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Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

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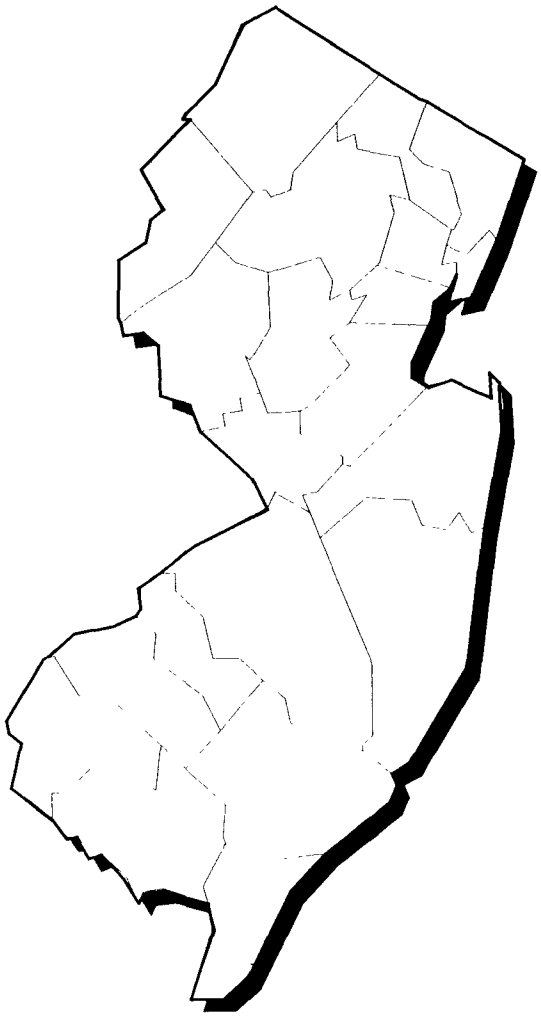
May 1995

SUPERFUND: Progress at National Priority List Sites



NEW JERSEY 1995 UPDATE

Printed on Recycled Paper

How to Use the NPL Book

The site fact sheets presented in this book are comprehensive summaries that cover a broad range of information. The fact sheets describe hazardous waste sites on the NPL and their locations, as well as the conditions leading to their listing ("Site Description"). The summaries list the types of contaminants that have been discovered and related threats to public and ecological health ("Threats and Contaminants"). "Cleanup Approach" presents an overview of the cleanup activities completed, underway, or planned. The fact sheets conclude with a brief synopsis of how much progress has been made in protecting public health and the environment. The summaries also pinpoint other actions, such as legal efforts to involve polluters responsible for site contamination and community concerns.

The fact sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by site name. Because site cleanup is a dynamic and gradual process, all site information is accurate as of the date shown on the bottom of each page. Progress is always being made at NPL sites, and the EPA periodically will update the site fact sheets to reflect recent actions. The following two pages show a generic fact sheet and briefly describe the information under each section.

How Can You Use This State Book?

You can use this book to keep informed about the sites that concern you, particularly ones close to home. The EPA is committed to involving the public in the decision making process associated with hazardous waste cleanup. The Agency solicits input from area residents in communities affected by Superfund sites. Citizens are likely to be affected not only by hazardous site conditions, but also by the remedies that combat them. Site cleanups take many forms and can affect communities in different ways. Local traffic may be rerouted, residents may be relocated, temporary water supplies may be necessary.

Definitive information on a site can help citizens sift through alternatives and make decisions. To make good choices, you must know what the threats are and how the EPA intends to clean up the site. You must understand the cleanup alternatives being proposed for site cleanup and how residents may be affected by each one. You also need to have some idea of how your community intends to use the site in the future, and you need to know what the community can realistically expect once the cleanup is complete.

The EPA wants to develop cleanup methods that meet community needs, but the Agency only can take local concerns into account if it understands what they are. Information must travel both ways in order for cleanups to be effective and satisfactory. Please take this opportunity to learn more, become involved, and assure that hazardous waste cleanup at "your" site considers your community's concerns.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Provides the dates when the site was Proposed, made Final, and Deleted from the NPL.

SITE RESPONSIBILITY

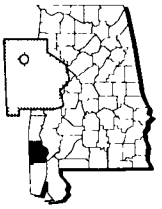
Identifies the Federal, State, and/or potentially responsible parties taking responsibility for cleanup actions at the site.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

Summarizes the actions to reduce the threats to nearby residents and the surrounding environment and the progress towards cleaning up the site.

SITE NAME
STATE

EPA ID# ABC0000000



EPA REGION XX
COUNTY NAME
LOCATION

Other Names:

Site Description

A

Site Responsibility:

NPL Listing History
Proposed XX/XX/XX
Final XX/XX/XX

Threats and Contaminants

B

Cleanup Approach

C

Response Action Status

D

Site Facts:

E

Environmental Progress

Site Repository

SITE REPOSITORY

Lists the location of the primary site repository. The site repository may include community relations plans, public meeting announcements and minutes, fact sheets, press releases, and other site-related documents.

A

SITE DESCRIPTION

This section describes the location and history of the site. It includes descriptions of the most recent activities and past actions at the site that have contributed to the contamination. Population estimates, land usages, and nearby resources give readers background on the local setting surrounding the site.

B

THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

The major chemical categories of site contamination are noted, as well as which environmental resources are affected. Icons representing each of the affected resources (may include air, groundwater, surface water, soil, and contamination to environmentally sensitive areas) are included in the margins of this section. Potential threats to residents and the surrounding environments arising from the site contamination also are described.

C

CLEANUP APPROACH

This section contains a brief overview of how the site is being cleaned up.

D

RESPONSE ACTION STATUS

Specific actions that have been accomplished or will be undertaken to clean up the site are described here. Cleanup activities at NPL sites are divided into separate phases, depending on the complexity and required actions at the site. Two major types of cleanup activities often are described: initial, immediate, or emergency actions to quickly remove or reduce imminent threats to the community and surrounding areas; and long-term remedial phases directed at final cleanup at the site. Each stage of the cleanup strategy is presented in this section of the summary. Icons representing the stage of the cleanup process (initial actions, site investigations, EPA selection of the cleanup remedy, engineering design phase, cleanup activities underway, and completed cleanup) are located in the margin next to each activity description.

E

SITE FACTS

Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

Guide to the NPL Book Icons

The "icons," or symbols, accompanying the text allow the reader to see at a glance which environmental resources are affected and the status of cleanup activities at the site.

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section

Contaminated *Groundwater* resources in the vicinity or underlying the site. (Groundwater is often used as a drinking water source.)

Contaminated *Surface Water and Sediments* on or near the site. (These include lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers.)

Contaminated *Air* in the vicinity of the site. (Air pollution usually is periodic and involves contaminated dust particles or hazardous gas emissions.)

Contaminated *Soil and Sludges* on or near the site. (This contamination category may include bulk or other surface hazardous wastes found on the site.)

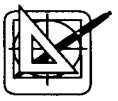
Threatened or contaminated *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas or critical habitats.)

Icons in the Response Action Status Section

Initial, Immediate, or Emergency Actions have been taken or are underway to eliminate immediate threats at the site.

Site Studies at the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination are planned or underway.

Remedy Selected indicates that site investigations have been concluded, and the EPA has selected a final cleanup remedy for the site or part of the site.



Remedy Design means that engineers are preparing specifications and drawings for the selected cleanup technologies.

Cleanup Ongoing indicates that the selected cleanup remedies for the contaminated site, or part of the site, currently are underway.

Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID Number	Site Name
NJD002173276	AMERICAN CYANAMID CO
NJD030253355	A.O. POLYMER
NJD980654149	ASBESTOS DUMP
NJD980654123	BEACHWOOD/BERKELEY WELLS
NJD063157150	BOG CREEK FARM
NJD980505176	BRICK TOWNSHIP LANDFILL
NJD053292652	BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL SERVICES
NJD078251675	BROOK INDUSTRIAL PARK
NJD980504997	BURNT FLY BOG
NJD048798953	CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.
NJD000607481	CHEMICAL CONTROL
NJD980484653	CHEMICAL INSECTICIDE CORP.
NJD047321443	CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES, INC.
NJD980528889	CHEMSOL, INC.
NJD001502517	CIBA-GEIGY CORP.
NJD980785638	CINNAMINSON GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION
NJD980530596	COMBE FILL NORTH LANDFILL
NJD094966611	COMBE FILL SOUTH LANDFILL
NJD980761381	COOPER ROAD
NJD000565531	COSDEN CHEMICAL COATINGS CORP.
NJD002141190	CPS/MADISON INDUSTRIES
NJD011717584	CURCIO SCRAP METAL, INC.
NJD980529416	D'IMPERIO PROPERTY
NJD002168748	DAYCO CORP./L. E CARPENTER CO.
NJD980529002	DELILAH ROAD
NJD046644407	DENZER & SCHAFER X-RAY CO.
NJD980761373	DE REWAL CHEMICAL CO.
NJD980528996	DIAMOND ALKALI CO.
NJD980654131	DOVER MUNICIPAL WELL 4
NJD980529085	ELLIS PROPERTY
NJD980654222	EVOR PHILLIPS LEASING
NJD980761365	EWAN PROPERTY
NJD980654107	FAIR LAWN WELL FIELD
NJ9690510020	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMIN. TECH. CENTER
NJD980529143	FLORENCE LAND RECONTOURING LANDFILL
NJ2210020275	FORT DIX (LANDFILL SITE)
NJD041828906	FRIED INDUSTRIES
NJD980532832	FRIEDMAN PROPERTY
NJD053280160	GARDEN STATE CLEANERS CO.
NJD980529192	GEMS LANDFILL
NJD980785646	GLEN RIDGE RADIUM SITE
NJD063160667	GLOBAL SANITARY LANDFILL
NJD980530109	GOOSE FARM
NJD980505366	HELEN KRAMER LANDFILL
NJD002349058	HERCULES, INC. (GIBBSTOWN PLANT)
NJD053102232	HIGGINS DISPOSAL
NJD981490261	HIGGINS FARM
NJD980532840	HOPKINS FARM
NJD980663678	HORSESHOE ROAD
NJD980654099	IMPERIAL OIL CO., INC./CHAMPION CHEMICALS

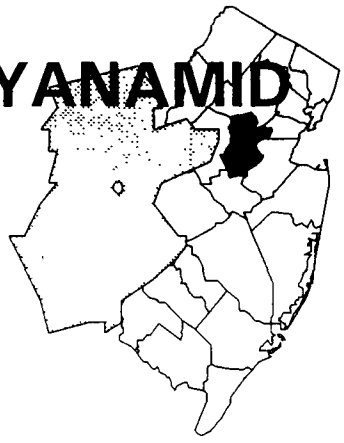
EPA ID Number	Site Name
NJD981178411	INDUSTRIAL LATEX CORP.
NJD980505283	JACKSON TOWNSHIP LANDFILL
NJD097400998	JIS LANDFILL
NJD002493054	KAUFFMAN & MINTEER, INC.
NJD049860836	KIN-BUC LANDFILL
NJD980505341	KING OF PRUSSIA
NJD980529838	KRYSOWATY FARM
NJD048044325	LANDFILL & DEVELOPMENT CO.
NJD980505382	LANG PROPERTY
NJD980505416	LIPARI LANDFILL
NJD980769301	LODI MUNICIPAL WELLS
NJD980505424	LONE PINE LANDFILL
NJD085632164	M & T DELISA LANDFILL
NJD980654180	MANNHEIM AVENUE DUMP
NJD980529762	MAYWOOD CHEMICAL CO.
NJD002517472	METALTEC/AEROSYSTEMS
NJD980529408	MONITOR DEVICES/INTERCIRCUITS INC
NJD980505671	MONROE TOWNSHIP LANDFILL
NJD980785653	MONTCLAIR/WEST ORANGE RADIUM SITE
NJD980654164	MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
NJD980654198	MYERS PROPERTY
NJD002362705	NASCOLITE CORP.
NJ7170023744	NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER
NJ0170022172	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE (SITE A)
NJD061843249	NL INDUSTRIES
NJD980529598	PEPE FIELD
NJ3210020704	PICATINNY ARSENAL
NJD980532808	PIJAK FARM
NJD980505648	PJP LANDFILL
NJD981179047	POHATCONG VALLEY GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION
NJD980769350	POMONA OAKS RESIDENTIAL WELLS
NJD070281175	PRICE LANDFILL
NJD047684451	RADIATION TECHNOLOGY, INC.
NJD980529713	REICH FARMS
NJD070415005	RENORA, INC.
NJD980529739	RINGWOOD MINES /LANDFILL
NJD980654115	ROCKAWAY BOROUGH WELL FIELD
NJD980654214	ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP WELLS
NJD980654156	ROCKY HILL MUNICIPAL WELL
NJD073732257	ROEBLING STEEL CO.
NJD980505754	SAYREVILLE LANDFILL
NJD070565403	SCIENTIFIC CHEMICAL PROCESSING
NJD980505762	SHARKEY LANDFILL
NJD002365930	SHIELDALLOY CORP.
NJD980530679	SOUTH BRUNSWICK LANDFILL
NJD980766828	SOUTH JERSEY CLOTHING CO.
NJD980532816	SPENCE FARM
NJD041743220	SWOPE OIL & CHEMICAL CO.
NJD064263817	SYNCON RESINS
NJD980761357	TABERNACLE DRUM DUMP

EPA ID Number	Site Name
NJD002005106	UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)
NJD980761399	UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP SANITARY LANDFILL
NJD980654172	U.S. RADIUM CORP.
NJD980529879	VENTRON/VELSICOL
NJD002385664	VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.
NJD980529887	VINELAND STATE SCHOOL
NJ1891837980	W. R. GRACE/WAYNE INTERIM STORAGE (USDOE)
NJD054981337	WALDICK AEROSPACE DEVICES, INC.
NJD980755623	WHITE CHEMICAL CORP.
NJD980529945	WILLIAMS PROPERTY
NJD980532824	WILSON FARM
NJD045653854	WITCO CHEMICAL CORP. (OAKLAND PIT)
NJD980505887	WOODLAND ROUTE 532 DUMP
NJD980505879	WOODLAND ROUTE 72 DUMP

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD002173276



EPA REGION 2

Somerset County
Bound Brook

Other Names:
Bound Brook Plant

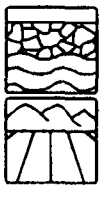
Site Description

The 575-acre American Cyanamid Company site was acquired in the early 1930s and has produced a variety of pharmaceutical chemicals, dyes, rubber chemicals, elastics, textile chemicals, and pigments. Currently, the major production is pharmaceutical chemicals. The site is located adjacent to the Raritan River and lies above the Brunswick Aquifer, New Jersey's second largest source of drinking water. On the site are 27 lagoons and impoundments, both active and inactive, which have been used for the disposal of various chemical sludges and other wastes, as well as for the treatment of wastewaters generated at the site. Investigations conducted by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) and American Cyanamid have documented groundwater and soil contamination. The site is fenced and restricted. Approximately 14,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. The closest home is 2,000 feet away, and 30 private wells are located close to the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater underlying the area is contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from site production activities. Sludges and soils sampled in on-site impoundments contain heavy metals, cyanide, and VOCs. On-site workers or trespassers may be exposed to contaminants through direct contact with contaminated soils, sludges or groundwater. Groundwater is not a source of drinking water at this site.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four long-term remedial phases focusing on groundwater monitoring, cleanup of the lagoons/impoundments, cleanup of the soils, and cleanup of the groundwater.

Response Action Status

Groundwater Monitoring: American Cyanamid Company installed monitoring wells to verify groundwater movement and to monitor contaminant levels. The company submits a quarterly report to the State on the quality of water pumped from the supply and monitoring wells. Analysis includes a priority pollutant scan. The ongoing groundwater pumping control system, which pumps approximately 650,000 gallons per day, has been effective in preventing contaminated seepage from moving off site through the groundwater. This groundwater control system is expected to continue operations through 1997, at which time alternative cleanup actions will be selected if necessary. In 1992, American Cyanamid Company completed a removal of contaminated surface soils to address a potential risk to on-site workers.

Lagoons: Under State oversight, American Cyanamid Company has conducted a study of the lagoons and sludges. American Cyanamid submitted study results concerning the first and second groups of impoundments, which analyzed various technologies for their cleanup. The technologies considered include incineration, other thermal treatment, bioremediation using microorganisms, solidification, and in-place containment. The lagoons have been broken down into three groups according to waste type and location on the site. Each group will be addressed separately. A remedy for Area 1 was selected and design activities began in the fall of 1993. The remedy includes solidification and consolidation into an on-site waste consolidation facility. The design for a portion of this area has been completed. Cleanup began in late 1994 and is expected to be completed in the spring of 1995. Cleanup of the remaining lagoon areas will begin following the cleanup of the first portion.

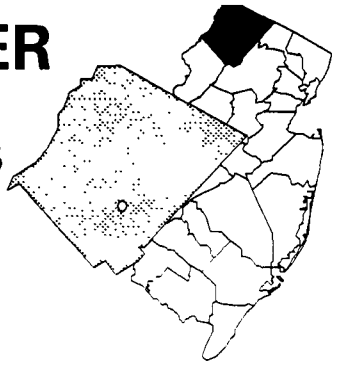
Soils: Under State oversight, American Cyanamid Company began a study of contaminated soils in 1990. Once this study is completed, a final cleanup remedy will be selected for contaminated soils on the site.

Groundwater: An investigation determining the extent of groundwater contamination is expected to begin once the sources of the contamination, the lagoons and soils, have been addressed. A final cleanup remedy will be selected once the investigation is completed.

Site Facts: In 1981, American Cyanamid and the NJDEPE signed an Administrative Order on Consent requiring the company to assess the contamination of the underlying groundwater from the on-site impoundments and to design and enforce a site cleanup plan. In 1988, the NJDEPE signed a second Administrative Order on Consent with American Cyanamid covering cleanup activities at the entire facility.

The removal of contaminated surface soils and the groundwater monitoring and pumping activities have reduced the migration of contaminants from the site and are protecting against further groundwater contamination. Ongoing investigations at the American Cyanamid site will allow for the development of cleanup strategies for the remaining lagoons/impoundments, site soils, and groundwater contamination.

A.O. POLYMER
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD030253355



EPA REGION 2
Sussex County
1 mile northeast of Sparta

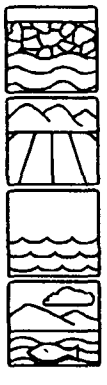
Site Description

The 4-acre A.O. Polymer site, active since the early 1960s, produces resins, plastics, paper coatings, and specialty polymers. In the late 1970s, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy confirmed the contamination of soil, groundwater, and surface water in the area of the chemical plant, which allegedly resulted from plant operation and waste disposal practices. Operators left hundreds of leaking and deteriorated drums on the site, as well as an uncontrolled disposal lagoon which contained waste from plant operations. The site has been the focus of concern for local residents and regulatory authorities since the early 1970s. Citizens noticed odors in well water and the air in 1973; reports intensified over the next few years. In 1978, the Sparta Health Department and the State found volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in three domestic water wells. The State cited the facility twice for improperly discharging plant wastewater and thirteen times for air quality violations. The site is located near the Wallkill River, 1/4 mile from the commercial area of Sparta. A plume of contaminated groundwater has migrated to, and discharges into, both the Wallkill River and associated wetlands. Approximately 750 people live in the area of the site. The site threatens the Allentown aquifer, a source of potable groundwater that supplies drinking water to over 700 people.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Soil beneath the disposal lagoon area is contaminated with VOCs including ketones and phenols. Groundwater is contaminated with various VOCs which migrated from the contaminated soil. Wetlands and surface water have been contaminated by the spread of contaminated groundwaters. However, the low levels of VOC contamination in these two media are of little concern and demonstrate no risk to the surrounding population or environment. Possible health threats include drinking contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1980 and 1981, the State undertook an extensive cleanup, removing 950 drums of hazardous wastes, 1,700 cubic yards of contaminated soils, and 120 cubic yards of crushed drums and debris. All liquids, solids, and buried materials were removed. In 1982, the State Division of Water Resources installed 11 monitoring wells. In 1984, the investigation was turned over to the State's Hazardous Site Mitigation division and, in 1986, an intensive site study began.

Entire Site: A State-led investigation that explored the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination was completed in the spring of 1991. The EPA has selected the final cleanup remedy which includes soil vapor extraction to address removal of contaminants in soils, and construction of a pumping and Powdered Activated Carbon Treatment system to treat contaminated groundwater. Design of the remedy began in 1992 and is expected to be completed in late 1995.

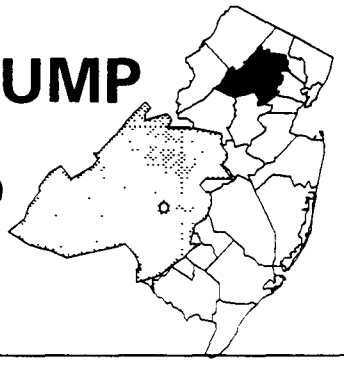
Environmental Progress

The removal of wastes, contaminated soils, drums, and debris has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the A.O. Polymer site while final cleanup activities are being designed.

Site Repository

Sparta Public Library, 22 Woodport Road, Sparta, NJ 07871

ASBESTOS DUMP
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980654149



EPA REGION 2

Morris County
Millington

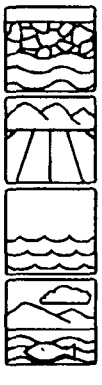
Site Description

The Asbestos Dump site consists of the 11-acre Millington area and three separate satellite properties. Millington is located in a residential and commercial district. Beginning in 1927, a succession of owners operated an asbestos-products manufacturing plant at the Millington area. The disposal of asbestos resulted in a large waste mound. Erosion and weathering have exposed areas of asbestos along the Passaic River bank. One satellite property, known as the Dietzman Tract or the Great Swamp area, is located in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, about 2 miles southeast of New Vernon Road. This property was used as a refuse and asbestos disposal area for approximately 40 years and is bordered by Great Brook and a woodland habitat. The New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road satellite properties are located in residential districts. The New Vernon Road portion of the site, about a mile south of the Great Swamp area, consists of approximately 30 acres. Broken asbestos tiles and siding, as well as loose asbestos fibers, were landfilled at this former corn and dairy farm during the late 1960s. The 12-acre White Bridge Road portion of the site is bounded by the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge and private residences. This property was a farm until 1969, when the current owner started landfilling asbestos waste from the Millington facility. The wastes are present on the site as subsurface fill or as part of an asbestos waste mound. Disposal continued until 1975, when the owner graded and seeded the dumping areas and converted the property into a horse farm. Approximately 650 people live within a mile of the Millington site The entire site currently employs approximately 200 people.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils contain heavy metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), phthalates, phenols, and asbestos. Sediments contain low levels of VOCs, phthalates, and heavy metals including lead and mercury. Surface water contains phthalates and heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, and silver. Different levels and types of contaminants have been detected at the different subsites; however, asbestos has been detected at all four subsites. There is a potential health risk to the owners, on-site workers, nearby residents, and tourists due to the airborne release of asbestos fibers.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the Millington area and the satellite properties.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, parties potentially responsible party for the site contamination restabilized the Passaic River bank by correcting erosion that took place during heavy spring rains. In 1990, temporary actions were conducted to immobilize asbestos contamination at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road areas. These actions included erecting signs and fences, sampling air and soil, capping two driveways, covering visible asbestos-containing materials with geotextile fabric, removing a dilapidated shed, and removing asbestos-containing materials from the ground surface.

Millington Cleanup: In 1988, EPA selected remedies for cleaning up the Millington area. Activities include: installing a soil cover on areas of exposed asbestos; building a chain-link security fence around all areas of known or suspected asbestos disposal; protecting and stabilizing the slope along the base of the asbestos mound embankment; building channels to divert surface runoff; conducting operations, maintenance, and long-term monitoring; restricting development of the asbestos fill areas and use of groundwater on site; and performing technical studies on methods that will permanently destroy or immobilize asbestos fibers. In 1990, the potentially responsible parties submitted a work plan for technical designs and specifications for the final cleanup at the site. However, as a result of a bankruptcy settlement with the potentially responsible parties, EPA is currently conducting design activities. Design work is scheduled to be completed in early 1996.

New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road Cleanup: In 1991, EPA selected in-situ solidification/stabilization treatment technology as the cleanup remedy. A treatability study was initiated in the fall of 1991 and was completed in the winter of 1993. Engineering design activities were initiated in early 1992 and completed in the spring of 1993. Construction activities began in the summer of 1993 and are expected to be completed in 1995.

Dietzman Tract Cleanup: In 1991, EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at this subsite. Upon completion of the investigation, EPA will recommend a cleanup strategy

Site Facts: EPA and the National Gypsum Company signed an Administrative Order on Consent in 1985, under which the company agreed to perform site studies. In 1989, EPA issued a Unilateral Order to the National Gypsum Company for cleanup activities at the Millington area. In October 1990, the National Gypsum Company filed for bankruptcy and the government settled its claims against them in the winter of 1993. The Dietzman Tract will be addressed through an Inter-Agency Agreement between the Department of the Interior and EPA.

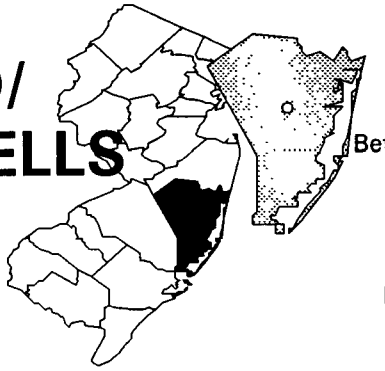
Environmental Progress

The restabilization of the Passaic River bank has reduced the potential for additional contamination of surface water, while additional cleanup activities are being designed. The temporary actions performed at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road sites have reduced substantial human health threats.

BEACHWOOD/ BERKELEY WELLS

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980654123



EPA REGION 2

Ocean County

Between the Garden State Parkway and Route 9

Other Names:
Beachwood Plaza Shopping Center

Site Description

The Beachwood/Berkeley Wells site lies in the New Jersey Pinelands area, which consists of reserved, protected, and preserved lands in Berkeley Township and Beachwood Borough. In 1982, a citizen's call prompted well water analyses that discovered lead in 20 percent of the Beachwood wells and 4 percent of the Berkeley wells sampled. As of 1982, County health officials closed 128 residential wells served by the Cohansey Aquifer due to excessive levels of lead. This aquifer is the major source of drinking water for area residents. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) immediately ordered Beachwood Borough to extend its public water supply to all homes within the Borough east of the Garden State Parkway and required all homes in that area to hook up to it. In 1986, the EPA studied Beachwood homes using public water and Berkeley homes using well water. The overall result of the investigation indicated that residential plumbing systems are the primary cause for lead contamination, with a minor contribution from the area's native groundwater. Beachwood Borough is densely populated and is located in an urban setting. Berkeley Township is more rural and not densely populated. Groundwater distributed through both public and private wells serves nearly 21,000 people.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal, State and municipal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83
Deleted Date: 01/06/92

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater contained elevated levels of lead. Drinking water contaminated with lead from pipeline corrosion was a possible health threat. The site lies in the New Jersey Pinelands area, a noted wildlife habitat and groundwater recharge area.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Emergency Action: In 1982, the Ocean County Health Department closed private wells with elevated lead levels and provided bottled water for affected residents in Beachwood Borough and Berkeley Township. In late 1983, construction of a water supply system expansion was completed.

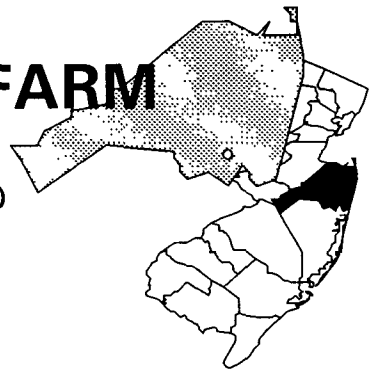
Entire Site: The EPA attributed lead contamination at this site to corrosive groundwater acting on lead components in the plumbing systems and recommended no further cleanup action. The State took over future responsibility for the site. State and local health officials continue to educate local homeowners on how to minimize the effects of lead in the drinking water. The site was deleted from the NPL in early 1992.

Site Facts: In 1982, an Administrative Order was issued by NJDEPE requiring Beachwood Borough to extend the public water supply system to all Borough homes east of the Garden State Parkway. In addition, the order required that all homes within the Borough be connected to the public water supply system.

Environmental Progress

The emergency action described above eliminated the possibility of drinking contaminated groundwater at the Beachwood/Berkeley Wells site. Since the contamination at the site is due to natural conditions of the groundwater, the EPA has recommended that no further actions be taken. The safety of nearby residents is protected through connection to safe public drinking water supplies. The site was deleted from the NPL in January 1992.

BOG CREEK FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD063157150



EPA REGION 2
Monmouth County
Howell Township

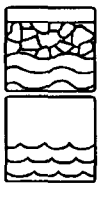
Site Description

A 4-acre disposal area lies on the 12-acre Bog Creek Farm and consists of a pond, bog, and trench. Between 1973 and 1974, organic solvents and paint residues were dumped around a trench in the eastern part of the property. Waste sampling revealed a wide variety of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Some chemicals moved into the groundwater, which carried them to the pond and bog, as well as to the north branch of Squankum Brook. Contaminant levels in the north branch of Squankum Brook decrease with distance from the site and does not appear to effect the Manasquan River. The site lies in a rural agricultural and recreational area. Farms raising horses, nursery stock, vegetables, grain, sod, and flowers are situated nearby. The Allaire State Park is 1/2 mile east of the site and is used by golfers, fishermen, hunters, and equestrians. There are two homes on the site and several more about 500 feet to the northwest, on Squankum Park Road. Approximately 900 people live within 1 mile of the site. Farmingdale, 3 miles north of the site, has approximately 1,400 residents. Groundwater is the sole drinking water source for residents near the site and is also used for irrigation. Nearby surface waters are used for recreation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater and surface water contained various VOCs. Sediments were contaminated with VOCs, phthalates, and pesticides. The soil was contaminated with VOCs, pesticides, and heavy metals. Sludges on site contained VOCs and heavy metals. Direct contact with contaminated surface water, sediments, or soil, or accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater or soil poses a health threat to the nearby population.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1984, the site owner pumped wastes from the disposal pits, hauled the wastes to an EPA-approved landfill, and backfilled the pits.

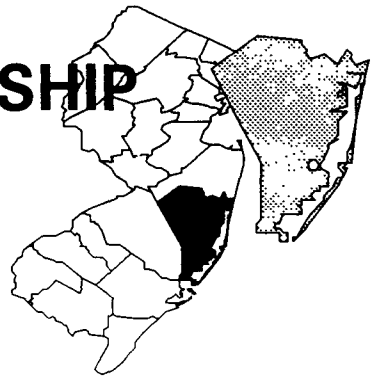
Source Control: Beginning in 1984, EPA installed test pits, trenches, and monitoring wells on site as part of the investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination. In 1985, EPA selected a remedy for controlling the source of the contamination including: removing wastewater and sediments from the pond and bog; regrading and covering the pond and bog; treating the wastewater in an on-site plant and discharging cleaned water to the nearby stream; excavating the contaminated waste deposits and soil; incinerating excavated materials at a temporary facility on site or at an EPA-approved facility off site; conducting further analysis of soil left behind to see if further cleanup is necessary; evaluating innovative technology to treat remaining soil, if necessary; covering the excavated area with a compacted soil cap; building a security fence around the work areas; and starting a monitoring program to assess the effectiveness and reliability of the cleanup strategy. EPA completed the design specifications for this remedy in 1988. The major source control actions were undertaken in a 12 month field program which ended in the fall of 1990, and included the operation of an on-site incinerator during that period. The remaining source control actions were completed in the summer of 1991.

Groundwater and Sediment Cleanup: In 1989, EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up groundwater and brook sediments. Actions include: extracting, treating, and reinjecting groundwater via the on-site water treatment plant to restore the Upper Kirkwood Aquifer to identified cleanup goals; and excavating and incinerating contaminated sediments from the north branch of Squankum Brook and disposing of the incineration residues on site. EPA was able to complete all incineration activities in 1990. All construction at this area was completed in early 1994. The groundwater pump and treat system is scheduled to operate for 8-10 years in order to clean up the groundwater in the upper aquifer which discharges to the north branch of Squankum Brook.

Environmental Progress

Removal and treatment of wastes and subsurface soils have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials. EPA completed all construction activities at this site in early 1994. Long-term pump and treat activities will gradually attain lasting protection of human health and the environment.

BRICK TOWNSHIP LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980505176



EPA REGION 2
Ocean County
Brick Township

Other Names:
French's Landfill
McCormick's Dump

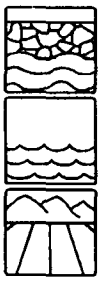
Site Description

The 42-acre Brick Township Landfill operated for more than 30 years, accepting sewage, septage, solids, bulk liquids, and other wastes. Chemical wastes were reportedly disposed of at the landfill in 1971, although this has never been documented. The landfill was privately owned until 1973, when it was acquired and operated by Brick Township until it was closed in 1979. Although the site partially is fenced, trespassers frequently enter. Contaminants appear to be migrating from the landfill with the groundwater in a southeasterly direction. Approximately 3,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. Residential areas are nearby, and new development has started. Groundwater is the source of public and private drinking supplies for the 58,000 people living within a 3-mile radius of the site. Sampling indicates no contamination of either private or municipal wells used as drinking water sources.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Sampling in 1987 showed elevated levels of cadmium and a low-level presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in some monitoring wells in and around the site. Sediments and leachate are contaminated with various heavy metals. VOCs have been found in soil from a test pit, and pesticides have been found in the septage pits. Area residences are connected to a municipal water well; however, some private wells not used for drinking water are being used for industrial purposes and for lawn and garden maintenance. Ingestion of or contact with contaminated groundwater, sediments, leachate, or soil may pose a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an immediate action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: In 1982, Brick Township, under State monitoring, conducted a surface cleanup at the site, including the removal of about 150 above ground drums and filling and venting of three septage pits.

Entire Site: The Brick Township Landfill Action Committee is currently investigating the contamination at the site and is evaluating cleanup alternatives. Field work was completed in 1990, and the study was completed in 1992. In late 1992, the State of New Jersey selected a remedy for the site including capping the landfill, securing the site, installing landfill gas venting and air monitoring, installing a groundwater quality monitoring system, and installing a surface water control system.

Site Facts: In 1982, the State and Brick Township entered into a Consent Order that required the Township to conduct a surface cleanup of the site. In 1985, the Order was amended to establish a Brick Township Landfill Action Committee, composed of State and Township officials, to perform a long-term study and cleanup of the site.

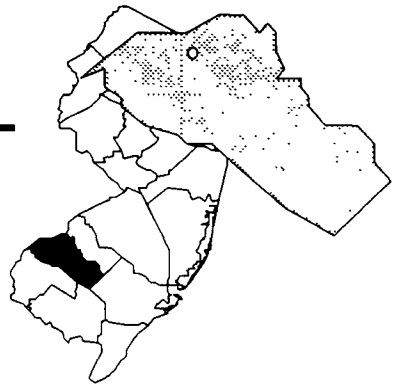
Environmental Progress

The removal of drums and filling and venting of septage pits have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Brick Township Landfill site while further cleanup activities are being planned by the State of New Jersey.

BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL SERVICES

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD053292652



EPA REGION 2

Gloucester County

Other Names:
Bridgeport Water Line

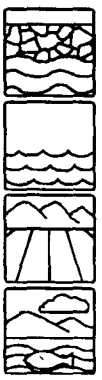
Site Description

The 30-acre Bridgeport Rental & Oil Services site is a former waste oil storage and recovery facility located in Logan Township, 1 mile east of Bridgeport and 2 miles south of the Delaware River. The property bears a tank farm consisting of approximately 100 tanks and process vessels, drums, tank trucks, and a 13-acre waste oil and wastewater lagoon. The facility is no longer in operation. A court order prohibits commercial waste handling activities here. Wastes remain in the lagoon and in the storage tanks. The lagoon contains about 2 1/2 million gallons of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated oil, 60,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediments and sludge, and 70 million gallons of contaminated wastewater. The wastewater, as well as the on-site groundwater, is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Pollution has migrated in the groundwater up to 600 feet away from the lagoon. The storage tanks contain sludge and sediment material similar to that in the lagoon. The area surrounding the site is primarily rural and agricultural. An active peach orchard borders the site's western edge. Cedar Swamp, a tidal area, lies to the east and leads to Little Timber Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River. The lagoon has threatened repeatedly to breach its dike, and did so once in the early 1970s, causing widespread vegetative damage to about 3 acres of land. The aquifer under the site is used for drinking water by about 800 people in the Bridgeport area. Groundwater is believed to flow generally north toward the Delaware River, although local flow is radially directed away from the lagoon. Domestic water supply wells lie to the north, northwest, and west of the site; 10 of them are within 50 to 1,000 feet of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



PCBs and VOCs, including benzene and methylene chloride, have entered groundwater from materials disposed of at the site. Sediments and sludges contain PCBs and other organic contaminants and metals including lead, cadmium, chromium, and barium. PCB-laden oil residues have been found in surface water. Tanks on site contain materials similar to those in the lagoon. Individuals may be at risk by drinking contaminated groundwater. The nearby tidal wetland is an ecologically sensitive area; contamination threatens the habitat of the last White Cedar Swamp fowl.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the lagoon, tank farm, and wells and treatment of groundwater.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: The EPA sent emergency workers to the lagoon on the several occasions when it threatened to overflow its dike. In 1981, the failing dike was reinforced, raising the height by about 5 feet. In 1982, the EPA pumped down the lagoon 2 feet and treated the liquids removed; affected homes were provided with filtration units for their well water. In 1983, the lagoon level was lowered again by 2 feet. In early 1984, an initial cleanup measure was taken to stop leaks from the southeastern corners of the lagoon; in late 1984, workers returned for more cleanup activities when a failed boom spilled 50 gallons of PCB-contaminated oil. In 1990, drums containing contaminants were prepared and removed from the site to an EPA-approved facility. The two remaining drums will be incinerated on site.

Lagoon, Tank Farm, and Wells: In 1984, the EPA selected the following remedies for cleanup of the lagoon, tank farm, and wells: removing oily waste, contaminated sludges, and polluted water from the lagoon and treating them by on-site incineration; excavating and disposing of drums on the site; continuing to pump to prevent the further spread of contaminated groundwater and to contain any pollutants that may escape during lagoon excavation; removing all tanks and contained waste; and installing a water supply line from Bridgeport to homes with contaminated wells. Between 1987 and 1988, 100 tanks, many of which still contained hazardous wastes, were demolished and removed. More than 250,000 gallons of oils and sludges contaminated with PCBs and about 1 million gallons of liquids were removed from the tanks and taken to EPA-approved disposal facilities, as was debris from the buildings, tanks, vessels, drums, and excavated pipelines. In addition, about 21 million gallons of lagoon wastewater were treated through the on-site treatment system. The drinking water line to

15 affected homes was completed in 1987. The State undertook responsibility for the design and implementation of this action. In 1989, a contract was awarded to commence cleanup by the incineration of lagoon wastes (oil, sediment, and sludges) and area soils. Approximately 70 million gallons of lagoon wastewater will be treated on site in the treatment system used previously. A successful trial burn of the incineration unit was completed in early 1991. The incineration unit began full-scale operation in late 1991. This process is expected to take approximately 3 years.

Groundwater: The EPA is undertaking a second study of the site to determine what the best strategies will be for cleaning up groundwater and related contamination. The investigation has been initiated and is slated for completion in 1994.

Site Facts: In June 1982, the Department of Justice, on behalf of the EPA, entered into a Consent Decree with the owners and operators of the site under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Environmental Progress

The numerous emergency cleanup actions taken at the Bridgeport Rental & Oil facility have reduced the potential for accidental contact with hazardous materials left on site. The majority of contaminated drums located on the site have been removed. Additionally, local residents have been provided with safe drinking water. The EPA has determined that the site is safe while incineration is underway and further investigations leading to the final selection of a remedy for the groundwater and related contamination are taking place.

