

DRAFT

**Updated Phase I
Environmental Site Assessment
Former Navajo Forest Products Industries Site
Navajo, New Mexico
Project Site Code 87328-002**

Prepared for

**Northwest New Mexico
Council of Governments
Gallup, New Mexico**

September 7, 2012



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.

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Executive Summary

Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc. (DBS&A) was retained by the Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG) to conduct an updated Phase I environmental site assessment (ESA) for the Navajo Forest Products Industries (NFPI) property in Navajo, New Mexico. This ESA is an update of a previous ESA conducted by the Navajo Superfund Program, submitted in 2001. DBS&A considers observations, conclusions and recommendations indicated in the previous Phase I ESA to remain valid except where superseded by information contained herein.

The project was performed in accordance with the scope of services and cost estimate prepared for the NWNMCOG under the Coalition Brownfields Assessment Program, with interest from the Division of Economic Development of the Navajo Nation, submitted on July 16, 2012. The ESA was performed in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice E 1527-05. The lack of available historical records for the subject property and surrounding properties, particularly for nearby gasoline filling stations, constitutes a significant data gap that affected the ability of the environmental professional to identify recognized environmental conditions (RECs) as defined by ASTM E 1527-05.

The subject property is a former industrial complex consisting of 35 buildings on a 103-acre lot owned by the Red Lake #18 Chapter of the Navajo Nation (Red Lake). Property development began in 1958 for the production of lumber products. Since NFPI's closure in 1995, 20 of the buildings have been removed either for salvage or due to severe fire damage. Some of the remaining structures are also heavily fire damaged. Several buildings on the NFPI site are currently used by Red Lake, Nations Gas Technologies, Inc., and the Navajo Townsite Community Development Corporation. Other structures are currently unoccupied and in various states of disrepair.

Findings with Opinions

Known or suspected RECs associated with the NFPI property and nearby properties were evaluated. The NFPI property was determined to have multiple RECs due to historical usage.



Soil is impacted beneath the NFPI site, although the extent of the contamination is not known. Groundwater quality beneath the site has not been assessed, but may be impacted as well. Potential impacts to soil and groundwater under the NFPI site may be associated with the following RECs:

- Use, storage, and on-site disposal of potentially hazardous substances
- Discharge of sewage and industrial wastewater to the environment through unlined drainage ditches and outdoor sumps and pits
- Areas of unclassified solid waste disposal present throughout the site
- Contaminated soil at the former transformer yard between Buildings #3 and #33, and other locations of electrical transformer operation, storage, or disposal
- Areas surrounding current or former aboveground storage tank installations, particularly those where impacts are evident

During the site reconnaissance, both asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) and lead-based paint (LBP) were tentatively identified at the subject property, although no confirmatory samples were collected. These materials would be expected given the age of the buildings. A limited visual mold screening was performed during the site inspection and multiple areas of moisture infiltration and potential microbial growth were observed.

Two sites with known or suspected RECs were identified near the NFPI property. Findings with regard to potential RECs on nearby properties are summarized in Table ES-1.

Table ES-1. Findings Regarding Recognized Environmental Conditions and Potential Impact to the NFPI Property, Navajo, New Mexico

Site Name	Approximate Distance from Site (feet)	Address	RECs	PI
Sandia Oil Navajo Conoco	150 (southwest)	Indian Service Route 12 and Shepard Spring Blvd	X	X
Thriftway #238	620 (northwest)	Indian Service Route 12	X	X

REC = Known or potential recognized environmental condition

PI = Potential impact to the subject property



Conclusions

This assessment resulted in the identification of numerous RECs on the subject property, as well as nearby properties. Several of these RECs are known to impact the subject property, although the extent of the impact is not known. DBS&A recommends that a Phase II investigation be conducted at the subject property to determine the extent of impacts from these on- and off-site RECs at the subject property. The Phase II ESA will most likely involve, at a minimum, collection of soil (surface and subsurface) and groundwater samples to determine the nature and extent of impacts generated by the identified RECs.

ACMs and LBP were tentatively identified at the subject property. DBS&A believes that additional characterization of these materials should be performed prior to the demolition of the subject property buildings to determine what levels of protection are required by personnel working within the area.

DBS&A recommends that a microbial screening be performed prior to the demolition of the subject property building to determine what levels of protection are required by personnel working within the area.



1. Introduction

Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc. (DBS&A) was retained by the Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG) to conduct an updated Phase I environmental site assessment (ESA) for the Navajo Forest Products Industries (NFPI) property in Navajo, New Mexico. The subject property is a former industrial complex consisting of 35 buildings and former buildings on a 103-acre lot owned by the Red Lake #18 Chapter of the Navajo Nation (Red Lake). The project was performed in accordance with the scope of services and cost estimate prepared for the NWNMCOG under the Coalition Brownfields Assessment (CBA) Program and submitted on July 16, 2012. The ESA was performed in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice E 1527-05 (ASTM, 2005). The lack of available historical records for the subject property and surrounding properties, particularly for nearby gasoline filling stations, constitutes a significant data gap that affected the ability of the environmental professional to identify recognized environmental conditions (RECs) as defined by ASTM E 1527-05.

1.1 Purpose of Assignment

The purpose of this assignment is to complete the following activities:

- Prepare an updated Phase I ESA report for the NFPI property, which is located in Navajo, New Mexico on land owned by Red Lake. This Phase I ESA is an update of a previous Phase I ESA issued in 2001 (NSP, 2001).
- Conduct “All Appropriate Inquiry” (AAI) as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (40 CFR Part 312).
- Permit the user (Red Lake) to satisfy one of the requirements to qualify for the innocent landowner, contiguous property owner, or bona fide prospective purchaser limitations on liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 as amended in 2002.



- Identify, to the extent feasible pursuant to the process prescribed in ASTM E 1527-05, RECs associated with the NFPI property. The identification of RECs may impose an environmental liability on owners or operators of the site, reduce the value of the site, or restrict the use or marketability of the site; therefore, should RECs be identified, further investigation may be warranted to evaluate the scope and extent of potential environmental liabilities.

1.2 Scope of Work

Based on the environmental professional's analysis of need, subject to the limitations of ASTM E 1527-05 and within any additional limitations and deviations noted in this report, the updated Phase I ESA included the following scope of work:

- A review of records of federal, state, and local agencies, in accordance with ASTM E 1527-05, that might indicate RECs in connection with the property.
- A review of the physical setting sources for information about the geologic, hydrogeologic, hydrologic, or topographic characteristics with respect to the migration of hazardous substances or petroleum products to the property or from or within the property into the groundwater or soil.
- A review of historical sources to develop a history of previous uses of the property and surrounding area in order to help identify the likelihood of past uses having led to RECs in connection with the property.
- A site reconnaissance to visually and/or physically observe the property and any structures located on the property, to obtain information indicating the likelihood of identifying RECs in connections with the property.
- Interviews with past and present owners, operators, and occupants of the property to obtain information indicating RECs in connection with the property.
- Preparation of a report documenting findings, opinions, and conclusions.



1.3 Significant Assumptions

DBS&A assumes that there are no hidden or unapparent environmental conditions of the site, subsoil, groundwater, structures, or surroundings that would have an adverse effect on the property. DBS&A assumes no responsibility for such conditions or for engineering or inspections that might be required to discover such conditions.

Record and interview information furnished to DBS&A and contained in this report was obtained from sources assumed to be reliable and believed to be true and correct. This includes observations and findings presented in the previous Phase I ESA (NSP, 2001). However, DBS&A assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies in such items that may be revealed as a result of subsequent action, either by DBS&A or others. Accuracy and completeness of record information vary among information sources, including governmental sources, and record information is often inaccurate or incomplete. DBS&A is not obliged to identify mistakes or insufficiencies in information provided. DBS&A will make a reasonable effort to compensate for mistakes or insufficiencies in the information reviewed that are obvious in light of other information of which DBS&A has actual knowledge at the time of preparation of the report.

1.4 Limitations and Exceptions of Assessment

This report is prepared in general accordance with ASTM E 1527-05. No items outside the scope of the ASTM standards of practice have been taken into consideration, except as noted.

The updated Phase I ESA reported herein was conducted by or under the supervision or responsible charge of the environmental professional signing this report.

No ESA can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs in connection with a property. Performance of the ESA in accordance with ASTM E 1527-05 is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs in connection with a property, and the practice recognizes reasonable limits of time and cost.



AAI does not mean an exhaustive assessment of a property. There is a point at which the cost of information obtained or the time required to gather it outweighs the usefulness of the information and, in fact, may be a material detriment to the orderly completion of the transaction.

This report is limited to information concerning observed physical characteristics of the property and adjacent properties, standard environmental and historical record sources, and interviews with owners, operators, occupants, and governmental agency personnel.

The time and cost constraints as agreed to by the user (as defined in Section 3 of this report) or his representative, as noted in the fully executed contract between DBS&A and NWNMCOG, may deem certain information common to the ASTM Phase I ESA process to not be reasonably ascertainable or practically reviewable.

Any sketches in the report may show approximate dimensions and are included to assist the reader in visualizing the property. DBS&A has made no survey of the site.

Except as noted in the report, DBS&A has conducted no off-site tests of materials or substances found on the site for the purpose of assessing the presence of RECs not readily apparent during a visual inspection.

DBS&A will not be required to give testimony or appear in court or in other hearings or formal discussions regarding the NFPI property or this report as part of this Phase I ESA.

DBS&A has estimated neither the cost of the impact on the property nor the costs necessary to eliminate the RECs.

In accordance with ASTM E 1527-05, this report is presumed to be valid for a period of 180 days from the date of the report. If the user desires to qualify for the landowner liability protections under CERCLA, certain components of the report must be conducted or updated within 180 days of and prior to the date of acquisition of the NFPI property.



This report may not be reproduced either whole or in part or updated by any party except with the express written permission of DBS&A.

1.5 Special Terms and Conditions

No other special terms or conditions are applicable to this report.

1.6 User Reliance

This report is prepared for the sole benefit of the user of this report as defined in Section 3 of this report and may not be relied upon by any other person or entity without the written authorization of DBS&A.

Each subsequent user must satisfy the user's responsibilities set forth in Section 6.0 of ASTM E 1527-05 to qualify for the landowner liability protections under CERCLA.



2. Site Description

2.1 Site Location

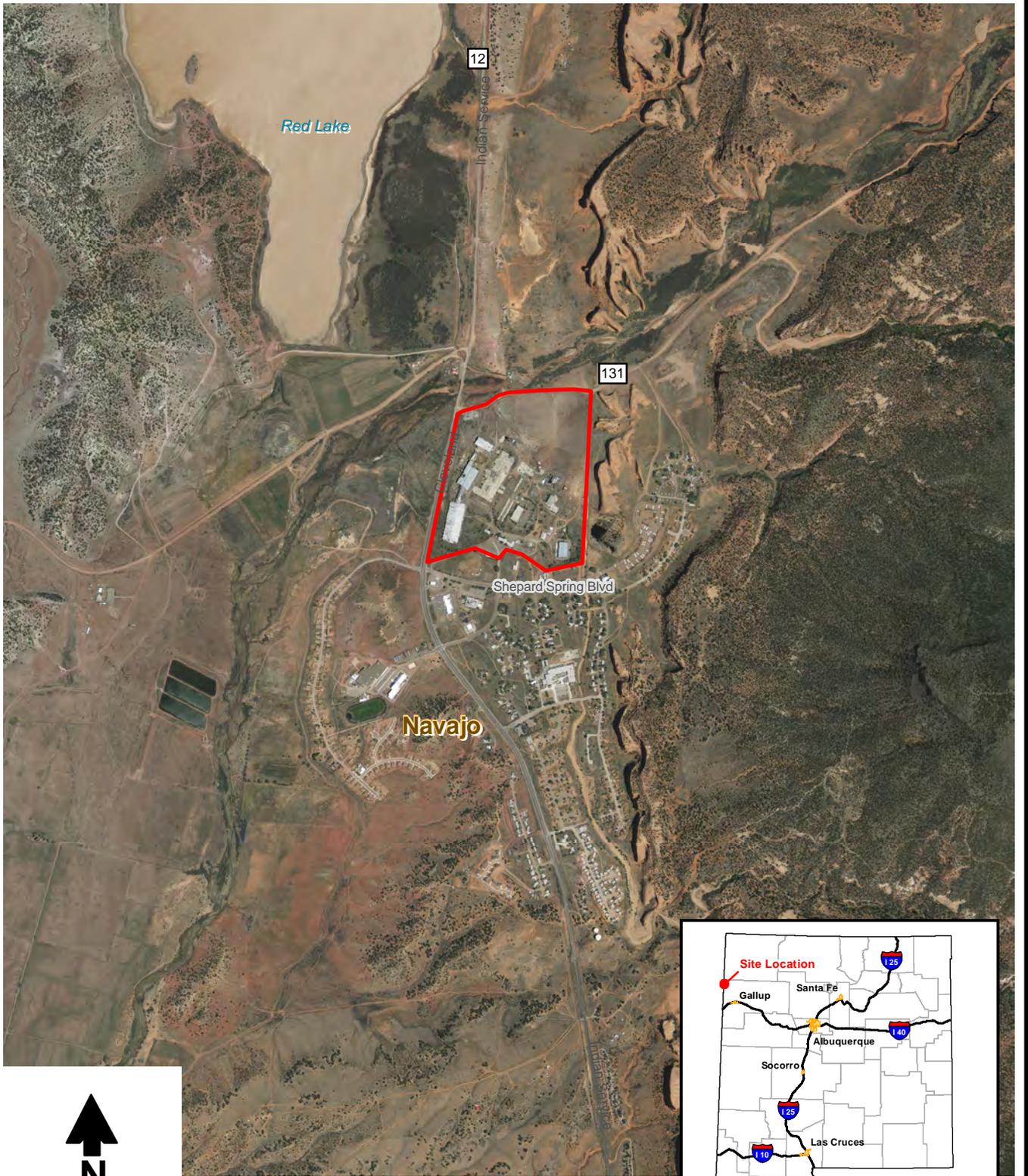
The subject property is located on the northeast corner of Indian Service Route 12 and Shepard Spring Boulevard in Navajo, New Mexico (Figure 1). Navajo is located in McKinley County, in the northwest corner of New Mexico.

The NFPI property is approximately 103 acres and contained 35 permanent structures that occupied 714,971 square feet (NSP, 2001). Development of the property began in 1958.

2.2 Legal Description

No legal description for this property could be obtained. Coordinates for the subject property are latitude (north) 35.5445 and longitude (west) 109.1111.

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0 1000 2000
 Feet

Source: Imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP); Publish date 2011.

Explanation

 Navajo Forest Products Industries



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.
 9/5/2012 JN ES10.0079.09

NFPI PHASE I ESA
Area Map

Figure 1



3. User-Provided Information

The users of this ESA are Red Lake and NWNMCOG. The types of information provided to DBS&A by the users are outlined in Sections 3.1 through 3.6.

3.1 Title Records

In accordance with ASTM E 1527-05, it is the user's responsibility to provide a chain of title search on the NFPI property to the environmental professional conducting this ESA, if the user determines that such information is required in the conduct of this assessment. No title records could be obtained from the Navajo Nation, Red Lake, or Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR).

3.2 Environmental Liens or Activity and Use Limitations

In accordance with ASTM E 1527-05, it is the user's responsibility to check recorded land title records to identify to the environmental professional conducting this ESA any recorded environmental liens and/or activity and use limitations (AULs). The user reported no environmental liens and/or AULs.

3.3 Specialized Knowledge

In accordance with ASTM E 1527-05, it is the user's responsibility to communicate any information based on specialized knowledge or experience that is material to RECs in connection with this property. The user provided a previous Phase I ESA performed by the Navajo Superfund Program of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency in 2001 (NSP, 2001). This document is provided in Appendix A. It is assumed that the observations and conclusions contained in that document were valid at the time of submittal, and remain valid except where superseded by information contained herein.



3.4 Valuation Reduction for Environmental Issues

In accordance with ASTM E 1527-05, it is the user's responsibility to report actual knowledge that the purchase price of the property is significantly less than the purchase price of comparable properties and to try to identify an explanation for the lower price and to make a written record of such explanation. The user has not reported a significantly reduced purchase price.

3.5 Owner, Property Manager, and Occupant Information

Development of this property was initiated by the Navajo Nation in 1958. Closure of the facility occurred in 1995. The Navajo Nation maintains ownership of the property.

3.6 Reason for Performing Phase I

In accordance with ASTM E 1527-05, it is the user's responsibility to identify the reason for performing the ESA, which may include (1) the intention to satisfy one of the requirements to qualify for one of the landowner liability protections under CERCLA (i.e., innocent landowner, bona fide purchaser, or contiguous property owner) or (2) the need to understand any potential environmental liabilities that could materially impact the operation of the business associated with the parcel of commercial real estate.



4. Records Review

4.1 Standard Environmental Record Sources, Federal, State, and Tribal

DBS&A contracted with EDR to search all existing databases, including federal, state, and tribal environmental records, to search for known and suspected sites of environmental contamination and evaluate the proximity of potential RECs relative to the NFPI property (EDR, 2012). From the federal, state, and tribal environmental records database listings specified in ASTM E 1527-05, EDR identified two sites of interest within the approximate minimum search distance (AMSD) of the NFPI property: (1) Sandia Oil Navajo Conoco, an active gasoline filling station, and (2) Thriftway #238, an inactive gasoline filling station.

EDR's environmental database search found 44 orphan sites associated with the query for Navajo, New Mexico. Orphan sites are properties with unknown or poor address information. Of these 44 sites, 42 were either found to be located outside the target search area or are redundant with potential REC sites documented elsewhere. The other 2 orphan sites were the Conoco station immediately to the south of the subject property and an abandoned Thriftway #238, located to the north of the subject property. These sites have potential RECs that may affect the subject property and are evaluated in this report.

The information provided by EDR is subject to EDR's data disclaimer. Copies of the EDR research data and a description of the databases are provided in Appendix B.

4.2 Physical Setting Sources

DBS&A searched numerous physical setting sources as detailed in Sections 4.2.1 through 4.2.5. No environmental problems due to geologic, hydrogeologic, hydrologic, or topographic characteristics of the NFPI property were noted, nor were conditions identified in which hazardous substances were likely to migrate to the property or from within the property into the groundwater or soil, except as noted.



4.2.1 Geology

Navajo, New Mexico is situated in the Colorado Plateau physiographic province, on the eastern edge of the Defiance Uplift and the Buell Park volcanic area (Thaden, 1990). Underlying the site are unconsolidated alluvial and eolian deposits of silt, sand, and gravel (NSP, 2001). The thickness of the alluvial material is likely to be approximately 50 to 80 feet based on cross sections provided in Thaden (1990) and borehole data described by Akers et al. (1962). The alluvial and eolian deposits are underlain by the fine-grained rocks of the Triassic-age Chinle Formation and Wingate Sandstone. Bedrock formations typically dip to the east at 15 to 20 degrees, forming hogback ridges. Distinctive outcrops of the Jurassic-age Entrada sandstone are visible to the north and east (Appendix C, Photograph 28). Frog Rock, a prominent volcanic neck, dominates the skyline to the northeast (Appendix C, Photograph 31).

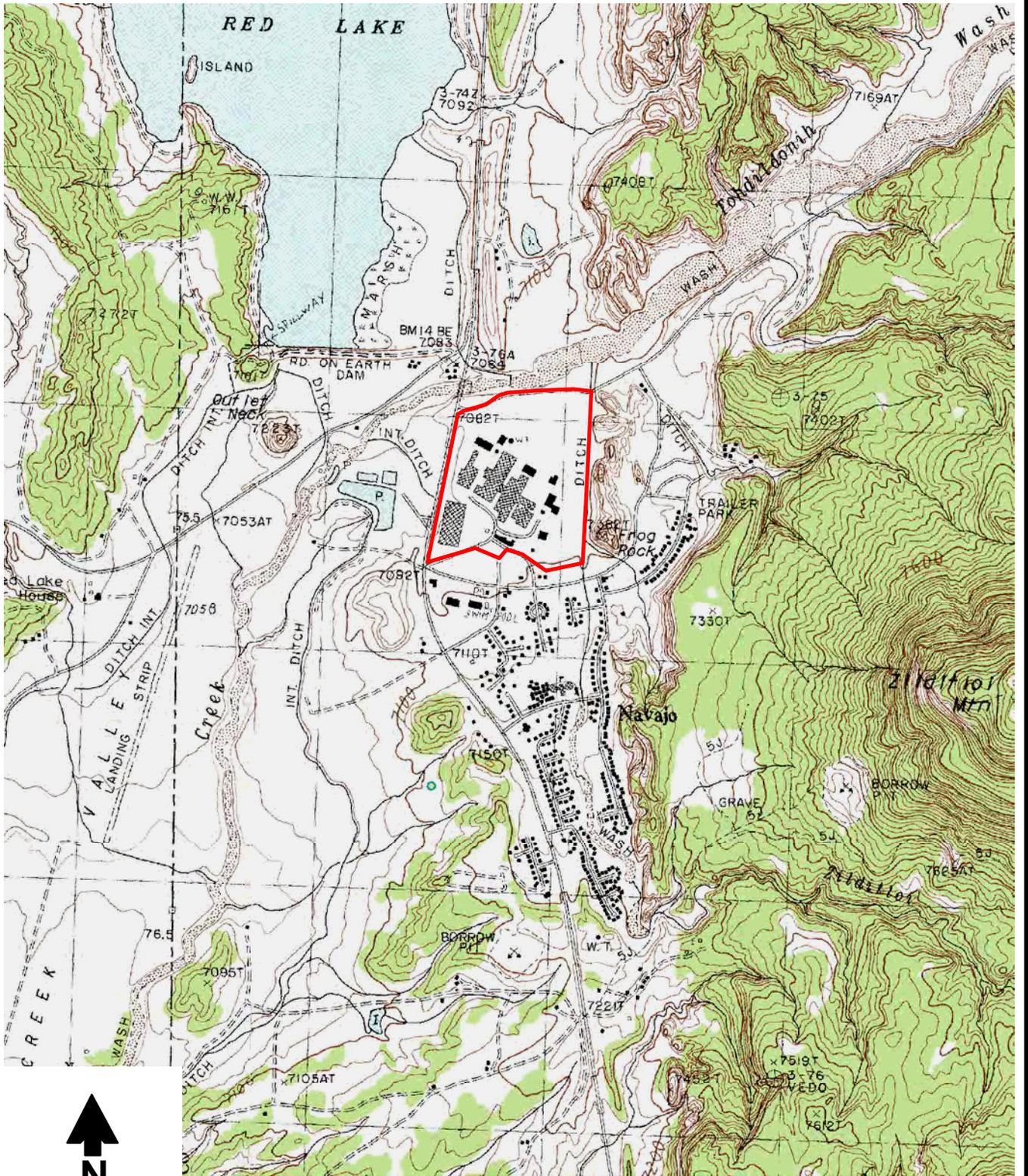
The EDR report (Appendix B) indicates that soil in the area of the subject property may be fine sandy loam. This soil contains materials classified as loam and sandy loam, signifying a high silt and sand content. The soils are considered well drained with a moderate infiltration rate.

4.2.2 USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map for Buell Park, Arizona, prepared in 1982 (Figure 2; Appendix B), indicates that the NFPI property is located in an area that slopes slightly to the north-northwest, with a surface elevation of approximately 7,098 feet above mean sea level (feet msl). The NFPI property is located in the northern portion of Navajo, on the northeast corner of Indian Service Route 12 and Shepard Spring Boulevard. The surrounding area to the south is developed with residential and commercial properties. No additional potential RECs not noted elsewhere were indicated by the topographic map.

4.2.3 Hydrology

Based on the surface topography as interpreted from the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle for Buell Park, Arizona (Figure 2; Appendix B), shallow groundwater in the vicinity of the subject property is anticipated to flow to the north-northwest, toward Tohdildonih Wash and Black Creek.



0 1000 2000
Feet

Explanation

 Navajo Forest Products Industries

Source: Adapted from Buell Park, Arizona-New Mexico 7.5 minute USGS topographic map dated 1982.



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9/5/2012 JN ES10.0079.08

NFPI PHASE I ESA
Topographic Map

Figure 2



Actual groundwater flow direction can be locally influenced by many factors, including underground structures, seasonal fluctuations, local soil variations and geology, production wells, and other factors that are not included in the scope of this report. The actual groundwater flow direction under the subject property can only be accurately determined by installing groundwater monitor wells, which was beyond the scope of this project.

Groundwater in the area is recharged by surface water infiltration from Tohdildonih Wash to the north (NSP, 2001) and other local drainage pathways originating on Zilditloi Mountain to the east. EDR (2012) does not report depth to groundwater at the subject property; however, at least three wells are reported in the vicinity of the property. Groundwater was reported to be present at approximately 55 feet below ground surface (bgs) (NSP, 2001), although visual inspection of well #28 in the southeastern part of the site indicates that depth to groundwater may locally be shallower. No records were available indicating the depth of the wells, the screened intervals, or the borehole geology. Akers et al. (1962) reported alluvial groundwater at depths of 15 to 20 feet bgs in the area southwest of Frog Rock, in the vicinity of the subject property.

4.2.4 Flood Insurance Rate Map

The EDR database search of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood zones identified FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel 35031C, which covers Navajo. This map shows that the NFPI property does not lie within the 100- and 500-year flood areas (Appendix B).

4.2.5 National Wetlands Inventory

A National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) quadrangle was not available for the NFPI property.

4.3 Historical Use Information

Historical sources were consulted to develop a history of the previous uses of the property and the surrounding area to help identify the likelihood of past uses having led to RECs in



connection with the NFPI property. All obvious uses of the property were identified from the present back to the first developed obvious use of the property or back to 1952, whichever is earlier, in accordance with ASTM E 1527-05, Section 8.1.4, Reasonably Ascertainable/ Standard Sources. Findings for all historical record sources, including descriptions and interpretations of the NFPI property and surrounding area, are summarized in Table 1 and discussed in Sections 4.3.1 through 4.3.8. A detailed site history compiled from multiple sources is presented in NSP (2001) (Appendix A).

Table 1. Historical Use

Period	Source(s)	Property	Surrounding Area
1952	Aerial photographs	The 1952 aerial photograph shows no development of the subject property.	Development of adjacent parcels is not apparent in the 1952 photograph.
1958	NSP (2001)	According to NSP (2001), the property was developed beginning around this time for the manufacturing of lumber products	No information
1976–1997	Aerial photographs	The 1976 photograph shows progressive development on the NFPI property through 1997.	The surrounding area shows progressive development through 1997. The Thriftway station appears to have been constructed between 1976 and 1986. The structure on the Conoco filling station property was expanded between 1986 and 1997.
1997–2011	Aerial photographs, NSP (2001)	The 2005 and 2011 photographs show demolition of various structures on the NFPI site, most notably the Millworks Buildings #5/#15 and the Sawmill Building #10.	The Conoco filling station configuration was changed between 1997 and 2005. The Thriftway station may have been abandoned early in this period, as the appearance of the property changes on the 2005 aerial photograph. The surrounding commercial and residential properties reached the current state of development prior to the 2005 photograph.

4.3.1 Aerial Photographs

DBS&A obtained reproducible copies of aerial photographs of the NFPI property from the USGS and the University of New Mexico Earth Data Analysis Center (EDAC) in Albuquerque, New Mexico, including aerial photographs from 1952, 1976, 1986, 1997, 2005, and 2011



(Figures 3 through 8). The aerial photographs demonstrate that the area was undeveloped as of 1952 and that the NFPI property development occurred by 1976.

The review of aerial photographs has identified several findings associated with the NFPI property, as follows:

- A historical aerial photograph from 1952 (Figure 3) obtained from EDAC shows that the subject property and surrounding area were undeveloped, with the exception of some agricultural development in the north.
- Historical aerial photographs from 1976 (Figure 4) obtained from EDAC show that the NFPI property is developed with multiple structures on it. Limited residential properties can be identified in the central and southern portions of the photograph.
- Historical aerial photographs from 1986 and 1997 (Figures 5 and 6) obtained from EDAC show continued development on the subject property and additional residential and commercial development along the southern property boundary.
- Historical aerial photographs from 2005 and 2011 (Figures 7 and 8) obtained from EDAC show demolition of numerous buildings on the subject property. Adjacent residential and commercial properties attain approximately their current configuration in the 2005 photograph.

