STATE OF NEW MEXICO

BEFORE THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL COMMISSION

No. WQCC 14-05 (R)

IN THE MATTER OF:
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO
STANDARDS FOR INTERSTATE
AND INTRASTATE SURFACE
WATERS, 20.6.4 NMAC

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
BE IT REMEMBERED that on the 14 th day of October, 2015, this matter came on for hearing before Morris Chavez, Hearing Officer, and the Water Quality Control Commission, at the State Capitol Building, Room 307, 490 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, New Mexico, at the hour of 9:06 AM.

Volume 2

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MR. DOMINGUEZ: If we can get settled in, we will get started back up and reconvene the water Quality Control Commission.

I will turn it over to the Hearing Officer to resume our hearing.

Mr. Hearing Officer.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning.
We're back on the record in the matter of WQCC

14-05(R), the triennial review.
Before we begin with the Commission's cross --
continued cross-examination of the NMED's witnesses, I would like to open the floor once again for non-technical public comments.

Is there anybody in the audience that would like to present public comment?

Seeing none, counsel for NMED, are your witnesses ready?

MR. VERHEUL: They are.
MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.
Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, you may continue with your cross-examination.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Okay. We will resume with any additional or follow-up questions for the Environment Department.

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So I will query the Commission for folks that have additional questions.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I do.
MR. CHAVEZ: Commissioner DeRose-Bamman.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. Thank you.
SHELLY LEMON, KRISTINE PINTADO, JODEY KOUGIOULIS AND BRYAN DAIL after having been previously duly sworn under oath, were questioned and testified further as follows: CONTINUED CROSS EXAMINATION BY COMMISSION MEMBERS

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Good morning.
MS. PINTADO: Good morning.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I want to start -- I have like simple things, and then I'll just go from the beginning to the end, and if the other Commissioners want to add anything to it, please let me know.

Under the definitions -- I remember reading in the -- some of the testimony, $I$ believe at one point, where there may have been a modification to the definition of E. coli.

MS. PINTADO: The enumeration method for E. coli, we added most probable number as a method.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: But the definition of E. coli itself wasn't amended at all?

MS. PINTADO: No.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: It was just the definition of the MPN for the most probable number for a hundred milliliters. Okay.

Back to the temporary standards language. And I want to just reiterate yesterday what you said about having another tool in the toolbox, and $I$ agree, it is important to explore those options and it is -- it is in the proposal.

I want to ask a couple of questions on how you envision this working.

MS. PINTADO: Okay.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So I agree yesterday you mentioned that there were no -- there is no time limit for the length of the standard, it will be kind of case by case, you know, how long does the entity need to have it.

The -- I have questions on some of the substance of the work plan, so referring to paragraph 5 -- the paragraphs 5 and 6 that are merged. This is on page four of your second amended proposed change -changes document.

Again, this is Section 20.6.4.10(F), Section 5 and 6 that are merged together or the new 5 .

You had asked -- the language describes
"including baseline water quality."

Can you describe what you mean by that, and what it would look like?

MS. PINTADO: That could include ambient surface water quality. Much of that data is already available through several databases, all publicly accessible.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So you're not -- I mean, is there an amount of data that would be kind of envisioned?

MS. PINTADO: I think that would be case by case.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. And primarily ambient surface water quality.

Would it also include effluent qualities that you're looking for?

MS. PINTADO: I think it's appropriate to also include effluent, and in some cases upstream and downstream ambient data from the point of effluent.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. Yesterday, we talked a little bit about kind of the scenario of when the temporary standard would come in the process, the permitting process, so to speak.

So would you mind walking -- let's say for a municipality who now wants to request a temporary standard for nutrients, so any town in New Mexico. Kind
of -- can we walk through a scenario of how this might come into play?

MS. PINTADO: It may come into play if there is a new or more stringent requirement that results in a water-quality-based effluent limit that started either through the TMDL process or in the reasonable potential stream.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. So let's say the -the community has not -- doesn't have any nutrient limits in the permit right now, but the water had been assessed based on monitoring within the last year or two. Right?

MS. PINTADO: Uh-huh.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So then the assessment comes in that the water is impaired for nutrients.

So then because it's the narrative criterion, it won't -- there is no -- usually technology-based limits to be imposed for nutrients yet for these entities, so it's only water quality based.

So then the impairment is -- is designated for that stream. Then the permit is up for renewal.

So kind of -- can you walk me through those steps of how -- of how maybe the condition would get into the next version of the permit so then we would have -- in general. I don't expect --

MS. PINTADO: Right.
The provision hasn't been adopted yet, but we've thought through these scenarios --

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Right.
MS. PINTADO: -- trying to go through that in our minds as well.

The petitioner would hopefully approach the Department first about the intention to develop a work plan for a temporary standard.

We imagine the scenario most common would -especially for the nutrients would be a demonstration of economic hardship based on Factor 6 of the federal regulations.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: But do we have the number yet at that point?

MS. PINTADO: I'm sorry?
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Do we have the number, the target, where they know -- the entity would know what level they need to meet?

MS. PINTADO: If it were based on a TMDL -- I probably should ask Shelly to respond to this, as it involves more implementation and permitting.

If you don't mind.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: No, not at all.
MS. PINTADO: Thank you.

MS. LEMON: If there is not a TMDL -- if there is a TMDL in place, they would definitely have a number -- a waste load allocation that would be applied in their next permitting cycle.

If they do not have a TMDL, they could request that we provide a waste load allocation so they kind of get an idea of what -- I mean, the TMDL would be coming if -- if it's impaired, it's just the sequence of events might be different.

So if it's impaired, they know it's impaired for nutrients, but the $T M D L$ has not been written yet, but their permit is going to be coming up for renewal prior to that, they could request the Department evaluate the situation and provide a waste load allocation so they could figure out if they should be applying for a temporary standard.

And that's something that we've provided to other communities before without necessarily a TMDL, and it would just be kind of a -- it's not an official TMDL or official waste load allocation, but it gives you an idea of, you know, a potential target.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. And I agree with you, because it still needs to go through the public participation process.

MS. LEMON: Right.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And then also the WQCC would need to adopt --

MS. LEMON: Right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: -- as an amendment to the water quality management plan.

Okay. So once -- because $I$ can -- if a permittee then -- whether or not the TMDL has been issued, you still think that -- I mean, is it true that the EPA may use the draft approach or the impairment and still implement -- or they might implement a new -propose a nutrient criterion or limit -- an effluent limit in the permit, even though a TMDL hadn't been officially adopted yet?

MS. LEMON: They will most likely -- or the state, in its certification process, will most likely implement a water-quality-based effluent limit for nutrients based on what they are currently achieving, if there is no TMDL. And that goes to the anti-degradation review for impaired waters.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I see.
MS. LEMON: You cannot increase the loading or degrade the water quality any further, and so we would ensure, either through the EPA permitting process or the state certification, that that is not occurring.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. So does the
anti-degradation review ensure that there is no -- that if a temporary standard does get approved that there is no increased load to the -- to the receiving water?

MS. LEMON: That is -- that is correct.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So one of the questions yesterday $I$ remember hearing was that there was -- you know, allowing a temporary standard could allow an increase of the pollutant to the stream, but with the anti-degradation review, does that prevent that from happening?

MS. LEMON: Yes.

MS. PINTADO: Yes.

MS. LEMON: It holds the line at what is currently being input into that water body --

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay.

MS. LEMON: -- at the minimum.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: There is still some discussion on how to come up -- I mean, have you just thought about how you would come up with what that level is, because there is a lot of -- you know, I mean, you monitor only so much, you may only have a limited data set. So have you thought about -- I mean, what's the basis of that?

MS. LEMON: For the water quality effluent limit?

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Yes.
MS. LEMON: Well, we have information from the discharge monitoring reports that, under an NPDES permit, the facility needs to provide every month or every quarter, it depends on their permit, their reporting requirements in their permit, but we do have effluent data from that, and if nutrients are a problem, we usually set monitoring requirements so we get that data for the next permit to help with water-qualitybased effluent limits.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: But there may be a case where the -- the permittee -- I mean, not all permittees monitor for total phosphorus or --

MS. LEMON: That's correct.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: -- total nitrogen.
MS. LEMON: That's right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So you may not -- I mean we don't have -- do you have that information in all cases that --

MS. LEMON: We -- if the wastewater treatment plant is not monitoring, the Surface Water Quality Bureau likely has some data, effluent data. It would be limited, based on our water quality surveys. But we typically do monitor effluents when we do a watershed water quality survey.

In that case, it would be more limited, if it's not a monitoring requirement in the permit.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And how often do you do the surveys?

MS. LEMON: Right now, we're doing -approximately every eight years, we will be in a watershed, a large watershed.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: All right. With the temporary standard, if -- if the entity knows that they -- they are not going to be able to meet the proposed limits or whatever that -- you know, that that would be very challenging for whatever reason, and they want to pursue this option, it's a petition to the Commission.

MS. LEMON: Uh-huh.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Does it have to wait for a triennial review to be --

MS. LEMON: No.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: -- to be approved?

And then it would be an amendment to the -- so it is an amendment to the standard. So you don't have to wait for the triennial review to amend the standard?

MS. LEMON: No. You can have rule making outside of the triennial review.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. In the new paragraph 8 at the bottom of page four, this one, it --
"All temporary standards are subject to a required review during each succeeding review of water quality standards," and then the highlighted text, "The petition shall provide" -- "The petitioner shall provide a written report to the Commission documenting the progress of proposed actions."

Is there a frequency, or is that just when the next triennial review begins?

Can you explain that paragraph a little bit more?

MS. PINTADO: I could try.
As in other examples, $I$ could say from other states that we've seen, it would probably be incorporated into the NPDES permit, maybe a report required at least every year.

The information, as a temporary standard, is incorporated into an NPDES permit and reporting is required. That information would be available to the public as well through the PCS, permit compliance system, through their discharge monitoring reports.

I don't know if $I$ answered your question completely.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: But as you envision this provision, it would be on a regular frequency, probably no more frequently than annual, and you expect the
condition to then be solidified in the NPDES permit itself?

MS. PINTADO: Correct.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: It's not just the language from the standards?

MS. PINTADO: Right.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And then it will be a challenge, once this is approved, to get EPA to modify or to renew the permit at the right timing that --

MS. PINTADO: That is part of the reasoning for incorporating the new Section H.12-- Section 12, I'm sorry, $H$, right -- and to give EPA the positive indication that the Commission would -- it is the policy of the Commission to allow EPA to incorporate that into the permit.

Since that time, EPA has also clarified, in its final rule that we discussed yesterday, that these temporary standards would be incorporated into NPDES permits, if approved by EPA.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I'm going to --

MR. HUTCHINSON: On the point of temporary standards, if you're going to go to another topic --

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I wasn't, but go ahead. I'm still on that one.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Okay.

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Under 3, it says -- this is "Designated uses shall not be modified on a temporary basis," and "Designated use attainment as reported in the Clean Water Act Section $305(\mathrm{~b}) / 303(\mathrm{~d})$ Integrated Report shall be based on the original standard and not on a temporary standard."

Maybe I'm confused, but if we still have to attain the designated use, what's the purpose of the temporary standard?

MS. PINTADO: The purpose of the temporary standard is to maintain, as Shelly pointed out, the existing -- the existing condition --

MR. HUTCHINSON: Uh-huh.
MS. PINTADO: -- so that the use is not degraded further if it is impaired.

In the temporary standard, which may involve the criteria, that would be represented as a condition.

MS. LEMON: I'm going to clarify a little bit.
With the temporary standard, we believe that the standard -- the designated uses and criteria associated with the water is correct.

We are recognizing that it might take time to achieve that standard, and so the temporary standard allows that time to achieve the standard.

We feel that the underlying standard is
correct; however, there may be other external circumstances that are not allowing for attainment of that standard at the present time, but at some future date, we would be able to achieve that standard.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Let me give you a quick example.

We have soil and water conservation districts that are preparing to do erosion control which involves structures and some of these are in perennial streams. Obviously, the work needed to accomplish that is going to create disturbances in that stream system.

Would we be looking at having to apply for a temporary standard during that phase of work?

MS. LEMON: I think it depends on how long that disturbance would be occurring, and that would be through the 4- -- I mean, yeah, they would apply for a dredge and fill permit, which allows limited disturbance for these types of activities.

So I think it's dependent on the time frame that you're looking at. If it's going to be a longer time frame, then a temporary standard would probably be required. If it's a short disturbance, you know, you're going in and you're doing some maintenance or improvements, but it's through the 404 process, then you have that process as well.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Okay. Thank you.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: And it may also be dependent on whether or not you're considered a point source, right. I mean, not all activities are considered point source, so there are many restoration activities that are basically not point source, they are non-point source, and so they wouldn't fall under a permit or wouldn't be under a general permit which will allow for restoration.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Okay. Thank you. Thank you.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Can -- I'm going to go back to paragraph -- the new paragraph 6. The language says, "The Commission may condition the approval of a temporary standard by requiring additional monitoring, relevant analyses, the completion of specific projects, submittal of information, or any other actions."

How do you envision that working? Like in what form would -- I mean, we would require it, but then how does it get imposed on the entity and where is it documented that -- those exact requirements, besides in the Commission records? Do you have --

MS. PINTADO: Do you want to --
MS. LEMON: Well, $I$ think, you know, the petitioner is required to reevaluate and update during the triennial review process, so $I$ would envision any
conditions that the Commission requires as a part of the temporary standard would be updated at that time, and presented to the Commission during that time.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. So the Commission, we have -- we have something in front of us. We say, okay, we believe that this is justified, but we want you to do monthly monitoring for, you know, upstream, downstream, and we want you to do maybe a couple other indicative parameters instead of just total phosphorus and total nutrients and nitrogen, and we think of another creative project that we want you to do, too, not that you guys wouldn't have thought about it, but maybe we'll think of something else.

So how does that get -- because we're not the permitting authority, so how does that get entered?

I'm just really trying to understand how these conditions might materialize or be manifested, you know, in reality for a permittee, so after the Commission acts.

Do you have a -- what would you envision?
MS. PINTADO: The Commission would either approve or disapprove the changes to the temporary standard with those revisions, and they may be submitted to EPA for review, and depending on where it fits in the progress of the work plan, EPA will -- they call it a
reevaluation.
If it significantly or substantially revises the temporary standard, they may want to, you know, reapprove that. But if you are adding progressive work to the work plan that improves water quality, $I$ think that would be a positive improvement that they would be likely to approve.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And if the condition -- if the Commission specifies additional conditions and the entity does not meet those conditions, who takes enforcement action?

MS. PINTADO: I believe it would be us first.

MS. LEMON: Well, if they are not meeting the conditions of their permit, it's going to be EPA.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: If they -- if those conditions got translated into permit conditions.

MS. LEMON: Yeah, and we would encourage that, as the state certification process, because that's part of our temporary standard that this Commission theoretically has adopted and approved.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. Thank you.
One of the questions yesterday was about streams with multiple dischargers, and $\quad$ believe the question was -- there was only one -- one of the dischargers, if they are pursuing this temporary
standard, the rest of the dischargers of that stream do not need to submit a work plan, and yet if the temporary standard -- is this correct, if the temporary standard is approved, then it would apply to all dischargers that discharge to that segment?

Is that how you envision it working?
MS. PINTADO: If they didn't already have it in their permit, yes.

MS. LEMON: The temporary standard applies to the stream. If there are multiple dischargers in the stream, first you have to determine if they are discharging the pollutant.

If an entity or a petitioner comes forward with a petition to adopt a temporary standard, during the public review process we would be contacting the other dischargers to determine if they should be involved in this temporary standard process through the public participation process and also, you know, just the review of the water quality standard.

If the permittee is currently meeting their effluent limitations, we, during the state certification process, would encourage the same limits. We wouldn't want them to be able to increase or have less stringent limits if they are currently able to meet them.

And plus with the anti-degradation review, you
know, you'd have to determine what the availability of that assimilative capacity would be for the stream.

So there are several different processes that would occur along the way. It doesn't automatically give a discharger the ability to have that temporary standard in their permit. They would have to be part of the process or meet their current effluent limits.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And are -- for nutrients, in particular, are there many dischargers with nutrient limits, and is effluent limitations imposed?

MS. LEMON: There is a handful, yeah.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I mean, there aren't many --

MS. LEMON: There aren't many.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: -- where there is multiple dischargers to a segment anywhere in the state, so that would be pretty limited, but --

MS. LEMON: Yeah.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I do have a few more questions on this one.

I want to make sure $I$ understand better the paragraph 10 -- the new 10 on page five -- at the top of page five of your second amended proposed changes.

It seems that this language -- that the
testimony -- your direct testimony, on page 26 -- is
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your direct testimony on page 26, Ms. Pintado, consistent with that language? So I think it was lines one and two, page 26-89 of your direct testimony. I guess it's general.

So your direct testimony, the -- this number four, the -- let's see, this is referring to the significant changes to the language. Number four, "The duration is justified in the petition and review during the subsequent triennial, instead of expiration at the next triennial."

So this language, number -- the new Subsection 10, or paragraph 10, "A temporary standard shall expire no later than the date specified in the approval of the temporary standard. Upon expiration, the original standard becomes applicable."

So you're basically saying -- well, I'll let you say what you're saying.

MS. PINTADO: We're saying that the temporary standard is subject to review as any other water quality standard, if $I$ understand your question. And what was the second half of your question? I'm sorry.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I just wanted to make sure that your testimony on page 26 was consistent with this new language.

And I realize the testimony was written --

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well, but that language hadn't changed, so --
MS. PINTADO: Right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So you're allowing -- are you allowing -- based on this language, it's beyond just the triennial review, and so it's no longer having to be reviewed and reapproved every triennial review process?

MS. PINTADO: It is reviewed during the triennial review. For any temporary standard that extends beyond five years, EPA requires what they call a reevaluation. If the temporary standard has justified a timeline beyond that period, longer than five years, then it would be subject to review or reevaluation during the triennial review.

MS. LEMON: But that doesn't mean it will change.

MS. PINTADO: Correct.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. That's all -- those are all the questions $I$ have on the temporary standard.

Does any --
MR. HUTCHINSON: I have one or two.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Hutchinson.
MR. HUTCHINSON: How much additional work would be required to get through this process -- in other words, petitioning the Commission, having the Environment Department review, and how much technical
expertise would you anticipate that would be needed on behalf of the applicant?

MS. PINTADO: I think that would be on a
case-by-case basis. We have a handful of candidates that we think this may be beneficial to. It depends on the demonstration; most likely, an economic demonstration.

How much more work would that involve? There are worksheets in the water quality management plan and guidance available. Other states have also incorporated this process. I don't know that $I$ can put a number to it.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Because a lot of the -- I'm looking at it from the standpoint of soil and water conservation districts that have an annual budget of around $\$ 7,000$, maybe $\$ 8,000$.

You know, what -- what kind of technical
expertise are they going to have to be bringing on board, and are they going to be able to even take advantage of this process?

MS. PINTADO: I can't speak to the soil conservation practices or how that would impact those particular activities. I -- do you --

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Do soil conservation
districts have NPDES permits?
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MR. HUTCHINSON: No.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Okay.
MR. HUTCHINSON: But we may be impacting stream systems that do have NPDES.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: But as a non-point then -- as a non-point source. As activities within a watershed?

MR. HUTCHINSON: Yes.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Okay.
MR. HUTCHINSON: And they could have point sources.

So I'm just wondering, you know, if -- and you have small municipalities, villages, et cetera, that also would fall into that same -- you know, that would have sewage treatment plants or whatever.

I'm looking at the Commission here and our policies on hearings, scheduling them for meeting days, and $I$ can see this taking several months, if not maybe a year to get through the process, given that you're going to have to have public comment and all of the other things.

Okay. Thank you.
MS. PINTADO: Okay.
MR. HUTCHINSON: I'm -- I'm hoping that there are entities that can take advantage of this, but $I$ can see where others are going to have a great deal of

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difficulty.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Waters, followed by Commissioner Sayer.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I have more.
MR. WATERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
You mentioned earlier that other states have incorporated this process to where a -- let's say a municipality comes forward and they need to show that there is an economic hardship under the -- what was it, Section 6.

MS. PINTADO: Yes, sir.
MR. WATERS: Are those states states that have primacy, or are those states states that delegate that to the EPA?

MS. PINTADO: Both.
MR. WATERS: How is it working in the ones that delegate to the EPA?

I'm not -- you know, $I$ know -- $I$ know that when the states have primacy over their permitting, they have a little more latitude.

I think I'm somewhat concerned that a town -a small town or a small entity goes through the process, gets all the way down the road -- and you know there is an involved process to go from a standard to finally saying your permit, which is what they have to deal with
on a regular basis. Sometimes these municipalities also don't find out until right before the permit jumps in their lap, you know, especially the small ones. I've been the recipient of one of those pleasant events.

So, you know, $I$ think that's something that as a Commission we need to be concerned about, is how is this going to work and what is the chance that this is going to get overturned, that you go through all of this work and the EPA says, "Nay, that's okay," and we're getting sued, and you're not -- you're not -- if you're implementing your standards, a third-party lawsuit comes in and basically the temporary standard gets tossed out because the EPA disagrees with it.

I think that's the thing that $I$ want to see, is if the state and the Commission go through this work, what is the chance that that's going to make it to the thing that -- the point source $C$, which is their permit, because it's really tough for a small town to spend a lot of money on, you know, putting one of the experts in -- and they do, they have -- you know, they go through the league or have some experts, they go through the process, and a year later they get their approval for their temporary standard, it makes it all the way down into a permit, and that proposed permit goes over to Dallas, and it comes back with a lot of the changes that
basically bring us back to the very beginning.
So how is that going to work in the states that don't have primacy?

MS. PINTADO: It works the same.
In fact, the example that I'm thinking of right now is in Idaho, which is a non-delegated state, they have an extremely well-done process. And I've seen a more recent permit. It was drafted in 2013. It gives a very clear outline in the statement of basis of how that gets applied.

MR. WATERS: So it's the community that basically came forward and said -- or a permittee that came forward and said, you know, "We have an economic hardship, we can't get there from here, we want to use that bridge or this temporary standard to help us basically phase our process in so that we're able to handle it at this standard."

Is that how that worked? And what is the time period that a community would be typically looking at? A one permit time frame, a two or three? You know, I mean, is there a -- is there a -- you know, I see that it all requires Commission and EPA approval. But if this is something that requires a standard that is a hundred times, you know, more restrictive than anything else in the nation, sometimes even the technology has a
hard time catching up.
So what type of time frame would you be thinking about for nutrient standards, for example? And that's near and dear to my heart.

MS. PINTADO: It depends on the situation, where the entity is in their process. Some are in a better position than others depending on their treatment. I'd like Shelly to -- if she's willing to, to step in.

MS. LEMON: Commissioner Waters and fellow Commissioners, it -- it is dependent on the entity, the petitioner, the water body, but, you know, in cases like in Idaho, they have -- I think it's a 20 -year work plan to achieve the standard, so they are looking at really longer time frames than what has typically been looked at through the NPDES permitting process.

So you are looking at longer time frames, you know, at least in the examples that we've seen, and that's why the temporary standard is an avenue to help achieve that -- you said "phased progress," that's exactly what we're looking at doing is, you know, that work plan will hold them -- it's going to be specified by the petitioner what they can achieve, when they can achieve it, you know, it's going to be obviously discussed and go through the public participation
process and through the Commission to ensure that,
"Yeah, that's reasonable, we think you can do that," but it is going to be defined by the petitioner what they feel they can achieve and when, and then we will make sure that they are going through those steps and making progress towards that ultimate goal.

MR. WATERS: And the time period is significant, because, as you know, sometimes it takes a period of time to get a stream into a certain compliance situation, and it doesn't happen overnight, and it's something that, you know, the system has to adjust to the treatment that's on it.

With the notification, as these standards go into place, and if the Commission agrees to pass the temporary standards, this is something that would be novel to most of the permittees on the -- within the State of New Mexico.

I know that there are several, especially the smaller entities, that would definitely benefit from some type of outreach from the Department to explain to them the process, to show them the forms, even maybe help them work through it.

Is the Department prepared to help facilitate these other permittees to go through this process? Because it doesn't do any good if you've got -- where
you think there is a handful of communities or somebody that would apply for this, they don't know about it until the last second, and you mentioned that there is a point in which they would have to -- they would have to come to you and request this and, you know, say that they were interested in it so that a plan -- and I assume that it would be well before the TMDLs, so they would have to have some type of this, you know -- you know, whether it's a target waste allocation load to shoot for or something like that ahead of time.

At what point in which -- so they know their permit is coming up, they are down the road. How far ahead would a permittee need to approach the Department in order to participate in this, from your perspective?

MS. LEMON: I think that would be also dependent on when their permit expires, if they know the stream is impaired and they are discharging the pollutant of concern.

If the stream is impaired but they are not contributing to the impairment, it doesn't -- it won't affect their NPDES permit because they don't have effluent limits for that pollutant.

But, you know, they would probably have to approach, in order to get it implemented into their permit before their permit expires, I would -- I would

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probably imagine two to three years before their permit expires, so that if they want it in their next permit cycle or if they need it in their next permit cycle, they would have to look, you know, probably two years out.

MR. WATERS: And that's an important piece of information then to go to the other question that I'd asked, is the Department prepared, on the average side, through the operators -- you know, through the operators -- however you feel the format is best -- to notify these permittees that this process is now available and here's how you go through it?

Are you prepared now to do that? Is this something that's going to require additional resources on the Department's part?

MS. LEMON: I don't think it will require additional resources. We do a lot of outreach and communication with all of our operators in our state. So I don't think it would be overburdensome to the Bureau to provide that outreach. I think it's necessary. And we would be working with any petitioner that would -- I mean, we would be working with the petitioner or petitioners and EPA throughout this whole process to ensure that, you know, the temporary standard is appropriate for the situation.

MR. WATERS: Okay.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Sayer, followed by Commissioner Pattison.