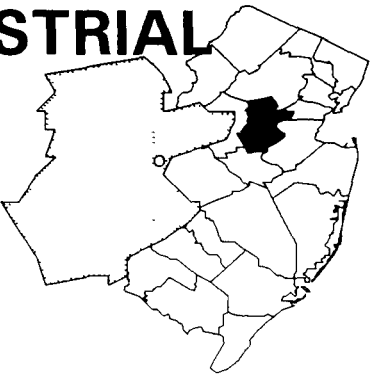
Site Repository

Logan Township Library, Center Square Road and School Lane, Swedesboro, NJ 08085

BROOK INDUSTRIAL PARK

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD078251675



EPA REGION 2

Somerset County
Bound Brook

Other Names:
Jame Fine Chemical
Blue Spruce Chemical

Site Description

The Brook Industrial Park, a 4½-acre complex of light industries and warehouses, lies on the northern bank of the Raritan River in an industrialized area of Bound Brook. The site is flanked by railroads and a commercial and residential area. Industrial, chemical, and pesticide production and storage began in 1971, when Blue Spruce International occupied part of the facility. Many companies have operated in the industrial park, including Blue Spruce Chemical, Jame Fine Chemicals, Inc., and National Metal Finishings Corp. Several operations were cited for poor housekeeping and waste disposal practices. Jame Fine Chemicals is known to have directly discharged wastewater to the Raritan River. National Metal Finishings dumped organic solvents and heavy metal wastes into unlined pits inside its facility; wastewater levels in these pits reportedly rise and fall with the water table levels. Blue Spruce International produced pesticides that were banned in the U.S. and could only be exported. The facility also stored Agent Orange, which contains traces of dioxin. Blue Spruce stored as many as 300 drums containing a wide range of hazardous compounds on the site. Blue Spruce is suspected of discharging pesticide wastes to a drainage ditch and the Raritan River and was cited for illegally discharging chemicals to the Industrial Sewage Pumping Station, where workers reportedly became ill as a result. Workers at nearby operations also have become ill from releases from the site. An alleyway between this company and a neighboring corporation was found to be contaminated with dioxin and became the focus of an EPA emergency response. The materials that several companies used or processed have mixed and migrated into the groundwater. Public and private wells within 3 miles of the site provide water to an estimated 613,000 people. The Raritan River, adjacent to the site, is used for recreational and commercial purposes.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

The Blue Spruce building flooring, as well as soils and waters in the basement contain a wide variety of pesticides and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Dioxin was detected in the flooring and basement soil. In addition, the basement of the Stirling Center facility was found to contain elevated levels of heavy metals. Outdoor soils at the Brook Industrial Park site are contaminated with pesticides, VOCs, and heavy metals. At National Metal Finishings, a subsurface pit revealed heavy metals, VOCs, and inorganics. The groundwater was found to contain elevated levels of VOCs and heavy metals. Direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil or groundwater may cause adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: emergency actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1983, the EPA used emergency funds to seal and lock the Blue Spruce building and to cover the dioxin-contaminated area with asphalt. In 1990, fencing was installed, and a building was made secure on a portion of the site to eliminate accidental contact with possible contaminants. In 1992, the site was re-secured and the lock on the door was replaced.

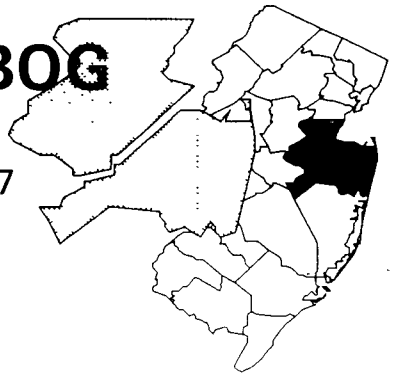
Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA began an intensive study of contamination problems at the site. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination, and to develop a cleanup strategy. The investigation was completed in the fall of 1994. The selected remedy includes pumping and treating groundwater; the excavating and treating of contaminated soil on site; and demolishing the dioxin-contaminated building.

Site Facts: In April 1980, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) filed an Administrative Order on Consent citing Jame Fine Chemicals for illegal discharge of cooling water to the Raritan River. Subsequently, through a December 1980 Administrative Consent Order, Jame Fine agreed to pay a fine. The Order also stated that Jame Fine acted promptly and in good faith to correct the violations.

Environmental Progress

The emergency closing of the Blue Spruce facility, covering the dioxin-contaminated areas with asphalt, and fencing in a portion of the site have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Brook Industrial Park site. Analysis of site conditions led the EPA to determine that no further immediate actions are needed while studies and development of final remedies are proceeding.

BURNT FLY BOG
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980504997



EPA REGION 2
Monmouth County and
Middlesex County
Marlboro Township

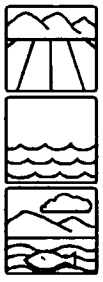
Site Description

Burnt Fly Bog is a semi-rural area covering about 1,700 acres, mostly in Marlboro Township, but extending into Middlesex County near Marlboro and also near the New Jersey Pine Barrens. An auto salvage yard, a few scattered residences, and a horse farm are located nearby. Contamination at the site began during the 1950s and the early 1960s, with the direct dumping and spreading of hazardous materials in the upland portion of the bog, referred to as the Uplands Area. Treatment and disposal facilities for reprocessed waste oil were poorly built and improperly operated. Under several owners, these facilities were allowed to degenerate, leaving several waste-oil storage and treatment lagoons containing residual oil sludges and aqueous wastes, contaminated waste piles, drummed wastes, and areas of contaminated soil resulting from associated waste-oil reprocessing activities. In addition to the oil reprocessing activities, the site was also the former location of a landfill and dump, located at the northern end of the Uplands Area. Uncontrolled discharges from upland waste sources have resulted in groundwater and soil contamination in the adjoining wetlands area referred to as the Westerly Wetlands. The site is located in a groundwater discharge area from the Englishtown Aquifer, where groundwater flows to the surface and ultimately drains into Deep Run. The nearest people are located about 1,000 feet away from the site, and the nearest well is 200 feet away. Streams and wetlands drain the site, and surface water is used for recreation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Soils and sediments contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and lead. Surface water contains lead from runoff from the adjacent wetlands. People may come into contact with site contaminants by accidentally ingesting polluted soils or dusts; eating fish, wild berries, or wild game from the bog; or inhaling the toxic products of burning PCBs during a fire, such as one that occurred on the site in 1973. The site is located in a fringe area of the environmentally sensitive New Jersey Pine Barrens. In addition, further endangerment of Deep Run could threaten the drinking water of residents in Perth Amboy, who use the stream as a potable water supply source.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the uplands area and the Westerly Wetlands.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1982, the EPA repaired the earthen dike, which the State had built in the Uplands Area, to hold back lagoon contents. The EPA also installed a security fence around the lagoons and drums.

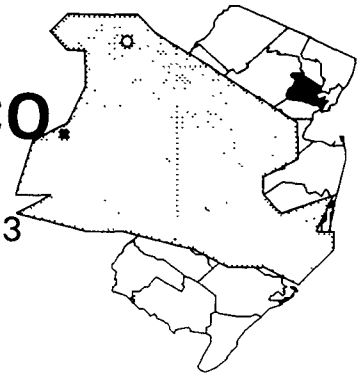
Uplands Area: The EPA selected a remedy to clean up the Uplands Area in 1983. It included: excavating hazardous substances in lagoon 1, the asphalt pile area, the tar patch area, and the drummed waste area, and disposing of them off site in EPA-approved facilities; excavating and removing hazardous materials in lagoons 2, 3, and 4, the northerly wetlands, and the contaminated soils area; restoring the original site contours and replanting the area; designing a comprehensive five-year groundwater monitoring program and testing eight residential wells; and studying the Westerly Wetlands further to determine the extent of contamination there. All of the contaminated soil and sludge has been excavated. Nearly 85,000 tons of contaminated soil have been removed and disposed of at approved landfills, including about 10,000 tons of stabilized sludge. In addition, about 1,000 tons of sludge, contaminated with high levels of PCB, have also been removed and incinerated off-site. All construction activities were completed in the fall of 1994.

Westerly Wetlands: The EPA selected an interim remedy in 1988 for the Westerly Wetlands area. It includes: excavating 5,600 cubic yards of contaminated materials that have migrated past the Westerly Wetlands to the downstream area; disposing of these substances in the same manner in which Upland Area wastes were handled; containing the contaminated soil and sediment in the Westerly Wetlands by means of a sedimentation basin and appropriate diversion controls; and installing security fencing and constructing an access road in the Westerly Wetlands. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy began the engineering design of the interim remedy, which is scheduled for completion at the end of 1994. In addition to the design, work will also include a Tar Patch Area study as well as a cultural resources survey, an endangered species survey, a floodplain assessment, and a wetlands functional assessment. The final remedy will be determined after completion of a supplemental feasibility study that started in the summer of 1993. This study will include an analysis of treatment alternatives for the Westerly Wetlands, Northerly Wetlands, Contaminated Soils Area, and Tar Patch Area.

Environmental Progress

Construction of a dike and security fence around the lagoons and drums, and the removal and disposal of the contaminated soils and sludge in the Uplands Area, have greatly reduced the potential for accidental contact with hazardous materials and for contaminated liquids to migrate from the site. The site has been determined to be safe while further investigations into the wetlands and contaminated soil areas are planned.

CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD048798953



EPA REGION 2
Essex County
Fairfield Township

Other Names:
Fairfield Boro Site

Site Description

The 11-acre Caldwell Trucking Co. site consists of two lots that were used for the disposal of residential, commercial, and industrial septic waste. Wastes were deposited in unlined lagoons from the early 1950s until 1973. The liquid phase was pumped out and trucked to a large seepage lagoon located in the far northwestern portion of the site. The seepage lagoon was utilized from 1968 to 1973. After 1973, the company installed underground storage tanks to store the wastes transported to the site. All the unlined lagoons were backfilled, with the exception of one that was covered with plywood. By 1984, the tanks were no longer used, and the company operated solely as a transport facility until 1988, when it ceased operations. There are about 500 single family homes located in a populated area within 1 mile of the site. Since 1981, over 100 private wells and two municipal wells in the area have been taken out of service due to contamination. The affected residents have been transferred to a municipal water supply. The contaminated groundwater plume originating from the site flows north toward the Passaic River, which is used for recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater on- and off-site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethylene (TCE). Metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and VOCs were detected in on-site subsurface soils. Metals were also detected in on-site surface soils. VOCs were detected in off-site surface water in an unnamed tributary to Deepavaal Brook, the brook itself, and the Passaic River. Drinking contaminated groundwater is a potential health threat. Other health threats include direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated surface water or soils.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and off-site contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Several actions were implemented in 1990 to reduce the potential for exposure to site contaminants. Chain-link gates and fences were installed at critical points to restrict site access. The exposed lagoon and the four underground storage tanks were covered and surrounded with snow fencing. Portions of an access road were covered with geotextile fabric and stone to minimize exposure to trespassing dirt bike riders. Warning signs were posted on the fences and at the entrance to the site.

Entire Site: The first cleanup phase is separated into three parts, including residential water line hookups, restoration of municipal well No. 7, and cleanup of the site. In late 1986, cleanup technologies to address site contamination were selected including: excavating and treating, through the addition of heat, approximately 28,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils and waste materials; disposing of treated soils in a secure landfill to be constructed at the site in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirement ; restoring a lost potable water resource by providing treatment, through air stripping, of municipal public water supply well No. 7; providing an alternate water supply for residents potentially affected by groundwater contamination from the site; and preparing a supplemental investigation (of off-site contamination) to identify the extent and other sources of groundwater contamination and to develop and evaluate appropriate cleanup alternatives. In the summer of 1989, the EPA connected 55 homes and nine commercial establishments in the plume area to municipal water. In 1990, the Fairfield Town Council decided to continue purchasing water from the Passaic Valley Water Commission, and forgo the use of municipal well No. 7 as a source of potable water. Excavation, treatment, and disposal of contaminated soils and waste material at the site began in mid-1993 and is expected to be completed in late 1995.

Off-Site Contamination: After the off-site study was completed in 1989, the remedy to cleanup the off-site contaminants was selected. The remedy called for the installation of groundwater recovery wells at various locations throughout the area to intercept contaminated groundwater. An air stripper will be constructed on site to treat the extracted groundwater. The treated effluent will be discharged to either Deepavaal Brook or the Passaic River. Design of this cleanup action is currently underway. Pumping and treating of the groundwater may last up to 30 years.

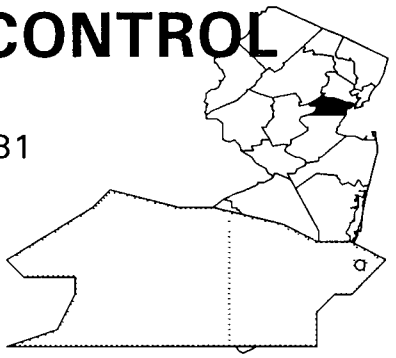
Environmental Progress

The provision of an alternative drinking water supply to the affected homes and businesses in the area of the Caldwell Trucking Co. site has reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated groundwater. Site restriction measures, along with the covering of open lagoons, have reduced the risk of exposure to on-site contaminants while the design and construction of the final cleanup activities is underway.

Site Repository

Anthony Pio Costa Memorial Library, 261 Hollywood Avenue, Fairfield, NJ 07004

CHEMICAL CONTROL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD000607481



EPA REGION 2
Union County
Elizabeth

Site Description

The Chemical Control (CC) site consists of a 2 acre parcel of land adjacent to the Elizabeth River. The site area, formerly a marsh, is flat and barely above sea level. The surrounding area is mostly industrial. From 1970 to 1978, CC operated as a hazardous waste storage, treatment, and disposal facility, accepting various types of chemicals including: acids, arsenic, bases, cyanides, flammable solvents, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), compressed gases, biological agents, and pesticides. Throughout its operations, CC was cited for discharge and waste storage violations. In 1979, the State of New Jersey initiated a site cleanup that included bulk solids and liquids, drums at and below the soil surface, gas cylinders, infectious wastes, radioactive wastes, highly explosive liquids, debris, tanks, and 3 feet of soil. Excavated soil areas were replaced with a 3-foot gravel cover. An explosion and fire in 1980 interrupted the site cleanup and created additional cleanup needs by destroying the site and reportedly launching drums of burning waste into the air. Contaminated runoff from firefighting efforts entered the Elizabeth River. After the fire and explosion, the cleanup was accelerated and was completed in 1981. As of 1983, the site was a fenced gravel lot with approximately 200 gas cylinders and 11 trailers waiting for disposal. Contaminated soil remains under the gravel. The storm drains at the site also have been blocked. There are approximately 14,250 residents within 1 mile of the site. One residence is located within 200 feet of the site, and densely populated neighborhoods are located across the Elizabeth River. Drinking water comes from surface water sources.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

The sediments of the Elizabeth River and the on-site soils were contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), pesticides, acid and base/neutral extractables, and metals. The subsurface soil was contaminated with VOCs. Eating contaminated fish, shellfish, crabs, and other marine organisms and direct contact with sediments in the Elizabeth River was a potential health threat. Other industrial pollution sources in the area probably contributed to contamination in the Elizabeth River. The site is located near estuaries and critical habitats for estuarine fauna; these areas could have been threatened by contaminated waters and sediments.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The EPA performed immediate actions at the site to ensure public and environmental safety. These actions included: packing gas cylinders in safe containers and installing additional pressure gauges on them; removing and decontaminating 11 box trailers and one vacuum truck; clearing plugged storm sewers; sampling and removing 187 gas cylinders that were left at the site and one taken from the Elizabeth River; designing a device used for sampling and compressing gases into new cylinders; performing a limited site investigation and a focused evaluation of the alternatives for cleanup to confirm reports that drums from the site had entered the river; and removing all the containers that were found adjacent to the site.

Sewers and Trailers: After performing the immediate actions described above, the EPA installed new cylinder gauges, reconstructed storm sewer catch basins and grates, constructed curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated sediments, and decontaminated five box trailers. The gas cylinder cleanup is complete. Harmless gases were vented, while certain easily treated gases were neutralized on site. Dangerous gases have been shipped off site for proper disposal. The EPA transported all hazardous materials generated by these cleanup actions to a federally approved disposal site. All activities for this stage of site cleanup were completed by 1990.

Entire Site: The cleanup technologies that were chosen in 1987 to address VOC-contaminated soil on site include: combining the contaminated soil with a solidification agent that will harden so that the contaminants cannot migrate from the site; removing debris from earlier cleanup actions, including water collected while installing monitoring wells, items recovered from the Elizabeth River under the initial cleanup action, used disposable equipment, and the decontamination pad; sealing the sanitary sewer line under the site where it connects to the South Front Street storm sewer; repairing the berm that separates the site from the Elizabeth River; and collecting and analyzing environmental samples to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy, including an evaluation after five years to assess its protectiveness of public health and the environment. A pilot study determined that the soil solidification is effective in binding the contaminants and reducing their mobility. Construction of the remedy was completed in 1994. Site maintenance activities began in mid-1994.

Site Facts: In January 1979, the State placed the company in receivership. In 1990, the EPA and 179 potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree, under which the parties agreed to design the remedy and perform the remaining cleanup activities at the site. The Consent Decree was entered by the courts in November 1991.

Environmental Progress

The EPA has performed numerous immediate actions and eliminated the source of contamination at the Chemical Control site, which have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials. The EPA is presently overseeing maintenance activities and has determined that the site is safe.

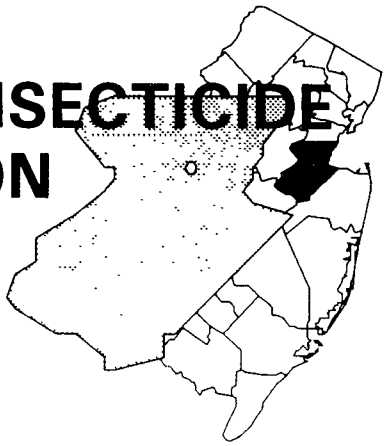
Site Repository

Office of the Director, City of Elizabeth, Department of Health, Welfare and Housing,
50 Winfield Scott Plaza, Room G5, Elizabeth, NJ 07201

CHEMICAL INSECTICIDE CORPORATION

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980484653



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
Edison Township

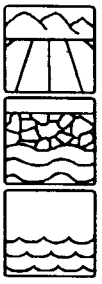
Site Description

The Chemical Insecticide Corporation (CIC) Site is located in Edison Township and occupies approximately 6 acres. CIC owned the property located at 30 Whitman Avenue from 1954 to 1970 and used it for processing various pesticides. This property had previously been owned by a number of other companies. In the mid-1960s, the Edison Department of Health became concerned about odors, wastewater discharges and on-site fires. The Department ordered the facility to stop discharging wastewater, oversaw disposal of leaking drums to eliminate an odor problem, and ordered the closing of on-site lagoons. CIC declared bankruptcy in 1970. Subsequently, Piscataway Associates bought the CIC property and demolished the production facilities. As part of a State-wide dioxin screening program, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection sampled soil from the site and found dioxin, triggering more detailed investigations by EPA. There are more than 77,000 people living within 3 miles of the site. An unnamed stream and Mill Brook run near the site and have been used for recreation. Groundwater is a potential alternate water supply in the event of shortages in the municipal water supply system. There are also a number of privately owned wells in the area.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/26/89
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



The soil at the site is contaminated with arsenic, organic pesticides (e.g., DDT, lindane) and other hazardous substances. Although site access is controlled by fences, contaminants can migrate from the site by means such as surface water runoff, groundwater migration and airborne dust migration. Contaminated surface water runoff from the site has been found to contain arsenic and the herbicide dinoseb. This runoff enters an unnamed tributary of Mill Brook. The groundwater at the site is contaminated by arsenic, organic pesticides and other hazardous substances. Although most drinking water in the area is from distant sources, the continued migration of groundwater contaminants could affect some of the privately owned wells in the area.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions, an interim remedial action focusing on contaminated surface water runoff and a long-term remedial phase, focusing on cleanup of the contamination sources and of the groundwater.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: A 6-foot chain-link fence, encompassing a portion of the existing fence, was constructed to restrict access to the detected contaminants. Warning signs were posted at the site and along the unnamed tributary and Mill Brook. An action was also taken in response to the overflow of a drainage ditch to a parking lot adjacent to the site. Contaminated surface water was removed from the parking lot and the drainage ditch was unclogged and reinforced to prevent future overflows. Risks associated with contaminated surface water runoff were reduced, but not eliminated by this action.

Contaminated Surface Water Runoff: Actions selected for cleanup include: grading the site; installing an impermeable cap over the site; and installation of a system for the controlled release of uncontaminated runoff from the cap. The construction activities associated with the installation of the cap were started in late 1993 and are scheduled to be completed in late 1994.

Source Materials and Groundwater: The EPA is conducting an investigation into the sources of hazardous waste and groundwater contamination. Treatability studies to establish the effectiveness of different treatment technologies have also been performed. Once the investigation is completed, expected in 1994, options for cleanup will be identified.

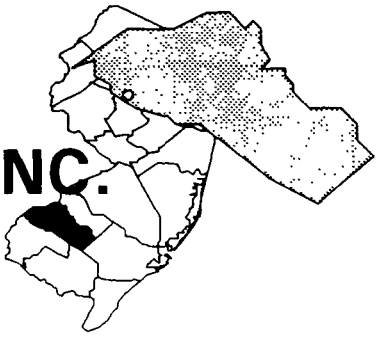
Environmental Progress

Installation of a security fence around the Chemical Insecticide Corporation site and the other actions taken to control the migration of the contamination have reduced the immediate threat to the surrounding community and the environment while cleanup of surface water, groundwater, and contamination source are being planned.

CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES, INC.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD047321443



EPA REGION 2
Gloucester County
Logan Township

Site Description

Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. has operated a tank-washing facility since 1961 on a 34-acre site in Bridgeport, New Jersey. Prior to 1975, the wastewater generated was placed in a series of seven unlined lagoons and ultimately was discharged to Cedar Swamp and Moss Branch Creek which border the site. Following the closure of these lagoons in 1975, sludge in the settling lagoons was excavated and disposed of off site. These lagoons were then backfilled with clean sand. The aeration lagoons were backfilled with sand and construction debris, but no sludge was removed. In 1980 and 1981, the State found carbon tetrachloride and other organics in the ground water on the site as well as in neighboring private wells. Logan Township has a population of approximately 3,000 residents. Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. is in an area zoned for light industry. About 50 homes are within a 1/2-mile radius of the site. The residences located near the site have individual domestic water supply wells, although many have not been used for drinking water since contaminants were discovered in the water in the 1970s. In 1987, residences north of the site along Route 44 were connected to the Bridgeport Municipal Water System. In 1993, residences south and west of the site were also connected to the municipal water supply.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater on site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethene, benzene, and vinyl chloride and heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, and zinc. Many of the same contaminants have been found in private wells in the vicinity of the Chemical Leaman facility. Contaminants found in subsurface soils include heavy metals, VOCs, and phthalates. People who use water from VOC-contaminated wells for bathing, clothes washing, or other uses may come into contact with or inhale contaminants. Area homes have been connected to the municipal water supplies, or residents are receiving bottled water. Workers could be exposed to VOCs by direct contact with or by inhaling contaminants from residual chemicals flushed out of the tank trailers during washing procedures. Cedar Swamp, located adjacent to the facility, has been impacted by the direct discharge of contaminants, contaminant laden surface water runoff and migrating contaminants in the groundwater. These contaminants pose a risk to the Cedar Swamp ecosystem.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater, soil, and wetlands contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Activated carbon treatment units were placed in the four homes with contaminated drinking water. The four homes later were connected to a permanent water line from a nearby town in 1987. The EPA connected three more homes south and west of the site to the municipal water line in 1993.

Groundwater Contamination: In 1989, the EPA took over the responsibility of investigating the nature and extent of contamination. The groundwater investigation was completed in 1990. Cleanup remedies selected include: groundwater extraction; treatment through chemical precipitation; air stripping and granulated activated carbon; and discharge of treated groundwater into the Delaware River. The design of the selected remedy began in 1991 and is scheduled to be completed in late 1995.

Soil Contamination: Sampling of on-site soils to determine the extent of soil contamination was completed in spring 1990. The EPA has completed an investigation of the soil contamination, however, recommendations for cleanup will not be issued until more data becomes available during the design of the groundwater cleanup.

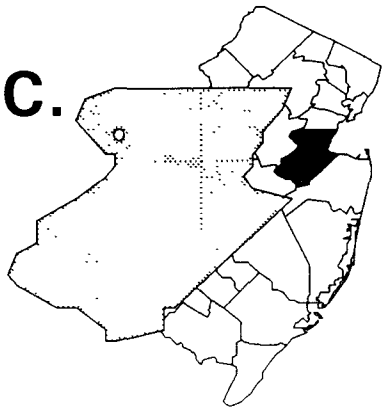
Wetlands: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the wetlands was completed in 1993. In the fall of 1993, a cleanup remedy was selected calling for the excavation of more than seven acres of contaminated sediments and soils in the wetlands. This excavated material will be treated and disposed of at an appropriate off-site facility. Following the excavation the wetlands will be restored to their original functional value. The remedy also includes the construction of a berm around the active Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. facility to protect the wetlands. Cleanup of the wetlands is not expected to begin until the groundwater contaminant plume, which is a source for wetlands contamination, is sufficiently under control.

Site Facts: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines Inc., the potentially responsible party, entered into a Consent Order in 1985 to perform the site investigation and the alternative cleanup activities. In 1989, EPA took over and completed the groundwater study. Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. entered into a Consent Decree in 1991 to design the technologies and to perform the cleanup work for groundwater contamination at this site. Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. also entered into a Consent Order with the EPA to construct a waterline extension to the homes in the vicinity of the site not receiving municipal water.

Environmental Progress

The affected homes to the north, south, and west of the Chemical Leaman site have been connected to an alternate water supply, thereby reducing the potential for exposure to contaminated groundwater while final cleanup remedies are being planned.

CHEMSOL, INC.
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980528889



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
Piscataway

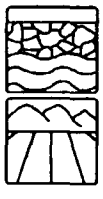
Site Description

The approximately 40-acre Chemsol, Inc. site was operated as a solvent recovery and waste reprocessing facility from the 1950's through approximately 1964. Recovery and reprocessing activities included operations such as mixing, blending and distillation. The facility was closed after a series of industrial accidents, explosions and fires. In 1978, the site was purchased by Tang Realty Corporation. Between 1980 and 1990, approximately 40 groundwater monitoring wells were installed by Tang Realty on site or downgradient from the site. Sampling from these monitoring wells indicated that groundwater was contaminated with organic compounds. Furthermore, sampling and analysis of soils, performed between 1980 and 1987, revealed the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and organic compounds. In the summer of 1988, Tang Realty removed approximately 3,700 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soils for off-site disposal. During the soil excavations for removal of PCB-contaminated soils, several thousand small (less than 1 gallon) containers of unknown substances were discovered. These unknown substances were stored in a trailer on site. Land use in the vicinity of the site is commercial and residential. Single family residences are located immediately west and southwest of the site. Industrial and retail/wholesale businesses are located south and east of the site. An apartment complex is located north of the site. Residents in the area obtained their drinking water from public and private wells. In 1990, municipal water lines were extended into the area after sampling results indicated the presence of organic contaminants in residential wells.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds, pesticides and metals have contaminated on-site groundwater. Soils are contaminated by PCBs and organic compounds. Many of the hazardous substances detected in the groundwater at the site are present at levels which far exceed Federal and State standards and guidelines for groundwater. In addition, the data collected to date demonstrate that groundwater contaminants have migrated off the site. Direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater or soil and inhalation of contaminants present in the groundwater may pose health threats.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three phases: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and groundwater.

Response Action Status

Initial Action: During 1990 and 1991, the unknown substances discovered during soil excavations and stored in a trailer on-site were analyzed for compatibility. Compatible wastes were grouped together for off-site disposal. Approximately 10,000 pounds of crushed lab pack bottles, 13,500 pounds of hazardous waste solids, 615 gallons of hazardous waste liquids and 150 pounds of sulfur trioxide were disposed off-site. The Initial Action was completed in the fall of 1991.

Entire Site: The EPA is conducting a study that focuses on potential off-site and deeper groundwater contamination, as well as soil and air contamination. This phase is expected to be completed in 1995.

Groundwater: The EPA completed an investigation into site contamination. The aim of this investigation was to evaluate interim cleanup actions to restrict off-site migration of highly contaminated groundwater to a depth of approximately 130 feet. The EPA selected an interim remedy, issued in the fall of 1991, that involved extraction of contaminated groundwater underlying the site to approximately 130 feet, treatment of the contaminated groundwater, and discharge of the treated groundwater to a stream flowing along the eastern property boundary of the site. Design of the interim remedy was completed in the spring of 1993. Construction activities began during the summer of 1993. Operation of the system started in the summer of 1994.

Site Facts: In 1992, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to four potentially responsible parties for the design and construction of the interim remedy. The potentially responsible parties have indicated to EPA their intent to comply with the Order, and are proceeding with the work.

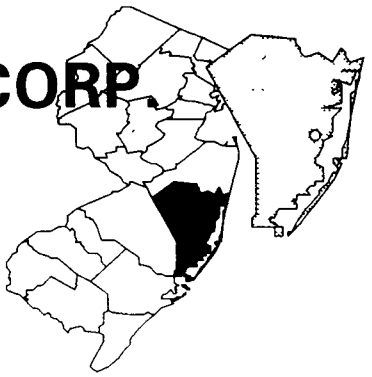
Environmental Progress

The removal of the unknown substances from the on-site trailer and extension of the existing fence have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Chemsol, Inc. site while investigations and the interim cleanup remedy are taking place.

CIBA-GEIGY CORP.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD001502517



EPA REGION 2

Ocean County
Route 37 in Dover Township

Other Names:
Toms River Chemical

Site Description

The Ciba-Geigy Chemical Corporation site is presently owned and operated by the CIBA-GEIGY Corporation. The site covers approximately 1,400 acres, 320 of which are developed. The remainder consists of cleared areas, pine barrens and wetlands. The facility is composed of numerous buildings, an industrial wastewater treatment plant and an emergency storage reservoir. From 1952 to 1990, CIBA-GEIGY manufactured dyes, pigments, resins and epoxy additives. The drum disposal area and the lime sludge disposal area were closed under permits issued by the State of New Jersey in 1978. The company also maintains a state-permitted solid waste landfill on site. In 1988, pigments and dyestuffs manufacturing operations ceased and in late 1990, resins and epoxy manufacturing ceased. The company disposed of sludges and chemical process wastes on site in the following locations: a drum disposal area containing 51,000 drums; lime sludge and calcium sulfate disposal areas, each of which contain mainly inorganic wastes; a 12-acre filtercake disposal area containing wastewater treatment plant sludges; five backfilled lagoons totaling 8½ acres; two additional 5-acre equalization basins, which contain sludges from a former treatment plant; and a 25-acre borrow/compactor area containing construction and demolition debris, scattered chemical wastes, some drums and sludges. Contamination from the disposal areas, with the exception of the solid waste landfill, are leaching into groundwater. Site groundwater discharges into the adjacent Toms River and wetlands to the east. Groundwater in the area is tapped by municipal, industrial, and private wells. To the north, south and west, the site is bordered by light industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational areas. The Township of Dover has an estimated population of 64,455 persons. There are 180 residential units located less than ½ mile to the north of the site and over 250 residential units located less than ½ mile from the site's southern boundary. An elementary school is located adjacent to the site along the southwestern fence line.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater and soils are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, trichloroethylene (TCE), chlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane and toluene, as well as heavy metals including arsenic and chromium. Contaminated groundwater is migrating to the Toms River and wetlands along the eastern boundary of the site. Winding River Park, located in wetlands adjacent to the Toms River, also may be adversely affected by contaminants carried in the groundwater. EPA determined that the most immediate threat to public health and the environment was through ingestion of contaminated groundwater, and required the closure of all affected residential water supply wells.

Cleanup Approach

EPA is addressing cleanup of the site in two phases, focusing on cleanup of the contaminated groundwater and the on-site disposal and source areas.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1980, CIBA-GEIGY removed 15,000 drums from the on-site solid waste landfill and initiated groundwater monitoring at the site. As an interim measure, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) granted CIBA-GEIGY a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit in late 1991, which allowed the company to withdraw contaminated groundwater, treat it and discharge it on-site to the ground surface. Before 1991, treated groundwater was mixed with treated process and sanitary waste flows and discharged to the Atlantic Ocean via a 10-mile pipeline. A state law required the closure of this pipeline. CIBA-GEIGY's process and sanitary flows are presently sent to the Ocean County Utilities Authority plant in Berkeley Township.

Groundwater: In the spring of 1989, EPA selected the following cleanup measures to address groundwater contamination: sealing contaminated residential irrigation wells; designing and constructing an on- and off-site groundwater pumping and treatment system with on-site treatment and subsequent discharge to the Toms River; and implementing a river and groundwater monitoring program. All contaminated residential irrigation wells were sealed by mid-1991. In 1991, representatives of citizens and environmental groups and CIBA-GEIGY requested that EPA reconsider on-site recharge of treated groundwater in lieu of river discharge. EPA re-evaluated on-site recharge and determined that it was technically feasible, could be implemented in the same time frame as the original remedy, and was protective of human health and the environment. The public showed overwhelming support and EPA modified the initial remedy in the fall of 1993, changing the discharge point for treated groundwater from the Toms River to the on-site aquifer. River and groundwater monitoring programs are underway and the treatment and extraction system designs are underway and are expected to be completed in 1996.

Source Control: An investigation to evaluate the extent and nature of the source of contamination is expected to be completed in early 1997. The investigation is characterizing disposal and source areas including the wastewater treatment plant, drum disposal area, and off-site wetland areas.

Site Facts: In 1984, EPA informed the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination of their responsibility for cleaning up the site. CIBA-GEIGY agreed to perform the investigation into the nature and the extent of the contamination. In the fall of 1993, CIBA-GEIGY entered into a Consent Decree with EPA covering implementation of the revised groundwater cleanup remedy and reimbursement of past cleanup costs.

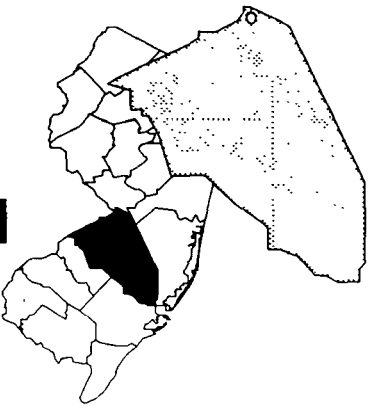
Environmental Progress

The remedy for groundwater cleanup has been selected and contaminated irrigation wells have been sealed. Groundwater treatability studies have been completed. The design of the groundwater treatment and extraction system is underway. EPA has determined that the site does not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding community or the environment while investigations are underway to determine the final cleanup remedies for the contaminated source areas.

CINNAMINSON GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980785638



EPA REGION 2

Burlington County
Cinnaminson Township

Other Names:
Cinnaminson Township Landfill

Site Description

The Cinnaminson Ground Water Contamination site covers approximately 400 acres in Cinnaminson and Delran Townships in Burlington County, New Jersey. The site includes properties bounded by Union Landing Road, U.S. Route 130, River Road, and Taylors Lane. The Delaware River is located approximately 5,000 feet to the northwest, and U.S. Route 130 passes about 2,000 feet southwest of the site. The site consists of a landfill, residential properties, and light to heavy industrial properties. A number of the industrial facilities have petroleum underground storage tanks. Unlined slurry pits and cooling ponds are located on one industrial property. The landfill portion of the site originally began as a sand and gravel mining pit. During the late 1950s, municipal solid wastes were deposited in the completed unlined mining pits, while the mining operations continued in other parts of the property. Mining operations were terminated in the late 1960s. After the mines were closed, large amounts of refuse and solid waste were deposited in the pits. Municipal and institutional wastes, bulky wastes, vegetable and food processing wastes, and industrial wastes, including hazardous substances, were deposited in two areas of the landfill. In 1980, the landfill operations ceased. A clay cap was installed over the landfill to restrict rain and surface water from infiltrating into the wastes, thus reducing the amount of leachate entering the ground water. The underlying aquifer is a source of drinking water for people living around the site. There are both public and private water supply wells within 1-mile of the site; however, the private wells are not being used for drinking water. Approximately 55,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants

Arsenic and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including chloroform, benzene, and vinyl chloride have been detected in the ground water. Ingestion of the contaminated ground water may pose a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two phases: cleanup of the ground water contamination and addressing the effectiveness of the clay cap.

Response Action Status

Ground water: The EPA completed an investigation into the nature and extent of the ground water contamination in 1989. The investigation included the installation of monitoring wells and sampling of the ground water around the site to locate the areas of greatest contamination. The hydrogeology at the site is complicated by the presence of discontinuous clay layers, called lenses. These clay lenses tend to create a shallow aquifer above the deep aquifer. Samples of surface water, sediment, and air taken during the investigation were found to be within acceptable levels. In 1990, the EPA selected a remedy which includes pumping ground water from both the deep and shallow aquifers, treating it to remove the contamination, and reinjecting the treated ground water into the deep aquifer. The design of the selected remedy began in the summer of 1993.

Clay cap: An evaluation of the effectiveness of the clay cap, installed over the landfill when it ceased operation in 1980, is planned to begin in 1995 and should be completed in 1996.

Site Facts: The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to Waste Management, Inc. requiring the company to design and implement the ground water remedy.

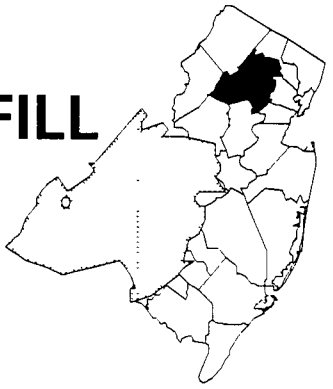
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the site while cleanup actions are being planned.

COMBE FILL NORTH LANDFILL

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980530596



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Mt. Olive Township

Site Description

Between 1966 and 1978, the 65-acre Combe Fill North Landfill site operated as a sanitary municipal landfill, accepting municipal and industrial wastes, and minimal amounts of dry sewage sludge. In 1978, the landfill was purchased by Combe Fill Corporation (CFC). In 1979, groundwater was found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), as were private residential wells downslope from the site. VOCs were also found in the air. Runoff flows across the surface of the landfill and drains into the creeks that border the site. The landfill was not properly closed when CFC went bankrupt in 1981. The area surrounding the site is primarily wooded, with small residential areas, farms, and light industry. Some land is used for farming purposes. Approximately 10,000 people rely on groundwater supplied from wells.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Air was contaminated with methane and VOCs emanating from the landfill. Groundwater was contaminated with various VOCs as well as phthalates, zinc, and cyanids. Runoff from the site that drained into nearby creeks may have contaminated the surface water and fish. Those who drank contaminated groundwater may have been at risk. The cleanup of site contamination has been completed and is protective of human health and the environment. However, monitoring is being conducted to ensure the continued effectiveness of the cleanup.

Cleanup Approach

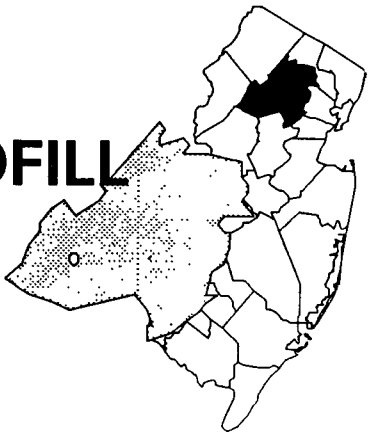
Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1986, the EPA and the State selected a remedy to clean up the site that included: grading and compacting the waste disposal area; covering the landfill with a clay or a synthetic material to prevent surface water and rainwater from coming into contact with the buried waste; installing a system to collect drainage from the site; installing a ventilation system for the methane gas; and fencing the site. Cleanup activities have been completed, and the State is currently monitoring the groundwater and air to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup.

Environmental Progress

Federal and State actions have restricted access to the site, removed the threat of direct contact with contaminants, and prevented the further spread of contaminants at the Combe Fill North Landfill site. Cleanup of the site contamination has been completed and is protective of human health and the environment. Ongoing monitoring is being conducted by the state to ensure the long-term effectiveness of cleanup actions.

