaminants released into the environment find their way into soil, waterways, groundwater, soil vapor, and indoor or outdoor air. Contamination in one of these media can, and often does, move into another (e.g., from the soil into groundwater). The risk of groundwater

Primary Risks from Orphan Sites



contamination is of particular concern in our arid state, where groundwater is the only drinking water source in many areas. Soils may be damaged and unable to support vegetation or crops. Wildlife may be exposed to toxins, and over time, pollutants may bioaccumulate in the food chain. Loss of habitat can lead to decreased biodiversity. The capacity of the land to absorb stormwater may be diminished, thereby increasing flood risk.

Human health risks. The three basic pathways for becoming exposed to contamination are breathing, eating and drinking, and direct contact with the skin. Where the contamination is in the environment and what exposure pathways exist are important considerations when evaluating the health risks at a particular site. If the groundwater is contaminated, exposure can occur by drinking water from an impacted well. If the contaminants in soil or groundwater are volatile, vapors can move into the indoor air of overlying structures, a process known as vapor intrusion. Working with contaminated soil can result in exposure through the skin, whereas contaminated dust blown off-site could be inhaled. Where a site has not been fully assessed, as is the case for most orphan sites, the extent and severity of contamination plumes is unknown and could be affecting an area much larger than the site itself. People who do not even know they are being exposed can experience short and long-term health effects. Sensitive populations, such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly, may be at higher risk.

Safety risks. Orphan sites pose numerous safety risks. Physical injury, even fatalities, can occur due to the presence of abandoned structures, deteriorated equipment, open foundations and shafts, fire and explosion hazards, pits, drums, and debris. Orphan sites are rarely secured to prevent access to these inherently dangerous conditions. As the properties are usually vacant, they can also attract vagrants or persons engaged in drug use or criminal activities.



When contaminants in soil or groundwater are volatile, vapors can move into the indoor air of overlying structures. Vapor intrusion surveys, such as the one being conducted here, are now a common practice in a comprehensive site assessment.

Social and Economic Risks. A contaminated water supply has serious economic implications, especially in New Mexico where supplies are short. The presence of an orphan site, or sites, can hinder real estate transactions, result in declining property values, and reduce the local government tax base and social amenities. The presence of orphan sites can also tarnish a town's image and prospects for economic development.

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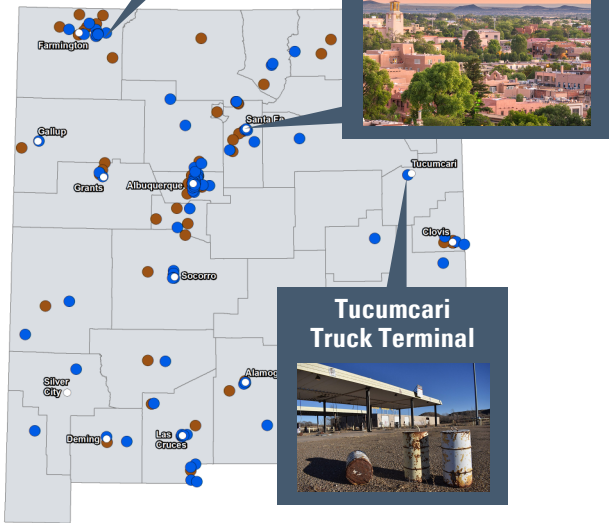
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5 - Examples of Orphan Sites

Three example sites, representing common categories of orphan sites, are described below. The Tucumcari and Bloomfield sites concern petroleum contamination that has impacted groundwater and is impeding economic development. The Santa Fe site is a recently discovered groundwater plume of chlorinated solvents with unknown source(s) that is affecting a large downtown area. Pre-regulatory landfills are also discussed as a general category of orphan sites because they exist in all parts of the state, were operated and closed with few environmental considerations, and in most cases, little is known about the risks they pose.



Many orphan sites, such as the Highway 549 site in Deming which is impacted by chlorinated solvents, are in rural areas and smaller towns.



former truck terminal is a 22-acre parcel adjoining I-40 on the west end of town. A truck stop that formerly occupied the property reportedly grossed over a million dollars in revenue and employed 80 people but closed in 2004. A variety of mostly boarded up buildings (at least one with asbestos and lead paint containing building materials), two large (860,000-gallon capacity) and other smaller, rusted above-ground and underground storage tanks (ASTs and USTs), dispenser islands, drums, and broken/stained pavement currently occupy the property. Because this is the first significantly developed property that travelers see as they enter Tucumcari from the west on I-40, city stakeholders are concerned that it creates a bad “first impression” of their city. Several business entities have expressed interest in purchasing the property for redevelopment, but become dissuaded when informed about the breadth of the surface and subsurface environmental issues.

Fuel and other petroleum hydrocarbon products such as oil and grease have impacted soil, soil vapor, and groundwater, which exists at a depth of about 20 feet. Sources of these impacts include numerous surface spills and subsurface releases from compromised piping systems. Laboratory testing has confirmed the existence of petroleum constituents at concentrations above New Mexico regulatory standards in soil and groundwater. The impacts are

Tucumcari Truck Terminal, Tucumcari
 The Tucumcari Truck Terminal is a severely impacted site posing significant health risks and impeding economic development. The property containing the



Not only does the former truck terminal give travelers a bad first impression of Tucumcari, but numerous surface spills and subsurface releases have carried petroleum products into soil, soil vapor, and groundwater.

so severe in one area that light non-aqueous phase liquids (i.e., pure phase diesel and/or gasoline) were found floating on samples collected from groundwater monitoring wells. Contamination originating from the Tucumcari Truck Terminal has also been documented on adjoining properties. A nearby irrigation ditch and a supply well for livestock watering are threatened. Investigation and remediation work to address releases from the USTs and smaller ASTs was previously performed under the regulatory authority of the NMED PSTB and funded by the CAF, which receives revenues from taxes on petroleum products delivered to retail facilities and is managed by the PSTB. The remediation efforts have been terminated because the source of some of the contamination is from the larger ASTs that are excluded from PSTB regulations. The NMED Office of General Council and the Ground Water Quality Bureau have worked to identify viable RPs to address these issues but, to date, have been unsuccessful. TBA funding has been used to help identify problems at the site, but no funds have been identified yet to remediate the property and remove barriers for redevelopment.

Bloomfield Properties East and West (Former Aerex Refinery), Bloomfield

These two properties in the heart of Bloomfield were formerly part of a larger parcel occupied by an oil refinery that operated from

the 1930s to the 1960s. It refined crude oil to produce gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products. The refinery was dismantled in the 1980s, with a few surface features remaining. It was unknown whether subsurface components (e.g., tanks, piping, etc.) were still in place.

An investigation of the east parcel by the Environmental Improvement Division (NMED's precursor) in 1989/1990

documented hydrocarbon impacts to soil and groundwater, including benzene, a known carcinogen, exceeding the groundwater standard. Because petroleum is not included under the CERCLA definition of hazardous substances, the site could not be addressed under Superfund. Regulatory oversight fell to the Oil Conservation Division in the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department, which commissioned further investigation in 2006 as the property owners at that point were not considered RPs. The data from the investigation indicated high concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons well above action levels in shallow soils on the east property. Naphthalene exceeding the standard was detected in groundwater.

No further work was done until the City of Bloomfield obtained TBA assistance in 2021, when more extensive soil and groundwater sampling occurred on both properties. Non-aqueous phase

Surrounded by residential neighborhoods and within walking distance to schools, the City of Bloomfield recognizes the value of the east and west parcels of property once occupied by the Aerex Refinery, and the need to ensure the protection of human health and the environment.





Santa Fe’s downtown area remains on the Orphan Site List and continues to pose a risk to current building occupants. Having a direct impact on property values and redevelopment opportunities, the contamination also limits the City from developing any groundwater resources for drinking water in this area.

liquids were detected floating on the groundwater in two wells. The previously reported benzene and naphthalene contamination was confirmed, and several metals were also detected above standards in groundwater. The extent of soil contamination, which contributes to groundwater contamination, was better delineated. Fortunately, the investigation confirmed that no significant components (e.g., tanks) had been left underground.

The environmental risk associated with these properties cannot be regarded lightly. The City of Bloomfield, which is not responsible for the contamination, has taken the initiative to resolve the environmental issues in order to protect residents and move forward with economic development plans. The City recognizes the value of these vacant parcels, comprising 10.6 acres altogether, which are surrounded by residential neighborhoods and within walking proximity to schools. Redevelopment plans envision park amenities and residential and commercial uses.^{15, 16} The City succeeded in obtaining TBA assistance to complete delineation of the contamination and develop a remediation plan. Securing funding for remediation will be the next challenge.

Santa Fe Plaza Chlorinated Solvents Site, Santa Fe

The Santa Fe Plaza Chlorinated Solvents Site is a great example of the investigation work that can be completed when funding is available. It is also a good example of where the current network of cleanup

programs is insufficient for addressing orphan contamination sources.

Following the discovery of a petroleum hydrocarbon plume during construction of Santa Fe County’s Judge Steve Herrera Judicial Complex, the City of Santa Fe, working in cooperation with NMED, used TBA funding to conduct a large-scale investigation of potential contamination sources in a one-mile area in downtown Santa Fe.

Research conducted by NMED (research that included the review of historic Sanborn Maps®) determined that numerous historical sources of petroleum hydrocarbons and hazardous materials existed within the area at several commercial businesses (an automobile sales and service lot, several automobile service stations, dry cleaning facilities, a tin shop, automobile repair facilities, a tourist camp, a blacksmith shop, a plumbing store, an automobile painting facility, and a machine shop). Fifteen parcels within the Site TBA area were documented to pose a “high” environmental risk including confirmed and potential impacts to groundwater.

The results of the TBA work conducted from 2009 to 2015 documented contaminant impacts above regulatory standards to soil, soil vapor, and groundwater. The Judicial Complex property was ultimately remediated by Santa Fe County under the NMED VRP, but the majority of the downtown area of Santa Fe with known soil, soil vapor, and groundwater impacts remains contaminated. This is

directly impacting property values and redevelopment opportunities.

Because the TBA work determined that soil, soil vapor, and groundwater were impacted with contaminants, including PCE above regulatory standards and guidelines, the NMED SOS initiated a Preliminary Assessment under the Superfund program. SOS investigated the Site from 2016 to 2018, which confirmed groundwater concentrations above standards in several monitoring wells, but concluded that these impacts were a sufficient distance from current sources of drinking water so that a potential human exposure was not likely. SOS also checked multiple buildings within the area for potential indoor air impacts. The sampling did not find indoor air to be impacted above vapor intrusion screening levels, but SOS recommended the Site be “monitored by a qualified regulatory agency for potential future exposure.”¹⁷

The TBA work and SOS investigation were incredibly helpful, characterizing this contamination much better than for most orphan sites. However, the case also highlights the challenges facing communities wishing to cleanup legacy contamination at an orphan site. This Site did not rank high enough to be addressed under Superfund, so the investigation stopped once the SOS assessment was completed. To date, NMED has not been able to identify any RPs associated with these contamination sources. The area remains on the Orphan Site List and continues to pose a risk to current building occupants. The contamination also limits the City of Santa Fe from developing any groundwater resources for drinking water in this area.

Pre-Regulatory Landfills

The Orphan Site List includes 60 old landfills that were closed prior to the adoption of the New Mexico Solid Waste Regulations in 1989. While the design, contents, and closure of landfills are now closely regulated, that was not previously the case. Older landfills were sited in convenient locations with little regard for protecting water sources. Existing arroyos and former sand and gravel pits were typical locations for waste disposal and pre-regulatory

landfills in New Mexico.¹⁸ The landfills did not have liner systems, and most were closed without a proper cover or “cap”. They received all types of wastes, including hazardous wastes, and bulk liquids (e.g., septage, petroleum wastes, and sludge) that are now prohibited at regulated municipal waste landfills. Local records usually do not exist to document how much waste or what types of wastes were disposed of, or even how long the landfill operated.

Toxic contaminants in old landfills can leach into the surrounding and underlying soil and groundwater. Vapors from volatile contaminants as well as methane produced from the degradation of waste in landfills can pose vapor risks, either through the ground surface or into surrounding properties and nearby buildings. Preliminary investigations that have occurred at some of the pre-regulatory landfills

Existing arroyos and sand and gravel pits were typical locations for pre-regulatory landfills in New Mexico, including the Tulip Drive Landfill on the north side of Deming, shown here circa 2012.



in New Mexico confirm the potential risks to water quality and human health. For example, soil sampling detected metals, chlorinated solvents, and insecticides at an inactive landfill near Milan in Cibola County, where dead livestock, caustic soda, and pesticides had been buried along with domestic solid waste. At a historic Carlsbad landfill, groundwater was encountered in the trenches containing waste. The Tulip Drive landfill on the north side of Deming was used from 1941 to 1969 and may have received hazardous substances from nearby military operations and a rubber manufacturing facility. It was not properly capped and became an informal dumping area. The site posed surface as well as subsurface risks.¹⁹

Some communities have re-purposed old landfills. With TBA assistance, the City of Deming investigated its Tulip Drive landfill and is working towards reclamation. Albuquerque monitors several old landfills and regulates redevelopment of those areas. However, these are the exceptions. Most pre-regulatory landfills in the state have not been investigated and are not monitored.

The RP status can be complicated for pre-regulatory landfills. Some were owned and operated by private parties that are now defunct. Sometimes municipalities leased the land from private parties or public entities. This is the case with the leasing of public lands by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to local governments for solid

waste disposal. As with other types of contaminated sites, research, sampling, and negotiations may be required before liability can be determined. Many local governments in New Mexico simply do not have the financial capacity to address these historical landfill sites.

A comprehensive list of all pre-regulatory landfills does not exist. The 60 landfills on the Orphan Site List have come to NMED's attention over the years due to known environmental concerns. NMED also has minimal information about an additional 98 landfills in 31 counties that closed under the earliest solid waste regulations, between 1974 and 1989. Many of these, as well as others that closed prior to 1974, warrant investigation and could move onto the Orphan Site List because of the threat to groundwater and human health.

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The City of Albuquerque monitors several old landfills, including the Sacramento Landfill shown here, and regulates redevelopment on and near the landfills. Unfortunately, most pre-regulatory landfills in the state have not been investigated and are not monitored.



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6 - Orphan Site Programs in Other States

Orphan sites threaten human health and water resources across the country, not just in New Mexico. Many states have taken on the responsibility of addressing contaminated orphan sites where federal support ends. Information about the orphan programs and funding mechanisms in several states is summarized in **Table 2** (included in the Appendix). Because New Mexico is in EPA Region 6, the other states in the region are included: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Arizona and Kansas are included as other nearby states. Montana provides an example of another mountain west state. Finally, Oregon and North Carolina highlight additional approaches.