MR. SAYER: Mr. Chairman, just two questions and maybe a follow-up. And I'll thank you for your patience with my questions.

My first question is, as I'm trying to understand the implementation of the temporary standard, as I understand or misunderstand how may be the case, an existing permittee identifies -- as we just discussed here with Commissioner Waters, identifies that under their existing permit perhaps they are having difficulty meeting the standard, right? So under the scheme as it presently exists, there is no tool to address that other than an enforcement action and a compliance -- kind of glide path the compliance schedule as part of a settlement agreement perhaps with the operator.

Is that a fair kind of quick summary of the -as it exists right now on the landscape?

MS. LEMON: Uh-huh. Yes.
MR. SAYER: So is this tool essentially then just moving -- moving -- I mean, addressing the issue prior to enforcement, so instead of going through enforcement now what we're doing is we're -- the
operator is saying, "Hey, we've got a problem, help us address it"?

MS. PINTADO: Sure, that may be the case. Or they are in a TMDL, and they are going to be required to meet that end point, but they can't do it immediately. So that is another scenario.

MR. SAYER: Okay. And so under the first scenario, because we don't have primacy, EPA is the enforcement agent.

So we're also moving those operators from having to go from enforcement to EPA to going through a temporary standard process -- I mean, adjustment of a temporary standard with the state entity.

MS. LEMON: I'm not sure if that's necessarily the -- I'm trying to think of -- when a temporary standard would be implemented would be for new standards that are going to be put into their permit that they know, you know, technologically or economically, they won't be able to achieve.

It's not necessarily, you know, right now the permit is in place, we feel they can meet those limits but they are not because of whatever reason, improper maintenance or operation. I mean, they would have to prove that there are certain reasons why they can't meet that limit in order to qualify for a
temporary standard.
So when you get to the enforcement part, you know, it depends on why the enforcement is occurring. If it's because it's not technologically feasible or the technology exists but it's exorbitantly expensive and the community can't afford it, then this temporary standard -- you know, that would qualify them for a temporary standard. But if the enforcement is because they are just not operating their plant correctly, they wouldn't qualify for this.

So it --it is a tool to help communities that either through, you know, a TMDL process can't meet the waste load allocation limits because of certain reasons, but you have to ensure that, you know, you have specific reasons in order to qualify for a temporary standard. It's not just because.

MR. SAYER: Right.
So to that issue then, as I understand, you know, EPA, as they define the temporary standard, and they say it's -- and this is in the Department's initial basis for change. In pulling language from the EPA publication, they say that the temporary standard may be appropriate where groups of permittees are experiencing the same challenges in meeting their water-quality-based effluent for the same pollutant regardless of whether or
not the permittees are located in the same water body.
And so as $I$ understand the purpose of this tool, it is -- you know, when there is this more or less aggregate of voices saying, "We're all having a hard time with the same problem," and I'm wondering is that how it's going to be applied, where we're going to have, you know, various voices saying, "Yeah, we all have this same problem with this standard for this pollutant," or are we going to have just one voice saying, "Yeah, it's just me who has a problem."

MS. PINTADO: It could be either.
MR. SAYER: So in the context of just the one voice, is this an appropriate tool for just one voice? If the purpose of the tool in EPA's mind is that we have this aggregate body of evidence that helps demonstrate the need for a temporary standard, and if we just have one voice saying "It's just us," is it really
infeasible, or is it just -- that's just that one voice?
MS. PINTADO: Well, then --
MR. SAYER: I guess my question -- sorry to interrupt you.

MS. PINTADO: Yes.
MR. SAYER: How do we know -- if we don't have multiple voices saying it's a problem, how do we know it's really a problem?

MS. PINTADO: We have an indication of voices, or one voice, it may be a problem, or for a particular entity or petitioner based on the pollutant, and it would be case by case. But it is a flexible enough tool that multiple dischargers struggling with the same pollutant may find this helpful or beneficial.

MR. SAYER: Okay. So -- and you mentioned this earlier, but, you know, as applied to a situation where someone has asked for a temporary standard, you're going to go out and query the other dischargers, presumably you know it's from a same or similar water body dealing with the same pollutant and standard.

If the other voices come back and say "We're not having a problem," I presume that would be easy for you to say, "Sorry, there is no need for a temporary standard."

MS. LEMON: Yeah, it would depend on their petition, if they are basing their argument on economic -- a widespread economic hardship, then that would be different. I mean, we have different communities here that have different economic bases. So it could be different.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: So it may be achievable, but it just isn't achievable at that moment for that particular discharger. So that's why I think it's
solution driven. It's helping us get to where we want to be with water quality, but also allows the permittee options, flexibility to have an individualized work plan to get there themselves, if they've qualified for sort of conditions that -- in which a temporary standard would be appropriate.

MR. SAYER: And then the 40 CFR 131 (g)
factors, the feasibility factors, those are all ors; right? Those are all -- it's not an aggregate, you have to demonstration infeasible under each one of these factors, it's you pick a factor --

MS. PINTADO: Right.
MS. LEMON: That's correct.
MR. SAYER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Pattison and then back to Commissioner DeRose-Bamman.

MR. PATTISON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
My questions have to do with playa lakes. I suppose you all are familiar with those.

What is the definition of playa lake as it relates to the -- or this subject matter today?

MS. LEMON: We have a definition in our standards.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: I'm thinking if we actually have a definition.

MS. PINTADO: We do.

MS. LEMON: We do.

MS. PINTADO: It would be as described in the standards. We're looking.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: So playa means a shallow closed basin lake typically found in the high plains and deserts.

MR. PATTISON: Okay.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: So that's how the standards define it.

MR. PATTISON: So it would be included in the definition of closed basin, as is on page two, number four, you have "A closed basin" -- and this is new language -- "is a basin where topography prevents the surface outflow of water and water escapes by evaporation or percolation."

Okay. So how -- would that then be under the definition of intermittent waters?

MS. LEMON: Where are you?
MR. PATTISON: On page two, line 32 , number two, "Intermittent."

MS. LEMON: Page two of - -

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Of the standards?

MS. BECKER: Definition of closed basin.

MS. LEMON: Thank you.

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MR. KOUGIOULIS: Okay. I'm sorry, I'm reading the closed basin definition here, and your question is whether or not a playa lake falls under a closed basin?

MR. PATTISON: Yes.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: And then when $I$ look at the actual definition, and $I$ don't believe it is up for proposed change, "'Playa' means a shallow closed basin lake typically found in high plains and deserts."

So I think, you know, in the definition itself of playa, we use the word "closed basin lake."

MR. PATTISON: Okay. So that would not be included under the definition or the application to intermittent waters? Playa lakes would not be included?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: That's a case-by-case specific sort of analysis. But intermittent, as we define it, is one that doesn't hold -- or mostly we think of it as a channel of flowing water.

Playa is like a different type of intermittent water, meaning it doesn't have water all year, or often does not; where we would think of that differently than say some of our streams that are related to snowmelt that we may think of as intermittent.

MR. PATTISON: All right. How -- under the definition of a discharger, is the -- is -- irrigation runoff, if it occurs, is the farmer a discharger?

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MS. LEMON: Through the NPDES program? No.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: They are not considered a point source.

MR. PATTISON: And how about rainfall runoff?
That's not?
MR. KOUGIOULIS: That is part of a non-point source, unless it is collected and channeled --

MS. LEMON: In an urbanized area.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: -- in an urbanized area to a specific water.

MR. PATTISON: Okay. And how would a -- a temporary standard, would it affect a playa lake?

MS. LEMON: Only if the petitioner is requesting a temporary standard for that water body.

MR. PATTISON: And it would have to be a specific water body, or in general?

MS. LEMON: It --
MR. KOUGIOULIS: It would need to be a discharge to a water body that might be identified as playa lake.

Is that potentially the only scenario I can think of or --

MS. LEMON: It doesn't have to be a discharger. It would just be a petition for a specific water body.

The temporary standard applies to the water body. So you would have to define the water body that you want a temporary standard for.

MR. PATTISON: Okay. So -- well, to rephrase that as to my understanding then, $I$-- a playa lake would have to be specifically designated as in a temporary standard --

MS. LEMON: Yes.

MR. PATTISON: -- for that standard to apply?
MS. LEMON: Yes.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: It's petitioner driven, and so, yes, someone would have to go forward and do that for a particular water body.

MR. PATTISON: Okay. The references here as to aquatic life and any standards that apply to aquatic life would then apply to playa lakes as a water body?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: The criteria that $I$ think is associated with any -- it's site specific. So you really have to give a particular water body or an example of petitioners. It could. Correct?

MS. PINTADO: Yes.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Absolutely. Yes.

MR. PATTISON: As an intermittent water, if a playa lake is dry for three or four years, as has been the case, and in recent history, the existence of
aquatic life -- would there be aquatic life in it, or is that a legal question -- logical question for this proceeding?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Well, I guess -- and $I$ hate to say it again, but it would depend on that particular playa lake -- the size, location, what it demonstrated to have prior to going dry, what is the capability of having marginal life.

I don't really know, unless you were to actually investigate it thoroughly.

MR. PATTISON: Okay. Well, there are frogs and salamanders that come out of hibernation after three or four years when a playa lake receives sufficient water.

And my concern is, in a general application of these standards, would that apply to that playa lake as far as aquatic life is concerned?

MS. LEMON: Are you asking if the intermittent uses and criteria apply to playa lakes? Is that the question?

MR. PATTISON: Well, that would be one part of the question. Yes.

MS. LEMON: Yes, it would depend on the playa lake itself. If it is an intermittent or perennial or even ephemeral, we do -- you know, our water quality

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standards have water quality segments that explain which water bodies apply to that segment; and for those that are not in classified segments, we have the ephemeral, intermittent and perennial, Sections, 97, 98, 99, to protect those types of waters.

So it would depend on if the playa lake is specified in segments 101 through 899. That would determine if, you know, any of those designated uses and criteria apply, or if it would fall under 97, 98 and 99, and whether those uses and criteria apply.

I mean, without knowing a specific playa lake, we can't really say which one would apply, because we don't know the specifics about that lake. But all of our standards do have aquatic life designated uses, variations of it.

MR. PATTISON: Well, that was my point in asking for the definition of playa lake.

You're saying that it can be included in these intermittent, ephemeral waters?

MS. LEMON: Intermittent, certainly.
Ephemeral would need a use attainability analysis to determine if it's ephemeral or not. But, yes, it could be.

MR. PATTISON: Well, that gets to my concern
as to the application of these standards and the
temporary standards and the new ones where the changes have been made to playa lakes in general specifically.

And I guess -- and let me proceed to the next question.

What is the connection between the EPA's waters of the US regulations that are pending or in the courts or whatever to these standards?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Well, I don't know that $I$ can speak to that. It's a federal issue, and it's currently I believe in the courts.

But my understanding is that until that decision is made, we are operating under the existing waters of the US, as it has been in the previous.

MR. PATTISON: So you are operating under the --

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Yeah, we have no other direction outside of that but to operate with what we've been operating with during all previous years subsequent to any changes that occur to it.

MR. PATTISON: Well, they -- they include playa lakes and prairie potholes in their definitions of waters of the US. So, eventually, we can see you folks administering that, can we not?

I don't know if you can propose the future or not, but that is a concern of the landowners in New

Mexico that have some of the thousands of playa lakes in our state on their land.

How does livestock watering -- yesterday, in
some of the presentations -- is it part of those nine segments, or whatever, or where does livestock watering fit in?

MS. LEMON: Livestock watering is a designated use that is applied to the water quality segments. It's not part of those nine segments that $I$ was talking -- I mean, it is, but it's not changing. It's not being proposed for any changes.

But those nine segments -- the proposed changes in those nine segments that $I$ was talking about yesterday are to the contact recreation use, going from secondary contact to primary contact, and that's the change that's proposed for those nine segments.

MR. PATTISON: And that would probably not include livestock watering?

MS. LEMON: There is no change to the livestock watering.

MR. PATTISON: I understand that.
But the -- you have a change that can affect another part of your regulations, and so the concern is that by -- well, the unintended consequences of the changes that are proposed could affect playa lakes and a
person's ability to water livestock. That's -- and that's just a statement.

I believe that concludes my questions.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Okay.
MR. PATTISON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Back to Commissioner
DeRose-Bamman and then to Commissioner Dawson, followed by Waters.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: How many -- do you want to
go first? I mean, I have several.
MR. DAWSON: That's fine.
Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
My question was about the variances versus temporary standards.

Is it common for permittees to request variances now? I mean, is that a pretty common principle?

MS. LEMON: We do not have a mechanism for permittees to request variances, at least for surface water discharges.

MR. DAWSON: Okay. So the temporary standards that you're talking about, you looked at Idaho, and I guess some of the ideas for this -- these changes were taken from maybe Idaho or other states, but you referenced Idaho.

Do you know how long they've had that in process in Idaho?

MS. PINTADO: That's a good question.
At least since 2000, I think. It's been quite some time.

MR. DAWSON: And that had to be vetted -- I mean, if somebody is asking for a temporary standard, it's vetted through the EPA.

Do you know how that process has worked? Has it worked well for them? They went through asking the EPA to review the temporary standards of a permit they were approving?

MS. PINTADO: For Idaho, yes.
MR. DAWSON: It has? It's worked well?
MS. PINTADO: Yes.
MR. DAWSON: Okay. I think that's all the questions I have.

Thank you very much.
MS. PINTADO: Thank you.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Thank you.
I have a couple more questions on the
temporary standards. Sorry.
I know it's not defined, but what's temporary?
MS. PINTADO: It's as justified by the petitioner, $I$ would say.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. Because the factors, the one -- you had mentioned yesterday -- you know, I was referencing the six factors in 131.10(g).

And so the -- the distinction between whether you can qualify for a UAA or this temporary standard is that at some point you can meet the standards?

MS. PINTADO: Right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So if you can meet the minimum criteria saying -- you know, the economic factor and saying, "Yes, I can't meet this now," I just don't know what would distinguish -- you know, 20 years from now -- I mean, who knows what you can meet 20 years from now, you know, so why would we not be able to justify the UAA versus having to go the temporary standard route? So $I$ don't know if there is --

MS. PINTADO: Well, using the nutrient example, in that case, the nutrient standard is the correct standard.

So a UAA path would not be appropriate or allowable to change the standard, because we know it's the end game.

The temporary standard can be tailored over time to achieve the underlying standard. Both -- a UAA, even if it were the option, would still be subject to review every three years, as is the temporary standard.

So if conditions would change in the case of the UAA to the better, we would expect -- and we had information and defensible information to support that, we would expect that designated use and underlying condition to be better.

A temporary standard incorporates a timeline that's justified by the petitioner, so it stands throughout the three-year review, provided that progress is being made.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I'm thinking about if you're using Factor 6, widespread economic impact and social impact. I don't know that it's so neat and tidy.

I mean, $I$ can see some benefits in having the temporary standard allow -- go that route because, as you described, you're allowing more than three years, more than just the triennial review process; whereas, if you went the UAA route that you would have to -- or it would be reviewed -- you're saying it would have to be reviewed every triennial review, even though --

MS. PINTADO: Right.
If a UAA is downgrading a use, and those designated uses or criteria can be met while we're doing our review, and we have information that indicates that to us, then, yes, we would probably have to revise that.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And there are -- I understand that the way it's drafted, the temporary standard is based on a work plan from a district -- from a water body segment. But is there -- for the nutrients example, the issue is the technology -- the limits are lower than what technology can currently achieve, and if you found technology that could achieve those low limits, it's most likely going to be economically infeasible to -- I mean, just huge costs right now.

MS. PINTADO: Uh-huh.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Yeah, down the road, it may -- it may become cheaper, like a lot of things do. With the nutrient as an example, it would be nice to have kind of a statewide -- you know, something that could be applied statewide, because if you're saying anything below this level based on current technology is achievable is infeasible for a wastewater treatment plant, it would -- I mean, I could see, with just some little tweaks, that we might be able to apply this kind of best available technology approach. Would the best available technology approach be workable within kind of the current language or maybe with minor tweaks?

Because $I$ think that, as one of the other
Commissioners was bringing up, if all of these
entities -- especially for the nutrients, it's many, once we start applying those in permits, are going to be dealing with the same issue, maybe we could save a lot of time and address kind of a temporary standard for that pollutant and for the particular water body.

I realize this is specific, but -- but there are -- why did you not address kind of the statewide -statewide approach in this language?

MS. PINTADO: I would have to --
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: That's my question.
MS. PINTADO: Yes. This provision allows for a statewide approach because it allows for pollutants or water bodies. I don't think it precludes, in other words, a statewide approach.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay.
MR. HUTCHINSON: On that point.
So if a group of municipalities or dischargers on the stream segment were to get together and then they are looking around and you're looking around and you find that there is maybe some other stream segments that have the same problem, they could all join together and come in and make a single application for a temporary permit?

MS. PINTADO: I believe the procedure, as written, would allow for that.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Okay. Thank you.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: It doesn't preclude it?

MS. PINTADO: Right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. Thank you.

I'm ready to move past the temporary standard.

Does anyone else have comments on the temporary
standard?

MR. WATERS: I do. Sorry.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Waters, followed by Commissioner Longworth.

MR. LONGWORTH: Mr. Chairman, I'm on a different topic.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Okay.
MR. WATERS: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
And I keep going back to Idaho, because, you know, Idaho probably is a good example. I mean, let's face it, they were the first to really go after the nutrient standards until New Mexico dropped the floor below that for the Rio Ruidoso, but they've been dealing with these issues for some time.

How frequent are those temporary standards challenged there? Are you aware of the frequency and to what levels are they challenged?

I mean, is there a state board there, and I'll give you -- maybe similar to our board, that hears
challenges to that, or is -- do they go before the Environmental Appeals Board with the EPA? Do they do both?

What's the process and what's the -- how easy
is it to appeal a temporary standard?
MS. PINTADO: I can't really say. I'm not aware that Idaho has been challenged on their procedure.

I know in Montana, there is a board and the Department of the Environmental Quality join hands, the DEQ, I think it is, to develop a more statewide approach.

But in terms of appeals, $I$ can't really speak to that for that particular state.

MR. WATERS: Okay. Thank you.
That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Let's go to Commissioner
Longworth, and then we'll come back to DeRose-Bamman.
MR. LONGWORTH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to commend you guys on the hard work you guys have done. This is a tough business. I'm going to ask your indulgence here. I'm a new member, I'm going to ask some questions, they are probably pretty dumb, just to kind of get up to speed. So I hope you -- $\quad$ beg the Commission and everybody's patience in this.

You know, I'm having a -- I'm reading through this and, you know, it's -- some of it is new and some of it is not. But could you give me a clear distinction between perennial, ephemeral and intermittent water sources?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: I'd prefer to not rely on my memory and go straight to the definitions.

MR. LONGWORTH: I've read the definitions.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Okay.

MR. LONGWORTH: So, you know, the difference -- so ephemeral is precipitation driven. Intermittent is snowpack driven. Snowpack is precipitation. What's the difference?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: One is the duration. So, for instance, snow doesn't melt all in one day. So that - that amount of water, if it is truly snowmelt driven and the stream reflects that, meaning it has water on a seasonal basis related to the snowpack, then that duration of the year but not the entire year, as opposed to a precip event that's flashy, it happens, and spikes really high and then goes down; snowmelt, depending on the type of spring, could be a very gradual, consistent flow, until it trickles away.

So that would be a difference between a
precip-driven event, being rain, or one which relies on

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a seasonal snowpack, which melts every spring and that has water into some period of the spring.

Now, of course, if you don't get a good snowpack, you may not always have that, but the stream, on average, has been that type of stream.

MS. LEMON: I would also add that ephemeral, the water table is always below the streambed. So you never get that water table coming up to feed the stream. So when it rains, the water sinks down into the ground into the water table, so you don't have that connection with the groundwater.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. I think I understand what you're saying.

Where do you guys get those definitions?
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Well, the definitions are generally derived -- they are consistent with many other agencies, United States Geological Survey, but they are derived really from literature, scientific literature.

So the point that Shelly is making about the groundwater level is a very important one, because when you think of a perennial water, that is basically a surficial expression of the groundwater. There is water coming in from the ground to it, and you're seeing that move along.

The intermittent may have that at times of the
year as that snowpack goes into the shallow aquifer and it has contact with the stream, it's not just running off, you know, across the land, it's actually coming through the ground, but then that doesn't last all year and that water table slowly drops throughout the summer. Whereas, ephemeral, that water table is never near the channel, where you see the channel, it is far below.

So those would be probably a better way of looking at it from a water-table perspective.

MR. LONGWORTH: So, okay, then understanding that, have ephemeral segments ever been -- are they currently in the rules? Are there any segments identified in the current rules?

MS. LEMON: We are proposing segments.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Yes.
MR. LONGWORTH: So in 2009, there was no ephemeral streams?

MS. LEMON: We had a default category for ephemeral streams, but in order to prove that ephemeral streams exist and have non-fishable/swimmable uses, which are the non-Clean Water Act Section 101(a)(2) uses, we have to conduct use attainability analyses.

So in 2009, we adopted the ephemeral Section
97, with the designated uses and criteria; and since
that time, we have been conducting UAAs to evaluate whether the streams in question are ephemeral or not, and now we're bringing forward those streams where we've conducted UAAs to determine that they were ephemeral.

MR. LONGWORTH: And so all of those have had the HP --

MR. KOUGIOULIS: HP, correct.
MR. LONGWORTH: -- and all of that?
MS. LEMON: Uh-huh.
MR. LONGWORTH: And is that included in any of
this? Is that included in --
MS. LEMON: That's included in our petition --
MR. LONGWORTH: It is?
MS. LEMON: -- and in our proposals, yes.
MR. LONGWORTH: Where?
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Well, that is the substance of basically my entire testimony, is the results of the hydro protocol applied to these specific stream segments where, in using that hydro protocol, it's an indicatorbased methodology, we go out in the field, in addition to doing a lot of work in the office, and basically collect the information, make a scientific demonstration, and then we say, "Okay, these particular stream segments, we have found, through the use of the approved hydro protocol and submitted through a UAA with
technical approval from EPA Region 6, that these are ephemeral waters and that the existing attainable uses that we document are those consistent with the designated uses of ephemeral waters in our definition."

So we put all that together and then now we come before this Commission and present that to you. So that is the process by which you would say officially an ephemeral water gets on the books.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. Fair enough. I understand that.

So in your testimony, the testimony that $I$ have that was part of this, there was testimony you gave, you're close, but $I$ didn't see any -- you know, I didn't see that --

MS. PINTADO: Oh, the list.
MR. LONGWORTH: -- in there, an actual -- not just a list, but the actual -- the analyses, did you provide those?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Yeah. Those are exhibits to my testimony.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: And I believe my actual
exhibit -- Bureau Exhibit 42 is the UAA, which I -- it would be the one that $I$ presented and the one that basically I was the author -- the Bureau was the author,
but the one which $I$ completed. That has all of the field sheets in it --

MR. LONGWORTH: Oh, it does. Okay.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: -- it has all of our maps, and everything that went into that, which would include looking at Office of State Engineer groundwater levels, pumpage, all the information we could get from a permittee related to pre- and post-hydrology, and then, of course, all the indicator-based field evidence that we gathered during our evaluations on the ground.

MR. LONGWORTH: So one of the questions that came up yesterday was how did you determine drought, and you said you used the SPI and use of those hydrologic drought indicators.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Correct.
MR. LONGWORTH: That's what I understood.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Yes.
MR. LONGWORTH: And so let me make sure we're clear here.

Is it a hydrologic drought indicator or a meteorologic drought indicator?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Hydrologic.
MR. LONGWORTH: Are you sure?
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Are we sure?
Well, we --

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MR. LONGWORTH: Let me rephrase that.
By what definition? Because when we look it up, it's meteorologic.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: When you look it up according to --

MR. LONGWORTH: Any -- in any -- and $\operatorname{can}$ go through it.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: A 12-month SPI, you mean?
MR. LONGWORTH: Just SPI in general.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: Oh, I see what you're saying.
MR. LONGWORTH: I don't want to take the time looking up what it is, and so if we can just refer to this being a much different purpose than what $I$ understand maybe you guys are using.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Yeah. I think maybe a similar example would be, you know, today's temperature is the weather today, but then you have a season, which is three months, and that would be that, and then you may have climate, which is a longer term average of many years.

We're looking at that longer one. So the SPI is dependent on the time frame you choose. So if you're looking at what has it been like the last three months, up until this point $I$ know it's rained a little, then it hasn't, it looks like it's average. But say if it

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hasn't rained much, the SPI may say that you're a little below average for the three-month period.

But if you went back the whole 12 months, it may be that there was a lot of rain prior to that three months and then you didn't have much rain and so your average for the 12 months.

We're looking at that longer-term one, because that's the one that really impacts the water table and the water resources that would affect the perenniality of a water body.

MR. LONGWORTH: Let me make sure I understand what you've said.

You're saying -- I mean, we could put the meteorologic drought versus hydrologic drought issue aside for a second.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Okay.
MR. LONGWORTH: You're saying you look at the 12 months, so if you have one big major issue that blows your average out of the water, but your $12-m o n t h$ average will look normal?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Not necessarily, because the beauty of the $S P I$ is that it uses a serial data set; that is, as long as possible.

And so we live in the Southwest where that happens a lot; rain happens a lot all at once and then
doesn't. That is actually part of that base. So that's always been the case --

MR. LONGWORTH: Well -- well -- excuse me.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: -- and so that may be an average way in which we get precipitation.

MR. LONGWORTH: But if $I$ understood -- if you -- ephemeral is precipitation in the sense of monsoonal waves or rain, rather than snow, which is intermittent.

And so SPI, how does it differentiate between precipitation from snow versus precipitation from rain?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: I don't think it does.
MR. LONGWORTH: So when we're looking at higher-altitude ephemeral streams, how are you differentiating whether or not they are intermittent or ephemeral based on the SPI?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: The SPI doesn't determine that. The SPI is guidance for us. It's sort of like a heads-up, "Hey, did you look at the SPI? What is the -what has the climate been like for the last year?"