COMBE FILL SOUTH LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD094966611



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Chester and Washington Townships

Site Description

The Combe Fill South Landfill consists of three separate fill areas comprising 65 acres on a 115-acre parcel of land between Chester and Washington Townships. The site operated as a municipal landfill from the 1940s until 1981 and was licensed to accept municipal and non-hazardous industrial wastes, sewage sludge, septic tank wastes, chemicals, and waste oils. In 1978, Combe Fill Corporation (CFC) bought the landfill. While under CFC management, procedures at the landfill violated many of the New Jersey solid waste administrative codes. CFC went bankrupt in 1981, before the landfill was properly closed. A citizen's group, one of two formed by residents who were concerned over disposal practices at the site, sampled the groundwater, leachate, and surface water and found them to be contaminated. Testing indicated that the fill material consists mainly of highly decomposed rubbish, and that no hot spots or localized sources of hazardous substances exist. Contaminants have seeped into the aquifer beneath the site. The State provided bottled water to residents affected by contaminated groundwater. Leachate, groundwater, and surface runoff form the headwaters of Trout Brook, which flows through Hacklebarney State Park. The area surrounding the site is semi-rural. A large portion of a nearby wetlands area was cleared to construct the landfill. Trout Brook is used for fishing and recreational activities. Approximately 170 people live within 1/2 mile of the landfill. Most of the residents use private wells as their source of drinking water. Vegetable and grain crops, orchards, and horse farms are located near the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/30/83

Threats and Contaminants

On-site air sampling showed the presence of methane and other gases and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Groundwater and soil are contaminated with VOCs. Contaminated surface runoff drains into Trout Brook. Although many residents are being provided with an alternate water supply, people who continue to drink the contaminated well water may suffer adverse health effects. In addition, people who accidentally ingest contaminated soil may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: an immediate action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: The State provided in-home water treatment systems to residents affected by groundwater contamination and fenced the site to prevent access.

Entire Site: In 1986, the EPA and the State selected a remedy that includes: providing an alternate water supply system for affected residents; covering the landfill with clay or a synthetic material to prevent surface water and rainwater from coming into contact with the buried wastes; installing a system to collect the landfill gases; pumping the shallow groundwater and leachate and treating it before discharging it into Trout Brook; installing controls to accommodate stormwater runoff and seasonal increases in rain; and performing an additional study to determine if the deep aquifer needs treatment. The design for the landfill component of the remedy was completed in the summer of 1992. Construction activities are in progress and are expected to be completed in 1996. The design of the alternate water supply has been initiated and installation is expected to begin in late 1994. When all cleanup activities are completed, the State will monitor the site to ensure the cleanup is effective.

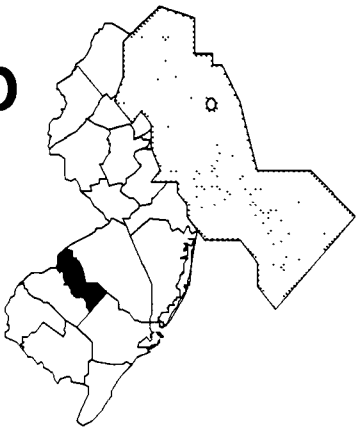
Environmental Progress

The site has been fenced and affected residents have been provided with safe drinking water, reducing the potential for exposure to contaminants on the site while the cleanup actions are being completed.

COOPER ROAD SITE

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980761381



EPA REGION 2
Camden County
Voorhees Township

Site Description

The Cooper Road Site covers an area of less than 100 square feet in Voorhees Township. The site consists of an old borrow pit that had been excavated for fill material. In 1982, several dozen 1- to 2-ounce glass vials containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were discovered on the site. Some of the vials were broken, but most were still intact. The State requested that the property owners remove the vials, but the owners did not comply. The property was sold in 1983 under State supervision. The new owners removed the vials and excavated 6 inches of contaminated soil and placed the vials and soil in a federally approved hazardous waste facility. In 1986 and 1987, the EPA conducted an investigation of the site, which included subsurface soil and groundwater sampling. The results of the investigation found no significant levels of any contaminants in the soils or groundwater. The EPA deleted the Cooper Road Site from the NPL in 1989, when it was determined that the site no longer posed a threat to the public or the environment. The site lies in an area that has undergone recent residential development. Approximately 1,400 people live within 3 miles of the site. The nearest residence is located 300 feet from the site, and the nearest private well is 500 feet away. New residential developments within the site area are being placed on the municipal water service.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84
Deleted Date: 02/22/89

Threats and Contaminants

Soils were contaminated with trace amounts of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals, including lead and arsenic.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The significant risks and threats to the community and the environment were eliminated in 1987 after the owners, under State supervision, removed the glass vials and excavated the contaminated soils.

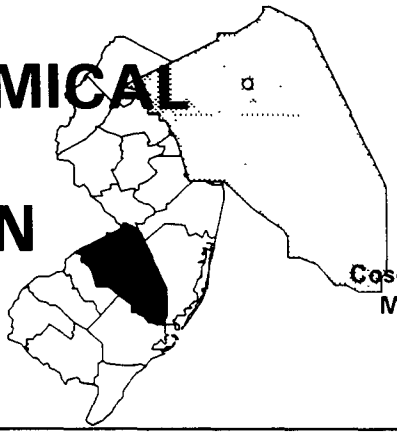
Environmental Progress

The contaminated soils and materials have been removed from the Cooper Road site, thereby eliminating any potential site-related health risks to the community and the environment. The EPA deleted the site from the NPL in 1989.

COSDEN CHEMICAL COATINGS CORPORATION

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD000565531



EPA REGION 2

Burlington County
Beverly

Other Names:
Cosden Paint Company
Cosden Industrial Coatings Corporation
Moleta-Cosden Industrial Coatings

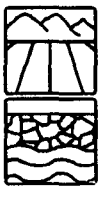
Site Description

The 6 1/2-acre Cosden Chemical Coatings Corp. site operated under several names from the early 1940s until 1989. The facility produced coatings for industrial applications that involved the use of solvents, which were stored on site in drums. Prior to 1974, solvents and wastes were recycled by a contractor who regularly removed the drums. In 1974, the recycling ceased and the drums began to accumulate on the site. The owner abandoned the site in 1985. The site first came to the attention of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) following a grass fire at the facility. An inspection by the NJDEPE in 1980 revealed surface spills and several hundred unsecured drums stored on site. The EPA conducted sampling in 1988 and found soil and groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Approximately 700 people live within 1 mile of the site; the closest residence is 1/10 mile away. Approximately 69,000 people within 3 miles of the site depend on groundwater for their drinking water. Three municipal wells are located within 1 mile of the site. The Delaware River is 4,000 feet away and is used for recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



The soil and groundwater are contaminated with VOCs, including toluene, xylene, and ethyl benzene. Soil also is contaminated with heavy metals, including chromium, lead, zinc, and copper, as well as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). People may be at risk from direct contact with contaminated soil, or accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater or soil. Although private wells had been the source of drinking water in the past, all of the homes in the area are now connected to the municipal water supply.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The company initiated the cleanup of the site in early 1985, containerizing and segregating paint waste and spills into drums. This effort was abandoned in late 1985, leaving the removal of over 500 drums of hazardous waste to be completed by the State. After the site was put on the NPL, the EPA undertook another major removal action in 1989. Hundreds of production and laboratory samples required consolidation before shipment for incineration at a federally-approved facility. In July 1989, the EPA constructed a fence to secure the site.

Entire Site: In 1992, EPA chose the following remedy to clean up the site: in-place stabilization of soils contaminated with PCBs and metals; extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater, and reinjection of the treated water; and decontamination and demolition of the former manufacturing plant. The design of the soil and groundwater cleanups was completed in the fall of 1994. The decontamination and demolition of the plant and equipment began in the fall of 1994.

Site Facts: The State ordered Cosden to clean up on-site spills and to remove and dispose of the drums at three different times (1981, 1984, and 1985). The company began to comply with the 1985 order but later abandoned the effort.

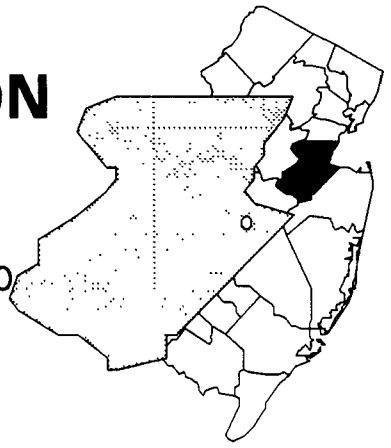
Environmental Progress

The removal of drums and installation of a fence have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Cosden Chemical Coatings Corp. site while further cleanup activities are taking place.

CPS/MADISON INDUSTRIES

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD002141190



EPA REGION 2

Middlesex County
Old Bridge Township

Other Names:
CPS Chemical
Old Bridge Chemical

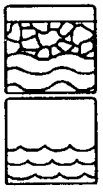
Site Description

The CPS/Madison Industries site consists of two adjacent manufacturing facilities located on a 35-acre tract of land. CPS processes, treats, and stores organic chemicals used in the production of water treatment agents, lubricants, oil field chemicals, and anti-corrosive agents. The company generates spent halogenated solvents that are shipped off site for disposal. The hazardous wastes are stored in tanks or containers, where some solvent distillation occurs. Madison Industries produces zinc compounds for fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, and food additives. Since 1967, the two companies repeatedly have dumped and discharged chemicals into the public sewer system as well as onto their respective properties. Thirty-two municipal wells were closed due to contamination. Both facilities are still in operation and continue to handle hazardous materials at the site. Approximately 1,000 people live within ½-mile of the site. Prickett's Brook and Pond have been contaminated, but are not used for recreation or water supplies.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including zinc and to a lesser extent cadmium, copper and lead. The sediments and surface water of Prickett's Pond are contaminated with zinc and VOCs. Even though Prickett's Pond is not generally used for recreation, children who play near it may suffer adverse health effects if they should come into contact with or ingest the water or sediments. Although the contaminated water wells have been taken out of service, people who accidentally come into contact with or drink contaminated groundwater may be at risk. In addition, the Perth Amboy wellfield is downgradient of the site.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: interim actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Interim Actions: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) required CPS and Madison Industries to install a groundwater pump and treat system as a temporary remedy to prevent contamination of the nearby Perth Amboy wellfield while further studies were being completed. This system began operation in 1991. In addition, the companies implemented a well head protection for the Perth Amboy supply wells in early 1994 under the supervision of NJDEPE.

Entire Site: CPS and Madison Industries, under NJDEPE supervision, have been conducting an investigation into the extent of groundwater and surface water contamination at the site. Based on these investigations, EPA and the State will select the cleanup actions to be taken.

Site Facts: In 1988, the State signed an Administrative Order that compelled CPS and Madison Industries to perform hydrological contamination investigations.

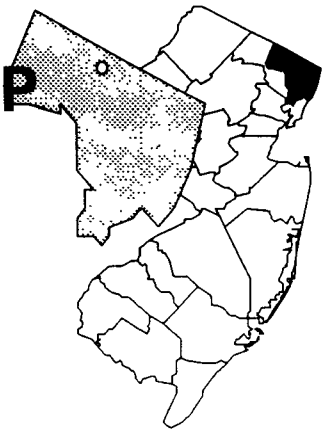
Environmental Progress

A temporary groundwater recovery system has been installed to contain the spread of groundwater contamination and protect the Perth Amboy wellfield, which provides a public drinking water supply. EPA and the State continue to monitor the drinking water to ensure that residents and the environment are protected while further investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are taking place.

CURCIO SCRAP METAL, INC.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD011717584



EPA REGION 2
Bergen County
Saddle Brook Township

Site Description

The 1-acre Curcio Scrap Metal, Inc. (CSMI) site is an active scrap metal yard that contains 10,950 square feet of warehouse and office space. CSMI and Cirello Iron and Steel Company (CISC) recycle scrap iron, copper, aluminum, and other ferrous and non-ferrous metals on this active yard. In 1982, CSMI received shipments of 50 electrical transformers and, while cutting the transformers, oil containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) spilled onto the ground. The State became aware of the site in 1982 when a citizen became concerned over CSMI's activities. The State found the soil and runoff from a drainage ditch to be contaminated with PCBs. In 1985, the State discovered an oil spill that flowed from the site to a pond approximately 300 feet from the Curcio site and determined that CISC was responsible for the spill. The company spilled approximately 200 gallons of hydraulic fluid on the CSMI site. Approximately 30,000 people depend on public wells within 3 miles of the site as their sole source of drinking water. An estimated 1,000 to 3,000 people live within a 1-mile radius, with the closest residence being 300 feet from the site. The site is located above the Brunswick formation, one of the State's most important aquifers. Schroeders Brook is located nearby.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater and soil are contaminated with PCBs, heavy metals, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Surface water in a drainage ditch and in a nearby pond may be contaminated with the same contaminants. Those who drink or come into contact with PCB-contaminated water and soil may be at risk. In addition, the polluted surface water in the drainage ditch and pond may pose a health threat if the water is touched or accidently ingested.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the soil, and the groundwater and surface water.

Response Action Status

Soil: In 1991, excavation and off-site incineration of approximately 1,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil was selected to cleanup the soil. In 1992, the remedy was modified due to the nationwide shortfall in incineration capacity for PCB-contaminated materials. It was necessary to dispose of a portion of the contaminated soil at an authorized landfill in order to complete the remedy in a timely manner. The revised approach differed from the initial remedy only with regard to the off-site disposition and treatment of the contaminated soils. The excavation and off-site incineration activities were completed in 1994.

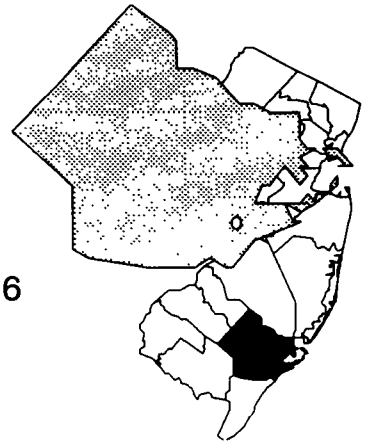
Groundwater and Surface Water: Groundwater sampling was conducted in 1990. In 1993, the potentially responsible parties began performing additional work to determine the nature and extent of groundwater and surface water contamination. The EPA is currently defining the scope of work required to fully characterize the groundwater contamination. Once the extent of the contamination is adequately determined, cleanup alternatives will be identified and evaluated.

Site Facts: In 1988, the EPA, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (Con Ed), CSMI, and CISC signed an Administrative Order on Consent to conduct a study to determine the extent of the contamination at the site. The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order in 1989 requiring the potentially responsible parties to refrain from taking any actions that might interfere with the EPA's investigation or cleanup of the site. The potentially responsible parties are also required to implement provisions for eliminating any future releases of hazardous substances at the site. The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order in 1991 requiring all responsible parties to perform the remedial design and remedial construction for the site cleanup.

Environmental Progress

The excavation, treatment, and disposal of contaminated soils has made the Curcio Scrap Metal, Inc. site safer while further cleanup activities to address groundwater and surface water are being planned.

D'IMPERIO PROPERTY
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529416



EPA REGION 2
Atlantic County
Hamilton Township

Other Names:
Motel Dennis

Site Description

The D'Imperio Property site comprises approximately 26 acres, of which 1½ acres was used as an unauthorized dump in the mid-1970's. The disposal area consisted mainly of partially buried and ruptured metal drums. Many of drums contained metals and various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including solvents. The groundwater is contaminated and the contaminant plume has been detected in two aquifers. The site is located in a semi-rural area, with most of the developed areas more than 1/2 mile from the property. Approximately 6,000 people within 3 miles of the site use groundwater for drinking water. Twenty private wells are located within 1 mile, with the closest well 300 feet upgradient of the site. The site is within the New Jersey Pineland Reserve. Babcock Swamp wetlands, which are drained by Babcock Creek, are approximately 2000 feet to the southwest.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and responsible party actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Surface and sub-surface soils were contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), base neutral/acid extractables, and metals. The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs. People who drink contaminated groundwater from private wells may be at risk. In addition, individuals may be at risk from direct contact with, or accidental ingestion of, contaminated soils. The New Jersey Pineland Reserve and Babcock Swamp Wetlands are also potentially threatened.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an immediate action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: In 1982, the EPA constructed a fence to prevent people from entering the site and coming into contact with hazardous substances.

Entire Site: In 1985, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site that includes: excavating and transporting 3,900 cubic yards of contaminated waste, soil, and drums to a federally approved facility; constructing a cover made of clay or synthetic material to prevent rainwater from spreading buried wastes; and pumping and treating the groundwater to remove the contaminants and then discharging the clean water back into the aquifers. In 1987, the EPA removed 82 buried drums and 3,900 cubic yards of contaminated soil, and disposed of it in a federally approved facility. In 1992, EPA completed design specifications for the groundwater pump and treatment system. Currently, the potentially responsible parties are performing the cleanup activities. After the groundwater pump and treatment system is operational, the EPA will evaluate the need for constructing a cap over the waste area. Cleanup activities are scheduled for completion in 1997.

Site Facts: In 1993, the EPA issued an Administrative Order to 14 potentially responsible parties requiring them to perform a groundwater investigation to define the current extent of the contaminated groundwater plume and to construct and operate the groundwater pump and treatment system.

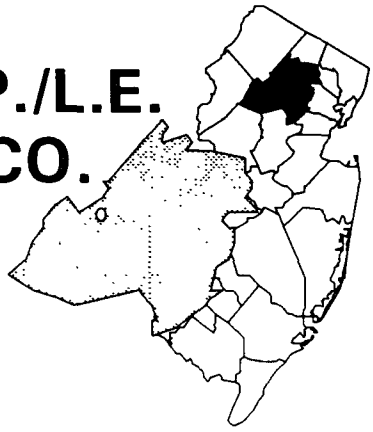
Environmental Progress

By securing the site with a fence, and removing the contaminated soil and drums, the EPA has reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the D'Imperio Property site while further cleanup activities are taking place.

DAYCO CORP./L.E. CARPENTER CO.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD002168748



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Wharton Borough

Site Description

The 14 1/2-acre Dayco Corp./L.E. Carpenter Company site operated as a vinyl wall covering manufacturing facility. During the operations, solid and liquid wastes were disposed of in unlined on-site lagoons, approximately 20 feet from the Rockaway River. Although manufacturing is no longer taking place on site, the site is still active as a warehouse and office facility. The site is located in the flood plain of the Rockaway River and is above an aquifer that provides water for both Wharton and Dover. The site also borders residences and other industrial facilities. Approximately 27,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. The nearest residence is 150 feet from the site, and two of Wharton's public supply wells are approximately 2,600 feet from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/10/85
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater and soil at the site are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as xylene and ethyl benzene, and with phthalate esters. Soil is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Site-related contaminants have been found in Rockaway River sediment samples. The contaminated groundwater, soil, and sediments could adversely affect public health if accidentally swallowed or touched.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1982, Dayco Corp./L.E. Carpenter Company removed approximately 4,000 cubic yards of soil from the property. Chemical storage tanks at the facility also have been removed. A program to pump floating organic liquids from the water table is underway. More than 5,000 gallons of organic liquids have been pumped from above the water table and have been removed from the site.

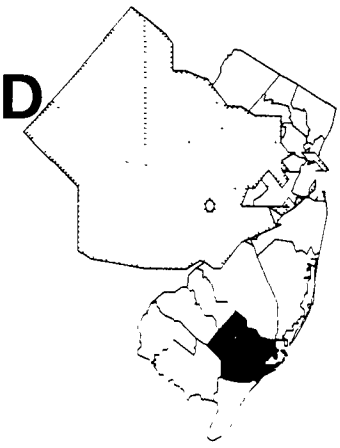
Entire Site: In 1986, the potentially responsible party undertook a comprehensive investigation of the site to evaluate the nature and extent of the contamination. In 1994, the EPA selected a remedy to address site contamination that includes extraction and biological treatment of contaminated groundwater, recharge of treated groundwater into the ground by infiltration, biological treatment of contaminated soils, and excavation of isolated areas of metals and PCB-contaminated soil for off-site disposal.

Site Facts: Under an Administrative Order signed by L.E. Carpenter and the State of New Jersey in 1986, L.E. Carpenter conducted the site investigation and will perform the required site cleanup activities.

Environmental Progress

By removing contaminated soil, organic liquids and chemical storage tanks, the parties potentially responsible for contamination at the Dayco Corp./L.E. Carpenter site have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials while final cleanup remedies are being planned.

DELILAH ROAD
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529002



EPA REGION 2
Atlantic County
Egg Harbor Township

Site Description

The 40-acre Delilah Road site is one of a complex of four landfills formerly operated by Charles Price. The site was a sand and gravel pit used for sand mining operations and was then converted to a solid waste disposal site, accepting municipal and construction wastes and some hazardous wastes. A permit subsequently was issued for the disposal of non-hazardous municipal and solid waste only. The site accepted municipal and household wastes from 1974 to 1980, but records indicate that drummed flammable wastes and sludges containing trichloroethylene (TCE) and lead were dumped at the site. A notice of violation was issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy in 1979. Landfill operations ended in 1980. Numerous incidents of illegal dumping were reported after the site was closed. Sampling by the EPA uncovered groundwater contamination in 1982. Jarrets Run, a creek that flows intermittently into Absecon Creek, is located 1,000 feet north of the landfill. Approximately 3,500 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. A New Jersey Water Company public water supply well is located less than a mile from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including arsenic are present in the soil. The groundwater is contaminated with low levels of heavy metals and VOCs. Contaminants in the groundwater have not been conclusively linked to the landfill. VOCs from the landfill may be evaporating into the air. The contaminated groundwater and soil could pose a health hazard to individuals if accidentally swallowed or touched. Bottled water was being provided to nearby residents; however, the State has subsequently completed the installation of a municipal water supply system. Hookups have been provided to the residences and businesses around the perimeter of the landfill that previously relied on private wells for their water supply. Access to the site is unrestricted.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The State completed an investigation of the site in 1990 to determine the extent and nature of the contamination. The results of the investigation were used in selecting the cleanup actions to be implemented. The major components of the selected remedy include: constructing an impermeable cap over the landfill; installing a surface water control system; installing a landfill gas collection and treatment system; implementing an air and groundwater monitoring program; and instituting fencing and deed restrictions to limit access to the site. Cleanup activities will begin once the design of the remedy is completed.

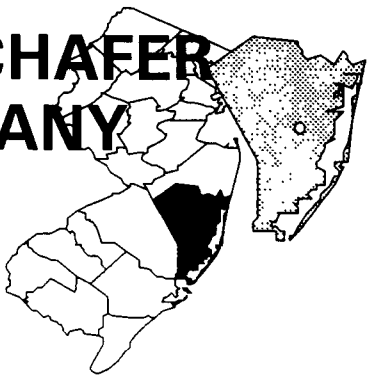
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Delilah Road site while cleanup actions are being planned.

DENZER & SCHAFER X-RAY COMPANY

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD046644407



EPA REGION 2
Ocean County
Bayville

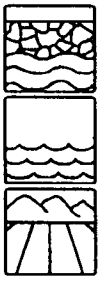
Site Description

The 5-acre Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company site is involved in the reclamation of silver from both microfilm and X-ray negatives. Contamination occurred due to such practices as the discharge of the stripping solutions to the sanitary septic system. Microfilm processing waste from a nearby facility also may have been disposed of in the site's septic tanks. This means of disposal was used from 1974 through 1981. Other identified sources of contamination included the stockpiling of shredded and stripped film and, prior to 1974, the incineration of the film waste. The sanitary septic tank currently is filled with sand. Waste materials that are generated now are disposed of off site. The underlying Cohansey Aquifer is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-VOCs, and metals. The aquifer supplies drinking water to residential and public water supply wells serving approximately 25,500 area residents. The site is near the coastline and close to Potters Creek and Barnegat Bay.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, lead, and mercury, as well as VOCs including chloroform and toluene. Carbon disulfide and vinyl acetate were detected in some sediment samples. Cadmium was the only chemical detected at a significant concentration when sampling was conducted at 13 soil boring locations. Potential risks exist for those who ingest or come into direct contact with groundwater from contaminated wells and soil.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1987, the State initiated a site investigation to determine the extent of groundwater contamination and other contaminants of concern. The study, completed in late 1993, identified the extent of contamination at the site and identified alternative technologies for the cleanup. The proposed remedy will likely include the connection of 129 residents and commercial establishments to municipal water, thereby eliminating any potential health risk; excavation and disposal of the underground wastewater storage tank; and removal of contaminated film waste stockpiled on the site. Groundwater cleanup is not recommended because of the sporadic, widespread nature of the contamination. EPA is expected to select a remedy in early 1995.

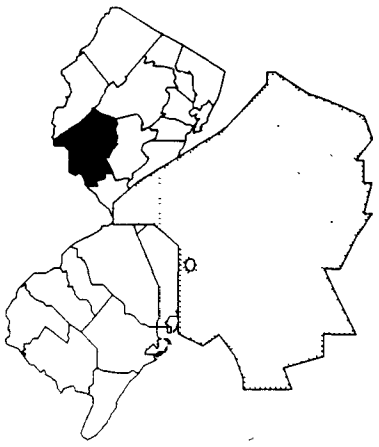
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company site while selection of the final cleanup remedies is taking place.

DE REWAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980761373



EPA REGION 2

Hunterdon County
Kingwood Township

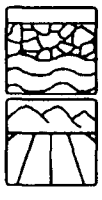
Site Description

From 1970 to 1973, the 4-acre De Rewal Chemical Company manufactured a textile preservative and agricultural fungicide at the site and served as a warehouse for the storage and resale of chemicals. Chemicals handled included a range of metals, acid solutions, fertilizer nutrients, and associated compounds. Numerous spills were reported in 1973, including one incident in which a tank truck containing a highly acidic chromium solution was allowed to drain onto the soil. The area formerly occupied by the company was sold in 1979 and has been used since then for a small business and private residence. A portion of the site is located within the flood plain of a river used for recreation. Groundwater is the source of drinking water for the area. Investigations of the groundwater indicated the shallow water-bearing zone is contaminated with heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Several residences are located north and south of the site. The population of Kingwood Township is approximately 3,000.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



Testing of the bedrock aquifer showed the presence of VOCs such as trichloroethane and tetrachloroethane, as well as the heavy metal cadmium, but not at levels exceeding safety standards. The shallow water-bearing zone contains metals and VOCs at levels above EPA standards. This aquifer is not used as a source of drinking water. The soil is contaminated with heavy metals including chromium, cadmium, copper, and lead, as well as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and VOCs. Contaminated groundwater and the soil could pose a health hazard to individuals through direct contact or accidental ingestion.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Based on studies of the contamination at the site, EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site which includes: excavation of contaminated soil; thermal treatment of organic-contaminated soil; on-site solidification and stabilization of the inorganic-contaminated soil; extraction of shallow contaminated groundwater with on-site storage, and off-site disposal at an approved industrial waste water treatment facility; provision of a treatment system for the on-site residential well; monitoring to ensure the remedy has been effective; and establishment of deed restrictions. In 1990, the treatment system was installed on the on-site residential well. EPA is currently evaluating the results of samples obtained during remedial design field work to determine the most appropriate method of thermal treatment for the organic-contaminated soil. Upon completion of this evaluation, EPA will present its findings to the public. The results from monitoring of the bedrock aquifer after the completion of the cleanup will determine if there is a need for further action. The design of the major cleanup activities is currently in progress.

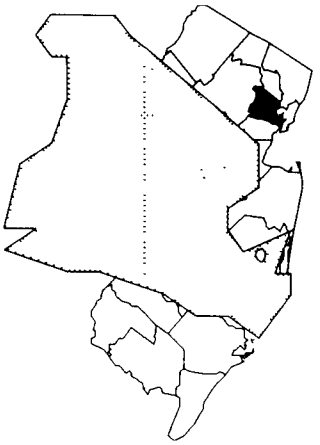
Environmental Progress

Installation of a treatment system for the on-site residential well has reduced the threat of exposure to contaminants at the De Rewal Chemical Company site while the remaining cleanup activities are being designed.

DIAMOND ALKALI CO.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980528996



EPA REGION 2

Essex County
Newark

Other Names:
Diamond Shamrock Site
80 Lister Avenue Property

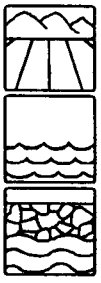
Site Description

The Diamond Alkali Co. owned and operated a pesticides manufacturing facility at 80 Lister Avenue in Newark, adjacent to the Passaic River. The property has been used for manufacturing by numerous companies for more than 100 years. The mid-1940s marked the beginning of the manufacturing operations related to the current site conditions, including the production of DDT and phenoxy herbicides. The Diamond Alkali Co. (later known as Diamond Shamrock), acquired the property in 1951 and produced various chemicals and pesticides until 1969, when the company ceased operations. Subsequent owners used the property until 1983, when sampling at the site revealed high levels of dioxin. The area is both densely populated and heavily industrialized. The municipal water is drawn from the Wanaque Reservoir, roughly 35 miles from the site. Approximately 40,000 people live within 1 mile of the site; 367,000 people reside within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed by Federal, State, and potentially responsible party actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants



Dioxin, pesticides and other hazardous substances have been found in the soil at 80 Lister Avenue and, to a lesser extent, at 120 Lister Avenue. Other properties in the area were also contaminated by dioxin, but cleanup work has been completed at these properties. The dioxin-contaminated soil and debris resulting from this cleanup work is now stored in containers at 120 Lister Avenue. Dioxin has also been found in sediment samples taken from the Passaic River and from nearby waterways. Dioxin, pesticides, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other hazardous substances have been found in groundwater at the site. Persons who have contacted or ingested the contaminated soil may be at risk. Although groundwater is not used as a source of drinking water, groundwater migrates toward the Passaic River where it may add to the contamination of fish and shellfish.

Cleanup Approach

The site property is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions, an interim remedial action focusing on contamination of 80 and 120 Lister Ave., and contamination of the Passaic River.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The dioxin discovery led to the 80 Lister Avenue property being secured by a fence and by twenty-four hour security guard service. Exposed soils on the property were covered with geofabric to prevent potential migration of contamination. At other properties, dioxin-contaminated soils and debris were removed by excavation, vacuuming, and other means, and were transferred to 120 Lister Avenue for storage. This work was initiated by the EPA and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) in 1983 and was taken over by the Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company under State Administrative Consent Orders.

80 and 120 Lister Avenue: In 1987, EPA selected an interim remedy for the 80 and 120 Lister Avenue properties that relies on construction of a slurry wall around the properties, installation of a cap over the properties, and pumping and treating the groundwater to reduce the migration of contamination. Under a Consent Decree with EPA and the State, a party potentially responsible for the contamination is in the process of designing the interim remedy, which is scheduled to be completed in 1995. In conjunction with the remedial design activities, three of the four remaining buildings at the site will be dismantled and the resulting materials segregated and stored for later containment under the cap. The buildings are structurally unsound and the possible collapse of roofing or walls would present a risk to on-site workers if the buildings were to be left standing. Under the Consent Decree, periodic re-evaluations of the remedy will be performed after the interim remedy has been constructed. The remedy will be modified if additional actions are found feasible for making the remedy more effective and permanent.

Passaic River: In 1994, EPA began a study to define the extent of contamination in the Passaic River resulting from the site. A 6 mile stretch of the Passaic River has been identified as the study area. The objectives of the study are to determine: the level and extent of contamination from dioxins, furans, polychlorinated biphynols (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides and metals, including in the Passaic River sediments; the primary human and ecological receptors of contaminated sediments; and the transport of contaminated sediment within the study area. Upon completion of the investigation, EPA will select an appropriate cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: In 1984, the State and Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company entered into two Administrative Consent Orders, the first for the investigations and immediate response work at 80 Lister Avenue and the second for investigations and immediate response actions at other properties including 120 Lister Avenue. A Consent Decree was filed in 1989 between Chemical Land Holdings, Occidental Chemical Corporation (OCC), the State, and the EPA requiring OCC to undertake cleanup activities at the site. The U.S. District Court approved the Consent Decree in November of 1990. This work is currently being conducted under EPA oversight of the contamination in the Passaic River. In March 1993, EPA entered negotiations with Maxus Corp. on behalf of OCC to conduct a study.

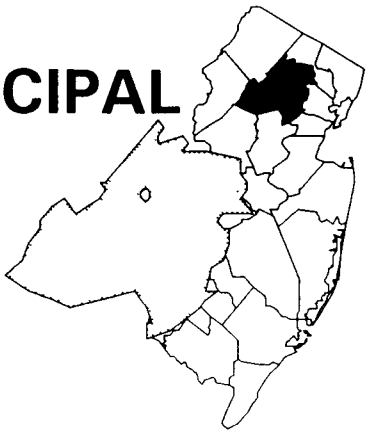
Environmental Progress

Securing the property and covering the contaminated soils at 80 Lister Avenue reduced the potential for off-site migration and on-site contact with respect to the contaminated materials. The cleanup work that removed contaminated soil and debris from other properties in the area reduced the potential for contact with contaminated materials on those properties. The work being performed under the Consent Decree will further reduce risks associated with the 80 and 120 Lister Avenue properties.

DOVER MUNICIPAL WELL 4

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980654131



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Dover

Site Description

The Town of Dover Water Commission in Morris County owns Municipal Well 4. This well provided drinking water for the municipality until it was taken out of service in 1980 because of contaminated groundwater. The contaminants, first detected in 1980, are halogenated organic solvents. The source of the contamination is unknown. Approximately 32,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through State and Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Halogenated organic solvents including trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, and dichloroethylene have been detected in the groundwater. The contaminated groundwater could pose a health hazard to individuals if it were ingested.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a long-term phase focusing on groundwater contamination and the potential source(s) of the contamination.

Response Action Status

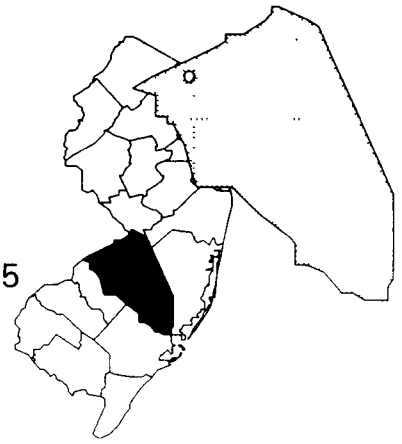
Entire Site: The State's investigations at the site to evaluate the nature and extent of the contamination have been completed. The EPA selected a remedy which includes: extraction of contaminated groundwater and restoration of the groundwater to drinking water standards; treatment of extracted groundwater to levels attaining drinking water standards; discharge of the treated groundwater to the public water supply system to the extent practicable, with reinjection of any surplus quantity; and environmental monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. The design of the selected remedy is currently in progress, and construction is expected to begin in late 1995.

Dover Municipal Well: The EPA is conducting a study to determine the source(s) of contamination of the Dover Municipal Well. This investigation is scheduled for completion in early 1996.

Environmental Progress

After adding the Dover Municipal Well 4 site to the NPL, the EPA performed a preliminary evaluation and determined that the site does not pose an immediate threat to the public, providing they do not drink or use water from this well.

ELLIS PROPERTY
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529085



EPA REGION 2
Burlington County
Evesham & Medford Townships

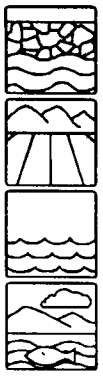
Site Description

The Ellis Property is a 36-acre tract of land located in Evesham and Medford Townships. The property is surrounded by farmland and wooded lots. The site, originally a dairy farm, was used for drum storage and reconditioning operations. Approximately 4 acres of the 36-acre tract were directly involved in this operation. The site included a large two-story building housing several washing tanks and troughs and 50 to 75 drums, many of which were full. There were also three sheds, which contained drums of various sizes and full chemical containers. An area adjacent to the sheds contained about 100 55-gallon plastic drums, most of which still contained some liquid. Approximately 300 containers were discovered at the site. Some of the drums had corroded or otherwise deteriorated so that the contents had leaked onto the ground. Sharps Run, an intermittent stream, is located less than 1 mile to the south. The shallow Englishtown Aquifer underlies the site, with other aquifers about 300 feet below. Groundwater in the vicinity serves as a drinking water source for approximately 900 homes, and for the irrigation of farmland. There are about 20 drinking water wells located within a 1-mile radius of the site. Approximately 3,500 people live within a 3-mile radius of the Ellis Property. The nearest residence is about 2,500 feet from the site. The closest surface water body is Sharps Run, located approximately ¼-mile north of the site. Drainage from the site flows east through a natural swale and trenches into a wetland area approximately 700 feet east of Sharp Road. Drainage from the wetlands eventually leads to Sharps Run.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



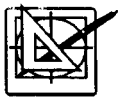
The shallow groundwater is contaminated with VOCs, including trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE), and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, and lead. Groundwater contamination appears to be limited to the shallow aquifer. The surface soils are contaminated with VOCs, heavy metals, and PCBs. Surface water and sediments at the site show elevated levels of heavy metals and TCE. People may be at risk from direct contact with contaminated soil, or accidental ingestion of the contaminated groundwater and soil. There are drainage ditches on the site that carry soil contaminants to a wetland area. Ecological communities were found to be at marginal, but not unacceptable, risk from the contaminants in the wetland.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phases directed at clean up of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1983, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection removed drums and contaminated soil from the site. In 1987, the buildings on site were demolished because they were structurally unsafe. EPA neutralized the soil affected by the acid leak by tilling it with approximately one ton of lime. Removal of the remaining drums and containerized materials was completed in 1990.



Entire Site: In 1987, the State began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination. The investigation was completed in early 1992. The results of the investigation indicate that the groundwater contamination appears to be limited to the shallow aquifer. Although the shallow aquifer is not currently used as a source of drinking water, it is a potential source of recharge for the deeper aquifers. Soil contamination appears to be the result of chemical spills and leaks from drums or containers. A feasibility study was conducted to identify and screen remedial technologies to address the site. EPA selected a remedy in 1992 which includes: excavation of contaminated soil and treatment and disposal at an approved off-site facility; extraction of contaminated groundwater from the shallow aquifer underlying the site; treatment of contaminated groundwater in a facility to be constructed at the site; disposal of treated groundwater by reinjection; and implementation of an environmental monitoring program to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. The cleanup design for the soil contamination is scheduled for completion in early 1995. The design for the groundwater extraction and treatment system is expected to begin in the summer of 1995.

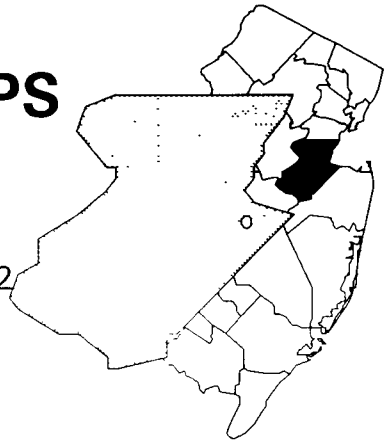
Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated drums, soils, and materials, as well as the other actions described above, have reduced the risks at the Ellis Property site. Drinking water well sampling near the site revealed no contamination. These wells will continue to be monitored. In addition, a review of the site will be conducted at least every five years to ensure that the selected remedy will continue to provide adequate protection of human health and the environment.

EVOR PHILLIPS LEASING

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980654222



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
Old Bridge Township

Other Names:
Phillips Leasing
N. America Metals
EPL Industries

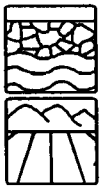
Site Description

The Evor Phillips Leasing (EPL) site covers 6 acres in Old Bridge Township. The surrounding area is largely industrial. In the early 1970s, the site was used for various waste treatment, hauling, and disposal businesses. The site also contains nineteen horizontal furnaces which were used for the incineration of photographic film and printed circuit boards. Two former surface impoundments, used for the neutralization of caustic and acidic waste waters, are located in the northeastern area of the site. A State investigation conducted in 1982 reported between 50 and 150 drums containing chemicals buried at the site. The area was unlined, enabling contaminants to migrate through the soil, ground water, and surface water. The Sayreville municipal wellfield is located approximately 1000 feet southwest, and the City of Perth Amboy wellfield is located approximately 3000 feet southwest of the site. All nearby residents have discontinued use of private wells and are now served by a municipal water supply. The area surrounding the site is used for hunting and fishing; however, there has been no evidence that game or fish have become contaminated.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including dichloroethane and trichloroethylene (TCE) and heavy metals such as copper, nickel, and zinc have contaminated the ground water. The soil is contaminated with VOCs and phthalates, a plastics by-product. Since access to the EPL site is possible, trespassers, on-site workers, and children may be exposed to potential health hazards. Direct contact with the soil and accidental ingestion of contaminated soil or contaminated ground water could pose a health threat. Municipal well data confirms the presence of site-related contaminants in the ground water. All well water samples exceeded EPA and State of New Jersey water quality criteria for heavy metals. It is possible that leaching of on-site contaminants into the underlying aquifer is occurring and is causing contamination of drinking water wells.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1983, the State excavated 30 to 40 drums and removed them from the site; approximately 30 drums remain buried on site.