A review of the programs in these states reveals that the orphan site issue is being addressed in somewhat different fashions. Some states have special programs for different categories of sites, such as dry cleaners or pre-regulatory landfills. Some provide special assistance for public entities. Others handle all types of orphan sites under one umbrella. A common thread among the different state programs is the recognition that without state action, historical



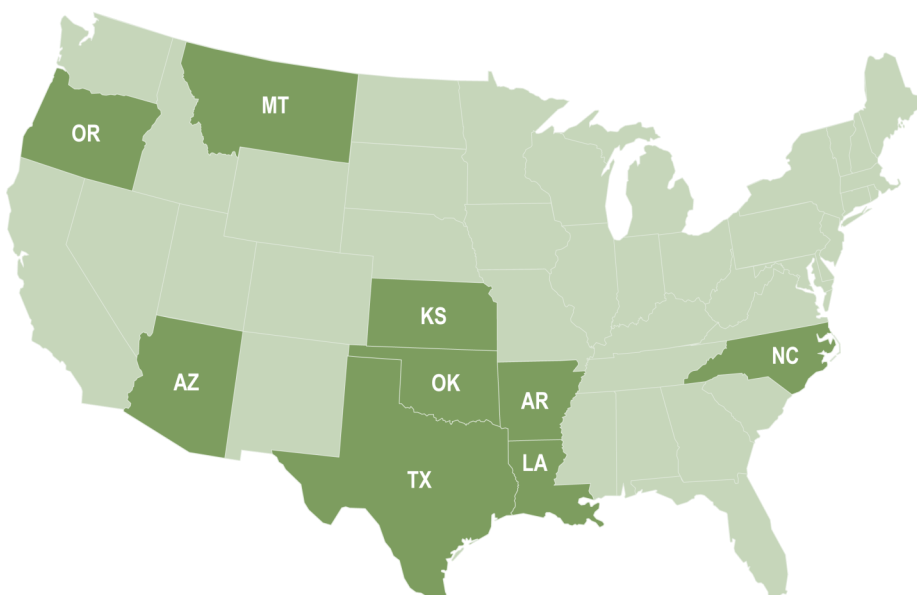
Whether it be establishing special programs for different categories of sites (e.g., pre-regulatory landfills, dry cleaners) or handling all types of orphan sites under one umbrella, many states have taken on the responsibility of addressing contaminated orphan sites.

and potentially long-term contamination will remain unchecked and un-remediated.

Another common thread among state programs is the need for adequate, sustainable funding. Many states have adopted legislatively mandated programs/funds to provide the necessary funding to cover the cost of orphan site oversight and

remediation. Programs in other states rely on a wide variety of fees or taxes, penalties, and costs recovered from RPs. Legislative appropriations often contribute, sometimes as an initial infusion for program start-up. Many states use the funds to conduct sampling and remedial actions with their own staff or with contractors. Some provide grants or loans in response to applications. ***The most successful state programs have sustainable funding sources that ensure longevity, thus allowing more sites to be assessed and remediated on an ongoing basis.***

State Orphan Site Programs Examined for Comparison



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7 - Barriers and Benefits of Addressing Orphan Sites?

A lack of necessary resources is the primary barrier to tackling orphan sites in New Mexico and the potential threats they pose. A typical price range for an initial investigation with sampling is \$40,000 to \$75,000. Cleanup can cost much more, and it can take many years to successfully remediate a site depending on the type and extent of the contamination. Groundwater remediation costs can reach levels in excess of \$1 million dollars.

Although the cost associated with remediating orphaned hazardous waste sites is high, the benefits, including those listed below, lead to healthier and more prosperous communities.

- Safeguarding water resources for the future
- Protecting the health of New Mexicans
- Deterrence of blight, vandalism, and trespassing
- Transformation of vacant and underused areas into local assets, such as parks, productive farm or range land, affordable housing, and entrepreneurial commercial space
- Improved wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities
- Carbon sequestration through improved soil health



There are success stories across the state where orphan and Brownfield sites, such as this former sawmill in Albuquerque, have been redeveloped into productive properties.

- Improved social equity, as vacant properties disproportionately affect low-income communities and communities of color
- Increased property values near remediated sites
- Increased local tax revenues due to increased property values



Now part of Albuquerque's Sawmill District, the former sawmill property shown above has been transformed into apartment homes, increasing local tax revenues and property values.

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8 - Conclusions and Recommendations

Orphaned contaminated waste sites threaten New Mexico's scarce groundwater resources and the health of both human and ecological communities. NMED's Orphan Site List currently includes 302 sites. Historical contamination remains at many of these sites with unknown ramifications, and potentially contaminated orphan sites continue to be discovered. Former dry cleaner sites and pre-regulatory landfills represent two categories in particular that may add high-risk contaminated sites to the orphan list.

Most contamination from petroleum storage tanks is addressed by the CAF. For orphaned hazardous substance sites, NMED leverages the Superfund and the Brownfields Programs to the extent possible. But where these federally supported programs end, NMED does not have sufficient staffing or resources to conduct needed sampling, to research and enforce against RPs, or to undertake state-lead remedial actions.

NMED has been re-prioritizing resources to the extent possible to meet the challenge of unaddressed contamination at orphan sites. A database has been developed for storing, managing, and presenting information about orphan sites. Sampling – albeit on a limited basis – is conducted at sites where human health appears to be imminently at risk. NMED has also developed this report to examine and bring attention to the risks that orphan sites pose in New Mexico.

If more resources were available, NMED could undertake the following recommended next steps.

- Review/consolidate files and populate the database with site data and details
- Evaluate which sites pose the greatest threats to water supplies, neighboring properties, and



The risks that orphan sites pose to human health and the environment far outweigh the costs needed to establish a sustainable fund to provide the resources and appropriately address them.

redevelopment potentials using existing information and GIS tools

- Conduct targeted sampling of groundwater, soil, and soil vapor to roughly characterize magnitude and extent of plumes at highest-risk sites
- Implement a pilot project for assessment and cleanup of orphan sites on a limited scale
- Increase public outreach with communities about orphan site locations and risks
- Increase efforts to identify and hold RPs accountable
- Evaluate options for establishing a sustainable Orphan Fund for ongoing assessment and cleanup of groundwater orphan sites

The benefits of remediating orphan sites go beyond the high value of protecting groundwater. They also include improved health for New Mexico's residents, and safer and more prosperous communities.

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Appendix

Table 1. Existing New Mexico Environmental/Water Funds

Table 2. Summary of Orphan Programs and Funding in Selected States

Orphan Site List: This Orphan Site List was developed using archival information available to NMED at the time the list was developed; inclusion on this list does not imply imminent regulatory action by NMED. This is a dynamic list of sites; sites ultimately determined not to be orphaned will be removed. Newly discovered sites that are determined to be orphaned will be added. Sites will be listed and de-listed based on updated information provided to NMED, including information collected during site assessments, investigations, and remedial actions.

Table 1. Existing New Mexico Environmental/Water Funds

Programs	Purpose	Applicability
Water Project Fund	Administered by the New Mexico Finance Authority and makes loans and grants for projects recommended by the Water Trust Board and authorized by the Legislature.	Applicable to water conservation or recycling, treatment or water reuse projects; flood prevention projects; Endangered Species Act collaborative projects; water storage, conveyance or delivery projects; and watershed restoration and management projects. Groundwater remediation
Wastewater Facility Construction Loan Fund (Clean Water State Revolving Fund)	A revolving loan fund administered by NMED used to provide low-cost financial assistance to local authorities to construct or modify wastewater facilities.	Explicitly for the construction and modification of wastewater facilities.
Clean Water Administrative Fund	A dedicated fund appropriated to NMED to be used solely to administer the Wastewater Facility Construction Loan Fund.	Only to administer the Wastewater Facility Construction Loan Fund.
Rural Infrastructure Revolving Loan Fund	A revolving loan fund administered by NMED that provides low interest loans to rural communities (populations of less than 20,000) for water, wastewater and solid waste projects.	Explicitly for infrastructure related to domestic water systems, wastewater and solid waste projects.
Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund	A revolving loan fund co-administered by NMED and New Mexico Finance Authority that provides low-cost financial assistance to public water systems to finance the cost of repair and replacement of drinking water infrastructure; to ensure compliance with drinking water regulations; and to protect drinking water quality and public health.	Eligible projects include new and replacement water sources; treatment; transmission and distribution lines; storage; supervisory control and data acquisition systems; infrastructure to interconnect or regionalize water systems; and energy efficiency and water conservation projects.
Recycling and Illegal Dumping Fund	A grant program for local governments, tribes, solid waste authorities, land grant communities and cooperative associations that is administered by NMED that provides funding for the prevention and abatement of illegal dumpsites and promoting environmentally sound methods for reuse and recycling.	Eligible projects include offsetting the cost of scrap tire collection and recycling; abating illegal dumpsites; establishing recycling facilities; developing recycling infrastructure; purchasing equipment for recycling and scrap tire management; performing marketing regarding recycling and scrap tire management; providing educational outreach regarding scrap tire management, recycling, and illegal dumping; purchasing products produced by a recycling facility; and contracting with vendors to promote recycling.

Programs	Purpose	Applicability
Voluntary Remediation Fund	A fund to account for fees and oversight payments collected pursuant to the provisions of the Voluntary Remediation Act.	Available only for the administration and oversight of the state's Voluntary Remediation Program.
Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund	A revolving loan fund administered by NMED that offers low-interest loans with favorable terms that can be used for remediating contamination at an eligible brownfield site. The funds are obtained through a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency.	Available to non-responsible parties that are conducting cleanup in order to redevelop a site.
Responsible Parties Fund	The fund is for the removal of leaking underground storage tanks.	Explicitly for the removal of underground storage tanks.
Hazardous Waste Fund	The fund is for meeting necessary expenditures in the administration and operation of the hazardous waste program.	Explicitly for the administration of the state's hazardous waste program in the Hazardous Waste Bureau.
Water Quality Management Fund	The fund was established for administering the regulations adopted by the Water Quality Control Commission	Available for administering regulations adopted by the Water Quality Control Commission.
Water Conservation Fund	A fund administered by NMED for the administration of a public water supply program to test public water supplies; perform vulnerability assessments; implement new requirements of the Utility Operators Certification Act; and provide training for all public water supply operators.	Applies only to conducting testing, assessing and training for public water supply systems.
Public Water Supply System Operator and Public Wastewater Operator Fund	The fund is administered by NMED and is for administering and enforcing the Utility Operators Certification Act.	Available only for administering and enforcing the state's Utility Operators and Certification Program.
Hazardous Waste Emergency Fund	This fund is administered by NMED and is used for emergency response and remediation activities to immediately prevent exposure of the public to hazardous substances and to prevent releases into the environment.	Only for immediate, emergency response and remediation of a hazardous waste contamination spill.
Corrective Action Fund	Funding available for the cleanup and monitoring of leaks and spills from petroleum storage tanks in the state.	Available only for the cleanup of petroleum contamination associated with leaks and spills from petroleum storage tanks.
Natural Resources Trustee Fund	Funds are recovered from parties responsible for damaging natural resources to be used for restoration in the same area.	Restoring, replacing or acquiring natural resources in an area where natural resources have been injured, destroyed or lost because of contamination.

Table 2. Summary of Orphan Programs and Funding in Selected States

Arizona	
<u>Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund Program</u>	
Provides funds and authority to investigate, control, prevent, abate, treat, or contain releases of hazardous substances for the protection of human health and the environment. Can be used for remedial actions, identifying responsible parties, funding orphan shares of cleanup. Proportionate liability in state law creates state liability for orphan shares at cleanup sites.	
Source of funding	WQARF : Corporate income tax, appropriations, cost recovery and special fees.
Rules and Statutes	ARS Title 49 Chapter 2 Article 5
Additional information	Statute assures \$18 million annually (for all purposes including remedial functions), including \$15 million from corporate income tax. But actual funding has been much less and was reduced to \$0 for FY19 and FY20. Arizona DEQ made up some funding from other funds. WQARF FY20 Annual Report .

Arkansas	
<u>Remedial Action Trust Fund Act</u>	
Provides funds and authority to investigate, control, prevent, abate, treat, or contain releases of hazardous substances for the protection of human health and the environment.	
Source of funding	Remedial Action Trust Fund : Fees on in-state generation of hazardous waste and on treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste generated out of state; appropriations; penalties and cost recovery.
Rules and Statutes	Ark. Code Ann. §8-7-501 et seq.
Additional information	Ten sites are on the RATFA State Priority List.

Kansas	
<u>Orphan Sites Program</u>	
Uses funds from the State Water Program for assessment and remediation of contaminated sites where the responsible party is unknown or unable to take cleanup action. Sites which pose the most serious threat to the public and the environment are remediated.	
Source of funding	State Water Plan Fund: appropriations and various fees.
Rules and Statutes	State Water Resources Planning Act , KSA 82a-901 et seq.
Additional information	Currently 133 orphaned sites in the program. Actual expenditure for contamination remediation in FY 2020: \$1,086,242. Kansas Water Authority Annual Report to the Governor & Legislature 2021 .
<u>Dry Cleaning Program</u>	
Addresses facility registration, pollution prevention, and soil and groundwater contamination at retail dry cleaning facilities. A trust fund provides for state-led investigations and remediation at sites that have applied and been accepted into the program.	
Source of funding	Dry Cleaning Facility Release Trust Fund: dry cleaning, laundry, and solvent fees.
Rules and Statutes	Kansas Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Act , KSA 65-34, 141 Kansas Dry Cleaning Program Regulations , KAR 28-68-1 to 28-68-9
Additional information	As of 2014: 155 sites, with 14 closed. Trust Fund receipts declined from \$1.4 million in 2007 to \$896,000 in 2014. Kansas Dry Cleaning Program Overview .

Louisiana

Inactive or Abandoned Hazardous Waste Sites

When a site has been declared an abandoned hazardous waste site, the DEQ is authorized to undertake the physical control, containment and cleanup, or closure of the abandoned hazardous waste site and may retain personnel for these purposes.

Source of funding	<p>Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Fund: receives the Hazardous Waste Tax; funds recovered from potential RPs; penalties; legislative appropriations.</p> <p>Used for operating expenses of the inactive and abandoned sites activities; investigation, testing, containment, control, and cleanup of hazardous waste sites, including state Superfund match; priority non-hazardous sites.</p> <p>The Hazardous Waste Tax applies to generators at time of disposal: \$30/ton for hazardous, \$100/ton for extremely hazardous waste. Same rate for waste from out-of-state, except more if the other state would have charged more. Does not apply to when origin is cleanup of inactive or abandoned site.</p>
Rules and Statutes	<p>LA Rev Stat § 30:2221-2226</p> <p>LAC Title 33 Part VI</p>
Additional information	<p>48 confirmed and potential inactive abandoned waste sites were completed in 2020. Confirmed sites remaining: 321. Potential sites that may need evaluation: 149.</p> <p>Annual Legislative Report FY 2020 Remediation 101 Presentation</p>

Montana

State Superfund Unit

Investigates and cleans up hazardous substances at sites not addressed by federal Superfund. The Montana Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act provides authority and funding to prioritize sites, identify and obtain participation from liable persons, carry out remedial actions, and recover costs. Controlled Allocation of Liability Act established a negotiated allocation process designed to allocate liability among persons involved at facilities requiring cleanup, including bankrupt or defunct persons. Cleanup of these facilities must occur concurrently with the CALA process, and the orphan share provides funding to cover the bankrupt or defunct party's share of the cleanup.