So we can use that information to determine whether or not that climate over the last year has -- is going to influence some of the indicator-based evaluations that we look at.

We determine something being ephemeral or
intermittent by multiple indicators, redundant

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indicators, many lines of evidence that occur in the field and in the office.

The SPI is sort of like checking the weather to make sure whether you need a jacket. You're looking at it to see whether it's appropriate to perform the work in the field. It isn't the measure or the index that tells you whether something is intermediate or ephemeral -- intermittent or ephemeral. Sorry.

MR. LONGWORTH: Fair enough.
Let me back up.
Waters of the United States has come up
multiple times. We don't have ephemeral currently in our statute or in our rules. Now we're going to. Is that correct?

MS. LEMON: We currently have ephemeral in our standards.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: We do have ephemeral waters.
MR. LONGWORTH: But there is none defined --
MR. KOUGIOULIS: We have the record.
MR. LONGWORTH: -- directly.
MS. LEMON: Yeah, none that are specifically named.

MR. LONGWORTH: Right. Okay. So now we're going to specifically name those as ephemeral sources, right?

MS. LEMON: That's correct. That's what we're proposing.

MR. LONGWORTH: So that's my concern here, is that we have a section in our rules that have -- that's blank, now we're going to add multiple upstream things that are going to -- we're going to say that these are now ephemeral -- definitive ephemeral streams.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Well, the definitive part, like any UAA, it is subject to review every three years.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. So let me jump in. For the next three years.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Okay.
So, yes, as proposed, we have, through the approved process and EPA concurrence, demonstrated that these particular stream segments are ephemeral in nature and therefore the designated uses and criteria are associated with that natural attainability in the ephemeral stream.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. And so going back to the SPI, the drought issue, because the last -- since 2009, we've been in a pretty significant drought.

And so, for example, above Grindstone, what's the elevation of that?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Where?
MR. LONGWORTH: Grindstone, one of the
ephemeral -- on the Pecos is essentially a stream system above Grindstone.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: I would have to look at the -- you're more familiar with the actual area. I'd have to go back and research that.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. I mean, I just -- I don't know, either, I'm just curious and know that that area tends to get snow and there is snow indications there, so we're putting it in ephemeral and saying it's basically a monsoon liquid precipitation driven system, not intermittent, so it falls somewhere else.

I'm trying to understand how you come up with those different kind of determinations. And then given that it's been a drought and that -- let's just say it out loud, Ruidoso used to get snow and it's not happening as much as it did previous to 2009 --

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Right.
MR. LONGWORTH: -- is there a potential that this thing is going to drop into ephemeral when it's really intermittent?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Well, that's exactly what the SPI does, because it accounts for all those years where you're referring to it used to get snow, and if there isn't snow now and it didn't fall, then it's telling us that it is in a deficit.

And when we recognize that the particular region over a particular time frame may have a deficit in the average precipitation, that that gives us, I guess, something we have to consider, and one of the considerations is if that is too gray, if we really see that it's in a drought, we are not performing the $H P$ to make a determination on whether that's ephemeral.

We feel that the climatic conditions that you're referring to may be biasing what we would determine in the field. And so what we're looking for is stable base flow and something that is approaching a normal.

So in that condition, no, I think we would have reservation.

MR. LONGWORTH: If it's got a stable base flow, how could it be intermittent or ephemeral?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: What's that?
MR. LONGWORTH: If it's got a stable base flow, how could it be intermittent or effluent, because it would be perennial?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: No, no, that's the point.
We're looking for a stable base flow. If there isn't base flow, there isn't base flow.

If it's perennial, then that's a stable base flow, meaning we don't want to go out there when it's
influenced by a big event. It rained 16 hours earlier. You see water in the channel. Is that a stable base flow? Probably not. Okay. So you don't want to go out when it just rained.

At the same time, if it's been dry for a long time and there hasn't been any rain, well, there could be, but this is not indicative of what stable would be. You're too far out of the norm.

So that is something that we would have reservations about making a call.

So the SPI is really guidance for us. It's sort of another check and balance. We use it as a very conservative way to not ignore climatic influences, but acknowledge them. But really we're focused on other characteristics, as well, that together build I guess a weight-of-evidence approach, in addition to, say, perhaps an SPI that we are comfortable with, we find all these other indicators that are indicative of a particular stream type.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay.
MR. HUTCHINSON: On that -- on the point that he's going at, what has driven us to have to do a UAA to determine an ephemeral stream?

And, you know, in looking at the history of what EPA claimed to be waters of the US seemed to be the
driving factor in them deciding that our dry arroyos are under their jurisdiction.

Is that what drove us to have to do UAAs for -- to list ephemeral streams?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Go ahead.
MS. LEMON: We -- I mean, EPA has basically said that a stream must meet fishable/swimmable uses. The rebuttable presumption. Okay?

And in order for us to say, "Look, our
ephemeral streams do not meet fishable/swimmable, you know, they are ephemeral," we have to go through a use attainability analysis to demonstrate that those uses are not attainable, because we are essentially downgrading from Clean Water Act uses.

So until it's actually defined, it's presumed to be fishable/swimmable.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Okay. So my snorkeling for sandtrout wouldn't put us into a --

MS. LEMON: And that's why we have this process, to help us evaluate and scientifically defend if a stream is ephemeral.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Okay.
MR. LONGWORTH: So that's a good point.
So what you're saying is using the
intermittent and ephemeral to kick it out of the

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perennial, and that way it doesn't fall into waters of the state.

MR. KOUGIOULIS: I don't think that it's a jurisdictional thing as much as the Clean Water Act requires that. Unless we've gone out and done a UAA, it is presumed that they are attaining these lol(a)(2) uses which are the fishable/swimmable ones.

If we have really good evidence, we've been there, never seen water, we have a permittee whose permit is conditioned by going to an intermittent water, which we can find no record that, outside of a precipitation event, there has ever been water in it, this is a scenario where a petitioner may come, as they have, and said, "Hey, you know, we would like to do the hydro protocol to see if, indeed, this is an intermittent or ephemeral water," and they do that, and they demonstrate scientifically one way or the other.

And so that is another scenario in which -you know, the useful of this. It's generally -- you know, it's -- we're not going to go out and start doing this all over the place. There needs to be a reason.

MR. LONGWORTH: Well, on that point, and then I'll finish, Mr. Chairman, just real quick here.

I mean, you see lots of arroyos, right? So you're not going to do all the arroyos. So how are
arroyos excluded, in general? Otherwise, aren't they then considered waters of the United States, perennial?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: They are considered waters of the state.

MR. LONGWORTH: Unless you use the analysis, don't they fall under fishable/swimmable?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Right. That is how our standards read. Unless specifically identified by segment name, they are presumed to meet those fishable/swimmable uses.

Now, you may be driving down the interstate and see many arroyos and say, you know, "Is that really it?" Well, until demonstrated otherwise, that is the assumption.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay.
MR. KOUGIOULIS: And that's why the HP is the tool to demonstrate otherwise.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. I can stop.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Mr. Hearing Officer, looking at the clock and considering there is some additional questions from the Commission, $I$ might suggest this might be a good time for a quick break for the parties.

MR. CHAVEZ: Absolutely.
Let's take a 10-minute break. It's 10:42.
Let's get back at around 10:52, 10:55.

Thank you.
(Recess held from 10:42 to 11:00 AM.)
MR. DOMINGUEZ: If we could come back together and get started again, please.

MR. CHAVEZ: We're back on the record.

Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, you may continue with your questioning.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Okay. Just a quick
housekeeping reminder for the Commissioners.

As we -- as each of you develop your questions, we need to be cognizant that our questions need to be limited to the testimony provided by the parties and within as close a context as we can keep that.

So I just wanted to provide that, since we've got some -- a number of relatively new Commissioners on staff.

So with that, we will -- we will proceed with Commissioner Longworth, followed by Commissioner DeRose-Bamman.

MR. LONGWORTH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Hopefully, these are relevant questions. I've just got three follow-up -- three different questions, and we can get through them pretty quickly. I'll start with the easiest one.

It's my understanding that releases from
reservoirs for the purposes of agriculture do not require a discharge permit.

Is that correct?

MS. LEMON: Releases from a reservoir?

MR. LONGWORTH: Yes.

MS. LEMON: They are not -- no, they do not
require.

MR. LONGWORTH: No, that's not correct or, yes, they do --

MS. LEMON: No, they do not require.

MR. LONGWORTH: They do not require. Thank you.

And these rules don't change that?

MS. LEMON: That's correct.

MR. LONGWORTH: In the instance of a point diversion from a groundwater well to a surface water body, was -- would that require a discharge permit according to these rules and how these rules -- does that -- okay, let me rephrase that.

Diversion from a groundwater well to a surface water body, does that require a point diversion under these permit rules?

MS. LEMON: Yes, it would -- any discharge -point source discharge to a surface water requires a

NPDES permit.

MR. LONGWORTH: Are you sure?

MS. LEMON: A point source discharge?
MR. LONGWORTH: From a groundwater well. From
a connect, not a perennial river.
MS. LEMON: Can you give me more specifics?
Because $I$ don't know what you're getting at.
MR. LONGWORTH: Absolutely. Absolutely.
Yeah.

We -- from the State Engineer's perspective, we have situations where we have alternative administration, water rights where we pump water from groundwater wells. In the past there has been questions as to whether or not that requires an NPDES permit, and I'm asking you a question to see if that does.

And if you don't know say "I don't know."

MS. LEMON: Yeah. It -- I know that we have been, as a Department, coming up with this question, but our proposals do not implement that.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. That's what I was going to get to.

Okay. Great. Thanks.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I'm sorry, what did you say?

MS. LEMON: Our proposals -- you know, the

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proposed amendments do not affect that.
MR. LONGWORTH: And then, finally, I guess the question -- so changing proposals -- changing a little bit in here, there has been a big permit in the Middle Rio Grande area, an $M S-4$ permit.

Is that just trying to combine a number of point sources, do I have that correct, or is that just a non-point source, the $M S-4$ permit?

MS. LEMON: The MS-4 is a storm water permit for the urbanized areas.

MR. LONGWORTH: That's right.
MS. LEMON: Right.
MR. LONGWORTH: It's a large area. So it is not covered by this, or it is?

Because it's multiple entities -- what I'm trying to get at is if it is covered under these new proposed updates, $I$ have a follow-up question. If it's not, then I'm done.

MS. LEMON: The water bodies of the state are covered by these. So the Middle Rio Grande through the Albuquerque area, the standards that are defined here are the standards that the river needs to achieve in Albuquerque. The permit is not part of this --

MR. LONGWORTH: Right.
MS. LEMON: -- regulation.

MR. LONGWORTH: So that permit is a permit that requires multiple entities to come together and have to meet these criteria, is that -- as I understand it, in these new proposed criteria.

MS. LEMON: The permit --
MR. LONGWORTH: They permit to multiple entities.

MS. LEMON: There aren't any proposed changes to those segments, so --

MR. LONGWORTH: So this doesn't impact them?

MS. LEMON: -- they have to meet the permit limits that are in that $M S-4$ permit.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. I'm done.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Okay. Commissioner

DeRose-Bamman.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I have a question regarding the piscicide or piscicides -- I'm not quite sure --

MS. LEMON: Sure.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: -- provision.
I think this one -- $I$ know Mr. Patten isn't here today, but $I$ think this applies to how we would know.

When an application is not covered under the

NPDES -- or it is covered under an NPDES permit and right now one exists, the general permit exists -- and he said yesterday that all of the applications that he could perceive would fall under that permit right now, but there are additional requirements that are being proposed in this language.

MS. PINTADO: Okay.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So how do you -- how does the Environment Department get notified when -- if it doesn't have to come to the Commission, how does the Commission get notified, if we're not having to hold a hearing but it's covered under the NPDES permit?

And so is there some additional work that needs to be done? So how does -- how does that get started? Do they just --

MS. PINTADO: The Department would still have an opportunity to review the application.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And how does that happen?
MS. PINTADO: It comes to us usually from the Game \& Fish, yes.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Does EPA give you an opportunity to review before they approve the NOI under the general notice of intent?

MS. PINTADO: The NOI -- as long as they apply
for it and they fit the eligibility requirements, they

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are covered, and we can look on-line and see what the activities are and whether they are covered or not. There is a pretty good website for that.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: But that's an action that the Environment Department has to take --

MS. PINTADO: To look at it --
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: -- to look to see -- -
MS. PINTADO: -- but, again, they let us know when the application is going to occur.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So the rule does not provide any requirement that they notify you? It's just --

MS. PINTADO: No.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And then regarding number -- paragraph -- Section -- Subsection $G$ in Section 16 .

MS. PINTADO: I'm sorry, what subsection?
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: G.
Well, this is just continuing that point. So you're saying that $G$ requires, or will require, "Any person whose application is covered by an NPDES permit shall provide written notice to local entities and implement post-treatment assessment monitoring within the application area as described."

So you're saying that the -- the Environment Department, and therefore the Commission, would know
that this is happening based on the app- -- the person telling you?

MS. PINTADO: Right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Even though they don't have to get approval for the application, because it's covered under the NPDES permit, but they have to take these additional steps, and we're relying on them to notify you?

MS. PINTADO: The application is covered under the NPDES permit, but these particular local post-monitoring and assessment activities were not, unless it happens on a tribal -- on tribal land, and the tribe has specifically conditioned that part of the general permit for that. So we added this requirement.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Just within --
MS. PINTADO: Yes.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Is this requirement within the NPDES permit itself, the site -- the state-specific requirements?

MS. PINTADO: No.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Because some of the general permits do have state-specific requirements.

MS. PINTADO: In New Mexico, I believe it's just on tribal land, but some states have that added to the general permit.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: But in order for this -for the person -- it's just based on these rules, if this does get approved, that they would have to know to do this -- to send these additional requirements?

MS. PINTADO: These additional requirements --
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: The written notice --
MS. PINTADO: Right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: -- to local entities and the post-treatment assessment monitoring. They would just know based on this requirement?

MS. PINTADO: Based on this rule, right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: It's not -- okay. I just think if it's not within a permit -- I understand this would be in the standards, but, you know -- and if they don't ever come to the Commission any longer to -- for approval and it's not specified in the NPDES permit, which is the main thing, then if we're never notified that they -- they are covered under the NPDES permit, then how do we know that to expect these documents? So I just wondered if there is a -- if there is -- where that loop is connected.

MS. PINTADO: It's in the cover agenda of the NOI for the general permit and they apply for that. You would know who and when and when the activities -- I think they have a schedule, a plan for the -- I forget
how many years it covers, but it should be in the NOI.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And are they required to submit the NOI to the Environment Department also?

MS. PINTADO: No. No.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So I just didn't know where the mechanism is to notify us. So -- okay. I don't have any more questions on 16 , Section 16 .

Okay. Regarding the ephemeral waters and the addition of waters that you've completed the use attainability analysis for, so I just want to make sure, have all of them -- have the UAAs received technical approval from EPA?

MR. KOUGIOULIS: Yes.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: All of them now?
MR. KOUGIOULIS: The ones that we came forward with, yes. The two that $I$-- just for the hydro protocol. If you're referring to all ephemeral -- all UAAs, I'm only going to be addressing the ones that -for the use of the hydro protocol.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. But for the other ones, the ones that are listed for Section 97 now.

MS. PINTADO: There are five drainages on
Chino Mines' property that have not received technical approval yet from EPA.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. And are -- could
you tell me when those were submitted to EPA? You submitted something --

MS. PINTADO: June of 2013.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. So it's pending.
MS. PINTADO: Yes, it is pending.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So it's likely that we could receive technical approval from EPA before we finalize the triennial review?

MS. PINTADO: I can't predict EPA very well, but --

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: It's a possibility. Okay.
Does anyone else have any questions on 97 ?
Okay. On Section 98, your -- you've added language "or classified in segments 20.6.4.100 through 899."

MS. PINTADO: Yes.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: But the preceding phrase, starting with "except those ephemeral waters included under 20.6.4.97 NMAC," or classified in those other segments, it seems that "except those ephemeral waters" modifies "classified in 100 ," so I don't know if you want to -- would you want to delete the word "ephemeral" or rephrase that?

MS. LEMON: Where -- excuse me, for which one?
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Section 98.

MS. LEMON: What is the question again?
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: The phrase "except those ephemeral waters" -- so it kind of looks like ephemeral waters is either those included under 20.6.4.97 or ephemeral waters classified in 20.6.4.100 through 899. We know ephemeral waters aren't classified in those -- I mean, they may, but -- so I just -- it's a phrasing thing, so think about how you might want to modify that.

MS. PINTADO: Uh-huh. Sure.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And I have questions on the primary -- the change from secondary contact to primary contact for Section 103 .

EPA did approve the revisions to that section.
I think these are the statement of reasons from the 2009 triennial review, they are EPA -- the record of decision, $I$ think is what it's called.

I have the document, but $I$ can't go back to the link from your website to show what it is and it's not labeled well. But on page 45 of this document, which I will give you the specific -- there is -- it's referring to the changes for Section 103 , and in section 103 at that time the criteria -- the designated use was listed as secondary contact and the criteria for that were the E. coli, the 548 CFU per hundred mil or less
and 257 , so that time frame --
MS. PINTADO: Right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: -- because I know things
have changed.
MS. PINTADO: Right.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So it says -- the last action from EPA, it says "EPA approves the revisions to this section."

So they did approve the use of secondary contact with the use of secondary contact numbers for Section 103.

So that was one of your sections that you're proposing to change to primary contact and, therefore, the lower criteria associated with the description of primary contact in Section 900 .

So was there a later document that showed that EPA disapproved that section afterward?

MS. PINTADO: In 2007, we think.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I think this was --
MR. HUTCHINSON: At the very top.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I don't think it did.
It says "Record of decision for EPA review," and it doesn't have a date.

MS. PINTADO: I don't remember now.
MS. LEMON: We do -- I can't remember which
exhibit it is.
MS. BECKER: Rebuttal Exhibit 4.
MS. LEMON: Rebuttal Exhibit 4.
In 2007, the EPA did issue a statement
saying -- you know, talking about the rebuttable presumption -- that all waters are fishable/swimmable unless proven otherwise, and that is the position that we know EPA is presuming and why these segments -- we evaluated those segments, we looked at whether there was supporting documentation for that secondary contact use, which is a lesser use for Clean Water Act Section $101(a)(2)$ uses, and we could find no evidence supporting the secondary contact use there, and that's why we're proposing the primary contact use.

MS. DeRose-bAMMAN: Okay. So did they specifically -- I'm sorry.

Did they -- it was just a general statement, it wasn't specific to Section 103 saying that they withdraw their approval of Section 103, or did they kind of say we withdraw our approval of any --

MS. LEMON: It was a general statement.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I don't have any other -oh, I have a question on Section 403, the San Juan River basin.
"The Animas River from its confluence with the

San Juan River upstream to Estes Arroyo." This is on page 15 of your second amended proposed changes.

The question is, the proposal -- the original document $I$ said $I$ think had the temperature criteria of 27 degrees $C$ or 80.6 , and now the second amended change has 29 degrees $C$ and 84.2.

Would you explain this?
MR. DAIL: I can address that, Commissioner
DeRose-Bamman.
That was after a conference with some interested parties about the modeling that was used to determine what the achievable temperature might be for that section and also conferring with the actual data sets that we had for that.

So the change was made once some modeling runs were made and a look at what was achievable from the real temperature data set that we had, and it turned out it was much more feasible to achieve that with a specific temperature criterion.

Does that answer your question?
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Yes. Thank you.
And that brings me to Section 900, Subsection
I, regarding the aluminum criteria.
Does anyone have any others?
MR. WATERS: I've got something back on

Section 101.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Go ahead.

MR. WATERS: Let's come back.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So the aluminum criteria are hardness-based, but also the applicable would be pH -- well, it's not pH dependent, it's just if the water, and it's been measured through your stream surveys to show that the $p H$ is less than 6.5, then the language doesn't explain what would apply.

All right. What applies, and where is it
specified for a stream body that has a pH less than 6.5?
MR. DAIL: Commissioner DeRose-Bamman, the --
it is the case that EPA guidance regarding waters supportable of aquatic life are those between 6.5 and 9; however, we do make those measurements, and during assessment, if it doesn't meet the criteria, then pH may be taken into consideration.

It is the case that under -- under current -under current assessment protocols, there is a very limited number of waters that fall into that category of below pH 6.5, which is inhospitable to aquatic life, and basically we're talking about one water in particular within the Jemez basin, and that's Sulphur Creek, and for purposes of proper recording, "Sulphur" is in the Queen's English in this one, it's
$S-u-l-p-h-u-r$.
Those are naturally acidic waters, and regardless of what criteria you would like to apply to those, whether that's the 1988 guidance for aluminum or the -- or the current one that we have, the hardness dependent, those waters would not meet their aluminum criteria either way, but it's for natural causes, and there is a UAA in place that recognizes the low pH.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Is it a UAA that --
MR. DAIL: There is a UAA that this Commission passed in 2009 which says that the appropriate pH for these waters is between $2--2$ and 9 .

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And you have segmentspecific -- you have segment-specific criteria for that?

MR. DAIL: For pH. Not for aluminum. But we're taking that under consideration that a segment-specific aluminum criteria may be appropriate given the natural high aluminum that's in this basin.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So the UAA applies to more than just aquatic life? I mean, it applies to the metals as well as just --

MR. DAIL: It does not -- the UAA that's in existence is mentioning aquatic life, it is a limited aquatic life scenario, and also the low pH that occurs in the segment.

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Let me clarify that limited aquatic life in this system -- we're sort of thinking about a Yellowstone here, where it's only extreme organisms that are probably adapted to this particular system. So we're talking about what the scientists call extremophiles, they are living in very harsh conditions, there is aquatic life, but it's very limited, and that is what the UAA determined.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So we do have one segment that's already identified -- water body as well as segment in our standards that applies to with a water less than a 6.5 pH ?

MR. DAIL: Correct.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: But there may be others in the state as well?

MR. DAIL: I've seen some older data, at a time when we were not able to deploy long-term pH measurements but maybe spot-checks, in a few instances that would need to be followed up by further monitoring, now that we have greater capability, that would be below pH 6.5. But there -- we're expressly talking about a very few instances.
In fact, I did an analysis of 5,000
measurements we've made over the last five or six years and found that less than one percent of those
measurements were below 6.5.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: So if there are waters that would be below 6.5, which aluminum criterion would apply?

MS. LEMON: Currently, as our standards stand, there is only one water body, Sulphur Creek, that has a designated criterion of 2 to 9.

All of our other water quality segments and water bodies in the state have pH designated as 6.6 to 8.8 or 6.6 to 9. We have no waters that are currently designated as less than 6.5. Therefore, the hardness-based criterion would apply.

MR. DAIL: I concur.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. But for -- and then, Mr. Dail was saying earlier the -- for the Sulphur Creek -- what criterion would you apply for Sulphur Creek?

MR. DAIL: The criteria we apply for Sulphur Creek is that which was supported by the UAA which was passed by this Commission, that waters will be in compliance if they are between pH 2 and 9.

MS. LEMON: For the aluminum, we haven't yet approved this. So we can't say --

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Right.
MS. LEMON: -- which one would apply and which
one wouldn't.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Did you --

MS. LEMON: Currently, it's the hardness-based criterion that applies.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. So also the
hardness -- the aluminum criteria is hardness-based, and there is a caveat that no waters above 220 milligrams per liter calcium carbonate apply?

MS. LEMON: No, we use the hardness -- 220 is the max hardness.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Is that what the language says?

MR. DAIL: Yes.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: You've stricken in Table 900, Subsection $I(3)$, for hardness values of greater than 220, which is 300 and then 400 and above -- for those rows, you've stricken the numbers that apply to aluminum. Or is that your proposed amendment?

And then is there also the language that says -- oh, I see.

In Section $I$-- the last section of Section I on page 18 , lines 18 and 19 , explain what happens. Okay. So that's the -- that's the language for dissolved hardness.

MS. LEMON: Yes. For Section I, it says for
-- in paragraph I --
MS. PINTADO: Yes.
MS. LEMON: -- it's the last -- second-to-thelast sentence "For aluminum, the equations are valid only for dissolved hardness concentrations of zero to 220. For dissolved hardness concentrations above 220, the aluminum criteria apply for 220 milligram per liter."

So the language is in paragraph $I$ that says anything above 220, that 220 milligrams per liter criteria will apply for aluminum.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Thank you.
Do you know -- are there a significant number of waters that have hardness above 220?

MR. DAIL: There are indeed some waters above 220.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: All right. I don't remember.

Okay. I mean, 4,035 micrograms per liter of aluminum seems to be a pretty high level of aluminum.

MR. DAIL: I can speculate that in development of the model, Commissioner Rose de Bamman --DeRose-Bamman -- is that the linearity of the model of protectiveness of hardness may not have been as robust. The more hardness you get, you don't necessarily get
more protection from aluminum.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Do you have any questions on that?

I don't have any other questions on -- that's it. Thank you.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you. You got mine answered.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Waters.
MR. WATERS: Okay. I've been digging through the stacks of papers here trying to find something.

Going back to 26.4.101, I know we mentioned the segment that was listed under Section 103. I know that Las Cruces submitted comments and suggestions on -for 101, Subsection A, they were questioning the primary versus secondary contact. They mentioned that there was a judicial proceeding in 2008 that designated the segment within the Cruces city limits -- that that segment that the secondary contact designation was proper.

Do you have anything since that time from the EPA that indicates that that should be primary?

MS. LEMON: It's not a change. It currently is primary.

MR. WATERS: No, it's currently secondary, and in the --

MS. LEMON: No. I don't believe that's true, but --

MR. WATERS: Okay.
MS. LEMON: -- let me check.

MR. WATERS: That may not be a change. I know they commented, and $I$ didn't know what the Environment Department's response to their comment was.

MS. PINTADO: The only change -- I'm sorry.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Waters, are you referring to Section 101?