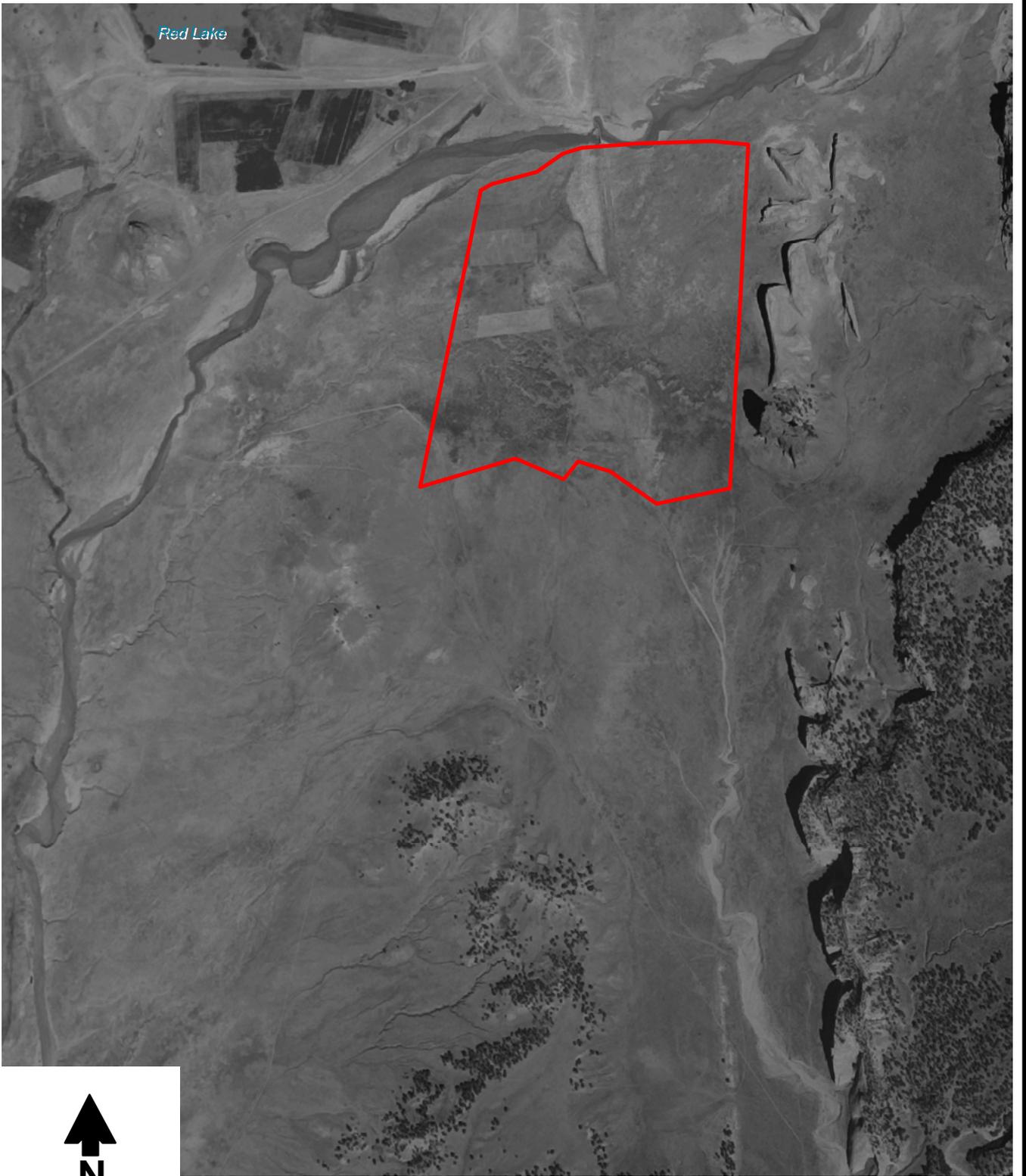
4.3.2 Fire Insurance Maps

A Sanborn fire insurance map search was conducted for this assessment. The property is listed as unmapped (Appendix B).

4.3.3 Property Tax Files

Property tax files were not queried for this assessment.

Path: S:\Projects\ES10.0079_N\N\MCOGES10.0079.09_NFPI\GIS\MXD\Fig03_1952_map.mxd



Source: Imagery from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), published 1952.



0 500 1000
Feet

Explanation

 Navajo Forest Products Industries



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9/5/2012

JN ES10.0079.09

NFPI PHASE I ESA
1952 Aerial Photograph

Figure 3

Path: S:\Projects\ES10.0079_N\N\MCOGES10.0079.09_NFPI\GIS\MXD\Fig04_1976_map.mxd



0 500 1000
Feet

Source: Imagery from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), published 1976.

Explanation

 Navajo Forest Products Industries



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9/5/2012 JN ES10.0079.09

NFPI PHASE I ESA
1976 Aerial Photograph

Figure 4



Source: Imagery from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), published 1986.



0 500 1000
Feet

Explanation

 Navajo Forest Products Industries

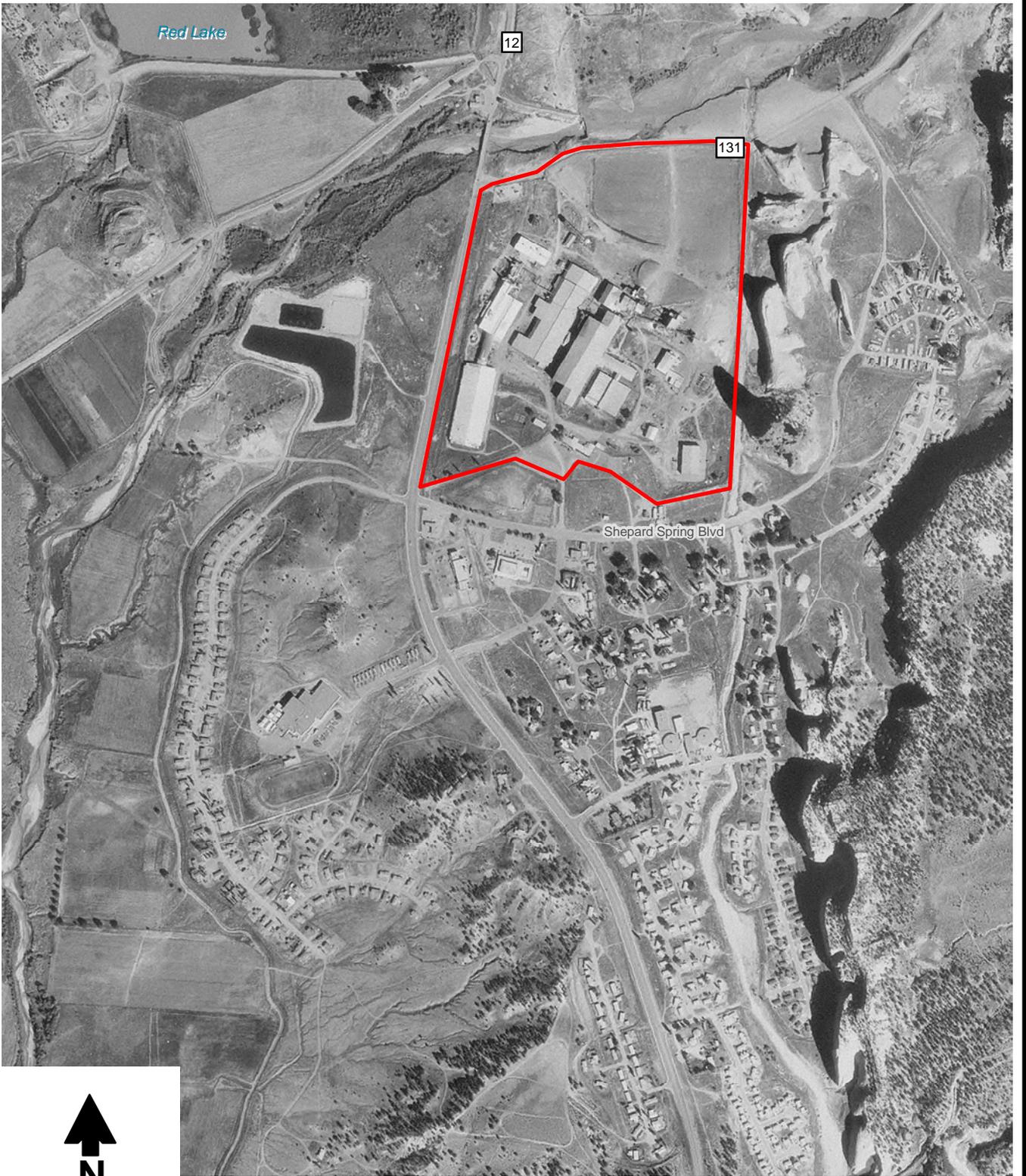


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9/5/2012 JN ES10.0079.08

NFPI PHASE I ESA
1986 Aerial Photograph

Figure 5

Path: S:\Projects\ES10.0079_1\NWMCOGES10.0079.09_NFPI\GIS\MXD\Fig06_1997_map.mxd



Source: Imagery from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), published 1997.



0 500 1000
Feet

Explanation

 Navajo Forest Products Industries



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9/5/2012 JN ES10.0079.09

NFPI PHASE I ESA
1997 Aerial Photograph

Figure 6

Path: S:\Projects\ES10.0079_N\N\MCOGES10.0079.09_NFPI\GIS\MXD\Fig07_2005_map.mxd



0 500 1000
Feet

Source: Imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP); Publish date 2005.

Explanation

 Navajo Forest Products Industries



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.
9/5/2012 JN ES10.0079.09

NFPI PHASE I ESA
2005 Aerial Photograph

Figure 7

Path: S:\Projects\ES10.0079_09_NFPI\GIS\MXD\Fig08_2011_map.mxd



0 500 1000
Feet

Source: Imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP); Publish date 2011.

Explanation

 Navajo Forest Products Industries



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.
9/5/2012 JN ES10.0079.09

NFPI PHASE I ESA
2011 Aerial Photograph

Figure 8



4.3.4 Land Title Records

A title search was not conducted for this assessment.

4.3.5 Local Street Directories

City directories have been compiled for larger metropolitan areas since the 1880s, primarily as a method of contacting individuals for marketing purposes. These directories provide cross-referenced information, indexed by property owner's name, street address, telephone number, and often business name. These resources are useful in determining dates and types of businesses by using either the address or the business name index. Similar to the aerial photograph review, a review of city directories provides insight as to business operations that may have adversely impacted the NFPI property in the past.

DBS&A subcontracted with EDR to research city directories in the study area. EDR's search came back as "no coverage" (Appendix B).

4.3.6 Building Department Records

The complete collection of building permit data available to EDR was searched; however, as of August 2, 2012, EDR did not have access to building permits for Navajo, New Mexico. Records could not be obtained from Red Lake or the Navajo Nation.

4.3.7 Zoning/Land Use Records

Zoning records could not be obtained from Red Lake or the Navajo Nation.

4.3.8 Other Historical Records

No other historical records were discovered.



5. Site Reconnaissance

DBS&A conducted a site reconnaissance to obtain information indicating the likelihood of identifying RECs in connection with the subject property. Visual and/or physical observations of the NFPI property on the day of the site visit are summarized in Sections 5.1 and 5.2. Photographs taken during the site visit are provided in Appendix C.

5.1 Site Inspection

The NFPI property reconnaissance was conducted on August 23, 2012 by Mr. Jason Raucci of DBS&A. Weather conditions were rainy with temperatures in the 70s (degrees Fahrenheit [°F]). Mr. Frank Jishie, Industrial Development Specialist for the Navajo Division of Economic Development (DED), gave Mr. Raucci a tour of the property, along with Mr. Anthony Perry of the Navajo Department of Economic Development and Mr. Chandra Manandhar of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA). The site reconnaissance consisted of observing the condition of the NFPI property and noting any signs of previous use or development and the presence of potential RECs, if any. Particular attention was given to areas identified in the previous Phase I ESA (Appendix A) as containing known or potential RECs. The current site layout and building status is presented in Figure 9.

Of the 35 permanent buildings shown on Figure 9, 17 have been destroyed or otherwise removed. Of the remaining 18 buildings, 3 were severely damaged by fires in the summer of 2012 (Main Particle Building #20, Powerhouse #14, and Warehouse #13), and 6 are currently in use (Section 5.3.1).

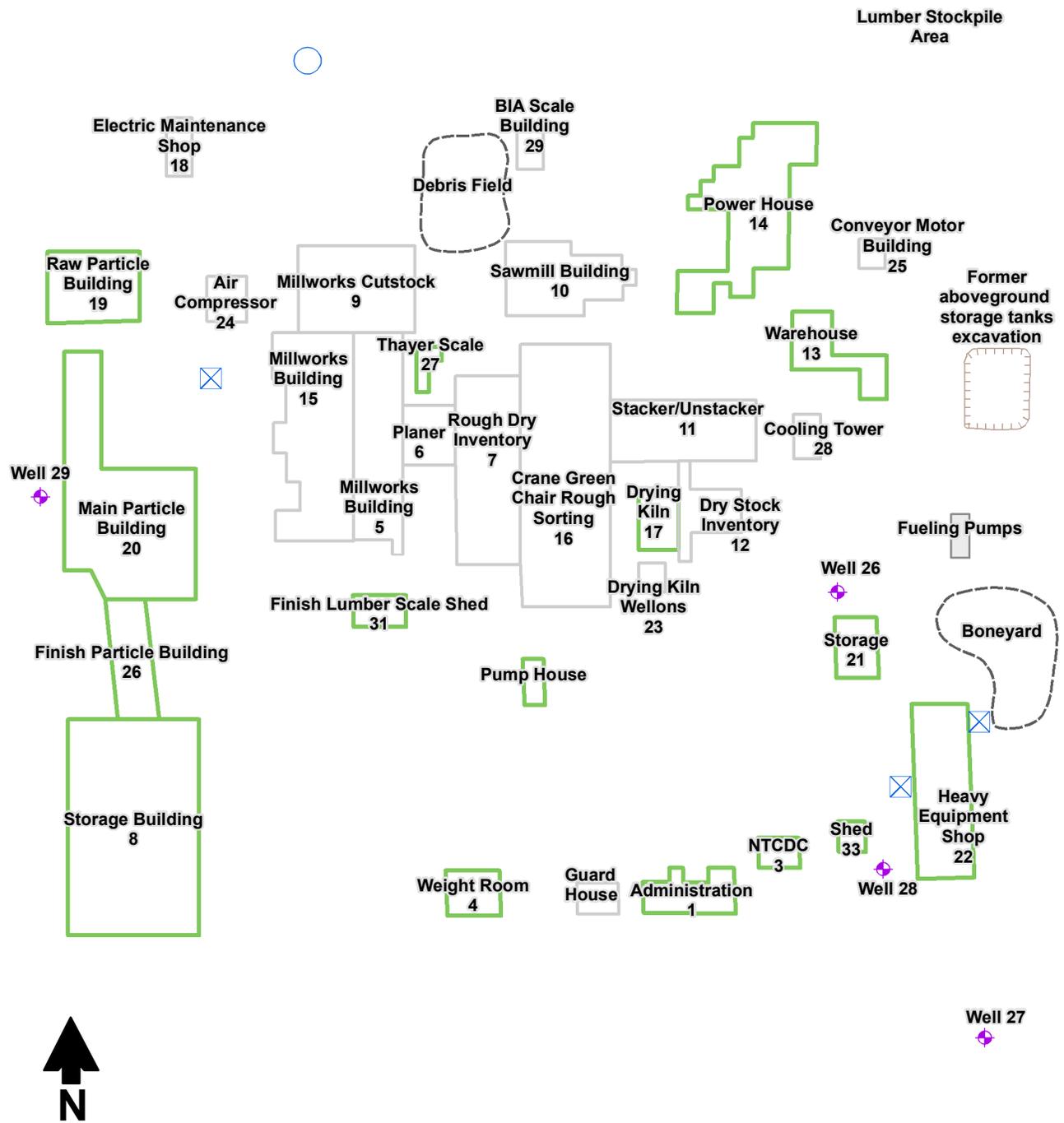
5.2 Methodology

The method used to observe the NFPI property was 100 percent visual inspection.

5.2.1 Limitations

There were no limitations to conducting a thorough review.

Path: S:\Projects\ES10.0079_NWNMCOG\ES10.0079.09_NFPI\GIS\MXD\Fig09_NFPL_Bldg_locations.mxd



NOT TO SCALE

Explanation

- Existing building
- Non-existing building
- Undefined boundary area
- Excavation
- Fueling pumps
- Water Tower
- Aboveground storage tank
- ◆ Well



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.
 9/6/2012 JN ES12.0058.01

NFPI PHASE I ESA
NFPI Building Locations

Figure 9



5.2.2 Frequency

For the purpose of the preparation of this report, a single visit to the NFPI property was conducted on Thursday, August 23, 2012. All observations were made at the time of this visit.

5.2.3 Uses and Conditions

The subject property is in large part unused and in disrepair due to fire, vandalism, salvage operations, and general neglect. The environmental professional conducting the reconnaissance noted the uses and conditions specified in Sections 5.3.1 through 5.3.20 to the extent that they were visually or physically observed during the visit. The uses and conditions specified were also the subject of questions asked as part of the interviews of city and county officials. The environmental professional performing the updated Phase I ESA identified uses and conditions only to the extent that they may be visually and physically observed on a site visit, as described in ASTM E 1527-05, or to the extent that they were identified by the interviews or record review processes described in ASTM E 1527-05. Interview documentation is provided in Appendix D.

5.3 General Site Setting

5.3.1 Current Use of the NFPI property

The NFPI property is currently used by Red Lake administration, the Navajo Townsite Community Development Corporation (NTCDC), and Nations Gas Technologies, Inc. (NGTI). NGTI is currently operating as a natural gas supplier for the community of Navajo, and uses Building #1 and Storage Building #21 for its operations. NGTI maintains a propane tank stockpile adjacent to Building #21 (Appendix C, Photograph 27) and two large tanks across the road to the south, adjacent to Building #3. Buildings #22, #4, and #33 are currently used for storage by Red Lake. Tools and various equipment appear to be stored in Building #33, stacked cordwood in Building #4, and miscellaneous community supplies such as sporting goods and construction materials in Building #22. Building #3 is occupied by the NTCDC. Other structures are currently unoccupied and in various states of disrepair.



5.3.2 Current Uses of Adjoining Properties

Appendix C provides photographs of the NFPI property and surrounding area. The current uses of adjoining properties are as follows:

- To the north: Todhildonih Wash, an electrical substation, and vacant land
- To the south and east: Commercial and residential properties
- To the west: Indian Service Route 12, vacant land

5.3.3 Current Uses in the Surrounding Area

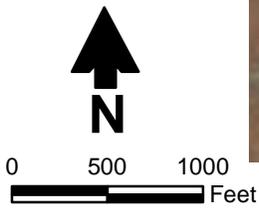
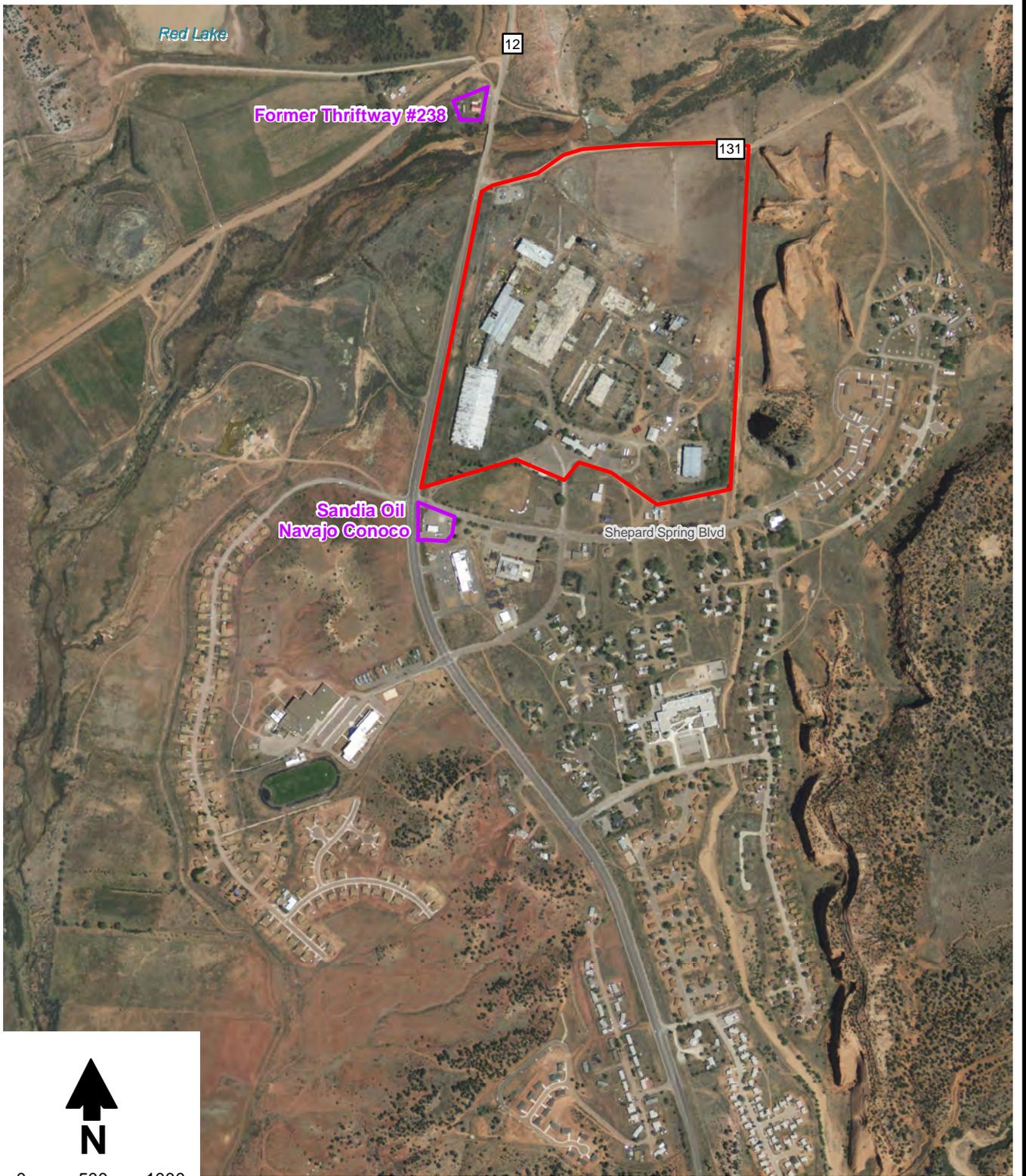
The current properties in the surrounding area consist of residential and commercial development and vacant land (Figure 10). Residences and commercial properties of the town of Navajo lie primarily to the south of the subject property.

Two underground storage tank (UST) sites were identified near the NFPI property. Sandia Oil Navajo Conoco, located on the southwest corner of Indian Service Route 12 and Shepard Spring Boulevard, is an active gasoline filling station. Thriftway #238 is an inactive (abandoned) UST site located on Indian Service Route 12 where it crosses Todhildonih Wash, northwest of NFPI (Figure 10). The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) sewage lagoons and Black Creek are located across Indian Service Route 12 to the west.

5.3.4 Geologic, Hydrogeologic, Hydrologic, and Topographic Conditions

The topography of the NFPI property is generally flat, sloping slightly to the north-northwest, with a surface elevation of approximately 7,098 feet msl. General area topographic conditions in connection with geologic, hydrogeologic, and hydraulic conditions are not likely to facilitate the migration of hazardous substances or petroleum products to or from the subject property into the groundwater or soil.

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Source: Imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP); Publish date 2011.

Explanation

- Navajo Forest Products Industries
- REC site location



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.
 9/5/2012 JN ES10.0079.09

NFPI PHASE I ESA
REC Site Locations

Figure 10



5.3.5 Potable Water Supply

The NFPI property was served by a well located in Buell Park, several miles west of the site, until 1970 when a connection to the NTUA was completed. NFPI site operations used four on-site groundwater wells for industrial and fire suppression purposes (NSP, 2001).

5.3.6 Sewage Disposal System

The gray water (sink and toilet discharge) waste stream from the facility was directed to the former outdoor sump south of the Powerhouse Building #14, where it was combined with the facility process water and discharged off-site to the NTUA sewage lagoons. The pipeline to the NTUA sewage lagoons collapsed in 1990, and subsequent discharges were directed to the environment through unlined surface drainages. This pipeline was reportedly repaired in 1992, but documentation of the repair is not available (NSP, 2001).

5.3.7 Hazardous Substances and Petroleum Products Found in Connection with Identified Current Use(s) of Property

No hazardous substances were identified in connection with the current use(s) at the NFPI property.

5.3.8 Hazardous Substances and Petroleum Products Found in Connection with Identified Past Use(s) of the Property

Hazardous substances were reported to be generated, used, and stored at many of the NFPI facilities during the operational period between 1962 and 1995 (NSP, 2001). These hazardous substances included, but may not have been limited to, the following: adhesives, resins, acids, water treatment chemicals, chlorinated solvents and degreasers, and various petroleum-based fuels and lubricants. The NNEPA identified the Particle Board Building #20, the Heavy Equipment Shop #22, and the Powerhouse #14 as generators of hazardous materials, including Stoddard Solvent, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, dichlorobenzene, lubricants, solvents, and antifreeze (NSP, 2001). Significant findings of hazardous material use, storage, or disposal include:



- Hazardous waste was previously stored at the NFPI drum yard (aka “boneyard”), located in the open field north of Building #22 (NSP, 2001), while awaiting disposal. Soil in this area was found to be contaminated with dichlorobenzenes (DCBs) in 1991. Although some soil was excavated and removed, the extent of contamination was not determined (NSP, 2001). DCBs and other chlorinated solvents were also identified in soil samples collected near the Particle Board Building #20 and former millworks site (Buildings #5 and #15).
- Sulfuric acid and corrosive solutions of sodium and other chemicals were used at the Powerhouse Building #14 and Cooling Tower Building #28 to treat process water (NSP, 2001). Evidence of the use and storage of these products was present during site reconnaissance in 1997, 1999, and 2012. Severely damaged concrete pillars on the ground floor of Building #14 attest to the corrosive conditions present during site operation (Appendix C, Photograph 14).
- Buildings #13 and #22 were used for large equipment maintenance, and were reported to contain oils, lubricants, paints, caustic rust removers, fuel products, and solvents. Vehicle maintenance pits were present in both buildings during the 1997 and 1999 site inspections, and contained discolored water with floating free products. The vehicle maintenance pits have since been filled with cement in Building #22, but are still present and filled with discolored water and debris in Building #13 (Appendix C, Photograph 21).
- Buildings #20 and #14 each had below-grade concrete machine sumps and drainage features partially filled with discolored, oily water (Appendix C, Photographs 2 and 12). Similar features were noted at the concrete slab of the former Sawmill Building #10, now filled with solid waste debris (Appendix C, Photograph 11).

Most evidence of hazardous waste disposal has been removed from the boneyard area, which is now primarily an open field with peripheral areas of solid waste disposal (Appendix C, Photographs 30 and 31).



5.3.9 Odors

Sharp chemical odors were noted in Building #14 at the time of site reconnaissance. Fuel odors were noted in the excavation at the former aboveground storage tank (AST) location east of Building #13. A charred smell was prevalent throughout the facility, particularly in fire-damaged structures. No other odors of a hazardous origin or of a petroleum-based product were noted at the NFPI property.

5.3.10 Pools of Liquid

No pools of liquid of a hazardous origin or a petroleum-based product were noted at the NFPI property, other than those discussed elsewhere.

5.3.11 Drums, Containers, and Sacks of Chemicals

Empty drums and containers of various shapes and sizes were present throughout the site, located inside and outside of structures and found either singly or associated with areas of solid waste deposition. In most cases it is not known what the drums contained or where the contents were discharged. The previous Phase I report (Appendix A) extensively documented the location and nature of drums and other known or potential chemical containers on the NFPI site at the time of that report. Significant instances of drums or chemical containers present at NFPI during the August 23, 2012 site reconnaissance include the following:

- A tank of an unknown liquid was present in the entryway to the Thayer Scale Building #27 (Appendix C, Photograph 24). The building also contained numerous empty cans and jars.
- A large, partially full plastic tank labeled “corrosive” was present on the ground floor of the Powerhouse Building #14 (Appendix C, Photograph 17). Several smaller, similarly labeled barrels were present in other rooms of the structure. Similar barrels were found melted in the fire-damaged portion of the building (Appendix C, Photograph 13). Numerous other overturned, burned drums and containers were present in the building.



Other labeled chemical containers containing mercury and sulfuric acid, noted in the previous Phase I ESA, were not observed in Building #14.

- In the Warehouse Building #13, a 55-gallon drum and two smaller containers were observed to contain a black, viscous fluid, possibly used motor oil. The building also contained numerous empty cans and containers of various sizes (Appendix C, Photograph 13).
- Two 55-gallon drums were loaded on a pallet and placed along the roadside near Building #21. Labeling indicated that the drums contain a commercial lubricant called "Sawglide".
- Three full, sealed, unlabeled drums were stacked near the old fueling stands north of Building #22 (Appendix C, Photograph 19).

Drums previously stored in the boneyard area north of Building #22 were not observed during the 2012 reconnaissance. Numerous other unlabeled drums and containers were present throughout the site, typically empty or filled with construction debris or other solid waste.

5.3.12 Underground Storage Tanks

DBS&A did not find any fill pipes, vents, or other evidence of USTs on the NFPI property. USTs were not reported in previous assessments or in interviews.

5.3.13 Aboveground Storage Tanks

At least 12 ASTs have historically been present at the NFPI site, 8 of which have been removed. Known ASTs, associated facilities, and related RECs are summarized in the following paragraphs.

In 2012, 8 fuel ASTs were removed from the area east of the Warehouse Building #13 (Haven, 2012). Following tank removal, soil was excavated from around the tankhold area and found to



be “saturated with diesel fuel.” The most heavily impacted soil was removed from the site and disposed of at a permitted facility (Haven, 2012). Soil samples were collected, and analytical results were provided to the Regional Business Development Office (RBDO). Although copies of the laboratory results could not be located at the time of this report, Mr. Henry Haven of NNEPA indicated that the laboratory results indicated contamination by diesel fuel. The tankhold excavation is approximately 50 feet by 50 feet and 6 feet deep (Appendix C, Photograph 18). Fuel odors were noted in the area surrounding the excavation at the time of site reconnaissance, and soils within and adjacent to the pit smelled strongly of petroleum. The buried pipeline to the fuel station remains in place, as do the fueling pumps (Appendix C, Photograph 19). According to Mr. Haven, fuel contamination was not detected at the fueling stand location.

Two ASTs are present at Building #22. The large tank on the west side of the structure, labeled “used oil”, was used to contain waste solvent from the vehicle maintenance shop (NSP, 2001). This tank has leaked, resulting in contamination of the surrounding soil (Appendix C, Photograph 26). This tank, along with the contaminated soil, is slated for removal by the NNEPA Haven, 2012). On the west side of the building is a second, smaller AST, which contains an unknown liquid. This tank has also leaked, as evidenced by the extensive area of stained asphalt (Appendix C, Photograph 29). The antifreeze tank noted in the previous Phase I ESA was not present during the August 2012 reconnaissance.

Two additional ASTs not indicated in the previous Phase I ESA were observed east of the Particle Board Building #20 (Appendix C, Photograph 4). The tanks appeared to be empty, and there was no evidence of staining on the surrounding concrete pad. It is not known what the tanks contained.