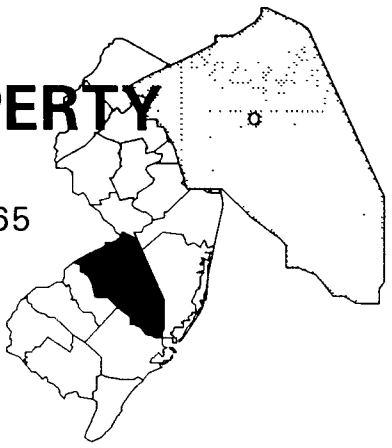
Entire Site: In 1992, EPA selected an interim remedy to clean up the site: removal and disposal of buried drums; extraction and treatment of on-site groundwater; off-site groundwater investigations; and treatability studies for the cleanup of contaminated on-site soil. In mid-1993, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) started design of an interim groundwater extraction and treatment system; this design was completed in December 1993. NJDEPE will begin construction of this interim groundwater remedy after a contractor is selected. The design for the remaining activities described in the remedy is scheduled to start in 1994. Further studies will be conducted to determine the need for additional on-site and off-site cleanup actions.

Site Facts: Under an Administrative Order on Consent, signed between the State and several potentially responsible parties, the potentially responsible parties agreed to contribute funds for a thorough investigation of the site. However, negotiations between the potentially responsible parties and the State concerning funding the selected remedy have stopped; NJDEPE is now proceeding with further work at the Site using State funding.

Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated drums has reduced the risks at the Evor Phillips site. In addition, EPA has determined that the site does not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding community or the environment while the interim cleanup work and further site studies are taking place.

EWAN PROPERTY
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980761365



EPA REGION 2
Burlington County
Wallingford Way, Shamong Township

Other Names:
Shamong Township Drum Dump

Site Description

The Ewan Property consists of 43 heavily wooded acres in Shamong Township. The site, which includes a contaminated groundwater plume, is located within the Central Pine Barrens portion of the New Jersey Pinelands. Two areas of industrial waste disposal were inspected during initial site studies. Area A, consisting of 9 acres, is the area of concern. Site investigations revealed that during the early to mid-1970s, from 500 to 8,000 drums containing hazardous industrial wastes were emptied or buried in trenches, and the trenches subsequently were backfilled with soil. Soil and groundwater sampling indicate the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatiles, and metals. It is estimated that Area A has 4,500 cubic yards of highly contaminated waste material and 29,500 cubic yards of moderately contaminated soil. The property is surrounded by forest, agricultural land, and residential areas. Private residences are provided domestic water from wells as close as a mile downgradient from the site. Approximately 330 people live in the area and are served by individual domestic water wells. The groundwater is used not only for domestic purposes, but also for irrigation of croplands. Adjacent to the site is an intermittent stream.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants

A plume of contaminated groundwater containing VOCs including acetone and benzene, and the heavy metals chromium and aluminum has been detected at the site. Monitoring wells both on and off site indicated contaminants in the ground water. Soil also is contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals. Drinking the contaminated groundwater could pose a health threat. The New Jersey Pinelands, a sensitive ecosystem and major groundwater recharge area, is threatened by site contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases directed at removal of the buried drums and cleanup of the soil and groundwater.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: At the EPA's direction, a potentially responsible party installed a security fence in 1988 to keep trespassers and children away from contaminants at the site.

Buried Drums: In 1988, the EPA selected the cleanup methods to be used to remove contaminated materials and buried drums from the site. These methods include: construction of an area for waste identification, grouping, and storage; excavation of wastes; collection and grouping of waste materials with off-site incineration of all appropriate wastes; temporary on-site storage and assessment of non-incinerable wastes to determine proper treatment/disposal methods; and monitoring air and groundwater during the cleanup activities. The potentially responsible parties completed the design for the cleanup work, and construction began in the summer of 1994.

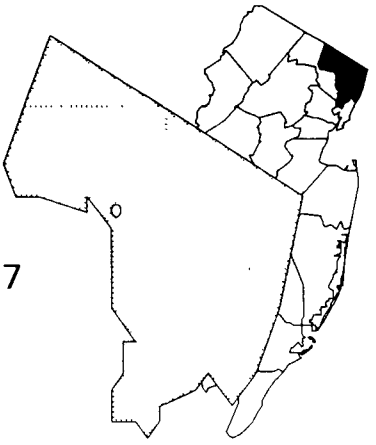
Soil and Groundwater: In 1989, the cleanup plan for contaminated soil and groundwater was chosen by the EPA. Soil cleanup, which includes excavation of contaminated soil and treatment to remove contaminants by solvent extraction and soil washing, will be followed by placement of the treated soils back onto the site. For the contaminated groundwater, the chosen remedy is to collect, treat, and reinject the treated groundwater into the aquifer. After completion of these measures, the cleanup plan calls for restoration of the disposal areas and appropriate environmental monitoring. Design of the cleanup will be initiated following the implementation of the remedy selected for the buried drums and contaminated materials, which is scheduled to be completed in early 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA has identified and notified approximately 30 potentially responsible parties. Seventeen parties have been ordered to remove contaminated materials and buried drums. The parties are currently planning the cleanup under the terms of the order.

Environmental Progress

Installation of a security fence has reduced the potential for contact with contaminants while the chosen remedies are being planned and cleanup is underway. The EPA has determined that the Ewan Property site does not pose a threat to the surrounding community or the environment while it awaits final cleanup actions.

FAIR LAWN WELL FIELD
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980654107



EPA REGION 2
Bergen County
Fair Lawn

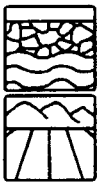
Site Description

The Fair Lawn Well Field site contains three municipal wells that supply drinking water to the 32,000 residents of Fair Lawn. In 1978, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in municipal supply wells located within and adjacent to the Fairlawn Industrial Park. These wells were removed from the municipal system shortly after contamination was discovered. Fisher Scientific Company and Sandvik, Inc. have been identified as contributing sources to groundwater contamination. The site is bounded on three sides by the remaining industries of Fairlawn Industrial Park, and there are several residences within 300 feet of the site. There are no private wells in the vicinity of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



VOCs were detected in groundwater from the municipal wells. On-site soils are also contaminated with VOCs including benzene and toluene. The threat due to exposure to contaminated groundwater has been significantly reduced, since air strippers are currently treating contaminated water from the municipal wells.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on the cleanup of the sources of contamination and the groundwater.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1984, the potentially responsible parties removed contaminated soil from the site and, in 1987, installed air strippers to treat contaminated wells.

Source Control: In 1992, EPA initiated an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contributing sources of contamination. When the investigation is completed, slated for early 1996, EPA will select a remedy for final cleanup.

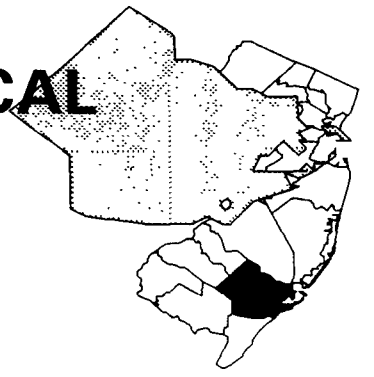
Groundwater Treatment: Fisher Scientific installed a trench to collect contaminated groundwater for on-site treatment and discharge to a publicly owned water treatment works.

Site Facts: In 1984, an Administrative Order was signed by Sandvik and the State for the company to conduct a site investigation. An Administrative Order also was signed in 1986 by Fisher Scientific's parent company, Allied Signal, and the State for investigations, contaminated soil removal activities, and construction of a groundwater collection system. In September 1992, EPA became the lead agency for site cleanup and initiated a study to determine the nature and extent of the groundwater contamination and identify sources contributing to the contamination. EPA is in the process of defining additional field work requirements and review of existing studies conducted by several industries within Fair Lawn Industrial Park.

Environmental Progress

The immediate actions described above have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated groundwater and soil at the Fair Lawn Well Field site while further investigations and cleanup activities are taking place. The wells currently are being treated to remove contaminants and to ensure that the public is provided with a safe drinking water supply.

FAA TECHNICAL CENTER
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJ9690510020



EPA REGION 2
Atlantic County
8 miles northwest of Atlantic City

Site Description

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Technical Center site covers an area of approximately 5,000 acres on a site located 8 miles northwest of Atlantic City. The site borders the Garden State Parkway in southeastern New Jersey. Installations on the site include the Atlantic City International Airport, a New Jersey Air National Guard Station, and extensive FAA facilities. Activities at the site started in 1942 with the construction of a Naval air base. In late 1958, the FAA, then known as the Airways Modernization Board, took over the operation and has used the facility as an airport and aviation safety research center. The FAA has identified over 20 areas of concern at the Technical Center. Atlantic City's municipal water supply is provided by nine groundwater supply wells located just north of the Upper Atlantic City Reservoir on FAA property, as well as by water drawn directly from the reservoirs. An estimated 37,000 residents and 113,000 visitors at peak season obtain drinking water from the Atlantic City wells and reservoir. The reservoir is fed by the North and South Branches of Doughty's Mill Stream, which cross portions of the Technical Center grounds.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/13/89
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including benzene, 1,1-dichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane are present in groundwater and soil. Surface soils, groundwater, and sediments are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), inorganic compounds, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phthalate esters, and VOCs. Although the Atlantic City municipal wells are not contaminated, a potential health threat exists if pollutants migrate to the wells.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in several cleanup phases which will be grouped into approximately 20 areas. Additional areas may be designated in the future as site studies continue.

Response Action Status

Area D (Jet Fuel Farm): JP-4 jet fuel has contaminated soil and groundwater at this area. The remedy selected in 1989 includes free product extraction, in-situ biodegradation of VOCs, and soil venting. It is estimated that 360,000 gallons of floating product and 33,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil have been found at this area. A removal action for extraction of the free floating product was initiated in September 1988 and is still in operation. Construction of the remainder of the remedy began in 1994.

Area 20A (Salvage Yard): Storage of scrap materials and drummed hazardous materials has contaminated soil and groundwater at this area. Contaminants of concern include volatile organic compounds, BNA extractable compounds, PCBs and metals. The remedy selected in 1990 includes groundwater extraction with treatment by air stripping and excavation and incineration of approximately 930 cubic yards of soil. Completion of the engineering designs to treat groundwater contamination is expected in 1995. An interim system to pump and treat groundwater has been fully operational since February 1992.

Area C (Butler Aviation Fuel Spill), Area H (Salvage Yard Near Sewage Treatment Plant), and Area M (Building 202 Gelled Fuel Test Area): Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination of these areas indicate that contaminant concentrations do not exceed regulatory and cleanup criteria levels. Therefore, in September 1994, the EPA selected "no further action" as the remedies for these areas. Area C will continue to be monitored until the source of contamination is addressed.

Area J (Former Incinerator Building) and Area Q (Fire Station): Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination of these areas indicate that contamination concentrations do not exceed regulatory and cleanup criteria levels. Therefore, in August 1994, the EPA selected "no further action" as remedies for these areas. Monitoring will continue to ensure the protectiveness of these remedies.

Area G (Transformer Storage Area): Between 1989 and 1990, approximately 62 tons of PCB-contaminated soil and concrete were removed and disposed of in an EPA-approved facility. Due to these two removal actions, EPA determined in 1992 that no further long-term action was required at this area.

Area 41 (Fuel Farm and Photo Lab): Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination caused by past activities in the photographic laboratory, the fuel farm, and impoundment areas have been completed. Soils, sediments and groundwater at this 14 1/2-acre area have been contaminated with PCBs, pesticides, inorganic compounds, VOCs, phthalate esters, and PAHs. A remedy is expected to be selected in the summer of 1995.

Area 29 (Fire Training Area): The investigation into the nature and extent of contamination was completed. Test burning and extinguishing of fuel fires has contaminated soil and groundwater at this area. Contaminants of concern include volatile organic compounds and PCBs. A remedy is scheduled to be selected in the summer of 1995.

Other Areas: Investigations to determine the nature and extent of contamination are underway at other areas at the FAA Technical Center Site. Based on the results of these investigations additional remedial actions will be selected.

The New Jersey Air National Guard: The New Jersey Air National Guard began site investigations in November 1991 at four areas of concern which they lease from the FAA Technical Center. A report on these investigations was submitted to EPA during May 1993.

Site Facts: An Interagency Agreement between the EPA and the FAA became final on May 17, 1993.

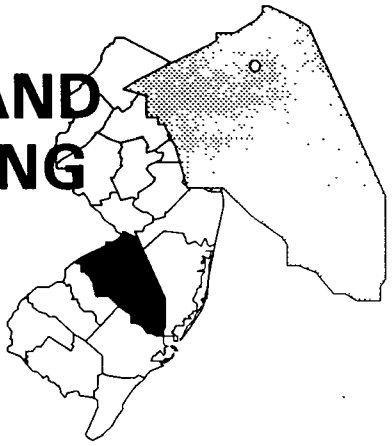
Environmental Progress

The removal of PCB-contaminated soils from Area G, the removal of floating product from groundwater, and groundwater pumping and treatment have limited the potential for exposure to hazardous wastes while additional studies and cleanup activities are underway at the FAA Technical Center site.

FLORENCE LAND RECONTOURING LANDFILL

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980529143



EPA REGION 2

Burlington County
In the Townships of Florence, Mansfield, and Springfield

Other Names:
Gravel Pit

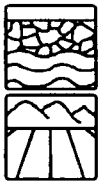
Site Description

The Florence Land Recontouring (FLR) Landfill is a 60-acre site that contains a 29-acre landfill, two lagoons, a pond, and two tanks. The FLR Landfill was operated as a municipal solid waste disposal facility from 1973 until late 1981. The State licensed it to accept sanitary and non-chemical industrial wastes. In 1975, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) investigated chemical waste disposal at the site and found hazardous waste consisting of phthalates, heavy metals, and vinyl chloride monomers were illegally disposed of at the site. Elevated levels of hazardous substances were discovered in soils and ground water within the landfill. The landfill was capped and closed in 1981. Results of sampling and analysis of off-site wells over the past 9 years have shown that drinking water quality is within health standards. Approximately 4,500 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. The area surrounding the site is primarily mixed agriculture and residential. The site is bordered by the Burlington County Resource Recovery Facility and by Assiscunk Creek, a tributary to the Delaware River, which is used for recreation and irrigation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants



The ground water and soils are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including methylene chloride and vinyl chloride, and the heavy metals arsenic, chromium, and lead. The leachate is contaminated with VOCs and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Residents in the area using the ground water for domestic purposes could be exposed should the contaminants migrate from the landfill into drinking water wells. Exposure through direct contact appears minimal, since the contamination is below the landfill cap. The cleanup workers and those who trespass on the landfill may be exposed to contaminants through direct contact with the soils and ground water, inhalation of VOCs and other gases typically produced in landfills by biological degradation of refuse, and the accidental ingestion of soil or ground water.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: an initial action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Action: In 1982, a clay cover was placed on the landfill during closure. A leachate collection system was installed, and the resulting leachate was placed into two lagoons constructed on another section of the property and then disposed of at an off-site wastewater treatment plant. The leachate lagoons were surrounded by a 5-foot-high fence with barbed wire around the top. Carbon adsorption filters were placed on top of the six leachate collection system manholes to collect the VOCs and to control odors.

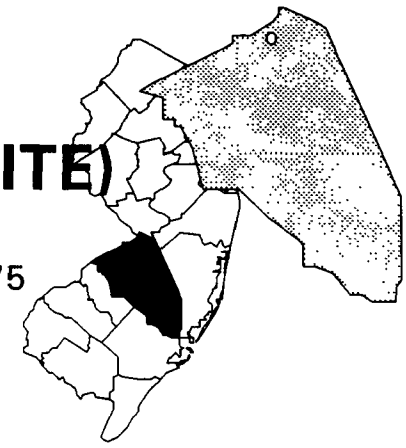
Entire Site: In 1986, EPA chose the following remedy to clean up the site: construction of a synthetic membrane and clay composite cap, a perimeter soil/Bentonite slurry wall, an upstream ground-water interceptor system, and a new stormwater management system; leachate treatment and disposal at a municipal wastewater treatment facility; gas collection, and treatment; removal and disposal of lagoon liquids and sediments, and other surface debris; construction of a partial fence with warning signs; and supplemental sampling of ground water, surface water, and sediments during the design phase of the remedy. The technical specifications and design for the cleanup were completed in early 1991. The leachate lagoons have been drained and closed. All other phases of construction are underway and are scheduled for completion in 1995.

Site Facts: In January 1979, a Consent Order to alleviate and control further contamination was issued by the New Jersey Superior Court. Subsequent enforcement action by the NJDEPE was necessitated by the lack of adherence by the parties potentially responsible for contamination to the terms of the Consent Order. In July 1981, Florence Land Recontouring, Inc. submitted a final closure plan, and operations terminated in November 1981.

Environmental Progress

By installing fencing around the site, draining and closing the leachate lagoons, and treating the contaminated leachate, threats to public health and the environment have been reduced while final cleanup activities are underway.

FORT DIX (LANDFILL SITE)
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJ2210020275



EPA REGION 2
Burlington County
Pemberton

Other Names:
U.S. Army Training Center (USATC) and Fort Dix

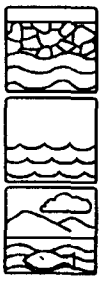
Site Description

The U.S. Army Training Center and Fort Dix encompasses approximately 33,000 acres. The 126-acre Fort Dix (Landfill Site) operated as a sanitary landfill from 1950 until 1984. The U.S. Army's Fort Dix Military Reservation and McGuire Air Force Base used the landfill. Wastes from these bases were buried in a series of parallel trenches, which were covered with native soil that had been removed when the trench was excavated. Some of the types of waste disposed of in the landfill included sludges, waste paints and thinners, and pesticides. In addition to the landfill, the Army identified 21 past disposal and spill areas on the reservation which were possibly contaminated; 14 of these areas were determined to merit further investigation. Cannon Run and an unnamed stream are located near the landfill and flow into Rancocas Creek. A hardwood swamp also is located near the landfill. The site is surrounded by woods and dense vegetation. Wooded areas around the landfill are open to the public during the hunting season. Unauthorized recreational activities such as dirt biking occur near the site. An estimated 5,000 people live in military housing about 4,000 feet upstream of the landfill. Approximately 500 people live in Pemberton Township, which is 4,000 feet from the landfill, and 7,300 residents are served by domestic wells within 3 miles of the landfill.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and surface water are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as well as heavy metals including manganese, lead, and cadmium. Potential health threats include drinking and touching contaminated groundwater and the hardwood swamp surface water. However, no potable water supply wells are threatened by the groundwater contamination. There also is a potential health risk associated with eating contaminated plants and animals from the swamp.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the landfill and the disposal and spill areas.

Response Action Status

Landfill: In 1991, the Army and EPA selected a remedy to address contamination in the landfill. The remedy includes capping the southernmost 50 acres of the landfill in two phases, with 30 years of environmental monitoring. Construction of the Phase I cap and a perimeter chain link fence has been completed. Design for the Phase II cap is near completion, with construction expected to start in 1995.

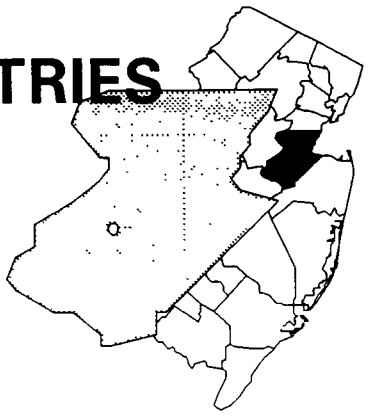
Disposal and Spill Areas: In addition to the landfill, the Army identified 21 past disposal and spill areas potentially contaminated with hazardous wastes. After evaluation, 14 of these areas were recommended for further study to determine the nature and extent of apparent contamination. The Army plans to begin performing additional fieldwork at these 14 areas by 1995. Upon completion of these investigations, the EPA will recommend final cleanup plans.

Site Facts: Fort Dix is participating in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DoD facilities. In 1985, the EPA, the State, and the Army signed an Administrative Order on Consent for closure of the landfill. The DoD agreed to investigate the contamination at the site and to define the contaminants and recommend alternatives for final cleanup. In 1991, the Army also signed an interagency agreement with EPA which incorporates the study and closure of the landfill, as well as investigations, and cleanup of the disposal and spill areas.

Environmental Progress

Upon listing the site on the NPL, the EPA performed an initial assessment and determined that the Fort Dix Landfill site does not pose an immediate threat to nearby residents or the environment while studies leading to final cleanup landfill capping activities are underway.

FRIED INDUSTRIES
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD041828906



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
East Brunswick Township

Site Description

Fried Industries manufactured floor finishing products, aqueous detergent solutions, adhesives, and algaecides on this site in East Brunswick Township. Also, site facilities were leased at times to a manufacturer of automotive antifreeze products. The site property occupies 26 acres and contains a pond, a marsh area, several separate wetlands areas, and a building complex. The site was once the location of a sand and clay quarry. In 1983, EPA found that hazardous wastes were improperly stored on site, and that the soil was contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and copper. In a limited excavation, EPA found deteriorated buried drums. The conditions at the site resulted in potential contamination of the groundwater and surface water. In 1985, Phillip Fried, president of the firm, notified the Middlesex County Department of Health (MCDH) that the facility's holding tank was full and in danger of overflowing. At the request of the MCDH, EPA conducted a site visit. Samples of the process waste tank and the septic holding tank on site indicated the presence of hydrocarbons. There was evidence that the tanks already had overflowed to a drainage ditch entering Bog Brook and Mill Pond, which flows to Lawrence Brook, a tributary of the Raritan River. Also, seepage into the ground threatened the underlying aquifer. Approximately 25,000 people live within a 3/4-mile radius.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and municipal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs, including benzene and vinyl chloride. The soil is contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals, including arsenic. People may be at risk from direct contact with contaminated soil, or accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater or soil. Also, there is concern that Bog Brook, Mill Pond, Lawrence Brook, and the adjoining wetlands may be contaminated.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1985, EPA pumped approximately 7,000 gallons of process and septic wastes from underground tanks and transported for treatment to the Middlesex County Utilities Authority and Perk Chemical Company. The Town of East Brunswick provided hookups to a public water supply for residences with contaminated wells. EPA approved an immediate action in 1989 to install a security fence and to remove more than 1,200 drums, containers, and laboratory bottles/containers from the site. EPA completed this action in February 1992.

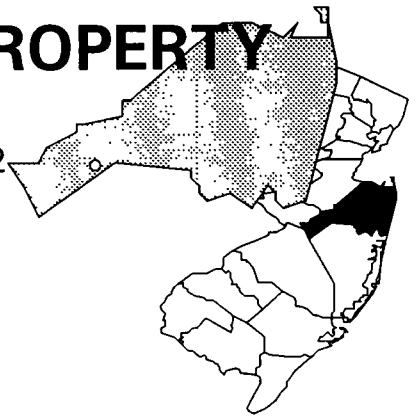
Entire Site: EPA completed a site investigation, in which the nature and extent of the contamination was determined. This investigation included: a soil gas survey to help delineate the contaminant plume and to locate areas of elevated contamination; a geophysical survey to further define the contaminant plume, as well as the locations of buried drums and fill areas; sampling of surface and buried drums, repacking of leaking drums, and placement of all drums in a secured area on site; a survey and sampling of selected off-site residential wells to delineate any subsurface migration of site-related contaminants; a clarification of Fried Industries property boundaries and on-site wetlands; and an air monitoring program to determine potential contaminant migration off the Fried Industries site. In the summer of 1994, the EPA selected the following cleanup activities to address contamination at this site; excavating contaminated soil with disposal and stabilization off site; and pumping and treating groundwater using an activated carbon treatment system. The technical design of these cleanup actions began in late 1994. Construction is scheduled to begin in 1996.

Site Facts: In 1984, EPA informed the site owner that EPA would conduct an investigation on site to determine the extent and nature of site contamination. Based on a Consent Decree signed by the owner, all manufacturing and production operations were ended by late 1985. The site owner was also asked to leave the site premises, and did so in 1989.

Environmental Progress

In removing hazardous liquids, providing public water, and securing the site the EPA has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Fried Industries site while the design of the cleanup action is underway.

FRIEDMAN PROPERTY
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980532832



EPA REGION 2
Monmouth County
Upper Freehold Township

Other Names:
Thiokol Corp Site

Site Description

The 3-acre Friedman Property is an open, vacant lot with scrub vegetation. Drums and liquids were dumped into a ditch at the site in the late 1950s and 1960s. Groundwater underlying this abandoned site was suspected to contain a number of contaminants. The Friedman Property was one of four priority NPL sites within a 2-mile radius. The site is in a rural area with scattered residences, commercial facilities, and several trailer parks, all dependent on local groundwater as the source of drinking water. The site is bordered by an unnamed tributary to Lahaway Creek, a single-family residential property, and routes 537 and 539.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83
Deleted Date: 03/30/86

Threats and Contaminants

Although groundwater samples showed very low levels of creosotes and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), a groundwater plume could not be defined. After extensive investigations, the EPA has determined that the low levels of compounds in the groundwater do not pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1985, the EPA determined the Friedman Property site did not require cleanup actions to address the low-level residual contamination detected at the site. The EPA, however, has required annual monitoring of on-site wells for a five-year period to ensure that groundwater remains within safe levels. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) performed the monitoring. The sampling results provided to the EPA showed that groundwater continues to be safe. The EPA recommended that the State request local authorities to place deed restrictions on future uses of the property. This request is under discussion by the State.

Site Facts: In 1982, the EPA asked the potentially responsible party, the Morton Thiokol Corporation, to carry out an investigation to determine the nature and the extent of the contamination at the site. In 1983, the company submitted a proposal to the EPA for the investigation. The proposal was rejected by the EPA, and the NJDEPE decided to carry out the investigation. The result of the State's investigations led to the EPA's decision to delete the site from the NPL in 1986.

Environmental Progress

After conducting extensive site investigations, the EPA has determined that the low levels of contaminants do not pose threats to nearby residents at the Friedman Property site or the environment and has deleted the site from the NPL.

GARDEN STATE CLEANERS CO.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD053280160

EPA REGION 2
Atlantic County
Minotola

Site Description

Garden State Cleaners Co. (GSC) is a commercial dry cleaning facility that has been operating since 1966. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) detected high levels of the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) in soils below a steam discharge pipe during an investigation of GSC in 1984. Off-site monitoring wells located adjacent to and downgradient from the site contain large quantities of VOCs, which has forced some residential private wells to close and the Borough to construct a new municipal water supply system. Approximately 9,000 people live in this mixed residential and commercial area. They obtain drinking water and irrigate 3,800 acres of farmland from wells within 3 miles of the site. The GSC site is located approximately 500 feet south of the South Jersey Clothing Company (SJCC) site, also on the NPL. The GSC and SJCC sites were addressed in a combined investigation due to their proximity to one another and similar contamination.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater and soils are contaminated with VOCs, primarily PCE and TCE. Use of contaminated groundwater for domestic purposes and agricultural irrigation may pose a health threat due to drinking or touching contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focused on cleanup of the entire site.

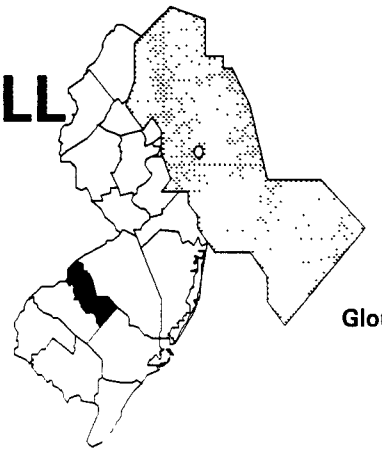
Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA began an intensive investigation of the sites in 1989 to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup of the sites. Based on the results of the investigation, a remedy was chosen that included: in-place treatment of contaminated soil via vapor extraction; extraction of groundwater contaminated with VOCs; treatment of groundwater with an on-site air stripping column and carbon adsorption units; reinjection of the treated water into the aquifer; and long-term monitoring of groundwater. The design for a small-scale soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was completed in mid-1993. The installation of the soil treatment system has begun and will be completed in 1996. The design for the extraction and treatment of the contaminated groundwater is underway.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the GSC site while cleanup activities are underway.

GEMS LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529192



EPA REGION 2
Camden County
Gloucester Township

Other Names:
GEMS/Amadei
Amadei Landfill
Gloucester Environmental Management Services Landfill

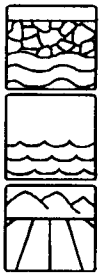
Site Description

The approximately 60-acre GEMS Landfill site has been owned by Gloucester Township from the late 1950s to the present. During this time, the landfill has been operated by various parties as a disposal site for solid, liquid, and hazardous wastes and substances. Records indicate that a variety of industrial wastes including asbestos, solvents, and other materials were disposed of at the GEMS site between 1970 and 1979. In 1980, sludge from the City of Philadelphia's northeast wastewater treatment facility was disposed of at the site. Analyses of the sludge revealed the presence of pesticides. The State closed the landfill in 1980. Scattered industrial and recreational areas are adjacent to the site. The closest residences are approximately 300 feet from the landfill. Approximately 6,000 people live within a mile of the site, and 38,000 people live within a 3-mile radius. Holly Run and Briar Lake are located near the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/23/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surface waters and sediments are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including arsenic, barium and lead. VOCs and heavy metals also have been detected in off-site surface soils. Leachate from the site contains VOCs, heavy metals and trace amounts of pesticides including DDE, DDD and DDT. This leachate migrates into and constitutes a significant percentage of the flow of the nearby Holly Run. Potential health risks may exist for individuals who come into direct contact with or ingest contaminated groundwater, surface waters, leachate, or soils.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial stage focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, the EPA removed debris from the site, constructed a partial fence and two culverts and a berm to prevent residents from coming in contact with wastes in the area and control drainage from the site.

Entire Site: The EPA selected the following remedies to clean up the site: constructing a landfill cap and regrading existing landfill side slopes; installing an active gas collection and treatment system, a groundwater/leachate treatment system, and surface water controls; implementing a site monitoring program; and relocating and isolating Holly Run and installing limited runoff controls. In addition, the potentially affected homes will be connected to the existing public water supply system. All of the cleanup activities, with the exception of the groundwater/leachate treatment system, were completed in 1989. Construction of an on-site groundwater/leachate pre-treatment facility is scheduled for completion in late 1994.

Site Facts: In 1981, a suit was instituted by the State to compel compliance with landfill operation and closure regulations. Ongoing litigation involves the Township, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE), the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, and a number of potentially responsible generators and transporters. The EPA sent Notice Letters in 1983 and 1985 to the parties potentially responsible for site contamination to provide them the opportunity to perform cleanup actions. In 1987, the EPA sent Notice Letters to over 120 potentially responsible parties to provide them the opportunity to implement or fund the cleanup actions. In 1988, NJDEPE issued a Directive and Notice to Insurers to 131 respondents and 71 insurance companies directing them to proceed with the cleanup. As a result of this directive, and an Administrative Order issued simultaneously by the EPA, potentially responsible parties undertook the first phase of cleanup activities.

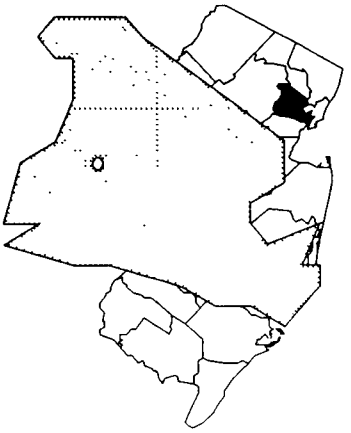
Environmental Progress

The removal of debris, construction of a fence, and the ongoing long-term cleanup activities described above have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the GEMS Landfill site.

GLEN RIDGE RADIUM SITE

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980785646



EPA REGION 2

Essex County
Glen Ridge

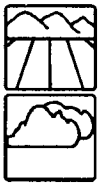
Site Description

The 90-acre Glen Ridge Radium Site includes 306 properties on residential land. The soil at the site is contaminated with radioactive waste materials suspected to have originated from nearby radium processing facilities that operated in the early 1900s. Subsequently, houses were constructed on or near the radium waste disposal areas. Some of the radium-contaminated soil was used as fill in the low-lying areas, and some was mixed with cement for sidewalks and foundations. This site is similar to the Montclair/West Orange Radium site, which also contains radium-contaminated soils from the same sources. Because of their proximity and the similarity of the contamination present, the Montclair/West Orange and Glen Ridge Radium sites are being addressed jointly. It is estimated that more than 300,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil are scattered on public and private properties within portions of three communities. In 1983, the State of New Jersey identified a number of homes with high levels of radon gas and radon decay products, as well as excessive levels of indoor and outdoor gamma radiation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 02/14/85

Threats and Contaminants



The soil on the site is contaminated, to varying degrees, with radium. When this material is located in and around a home, it may result in high levels of radon gas and gamma radiation collecting in the home. Radon is a decay product of radium and gamma radiation is the energy released during the decay process. People who are exposed to the radium, radon, radon decay products and elevated levels of gamma radiation may be at risk of cancer. In addition, accidental ingestion of soil may cause adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: emergency actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the soil and structures, the groundwater, and the remaining properties.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1983, the EPA installed temporary radon ventilation systems and gamma radiation shielding in 38 homes at this site and the Montclair/West Orange Radium site. In 1990 and 1991, the EPA replaced the original radon ventilation system with a sub-slab depressurization system and installed two additional units.

Soil and Structures: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the soil and structures, which includes: excavating approximately 50,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and debris at the most extensively contaminated properties and disposing of them in a licensed facility; installing and maintaining indoor engineering controls at less-contaminated properties; monitoring the site to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy; and continuing alternative treatment studies for future actions at the site. Design of the remedy was completed in 1993. Cleanup activities are currently underway. Radium-contaminated material has been removed from 56 properties included in the two sites. Remediation of these properties required the relocation of more than 22 families. These families have all been returned to their homes which have been fully restored.

Groundwater: The EPA is conducting a study to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the groundwater. Sample results are expected to be available in late 1994.

Other Areas: In 1990, the EPA selected a remedy for the remaining properties, as well as public access areas and streets. The remedy includes excavation and off-site disposal of all radium-contaminated material from public and private properties. The design and cleanup activities are underway and are expected to be completed in 1998.

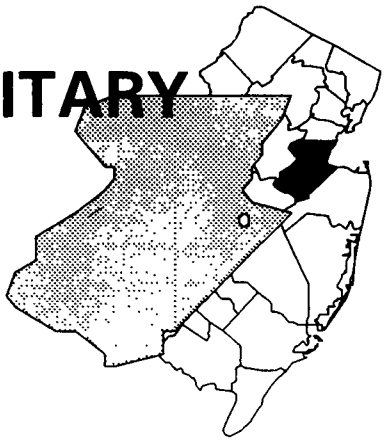
Environmental Progress

By providing radon-control systems to reduce excessive levels of radon and lead shielding to protect affected residents from exposure to high levels of gamma radiation, the EPA has greatly reduced the potential for exposure to radioactive substances at the Glen Ridge Radium Site while cleanup activities take place. The cleanup actions now underway will permanently address the potential for exposure.

GLOBAL SANITARY LANDFILL

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD063160667



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
Old Bridge Township

Site Description

The 60-acre Global Sanitary Landfill site was licensed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) to accept non-hazardous waste. The landfill borders Cheesquake Creek Tidal Marsh on three sides. In 1984, after heavy rains, two consecutive high tides occurred in the wetlands, and a portion of the southern side of the landfill collapsed and slid into the adjoining wetlands. As a result, the State closed the landfill. In 1984, the State detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) seeping from the site into the wetlands. Allegations that drums containing paint, paint thinner, and various solvents were buried in the landfill from 1968 to 1977, were confirmed in a preliminary investigation in 1988. Groundwater immediately underneath the site has become contaminated by pollutants leaching from the landfill. The Sayreville Water Company has five water supply wells within a mile of the site. Approximately 86,000 people depend on wells within 3 miles as their sole source of drinking water. The water supplies for Sayreville, Lawrence Harbor, South Amboy, and Perth Amboy are threatened. Raritan Bay is located 2 miles from the site and is used for recreational activities. Commercial fishing is conducted in the area.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

An aquifer underneath the site is contaminated; however, the extent of the contamination has not yet been fully identified. The leachate seeping from the landfill into the wetlands contains VOCs, including methylene chloride, chloroform, trichloroethylene, and benzene. VOCs have seeped from the landfill into the Cheesquake Creek Tidal Marsh. The contaminants may have a harmful effect on the wetlands and wildlife inhabiting the wetlands area, and the accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater may pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on capping of the landfill, and cleanup of the groundwater and the surrounding wetlands if they are determined to be impacted.

Response Action Status

Capping of the Landfill: In 1990, the NJDEPE began a study of the feasibility of various methods of capping the landfill. Based on this study, and public comment, in 1991 the EPA selected a modified hazardous waste cap, slope stabilization, and a leachate collection system as the remedy for the site. A design of the remedy was begun in 1993 and is scheduled for completion in 1996.

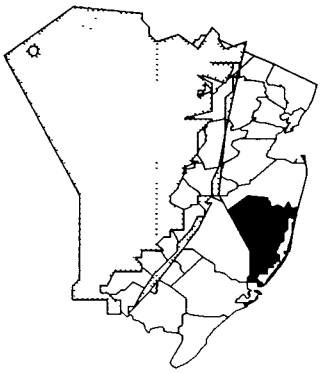
Ground Water, Surface Water, and Surrounding Wetlands: In 1990, the State began a phased investigation into the extent of contamination in the Cheesquake Creek Tidal Marsh and related aquifer. This investigation is expected to be completed in the 1995. The EPA will then select a remedy for cleanup of the area.

Site Facts: The NJDEPE has settled with the owner-operators of the site to fund the cleanup remedy.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA and the NJDEPE conducted preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required in advance of the cleanup effort at the Global Landfill site.

GOOSE FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980530109



EPA REGION 2
Ocean County
Plumsted Township

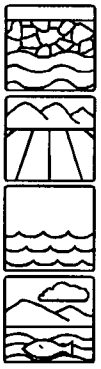
Site Description

The 1½-acre Goose Farm site was used as a hazardous waste disposal area from the mid-1940s to the mid-1970s by a manufacturer of polysulfide rubber and solid rocket fuel propellant. The majority of wastes were dumped into a pit dug through fine sand. Waste chemicals from laboratories, drums, and bulk liquids were dumped into the pit. In 1980, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) found that a contaminant plume that originated in the waste pit area had migrated north in the groundwater toward a nearby stream. Also, soil was found to contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). This site is within 2 miles of three other NPL sites: the Hopkins Farm, Pijack Farm, and Spence Farm sites. Approximately 10 residences are located within 2,000 feet of the Goose Farm site. An unnamed stream on the site flows into Lahaway Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River, which is used for recreational activities. The site is adjacent to a forest.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is currently contaminated with VOCs and SVOCs. Heavily contaminated soils within the original waste pit have been excavated, but residual VOC and SVOC contaminants still remain. Surficial soils are free of contaminants. The unnamed stream that flows into Lahaway Creek is contaminated with methylene chloride, benzene and toluene. Leachate from the on-site waste pit contained various VOCs; however, the drums were removed, eliminating the leachate. Although surface water is not used as a source of drinking water, it is used for irrigation of food crops. Previously, contaminants might have accumulated in the food and posed a health hazard if eaten. The surface water is used for recreational purposes and might have been harmful if accidentally swallowed. Wildlife in the area also might have been affected by the pollutants. People who touch or ingest the contaminated groundwater may suffer adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Between 1980 and 1981, the NJDEPE installed and operated a groundwater recovery and treatment system. In addition, approximately 5,000 containers holding 9,000 gallons of bulked liquids were removed from the waste pit and disposed of off site in an EPA-approved facility. About 3,500 tons of heavily contaminated soil and 12 drums of PCB waste also were disposed of off site.

