

DOCUMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATOR DETERMINATION

Interim Final 2/5/99

RCRA Corrective Action

Environmental Indicator (EI) RCRIS code (CA750)

Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control

Facility Name: Sparton Technology, Inc. - Coors Road Facility  
Facility Address: 9621 Coors Road NW Albuquerque, New Mexico 87114  
Facility EPA ID#: NMD083212332

1. Has all available relevant/significant information on known and reasonably suspected releases to the groundwater media, subject to RCRA Corrective Action (e.g., from Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU), Regulated Units (RU), and Areas of Concern (AOC)), been **considered** in this EI determination?

If yes - check here and continue with #2 below.  
 If no - re-evaluate existing data, or  
 if data are not available, skip to #8 and enter "IN" (more information needed) status code.

**BACKGROUND**

**Definition of Environmental Indicators (for the RCRA Corrective Action)**

Environmental Indicators (EI) are measures being used by the RCRA Corrective Action program to go beyond programmatic activity measures (e.g., reports received and approved, etc.) to track changes in the quality of the environment. The two EI developed to-date indicate the quality of the environment in relation to current human exposures to contamination and the migration of contaminated groundwater. An EI for non-human (ecological) receptors is intended to be developed in the future.

**Definition of "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" EI**

A positive "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" EI determination ("YE" status code) indicates that the migration of "contaminated" groundwater has stabilized, and that monitoring will be conducted to confirm that contaminated groundwater remains within the original "area of contaminated groundwater" (for all groundwater "contamination" subject to RCRA corrective action at or from the identified facility (i.e., site-wide)).

**Relationship of EI to Final Remedies**

While Final remedies remain the long-term objective of the RCRA Corrective Action program the EI are near-term objectives which are currently being used as Program measures for the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, GPRA). The "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" EI pertains ONLY to the physical migration (i.e., further spread) of contaminated ground water and contaminants within groundwater (e.g., non-aqueous phase liquids or NAPLs). Achieving this EI does not substitute for achieving other stabilization or final remedy requirements and expectations associated with sources of contamination and the need to restore, wherever practicable, contaminated groundwater to be suitable for its designated current and future uses.

**Duration / Applicability of EI Determinations**

EI Determinations status codes should remain in RCRIS national database ONLY as long as they remain true (i.e.,

RCRIS status codes must be changed when the regulatory authorities become aware of contrary information).

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2. Is **groundwater** known or reasonably suspected to be “**contaminated**”<sup>1</sup> above appropriately protective “levels” (i.e., applicable promulgated standards, as well as other appropriate standards, guidelines, guidance, or criteria) from releases subject to RCRA Corrective Action, anywhere at, or from, the facility?

If yes - continue after identifying key contaminants, citing appropriate “levels,” and referencing supporting documentation.

If no - skip to #8 and enter “YE” status code, after citing appropriate “levels,” and referencing supporting documentation to demonstrate that groundwater is not “contaminated.”

If unknown - skip to #8 and enter “IN” status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

From 1983 to 1984, 17 monitoring wells were installed at the facility. Analyses of ground water samples collected from these wells detected the contaminants presented in Table 1.

| Table 1               |                     |           |                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Chemical              | Concentration (ppb) | MCL (ppb) | WQCC <sup>1</sup> (ppb) |
| Trichloroethylene     | 27 - 90,900         | 5         | 100                     |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 7 - 54,900          | 200       | 60                      |
| Methylene Chloride    | 11 - 78,400         | N/A       | 100                     |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene  | 18 - 31,600         | 7         | 5                       |
| Tetrachloroethylene   | 17 - 953            | 5         | N/A                     |
| Toluene               | 5 - 4,720           | 5         | 10                      |
| Benzene               | 20 - 193            | 1000      | 750                     |
| Chromium              | 22 - 32,100         | 100       | 50                      |

<sup>1</sup>New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) Standards

Since 1984, consistent ground water monitoring has been performed along with the completion of additional monitoring wells. Currently (i.e., July 1999), including both on-site and off-site, there are approximately 60 monitoring wells. According to ground water samples collected in May 1999, the contaminant plume extends approximately ½ mile from the facility and has a maximum concentration of 10,000 ppb for Trichloroethylene in the off-site portion of the plume.

References: EPA Final Decision and Response to Comments - June 24, 1996  
Final Administrative Order - February 10, 1998  
Administrative Record supporting the Final Administrative Order of February 10, 1998

Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup>“Contamination” and “contaminated” describes media containing contaminants (in any form, NAPL and/or dissolved, vapors, or solids, that are subject to RCRA) in concentrations in excess of appropriate “levels” (appropriate for the protection of the groundwater resource and its beneficial uses).

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3. Has the **migration** of contaminated groundwater **stabilized** (such that contaminated groundwater is expected to remain within “existing area of contaminated groundwater”<sup>2</sup> as defined by the monitoring locations designated at the time of this determination)?