5.3.14 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) may be present in fluorescent light ballasts and in electrical equipment such as transformers and capacitors. A detailed inventory of PCB-containing electrical equipment on the NFPI property was conducted in 1997 and is summarized in NSP



(2001) (Appendix A). During the site visit on August 23, 2012, the following was observed with regard to electrical equipment:

- The transformer yard formerly located between Buildings #3 and #33 has been dismantled and removed (Appendix C, Photograph 32). NSP (2001) indicates that PCB-contaminated soil was removed from this location.
- Energized transformers tagged PCB non-detect were located outside of Buildings #1 and #22.
- A large untagged transformer was located on the concrete slab at the former location of Building #10 (Appendix C, Photograph 10).
- The old PCB transformer formerly located in Building #20 could not be located.
- Indoor-type transformers, typically untagged, were located in most remaining buildings and the housing of well #28.
- Fluorescent light ballasts were present throughout the site in all remaining structures.

5.3.15 Pits, Ponds, and Lagoons

The only pit observed was the soil excavation at the former AST location (Section 5.3.13).

Ponds and lagoons do not appear to be present on the subject property.

Evaporation pits and outdoor sumps south of the Powerhouse Building #14, described in NSP (2001), were not evident during the August 23, 2012 site reconnaissance. Sludge and solids separated from the process water within the power plant were sent to the evaporation pits southwest of Building #14 for drying and removal of residual sludge. A dry well was located inside Building #14 and used for drying of precipitate slurry derived from treatment of process water. The outdoor sump near Building #14 was the final holding facility for process water effluent from the powerhouse, which was combined with other site-derived wastewater before conveyance to the drainage system (NSP, 2001).



The specific locations of these facilities are not described in the available documentation and were not evident during site reconnaissance. Waste streams directed to these facilities contained numerous chemical additives employed to raise or lower process water pH and to encourage precipitation or dissolution of impurities. Chemicals used in these processes and potentially discharged to the exterior pits and sumps are described in detail in NSP (2001) (Appendix A). Potential RECs associated with these facilities were noted in NSP (2001), including a white powdery residue in the evaporation pits and oily, discolored water in the floor drains and interior sumps that drained to the final outdoor sump.

5.3.16 Stained Soil or Pavement

Stained and cracked concrete were noted throughout the site in the previous Phase I ESA (NSP, 2001). During the August 2012 site reconnaissance, heavy rain and ponding water present in building interiors and on exposed pads made determination of concrete staining difficult. DBS&A believes that the previous observations remain valid.

Concrete and soil staining were noted in association with the two leaking ASTs located on the east and west sides of Building #22 (Figure 9; Appendix C, Photographs 26 and 29).

5.3.17 Stressed Vegetation

Stressed vegetation was evident in association with the AST on the west side of Building #22.

5.3.18 Solid Waste

Numerous areas of solid waste disposal are evident across the NFPI site. Solid waste was documented on-site at numerous locations in the previous Phase I ESA report (NSP, 2001); many of these locations have been significantly modified or removed in the intervening period. The following significant observations pertaining to the current presence of solid waste on the NFPI site were noted:



- A large area of distributed debris, including metal scrap, construction materials, and cans of various shapes and sizes, is present north of the former sawmill structure (Building #10) (Figure 9).
- Assorted debris is present throughout the site, particularly in association with the locations of removed, damaged, or destroyed buildings. This debris may consist of metal scrap, machine parts, lighting fixtures, construction materials, empty drums, barrels, and cans of various shapes and sizes, tires and vehicle parts, and mounds of wood chip or sawdust.
- Large machine parts and a stack of finished particle board were present in the Particle Board Building #20.
- A burned car and other fire-related debris were present inside the Warehouse Building #13.
- Used air-sampling canisters were present in Storage Building #8, along with empty unlabeled drums and construction debris. These samplers were left over from an air sampling event conducted earlier in 2012 to assess air quality effects of the on-site fires (Manandhar, 2012).
- Several large piles of solid waste were observed at the site of the former NFPI drum yard (the boneyard) located north of Building #22. The debris appeared to be primarily construction and household waste, including wood, metal, insulation products, and aerosol and paint cans.
- Large pressurized bottles were present in several of the remaining buildings, notably Particle Board Building #20 and the Powerhouse Building #14. These bottles were labeled “Halon” and appear to have been related to the building fire suppression systems (Appendix C, Photograph 3). Discharged fire extinguisher bottles are also present in many site structures.



5.3.19 Wastewater

Wastewater is water that has been used in an industrial or manufacturing process, conveys or has conveyed sewage, or is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. Wastewater does not include water passing through or originating at an adjacent site, such as stormwater flows, that has not been previously described.

Wastewater related to current use is limited to toilet and sink discharge, and is handled by NTUA. Stormwater is discharged to the environment from the site through the system of unlined surface ditches and subsurface hard piping (Appendix A, Figure 4-1). The integrity of the drainage piping, efficacy of off-site conveyance, and location of discharge are not known, although it can be reasonably assumed that the ultimate disposition of stormwater runoff will be the Black Creek drainage.

Numerous conditions exist that may allow contaminants to come in contact with stormwater runoff. These conditions include but may not be limited to (1) piled and distributed mixed debris that may contain hazardous substances (e.g., Appendix C, Photograph 8), (2) outside drums, barrels, and other containers that may contain potentially hazardous substances, and (3) runoff through buildings that may contain potentially hazardous substances (NSP, 2001).

Historically, NFPI generated both stormwater runoff and mixed industrial process wastewater and gray water. Stormwater was discharged to the environment. Wastewater was conveyed to the NTUA sewage lagoons. Wastewater conveyed to the NTUA lagoon was reported to be acidic and contain high concentrations of dissolved solids, as well as oil and grease. NSP (2001) documented known instances in which industrial process water was discharged directly to the environment on the NFPI site (Appendix A). Industrial process water may also have intermingled with stormwater discharges (NSP, 2001).



5.3.20 Wells, Septic Systems, and Pipelines

The NFPI property reportedly includes four groundwater wells (NSP, 2001), three of which (#26, #28, and #29) were located during the site visit. Well #26 is equipped and plumbed, although the facility does not appear to be regularly maintained. Wells #28 and #29 are not currently equipped, and the well casings are uncovered. Well #27 could not be located and may lie off-site. No records were available of well depth or construction details (Jishie, 2012).

Drainage and water conveyance pipelines are present throughout the NFPI site. The site drainage system consists of surface trenches and underground hard piping with manhole access points (Appendix C, Photographs 5 and 6). A sketch of the drainage system showing underground pipelines is presented in NSP (2001) (Appendix A, Figure 4-1). Underground industrial process water supply and fire-suppression supply lines are present in association with current and former structures. Apparent subsurface pumping or booster stations are also present throughout the site. It is not known if these facilities served the potable or industrial water supply systems or the site drainage system. A scale diagram of the underground water conveyance system is not available.

The property does not include any known septic systems.

The property does not include any known oil or gas wells.



6. Interviews

DBS&A interviewed four individuals, including a Senior Engineer from the NNEPA Superfund Program, an Industrial Development Specialist for the Navajo Division of Economic Development (DED), a geologist with NNEPA, and the Vice President of Red Lake, to obtain information regarding the potential for any RECs in connection with the NFPI property and surrounding area. The interviews conducted are listed in Table 2; interview documentation forms are provided in Appendix D. The information obtained during the interviews is summarized in Sections 6.1 through 6.4.

Table 2. Interview Summary

Date	Name	Association	Response Received/ Pending	Method of Contact
8/23/2012	Mr. Chandra Manandhar	NNEPA Superfund	Received	In person
8/23/2012	Mr. Frank Jishie	Navajo DED	Received	In person
8/23/2012	Mr. Richard Bitsie	Red Lake	Received	In person
8/24/2012	Mr. Henry Haven	NNEPA	Received	In person

6.1 Mr. Chandra Manandhar Interview

Mr. Manandhar performed air quality monitoring at the site in June 2012. This monitoring was performed at the request of residents of Navajo following a fire at the site. He also performed a photoionization detector (PID) survey around the site that same week, with low results. Mr. Manandhar identified equipment left in Storage Building #8 as air sampling apparatus left over from this recent work.

6.2 Mr. Frank Jishie Interview

Mr. Jishie provided site access and a brief general tour of the site. He indicated that several more buildings had burnt since the last ESA was performed. Mr. Jishie indicated the locations of the former ASTs and where soil excavation had been performed. He was not sure of the



purpose of an apparent pumphouse between the entry gate and Building #16. Mr. Jishie indicated that Well #29 was behind Building #20 and that it was accessible. He said that there were no records for the on-site wells that indicated well construction details. Mr. Jishie was unable to locate Well #27 during a previous site inspection.

6.3 Mr. Richard Bitsie Interview

Mr. Bitsie stated that he began working at NFPI in 1968. He is now the Vice President of the Red Lake Chapter. Mr. Bitsie mentioned that a Farmington, New Mexico based company had been hired to clean out the Powerhouse Building #14. The company left after bagging some asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) and removing some small motors. According to Mr. Bitsie, the bagged ACM was not disposed of and remains on-site.

6.4 Mr. Henry Haven Interview

Mr. Haven is a geologist with NNEPA. He has worked intermittently on the NFPI property for several years, most recently to remove the eight large fuel ASTs noted in the previous Phase I ESA. He stated that when his crew arrived to remove the tanks, they were already gone. NNEPA crew then excavated an indeterminate amount of soil “saturated with diesel fuel” from the AST area. Soil samples were collected from the excavation area; however, laboratory reports were not available at the time of the interview, and were not located prior to submittal of this Phase I ESA. According to Mr. Haven, soil samples were also collected from near the fueling pumps, with low or non-detect results. Mr. Haven also provided details of planned upcoming work on the NFPI site, to entail removal of the large “used oil” AST at Building #22 (Heavy Equipment Shop), removal of contaminated soil from that location, sampling groundwater from accessible on-site wells, and abandonment of the wells following sampling.

Mr. Haven also provided information regarding the UST sites in the vicinity of NFPI. He verified the location of the abandoned Thriftway #238 and stated that the tanks were likely to have been removed “sometime in the 1990s,” before he started work with the NNEPA. He was not sure if any records were available related to this site. Mr. Haven was not aware of any current or previous investigations at the Thriftway site or at the site of the current Conoco station.



7. Findings with Opinions

Based on information detailed in Sections 3 through 6, DBS&A evaluated known or suspected RECs associated with the NFPI property and nearby properties. This section summarizes the environmental professional's opinion regarding the potential impact on the NFPI property by the identified known or suspected environmental conditions.

Multiple known and potential RECs were identified at the subject property. Soil is impacted beneath the NFPI site, although the extent of the contamination is not known. Groundwater quality beneath the site has not been assessed, but may be impacted as well. Potential impacts to soil and groundwater under the NFPI site may be associated with the following RECs:

- Use, storage, and on-site disposal of potentially hazardous substances, as described in Sections 5.3.8 and 5.3.11
- Discharge of sewage and industrial wastewater to the environment through unlined drainage ditches, as described in Sections 5.3.6 and 5.3.19, and outdoor sumps and pits, as described in Section 5.3.15
- Areas of unclassified solid waste disposal present throughout the site, as described in Section 5.3.18
- Contaminated soil at the former transformer yard between Buildings #3 and #33, and other locations of electrical transformer operation, storage, or disposal, as described in NSP (2001) (Appendix A) and Section 5.3.14
- Areas surrounding current or former AST installations, particularly those where impacts are evident, as described in Section 5.3.13

Although potential impacts related to the identified RECs are possible throughout the site, the following locations have notable documented incidences of known and potential RECs:



- Particle Board Building #20 and the adjacent Millworks Buildings #5 and #15, where soil impacts have been identified
- Drainage ditches and wastewater conveyance piping (Appendix A, Figure 4-1)
- Powerhouse Building #14 and associated pits, sumps, and cooling towers
- Warehouse Building #13
- The former NFPI drum yard (the boneyard)
- The former AST excavation site and associated fuel lines and fueling station
- Heavy Equipment Shop #22
- Former transformer yard between Buildings #3 and #33

Two sites with known or suspected RECs were identified near the NFPI property (Figure 10; Table 3). Based on a review of regulatory files related to these sites, as well as observations made during site reconnaissance, DBS&A reached the conclusions discussed in the following paragraphs.

Table 3. Findings Regarding Recognized Environmental Conditions and Potential Impact to the NFPI Property, Navajo, New Mexico

Site Name	Approximate Distance from Site (feet)	Address	RECs	PI
Sandia Oil Navajo Conoco	150 (southwest)	Indian Service Route 12 and Shepard Spring Blvd	X	X
Thriftway #238	620 (northwest)	Indian Service Route 12	X	X

REC = Known or potential recognized environmental condition
 PI = Potential impact to the subject property

Sandia Oil Navajo Conoco is located on the south corner of Indian Service Route 12 and Shepard Spring Boulevard. According to EDR (2012), this site is listed as an Indian UST site. No releases have been reported from this site; however, the site has apparently been a filling station since at least the mid-1980s. This site has potential RECs, and it is DBS&A's opinion that this facility represents a potential impact to the subject property.



The former Thriftway #238 filling station was located approximately 750 feet northwest of the subject property (Figure 10), and is identified in the EDR report as an Indian UST site. The site has been abandoned for at least 11 years (NSP, 2001) and has apparently been converted to a residence. Although no releases are known to have occurred from this site, no records are available documenting the tank removal or environmental status of the site. This site has potential RECs, and it is DBS&A's opinion that this facility represents a potential impact to the subject property.

Additional investigations performed during the site inspection identified the following business environmental risks (BERs) in association with the subject property:

- Due to the age of the structures, ACMs are likely to be present. Probable ACMs were noted in the previous Phase I ESA at buildings throughout the site. A limited visual asbestos survey was conducted during the site reconnaissance in August 2012, and identified probable ACMs in each of the remaining structures. Prior to the demolition or renovation of the subject property building, DBS&A recommends that suspected ACMs be considered asbestos-containing and treated as such unless and until appropriate sampling and analysis have determined the asbestos content.
- A limited visual lead-based paint (LBP) survey was conducted during the site inspection and identified numerous suspect painted surfaces throughout the site. Prior to the demolition or renovation of the painted surfaces, DBS&A recommends that all painted surfaces be assumed lead-containing unless bulk sampling and analysis have determined otherwise.
- A limited visual mold screening was performed during the site inspection and identified multiple areas of moisture infiltration and potential microbial growth. DBS&A recommends that a microbial screening be performed prior to the demolition or renovation of the subject property buildings to determine what levels of protection are required by personnel working within the area.



8. Additional Investigations

8.1 Asbestos-Containing Materials

Due to the age of the structures, ACMs are likely present. Probable ACMs were noted in the previous Phase I ESA at buildings throughout the site. Probable ACMs were again observed in each of the remaining structures during the August 2012 site reconnaissance. Potential ACMs observed during the site reconnaissance include but are not limited to (1) boiler and pipe insulation in the Powerhouse Building #14, (2) fibrous sheeting between the inner wall covering and outer corrugated metal siding in Building #14 (Appendix C, Photograph 15), (3) aged and deteriorating fibrous insulation present in all observed structures, (4) electrical wire coverings, and (5) floor tiles, tile mastic, wall finishes, and ceiling tiles present in finished office spaces.

A partial ACM abatement was reported to have been conducted on the Powerhouse Building #14 (NSP, 2001). However, Richard Bitsie, Red Lake Vice President, reported that the company contracted to bag and remove the ACMs did not complete the task, leaving bagged ACMs behind within the structure (Bitsie, 2012). Subsequently, site inspection revealed large plastic bags labeled as ACM on the ground floor of Building #14, near the east entrance (Appendix C, Photograph 16).

ACMs may also be present in the numerous piles of structural debris present throughout the site, particularly at the location of the former boneyard disposal area and in the debris field north of the former Building #10.

Additional suspected ACMs that were not identified in this report may also exist within areas not accessible during the site investigation. Any unidentified suspect materials should be treated with caution until proper sampling and analysis have determined the asbestos content of those materials.



8.2 Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring, colorless, odorless gas that is a byproduct of the decay of radioactive materials potentially present in the bedrock and soil. Radon gas may enter the lowest level of a building through floor cracks, structural joints, or plumbing conduits. The U.S. EPA guidance action level for annual residential exposure to radon is 4.0 picocuries per liter (pCi/L).

According to the U.S. EPA's map of radon zones and the EDR report for the subject property (Appendix B), McKinley County is considered a Zone 2 county, which has a predicted average screening level of greater than 2 pCi/L and less than 4 pCi/L. The EDR report prepared for the subject property shows that 93 percent of radon test results are less than 4 pCi/L, with the remainder of test results falling between 4 and 20 pCi/L. Federal area radon information in the portion of the building designated by EDR as living area indicates a total average of 1.567 pCi/L (Appendix B).

8.3 Lead-Based Paint

Due to the age of the structures, LBP is likely present throughout the facility, although some LBP may be covered by newer non-LBP application in buildings that have remained in use. In unmaintained structures, LBP may not have been removed or painted over during remodeling, or may be exposed by building damage. Confirmatory samples were not collected.

The federal standard 20 CFR 1926.62 (Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] Lead in Construction Standard) regulates any detectable amount of lead in paint. If a subcontractor will be working in an area with LBP, the subcontractor must be informed in order to plan for the hazard. The OSHA standard requires the contractor to perform air monitoring for their employees during any renovation/demolition activities in which LBP is being disturbed. Additional painted surfaces that may be encountered during renovation or demolition activities must be assumed to be lead-containing until bulk sampling and analysis prove otherwise. These surfaces include but are not limited to shellacs, varnishes, and stains.



8.4 Mold

A limited visual mold screening was performed during the site inspection and identified multiple areas of moisture infiltration and potential microbial growth located throughout the remaining standing structures. Buildings #1, #3, #4, #21, #22, and #33 are currently in use and were not inspected for moisture infiltration.

Locations displaying evidence of water infiltration and water damage should be thoroughly investigated for microbial growth prior to any renovation or demolition work.

8.5 Additional User-Requested Conditions

No additional user-requested conditions are associated with this report.



9. Data Gaps

A data gap is only significant if other information and/or professional experience raises reasonable concerns involving the data gap. The lack of available historical records for the subject property and surrounding properties, particularly for nearby gasoline filling stations, constitutes a data gap that affected DBS&A's ability to identify potential RECs.



10. Conclusions

An REC is defined by ASTM E 1527-05 as the presence or likely presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property. The term includes hazardous substances or petroleum products even under conditions in compliance with the laws. The term is not intended to include *de minimis* conditions that generally do not present a material risk of harm to the public health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies.

DBS&A performed an updated Phase I ESA in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM E 1527-05 for the subject property located at the corner of Indian Service Route 12 and Shepard Spring Boulevard in Navajo, New Mexico. Exceptions to or deletions from this practice are described in Section 1 of this report.

This assessment resulted in the identification of numerous RECs on the subject property, as well as nearby properties, as outlined in Section 7 of this report. Several of these RECs are known to impact the subject property, although the extent of the impact is not known. DBS&A recommends that a Phase II investigation be conducted at the subject property to determine the extent of impacts from these on- and off-site RECs at the subject property. The Phase II ESA will most likely involve, at a minimum, collection of soil (surface and subsurface) and groundwater samples to determine the nature and extent of impacts generated by the identified RECs.



11. Deviations

11.1 Scope of Services

There were no significant deletions or deviations from the ASTM E 1527-05 scope of services.

11.2 Client Constraints

There were no client- and/or user-imposed constraints for this assessment.



12. Qualifications

The statement of qualifications of the environmental professional responsible for the updated Phase I ESA is provided in Appendix E.



13. Environmental Professional Statement

We declare that, to the best of our professional knowledge and belief, we meet the definition of environmental professional as defined in §312.10 of 40 CFR 312.

We have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the subject property. We have developed and performed all appropriate inquiries in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.

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Appendix A
2001 Phase I ESA

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report
Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative

Navajo Forest Products Industries Site

Red Lake Chapter, Navajo Nation
Navajo, McKinley County, New Mexico

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September 28, 2001

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APPENDICE

- A Reference List
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- D List of Containers with Unknown Content
- E WTI Wastewater Composite Sampling Results

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Navajo Forest Products Industries (NFPI) is located along Navajo Route 12 / Cleveland Boulevard in the community of Navajo, McKinley County, New Mexico. This environmental assessment report addresses both the NFPI site that consists of 103.28 acres with thirty-one buildings and a 45-acre dump located approximately one-half mile northeast of NFPI. Both are situated in a rural area with nearby agricultural, business, and residential areas.

In 1958, the Navajo Nation started NFPI to manufacture lumber products. Over the decades, the NFPI site was eventually expanded to include a particleboard factory, and millworks with machinery support and maintenance shops. From 1983 to 1991, Ponderosa Products, Inc. (PPI) operated an on-site particleboard plant that was leased from NFPI. In 1992, the Navajo Nation Ten-year Forest Management Plan expired, causing the logging operations to cease until a new plan was developed. To continue operations, NFPI bought timber from off-reservation sources, however, it became too costly and the facility closed in April 1995. In association with its sawmill operations, NFPI utilized a nearby dumpsite as a disposal area for wastes generated from the sawmill and particle board activities.

Over the years of operation, from 1958 to 1995, the NFPI site grew and became a large generator of hazardous waste. However, NFPI never filed a United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) notification of hazardous waste activity and never received an EPA identification number. In addition, the PPI's facility stored hazardous wastes and waste oil during its years of operation. The EPA and Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA) have responded numerous times to hazardous substances and hazardous wastes at the NFPI site.

The site operations used a variety of saws, adhesives, and hydraulic presses and "finger jointing" of fragmented wood with adhesives to produce lumber products. In support of these activities NFPI operated a machine shop, electric shop, heavy equipment shop, two cooling towers, and an electric power-generating building.

The following recommendations are made for the NFPI site:

- A complete asbestos-containing materials (ACM) survey with sampling of the NFPI site should be conducted, prior to the sale or leasing of buildings. Inclusion of ACM removal as the first requirement prior to use of the lease would be an option. Friable ACMs are to be removed. Other ACM types can be encapsulated or contained followed by required periodic inspections and reporting.
- The untested electric transformers without Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) certificates should be tested and handled according to the PCB classification. The required reporting and record keeping are to be performed. The statuses of the PCB-energized transformers are to be checked. Fluorescent light bulbs are to be treated similarly.
- The balance of the NFPI buildings should be surveyed for radioactive sources prior to leasing or sale of any buildings.
- Screening for chlorinated compounds should be performed in the vehicle change-out pits prior to steam-cleaning and vacuum truck disposal. Unused motor oil is to be used and

spent oil is to be properly disposed of or recycled. Other unused products should be recycled or disposed of properly.

- Regarding the Power House, Mercury and Sulfuric Acid are to be disposed of by a certified waste disposal contractor. The unknown contents of two 55-gallon drums located on the second floor should be sampled and characterized prior to disposal. The material safety data sheets should be stored and readily available in the Power House with a second set of copies stored in another building.
- The former outside waste storage areas should be tested and any contaminated soil be removed and disposed of properly.
- An effective Oversight Policy is needed to guide the Navajo Nation's management requirements of Brownfields' sites. The outside areas of the Heavy Equipment Shop #22, Power House #14, Millworks #15/#5, and Particle Board Building #20 should be sampled. The Muriatic Acid drums, relocated Sulfuric Acid drum, and car batteries need to be removed and disposed of properly.
- The unknown substances are to be characterized through sampling and testing prior to correct disposal. See Appendix D for the comprehensive list of containers with unknown contents. These wastes and solid waste should be properly disposed of prior to leasing or sale of buildings. An inventory to check on chemicals left in Warehouse #21 prior to Nations Oil & Gas, Inc.'s use of the building is needed, and the inventory report is to be put on file.
- Sludge sediment samples from Power House #14's inside sumps and evaporation pits should be characterized and its main manhole drain relocated outside.
- Sediments in the open unlined drainage trench adjacent to the Power House and Sawmill buildings should be sampled and analyzed.
- Regarding NFPI' sewage piping, a report of NFPI's repair and a Navajo Superfund Program or federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act observation report should be sought, retrieved, noted and placed in the file. An NFPI contingency plan is needed to prevent exceedance of Navajo Tribal Utility Authority's possible local ordinances, which may prevent overloading of the sewage lagoons.
- Regarding the aboveground storage tanks, empty the fuel tanks according to approved guidelines, and test the area after removal of stained soil.
- Sediment samples from the Tohdildonih Wash and Black Creek should be collected and analyzed to complete a prior assessment.
- Sediment samples should be collected and analyzed from the dumpsite's adjoining tributaries that feed into the Tohdildonih Wash. Confirmation of Dichlorobenzene at the dumpsite should simultaneously be performed. Reuse of the wood scrap/sawdust and thereafter reclamation of the dumpsite should be explored to remove the liability issue potentially associated with unlawful entries by local residences.

2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF WORK

The purpose of this environmental site assessment is to determine whether hazardous substances or wastes have potentially contaminated the NFPI site, off-site parcels and/or the waste disposal (dumpsite) area. The Navajo Superfund Program (NSP) staff conducted a buildings content inventory at the site in June, July and September 1997. Concurrently, the Brownfields project staff conducted community relations activities.

The NSP staff investigated the current environmental site conditions and evaluated the potential for hazardous substances to contaminate the site. This report focuses on past site operations, existing site conditions, and properties within a specific distance from the site. This report was performed, to the extent possible, in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards. See Appendix B for the ASTM standards for this report. The Scope of Work for this report included the following activities that were conducted by NSP and Brownfields staff:

- Review of historical, regulatory program and agency records;
- Interviews with persons knowledgeable of past practices at the site;
- Site visits for assessment of current conditions, including the inventory of abandoned products and wastes;
- Off-site reconnaissance of parcels adjacent to and within a one-quarter mile radius of the site as well as parcels impacted by alleged disposal of used chemicals, and;
- Preparation of this Phase I Environmental Site Assessment report.

Historical information on the NFPI site operations was either difficult to locate or non-existent. Records were not always available for the site utilities, specific chemicals used, disposal methods for spent chemicals, and the previous abatement of ACMs for certain on-site buildings. A site map of the property was developed based on information provided by former NFPI employees.

3.0 CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS

3.1 Site Location

The NFPI site is located alongside Navajo Route 12/Cleveland Boulevard in the community of Navajo, McKinley County, New Mexico. The site consists of approximately 103.28-acre main facility with a 45-acre dump located one-half mile to the northeast. The geographical coordinates of the site are Latitude 35°54'45"North, Longitude 109°11'11"West, (Township 19 North, Range 21 West, Section Unsurveyed, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Buell Park, AZ-NM 7.5-minute quadrangle). (1) The location of the site is shown in Figure 3-1.

3.2 Current Land Use

Staff from the Red Lake Chapter (RLC), Navajo Nation Property Management Department (Navajo PMD), Nations Oil & Gas, Inc. (NO&G), Terranova Forest Products, Inc. (TFP), and the Navajo Townsite Community Development Corporation (NTCDC) currently utilize four NFPI buildings. The RLC, NO&G, and TFP have offices in portions of the Administration

building #1. The NO&G and NTCDC utilize Storage building #21 and Building #3, respectively. The Navajo PMD personnel who provide 24-hour security occupy the Guard House #2. The Navajo PMD staff indicated that the remaining buildings are vacant (2). See Figure 3-2 for NFPI building locations.