MR. WATERS: Yes. And I'm referring to the May 13 th, 2013 , letter from the City of Las Cruces in the -- basically, in the second paragraph.

MS. PINTADO: It looks like the primary contact was not changed for this triennial.

MR. WATERS: So it stays as primary?

MS. PINTADO: The language, it was -- you may be referring to the segment description.

MR. WATERS: Uh-huh.

MS. PINTADO: We changed language from below to downstream in that segment description.

MR. WATERS: Okay. Because it says "Revised NMAC" in the letter that Las Cruces sent. It says, "LCU proposes the following revisions to be advanced: Revise NMAC 26.4.101, Section A, Rio Grande basin designated
uses to reflect the result of the 2008 judicial proceedings," blah, blah, blah, but basically we get down to the bottom of that and they are talking about adding, "except for the segment within the Las cruces city limits where secondary contact is applicable -- the applicable contact designation." I assume they asked for that to be added in.

Is that your understanding of that particular
letter in the comments?
MS. PINTADO: Yes, it sounds like it.
MR. WATERS: And did you address that with Las Cruces in responding?

MS. PINTADO: We had no UAA to demonstrate that it was secondary, and no UAA was approved by EPA for that segment.

MR. WATERS: Okay. That's all I have.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Okay.
Any additional questions from the Commission?
Seeing none, the Commission appreciates the panel's indulgence and lengthy round of questions, and we will turn that back to the Hearing Officer.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board.

Are there any members of the public that wish
to cross-examine these witnesses?
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Seeing none, I'm going to turn it back to
NMED.

MR. VERHEUL: Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer.
We just have a few questions on redirect.
MR. CHAVEZ: Proceed.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. VERHEUL

MR. VERHEUL: Ms. Pintado, this is in
reference to some questions from both Amigos Bravos as well as Commissioner DeRose-Bamman with regard to temporary standards.

Assuming that a temporary standard would be applied for and approved by this Commission, how often would that standard be reviewed at a minimum?

MS. PINTADO: Three years.
MR. VERHEUL: Ms. Lemon, in a temporary
standard kind of situation, and again this is in
reference to some questioning from Amigos Bravos and Commissioner DeRose-Bamman.

In the scenario of multiple dischargers on a single water body, assuming that only one discharger were petitioning the Commission for a temporary standard, why would other dischargers not have to submit a work plan?

MS. LEMON: If -- if other dischargers have the same impacts that the petitioner has, they can apply
for those standards -- the temporary standards to be applied to their permit. If they do not do that, then their current permit through state certification would remain the same.

MR. VERHEUL: So you're saying their permit limits that are in their current permit would not change as a result of some other entity applying for and receiving a temporary standard?

MS. LEMON: Yes.
MR. VERHEUL: And the permits that we're
talking about, those are administered by EPA, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits; is that right?

MS. LEMON: That's correct.
MR. VERHEUL: How does the state enforce maintaining those existing limits within those permits?

MS. LEMON: It's through the state certification process through Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

The state is allowed to certify NPDES permits, and in that process we can condition them to -- where they must meet certain water quality effluent limits or they must have certain requirements in their permits or we can comment on that through the state certification process.

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MR. VERHEUL: Ms. Pintado, this is getting back again to the temporary standards proposal and a line of questioning from Commissioner DeRose-Bamman.

For a municipality that maybe has a -- let's say a nitrogen exceedance, would there be any benefit for them utilizing a temporary -- or applying for a temporary standard versus the use attainability analysis process?

MS. PINTADO: Yes.

First, the nutrient standard is the correct standard and cannot be changed with a UAA.

Second, a petitioner for a municipality can tailor a temporary standard for a more flexible individual solution to meet the nutrient standard.

Third, a timeline, with milestones that are measures of success, are controlled by the petitioner and the petitioner crafts the plan to achieve the standard.

MR. VERHEUL: So you would characterize that then as a more flexible process potentially for the municipality to choose?

MS. PINTADO: Yes.

MR. VERHEUL: I'm not sure who this question is for. This is on the topic of temporary standards.

Commissioner Hutchinson asked about the amount
of work involved in the preparation and review of a temporary standard.

How would that amount of work and expertise required compare with completing the UAA process?

MS. PINTADO: I would expect it would not be as complex, but it would depend on the demonstration.

MR. VERHEUL: But conceivably the temporary standard process would be -- would require less work potentially and less expertise than the current UAA process?

MS. PINTADO: Yes.

MR. VERHEUL: Okay. And I think this is my
last redirect question.
Regarding the piscicide proposal, do our proposed changes apply to piscicide use that is not permitted by NPDES permits?

MS. PINTADO: Yes.

MR. VERHEUL: And so if it's covered by a NPDES permit, then our proposed changes do not apply; is that correct?

MS. PINTADO: Except for the post-monitoring assessment and monitoring -- post-application monitoring and assessment, yes.

MR. VERHEUL: Okay. That concludes my
redirect.

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Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.

NMED, do you have anything else?

MR. VERHEUL: No, Mr. Hearing Officer.
MR. CHAVEZ: Okay. Thank you.

Seeing that Freeport is going to need some
time, because they have a presentation to set up, that's
going to take us into the lunch hour, so I'm going to ask one more time, is there any public comment that we can take at this time?

Excuse me. The witnesses are excused at this moment.

Please have a seat and state your name.
MS. GORDON: Thank you. My name is Susan
Gordon. I'm the coordinator for the Multicultural Alliance for a Safe Environment.

MR. CHAVEZ: Ms. Gordon -- let's go ahead and swear in the witness.
(Oath administered to Susan Gordon.)

MR. GORDON: Thank you.

SUSAN GORDON
after having been first duly sworn or affirmed,
provided public comment as follows:
PUBLIC COMMENT

MS. GORDON: So I have a statement from the

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Multicultural Alliance for a Safe Environment and the Bluewater Valley Downstream Alliance, which is one of the core groups of our network.

And just so you know, we work in the Grants mining district, primarily on uranium mining and miling and cleanup and health issues out there.

The Bluewater Valley Downstream Alliance and the Multicultural Alliance for a Safe Environment offer the following comments based on our experience living next to the uranium mill tailings Superfund site owned by Homestake-Barrick Gold for over 40 years. The site is located north of Milan, New Mexico.

Water quality regulations were non-existent when the mill tailings were first deposited next to our communities south and west of the Homestake-Barrick Gold site. The tailings piles have leached radioactive and toxic pollutants into groundwater, creating a contaminant plume that has leaked into four aquifers.

BVDA and MASE hope to protect its last remaining fresh water regional aquifer, the San Andres-Glorieta aquifer, from Homestake-Barrick Gold's contaminant plume. The San Andres aquifer supplies fresh domestic water for the municipalities of Grants and Milan.

Other uranium mining companies and mills in
the Ambrosia Lake area were also allowed to discharge radioactive contaminants and toxic chemical pollutants into New Mexico's surface waters and arroyos with virtually no regulation until the 1970 s.

Corrective state and federal water quality regulations since then are continually being relaxed to meet the needs of the uranium industry when they are unable to comply with the existing regulatory framework.

Homestake-Barrick Gold has been conducting groundwater remediation at the Superfund site since 1977. A groundwater corrective action plan for remedial activities at the site was approved by the NRC in 1986 . Amendments to the plan are still under review by the NRC. And in 2014, NMED renewed Discharge Permit 200 for Homestake-Barrick Gold, allowing the injection of water into the subsurface that exceeded the NRC-approved groundwater protection standards.

MASE and BVDA contend that this ongoing circuit of non-compliance and weakening of the regulatory standards threatens our present and future water supplies for domestic and agricultural uses, contrary to the letter and intent of New Mexico's water quality standards.

Overpumping of hydraulically connected groundwater by Homestake-Barrick Gold means that our
critical water needs, both present and future, will depend solely on regional groundwater aquifers as surface flows within the San Mateo Creek basin are depleted.

BVDA estimates that enough water has already been lost in the Ambrosia Lake area to supply all of Albuquerque's water for at least seven years, perhaps longer.

We are appalled that the NMED would compound its mistake and its complicity with past polluters by proposing to allow future polluters to apply for weaker standards in the waters into which they discharge.

The proposed changes will result in weaker permit limits and increased pollution into New Mexico's rivers and streams. New Mexico cannot afford to sacrifice the remaining fresh water supplies that our children and grandchildren will need to live, work, and raise their families.

The proposed regulations do not even require public hearing when an applicant requests temporary weaker standards.

In addition, the absence of a time limit on temporary standards will lead to a permanent weakening of water quality standards, contrary to the preservation of New Mexico's scarce water supplies in an era of
extreme weather and climate change.

The federal Clean Water Act allows variances from existing water quality standards, for specified periods of time, to resolve questions concerning the appropriateness of specific criteria. Variances are generally not renewable, but may be reissued upon adequate justification following public review and EPA approval.

If the New Mexico Water Environment Department is simply trying to ease the corporate burdens of cleanup for its corporate citizens, then these proposals might make sense. But BVDA and MASE believe the water Quality Control Commission is concerned about the viability of New Mexico's future water supplies, much of which has already been sacrificed for Cold War era uranium production in Northwestern New Mexico.

We urge the Commission to reject the proposed revisions and to adopt the proposal to strengthen the aluminum standard as put forth by Amigos Bravos.

Thank you.
MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you very much.
Anybody else in the audience with public
comment?

Thank you.

Seeing none, we're going to go ahead and break
until 1:00, at which point Freeport will present their case.

Thank you.
(Recess held from 11:46 AM to 1:10 PM.)
(Commissioner Sayer no longer present.)
MR. DOMINGUEZ: If everybody would kind of get
settled, we will go ahead and get started back up.
We will turn it back over to the Hearing
Officer.
MR. CHAVEZ: Mr. Chairman, thank you.
We're back on the record.
At this point $I$ would like to look to the
audience to see if there is any public comment.
Great. If one of you could come forward first and be sworn in.
(Oath administered to Susan Rodriguez.)
MS. TOWNSEND: If you could state your name.
MS. RODRIGUEZ: Susan Rodriguez,
$R-o-d-r-i-g-u-e-z$.

## SUSAN RODRIGUEZ

after having been first duly sworn or affirmed, provided public comment as follows:

PUBLIC COMMENT
MS. RODRIGUEZ: Good afternoon.
I had a little car trouble, but I got over
that.
I live down in Albuquerque, and I'm involved in different water issues that we're concerned about the quality -- we're -- the group -- I'm involved with several different groups, and I've lived in Albuquerque since 1988.

I have a daughter who was born here, and she's now 26 and graduated from the University, and we really enjoy New Mexico, and we're concerned about the quality of the water -- very much concerned about it.

I had no idea of the pollution and the serious nuclides even in our water. Which $I$ think the last time we met, Arjun Makhijani came and he was successful in trying to -- in, $I$ guess, educating people about the dangers of some of these nuclides that are in our water. He had an institute over in California, and his name is Arjun Makhijani.

Well, with that in mind, I'm here again, and I understand that -- and $I$ stand with Amigos Bravos in what they are saying. But to more or less try to put it not in my own words, but $I$ do support them, that the New Mexico Environment Department -- if you'll allow me to read a little bit -- "The New Mexico Environment Department is proposing to allow industry to apply for weaker standards in the water into which they discharge.

This would facilitate a process that would allow the industry to permit -- to have weaker permits and result in increased pollution into New Mexico's rivers and streams. The proposal does not even require a public hearing prior to adopting these weaker standards. By not placing a time limit on these temporary standards, it would in effect allow a permanent weakening of water quality."

I ask you to -- okay -- to reject the
temporary standards proposal, or at the very least, to ensure temporary standards -- that they don't apply to new discharges.

My second point would be the small ponds here in New Mexico where people fish, and there is an industry proposal, and $I$ oppose that, that they want to weaken the standards in small ponds and wetlands. These ponds and wetlands are often found in the headwaters of our rivers and help deliver clean water to downstreamers, of which us in Albuquerque are part of.

Allowing these -- pollution in these headwaters would impact communities downstream that use this water for drinking, irrigation and recreation.

Please, $I$ would ask you to reject the proposal to weaken standards for small ponds and wetlands.

And very important, also, my third point would
be the aluminum water quality criteria.
So several years ago $I$ understand the mining industry successfully petitioned to downgrade -- that is, weaken -- the New Mexico aluminum water quality criteria, which was the standard.

The Amigos Bravos proposal is to reverse this downgrade and restore aluminum protection to a level that is protective of fish and other aquatic life, and I ask you to adopt this proposal and strengthen the aluminum standard.

And, lastly, is that myself, and groups I represent, stand for -- CCNS, Concerned Citizens of Nuclear Safety -- for a 90 -day -- I guess a postponement -- a 90-day extension of time. This -- sorry.

I understand that NMED is supposed to release a draft revised consent for public comment, and $I$ want you to consider that -- what NMED -- what Joni Ahrens of CCNS is asking for, this 90 -day extension, that it be considered. More time is needed to listen to these protests and to these considerations.

That's all $I$ have to say. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you, ma'am.
Next.
Please have a seat to be sworn in and state
your name for the record.
(Oath administered to Janet Greenwald.)
JANET GREENWALD
after having been first duly sworn or affirmed, provided public comment as follows:

PUBLIC COMMENT
MS. GREENWALD: My name is Janet Greenwald, and I am co-coordinator of Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping, which is a statewide organization, and I'm the facilitator of the water groups, which is an Albuquerque-based organization.

Concerning the temporary standards proposal, both Santa Fe and Albuquerque, as you know, now drink out of the Rio Grande, where many of the smaller streams end up.

Many of the standards for chemicals and radionuclides are based on adult tolerances for those chemicals and radionuclides, and there is very little known about the tolerances for the fetus and the young child, and so it behooves us to keep our streams as clean as we can.

There is a whole realm of research being done on the effects of chemicals on the child and the fetus, and a number of ladies are beginning to be connected with these chemicals and pesticides, and one of those is

Alzheimer's -- not Alzheimer's, I'm sorry -- I can't -I can't think of the name right now. It's the illness that makes it hard for children to speak and makes it hard for them to relate to other people. You know, I can see a child with it who I had once in a classroom, but I can't remember the name.

MR. CHAVEZ: Is it autism?
MS. GREENWALD: There you go. Thank you. Yes, autism.

There are European studies now that are linking autism to overexposure to chemicals, and that comes -- that study shows us that children living in rural areas where pesticides are used heavily suffer from autism more than urban children.

As far as small ponds and wetlands are concerned, along these same lines, we need to protect these wetlands and small ponds.

As far as the aluminum water quality criteria, tourists are not going to come to New Mexico to fish in dead and dying streams. As you know, tourism is our number one industry.

We oftentimes think of regulation as
inhibiting industry, but $I$ think restoring our aluminum standards to those -- to standards that are more in line with other states will actually help the tourist

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industry, not -- not impede it in any way.
I'd like to say a few words about regulation
in general. We always are thinking of regulations, as I just said, as something that impedes industry, but it's my belief that if the New Mexico Environment Department had been in the room with the workers and their supervisors who were putting wastes in the drums at Los Alamos that went to WIPP, that $W I P P$ would still be open and doing business right now.

So you have to recognize that regulation
sometimes is the best thing for all of us, including business people.

Our group stands with CCNS in asking for a 90-day extension of time for consideration of the groundwater discharge permit for waters from the chromium plume at Los Alamos.

Thank you very much for your time and all your work.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you, ma'am.
I believe we have one more. Please approach, sir.
(Oath administered to Eric Patterson.)

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## ERIC PATTERSON

after having been first duly sworn or affirmed, provided public comment as follows:

PUBLIC COMMENT

MR. PATTERSON: My name is Eric Patterson.
Can you hear me okay?
Okay. I'm from downtown Valdez, New Mexico.
I'm co-priority of Stoney Acre Farm. I'm a retired chemist and chemistry teacher.

I want to talk about the aluminum standards.
Three years ago, we changed the aluminum standards based on -- to something that's based on hardness and pH.

I coordinate a group of volunteers that go out and measure and monitor water quality in the streams of Taos County.

Three or four years ago, we started monitoring the Red River, because we heard there was going to be a Superfund cleanup there and we wanted to monitor progress. We found a lot of aluminum up there, total aluminum, as assayed by an EPA-certified laboratory in Alamosa, Colorado.

I'm a little concerned that changing the
standards might not have been such a good idea. I read the paper by Gunderson a few years ago in the Journal of Canadian Marine Fisheries -- it's hard for me to say
that with a straight face -- and based on what he says, I don't think we should have changed the standards.

I'm seeing aluminum, but the other thing that troubles me, although the hardness seems to be fairly consistent in the four different monitoring sites that we've done in Red River, the hardness is consistent but the pH is not, it's usually high. It sometimes takes a big dip in a couple of miles between monitoring sites. That means that the aluminum is going to be in a slightly different form.

Aluminum chemistry is kind of complicated, and I don't pretend to understand all of it, but $I$ think that we should err on the side -- on the side of caution.

One of the big reasons for that is it's not just that we have aluminum that's in the Red River, it's going to be in the Rio Grande, where people get the drinking water, but also the Village of Questa has been financially and economically in pretty bad straits for a long time. It's not a very prosperous community.

And through the efforts of Trout Unlimited and some other organizations, they've -- not only thanks to Chevron for dredging Elephant Butte Lake, but downstream from there, they are going to -- and they've already started building a fishing park, which should bring a
lot of revenue in to the Village of Questa. This fishing park will be accessible to tourists and residents like me who like to fish.

Also, $I$ think this is going to be a big
economic boom for Questa. But if we're going to do that and we're going to put trout in there, do we really want to take a chance on having aluminum kill off trout fingerlings? I don't think so.

You know, my grandmother always told me "Clean up your mess."

For the aluminum standards, it seems like we're trying to define what is a mess. I think that the aluminum there has the potential -- and it's definitely there -- downstream from the mine in all the three locations we've monitored, it's definitely there. If we have runoff from an arroyo that makes the water somewhat acidic, the aluminum will go way up, and this will be toxic to a lot of things, not just fish.

So I would urge you to revert to the previous standards and $I$ think that will help a lot.

Do you have any questions for me?
MR. CHAVEZ: You know, sir, at this time this is really just public comment.

MR. PATTERSON: Okay. Good enough.
Thank you very much.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.
At this time, we're going to move to Freeport.
Counsel, are you ready?
MS. CHAPPELLE: Yes, we're ready.
MR. CHAVEZ: You may proceed.
MS. CHAPPELLE: Why don't you guys come up.
MR. CHAVEZ: And just for clarification,
you're not going to the presentation yet, right?
MS. CHAPPELLE: In about five, ten minutes, yes.

MR. CHAVEZ: As soon as you're about to, let us know, because I want the Commissioners to have a chance to move here.

MS. CHAPPELLE: I don't want to shine the light in your eyes.
(Oath administered to Joseph S. Meyer and Barry Fulton.)

MS. CHAPPELLE: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, Hearing Examiner Chavez and parties.

My name is Germaine Chappelle, and I'm a lawyer with Gallagher \& Kennedy. With me today is Dalva Moellenberg and Konstantin Parkhomenko.

We represent Freeport-McMoRan Chino Mines, which operates the Chino Copper Mine.

We appreciate the opportunity to present
testimony to you today supporting Chino's petition as part of the triennial review process.

Chino's petition is filed in accordance with NMAC 20.6.4 to adopt site-specific aquatic life criteria for copper in a limited geographic area referred to as the Chino Mines Smelter Tailings and Soil Investigation Unit, which we commonly refer to as STSIU, located in Grant County, New Mexico, near the towns of Hurley and Bayard, which both are about 11 miles east of Silver City in a general direction.

First, just as a procedural matter, I would note that our NOI also indicates our support of a couple things that aren't within our petition.

Briefly, Chino supports the current hardness-based aquatic life criteria for aluminum as currently stated in NMAC 20.6.4.900.

Chino also supports NMED's proposal to add a new provision under NMAC 20.6.4.10.F to adopt temporary standards for surface waters in the state; and as you might guess, Chino further supports NMED's petition and the testimony of Ms. Pintado regarding adoption of the portion of NMED's petition regarding the $H P$ protocol for Chino STSIU waters.

In support of Chino's proposal, Chino will present two expert witnesses, Mr. Barry Fulton and

Dr. Joseph Meyer, who have previously submitted direct testimony providing the technical basis for site-specific criteria that is being proposed by Chino today.

The testimony also describes the history of Chino's proposal involving communication with NMED and the US EPA dating back to the year 2010 .

The witnesses will also testify as to the details and scientific veracity of the toxicological study that was performed to justify the proposed criteria.

Chino would like to request that Mr. Fulton and Dr. Meyer be allowed to answer questions as a panel after they have finished summarizing and presenting their testimony to this Commission.

You may note that also attached to our NOI are two exhibits providing potential rule language. Those are Exhibits $H$ and $I$.

Pursuant to discussion with NMED, and as stated in Chino's NOI, Chino conditionally accepts NMED's preferred language in Exhibit I.

The reason for the conditional approval or support is that the language -- and we'll discuss this further with our exhibits, but the language in Exhibit $I$ tracks approval of the $H P$ in NMED's petition, and so
without approval of the $H P$ in NMED's petition, we would need to probably modify language in Exhibit I.

Further, we would like to thank NMED for all of their hard work, not only with respect to the $H P$, but also with the site-specific portions of our petition. NMED has been extremely diligent and professional in working with us to come up with a solution, and we appreciate that greatly. And that has actually afforded us to resolve all technical issues that have been raised with NMED, which we will also discuss in our testimony.

The only remaining objection included in
written testimony is from Ms. Conn with Amigos Bravos, and that has to do with her assertion that Chino's petition is deficient because it did not provide enough detail regarding Chino's public participation process.

As you may note in Dr. Dail's rebuttal
testimony, Dr. Dail did not share that conclusion and indicated in his testimony that he felt not only that Chino's petition was sufficient but that Chino's community involvement process was sufficient as well.

I would note that he indicated support for us, including additional information in that regard, and we are prepared to do that today in the nature of live surrebuttal testimony.

With that, one thing that $I$ have discussed
with the Hearing Examiner and parties is a request that I'd like to just make real quick with respect to bringing Dr. Dail's rebuttal testimony up after our direct.

The reason for that is we have really no other rebuttal testimony at all, either from us or from other parties, and because we feel that there is agreement with NMED and us with respect to our petition, it would essentially nicely package for the Commission resolution of the issues essentially today rather than kind of postponing it into tomorrow after you've heard a bunch of different testimony.

The only other factor $I$ would note there is that we do have two experts from out of state, that if we could get them back home sooner rather than later, that would obviously be appreciated, but we defer to the Hearing Examiner and the Commission's thought process on that.

So with that, I'm ready to go into our testimony, unless you want to decide or give us some direction on rebuttal.

MR. CHAVEZ: Let's do that at the end.
MS. ChAPPELLE: Okay.
MR. CHAVEZ: Are you ready to go?
MS. CHAPPELLE: Yes, we are ready to go. I
believe this is ready to go, but we may need to flip a switch, but I'm not sure. Is it already flipped?

MR. CHAVEZ: Mr. Chairman, at this time I'd like to give the Commissioners an opportunity to move into the audience or wherever they choose so they can get a good view. Can we dim the lights?

MS. CASTANEDA: Yes.
MS. CHAPPELLE: What we're doing is just handing out a copy of the slide presentation for everyone. We have enough, I believe, for the folks in the audience. We made about 30 copies.

The presentation really just pertains to the technical testimony already filed in the case, there is nothing new in this presentation, but we thought it would just afford a little easier way to get through that.

So with that, as that's being passed out, I'm going to start asking Mr. Fulton some quick questions. BARRY FULTON
after having been first duly sworn or affirmed, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. CHAPPELLE:
Q. Mr. Fulton, would you please state your name for the record?
A. Barry Fulton.
Q. And what is your occupation, Mr. Fulton?
A. Environmental scientist.
Q. And where are you employed?
A. Arcadis US.
Q. And what is your current job title?
A. Senior environmental scientist.
Q. Please summarize your education, experience and qualifications as it relates to your testimony here today?
A. I have a bachelor's degree with majors in ecology and environmental science, with minors in chemistry and biology.

I also hold a master's of science degree in environmental science, with a particular emphasis in aquatic toxicology.

Prior to joining my current company, Arcadis, I worked as a research scientist at the center for Reservoir and Aquatic Systems Research, where I managed a variety of studies that assessed water quality within streams and lakes.

Also as part of that job, I had a
responsibility to manage an aquatic toxicology testing laboratory, where $I$ was responsible for designing, interpreting and reporting those results using a variety
of standardized aquatic test species.
I began working at Arcadis in 2009 as an
environmental scientist; and as part of this position, I have designed, conducted and managed a variety of water quality studies for regulatory purposes. Most of these studies focus specifically on water quality standards, including understanding the fate, transport and effects of metals in aquatic systems.

Additionally, I am actively involved in the scientific community through participation in membership with the Science -- Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry and also through publication in the scientific literature, where, thus far, I have published six peer-reviewed articles.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

MS. CHAPPELLE: At this time, I would like to tender Mr. Fulton as a qualified expert witness in aquatic metals toxicology and water quality criteria.

MR. CHAVEZ: (Nods head.)
Q. (BY MS. CHAPPELLE) With that, Mr. Fulton, could you please proceed with the presentation?
A. Yes.

So this presentation really provides an
overview of the site-specific copper criteria that's being proposed by Freeport-McMoRan Chino Mines Company,
which hereafter I'll refer to as Chino.
I'll also mention here that all of the content and technical information that is included in this presentation is contained in the actual -- the underlying report to this study, which has been filed as Exhibit $B$ in this petition.

So, overall, the petition proposes sitespecific copper criteria in certain drainages in one of the areas of the Chino Mine site referred to as the Smelter Tailings and Soils Investigation Unit, which we'll refer to as STSIU, that's located near Bayard and Hurley, New Mexico.

So this slide presents a map of that area, which is the area located within -- within the orange boundary line there, and so it's these blue drainage lines that are actually proposed or petitioned for the site-specific copper criteria.