If yes - continue, after presenting or referencing the physical evidence (e.g., groundwater sampling/measurement/migration barrier data) and rationale why contaminated groundwater is expected to remain within the (horizontal or vertical) dimensions of the “existing area of groundwater contamination”<sup>2</sup>).

If no (contaminated groundwater is observed or expected to migrate beyond the designated locations defining the “existing area of groundwater contamination”<sup>2</sup>) - skip to #8 and enter “NO” status code, after providing an explanation.

If unknown - skip to #8 and enter “IN” status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Based upon water level measurements obtained on June 24, 1999, the off-site containment well (CW1), which has operated at a rate of approximately 225 gallons per minute since February 1, 1999, (except for intermittent operation in April 1999 to install a permanent pump and associated air stripper to treat the contaminated ground water) ground water which encompasses the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the existing volume of ground water contamination will be captured by CW1.

- References:
1. Ground Water Investigation Report - Performance Assessment of the Off-Site Containment Well, prepared for Sparton by S.S. Papadopoulos & Associates, Inc., August 6, 1999
  2. Coors Road Facility Ground Water Monitoring Program - Semi-Annual Progress Report, July 1999

<sup>2</sup> “existing area of contaminated groundwater” is an area (with horizontal and vertical dimensions) that has been verifiably demonstrated to contain all relevant groundwater contamination for this determination, and is defined by designated (monitoring) locations proximate to the outer perimeter of “contamination” that can and will be sampled/tested in the future to physically verify that all “contaminated” groundwater remains within this area, and that the further migration of “contaminated” groundwater is not occurring. Reasonable allowances in the proximity of the monitoring locations are permissible to incorporate formal remedy decisions (i.e., including public participation) allowing a limited area for natural attenuation.

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4. Does “contaminated” groundwater **discharge** into **surface water** bodies?

\_\_\_\_\_ If yes - continue after identifying potentially affected surface water bodies.

✓\_\_\_\_\_ If no - skip to #7 (and enter a “YE” status code in #8, if #7 = yes) after providing an explanation and/or referencing documentation supporting that groundwater “contamination” does not enter surface water bodies.

\_\_\_\_\_ If unknown - skip to #8 and enter “IN” status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

According to the geology and hydrology information presented in the RCRA Facility Investigation for the Sparton facility, the ground water in the Albuquerque Basin deposits near Albuquerque discharges by evapotranspiration, springs and seeps, drains, wells, and as base flow to the Rio Grande River. In the Albuquerque area, the Rio Grande River generally loses rather than gains. The ground water at the site is approximately 60 feet below the surface and approximately 160 feet below the surface in off-site areas. Also, the historical ground water flow direction has always been away from the Rio Grande River, thus indicating that ground water does not discharge to the Rio Grande. The Rio Grande River is the only major surface water body near the site that would have the possibility of being influenced by ground water.

References: EPA Final Decision and Response to Comments - June 24, 1996  
Final Administrative Order - February 10, 1998  
Administrative Record supporting the Final Administrative Order of February 10, 1998

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5. Is the **discharge** of “contaminated” groundwater into surface water likely to be “**insignificant**” (i.e., the maximum concentration<sup>3</sup> of each contaminant discharging into surface water is less than 10 times their appropriate groundwater “level,” and there are no other conditions (e.g., the nature, and number, of discharging contaminants, or environmental setting), which significantly increase the potential for unacceptable impacts to surface water, sediments, or eco-systems at these concentrations)?

\_\_\_\_\_ If yes - skip to #7 (and enter “YE” status code in #8 if #7 = yes), after documenting: 1) the maximum known or reasonably suspected concentration<sup>3</sup> of key contaminants discharged above their groundwater “level,” the value of the appropriate “level(s),” and if there is evidence that the concentrations are increasing; and 2) provide a statement of professional judgement/explanation (or reference documentation) supporting that the discharge of groundwater contaminants into the surface water is not anticipated to have unacceptable impacts to the receiving surface water, sediments, or eco-system.

\_\_\_\_\_ If no - (the discharge of “contaminated” groundwater into surface water is potentially significant) - continue after documenting: 1) the maximum known or reasonably suspected concentration<sup>3</sup> of each contaminant discharged above its groundwater “level,” the value of the appropriate “level(s),” and if there is evidence that the concentrations are increasing; and 2) for any contaminants discharging into surface water in concentrations<sup>3</sup> greater than 100 times their appropriate groundwater “levels,” the estimated total amount (mass in kg/yr) of each of these contaminants that are being discharged (loaded) into the surface water body (at the time of the determination), and identify if there is evidence that the amount of discharging contaminants is increasing.

\_\_\_\_\_ If unknown - enter “IN” status code in #8.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Skipped because answer to Number 4 was “No”.