Source of funding	<p>Environmental Quality Protection Fund: Resources Indemnity Trust interest income, resource indemnity and groundwater assessment tax, penalties, cost recovery, appropriations.</p> <p>Orphan Share Fund: resource indemnity and groundwater assessment taxes, oil and natural gas production taxes, abandoned mine unencumbered funds, penalties, cost recovery. Used to reimburse cleanup costs for the share attributable to non-viable responsible parties, also to take remedial action where there is no readily apparent viable responsible party.</p>
Rules and Statutes	<p>§§ 75-10-701 through 752, MCA</p> <p>ARM 17.55.101 through 115</p>
Additional information	<p>One-time \$7 Million appropriation to the Orphan Share Fund for petroleum/hazardous waste sites with no viable responsible party helped close 58 sites during the biennium 2016-2017.</p> <p>Annual Orphan Share Report 2020</p> <p>Legislative Fiscal Division Budget Analysis 2023 Biennium</p>

North Carolina	
DEQ Division of Waste Management, Annual Report to the NC General Assembly, 2021	
<u>Inactive Hazardous Sites Program</u>	
Oversight and approval of the assessment and remediation of hazardous substance contaminated sites, including historical and any recent accidental releases of hazardous substances and, where present in or threatening groundwater, other contaminants. The program conducts remedial work itself at orphaned sites when state resources are available.	
Source of funding	Inactive Hazardous Sites Cleanup Fund: receives a \$400,000 annually from the Dry-Cleaning Solvent Cleanup Fund.
Rules and Statutes	Inactive Hazardous Sites Response Act of 1987 15A NCAC 13C
Additional information	1,939 sites remain open on inventory; 628 require no further action. 37 sites were addressed in FY 2020.
<u>Pre-Regulatory Landfill Program</u>	
Addresses pre-regulatory, non-industrial landfills that ceased accepting waste before 1983. The Branch conducts the assessment and remediation of these sites directly. Local governments may conduct the assessment work and seek reimbursement of expenses if the work was pre-approved.	
Source of funding	45 percent of the proceeds of a statewide \$2/ton solid waste disposal tax
Rules and Statutes	Session Law 2007-550
Additional information	641 landfills remain open; 21 require no further action.
<u>Dry-Cleaning Solvent Cleanup Act Program</u>	
Program was established to assess and cleanup solvent contamination at dry-cleaning and wholesale distribution facilities. Participation in the cleanup program is voluntary, provides liability protection, and is available to past and present facility owners, operators and property owners of both active and former dry-cleaning and distribution facilities. The program also includes minimum management practices that all dry-cleaning and wholesale solvent distribution facilities must follow in order to prevent environmental contamination.	
Source of funding	The Dry-Cleaning Solvent Cleanup Fund: Taxes on dry-cleaning sales and solvents.
Rules and Statutes	Dry-Cleaning Act of 1997, G.S. 143-215.104A et seq.
Additional information	Annual revenue over past 11 years relatively stable at \$8-9 million. 1% may be used each year to investigate active and abandoned dry-cleaning sites that the program believes may be contaminated. 460 certified sites; 109 certified sites closed. DSCA Fact Sheet

Oklahoma	
<u>Site Cleanup Assistance Program</u>	
Remediates abandoned hazardous waste sites and provides other cleanup assistance to public entities around the state. Currently focused on grants to cities or counties for asbestos and lead-paint remediation in buildings.	
Source of funding	A percentage of assessments on motor fuel.
Rules and Statutes	17 O.S. 327.1
Additional information	Community Revitalization Program

Oregon

Annual Environmental Cleanup Report [2020](#) / [2021](#)

Solid Waste Orphan Site Account

Provides funding for the investigation and cleanup of solid waste disposal facilities (e.g., landfills and illegal dumpsites) contaminated with, or at risk of being contaminated by hazardous substances. To be eligible for funding a site must be owned or operated by a local government unit OR privately owned or operated with a responsible party that is unknown, unwilling, or unable to undertake removal or remedial action. Grants and/or loans are awarded in response to applications.

Source of funding	Tipping fee for solid waste generated in Oregon: \$0.13 per ton. In addition, funds recovered from identified responsible parties or through agreements with persons wishing to purchase orphan sites may be spent on other orphan cleanups. FY 2020 DEQ earmarked \$2.9 million for cleanup of 13 high priority sites.
Rules and Statutes	OAR 340-122-0510 – 0590 ORS 459.005 – 311 ORS 465.200 – 990
Additional information	Fact Sheet: Examples of sites that used Solid Waste Orphan Site Account funds. Program is being updated with a guidance document and a site-ranking tool considering public health, environment, and environmental justice factors.

Industrial Orphan Sites

Industrial Orphan sites are contaminated properties whose responsible parties are unknown, unwilling, or unable to conduct cleanup. These sites include individual properties as well as area-wide sites where hazardous substances have affected sources of drinking water and other waterbodies. State contractors remove or contain hazards and conduct sampling at least until a site is stabilized and no longer presents significant threats to humans or the environment.

Source of funding	Primarily long-term bonds. Debt has been repaid with state general funds and hazardous-substance possession fees. In addition, funds recovered from identified responsible parties or through agreements with persons wishing to purchase orphan sites may be spent on other orphan cleanups.
Additional information	Since 1992: 117 sites declared as industrial orphans, 45 cleaned up to no further action status. During 2019 DEQ worked actively on eight orphan sites.

Dry Cleaner Environmental Program

In exchange for liability relief from cleanups and cleanup costs, dry cleaners pay fees that go into a fund used to clean up solvent contamination at dry cleaner sites. Dry cleaners complying with waste minimization and reduction requirements are eligible for cleanup funding.

Source of funding	Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Account: fees on dry cleaners, with higher fees on perchloroethylene. Fees bring in approximately \$500,000 per year, but estimated cost of cleaning up all dry cleaner sites is \$100 million.
Rules and Statutes	ORS 465.500 – 545
Additional information	Revenues are declining as businesses close over time or switch to less toxic products. Reviewing strategies to adequately fund future cleanups.

Texas	
<p>State Superfund Program</p> <p>An assessment and remediation program to identify and assess facilities that may constitute an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health and safety or the environment due to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment. The TX Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) may perform necessary and appropriate removal and remedial action at sites at which solid waste or hazardous substances have been disposed if funds from a liable party, independent third party, or the federal government are not sufficient for the removal or remedial action. TCEQ contractors conduct the bulk of the work.</p>	
Source of funding	Hazardous and Solid Waste Fee Account: fees collected on the generation, management, and disposal of industrial solid waste and hazardous waste, permit applications, penalties, interest, and the sale of batteries; and cost recovery.
Rules and Statutes	Title 30 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 335, Subchapter K Texas Health and Safety Code, Sec. 361.133, 181, 404
<p>Dry Cleaner Remediation Program</p> <p>Provides for state-lead clean up of dry cleaner related contaminated sites. Establishes a prioritization list of contaminated dry cleaner sites and administers cleanup funds. Also includes dry cleaner facility registration requirements, fees, performance standards, distributor registration, and revenue disbursement.</p>	
Source of funding	Dry Cleaning Facility Release Fund : registration and dry-cleaning solvent fees.
Rules and Statutes	Title 30 Texas Administrative Code Part 1 Chapter 337

Orphan Site List (sites with contaminant information listed first)

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Sites with Contaminant Information							
Albuquerque City of Nazareth Landfill	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	North of San Diego Avenue and W of San Mateo Boulevard	Landfill	5-acre site. Former arroyo. Operated from 1971-72. Accepted municipal waste from private citizens	GW: Mn, Zn, di-n-butylphthalate, Arochlor-1248.	unknown
Albuquerque City of S Broadway Landfill	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	South Broadway SE	Landfill	Closed (1980) municipal landfill containing sludges from sewage treatment plant (2-10 mill. gal.) and possibly metals, solvents, and caustics from various industrial sources. Mostly municipal waste (50-60 mill. ft ³).	phenols 0.57 mg/kg	456 ft.
Albuquerque City of Sacramento Landfill	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	I-25 & Los Angeles NE corner	Landfill	5-acre site. Operated in 1962. Accepted waste from municipal hauling and private citizens	Pb: 41.7 mg/kg, PCBs, pesticides. No water contamination. Contamination is most likely in cover material. Estimate 2 ft. of cover, sampling @18".	unknown
Albuquerque City of San Antonio/ San	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	SE corner of I-25 frontage and San	Landfill	Municipal Landfill (1968-70) in a former arroyo. Estimate 5.56x10 ⁴ yd ³ .	Metals, pesticides. Majority of	>500' (deep aquifer).

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Mateo Landfill			Antonio Boulevard NE			contamination found in cover material.	
Albuquerque Landfill Site (Springer)	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	North of Richfield Avenue between Edith Boulevard & Pan American Freeway (I-25), Sect. 11, T11N, R3E	Landfill	Proposed 283-acre landfill site. Was to be constructed in a partially excavated gravel pit. Site is now the location of the balloon launch for the annual hot air balloon festival (Balloon Fiesta Park).	none	unknown
AT & ST Railyard Switching Terminal	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	908 Second Street SW	Switch Yard/ Equipment Maintenance Shop	In 1988 a Site Inspection was conducted at the Site. During the site inspection soil and groundwater contamination was detected. The site was referred to RCRA in 1989. In 1995, the site was again under investigation for both potential soil and groundwater contamination at the site. No known corrective action was taken at the site	benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, sibenzo(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, lead, copper and zinc (soils); toluene (gw)	
Brothers Plating Company	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	6817 4th NW	Electroplating	HWB completed an inspection at Brother's Plating on July 30, 2019 after receiving a complaint of a release. HWB confirmed releases occurred indoors and outdoors at the facility and cited the facility. HWB returned to BP in September 2019 and sampled soil for cadmium,	Cd 0.033 mg/L	30.2 ft.

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Carnue-Deadman's Curve	Bernalillo	Carnue	NW Highway 66 Tijeras Canyon	Landfill, Old Gas Station, Ammunition Manufacturer	total chromium, lead, and cyanide. Each constituent was detected in the soil at trace levels along the fence line. Cadmium was detected above hazardous levels in the soil along the loading dock. The HWB referred the Site the SOS and SOS and HWB staff met with the owner of Brother's Plating on November 12, 2019 and obtained an access agreement for future sampling. SOS submitted a request to EPA to re-open the Site for further investigation under CERCLA on November 15, 2019	Gasoline constituents, explosives, solvents.	≤ 70'
Central and Yale Plume	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Central Avenue and Yale Boulevard	Street Intersection	Site is made up of several facilities: Crawford Landfill, Sandia Die & Cartridge (small arms ammunition manufacturing), an abandoned gas station, Earnest Chavez property. Landfill operated from 1983-85 receiving construction debris. 1985 NMEID Solid Waste identify GW contamination. Detection of explosives in GW is theoretically attributable to the use of explosives to develop I-40 and other state Hwys, for fracturing bedrock to increase water yields, or for limestone quarrying upstream. PA, SSI, and LSI completed by SOS (1990). SOS submitted a request to EPA to re-open the Site for further investigation under CERCLA in 2020.	TCE	276-298 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
					removed from service. The extent of the plume is unknown; however, analysis of groundwater samples suggests that the majority of the plume is limited to the University of New Mexico's (UNM) main campus. A combined PA/SI was developed for the Site in 2002.		
Edmunds Chemical Company	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	2212 2nd Street SW	Chemical	ECC was unable to be located. However, the owner of Southwest Bingo Supplies remembered there being an ECC in the area (same address) and the bingo facility was investigated as the location of the former site. No evidence for contamination found on-site. A PA was developed in 1955 and no hazardous Substances or specific site concerns were identified at the Site due to no sources, current or historical were identified at the site.	none	unknown
Fox Candelaria	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	2501 Candelaria NE		Fox and Associates was an environmental and engineering firm that performed asphalt extractions in its laboratories at two locations in Albuquerque. This location, the Fox Candelaria site, was the first location at which Fox and Associates operated. Fox Candelaria is under investigation because asphalt testing wastes were disposed of on-site. The site was referred to the GWQB SCP. Oversight of the site by SCP was closed in 2005.	PCE, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, caprolactam other phthalate esters and chlorinated VOCs	216-218 ft.
Gardner Zemke Company	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	4600 Lincoln Road NE	Storage and Maintenance Yard	Paint Shop, storage, and maintenance yard. Solvents detected. Indication of leaking UST. Impacting municipal supply wells. Currently (?) being monitored.	ethylhexyl)phthalate, and caprolactam were detected	<200 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
						in groundwater in addition to other phthalate esters and chlorinated volatile organic compounds	
George's Dry Cleaners	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	619 Amherst Drive NE	Dry Cleaner	The Site was identified by NMED personnel in October 2019 and referred to SOS after concerns were raised for potential vapor intrusion exposure to occupants of the former dry cleaning facility, co-located businesses, and the next-door day care. To date, PA/Si reports have been developed	PCE, TCE, and cis-1,2-DCE	353 feet
Hugo Schulte & Company	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	6666 4th NW	Former Lawn & Garden Retail	Active framing business. Former business sold herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers. No evidence of spill.	none	20-200' (geologic literature survey)
Industrial Ave NE	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	111 Industrial Avenue NE	Unknown	No information. Originally investigated under UST. No USTs found. 2 private wells nearby contain trichloroethane.	trichloroethane.	unknown
King Sales Company	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	10805 Central, NE	Sales	Gov't surplus store. Storage for numerous used transformers and capacitors from Sandia National Laboratories. Rinchem (a Sandia National Lab contractor) removed 755	Pb 10.1-651 ppm, Cd 8.9 ppm, Cr 164 ppm, PCBs (Arochlor	550 ft.

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
					capacitors and 2" of stained soil in 1988. Removal ordered for PCBs in 1992-93 by EPA.	1254, Arochlor 1260) 10-9640 ppm, PNAS (fluoranthene, pyrene)	
Lovelace Inhalation Toxicology Res. Inst	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Building 9200, Kirtland AFB East	Former wastewater lagoons w/radioactive medical waste	Site included radioactive, hazardous, biological and chemical waste. Lagoons were closed out and the facility connected to the municipal system. See DP files.	radioactive waste, lead, benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, nitric acid, toluene, xylene, DEHPA	50-150 ft
Mesa Oil Company	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	4701 Broadway SE	Oil Processing	1.6 acres. Site processes used motor oil and resells it as burner fuel or chain saw lubricant. Stained soils. Emergency Removal of PCB contaminated tank, tank contents, and surrounding soils performed in 2/84. Shallow GW under the property might be contaminated (file is really messy). Waste oil pit also contains PCB contaminated material (possibly removed).	PCBs	75 ft
Mountain-view Subdivision	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Area between S. Broadway to River South of Tijeras Arroyo	GW Plume	Nitrate plume associated w/ explosives manufacturing has impacted the local GW. Detected in 1961. Unknown source location.	nitroaromatics	40-280 ft
Old Conoco Refinery	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	3100 2nd Street SW	Refinery	Former oil refinery. EM site survey revealed no USTs. All sampling revealed no contamination. Tarry material (34 yd ³), contaminated soils (18 yd ³).	motor oil (1600-10,000 ppm high molecular wt. aliphatic	7.5 ft (at max.)

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Randolph Road and University Boulevard Site	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	SE corner of Intersection of Randolph Road	GW Plume	The Site is currently characterized as a ground water plume of chlorinated and aromatic hydrocarbon compounds with no identified sources. The area of ground water contamination is east of Interstate 25 and encompasses an area that is proximate to the Albuquerque International Sunport (the Airport), the western edge of Kirtland Air Force Base, and the site of the old Yale Landfill.	Chlorinated Solvents hydrocarbons), Pb, Cu, Zn	321-415 ft.
Southwest Film Services	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	1999 Candelaria	Warehouse/truck maintenance yard	Investigation revealed improper waste oil disposal practices. Waste oil being dumped into a local bar ditch which leads to the Alb. storm sewer system. Owner was given an administrative order to remediate (May 1981). No evidence that remedial activities were completed. Business is assumed to be closed at this point.	waste crankcase oil	180 ft.
University of New Mexico Services Building/Paint Shop	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	E Of University Boulevard & N of 1835 Lomas Boulevard	Abandoned Drainage Ditch	The Site is a segment of an abandoned drainage ditch near the UNM Service Building. The ditch is 200 yards long and is filled and plugged to the east and west of the Paint Shop. The waste disposal area in the ditch is approximately 0.1 acres. Soil samples conducted in 1984 showed elevated levels of chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, mercury, and non-halogenated hydrocarbons. GW sampling was never conducted at the site. Si conducted at site in	chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, mercury, and non- halogenated hydrocarbons.	