Entire Site: In 1985, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site that includes recovery and treatment of contaminated groundwater and flushing the soil with the treated effluent, in conjunction with evaluating the need to cap the site, and testing the soil for PCB contamination. After entering into a Consent Decree in 1988 with the EPA and the NJDEPE to implement the selected remedy, Morton International Inc. excavated PCB-contaminated soils, and constructed a slurry wall and a groundwater treatment system. Start-up of the operation of the groundwater treatment system occurred in June 1993 and is expected to run through 1999. Soil cleanup activities were completed in 1989.

Site Facts: In 1988, the potentially responsible party, Morton-Thiokol, agreed to undertake the selected remedy to clean up the site under a Consent Decree with the EPA, the NJDEPE and the U.S. Department of Justice.

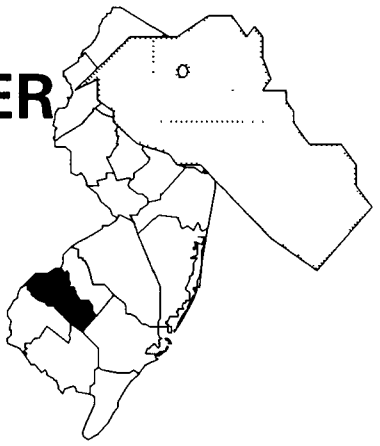
Environmental Progress

The construction of all cleanup remedies at the site is complete. Removing the liquid and solid hazardous wastes and installing the groundwater treatment system have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Goose Farm site, while operation of the groundwater treatment system continues.

HELEN KRAMER LANDFILL

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980505366



EPA REGION 2

Gloucester County
Mantua Township

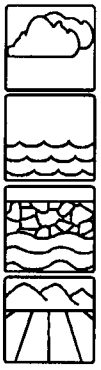
Site Description

The Helen Kramer Landfill site encompasses a 66-acre refuse area. Three leachate collection ponds and an 11-acre stressed vegetation area were also present. The landfill originally was operated as a sand and gravel pit. The site became a landfill between 1963 and 1965, when landfilling occurred simultaneously with sand excavation. Several types of wastes were deposited at the landfill, including municipal wastes, septage, industrial wastes, and hospital wastes. Industrial wastes included sludges, waste oils, solvents, chemical intermediates, pesticides, plastics, acids and bases, heavy metals, catalysts, and paints and pigments. The bulk of these wastes were disposed of directly into the landfill, not in containers. The landfill ceased operation in 1981 through a court-ordered closure. An underground fire at the site in 1981 burned for about 2 months, emitting noxious fumes to surrounding areas. The aquifer underneath the site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Approximately 1,500 people live within a mile of the site; 10,000 people live within 3 miles. A farmhouse and several occupied trailers are located at or near the site boundary. Groundwater provides drinking water for the area; surface water had been used for irrigation. Edwards Run, a tributary of Mantua Creek and the Delaware River, drains the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Air sampling revealed high levels of VOCs including vinyl chloride, benzene, and toluene. Sediments from on-site lagoons contained heavy metals such as arsenic and cadmium, as well as various VOCs. The aquifer beneath the site and leachate from the lagoons are contaminated with heavy metals such as arsenic, chromium, lead, and cadmium, as well as various VOCs. The soil and surface water at Edwards Run are contaminated with VOCs. Gases released from the landfill could reach Center City and pose a health threat to residents. Because nearby residents use public water supplies, the chance of exposure to groundwater contaminants is low. Pollution of surface water may pose a health threat to people using the stream for fishing.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Based upon the results of the investigation, a remedy was selected in 1985. The major components of the remedy include: preventing precipitation from infiltrating the landfill, limiting vapors from escaping the landfill; constructing an 81½-acre multi-layer cap over the site; cleaning up on-site lagoons; constructing a slurry wall to surround the entire site; limiting the flow of groundwater through the landfill; constructing a groundwater/leachate collection trench to prevent leachate from entering Edwards Run; pretreating leachate from the collection trench prior to discharge to the Gloucester County Utilities Authority (GCUA), including chemical precipitation to remove inorganic compounds and air stripping and carbon adsorption to remove organic contaminants; constructing an active gas collection and treatment system; and implementing surface water controls. Work at the site began in early 1990. The site's three lagoons have been cleaned up. The contaminated waters from the lagoons were transferred to the pretreatment plant and the contaminated lagoon sediments were removed and placed on the landfill prior to capping. The lagoons were backfilled with approximately 34,000 tons of clean soil. A security fence that surrounds the site and work areas was constructed. A road located within the security fence was built to provide access to the entire site. Surface water controls, including drainage basins and trenches, have been implemented. Groundwater monitoring wells were installed around the perimeter of the site. Construction of the cleanup action has been completed. Long-term operation and maintenance of the remedy will be required, including: operation of the leachate and gas collection systems and the two associated treatment plants; maintenance of the cap and the surface water controls; and environmental monitoring.

Site Facts: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy will be responsible for the long-term operations and maintenance. An operations and maintenance manual has been prepared to ensure the effective transition of activities to the State of New Jersey. The United States is suing potentially responsible parties for reimbursement of costs incurred.

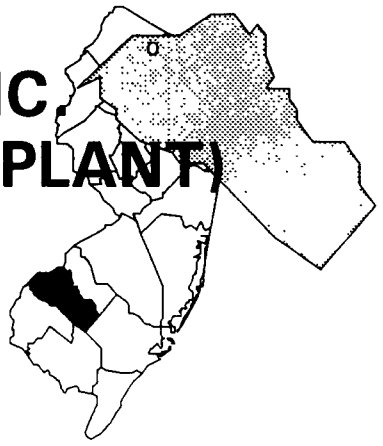
Environmental Progress

Construction of the selected remedies has been completed. Operation and maintenance of the gas collection systems, treatment plants, and cap over the landfill will ensure that the surrounding population and environment are not at risk from site contaminants while cleanup is completed.

HERCULES, INC. (GIBBSTOWN PLANT)

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD002349058



EPA REGION 2

Gloucester County
Gibbstown

Other Names:
Higgins Plant

Site Description

The 350-acre Hercules, Inc. (Gibbstown Plant) site operates as an organic hydroxide/peroxide manufacturing facility. An unlined solid waste disposal area was used by Hercules from 1952 to 1974, and by DuPont prior to 1952. The companies disposed of solvents, acids, and waste oils in two unlined disposal pits. In 1980, the U.S. Geological Survey conducted tests of the aquifer underneath the site. The groundwater was found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Hercules is located in an undeveloped area on the banks of the Delaware River. Approximately 13,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. Area residents are served by municipal water wells. Cronmell Creek runs through the site and discharges into the Delaware River.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

In some areas of the site, groundwater was found to be contaminated with benzene and phenols. Lead also was detected in the groundwater. Soil was found to be contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals including lead. Area residents are supplied with water by municipal water wells that are not contaminated. However, if the contamination in the aquifer migrates, these wells may be threatened. People who touch or accidentally ingest on-site hazardous wastes or contaminated soil may be at risk. If pollutants leach from the disposal area into the surrounding wetlands or Cronmell Creek, wildlife may be harmed.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the solid waste disposal area and cleanup of the process plant area.

Response Action Status

Solid Waste Disposal Area: Hercules, under State monitoring, has investigated the extent of contamination in the solid waste disposal area. Eleven monitoring wells have been constructed in this area as part of this investigation. Alternatives for addressing contamination in the solid waste disposal area are currently being evaluated by the State. Once this evaluation is completed in 1994, measures to clean up the disposal area will be recommended.

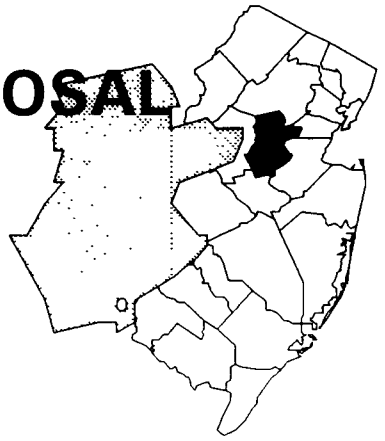
Process Plant Area: Hercules, under State monitoring, is treating contaminated groundwater and is further investigating the contamination in and around the manufacturing plant area. Once the investigation is completed in 1995, measures will be recommended for cleanup of the manufacturing area.

Site Facts: An Administrative Order on Consent was issued by the State in 1986 for Hercules to take responsibility for investigating the nature and extent of site contamination and to evaluate cleanup alternatives for both areas.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations at the Hercules site and determined that no immediate actions were required while studies leading to the selection of final cleanup activities are taking place.

HIGGINS DISPOSAL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD053102232



EPA REGION 2
Somerset County
Franklin Township

Other Names:
Laurel Avenue
Hasty Acres

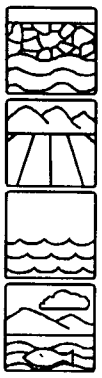
Site Description

The Higgins Disposal site is located on a 38-acre parcel in a rural area. From the 1950s to 1986, the site owner operated a waste disposal business at the site using an unpermitted landfill, waste transfer station and compactor. This same owner currently maintains his residence on the site as well as an equestrian facility and a truck repair shop. In 1982, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection & Energy (NJDEPE) ordered the owner to cease acceptance and disposal of solid waste and to remove the waste already at the site. In 1985, several residents on Laurel Avenue complained to their landlord of a medicinal taste and odor in the tap water. The landlord tested the water and discovered the presence of some volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including chloroform, trichloroethene, and tetrachloroethane. The site was cited as one of several potential sources of groundwater contamination. In 1986, NJDEPE identified polychlorinated biphynols (PCBs) and VOCs in soil adjacent to the landfill and in the pond sediment sample. In 1987, NJDEPE issued a directive to the site owner to restrict site access, apply for a New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Discharge to Ground Water Permit, and start an interim groundwater monitoring program. Groundwater monitoring identified VOCs in on-site groundwater. In 1990, EPA identified elevated levels of PCBs and lead at the equestrian facility and instructed the facility proprietor to stop using the locations with the elevated contamination levels. Within a 3-mile radius of the site, approximately 10,643 people rely on groundwater for their drinking water source. Two farms within a 3-mile radius of the site grow food for human consumption. Neither of these farms use ground water for irrigation. A freshwater wetland is located 300 feet from the site. Both the Delaware-Raritan Canal and the Millstone River, located approximately 1500 feet west of the site, discharge into the Raritan Bay. Within three miles downstream from the site, the Delaware and Raritan Canal is used for fishing, boating, and swimming.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants

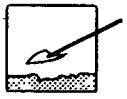


Tap water at Laurel Avenue residences and groundwater are contaminated with VOCs. PCBs and VOCs were found in soil adjacent to the landfill and pond sediments. PCBs and lead were found in soils at the equestrian facility. People who touch or ingest the drinking water, groundwater, or soil may be at risk. In addition, fish from the canal may be harmful to human health if eaten.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



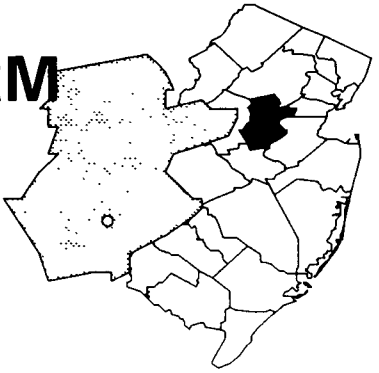
Initial Actions: Upon detection of volatile organic compounds, wells that contain pollutants were restricted for use by the NJDEPE. Due to the presence of PCBs, EPA restricted the contaminated area of the site and removed 765 tons of contaminated soil in 1992. In early 1993, upon the discovery of buried drums and laboratory glassware at the site, EPA began removing the materials, restricted access to areas being excavated and stabilized the areas by covering them with tarps and soil. EPA supplemented the access restrictions by installing an eight-foot high chain-link fence in mid-1993. Excavation of the buried material began in early 1994.

Entire Site: EPA initiated an investigation at the site in the fall of 1992 to determine the sources and extent of contamination. The results of the investigation and a risk assessment will be the basis for recommending cleanup options for the site. Such recommendations are expected in late 1995.

Environmental Progress

The restrictions on the use of contaminated wells, installation of filters by the homeowners, removal of the PCB-contaminated soil, and installation of the chain-link fence have reduced the threat of exposure to contaminants from the Higgins Disposal site while further investigations are taking place.

HIGGINS FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD981490261



EPA REGION 2
Somerset County
Franklin Township

Other Names:
Route 518

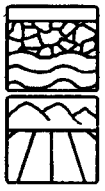
Site Description

The approximately 75-acre Higgins Farm site is owned by Mr. Clifford Higgins, Sr. and is operated as a cattle farm. The site consists of a former drum burial dump, located in the northern part of the site, and a second area in the south eastern part of the site where drums were uncovered during recent field work. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) discovered the first dump site in 1985 while conducting an investigation after the Franklin Township Health Department reported levels of the volatile organic compound (VOC) chlorobenzene in a nearby private well. At that time, the NJDEPE informed Mr. Higgins of State requirements relating to the excavation of buried drums. An estimated 50 containers, including the drums, were excavated in 1986 by Mr. Higgins' contractor. During excavation activities some containers were punctured and their contents spilled onto the ground. Liquids from the punctured containers were pumped from the excavation pit to a holding tank and visibly contaminated soils were placed in roll-off containers. The NJDEPE sampled ten residential wells in the vicinity of the site in 1986, three of which exhibited VOC contamination. In addition, a subsequent investigation found soil in the area of the excavation pit to be contaminated with dioxins and pesticides. During the test pit excavation activities, buried drums were discovered in the south eastern part of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater in private drinking water wells and monitoring wells is contaminated with VOCs, semi-VOCs and metals. Soils where the drums were discovered are contaminated with VOCs, semi-VOCs, dioxins, pesticides, and metals. Possible health threats include exposure to contaminants through ingestion and direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions, a long-term remedial phase focusing on the cleanup of contaminated groundwater at the site, and the provision of an alternate water supply.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The NJDEPE installed carbon filter units on the wells of the affected residents' homes in 1989. At that time, the EPA discontinued bottled water delivery to residents, which had been in effect since 1987. At the NJDEPE's request, the EPA currently maintains the carbon treatment units. The following actions were taken by the EPA in 1987 to stabilize the site and to control the release of hazardous substances into the environment: a shed was constructed to house material that may be contaminated, including overpacked drums and roll-off containers; the excavation pit was drained, lined, and backfilled; the pumped liquids were treated and stored in a holding tank; and the drum burial area was fenced to prevent access by unauthorized persons. In the summer of 1992, the EPA completed the removal of 94 drums and contaminated soils which were discovered during the initial investigation. The drums and contaminated soils have been removed from the site and disposed of at an approved facility. Post-excavation sampling was conducted to ensure that all contamination was removed, and the area has been backfilled with clean material..

Entire Site: The EPA investigated site contamination and the most effective methods to clean up the entire site. Cleanup remedies selected in 1992 include: conducting a survey to determine the geologic formations that exist under the site and to locate any drums that still may be buried on site; conducting a soil gas survey to outline areas of potential contamination; installing monitoring wells to collect samples for chemical analysis; installing soil borings, a technique to analyze soil contamination; installing groundwater extraction wells around the perimeter of the site and the two source areas; constructing an on-site groundwater treatment plant; and implementing a sampling program involving monitoring wells and downgradient residential wells to evaluate off-site migration and the effectiveness of the groundwater extraction and treatment system. The design of the groundwater treatment system is currently underway and is scheduled for completion in late 1994.

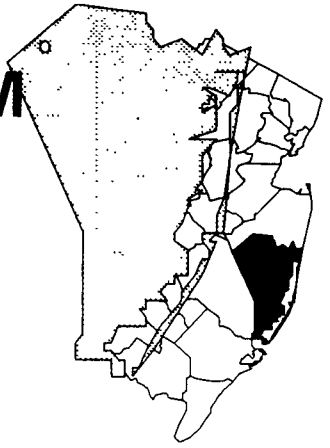
Alternate Water Supply: In 1990, the EPA selected a remedy to provide a safe drinking water supply. The remedy included the design and construction of a water main extension distribution system and connection to an existing water supply system, while maintaining existing carbon adsorption units. The installation of the water line to the potentially affected homes was completed in 1994. Twenty-six residences have been connected to the water main, which is supplied by South Brunswick's water supply system. The carbon units were removed from these residential wells and the wells have been sealed to prevent future use.

Site Facts: The EPA notified the potentially responsible parties of their liability for cleanup activities in 1988 and 1989 and offered them the opportunity to conduct or finance the investigation of site contamination. These parties refused to finance or undertake the investigation.

Environmental Progress

By providing a permanent alternate water source, the EPA and the State eliminated threats to potentially affected residents from contaminated groundwater at the Higgins Farm site. Protective storage of hazardous materials and security fences has prevented contact with contaminants. The EPA will continue to protect the safety of nearby residents while the design of the groundwater treatment system is being completed.

HOPKINS FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980532840



EPA REGION 2
Ocean County
Plumsted Township

Other Names:
Thiokol Chemical Corporation

Site Description

The 57-acre Hopkins Farm site is one of seven similar hazardous waste sites located within a 20-square-mile area in Ocean and Monmouth counties. From 1962 to 1965, the Hopkins Farm site allegedly was used by Thiokol Chemical Company for the disposal of drummed and bulk wastes. Pesticides, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), and heavy metals are among the contaminants found on site. The site is in a wooded area immediately north of an active farm. The site is not fenced or posted. The town nearest to the site is New Egypt, approximately 2 miles to the southwest. The Fort Dix Military Reservation is approximately 3 miles to the south. There are three houses within 1,000 feet of the site, and approximately 760 people live within a 1-mile radius.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants

VOCs have been detected in site soils and groundwater underlying the area. Public health could be adversely affected if the contamination is accidentally touched or ingested; however, no contamination of drinking water wells has been detected.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

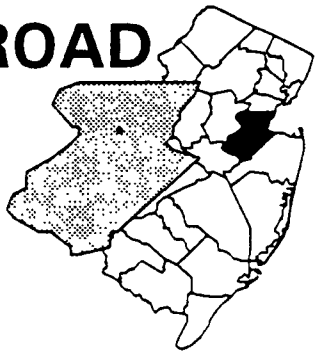
Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1987, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) started an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. This investigation was scheduled to be completed in 1994. Following the completion of a post-removal investigation, the EPA will determine if additional cleanup remedies are necessary.

Environmental Progress

The EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Hopkins Farm site while further studies leading to cleanup activities are taking place.

HORSESHOE ROAD
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD986645240



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
Sayerville

Site Description

The Horseshoe Road site is a 9-acre property located in northern Sayreville near the Raritan River. The former chemical processing site includes four areas: (1) the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump (Marsh Area Drums); (2) the Atlantic Development Corp. Area; (3) the Sayreville Pesticide Dump; and (4) the Atlantic Resources Corp. area. The areas are all located within 1,000 feet of each other. The EPA discovered the first area, the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump, in 1981, when about 70 corroded drums caught fire and had to be relocated to the Atlantic Development Corp. Area. Several chemical companies had used the second area, the Atlantic Development Corp. Area, to manufacture, process, and blend their products. The EPA conducted an on-site inspection in 1991 of this area and found 400 5-gallon open containers of various chemicals; most of these containers had been damaged by a 1983 fire in the Area. The third area, the Sayreville Pesticide Dump, is an abandoned waste disposal area presently in the State's custody. In 1991, the EPA found at least 160 corroded or crushed drums, many containing a white powder, in this area. In the fourth area, the Atlantic Resources Corp. Area, the International Resources Corp. and the Atlantic Resources Corp. recycled precious metals and, most likely, solvents from 1972 through 1985. In this area, mercury spilled onto the ground twice during the winter of 1986 through 1987. The area around the site is densely populated and includes a large residential community, and is used for business, commercial, and industrial purposes. About 47 houses are located within 1/2 mile of the site; about 14,000 people obtain drinking water from public wells within 4 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 05/10/93

Threats and Contaminants

Soil in the Atlantic Development Corp. Area contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as toluene; semi-VOCs; and heavy metals. In 1989, the EPA analyzed the soil in the area and found similar contaminants, as well as pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). This area also contains open, damaged containers of solids and semi-solids of various colors, although the exact contents are presently not known. The Sayreville Pesticide Dump soil is contaminated with VOCs and the heavy metals copper and mercury. The sediments and surface water in the Dump area are contaminated with VOCs, heavy metals, and pesticides. The soil at Atlantic Resources Corp. is thought to be contaminated with heavy metals. The Horseshoe Road Drum Dump area is in a wetland, and there are additional wetlands both on- and off-site. Hard clams are harvested from coastal tidal waters within 15 miles downstream of the site. People who come in contact with or ingest contaminated soils, surface water, or sediments may face a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1981, using Superfund emergency funds, the EPA relocated corroded drums, some of which contained cyanide, from the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump to the Atlantic Development Corp. Area. In mid-1980, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) removed over 1,000 drums from the Atlantic Development Corp. Area. In early 1987, EPA removed 70 pounds of soil contaminated with heavy metals, particularly lead, from the Atlantic Resources Corp. area to an off-site, regulated hazardous waste disposal facility. At that time, the EPA also removed 30 5-gallon containers of sodium cyanide that had been used in the metal recycling process.

Entire Site: The EPA is planning to initiate an investigation of the nature and extent of contamination at the site.

Site Facts: Numerous real estate transactions have taken place regarding ownership of the site, and at least 18 different entities were involved in the four areas between 1965 and 1981. From 1975 through 1982, NJDEPE took numerous legal actions against the chemical companies to require them to comply with environmental statutes and regulations. In mid-1980, NJDEPE removed over 1,000 drums from the Atlantic Development Corp. Area when the companies refused to do so.

Environmental Progress

The EPA and the State have stabilized the site by removing the most severely damaged drums, as well as transferring contaminated soil in the Atlantic Resources Corp. area to an off-site regulated hazardous waste disposal facility. Once the full-scale investigation of the nature and extent of site contaminated is completed, the EPA will select remedies for final cleanup of the site.

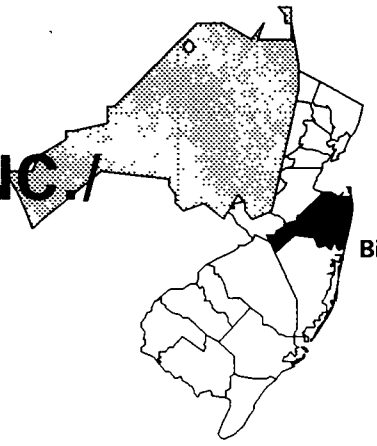
Site Repository

Not yet established.

IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, INC./ CHAMPION CHEMICALS

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980654099



EPA REGION 2

Monmouth County
Morganville

Other Names:
Birch Swamp Brook Dumps #1 and #2

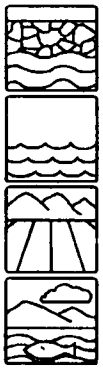
Site Description

The 14-acre Imperial Oil Co., Inc./Champion Chemicals site consists of seven production, storage, and maintenance buildings and 56 aboveground storage tanks. Imperial blends oil on the site, which is leased from Champion Chemicals. Several companies have operated at the site in the past. One, a reprocessor of waste oil, may have discharged wastes to a nearby stream. The site formerly contained a waste pile contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The process area is protected by a fence that completely encloses it, and a security guard is posted 24 hours a day at the front gate. Surrounding the site are many areas that could be critically affected by the contaminants in the soil and water. A fire pond, located in the northeastern corner of the property line, is contaminated. A small stream from the pond eventually flows into Lake Lefferts. Also locatea around the site are a wetland and wooded area.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PCBs, metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), petroleum hydrocarbons, and phthalates, a plastics by-product. Off-site sediments contain numerous contaminants including arsenic and lead, phthalates, and PCBs. Surface water contains arsenic. The surface soil is contaminated with heavy metals including chromium, lead, and arsenic, as well as PCBs. Potential health threats include touching or ingesting contaminated groundwater or soil or inhaling airborne contaminated dust. Wetlands areas also may be threatened.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in an immediate action and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of off-site contamination, on-site contamination of the groundwater and on-site contamination of the soils.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1991, EPA excavated and disposed of an on-site waste filter clay pile. The waste filter clay pile was contaminated with VOCs, PCBs, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Currently, EPA is operating a system to remove an oily layer or "floating product" from the surface of the groundwater beneath the site. Also, EPA has excavated and removed several buried drums that were discovered during the installation of the floating product recovery and treatment system.

Off-Site Contamination: In 1990, the EPA selected a remedy for off-site contamination. The remedy calls for excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils from the wetlands, restoration of affected wetlands, and installation of a fence to control access to the contaminated soil areas. The design of the cleanup is being managed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) and is expected to be completed in 1995. In 1991, EPA installed a fence around the off-site contaminated area.

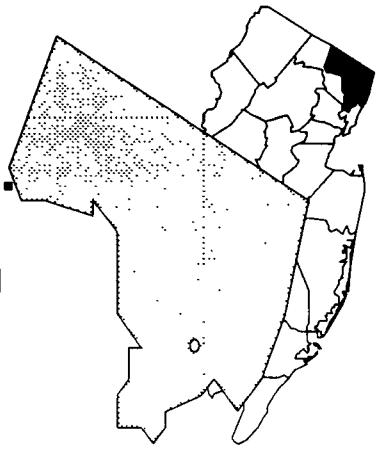
Groundwater: In late 1992, the EPA selected a remedy to address groundwater contamination which includes extraction and treatment via precipitation and carbon adsorption. Treated water will then be discharged to the Birch Swamp Brook. The engineering design is underway, with construction expected to begin in 1995.

On-Site Contamination: The NJDEPE is investigating the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleaning up the on-site soil and sediment. A feasibility study for the on-site soils and sediments is scheduled for completion in 1995.

Environmental Progress

The immediate actions taken at this site have reduced the risks associated with the contaminated groundwater and soil while design activities and additional studies are underway.

INDUSTRIAL LATEX CORP.
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD981178411



EPA REGION 2
Bergen County
Wallington

Site Description

The Industrial Latex Corporation manufactured chemical adhesives and natural and synthetic rubber compounds from 1951 until 1980. Solvents used in the process included acetone, heptane, hexane, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), and methylene chloride. To reduce flammability, PCBs were introduced as a fire retardant. Intermittent processing of latex compounds continued at the site until October 1983, when all operations ceased. Prompted by numerous complaints from local officials about the misuse of solvents and the dumping of trash and chemicals on the property, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) conducted a site inspection in 1980 and found approximately 250 leaking drums of various chemical compounds. In addition, NJDEPE discovered that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and materials contaminated with PCBs had been disposed of in an on-site sanitary septic system. NJDEPE conducted a second site inspection in 1983 and discovered approximately 1,600 drums which were open, leaking, or lying on their sides. Analyses of the drum contents revealed the presence of acetone, hexane, MEK, dimethyl formanide, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The site is located in a residential and industrial area; approximately 10,000 people live within ½ mile of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

Soil is contaminated with PCBs, and the VOCs toluene, xylene, ethyl benzene, and benzene. Possible health risks include accidentally ingesting the contaminated soil.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on source control and cleanup of the groundwater.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1986, the EPA treated approximately 100,000 gallons of contaminated liquids. In addition, 1200 drums and 22 underground tanks were removed from the site. The site was stabilized, which included conducting an inventory of materials on the site and removing shock-sensitive and highly flammable chemicals, as well as non-hazardous, combustible trash. Additionally, the EPA destroyed shock-sensitive and flammable materials and recycled 2,940 gallons of flammable organic liquids. The EPA also treated 115,000 gallons of non-PCB liquid wastes, incinerated 4,200 gallons of PCB liquid wastes, incinerated 12,048 gallons of flammable PCB solids, and sent 113,050 gallons of non-flammable PCB solids to an off-site landfill. In 1994, the EPA began to repair the fence around the eastern part of the site.

Source Control: The EPA initiated a site investigation and feasibility study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Industrial Latex site in mid-1989. The remedy for site contamination was selected in 1992, which includes: excavating contaminated soil and treatment by low temperature thermal desorption, followed by backfilling on the site; excavating and disposing of buried drums off site; dismantling and disposing of vats off site; and demolishing and disposing of two on-site buildings off site. The design of the remedy is expected to be completed in late 1995.

Groundwater: The EPA is undertaking a further study to characterize the nature and extent of any site-related groundwater contamination. The study is scheduled for completion in 1996.

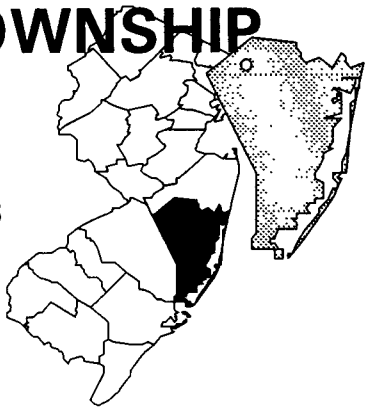
Environmental Progress

The removal of drums, tanks, and liquids, and the installation of a fence, have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants around the Industrial Latex site while further remedial activities are being planned.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP LANDFILL

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980505283



EPA REGION 2

Ocean County
Jackson Township

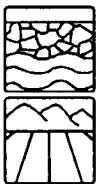
Site Description

The Jackson Township Landfill operated from 1972 until its closure in 1980. Twenty acres of this 135-acre site were used for dumping millions of gallons of liquid sewage and septage wastes. The site, originally a titanium ore mining pit, was turned over to the Township by a local mining company in the early 1970s. The site contains mine tailings on the surface. The landfill originally was located in a relatively undeveloped area, but homes were built, and shallow wells were constructed close to the landfill. In 1977, residents complained of poor water quality. Tests showed that the Cohansey Aquifer, a shallow aquifer, was contaminated with a variety of volatile organic chemicals (VOCs). In 1978, Jackson Township advised residents to stop drinking water from shallow wells. In 1980, a public water supply from a deep water well located 1/2 mile southeast from the site was extended to residents near the site. There are approximately 3,200 people living within 3 miles of the site. All of the 165 homes in the area have been connected to the public water supply system, but contamination of more distant residences on private water wells is possible.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



On-site monitoring wells and nearby residential wells were sampled periodically in the 1980s and did not confirm the widespread contamination found in 1978. A few sampling points on site have shown elevated levels of one or more VOCs and heavy metals. All the nearby residences rely on municipal well-water; however, residential wells farther away from the site may be threatened in the future by the migration of contaminants leaching from the landfill. Though the landfill is largely secured, people may come into direct contact with or ingest contaminated dust or soil at or near the landfill, which may pose a potential health threat.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Initial Action: In 1980, the State provided an alternate water supply for 130 wells that were contaminated as a result of groundwater contamination at the landfill.

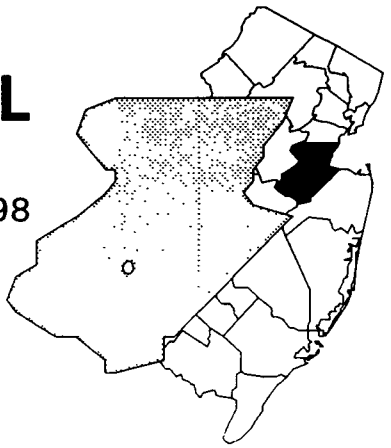
Entire Site: Jackson Township, under State monitoring, investigated the nature and extent of groundwater and soil contamination at the site. In the Fall of 1994 the EPA determined that no cleanup actions were necessary due to the provision of an alternate water supply.

Site Facts: In 1988, the State and Jackson Township entered into a Consent Order that required the Township to conduct a long-term study of the site.

Environmental Progress

By providing an alternate water supply, the potential for exposure to contaminated groundwater at the Jackson Township Landfill has been eliminated. The EPA and the State have determined that no further cleanup actions are necessary at the site.

JIS LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD097400998



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
South Brunswick

Other Names:
Jones Industrial Services, Inc.
Jones Industrial Services Landfill

Site Description

The Jones Industrial Services (JIS) Landfill site is located in South Brunswick Township, near the border of Monroe Township. The JIS Landfill site covers approximately 24 acres, which consists of a nearly 8-acre landfill and a waste transfer operation. Landfilling operations began in 1956 within a former borrow pit. Excavated material from the borrow pit provided fill needed for the construction of the New Jersey Turnpike. From 1960 through the early 1970's, the JIS Landfill accepted chemical, municipal, and industrial wastes, including broken battery casings, paint sludges, solvents, and pesticides. Approximately 50,000 cubic yards of waste were disposed of annually until the landfilling operation ceased in 1980. JIS placed a cap over the northern half of the landfill in 1983. The southern half of the landfill was capped in 1985. The cap failed to meet State landfill closure requirements. Groundwater sampling revealed that private wells on nine properties were contaminated.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated primarily with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including vinyl chloride, methylene chloride, acetone, tetrachloroethene, trichloroethane, and benzene. Aldrin, a pesticide, was also detected in the groundwater. The concentrations of contaminants are above Federal or State drinking water standards. Two aquifers underlie the site: the Old Bridge (upper) and the Farrington Sand (deep) aquifers. The Old Bridge aquifer is a major source of drinking water in the area, and is separated from the Farrington Sand aquifer by the Woodbridge Clay formation. Based on preliminary results, groundwater contamination appears to be limited to the Old Bridge aquifer.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The State requested that EPA conduct an assessment of the groundwater contamination at the site. Drinking water wells were sampled; wells at eight residences and one business were found to be contaminated with VOCs. EPA provided bottled water to the business and residents of the affected homes. The Monroe Utilities Authority installed water mains to supply drinking water, and EPA provided water main hookups at five properties having contaminated wells. A water main extension providing municipal water to the four remaining homes was completed in mid-1992. The business and residents are all currently receiving municipal water.

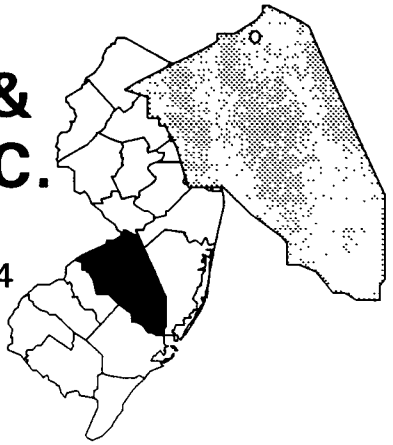
Entire Site: The State began an investigation of the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination. Activities included sampling of the air, soil, and groundwater, and an evaluation of the landfill cap. Sediment and surface water samples were taken from the Manalapan Brook, located approximately 2 miles downgradient from the site.

Site Facts: In 1984, 12 potentially responsible parties signed an Administrative Consent Order agreeing to pay for the full cost of the State's investigation. Eleven additional potentially responsible parties have been identified and have agreed to contribute to the cost of the site studies.

Environmental Progress

The provision of bottled water to affected residents and the installation of water mains to supply drinking water has eliminated the possible threat of drinking contaminated groundwater. EPA and the State will continue to ensure the safety of nearby residents and the environment while cleanup activities are being planned.

KAUFFMAN & MINTEER, INC.
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD002493054



EPA REGION 2
Burlington County
Jobstown

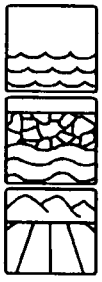
Site Description

Company-owned tanker trucks transported bulk liquids, including synthetic organic chemicals, plastics, resins, vegetable oils, petroleum oils, and alcohols, from the 5-acre Kauffman & Minteer, Inc. site. From 1960 to 1980, the company discharged wastewater used to clean the inside of its trucks into an unlined lagoon on site. The wastewater contained hazardous substances. The plant operators did not attach a retention pond to the lagoon to handle the overflow of wastewater during heavy rains. In 1984, a dike that surrounded the lagoon broke, allowing wastewater to migrate off site. The company negotiated an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with EPA in 1990 to sample and dispose of all wastewater in the lagoon. The company's noncompliance with the AOC prompted EPA to fence and drain the lagoon in 1991. Contaminants at the site do not yet threaten the community's groundwater, but could impact it in the future. The Wenonah-Mount Laurel aquifer is a major source of potable water in the vicinity of the site. Approximately 600 people live within three miles of the site and obtain their drinking water from private wells. The closest home is 500 feet from the lagoon.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



Various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and metals were detected in lagoon sediments, shallow groundwater, and on-site soil. Groundwater contamination at the site appears to be limited to the Navesink aquifer, which is not presently being used as a source of drinking water. People may be at risk from direct contact with contaminated lagoon material, and from ingestion of the shallow groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Under the 1990 AOC, Kauffman & Minteer fenced the site and constructed a berm around the lagoon to prevent the migration of wastewater off site. Kauffman & Minteer failed to dispose of the wastewater in the lagoon, therefore in 1991, EPA drained the lagoon and disposed of the wastewater.

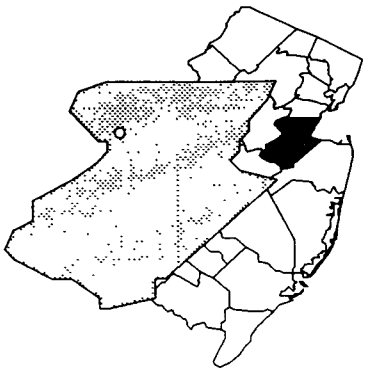
Entire Site: In 1989, EPA initiated an investigation to characterize the nature and extent of contamination at the site and to screen cleanup alternatives to address the site contamination. The study is expected to be completed in 1995.

Site Facts: In 1983, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) cited the company for operating the lagoon without proper permits. EPA issued a Consent Order to fence the lagoon, maintain adequate freeboard in the lagoon, install a berm around the lagoon, and conduct sampling activities.

Environmental Progress

Fencing the site, constructing a berm around the lagoon. and draining the wastewater lagoon have reduced threats to public health and the environment while further studies are being completed to determine additional cleanup activities for the Kauffman & Minteer site.

KIN-BUC LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD049860836



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
Edison Township

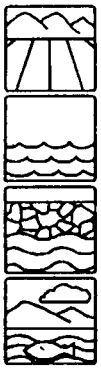
Site Description

The 220-acre Kin-Buc Landfill site is an inactive landfill that operated from the late 1940's to 1976. From 1971 to 1976, the site was a State-approved landfill for both solid and liquid industrial and municipal wastes. The site accepted hazardous waste during this period, until the State revoked its permit in 1976 because of violations of several environmental statutes. An estimated 70 million gallons of liquid wastes, including 3 million gallons of oily waste, and over 1 million tons of solid waste, were disposed of between 1973 and 1976. The Kin-Buc site includes two major mounds, Kin-Buc I and Kin-Buc II, and one minor mound, Mound B. Site activities included burying and compacting contained wastes in Kin-Buc II and discharging hazardous liquid wastes into bulldozed pits at the top of Kin-Buc I. Three pits of black, oily leachate, designated Pits A, B, and C are located at an edge of Kin-Buc I. Adjacent to the pits is an impoundment referred to as Pool C. Oil, heavily laden with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), accumulates in Pool C and then discharges into Edmonds Creek, a tributary of the Raritan River. The pond also holds leachate that contains chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which are believed to come from the landfill. The Edison Township Municipal Landfill lies 600 feet to the south of the site. A refuse-filled low-lying area is located between Kin-Buc I and the Edison Landfill. Three thousand people live within 3 miles of the site. The site is located in a wetlands area adjacent to the Raritan River.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



PCB-contaminated leachate from the landfill has been seeping into an area known as Pool C. Elevated levels of PCBs were found in sediment samples in Edmonds Creek, Rum Creek, and the Raritan River. Contaminants seeping into the wetlands may harm wildlife. Elevated levels of PCBs in edible fish and shellfish have been detected. The food chain may be contaminated with PCBs, cadmium, and other heavy metals. Eating PCB-contaminated food may cause a wide range of ill effects in people. PCBs and a large number of other pollutants were detected in surface water. Concentrations of PCBs were found in shallow wells in the refuse layer of the site. The sand and gravel aquifer beneath the site is contaminated with leachate from VOCs and heavy metals. The bedrock aquifer may be contaminated. While in operation, frequent major fires and a number of serious occupational injuries have occurred at the landfill.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the two major mounds and Pool C, and cleanup of the adjacent waterways and wetlands.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1980, the EPA began cleanup activities consisting of collection, treatment, and disposal of oily and aqueous phase leachate from Pool C. In 1982, as part of the settlement negotiations, the owners assumed responsibility for cleanup activities. In 1984, 4,000 drums containing oily and aqueous phases of leachate and contaminated solids were shipped off site for incineration. From 1984 to 1991, 3,123,755 gallons of aqueous phase leachate were shipped off site for treatment and disposal. As of 1991, 30,400 gallons of oily phase leachate had been shipped off site for incineration.