And just for context here, the STSIU area includes areas primarily affected by historical wind-blown smelter emissions.

The STSIU area and the drainages that are proposed for this site-specific criteria does not include other various investigation units that are associated with Chino Mine sites, including what is referred to as the Hanover/Whitewater Creek

Investigation Unit, or IU, the Hurley Soils
Investigation Unit, and Lampbright Investigation Unit.

And so just to continue with the overview, Chino's proposed site-specific criteria are calculated based on a multiple regression model that uses two water chemistry parameters, alkalinity and dissolved organic carbon, which Dr. Meyer will discuss in more detail later in the presentation.

And I'll point out here that as part of Chino's proposed rule language, a portion of waters located within the STSIU area, referred to as critical habitat for the Chiricahua Leopard Frog, are excluded from the petitioned waters.

So this slide provides a general chronology of the site-specific criteria study.

So the genesis of this study really stems from the 2009 New Mexico Triennial Review of Surface Waters, which resulted in the provisions for site-specific criteria.

In 2012, Dr. Meyer and myself began developing a work plan for the types of investigations that would be required to support a site-specific standard.

We sulomitted that work plan to NMED and US EPA Region 6 in 2011, and subsequently in 2011 conducted the field sampling and the laboratory toxicity testing.

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The initial results from this study were reported in 2012 in a draft interim report. And following comments received from the New Mexico Environment Department, a revised interim report and a copper toxicity model report was submitted in 2013 .

These results were also published in the peer-reviewed scientific literature, which is also -which was published in 2014 , which is also when we submitted our petition for the site-specific criteria, leading us to these hearings today.

And I'll note on this slide that the public participation process really actively began in 2013 when the copper toxicity model report was finalized.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

Now, would you please turn to Freeport's NOI?
And for the benefit of other folks, the NOI is referenced as number 24 on the pleading log.

Mr. Fulton, if you could please turn to page three.
A. Yes.
Q. I note there, Mr. Fulton, that there are several exhibit designations.

Do you see that? It's on page three of the NOI.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So with respect to Exhibit A, would you mind turning to that and briefly describing what that is?
A. Okay. So Exhibit A presents a map of the STSIU area and the drainages petitioned for the proposed site-specific criteria.

I note here, just for background and context to the Commission, that with my personal involvement in the field sampling aspect of the study, I also have direct knowledge of the site characteristics; and as I described in my testimony to the petition, the STSIU area is located in a rough mountainous region and is characterized as having ephemeral to intermittent waters that really only flow in direct response to monsoonal precipitation, with more persistent pools located in bedrock drainages.

On the map presented in Exhibit $A$, it includes a thick black line that is noted in the legend as the critical habitat transect, which is excluded from consideration for site-specific criteria, and that's also noted in the map legend to Exhibit A.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

And just for the benefit of Commissioners, what we're doing now is we're actually going through the exhibits attached to the NOI just for your reference.

They are not going to flash up on the screen for right now.

Mr. Fulton, could you please clarify the reason for CLF exclusion?
A. Sure.

We -- although we feel that scientifically the site-specific criteria can be supported in the Chiricahua Leopard Frog critical habitat, based on comments received from stakeholders, we made a decision to exclude that from consideration in this petition.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

And we've heard some conversation about various units within the Chino Mines properties.

Can you describe what those units are part of, please?
A. So the various units, or IUs, are established as part of an administrative order on consent between the New Mexico Environment Department and Chino Mines Company; and as part of that AOC, administrative order on consent, they designate various areas as investigation units for studying them.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

Do you recall the earlier testimony of NMED witnesses, and $I$ believe it was Ms. Pintado, describing unnamed ephemeral tributaries, although it could have
been Dr. Dail, as well, with respect to HP protocol?
Would you characterize this area as consistent with that description?
A. Yes. I would characterize the majority of these streams as ephemeral, with some intermittent drainages as well.

Based on my experience sampling all of these streams and being in the field throughout multiple seasons, $I$ can assure you that there are no perennial streams on this mine site.
Q. Thank you.

Now, with respect to the relationship between Ms. Pintado's testimony of the Chino waters and the HP, what is the relationship of that with this particular exhibit?
A. I'm sorry, can you --
Q. Sure.
A. -- rephrase that question?
Q. What is the relationship between this area and these waters and the area before the Commission in the HP?
A. So these waters were also petitioned by Ms. Pintado based on a HP study conducted on these waters.
Q. And are they substantially the same
description?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

Moving now to Exhibit B, can you briefly describe that exhibit?
A. Exhibit $B$ is the underlying study report, which is the subject of the petition and really forms the technical basis of the petition.

So, in brief, the report describes the methods used to develop the site-specific criteria, the full chemistry and toxicity results, the statistical analyses of these results, and ultimately the process by which we derive the site-specific criteria, a description of the equation which is the basis of the site-specific criteria.
Q. Thank you.

Moving to Exhibit $C$ - and for Exhibit $B$ and C, Mr. Fulton, could you also describe your personal involvement with those documents?
A. So Exhibit B, the study report, myself and Dr. Meyer authored that report.

And moving to Exhibit $C$, which is the peerreviewed publication of the study, the same thing, Dr. Meyer and myself authored this peer-reviewed report as well.

The peer-reviewed publication filed as Exhibit C really also informs the scientific basis of the petition. And for reference, we decided to publish these results in the scientific literature, at least in part at the suggestion of the New Mexico Environment Department.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

And with respect to the exhibits titled -- or designated as Freeport Exhibits A through C, do you have any changes to make to those documents today?
A. No, I do not.
Q. And as of the day that they were drafted, do they remain true and correct today?
A. Yes.
Q. Such that you would adopt them -- you would move for adoption -- or you would request they be adopted in front of this Commission?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.

Moving now to Exhibit F, Mr. Fulton, could you please give us a general description of that document?
A. Exhibit $F$ is my resume.
Q. Do you have any changes to make to this document?
A. No, I do not.
Q. And given the testimony you've provided already, does that testimony square with this document?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And would you support admission of this document before the Commission?
A. Yes.
Q. Moving now to Exhibit $G$, would you please identify that document?
A. Exhibit $G$ is my direct written testimony.
Q. Okay. Do you have any changes to this document, Mr. Fulton?
A. Yeah. The only change I note today is that my written testimony states that since 2009 I was -- I have been employed as a senior scientist with Arcadis, and that was an oversight, as $I$ was hired by my company in 2009 as an environmental scientist and have subsequently been promoted to a senior scientist.

But that would be the only change $I$ have to Exhibit G.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

With that change, would you recommend adoption by this Commission of that exhibit?
A. With that change, yes.
Q. Thank you.

Moving now, Mr. Fulton, to Exhibits $H$ and I,
could you please give a description of those exhibits?
A. Sure.

Exhibits $H$ and $I$ are two versions of the proposed rule. My understanding is that New Mexico Environment Department, if adopted by the Commission, would prefer Exhibit $I$ as the basis of the rule language.

I note here that if it -- if Exhibit I were to be adopted by the Commission and the hydrology-based --hydrology-protocol-based UAA that was discussed by Ms. Pintado yesterday for these waters were to be rejected, there would -- it would require revisions to some of the language that pertained to the designated uses listed for these waters.

But otherwise, as $I$ understand, there is no difference of opinion between Chino and the New Mexico Environment Department of the rule itself, and Chino would defer to NMED's decision on how they want the rule organized administratively, if adopted by the Commission.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

Are you familiar with Dr. Dail's rebuttal
testimony on page 39?
And for easy reference for everyone else, that's pleading log number 34, Rebuttal Exhibit 14.
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And could you please summarize Dr. Dail's position with respect to Exhibit $I$ in the testimony?
A. It appears that Dr. Dail would prefer Exhibit I as the basis of the rule language.
Q. Thank you.

Moving now to the opposition noted by Amigos Bravos regarding Chino's petition, Mr. Fulton, would you please summarize your understanding of Ms. Conn's opposition located on page 10 of her direct testimony? And that is, for everyone else's reference, pleading log 19.
A. Yes.

So the testimony of Ms. Rachel Conn alleges that our petition is deficient, in saying that "Chino fails, however, to indicate how many members of the public or other stakeholders attended this meeting and does not disclose, let alone 'present response to the public input received,' in their petition."
Q. Okay. Are you familiar with Rule 20.6.4 of the NMAC?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And could you please turn to that, please?
A. Okay.
Q. And could you please read into the record the
relevant portion of the rule at $D(3)(c)$ ?
A. "Describe the methods used to notify and solicit input from potential stakeholders and from the general public in the affected area and present and respond to the public input received."
Q. And just for clarification, Mr. Fulton, I note that at (3) that the provisions you just read is linked to what's required to be in a petition. Is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And, Mr. Fulton, if you could please turn to our NOI -- I apologize, turn to our petition, page six.
A. Okay.
Q. And could you please summarize what the petition states Chino did with respect to the community process?
A. Yes.

With respect to the public participation process, it states that Chino implements a public participation process according to a community relations plan under the $A O C$, which includes community work group meetings, at which NMED and Chino present and discuss activities conducted under the AOC.

It goes on to state that the community work group holds regular meetings in Bayard or Hurley, New

Mexico, and is composed of various interested public stakeholders.

And further it states that Chino provided public notice of the September 16th, 2014, community work group meeting in the local newspaper of record, and that meeting is when the results of the site-specific copper criteria were presented.
Q. Mr. Fulton, does the petition also include reference to an internet website that Chino hosts?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you please describe that?
A. So the study report was posted on a website that the community work group had access and -- had access to and notification of.
Q. I also note, Mr. Fulton, that it indicates you -- that the petition indicates you were actually present at the September 16th, 2014, CWG meeting. Is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And so would it be correct to say that you have personal knowledge of questions received from the public at that meeting, the public members who attended the meeting, and obviously the responses you might have given to those comments?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. Fulton, if you could please turn now to Dr. Dail's rebuttal on page 45?

And for reference for the record, that's pleading log 34, Rebuttal Exhibit 14.
A. Okay.
Q. Could you please summarize Dr. Dail's rebuttal response with respect to the objection lodged by Amigos Bravos?
A. So, in summary, it does not appear that Dr. Dail of the New Mexico Environment Department has the same concerns as raised by Amigos Bravos because, let's see, on page 45, it states that "Chino Mines has clearly taken steps to notify and solicit input from potential stakeholders and the general public in the affected area."

It goes on to recommend, however, that Chino Mines provide additional details regarding the specifics of the presentation in the responses to comments received.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

MS. CHAPPELLE: And, Hearing Examiner, at this point the next portion of this would really be surrebuttal in response to that, so we'd need a little bit of direction if you would like us to proceed to provide additional information in that regard.

MR. CHAVEZ: Can you please kind of, as you did in the beginning, restate your intentions, and then I'll go to the other parties on this. But if you can just kind of go over them again.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Okay. So in response to objections lodged by Amigos Bravos and the recommendation in NMED's rebuttal that Chino provide additional information about its community stakeholder process, we would like to do so now as surrebuttal, essentially.

With that, we do have copies of notices and minutes prepared by the CWG that we can offer as additional evidence if that is desired by the Commission.

We would note that those documents have been shared with both Amigos Bravos and NMED.

MR. CHAVEZ: Okay. I'm inclined to allow you to proceed, but $I$ want to go to the other parties for any objection or comment on this issue.

Let's start in the back with Amigos Bravos.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Yeah, I think it's appropriate for -- Amigos Bravos does not have a specific objection to Chino Mines providing this information.

In all the prior Commission hearings that I've
been involved in, it has been almost routine for parties to provide additional information where a perceived deficiency was identified in materials or where some clarification could be provided based on existing proposals and existing testimony in the record.

The concern, however -- I do have a general concern, however, that $I$ identified yesterday, which is what is good for the goose is good for the gander, in the sense that there was objections raised to Amigos Bravos providing information and new exhibits that $I$ think is frankly very similar to what Chino Mines is trying to do today.

So to the degree that Chino Mines' information is allowed into the record, and $I$ would encourage the Commission to allow that, $I$ would also encourage the Commission to allow Amigos Bravos' materials in there, with the caveat that we will be presenting testimony that introduces those exhibits and the basis for those exhibits tomorrow.

So the fundamental issue here is one of
fairness and equity to ensure that the rules are fairly applied.

The only other thing that $I$ would note is there is no expressed prohibition against the introduction of additional materials at the hearing, and
that the Commission, in fact, under the Water Quality Act, is encouraged to take consideration of all evidence, but has an ability to give that evidence the weight it deems it needs to be.

So, of course, evidence that is provided in the course of a Commission hearing may be given, frankly, less weight than evidence that has been provided before the inception of the hearing, because the parties have an ability to review that, but that doesn't obviate or preclude the introduction of those materials.

So with that, we do not have a specific objection, but we do have a general concern about the fair and equitable application of rules regarding new evidence introduced during Commission proceedings.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.
NMED.
MR. VERHEUL: NMED doesn't have any objection to the introduction of materials from Freeport-McMoRan in this matter, and as a general statement, we believe that there is a distinction between -- between the materials that are being introduced by Freeport-McMoRan at this time and the materials that were attempted to be introduced by Amigos Bravos yesterday, and we can get into more specifics on those as each of those come up.

I'd also like to note that NMED did not have a perceived deficiency in the record that had to be addressed by the materials that Amigos Bravos attempted to provide yesterday.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.
San Juan.

MS. McCALEB: San Juan Water Commission has no objection.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.

Chevron.

MR. ROSE: Chevron has no objections.
MR. CHAVEZ: I'm going to allow you to proceed.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Thank you, Hearing Examiner Chavez.

With that, Mr. Fulton, if you would please -actually, what $I^{\prime} d$ like to do real quick -Mr. Parkhomenko, if you could start passing out these exhibits right here.

Right now, Hearing Examiner Chavez, these are unmarked, but we will go back and designate depending on your -- or would you like me to go ahead and just designate them now?

MR. CHAVEZ: Well, I think you were going to do that at the conclusion.

MS. CHAPPELLE: That's right.
Q. (BY MS. CHAPPELLE) So the first document, Mr. Fulton, that I'd like you to turn your attention to has to do with notice of the September 16th, 2014, CWG meeting.

Please, could you please turn to that?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you wouldn't mind just describing what is in front of you for the Commission and the parties.
A. So it appears there is two versions of a notice posted in the Silver City Daily Press, published on Tuesday, September 2nd, 2014 , based on the bylines published at the top of the newspaper article.

There is a posting -- or the posting describes the Chino administrative order on consent, the work group meeting announcement, and specifically states when the next community work group meeting will be held, which was on Tuesday, September 16 th, 2014 , the time and the location, and as part of the agenda, it states "Presentation of the Development of the Site Specific Copper Criteria for Drainages within the Smelter/ Tailings Soil Investigation Unit."
Q. Thank you.

And by two different versions, what are those two different versions?
A. Apologies.

A version published in Spanish and a version published in English.
Q. And in that packet, $I$ note there is another notice.

Could you please describe that one?
A. Sure.

So a separate notice was published on Monday,
September $15 t h, 2014$, in the Silver City Daily Press.

There are two postings, one in spanish and one in
English. The postings appear to be identical to the one posted on September $2 n d$, in that it states that the -you know, the time, the location of the next community work group meeting, a description of what the community work group meetings are, and then within the agenda, it notes that there will be a presentation of the development of site-specific copper criteria for drainages within the Smelter/Tailings Soil Investigation Unit.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

Moving now to the September, 2014, CWG meeting minutes, could you please describe that document?
A. Yes.

So this document provides a list of the
members of the community work group that were present,
other folks that were present, as well as guests that were present.

It provides minutes pertaining to the discussion of the meeting -- the community work group meeting held on September 16th, 2014 .

It notes that myself presented a presentation on the site-specific copper criteria of the STSIU area. And then it lists the questions asked by the community work group members.

It also provides to the community work group members a link to the underlying study report.
Q. On Chino's web page, is that correct, Mr. Fulton?
A. On Chino's web page, correct.
Q. Now, having been at this meeting, Mr. Fulton, and having reviewed these minutes, do these minutes appear to be a fair characterization of that meeting?
A. Yes.
Q. And to your knowledge, have -- do you have any reason to believe that these minutes were not prepared in the ordinary course of business by the CWG work group?
A. No, I do not.
Q. With respect to the community work group, Mr. Fulton, do you know whether that's something that
was formed just for this effort or has it been in existence prior to this effort?
A. So to my knowledge, the community work group has been in existence shortly after the Chino administrative order on consent was established sometime in the mid-1990s.

And as I am aware, they have regular work group meetings to discuss ongoing activities being conducted under the Chino AOC.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

Could you please also describe the listing of CWG members and other others present at that meeting?
A. Sure.

There were a total of 14 people present at the meeting. Of those 14 people, 10 appear to be community work group members. There was one representative from Chino AOC, there was one representative from NMED, and there were two guests, including myself, where the other guest was from WNMU, which $I$ believe is Western New Mexico University.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

I note on the listing of these minutes that others were listed as absent, and I note that there appears to be a name for an EPA staff member. Is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. To your knowledge, and obviously with respect to the public notice, are other members of the public invited to attend this meeting?
A. Yes.

I am aware that anybody that is interested in attending and participating in the community work group meetings are welcome to join.
Q. So I note that potentially going over the questions listed in this may be a little bit repetitive of the information the Commission is going to receive here in a few minutes from Dr. Meyer, Mr. Fulton, could you just please give us some generalities about the questions asked and the number of questions?
A. Sure.

So with respect to the number of questions, it
looks like there is eight questions total that were logged in the meeting minutes, and a general description of those questions $I$ can provide, and that would be, you know, pertaining to where the samples were collected from that were used to develop the study to the types of chemical parameters that affect toxicity testing results, and whether samples were selected from pool habitats, and I guess -- you know, that's just a sampling of those questions.

I'm not sure if you want me to go into detail or read each one.

MS. CHAPPELLE: So Hearing Examiner Chavez, we would kind of offer that up.

We don't know that it's necessary potentially to read them all into the record, especially if ultimately this document is admitted into the record, but we are happy to do that.

We just wanted to make sure we were sensitive to time.

MR. CHAVEZ: I don't think there is any need to read them into the record.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Thank you, Mr. Fulton.
Q. (BY MS. CHAPPELLE) If you could please turn now to the next set of minutes, and this is just to give background with respect, Mr. Fulton, to the timeline that $I$ know is still up on the screen with regard to when public participation began.

Could you please identify that document, please?
A. The 9/17/2013 meeting minutes?
Q. Yes.
A. Sure.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: I'm sorry, a
clarification of what you're referring to.

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MS. CHAPPELLE: It's being passed out right now. It's the -- I apologize, Mr. Schlenker-Goodrich, it's the additional historic minutes that you and I discussed yesterday.

MR. CHAVEZ: And let's go ahead and make sure --

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: I'll look at the document.

MR. CHAVEZ: -- that you have a copy of the document in front of you.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Not yet.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Shall we move forward or just wait?

MR. CHAVEZ: I want to get him a copy.
MS. CHAPPELLE: Could you give him a copy in the back?

MR. CHAVEZ: Does Amigos Bravos have an objection to this?

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: I will stand on my prior no specific objection but general objection.

MR. CHAVEZ: The goose and the gander?
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: The only thing that I would add -- what's that?

MR. CHAVEZ: The goose and the gander?

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: The goose and the

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gander objection.
The only other thing $I$ would add is that counsel for Chino Mines did provide on Friday some of the minutes, and specifically the September 16th minutes, but $I$ was not provided with the minutes for September 17th, 2013, or May 20th, 2014. This is the first time I've seen these minutes.

MR. CHAVEZ: Okay.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: So I would bring an objection on the timeliness of this and not being able to have any opportunity to really review it.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Just to clarify, Your Honor, we did have a discussion about that yesterday, so I did alert him that we did find additional minutes and that $I$ would provide them today.
Q. (BY MS. CHAPPELLE) Moving on, Mr. Fulton, could you please --

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: I would only object
to the extent that $I$ don't remember that specific element of the conversation.

MR. CHAVEZ: I'm going to allow you to
proceed.
MS. CHAPPELLE: Thank you.
Q. (BY MS. CHAPPELLE) Mr. Fulton, could you please describe the minute meetings for September 17th,
$2013 ?$
A. Sure.

I mean, I'm going to presume that you want
me to describe the section that deals with the site-specific criteria study?
Q. Sure, Mr. Fulton.

But just generally the meeting -- the folks present and pertinent information regarding the topic today.
A. Sure.

A number of community work group members were present. It appears there was seven members present. Other folks were present from Western New Mexico University, New Mexico Environment Department, including two folks, and then two folks from Chino Mines AOC. It looks like there were a handful -- five -- five people absent from that meeting.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

Just moving on to the highlighted portion that describes -- of these minutes that describes the pertinent topic today.
A. Sure.

I guess an overall summary of the highlighted
area would be that it -- in terms of the meeting
minutes, it describes as one of the ongoing initiatives

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for the Chino Mines AOC was the site-specific criteria study, and then goes on to kind of characterize recent correspondence between Chino and the Surface Water Quality Bureau.

It notes that those correspondences were placed in the repository of that library. It also states that Chino is reviewing and revising the study reports and that the Surface Water Quality Bureau correspondence is on their website, not on the AOC repository, and have incorporated those into the AOC repository.
Q. Does it also indicate that those documents are available on-line to the general public?
A. Yes.
Q. And does it reference the triennial review process and give guidance as to how the public could participate in the process?
A. Yes. It gives a description of the triennial review process, as you asked.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

Turning now to the final exhibit, and this is dated May 20th, 2014, could you just provide, please, a general description of that document?
A. Sure.

I would say, in general format, it's the
document that -- the format of the document is consistent with the other meeting minutes, in that it describes a list of people that were present and absent. For certain people, it notes their associations; for example, it notes that someone from EPA was present, folks from New Mexico Environment Division were present, as well as from Chino AOC. It looks like there is a brief summary of AOC documents.

And then prior getting into, it looks like, any IU-specific updates, it looks like updates were provided relative to the site-specific copper toxicity model report and notes that Chino will be presenting a site-specific copper toxicity model report before the triennial review of the Water Quality Control Commission.

And at that point it says that that presentation would be that year, which was in 2014. That may be an oversight, or it may be because we were not sure as to when the triennial review would be scheduled at that point in time.
Q. Thank you.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: For clarification, what document are we referring to?

MS. CHAPPELLE: This is the May 20th, 2014, minutes that were just passed out to you.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Thank you.
MR. CHAVEZ: And, Ms. Chappelle, if I may stop you right there.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Yes.
MR. CHAVEZ: It's 2:15. I want to just take a five-minute break and come back. I'm sorry, it's in the middle of your examination.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Oh, no. It's absolutely fine. It's actually perfect.

MR. CHAVEZ: Okay. If we could just take a five-minute break, a recess.
(Recess held from 2:20 to 2:25 PM.)
MR. CHAVEZ: Let's go ahead and go back on the record.

Freeport, you may proceed.
MS. CHAPPELLE: Thank you, Hearing Examiner and Commission Members and parties.
Q. (BY MS. CHAPPELLE) Just to kind of quickly complete this portion of testimony, Mr. Fulton, you were describing the May 20th, 2014, minutes.

Just one more quick question with respect to those, and we will wrap up this portion of our testimony.

Mr. Fulton, does this -- do these minutes
also provide further language about the community

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involvement process and how folks might obtain relevant documents?
A. Yes, it does.

It includes a subsection of the minutes that describes the new AOC repository web page and that it can be accessed on-line.
Q. Perfect.
A. It goes on to describe, you know, that computers are locally available, if needed.
Q. So thank you, Mr. Fulton.

I just wanted to make sure that the record reflected the kind of conformity of information for community stakeholders in that process.

With that, Mr. Fulton, $I$ have one final question on this point.

Obviously, you're not an expert in the rule, so I'm asking this more from a lay perspective.

Based on your understanding of the rule, your participation in the CWG and your review of these documents, do you agree with Dr. Dail's testimony in his rebuttal that Freeport -- Freeport's community involvement process meets the rule?
A. Yes. Considering all of this information, I would say that Freeport satisfied this public participation requirement.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Fulton.

Moving now to wrapping up your portion of testimony, Mr. Fulton, I noted in Dr. Dail's rebuttal there were some concerns from a technical standpoint on page 42, pleading log number 34, Rebuttal Exhibit 14. Could you just very, very briefly summarize those and at the same time describe how Freeport and NMED resolved those concerns?
A. Sure.

I think the primary concerns raised in
Dr. Dail's testimony pertain to the general variability in water chemistry observed across the STSIU site, as well as the geographic extent to which the site-specific criteria would apply, if adopted by the Commission.
Q. Thank you.

And how did Freeport and NMED work to resolve those issues?
A. Subsequent communications between Chino Mines and Arcadis and NMED resolved those concerns by providing additional information in reference to existing information.
Q. Now, I noted in your testimony, Mr. Fulton, that as part of your answer you kind of gestured to yourself.

Just for clarification, were you present, and
did you participate in those conversations?
A. Yes, I was present and participated on those follow-up communications, which included a teleconference.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Thank you, Mr. Fulton.
With that, I would like to turn to Dr. Meyer. JOSEPH S. MEYER
after having been first duly sworn or affirmed, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. CHAPPELLE:
Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Meyer.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Thank you for being here.

First, what I'd like to do is qualify you as an expert, Dr. Meyer. So could you please state your name, occupation and where you're employed?
A. My name is Joseph Snyder Meyer, $M-e-y-e-r$. I'm an environmental scientist with Arcadis in Lakewood, Colorado.
Q. Dr. Meyer, because the air just went on, I think you might want to either get closer to the mic or speak up just a bit.

Moving forward, could you please summarize your education, experience and qualifications as it
relates to your testimony here today?
A. I have a bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering from Lehigh University and a PhD in zoology from the University of Wyoming.