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
USGS Well, 12th Street and I-40	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	12Th Street and Interstate 40	Well, USGS Monitoring	1988, recommended referring to City of Albuquerque for assessment. 1 of 30 wells installed for national water quality monitoring under NAWQA. Initially found to be contaminated w/ 0.2 ppb 1,1-dichloroethane. Heavily industrialized surrounding the well. Downgradient of PNM Prager station.	none	36 ft.
West Central Avenue	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Central Avenue	GW Plume	The Site is characterized as a groundwater plume of chlorinated and aromatic hydrocarbon compounds consisting of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, and trans-1,2-DCE that were detected in groundwater samples collected from FAP Superfund Site (EPA ID# NMD986668911) up-gradient monitoring wells around the year 2005. A Site Reassessment Report was developed for the site in 2017. The SRR recommended HRS evaluation.	TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, and trans-1,2-DCE	13-21 ft.
Yale Well # 1	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	417 Buena Vista SE	Municipal Well	The Site is currently characterized as a groundwater plume of VOCs with no identified sources. The Site was initially identified by compliance sampling conducted by the ABCWUA as required by the SWDA. The PA conducted in 2016 for the site. The PA recommended no further action at that time since identified potential sources were already currently under Federal or State remedial actions with clean up goals higher than contaminant concentrations found at the Site. The PA is state that a groundwater pathway	TCE, cis-DCE, MTBE, PCE, EDC, p-DCB	

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Mineral Creek Tailings	Catron		Orest Route 701; 3.5 mi E of US Highway 180 @ Alma, NM	Tailings pile (transported by flume from Fannie Hill)	does exist that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Tailings along SW bank off/in Mineral Creek, evidence of washouts downstream; approx. 10,560 yd ³ = 200,000 tons. Elevated Pb, Zn, Cu, and Hg. Domestic drinking wells w/in 1 mi. S. of site.	Pb: 790 ug/g; Hg: 0.32 ug/g; Cu: 80 ug/g; Zn: 620 ug/g; Cyanide: 6.91 mg/kg	15-30 feet
Coprod Lelor Incorporated	Chaves	Roswell	Highway 285, SE of Roswell Eastside	Metal processing shop	Active site for metal processing. Acids, metals, and caustic chemicals found on-site. Wastes are supposedly neutralized before disposing of effluent into septic system. Vapors are present at the site. Referred to NMOSHA, Air-Quality and GW Quality section. The site was an active operation when the PA was conducted in 1981. Notes on the site suggested reevaluating if operations end at the site.	Metals, HCL, NaOH	50 ft
Don Elvrum	Chaves	Roswell	1515 N. Missouri	Consulting lab, metal processing shop/smeltin g operation	Metal processing shop with unknown amounts of chemicals including: cyanide, acids, metals. Investigated as a result of a citizen's report. Reported to NMOSHA and cited a NOV. Unable to inspect property. Possible burial of waste/chemicals on site.	Metals	50ft
North Main and 9th Street, Roswell	Chaves	Roswell	North Main Street and 9th Street	Gas Station/Civic Center	The Site is characterized as a ground water plume of chlorinated solvents with no identified source(s). Ground water contamination has been detected in monitoring wells at the Site, located on either side of North Main Street north of Ninth Street in central Roswell. The Site	TCE, PCE	7 .2 to 10 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Parks UST	Chaves	Roswell	East Alameda Street and Grand Avenue	GW Plume	This site is a chlorinated solvents GW plume with no identified sources. The Site is owned by the City of Roswell and was used as a supply and storage area by the Roswell Parks Dept during the 1990s. USTs were on the property prior to the early 1990s. The site is currently occupied by three City Departments, the Traffic Signal Department, Streets Department and Water Department. The site's generally use is for storage of supplies. Multiple environmental investigations have occurred at and in the vicinity of the site. The investigation that identified the chlorinated solvents plume was by PSTB.	TCE, PCE	14-18 ft
Pecos Refining	Chaves	Hagerman	5 mi E of Hagerman on Highway 31	AST	Site was used as a gasoline blending facility. Site has been inactive since 1979 while empty above ground storage tanks are still there. Inspection revealed no evidence for leaking tanks, no stained soils, and no evidence for distressed vegetation. Unleaded and leaded fuels were blended at the site. The site lies above the	hydrocarbons	300 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Roswell 5th and Main	Chaves	Roswell	Corner of 5th and Main	GW Plume	Site has been the location of numerous businesses, the most significant being a car dealership and fueling station. The McNally-Hall Co. apparently collected waste oil, grease, and solvents in a mobile 500-gal. tank and sprayed them on the parking lot and driveway areas for dust control. 3 GW monitoring wells were installed at the site in 1986 as a result of fumes being detected in the Sunwest Bank bldg. currently located on the site. These wells have detected hydrocarbons, PCE, TCE. PCE source is suspected of being located off site, since no PCE has been detected in the soils.	hydrocarbons, TCE, PCE	15 ft
Roswell City Wells 15 and 16	Chaves	Roswell	West Gayle Street	Municipal Wells	The Site is characterized as a ground water plume contaminated with chlorinated solvents with no identified source(s). Chlorinated solvent contamination (primarily PCE with some TCE) was detected in two municipal wells, which is the Site location. The ground water data indicated that samples from City Wells 15 and 16 have consistently exhibited detections of PCE and/or TCE. SOS sampled a domestic well at 1202 Baylor Avenue, located roughly equidistant between City Well 15 and City Well 16 on April 13, 2010. PCE was detected in the sample at a concentration of 7.7 ug/L and TCE was detected at a concentration of 0.5 ug/L. To date, a PA report has been developed.	PCE, TCE	100 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Roswell Civic Center	Chaves	Roswell	906 N. Main Street	GW Plume	Built on site of Coca Cola Bottling Plant. Only a partial file found in the SOS section. No history or previous ownership info. Appears to be a site undergoing active monitoring. Currently the Roswell Museum and Art Center. Discovered from UST investigation, TCE up to 120 ppb. Impacted 2 Domestic wells used for irrigation. Unknown extent of plume. Migrating E SE.	numerous VOCs, BTEX, MTBE, PCE, TCE, 1,2-DCE	70'
Roswell Industrial Air Center	Chaves	Roswell	S Main Street, US 70 & US 380	Federal Military Facility	The site is an inactive Federal Military facility that operated from 1942-1967. The site included surface impoundments, waste piles, an industrial landfill, drum/container storage, illegal dumping, ASTs and USTs.	PCBs, PCE, toluene, TCE, chloromethane, various organic and inorganic chemicals, pesticides/herbicides, metals, lead	
Roswell N TCE	Chaves	Roswell	Unknown	GW Plume	Currently the Roswell Museum and Art Center. Discovered from UST investigation, TCE up to 120 ppb. Impacted 2 Domestic wells used for irrigation. Unknown extent of plume. Migrating E SE.	TCE up to 120 ppb.	70'
Roswell PCE 2nd St	Chaves	Roswell	Between 2nd Street and N Orchard Avenue	GW Plume	Dom. Wells found to be contaminated w/ PCE w/ no apparent source as a result of Roswell N TCE investigation.	PCE up to 350 ppb	20'

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
West Second Street and North Montana Avenue	Chaves	Roswell	1209 & 1303 West Second Street	GW plume/Monitoring Well	The site is a chlorinated solvents plume with an apparent source. Maybe linked to two former dry cleaners that operated from 1985-2001	TCE, PCE	15-20 ft
Chemical Marketing Service	Cibola	Milan	US Highway 66 1/2 mi NW of Intersection w/ Highway 53	Tanker truck and railroad car terminal	Sulfuric acid is stored on-site in steel tanks before being transferred to a transport vehicle. Occasional spills are collected and neutralized w/ soda ash.	Sulfuric Acid	
Grants Route 66 PCE	Cibola	Grants	1100 West Santa Fe Avenue	Gas Station	The contamination was discovered by PSTB remediation contractors during a LUST investigation at the Triple Site-Cibola Chevron (TSCC) facility. NMED SOS received a Site referral from PSTB staff and initiated a separate data investigation. Data from a March 2, 2017 sampling event exhibited detections of chlorinated solvent contamination in 18 monitoring wells at the Site, extending immediately east and west of the TSCC facility. The contaminants discovered at the Site exist in concentrations above state groundwater quality standards, federal drinking water standards, or health-based benchmarks. To date, PA/SI and ESI reports have been developed.	PCE, TCE, Cis-1,2-DCE, Trans-1,2-DCE	150 ft
Milan City of Landfill	Cibola	Milan	0.5 mi N of the Intersection of NM Highway 53 and US Highway 66 (W	Landfill	Inactive landfill/dumping area 25 acres in size. The majority of the landfill was built on the property of Mr. Toby Michael (by accident?). Operational from 1970-1987. Burial included primarily domestic wastes although it also contains: a burial pit for livestock, large	Soils: As 4.4 ppm, Ba 353 ppm, Cr 17.9 ppm, Pb 13.3 ppm, Mn 362 ppm, Hg 0.74	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
ARF Products Incorporated	Colfax	Raton	Gardner Road	Printed Circuit Board Manufacturer	The Site when the PA was done in 1987 was an active manufacturing plant that produced printed-circuit boards. The main area of concern is a drainage ditch that had received contaminated rinse waters since 1956. Past sampling has detected cadmium, chromium and copper in the ditch. It was recommended in the PA that the site be referred to RCRA. No documentation that the site was remediated under RCRA.	<p>ppm, Zn 50.8 ppm, Chloroform 36 ppm, 1,4-dichlorobenzene 1400 ppb, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate 7700 ppb, alpha-bhc 3.9 ppb, aldrin 2.9 ppb. GW tested clean.</p>	20 ft
Fisherman's Lane	Colfax	Eagle Nest	32 Fisherman's Lane	GW Plume	The site is currently characterized as a ground water plume with no identified sources. The site was discovered following a HWB response to an illegal methamphetamine lab. The samples collected from one nearby private drinking	<p>MTBE, methylene chloroform, PCE</p>	

