

What are PFAS?

- Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a family of man-made chemicals
- PFAS are mobile and persistent in groundwater
- PFAS are known as "emerging contaminants"
 - Risks to human health and the environment are not fully understood
 - Lacking peer-reviewed human health standards
 - Evolving federal and state standards and regulations
 - No national EPA standards



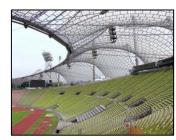
PFAS Uses and Applications



Aqueous Film- Forming Foam



Apparel



Building and construction



Chemicals and pharmaceuticals



Electronics



Oil and gas



Energy



Healthcare and hospitals



Aerospace



Semiconductors

Evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse health outcomes in humans:

- Reproductive and developmental, liver and kidney, and immunological effects.
- Increased cholesterol levels among exposed populations.
- □ Limited findings related to:
 - Low infant birth weights;
 - Effects on the immune system;
 - Cancer (for PFOA); and
 - Thyroid hormone disruption (for PFOS).



Federal Role - US EPA

- Health advisory levels = 70 parts per trillion for PFOA and PFOS (non-enforceable, non-regulatory)
- In February 2019, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced its PFAS "action plan," which includes moving forward with maximum contaminant level (MCL) development process.
 - Process begins with assessing whether to proceed with the development of MCLs for PFOS and PFOA under the Safe Drinking Water Act; process to start at the end of 2019.



NMED's Role in PFAS Contamination

- NMED has primacy in enforcing hazardous waste regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- NMED has authority to protect groundwater under the state
 Water Quality Act (WQA).
- NMED does not clean up RCRA contaminated sites itself, but instead requires and reviews clean-up to be undertaken by responsible parties.

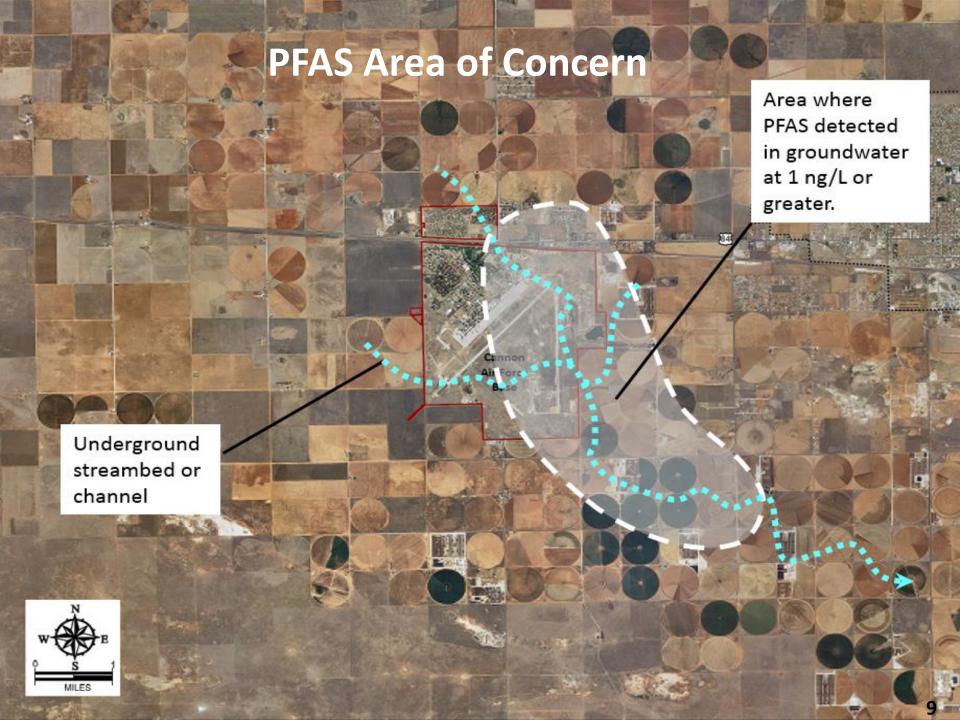
Cannon Air Force Base





Cannon Air Force Base (CAFB)

- 2015 The United States Air Force (USAF) begins studying the potential for PFAS releases at CAFB.
- □ August 2018 -The USAF discloses the results of their study to NMED.
- November 2018 NMED issues Notice of Violation under authority of the Water Quality Act to the USAF for failing to contain and remove/mitigate the damage caused by its discharge of PFAS into groundwater.
- □ **December 2018** NMED requires the USAF to conduct corrective actions pursuant to its hazardous waste permit.
- January 2019 USAF challenges NMED's authority to require corrective action pursuant to their hazardous waste permit.
- March 2019 NMED and the N.M. Office of the Attorney General sue the USAF seeking action on the imminent and substantial endangerment caused by PFAS pollution.





CAFB Area Water Testing

- State agencies collected 90 water samples from owners of private wells within 4 miles of the CAFB boundary.
- PFAS were detected in 1 house served by a public water cooperative and in 2 private domestic wells.
- No PFAS were detected at entry points (where water enters the system to be delivered to customers) in Cannon's or Clovis' drinking water system.
- Sampling data can be found at: https://www.env.nm.gov/pfas/data/

Holloman Air Force Base





Holloman Air Force Base (HAFB)

- 2015 The United States Air Force (USAF) begins studying the potential for PFAS releases at HAFB.
- November 2018 -The USAF discloses the results of their study to NMED.
- □ **January 2019** − USAF challenges NMED's authority to require corrective action pursuant to their hazardous waste permit.
- February 2019 NMED issues Notice of Violation (NOV) under authority of the Water Quality Act to the USAF for failing to contain and remove/mitigate the damage caused by its discharge of PFAS into groundwater.
- March 2019 NMED and the N.M. Office of the Attorney General sue the USAF seeking action on the imminent and substantial endangerment caused by PFAS pollution.



HAFB Area Water Testing

- Extremely high levels detected at Holloman Lake; USAF refused to restrict access; NMDOH issued advisory for the outdoor recreation area around the lake, recommending visitors to this area <u>do not</u>:
 - Ingest water or foam from the lake;
 - Swim in the lake; or
 - Touch the water if possible.
- State agencies collected 25 water samples from owners of private wells within 4 miles of the CAFB boundary
- PFAS were detected at 9 private domestic wells; 4 above EPA's health advisory level.
- PFAS were not detected in surrounding public water supplies.
- Sampling data can be found at: <u>https://www.env.nm.gov/pfas/data/</u>



Relief Sought

- An order declaring that Defendants
 violated the HWA and RCRA;
- Injunctive relief requiring the abatement of the imminent and substantial endangerment claims;
- A permanent injunction directing the Defendants to take steps necessary to achieve compliance with HWA and RCRA;
- Civil penalties under applicable statutes; and
- Costs incurred by the State to date and into the future.



- PFAS contamination is a high priority and state agencies will continue protecting public health and the environment (NMED with Departments of Health and Agriculture).
- NMED maintains a PFAS website with data and information https://www.env.nm.gov/pfas/main/
- NMED will continue to use science to inform decisions and take whatever options available to hold the Air Force and other Responsible Parties accountable.



Additional NMED Planning

- PFAS contamination in NM is one of the Governor's and the New Mexico Environment Department's top priorities.
- NMED using available resources and seeking additional resources to:
 - Monitor PFAS at LANL for conformational purposes of PFAS monitoring being conducted by DOE LANL
 - Conduct Alamogordo groundwater investigation
 - Analyze regulation development
 - Incorporate PFAS monitoring into:
 - RCRA permits
 - GW discharge permits
 - NPDES permits (via N.M. certification)
 - Conduct surface and drinking water source monitoring

