# AT&SF (Clovis)
# New Mexico


**EPA REGION 6**
**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 03**
**Curry County**
**South of the AT&SF Railway switching yard in Clovis**

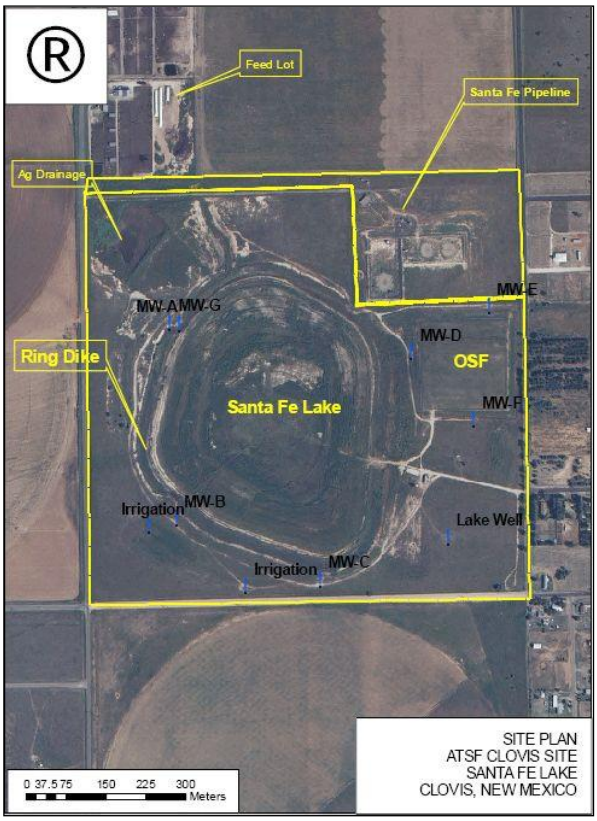
**Site Contact: Sai Appaji**
**214-665-3126**

**Updated: January 2012**

**EPA ID# NMD043158591**
**Site ID: 0600827**

## Background

The AT&SF (Clovis) Site is located approximately one mile south of the present-day Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (BNSF) rail yard in Clovis, Curry County, New Mexico. Burlington Northern merged with AT&SF on September 22, 1995 and railroad operations were merged on December 31, 1996. The Site consists of the Santa Fe Lake and surrounding uplands and encompasses approximately 140 acres.




As a natural playa lake, the lake basin has received intermittent run-on throughout history, including storm water and wastewater discharge from the rail yard since the early 1900's. Activities at the rail yard contributing to the discharge have included hopper car washing operations, boiler blow downs, sanitary sewers, and the oil/water separators at the diesel fueling racks. The amount of wastewater discharged has changed through time as well. The Site is bordered on the north by a cattle feed lot and property belonging to Koch Industries, the east by Main Street, the south by Kimberly Lane, and the west by County Road K. Agricultural croplands are located across Kimberly Lane and County Road K. The site is located over the Ogallala Aquifer, which is used as a source of drinking water for the city of Clovis. The site is also a habitat for migratory birds.

The contaminants of concern are boron, fluoride, chloride, total phenolics, sulfate, petroleum hydrocarbons, total dissolved solids, and total organic carbon.

31,000 people live within a three-mile radius of the site. Residential properties are located across Main Street from the Site, the nearest residence is 2,000 ft. The nearest drinking water well is 1,200 ft.

The Record of Decision (ROD) for the Site was signed on September 23, 1988. The remedy had three parts; lake water, lake sediment, and soil under the sediment. No ground water remediation was selected, but monitoring of water quality will continue. A dike was constructed around Santa Fe Lake to stop run-on into the lake and the lake water is evaporated with a spray system within the existing lake bed. The lake sediments were excavated and biodegraded on the slopes of the lake bed. All treated sediments were taken to an on-site storage facility and capped. Contaminated soil were bioremediated in place.

The entire Site is currently fenced, preventing unauthorized access. In addition, a restrictive covenant has been filed with Curry County preventing future activities or development from disturbing the capped On-Site Storage Facility. Approximately 187,000 cubic yards of soil and sediment were treated. The site has been restored with native grasses and limited impoundment of water.