<sup>3</sup> As measured in groundwater prior to entry to the groundwater-surface water/sediment interaction (e.g., hyporheic) zone.

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6. Can the **discharge** of “contaminated” groundwater into surface water be shown to be “**currently acceptable**” (i.e., not cause impacts to surface water, sediments or eco-systems that should not be allowed to continue until a final remedy decision can be made and implemented<sup>4</sup>)?

\_\_\_\_\_ If yes - continue after either: 1) identifying the Final Remedy decision incorporating these conditions, or other site-specific criteria (developed for the protection of the site’s surface water, sediments, and eco-systems), and referencing supporting documentation demonstrating that these criteria are not exceeded by the discharging groundwater; OR 2) providing or referencing an interim-assessment,<sup>5</sup> appropriate to the potential for impact, that shows the discharge of groundwater contaminants into the surface water is (in the opinion of a trained specialist, including ecologist) adequately protective of receiving surface water, sediments, and eco-systems, until such time when a full assessment and final remedy decision can be made. Factors which should be considered in the interim-assessment (where appropriate to help identify the impact associated with discharging groundwater) include: surface water body size, flow, use/classification/habitats and contaminant loading limits, other sources of surface water/sediment contamination, surface water and sediment sample results and comparisons to available and appropriate surface water and sediment “levels,” as well as any other factors, such as effects on ecological receptors (e.g., via bio-assays/benthic surveys or site-specific ecological Risk Assessments), that the overseeing regulatory agency would deem appropriate for making the EI determination.

\_\_\_\_\_ If no - (the discharge of “contaminated” groundwater can not be shown to be “**currently acceptable**”) - skip to #8 and enter “NO” status code, after documenting the currently unacceptable impacts to the surface water body, sediments, and/or eco-systems.

\_\_\_\_\_ If unknown - skip to 8 and enter “IN” status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Skipped because answer to Number 4 was “No”.

<sup>4</sup> Note, because areas of inflowing groundwater can be critical habitats (e.g., nurseries or thermal refugia) for many species, appropriate specialist (e.g., ecologist) should be included in management decisions that could eliminate these areas by significantly altering or reversing groundwater flow pathways near surface water bodies.

<sup>5</sup> The understanding of the impacts of contaminated groundwater discharges into surface water bodies is a rapidly developing field and reviewers are encouraged to look to the latest guidance for the appropriate methods and scale of demonstration to be reasonably certain that discharges are not causing currently unacceptable impacts to the surface waters, sediments or eco-systems.

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7. Will groundwater **monitoring** / measurement data (and surface water/sediment/ecological data, as necessary) be collected in the future to verify that contaminated groundwater has remained within the horizontal (or vertical, as necessary) dimensions of the “existing area of contaminated groundwater?”
- If yes - continue after providing or citing documentation for planned activities or future sampling/measurement events. Specifically identify the well/measurement locations which will be tested in the future to verify the expectation (identified in #3) that groundwater contamination will not be migrating horizontally (or vertically, as necessary) beyond the “existing area of groundwater contamination.”
- If no - enter “NO” status code in #8.
- If unknown - enter “IN” status code in #8.

Rationale and Reference(s):

The facility has implemented ground water monitoring programs in the past pursuant to agreements with the EPA and NMED. A new ground water monitoring program has been implemented (i.e., 1999) that requires sampling of approximately 60 monitoring wells to confirm no migration of the contaminated ground water. This plan is incorporated in the U.S. District Court of New Mexico Consent Decree dated March 3, 2000.

Reference:            U.S. District Court of New Mexico Consent Decree dated March 3, 2000  
EPA Final Decision and Response to Comments - June 24, 1996  
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8. Check the appropriate RCRIS status codes for the Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control EI (event code CA750), and obtain Supervisor (or appropriate Manager) signature and date on the EI determination below (attach appropriate supporting documentation as well as a map of the facility).

**YE** - Yes, "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" has been verified. Based on a review of the information contained in this EI determination, it has been determined that the "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater" is "Under Control" at the Sparton Technology, Inc. facility, EPA ID # NMD083212332, located at 9621 Coors Road NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87114. Specifically, this determination indicates that the migration of "contaminated" groundwater is under control, and that monitoring will be conducted to confirm that contaminated groundwater remains within the "existing area of contaminated groundwater" This determination will be re-evaluated when the Agency becomes aware of significant changes at the facility.

**NO** - Unacceptable migration of contaminated groundwater is observed or expected.

**IN** - More information is needed to make a determination.

Completed by (signature) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(print) Michael A. Hebert \_\_\_\_\_  
(title) Project Manager \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor (signature) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(print) Cathy Gilmore \_\_\_\_\_  
(title) Section Chief, Technical Section (6EN-HX) \_\_\_\_\_  
(EPA Region or State) EPA Region 6 \_\_\_\_\_

Locations where References may be found:

EPA Region 6 RCRA File Room

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