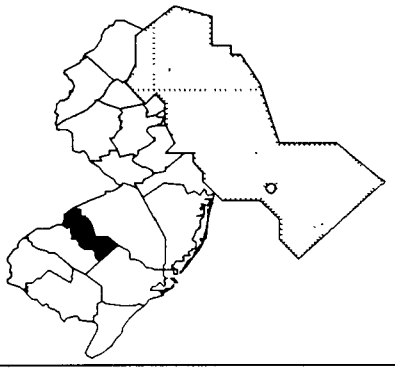
Two Major Mounds and Pool C: The cleanup technologies selected in the 1988 remedy to address these areas include: installation of a slurry wall on all sides of the site, collection and off-site incineration of oily phase leachate, collection and on-site treatment of aqueous phase leachate and contaminated groundwater with direct surface water discharge, maintenance and possible upgrading of the existing cap on Kin-Buc I, installation of a cap on Kin-Buc II and other portions of the site, including the Pool C area, long-term periodic monitoring, and operation and maintenance. The parties potentially responsible for site contamination, under EPA oversight, completed the technical specifications and design for the selected cleanup technologies in 1993. Construction began in mid-1993 and is scheduled to be completed in 1996.

Adjacent Waterways and Wetlands: The potentially responsible parties have completed the investigation of contamination in the wetlands, surface waters and groundwaters at and adjacent to the site. The investigation identified VOC's in the groundwater, as well as elevated levels of PCBs and metals in sediments and local wildlife, and concluded that the contaminated wetlands sediments are a source of the contaminants observed in local aquatic wildlife. In 1992, the EPA selected the excavation of wetlands sediments contaminated by PCBs and the disposal of these sediments within the landfill, as well as the restoration of excavated areas to address this portion of the site. The remedy selected for the major landfill mounds will be protective of the groundwater by preventing further release of leachate. The potentially responsible parties finished the site design and began cleanup activities in the fall of 1994. The proposed cleanup activities are expected to be completed in 1996

Environmental Progress

The numerous immediate cleanup actions to remove leachate and contaminated solids have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Kin-Buc Landfill site during the construction phase of this project.

KING OF PRUSSIA
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980505341



EPA REGION 2
Camden County
New Jersey Pine Barrens

Other Names:
King of Prussia Technical Corporation Disposal

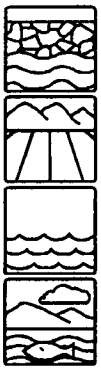
Site Description

The 10-acre King of Prussia site was purchased by the King of Prussia Technical Corporation from Winslow Township in 1970. King of Prussia treated industrial waste and disposed of hazardous liquids on the site until its operations stopped in 1973. From 1973 to 1975, Evor Phillips, Inc. owned the site and continued operations during part of this period. In 1975, the site was abandoned. The Township regained ownership of the property in 1976, when it foreclosed due to unpaid property taxes. The site had six lagoons, buried drums and plastic containers, and two rusting and torn tankers. Records of the site show that approximately 15 million gallons of wastewater containing toxic chemicals were delivered to the site. Of the six lagoons, EPA confirmed the visible remains of four, but the other two lagoons no longer were no longer evident. The site was fenced in 1988 to protect public health and to prevent further illegal dumping of waste on the site. The site is in a rural area within the Pinelands National Reserve and is adjacent to the Winslow Wildlife Management Area. The Great Egg Harbor River borders the property. Approximately 10,000 people live within 3 miles of the site, and 3,000 people depend on groundwater for drinking water supplies.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including beryllium, chromium, copper, and nickel. Groundwater also contains phthalates and various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Lagoon sludges are contaminated with various heavy metals. The soil is contaminated with various heavy metals and VOCs. Surface water is contaminated with heavy metals including chromium and copper. People can become exposed to hazardous and toxic chemicals through accidental ingestion or direct contact with groundwater, sludge, soil, and surface water. The site is within the 6,000-acre Winslow Wildlife Management Area, which is used for recreation. City drinking water is not available in this area; therefore, residents must use private wells for their water needs.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: EPA fenced the site in 1988, and in 1989, removed and disposed of 120 buried plastic containers and the associated contaminated liquids and soils. In 1990, EPA removed 200 drums and 235 additional plastic containers. EPA initiated the removal of two tankers and their contents in early 1991. Disposal of the contents of the drums and tankers were completed in late 1991.

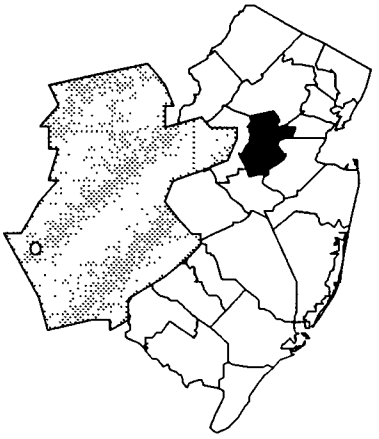
Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for site contamination completed a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site in 1990. The EPA and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy have reviewed the study and selected a remedy which includes: excavation and cleanup of contaminated soils, sediments, and sludges; drum removal and off-site disposal; tanker removal and off-site disposal; installation of a pump and treat system for contaminated groundwater; and additional monitoring of the Great Egg Harbor River. The design phase, which included additional sampling of contaminated areas, began in May 1991, and was completed in the summer of 1994. A soil washing treatment system was constructed in 1993. Operation of this facility lasted from February 1993 into July 1994. Over 19,000 tons of soil contaminated with heavy metals were successfully treated during its operation. In addition, residually contaminated soils from the drum disposal area were removed from the site early in 1994. Construction of the groundwater treatment system began in late 1994 and is expected to be completed by 1995.

Site Facts: From 1981 to 1992, EPA sent out 63 Request for Information letters to gain information about possible potentially responsible parties. Five waste generators signed an Administrative Order on Consent to conduct a site investigation. EPA has identified nine additional parties who are considered potentially responsible for contaminating the site. In 1991, EPA issued an order to five potentially responsible parties to design and conduct cleanup activities at the site.

Environmental Progress

The removal of the drums and contaminated materials and the fencing of the site have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the King of Prussia site while cleanup activities are being conducted. In addition, the treatment of contaminated soil at the site, which was completed in 1993, was successful in achieving EPA's risk-based cleanup goals for these soils, as well as eliminating a major source of groundwater contamination.

KRYSOWATY FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529838



EPA REGION 2
Somerset County
Hillsborough Township

Other Names:
Three Bridges Drum Dump

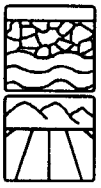
Site Description

The 1-acre Krysowaty Farm site was a waste disposal area where approximately 500 drums of paint and dye wastes were allegedly dumped, crushed, and buried from 1965 to 1970. In addition to drums, other wastes including demolition debris, tires, automobiles, bulk wastes, solvents, and waste sludge were disposed of at the farm. Local residents became concerned when they smelled odors in their well water. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) investigated the site in 1979 and found volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater. The Township provided bottled water to nearby residents in 1982. At the time, approximately 1,200 people lived within a mile of the site. The closest residences are 900 feet from the farm. The site was cleaned up during 1985 and 1986 and was deleted from the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal, State, and municipal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/23/82
Final Date: 09/08/83
Deleted Date: 02/22/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, soil, and site debris were contaminated with VOCs, pesticides, base and neutral compounds, and traces of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

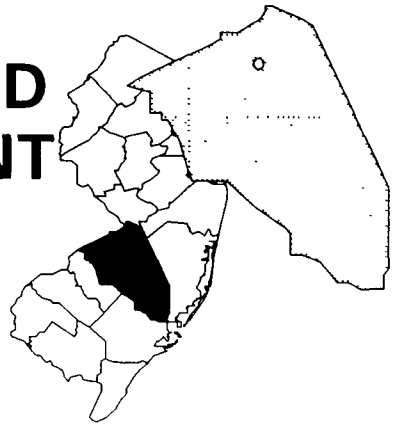
Immediate Action: In 1982, the Township began to provide bottled water to nearby residents affected by contaminated well water.

Entire Site: In 1984, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site which included: excavating soil and wastes and disposing of them in an approved facility; providing a permanent alternate water supply to the residents affected by contaminated well water; and monitoring the site for five years to ensure the actions taken had been effective. The EPA extended the Elizabethtown Water Company water main to the affected residences. Approximately 13,700 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed and disposed of at an approved hazardous waste disposal facility. The site was backfilled, covered with clean soil, and seeded in 1986. Additionally, future development of the site area and installation of private wells have been prohibited to ensure that residents are protected from any residual contamination. The State of New Jersey monitored the groundwater for five years to ensure the cleanup activities have been effective. This monitoring program was completed in 1991 and the results indicated no contaminants in groundwater and surface water.

Environmental Progress

All cleanup activities have been completed at the Krysowaty Farm site. The provision of a permanent alternate water supply has eliminated the threat to public health posed by contaminated groundwater. The State and the EPA have determined that the site is now safe for nearby residents and the environment. The site has been deleted from the NPL.

LANDFILL AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD048044325



EPA REGION 2
Burlington County
Mt. Holly, Eastampton, and Lumberton Townships

Other Names:
SCA Services
Mt. Holly Landfill

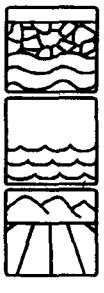
Site Description

The 200-acre Landfill and Development Company site consists of two sections: the Eastampton/Lumberton section and the Mt. Holly section. The site, originally a sand and gravel pit, accepted municipal refuse, industrial and commercial solid waste, and treated sewage sludge. In 1973, the State directed the landfill to conduct groundwater tests. The results indicated contamination by volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In 1977, the State ordered the company to correct the groundwater contamination by replacing private wells, installing a liner at the landfill, and pumping and treating the contaminated groundwater. A ground water recovery system was installed around the Mt. Holly section, but was later abandoned due to ineffectiveness. An intermediate clay liner and leachate collection system was also installed in the Mt. Holly section. Landfilling operations were completed in both the Eastampton/Lumberton and the Mt. Holly sections of the landfill in 1981 and 1986, respectively. A final landfill cover system was started, but never completed. Approximately 20,000 people live within 2 miles of the site. Fifty homes are located 500 feet away. Nine of these houses use private water wells for drinking water; the rest use municipal wells. The landfill lies within the drainage basin of Rancocas Creek. The Smithville Canal is within the flood plain of the creek and discharges into it. Smithville Lake is located 1,600 feet away from the site. All these bodies of water are used for recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



The two upper aquifers below the site are contaminated with various VOCs and heavy metals. Sediments from Rancocas Creek and Smithville Canal contain heavy metals. Although the majority of the residents are supplied by municipal water wells, nine residences are not connected to the public water supply. Although these wells are not contaminated, there is a potential that pollutants may migrate to them. Seeps from the landfill have polluted Rancocas Creek and the Smithville Canal.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an initial action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

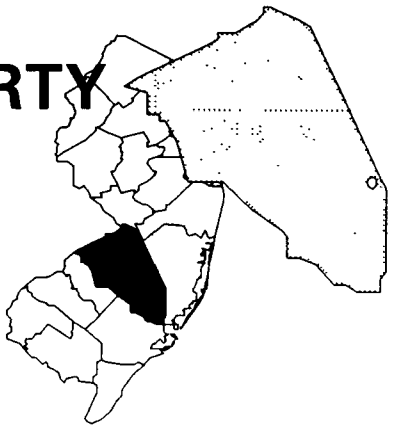
Initial Action: The Landfill and Development Company, under New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) oversight, placed residences on public water supplies and installed a liner at the landfill to prevent further migration of contaminants.

Entire Site: The Landfill and Development Company is conducting a site investigation and feasibility study under the supervision of the NJDEPE to determine the nature and extent of groundwater, soil, and surface water contamination at the landfill. The investigation, including a risk assessment, was submitted for review in 1993. Recommendations in the investigation included the installation of additional groundwater monitoring wells to determine more conclusively the hydrology beneath the landfill. A draft feasibility study was submitted in late 1993. Once both studies have been appropriately reviewed, EPA will select a remedy for cleanup of the site.

Environmental Progress

The connection of area homes to public water supplies has greatly reduced potential health threats at the Landfill and Development Company site while studies leading to final cleanup remedies are being completed.

LANG PROPERTY
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980505382



EPA REGION 2
Burlington County
Pemberton Township

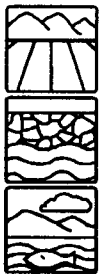
Site Description

The Lang Property site is located on a 40-acre parcel of land. Two acres were used as an illegal dumping ground for abandoned vehicles, tires, and other debris. In 1975, between 1,200 and 1,500 drums of unidentified chemical waste were discovered on the property. The owners removed the drums in 1976. Before their removal, however, the drums were emptied into unlined pits or the contents were spilled on the ground. Tests conducted by the County and State confirmed soil and groundwater contamination. The aquifer beneath the site supplies drinking water to 13,000 residents. As many as 20 private wells are located within 1 mile of the site. The site is drained by several man-made ditches that flow through wetlands before entering Rancocas Creek. The property is situated within New Jersey's Pineland National Reserve, a forest nationally recognized as a valuable environmental resource.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The site investigation indicated that soils in the 2-acre area where disposal took place were contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other hazardous substances. Groundwater beneath the disposal area was contaminated with VOCs and metals. Groundwater below a depth of 30 feet showed no signs of contamination. Drinking water wells identified in the immediate area were not impacted by the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

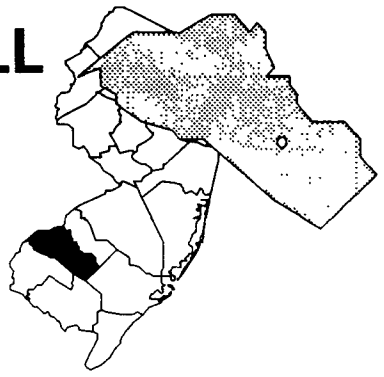
Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1986, EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site which included: excavation of contaminated soils and waste materials and disposal at an approved off-site landfill facility; restoration of the excavated area by filling and grading, including the removal of surface debris as necessary; installation of a security fence to restrict site access; extraction and on-site treatment of contaminated groundwater, with reinjection of the treated water; and appropriate environmental monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the remedial action. The soil cleanup activities were completed in late 1988. A total of 13,200 tons of contaminated soils, two dozen crushed drums, and other site debris were disposed of off site at an EPA-approved facility. The excavated soil area was backfilled with clean fill, graded and seeded. Site fencing was installed and improvements to about 3½ miles of access road also were performed during these activities. Cleanup design to address the contaminated groundwater at the site was completed in 1993. The groundwater contaminant plume will be pumped through groundwater extraction wells, treated on the site, and reinjected into the groundwater system. The cleanup activities for the groundwater began in 1992 and are expected to run into 1996.

Environmental Progress

The soil cleanup and fence installation have been completed and are protecting human health and the environment while cleanup of the groundwater contamination is underway.

LIPARI LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980505416



EPA REGION 2
Gloucester County
Mantua Township

Other Names:
Lipari Landfill Nick

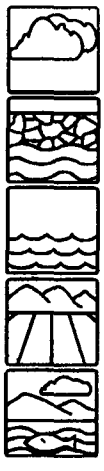
Site Description

The 15-acre Lipari Landfill is an inactive landfill that, between 1958 and 1971, accepted household waste, liquid and semi-solid chemical wastes, and other industrial materials. These wastes were disposed of in trenches originally excavated for sand and gravel. Approximately 3,000,000 gallons of liquid wastes and about 12,000 cubic yards of solid wastes were disposed of at the site. Some of the wastes included solvents, paints and thinners, formaldehyde, dust collector residues, resins, and solid press cakes from the industrial production of paints and solvents. Prior to the closure of the landfill in 1971 by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, at least one explosion and two fires were reported at the site. Contaminants have seeped into the aquifers underneath the site and have leached into nearby marshlands, Chestnut Branch Stream, Rabbit Run Stream, and Alcyon Lake. The lake has been closed to recreational use. Approximately 11,000 people depend on groundwater for drinking water supplies within 3 miles of the site. Fruit orchards are adjacent to the site. Chestnut Branch is a tributary to the Delaware River.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Air is contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Groundwater, surface water, and sediments are contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, and lead. Soil is contaminated with VOCs, heavy metals, and phthalates. Leachate contains VOCs; heavy metals including arsenic, beryllium, chromium, lead, zinc, and nickel; and phenols. People who come into direct contact with or drink the contaminated groundwater may suffer adverse health effects. Although Alcyon Lake has been closed because of contamination, people who trespass to swim or to consume fish taken from the lake may be at risk. Pollutants seeping into the marshlands and streams may harm the wildlife inhabiting the area.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: initial actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on source control, cleanup of groundwater and leachate, and off-site cleanup activities.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The EPA drilled and sampled 16 monitoring wells to determine the groundwater flow and the extent of contamination. A security fence was installed by the EPA to restrict access to the landfill in 1982, and additional fencing was installed by the EPA between 1983 and 1985 to restrict access to neighboring wetlands areas.

Source Control: In 1982, the EPA selected a remedy to stop the pollutants from migrating from the landfill by constructing a landfill containment system made up of a cut-off wall around the area to divert surface water runoff and covering the landfill with a synthetic membrane landfill cover. The EPA completed the wall and covered the landfill in 1984.

Groundwater and Leachate: In 1985, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the groundwater and leachate from the landfill including: installing extraction and injection wells in the landfill containment system to flush the system and pump the contaminated groundwater and leachate; treating the pumped water on site and then discharging it to a trunkline, installing monitoring wells downhill from the site; and continuing groundwater treatment to meet applicable standards. The EPA installed the landfill injection and extraction wells and completed construction of the treatment plant in early 1992. Approximately 10 million gallons of groundwater and leachate from the landfill has been treated and discharged to date. The groundwater will be flushed to remove contaminants for a period of approximately seven years.

Off-Site Contamination: In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the off-site contamination including: collecting the groundwater and leachate in the aquifers outside the containment system, treating it, and discharging the treated water into the county sewer lines; excavating and dewatering the contaminated soils in Chestnut Branch Marsh and dredging and dewatering the contaminated sediments in Alcyon Lake, Chestnut Branch, and Rabbit Run and removing the pollutants by heating the soil and sediment; instituting temporary measures, if necessary, to reduce vapors from the leachate seepage areas in Chestnut Branch Marsh; and monitoring the off-site areas to ensure that the on-site cleanup is effective. The EPA designed the technical specifications to clean up the marsh, aquifers, streams, and lake. A potentially responsible party has taken over the cleanup action. The activities are expected to run into late 1997.

Site Facts: In 1982, the EPA and Nicholas Lipari entered into a Consent Decree for the construction of the landfill containment system. Last year the EPA and the State of New Jersey reached a partial settlement embodied in a Consent Decree with the three major responsible parties. That settlement recovers costs incurred and expected to be incurred to clean up the on-site contamination. This year the EPA and the State of New Jersey reached a second partial settlement with a single potentially responsible party. Under this settlement, embodied in a Consent Decree, the responsible party will complete the off-site remedy.

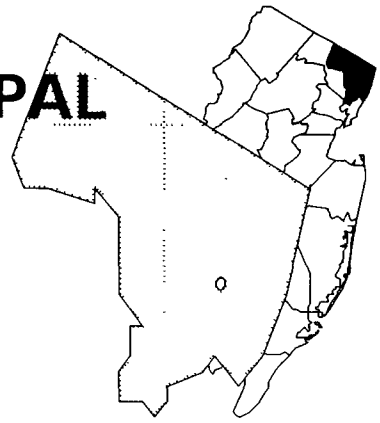
Environmental Progress

Securing of the site and construction of the landfill containment system have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Lipari Landfill site while further cleanup activities are taking place.

LODI MUNICIPAL WELL

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980769301



EPA REGION 2

Bergen County
Borough of Lodi

Other Names:
Home Place Well

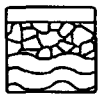
Site Description

The Lodi Municipal Well site, also known as the Home Place Well, is located in the Borough of Lodi. Groundwater from the Home Place Well showed both radiological and chemical contamination. In addition to the Home Place Well, ten other municipal wells exist in the area. All eleven municipal wells were investigated to determine the nature and quality of groundwater in the vicinity of the Home Place Well. All of these municipal wells, including Home Place, were closed by 1987 due to elevated levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Approximately 95 percent of Lodi's drinking water now is supplied by the Passaic Valley Water Commission, and the remainder is purchased from the Hackensack Water Company. Approximately 24,000 people live in Lodi.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



The wells contain various VOCs as well as uranium and radium-226. However, the Borough of Lodi has closed the wells that tap into the contaminated aquifer. Groundwater should not be used for drinking water.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

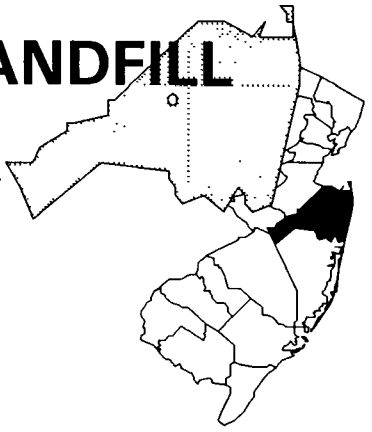
Initial Action: During the 1980s, the Borough of Lodi closed 11 wells, based on sampling data from the NJDEPE and the Lodi Water Department. Alternate water supplies were provided to affected residents.

Entire Site: The EPA conducted a study to determine the type, extent, and source of the groundwater contamination. The study indicated that the VOC contamination found at and near the site is sporadic and regional in nature. At the request of the State, additional bedrock and groundwater sampling was performed to determine if the radionuclide contamination found in the Home Place Well was the result of natural or man-made sources. The investigation was initiated in mid-1991 and was completed in mid-1993. The investigation showed that the radionuclide contamination found in the Home Place Well is naturally occurring. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) provides limitations on response actions and directs that no remedial action be taken in response to a release of a naturally occurring substance in its unaltered form. In addition, remedial action is not necessary to ensure protection of human health and the environment from non-radiological compounds at the site since the concentrations of those compounds in the groundwater do not pose an unacceptable risk. Based on this conclusion, on September 27, 1993 EPA selected a "No Action" remedy for this site.

Environmental Progress

Closing contaminated wells and providing an alternate water supply have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants from the Lodi Municipal Well site. However, groundwater should not be used for potable purposes.

LONE PINE LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980505424



EPA REGION 2
Monmouth County
Freehold

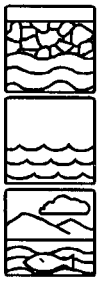
Site Description

The Lone Pine Landfill site is a former municipal landfill covering 57 acres in Freehold Township. The site is bordered by the Manasquan River to the north, Burke Road to the east, a forested wetland to the west, and a leaf composting facility to the south. The landfill operated from 1959 until 1979 when it was closed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The landfill accepted over 17,000 drums containing chemical wastes, as well as municipal refuse, large volumes of septage, and millions of gallons of bulk liquid chemical wastes. Leachate containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) enters the groundwater and flows from the site to the Manasquan River; the headwaters of the Manasquan River are about 500 feet away. The heavily wooded area surrounding the site is sparsely populated, with the nearest residences approximately one quarter to one half mile away. The Turkey Swamp Fish and Wildlife Management Area and a local sportsman club are about 1,000 feet from the site. Drinking water in the area is obtained from groundwater resources. A 700-acre municipal water-supply reservoir, which will draw water from the river, is to be constructed approximately 16 miles downriver from the site. Both the shallow and deep aquifers underneath the site are contaminated.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals including cadmium and arsenic. The Manasquan River is contaminated with low levels of VOCs, cadmium, and lead. The site is near a wildlife management area. Any pollutants that may be seeping into this area could harm the wildlife.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Landfill Cleanup: In September 1984, the EPA selected a remedy to contain the landfill and clean up the shallow groundwater aquifer. The remedy provided for: the installation of a slurry wall, which will encapsulate the landfill; a cap to seal the surface of the landfill; a methane gas venting system to control gas build-up; an extraction system to collect groundwater and contaminated leachate within the perimeter of the wall; on-site treatment of the collected groundwater and leachate; discharge of the treated groundwater into a sewer line for subsequent treatment and disposal at an authorized disposal facility; and monitoring of the landfill to ensure that the remedy has been effective. The potentially responsible parties began construction of the remedy in the summer of 1991. The construction of the landfill remedy was completed in late 1993. Operation and maintenance of the landfill is currently in progress.

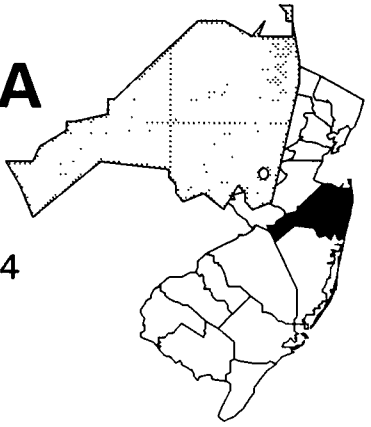
Groundwater Contamination: One of the potentially responsible parties completed an investigation and feasibility study, under EPA oversight, to determine the extent of groundwater contamination. In 1990, the EPA selected remedies to address contaminated groundwater beyond the perimeter of the landfill. These remedies included: extraction of the contaminated groundwater; on-site treatment of the contaminated groundwater; discharge of the treated groundwater into a sewer line for subsequent treatment and disposal at an authorized disposal facility; institutional controls to restrict groundwater usage in the area affected by the site; and the installation of an interceptor drain to prevent further contamination of the Manasquan River. A group of potentially responsible parties completed the design of this remedy in 1993. Construction of the remedies was completed in mid-1994, and treatment of the groundwater is now ongoing.

Site Facts: Under separate Consent Decrees, the potentially responsible parties have performed the cleanup activities and are engaged in operations and maintenance activities and groundwater cleanup at the site.

Environmental Progress

Construction activities associated with the landfill and groundwater cleanup activities are complete, including the installation of the slurry wall, groundwater extraction and methane gas collection systems, the multilayer cap, and the construction of the on-site wastewater treatment plant. The methane gas collection system began operation in early 1993. The groundwater extraction system and the on-site wastewater treatment plant continue to operate. Contaminated groundwater no longer migrates into the Manasquan River.

M & T DELISA LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD085632164



EPA REGION 2
Monmouth County
Asbury Park

Other Names:
Seaview Square Mall

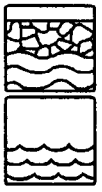
Site Description

The M & T Delisa Landfill accepted municipal waste from 1945 to 1975 on a 132-acre site in Asbury Park. Seaview Square Mall was constructed on about 25 to 30 acres of the landfill in 1976. Although the mall itself is situated on clean fill, the parking lot is built on refuse. Methane gas vents are located around the parking lot, and a system to collect leachate runs beneath it. In 1980, the EPA observed leachate seeping from the site into a nearby stream that empties into Deal Lake. However, investigations indicated that groundwater, surface water, and soil were not impacted by the site. In 1983, the mall and surrounding outside areas were tested for methane gas migration. The results indicated a plume of methane existed about 1 to 3 feet below the ground outside the mall. Approximately 2,300 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. There are 34 private wells within 3 miles of the landfill, and approximately 120 people draw drinking water from these wells. Deal Lake is less than a mile away and is used for recreational activities, including fishing.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83
Deleted Date: 03/06/91

Threats and Contaminants



Sampling showed that groundwater contained metals such as arsenic, chromium, and lead and methylene chloride at low levels. Sediments contained polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs) and the metals arsenic, mercury, lead, and zinc. Storm drains and leachate seeping from the site contained methylene chloride, chromium, lead, and arsenic. A risk assessment conducted by EPA indicates that these levels are not of concern.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

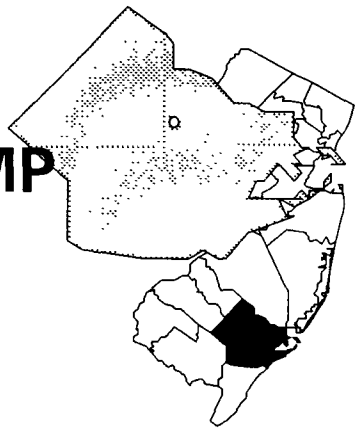
Entire Site: The owner of the site, under EPA monitoring, conducted a study to determine the extent of groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination at the site. The study indicated that the site is not a source of significant concentrations of any hazardous substances. In September 1990, the EPA determined that the site would be addressed more appropriately by the State under its solid waste disposal regulations.

Site Facts: In 1983, the EPA issued an Administrative Order on Consent to the owner of the site, requiring that the owner conduct site studies and perform cleanup activities.

Environmental Progress

After the M & T Delisa site was added to the NPL, a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination revealed that there were no significant concentrations of any hazardous substances at the site. The site has been deleted from the NPL and will be addressed under State authorities.

MANNHEIM AVENUE DUMP
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980654180



EPA REGION 2
Atlantic County
Galloway Township

Other Names:
Lenox China, Inc.

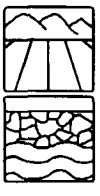
Site Description

The 2-acre Mannheim Avenue Dump site is located in Galloway Township. The site is a municipal landfill where approximately 300 drums (11,400 pounds) of degreasing sludge from Lenox China were disposed of in a 15-foot pit during the 1960s, and possibly, into the early 1970s. This waste was compacted into approximately 35 mounds and was covered with soil. Leaded glazed waste, plaster molds, and china and clay forms also were mixed in with the mounded waste piles. An aquifer that provides the source of water for local residents lies 20 to 30 feet below the site. Approximately 1,300 area residents depend on shallow groundwater under the site for drinking water, the majority of which comes from private wells. A public school well is located in the vicinity of the site. The nearest residence is 1/10 mile from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Soil was contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) and lead. During sampling in 1993, TCE was not detected and lead was detected at levels well below New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) action levels. The underlying aquifer contains TCE and toluene from the site disposal areas, and there is the potential for contaminants to migrate to residential wells. The site is fenced, and warning signs have been posted around the perimeter.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1985, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination removed approximately 25,000 pounds of asphaltic sludge from soil mounds for incineration. Approximately 2,700 cubic yards of residual contaminated soil remained. Other activities completed in 1985 include installing a fence around the site and sampling waste piles. The potentially responsible parties performed on-site sampling and installed monitoring wells, under EPA oversight, beginning in 1986. In 1989, the potentially responsible parties removed soil mounds containing residual lead and TCE contaminants from the site to an approved facility.

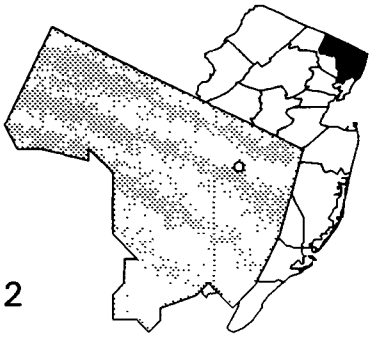
Entire Site: Under EPA and NJDEPE supervision, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination conducted an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. In 1990, the EPA selected a remedy for cleanup of the site which includes: extraction of the contaminated groundwater from the aquifer, on-site treatment using air stripping, and discharge of the treated groundwater into the aquifer; short-term monitoring of the groundwater during the engineering design of the treatment system; long-term monitoring of the groundwater during cleanup; and installation of individual carbon adsorption treatment units at residences, if monitoring indicates that groundwater contamination threatens residential wells. Construction of the groundwater pump and treat system began in April 1994 and was completed in August 1994. The pump and treat system consists of three extraction wells, two installed in the deep aquifer, and one in the shallow aquifer. Approximately 40 gallons per minute of groundwater is extracted from the aquifer and treated in the air stripper unit, the treated effluent is then released in leaching pools which recharge the aquifers. To date, the treatment system has effectively reduced the TCE concentration to below the required cleanup levels. Since 1990, the EPA has been sampling nearby downgradient residential drinking water wells on a quarterly basis. Sampling to date has indicated that site-related contaminants have not migrated in the groundwater to threaten the residential wells.

Site Facts: The NJDEPE sent Information Request Letters to the parties potentially responsible for site contamination in 1983 and 1984. In 1987, the EPA issued Notice Letters to Lenox, Inc. and to the Township of Galloway. A Unilateral Administrative Order was issued to Lenox, Inc. and Galloway Township by the EPA and the State of New Jersey. The Order required these two parties to remove contaminants from the site. In 1988, the EPA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with Lenox, Inc. and the Township of Galloway to perform the site investigation. In 1991, the potentially responsible parties entered into a Consent Decree to perform site cleanup activities.

Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated sludge and soil, the installation of a security fence, and the operation of the groundwater pump and treat system have significantly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Mannheim Avenue Dump site. To date, the treatment system has effectively reduced groundwater TCE contamination to below required cleanup levels.

MAYWOOD CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529762



EPA REGION 2
Bergen County
Maywood, Lodi, Rochelle Park

Other Names:
Maywood Interim Storage Site
Stepan Chemical

Site Description

The Maywood Chemical Company site consists of three connected areas: the Stepan property; the Sears and adjacent properties; and the Maywood Interim Storage Site (MISS), owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The site also includes certain residential and commercial properties nearby. The site is located in a highly developed commercial and residential area that includes portions of the Borough of Maywood, Lodi, and Rochelle Park. From 1916 through 1955, Maywood Chemical Company processed radioactive thorium ore. The residues or tailings from the process operation, a clay-like dirt, contained significant quantities of low-level radioactive materials. In addition, other processing operations generated various other types of waste products, such as lanthanum, lithium compounds, detergents, alkaloids, essential oils and products from tea and cocoa leaves. Maywood Chemical Company pumped process wastes to diked areas west of the plant. In 1932, State Route 17 was built through the disposal area. Process wastes migrated onto adjacent properties in Rochelle Park. Some of the waste materials were excavated and used as fill dirt and mulch for nearby properties in Maywood and Lodi. Waste materials also were transported via the old Lodi Brook stream channel which was later replaced by a storm water drain system. The result was chemical and radioactive contamination over much of the local area. Maywood Chemical Company was bought by Stepan Chemical Company (later Stepan Company) in 1959. Stepan Company is currently owner/operator of a portion of the original Maywood Chemical Company property. Many of Maywood Chemical Company's operations were discontinued in the 1960s. Stepan Company currently focuses on the production of specialty chemicals. Between 1963 and 1968 Stepan Company undertook several on-site actions. Contaminated material from west of Route 17 and on-site building rubble and debris were buried on site, with the knowledge of the Atomic Energy Commission, the predecessor to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DOE. Subsequent to these actions, areas adjacent to Stepan Company were thought to be clean. However, in 1980, radiological contamination was accidentally discovered by an area resident on property formerly owned by Stepan Chemical Co. From 1980 to 1983, radiological testing by the State, EPA, and DOE, revealed extensive low-level contamination at several locations. Approximately 30,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. The local drinking water comes from municipal and private wells; the closest well is 1,500 feet from the site. Local surface water is used for recreation. Some brooks flow through the contaminated areas, eventually feeding the Saddle River.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible party actions, with EPA oversight.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

In 1986, in conjunction with DOE's radiological characterization of the Sears and adjacent properties, the EPA performed a preliminary study of chemical, non-radioactive pollutants. The EPA's study indicated the presence of elevated concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, pesticides, and other hazardous substances in the groundwater and soil. From late 1987 through spring 1988, still in conjunction with DOE's studies and investigations, the EPA collected split samples of soil and groundwater on the Stepan Company property. The data indicated the presence of radiological in the soil and non-radiological contaminants in the soil and groundwater. Drinking or otherwise coming into contact with contaminated groundwater, inhaling contaminated dusts, or ingesting contaminated soils may adversely affect the health of nearby residents.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of radiological contamination and non-radiological radiation.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: From 1984 through 1986, DOE investigated and removed over 35,000 cubic yards of soil and debris from the Ballod commercial property, the former location of diked disposal areas west of Route 17, and 25 residential properties in Maywood, Lodi, and Rochelle Park. This material was stockpiled and secured at the MISS. These efforts were discontinued in 1986 when the Borough of Maywood expressed strong opposition to additional waste being placed at the MISS. A time-critical removal action was conducted in the summer of 1991 when, because of high radiation exposure readings at a home in Lodi, DOE dismantled a portion of the home and took the debris to the MISS. To date, 25 of 57 affected residential properties have been cleaned up.

Radiological Contamination Investigation: The DOE completed its study of the nature and extent of contamination at the site at the end of 1992. Based on the results of this study, DOE recommended a cleanup approach in mid-1993. The EPA formally entered into dispute with DOE in 1994 over cleanup levels that DOE had proposed for the site. Pending resolution of this issue, final decision on cleanup activities will be made.

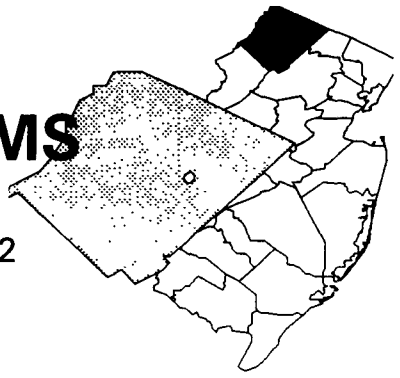
Chemical (Non-Radiological) Contamination: In late summer 1992, with EPA oversight, Stepan Company completed investigation field work to characterize the nature and extent of non-radiological chemical contamination at the site. The EPA completed the risk assessment for the site in mid-1993. The EPA is expected to select a cleanup approach for groundwater and soil in late 1994.

Site Facts: DOE, under its "Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program" (FUSRAP), will clean up that portion of the Maywood Chemical Company site which is contaminated with radiological material above DOE/EPA action levels. DOE is also responsible for all contamination (radiological and non-radiological) at the MISS. Through an Interagency Agreement entered into by EPA and DOE, the EPA is overseeing the DOE site-wide investigation and will oversee any cleanup actions. Stepan Company is performing the study of non-radiological, chemical contamination at the Maywood Chemical Company site under EPA oversight. The Stepan Company study is being conducted on the Sears and adjacent commercial properties in accordance with an Administrative Order on Consent entered into in September 1987, and on the Stepan Company property in accordance with an Unilateral Administrative Order which was signed in May 1991.

Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated soil from residential and commercial areas has reduced the potential for exposure to radioactive materials from the Maywood Chemical Company site. However, there is significant community concern as to the ultimate disposal location for the soil and debris which are now stored at the MISS. The EPA is expected to select final cleanup actions shortly.

METALTEC/ AEROSYSTEMS
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD002517472



EPA REGION 2
Sussex County
Franklin Borough

Site Description

Metaltec, a subsidiary of Aerosystems Technology Corporation, produced metal ball point pen casings, paint spray guns, lipstick cases, and a variety of other goods on this 15 1/2-acre site from 1965 to 1980. While in operation, the facility consisted of the plant, a process well, an unlined wastewater lagoon, and a drum storage area. A pile of waste material called the "Green Powder Pile" also is known to have existed at the site. The company moved to an industrial park in 1980. In 1980, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) began sampling the facility's waste water lagoon and surrounding soil as part of a site inspection. Results revealed the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals in the facility's wastewater lagoon and surrounding soil. These contaminants leached from the lagoon into surrounding groundwater, and upon sampling residential wells, the State found VOCs at levels above Federal standards for drinking water. The Franklin Water Supply Well and contaminated private wells were closed in 1980, and affected residents were connected to the Borough's primary water supply. The site lies in a valley drained by a small unnamed stream that flows into Wildcat Brook, a tributary of the Walkill River. The property now is unoccupied. Franklin Pond lies 3/4 mile northeast of the site. The now-closed Franklin Water Supply Well, which served as a secondary water supply source, is about 400 feet east of the property. Approximately 4,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. Local surface water is used for recreation, fishing, and swimming.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater and soil are contaminated with various VOCs and heavy metals. Potential health threats exist through the ingestion and/or inhalation of contaminated groundwater and soils.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on source control of site pollutants and groundwater cleanup.

Response Action Status

Source Control: In 1986, the EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up the sources of contamination at the site. The remedy features: excavating and treating 10,000 cubic yards of soils contaminated with VOCs in Parcel 1 and taking them off site for disposal at an EPA-approved landfill; excavating 4,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils from Parcels 2, 3, and 4 and disposing of them off site at an EPA-approved landfill; providing an alternate water supply for Franklin to replace lost drinking water capacity; and studying the site further to identify the extent of groundwater contamination and to evaluate the best options for cleanup. The EPA conducted the engineering design for the first three parts of the remedy in 1987 and 1988. Cleanup activities then ensued, with removal of the contaminated soils from Parcels 2, 3, and 4. The EPA excavated 5,000 cubic yards of soil from Parcels 2, 3, and 4, transported them to an approved landfill and backfilled the excavated areas with clean fill. An alternate water supply pipeline to provide water from two privately developed wells was completed in 1991. Cleanup activities for parcel 1 are expected to be completed in 1996.