Figure 3-1
Site Location

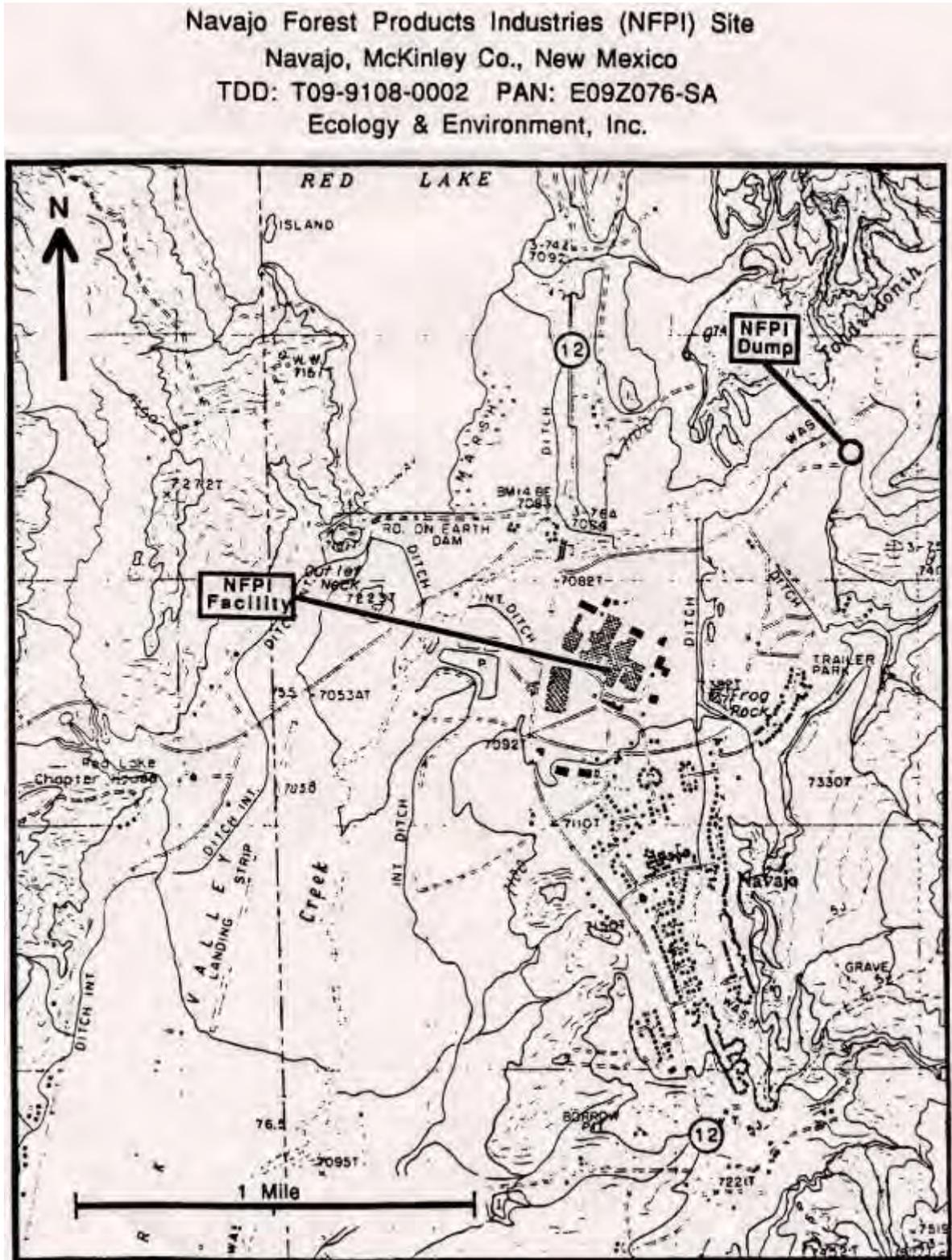
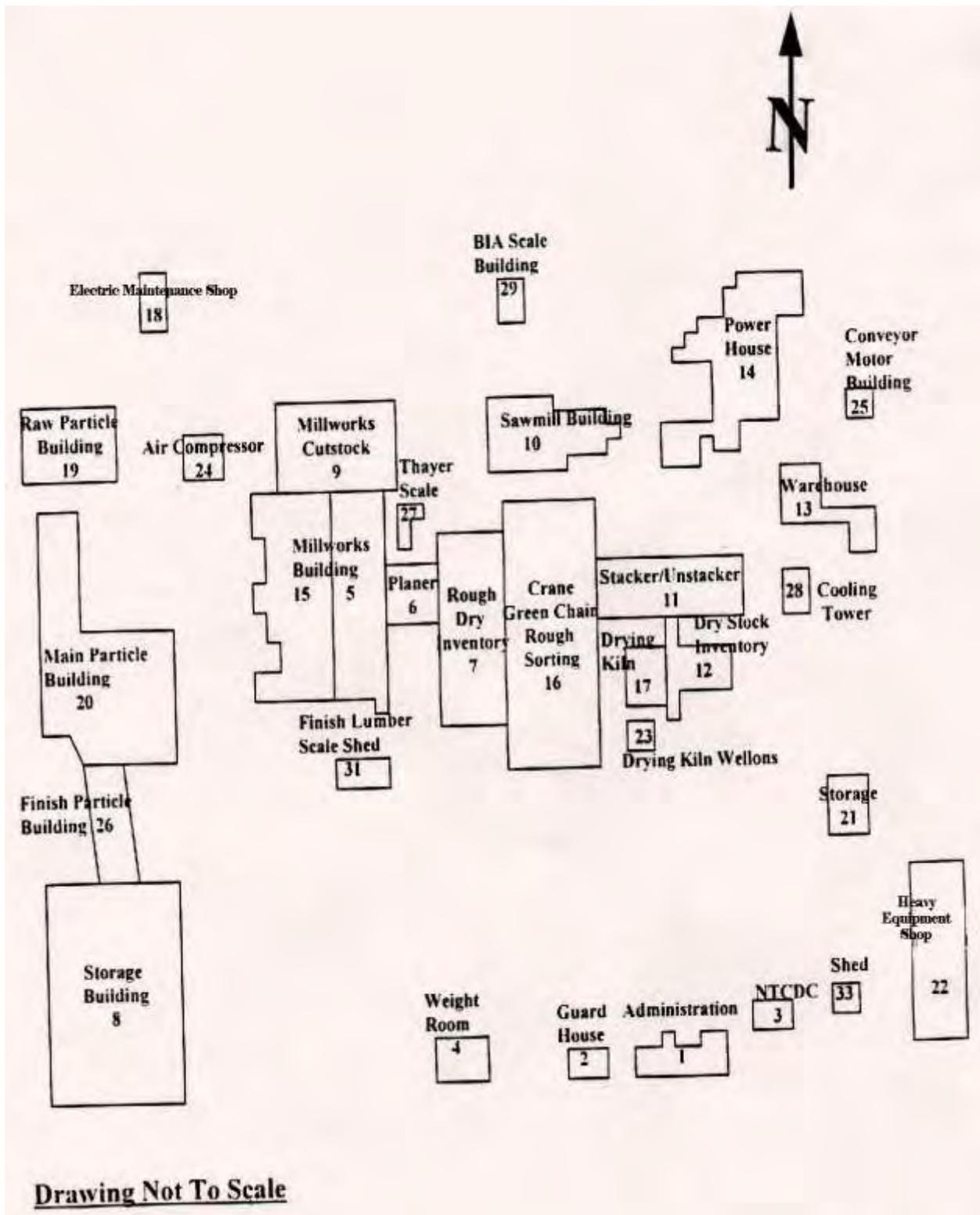


Figure 3-2
NFPI Building Locations



In February 1998, the Navajo Nation approved a business lease for Millennial Homes, Inc. (MHI) to establish a residential housing and commercial buildings manufacturing operation in storage building #8. Between February 1998 and January 1999, the MHI employed 25 individuals who constructed two modular homes and one partial home. During their occupancy, it was reported by the Navajo PMD security guards that MHI personnel had inventoried several NFPI buildings for retrofitting materials and removed equipment and structure materials for its assembly-line construction operations in Storage building #8. The MHI also utilized the Heavy Equipment building #22, although their lease specified their operations be confined to the Storage building #8. In January 1999, the MHI ceased its operations at the NFPI site. (2)

3.3 NFPI Buildings

The site contains 31 buildings that occupy 714,971 square feet. See Figure 3-2 for the NFPI building locations. See Appendix C for the buildings' contents as listed on the inventory sheet.

On June 7, 1999, Pacific Western Machinery, Inc. (PWM) contacted staff to relay that it was acting as an intermediary to a Chilean business who was purchasing selected NFPI building support structures, metal skins and logging equipment. The assets purchased (but not the buildings) are from the Heavy Equipment shop #22, Warehouse #13, Air Compressor #24 and Cooling Tower #28. The assets and buildings purchased are the following buildings: Dry Kiln



#17, Sawmill #10, Green Chain/Rough Sorting #16, Planar #6, Electric Maintenance building #18, Millworks Cutstock #9, and Millworks #15/#5. Subsequently, PWM subcontracted TFP to carry out the inventory and packaging of purchased assets, structure dismantling activities, and arranging of its transport off-site.

On July 20, 2000, a large fire burned the Millworks Cutstock #9 and Millworks building #15, and damaged the west and north sides of Millworks building #5. These metal buildings have since been dismantled and its salvageable components sold for scrap.

In April 2001, TFP dismantled the purchased Electric Maintenance Shop #18 and along with its contents had it transported off-site. Also in the same month, the purchased contents of the Air Compressor #24 were removed and taken off-site.

On August 1999, staff met with the Chilean representative to determine which buildings will be dismantled and to discuss the environmental assessment of the buildings purchased. Western Technologies, Inc. was selected by TFP to conduct an environmental assessment of the buildings before they were dismantled, however the assessment was not completed. NSP staff was informed the buildings will be removed within the year and a report forwarded to the NSP.

3.4 Utilities

NFPI utilized water from the Buell Park water well located several miles west of the NFPI site for site operations. The water pumped from Buell Park was stored in the water tower located in the northwest area of the site. NFPI continued to pump water from Buell Park until the NTUA water connection in 1970. Since then, the NFPI site employees used the NTUA water, while the four on-site shallow groundwater wells and the two water wells adjacent to the site were used for site operations. The site has freestanding fire hydrants and sprinkler houses throughout the site. (3) See Figure 3-3 for locations of groundwater wells.

3.5 NFPI/Community Open Dump

The NFPI open dump is located one-half mile northeast of the site and south of Tribal Route 31 (dirt road) against a sandstone ridge. The approximate 45-acre dumpsite is bordered by two surface drainages that flow north and empty into the Tohdildonih Wash. The Tohdildonih Wash feeds into Black Creek south of Red Lake and continues to flow southwest. The dumpsite was initially established by NFPI for disposal of its operational waste; however, the community of Navajo made use of it shortly thereafter. Due to complaints from local residents, the NFPI dumpsite was permanently closed (fenced off) in June 1990. Local residents however continued to illegally dump their trash in the accessible areas. (4)

4.0 PHYSICAL SITE CONDITIONS

4.1 Topography/Elevation/Drainage

According to the U. S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute topographic map, the NFPI site is at an elevation of approximately 7,100 feet above mean sea level. Using unlined trenches or ditches, two main surface drainages channeled storm water towards the west where they converged and drained off-site. Several drainages from the site buildings emptied into the main drainages. See Figure 4-1 for the site surface drainages.

4.2 Hydrogeology

The Entrada Sandstone provides the groundwater for the site wells and is recharged by surface water infiltration from Tohdildonih Wash, which courses on the north side of the site. The infiltration from seasonal run-off restores the groundwater supply for the four on-site wells. The groundwater or alluvial aquifer is encountered at approximately fifty-five feet below ground surface. Underlying the site area is unconsolidated alluvial and eolian deposits of silt, sand, and gravel, which are underlain by siltstone, and silty sandstone of the Chinle Formation. (3, 4)

NFPI site operations had used four on-site ground water wells for industrial and fire suppression purposes. The community water wells are located approximately three miles west of the site in a different aquifer. Approximately two miles downstream from the site, there is a shallow well source that draws from the alluvial aquifer and is used for watering of livestock, with possible human consumption. (3, 4)

4.3 Aerial Photograph

An aerial photograph of the NFPI site dated June 7, 1991 was obtained from the EPA Region IX. The 1991 photograph is at 1"= 260' scale. Visible in the photograph is the NFPI site buildings, north of the site is the log yard, and northeast of the site is the wood wastes. Portions of the west area of the NFPI dumpsite are visible. See Figure 4-2 for the aerial photograph of the NFPI site.

Figure 3-3
Groundwater Well Locations

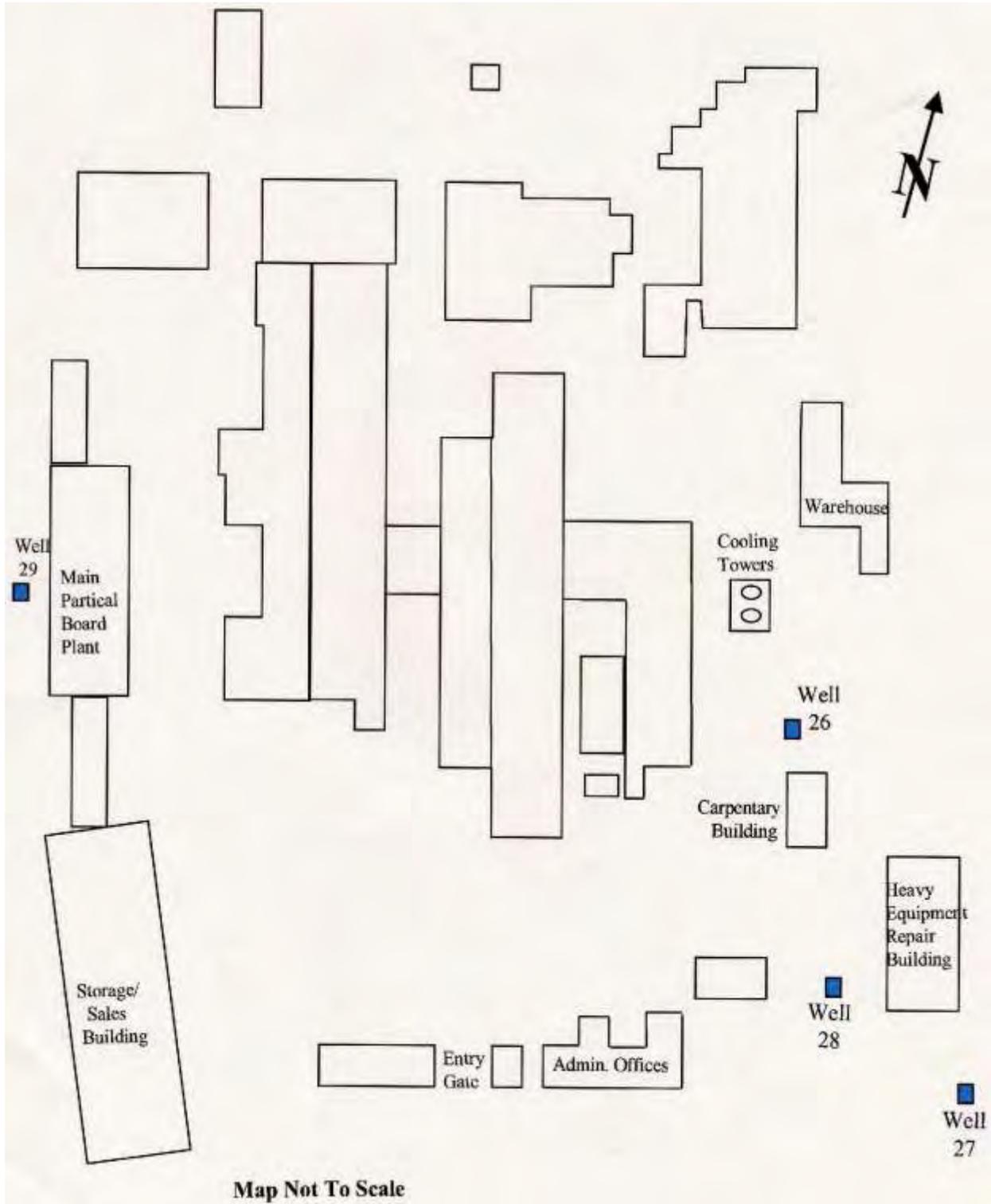


Figure 4-1
Site Surface Drainages

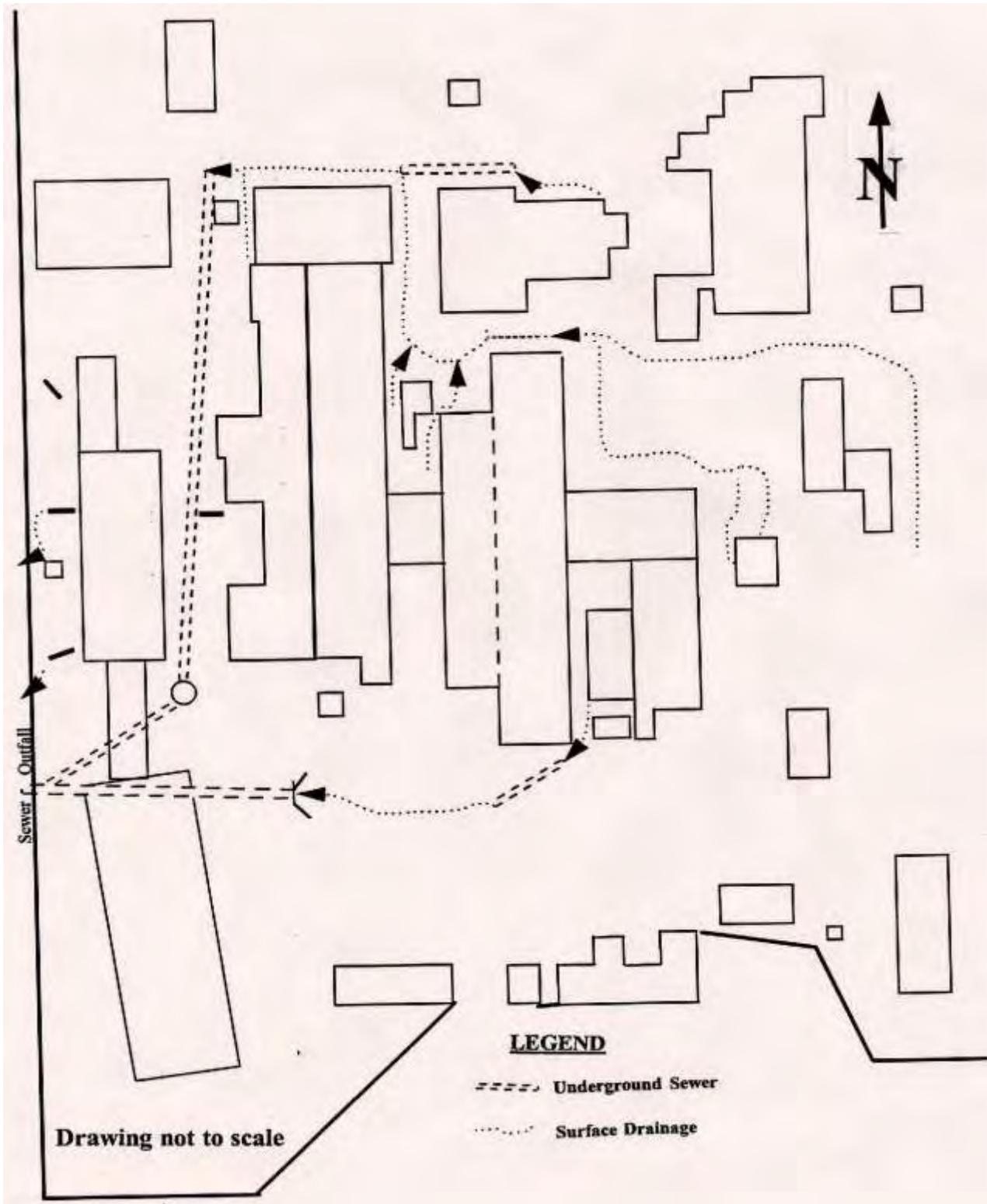
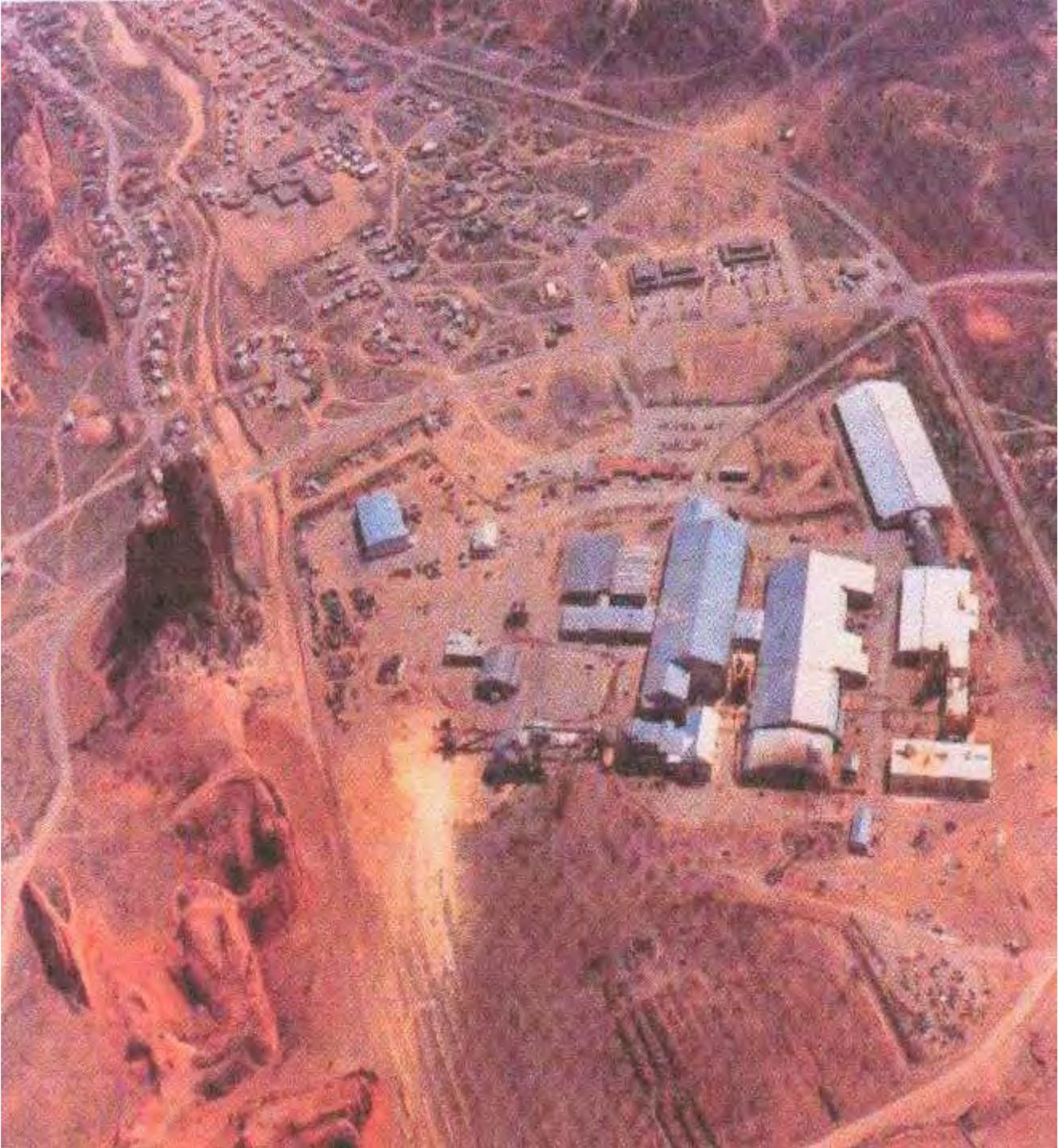


Figure 4-2
Aerial Photograph



4.4 Surrounding Area

The American Indian Resident Population by Chapter in the 1990 Census reported 2,293 residents in Red Lake Chapter. (5) See Figure 4-3 for topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle map of Buell Park.

Brownfields staff performed an off-site reconnaissance in August 1997 and February 1998. The reconnaissance consisted of a survey of adjacent properties and properties within one-quarter mile radius of the site. A visual assessment of land and property uses was conducted and included contacts with the NTCDC. The properties surrounding the site are commercial, residential, schools, and agricultural areas. The following provides properties located adjacent to the site (1,2,5):

Properties Located East of the site:

Navajo Trailer Court
Navajo Housing Authority residential housing
Navajo Baptist Church

Properties Located South and Southwest of the site:

Black Creek Wash
Softball field, Basketball court, and Community Park,
NTCDC office is on-site, NFPI Guest house,
NTCDC residential housing and Trailer Court,
Navajo Communications Company,
James Begay Chain Saw Shop,
Navajo Fire Department/Navajo Detention Center,
Navajo Recreation Center,
Ft. Defiance Indian Health Service Dental Clinic,
Elite Laundry, General Store, Navajo Pine Market, the Fina Gas Station, and the
Navajo High School, Pre-Schools, and Churches.

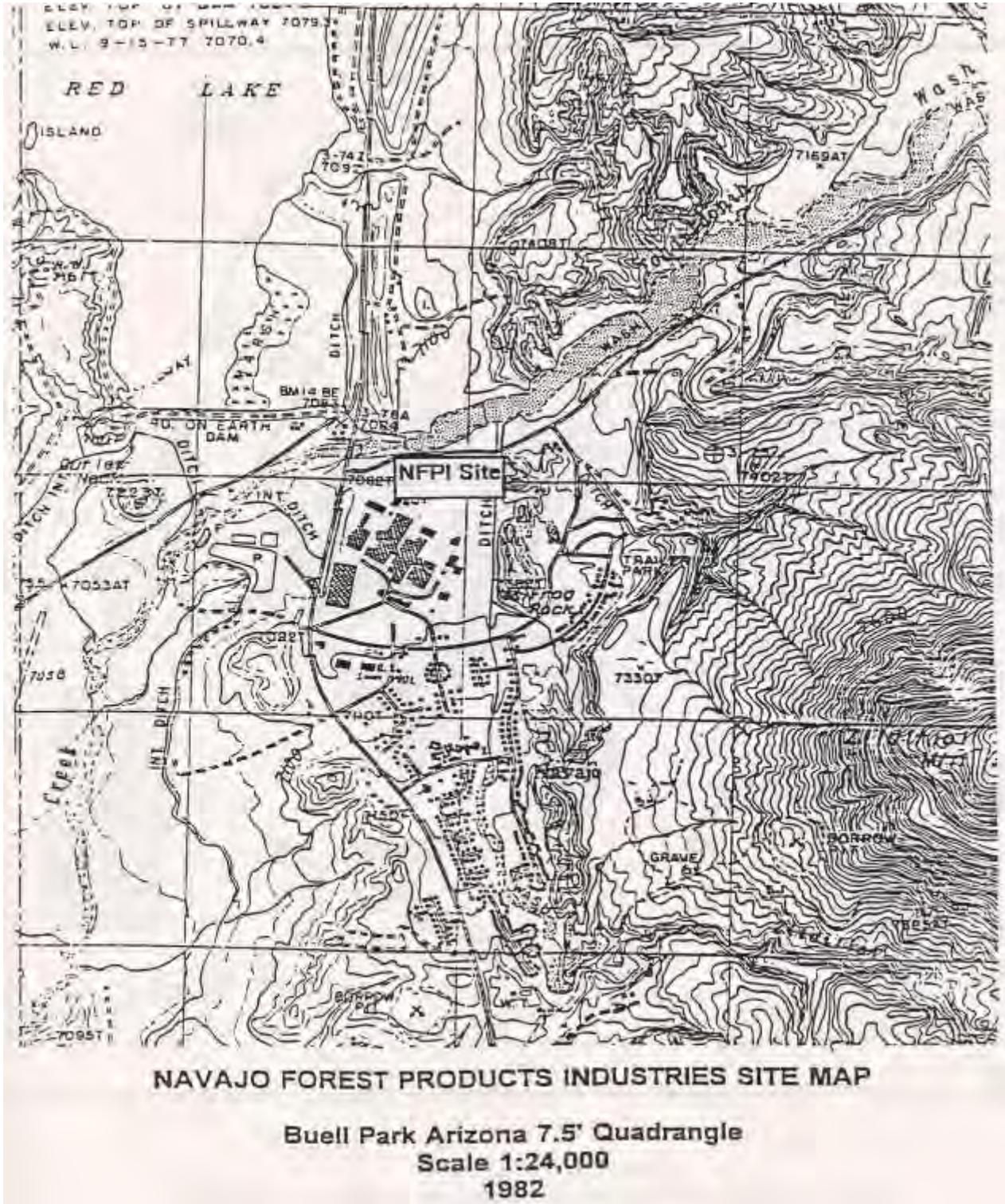
Properties Located West of the site:

Abandoned Thriftway Store,
NTUA sewage lagoon.

Properties Located North and Northwest of the site:

Tohdildonih Wash,
Red Lake, a recreational water body with sensitive animal species,
Residential areas,
Agricultural fields.

Figure 4-3
Buell Park Quadrangle



Future development proposed for the community of Navajo is a low-income apartment unit located at the east corner of Highway 12 and Walnut Avenue. Approximately forty low-income apartment units are financed under the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program administered by the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority. The project will contain six two-story buildings with one, two, and three bedroom units. Amenities will include a community building, laundry facilities, and washer/dryer hookups in the larger units and a playground.

5.0 SITE OWNERSHIP AND HISTORY

In 1958, the Navajo Nation started NFPI to utilize the tribal timber resources that employed mostly Navajo people. The Navajo Nation council withdrew the area for the NFPI operation in November 1960. The U. S. Federal Government under the authority of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) holds the land in trust for the Navajo Nation. (3, 4)

NFPI began sawmill operations in 1962 and employed over 300 local residents. Over the years, the mill site expanded to include the particleboard factory, maintenance shops, and millworks building. From 1958 to 1988, the facility milled an average of 40 million board feet of lumber with annual sales exceeding \$20 million. The benefits of this operation to the Navajo Nation were it provided on-reservation employment and a steady source of income for the tribal General Funds account. (3,4,5)

In 1983, PPI leased from NFPI the particleboard plant, which used sawdust and wood chips to fabricate particleboards, until PPI closed in 1991. During this period, portions of the NFPI site were used to store hazardous wastes, solid waste, waste oil and parts. (4,6)

In association with its sawmill operations, NFPI maintained an off-site dump that was used for the disposal of waste wood debris and other solid waste generated by site operations. The NSP staff investigated potential environmental impacts and releases of hazardous chemicals/wastes at the dumpsite. The Superfund Preliminary Assessment (PA) reported extensive dumping of sawdust, wood scraps, metal scraps, domestic wastes, and wastes from particleboard processing, which used formaldehyde. The EPA Region VI determined no further action would be taken on the NFPI dumpsite. (4)

In 1992, the Navajo Nation Ten-year Forest Management Plan (FMP) expired. The BIA Navajo Area Office determined logging could not continue under an expired FMP. A new Ten-year FMP had to be developed before anymore on-reservation logging could continue. To continue operating, NFPI had to buy timber from off-reservation sources. This timber was purchased from the national forest and private land sales, but this source was too costly to sustain. From April 1993 to March 1994, NFPI's income fell to \$16 million and total wages dropped to \$4.5 million. In April 1995, remaining employees were laid off and the facility went on a temporary shutdown, until a cost-effective time source could be identified.

6.0 REGULATORY RECORDS REVIEW

Information in this section is based on the specific references contained within each subsection. Sources of information may include commercially available and proprietary regulatory database, regulatory agency files, personal interviews and telephone interviews.

6.1 Federal

The EPA Region IX Superfund Division provided regulatory records, compliance information, and past site investigations on the NFPI site.

The BIA Environmental Quality and Realty offices were contacted in search of the legal description, ownership, and leasing information on the NFPI site.

6.1.1 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA)

Due to inspection reports from the federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act office, the NSP entered the site into the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) database on June 21, 1991; subsequently, the site was assigned the EPA identification #NND041360462.

Under the CERCLA, also known as Superfund, the NSP conducted a PA process of the site in July 1991. The PA was done due to contamination from corrosive material in the drum yard and the potential contaminant migration in the surface water pathway. (3)

6.1.2 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

During a joint site inspection by NNEPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Program (Navajo RCR) and the EPA Region IX RCRA in March 1991, staff observed eighty-eight abandoned 55-gallon drums of hazardous waste in the NFPI drum yard, also known as “the bone yard.” It was determined that the NFPI had operated as a hazardous waste generator for many years without filing an EPA notification of hazardous waste activity or without an EPA identification number. Eventually, the drum contents in the bone yard were sampled, characterized, separated into groups, and manifested off-site by Perma-Fix Environmental Services, Inc. by December 1993. The empty drums were reconditioned and the unserviceable empty drums were scraped for metal recovery. (3,6,7)

In October 1995, Navajo RCR based on the presence of potentially hazardous substances discovered in April 1995 referred the site to NSP again. The EPA on-site visit in September 1995 revealed bags and barrels exposed to weather, which eventually breached and caused a release of hazardous substances.