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Maxwell City of Landfill	Colfax	Maxwell	Chico Road	Landfill	water well contained MTBE. The impacted well is the sole source of water for two households housing a total of five individuals. A combined PA/SI was developed in February of 2006. Active Landfill. Investigated for potential disposal of pesticides including parathion and toxaphene. Sewage treatment pond connected to another pond by a pipe running under the landfill section. Has a Solid Waste Registration Permit although has been issued several letters of noncompliance regarding landfill coverage.	none	25 ft
Raton 2nd and Troy Site	Colfax	Raton	South 2nd Street and East Troy Avenue	Gas Station	The Site consists of a groundwater plume with no identified source. Chlorinated solvents of PCE and TCE were detected in groundwater sampling at 18 micrograms per liter (µg/L) and 11 µg/L, respectively, conducted during a Phase II Limited Subsurface Investigation (Phase II LSI) conducted for the Alta Gasoline Station on July 31, 2015. To date, A PA has been conducted for the site.	PCE, TCE	15-20 ft
Clovis (AT&SF) Caliche Pit	Curry	Clovis	1/8 mi N of Highway 60,70-80 on Humphrey Road	Landfill	Site was used as a "landfill" area for dry hopper wastes (dry chemicals: fertilizers, sodium borate) swept out of RR cars. Site has been covered w/ native soils and is currently used as the City of Clovis Police Firing Range. A spill of thin stillage liquid waste from an ethanol plant north of the site flowed to the site as a result of a lagoon berm breach.	sodium borate, nitrates (fertilizers)	250 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Red Barn & Hwy 77	Curry	Clovis	1404 State Road 209	Agricultural Pesticide Business	The site was the location of an agricultural pesticide business that operated or serviced aerial pesticide spray planes. More recently the site was used as a flea market/junkyard.	Thallium, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, bromoform	370-385 ft
Texico Public Well	Curry	Texico	Texico City Park, College Street and Griffen St (KKR), Tower: Garwood and Hamlin Street	Well	2 wells (KKR and Tower wells), contaminated w/ carbon tetrachloride. System is self attenuating. KKR well has an air stripper. It is used only as a back-up well.	Carbon tetrachloride	~270 ft
Fort Sumner Army Airfield (& Landfill)	De Baca	Fort Sumner	I-25 & Los Angeles NE Corner	Landfill/Airfield	Airfield has a runway and buildings. Also the location for the municipal wells. The landfill (main concern) was in operation while the base was operable. It now contains construction debris from the demolition of buildings at the site (possibly asbestos tile), waste oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, lead paint, and general waste.	none	13-150 ft
Anapra Landfill	Dona Ana	Sunland Park	County Road 273	Landfill	40 acre inactive landfill. Covered w/ soil upon closure, but garbage is still exposed at the surface. Landfill was developed under non-regulated circumstances. There was no separate dead animal pit. LF did receive liquid septage wastes. Liquid waste pits were often covered w/ an oily film. Suspected wastes may have been disposed of from hospitals, battery recyclers, refineries, and electrical replating	no VOCs, heavy metals or organic compounds above Regs. (data from sampling monitor wells installed at the site)	60 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
BLM-Anthony Landfill	Dona Ana	Anthony	T26S,R4E,Sec 30, NW 1/4 & E 1/2 of Lot 2	Landfill	5 inactive liquid waste (sewage/oil) pits, active solid waste pit. All liquid waste disposal was discontinued after a breach in the septic containment area.	As, Cr, Cu, Pb, Zn, low concentrations of organic compounds.	150 ft (SF Group)
BLM-Chaparral Dump	Dona Ana	Chaparral	State Highway 213,S 2 mi N of Chaparral	Landfill	Inactive landfill, containing several closed/covered sewage pits. Currently (1988) using site as a gravel sales location.	Inorganic and semi volatile organics, Ag, Cd, Cu, Hg, Se, Zn, Sb	unknown
BLM-La Mesa Landfill	Dona Ana	La Mesa	17 mi. S. of Las Cruces	Landfill	Active landfill pit, several septic pits (some closed) and dead animal pits. Some anonymous reporting of illegal dumping into closed septic area.	none above standards	140 ft
BLM-La Union Landfill	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	30-miles SE of Las Cruces	Landfill	Active lease until 1998. 11.43 acres total, 4 acres for septage waste disposal (inactive). Septic area might be on top of an older solid waste disposal location. Landfill is constructed with no regard to surface water pathway. Erosion is implied by report although not documented. Septic sections are completely chain-link fenced w/ barbed wire tops and are surrounded by berms.	toluene, xylenes, Endosulfan I, di-n-butyl-phthalate, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Cu, Pb, Zn, heavy metals	~100 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
BLM-Las Cruces Landfill	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	Approximately 2mi NE of Las Cruces on E Foothills	Landfill	80-acre municipal landfill currently (1989) leased from the BLM. Site has a solid waste trench, dead animal pit, inactive (covered) septic waste disposal pit, construction debris dumping area (over the covered septic area), active septic waste disposal area, and a concrete dumping area. Site has been active since 1966 and 1974 (2 40-ac. parcels).	toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, naphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, phenanthrene, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate. Cu, Pb, Zn. (All from the septic waste disposal pit). Low levels of chromium, zinc, CU, Pb, and selenium (GW)	200 ft (average)
BLM-Mesilla Dam Landfill	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	8 mi SW Of Las Cruces And 0.5 MI SW Of The Mesilla Dam, T24S,R1E,Sect. 14 Se1/4 Ne1/4 Sw1/4 Ne	Landfill	Partly active landfill. Has solid and liquid/sewage waste pits, and a dead animal pit.	1,1 dichloroethane (130 ppb), bromodichloromethane (540 ppb), trichloroethane (510 ppb), toluene (61 ppb), bis(2-ethylhexyl)ph	100-140 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
El Paso Products	Dona Ana	Sunland Park	3010 Mcnutt Road	Oil Refinery	Adjacent to the Rio Grande R., 2 mi NW of El Paso. Former oil refinery. Part of land formerly leased to a grocery store for product distribution. Other part used as an auto salvage. Currently used for building dismantling. Illegal construction debris dumping. Surface lagoons from the refinery have been covered w/ the dredge material from the river.	halate (900 ppb) [all from soils in drainage pathway adjacent to and north of the landfill and from the septic area]; water is ok	<3 ft
Former Farmers Market and Supply Company Properties	Dona Ana	Hatch	121 North Main Street and 117 North	Retail Feed and Farm Supply Business	Farmers Market and Supply Company of Hatch, Inc. was incorporated on April 1, 1947 as a retail feed and farm supplies business. Inventory from the bankrupt Farmers Market and Supply Company was left onsite after the company filed for bankruptcy in 1990. EPA conducted a removal action of wastes remaining on the Site in 2004. Sampling conducted by NMED for this PA failed to show any TCL contaminants in ground water that are attributable to the Site but did indicate the occurrence of several TAL	Hydrocarbons, oil constituents, (heavy) metals (Hg, Cd, Pb, Cr, Cu, As, CN-), organic compounds	8.23-8.38 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Las Cruces Transformers	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	1121 North Second Street	Transformers	substances. A PA was developed in September 2004. Private residence now, but former location of a transformer dismantling operation. Fluids were drained into an unlined impoundment approximately 12 ft deep. Significantly contaminated soils (PCBs, PAH) are present. May have contacted GW. GW monitoring wells installed as a result of the LSI.	PCBs although all results below TSCA action level of 50 ppm	30 ft
Main And Alameda Solvents	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	750 South Main	PSTB Monitoring Well	The Site is a contaminated groundwater plume with no identified source. PCE was detected commingling with a gasoline plume in monitoring wells installed to investigate the Midtown Chevron LUST site. The PCE contamination was present in groundwater samples collected in several wells installed through the oversight of the PSTB. Fifteen wells were installed to delineate a plume of gasoline at the LUST site. SOS recommended no further action in June 5, 2017	PCE	46-47 ft
Main Street Cleaners	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	705 N Main Street	Dry Cleaner	In June 2002, the US Geological Survey (USGS) performed a soil vapor survey of 11 current and former dry cleaners as part of the source investigation of the Griggs and Walnut Ground Water Plume Superfund site. PCE was measured in soil gas at the Site.	PCE	
North Main Street Las Cruces	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	1800-1900 North Main Street	GW Plume	The site is a chlorinated and aromatic hydrocarbon groundwater plume with no identified source(s). The site is in a light	PCE, styrene	40-44 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
					industrial area with residential homes within 0.1 miles.		
South Walnut Street Site	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	950 S. Walnut	GW Plume	The South Walnut Street Site consists of ground water contaminated with chlorinated solvents in the vicinity of 950 S. Walnut Street in Las Cruces, New Mexico.	PCE, TCE	
Artesia Alfalfa Growers' Association	Eddy	Artesia	100 from ATSF Fe	Farm related materials, Gas Station	2 sections of land totaling 4.25 acres. Contains an automated gas and diesel fueling station w/ 3 USTs (2:12,000 gal, 1:11,000 gal), 4 ASTs containing propane, diesel, and gasoline, empty 55-gal drums. All are well-maintained and properly stored.	none	87 ft
Beker Industries Corporation	Eddy	Carlsbad	6 mi. E Carlsbad via Highway 62/180	Chemical Manufacturing	Inactive urea and ammonia production facility (since 1977). Deep injection well was used to dispose of wastewater after it was treated w/ lime in settling ponds. 2 water and 3 lime surface impoundments on-site. All are intact although liners are deteriorating where exposed. Numerous drums on-site. Poor descriptions of all conditions on-site.	Urea 500 ppm (spring in Lone Cr. Arroyo)	40-50 ft
BLM-Artesia Landfill	Eddy	Artesia	4.5 mi W of First Street, 0.75 mi N of US Route 82	Landfill	Numerous active and inactive solid and liquid disposal pits and trenches. Reports of disposal of items such as pesticide drums, Redicote (asphalt component), leaking quart-sized cans in and around site (black viscous material), piles of white powder (water softening material), black granules (spent charcoal), and dark sludge (tank bottom wastes), pile of "special waste" (cement grout)	Mixed waste components: Endosulfan I (0.7 ppm), benzene (0.084 ppm), toluene (0.48 ppm), ethylbenzene	166-195 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
BLM-Carlsbad Landfill	Eddy	Carlsbad	US Highway 62/180 3 mi NE Of Carlsbad, Then	Landfill	Active landfill (1989). Municipal landfill w/ active solid waste disposal, inactive liquid waste disposal, and inactive restaurant grease disposal areas.	(0.30 ppm), xylenes (0.59 ppm), benzantracene (67 ppm), anthracene (1000 ppm), pyrene (85 ppm), acetone (14 ppm), methylene chloride (0.098 ppm), phenanthrene (56 ppm), chrysene (49 ppm), Pb (71.2 ppm), Zn (80.4 ppm), naphthalene (310 ppm), 2-methylnaphthylene (530 ppm). [polycyclic aromatics from asphalt residues]	>100 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
BLM-I & W Hot Oil Service South	Eddy	Loco Hills	1 site is N. of Highway 82/1 site S.of Highway 83	Illegal dump site	I&W is south of the site. I&W were reportedly responsible for the illegal disposal of oil sludge likely derived from the hot oil treatment of wells and pipelines. Contamination can be found in an oil-filled sludge pit, shallow puddles, and mixtures of oil sludge and sandy soil within a larger pit. Sludge pile BLM10-2001: 1185 yd ³ , sludge pile BLM10-2002: 942 yd ³ , sludge pit BLM10-2003:27 yd ³ , sludge pile BLM10-2004:10 yd ³ .	no data included w/ SI report	500 ft (no drinkable, [Cl-] 10,000 mg/L
BLM-LoCo Hills Landfill	Eddy	Loco Hills	1.25 mi. East of Loco Hills, (Loco Hills is 25 mi. East of Artesia)	Landfill	Inactive landfill (closed 1989). Areas of concern include an oil sludge pit (889 yd ³), oil sludge pit (142 yd ³), oil sludge pit (218 yd ³), pile of oil sludge (9 yd ³).	toluene, xylenes, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, 2-methyl-naphthalene, lead, zinc	unknown
North Freeman Avenue	Eddy	Artesia	2411 N. Freeman	Asphalt Terminal	The Site consists of a groundwater plume with no identified source. The chlorinated solvents tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) were detected in samples collected from monitoring wells constructed to monitor a wastewater discharge pond at the Koch Asphalt Solutions (KAS) facility. To date, a PA is being developed for the Site.	TCE, PCE	32-35 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
N-REN Southwest Incorporated	Eddy	Carlsbad	6 miles E on Highway 63	Fertilizer Plants	Old fertilizer plant showed high Nitrogen in soil and groundwater site assessment showed unusual high N background. Known substances on the site include, monoethanolamide, chromate catalyst, ammonia compounds NOS, calcium oxide, carbon catalyst, and nitric acid. In July 1981, a containment pond on the site failed and the entire contents of the pond was lost. No GW testing has been conducted at the site.	N	
Old Carlsbad Landfill	Eddy	Carlsbad	US Highway 62/180 4.5 mi. NE of Pecos River	Landfill	Active 1970-75. Municipal waste, dead animals, industrial and commercial waste. No seepage accepted. Potential illegal dumping of industrial waste by N-Ren and Beker Industries. Wastes were buried in trenches 30-35' L x 20-25'D. GW was encountered in the trenches.	unknown	25 ft
Lake Roberts Lead	Grant	Lake Roberts	Creek Road	Private Well	The site consists of a domestic well in the community of Lake Roberts that has produced water samples contaminated with an unknown source of lead. A PA was developed for the Site in July of 2003 and a PA Reassessment was conducted in August of 2004. Sampling could not be conducted on the domestic well due to it collapsed, but sampling taken from an adjacent upgradient well that was completed to the same depth was ND for lead.	Lead	15 ft
Silver City Bullard Street Site	Grant	Silver City	SE corner of Bullard Street	Auto Repair	The Site was identified through a review of PSTB LUST program sampling data. Historically, PCE had been detected in samples collected from a monitoring well (MW-7) at the LUST site (former	PCE	30 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
East Motel Drive	Hidalgo	Lordsburg	Across the street from 992/984 East	Street	A&R Garage, Facility ID #26319, located at 101 East College Avenue in Silver City, New Mexico (Ref. 4). The Site location coincides with the location of monitoring well MW-7 at the former A&R Garage LUST site under investigation by the NMED-PSTB. The south easternmost monitoring well (MW-7) at this PSTB site represents the Site location in context of the Site PA. Phase 1 groundwater monitoring was conducted on a quarterly basis at the A&R Garage LUST site from March 2004 through November 2005. PCE was detected in samples from monitoring well MW-7 during the four sampling events at concentrations ranging from 5.9 µg/L to 10 µg/L. To date, PA, SI & ESI reports have been developed.	PCE, TCE, 1,2-DCP	116.9-143.6 ft
Gooch's Tank Service	Lea	Tatum	Highway 380 West	Tank Manufacturer	Steel tank refurbishing and manufacturing business. Waste from sandblasting used oil tanks is piled onto the surface. Estimate 1240 yd ³ .	semi-VOCs	20-25 ft
Highway 18 Solvents	Lea	Hobbs	Joe Harvey Boulevard	Municipal Wells	Chlorinated solvents and petroleum hydrocarbon from unknown source(s) have	1,1-DC, 1,1-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA	96 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Lil's Truck Stop	Lea	Tatum	Highway 380 W side of Tatum	Truck Stop, AST w/ diesel	Line from AST to dispenser was leaking diesel fuel. Approx. 50,000 gal. Slight product recovery. Hand bailing w/ intermittent product pumping through oil water separator.	Diesel PAH	22'
Linam Ranch Site	Lea	Hobbs	Highway 62	Natural Gas Plant	Groundwater samples collected from production well No. 3 at the site have detectable concentrations of the herbicide atrazine. Well No. 3 is a private well owned by Duke Energy Field Services. The sources of the atrazine has not been determined	atrazine	
Mumford Properties	Lea	Hobbs	300 Block East	Fill pit	Former caliche pit used for road construction then later infilled w/ various wastes. Initially thought to have been a potential benzene contamination source. Later ruled out.	benzene	100 ft.
Oil Processing, Incorporated	Lea	Monument	2.5 mi South of Monument on Service Road West of Highway 8	Oil Recovery	Abandoned oil treatment wastes reclamation plant (1979-86). 2-part facility. Crude (skim) oil recovery bought and reopened. Paraffin reclamation still abandoned. 35 ASTs total. Paraffin plant has subgrade steel melting pits, piles of oily sediments (2600 yd ³), tanks, barrels, pipe and junk piles. Wastewater residues were disposed of in an injection well. OCD bond cashed-in the owner abandoned property. No reclamation has occurred (1989).	VOCs (benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene); Cu, Pb, Mn, Fe. GW is contaminated from activities in the	20-30 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Phillips Petroleum Lee Natural Gas Plant	Lea	Lovington	County Road 50 & State Highway 8	Natural Gas Plant	Limited information. Surface impoundment that received blowdown waters. Concerns w/ an injection well.	Cr	unknown
Snyder Street PCE	Lea	Hobbs	Snyder Street	GW Plume	The Site was identified during a 1998 SOS Pre-CERCLIS screening review of DWB's data base records. PCE was detected in samples collected and analyzed from CW 10 between November 1993 and July 2000. An Integrated Site Assessment Report was submitted to EPA in January 2001 with the recommendation that NMED continue to monitor the drinking water compliance sample reports for the city of Hobbs municipal wells located in the area of Snyder Park and that the Site remain on CERCLIS as an active Site.	PCE, 1,1-DCA	120 ft.
Warren Petroleum Company Eunice Natural Gas Plant	Lea	Eunice	1 mi SE of Eunice	Natural Gas Plant	Injection well, brine evaporation pond	sulfuric acid and monoethylene	90-100 ft
Warren Petroleum Company	Lea	Monument	13 mi SW Hobbs 3 mi W Monument	Natural Gas Plant	Active natural gas processing plant. Site has lined brine ponds, lined FW storage pond, open pit. Blowdown wastes are piped to injection well.	PCE and methylene chloride	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Monument Plant 118							
Warren Petroleum Company Vada Plant #139	Lea	Tatum	15 mi W & 8 mi N of Tatum	Natural Gas Plant	Active natural gas adsorption facility. Designed to reduce the H ₂ S content of the gas stream with the use of "iron sponges". Also designed to strip heavy hydrocarbons from the gas stream, produce electricity for the plant, and collect slop oils generated from these processes. Iron sponge is wood shavings covered w/ hydrated ferric oxide. Ferric oxide is converted to ferric sulfide after passing the gas through the sponge.	Organic compounds found in soils	unknown
Western Oil Transportation Company	Lea	Hobbs	Highway 18, 1/4 mi S of West County Road	Truck Shop	Facility is a truck terminal and shop for trucks that pick up oil from well-fields for delivery to tank farm/pipeline companies. Fuel tanks are on site. Has AST(s) for fuel storage and UST(s) for temporary storage of wash water.	No contamination found in GW	50-60 ft
Alto Drug Lab	Lincoln	Alto	Tract 2, Woodland Heights Subdivision	Meth Lab	The site is an illegal lab for manufacturing methamphetamine and operated for only 3 or 4 months in 1986. The lab was located in a single family residence that was a rental property. Chemicals which were used to produce Meth (notably ether) was disposed of via the onsite septic tank.	ether and toluene	
Highway 549 Solvents	Luna	Deming	Highway 549	Private Water Supply Well	The Site is a contaminated private water supply well. It is located approximately 2 mile east of Deming on Highway 549, at the intersection of NM377 and Highway 549A water sample collected from a domestic well, M7539, by the New Mexico Department of Health's contractor	1,1-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA	

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Tulip Drive Landfill	Luna	Deming	SE corner of Intersection of Highway 26 &	Landfill	<p>in February 1997 contained 6.6 µg/l of 1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE), and 8.5µg/l of 1, 1, 1-tetrachloroethane (1, 1, 1-TCA). A confirmation sample also collected by the Department of Health's contractor contained 9.9 µg/l of 1,1-DCE and 15.0 µg/l of 1,1,1-TCA. A third water sample collected on November 18, 1998 by Superfund Oversight Section staff collected from well M7539, was around to contain 8. 7 µg/l of 1, 1-DCE and 7.5 µg/l of 1,1,1-TCA. A SI was developed for the Site in 2006 and SR was developed in September of 2015. SR recommended no further action for the Site.</p> <p>The site, a former municipal landfill, is located one mile north of the City of Deming. On October 21, 2002, the Mayor of the City of Deming requested funding assistance from the NMED Voluntary Remediation Program to address the former city dump (the Tulip Drive Landfill site) as a Brownfield/Greenfield projects. A PA Addendum was developed of the Site in 2003. The City of Deming was awarded a \$200,000 Targeted Brownfield Assessment grant in 2012 to assess and characterize the contamination. No information on results of the TBA grant.</p>	<p>trichlorofluoro methane, phenanthrene, fluoranthene, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDT, endrin ketone</p>	
La Linda Texaco	Mckinley	Gallup	1100 East Highway 66	Gas Station	<p>The Site is currently characterized as a ground water plume contaminated with aromatic hydrocarbons and chlorinated solvents with on identified sources. The Site was originally a</p>	PCE, TCE	