Groundwater: In 1989, the EPA completed a study of groundwater contamination at the site. This investigation explored the nature and extent of the groundwater contamination problem. A remedy for treating contaminated groundwater was selected by EPA in 1990 and includes extracting the contaminated groundwater and treating it by air stripping to remove the VOCs. Any remaining organic contaminants will be removed by carbon adsorption. The treated groundwater will be discharged into the unnamed tributary of Wildcat Brook. The site will be monitored to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. The engineering design of the remedy is underway and expected to be completed in early 1996, when groundwater cleanup will begin.

Environmental Progress

The source control cleanup measures described above have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Metaltec/Aerosystems site while further cleanup activities are being planned.

MONITOR DEVICES/ INTERCIRCUITS INC.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980529408

EPA REGION 2
Monmouth County
Lakewood Industrial Park

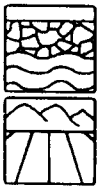
Site Description

From 1977 to 1981, Monitor Devices/Intercircuits Inc. manufactured printed circuit boards at this 2-acre site. The manufacturers leased the property from the site owner. Two structures stand on the property: the main building held the business office and production lines; the other was a storage shed. The manufacturing process involved the use of copper, tin, lead, nickel, and gold cyanide, and treatment with sulfuric acid, fluoboric acid, and acetone. Operators discharged process wastewater either into a small, unlined pond, or directly on the ground at the rear of the building. In addition, drums and plastic containers were improperly stored outdoors and were in poor condition. In 1980, after observing the company's waste handling practices, the State ordered it to sample groundwater and to clean up the site as necessary. The company moved out in 1981 without fully complying with the order. In 1983, Monmouth County filed criminal charges against the company for violating environmental laws. The company went bankrupt in 1988. The site currently is an active furniture business employing 6 to 8 workers. It is unfenced, and no warning signs exist. The site is surrounded by industrial and commercial areas located next to a small airport. There are no residences within 1 mile of the site. Two public water supply wells lie about 2 miles upgradient of the site, which supply drinking water to approximately 24,000 people. An industrial well is downgradient of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/01/85
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater and soil contains heavy metals including copper and chromium, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). People may be at risk from direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil or groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial program focusing on groundwater and soil cleanup.

Response Action Status

Groundwater and Soil: In 1986, the State began an intensive two-phase investigation of soil and groundwater contamination at the site. This investigation was meant to explore the nature and extent of pollution problems and make recommendations for final cleanup. The State completed the first phase, which involved investigating soil, subsurface soil, and groundwater contamination. The EPA then assumed responsibility for the site and began the second phase of the investigation in 1992. Phase II will supplement the State's Phase I findings through additional subsurface soil and groundwater measurements. The extent of groundwater contamination will be determined by sampling existing wells and several new wells. The EPA will then select the most appropriate remedy for the site.

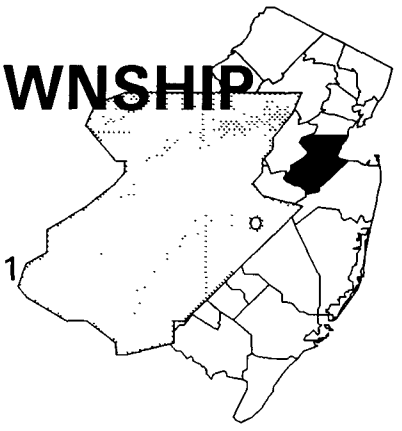
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Monitor Devices/Intercircuits Inc. site to protect human health or the environment while further studies are being completed.

MONROE TOWNSHIP LANDFILL

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980505671



EPA REGION 2

Middlesex County
Monroe

Other Names:
Browning-Ferris Ind.
Princeton Disposal
International Disposal
BFI of South Jersey, Inc.

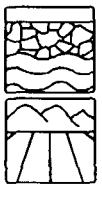
Site Description

The 86-acre Monroe Township Landfill first was operated by Monroe Township in 1955, leased to the Princeton Disposal Co. in 1968, and finally acquired by Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. of South Jersey (BFI) in 1972. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) ordered it closed in 1978, after liquids seeping from the landfill overflowed into a street. This leachate also was found to be contaminating streams that drain the landfill area. Analysis showed the liquids contained volatile organic compounds (VOCs). This off-site migration of leachate caused the abandonment of a housing construction project. Hydrochloric acid is known to have been stored in lagoons at the site. The State sampled six drinking water wells near the site in 1979 and found varying concentrations of VOCs. One well was closed, which prompted more investigative sampling. Although the next round of analysis showed considerably lower concentrations of pollutants, municipal water lines were provided to some area residents in 1979 and 1980. A cut-off wall and leachate collection drain were installed in 1980. Leachate was recycled to the landfill. Approximately 11,500 people are served by private and public wells in the vicinity. Groundwater also is used for irrigation. The closest residence is about 200 feet from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal, State and potentially responsible party actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83
Deletion Date: 02/03/94

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater was contaminated with phenols and VOCs. On-site leachate contains VOCs, although the threat of exposure to or further migration of contaminated leachate has been removed.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Source Control: Municipal water lines were hooked up to some residences in 1979 and 1980. In 1979, the State ordered the owner to undertake landfill closure and to install a leachate collection and treatment system. Phase I of the closure, completed in 1980, addressed the emergency situation at the northeastern section of the landfill. Workers built a compacted clay dike and leachate collection system. Phase II addressed cleanup efforts and closure of the entire area. This phase was completed in 1984 and activities included: installing a leachate cut-off wall of varying depths around the landfill perimeter; building an underground leachate collection drain; temporarily discharging leachate into the sewer for treatment at the public wastewater treatment facility; installing a clay cover to reduce the spread of contaminants; and installing leachate seep collectors to channel liquid that might pool on the surface of the fill. The leachate is discharged to the Middlesex County Sewage Authority's Old Bridge Sewage Treatment Plant. Approximately 6,000 to 7,000 gallons of leachate were transported to the treatment plant each day.

Groundwater: BFI conducted a hydrogeologic study in 1987 that was intended to assess the current and past effects of the landfill on groundwater in the vicinity. BFI installed a series of monitoring wells and began quarterly sampling. The data indicated that an additional hydrogeologic investigation was needed to determine off-site contamination. The State also ordered BFI to decommission the existing leachate lagoon, to replace it with an underground storage tank, to install a standby generator to handle leachate collection in case of a power failure, and to fence in the site. These actions were completed in the fall of 1991. BFI has written a contingency plan for leachate disposal in case of such an emergency. The leachate collection system is in place and the investigation regarding off-site contamination was completed in January 1992. The investigation indicated that site-related contaminants had not impacted off-site wells. No further cleanup actions are being taken, although monitoring will continue for several years.

Site Facts: In 1979, the NJDEPE and BFI signed a Consent Order requiring landfill closure and cleanup measures. A 1986 Administrative Order on Consent between the NJDEPE and BFI superseded the 1979 order and established post-closure activities.

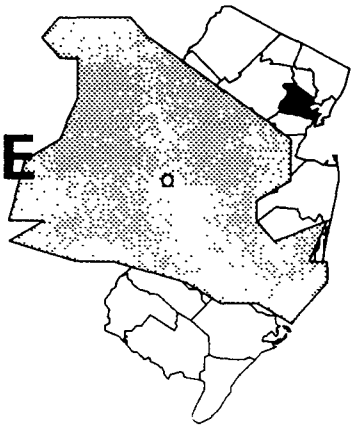
Environmental Progress

The actions described above to control the sources of contamination have eliminated the potential for exposure to hazardous wastes at the Monroe Township Landfill site. The groundwater cleanup decision, which calls for no further action with monitoring, was signed on April 23, 1993. The site was deleted from the National Priorities List on February 3, 1994.

MONTCLAIR/ WEST ORANGE RADIUM SITE

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980785653



EPA REGION 2
Essex County
Montclair and West Orange

Site Description

The Montclair/West Orange Radium site includes approximately 440 properties on 120 acres of residential land. The soil at the site is contaminated with radioactive waste materials suspected to have originated from radium processing facilities located nearby during the early 1900s. Some of the radium-contaminated soil was used as fill in low-lying areas or was mixed with cement for sidewalks and foundations. This site is similar to the nearby Glen Ridge Radium site, which also contains radium-contaminated soils from the same sources. Because of their proximity and the similarity of the contamination present, the Montclair/West Orange and Glen Ridge Radium sites are being addressed jointly. It is believed that more than 300,000 cubic yards of contaminated material are scattered on private and public lands within the three communities. In 1983, the State of New Jersey discovered a number of homes with high levels of radon gas and radon decay products, as well as excessive levels of indoor and outdoor gamma radiation. Approximately 440 homes were identified as being potentially affected by this site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 02/01/85

Threats and Contaminants

The soil on the site is contaminated, to varying degrees, with radium. When this material is located in and around a home, it may result in high levels of radon gas and gamma radiation in the home. Radon is a decay product of radium and gamma radiation is the energy released during the decay process. People who are exposed to the radium, radon, radon decay products and elevated levels of gamma radiation may be at risk. In addition, accidental ingestion of soil may cause adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

This site has been addressed in four stages: emergency actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the soil and structures; groundwater; and the remaining properties, public area, and streets.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1983, the EPA installed temporary ventilation systems to reduce the radon concentrations in 38 homes included in this site and the Glen Ridge Radium site. In addition, shielding from gamma radiation was installed in 12 homes. The radon systems were upgraded to higher efficiency units in 1990 and 1991, at which time two additional units were installed.

Soil and Structures: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy to address the most extensively contaminated properties. This remedy includes: excavating approximately 41,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and debris at the most extensively contaminated properties and disposing of them in a licensed facility; installing and maintaining indoor engineering controls at less contaminated properties; monitoring the site to ensure the remedy has been effective; and continuing alternative treatment remedies for future actions at the site. The cleanup of a contaminated property begins with a survey to determine the location, magnitude and extent of contamination. A design is then developed which details the method of excavation and restoration of the property. Cleanup can involve anything from the removal of a small amount of material from the property to the excavation of material from beneath the basement slab. In the most extensively contaminated properties, the homeowner must be relocated while the cleanup is in progress. Cleanup work is underway and is expected to be completed in 1998. Radium-contaminated material has been removed from 56 properties included in the two sites. Cleanup of these properties required the relocation of 22 families. These families have all been returned to their homes which have been fully restored.

Groundwater: The EPA is conducting a study to determine whether the groundwater has become tainted by the contaminated soil. Results of this study are expected to be available in late 1994.

Remaining Properties, Public Areas, and Streets: In mid-1990, a remedy was selected for the cleanup of the remaining properties as well as public areas and streets. This remedy includes the excavation and off-site disposal of all radium-contaminated soil from public and private properties. In early 1993, the EPA began the cleanup of 26 additional properties, completing this phase in early 1994. The EPA initiated a second phase in late 1993 focusing on another 53 properties. This second phase is expected to be completed soon.

Environmental Progress

By providing radon mitigation systems to reduce excessive levels of radon and by providing lead shielding to protect affected residents from exposure to high levels of gamma radiation, the EPA has reduced the potential for exposure to radioactive substances at the Montclair/West Orange Radium site while cleanup activities take place. The cleanup actions now underway will permanently reduce the potential for exposure.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980654164

EPA REGION 2
Somerset County
Montgomery Township

Site Description

Originally, the 71 homes at the 72-acre Montgomery Township Housing Development site depended on private wells drawing from the underlying aquifer. In 1978, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in the public well of the neighboring Rocky Hill Municipal Well. State officials sampled the housing development's wells. Results indicated widespread contamination with various VOCs. Because of their proximity and the similarity of the contaminants present, it was agreed to address the Montgomery Township Housing Development site and the Rocky Hill Municipal Well site, also on the NPL, jointly. The area surrounding the site is wooded and predominantly residential. Beden Brook skirts the northwestern corner of the site, and the Millstone River bounds it on the east. The site includes the 71 homes in the original development and six additional homes nearby.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Private wells in the housing development contain various VOCs, but primarily trichloroethylene (TCE). Drinking or otherwise coming in contact with contaminated water may result in adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on providing an alternative water supply and cleaning up the groundwater.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1981, the Township of Montgomery connected 20 homes in the development to the Elizabethtown Water Company. A total of 38 residences were hooked up to the Elizabethtown public water supply before the alternate water supply remedy described below was implemented.

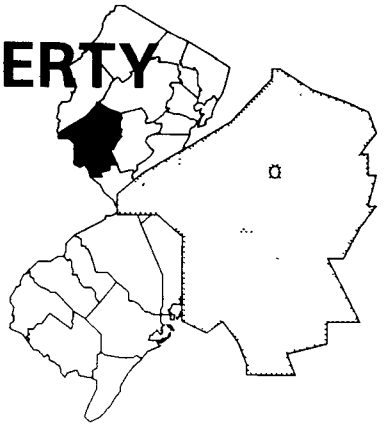
Alternate Water Supply: The State, under a cooperative agreement with the EPA, began a study of the contamination at the site in 1984, and by 1987, had completed the investigation. The EPA selected a remedy for supplying clean water to the housing development in 1987. This remedy, a continuation of the emergency actions conducted throughout the 1980s, was started in 1988 and was completed in 1990. It featured extending the Elizabethtown Water Company distribution system already serving a portion of the development to all residents using water from contaminated or threatened wells and sealing affected private wells. Extension of the public water supply is completed, however, sealing of the wells was deferred to the groundwater cleanup phase.

Groundwater: After completion of a supplemental investigation in 1988, the EPA selected a remedy for cleaning the contaminated groundwater plume. This stage of the cleanup covers not only the housing development areas, but also the Rocky Hill Municipal Wellfield located nearby and similarly contaminated. The remedy features: extracting contaminated groundwater from the primary source area; treating it to Federal and State cleanup standards using an air stripper; reinjecting the cleaned water into the underlying aquifer; connecting additional residences to the public water supply as needed; sealing private wells and monitoring wells within the contaminant plume; and starting a groundwater sampling program to monitor the effectiveness of the cleanup. The State has the lead on design and implementation of the cleanup activities. Design is scheduled to be completed in late 1994. Cleanup activities are expected to begin soon thereafter.

Environmental Progress

By supplying most residences affected by contaminated groundwater with a municipal water supply, the potential for exposure to contaminated groundwater has been greatly reduced. Completion of cleanup activities is pending at the Montgomery Township Housing Development site.

MYERS PROPERTY
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980654198



EPA REGION 2
Hunterdon County
Franklin Township

Other Names:
Elko Chemical Company

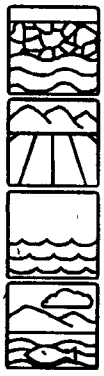
Site Description

In the 1940s, several companies used the 8-acre Myers Property site to manufacture pesticides. The site was most recently used as a private residence, however, it is currently unoccupied. All the buildings have been boarded up and the site has been fenced to limit access. When the site was first identified, various drummed chemicals, as well as uncontained asbestos, were present at the site. Residents in the area obtain potable water from private wells; however, no drinking water wells near the site have been contaminated. Cakepoulin Creek, a trout production stream, runs adjacent to the site, and eventually drains to the South Branch of the Raritan River. The creek is used for recreational fishing. Springs surface on the property and flow into the creek and through a wetland adjacent to the creek. Approximately 250 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through EPA and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Highly elevated contaminant concentrations have been identified in groundwater, including various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and pesticides; however, contaminants have not migrated off the site, and have not contaminated drinking water wells. Building surfaces are contaminated with pesticides, while soils are contaminated with pesticides, semivolatile organic compounds, metals, and dioxin. Pesticides were also detected in on-site surface spring samples. Part of the adjacent wetland is contaminated. Trespassers on the site could come in contact with or accidentally ingest contaminants. DDT, one of the identified pesticides, poses a substantial environmental threat.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1984, EPA removed visibly-contaminated material for off-site disposal, including contaminated soil, drummed wastes, asbestos and debris. In 1987, after identifying the most highly contaminated areas, EPA installed a fence around those areas. Warning signs were posted at the perimeter of the site. These response actions were completed by 1988.

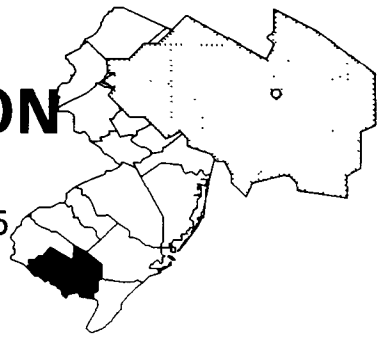
Entire Site: EPA completed a study of the nature and extent of contamination at the site in 1989. Based on the results of this study, EPA selected a remedy to address contaminated soil, sediment, buildings, and groundwater in the shallow aquifer. The remedy also includes an interim cleanup action for contaminated groundwater in the deeper bedrock aquifer. The cleanup activities consist of excavating soils and sediments, treating organic-contaminated soil by chemical dechlorination, coupled with soil washing to remove inorganic contaminants. The treated soils will be backfilled on site. Shallow groundwater will be extracted, treated on site, and will be either reinjected into the ground or discharged into Cakepoulin Creek. The deeper bedrock groundwater will be similarly extracted, treated, and discharged. The effectiveness of the pump and treat remedy at cleaning up the bedrock groundwater will be evaluated to develop a final deep groundwater remedy. The groundwater will be periodically monitored to ensure that it does not pose a threat to drinking water wells in the area. Damages to the wetland resulting from the remedy will be addressed and the on-site buildings will be decontaminated. Potentially responsible parties are leading the engineering design of these activities, which began in mid-1992. Cleanup is scheduled to begin in 1998.

Site Facts: In September 1991, EPA signed a Consent Decree with Elf Atochem North America, Inc. to implement the selected remedy for the site under EPA supervision. Atochem's remedial design contractor has initiated predesign work as directed in the Consent Decree.

Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated soil, drummed wastes, asbestos, and debris, and the installation of a fence have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Myers Property site while further cleanup activities are being planned.

NASCOLITE CORPORATION
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD002362705



EPA REGION 2
Cumberland County
In the cities of Millville and Vineland

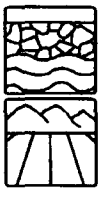
Site Description

From 1953 to 1980, Nascolite Corporation manufactured polymethyl methacrylate (MMA) sheets, commonly known as plexiglass or acrylic, at this 17 1/2-acre site. The property lies on Doris Avenue in the cities of Millville and Vineland, in an area which is zoned residential and industrial. Approximately 7 acres were used for production; the rest of the site is wooded. Operators stored waste residues from the distillation of scrap acrylic in buried tanks on the site. Liquid wastes leaked from the underground tanks into the surrounding soils and groundwater. In 1980, Nascolite ceased operations after being cited and fined by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) for illegal discharges. State investigations in 1981 and 1983 disclosed significant concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil and groundwater. Inspectors also found more than 100 55-gallon drums and several buried tanks, as well as asbestos in abandoned buildings on the site. EPA studies in the mid-1980s confirmed the presence of VOCs, acids, and lead in soil and groundwater. Drinking water wells are situated downgradient of the site. The population within a 3-mile radius of the site is 20,000. Most people live about a mile south of the site, but an apartment complex borders the property on the south, and one home lies within the current site boundaries. There also are several residences near the site, along Doris Avenue, and another residential area within 1/2 mile of the site. The area relies on public and private wells for drinking water supplies; groundwater is also used for irrigation and for commercial and industrial purposes.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils are contaminated with MMA, other VOCs including vinyl chloride, benzene, toluene, and trichloroethylene (TCE), and metals such as lead and cadmium. Surface soil samples from a ditch that was alleged to have received wastes from surface water runoff as well as the soil samples from the northern part of the plant/production area showed very high concentrations of lead. Sampling of the excavated sludge wastes revealed MMA, phthalates, VOCs, lead, and naphthalene. These buried wastes reportedly were disposed of on site during plant operations. Nearby residents may be exposed to chemicals through direct contact or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil or groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases. The first long-term remedial phase focuses on cleanup of the groundwater; the second phase addresses on-site soils and structures.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1981, under State orders, Nascolite removed a portion of the contaminated soil and drums from the site. In 1987, EPA placed a tarp above the lead-laden northern plant area soil, cleared and disassembled the tanks, removed remaining drums, disposed of asbestos wastes, and fenced the site. Solid wastes were disposed of in a landfill, and liquid wastes were incinerated. In 1989, the potentially responsible parties extended a water line to residences where drinking water was threatened, installing taps, water meters, service connections, and fire hydrants. Roadways were repaved and private lawns were reseeded.

Groundwater Cleanup: In early 1988, the EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up groundwater which featured: extracting groundwater and treating it on site, then reinjecting the cleaned water into the aquifer; performing additional studies to determine the appropriate cleanup measures for contaminated soils, sediments, buildings and wetlands on the site; and providing an alternative water supply for potentially affected residents. The Army Corps of Engineers initiated the engineering design for this remedy in 1988. The design task along with additional investigation and site characterization work was subsequently undertaken by the potentially responsible parties in the fall of 1990. Treatability studies to select the most effective and environmentally sound technology for groundwater treatment are complete. The engineering design work is underway and is expected to be completed in 1995.

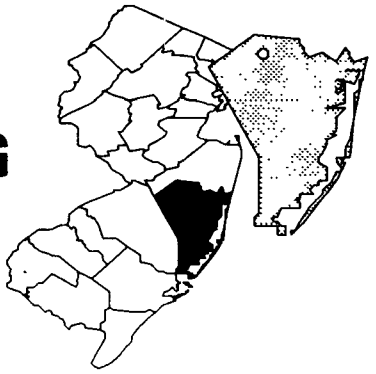
Soils and Buildings: EPA completed a study of contaminated soils and buildings on the site in early 1991. EPA then selected a remedy that consisted of demolition of structures on the site, treatment and/or disposal of asbestos, and excavation and solidification of contaminated soils. The solidified material will be replaced back on the site and any affected wetlands will undergo restoration. Appropriate environmental monitoring will be performed to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. The engineering design for this action was begun in late 1991 and is planned to be completed in 1995.

Site Facts: In September 1987, the EPA sent the property owner a Notice Letter to offer the opportunity to conduct emergency cleanup actions at the site. The owner declined to participate in the site cleanup. EPA has identified additional potentially responsible parties who have performed cleanup actions on the site.

Environmental Progress

Initial cleanup work, including the removal and isolation of contaminated soils, the disposal of solid and liquid wastes, fencing the site, and the provision of an alternate drinking water supply, has been completed at the Nascolite Corporation site. These actions have eliminated the immediate threats to the nearby public and the environment while work continues on designing a groundwater treatment system, concurrently with design work on a solidification/stabilization process for the treatment of lead-contaminated or-site soils, sediments, wetlands, and existing structures.

NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJ7170023744



EPA REGION 2
Ocean County
Lakehurst

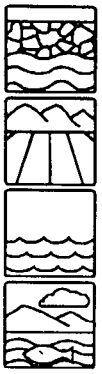
Site Description

The Naval Air Engineering Center (NAEC) site covers 7,382 acres and has been used continuously for various research, maintenance, firefighter training, testing, and disposal activities conducted by the U.S. Navy since the 1920s. Although the size of the Lakehurst facility and its operations have changed over the years, its major function always has been development and testing of weapons systems. On the basis of historical records, aerial photographs, field inspections, and personnel interviews, the Navy identified 44 potentially contaminated areas at the NAEC. These areas included landfills, open pits, unlined lagoons, and drainage ditches, several of which are near freshwater wetlands. The Navy reports that fuels, oils, metals, solvents, and various other organic compounds were disposed of on the facility property. In 1988, the EPA and the NAEC agreed that 42 areas at the facility should be subject to further investigation. The Fort Dix Military Reservation, agricultural lands, woodland, Lakehurst Borough, and a State wildlife refuge area are adjacent to the site. NAEC and the surrounding area are located within the Pinelands National Reserve. The facility makes up a major portion of the Toms River drainage basin, and several headwater tributaries originate on site, including Manapaqua Brook, Obhanan Ridgeway Branch, Harris Branch, and North Ruckels Branch. Several ponds, both natural and excavated, are on the site. The NAEC employs 4,800 people, and 1,370 people live on the base. Most of these residents are trainees who live at the base for only 6 months. Water supplies within a 3-mile radius of the site are from public wells; the system serves approximately 7,100 people. The closest well is about 200 feet from the site. Monitoring has not detected any well contamination. Local surface water is used for recreation and irrigation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/85
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soil sampling has revealed the presence of metals and other inorganics, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene and trichloroethylene (TCE), phenols, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Some stream sediments show levels of heavy metals such as chromium, lead, mercury, and nickel, and petroleum hydrocarbons above naturally occurring background levels. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater, sediments, soil, or surface water may suffer adverse health effects. An extensive, environmentally sensitive pineland preserve supporting recreational, wildlife habitat, and agricultural uses surrounds the site and could be subject to pollution from contaminated runoff.

Cleanup Approach

The site currently is being addressed by focusing on those areas where contamination is most significant. The Navy began an intensive study of soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment contamination at 42 areas of the NAEC in the fall of 1988. This investigation was completed in the summer of 1990. Based on the investigation, sufficient information was available to develop cleanup actions at the areas described below.

Response Action Status

Area C: The 1988-90 study showed groundwater and soil contamination from VOCs and semi-volatile organics in this training area and fuel tank farm. In September 1990, NAEC proposed to pump and treat groundwater as an interim action to contain the groundwater plume. Construction of the pump and treat system was completed in early 1992 and the system is currently operational.

Area H: The 1988-90 study also showed groundwater and soil contamination from VOCs and semi-volatile organics in the area containing engine catapult test tracks. In September 1990, NAEC proposed to pump and treat groundwater in this area as an interim action to contain the groundwater plume. Construction of this system to pump and treat groundwater was completed in mid-1993 and the system is currently operational.

Nine Areas: The 1988-90 study showed no contamination above state or federal action levels at areas 15, 18, 23, 26, 27, 30, 34, 40, and Area L. In 1991, NAEC decided to take no further action at these areas.

Area 28: The 1988-90 study and a follow-up study showed groundwater and soil contamination from VOCs at this area containing above- and below-ground storage tanks. Contaminated soil was removed by NAEC and taken to a hazardous waste disposal facility. In 1991, NAEC decided to pump and treat groundwater at this area as an interim action to contain the groundwater plume. Construction of the groundwater system was completed in the summer of 1994 and the system is currently operational.

Sites 5, 19, and 21: Based on the 1988-90 study and a follow-up study, significant contamination from petroleum hydrocarbons was found in the soils at these three areas. NAEC removed contaminated soil from the areas in the spring of 1991. Based on confirmation sampling, no contaminated soils above EPA and state action levels remained following the removal actions.

Site 44: The 1988-90 study and a follow-up study indicated significant PCB contamination in the soil at Site 44. NAEC removed contaminated soils from this area in the spring of 1991. Based on confirmation sampling, no contaminated soils above EPA and state action levels remained following the removal actions.

Areas A and B: Based on the 1988-90 study and follow-up investigations, significant groundwater contamination from petroleum hydrocarbons and solvents was found in these two areas. In 1992, NAEC decided to pump and treat groundwater in this area as an interim action to contain the groundwater plume. Construction of the treatment system is complete, and the system is in operation.

Multi-site Decisions: In the spring of 1993, the Navy completed investigations to determine the nature and extent of contamination at 30 additional areas on the site. During this investigative period, NAEC completed several small-scale removal actions. Based on the results of these removal actions and further sampling, NAEC and EPA decided to take no further action at many of these areas. Those areas requiring further action are described earlier in this section.

Sites 3, 6, 13, 14, 32: The EPA has identified contaminated soil at these areas. In the summer of 1994, the EPA began cleanup activities to address the soil, including asphalt batching and soil vapor extraction. The EPA anticipates completing these activities in early 1995.

Additional Areas: NAEC completed a removal action at an old base landfill (Site 29) in late summer 1993. Over 400 rusted-out drums were removed (approximately 20 of the drums contained liquid or sludge). Based on the results of the removal action, NAEC and the EPA determined that the groundwater was not contaminated and that no further action was necessary. Additional studies into groundwater contamination have yet to be completed at other areas. NAEC and the EPA expect to complete these studies in 1997, when they will make a decision on a cleanup approach.

Site Facts: The NAEC is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DoD facilities. Under an Interagency Agreement with the EPA, the Navy has agreed to deadlines, timetables, and EPA review of decisions involving cleanup technologies.

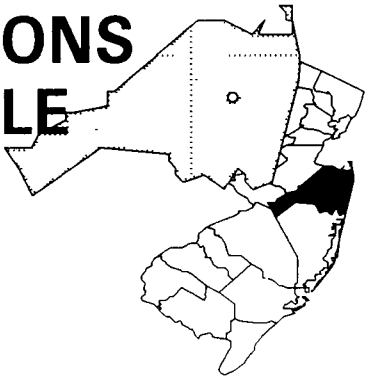
Environmental Progress

The Navy has begun cleanup at the Naval Air Engineering Center site and, at some sites, has completed cleanup. While further investigations and other cleanup activities are underway, the EPA has determined that the site does not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding communities or the environment.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE (SITE A)

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJ0170022172



EPA REGION 2

Monmouth County
Colts Neck

Other Names:
Earle Naval Weapons Station

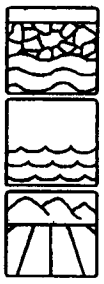
Site Description

The Naval Weapons Station Earle (Site A) covers 11,134 acres in Colts Neck. Since the early 1940s, the U.S. Navy has handled, stored, and renovated munitions at the station. These operations involve preserving and maintaining ammunition, missile components, and explosives. The station also has conducted activities unrelated to weaponry, such as radiological operations, materials storage, and waste disposal processes. The site encompasses 44 waste areas identified by the Navy and two areas governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Wastes generated include weapons materials, grit and paint, paint scrapings, solvent and paint sludges, lead bullets from small arms ranges, and metals including lead, zinc, and titanium. There was a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) spill in one area, and contaminated soil was removed off site for disposal. The area lies over six hydraulically connected aquifers. About 300 people are served by surface water within 3 miles downstream of contaminated areas of the site; a water supply intake lies 2 miles downriver. Approximately 1,900 residents live within a 3-mile radius of the station, and there are 500 homes on the base. An estimated 320 private and municipal wells serve 1,200 people within a 3-mile radius, and groundwater also is used for irrigation. Local surface water is used for recreation and also for crop irrigation. The headwaters and drainage basins of three major Coastal Plain rivers, the Swimming, the Manasquan, and the Shark, are present on the Main Base.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soils are suspected to contain lead, zinc, and titanium. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminants could suffer adverse health effects. Since the facility is an active munitions storage site, public access is restricted, although hazardous areas may not be off-limits to base personnel.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases directed at the cleanup of 11 waste areas and any additional waste areas.

Response Action Status

11 Waste Areas: The Navy has been conducting an investigation at 11 separate areas since late 1989. Three rounds of groundwater, soil and sediment samples have been taken and analyzed to determine the nature and extent of contamination in these areas. The EPA has commented on the sampling to date and has determined that additional sampling is required. The Navy anticipates completing the studies and selecting a cleanup approach by 1996.

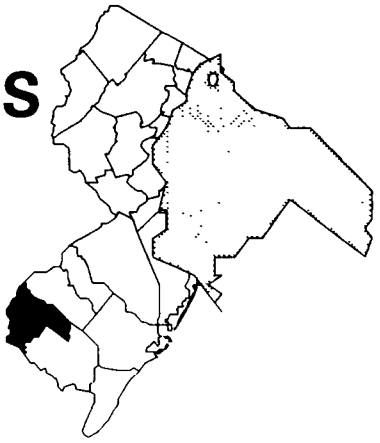
Additional Waste Areas: The Navy has identified 33 additional areas at the site requiring further study to determine the nature and extent of contamination. Investigations began in late 1990 and are expected to be completed by 1996.

Site Facts: The Station is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DoD facilities.

Environmental Progress

The Navy is conducting investigations to identify cleanup strategies for the 44 areas of contamination. The two remaining areas will be addressed under RCRA guidelines. The EPA has determined that the Naval Weapons Station site does not pose an imminent threat to the surrounding population or the environment while the investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

NL INDUSTRIES
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD061843249



EPA REGION 2
Salem County
Pedricktown

Other Names:
National Smelting of New Jersey

Site Description

The 46-acre NL Industries site is a former secondary lead smelting facility that was operated by NL Industries from 1972 to 1982. In 1983, the site was sold to National Smelting of New Jersey, Inc., which operated it until 1984. During its years of operation, the company recycled lead from spent automotive batteries and separated the plastic from the rubber casings. After the rubber and plastic were separated, the plastic was reprocessed, and the rubber was placed in a membrane-lined landfill. The landfill contains process wastes, including slag and rubber materials from the batteries and contaminated soils. Railroad tracks run through the center of the site. There are two streams near the site, in addition to a marshy area. The site is located in a rural area, with approximately 2,500 people living within 3 miles of the site boundary. The Cape May aquifer underlies the site and serves as a source of drinking water, crop irrigation water, and process water. Most of the area residents are served by municipal water wells, although some nearby homes rely solely on private wells. Testing in 1987 and 1991 indicated that these private wells were within drinking water standards. The Delaware River is approximately 1½ miles from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater and soils are contaminated with heavy metals, especially lead and cadmium. Sampling of on-site and off-site areas, along with the two nearby streams has identified elevated levels of lead in soils, groundwater, surface water and stream sediments. Testing of nearby residential wells indicates that the water is safe for drinking and household use; however, the migration of contaminants in the groundwater may threaten these wells in the future. Moreover, people may be exposed to health risks if contaminated soils, surface water, or sediments in and around the site are accidentally ingested. Additionally, nearby wetlands may be at risk from migrating contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions; a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of surface water, groundwater, soils, and sediments; and a second cleanup action focusing on ponded water, slag piles, building structures and debris.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1989 and 1990, EPA restricted access to the site by installing a fence, temporarily capping the on-site slag piles to prevent the migration of contaminants, removing over 40,000 pounds of the most hazardous materials at the site for recycling or proper disposal, removing 2,200 empty steel drums for recycling, emptying on-site containers holding materials that potentially could be released and storing the materials in covered areas, and removing copper wire and other items of value to discourage trespassing. During late 1993, EPA removed contaminated sediments from sections of a stream to the west of the site. EPA expects to complete the removal of contaminated sediments from remaining sections of the stream up to the Delaware River over the next several years.

Surface Water, Groundwater, Soils, and Sediments: NL Industries, Inc., under EPA oversight and monitoring, has investigated the nature and extent of contamination at the site and has evaluated various cleanup alternatives. The first phase of the investigation included the installation of on-site monitoring wells; the sampling of on-site and selected off-site residential wells; and sampling of surface water, soil, sediment, slag and waste materials. The second phase of the investigation included additional groundwater, surface water and sediment sampling to further characterize the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The investigation and feasibility study were completed in mid-1993. In addition, in early 1993, EPA completed a site-specific Ecological Assessment to help determine cleanup levels for the contaminated areas including wetlands and streams. EPA selected the final cleanup technologies for contaminated soils, sediments and groundwater in mid-1994. The selected technologies include: pumping and treating the contaminated groundwater, with discharge to the Delaware River; and excavating soils contaminated with lead. The excavated soils and contaminated sediments removed from the West Stream will be landfilled on the site. Highly contaminated materials will first be solidified and stabilized before being landfilled. Development of the technical designs for these actions is expected to begin in late 1995.

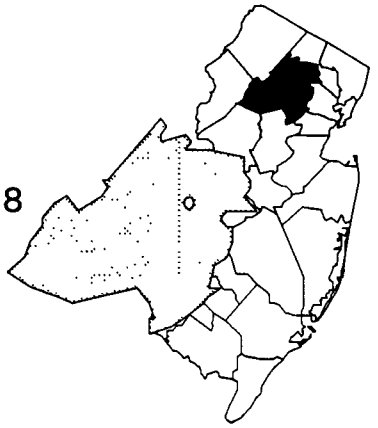
Ponded Water, Slag Piles, Building Structures, and Debris: In mid-1991, EPA completed a focused investigation to identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives for these media. In late 1991, EPA selected the following cleanup technologies: solidification/stabilization and on-site placement of the slag materials; decontamination and off-site treatment and disposal of debris and contaminated surfaces; off-site treatment and disposal of the ponded water and sediments; and appropriate environmental monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. In addition, any material that can be recycled in a protective and cost-effective manner will be recycled. In early 1992, EPA treated the slag and disposed of it off site. Cleanup of the slag and decontamination and demolition of the site buildings is complete. With the exception of a small portion of a former building, the area has been regraded and pared in sections to prevent the future accumulation of standing water. EPA anticipates completing the regrading of the last area in late 1994.

Site Facts: In 1982, the State issued an Administrative Order on Consent requiring NL Industries to clean up the site, conduct groundwater monitoring, and install a groundwater abatement system. The Order was amended in 1983 to reflect the purchase of the site by National Smelting of New Jersey. National Smelting and its parent corporations filed for bankruptcy in 1984. In 1985, the responsibility for cleanup of the site was transferred from the State to the EPA. In 1986, NL Industries signed a Consent Order with the EPA under which the company agreed to investigate the site. In 1992, EPA issued a Unilateral Order to 31 potentially responsible parties to implement the selected remedy for addressing the ponded water, slag piles, building structures, and debris. The potentially responsible parties, under EPA supervision, began cleaning up the slag piles, debris and contaminated surfaces, and contaminated standing water during the fall of 1992. An on-site treatment system was constructed to render the slag non-hazardous before it was shipped off site for disposal.

Environmental Progress

Access restrictions, initial site activities, and cleanup of the slag have reduced the threat of exposure to hazardous materials at the NL Industries site while remaining long-term cleanup remedies are being planned. Since treatment of the slag piles began in early 1993, over 16,000 tons of treated slag have been safely removed from the site for disposal.

PEPE FIELD
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529598



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Town of Boonton

Site Description

Pepe Field is a recreational area that covers approximately 3 acres in a residential district. The site was used by E.F. Drew Co. as a landfill from the 1920s until 1950. The company disposed of unknown quantities of processing waste from the manufacture of edible oils, and cleansing and soap products for household and industrial use. From 1950 until the mid-1960s, the site remained an open, unused area until the Town of Boonton purchased the property. During the mid-1960s, the Town filled and covered the site with soil in preparation for construction of the recreational facility. This facility included tennis courts, a baseball field, a playground area, and a refreshment stand. In 1969, the Town implemented an odor abatement plan for the area, which consisted of a 14-foot gravel curtain drain extending 150 feet along one side of the site, with a sump for leachate collection and treatment with hydrogen peroxide. The pumphouse discharges into a culvert that ultimately discharges into the Rockaway River. Presently, the recreation field is inactive and is enclosed by a 4-foot chain-link fence. The area around the site is mainly suburban. Approximately 90,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater and soils are contaminated with the heavy metals arsenic, barium, cadmium, lead, and mercury. The soil also is contaminated with low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Field investigations showed that concentrations of combustible gases are often present on the site. Accidental ingestion of the contaminated groundwater, surface water, or soil could pose a health hazard to individuals.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

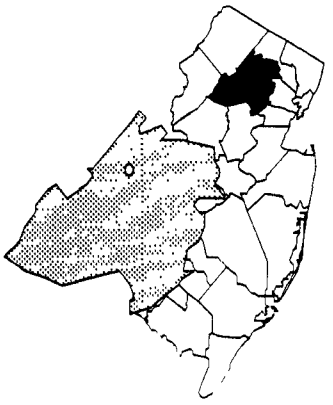
Response Action Status

Entire Site: Under a cooperative agreement with the EPA, the State began a site investigation in 1985 and completed it in 1989. Based on the study, the EPA selected a remedy for the site in 1989. The remedy includes: maintaining a site cover; installing a landfill gas collection and treatment system; upgrading and maintaining a leachate collection and treatment system; and monitoring the groundwater. Design of the remedy began in 1991, under State direction. However, in September 1991, the State transferred the lead back to the EPA to expedite the design process. Since that time, the EPA has procured a design contractor and initiated engineering design activities. The EPA expects the design to be completed in 1995.