The site was deleted from the National Priorities List on March 17, 2003.

## Current Status & Issues

- In September 2008 the EPA completed the third five-year review report for the site. The EPA has determined that the site is protective of human health; however, the agency has deferred its protectiveness determination for the environment pending additional information.
- As part of the recommendations in the 2008 five year review AT&SF has completed an ecological risk assessment and submitted to Region 6 for review.
- The next five-year review is due on September 2, 2013.
- Construction of the selected remedy was completed on September 20, 2000, and documented with a Preliminary Close-Out Report.
- A Final Close-Out Report was signed on November 8, 2002, by the Region 6 Superfund Division Director. The Operation & Maintenance Plan is finalized and approved.
- A Direct Final Notice of Deletion from the NPL was published in the Federal Register Notice on January 16, 2003, opening the comment period for review and comment. Comment period closed February 18, 2003. Because no significant comments were received, the site was deleted from the National Priorities List on March 17, 2003.

## Benefits

- The AT&SF (Clovis) cleanup effectively treated an estimated number of 187,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil, sediment and water. The cleanup criteria included a primary goal of treating to less than 1,000 ppm Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons and a secondary goal of stabilized soil.
- The health and environment of over 31,000 people living near the site will be protected from potential ground water and wind blown contaminants from the site.
- At the time of the site remedy completion, approximately 187,000 cubic yards of soil and sediment were treated. The site has been restored with native grasses and limited impoundment of water.

## National Priorities List (NPL) History

- NPL Proposal Date: June 23, 1981
- NPL Inclusion Date: September 8, 1983
- NPL Proposed Deletion Date: January 16, 2003
- NPL Final Deletion Date: March 7, 2003

- Location: Approximately 1 mile south of the AT&SF Railway switching yard, Clovis, Curry County, New Mexico
- Population: 31,000 people live within a three-mile radius of the site.
- Setting: Nearest residence is 2,000 ft. Nearest drinking water well is 1,200 ft.
- Hydrology: The lake is currently fenced off from public access. The site is over the Ogallala Aquifer.

Wastes and Volumes

- Boron, fluoride, chloride, total phenolics, sulfate, petroleum hydrocarbons, total dissolved solids, and total organic carbon are the contaminants of concern.

Volumes:

- Water - 51,500 cubic yards ($yd^3$)
- Soil - 86,500 $yd^3$
- Sediment - 52,500 $yd^3$

## Health and Ecological Considerations

- The site is located over Ogallala Aquifer, which is used as a source of drinking water for the city of Clovis.
- The site is also a habitat for migratory birds.

## Record of Decision

- The remedy has three parts; lake water, lake sediment, and soil under the sediment.
- No ground water remediation was selected, but monitoring of water quality will continue.

Lake Water:

- A dike was constructed around Santa Fe Lake to stop run-on into the lake.
- The lake water is evaporated with a spray system within the existing lake bed.

Lake Sediment:

- The lake sediments were excavated and biodegraded on the slopes of the lake bed. All treated sediments were taken to an on-site storage facility and capped.

Lake Soil:

- Contaminated soil (soil with total petroleum hydrocarbon [TPH] concentrations above 1,000 parts

per million [ppm]) were bioremediated in place. Once the concentration met either criteria, it was left in place (if the concentration fell below 1,000) or was excavated and taken to the storage area where it was capped, along with the treated sediment.

## Contacts

- **Remedial Project Manager (EPA):** Sai Appaji, 214/665-3126, Mail Sta. 6SF-RL
- **State Contact:** Allan Pasteris, 505/827-0039
- **Community Involvement Coord. (EPA):** Donn R. Walters, 214-665-6484
- **Attorney (EPA):** Amy Salinas 214/665-2135 Mail Sta. 6RC-S
- **State Coordinator (EPA):** Kathy Gibson, 6SF-VC
- **EPA Region 6 Public Liaison** Donn R. Walters, 214-665-6483
- **EPA Toll-Free Telephone Number** **1-800-533-3508**