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Alamogordo PFAS Site	Otero	Alamogordo	500 Lavell Road	US. Govt.	Texaco service station that was owned and operated by the Indian Capital Distributing Company which was demolished in April 2007. As of 2009, the Site was occupied by a Phillips 66 gas station under new ownership. The original site was a LUST release site reported to PSTB on December 17, 1998. A pre-CERCLIS screening assessment of the Site was conducted for the Site by SOS on February 29, 2008. Based on available information, the Site is an area of known petroleum-related ground water contamination and the results of ground water sampling on September 28, 2006 identified the presence of the chlorinated solvents, TCE and PCE, in two of three monitoring wells onsite. To date, a PA/SI and SR reports have been conducted	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl	55-60ft
White Sands Boulevard and 8th Street Site	Otero	Alamogordo	The NW & SW corners of the intersection of N	Gas Station/Truck Stop	The BGNDRF includes a central research building and a 43-acre research area. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination was first detected at the Site in three BGNDRF evaporation pond samples collected on December 5, 2017. To date, PA/SI reports have been developed for the Site. A release of CERCLA hazardous substances at the Site was discovered by the PSTB while investigating hydrocarbon contamination related to the Midtown Shell site (723 White Sands Boulevard). The Site is characterized as a ground water plume of chlorinated solvents with no identified source(s).	PCE, TCE	

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Tucumcari Truck Terminal	Quay	Tucumcari	Exit 329/140	Gas Station/Truck Stop	NMED conducted an inspection at the site on June 4, 2003, and observed unauthorized discharges of petroleum hydrocarbons in the vicinity of the fuel dispensers and the ASTs. A Phase I was conducted for the site in 2009. Due date no corrective action has been taken	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	
Portales PCE	Roosevelt	Portales	820 South Avenue C	Gas Station	The Site consists of a groundwater plume with no identified source. Chlorinated solvent contamination was first discovered by PSTB during an investigation at the SSS facility in May 2017. Data from the May 19, 2017 sampling event exhibited detections of PCE ranging from 0.46 ug/L to 3.3 ug/L in three monitoring wells at the Site. To date, PA/SI reports have been conducted.	PCE	82-91.5 ft
Aerex Refinery	San Juan	Bloomfield	SE corner of Fifth Street & Blanco Boulevard	Refinery	3.5 acres. 1990 used as a gasoline and oil distribution center. 2021 vacant lot. Stained soils present. Documented releases to soils and GW. Contaminated soils >2600 yd ³ . City had plans to develop the property as a football field (1995).	hydrocarbon constituents, metals, PNAs	6-8 ft
BLM-Blanco Landfill	San Juan	Blanco	1 mi. NW of Blanco on County Road A083 off US Route 64	Landfill	Landfill had a liquid waste pit that accepted septage and oil production wastes. Pit was closed, covered, and fenced in 1986. Landfill is closed and was capped w/ soil and vegetative seed cover.	heavy metals: all w/in normal range.	50-100 ft (Nacimie nto Fm.), 25 ft (Qal)
BLM-Bloomfield Landfill	San Juan	Bloomfield	S 1/2, Sec 11, T28N, R11W	Landfill	Inactive landfill. Municipal waste, septage, potential hazardous and oilfield waste. Entire landfill has been covered w/ 5-20' of clean fill.	volatile and semi-volatile organic, and	200 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
BLM-Flora Vista Landfill	San Juan	Flora Vista	San Juan County Route 3535, 2.6 mi N of Route 550	Landfill	Septic sludge is still visible at the surface pit at the northern boundary of the landfill. Small area in the southeast corner section of the landfill is operated as a solid waste transfer station by Waste Control of New Mexico (a city of Bloomfield contractor) (1988). GW in the area is unfit to drink to oil and gas production.	organophosphate pesticide residues	
BLM-Kirtland Landfill	San Juan	Kirtland	Sec 31, T30N, R14W, South of Highway 550, West of Farmington	Landfill	Active/inactive, covered w/ 24" of clay and gravel. Had an extensive soil vapor survey done in 1990. 1 active septic pit and dead animal pit. 1 closed septic pit and dead animal pit. Petroleum industrial wastes and potentially hazardous wastes were disposed of in the septic pit and perhaps in the solid waste sections of the landfill.	Aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons (BTEX), PCE, TCA, CCl ₄ , freon-11, TCE.	75-130 ft
Bloomfield Village Cleaners	San Juan	Bloomfield	357 N 1st Street	Dry Cleaner	Modified sanitary landfill that has operated for 20 yrs. 3300 yd ³ of VO waste were deposited in the now inactive septic waste pit.	VOCs, heavy metals	70 ft.
					This location was the site of the Bloomfield Village Cleaners. The BVC reportedly used a petroleum-based solvent, such as Stoddard Solvent or 140-F, as its primary cleaning fluid. The BVC was co-located with a barber shop and a daycare facility. The west portion of the building that was occupied by the dry cleaner is now vacant. The daycare facility continues to occupy the east portion of the building. The land use near the Site is mixed residential and	Stoddard solvent (C7-C12 hydrocarbons)	19 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
El Paso Natural Gas - Blanco Plant	San Juan	Bloomfield	E US 64, 1 mi from US 64 & NM 44	Natural Gas Plant	commercial. An occupied single-family home is located approximately 20 feet west of the former dry cleaner on the same lot. Three schools are located with 0.25-mile of the Site. To date, a PA Workplan has been developed. Site contains 16 formerly used disposal ponds. Waste in ponds consisted of Cr(VI) containing blowdown waters from cooling towers. Former gasoline plant, now a natural gas refining plant.	potentially Cr (VI), petroleum products	12 ft
Farmington Tefteller	San Juan	Farmington	4530 US Highway 64	Oil & Gas	The Site is characterized as groundwater contaminated with chlorinated solvents with no identified source(s). The contamination was discovered during an underground storage tank (UST) removal and investigation by PSTB at Tefteller Inc in 1991. Analysis of monitor well groundwater samples collected in 2007 identified chlorinated solvents. To date, PA/SI reports have been developed for the Site	TCE, 1,1-DCE, methylene chloride, cis-1,2-DCE, 1,1-DCA, PCE	2-40 ft
Hare Refinery	San Juan	Bloomfield	1900 Blanco Boulevard	Oil/Natural gas	Very small oil refinery operations. 250-400 gal/day of crude oil were pumped and refined into gas, diesel, and kerosene. Gas was sold on a retail basis. 5 tanks were used in the operations: 3 AST, 1 partially buried fuel tank, and 1 UST. Property currently is at least partly occupied by a KOA Kampground. A natural gas well still exists and is in use and monitored by OCD. An AST and unlined evaporation pond still exist at the site.	BTEX, TDS, Na, Cl, (brine water)	10-20 ft
Charlie's Conoco	San Miguel	Las Vegas	310 South Pacific Street	Gas Station	The Site is characterized as a groundwater plume of chlorinated solvents with no identified	PCE	

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Argent Corporation	Sandoval	Rio Rancho	134 Industrial Park Loop/ (134 Rio Rancho Estates Drive SE)	Chemical Spill	Company performed a silver recovery process from film. A spill of 1700 gal. Of sodium cyanide occurred in 1982. Soils were remediated to acceptable levels by activities conducted by the ERB (EPA), NMED, and the RP. Current jewelry manufacturing processes may produce elevated concentrations of heavy metals. Company was sued civilly by the United States (1984).	Sodium cyanide	150-250 ft
Cottonwood Montessori	Sandoval	Corrales	Corrales Road	Private School	The Site is a drinking water well located in the parking lot of Cottonwood Montessori School. The well was installed in 1996, with a total depth of 200 ft and 20 ft screen between 180 ft and 200 ft. It is in an agriculture/residential mixed area. TCE was detected in water samples collected from this well in April and May 1997. The site consists solely of a contaminated ground water plume with no identified source of contaminants. The well is the drinking water supply for the children and staff of Cottonwood Montessori School. A Pre-Cerclis Screening was submitted to EPA in 1998	TCE, 1,1-DCA, cis-1,2-DCE, PCE	4-50 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Cuba PCE Site	Sandoval	Cuba	6385 US Highway 550	Bar F #3 and Cuba Shell facilities	Site contamination was discovered by PSTB remediation contractors during a leaking underground storage tank (LUST) investigation at the Site. The Site is characterized as a ground water plume of chlorinated solvents with no identified source(s). To date, PA/SI reports have been developed for the Site	PCE, TCE, and cis-1,2-DCE	39 ft
Gilman Sawmill	Sandoval	Gilman	NM Highway 485	Saw Mill	The Site is the former location of a sawmill that operated for about 35 years until the mid-70"s. The Site currently is marked by building foundations and two waste piles. Land to the north and east of the Site is contained with the Santa Fe National Forest. Land to the south of the site is residential and agricultural. A PA was developed for the Site in September of 2003.	methylene chloride, Arsenic	4-30 ft.
Shollenbarger Wood Treating Company	Sandoval	Bernalillo	Hill Road, 1.1 mi N of Avenida Bernalillo	Wood Treatment Facility	13-acre wood treatment facility. Uses Osmose K33, creosote, and PCR preservatives. Storage tanks, pressure tanks, and a drip pad are on-site.	Arsenic (0.048-0.061 ppm) (As is naturally elevated in the area)	30 ft
Alarid and Cerrillos PCE Plume	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	760 Cerrillos Road	GW Plume	The Site is located in Santa Fe near the intersection of Alarid Street and Cerrillos Road. The Site is a chlorinated hydrocarbon ground water plume. In the immediate vicinity of the Site, chlorinated solvents have been detected in samples taken from monitoring wells at 825 Cerrillos Road, 760 Cerrillos Road, and 751 Cerrillos Road. Analytical results indicate that PCE, TCE, 1, 1-DCE and DCM were present at	PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, DCM	200 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
					levels that exceed the MCL and NMWQCC ground water standards. Neither the quantity of contamination nor the extent of the contaminated ground water plume is known at this time. A Site Re-Assessment Report was conducted for the Site in July 2010.		
Bridges Radiator Shop	Santa Fe	Espanola	235 Riverside Drive	Auto Repair (Radiators)	The Site is a facility where automobile radiators were repaired, and other routine vehicle maintenance tasks were performed including engine oil changes. The Site is suspected of contaminating soil on the property with antifreeze, heavy metals, waste oil, and chlorinated solvents.	antifreeze, heavy metals, waste oil, and chlorinated solvents	19 ft
Camino Rancheros Chlorinated Solvents	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	Camino Rancheros	GW Plume	The Site is a ground water plume with no identified source in a primarily residential area of Santa Fe. Chlorinated solvents were detected in private domestic water supply wells located along the residential street Camino Rancheros. PA, SI and ESI reports have been developed for the Site. The ESI was developed in 2009.	1,1-DCA, 1,1-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA, TCE	15-200 ft
Santa Fe Plaza Chlorinated Solvents	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	Washington Avenue and Palace Avenue	GW Plume	An unknown source of chlorinated solvents were detected in groundwater during a SFRC TBA site investigation. The SFRC site was investigated from 2009 through 2015 under the EPA TBA program by the NMED VRP and by the USACE. In June 2016, the GWQB conducted an independent Phase 3 Ground Water Assessment as follow-up investigation of the PCE contamination identified during the SFRC TBA..GWQB VRP referred the Site to SOS in 2016	PCE	12.5-25.95 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Waldo Zinc Smelter	Santa Fe	Waldo	Santa Fe County Road 57	Smelter	due to the detection of PCE. To date, PA/SI reports have been developed. The Site consists of an abandoned 5-story zinc smelter that had a daily capacity to process 15-tons of zinc oxide.	arsenic, cadmium, iron, lead, and zinc	
AT&SF Herbicides	Santa Fe/San Miguel	Lamy To Rowe	Within 50 ft of railroad tracks between Lamy and Rowe. 904 Second Street S.W. between Laney & Rowe NMI	Railroad/ herbicides	4 municipal supply wells, one non-transient, non-community well, and one private well are contaminated w/ the herbicide atrazine sprayed on the AT&SF railroad right-of-way between Rowe and Lamy (20 mi).	Atrazine, below MCL drinking water standards.	20-330 ft
North Broadway Groundwater Plume	Sierra	Truth Or Consequences	Broadway Street	GW Plume	The NBP site consists of a potential groundwater plume with no identified source. The site was discovered when chlorinated solvents were detected in groundwater samples collected in the course of a PSTB investigation. Two groundwater samples collected in the PSTB study were found to contain PCE and TCE. A PA was developed in 2003.	TCE, PCE	2 and 25 ft
BLM--Lemitar Landfill	Socorro	Lemitar	4 Mi N Of Socorro on SR 91	Landfill	No information. Landfill is fenced and possibly covered.	Metals, toxaphene	unknown
Olson Well	Socorro	Socorro		GW Plume	The Olson Well Site is a chlorinated solvents groundwater plume with no identifiable sources near the facility of Lopezville Road and Sean Drive. A PA was developed in 2001.	PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCA, 1,1-DCE, c-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA,	19.8-169.4 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Socorro Landfill	Socorro	Socorro	3 mi N of City on I-25	Landfill	Landfill received wastes including sewage, dead animals, refuse, and waste oil. Wastes were disposed of in arroyos, berms, and trenches. Facility is closely related to the Eagle Pitcher facility. Operated from 1977-80. Landfill has been (randomly) covered w/ native soils. Gully has formed through an embankment exposing disposed material. Complications arise from the disposal practices of Eagle Pitcher (a battery manufacturer) and the proximity of the Socorro Landfill.	TCE (source not thought to be landfill related), heavy metals	80-165 ft
Tech Metals	Socorro	Socorro	2 mi W of City on US Route 60, 846 Granada	Batteries	Battery crushing and separation facility. Currently a waterbed manufacturing facility. Wastes include battery casings and debris (<10 yd ³).	lead, sulfuric acid	97-227 ft
Waste Electric Transformer Oil Site #1 (Socorro)	Socorro	Socorro	10 mi SW of Socorro, Accessible Off Gun Club Road. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 21, and SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 16, T4S, R1W	Illegal dump site, Transformers	1.5 acres located at the old Red Canyon Manganese Mine site. Oily Wastes. Site used for illegal dumping/burning of transformer and capacitor oils for removal of copper metal.	Samples tested negative for PCBs. Possible heavy metals, dioxin, furans	300-500 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Waste Electric Transformer Oil Site #2 (Bernardo)	Socorro	Bernardo	3 mi NW of Bernardo, Near Rio Puerco	Illegal dump site, Transformers	2 acres. Electrical transformers and capacitors are emptied and copper wire is reclaimed. Burning of insulation and oil has taken place.	negative for PCBs	unknown
Waste Oil Disposal Site	Socorro	Socorro	N of Highway 60 W of Socorro	Illegal dump site, Transformers, Waste Oil	Closed solid waste site. Now used for illegal dumping of waste oil from transformers for copper metal recovery. Stained soils, burned areas, porcelain electrical parts remain.	possible PCBs, heavy metals	unknown
South Taos PCE Site	Taos	Taos	195 Camino De La Merced	Mobile home park	An unknown source of PCE contamination was discovered at the Site by DWB during routine sampling events in 2016 and 2019. The DWB referred the Site to the SOS in December 2019. Trace PCE was first detected in October 2016 at 0.44 micrograms per liter (µg/L) in drinking water supply Well #1. The VMATP Well #1 was sampled three times in 2019 with reported PCE concentrations of 0.76 µg/L, 0.61 µg/L and 0.71 µg/L (October). The reported concentrations were all below EPA MCL and the NMWQCC drinking water standard. To date, PA/SI reports have been developed.	PCE	1-275 ft
Spring Ditch	Taos	Taos	200 Block Paseo Del Pueblo Sur	Surface water conveyance channel	The Site is a surface water conveyance channel that runs east to west along the southern edge of the downtown area of Taos. TCE acis-1,2-DCE were detected in a surface water sample collected from Spring Ditch, and PCE was detected in a municipal supply well located in proximity to the Site.	TCE, PCE and cis-1,2-DCE	5.85-10.88 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Clayton Dry Cleaner	Union	Clayton	20 Peach Street	Dry Cleaner	Soil vapor points and MW's installed in early 2000's	PCE, BTEX	40-45
Monitoring Well - First Street	Union	Clayton	N. First Street	Monitoring Well	The Site is a chlorinated hydrocarbon ground water plume. Chlorinated solvents were originally detected in 1998 in ground water samples above Federal drinking water and/or State ground water standards in samples collected from monitoring wells at the former WW Parts & Supply located at the southeast corner of First and Peach Streets. In 2003, SOS conducted a PA. In 2011 an SI was developed and groundwater and soil vapor samples were collected. Only soil vapor samples detected chlorinated solvents. An SI Reassessment was developed in 2015 for further soil vapor sampling.	PCE, cis-1,2-DCE,SVOCs,phenol and bis-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, pesticides, aldrin, metal manganese	37.2-44.7 ft
Highway 47 and Viasa Road Groundwater Plume	Valencia	Los Lunas	Viasa Road	GW Plume	The site consists of a contaminated drinking water well with no identified source. The site was discovered as a result of routine NMED Drinking Water Bureau (DWB) sampling at the Site in December 2000. A PA was developed in August of 2003. Sampling conducted for the PA did not detect PCE.	PCE	7 to 9 ft
Sites with Limited Hazardous Waste Information							
Albuquerque Assay Laboratory	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	4115 Silver Avenue SE	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Albuquerque City of Atrisco Landfill	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Sunset Gardens Rd & Corregidor Drive SW	Landfill	7.5-acre site. Formerly used as a sand/gravel fill source, later as a city landfill (1968-69) containing commercial waste and construction debris. 2 ft. of cover was used to encapsulate the landfill.	unknown	as shallow as 40'
Albuquerque City of Eubank Sanitary Landfill	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Eubank Blvd SE	Landfill	Residential and commercial wastes. Potentially methylene chloride. Active landfill. Proximal to active landfills at Kirtland AFB.	unknown	400 ft.
Albuquerque City of Refuse	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	5501 Pino NE				
Albuquerque City of S Yale Sanit Landfill	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Yale Street Adjacent to Int Airport				
Albuquerque Gas Company	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Unknown	Methane gas Manufacturing	Site was used as a coal gasification plant. Wastes remaining include coal tar. (1910-1920?)	unknown	unknown
Bernalillo County Sanitation	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Los Angeles Ave	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Buena Vista/Coal Avenue	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	417 Buena Vista SE				
Elastimold (Division of	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	6625 Bluewater Rd NW	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Amerace Corporation)							
Kaehr Plating & Metal Finishing	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	1425 Candelaria NE	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Kirtland Air Force Base	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	1606 ABW/CC				
Lomas Wood Yard	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	410 Lomas NE	Firewood yard	Operated from 1960s-1979. Organic compound GW plume from active and inactive gas stations, an abandoned laundry facility. Wood yard determined to NOT have contributed to plume. Remediating under UST. Now private/city housing.	unknown	unknown
Park Avenue Cleaners	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	1004 Park Avenue SW				
Ross Aviation, Inc., AKA - NNSA Aviation Service Facility	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	3890 Aberdeen Ave, Hander 481, Kirtland				
Sandia National Laboratories	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Kirtland AFB				