6.1.3 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act of 1986 (also known as SARA Title III) apply to facilities with chemical inventories. If the facility is required under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration to prepare or have available material safety data sheets (MSDS), then copies of the MSDS, or their information, is required to be provided to the local fire departments, the Navajo Nation Commission on Emergency Management, and any appropriate local emergency planning groups. The MSDS explains the chemical properties of a substance, effects on human health, and treating potential victims exposed to the chemical.

The Brownfields staff obtained information on those chemicals without MSDS sheets through chemical suppliers and chemical lists provided by former NFPI employees. Some MSDS information was available through past reports completed by EPA Region IX and Navajo RCR.

6.2 Navajo Nation

The Brownfields staff contacted individuals within the agencies of the Navajo Nation to obtain information on the site utilities, site building descriptions, the legal description, and ownership of the site. The Brownfields Specialist attended several meetings, conducted interviews, and contacted numerous individuals associated with the site to collect background information. The NNEPA Asbestos Program, the Navajo Nation Design & Engineering Dept. and NTUA had no information on the site. The site maintained maps and records of the site; however, these records were not available during the site inventory. The Navajo Nation agencies that provided information on the site were NSP, Navajo RCR, NNEPA Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems Program, and the NNEPA Underground Storage Tanks Program. The Navajo PMD and Navajo Nation Water Resources Department provided additional information on the site utilities and groundwater.

The Navajo PMD security guards and former NFPI employees provided verbal records of past site operations, building descriptions, and uses. No site blue prints of the buildings, electrical wirings, wastewater systems, and drainage areas were available. (2,3,4)

7.0 SITE EVALUATION

The information contained in this section is based upon the regulatory record reviews, interviews with former site personnel, and the site inventory performed by NSP staff conducted on June 29-24, 1997, August 26-29, 1997, and September 8-11, 1997. NSP staff conducted interviews with former NFPI employees, NTCDC, Navajo PMD security employees, and former NFPI employees who provided the site's background information and operational activities for each building inventoried.

7.1 Asbestos

Prior to the late 1970s, asbestos was a common constituent in a wide variety of materials used in building construction. The ACMs were typically used in thermal insulations, acoustical ceiling spray/tiles, wallboards, non-ceramic floor coverings, and roofing materials. The NSP staff observed asbestos-like material on the pipes located in the Power House #14, the Green Chain area #16, the Dry Kiln area #17 and #23 positioned outside next to the Sawmill on the westside, and in other buildings throughout the site. (8)

The TFP performed a partial survey and removal of ACMs, which were manifested off-site on September 7, 2000.

CONCLUSION: A complete ACM survey with sampling of the NFPI site was not performed.

RECOMMENDATION: A complete ACM survey with sampling of the NFPI site should be performed and put on file prior to the sale of buildings or leasing of the site. Inclusion of ACM removal as the first requirement prior to use of the lease would be an option. Friable asbestos is to be removed. Other types of asbestos can be encapsulated or contained followed by required periodic inspections and reporting. Reports of the complete ACM survey and removal should be sent to the NSP office.

7.2 Electrical Transformers / PCB Transformers and other Electrical Equipment

PCBs are recognized as toxic substances under the federal Toxic Substances Control Act. The *PCB contaminated* and *PCB* electrical equipment has strict record-keeping and management requirements for continued use, storage, and disposal (40 CFR Part 761). Types of electrical equipment include transformers and capacitors, which are labeled *PCB contaminated* if the PCB concentration is between 50 to 500 parts per million (ppm), and *PCB* if the PCB concentration is greater than 500 ppm, whereas those labeled as *PCB free* have concentrations less than 50 ppm. Leakage from PCB equipment labeled as *PCB contaminated* or *PCB* would present an area of environmental concern. Required inventorying on record included the serial number, volume of silicone, total weight, sample number, and company placards if present. Inventorying was performed to determine the handling of the transformers or capacitors. Pending the above categorization, transformers or capacitors were removed and replaced, unless the PCB certificates were marked non-detect.

On May 22, 1997 representatives from the EPA Region IX Emergency Response Team (ERT),



met with staff from the NNEPA and the Navajo Nation Department of Emergency Management at the NFPI Transformer Yard. The ERT and NSP staff conducted an inventory and identified fifty-six off-line PCB capacitors and three large energized PCB transformers that were found within the fenced NFPI Transformer Yard. This yard was located between the NTCDC building #3 and the Shed #33. The ERT field-screened some of the fifty-six off-line capacitors. All capacitors had PCB stickers and were put in

drums for storage and subsequent removal.

Within the NFPI area, the ERT further inventoried and found in-door transformers within Power House #14 labeled with a PCB certificate marked as non-detect, Stacker/Unstacker #11 labeled with a PCB certificate marked as non-detect, Planer #6 not tagged, Sawmill Building #10 as a non-PCB replacement to the former PCB transformer, and Storage Building #8 not tagged, and an out-door transformer labeled with a PCB certificate marked as non-detect, which was located between Air Compressor #24 and the Heavy Equipment Shop #22. The other transformer located outside of the Power House #14 was removed. The one out-door transformer and in-door transformers displayed no signs of leakage.

Soil samples were also collected from the NFPI Transformer Yard and oil samples from the old transformer located in Storage Building #8 by the ERT. Oil samples could not be collected from the three large energized transformers in the NFPI Transformer Yard. The soil samples were field screened for PCB resulting in a need for selected confirmation of some samples that were routed to the EPA Laboratory. The EPA laboratory results indicated a small quantity of moderately contaminated soil, at the base of the transformer located in the yard. The indication for removal of the fifty-six PCB capacitors, the three PCB transformers, and contaminated soil at the base of these transformers soil were cited in an EPA memo from Michael Feeley, EPA's Deputy Director of Superfund, directed to the attention of Bennie Cohoe, former NNEPA Executive Director. (9)

Removal of the large transformers and capacitors located within the NFPI transformer yard occurred on July 1998. (10) Prior to removal, NTUA took the three energized transformers off-line in November 1997 as recommended by EPA. (11) The NSP staff reported this event to the EPA. Thereafter, these three transformers were re-energized for RLC's use of NFPI Administration Building #1. They are currently in use.

CONCLUSIONS: The transformers discovered in the buildings remain within the NFPI site. They were not tested due to the absence of a sampling point, with the exception of Storage Building #8. A few had PCB Certificates marked as non-detect. EPA's report of data results is not on file. The change out of PCB oil in the energized transformers or replacement of the transformer is not known. Fluorescent light ballasts are present and commonly contain PCBs.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The untested transformers without PCB certificates should be tested and handled according to the PCB classification. Required reporting and record keeping are to be performed. The status of the PCB energized transformers is to be checked. Fluorescent light bulbs are to be treated similarly.

7.3 Radiological Sources

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates radiological sources and issues licenses required for the Navajo Nation to conduct radiological survey leaks.

NSP staff provided assistance to the Navajo PMD on locating three density meters with built-in radioactive sources located in Particle Board Building #20. Two of these meters contained Cesium-137 and the third one contained Americium-241. (12)

On January 23, 1997, EPA hired Thermo Nutech, Inc. as consultants to conduct a radiological survey inclusive of smear sampling on these three density meters and nearby areas. The results of the survey and sampling demonstrated radioactive materials were not found in Particle Board Building #20 and were contained within the original container. (12) Negative results of smear samples were found at the source's housing, the source's opening, and adjacent walk areas.

The radioactive sources contained in the density meters were removed and transported to the state of Oregon in 1997. The NRC license for the Navajo PMD was thereafter terminated. (13)

CONCLUSION: The PPI installed three density meters during their lease and obtained an NRC license. No annual records and updates were located. Navajo PMD who has responsibility of assets, inherited the NRC license after PPI's departure.

RECOMMENDATION: The balance of the buildings should be surveyed for radioactive sources prior to leasing of the NFPI site and sale of NFPI buildings.

7.4 Hazardous Materials Storage Areas

Hazardous materials should be stored in such a manner as to contain any potential leaks, spills or other discharges. All containers of hazardous materials should be properly labeled with accompanying MSDS stored at the site.

Past EPA and NNEPA Hazardous Waste Program reports indicate portions of the NFPI site were used to store generated hazardous wastes and waste oil since 1962. NFPI operated as a hazardous waste generator in the absence of an EPA identification number and without filing notification of hazardous waste activity. Hazardous wastes were generated at the Heavy Equipment Shop #22, Power House #14, and the Particle Board Building #20 according to an EPA RCRA Compliance Evaluation Report. Generated Hazardous Wastes as spent materials from industrial applications include Stoddard Solvent, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Dichlorobenzene (DCB), lubricants, solvents for cleaning vehicle parts, and anti-freeze. (14)

Heavy Equipment Shop #22. An interview with Roscoe Smith, former NFPI employee, indicated that the Heavy Equipment Shop #22 was used to maintain the tractors and trucks using motor oil, solvents for cleaning parts, and anti-freeze. The waste solvent from this shop was collected monthly and maintained in a 2000-gallon metal tank labeled "Waste Oil." The anti-freeze was collected and stored in a 1500-gallon metal tank labeled "Antifreeze." Pick up occurred as needed pending capacity. Inside this shop, the vehicle change-out pits were located in



the east area of the shop and contained discolored water with free-floating products. The type of products that were drained into the change-out vehicle pits is unknown.

Warehouse #13. The machine shop, the truck shop, and the NFPI millworkers meeting room are in this building. The machine and truck shops involved mechanical repairs that primarily used caustic rust removers, resins, degreasers, paint thinners, and heavy metal-containing paints. Other generated wastes include antifreeze, brake fluid, transmission fluid, and a variety of aerosol cans. It is unknown if motor oil was recycled into unlabeled containers or disposed of in the vehicle maintenance change-out pits. It is also unknown if the residue from cleaning truck parts was disposed of into the 5-gallon metal containers or the vehicle maintenance pits. Last, an unknown black-colored viscous liquid exists in one of the truck shop's change-out pits. The interviewee could not provide information of the above unknowns.

CONCLUSIONS: It is known that the Heavy Equipment Shop #22 and the Warehouse #13 conducted mechanical repairs on vehicles and equipment using degreasing solvents, antifreeze, and motor oil. The waste motor oil was seen in the vehicle change-out pits, in 5-gallon cans, and stored improperly in other waste cans in the shops. In 1998, Safety Kleen of Farmington, New Mexico removed the solvents that were located in the Maintenance Shop.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that screening for chlorinated compounds be performed in the vehicle change-out pits prior to steam cleaning and vacuum truck disposal. It is also recommended that the unused motor oil be reused and the spent oil be properly disposed of or recycled. Other unused products should be recycled or disposed of properly.

Power House #14. NSF Staff inventoried both the ground level and second floor of the Power



House. The ground-level floor is composed of three rooms (a boiler room, the clarifier room, and the electrical switch room) and contained various chemicals stored near the entry area as well as in the clarifier room. The entry area had stored water treatment chemicals contained in 35-gallon carboys, several 55-gallon drums with different chemicals, and 10-pound bags of finishing cement, lime mixers, and sodium mixers. The labels on some of the 55-gallon drums had indication of flammability, reactivity, and corrosivity. MSDS

sheets were not located for identification of these stored chemicals during the inventory. MSDS sheets were later obtained from distributors by NSP staff.

The second floor is composed of the Conveyor and the Turbine rooms, which contain the turbine generators, the control panel for the boilers, the hot process tanks, and the electrical switch room that controlled various NFPI site operations. The hot process initiated on the first floor and continued to the second floor before reaching the third floor's deck area. The hot process used lime to precipitate and remove Calcium and/or Magnesium hardness from the NFPI onsite water source or NTUA's purchased water source. Sodium was used to regenerate the resin filter where further softening occurred, as water removed of the majority of Calcium and/or Magnesium hardness, was directed through the regenerated resin filter. The conveyor belt in the conveyor room was used to transfer untreated sawdust, as fuel for burning in the boiler.

On the second floor, the south area of the Turbine room has a water treatment cabinet area for analyzing the hardness of water. A filled 32-ounce plastic container marked "Mercury" was found in the cabinet area. There was no MSDS sheet or other information available on the type of Mercury. It is unknown if mercury was used for water treatment analysis.

Other chemicals found were sulfuric acid and several other 55-gallon drums. MSDS sheets were found on a few drums with exception of two drums that were not labeled thus could not be associated with MSDS sheets.

CONCLUSION: Improper identification and storage were evident. Unknowns are also present creating a hazardous work environment.

RECOMMENDATION: Mercury and Sulfuric Acid are to be disposed of by a certified Waste disposal contractor. The unknown contents of two 55-gallon drums located on the second floor should be sampled and characterized prior to disposal. MSDS sheets should be stored and readily available in the Powerhouse with a second set of copies stored in another building.

Cooling Tower #28. The cooling tower process condensed steam exhaust from the boiler into water (internal process), as steam passed through the blades onto cool radiator tubes containing cool water (external process). The interviewee reported that sulfuric acid was used to keep solids dissolved by maintaining a lower pH in the water. Inhibitors were used to prevent scaling. Located were a 35-gallon chemical carboy that did not have an MSDS sheet or a label and a 55-gallon drum, which were inventoried by recordings of the material name, manufacturer's label, and material's use.

Particle Board Building #20 and Millworks Building #15/#5. The building leased to Ponderosa



Products Industries (PPI) had a particleboard operation, which utilized a urea formaldehyde resin liquid and wax emulsion. Other chemicals found in soil as reported by EPA were corrosive and combustible with the presence of dichlorobenzene (DCB) and chlorinated solvent wastes at the PPI operational area. The operation in the Millworks building #15/#5 used adhesives, adhesive resins, and acids for the finger jointing operation.

Bone Yard and Dump Site. Hazardous waste was previously stored in the NFPI drum yard, also known as bone yard, located northeast of the Heavy Equipment Shop #22. In 1991 EPA identified these drums of stored hazardous waste as containing oils with chlorine, oils with solvents, water treatment solids, grease, water and unknown liquids. Further sampling conducted by EPA identified the contents of these drums as hydrocarbons (Stoddard, Naphtha, Waste Lubricants, Hydraulic Fluids, and Glycols). EPA reported a significant portion of the drum yard materials were not RCRA-regulated items and were treated as Special Industrial Waste and disposed of by Perma-Fix of New Mexico, Inc. (PFNM) from Albuquerque, NM. (14)

The EPA report indicated other collected samples were soil samples from the bone yard that showed relatively low concentrations of metals and organic contaminants, except for DCBs. The analytical report indicated that up to 72 milligrams of 1,2-DCB per kilogram of soil was detected. Levels were slightly higher at the south end of the bone yard than at the north area. Soils collected at the NFPI dump were similarly contaminated. (14) No data from the EPA Contract Laboratory Program samples was available at the close of the EPA project. It is unknown if the tested soil which showed DCBs in contaminated soils at the dumpsite was

removed by PPNM. The bone yard stained and contaminated soils were removed by PPNM and disposed of at a permitted landfill. (14)

CONCLUSION: The extent of soil contaminated with DCBs should be identified.

RECOMMENDATION: The area should be tested and the contaminated soil should be removed and disposed of properly.

7.5 Addendum To The Site Inventory

As follow up to the site inventory conducted in 1997, NSP staff conducted another NFPI building site inventory on July 16, 1999. The site inventory was conducted to assess the current status of selected NFPI buildings for potential buyers and the existence of any potential hazardous materials that were used by the former lessee, MHI.

The Navajo Nation approved a business lease for MHI in February 1998. The lease allowed use of Storage Building #8 as a manufacturing plant of residential housings and commercial buildings. The lessee operated for one year and ceased operations on February 16, 1999. During their lease duration and without authorization, the lessee used other buildings for salvageable items to use in their production lines, relocated a variety of solvent and petroleum drums, relocated and used items from the Rough Dry Inventory #7, Planer #6, Millworks Building #15/#5, Millworks Cut Stock #9, Particle Board Building #20, Storage Building #8, and Heavy Equipment Shop #22.

Eighteen 5'x 10' wooden crates filled with generated solid waste and construction debris were moved into Rough Dry Inventory #7. In October 1998, staff observed a large pile of solid waste and construction debris in the north area of the Stacker & Unstacker Building #11. The lessee was informed to dispose of the solid waste properly. NSP staff also submitted a solid waste complaint to the NNEPA Solid Waste Program.

In Planar #6, an NFPI guard stated that several abandoned 55-gallon drums had been emptied and did not know if the contents were used or not. From Millworks Building #15, the forklifts were removed to Storage Building #8. Bundles of lumber were transferred from Green Chain #16 to Millworks Building #15. In Millworks Cutstock #9, the lessee moved all the 5-gallon metal cans of adhesives to the southwest area of the building.

Particle Board Building #20 formerly contained four pressurized bottles, which could not be located and its location is currently unknown. An old PCB transformer that was located in Storage Building # 8 was also moved into Particle Board Building #20. The east area of the Particle Board building contained new metal scraps and construction remnants. Contained in Storage Building #8 were wooden crates filled with lumber, paper scraps, and plastic items. This building also contained two partially built mobile homes and various construction building items.

In Heavy Equipment Shop #22, the lessee cleaned equipment parts and disposed of the cleaning solutions in 50-gallon metal containers and possibly in metal vats. Six of the 55-gallon barrels labeled as TEXACO Antifreeze and UNOCAL oil were opened and used. Two other 55-gallon

polyethylene drums labeled as Muriatic Acid (hydrolic and corrosive acid) were observed at the west entrance. Sulfuric Acid previously located in the northwest area of this building was removed. The lessee also disposed of eight automotive batteries in the south area of this building.

CONCLUSION: Oversight by the Navajo Nation should have been performed to prevent unauthorized use of buildings, equipment, and chemicals, unauthorized movement of items, and improper handling and storage of waste.

RECOMMENDATIONS: An effective Oversight Policy is needed to guide the Navajo Nation's management requirements of Brownfields' sites. The outside areas of Heavy Equipment Shop#22, Power House #14, Millworks #15/#5, and Particle Board Building #20 are recommended for sampling, including the types listed in Section 7.4. The removed Sulfuric Acid should be located. The Muriatic Acid Drums, relocated Sulfuric Acid Drum, and balance of car batteries need to be removed and disposed of properly.

7.6 Waste Indicators

Waste indicators include stressed vegetation, spillage and leakage of hazardous substance, stained soil or permeable surfaces, leachate or waste seeps, waste materials, disposal areas, construction debris, drums, barrels or containers which presently or could have formerly contained hazardous substances, unusual odors, surface water discoloration, and free-floating product.



In the thirty-one buildings that were inventoried, NSP staff observed staining on the concrete floors. Dirt also covered the stained floors and exit areas used by vehicles. Stained concrete areas of the floor occurred because of leaking heavy equipment, discarded motor oil cans, and 5-gallon buckets used to store oily substances found in an upside down position.

These stained areas are also found near the bay doors, the vehicle storage area, and the equipment parts area. The stained areas represent a potential for seepage into the ground should some areas have cracked concrete floors. The stains have a petroleum odor with the presence of a visible sheen and a black appearance mixed with dirt.



In most of the equipment and maintenance shops, 5-gallon metal or plastic buckets and 55-gallon barrels with unknown contents were observed. These abandoned containers may contain adhesives, solvents, spent oil, and/or gasoline. The containers did not have labels or markings to identify the contents. No staining was evident around these containers although some containers did not have lids.



Other items observed were large amounts of lubricants, aerosol spray paints, motor oils, and electrical materials or parts in the work areas of the Power House #14, Heavy Equipment Shop #22, Warehouse #13, Crane Green Chain Rough Sorting #16, Millworks Building #15, and Electric Maintenance Shop #18. Some of these unused items were stored in lockers, on worktables and on floors. On the second floor of Sawmill Building #10, hanging against the walls were saw blade parts, heavy equipment parts, electrical cables & conduits, and mechanical parts.

Throughout the buildings, numerous lighting fixtures containing mercury filaments were observed.

The Millworks Building #15 contained several uncovered 5-gallon metal and plastic buckets with solidifying adhesives. During the site inventory, the areas using a high volume of adhesives for finger-jointing lumber had an unusual strong odor. NSF staff experienced symptoms, as irritation to the eyes and nose with eventual development of headaches.

NFPI's solid waste disposal practice included discarded scrap lumber, metal scraps, and equipment parts that were piled in various areas inside and outside the buildings. The piles of scrap ranged from four to twenty-five square feet of debris. The majority of metal scraps, logging equipment scraps, and electrical fixtures are outside located north and east of Heavy Equipment Shop #22. Refer to the Inventory Sheet of Warehouse #21 dated June 20, 1997 compiled by NSP staff.

Other buildings used for maintaining logging equipment or vehicle maintenance contained a high volume of discarded motor oil containers, some paint cans, aerosol spray paints, and electrical parts.

CONCLUSION: The Brownfields Staff identified thirteen buildings with unknown substances that may require sampling to identify the contents. Solid waste should also properly be disposed of prior to leasing or sale of buildings. NO&G currently uses Warehouse #21.

RECOMMENDATION: The unknown substances are to be characterized through sampling and testing prior to correct disposal. See Appendix D for the comprehensive list of containers with unknown contents. Dispose of Solid Waste as noted above. An updated inventory, to check on chemicals left in Warehouse #21 prior to Navajo Oil & Gas, Inc.'s use of the building, is needed. A report following this inventory is to be put on file.

7.7 Subsurface Sumps or Clarifiers

Power House #14 contains the main discharge wastewater line, sumps, and the sumps with manholes that collect wastewater flows from the hot process, the clarifier, the boiler, and the cooling tower. The discharge sumps and the sump with manholes drain into the final inside

(interior) sump located in the middle of the Power House, which sends the composite wastewater to the final outside sump. Other discharge lines are located at the evaporation pits and the turbine floor area that drain into the final outside sump, which collectively sends the wastewater to the NTUA sewage lagoon.

During the site inventory, the final inside sump and the open floor drains located in the Power House were filled with discolored water and free-floating products. The evaporation pits located southwest of the Power House contained a white powdery substance.

CONCLUSION: The wastewater from the hot process contained chemicals as notated in Section 7.9. The evaporation pits contained sludge, which consisted of lime, sodium aluminate, soda ash, other impurities, and solids precipitated and removed from the on-site NFPI water source or the domestic NTUA water source. The sludge and solids were removed to the evaporation pits to dry for disposal.

RECOMMENDATION: Sediment samples are to be taken from the inside sumps and from the evaporation pits to verify the identity of the sludge. The main manhole drain should be relocated outside Power House #14.

7.8 Wastewater Drainage System

NFPI site operations utilized two types of separate discharge systems for gray water (toilet & sink drainage) and storm water. According to former NFPI employees, the main gray water drainage areas were combined from the discharges coming from Power House #14 and Cooling Tower #28 that collectively drained into the final outside sump located south of the Power House. The storm water and gray water runoffs from past NFPI operations had wastewater discharges coming from Cooling Tower and Power House. NFPI acknowledged in March 1991 that their wastewater contained solids which caused NTUA's sewage treatment ponds (lagoons) to fill up with sludge at a faster rate than usual. NFPI also acknowledged that their wastewater contained oil and grease at levels, which would not harm the pond's treatment. (15) Last, NFPI acknowledged that their wastewater was acidic, but disputed claim of debris which was surfacing at the sewage treatment ponds.

During the Brownfields site survey, Power House #14 contained various 55-gallon drums inside and an overturned carboy outside the building that may have contained pollutants, which could have potentially come into contact with storm water runoff. There were pipe-drains coming out of Sawmill Building #10, which may have non-storm water discharges. The opened and unlined drainage trench (ditch) coming from Power House #14, Cooling Tower #28, Stacker/Unstacker #11, Sawmill Building #10, and the Particle Board Buildings #8, #26, #20, & #19 was outlined by NSP Staff. See Figure 4-1 for surface drainages.

CONCLUSION: Evidence of unpermitted discharges had been discovered.

RECOMMENDATION: Sediment samples in the open unlined drainage trench adjacent to the Powerhouse and Sawmill buildings are to be collected.

7.9 Wastewater/Effluent Discharges

Wastewater discharges include waste stream (drainage) from sumps, a dry well near the clarifier, floor drains, compression blowdowns, and exterior pipe discharges.

NFPI used three main processes, which contributed to the waste stream that drained into the NTUA sewage lagoons. Discharge into the lagoons ceased when the hard-piping collapsed at Power House #14 prior to May 16, 1990 at which time the waste stream was discharged into the environment through unlined open trenches. The illegal discharge started from the south side of the Power House and flowed westward aboveground through the NFPI facility, under Route 12, finally discharging into the Tohdildonih Wash, which flows westward into the Black Creek.

The first process named *Hot Process* used Lime (Calcium Hydroxide) or Magnesium Oxide and Sodium Aluminate or Sodium Hydroxide to soften (remove hardness as Magnesium or Calcium) the NFPI on-site raw water source or the purchased NTUA domestic water source. The addition of chemicals precipitated impurities and hardness (solids) from the water source. The precipitate slurry was separated from the hot process overflow in the clarifier. The settled precipitates of the slurry was dried in the dry well prior to removal to storage and the slurry containing suspended solids was directed through a charcoal-based sand filter prior to discharge into the NTUA sewage lagoon or to the environment. The hot process overflow was directed through three filters prior to use as feedwater in the boiler.

The second process named *Boiler Blowdown Process* blew out recycled boiler water at 400°F to vaporize in the atmosphere with the balance condensing and discharging with suspended solids into the NTUA sewage lagoon or to the environment. Blowdowns occurred when the recycled boiler water's total dissolved solids concentrated between 18 and 22 ppm. This boiler operation discharged approximately 265,000 gallons of wastewater per day according to the Navajo RCR. This inspection report also documented the discharge's pH at 11.9. (6) The high pH is attributed to the addition of Sodium Hydroxide and Sodium Tripolyphosphate for the purpose of raising the boiler water's pH. To remove oxygen from the boiler water, Sodium Sulfite was added to prevent corrosion.

The third process named *Cooling Tower Blowdown Process* kept impurities and solids dissolved and suspended with the addition of Sulfuric Acid, which maintained the water at a lower pH. Also, descalents and algaecides were added to the Cooling Tower water to prevent scale formation on the pipes caused by dissolved solids and to prevent algal growth in the water. Blowdowns of water with suspended solids was discharged into the NTUA sewer lagoon or to the environment.

The NFPI sewer system also carried waste streams from toilets, sinks, and drinking water fountains to the NTUA sewer lagoon.

The NFPI storm water discharges were directed into the environment, using the same open unlined trenches mentioned in the above second paragraph.

Past wastewater problems reported by EPA and RCRA were unpermitted discharges of



wastewater into the Tohdildonih Wash. Description of the first noted discharge is steaming liquid with white suspended solids which were observed in the open unlined ditch (trench) located south of Power House #14 and coming from the Power House, Cooling Tower #28, and Dry Kilns #17/#23. The second notation informed of occasional on-site discharge of wastewater effluent caused by the plugged NFPI sewer line downstream of the drainage ditch. (15)

In response NFPI in October 1992 retained the services of Perma-Fix of New Mexico, Inc., who contracted with Mintech, Inc. to conduct 24-hour composite sampling from NFPI manholes, at Power House #14, the outside and final inside sumps, the evaporation pits, the cooling tower blowdown, the clarifier, the clarifier blowdown, and the boiler blowdown. Each manhole was sampled every four hours. See Appendix E for the analytical results of the composited wastewater samples.

CONCLUSIONS: The July 1993 EPA Evaluation report stated per telephone conversation with Norman Birtcher that the collapsed hard-piping was repaired but not verified. Reports to verify repairs in the case processes malfunction are absent.

RECOMMENDATIONS: A report of the repairs and an NSP or RCRA observation report should be sought, retrieved, noted and placed in the file. Records of the repair and a report should be provided. A contingency plan is needed to prevent exceedance of possible local ordinances preventing an overload of the NTUA sewer lagoon.

7.10 Aboveground Storage Tanks

The Aboveground Storage Tanks' (AST) registration is required if the tank contains hazardous waste/materials or requires a permit for flammable contents from the local fire department. The NNEPA AST Program is responsible for developing codes, regulations, and monitoring the installation and removal of tanks, as well as monitoring clean-ups of AST sites.

The NFPI site has been in operation since 1962. It is unknown if the ASTs were routinely maintained or if integrity tests were conducted on the drainage lines and the fittings. The available record shows a NNEPA AST site inspection was performed in March 1996, indicating the secondary containment for the fuel tank was inadequate and filled with sawdust. Secondly, the AST tanks were improperly labeled, had no corrosion protection, and had surrounding and underlying cracked concrete pads. Last, the AST loading/unloading area had staining and no secondary containment for spills. At the time of the NNEPA AST site inspection, it was assumed that the site would be operating again and recommended that AST deficiencies be upgraded to current industry standards. No maintenance records were available to show that the ASTs were routinely maintained, therefore leakage must be assumed. (16)

In October 1997, the Brownfields survey identified eight ASTs including five petroleum storage tanks in their upright position and three tanks in their horizontal position. These fuel tanks were surrounded by a 3-foot earthen berm composed of sawdust and dirt. The upright and horizontal tanks were located side by side. See Figure 7-1 for the NFPI above ground storage tanks.

The upright tanks are welded steel fuel storage tanks equipped with pipe gauges that extend



along the side of each tank to the valve port at the top. The capacity for the fuel storage tanks is two 10,700-gallon tanks that contain #2 Diesel fuel and the other three 12,000-gallon tanks that contain regular and unleaded gasoline. The fuel tanks are arranged numerically and marked as (#1) Chevron Regular, (#2) Unleaded, (#3) Chevron Diesel Fuel, (#4) Chevron Diesel Fuel, and (#5) Chevron Regular. Tanks #1 and #2 were empty and tanks #3, #4, and #5 were half to three-quarters full.