Before working with Arcadis, I was a professor in the Zoology Department at the University of Wyoming from 1994 to 2006 , and $I$ taught courses in biology, ecology, water quality, limnology, which is the study of the inland lakes and rivers and streams and ponds, and I taught risk assessment classes.

Since coming to Arcadis, I've been involved in projects related to the cleanup of metals sites, metals-related sites.

I'm an expert in the field of the bioavailability and toxicity of metals to aquatic organisms and terrestrial organisms.

I have over 60 peer-reviewed scientific publications related to metals toxicology, and over 30 of those are related to the effects and the distribution of copper in aquatic environments.

Before being a professor at the University of Wyoming, $I$ was a lecturer in the Fisheries Department at Humboldt State University.

I did postdoctoral research with the University of Wyoming, as well as at the Swiss Federal

Institute of Water Resources in Katanienbaum, Switzerland.
Q. Thank you, Dr. Meyer.

Mr. Fulton, if you could just pass over the notebook so he can look at page three of the NOI.
A. Yes.
Q. Dr. Meyer, if you could please turn to Exhibit D of that document.
A. Yes.
Q. Could you please briefly identify this
document?
A. This is my resume.
Q. Do you have any changes to make to this
document?
A. No.
Q. Do you believe this document represents your background and expertise?
A. Yes. As of the date that it was written, correct.
Q. To today?
A. To -- to today, I have more publications than are listed here, but otherwise it is correct.
Q. Thank you.

And with that, you would recommend adoption as
an exhibit by this Commission?
A. Yes.
Q. Moving on, Dr. Meyer, to Exhibit E, could you please identify that document?
A. This is my written testimony regarding this issue.
Q. And do you have any changes to make to this document?
A. No.
Q. And was this document prepared by you or under your direction?
A. It was prepared by me.
Q. And do you validate this document as of the date you wrote it?
A. Yes.
Q. And would you recommend its adoption by this Commission?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.

With that, I'd like to turn to the rest of our presentation.
A. The process by which the site-specific criteria for the Chino Mines STSIU were developed was iterative and stepwise, with review and comment from the Surface Water Quality Bureau of NMED.

Water samples were selected from the STSIU
drainages in August and September of 2011 . We conducted chemistry analyses and copper toxicity tests in those waters and in laboratory waters, according to the US EPA guidance.

We calculated water effect ratios, which I will refer to, and you will see it in these slides, as $W-E-R$ or WERS. And those were calculated from the toxicity results, again according to $U S$ EPA guidance. From those results, we developed a multiple regression model to predict the site-specific toxicity of copper across a range of water chemistries that are found in the STSIU waters. And we're proposing that regression model to calculate the site-specific criteria for the STSIU waters.

These site-specific criteria rely on a basis of metal bioavailability. Now, bioavailability refers to the proportion of metal that is available for an organism to accumulate -- take up from its surroundings.

Copper bioavailability depends not only on water hardness but on a variety of other water chemistry parameters. The bioavailability decreases when metals bind to particles or solids and when metals bind to dissolved substances.

Now, just as an example of one of those dissolved substances, if you take a walk out in the
woods and you pass a little pond of water with leaves in it, you'll probably see tea-stained water -- tea-stained colored water like this.

Can everybody see what I'm referring to?
That comes from the decomposition -- partial decomposition/degradation of the leaves, the organic matter, that are in the water.

That dissolved organic carbon binds with copper and makes the copper less available so it cannot be taken up by the organisms. That's what $I$ mean by bioavailability.

In contrast, this clear water is like the water that's used in laboratory toxicity tests. It does not contain all of those chemical compounds that can help to decrease the bioavailability of the water -- or, pardon me, the bioavailability of the copper in the water.

Now, bioavailability can be incorporated into site-specific assessments, and toxicity tests are usually used to evaluate metal bioavailability. As the bioavailability decreases, the toxicity, the biological effect of the copper, also decreases.

Therefore, site-specific criteria can scientifically justifiably be increased when water chemistry decreases the metal bioavailability.

And very importantly, the site-specific
criterion, when derived according to the process we used for this study, does not change the intended level of protection of aquatic life at the site, according to the US EPA Water Quality Standards Handbook.

Now, I can perhaps give you an idea of what we mean by the chemical protection in the water and the bioavailability decrease that it affords with this diagram.

This represents something called the biotic ligand model for copper and other metals that $I$ helped to develop over a decade ago. And in this model, this blue shape that looks sort of like Pac-Man, if you will, for those of you who might remember the old Pac-Man games, that blue shape encompasses these chemical parameters that decrease the bioavailability and the toxicity of the copper to the organisms.

The dissolved organic carbon and the alkalinity that are in the regression equation for these site-specific criteria are circled here by the green ellipsis; and they help, along with some of the other water chemistry parameters, to, if you will, have Pac-Man chew up some of the copper and make less of it available to the organism.

And as I've shown here circled in the red
ellipse, it's the amount of metal that binds to the organism that determines the biological effect.

So the more of these protective water chemistry parameters chewing up some of the copper, the less copper gets on the organism and the less biological effect. That is the basis for the site-specific water quality criteria that we're recommending or petitioning here.

Now, the current water quality criteria for copper in New Mexico are based on only the hardness of the water and no other water chemistry parameters. I'll refer to these as the default hardness-based copper criteria.

As hardness increases on the horizontal axis in this graph to the right, as you go up the red or the blue line, the copper water quality criteria increases, more copper is allowed in the water, according to the current water quality criteria, because the hardness helps to protect against the bioavailability and toxicity of the copper to the organisms.

So this demonstrates a protective effect of hardness on copper bioavailability and toxicity.

But the toxicity database used to generate the current hardness-based criteria is derived in part from toxicity tests that were conducted in synthetic
laboratory waters. And what $I$ mean by "synthetic laboratory waters" is that deionized water just has some commercial salts added to it to give you a generic representation of what a given water chemistry might be out in the real world, but it does not cover all of the water chemistry conditions possible.

So US EPA allows for site-specific water quality criteria to be derived to account for these other water chemistry parameters and other biological conditions out at actual sites in the real world.

Four different methods are allowed by the US EPA, and those same four methods are also what you incorporated into the Administrative Code of New Mexico in the previous triennial review.

One of those is the biotic ligand model that I showed you on that fish slide earlier, and that's a computer model based on the water chemistry parameters that are measured.

But a more direct measure of the effect of these water chemistry parameters on protecting against copper toxicity is something called the water effect ratio procedure, because it is directly based on results of toxicity tests conducted with waters collected from the site of interest, and that's why we call it the site-specific water quality criteria.

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Now, just to refresh for you, the STSIU site has mountainous terrain, especially up here in the northeastern quadrant, has numerous small and ephemeral drainages that mainly have flashy flow in response to monsoonal moisture during the July to September traditional monsoonal season down here, and there are some isolated bedrock pools, and we have the historic operation of the smelter shown by this yellow star just to the east of Hurley from 1939 to 2000 and diffuse wind-blown distribution of copper across the STSIU site.

For this study, we divided the entire site into nine sub-watersheds that are listed up here with these different watershed names, and they gave us a wide range of water chemistry, everything from low water hardness to high water hardness, low alkalinity to high alkalinity, and low dissolved organic carbon to high dissolved organic carbon concentrations.

The objective of this water effect ratio study was to develop site-specific copper criteria for the STSIU surface waters based on the bioavailability of copper.

We had 12 sampling locations that were mostly ephemeral flow in the drainages. Those 12 sites are shown here as the red circles. Notice that they are up in the northeastern quadrant of the site, because we
never could locate water flowing down in the lower elevation sites down here in the southern portion.

So we collected water where we could find it during the monsoonal season, which attests to the flashy nature of the flow within the STSIU area.

We had two rounds of sampling. In the first sample round, we collected water from all 12 sites. In the second round, later in the monsoonal period, we collected water from six of those sites, a subset of the 12. And those samples were split for analytical chemistry, and that's part of the water went to an analytical chemistry lab and the other portion of the water was sent to a toxicity testing laboratory, and we then could take the results from the analytical chemistry and the toxicity tests to link them together to derive a toxicity prediction equation that could be used for any time of the year with any water chemistry that you would find in the STSIU, and not limit it to just when we had collected water samples during those weeks we were there.

Now, the water effect ratio procedure is relatively simple in concept. You just conduct toxicity tests in site water and in hardness-matched laboratory water, the clear water here. By "hardness-matched water," I mean the laboratory water has enough calcium
and magnesium added to it to match the hardness of the site water, but it does not have the dissolved organic matter or the alkalinity and other water chemistry parameters matched.

So that is the difference between the two, and it's very important, because $I$ can add a given amount of copper to this laboratory water and kill all the fish in it, and the same amount of copper added to this site water with dissolved organic carbon and higher alkalinity in it will not kill any fish. That's the important concept you're testing with a water effect ratio.

So we add copper to the site and the laboratory waters, and we expose two different species, an aquatic invertebrate and a fish, that are considered by US EPA to be representative of the sensitivity of organisms that you would have out in the field, such as here at the STSIU.

We then, based on the toxicity results, calculate a parameter called the EC50, the 50 percent effects concentration or median effects concentration, and that's the concentration of copper that is required to kill 50 percent of the organisms. And you calculate that in both the lab and the site waters.

Now, the criteria are not set to have

50 percent of the organisms die out in the real world; the criteria are set at protective concentrations that will not cause lethality or mortalities like we have in the toxicity tests. But the results are used here to calculate the adjustment factor to account for the protection in the site waters.

Now, these tests are conducted side by side at the same time under exactly the same laboratory conditions, so the only difference between them is the different water chemistry in the site versus the laboratory water.

And any differences in toxicity can then be attributed to the non-hardness chemistry differences between the site and the lab water.

And then the water effect ratio is simply the EC50 in the site water divided by the EC50 in the lab water. If that water effect ratio is greater than one, it demonstrates that there is a protective effect of those additional water chemistry parameters in the site water and, therefore, you can scientifically justify increasing the criteria and allowing more copper in those waters.

So the site-specific criterion is just the default hardness-based criterion, multiplied by this adjustment factor, the water effect ratio, and that
gives you the site-specific criterion.

The results of our water effect ratio studies can be summarized in this slide.

The horizontal axis shows all of the different water samples that were collected during those two sampling periods. The samples with a prefix of one in the sample code represent the first round of sampling, and those with a two as the prefix represent the second round of sampling.

The vertical axis is the EC50, or the concentration of copper that was required to cause 50 percent mortality. In this case, in the Daphnia magna, the invertebrate which was more sensitive than the fish. So I'm showing you the most sensitive results here.

As you increase along this vertical axis, the toxicity decreases because more copper is required to cause 50 percent mortality. So, therefore, there is a protective effect higher on this axis and, therefore, the toxicity of the copper is less in these waters.

The orange circles represent the laboratory water toxicity tests, and you'll see that relatively low concentrations of copper were required to cause 50 percent mortality. So copper was quite toxic in these laboratory waters. But in the black circles,
which represent the site waters, it took much more copper to cause the same biological effect, demonstrating the protective effect of those additional water chemistry parameters.

In all cases, the black circles are above the corresponding orange circle, showing that our water effect ratio was greater than one. There was a protective effect there.

The difference between the orange and the black circle represents the magnitude of the water effect ratio. In some cases, we only had a relatively small water effect ratio, like at this site, but over here we had a very large water effect ratio, showing that there is a difference between the different waters in the STSIU depending on the water chemistry of that specific drainage.

This is an excellent example of why site-specific criteria for copper can be justified.

Now, very interestingly, if you look at the predictive nature of hardness, which is what the default criteria for copper are based on, with hardness plotted in the horizontal axis, you'll see that there is a low predictability of copper toxicity from hardness alone.

At this hardness right here, we have a 12-fold difference in toxicity -- a 12-fold difference in the

EC50 of copper to the Daphnia magna at a given hardness. That's a wide range of difference in toxicity.

And you'll see that this $R$ squared value of . 1 tells us that only ten percent of the variation in the toxicity to Daphnia magna for copper was accounted for by the water hardness, as illustrated by this wide dispersion of the data points far away from the central regression line.

Now, if we go to alkalinity of the water as a predictor of toxicity, we have a big jump in the predictability. Alkalinity accounts for 43 percent of the variation in the toxicity of the copper in the water, much better than the water hardness does, and you see that those points are now clustering closer to the central regression line.

And then if we go to dissolved organic carbon, we jump to even better predictability. We now account for 75 percent of the variation in the copper toxicity. Those points are now closer to the central regression line.

And, in fact, when we combine both dissolved organic carbon concentration and alkalinity into a multiple regression equation, we can now predict 85 percent of the variation in copper toxicity.

This is a very strong predictor of the
toxicity of copper to the Daphnia magna, and frankly, for water samples collected from the field, it doesn't get much better than this. That's very strong.

You'd be happy with laboratory toxicity
results -- laboratory water toxicity results with that high of an $R$ squared.

So very simply, the water effect ratio is the site water EC50 divided by the lab water EC50. The site water EC50 that we're proposing in the petition is a regression-predicted EC50 equation based on DOC concentration and alkalinity. The lab water EC50 is something called the species mean acute value that is recommended in the US EPA 2001 Handbook for Water Effect Ratio Determinations for Copper. And the regression-predicted equation in the numerator up there is just shown right here. It's that simple for determining the site-specific water quality criteria.
Q. Dr. Meyer --
A. Yes.
Q. -- just as a pause, the previous formula you showed, is that also included in Exhibit I?
A. Yes. This is in the formula that is in

Exhibit $I$ that we are requesting to be included in the Administrative Code.

Thank you for that clarification.

So the site-specific criteria are just the default hardness-based criteria at the hardness of the water sample that is collected times the water effect ratio that would be calculated by that regression equation $I$ just showed you and that gives you the criterion.

The water effect ratio would be applied to both acute and chronic criteria, per the US EPA guidance.

The water effect ratio would be applicable in all waters, whether they be perennial, intermittent or ephemeral. And the acute criteria would apply in all waters, the chronic criteria would apply only in perennial and intermittent waters, per the New Mexico Administrative Code.

We have included caps or upper limits on the maximum alkalinity and DOC that could be included in the regression equation to safeguard against generating unjustifiably high water effect ratios or adjustments to the criteria. Those caps are shown here.

And, additionally, we have proposed no lower limit on alkalinity and DOC concentrations in the regression equations to ensure the needed protection for very dilute waters that have very low alkalinity and DOC concentrations with very little protectiveness in them.

And just to help you feel more comfortable with this, there are analogies between the hardness-based and what we're proposing as these water-effect-ratio-based criteria. Both are based on a regression equation, as shown up there. Both can be calculated easily from either one water quality parameter, hardness in the current default criteria, or DOC, dissolved organic carbon, and alkalinity, two water quality parameters in the proposed site-specific water quality criteria equation. Both have regression caps to not extend beyond the range of data that were used to generate the regression.

But very importantly, dissolved organic carbon and alkalinity predict copper toxicity in these STSIU waters much better than the water hardness does in the current default criteria.

So in conclusion, a regression-based water effect ratio model provides a useful criteria adjustment tool. It accounts for water chemistry and mechanisms of copper toxicity that $I$ referred to back on that fish slide with the biotic ligand model. It provides a more accurate prediction of copper toxicity than the current hardness-based criteria do.

Water chemistry plays an important role in copper toxicity by modifying that toxicity in the site
waters at STSIU, and the metal speciation concepts that I showed you in the fish slide with the biotic ligand model provide a mechanistic underpinning to explain the toxicity results that we obtained in the STSIU waters.

So, in summary, the petition is to designate site-specific criteria for drainages in the Chino Mines STSIU, but it excludes the critical habitat for the Chiricahua Leopard Frog.

The site-specific criteria are allowed by US EPA and in the New Mexico Administrative Code.

The water effect procedure is allowed in the New Mexico Administrative Code, and it was used to provide the supporting data that I've just shown you. The US EPA water effect ratio guidance was followed in all of this study. And the multiple regression model was fit to the water effect ratio results to develop a predictor equation that's based on alkalinity and dissolved organic carbon concentration, and these default hardness-based criteria are then multiplied by the water effect ratio to calculate site-specific criteria that are intended to protect aquatic organisms in this landscape at STSIU.

That concludes my presentation as part of this testimony.
Q. Thank you, Dr. Meyer.

MS. CHAPPELLE: With that, what I'd like to do is just a little bit of housekeeping.

Our presentation is over, so, Mr. Parkhomenko,
if you wouldn't mind moving the slide -- the screen up
so folks can get more comfortable in their seats.
Shall I just keep going on the exhibits?
Okay.
At this time $I$ would like to move admission of
Freeport exhibits, as read into the record by both

Dr. Meyer and Mr. Fulton, and those exhibits are
Exhibits A through $G$ and I.

Additionally, $I$ would like to move into the record the newly introduced exhibits, and those are Exhibit J with respect to the notice, Exhibit $K$ with respect to the $9 / 14$ CWG minutes, Exhibit $L$ with respect to the 9/13 CWG minutes, and Exhibit $M$ with respect to the 5/14 minutes.

And with respect to those exhibits, we now
stand for questions and cross-examination, Hearing Examiner and Commissioners.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.
Environment Department, cross-examination.

MR. VERHEUL: We have none.
MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.
San Juan.

MS. McCALEB: No cross-examination.
Thank you.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.

Amigos Bravos.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Yes.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Mr. Hearing Examiner, as a quick clarification, would you prefer the presentation we passed out also be moved as an exhibit?

MR. CHAVEZ: It's part of the packet, correct?
MS. CHAPPELLE: It is not currently part of the packet.

MR. CHAVEZ: You should probably do so.

MS. CHAPPELLE: Then with that, Mr. Hearing Examiner and Commissioners, I would then move the presentation provided by Mr. Fulton and Dr. Meyer be included in the record as Exhibit M, as in Mary (sic).

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.

You may proceed.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Good afternoon.

My name is Erik Schlenker-Goodrich. I'm with the Western Environmental Law Center. I'm representing Amigos Bravos.

I wanted to extend my appreciation for the
solid technical testimony on this. It seems like you guys have done a lot of work on this.

All my questions are going to focus not on the technical component but rather on the public engagement elements of how this petition was put together.

Chino Mines' written petition, on page six to seven, identifies a community work group meeting that was held on September 16th, 2014. Correct?

MR. FULTON: Correct.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: The minutes for that meeting provided today generally identifies, and I'm looking at -- the page is not numbered, but it's -forgive me, $I$ have the wrong one -- it's toward the end where it identifies questions that were asked during the presentation. It's toward the end, I think the second-from-the-last page.

I don't know -- Germaine, do you know -- what exhibit is this -- number is the September 16th, 2014 ?

MS. CHAPPELLE: Yes. I do. That would be --
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: I don't have the numbers that you have for them.

MS. CHAPPELLE: That is Exhibit J. I'm sorry, that is -- I'm sorry, I apologize. That is Exhibit K.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: K.
And just for clarification while we're on
this, the September 17th minutes, 2013.
MS. CHAPPELLE: Exhibit L.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: L.
MS. CHAPPELLE: And the $5 / 2014$ minutes Exhibit M, as in Mary.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Okay.
So Exhibit $K$, on the second-to-the-last page, the minutes for that meeting provided today generally identifies eight examples of the questions that were raised at that meeting. Correct?

MR. FULTON: Correct.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Does it identify all the questions that were raised at that meeting?

MR. FULTON: No, it does not.
I do recall an additional question. One community work group member in particular, and his name was Nathan Hobbs, was interested in the peer-reviewed publication that we presented today and requested a copy of that, which $I$ provided after the community work group meeting.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Thank you.
The minutes for that September 16th, 2014, meeting, and again this is Exhibit $K$, provides notes regarding responses for two of the eight questions. Is that correct?

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MR. FULTON: Correct.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Were those exhaustive
responses? Are those summaries of the responses?
MR. FULTON: I would describe those as very
brief summaries of the responses.
As I recall, when those questions were asked,
in many instances it became more of a discussion and going back to various slides and maps presented as part of that presentation.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Understood.
Is there any documentation regarding the
responses to the other six questions?
MR. FULTON: Not to my knowledge.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Turning to the
September 17 th minutes, Exhibit L, and the highlighted portion that you have or Chino Mines has highlighted on page three of that exhibit, it seems to provide notes regarding -- I'm sorry, it notes that there was a presentation regarding site-specific criteria.

Am I characterizing that accurately?
MR. FULTON: So I was not at this particular meeting in 2013.

I'm skimming over the minutes as I speak, and I guess I'm not seeing a specific reference to a publication, so $I$ can't speak directly as to whether or
not there was a formal presentation given to that meeting or a discussion provided to the community workers at that meeting.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Understood.
Do you have any general sense of how this was brought up at the meeting or what the purpose of this being brought up at the meeting was, how it was structured at all?

MR. FULTON: I can probably provide a general sense, based on my participation in the September 17 th, '20- -- or pardon me, the meeting in which $I$ presented.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Uh-huh.
MR. FULTON: In that $I$ know the format of these regular community work group meetings is to provide the community work group members with a general description of ongoing activities or studies that are occurring as part of the Chino Mine AOC.

So I would presume that this summary and update as to the site-specific criteria study was probably provided in that general context.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: So more an update, basically, of how this project was proceeding?

MR. FULTON: Correct.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Are you aware of whether there was an opportunity for stakeholders or
members of the public to ask questions regarding that update?

MR. FULTON: I can't speak to that directly because I wasn't there, but based on my experience with the meeting that $I$ did attend, $I$ presume so, given the open format of the discussion of those meetings.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Is there any documentation regarding any of that discussion that may have taken place or Chino Mines' responses to that discussion or the questions that were raised?

I guess, is there any documentation about that sort of back-and-forth dialogue that may have taken place at the time?

MR. FULTON: So as I understand, the meeting minutes are the documentation to the topics discussed during those meetings.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: So if -- this is the documentation. There is nothing else that would perhaps -- if there was some sort of discussion regarding this update, it would be contained here?

MR. FULTON: All of the documentation pertaining to the actual discussion of those community work group meetings, to my knowledge, would be represented in the meeting minutes.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: In the minutes.

Thank you.
Regarding the May -- turning now to the last exhibit, Exhibit $M$, and turning to -- this is on the second-to-last page, and $I$ believe in your oral testimony you were referencing the top paragraph dealing with repositories and about the use of a website or on-line tools.

So with that web page -- that web page had files pertaining to the site-specific criteria project. Is that correct?

MR. FULTON: So my understanding is that the repository, which is accessible on a web page as described in the meeting minutes that we're discussing now, would include study reports.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: And was this -- the discussion about this on-line repository web page, is this similar to the prior discussion that we just had that this was an update about how those materials were being maintained and that they were available to the public?

MR. FULTON: So again because I wasn't at this particular meeting, $I$ don't have direct knowledge of that discussion.

I -- based on my interpretation of these meeting minutes, it appears that the AOC managers from

NMED and Chino Mines are providing the work group with an update about a new repository web page.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: And similar to your statement for Exhibit L, that the minutes reflect the discussion at those meetings that this is the -- this is the only documentation there is for that meeting?

MR. FULTON: It just --
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: That you're aware of.
MR. FULTON: That I'm aware of.
But just to clarify something, Exhibit L is -what's the date of the minutes on that Exhibit L?

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: The September 17th, 2013.

MR. FULTON: Okay. Again, since I don't have direct knowledge, not being in attendance to these, that would be my general impression.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: On the basis of the website materials or in any of these meetings, did -just on the website materials, did any members of the public ask questions or submit comments using that website portal?

MR. FULTON: Not to my knowledge.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Regarding all of the minutes, who prepares the community work group minutes?

MR. FULTON: To my knowledge, that would be the secretary of the community work group, but I can't -- I can't state that with certainty.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Relative to the website, you noted that certain -- and at all of these meetings, you noted that certain materials were provided or that the public had access to these materials on the website. I guess asking specifically about the website. Correct?

MR. FULTON: (Witness nods head.)
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Did the website -I'm sorry, forgive me.

In all of these meetings and in terms of the website materials, it seems that underlying scientific and technical materials regarding the proposed site-specific criteria were provided to the public. Correct?

MR. FULTON: It would -- correct.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Did Chino Mines submit the actual proposed site-specific criteria proposal to the public for review and comment?

MR. FULTON: So we notified the community work group meeting that that petition would be provided on NMED's web page as part of the triennial process and that specific comments with respect to the petition
could be submitted as part of the triennial process.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: And that petition was provided with the -- by the notice of intent deadline? The petition was the notice of intent essentially? Am I correct?

MR. FULTON: Correct.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Setting aside the meetings and the website, are you -- are you aware of any other public comments or questions that have been raised to Chino Mines regarding this petition?

MR. FULTON: Not to my knowledge.
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Can you point to
anything in Chino Mines' petition or supporting materials that specifically presents and responds to the public questions raised during these public participation efforts, with the caveat of the brief discussion we had regarding Exhibit $K$, where there was a response to two of eight -- or a general response to two of eight questions?

MS. CHAPPELLE: I'm going to lodge an objection on the basis that $I$ don't see where that requirement is in the rule.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Well, let me read 20.6.4.10.D(3) (c). It states "A petition for the adoption of site-specific criteria shall describe the
methods used to notify and solicit input from potential stakeholders and from the general public in the affected area" -- and this is the key -- "and present and respond to the public input received."

MS. CHAPPELLE: So I understand that counsel potentially and $I$ are going to engage in a legal discussion about the meaning of that rule, and $I$ would note that the beginning of that sentence indicates a request and a requirement to provide the method by which both of those two following clauses are required.

So I would like to note for the record we have a fundamental disagreement with respect to the interpretation of this rule by Amigos Bravos.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: I would agree with that disagreement very much.

Amigos Bravos' view is that there are two requirements in this regulatory provision -- or this standard. One is which to identify how they reached out to the public, and then the second is a specific requirement in the petition to identify and respond to the questions raised by the public.

So I would very much agree with counsel for Chino Mines. I don't think that obviates my ability to proceed with cross-examination on this topic.

MR. CHAVEZ: I'll allow the question.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: So I believe this answers my following two questions. Is it -- but let me just confirm.