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Southwest Insul-Bead Incorporated	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	3524 Broadway Blvd SE	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Southwest Polytechnic Institute	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	9169 Coors Rd NW				
Transcon Lines Trucking	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	3428 Pan American Road N.E.	Transfer Station	Site used for a trucking transfer station. One 500-gal. AST found on site. No evidence for contamination. Site operated from 1969-90. Closed after filing bankruptcy.	unknown	unknown
Treatment Plant #1	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	2100 2Nd SW	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Treatment Plant #2	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	300 North SW	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
University of New Mexico Hazardous Waste Storage Facility	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Adjacent to Med Building 3 & Building 202	Chemical Storage	20 x 50 ft. chain link and barbed wire enclosed for storage of hazardous wastes/chemicals until disposal (off-site). No indication of contamination or illegal dumping.	none	unknown
Veterans Administration Hospital	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	2100 Ridgecrest Drive SE	Hospital	4'x4'x6' pit. Used for xylene evaporation. Lined w/ "impermeable soil" (clay?). Section closed. No evidence for remedial activity and removal of contaminated soil.	xylene (in Soils)	500 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Walker Trailer	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	3500 N.E. Princeton	Trailer, plating wastes	Plating wastes were removed from the Walker Plating Shop and stored temporarily on a trailer while a dispute was being settled. In the meantime, the trailer disappeared. Two years later it is discovered parked at the Roadway Terminal on Princeton St. at which time all wastes were then properly disposed.	none	none
Western Terrace	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	Powers Way and Murchenson	Nitrate		Nitrate-Nitrogen	70-120
Woodward Road Industrial Park	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	245 Woodward S.E.	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Gila National Forest-Reserve Shooting Range	Catron	Reserve	Route 12 and Forest Road 233				
Eivrum Chemical Company	Chaves	Roswell	Bld. 229 R.I.A.C.	None	Site never located by consultant.		
Eivrum Laboratories	Chaves	Roswell	Highway 285; 5.6 mi SE of Roswell	Ore assay/smelting	2.6-ac research and development facility w/ a lab and a small smelter. Neutralized acids are disposed of into a septic tank. Quantities of wastes containing heavy metals are estimated to be very small. Drums of untested ore, glassy	none	40ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Hagerman City of Dump	Chaves	Hagerman	2 mi S of Hagerman Center	Landfill	slag, empty containers, and trash are all strewn about the site.	unknown	unknown
Roswell Gas Company	Chaves	Roswell	Unknown	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Roswell W 6th St	Chaves			Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
U. S. Arsenal Battery	Chaves	Roswell	401 N. Grand Avenue	unknown	This address is a personal residence in Roswell. Initial investigation revealed that no such Arsenal Battery exists.	none	unknown
Arroyo Groundwater	Cibola	Milan				URANIUM	
Kerr-Mcgee Nuclear Corporation	Cibola	Grants	Ambrosia Lake	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Mormon Farms	Cibola	Milan				URANIUM	
San Rafael TCE	Cibola			GW Plume			
AT&SF (Raton)	Colfax	Raton	W.Side of Raton Creek,	Railroad	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
			Adjacent to Round				
Cimarron Tie Treating Plant	Colfax	Cimarron	N of US 64 and NM Highway 58	Tie Treater	Location of a former wood chemical treatment facility. No company records available. Suspect contamination of industry chemicals including: ZnCl ₂ , As, and PNA. No samples were taken to confirm/deny the presence of these contaminants.	unknown	unknown
Dawson Coke Ovens	Colfax	Dawson	5.3 miles NW Of U.S. 64	Coke Ovens	Facility was used to convert coal to coke for fuel to run the Phelps Dodge copper mine in AZ. 840 coke ovens and associated flues and a smokestack remain.	Initially presumed to have PAH. No studies to confirm this	unknown
Mini Mart Gas Station	Colfax	Angel Fire	Star Route	Gas Station	No information	unknown	unknown
Batteryshops	Curry	Clovis	420 N Main	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
C & C Meat Products Incorporated	Curry	Clovis	710 Mitchell	Meat Packing Plant	No information	unknown	unknown
Clovis TCE	Curry	Unknown	Unknown	GW Plume	No information	unknown	unknown
Guthals Company	Curry	Clovis	1001 E 1st	Garden Center	Site is an active garden center selling plants, pesticides, fertilizers, and gardening associated supplies. No hazardous substances or practices being carried out at the site. Site was formerly a service station (pre-1950). USTs were removed (1960s). Potential contaminated soils and a	none	300 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Inject-O-Meter Mfg. Company	Curry	Clovis	820 Thornton Street	Metering pump manufacturer	groundwater plume associated with the removed UTSS may exist at the site. Sampling was never conducted. The site occupies two lots and at the time of the PA in 1995 it was an active manufacturer of metering pumps for agricultural use. Several types of waste, including waste cutting oils, waste solvents, high-grade steel turnings and cast-iron turnings were generated at the site. The wastes are stored in drums on site and were identified as potential waste sources in the PA. No sampling was ever conducted at the site. GW and soils were considered potential exposure pathways.	unknown	300 ft
Major Cleaner Manufacturing	Curry	Clovis	101-07 Main Street	Vacant lots	Site operated originally as a power generating plant (1909-15), then as a dry-cleaning/laundering facility (1915-92). Majority of site burned down in Sept 1992. Naphtha (?), poss. naphthalene) was used at the cleaning facility and stored in an AST with no secondary containment. The majority of the lots associated with the former cleaning facility are now paved.	unknown	300 ft
Melrose Landfill	Curry	Melrose	1/2 Mi S Of I-60	Landfill	Active (1981) landfill. Used for disposal of off spec (?), waste and spent pesticides. No other information.	unknown	unknown
NM Chemical Supply	Curry	Clovis	1201 N. Main Street	Sales	Previously a car dealership and retail janitorial supply store. Currently a furniture company and	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
					Sherwin Willems paint store. No evidence for improper disposal of hazardous materials.		
NM Construction Company	Curry	Clovis	621 Curry Avenue	Asphalt	Suspected as an bituminous asphalt manufacturer before 1947. Site served as a grain elevator and storage facility from 1948-87.	unknown	unknown
NUCO Supply	Curry	Clovis	116 N. Main Street	Retail Store	Site sells janitorial and swimming pool supplies. No evidence for hazardous wastes discharged.	none	unknown
SPRZ Gro Fertilizer	Curry	Clovis	2320 N. Prince	None	Supposedly a former fertilizer company. No historical records found for PA. Telephone communication suggests that the facility was only an office and not a distribution/storage facility for the company.	none	unknown
Swift Independent Packing Company	Curry	Clovis	1 mile South of Town	Meat Packing Plant	Inactive meat packing plant that supposedly treated sewage discharge w/ ferrous chloride before entering the Clovis sewage system	unknown	unknown
U.S. Air Force Melrose Range	Curry	Cannon Afb	27th CSG/CC				
BNSF Fort Sumner Derailment	DeBaca	Yeso Mesa	Postal address is unavailable for the site				
Agricultural Products Company Incorporated	Dona Ana	Mesquite	Highway 80	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
BLM-Blue Canyon Allotment	Dona Ana	Hatch	T20 SR5 W Sec 8	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
BLM-Hatch Landfill	Dona Ana	Hatch	5 mi SW of Highway 26 & 85		When the PA was conducted in 1990, the site was an operating municipal landfill approximately 10 acres that was being leased from the BLM.		100ft
BLM-Hill Landfill	Dona Ana	Dona Ana	1 mi East of Hill, NM	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown
BLM-Mesquite Landfill	Dona Ana	Mesquite	2025 E Griggs Street	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown
Hatch City of Landfill	Dona Ana	Hatch	5 Mi SW of Highway 26 & 85	Landfill	Active landfill, has received at least 1 disposal of pesticides (ethyl parthion).	unknown	unknown
Jornada Experimental Range	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	1700 Jornada Road	unknown	No information concerning site desc. etc. Possible pesticide spill at some point.	unknown	unknown
La Union Drum	Dona Ana	Union	1441 Alvarez Road				
Malone Disposal Site	Dona Ana	Hatch	Highway 26	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Morton Brothers	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	2 mi W on Highway 70 W	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Nu-Mex Landfill	Dona Ana			unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Organ TCE	Dona Ana	Organ	Unknown	GW Plume	Instructed of permitting status by B. Faris - - TCE showed up in water supply back before 84, NO3 concerns due to WWTP		
White Sands Test Facility	Dona Ana	Las Cruces	14 miles E and 6 miles of Las Cruces				
White Sands Missile Range	Dona Ana	White Sands	STEWS-FE				
BLM-Duval Company	Eddy	Carlsbad	20 mi E of Carlsbad				
BLM-Kerr Mcgee Laguna Toston (NM Potash)	Eddy	Carlsbad	27.25 mi E of Carlsbad on The N Side of US 62/180	Natural brine disposal lake	Natural brine lake (unlined) at least 500 acres large, used for the disposal of fine-clay slurries from Kerr McGee (NM potash) facility 3 miles north.	none	133-192 ft. Avg. 150 ft.
BLM-Marathon Oil Company, Indian Basin Plant	Eddy	Artesia	Sec 23 T21S R23E				
Harris Well	Eddy	Carlsbad	N/2 Sec 27 T22S R 27E				

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Malco Refineries	Eddy	Artesia	606 N. Freeman Avenue	Asphalt Manufacturer and Refinery	A PA was conducted for the site in 1994. During the initial stages of the PA this site was identified as the predecessor of the Navajo Refinery. Navajo Refinery is an active RCRA site, so the site was referred to RCRA for appropriate action.		
Marathon Oil Indian Basin Plant	Eddy	Artesia	Sec 23 T21S R23E	Natural Gas Plant	Former gas processing facility. No other information.	unknown	unknown
Nm Asphalt & Refining	Eddy	Artesia	E. Texas Avenue				
Phillips Petroleum Artesia Natural Gas	Eddy	Artesia	Se/4 Sec 7 T18S R28E	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Spencer Chemical Company	Eddy	Carlsbad	12 Hobbs Highway	Chemical Manufacturing	Company produced explosive chemicals for potash mines. Currently: Vacant lot, no apparent waste source. Abandoned by Gulf Oil. Remediated by Chevron, March 1989.	unknown	unknown
Deadman Canyon	Grant	Tyrone	Canyon is near Tyrone, NM	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Mosquero City of Dump	Harding	Mosquero	2 mi E off Highway 65	Landfill	The site is an open dump. Waste pesticides, spent dip solutions and off spec. pesticides may have been disposed of at the site.	Unknown	