Directly behind the upright fuel tanks are three 8,000-gallon horizontal tanks that are numbered, as #6, #7, and #8. These tanks are connected to the upright fuel storage tanks with green colored rubber hoses.

The #6 tank had a green rubber hose connected to storage tank (#1) Chevron Regular. The #7 tank had a rubber hose approximately 18 feet in length connected to the main distribution pipeline, which was connected to upright storage tanks #3 and #4 marked as Chevron Diesel Fuel.

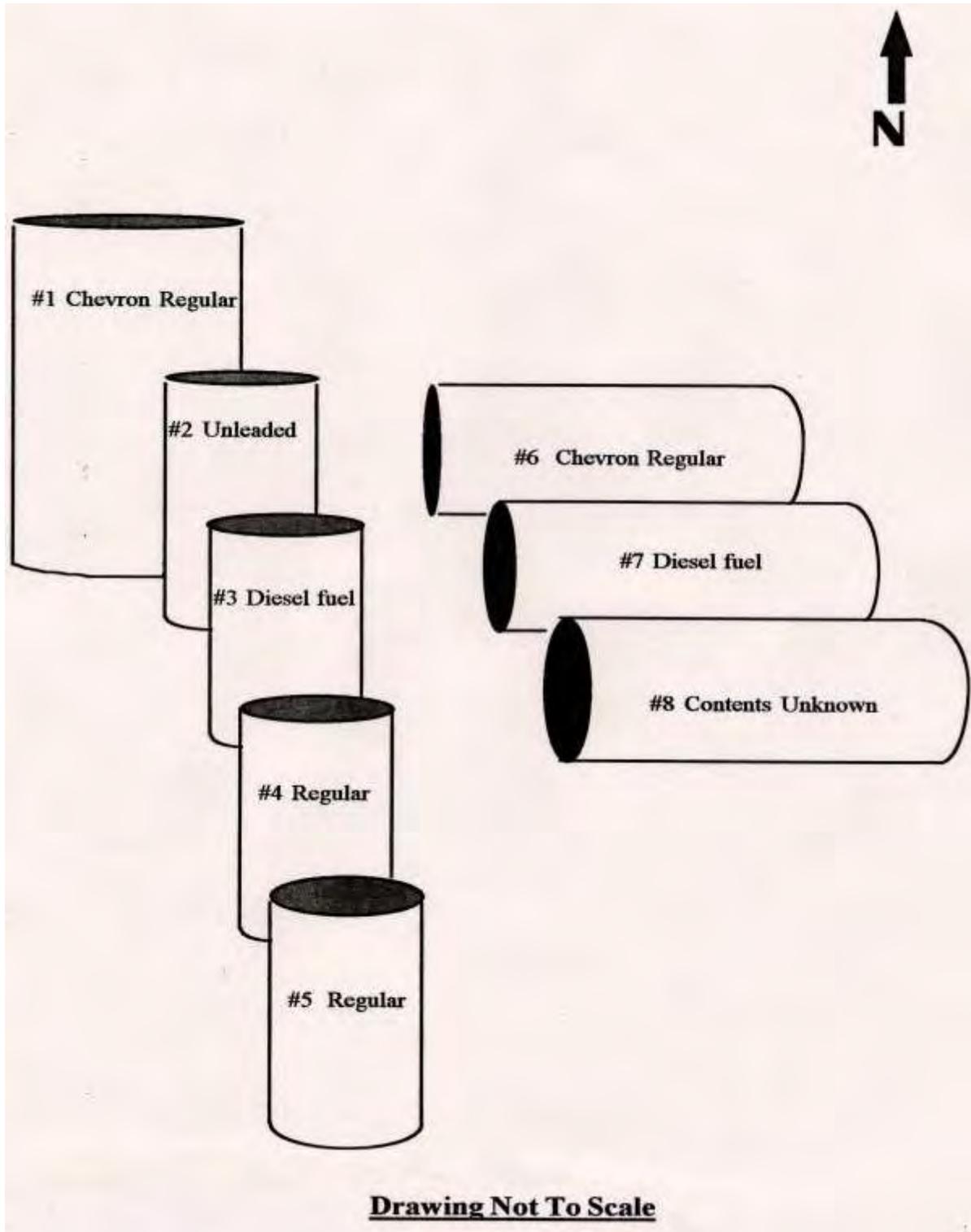
The #8 horizontal tank was not connected to the upright tanks, as the rubber hose was covered by dirt. The horizontal tanks measure 32 feet in length with a diameter of 34.5 feet.

The Brownfields site survey observed that the ground surrounding the fuel tanks had visible staining near and around the storage tanks areas. No placards were observed on the storage tanks except blue tags, which were attached to some of the tank pipes showing the fuel type. Some staining was noticeable, however it was difficult to determine if the leakage was from the pipes or rubber hoses. NNEPA AST Program previously advised NFPI that the green rubber hoses attached to the fuel storage tank pipe valves are not allowed by the 1998 Industry guidance and may have a potential leaking problem.

CONCLUSION: Containment was inadequate and not present, cracked and stained concrete and soiled areas were present, confusion of labeling still existed, no corrosion protection was identified, incorrect rubber hoses were used, and leakage is evident.

RECOMMENDATION: Empty the fuel according to approved guidelines. Test the area after removal of soil.

Figure 7-1
NFPI Aboveground Storage Tanks



7.11 Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are those that would be especially or adversely affected by a release of hazardous substances on the property. Sensitive receptors would include: exposed soil, surface water bodies, water courses, impoundments/reservoirs (lagoons, recharge basins and detention basins), wetlands, groundwater and its monitoring results, on-site residences, schools, hospitals, or the nature preserve.

Sensitive receptors are adjacent to the NFPI site. Directly northwest of the NFPI site are known wetland habitats that exist within and along the Tohdildonih Wash and the recreational area known as Red Lake. On May 8, 1993, Jan W. Briede, PhD, conducted an inspection of the ecosystem in and near the arroyo that flows from the NFPI site to Black Creek. The site was assessed to determine any possible damages caused by discharges of untreated wastewater. Assessed were, in particular, the condition and speciation of vegetation, indications of wildlife usage, and chemical analyses of discharges during the first week of October 1992. (15,16)

Two other arroyos south of Navajo, NM were also inspected for comparison. The overall assessments concluded that no adverse impacts occurred from the untreated wastewater discharge and the ecology was not affected. Mr. Briede further concluded that before the sawmill began operations, the arroyo was similar to desert arroyos with little value for wildlife and livestock. Initial discharges may have had some negative impacts on the ecosystem of the arroyo, Tohdildonih Wash and Black Creek. However, he estimates that the present ecosystem is at least 15 years old, particularly in the flood plain near Tohdildonih Wash and Black Creek. This means that no negative impact can be expected for at least the past 15 years. The discharges during the past 15 years will improve the ecosystem and its ability to act like a wetland filter. (15,16)

CONCLUSION: An ecological assessment of the vegetation and wildlife was performed, but did not include collection and analysis of sediment in the Tohdildonih Wash and Black Creek.

RECOMMENDATION: Sediment samples from the Tohdildonih Wash and Black Creek should be collected and analyzed to complete the assessment performed by Mr. Biede. The impact to residents who may use the water for irrigation and have their livestock graze in the area is currently at question.

7.12 NFPI Dump Site

The dumpsite is located adjacent to the south sandstone ridge. The dumpsite runs along the sandstone ridge that begins from the east area gradually rising to the top of the hill and sloping downward into the west area. The east area of the dumpsite is covered with debris and solid waste such as white goods, wood scraps, scrap metals, and empty 5-gallon cans.



The dump area on top of the hill contains piles of wood scraps, scrap metal, scattered Chevron oil containers, and two abandoned and unlabeled 55-

gallon drums. One of these unlabeled drums contained a white powdery substance. Its chemical label has worn away and only the chemical placard indicating the contents as flammable and reactive was on the drum. The second unlabeled drum was half buried and did not have a chemical placard.



The west area of the dumpsite is covered with yellow-colored sawdust. An NSP Preliminary Assessment indicated the dumpsite to contain specific compounds, as formaldehyde and sulfuric acid. (4)



NSP staff noticed local residents hauling woodchips from the dumpsite, despite fencing restrictions. Adjacent to the dumpsite are tributaries that feed into Tohdildonih Wash, which flows into Black Creek. In May 1983, an Inspection of the Ecosystem Report was prepared to determine any possible damage caused by discharges or untreated wastewater. The vegetation and wildlife survey was used to complete the inspection near the arroyo that flows from the NFPI site to the Black Creek.

In July 1997, the NNEPA Air Quality Control Program incident report described a surface fire that occupied the southwest corner of the dumpsite. The surface fire smoldered for two days until the Navajo Nation Window Rock Fire Station personnel extinguished the fire. Located southwest of the dumpsite is the NTCDC trailer park and several Navajo Housing Authority housing units. (17)

CONCLUSION: Sampling recommendations according to Section 7.4 were not performed. Sampling locations were selected to determine potential run-off contaminants from the dumpsite. Wood scraps and sawdust represent a continued threat of spontaneous combustion. Fencing around the dumpsite does not effectively restrict entrance and would be a liability issue.

RECOMMENDATION: Sediment sampling should be collected at the west and east area of the dumpsite which are flanked by tributaries that feed into the Tohdildonih Wash. Confirmation of DCBs from Section 7.4 should simultaneously be performed. Reuse of the wood scrap/sawdust and thereafter reclamation of the dumpsite should be explored to remove the liability issue potentially associated with unlawful entries by local residences, who may be exposed to combustion hazards.

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Brownfields Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
Navajo Forest Products Industries Site
NNEPA Superfund Program

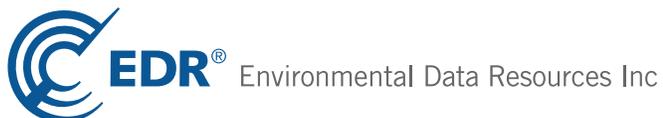
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Appendix B
EDR Reports

NFPI and Red Lake Rec. Center
Navajo Route 12 / Cleveland Blvd
Navajo, NM 87328

Inquiry Number: 3380164.2s
August 02, 2012

The EDR Radius Map™ Report with GeoCheck®



440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, CT 06461
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-05) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

NAVAJO ROUTE 12 / CLEVELAND BLVD
NAVAJO, NM 87328

COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 35.9084000 - 35° 54' 30.24"
Longitude (West): 109.0321000 - 109° 1' 55.56"
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 12
UTM X (Meters): 677582.2
UTM Y (Meters): 3975377.5
Elevation: 7098 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map: 35109-H1 BUELL PARK, AZ NM
Most Recent Revision: 1982

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THIS REPORT

Portions of Photo from: 2009, 2010
Source: USDA

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was identified in the following records. For more information on this property see page 7 of the attached EDR Radius Map report:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>	<u>EPA ID</u>
NAVAJO FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES NAVAJO RTE 12/ CLEVELAND RD & SHEPHERD SPRING RD NAVAJO, NM 87328	US BROWNFIELDS	N/A
NAVAJO FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES NAVAJO RTE 12/ CLEVELAND RD & SHEPHERD SPRING RD NAVAJO, NM 87328	FINDS	N/A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL..... National Priority List
Proposed NPL..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS..... Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL..... National Priority List Deletions

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
FEDERAL FACILITY..... Federal Facility Site Information listing

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERC-NFRAP..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS..... Corrective Action Report

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF..... RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG..... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG..... RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG..... RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS..... Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL..... Sites with Institutional Controls

Federal ERNS list

ERNS..... Emergency Response Notification System

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

NM SHWS..... This state does not maintain a SHWS list. See the Federal CERCLIS list and Federal NPL list.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NM SCS..... State Cleanup Sites Listing
AZ SHWS..... ZipAcids List

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

NM SWF/LF..... Solid Waste Facilities
AZ SWF/LF..... Directory of Solid Waste Facilities

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

NM LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tank Prioritization Database
AZ LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tank Listing
NM LTANKS..... Leaking Storage Tank Listing
NM LAST..... Leaking Aboveground Storage Tank Sites
INDIAN LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

NM TANKS..... Storage Tank Facility Listing
NM UST..... Listing of Underground Storage Tanks
AZ UST..... Underground Storage Tank Listing
NM AST..... Aboveground Storage Tanks List
AZ AST..... List of Aboveground Storage Tanks
INDIAN UST..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
FEMA UST..... Underground Storage Tank Listing

State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries

NM INST CONTROL..... Sites with Institutional Controls

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

NM VCP..... Voluntary Remediation Program Sites
INDIAN VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
AZ VCP..... Voluntary Remediation Program Sites

State and tribal Brownfields sites

NM BROWNFIELDS..... Brownfields Site Listing
AZ BROWNFIELDS..... Brownfields Tracking System

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

ODI..... Open Dump Inventory
DEBRIS REGION 9..... Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
NM SWRCY..... Recycling Facility Listing
INDIAN ODI..... Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL..... Clandestine Drug Labs
NM CDL..... Clandestine Drug Laboratory Listing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AZ CDL..... Clandestine Drug Labs
US HIST CDL..... National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Land Records

LIENS 2..... CERCLA Lien Information
LUCIS..... Land Use Control Information System

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS..... Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
NM SPILLS..... Spill Data
AZ SPILLS..... Hazardous Material Logbook

Other Ascertainable Records

DOT OPS..... Incident and Accident Data
DOD..... Department of Defense Sites
FUDS..... Formerly Used Defense Sites
CONSENT..... Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD..... Records Of Decision
UMTRA..... Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
MINES..... Mines Master Index File
TRIS..... Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA..... Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS..... FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS..... FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS..... Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS..... Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS..... PCB Activity Database System
MLTS..... Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO..... Radiation Information Database
RAATS..... RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
AZ MANIFEST..... Facility and Manifest Data
NM DRYCLEANERS..... Drycleaner Facility Listing
AZ DRYCLEANERS..... Drycleaner Facility Listing
NM NPDES..... List of Discharge Permits
NM AIRS..... Airs Information
AZ AIRS..... Arizona Airs Database
NM ASBESTOS..... List of Asbestos Demolition and Renovations Jobs
SCRD DRYCLEANERS..... State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
PCB TRANSFORMER..... PCB Transformer Registration Database
COAL ASH EPA..... Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
US FIN ASSUR..... Financial Assurance Information
PRP..... Potentially Responsible Parties
2020 COR ACTION..... 2020 Corrective Action Program List
COAL ASH DOE..... Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data
EPA WATCH LIST..... EPA WATCH LIST

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

EDR Proprietary Records

Manufactured Gas Plants..... EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.

Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA-NonGen: RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

A review of the RCRA-NonGen list, as provided by EDR, and dated 03/15/2012 has revealed that there is 1 RCRA-NonGen site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>PONDEROSA PROD INC</i>	<i>SHEPHERD SPRING BLVD AT W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.189 mi.)</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>

INDIAN RESERV: This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

A review of the INDIAN RESERV list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2005 has revealed that there is 1 INDIAN RESERV site within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

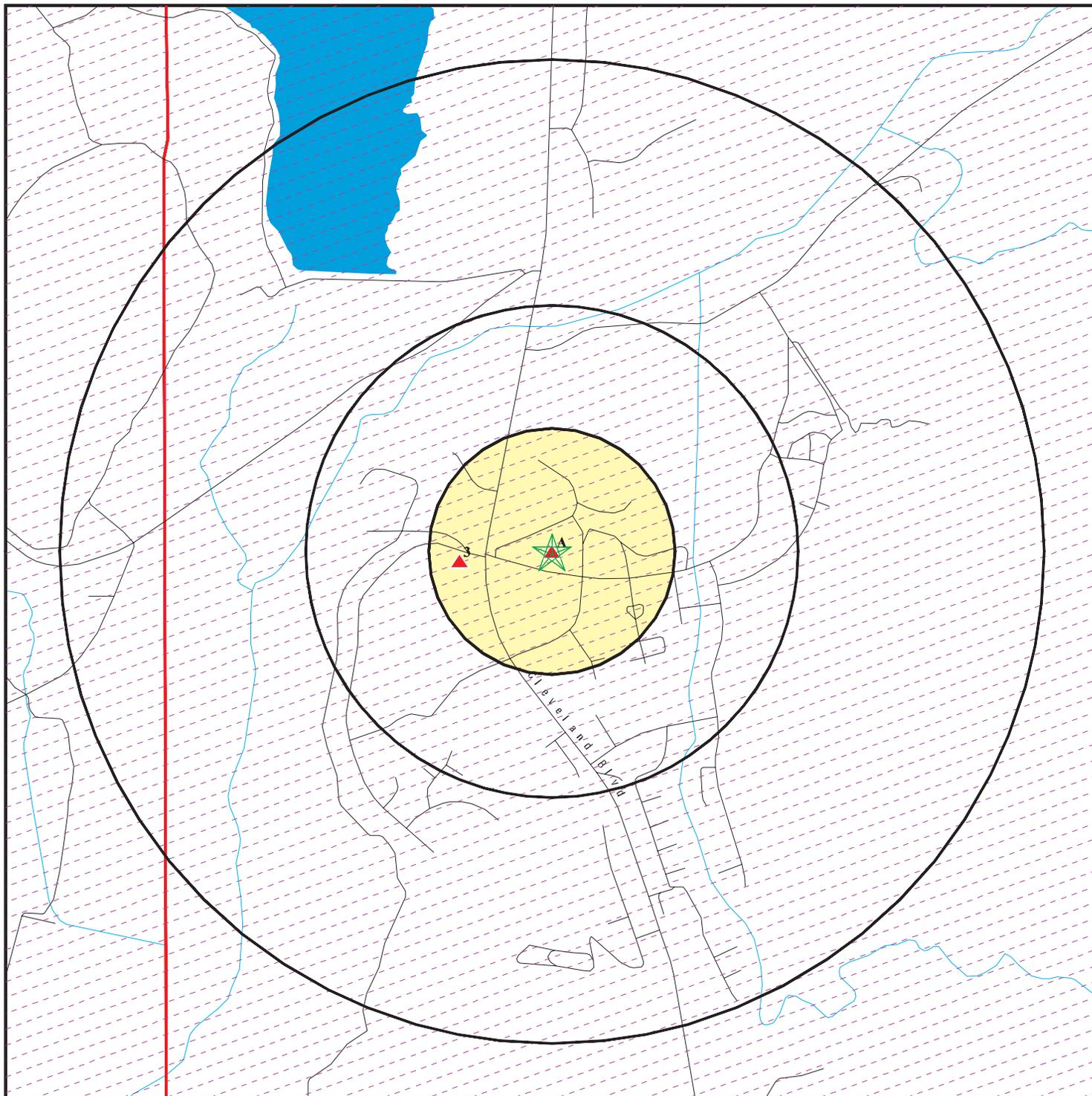
<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION		0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	0	10

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped. Count: 44 records.

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
JR THEROUX MOBILE HOME PARK	NM SCS
DIAL OIL	NM SCS
STEAMBOAT DIP VAT	AZ SHWS
NAZLINI DIP VAT	AZ SHWS
GANADO COMMUNITY DUMP	AZ SHWS
SECTION 25 OPEN PIT MINE	CERCLIS
NAVAJO FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	CERCLIS, RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
NAZLINI DIP VAT	CERC-NFRAP
NAVAJO - COMMUNITY OPEN DUMP	CERC-NFRAP
USDOI NPS - HUBBELL TRADING POST N	RCRA-SQG, FINDS
SAGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	RCRA-LQG
SAGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS, INDIAN UST
BNSF RAILWAY CO-RIGHT OF WAY	RCRA-NonGen
PONDEROSA PRODUCTS INC	RCRA-NonGen
USDOI BIA CRYSTAL BOARDING SCHOOL	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
KIN DAH LICHII OLTA' CHARTER SCHOO	RCRA-CESQG
GANADO WATER OPER AND MAINT	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
NAVAJO PINE HIGH SCHOOL	RCRA-CESQG
RED MESA EXPRESS-THRIFTWAY 502	FINDS
STEAMBOAT TRADING POST, RED MESA C	FINDS
RED MESA #508	FINDS
RED MESA #508 AKA GREASEWOOD TRADI	INDIAN UST
MORA'S CONOCO	INDIAN UST
BALDWIN SERVICE STATION AKA MCCRAY	INDIAN UST
APACHE COUNTY ROADS MAINTENANCE	INDIAN UST
GANADO FIRE DISTRICT	INDIAN UST
GANADO UNIFED SCHOOL DISTRICT	INDIAN UST
REID'S SERVICE STATION	INDIAN UST
ADOT - GANADO MAINTENANCE FACILITY	INDIAN UST
GANADO LAKE TRADING POST	INDIAN UST
NAVAJO WATER MAINTENANCE DEPT, BUR	INDIAN UST
MUSTANG GIANT #7252	INDIAN UST
SANDIA OIL NAVAJO CONOCO (OLD FINA	INDIAN UST
CLEVELAND SERVICE STATION	INDIAN UST
THRIFTWAY 238	INDIAN UST
RED MESA EXPRESS/THRIFTWAY 502	INDIAN UST
ELI WILLIAMS SERVICE STATION	INDIAN UST
APACHE COUNTY ROADS MAINTENANCE	INDIAN LUST
GANADO FIRE DISTRICT	INDIAN LUST
BALDWIN SERVICE STATION AKA MCCRAY	INDIAN LUST
NAVAJO WATER MAINTENANCE DEPT, BUR	INDIAN LUST
RED MESA #508 AKA GREASEWOOD TRADI	INDIAN LUST
GANADO UNIFED SCHOOL DISTRICT	INDIAN LUST
MUSTANG GIANT #7252	INDIAN LUST

OVERVIEW MAP - 3380164.2s



★ Target Property

▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property

▲ Manufactured Gas Plants

☒ National Priority List Sites

☒ Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

☒ Indian Reservations BIA

— County Boundary

— Oil & Gas pipelines from USGS

▨ 100-year flood zone

▨ 500-year flood zone

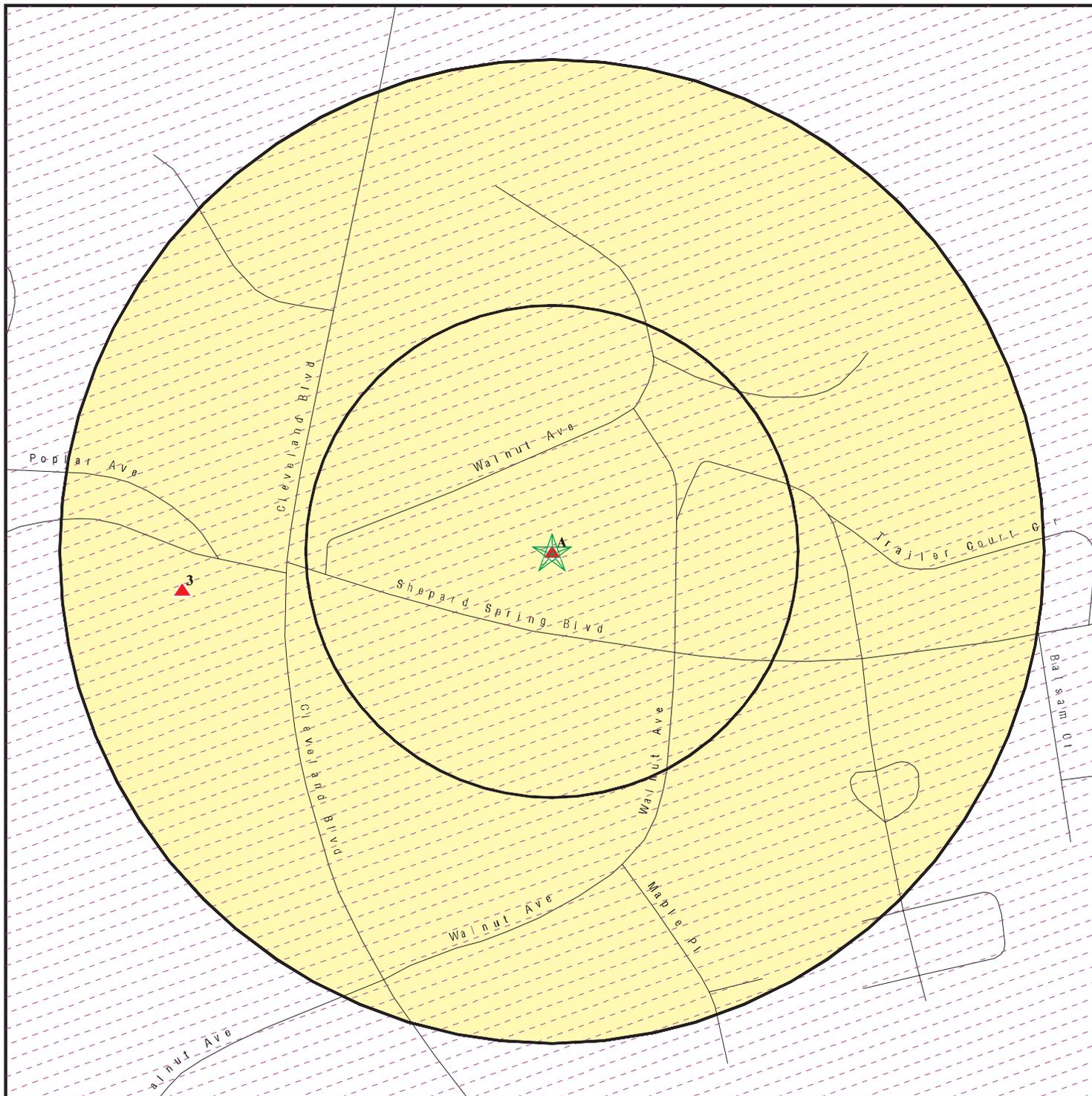


This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: NFPI and Red Lake Rec. Center
 ADDRESS: Navajo Route 12 / Cleveland Blvd
 Navajo NM 87328
 LAT/LONG: 35.9084 / 109.0321

CLIENT: Daniel B. Stephens Assoc. Inc.
 CONTACT: Micah Nauck
 INQUIRY #: 3380164.2s
 DATE: August 02, 2012 5:11 pm

DETAIL MAP - 3380164.2s



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ▲ Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

- 0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Oil & Gas pipelines from USGS
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: NFPI and Red Lake Rec. Center
 ADDRESS: Navajo Route 12 / Cleveland Blvd
 Navajo NM 87328
 LAT/LONG: 35.9084 / 109.0321

CLIENT: Daniel B. Stephens Assoc. Inc.
 CONTACT: Micah Nauck
 INQUIRY #: 3380164.2s
 DATE: August 02, 2012 5:14 pm

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
<i>Federal NPL site list</i>								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal Delisted NPL site list</i>								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal CERCLIS list</i>								
CERCLIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List</i>								
CERC-NFRAP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list</i>								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list</i>								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA generators list</i>								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries</i>								
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal ERNS list</i>								
ERNS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS</i>								
NM SHWS	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NM SCS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
AZ SHWS	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists</i>								
NM SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AZ SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>State and tribal leaking storage tank lists</i>								
NM LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AZ LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
NM LTANKS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
NM LAST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal registered storage tank lists								
NM TANKS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NM UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AZ UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NM AST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AZ AST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries								
NM INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
NM VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AZ VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal Brownfields sites								
NM BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AZ BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500	1	0	0	0	NR	NR	1
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
NM SWRCY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
NM CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
AZ CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US HIST CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Land Records								
LIENS 2	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
NM SPILLS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
AZ SPILLS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA-NonGen	0.250		0	1	NR	NR	NR	1
DOT OPS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CONSENT	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	TP	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
RAATS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
AZ MANIFEST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NM DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AZ DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NM NPDES	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
NM AIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
AZ AIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
NM ASBESTOS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV	1.000		1	0	0	0	NR	1
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PRP	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

EDR Proprietary Records

Manufactured Gas Plants	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
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NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

N/A = This State does not maintain a SHWS list. See the Federal CERCLIS list.