Is Chino Mines' position that the petition must describe the methods for how public participation was conducted?

MS. CHAPPELLE: Again, I'm going to object because this -- this is an expert witness, one; and, two, he's not a witness here that can really discuss what Chino's position with respect to its petition would be. Plus, it also calls for a legal conclusion. So those are my objections.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: I understand that.
I would note for the record that in the direct testimony, Ms. Chappelle did ask for the expert's position on whether or not they complied with the public participation requirements and specifically noted the standard in the rule.

So if she was entitled to ask that question, I think I should be entitled to ask that question as well.

MS. CHAPPELLE: And just as a quick response, I would note the distinction that that was his position, not Chino's position.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Granted.
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MR. CHAVEZ: And if the witness doesn't have an answer or doesn't know the answer, I think he can answer in the affirmative that he doesn't know.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: That's fine.

MR. CHAVEZ: Can you --
MR. FULTON: Yeah, I'm not exactly sure of the answer to your question.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Is it your position that the petition must also specifically present and respond to the questions raised by the public in the course of its public participation efforts?

MR. FULTON: Again, I'm not quite sure of the answer to that question.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: If the petition does not identify and specifically respond to the questions raised by the public, how can the Commission be ensured that the petition is, in fact, responsive to the public's concerns?

MS. CHAPPELLE: I'm going to note the same objection.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: I would note my same response.

MR. CHAVEZ: I direct the witness to answer the question if he can.

MR. FULTON: Can you repeat the question?

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MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: If the petition for site-specific criteria does not specifically identify the questions raised by the public and the -- and Chino Mines' responses to those questions, how can the Commission be ensured that the petition is, in fact, responsive to the public's concerns?

MR. FULTON: I guess I would say that I'm not quite sure of the answer to that question.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: No further questions.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.

Chevron, any cross-examination?

MR. ROSE: No questions.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.

I would then like to move to the Commission, Mr. Chairman, for any questions, cross-examination of these witnesses.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer.

Before we move to specific questions by the Commission, I would remind Commissioners to frame your questions centered around the testimony of the two witnesses and the applicable expertise presented in their testimony.

With that, I'll turn to the Commission for questions.

Commissioner Hutchinson, followed by Commissioner Bamman and Commissioner Longworth.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY COMMISSION MEMBERS
MR. HUTCHINSON: I guess this is for Dr. Meyer.

Are the aquatic life form protective concentrations of copper in anticipation of copper accumulating down the food chain?

In other words, you said they were protective of 50 percent -- or 50 percent toxicity to life forms. But does that copper accumulate as it moves down the food chain into, let's say, fish species and then human consumption?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Hutchinson, studies that have been done so far do not demonstrate a biomagnification, which is what I believe you're referring to --

MR. HUTCHINSON: Yes.
MR. MEYER: -- a biomagnification of metals
like copper through the food way.
So if you're concerned about the DDT biomagnification, for example, the classic one, no, it doesn't.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you.
That's all $I$ have, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner DeRose-Bamman.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I must confess, I didn't
read all the technical documents that were in support of it, but $I$ read the testimonies, and so I have a couple of questions just about the procedures, the sampling procedures, and the analysis, the toxicity tests themselves.

So I'm assuming -- what kind of samples were collected? Were they grab samples? Or did you have samplers out there to collect them over a period of time?

I realize those events -- you could never really tell how long they would last but -- so what kind of --

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner DeRose-Bamman, $I$ can generally respond to that.

When we have very specific questions, I will defer to Mr. Fulton, though, if that's all right with you.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Oh, sure. Thank you.
MR. MEYER: Okay. Thank you.
No, those were grab samples. We did not have something like the Isco time sampler out there. So they were the go to one site, grab water, put it on ice, prepare it, go to another site and grab more water.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: It must have been a fun event, especially to try and get to all those locations, right, at the same time.

The toxicity tests -- and maybe this is obvious from the support documentation -- you have two species, the Daphnia magna and the fathead minnow, but a lot of the charts that you provided were just for the Daphnia magna. So can you tell me why?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner DeRose-Bamman, the reason is the Daphnia magna were the more sensitive of the two species. So we thought, for brevity, so we don't dump the whole load on you, that that would be the most appropriate, and the Daphnia magna would be the preferred species based on the US EPA guidance because they were the more sensitive. So we based the water effect ratios on them.

The fathead minnow results were just used in what US EPA calls a confirmatory mode to demonstrate that other species provide a similar result as the Daphnia magna.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. Thank you.

The approach -- when permittees have been asked to do toxicity tests on a regular basis, it's the whole effluent toxicity, and so, you know, we -- it's probably a similar setup, but $I$ think the whole -- the
permittees need to do it on a series dilution of the effluent, so it's a one time -- well, it's actually over -- many of us have to do it over a seven-day period, so -- but I'm assuming that this approach is just based on that one volume of sample that you receive.

Then is that -- what you described in your presentation is there are aliquots of that larger volume, and then that's where you're adding the various concentrations of copper, along with the various other parameters -- I can't remember what the -- how you set them up.

So is that -- that's your basis for -- for both species, you have the series of copper, the dilutions of copper in your sample, and the magna and the fathead minnows in the separate containers -- the test containers themselves. Is that right?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner DeRose-Bamman, yes, you have exactly the right idea.

The actual conduct of the toxicity test, after the waters are prepared in the laboratory, essentially it's the same, but as you pointed out, the preparation of the waters is drastically different between a WER, or a water effect ratio test, and a WET test, which is the whole effluent toxicity.

The purpose of the $W E R$ study is to determine
how -- in this case with copper, how much copper can be added before you cause adverse biological effects.

The WET toxicity test's purpose is to
determine what concentration of the effluent is
tolerable by these organisms. So you dilute that
effluent -- do nothing to it except dilute it to get to a safe concentration.

Whereas, in the WER test, we're trying to find out what can be tolerated by adding more and more copper without changing the water chemistry at all.

So in one you change the water chemistry by dilution, and in the other, you don't change it, but you add copper in the test in which you don't change the water chemistry.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Thank you.

And you had set concentrations of copper that you added, correct, for each test, so that you had the same range?

Let's say -- what was the range of copper that you added to the vessels?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner

DeRose-Bamman, the range of copper depended on the chemistry of the water, because the more DOC --

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Right.
MR. MEYER: -- if you haven't seen this enough
times already, the more copper we would have to put in, so a higher range of copper concentrations, or the higher the alkalinity, or, in fact, the higher the hardness also of the water.

If you want specific concentrations, Mr. Fulton could give you a better idea.

MR. FULTON: Well, Mr. Chairman and Commissioner, I could just add to that discussion, in that while $I$ don't know the exact concentrations at - or tested for each sample, the way that we determine the appropriate test series of concentrations was that immediately upon receipt of the samples, the toxicity testing laboratory would conduct what is referred to as a screening level test, so a shorter duration test, just to give a broad idea of maybe what concentrations would be toxic and which would not based on the chemistry, and then from that information, we selected a pretty wide range to ensure that we would bracket that EC50 value.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: I noticed your -- the middle chart of your results for EC50 on -- well, also the bottom two charts, they are logarithmic, so you had quite a big span of EC50s, I mean, because the scale is logarithmic, so --

MR. MEYER: Yes.

Mr. Chairman and Commissioner, that's exactly correct, a very astute observation.

And, in general, you can see that the span between the orange and the black dots is at least a factor of ten, meaning a factor of ten less toxicity in the site water than in the lab waters.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And how these -- how you're proposing that this applies -- so you had mentioned in the presentation about the -- it's on the second-to-the-last page of slides, the middle slide, the analogy between hardness-based and the water-effects-ratio-based criteria, and the statement in red "DOC" -it's at the very bottom of the slide, "But DOC and alkalinity predict copper toxicity better than hardness, at ten percent versus 85 percent of variance in toxicity accounted for."

So -- but this -- so the -- the water effects ratio is still applied to the hardness-based calculating criterion, right?

So you're saying you're calculating this, but then you apply it to the hardness-based factor based on acute or chronic, depending on what the scenario calls for?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner DeRose-Bamman, that's exactly correct. I believe you
understand fully.
And the reason is the current criteria -- the hardness-based criteria actually account for a small portion of the toxicity and you do not throw that out with the water effect ratio.

The water effect ratio is just an adjustment to account for everything else.

So multiplying the two together account for all of the toxicity in the water.

Is that --

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Yes.

MR. MEYER: -- responsive?

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Thank you.
And I think it's interesting, with any of the criteria that are a function of another parameter, hardness-based, or in this case the DOC and alkalinity, I'm always wondering how do we come up with that number? How does the -- what's the DOC number?

Is it just from the sample of the day, or is it over a year period -- this isn't really something for you, but it's interesting to -- really, what's the process for proper implementation of those formula-based criteria, whether it's -- so I'd be interested in knowing, is there a part of the proposal -- does it include what the optimum -- you know, the optimum way to
calculate what DOC should be used, that figure that should be used, or the alkalinity value that should be used to come up with the criterion -- the actual criterion that would apply?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner, analogous to what is done with hardness criteria, the code states the equation for the hardness-based criteria. The implementation of that is performed by the Surface Water Quality Bureau of NMED.

And analogous here, if adopted into the code, this equation for site-specific criteria would then be implemented by NMED and they would choose what to do.

I would envision one possibility being analogous to what is done with hardness, and the hardness varies through the year, and you, therefore, have to pick a hardness of either instantaneous or perhaps the $15 t h$ percentile, it depends on what state you're in, and that's the proof in the pudding or, you know, the details that have to be handled by the Surface Water Quality Bureau.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. No further questions.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Thank you.
Commissioner Longworth.

MR. LONGWORTH: Thank you.

Thank you for providing this. This is really very helpful, and hopefully $I$ can get through this pretty quick.

In the site setting you described this as ephemeral. We're using ephemeral as it's defined currently in the rule?

MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, that is correct. I think they were defined as a range of ephemeral and intermittent waters.

MR. LONGWORTH: So following up on that, did you do any type of protocol in relations to drought conditions, 20-hour precip events?

I mean, in other words, how did you know to go out and sample?

MR. FULTON: Separate from -- Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, separate from the site-specific criteria study, a hydrology protocol was conducted on these particular drainages, as described by Ms. Pintado yesterday.

For the -- this -- the actual site-specific criteria study, EPA guidance states that the sampling should not be conducted during or immediately following a rain event.

So to ensure that we could collect sufficient
water samples for the study designed, we did plan to sample during the monsoonal season and -- and just ensured that we were not in the field collecting samples during or immediately after a rain event.

MR. LONGWORTH: And just following up on that, there was two rounds of sampling.

When we talk about "a round," what does that mean?

MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, a discrete sampling event. So one round would define a discrete event in which a single effort was -- a single mobilization effort was made to the field to go and collect the water samples and all shipped to the toxicity testing laboratory as well as the analytical chemistry laboratory.

MR. LONGWORTH: So, in other words, in the two rounds of sampling you did, in the first round, 12 samples, and in the second round, a subset of those 12?

MR. FULTON: That's correct.
MR. LONGWORTH: I think on the -- on slide 14,
I have just a couple quick questions on that.
On the $X$ axis, what does that mean?
MR. FULTON: Slide 14.
MR. MEYER: Do you have a copy?
Mr. Chairman, please excuse us while we try to
figure out which slide 14 is.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: For the record, that would be the middle slide on page five, $I$ believe.

Is that correct?
MR. LONGWORTH: That's correct.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Entitled "WER Results:
EC50s."
MR. MEYER: Yeah, the -- Mr. Chairman and Commissioner, if $I$ understand correct, this is the "WER Results: EC50s" slide that you're referring to.

MR. LONGWORTH: Yes. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. Yes, this is "WER Results: EC50s."

MR. MEYER: Yes.
MR. LONGWORTH: And so rephrasing my question, is it on -- on the X axis, it goes $1-1,1-2,1-6,1-7$, 1-9, and there is little ticks, and then there is a toxicity decrease indicated under 1-1. I'm just curious, what does $1-1,1-2$ mean?

MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, those are the sample codes unique to each sample.

So each of those represent a location, and the prefix 1 would be the first round of sampling; whereas, the prefix 2 is the second round of sampling.

MR. LONGWORTH: And prefix $D-1, D-2 ?$
MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, those
were just labeled according to watershed names.
On this particular site, many of these are unnamed drainages, so drainages that were never designated in any historical maps, and so a sample code was just established to essentially inventory where those samples were collected and have documentation as to where those samples were collected.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. Thank you.
And then you have "WER," is that -- on that same chart. All the way to the left -- the right Y axis, there is a red $W-E-R$.

That's just a label to remind us that that's a WER result?

MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, the -- that's -- that was provided for illustrative purposes to illustrate that the -- the magnitude of difference between the black points, which are the site water samples and the orange points which are the laboratory samples, are the representation of the water effect ratio.

So the water effect ratio is really the site water divided by the lab water, or the site water EC50 divided by the lab water EC50; and the magnitude of difference between those two points in the vertical direction would kind of approximate the magnitude of the
water effect ratio.

MR. LONGWORTH: Okay. So that's kind of superfluous in terms of what the chart is really showing.

As $I$ read it, it's really showing -- or it's a toxicity decrease, and as it's stated, you have results on the order of 10 , but it's certainly significant for all except sample $1-12$, or seemingly significant, and that -- I'm still not sure of why that's there.

That's okay. We can move on.
So the next question $I$ have is on the next slide. This is on page five, slide 15. We have the hardness, and we have -- on the $Y$ axis is a logarithmic, and it's the dissolved Cu EC50.

What -- and it says in the $X$ axis that it's hardness milligrams per liter.

Which -- is it the -- which -- what sample is that? Is that the lab sample, or is that the sitespecific sample?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Longworth, all the points -- all the black points that are plotted on that graph are the site water samples. There are no lab water samples plotted on there.

And the red brace, or whatever symbol you want to call that, that has greater than $12 x$ beside it, is
just to illustrate that at the same water hardness you can get everything from a very low EC50 to a high EC50, because other water chemistry parameters also vary that determine toxicity more than the hardness.

MR. LONGWORTH: Great. That's very helpful. Thank you.

I think my last question is going to page six, slide 18.

Yeah, me, too.
Take your time.
MR. MEYER: Yes.
MR. LONGWORTH: So the question $I$ have there is we have an $R$ squared of 85 and -- whereas, the previous two slides we were shown some data, which I'm assuming is the site-specific data, but we don't have a chart showing the $R$ squared of 85.

I have a sense of why that might be, but if you could help me understand why we kind of see the DOC -- the dissolved organic material and the alkalinity in separate regression charts; whereas, when we have the actual equation, we're not seeing the combination of the two in that regression chart.

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner
Longworth, the main reason for not showing a graph here is because we have two independent variables, two

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predictor variables, and it actually becomes a difficult graph to show, and that's the reason that we didn't include one here.

But the previous graphs were all with one predictor, and it's quite easy just to show whether they fit on that central regression well -- line well or if they are plotting far away, and it's just much more difficult in that $3 D$ space than in the two-dimensional space.

We'll be happy to provide -- if needed, we'd be happy to provide some visualization if that will help.

MR. LONGWORTH: No, that's fine. I just wanted to get a clarification.

That's all, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commission Tongate.
MR. TONGATE: Your work here was obviously just focused on copper.

Are these methods that you used -- also, can they be comparable tests to be conducted for other metals that are commonly found in surface waters?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Tongate, yes.

In fact, the water effect ratio is intended to be used with any chemical, whether it be a metal or any
other inorganic compounds or organic chemicals, can all be tested with the water effect ratio method.

And definitely other metals will have -- some will have very high water effect ratios in site waters, like we had out at STSIU. But copper is the metal of interest here at STSIU.

MR. TONGATE: Thank you.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Can $I$ follow up on that?

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Hutchinson.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Never mind.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Disregard that. I turn this direction. Commissioners on this side of the room.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Oh, I -- Mr. Chairman, I'll go ahead and ask it, since --

MR. DOMINGUEZ: You lost your turn.

Commissioner Hutchinson.

MR. VIGIL: I thought you had to go to the doctor.

MR. HUTCHINSON: What has been EPA's response to this method? And have you had any other interactions with proposing these site-specific standards using this methodology?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Hutchinson, US EPA developed the water effect ratio procedures, so all procedures we used were using the EPA
guidance in several different handbooks; and all across the country, site-specific water quality criteria have been allowed for metals, especially copper is one that responds quite highly -- strongly to water chemistry parameters.

So municipal water treatment discharges often get site-specific criteria for their effluents.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Okay. Thank you.
MR. MEYER: So it is a very common thing. It is not uncommon. This is the first that I'm aware of in New Mexico, though.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Go to Commissioner Dawson.
MR. DAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
When you did your site setting and your sampling out here, that was in 2011. Correct?

MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Dawson, that's correct.

MR. DAWSON: Do you anticipate that the -- if you sampled today, would it change much? Is it -- in regards to how it was in 2011?

MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Dawson, there is no reason for me to suspect that anything has changed out there between now and 2011.

I would anticipate that the model would
accurately predict those results, given that the basis
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of the model is to predict toxicity based on chemistry; therefore, the model is sensitive to chemistry changes.

So if there were any changes in chemistry out there, the model would capture that and be able to still accurately predict that toxicity.

MR. DAWSON: So the toxicity test that you conducted in 2011, today it would be the same tests, roughly, that you conducted in 2011?

MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner
Dawson, if we were to collect -- conduct toxicity tests today, we would still use the EPA procedures and conduct those toxicity tests using the same guidance and the same test designs.

MR. DAWSON: Okay. Thank you.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner DeRose-Bamman.
MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Which months of the year did you collect the samples?

MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, I believe that was August and September.

Let me double-check. That's correct, August and September.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: And on the charts where you can actually count the number -- chart 14 on page five, there are 17 results reported but there were 18
total collected, is that correct, or do you --
MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, that's a good question and a good observation.

So there are 18 locations shown on the map and

17 results shown on the graph, and the reason for that is because one of the samples that was collected, we were unable to calculate the statistical EC50 value.

So we weren't able to calculate it according to EPA methods based on the toxicity results. So per the EPA guidance, we weren't allowed to incorporate that into the derivation of the water effect ratio.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: With the -- so then your calculation of the EC50 was for all of them, all the data you had? You -- or you took the most -- based on the 17 points -- and I'm sorry, I didn't refresh my memory or read the detailed document, but -- so then you statistically analyzed these and you came up with one EC50 for all those 17 points?

MR. FULTON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, we calculated an EC50 for each sample --

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Right.
MR. FULTON: -- except for the one sample where, based on the toxicity data, we weren't statistically able to calculate that result.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: Okay. Looking at your
formula on -- I'm sorry, I need to get my glasses out here -- it's on the last -- whatever slide it is, it must be 18, on the bottom of page six, where you actually report the regression model, does "species" mean acute value?

How -- in -- I'm not trying to have a three-hour discussion here on this.

Would it -- why is it not appropriate -- is there not a species meaning chronic value that would be appropriately applied to the chronic value?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner DeRose-Bamman, again, that's a very astute observation.

The calculation of the water effect ratio is the site water EC50, which is an acute toxicity value, and dividing by a chronic value would be apples and oranges.

You could, if you had conducted -- if we had conducted chronic toxicity tests, we would have the numerator be the site water chronic EC50 instead of the acute and then we could divide by the species, meaning chronic value. But to keep apples and apples, it's acute in the numerator and acute in the denominator.

MS. DeROSE-BAMMAN: But then you're also proposing that this be applied to the chronic criteria for aquatic -- to protect aquatic life?

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MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner DeRose-Bamman, that's correct.

In the EPA guidance -- in the US EPA guidance on conducting water effect ratios to calculate site-specific criteria, they specifically state that the water effect ratio, determined by acute tests, is assumed to apply to chronic toxicity and therefore to chronic criteria.

MR. LONGWORTH: On that point --

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Longworth.
MR. LONGWORTH: Can you state the reference on that?

MR. MEYER: That is -- Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Longworth, that is in Appendix $L$ of the US EPA Water Quality Standards Handbook. Appendix $L$ is the water effect ratio guidance -- the initial water effect ratio guidance that EPA produced.

And then in 2001 , EPA produced a copper water quality -- water effect ratio guidance document that specifically stated the species mean acute values as the appropriate denominator for the circumstance that we had here.

Without getting into great detail, it was -as NMED recommended to us, that was the most appropriate denominator for the calculation of the water effect
ratio.

MR. LONGWORTH: Thank you.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Waters.

MR. WATERS: Looking at the -- and I'm going to follow up on the question about the variability or the conditions from 2011 to present.

Over a period of time, these site-specific standards may experience changes in surface conditions, maybe even over a seasonal period of time, that would affect the organic loading rate of the streams that are there.

How is that taken into account on these sitespecific standards? A forest fire, for example, the effect of that on -- would you have to redo the -- you know, redo the sampling after an event like that that could change the surface organic matter, you know, content, or how does that factor into the overall standards?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Waters, that, again, as in my response before, is a matter of discussion and decision by NMED.

Because it is again analogous to how the hardness criteria are actually implemented, and after a forest fire, you could have a change in the water hardness, also, so the criterion concept could change
for any water hardness-based, you know, metal or any other chemical of concern.

So that would be an implementation decision.
I suspect that NMED might have the same question that you're raising, and they might want a water chemistry analysis.

The beauty of the criterion that we're asking you to adopt is that it's based on a regression equation that takes into account these water chemistry parameters, and if those water chemistry parameters change through time, the regression equation that will be in the code still applies, but the implementation by NMED might be modified based on major changes as you brought up.

MR. WATERS: Thank you.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Commissioner Pattison.
MR. PATTISON: I think I have a question, Mr. Chairman, and maybe you can help me clarify in my own mind what the purpose of this -- getting into these specifics and so forth for copper and the association of that with temporary standards.

This is the way the temporary standards are developed, or is that an incorrect assumption?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Pattison, it is my understanding -- and I do not claim
to be an expert on the temporary standards, but it is my understanding that the temporary standards are not derived by a mathematical formula like the hardness-based criteria or the alkalinity and dissolved-organic-carbon-based criteria that we are talking about here.

The temporary standard is a number that is -if $I$ understand correctly, is chosen to represent a reasonable concentration that would be allowed for a short duration during which a petitioner would be allowed to have a higher concentration than the current criteria that were developed by the mathematical calculation procedure that is used for hardness-based criteria or is used for our site-specific criteria.

So I think the temporary standards are totally dissociated from the current criteria that you're thinking of.

Is that responsive?
MR. PATTISON: I believe it is.
If $I$ understand what you're saying and have said by this copper application, that if the figures that you have given in the site-specific criteria are available to an applicant and they can show them, then the Department can award a temporary standard -- or develop a temporary standard for that site-specific
industry or whatever.

Am I interpreting that correctly, or not?

MR. MEYER: Mr. Chairman and Mr. Commissioner, perhaps $I$ did not understand fully what you're asking, but if $I$ may phrase it my way and then please correct me if I misunderstand.

I think you are asking whether the site-specific criteria are just for a short duration of time. Is that correct? And would, in essence, be a temporary standard -- incorporated into a temporary standard. Is that correct?

MR. PATTISON: Well, let me go at it a different way.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Mr. Chairman --

MR. PATTISON: We've had testimony from the
public --

MR. HUTCHINSON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Pattison.

I think that the answer to your question might be that an applicant could go through the process that Chino is proposing here, to propose a standard change for a segment specific, and they -- if copper were the particular element that they are dealing with, then they could use this particular formula and maybe they could use this formula for other metals or other possible

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pollutants. So the temporary standard is designed for a whole different avenue.

This is asking for a change in the standards, and Chino has made this petition, and any interested person can make an application for a change in the standards at any time.

MR. PATTISON: Okay. I believe that -- that clarifies the question in my mind.

Thank you very much. Thank you, Howard.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Okay. Other questions by the Commission?

Seeing none, Mr. Hearing Officer, that is all the questions the Commission has for the Chino witnesses.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
I would now like to look towards the audience.
Is there anybody from the audience and the public that would like to cross-examine these witnesses?

Seeing none, I would like to turn back to Freeport for any redirect.

MS. CHAPPELLE: We have no redirect, Your Honor.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you very much.
Now, I guess we want to look to San Juan.
It's 4:00, and so we want to go probably until about

4:45 to allow some public comment.
MS. CHAPPELLE: Just a clarification, Your Honor, I was just wondering about the rebuttal request we had made, having the discrete rebuttal from NMED at the close of our direct.

MR. CHAVEZ: Actually, yes. That's good. If you don't mind, Ms. McCaleb.

MS. MCCALEB: I don't mind.
MR. CHAVEZ: Yes, why don't we proceed.

Do any of the parties have any objection to
what they are about to do?

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: What are they about
to do? I didn't hear, Germaine. Sorry.
MS. CHAPPELLE: Sorry.

We had originally made a request to move up Dr. Dail's specific rebuttal testimony related to our petition.

MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: Okay. No objection.

MR. CHAVEZ: Please proceed.
Also, a clarification, NMED slides -- I'm sorry, exhibits are admitted.

MS. TOWNSEND: Chino.

MR. CHAVEZ: Chino, I'm sorry.
Freeport Chino's exhibits are admitted and
slide M --

MS. CHAPPELLE: N.

MR. CHAVEZ: -- N --

MS. CHAPPELLE: And I misspoke. It's N.

MR. CHAVEZ: It actually should be marked as slide N.

MS. CHAPPELLE: N, yes.
(Freeport-McMoRan Chino Mines Company Exhibits

A through $N$ admitted.)

MR. VERHEUL: May I proceed?

MR. CHAVEZ: Please proceed. BRYAN DAIL
after having been previously duly sworn or
affirmed, was examined and testified on rebuttal as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. VERHEUL:
Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Dail.

You were before the Commission all this
morning, so we will dispense with the introductories.
Did you prepare rebuttal testimony for this hearing on behalf of the Bureau regarding other parties' water quality proposals that are before the Commission?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. What exhibit number is that?
A. That is Exhibit Number 14.
Q. Has anything changed to your rebuttal testimony since it was filed?
A. Yes, it has.