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Playas-Hidalgo Smelter	Hidalgo	Playas	Unknown	unknown	DP-311(Discharge Plan). No other information. Contaminant plume underneath evaporation pond?	unknown	unknown
A&A Feed Store	Lea	Lovington	E. Avenue D	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Cardinal Surveys Company	Lea	Hobbs	Highway 18, 4 mi NW of Hobbs	Oil Pit	Site supposedly had an oil disposal pit. Pit has been filled-in w/ clean dirt. No other information.	unknown	60 ft
Chevron Usa Maljamar	Lea	Maljamar	Maljamar Townsite	Well	Company has a disposal injector well to dispose of brine water recovered during oil recovery operations. No other information.	unknown	unknown
Cuellar Bl-1100 Site	Lea	Hobbs	1803 W. Broadway Place	Chemical Storage	Site has a long history of oil service and automobile (and associated fluids) storage to several leases. Problems getting leases to remediate the land after removal of lease by state. Drums containing oil, transmission fluid, solvents, sealants, carbethoxy malathion, and numerous drums w/ no labeling. Drums are in various states of disrepair from intact to crushed. No containment. 25 drums. Also, abandoned autos, wood rubble, piping, stained soil, and cinder block storage shed.	unknown	120 ft
Hobbs Army Airfield	Lea	Hobbs	6 mi NW of Hobbs, within Northern				
Jal City of Landfill	Lea	Jal	2 mi W of Town	Landfill	Limited information. Modified landfill.	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Phillips Petroleum Eunice Natural Gas Plant	Lea	Oil Center/Eunice	NM Highway 8	Natural Gas Plant	Site has unlined evaporation ponds for chromium waste. Injection wells may be on-site.	unknown	unknown
Phillips Petroleum Lovington Gas Plant	Lea	Hobbs	16.5 mi NW of Hobbs on W side of Lovington Highway 5 mi SE of Lovington on SR 18	Natural Gas Plant	Abandoned natural gas compressor station (1985). Surface impoundment (evaporation pond), not used for storage/disposal of hazardous materials. Three large engines, some oil spilled around base.	unknown	80-100 ft
Phillips Petroleum Lusk Natural Gas Plant	Lea	Maljamar	15 mi N of Maljamar on Highway 128	Natural Gas Plant	No information	unknown	unknown
Southern Union Refinery Company	Lea	Hobbs	Lovington Highway	Refinery	Active oil refinery	unknown	unknown
Southern Union Truck Facility	Lea	Hobbs	Lovington Highway	Truck Wash	Truck maintenance facility that has a truck wash and a surface impoundment w/unknown contents. 7 acres.	unknown	300 ft
Tatum City of Dump	Lea	Tatum	8 mi N & 3 mi E of Tatum	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Tipperary Resources	Lea	Lovington	NM Highway 82, 9.5 mi NE of Highway 18	Chemical Manufacturing	Site was an ammonia manufacturing plant (1974-78). No spills.	unknown	unknown
Two Mile Pit	Lea	Hobbs	218 West Lea Street	Oil Pit	Site was the illegal location of an oil dumping pit. 5-10 gal of used oil was dumped. Oily soil was turned over and covered w/ clean topsoil prior to inspection. Area was fenced-off. This site was allegedly used for the dumping of waste oils for over 20 years.	unknown	60 ft
Waste Control of New Mexico	Lea	Hobbs	2720 Lovington Highway	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Bikini Atoll Road, SM-30, West Jemez Road				
Deming Cotton Gin	Luna	Deming	2 mi S of Deming on Columbus Highway	Cotton Gin	No contaminants detected on-site. It was common practice to use pesticides to control infestations associated w/ cotton production.	none	unknown
MRI Corporation	Luna	Deming	West 2nd Street	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
BLM-Thoreau Landfill	McKinley	Thoreau	T14NR13WSEC 20NMPH	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	McKinley	Gallup	10 mi E of Gallup	Unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Roger's Oil Ast	McKinley	Gallup	Highway 66	Bulk Terminal (diesel, gas, lubricating oils)	Site investigation showed unauthorized discharge of petroleum hydrocarbons. Notice of discharge sent. No Response.	unknown, petroleum hydrocarbons	20'
Alamogordo Lumber Company	Otero	Alamogordo	.25 mi W of White Sands Boulevard	Lumber Yard	No information	unknown	unknown
Alamogordo Railroad Shops	Otero	Alamogordo	8th Street and Railroad Avenue (SW)	Railroad	Numerous cement slabs and foundations that were once buildings and structures associated w/ El Paso & Northeastern RR.	none	40 ft
BLM-Orogrande Landfill	Otero	Orogrande	T22S, R8E, SEC14 SWSESW	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown
BLM-Standard Transpipe Corporation	Otero	Alamogordo	South of Alamogordo on Highway 54	Pipeline	1988(report). 4 documented spills occurring on BLM property formerly thought to be on railroad right-of-way land. This pipeline transports jet fuel for 60 miles ultimately to Holoman AFB in Alamogordo. Spills occurred from 1974-80.	none	unknown
Fort Bliss Air Defense Center	Otero	McGregor Range	McGregor Range FAW 10				

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
USADACENFB	Otero	Fort Bliss	Hawk Road McGregor Range Camp				
Gas Station Site #1	Quay	Tucumcari	NE 1/4, Sec 11, T11N, R30E	Gas Station	No information	unknown	unknown
Gas Station Site #2	Quay	Tucumcari	SW 1/4, Sec 7 T11N, R31E	Gas Station	No information	unknown	unknown
Arroyo Seco Salvage Yard	Rio Arriba	Espanola					
BLM-Espanola Landfill	Rio Arriba	Espanola	P.O. Drawer 37	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown
BLM-Velarde Landfill	Rio Arriba	Velarde	T22N, R9E, Sec 20N1mph	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown
Espanola Transformer Disposal Site	Rio Arriba	Espanola	U.S. Highway 84/285 (S. Paseo De Onate)				
Northwest Pipeline Corporation A) El Cedro Compressor Station	Rio Arriba	Unknown	NW 1/4, Sec. 31, T29N, R5W	NG Compressor station	(1981-pres). 1 earthen pit (100x50x5) disposed of condensate/water mixture from battery disposal. Domestic sewage leach field. Part of a larger investigation looking for wastes produced by NP. No record of PCB use.	As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Pb, Hg, Se, Ag, benzene, carbon disulfide, xylene, toluene	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Northwest Pipeline Corporation B) Gobernador Camp	Rio Arriba	Unknown	NE 1/4, Sec. 3, T29N, R5W	unknown	(1954-pres). 1 trash burn pit, 8 sewage ponds, 1 waste oil tank, 1 landfill. Part of a larger investigation looking for wastes produced by NP. No record of PCB use.	unknown	unknown
Northwest Pipeline Corporation C) Gobernador Compressor Station	Rio Arriba	Unknown	SE 1/4, Sec.21, T28N, R5W	NG Compressor station	(1970-1986). 1 earthen pit (20x20x3). Part of a larger investigation looking for wastes produced by NP. No record of PCB use.	Hg, methanol, TCE	unknown
Northwest Pipeline Corporation D) La Jara Compressor Station	Rio Arriba	Unknown	NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 17, T30N, R6W	NG Compressor station	(1970-pres). 1 earthen pit (20x20x3), drains to the ground (?). Part of a larger investigation looking for wastes produced by NP. No record of PCB use.	Hg, methanol, TCE	unknown
Northwest Pipeline Corporation F) Ojito Compressor Station	Rio Arriba	Unknown	NW 1/4, Sec. 7; SW 1/4 Sec.6, T26N, R5W	NG Compressor station	1 earthen pit (20x20x3), 1 trash burn pit, floor drains into ground, domestic sewage leach field. Part of a larger investigation looking for wastes produced by NP. No record of PCB use.	Hg, methanol, TCE	unknown
Old Espanola City Landfill at Santa Clara	Rio Arriba	Espanola	Highway 285 at Highway 399	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Old Santa Fe County Landfill-Santa Clara	Rio Arriba	Espanola	Approximately 1 mi past intersection of 399 & 285				
Santa Clara Wetlands	Rio Arriba	Espanola	106.04' 30'N 36.00' 00'W				
TA Solvents	Rio Arriba			unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Tierra Amarilla Tar Pits	Rio Arriba	Tierra Amarilla	1/4 mile East of SR 84 on SR 64	Gravel Pit	Site is an 8.5 acre gravel pit that was used as a disposal pit for asphalt tar and pavement by a NMSHTD contractor. Property was graded and tar covered by soil. Tar graded into surface water pathway. (Petroleum-based, therefore CERCLA excluded). Poses a threat to livestock in the area.	unknown	13 ft
Arch City of Landfill	Roosevelt	Arch	4 mi South of Arch	Landfill	Active landfill. Experiences illegal dumping of pesticide containers (not a sanitary landfill). Containers were removed in 1980, yet a repeat visit to the landfill in 1988 discovered more pesticide containers in the area of the Roosevelt county section of the landfill. Soil, MW, DW, and GW sampling revealed no detectable contaminants.	none	20-30 ft
Cities Services Company Bluit Gas	Roosevelt	Milnesand	7 mi E on Highway 262	Natural Gas Plant	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Processing Plant							
Arapaho Drilling	San Juan	Farmington	3300 South Side River Rd	Truck Shop	Active 6 acre staging and clean-up site for oil and gas well drilling operations. AD was responsible for a one-time dumping incident of used oil onto the ground surface. They were required to clean-up and properly dispose of the contaminated soil. They were compliant.	unknown	80 ft
Aztec City of Landfill	San Juan	Aztec	0.25 mi S of Aztec. 0.2 mi E of SR 44	Landfill	Inactive landfill. Accepted unregulated municipal wastes from the early 1970s to 1989. Closed and remediated by covering w/native soils and grassland vegetation.	unknown	20-25 ft
Ballard Plant	San Juan	Bloomfield	Highway 550	Natural Gas Compressor			
BLM-South Farmington Landfill	San Juan	Farmington	Landfill Road	Landfill	Historical (illegal) dumping of oil wastes.	unknown	unknown
BLM-Waterflow Landfill	San Juan	Waterflow	1 mi. N of Waterflow off County Road 6893	Landfill	Inactive landfill (1986). Covered and seeded to prevent erosion. Accepted municipal wastes including liquid waste.	elevated metals	unknown
Cedar Hills City of Landfill	San Juan	Cedar Hills	W of Highway 550, N of Cedar Hills	Landfill	Inactive landfill (0.3 ac.) Accepted domestic sewage wastes.	unknown	80 ft (potable)
Cross Refinery	San Juan	Bloomfield	Newby Lane	Refinery (dismantled)	Old refinery, ceased operation in 1950s. According to file, all operations structures were	unknown	> 10 ft

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Farmington Reservoir	San Juan	Farmington	1/16 mi SE of Kira Lane	Illegal dump site	removed. Ground surface was reclaimed, vegetated, now pasture. Pictures of site show concrete pad remains, not very pasture-like. Citizens complaint of an illegal dump of waste oil. No oil was found associated with the complaint site. Beeline Refinery has been closed for more than 65 years.	none	unknown
Farmington Yard	San Juan	Farmington	4551 Hererra Road				
Giant Refining Company - Bloomfield	San Juan	Bloomfield	#50 County Road 4990 or Sullivan Road	Refinery		unknown	6-8 ft
Huntington Oil Company	San Juan	Farmington	Sec 15, T29 N, R13W	Oil distribution	Currently (1982) used as a oil/gas distribution center. Formerly a Conoco Refinery (1925-54).	unknown	200 ft
La Plata Landfill	San Juan	La Plata	State Rd 170, 1 mi W of La Plata	Landfill	Inactive landfill (1987). Suspected of containing municipal waste, oily wastes, drilling muds, and septic tank wastes. Covered w/ 2' of soil and closed in March 1987.	unknown	100 ft
Northwest Pipeline Corporation E) Middle Mesa Compressor Station	San Juan	Unknown	SW 1/4, Ne 1/4, Sec. 17, T32N, R7W	NG Compressor station	(1969-pres) (last used 1974). 1 earthen pit (20x30). Part of a larger investigation looking for wastes produced by NP. No record of PCB use.	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Smith Energy Services	San Juan	Farmington	2198 E Bloomfield Highway	Truck Shop	This facility stores and maintains equipment and chemicals used for oil/gas well stimulation and finishing. Maintains a UST to collect rinseate, AST/UST for fuel and acids.	none	15-20 ft
Sunland Yard	San Juan	Aztec	816 N.E. Aztec Boulevard				
Western Company of North America	San Juan	Farmington	7 mi E of town on Highway 550	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Las Vegas Gas & Coke Company	San Miguel	Las Vegas		unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
American Waste Removal Company	Sandoval	Bernalillo	Jemez Dam Road	unknown	No information DP-658	unknown	unknown
Bernalillo Oil Spills	Sandoval	Bernalillo	South side of I-25 between Exits 240 and 242	Oil Spill	No complete file. Pictures of a facility w/ spilled oil and improperly stored 55-gal drums on the back side of the property. (Looks like it should be a ROS site).	unknown	unknown
Corrales Corrales	Sandoval	Corrales	Star Route	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Sandia Battery	Sandoval	Bernalillo	5 Industrial Park/SR 3131 Camino Del				

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Manufacturing Company							
Thriftway, Cuba AST	Sandoval	Cuba		AST	No information	unknown	unknown
Cerrillos City of Landfill	Santa Fe	Cerrillos	0.4 mi N mf Cerrillos	Landfill	Small trench landfill operation. 15' D x 100' W. Accepted municipal waste. Not thought to contain mining wastes. Occurs at the San Marcos Arroyo. Arroyo cut-bank is eroding away the filled area.	none	10-40 ft (highly variable)
Chlorinated Solvent Plume	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	631 Cerrillos Road	GW Plume	No information	unknown	unknown
Controls For Environmental Pollution	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	1925 Rosina	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Eberline Instruments	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	504 Airport Road	Manufacturing	Active site that assembles radiation detection equipment. Wastes include perchloroethane, paint, degreaser, and radioactive wastes. All wastes are stored in drums until they can be disposed of off-site.	none	100-200 ft
Paseo Del Canon - Shooting Range	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	35°34.632/106°07.8851				
Santa Fe Gas Company	Santa Fe	Santa Fe		unknown	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
BLM-Truth or Consequences Landfills	Sierra	Truth or Consequences	T13SR4WSEC2 2NMPH	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown
BLM-San Antonio Landfill	Socorro	San Antonio	3/4 mi SW of San Antonio, NM	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown
BLM-Waste Electric Site #1	Socorro	Socorro	10 mi SW of Socorro	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Fws Sevilleta NWR	Socorro	Socorro	MN Interstate 1-25, Exit 169				
KW Light & Power	Socorro	Magdalena	AT&SF Right of Way Between Ash and Oak Streets	Power plant	Remnant foundations of the power plant at the Oak Street facility. Old coal-fueled steam generating power plant.	unknown	unknown
Waste Electric Transformer Oil Site #3 (La Joya)	Socorro	La Joya	Unknown	Illegal dump site, Transformers	5 acres. Used for dumping/burning transformer oil for copper metal recovery. Incomplete data.	PCBs, heavy metals	unknown
Veguita	Socorro/ Valencia	Veguita	Wheeler Road and State Road 304	Nitrate	Subdivision over shallow nitrate plume, shallow domestic wells part of initial sale of parcels. Source: overfertilization of vegetable farm. Site used for denitrification pilot study in 2005-2008. Five monitoring wells	unknown	100

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Domestic Well - Taos Canyon Vicinity	Taos	Taos	NM 1/4 Sec 21 T25N R13E	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Picuris Open Dump	Taos	Penasco	P.O. Box 127	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown
Lexco, Incorporated	Torrance	Moriarty	P.O. Drawer F	Chemical Manufacturer	Empty building. Location of a former explosives manufacturer	none	300 ft
Texaco Encino (AST)	Torrance			AST			
Clayton Landfill	Union	Clayton	#1 Chestnut Street	Landfill	Active landfill (1982). Received "sacks" of questionable material (quick-seal). Suspected drilling mud.	none	200 ft
Clayton Light & Water Plant	Union	Clayton	#1 Chestnut Street	Power plant	Active power plant that has a small oil pit for the disposal of cooling tower fluids. Oily residue present.	unknown	200 ft
Akin Oil	Valencia			UST	UST problem, used oil leaking, AST. Currently owned by Don Akin, won't comply w/ UST. Has been fined (?).		
Gas Station	Valencia	Turn	NW of Junction Highway 47 & Highway 346	Gas Station	No information	unknown	unknown
John D'Elia & Son Disposal Service	Valencia	Belen	408 Cambridge	unknown	No information	unknown	unknown

Site Name	County	Nearest City	Road Proximity	Site Type	Summary	Major Contaminants	Depth to Ground-water
Los Lunas Landfill	Valencia	Los Lunas	Highway 63 1/2 mi W of I-25	Landfill	No information	unknown	unknown
Malco Gas Station	Valencia	Los Lunas	SE 1/4, Se 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec 28, T7N, R2E	Gas Station	No information	unknown	unknown
Old Belen Landfill	Valencia	Belen	Intersection South of Aragon & West of Belen High Line Canal	Landfill	Abandoned landfill thought to have been operational between 1960s-1970s. 10 acres maximum. Operational before Solid Waste regulations were enacted.	none	83-144 ft



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