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

NAVAJO FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES (NFPI) (Continued)

1012173414

Groundwater cleaned: Not reported
Lead contaminant found: Not reported
Lead cleaned up: Not reported
No media affected: Not reported
Unknown media affected: Not reported
Other cleaned up: Not reported
Other metals found: Not reported
Other metals cleaned: Not reported
Other contaminants found: Not reported
Other contams found description: Not reported
PAHs found: Not reported
PAHs cleaned up: Not reported
PCBs found: Not reported
PCBs cleaned up: Not reported
Petro products found: Not reported
Petro products cleaned: Not reported
Sediments found: Not reported
Sediments cleaned: Not reported
Soil affected: Y
Soil cleaned up: Not reported
Surface water cleaned: Not reported
Unknown found: Not reported
VOCs found: Not reported
VOCs cleaned: Not reported
Cleanup other description: Not reported
Num. of cleanup and re-dev. jobs: Not reported
Past use greenspace acreage: Not reported
Past use residential acreage: Not reported
Past use commercial acreage: Not reported
Past use industrial acreage: Not reported
Future use greenspace acreage: Not reported
Future use residential acreage: Not reported
Future use commercial acreage: Not reported
Future use industrial acreage: Not reported
Greenspace acreage and type: Not reported
Superfund Fed. landowner flag: Not reported

Recipient name: Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
Grant type: Assessment
Property name: Navajo Forest Products Industries (NFPI)
Property #: Not reported
Parcel size: 12.5
Latitude: 35.911601
Longitude: -109.031609
HCM label: Not reported
Map scale: Not reported
Point of reference: Not reported
Datum: Not reported
ACRES property ID: 14291
Start date: Not reported
Completed date: Not reported
Acres cleaned up: Not reported
Cleanup funding: Not reported
Cleanup funding source: Not reported
Assessment funding: Not reported
Assessment funding source: Not reported
Redevelopment funding: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

NAVAJO FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES (NFPI) (Continued)

1012173414

Redev. funding source:	Not reported
Redev. funding entity name:	Not reported
Redevelopment start date:	30-SEP-98
Assessment funding entity:	Not reported
Cleanup funding entity:	Not reported
Grant type:	N/A
Accomplishment type:	Not reported
Ownership entity:	Not reported
Current owner:	Not reported
Did owner change:	Not reported
Cleanup required:	Yes
Video available:	Not reported
Photo available:	Not reported
Institutional controls required:	Not reported
IC Category proprietary controls:	Not reported
IC cat. info. devices:	Not reported
IC cat. gov. controls:	Not reported
IC cat. enforcement permit tools:	Not reported
IC in place date:	Not reported
IC in place:	Unknown
State/tribal program date:	Not reported
State/tribal program ID:	Not reported
State/tribal NFA date:	Not reported
Air contaminated:	Y
Air cleaned:	Not reported
Asbestos found:	Not reported
Asbestos cleaned:	Not reported
Controlled substance found:	Not reported
Controlled substance cleaned:	Not reported
Drinking water affected:	Not reported
Drinking water cleaned:	Not reported
Groundwater affected:	Not reported
Groundwater cleaned:	Not reported
Lead contaminant found:	Not reported
Lead cleaned up:	Not reported
No media affected:	Not reported
Unknown media affected:	Not reported
Other cleaned up:	Not reported
Other metals found:	Not reported
Other metals cleaned:	Not reported
Other contaminants found:	Not reported
Other contams found description:	Not reported
PAHs found:	Not reported
PAHs cleaned up:	Not reported
PCBs found:	Not reported
PCBs cleaned up:	Not reported
Petro products found:	Not reported
Petro products cleaned:	Not reported
Sediments found:	Not reported
Sediments cleaned:	Not reported
Soil affected:	Y
Soil cleaned up:	Not reported
Surface water cleaned:	Not reported
Unknown found:	Not reported
VOCs found:	Not reported
VOCs cleaned:	Not reported
Cleanup other description:	Not reported

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

NAVAJO FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES (NFPI) (Continued)

1012173414

Num. of cleanup and re-dev. jobs:0
 Past use greenspace acreage: Not reported
 Past use residential acreage: Not reported
 Past use commercial acreage: Not reported
 Past use industrial acreage: Not reported
 Future use greenspace acreage: Not reported
 Future use residential acreage: Not reported
 Future use commercial acreage: Not reported
 Future use industrial acreage: Not reported
 Greenspace acreage and type: Not reported
 Superfund Fed. landowner flag: Not reported

Property Description: PARTICLE BOARD FACTORY/MILLWORKS/MAINTENANCE SHOPS

**A2
 Target
 Property**

**NAVAJO FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES (NFPI)
 NAVAJO RTE 12/ CLEVELAND RD & SHEPHERD SPRING RD
 NAVAJO, NM 87328**

**FINDS 1012239218
 N/A**

Site 2 of 2 in cluster A

**Actual:
 7098 ft.**

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110039533467

Environmental Interest/Information System

US EPA Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES)
 is an federal online database for Brownfields Grantees to
 electronically submit data directly to EPA.

**IND RES
 Region**

**NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
 NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION (County), AZ**

**INDIAN RESERV CIND100321
 N/A**

**< 1/8
 1 ft.**

INDIAN RESERV:

Feature: Indian Reservation
 Name: Navajo Indian Reservation
 Agency: BIA
 State: AZ-NM-UT

**3
 West
 1/8-1/4
 0.189 mi.
 997 ft.**

**PONDEROSA PROD INC
 SHEPHERD SPRING BLVD AT HWY 12
 NAVAJO, NM 87328**

**RCRA-NonGen 1000188246
 FINDS NMD120388574**

**Relative:
 Higher**

RCRA-NonGen:
 Date form received by agency:04/11/2008
 Facility name: PONDEROSA PROD INC
 Facility address: SHEPHERD SPRING BLVD AT HWY 12
 NAVAJO, NM 87328
 EPA ID: NMD120388574
 Mailing address: PO BOX 1288
 NAVAJO, NM 87328

**Actual:
 7124 ft.**

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

PONDEROSA PROD INC (Continued)

1000188246

Contact: DALE FUENTES
Contact address: PO BOX 1288
NAVAJO, NM 87328
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: (505) 777-2234
Contact email: Not reported
EPA Region: 06
Classification: Non-Generator
Description: Handler: Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: NAVAJO FOREST PROD
Owner/operator address: UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN, NM 00000
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (000) 000-0000
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Owner/operator name: NAVAJO FOREST PROD
Owner/operator address: UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN, NM 00000
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (000) 000-0000
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Operator
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: No
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): No
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: No
Furnace exemption: No
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
User oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No

Historical Generators:

Date form received by agency: 06/19/1997
Facility name: PONDEROSA PROD INC
Classification: Not a generator, verified

Hazardous Waste Summary:

Waste code: D001

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

PONDEROSA PROD INC (Continued)

1000188246

Waste name: IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTES ARE THOSE WASTES WHICH HAVE A FLASHPOINT OF LESS THAN 140 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AS DETERMINED BY A PENSKEY-MARTENS CLOSED CUP FLASH POINT TESTER. ANOTHER METHOD OF DETERMINING THE FLASH POINT OF A WASTE IS TO REVIEW THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MANUFACTURER OR DISTRIBUTOR OF THE MATERIAL. LACQUER THINNER IS AN EXAMPLE OF A COMMONLY USED SOLVENT WHICH WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE.

Waste code: F003

Waste name: THE FOLLOWING SPENT NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS: XYLENE, ACETONE, ETHYL ACETATE, ETHYL BENZENE, ETHYL ETHER, METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE, N-BUTYL ALCOHOL, CYCLOHEXANONE, AND METHANOL; ALL SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURES/BLENDS CONTAINING, BEFORE USE, ONLY THE ABOVE SPENT NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS; AND ALL SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURES/BLENDS CONTAINING, BEFORE USE, ONE OR MORE OF THE ABOVE NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS, AND, A TOTAL OF TEN PERCENT OR MORE (BY VOLUME) OF ONE OR MORE OF THOSE SOLVENTS LISTED IN F001, F002, F004, AND F005, AND STILL BOTTOMS FROM THE RECOVERY OF THESE SPENT SOLVENTS AND SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURES.

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110007977859

Environmental Interest/Information System

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
CRYSTAL	1001488824	USDOI BIA CRYSTAL BOARDING SCHOOL	MI POST 5 STATE HWY 134	87328	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
GANADO	1009392522	RED MESA #508 AKA GREASEWOOD TRADI	HIGHWAY 15 GREASEWOOD, AZ	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1009391860	MORA'S CONOCO	HWY 191 & 264	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1010492705	RED MESA EXPRESS-THRIFTWAY 502	HWY 264 - STEAMBOAT	86505	FINDS
GANADO	1004754678	SAGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	HWY 264	86505	RCRA-LQG
GANADO	1001480974	SAGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	HWY 264	86505	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS, INDIAN UST
GANADO	1010559364	APACHE COUNTY ROADS MAINTENANCE	HWY 264 NEAR 191	86505	INDIAN LUST
GANADO	1010559361	GANADO FIRE DISTRICT	HWY 264	86505	INDIAN LUST
GANADO	1009392561	BALDWIN SERVICE STATION AKA MCCRAY	HWY 264	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1009393961	BALDWIN SERVICE STATION AKA MCCRAY	HWY 264	86505	INDIAN LUST
GANADO	1009392877	APACHE COUNTY ROADS MAINTENANCE	HWY 264 NEAR 191	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1009392866	GANADO FIRE DISTRICT	HWY 264 AT MILEPOST 446.8	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1009391808	GANADO UNIFED SCHOOL DISTRICT	HWY 264 AT SERVICE ROAD LOOP	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1014395019	KIN DAH LICHII OLTA' CHARTER SCHOO	HWY 264 5 MILES EAST OF GANADO	86505	RCRA-CESQG
GANADO	1009392962	REID'S SERVICE STATION	HWY 264, KINLICHEE	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1009391753	ADOT - GANADO MAINTENANCE FACILITY	S.R. 264, MP 445.3	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1014868637	STEAMBOAT TRADING POST, RED MESA C	50	86505	FINDS
GANADO	1010496587	RED MESA #508	HC 58, BOX 70	86505	FINDS
GANADO	1009391934	GANADO LAKE TRADING POST	P.O. BOX 209	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1009392983	NAVAJO WATER MAINTENANCE DEPT, BUR	BURNSIDE JUNCTION HWY 15 & 264	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1009508539	NAVAJO WATER MAINTENANCE DEPT, BUR	BURNSIDE JUNCTION HWY 15TH &	86505	INDIAN LUST
GANADO	1009393878	RED MESA #508 AKA GREASEWOOD TRADI	GREASEWOOD AZ	86505	INDIAN LUST
GANADO	1004674798	USDOI NPS - HUBBELL TRADING POST N	HALF MI W OF HWY 264	86505	RCRA-SQG, FINDS
GANADO	1009391964	MUSTANG GIANT #7252	US HWY 191 & 264 BURNSIDE JUNC	86505	INDIAN UST
GANADO	1009393830	GANADO UNIFED SCHOOL DISTRICT	HWY LOOP	86505	INDIAN LUST
GANADO	1000482869	STEAMBOAT DIP VAT	60 MILES W OF WINDOW ROCK	86505	AZ SHWS
GANADO	1003879537	NAZLINI DIP VAT	14 M. NE OF GANADO, ON NAVAJO	86505	CERC-NFRAP
GANADO	1004754627	GANADO WATER OPER AND MAINT	E OF JCT SR 164 AND US 191	86505	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
GANADO	1000483156	NAZLINI DIP VAT	14 NE OF GANADO ON NAVAJO	86505	AZ SHWS
GANADO	1000483159	GANADO COMMUNITY DUMP	SEC 25	86505	AZ SHWS
GANADO	1009393869	MUSTANG GIANT #7252	USHY 191 & 264 BURNSIDE JCT	86505	INDIAN LUST
HOUCK	1010312556	BNSF RAILWAY CO-RIGHT OF WAY	EXIT 348 OFF HIGHWAY 140	86505	RCRA-NonGen
MCKINLEY COUNTY	1014915075	SECTION 25 OPEN PIT MINE	LAT 35 DEG 19'58" LONG 107 DEG		CERCLIS
NAVAJO	1009393414	SANDIA OIL NAVAJO CONOCO (OLD FINA	S.R. 134	87328	INDIAN UST
NAVAJO	S108954571	JR THEROUX MOBILE HOME PARK	NAVAJO MILE 56 & RT 12		NM SCS
NAVAJO	S108954669	DIAL OIL	25 OF NAVAJO		NM SCS
NAVAJO	1009393543	CLEVELAND SERVICE STATION	NAVAJO, NM	87328	INDIAN UST
NAVAJO	1003879553	NAVAJO - COMMUNITY OPEN DUMP	1 M OF NAVAJO RTE 12/BA RO	87328	CERC-NFRAP
NAVAJO	1000870979	NAVAJO FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	SHEPARD SPRING BLVD NE	87328	CERCLIS, RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
NAVAJO	1000870986	PONDEROSA PRODUCTS INC	SHEPHERD SPRING BLVD HWY 12	87328	RCRA-NonGen
NAVAJO	1009393369	THRIFTWAY 238	STATE HWY 134	87328	INDIAN UST
NAVAJO	1014395016	NAVAJO PINE HIGH SCHOOL	1 W WALNUT AVE	87328	RCRA-CESQG
STEAMBOAT	1009391922	RED MESA EXPRESS/THRIFTWAY 502	HWY 264	86505	INDIAN UST

Count: 44 records.

ORPHAN SUMMARY

<u>City</u>	<u>EDR ID</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site Address</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
STEAMBOAT	1009908306	ELI WILLIAMS SERVICE STATION	HWY 264 3 MILES WEST OF STEAMB	86505	INDIAN UST

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 05/08/2012	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/10/2012	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/05/2012
Number of Days to Update: 5	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2012	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2012	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/05/2012
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994	Telephone: 202-564-4267
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994	Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 56	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal Delisted NPL site list

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2012	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2012	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/05/2012
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 12/27/2011	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/27/2012	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/12/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/05/2012
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/10/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/10/2010	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2011	Telephone: 703-603-8704
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011	Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2012
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 12/28/2011	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/27/2012	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/12/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/05/2012
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/10/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 08/19/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 132

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 05/15/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/27/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/04/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 214-665-6444
Last EDR Contact: 07/02/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/04/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 214-665-6444
Last EDR Contact: 07/02/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/04/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 214-665-6444
Last EDR Contact: 07/02/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/04/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 214-665-6444
Last EDR Contact: 07/02/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2011	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/30/2011	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 06/11/2012
Number of Days to Update: 11	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/24/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2011	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/30/2011	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 06/11/2012
Number of Days to Update: 11	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/24/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2012	Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2012	Telephone: 202-267-2180
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/02/2012
Number of Days to Update: 72	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

NM SCS: State Cleanup Sites Listing

State cleanup sites that fall under the state's Water Quality Control Commission Regulations.

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2011	Source: Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2012	Telephone: 505-827-2855
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/06/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2012
Number of Days to Update: 34	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/05/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

NM SHWS: This state does not maintain a SHWS list. See the Federal CERCLIS list and Federal NPL list.

State Hazardous Waste Sites. State hazardous waste site records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. Available information varies by state.

Date of Government Version: N/A	Source: Department of the Environment
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A	Telephone: 505-827-2918
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A	Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2012
Number of Days to Update: N/A	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
	Data Release Frequency: N/A

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

AZ SHWS: ZipAcids List

The ACIDS list consists of more than 750 locations subject to investigation under the State Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) and Federal CERCLA programs. The list is no longer updated by the state.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 602-771-4360
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/08/2012
Data Release Frequency: N/A

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

NM SWF/LF: Solid Waste Facilities

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 05/16/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: New Mexico Environment Department
Telephone: 505-827-0347
Last EDR Contact: 05/15/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/27/2012
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AZ SWF/LF: Directory of Solid Waste Facilities

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 602-771-2300
Last EDR Contact: 06/04/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/17/2012
Data Release Frequency: Annually

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

NM LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Priorization Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2006
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: New Mexico Environment Department
Telephone: 505-476-4397
Last EDR Contact: 07/09/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

AZ LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/09/2012
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 602-771-4345
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/29/2012
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

NM LTANKS: Leaking Storage Tank Listing

A listing of leaking storage tank site locations.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 01/26/2012	Source: Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2012	Telephone: 505-476-4390
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/31/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/11/2012
Number of Days to Update: 45	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

NM LAST: Leaking Aboveground Storage Tank Sites
A listing of leaking aboveground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 05/01/2006	Source: Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2006	Telephone: 505-476-4397
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/05/2006	Last EDR Contact: 07/09/2012
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2012
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 09/12/2011	Source: EPA Region 6
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/13/2011	Telephone: 214-665-6597
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/11/2011	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 59	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 05/07/2012	Source: EPA Region 10
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/08/2012	Telephone: 206-553-2857
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 63	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 08/18/2011	Source: EPA Region 8
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2011	Telephone: 303-312-6271
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/26/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 05/25/2012	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2012	Telephone: 415-972-3372
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/16/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 52	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 04/12/2012	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/09/2012	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 05/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 62	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/13/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 12/14/2011	Source: EPA Region 4
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2011	Telephone: 404-562-8677
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 02/07/2012	Source: EPA Region 7
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/17/2012	Telephone: 913-551-7003
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 88	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

NM TANKS: Storage Tank Facility Listing

A listing of aboveground and underground storage tank site locations.

Date of Government Version: 04/25/2012	Source: Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/26/2012	Telephone: 505-476-4390
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/31/2012	Last EDR Contact: 06/08/2012
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/17/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

NM UST: Listing of Underground Storage Tanks

Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2006	Source: New Mexico Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/27/2006	Telephone: 505-476-4397
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2006	Last EDR Contact: 06/04/2012
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/17/2012
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

AZ UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing

Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2012	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2012	Telephone: 602-771-4345
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 31	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/29/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

NM AST: Aboveground Storage Tanks List

Aboveground tanks that have been inspected by the State Fire Marshal.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2006	Source: Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/27/2006	Telephone: 505-476-4397
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2006	Last EDR Contact: 06/04/2012
Number of Days to Update: 23	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/17/2012
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

AZ AST 2: Aboveground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of aboveground storage tank site locations.

Date of Government Version: 04/16/2012	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/17/2012	Telephone: 602-771-4380
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2012	Last EDR Contact: 06/17/2012
Number of Days to Update: 24	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/01/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

AZ AST: List of Aboveground Storage Tanks

Aboveground storage tanks that the Dept. of Building & Fire Safety have permitted.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2000	Source: Department of Building & Fire Safety
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2001	Telephone: 602-364-1003
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2001	Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2012
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/01/2012
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 05/10/2011	Source: EPA Region 6
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/11/2011	Telephone: 214-665-7591
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 34	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/12/2012	Source: EPA, Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/02/2012	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/16/2012	Last EDR Contact: 05/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 75	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/13/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 02/28/2012	Source: EPA Region 5
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2012	Telephone: 312-886-6136
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 12/14/2011	Source: EPA Region 4
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2011	Telephone: 404-562-9424
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/28/2011	Source: EPA Region 9
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2011	Telephone: 415-972-3368
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 42	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/18/2011	Source: EPA Region 8
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2011	Telephone: 303-312-6137
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 02/07/2012	Source: EPA Region 7
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/17/2012	Telephone: 913-551-7003
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 88	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/07/2012	Source: EPA Region 10
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/08/2012	Telephone: 206-553-2857
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/16/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 69	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2010	Source: FEMA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010	Telephone: 202-646-5797
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010	Last EDR Contact: 07/12/2012
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/29/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries

NM INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

Sites included in the Voluntary Cleanup listing that have Institutional Controls in place.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2012	Source: Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/26/2012	Telephone: 505-827-2754
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/31/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/05/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NM VCP: Voluntary Remediation Program Sites

Sites involved in the Voluntary Remediation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2012	Source: Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/26/2012	Telephone: 505-827-2754
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/31/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2012
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/05/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2012	Source: EPA, Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2012	Telephone: 617-918-1102
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/02/2012
Number of Days to Update: 42	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

AZ VCP: Voluntary Remediation Program Sites

Sites involved in the Voluntary Remediation Program.

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2012	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/09/2012	Telephone: 602-771-4411
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/09/2012
Number of Days to Update: 8	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/08/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008	Source: EPA, Region 7
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008	Telephone: 913-551-7365
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008	Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal Brownfields sites

NM BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Site Listing

A listing of targeted brownfields assessment.

Date of Government Version: 02/09/2012	Source: New Mexico Environment
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2012	Telephone: 505-827-0171
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/27/2012	Last EDR Contact: 06/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 44	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/27/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

AZ BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Tracking System

Information relating to Brownfields sites in Arizona.

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2012	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/09/2012	Telephone: 602-771-4401
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2012	Last EDR Contact: 07/09/2012
Number of Days to Update: 8	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/08/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 06/27/2011	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/27/2011	Telephone: 202-566-2777
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 06/25/2012
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/08/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004	Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009	Source: EPA, Region 9
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009	Telephone: 415-947-4219
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009	Last EDR Contact: 07/03/2012
Number of Days to Update: 137	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/08/2012
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NM SWRCY: Recycling Facility Listing

A listing of recycling facility locations.

Date of Government Version: 05/16/2012	Source: Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2012	Telephone: 505-827-0197
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/26/2012	Last EDR Contact: 05/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 39	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/27/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007	Telephone: 703-308-8245
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008	Last EDR Contact: 05/07/2012
Number of Days to Update: 52	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/20/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/16/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/12/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/16/2012
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 06/04/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/17/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NM CDL: Clandestine Drug Laboratory Listing

A listing of clandestine drug labs, such as illegal methamphetamine labs.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Environment Department
Telephone: 505-476-6000
Last EDR Contact: 07/23/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/05/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AZ CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab seizures in Arizona.

Date of Government Version: 04/19/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/26/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/09/2012
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Board of Technical Registration
Telephone: 602-364-4931
Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/2009
Number of Days to Update: 131

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

AZ AST 2: Aboveground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of aboveground storage tank site locations.

Date of Government Version: 04/16/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/17/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2012
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 602-771-4380
Last EDR Contact: 06/17/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/01/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Local Land Records

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ("Superfund") lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/16/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 05/21/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/03/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 07/02/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NM SPILLS: Spill Data

Hazardous materials spills data.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/23/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/27/2006
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Environment Department
Telephone: 505-827-0166
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AZ SPILLS: Hazardous Material Logbook

Chemical spills and incidents referred to the Emergency Response Unit.

Date of Government Version: 11/15/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/28/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/24/2007
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 602-771-4153
Last EDR Contact: 06/04/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/17/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA-NonGen: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/04/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 214-665-6444
Last EDR Contact: 07/02/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 07/29/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/11/2011
Number of Days to Update: 94

Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 05/08/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/20/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006	Telephone: 888-275-8747
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007	Last EDR Contact: 07/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 62	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/29/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009	Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2010	Telephone: 202-528-4285
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010	Last EDR Contact: 06/11/2012
Number of Days to Update: 112	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/24/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2011	Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/2012	Telephone: Varies
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012	Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2012
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 02/27/2012	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2012	Telephone: 703-416-0223
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012	Last EDR Contact: 06/13/2012
Number of Days to Update: 92	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/24/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010	Source: Department of Energy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2011	Telephone: 505-845-0011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012	Last EDR Contact: 05/29/2012
Number of Days to Update: 146	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/10/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 08/18/2011	Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/08/2011	Telephone: 303-231-5959
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2011	Last EDR Contact: 06/05/2012
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/17/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/01/2011	Telephone: 202-566-0250
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 05/29/2012
Number of Days to Update: 131	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/10/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010	Telephone: 202-260-5521
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010	Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2012
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/08/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009	Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 05/23/2012
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/10/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 05/23/2012
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/10/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 07/20/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/08/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 98

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 07/19/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/29/2012
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 06/21/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011
Number of Days to Update: 60

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 06/11/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/24/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 01/10/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/12/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 07/11/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 10/23/2011	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/13/2011	Telephone: (214) 665-2200
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012	Last EDR Contact: 06/12/2012
Number of Days to Update: 79	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/24/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995	Telephone: 202-564-4104
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995	Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009	Source: EPA/NTIS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2011	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011	Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 62	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/10/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Biennially

AZ MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2009	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/16/2009	Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2012
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/08/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

NM DRYCLEANERS: Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of drycleaner facility locations. The listing may contain facilities that are no longer there, or under different management.

Date of Government Version: 01/06/2010	Source: Environment Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/07/2010	Telephone: 505-222-9507
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/04/2010	Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2012
Number of Days to Update: 28	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

AZ DRYCLEANERS: Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of drycleaner facilities in Arizona.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 01/20/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/15/2006
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 602-771-4335
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/08/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NM NPDES: List of Discharge Permits

General information regarding NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permits.

Date of Government Version: 03/13/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/26/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/31/2012
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Environment Department
Telephone: 505-827-2918
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/05/2012
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

NM AIRS: Airs Information

A listing of facilities with Air Quality Bureau permits.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/20/2012
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: New Mexico Environment Department
Telephone: 505-476-4339
Last EDR Contact: 07/30/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
Data Release Frequency: Annually

AZ AIRS: Arizona Airs Database

Arizona major (has the potential to emit over 100 tons of criteria pollutant) and minor (below 100 tons) sources.

Date of Government Version: 05/09/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/10/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/12/2012
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 602-771-2344
Last EDR Contact: 07/03/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2012
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

NM ASBESTOS: List of Asbestos Demolition and Renovations Jobs

Asbestos is a common fibrous rock found worldwide which has been used in various products for over 4500 years. It has been used in over 3000 different products such as textiles, paper, ropes, wicks, stoves, filters, floor tiles, roofing shingles, clutch facings, water pipe, cements, fillers, felt, fireproof clothing, gaskets, battery boxes, clapboard, wallboard, fire doors, fire curtains, insulation, brake linings, etc.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/09/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/30/2007
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: New Mexico Environment Department
Telephone: 505-827-1494
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/12/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 07/19/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/29/2012
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 07/19/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/05/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database

The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 05/04/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/13/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 08/17/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/12/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/24/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/05/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 05/21/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/03/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/17/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 617-520-3000
Last EDR Contact: 05/15/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/27/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 02/27/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/04/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/15/2012
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 07/02/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/15/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 11/11/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2012
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-4044
Last EDR Contact: 05/18/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/27/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH DOE: Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 07/16/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/29/2012
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 339

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 07/19/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/29/2012
Data Release Frequency: N/A

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

EDR Proprietary Records

Manufactured Gas Plants: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data

Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 05/01/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/09/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2012
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 05/09/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/20/2012
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/16/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/01/2012
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data

Source: Rextag Strategies Corp.

Telephone: (281) 769-2247

U.S. Electric Transmission and Power Plants Systems Digital GIS Data

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.

Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health

Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Licensed Child Day Care Providers

Source: Office of Child Development

Telephone: 505-827-7946

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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GEOCHECK[®] - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

NFPI AND RED LAKE REC. CENTER
NAVAJO ROUTE 12 / CLEVELAND BLVD
NAVAJO, NM 87328

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	35.9084 - 35° 54' 30.24"
Longitude (West):	109.0321 - 109° 1' 55.56"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 12
UTM X (Meters):	677582.2
UTM Y (Meters):	3975377.5
Elevation:	7098 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	35109-H1 BUELL PARK, AZ NM
Most Recent Revision:	1982

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principal investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

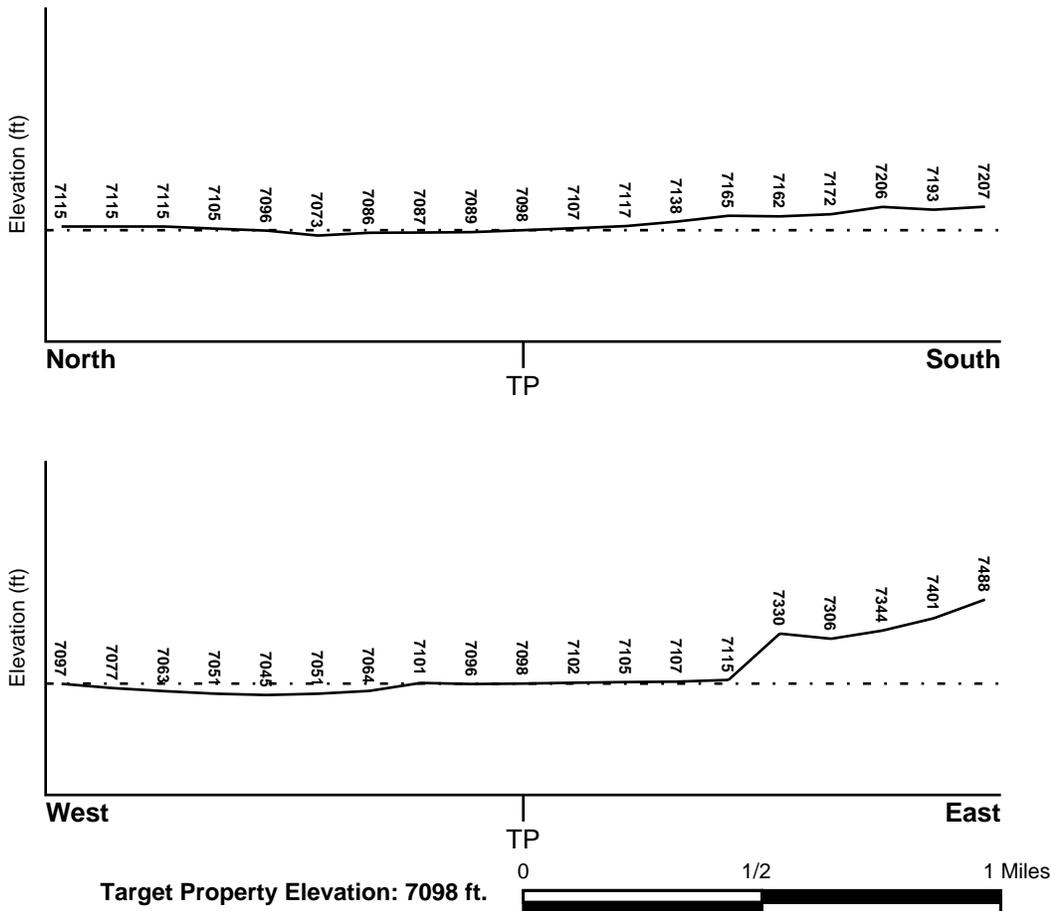
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

General Topographic Gradient: General NNW

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES



Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

<u>Target Property County</u> MCKINLEY, NM	<u>FEMA Flood Electronic Data</u> YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map
Flood Plain Panel at Target Property:	35031C - FEMA DFIRM Flood data
Additional Panels in search area:	04001C - FEMA DFIRM Flood data

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

<u>NWI Quad at Target Property</u> NOT AVAILABLE	<u>NWI Electronic Data Coverage</u> YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map
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HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data:*

Search Radius:	1.25 miles
Status:	Not found

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>	<u>GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW</u>
Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

Era:	Mesozoic
System:	Jurassic
Series:	Jurassic
Code:	J (decoded above as Era, System & Series)

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Stratified Sequence

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data.

Soil Component Name:	AUGUSTINE
Soil Surface Texture:	fine sandy loam
Hydrologic Group:	Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.
Soil Drainage Class:	Well drained. Soils have intermediate water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.

Hydric Status: Soil does not meet the requirements for a hydric soil.

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: HIGH

Depth to Bedrock Min:	> 60 inches
Depth to Bedrock Max:	> 60 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Permeability Rate (in/hr)	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	3 inches	fine sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 6.00 Min: 2.00	Max: 7.80 Min: 6.60
2	3 inches	37 inches	clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay Soils.	Max: 2.00 Min: 0.60	Max: 7.80 Min: 7.40
3	37 inches	60 inches	loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay Soils.	Max: 2.00 Min: 0.60	Max: 8.40 Min: 7.90

OTHER SOIL TYPES IN AREA

Based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data, the following additional subordinant soil types may appear within the general area of target property.