Since that rebuttal testimony was filed, the Department and myself, in a conference with Freeport-McMoRan regarding the site-specific copper criteria proposal, in regard to a few questions that we had in regard to the range of applicability, in this case the geographic extent to which the site-specific copper criteria would apply, and, secondarily, we wanted clarifications that had to do with the range that the equation would apply to in regard to water chemistry.

Those clarifications were made to the satisfaction of the Department and also

Freeport-McMoRan, and we can now say that we support the proposal without reservation, as noted in filed rebuttal testimony.
Q. So to be clear, is that Exhibit I?
A. Exhibit $I$ is part and parcel of defining where the Department wanted or thought it wanted the sitespecific copper criteria to be listed.

There were two possible places within the New Mexico Administrative Code that were proposed by Freeport-McMoRan, and we clarified which one of those
would be more appropriate.
Q. Is that depicted on Exhibit A of

Freeport-McMoRan's proposal?
A. Exhibit $A$ is indeed a map which depicts the geographic extent, and Exhibit $I$ explains that in prose.
Q. Do you adopt the Bureau's Rebuttal Exhibit 14 as your testimony?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And I believe you've already clarified this, but just to be further clear, what is the Department's position regarding Freeport-McMoRan's proposal to adopt site-specific copper criteria for the Smelter and Tailings Soil Investigation Unit?
A. The Department's position on that is fully supportive of Freeport-McMoRan's site-specific copper criterion, as indicated in my filed testimony, with the geographic limitations that we agreed upon.
Q. Do you have any further rebuttal testimony in this matter?
A. I don't believe I do.

MR. VERHEUL: With the caveat that the
rebuttal for Dr. Dail was only limited to this issue and he has further rebuttal testimony in the future on other parties' proposals, I have no further questions for him on rebuttal for this specific issue.

MR. CHAVEZ: Okay. Thank you.
If we can just take a five-minute break right now, a really quick one, and then we'll continue back, and once again $I$ want to -- we'll probably go until like 4: 45, with the last 15 minutes for public comment.

Thank you.
(Recess held from 4:06 to 4:12 PM.)
MR. DOMINGUEZ: If everybody could come back
together, we'll get back underway, please.
Thank you.
MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you. We're back on the record.

San Juan, do you have any cross-examination with regard to this witness?

MS. McCALEB: No, we do not, Mr. Hearing Officer.

MR. CHAVEZ: Amigos Bravos?
MR. SCHLENKER-GOODRICH: No, Mr. Hearing

## Officer.

MR. CHAVEZ: Chevron?
MR. ROSE: No, Mr. Hearing Officer.
MR. CHAVEZ: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, are there any questions with regard to this witness?

MS. CHAPPELLE: Just for the record, Freeport does not as well.

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Sorry. I'm sorry. I just wanted to make sure it was clear.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you very much. It's getting late. So feel free, thank you.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Questions from the Commission on the specific rebuttal that just was presented?

No, sir.

MR. CHAVEZ: Seeing none, any members of the public?

Seeing none, back to NMED.

MR. VERHEUL: We have nothing further for this witness on this matter.

MR. CHAVEZ: Okay. Thank you.
You're excused for the time being.

San Juan, you may proceed.
(Oath administered to Charles L. Nylander.)

MS. McCALEB: Good afternoon, Mr. Hearing

Officer, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission.

Again, my name is Jolene McCaleb, and I'm an attorney for the San Juan Water Commission.

With me is Charlie Nylander, who is the San Juan Water Commission -- the Water Commission's expert witness in this triennial review hearing.

The San Juan Water Commission has participated
in the state's triennial reviews since the late 1990s,
but because there are so many new Commissioners and faces $I$ haven't seen here before, I'd like to make a brief statement about who the San Juan Water Commission is so that you can all be familiar with the Commission and its interests.

First of all, the San Juan Water Commission, which I'll also often refer to as the SJWC, is a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico.

It was formed under the New Mexico Joint Powers Agreements Act, and it's located in San Juan County.

The purpose of the Commission is to do two things: to acquire raw water supplies and to protect those raw water supplies for the municipal, industrial, and domestic use of almost all water users in San Juan County that live outside of tribal lands.

The county currently has a population of about 130,000 residents.

In addition, the San Juan Water Commission, as a political subdivision itself, is comprised of 14 other political subdivisions of the state. Those include the cities of Aztec, Bloomfield and Farmington, the County of San Juan, and a rural water users association, which itself is comprised of ten political subdivisions, all of which are non-profit mutual domestic associations
that are organized under the Sanitary Projects Act.
To fulfill its mission of providing raw water supplies to the San Juan County area, the San Juan Water Commission is a participant in the Animas La Plata Project, and it holds a permit for 20,800 acre feet of water diversions from the ALP Project. That water comes primarily from the Animas River.

The Water Commission also holds permits for water diversions totaling more than 10,000 acre feet a year from the San Juan River basin unassociated with the ALP Project, and these water rights are in addition to and separate from the individual water rights owned by its member entities.

The Water Commission has participated in the triennial reviews since the 1990 s because the water quality standards directly impact its member entities, some of whom discharge into the surface waters of the state.

In addition, obviously, the water quality standards impact both the health and the economy of San Juan County.

With regard to this particular triennial review proceeding, the Commission is participating for three primary purposes.

First, San Juan Water Commission wishes to
state its general support for the Water Quality Bureau's temporary standards proposal.

As some of you may recall, those who have been here for a while, Commissioner Hutchinson, Commissioner Vigil, you may recall that the San Juan Water Commission previously proposed a variance procedure during the 2003 triennial review, but at that point in time the proposal -- the concept, in fact, was opposed by the Bureau. So the Water Commission is pleased that the Bureau is now supportive of a variance or a temporary standards procedure.

The Water Commission believes it's important to have such a procedure in order to provide flexibility and allow progress in improving water quality rather than pursuing a downgrade of a criteria or a designated use.

And in addition, the Water Commission would like to specifically thank the Bureau for its meetings with the Water Commission in efforts to resolve outstanding issues.

In particular, months after the direct and rebuttal testimony was filed by the parties in this case, and as we discussed a bit yesterday, EPA issued its final water quality standards regulation in which it provides new guidance for variances.

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Given that guidance, that the San Juan Water Commission has now had an opportunity to digest, the Water Commission is withdrawing some of its objections or proposals for modifications to the Bureau's temporary standards proposal, as Mr. Nylander will explain during his testimony today.

Just to signpost those, for example, San Juan Water Commission no longer objects to the term "temporary standards" instead of the term "variance" in the proposal.

Also, the San Juan Water Commission no longer requests that the Water Quality Control Commission adopt the temporary standards procedure under its authority in 74-6-4.H to adopt variances, but recognizes that this Commission has the authority to adopt the Bureau's proposal as a water quality standard itself.

Second, Mr. Nylander will explain San Juan Water Commission's concerns about the Bureau's proposal to upgrade nine water body segments from secondary to primary contact. Specifically, the Water Commission contends the Bureau has not provided sufficient information to meet the appropriate regulatory requirements to upgrade the designated use.

Third, San Juan Water Commission is participating to support the Bureau's proposal to
downgrade the designated uses for 30 water body segments based on UAAs conducted since the last triennial review.

That said, the San Juan Water Commission is using this opportunity to appear before you to highlight its concerns about the impact of EPA's rebuttable presumption that all waters are fishable/swimmable unless proved to be otherwise after a UAA, and to encourage this Commission to consider whether there might be options available to avoid the imposition of that rebuttable presumption where it's not appropriate.

The details of the Water Commission's positions on these issues are set out in Mr. Nylander's written direct and rebuttal testimony and exhibits, as they will be modified today during his oral testimony.

Mr. Hearing Officer, Mr. Nylander, with your permission, intends to present or collapse both his direct and rebuttal testimony into one presentation.

Because San Juan Water Commission didn't have its own petition, its direct testimony goes to proposals of other parties, and it was very difficult to parse out direct testimony versus rebuttal testimony in that regard. So we'd like to collapse it into one, if we may.

MR. CHAVEZ: I have no problem with that.

You can proceed.

MS. McCALEB: Thank you. There would be one exception to that, and that would be with regard to Amigos Bravos.

Yesterday there was a filing by Amigos Bravos, that we haven't had a full opportunity to digest, and because there was no previous written testimony on that proposal, we would like to hear their direct oral testimony on that and, if appropriate, provide some rebuttal at that time.

MR. CHAVEZ: Absolutely.

MS. McCALEB: Thank you.

So at this time, I would like to call

Mr. Nylander as the Water Commission's witness.

MR. CHAVEZ: Please proceed.

MS. McCALEB: Thank you.

CHARLES L. NYLANDER
after having been first duly sworn or affirmed, was examined and testified on direct and rebuttal as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. McCALEB:
Q. Mr. Nylander, could you please state your full name?
A. My name is Charles L. Nylander.
Q. And, Mr. Nylander, could you please summarize your education and your relevant professional experience that impacts your testimony here?
A. I have a bachelor's of science degree in agriculture with a major in wildlife management from New Mexico State University.

I have a master's of science degree in water resource management from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

MR. CHAVEZ: Ms. McCaleb, I'm sorry for the interruption, but we did not swear the witness.

MS. TOWNSEND: Yes, we did.

MR. CHAVEZ: Oh, we did?

MR. NYLANDER: We did.

MR. CHAVEZ: My apologies.

MS. McCALEB: Yes, sir, we did before I
started my opening statement. We got a bit ahead of ourselves.

MR. CHAVEZ: Not a problem. Sorry.
MS. McCALEB: Thank you.
MR. CHAVEZ: Please proceed.
MR. NYLANDER: Regarding professional
experience, I was employed by the Environmental

Improvement Agency beginning in 1973 and was a staff

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member of that agency and its successor agency, the Environmental Improvement Division, until approximately 1985, at which time I -- I moved up to the Los Alamos National Laboratory as a scientist.

While I was employed with the environmental agency in state government, $I$ oversaw surface water and groundwater programs, assisted in rule-making procedures for both regulations of surface water, groundwater and also water quality standards. I think everything is in my resume and bio that fills in the details.

My required duties up in Los Alamos, I was employed there collectively 20 years, I was an environmental scientist and managed their NPDES permit for approximately 120 -plus outfalls on the laboratory property, as well as their Safe Drinking Water Act programs, $P C B$ program, and spill control and prevention programs.

The last ten years of my employment at the lab, $I$ was a program manager for the groundwater characterization program and conducted a site-wide hydrogeologic study of the Pajarito Plateau over a ten-year period at a cost of approximately 70 million dollars.

During my tenure at the lab, I did take a leave of absence for about a year-and-a-half and took a
consulting job in Denver, Colorado, where $I$ was project leader for Ebasco Services, who had a basic agreement at the Rocky Flats Plant to do environmental investigations, and that was a break of service at the lab, but $I$ did return to the lab and finished my career there in July of 2006 .

Since July of 2006 and my retirement from the lab, I have been an independent consultant with my own company called Watermatters, LLC, and I'm consulting for the San Juan Water Commission here today.
Q. Mr. Nylander, if $I$ may ask you just a brief question, to highlight your experience with the state of New Mexico. You mentioned that you worked with the Environmental Improvement Agency from 1973 to 1985.
A. Yes.
Q. Was that agency the precursor to the New Mexico Environment Department?
A. Yes.

The Environmental Improvement Agency was the very first agency, and that was stood up, I think, in 1970 or thereabouts, and it was followed by a successor called the Environmental Improvement Division, and then that ultimately became the New Mexico Environment Department.

So my 12-year tenure with the state agency was
split. Part of the time was with the EIA and part of it was the EID.

And when $I$ worked for both those agencies, that was in the very, very beginnings of environmental program development in New Mexico, so I had the opportunity to have a hands-on working relationship with the Water Quality Control Commission.

I did serve as executive secretary for the Commission for some time and was able to basically follow triennial reviews of water quality standards throughout that period as well as throughout my whole career, which is almost 45 years now that I've been doing this.
Q. And during your tenure with the Environmental Improvement Agency, were you, in fact, the chief of the Surface Water Quality Bureau for three years?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Thank you.

Mr. Nylander, was your resume prefiled?
A. Yes.
Q. And is that found at Exhibit A to the notice of intent filed by the San Juan Water Commission?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And actually I believe Exhibit A is what you
termed a curriculum vitae and then Exhibit $B$ is a
resume. Is that correct?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Do you have any changes to make to either of those documents?
A. No, I do not.
Q. And did you also prepare and prefile any written technical testimony?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And is your written direct found at San Juan

Water Commission Exhibit $C$ to its NOI?
A. Yes.
Q. And is your written rebuttal found at Exhibit

D to San Juan Water Commission's NOI?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you have any corrections or additions to make to your written testimony?
A. No, I do not.
Q. Will you be making any clarifications or explaining any changes of position of the Water Commission during your testimony today?
A. Yes, I will.
Q. Do you adopt your prefiled written testimony, with the modifications you will verbally make today, as your sworn testimony in this hearing?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Mr. Nylander, could you please give the Commission a brief overview of the topics you will address during your oral testimony today?
A. Yes.

In general, my filed testimony and exhibits discussed Department proposed changes at Section 20.6.4.410(F), that's the temporary standards -- so I have a couple of fours in there -- the temporary standards. Also, 26.4.12.H regarding compliance with the proposed temporary standard.

Then 20.6.4.97 NMAC regarding the Department's ephemeral water -- waters proposal. And then, finally, Section 20.6.4.101 through 503 NMAC, the Department's classified water proposal regarding the upgrade from secondary contact recreation to primary contact recreation on nine surface water segments.

And I would like to summarize these four topical areas briefly one at a time.
Q. Okay.
A. Regarding the proposal to add new language creating a temporary standard, following the Department's originally proposed language in the June 25th, 2014, petition, the Department issued a revised petition in August of this year to amend their proposed language and issued it to the triennial review
parties.

This was done after parties had already filed their direct and rebuttal testimony on the June 25 th, 2014, version and on their original proposed language.

In addition, EPA has recently published their final rule on a water quality standards variance on August 21 st, 2015 .

I have carefully reviewed these documents, and as stated in my filed testimony, San Juan does not - does, in fact, support the concept of a temporary standard for adoption by this Commission.
Q. Mr. Nylander, can you -- you mentioned just now that you have had an opportunity to review the Department's revised petition and you've also mentioned the issuance of the new EPA final rule.

Have you had an opportunity to digest all of that and compare it with the San Juan Water Commission's previous proposed modifications, and do you have any general thoughts about how the new EPA rule and the changes to the Department's petition impacts the water Commission's position?
A. Yes. I did compare the NMED's proposed language for temporary standard, their latest version, with the new EPA final rule, as well as with the san Juan Water Commission's proposed language that was part
of my rebuttal testimony prefiled in this case. So I've looked at all three of them in comparison.
Q. Mr. Nylander, can you provide for this Commission or describe for them some of the differences between the San Juan Water Commission's proposed modifications to the Bureau's proposal and give just a brief synopsis of any issues that there might be remaining?
A. The San Juan Water Commission's proposed language that $I$ proposed in my rebuttal testimony provided a definition for temporary standard.

This was based on EPA's definition in their draft rule-making document, and we felt that a definition was appropriate, and this is a feature that the Department has not proposed.

Additionally, mirroring the final EPA rule, the San Juan Water Commission's proposed language applies the temporary standard to both a designated use and water quality criteria.

For some reason, the Department's language regarding the temporary standard does not include applicability to a designated use, and in fact, their proposed language specifically prohibits application to a designated use.

This difference is a paramount and significant
difference between what San Juan Water Commission has proposed and the Department's proposed language.
Q. Mr. Nylander, sorry to interrupt. I want to make sure we don't lose that thought.

Can you explain why the San Juan Water Commission proposed applying a temporary standard to a designated use in addition to criteria?
A. Yes, I can.

Primarily, I included the designated use in the San Juan Water Commission testimony and the proposed language because EPA's proposed and final water quality standards variance rule includes applicability to both the use and a criteria.

EPA also added applicability to a permittee or permittees in their rule, which I also included in the San Juan Water Commission language.

You have to remember that a water quality standard is comprised of two elements: a designated use and then a water quality criteria to protect that use.

And when you think about these two pieces, the designated use and criteria to protect the use, it seems fitting that this should be part of the temporary standard language.

Furthermore, the Commission's definition of criteria published in the water quality standards is --
and $I$ quote, "Elements of state water quality standards expressed as constituent concentration levels or narrative statements representing a quality of water that supports a use. When criteria are met, water quality will be -- will protect the designated use." And that's the end of the definition.

The corollary to this last sentence is that the Commission's definition would infer that when criteria are not met, water quality will not protect the designated use; and in my mind, if criteria are not met, the use is not fully protected.

This is why the temporary standard language should apply to both a use and criteria, as provided by EPA in their final rule for a water quality variance.

Because the EPA rule also applies to permittee or permittees, that applicability should also be included in any temporary standard adopted by the Commission.

EPA's rule allows application to multiple permittees if they are in -- even if they are in different basins if the problem they are having with water quality use attainability is similar and -- and they can be listed all together for the benefit of regulating them as a group.

I think it's important that permittees be
added to the temporary standard proposal before the Commission.

I think the San Juan Water Commission's
proposed language contained in my rebuttal testimony at this point is preferable to the Department's proposed language.
Q. And with regard to that last statement, Mr. Nylander, about the Water Commission's proposed language being preferable, you're speaking of the inclusion or the applicability of the temporary standard to a designated use. Is that correct?
A. Yes. Yes, I am.

In fact, just to cite the new final rule at 131.14(a), "Applicability," it says "A water quality standard variance may be adopted for a permittee or permittees or water body/waterbody segments, but only applies to the permittees or water body/waterbody segment specified in the water quality standards variance."

So their applicability addresses both
designated use and permittees.
Q. Thank you.

I would like to move on now, Mr. Nylander, if we may, to other proposed language that the water Commission had presented in your rebuttal testimony,
which the Water Commission would now like to withdraw.
A. Well, the last two areas of comparison relate to the name that we want to label the proposed new water quality standard rule with.

San Juan Water Commission had proposed that the Commission adopt language regarding a water quality variance similar to the title of the EPA rule, under the Commission's statutory authority to grant variances in 74-6-4.H of the statute.

The Department has rejected the use of the word "variance" and instead preferred the term "temporary standard."

And although historically since 2005, the San Juan Water Commission has proposed a variance from the water quality standard rule, and has taken that position -- and has taken that position in this 2013 triennial hearing, $I$ think the San Juan Water Commission, in the spirit of compromise, is willing to accept the term "temporary standard."

That's the last outstanding issue between San Juan Water Commission's proposal regarding temporary standards and that proposed by the Department, is what to call the required documentation to be submitted with a petition for a temporary standard.

The Department, using the term -- is using the
term "work plan," while San Juan Water Commission referred the term "documentation"; largely, because EPA's final rule does not require a work plan but does require documentation.

Again, at this juncture, regardless of what you call the documentation, it will be required by the Department and the Commission and EPA to be approved in any case. Thus, San Juan Water Commission has no objection to the term "work plan."
Q. And, Mr. Nylander, in addition to the no longer objecting to the term "work plan," the Water Commission also previously objected to the requirement of UAA-level or UAA-type documentation. Is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And what is the Water Commission's current position on that issue?
A. Before I answer that, may I just make one more comment on the work plan topic?
Q. Sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt your flow there.
A. That's all right.

Just one comment on the Department's revised petition and language on the temporary standard. Reading through on page four, there are items
-- 5 talks about preparing a work plan in accordance with paragraph 4, and then it goes on to say, on line 22, "The work plan shall identify the factor or factors listed in 40 CFR 131.10(g) or Subparagraph
20.6.4.10(F)(1)(a) NMAC affecting attainment of the standard that will be analyzed and the timeline for proposed actions to be taken to achieve the uses attainable over the term of the temporary standard, including baseline water quality, and any investigations, projects, facility modifications, monitoring, or other measures necessary to achieve compliance with the original standard."

The point $I$ want to make about that language is the proposed language would infer that a work plan would basically do two things: it would identify factors that would be analyzed and it would also list the timeline for proposed action in all of the different projects and so forth.

This seems to me to be a little bit out of synch, in that it is -- it is apparent to me that a petitioner for a temporary standard would have to have done the analysis on the water segment that they are interested in and actually have done a UAA study to show that a use can't be attained before they require or request a temporary standard.

And so $I$ was a little confused about this language because it seemed to infer that you're still going to be analyzing the water quality to see if a use is attainable, and yet you are already going to premeditate all the proposed actions you're going to take to solve the problem.

So I think that paragraph is confusing and perhaps during the course of the hearing that could be clarified by the Department.

Now, to get back to your question, I do have two or three really quick final points on the temporary standard proposal.

Yes, I do have the admission that San Juan Water Commission now understands that a petition for a temporary standard affecting a Clean Water Act 101 (a) (2) use, that's the fishable/swimmable uses, would indeed require preparation of a use attainability analysis, UAA, to demonstrate non-attainability of a use pursuant to one or more factors listed in 40 CFR $131.10(\mathrm{~g})$.
Q. Excuse me, Mr. Nylander. What is the basis for that new understanding?
A. It's actually looking directly at the EPA final rule and realizing that that is the controlling rule, that EPA can't approve a petition unless that's been done. So if it's a $101(a)(2)$ use, so it appears to
me that that's going to have to be work that you have to do.

And previously in my testimony, I argued
against the requirement for a UAA, or UAA-like documentation, and lately I've come to appreciate that the performance of a UAA is unavoidable, and to enable a successful petition to EPA for a water quality standard variance and for a temporary standard with the Commission, and thus San Juan Water Commission rescinds my previous testimony with regard to the need to submit a UAA.

Then, finally, if you work backward from the EPA-approval requirements in their rule, which is, again, the controlling document, any adoption of language by the Commission regarding a temporary standard, provided it has all the elements that I've just mentioned, should result in a rational pathway for a petitioner in New Mexico to use and obtain approval from EPA of a water quality variance.

And it might be -- just a thought, but if -if the difference between the Department's language and the San Juan Water Commission's language is confusing, maybe they ought to consider just adopting the EPA final rule language, as modified, to fit the needs of New Mexico.

MR. CHAVEZ: Ms. McCaleb --

MS. McCALEB: Yes.

MR. CHAVEZ: -- sorry to interrupt.

It's 4:45. So if you don't mind, let's go
ahead and -- for your portion, wrap up so we can take some public comment.

MS. McCALEB: Mr. Hearing Examiner, I believe that this is -- we were just getting ready to move to another topic, so it's fine to break right here.

MR. CHAVEZ: It's a good time?

MS. McCALEB: Yes, sir.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.
We'll continue with you guys starting at 9:00

AM tomorrow.

MS. McCALEB: Thank you.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you very much.

So at this time, Mr. Chair, Members of the Commission, what I'd like to do is ask if there is anybody in the crowd who would like to give public comment?

Have you signed in?
MS. FISHER: Yes.

MR. CHAVEZ: Okay. Come forward. Have a seat
so you can get sworn in.
(Oath administered to Kristina G. Fisher.)

MS. TOWNSEND: State your name.
MS. FISHER: Kristina Fisher.

MR. VIGIL: I'm sorry, what was that?

MS. FISHER: Kristina Fisher.

MR. CHAVEZ: Please proceed.

KRISTINA G. FISHER
after having been first duly sworn or affirmed, provided public comment as follows:

## PUBLIC COMMENT

MS. FISHER: Thank you for allowing public comment on this.

I'm Kristina Fisher. I live here in Santa Fe, and I'm currently the board president of the santa Fe Watershed Association.

I'd like to comment briefly on two points.

The first is the aluminum water standard. My understanding is that the New Mexico standard for aluminum is the weakest in the nation, and $I$ would encourage the Commission to consider going to the EPA's recommended standard. I think that would be a lot stronger and a lot more protective. It's very important for fish and aquatic wildife that aluminum levels be kept low.

My other piece is on the temporary standards proposal that's being discussed.

Although this is called a temporary standard, it does not include a time limit requirement. So my concern is that the temporary standard could easily become permanent, and if it's weaker than the permanent standard, then that's a real problem.

My other concern is that the temporary standard does not require a public hearing before that goes into place, and $I$ think that that should be a part of it.

As you all know, New Mexico's scarcest and most precious resource is our water, and so I think we should have as protective standards as possible for the wildife and human communities that depend on it.

Thank you.
MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you very much. Thanks for coming.

Is there anyone else at this time that would like to present public comment?

Seeing none, Mr. Chair, Members of the Commission, I think that will conclude this session for today, and we will be continuing tomorrow at 9:00 AM.

Yes.
MR. DOMINGUEZ: Mr. Hearing Officer, if you wanted to kind of line out how things will flow tomorrow, just so that people can kind of be prepared
for the succession.

MR. CHAVEZ: Sure, Mr. Chairman.

So tomorrow we will resume with San Juan and their presentation, obviously go through crossexamination and such. We will move then towards Amigos Bravos with their case, and they have their expert tomorrow that will be here. At the conclusion of their case, we will go to Chevron. Once Chevron is concluded, because we put them after Amigos specifically, and so once that's done, we will go to rebuttal in reverse order of any, and essentially that would conclude the hearing.

So does anybody have any questions on that? Seeing none, we'll see everybody at 9:00 AM. Thank you.
(Proceedings in recess at 4:50 PM.)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO )
) SS

COUNTY OF BERNALILLO)
I, Kathy Townsend, the officer before whom the foregoing hearing was taken, do hereby certify that the witnesses whose testimony appears in the foregoing transcript were duly sworn by me; that $I$ personally recorded the testimony by machine shorthand; that said transcript is a true record of the testimony given by said witnesses; that $I$ am neither attorney nor counsel for, nor related to or employed by any of the parties to the action in which this matter is taken, and that $I$ am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto or financially interested in the action.
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