Soil Surface Textures: loamy fine sand
fine sand

Surficial Soil Types: loamy fine sand
fine sand

Shallow Soil Types: fine sand

Deeper Soil Types: loamy fine sand
unweathered bedrock

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)</u>
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
1	USGS3008776	1/4 - 1/2 Mile ESE
2	USGS3008778	1/4 - 1/2 Mile NNE
3	USGS3008779	1/4 - 1/2 Mile NE
4	USGS3008769	1/2 - 1 Mile WSW

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

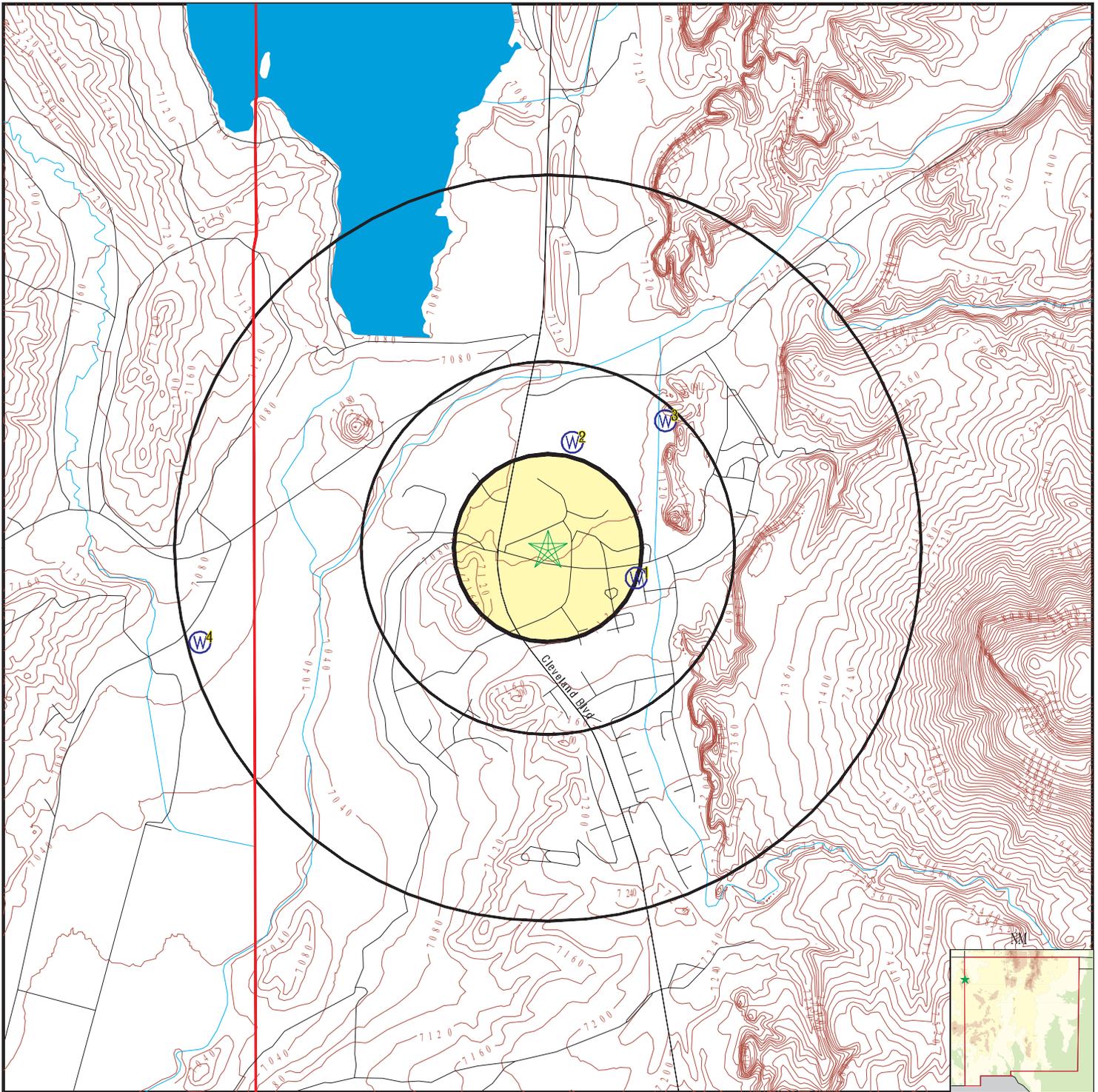
<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
No PWS System Found		

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
No Wells Found		

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 3380164.2s



-  County Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Contour Lines
-  Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
-  Water Wells
-  Public Water Supply Wells
-  Cluster of Multiple Icons



-  Groundwater Flow Direction
-  Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
-  Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
-  Closest Hydrogeological Data
-  Oil, gas or related wells



SITE NAME: NFPI and Red Lake Rec. Center
 ADDRESS: Navajo Route 12 / Cleveland Blvd
 Navajo NM 87328
 LAT/LONG: 35.9084 / 109.0321

CLIENT: Daniel B. Stephens Assoc. Inc.
 CONTACT: Micah Nauck
 INQUIRY #: 3380164.2s
 DATE: August 02, 2012 5:15 pm

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

1
ESE
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Higher

FED USGS USGS3008776

Agency cd:	USGS	Site no:	355426109013801
Site name:	18 089-01.51X06.40		
Latitude:	355426	EDR Site id:	USGS3008776
Longitude:	1090138	Dec lat:	35.90723413
Dec lon:	-109.02787199	Coor meth:	M
Coor accr:	T	Latlong datum:	NAD27
Dec latlong datum:	NAD83	District:	04
State:	35	County:	031
Country:	US	Land net:	Not Reported
Location map:	BUELL PARK	Map scale:	62500
Altitude:	7105.00		
Altitude method:	Interpolated from topographic map		
Altitude accuracy:	20		
Altitude datum:	National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929		
Hydrologic:	Upper Puerco. Arizona, New Mexico. Area = 1890 sq.mi.		
Topographic:	Valley flat		
Site type:	Ground-water other than Spring	Date construction:	19681118
Date inventoried:	Not Reported	Mean greenwich time offset:	MST
Local standard time flag:	Y		
Type of ground water site:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Aquifer Type:	Not Reported		
Aquifer:	Not Reported		
Well depth:	83.0	Hole depth:	83.0
Source of depth data:	Not Reported		
Project number:	CHN RES		
Real time data flag:	0		
Daily flow data begin date:	0000-00-00	Daily flow data begin date:	0000-00-00
Daily flow data end date:	0000-00-00	Daily flow data count:	0
Peak flow data begin date:	0000-00-00	Peak flow data end date:	0000-00-00
Peak flow data count:	0	Water quality data begin date:	0000-00-00
Water quality data end date:	0000-00-00	Water quality data count:	0
Ground water data begin date:	1968-11-18	Ground water data end date:	1968-11-18
Ground water data count:	1		

Ground-water levels, Number of Measurements: 1

	Feet below	Feet to
Date	Surface	Sealevel

1968-11-18	26.89	

2
NNE
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Lower

FED USGS USGS3008778

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Agency cd:	USGS	Site no:	355445109014901
Site name:	18 089-01.69X06.04	EDR Site id:	USGS3008778
Latitude:	355445	Dec lat:	35.91251175
Longitude:	1090149	Coor meth:	M
Dec lon:	-109.03092766	Latlong datum:	NAD27
Coor accr:	T	District:	04
Dec latlong datum:	NAD83	County:	031
State:	35	Land net:	Not Reported
Country:	US	Map scale:	62500
Location map:	BUELL PARK		
Altitude:	7090.00		
Altitude method:	Interpolated from topographic map		
Altitude accuracy:	20		
Altitude datum:	National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929		
Hydrologic:	Upper Puerco. Arizona, New Mexico. Area = 1890 sq.mi.		
Topographic:	Valley flat		
Site type:	Ground-water other than Spring	Date construction:	19681013
Date inventoried:	Not Reported	Mean greenwich time offset:	MST
Local standard time flag:	Y		
Type of ground water site:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Aquifer Type:	Not Reported		
Aquifer:	Not Reported		
Well depth:	55.0	Hole depth:	55.0
Source of depth data:	Not Reported		
Project number:	CHN RES		
Real time data flag:	0		
Daily flow data end date:	0000-00-00	Daily flow data begin date:	0000-00-00
Peak flow data begin date:	0000-00-00	Daily flow data count:	0
Peak flow data count:	0	Peak flow data end date:	0000-00-00
Water quality data end date:	0000-00-00	Water quality data begin date:	0000-00-00
Ground water data begin date:	1968-10-13	Water quality data count:	0
Ground water data count:	1	Ground water data end date:	1968-10-13

Ground-water levels, Number of Measurements: 1

Date	Feet below Surface	Feet to Sealevel

1968-10-13	22.00	

3
NE
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Higher

FED USGS USGS3008779

Agency cd:	USGS	Site no:	355448109013301
Site name:	18 089-01.46X05.96	EDR Site id:	USGS3008779
Latitude:	355448	Dec lat:	35.9133451
Longitude:	1090133	Coor meth:	M
Dec lon:	-109.02648312	Latlong datum:	NAD27
Coor accr:	T	District:	04
Dec latlong datum:	NAD83	County:	031
State:	35	Land net:	Not Reported
Country:	US	Map scale:	62500
Location map:	BUELL PARK		
Altitude:	7120.00		
Altitude method:	Interpolated from topographic map		
Altitude accuracy:	20		
Altitude datum:	National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929		
Hydrologic:	Upper Puerco. Arizona, New Mexico. Area = 1890 sq.mi.		
Topographic:	Valley flat		
Site type:	Ground-water other than Spring	Date construction:	19681114
Date inventoried:	Not Reported	Mean greenwich time offset:	MST

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Ground-water levels, Number of Measurements: 1

Date	Feet below Surface	Feet to Sealevel
1961-04-24	35.50	

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

Federal EPA Radon Zone for MCKINLEY County: 2

- Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 2 indoor average level \geq 2 pCi/L and \leq 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for Zip Code: 87328

Number of sites tested: 15

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	1.567 pCi/L	93%	7%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^R Information System

Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit

Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database

Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database

Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)

Telephone: 800-672-5559

SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Services, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)

This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

STATE RECORDS

Water Well Database

Source: Office of the State Engineer

Telephone: 505-827-6175

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

Oil and Gas Well Locations

Source: New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

Telephone: 505-835-5142

RADON

State Database: NM Radon

Source: Environment Department

Telephone: 505-827-1093

Radon Test Results

Area Radon Information

Source: USGS

Telephone: 703-356-4020

The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-356-4020

Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater

Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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NFPI and Red Lake Rec. Center

Navajo Route 12 / Cleveland Blvd

Navajo, NM 87328

Inquiry Number: 3380164.3

August 02, 2012

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

8/02/12

Site Name:

NFPI and Red Lake Rec.
Navajo Route 12 / Cleveland
Navajo, NM 87328

Client Name:

Daniel B. Stephens Assoc. Inc.
6020 Academy NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

EDR Inquiry # 3380164.3

Contact: Micah Nauck



The complete Sanborn Library collection has been searched by EDR, and fire insurance maps covering the target property location provided by Daniel B. Stephens Assoc. Inc. were identified for the years listed below. The certified Sanborn Library search results in this report can be authenticated by visiting www.edrnet.com/sanborn and entering the certification number. Only Environmental Data Resources Inc. (EDR) is authorized to grant rights for commercial reproduction of maps by Sanborn Library LLC, the copyright holder for the collection.

Certified Sanborn Results:

Site Name: NFPI and Red Lake Rec. Center
Address: Navajo Route 12 / Cleveland Blvd
City, State, Zip: Navajo, NM 87328
Cross Street:
P.O. # ES10.0079.09
Project: NFPI and Red Lake Rec. Center
Certification # A713-4F1B-8EF9



Sanborn® Library search results
Certification # A713-4F1B-8EF9

UNMAPPED PROPERTY

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The Sanborn Library includes more than 1.2 million Sanborn fire insurance maps, which track historical property usage in approximately 12,000 American cities and towns. Collections searched:

- Library of Congress
- University Publications of America
- EDR Private Collection

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NFPI and Red Lake Rec. Center

Navajo Route 12 / Cleveland Blvd
Navajo, NM 87328

Inquiry Number: 3380164.4
August 07, 2012

The EDR-City Directory Image Report

EDR CITY DIRECTORY REPORT

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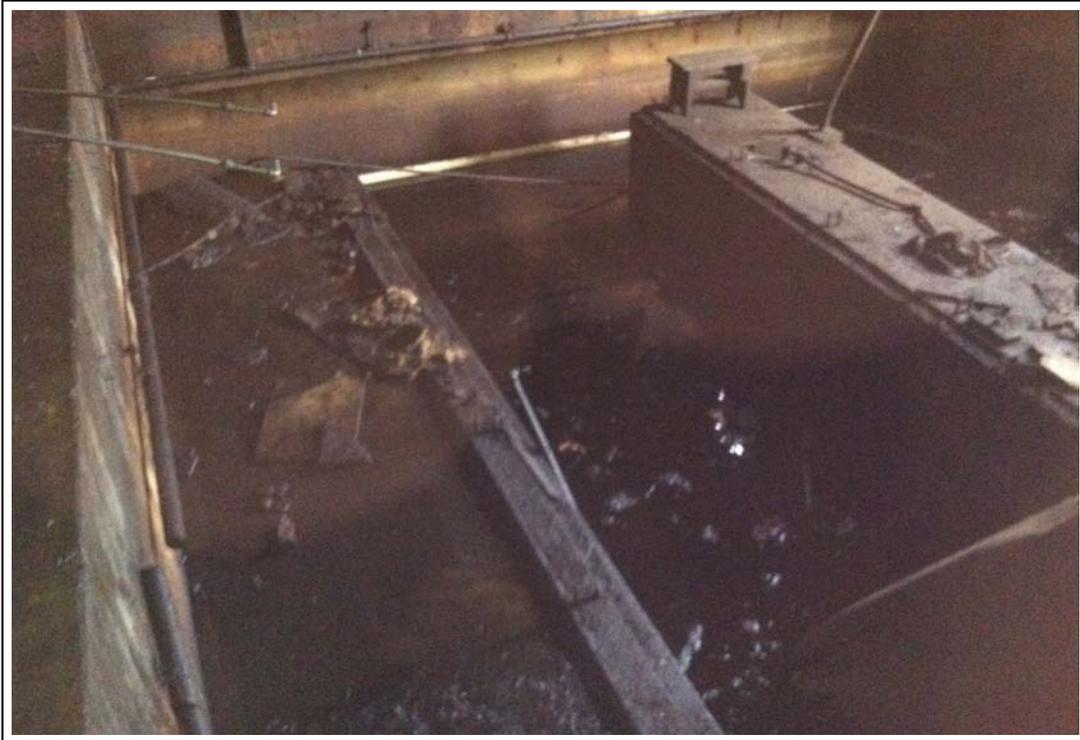
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Appendix C
Photographs



1. Interior of Particle Board Building #20



2. Machine sump in Particle Board Building #20





3. Pressurized "Halon" canisters in Particle Board Building #20



4. View to the east of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) near Particle Board Building #20





5. Drainage system access near Particle Board Building #20



6. View to the east of manhole drainage system access near Particle Board Building #20





7. View to west of severe fire damage to a portion of Particle Board Building #20



8. Unknown waste material near Particle Board Building #20 discharging oily, discolored water





9. View to southwest showing the location of the former Sawmill Building #10 in the foreground, with existing structures of Buildings #8, #26 and #20 in the background



10. Transformer located on concrete pad at former sawmill location





11. Concrete trench filled with debris, former Sawmill Building #10



12. Floor drain with discolored water, Powerhouse Building #14





13. Burned interior of Powerhouse Building #14



14. Corroded concrete pillars in Powerhouse Building #14





15. Fibrous sheeting between inner and outer walls, Powerhouse Building #14



16. Bagged asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) on ground floor of Powerhouse Building #14





17. Corrosive liquid container on ground floor of Powerhouse Building #14.



18. View to the northwest of AST excavation site; concrete structures are tank bases.





19. View to the southwest of fueling pumps and barrels of unknown waste material, with NGTI tank farm in background



20. Barrels and drums containing viscous black liquid, Warehouse Building #13





21. Vehicle maintenance pits in Warehouse Building #13 containing discolored water and debris



22. View to the southwest showing former location of the Millworks Buildings #5 and #15





23. View to the east showing the Thayer Scale Building #27



24. Tank of unknown liquid in Thayer Scale Building #27





25. View to the northeast of Powerhouse Building #14



26. "Used oil" AST and impacted soil on the west side of Building #22





27. View to the northwest of Building #21 and NGTI propane tank farm



28. View to the east of Building #22 with Frog Rock in the background





29. AST on the east side of Building #22 containing an unknown substance; note concrete staining.



30. Unclassified solid waste deposition in the boneyard area north of Building #22.





31. View to the north of the boneyard (former NFPI drum yard)



32. View to the south of the former transformer yard between Buildings #3 and #33



Appendix D
Interviews



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.

ISA Interview Summary

Site: NFPI
Address: _____
Interviewee: Chandra Mendhar
Affiliation: Navajo EPA Superfund
Position: Sr. Environmental Engineer
Phone number: 928 871 7326
Years in position: 2 yrs.
Interview date: 8/23/12

- ASTM Guidance¹:
- a) Do you know the past uses of the property?
 - b) Do you know of specific chemicals that are / were present at the property?
 - c) Do you know of spills / chemical releases that have taken place at the property?
 - d) Do you know of any environmental cleanups that have taken place at the property?

Interview Summary:

Air Sampling Equip - left in storage building #8. Air monitoring done in June 20-27 2012 following fire @ request of locals.

Did PFD survey around site some week - possibly provide data, results were low.

Worked in this site for brownfields proposals.

¹ Source: ASTM E1527 - 05



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.

ISA Interview Summary

Site: NPPS
Address: _____
Interviewee: Frank Jishie
Affiliation: Navajo DED
Position: Industrial Assessment Specialist
Phone number: 928-871-6288
Years in position: 13 yrs.
Interview date: 8/23/12

- ASTM Guidance¹:
- a) Do you know the past uses of the property?
 - b) Do you know of specific chemicals that are / were present at the property?
 - c) Do you know of spills / chemical releases that have taken place at the property?
 - d) Do you know of any environmental cleanups that have taken place at the property?

Interview Summary:

Frank provided access and tour of site. Indicated that several more buildings had burned since last phase I. Pointed out AST location, ~~excavated~~ excavation. Did not know purpose of well or pump house(?) at entry gate and building #16 site. Indicated that well #29 was behind building #20, and was accessible. No records of these wells, depth, screens, etc.

¹ Source: ASTM E1527 - 05



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.

ISA Interview Summary

Site: NFPI
Address: _____
Interviewee: Richard Bitsie
Affiliation: Red Lake Chapter
Position: Vice Pres.
Phone number: —
Years in position: —
Interview date: 8/23/12

- ASTM Guidance¹:
- a) Do you know the past uses of the property?
 - b) Do you know of specific chemicals that are / were present at the property?
 - c) Do you know of spills / chemical releases that have taken place at the property?
 - d) Do you know of any environmental cleanups that have taken place at the property?

Interview Summary:

worked at NFPI starting 1968. now Red Lake chapter
Vice pres. Stated that a company from Farmington was
supposed to clean out power house, but left after only
bagging some ACBM and removing some small ~~motors~~ motors. Never
disposed of ACBM, still on site.

¹ Source: ASTM E1527 - 05



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.

ISA Interview Summary

Site: NFPI
Address: _____
Interviewee: Henry Haven
Affiliation: NNEPA - LUST Program
Position: Geologist
Phone number: 928 - 871 - 7997
Years in position: 5+
Interview date: 8/24/12

- ASTM Guidance¹:
- a) Do you know the past uses of the property?
 - b) Do you know of specific chemicals that are / were present at the property?
 - c) Do you know of spills / chemical releases that have taken place at the property?
 - d) Do you know of any environmental cleanups that have taken place at the property?

Interview Summary:

Mr. Haven was responsible for removing the AST tanks and soil. He stated that when he arrived to pull the tanks, they were already gone. Soils were "saturated" with fuel product. Soil samples indicated diesel fuel → lab data not available, given to RBD office. Samples were low @ fueling stands. Mr. Haven also indicated that upcoming work would entail removal of the ASTs @ building #22, contaminated soil, and sampling of wells 26, 27, 28, and abandonment of those wells.

Mr. Haven verified the location of the Thriftway #238, but stated it was abandoned before he joined NNEPA. He wasn't sure if there were any records related to the site, or the coreco station.

¹ Source: ASTM E1527 - 05

Appendix E
Statement of
Qualifications

John Bunch, P.G.

Project Scientist

EDUCATION

B.A., Geology, 1993
University of New Mexico

B.A., Psychology, 1988
University of New Mexico

REGISTRATIONS

Professional Geologist No. 3051,
Wyoming

New Mexico Construction
Industries Division GS-29- Soil
Remediation No. 943006

AFFILIATIONS

National Groundwater
Association

New Mexico Geological Society

Mr. Bunch specializes in providing geologic, hydrogeologic, and regulatory compliance services to clients in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. He manages a variety of operations, including monitoring and maintaining project budgets and schedules; oversight of staff scientists, engineers, field technicians, and subcontractors; communication of project objectives with clients and/or regulatory agencies; design and implementation of field programs and corrective action plans; preparation of reports and proposals; and development of new business and clientele. Mr. Bunch is proficient at assembling geologic and hydrogeologic data into concise, comprehensive and interpretive reports which clearly address all objectives of the project. The resulting recommendations aid both the client and the regulatory agency. He prepares a variety of technical reports for the following type of projects: hydrogeologic investigations, Phase I and II environmental investigations, preliminary and detailed site investigations, corrective action/remedial design plans and reclamation proposals.

Site Assessments and Remediation of Petroleum Contamination/Hazardous Materials, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, Multiple Sites, New Mexico: Performed numerous Phase I and Phase II investigations and remedial action at various abandoned oil and gas processing and production sites throughout the state of New Mexico. The assessments and remediation have included the following: investigation and cleanup of large waste pits and oil sludge lagoons, hydrogeologic investigations including soil borings and monitoring well installations, cleanup and disposal of large aboveground storage tanks, asbestos investigation and abatement, contaminated soil delineation and removal, NORM surveys, water quality analysis, mobile mapping and GIS, construction management, and report preparation. These sites include the RUNCO Acidizing and Fracturing Plant in Jal, the JAMAR Oil Processing Plant in Monument, the Ammonite Site, and the Meteor Sites.

Site Assessments and Remediation of Petroleum Contamination/Hazardous Materials, New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT), Multiple Sites, New Mexico: Performed numerous Phase I and Phase II investigations and remedial action at various NMDOT patrol yards throughout the state of New Mexico. The assessments and remediation have included the following: hydrogeologic investigations including soil borings and monitoring well installations, contaminated soil delineation and removal, remedial action system analysis and feasibility studies, conceptual remedial action design and pilot studies, water quality analysis, mobile mapping and GIS, construction management, and report preparation.

Brownfield Redevelopment - Former Phil Carrell Chevrolet Dealership, Carlsbad, New Mexico: This project started with a Phase I and II ESA involving a large commercial property made up of four separately leased tracts of land.



Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.

The Phase II revealed extensive soil and groundwater contamination from leaking underground storage tanks. It was revealed during this investigation that hydrocarbons impacting the soil and groundwater were present beneath the former UST location and the building. Approximately 1,000 cubic yards of soil was removed. Mr. Bunch submitted a remedial action plan to the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED)/Ground Water Quality Bureau (GWQB) and NMED Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau (PSTB) in order to address the soil and groundwater contamination at the site. The plan was approved and a dual-phase pump-and-treat/soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was installed and operated at the site. The client entered the VRP program to expedite cleanup and redevelopment at the site.

Site Assessments and Remediation of Petroleum Contamination, Allsup's Petroleum Inc., Multiple Sites, New Mexico: Over the course of Mr. Bunch's professional relationship with Allsup's Petroleum, he managed more than 40 gasoline-contaminated sites that were being regulated by the NMED PSTB. Work performed included preliminary and hydrogeologic investigations, monitor well installations, free-product removal, soil excavation, monitored natural attenuation, groundwater modeling, GPS mobile mapping, engineered remediation systems, field analysis, PSTB documentation, report preparation, permit preparation, and coordination with the client and PSTB to ensure cost-effective cleanup and site closure.

Phase II investigation, Bernalillo County Public Works, Carlito Springs, Tijeras, New Mexico: Completed Phase II environmental site assessment for a 198-acre site located near Tijeras, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. Mr. Bunch implemented a Sampling and Analysis Plan (Field Sampling Plan/Quality Assurance Project Plan) which was approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6. The scope of services included the following: inspection of the subject property, advancement of soil borings to determine the extent of volatile and semivolatile organics, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, and petroleum hydrocarbons, completion of a groundwater monitoring well to assess groundwater impact at the subject property.

Phase I ESAs, Sandia Pueblo, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Mr. Bunch completed multiple Phase I ESAs, in conformance with ASTM Standard E1527-00, with asbestos and lead-based paint investigations for properties being redeveloped by the Sandia Pueblo. The environmental assessments were conducted in accordance with the standards set by the ASTM for the conduct of Phase I Environmental Assessments, ASTM E-1527-00. Many of the surveys took place on archeologically and culturally sensitive tracts of land.



Jason J. Raucci, RG

Staff Scientist

EDUCATION

M.S., Geology, 2004, Northern Arizona University

B.S., Geology, 1999, Northern Arizona University

REGISTRATIONS

Professional Geologist, California, No. 8543

Registered Geologist, Arizona, No. 50377

RECENT PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

Raucci, J.J., R.C. Blakey, and P.J. Umhoefer. 2006. A new geologic map of Petrified Forest National Park, with emphasis on members and key beds of the Chinle Formation. pp. 157-159 in Parker, W., S. Ash, and R. Irmis (eds.), *A century of research at Petrified Forest National Park: Geology and paleontology*. Museum of Northern Arizona Bulletin 62.

Raucci, J.J., R.C. Blakey, and P.J. Umhoefer. 2006. New geologic mapping of Petrified Forest National Park aids in understanding evolution of land animals in Arizona. *Arizona Geology* 36(2):1-4.

Amoroso, L. and J.J. Raucci. 2005. Paleoseismology and geomorphology of the Hurricane fault/escarpment. pp. 449-477 in Pederson, J.L. and C.M. Dehler (eds.), *GSA Field Guide 6: Interior Western United States*.

Mr. Raucci has six years of professional experience providing environmental consulting services to land developer, mining, industrial, academic, and state clients. He specializes in groundwater hydrology, environmental site characterization, aquifer testing and analysis, stratigraphy, structural geology, and GIS. Mr. Raucci's project experience includes work in California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

RCRA Post Closure Permit, Monitoring Program Implementation, Santa Susanna Field Laboratory, Chatsworth, California: Organized and implemented a major revision for a groundwater monitoring program to comply with new RCRA post-closure permit conditions at a large, complex, historic industrial site. Drafted a new water quality sampling and analysis plan covering 9 RCRA regulated units and including more than 100 monitor wells. Designed and installed new monitoring wells and retrofitted existing wells for low-flow sampling. Conducted field oversight, supervised field staff, planned project schedules and budgets, managed subcontractors, and reported to client regarding project status.

Technical Support for Adjudicated Appeal of RCRA Permit Conditions, Confidential Client, Southern California: Provided technical research and writing support for a legal team during an adjudicated appeal of specific conditions of a RCRA permit. Supplied written rationale and supporting data for appeal arguments and written responses to statements submitted by regulators and the general public.

Vadose Zone and Groundwater Characterization of Chlorinated Solvent Contamination, Skyworks Solutions, Inc., Thousand Oaks, California: Planned and implemented a comprehensive site-wide investigation of groundwater and vadose zone chlorinated solvent contamination, including soil, soil vapor, and interval-specific groundwater sampling and installation of deep groundwater test holes. Responsibilities included conducting an investigation design to meet conditions of local regulatory agency, budgeting, subcontractor coordination, and oversight of field activities and supporting field staff.

Hydrogeologic Site Characterization, Twin Buttes Properties Inc., Sahuarita, Arizona: Performed a comprehensive hydrogeologic characterization of a former mine site being considered for CERCLA designation. Investigation included compilation and analysis of available geologic, hydrologic, and environmental data, including borehole logs, geologic mapping, aquifer tests, monitoring data, groundwater and surface water chemical analyses, and other historical site information. Included design and installation of new monitor wells in support of characterization and analysis of contaminant sources, transport, and fate.



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**RECENT PRESENTATIONS
AND PUBLICATIONS (continued)**

Raucci, J.J., P.J. Umhoefer, and S.A. Kelley. 2005. Critiquing the interpretation of the Hurricane fault as a reactivated Laramide monocline. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 37(7):204.

Raucci, J.J., M.H. Ort, R.C. Blakey, P.J. Umhoefer, N.O. Blythe, and M.H. Manone. 2003. National Park Service geologic resource evaluation: geologic mapping of Walnut Canyon National Monument and Petrified Forest National Park, northern Arizona. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 36(5):230.

Raucci, J.J., N.O. Blythe, M. Manone, M.H. Ort, and P.J. Umhoefer. 2003. *Geologic map of Walnut Canyon National Monument and vicinity*. Online publication for NPS Geologic Resource Inventory. Available at <<http://science.nature.nps.gov/nrdata/>>.

Moan, B.L., J.J. Raucci, and P.J. Umhoefer. 2003. Structural style and magnitude of extension at the southwest corner of the Colorado Plateau in northwestern Arizona. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 35(5):37.

Geologic Mapping of Petrified Forest National Park and Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona: Applied for and received National Park Service grant funding to conduct geologic mapping at national parks and monuments in Arizona. Conducted field investigations using conventional and digital mapping tools, constructed cross-sections, evaluated geologic hazards to park resources or infrastructure, produced technical reports and presentations describing findings, and produced digital maps and FGDC-compliant data sets.

Assured and Adequate Water Supply Determinations, Various Clients, Arizona: Compiled and analyzed existing hydrogeologic data, regional water demand data, and performed basic analytical groundwater modeling to determine the potential availability, as defined by the Department of Water Resources, of a given quantity of groundwater at a particular location. Conducted AWS investigations and analyses in a number of geologic settings for various clients.