Environmental Progress

The EPA, with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy assistance, has determined that Pepe Field does not present an imminent threat to the surrounding community or the environment while the design of the final remedy is being prepared.

PICATINNY ARSENAL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJ3210020704



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Rockaway Township

Site Description

The Picatinny Arsenal covers 6,491 acres in Morris County. The arsenal has been in operation for over 100 years, and it was a major source of ammunition in wartime. Currently, its primary mission is research, development, and pilot plant production of explosives and propellants for the Army. At least 156 potentially hazardous locations exist on the site, according to a 1991 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers report. They include areas for testing rocket fuels, munitions, and propellants; areas where chemicals and shells were buried; surface impoundments; landfills; drum storage areas; and a sludge bed. The arsenal's 6,400 employees obtain their drinking water from three on-site wells, two of which have been found to have trace amounts of an explosive compound. The surrounding areas are suburban, as well as summer vacation areas. There are several homes that depend on private wells for drinking water located at the southern end of the facility. The Army and the State have sampled the wells and discovered low levels of an explosive compound in the drinking water of three of these residences. These residences are currently receiving bottled water from the Army and will soon be receiving water via a municipal water line to be installed as part of a removal action. Lake Denmark and Picatinny Lake, which are on base, are used for recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/14/89
Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants

Unlined lagoons held wastewater from metal plating and etching facilities until 1981. Monitoring wells and soils adjacent to the unlined lagoons are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and an organic pesticide were found in the sediments of the Green Pond Brook. In 1982, the brook was dredged, and the materials were piled nearby. Site studies have found metals, explosives, and trace amounts of dioxin in a defined area; access to that area has been restricted. The contaminated groundwater, soil, and sediments could pose a health hazard if accidentally contacted or ingested. Contaminated groundwater has apparently migrated off-site at the southern boundary where low levels of explosive compounds have been found in private wells. In addition, the contaminants from the site could pollute the waters of Green Pond Brook, Lake Denmark, and Picatinny Lake.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a phased long-term cleanup. The 156 areas of concern have been divided into three phases to be studied in succession. Phase I generally encompasses the highest priority sites which are located at the southern portion of the Arsenal. There are 61 sites undergoing Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure at Picatinny; to date, 56 have been closed and five are in the process of closure.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: A removal action has been carried out at the Post Farm Landfill to remove buried drums. Additionally, off-site residents, whose well water was found to be contaminated with explosives, will be provided with an alternative water supply. Picatinny Arsenal, as part of a removal action, will extend a municipal water line to the affected residences. This is expected to be accomplished in 1994.

Building 24 Area: In 1989, with agreement of the EPA and the State, the Army selected the following remedy for preventing VOC-contaminated groundwater from discharging into Green Pond Brook: extracting contaminated groundwater; installing a pre-treatment system for the removal of metals and solids; air stripping to remove VOCs; filtering to remove VOCs from the air stripper exhaust and additional VOCs from the air stripper effluent; discharging treated water via a holding tank and piping it to Green Pond Brook; providing operation and maintenance of the system, and monitoring effluent. Construction of the groundwater remedy was completed in late 1991. The pump and treat system was activated in the fall of 1992 and has been operating satisfactorily since that time. In addition to the pump and treat system, several treatability studies are being planned to study the potential for addressing VOC-contaminated soils and groundwater in place. One of the studies is being funded by EPA. Cleanup of soils associated with the Building 24 lagoon has been addressed under RCRA.

Building 95 Area: Two unlined sand filter lagoons received treated wastewater from a metal plating and etching operation in Building 95. The Army is conducting a study to determine the extent and the nature of contamination in this area. It will be studied as part of the Phase I sites. Removal of contaminated soils and piping associated with the lagoons has been completed under RCRA. The study is expected to be completed in 1997.

Burning Ground Area: Contaminated sludge and sediment from munitions manufacturing processes are sent to the burning grounds to be incinerated in pans or on the ground surface. The Army is investigating this area of the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination in soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment. Field sampling has been completed and the study for this area is scheduled to be completed in 1995. The Army is planning to discontinue open burning of its explosive wastes at the Burning Grounds by 1995, when an incinerator is scheduled to come on-line.

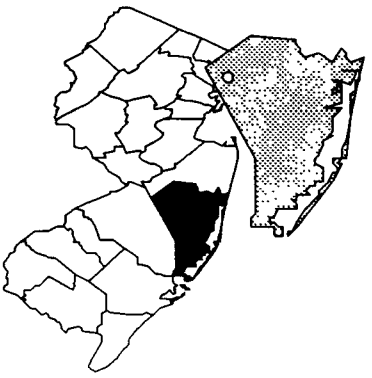
Remaining Areas: An Investigation Concept Plan was completed for 156 areas in 1991, including the previously mentioned areas. The plan prioritized areas for investigation and potential cleanup. To facilitate this process, these 156 areas have been broken into three phases. The Phase I workplan was approved in the fall of 1992 and field sampling is currently underway. The Phase II workplan was submitted in the spring of 1993 and field sampling is expected to start in 1994. The Phase III workplan, which will cover the remaining sites at Picatinny Arsenal, will be submitted 10 months after the Phase II workplan is approved, which is expected in 1998. Additionally, the off-site well contamination in the vicinity of the southern boundary is being investigated under Phase I.

Site Facts: Picatinny Arsenal is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DoD facilities. An Interagency Agreement was signed by the Army and the EPA in May 1991.

Environmental Progress

Construction of the groundwater cleanup remedy for Building 24 has been completed and activated. Preliminary concerns regarding heavy metal levels in the treatment plant discharge did not prove warranted, as they were found to be within permit levels. While further investigations leading to the selection of final remedies for the remaining contaminated areas are being conducted, the EPA has determined that there is no immediate danger to the nearby residents or the environment.

PIJAK FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980532808



REGION 2
Ocean County
Plumsted Township

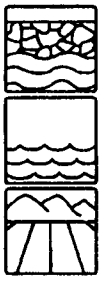
Site Description

The Pijak Farm site is located on Fischer Road, approximately 2 miles northeast of New Egypt. The site area consists of approximately 87 acres and is relatively flat, with portions that drop off into a marshy, wooded flood plain. From 1963 to 1970, drums and free-flowing liquids from a facility disposing of specialty and research chemicals were dumped into a natural ditch that ran through the site and later were covered with soil. There were approximately 3,740 drums on the site. The deteriorated remains of drums were visible along the edge of the flood plain. In 1980, the State found that groundwater was contaminated by organic chemicals. Groundwater is the only source of drinking water in the vicinity of the site. Pijak Farm is one of four NPL sites, including Spence, Hopkins and Goose Farms, within a 2-mile radius. An estimated 6,600 people reside within 3 miles of the site, and 1,500 residents depend on groundwater, found only 12 feet below the surface, for drinking water and other domestic purposes. The nearest well is 700 feet from the site. Groundwater also is used for irrigation and stock watering in surrounding agricultural areas. Municipal drinking water wells are located about 2 miles away from the site. Also nearby are Crosswicks Creek and its two unnamed tributaries, which are used for recreation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater was polluted with the volatile organic compound (VOC) benzene and phthalates, a plastics by-product. The sediments and surface waters were contaminated with VOCs and the pesticide DDT. Soil contaminants included the VOC xylene, organic acids, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Recent groundwater sampling events indicate that the groundwater contamination has dissipated; however, groundwater discharges to Crosswicks Creek and thereby contributes to sediment and surface water contamination. The removal of surface waste, contaminated soil, and a source of groundwater contamination has reduced the risk posed by possible ingestion of these contaminated materials.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

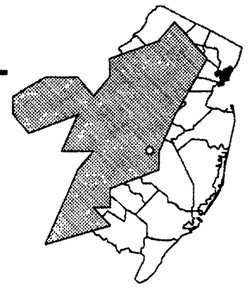
Entire Site: Based on the results of a site investigation, the EPA selected the following methods for cleanup of the site: removal and off-site disposal of all drums and lab packs at a Federally-approved disposal facility; excavation and off-site disposal of visibly contaminated soil at a Federally-approved disposal facility; pumping and removal of contaminated groundwater, as necessary, during excavation; monitoring of on-site wells annually for a five-year period; and sediment control during excavation and sampling efforts. The party potentially responsible for the site contamination, Morton International, under State oversight, completed the removal and disposal of on-site contaminated drums, lab packs, and soil to an approved facility in late 1990. Soil sampling conducted subsequent to these activities indicated the presence of residual PCB contamination in soil at the site. Morton International, under State supervision, is currently providing for the excavation and off-site disposal of these contaminated soils. This cleanup activity is scheduled for completion in 1994. The results of groundwater monitoring conducted over a five-year period indicate that the groundwater is now clean.

Site Facts: An Administrative Order on Consent between Morton Thiokol and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) was signed in 1985.

Environmental Progress

Contaminated surface materials and soils have been removed from the site and transported to an EPA-approved disposal facility reducing risks to the public and the environment. The Pijak Farm site will be closely monitored to assure the effectiveness of the remedy.

PJP LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980505648



EPA REGION 2
Hudson County
Jersey City

Site Description

The PJP Landfill covers 87 acres in Jersey City. The site may have been used as early as 1968 to dispose of an unknown quantity of chemical and industrial wastes. The State certified the landfill to receive solid wastes in 1971. The landfill has a history of underground fires. The site is presently closed and fenced. Approximately 11,900 people reside within a 1-mile radius of the site; the closest residence is within 1,000 feet of the site. A high-rise apartment complex and a park are within ½ mile. The site is bordered by the Hackensack River on the west. The river is used for boating and for commercial shipping.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

The shallow groundwater in the vicinity of the site is contaminated with the heavy metal chromium, phenols, various pesticides, and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs). The leachate from the site is contaminated with VOCs including benzene and chlorobenzene and the heavy metal lead. The deeper groundwater has not been significantly impacted by the landfill. Some contamination is present in the deeper groundwater, but the levels are below federal drinking water standards. Potential health risks are possible from the accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater and leachate. Direct contact with the contaminants also poses a potential health threat. Because it is used for recreational boating, pollution of the Hackensack River could present a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Interim cleanup actions involving major excavation work and capping, were conducted by the State in early 1986 to extinguish landfill fires. In addition, a gas venting system was installed to prevent the buildup of gases under the landfill surface.

Entire Site: The State began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup. All phases of the site investigation, which included field sampling of groundwater, sediment, soil and surface water from the Hackensack River have been completed. A plan for the final remedy is being proposed.

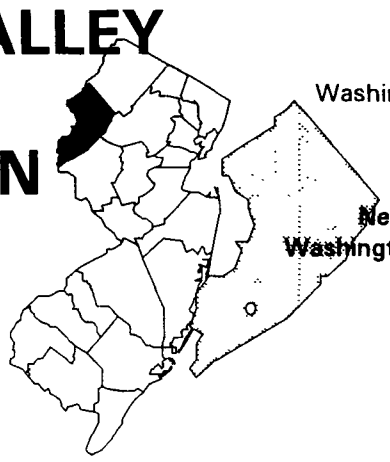
Environmental Progress

Initial actions to extinguish underground fires at the site and the installation of a gas venting system have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous contaminants at the site. EPA and the State are evaluating the results of the investigation recently completed at the site and will propose a final remedy for the site.

POHATCONG VALLEY GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD981179047



EPA REGION 2

Warren County
Washington and Franklin Townships

Other Names:
Brass Castle-Broadway
New Jersey Water Company
Washington Borough Well Contamination

Site Description

The Pohatcong Valley Groundwater Contamination site involves the contamination of the Kittatinny Limestone Aquifer underlying the Pohatcong Valley. The aquifer serves as the sole source of drinking water for public and private wells in the area. The site includes those portions of Franklin Township, Washington Township, and Washington Borough lying in the Valley and encompasses approximately 5,600 acres. Pohatcong Creek is the primary surface water drainage for the valley. The creek meanders through the valley in the direction of the Delaware River. Analyses of two public water supply wells in 1978 and 1979 revealed high levels of tetrachloroethylene (PCE), prompting the closing of one well and the installation of a carbon filtration system at the other. In 1984 and 1985, the Warren County Health Department identified a number of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in 79 private wells throughout the Valley. Affected residences have since been connected to the public water supply system. Approximately 12,000 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and County actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with various VOCs. The Pohatcong Valley residents are currently using a new drinking water supply.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and long-term remedial phases. Immediate actions have addressed contaminated public and private water supplies. The long-term actions will address the sources of contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In cases where the drinking water exceeded human health safety standards, Warren County supplied bottled water to affected residences. In 1988, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) hooked up affected residences to public water supply wells.

Entire Site: The EPA has begun an investigation to determine the nature of source areas effecting groundwater and to identify areas for potential source control cleanup. The study is expected to last into 1996, at which time the EPA will select a remedy for final cleanup of the site.

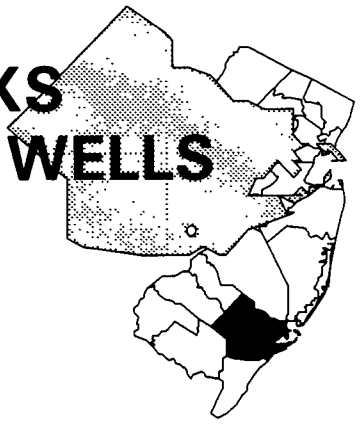
Environmental Progress

The provision of a safe drinking water supply has eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water and will continue to protect the households near the Pohatcong Valley Groundwater Contamination site until cleanup activities are completed.

POMONA OAKS RESIDENTIAL WELLS

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980769350



EPA REGION 2
Atlantic County
Galloway Township

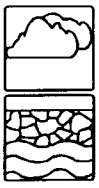
Site Description

The Pomona Oaks Residential Wells site provides well service to about 200 single-family homes in a rural residential area of Galloway Township. The residential lots range in size from ¼- to ½-acre and the wells are 50 to 60 feet deep. Initially, nearly all of the 200 homes in the residential area relied upon private wells as the sole source of drinking water. In 1982, residents complained to the State about a foul taste and odor in their drinking water. Subsequent sampling showed the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the water, which resulted in bottled water being provided to some of the area residents. By 1985, all Pomona Oaks subdivision residences were connected to the nearby Absecon water supply. A new primary water well for the community was designed and constructed by the State and is now operative. Existing wells at the site have been sealed. Approximately 8,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



Testing for a variety of indoor air contaminants detected the presence of the VOCs benzene and xylene as well as aromatics. The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs. Actions taken in 1984 and 1989 to replace private wells with a public water supply and the installation of a new primary well have eliminated any health threat from contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

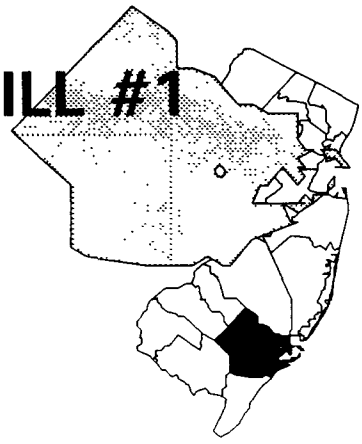
Immediate Actions: In 1985, the EPA began providing bottled water to area residents. The local water supplier, New Jersey Water Co., extended water lines, and the distribution system was installed in 1985 to serve the affected homes. Existing wells at the site have been sealed. A new primary water well for the community was designed by the State, and construction was completed in 1988. The well was put in service in the summer of 1989.

Groundwater: The EPA began a study into the nature and extent of air and groundwater contamination at the site in 1986. A report detailing the study results was issued in 1990. It was determined that no further action is necessary at this site because contamination levels have fallen below levels requiring cleanup action, and nearby residents have been provided with safe drinking water. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) is overseeing groundwater monitoring and conducting sampling downgradient of the site to ensure that there is no threat to the public or the environment. In early 1992, the EPA sampled groundwater from monitoring wells on site and downgradient. No significant contamination was found.

Environmental Progress

By providing an alternate safe drinking water source to the residents of the Pomona Oaks subdivision, the possibility of exposure to polluted water was virtually eliminated. The investigations into the extent of the contamination have been completed, and it was determined that the site no longer poses a threat to the surrounding community or the environment. Procedures to remove the site from the NPL are underway, and the EPA will continue to monitor conditions at the site and report the results to the public.

PRICE LANDFILL #1
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD070281175



EPA REGION 2
Atlantic County
Egg Harbor Township

Other Names:
Price Chem Dump
Price's Pit

Site Description

The 26-acre Price Landfill #1 site is located in Egg Harbor Township. The site originally was a sand and gravel excavation operation that closed in 1968. Beginning in 1971, the Price landfilling operation began to accept a combination of both drummed and bulk liquid wastes. Initial listings of wastes consisted of industrial chemicals, sludges, oil, grease, septic tank, and sewer wastes. Tank trucks emptied bulk waste into the pit, and others dumped punctured and unpunctured drums. Chemical waste disposal ended in late 1972, sludge disposal in the spring of 1973, and municipal waste disposal ended in 1976. During its operation, it is estimated that over 9 million gallons of chemical waste were disposed of at the site. As a result, groundwater in the area is contaminated. The drinking water supply for Atlantic City was threatened until the relocation of the water supply wells took place. Approximately 100 houses are located within 1 1/2 miles of the site, with a total population estimated at 580. Land use in the immediate area consists of residential properties, small business properties, sand and gravel excavations, and undeveloped rural lots. There are four sites on the NPL and three other landfills in the drainage basin feeding Absecon Creek, which runs near the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including lead and cadmium, and the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) benzene, chloroform, vinyl chloride, and methylene chloride. Potential health risks may exist for individuals accidentally drinking or coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater. Groundwater contamination also may threaten Absecon Creek and other nearby creeks.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on wells/plume management/source control and cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The EPA provided drinking water from tank trucks to the affected residences and, in 1981, 37 affected residences were connected to the New Jersey Water Company (NJWC) system. To ensure that the contaminant plume would not reach the Atlantic County Municipal Utilities Authority (ACMUA) public water supply well field, the EPA and the State of New Jersey constructed an interconnection with the NJWC System, redeveloped three ACMUA production wells, installed granular activated carbon filtration units, and implemented a water conservation program.

Wells/Plume Management/Source Control: From 1983 to 1985, the State replaced and relocated the ACMUA water supply well field and transmission facilities and conducted additional analysis of the plume management, source control, and treatment alternatives.

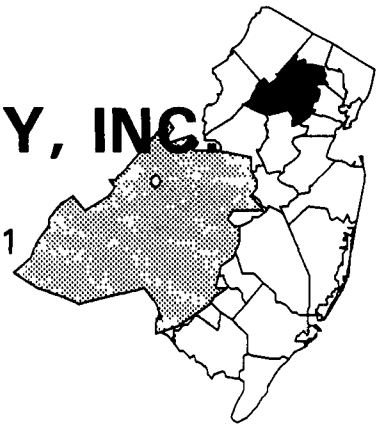
Entire Site: The EPA has selected the following site cleanup actions: installation of a security fence around the landfill site; installation of groundwater extraction wells adjacent to the landfill to control the contaminant source; installation of groundwater extraction wells hydraulically downgradient from the landfill to stop the contaminant plume; construction of a groundwater/leachate pre-treatment facility at or near the site; construction of a force main to the ACMUA interceptor system; extraction of contaminated groundwater followed by pre-treatment and ultimate disposal and treatment at the ACMUA wastewater treatment plant; quarterly monitoring of groundwater for approximately 25 years; and construction of a landfill cap at the conclusion of the groundwater cleanup. The State began design of the various cleanup alternatives in 1987. Design activities recently were halted when the ACMUA refused to accept wastewater from the on-site treatment facility. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) completed a study in mid-1993 that evaluated several treatment and disposal options for the treated groundwater. Disposal of the treated groundwater into the aquifer was selected. Currently, NJDEPE is in the process of designing the groundwater treatment system. The design is expected to be completed in 1996.

Site Facts: Notice letters were sent to potentially responsible parties in February 1982, and in January 1987. The EPA, the State of New Jersey, and the ACMUA reached an agreement with approximately 50 companies and individuals to provide for the payment of part of the costs of cleaning up the landfill. This sum will remain in an escrow account, subject to the final negotiation of a judicial Consent Decree.

Environmental Progress

An interceptor system was installed to prevent the migration of the contaminant plume from the Price Landfill #1 site from reaching the Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority water system, and affected residents have been supplied with a safe drinking water source. These actions have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated groundwater while the site awaits final cleanup actions.

RADIATION TECHNOLOGY, INC.
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD047684451



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Rockaway Township

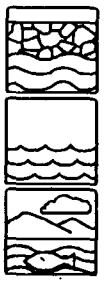
Site Description

Radiation Technology, Inc. (RTI) is a 263-acre site close to Lake Denmark in Rockaway Township. Since 1970, operations on the site have included radiation sterilization, production of architectural products, and production and finishing of hardwood flooring. Radiation sterilization is the only activity currently being performed at the facility. Beginning in 1980, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) and the Rockaway Township Health Department (RTHD) conducted numerous inspections of the site. These inspections revealed that the company improperly stored and disposed of waste drums containing solvents and other organic chemicals. In 1981, the RTHD sampled two RTI water supply wells. Results indicated that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) had contaminated the groundwater supplying these wells. They were subsequently condemned and closed by the New Jersey Department of Health and the NJDEPE. The area is totally dependent upon groundwater for drinking water supplies. The population within a 2-mile radius of the site is approximately 20,000. The area around the site is generally rural and light industrial. The site is located immediately northeast of the U.S. Army Picatinny Arsenal facility, which also is on the National Priorities List. The wooded areas surrounding the site are used for hunting.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater has been contaminated with VOCs including benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and trichloroethylene (TCE). A surface water stream, originating from a production well and connected to Lake Denmark, also was found to be contaminated with VOCs. Lake Denmark and its aquatic life may be threatened from groundwater and surface water contamination. Potential health risks may exist for individuals who drink the contaminated well water or come into direct contact with the contaminated waters.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a short-term immediate action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the remaining contamination at the site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1981, the New Jersey Department of Health and the NJDEPE closed two RTI water supply wells due to contamination. In mid-1993, RTI removed sumps, tanks, drums, and some contaminated soil under a Memorandum of Agreement with NJDEPE.

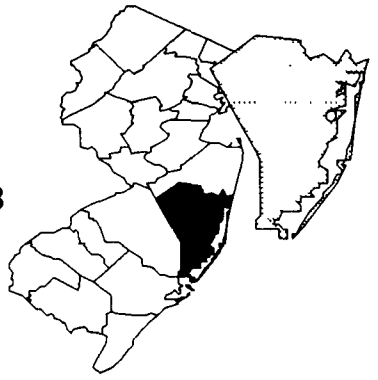
Entire Site: The State completed a site investigation and feasibility study and issued a proposed plan for cleaning the groundwater contamination in 1993. The State chose a remedy for addressing the contaminated groundwater at the site in 1994 which includes groundwater restoration through air stripping and natural attenuation.

Site Facts. On July 6, 1983, the NJDEPE and RTI signed a judicial Consent Order. This Order required RTI to install groundwater monitoring wells and to collect samples for VOC analyses to determine the source of the contamination. On March 12, 1987, RTI entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (ACO) with the NJDEPE and agreed to pay the cost of an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress

Contaminated soil, drums, tanks, and sumps have been removed from the site. A decision on the remedy to address the contaminated groundwater was reached in 1994, which will result in the cleanup of the remaining contamination at the Radiation Technology site.

REICH FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529713



EPA REGION 2
Ocean County
1 mile northeast of Toms River
in Dover Township

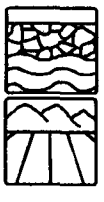
Site Description

The Reich Farm site is an open, relatively flat, sandy area covering approximately 3 acres in Dover Township. The site is surrounded by commercial facilities and wooded areas. During a 5-month period in 1971, the site, was leased from the Reich Farm owners by an independent waste hauler and used illegally for the disposal of drums containing organic solvents, still bottoms, and residues from the manufacturing of organic chemicals, plastics, and resins. In December 1971, the owners of the property discovered approximately 4,500 drums containing wastes on a portion of the land that they had rented out. These drums bore labels indicating that they belonged to the Union Carbide Corporation. Trenches where wastes were believed to have been dumped also were found. From 1972 to 1974, drums, trench waste, and contaminated soil were removed from the site by Union Carbide. In addition, contaminated private wells were closed and a zoning ordinance was passed preventing further groundwater use in the area. Approximately 565 people work or live within a 1/4-mile radius of the site. The population served by groundwater within a 3-mile radius of the site is 106,500. The nearest residence is about 1,500 feet southwest of the site. Land use in the general vicinity of the site is predominantly commercial, residential, and agricultural. The area overlies the Cohansey aquifer, a major source of drinking water for Dover Township and the surrounding area. The site is located 1,000 feet from an intermittent stream draining into the Toms River.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene (TCE). The VOCs toluene and TCE were detected in soils just east of a construction company shop building located on site. The surface soils on site show no significant contamination; however, hot spots are present in the subsurface soils. These hot spots are contaminated with both VOCs and semi-volatile organics. Potential health risks may exist for individuals, especially on-site workers, who make direct contact with or accidentally ingest the contaminated soils or groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at the cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1972, approximately 5,095 drums and trench wastes were removed. In 1974, about 50 drums and approximately 1,100 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed from the site by Union Carbide. Also in 1974, 148 private wells near the Reich Farm site were ordered closed by the Dover Township Board of Health after sampling of a number of wells indicated the presence of organic contaminants. A zoning ordinance restricting groundwater use was established in the area of Reich Farm, based on a recommendation by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE). Residences in the immediate vicinity of the site are connected to a permanent alternate water supply.

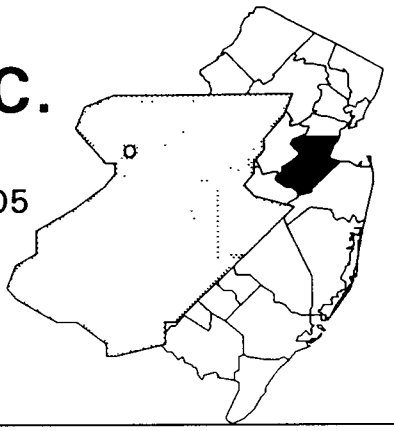
Entire Site: The remedies selected by the EPA to clean up the site include: installation of extraction wells; treatment of extracted groundwater by air stripping and carbon adsorption; reinjection of the treated groundwater into the ground; excavation of soil contaminated with VOCs and treatment in an enhanced volatilization unit; backfilling the excavated area with the treated soils. Soils unable to be treated by the enhanced volatilization unit will be excavated and treated off site, followed by backfilling with clean fill. Under EPA oversight, Union Carbide completed an extensive sampling program, performed a treatability study on the chosen soil remedy, and completed the engineering design in 1994. The engineering design for the groundwater remedies is expected to be completed in 1996.

Site Facts: Notice letters were sent to the parties potentially responsible for the contamination in October 1983. A Consent Decree between the potentially responsible parties and the EPA was entered in court in March 1990. Under this decree, Union Carbide will perform cleanup activities at the site, and the property owners will provide access.

Environmental Progress

The removal of drums, wastes, and contaminated soil and the restriction of groundwater use have reduced the threat of exposure to contaminants at the Reich Farms site while final cleanup activities are being planned.

RENORA, INC.
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD070415005



REGION 2
Middlesex County
Edison Township

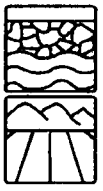
Site Description

The 1-acre Renora, Inc. site was used for the collection and hauling of waste oil and hazardous wastes from 1978 to 1982. During its operation, oils and hazardous waste materials were accepted, stored, blended, and ultimately placed in drums and abandoned at the site. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) inspection reports consistently noted a lack of site security, poor housekeeping, and leaking drums and tankers. The NJDEPE detected several minor spills on site in 1978 and subsequently determined that Renora lacked the proper registration to act as a special waste transfer station. In 1980, the NJDEPE ordered Renora to cease all activities and clean up the site. Subsequent investigation by the NJDEPE showed that, while Renora had ceased operations, it had not begun any efforts to clean up the site. As a result, Renora's license was revoked. All cleanup activities at the site by the owner ceased in 1980 due to lack of funds. The site was abandoned in 1982, after more than a year of inactivity. The site presently is enclosed by a chain-link fence. The site is located in the heavily populated Bonhamtown section of Edison Township, where approximately 2,200 people live.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater underlying the site is contaminated with various heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The site soils are contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), VOCs, and heavy metals. Touching or ingesting contaminated groundwater or soils could pose a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and PAH-contaminated soils.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The EPA started removing site contaminants in 1984. Shortly thereafter, the potentially responsible parties took over these actions, continuing them under EPA oversight. Approximately 1,000 drums, 20 to 30 tankers, truck trailers, and 200 tons of visibly-contaminated soils were removed from the site.

Entire Site: In 1987, the EPA selected cleanup remedies for contamination at the site, which include: removal of PCB-contaminated soils to an EPA-approved hazardous waste landfill; on-site treatment of PAH-contaminated soils using bioremediation; and decontamination of the groundwater by using it as an irrigation medium in the bioremediation. Approximately 2,000 cubic yards of soil containing PCBs was excavated and transported to an off-site federally approved facility in 1990.

PAH-Contaminated Soils: Treatability studies showed bioremediation to be ineffective in treating the PAH-contaminated soils. New studies were performed to re-define this contamination and to investigate cleanup alternatives. Field work for the additional studies was completed in early 1992. In the fall of 1994, the EPA selected a cleanup remedy to remove the top 2 feet of soil, dispose of it off site, and backfill with clean soil. Design of the remedy is expected to begin in the fall of 1995.

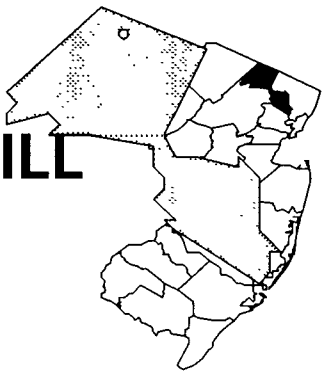
Environmental Progress

The cleanup actions described above have removed some sources of contamination and have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Renora, Inc. site. Continuing actions at the site will address the remaining areas of contamination.

RINGWOOD MINES/LANDFILL

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980529739



EPA REGION 2

Passaic County
Ringwood Borough

Site Description

Magnetite mines were operated on the 500-acre Ringwood Mines/Landfill site as early as the 1700s, and wastes have been disposed of at the site since the 1960s. The site is about ½ mile wide and 1½ miles long and consists of rugged forested areas, open areas overgrown with vegetation, abandoned mine shafts and surface pits, an inactive landfill, an industrial refuse disposal area, small surficial dumps, a municipal recycling center, the Ringwood Borough garage, and about 50 private homes. Two abandoned mines, Peter's Mine and Cannon Mine, have been filled with garbage over the years. Peter's Mine also contains paint sludges, solvents, and scrap metal. Several drums have been observed in Cannon Mine. Mining ended at the site in the early 1900s, and the history of the site is unclear from then until the late 1930s. The site was purchased by the U.S. Government prior to 1940 and later was sold to a succession of owners. From 1967 until 1974, Ringwood Realty, one of the former owners, deposited waste products for Ford Motor Company including car parts, solvents, and paint sludges, on the ground surface and in abandoned mine shafts. In 1970, Ringwood Realty donated 290 acres in the southern portion of the site to the Ringwood Solid Waste Management Authority, which began operating a permitted municipal disposal area in 1972. The landfill was closed by the State in 1976. Groundwater beneath the site discharges to surface streams and the Wanaque Reservoir, located ½ mile southeast of the on-site sludge disposal area. The area around the site is primarily residential, with about 50 residences located on or near disposal areas. Approximately 20 water supply wells draw water from the bedrock aquifer, which supplies a few residences and industries in the area. Approximately 13,000 people live in Ringwood Borough. The Wanaque Reservoir provides drinking water to about 650,000 people.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83
Deletion Date: 11/02/94

Threats and Contaminants

Stream sediments were contaminated with the heavy metal lead, while streams on and near the site were contaminated with the volatile organic compound (VOC) methylene chloride. VOCs and metals have been found in the upper bedrock aquifer groundwater. An assessment of human health and environmental risk undertaken by the EPA indicated that the primary health concern associated with this site was the risk to people who accidentally touched contaminated soils. The removal of contaminated soil eliminated the health threat from direct contact with soil.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: From 1987 to 1988, a potentially responsible party, Ford International Services, Inc., removed 7,000 cubic yards of surficial paint sludge containing lead and arsenic from four on-site areas and disposed of it off site. In early 1990, 60 drums containing wastes were discovered. The drums were removed and disposed of off-site.

Entire Site: Cleanup technologies selected to address groundwater, surface water, soil, and sediment contamination included: sampling of soil, with excavation and off-site disposal of soil confirmed to be contaminated; backfilling and revegetation of soil; and groundwater, surface water, and wetlands monitoring. Long-term groundwater and surface water monitoring has begun at the site. Groundwater treatment was deemed unnecessary because the upper bedrock aquifer groundwater is not used as a drinking water source. Over time, the aquifer and surrounding area will absorb the contaminants, dispersing them, and adequately reducing their concentrations. Further monitoring and maintenance will be conducted by the potentially responsible party under EPA supervision.

Site Facts: The EPA issued an Administrative Order to Ford International Services, Inc. to clean up soil contamination and to eliminate health and environmental risks associated with the site.

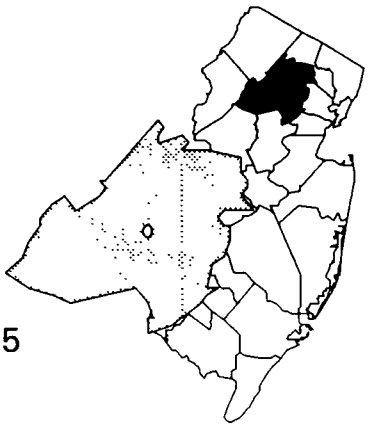
Environmental Progress

By removing the contaminated soil and drums containing hazardous wastes and disposing of it off site, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials from the Ringwood Mines/Landfill site has been virtually eliminated. Continuous monitoring of the site will ensure the safety of public health and the environment. The EPA deleted the site from the National Priorities List in November 1994.

ROCKAWAY BOROUGH WELL FIELD

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980654115



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Rockaway Township

Site Description

The Rockaway Borough Well Field site covers a 2-square-mile area and includes three municipal water supply wells, which are located in a glacial aquifer designated by the EPA as the sole source aquifer for Rockaway Borough and the surrounding communities. Eight other wells previously used for potable water supply by the Borough were abandoned because of their lack of productivity. In 1980, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in the municipal wells. The contaminated wells are close to the Rockaway River, which runs through the center of the Borough. The site is located in a suburban residential setting and is surrounded by homes, businesses, and municipal property. The Borough of Rockaway's municipal wells supply potable water to about 11,000 people.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Although 13 VOCs have been detected in the well water, trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) are the primary contaminants of concern. Threats to the health of people include exposure to TCE and PCE through drinking groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial actions focusing on cleanup of groundwater and the sources of the contamination.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1981, an emergency was declared due to the groundwater contamination, and the residents supplied by the distribution system were advised not to use their tap water for drinking and cooking. Temporary drinking water supplies were trucked in by the National Guard. In 1981, the Borough installed an activated carbon water treatment system to reduce contaminant concentrations.

Groundwater Plume: Rockaway Borough is maintaining the existing treatment system to ensure compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act standards. In March of 1985 the State initiated an investigation at the site. This investigation confirmed the presence of VOC contamination in the groundwater. The EPA completed its supplemental study into the identification of contaminant sources, further delineation of the full extent of contamination, and evaluation of additional alternatives for final groundwater cleanup. The remedy EPA selected includes: installation of extraction wells; treatment of extracted groundwater by chemical precipitation and air stripping; reinjection of treated groundwater; and appropriate environmental monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. Parties potentially responsible for contamination at the site began the technical design of the remedy in the summer of 1994. Completion of the design is expected in late 1996, when groundwater cleanup should begin.

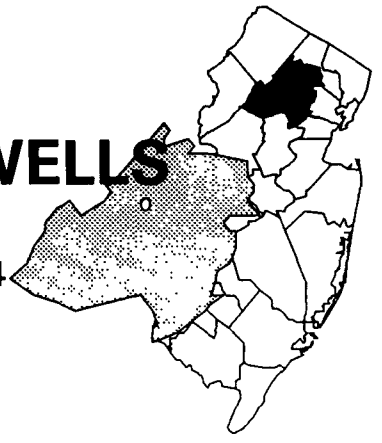
Source Control: Additional investigations to further determine potential contamination within the immediate source areas began in late 1992. The EPA anticipates completing these studies and selecting a cleanup approach by 1996.

Site Facts: The EPA identified six parties potentially responsible for the contamination. Special Notice letters were issued to these six parties allowing them the opportunity to perform or finance the cleanup activities for the site. The EPA has reached a settlement with Thiokol Corporation. A proposed Consent Decree was lodged with the Federal District Court in Newark, New Jersey on January 20, 1994. Under this Consent Decree, Thiokol has agreed to perform the engineering design for the entire site and the cleanup of contaminated groundwater for a portion of the site. The settlement also requires Thiokol to pay $800,000 of EPA's past response costs.

Environmental Progress

The EPA has selected a final cleanup technology for the cleanup of groundwater at the Rockaway Borough Well Field site. The installation of a water treatment system by the Borough has significantly reduced the threat of exposure to contaminants in drinking water while activities leading to final cleanup are taking place.

ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP WELLS
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980654214



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Rockaway Township

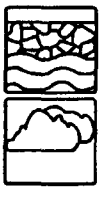
Site Description

The Rockaway Township Wells site is a 2-square-mile well field area containing a cluster of three municipal wells within 100 feet of each other. In 1979 and 1980, the wells were found to contain a variety of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Two gasoline service stations, freight and transit facilities, and industrial properties are located near the well field. Groundwater contamination in the area appears to have resulted from several sources, including the gasoline stations and industrial facilities. Monitoring wells in the area indicated widespread contamination by chlorinated solvents and fuel components. In 1980, a treatment system for the combined pumping of the wells was installed and included an air stripping unit and an activated carbon system. Presently, only the air stripping unit is in operation. Only one of the three wells is currently in operation. The operative well serves 12,500 people and is located adjacent to White Meadow Brook, between Green Pond and Ford Roads. The Valley Fill aquifer is the only water supply source capable of meeting the Township's water demand.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including trichloroethylene (TCE). Inhaling volatilized organics released into indoor air during water use, ingesting and direct contact with contaminated water were potential health threats prior to the installation of the water treatment system.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the groundwater contamination.

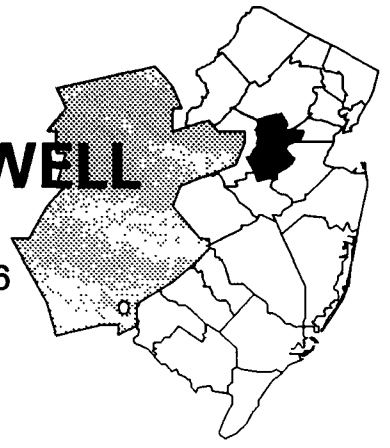
Response Action Status

Groundwater: The EPA and the State have conducted a study into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site. The study identified the contaminants of concern and evaluated cleanup alternatives. The EPA selected a remedy for the contaminated groundwater in late 1993. The remedy includes extraction of contaminated groundwater, air stripping and reinjection of treated groundwater, and replacement of the existing Rockaway Township air stripping unit. The groundwater restoration and replacement of the air stripping unit will cleanup contaminants and provide safe drinking water for Rockaway Township residents. Design of the remedy began in early 1994 and is expected to be completed later in the year.

Environmental Progress

An air stripping unit to remove groundwater contaminants was installed at the Rockaway Township Water Department, and has proven to be effective in reducing the potential for residents to be exposed to contaminated groundwater. The EPA has determined that the sites poses no immediate threat to the public or the environment, while cleanup activities are being planned.

ROCKY HILL MUNICIPAL WELL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980654156



EPA REGION 2
Somerset County
Rocky Hill Borough

Site Description

The Rocky Hill Municipal Well site covers 2 acres in Somerset County and consists of two wells that were constructed in 1936 to supply the residents of the Borough of Rocky Hill with a source of drinking water. In 1978, the first well was sealed and abandoned because it was contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), in particular trichloroethylene (TCE). The second well continued to operate until 1979, when it was also closed due to high levels of TCE. The well reopened for a short time when TCE levels declined, only to be closed again in 1982, when contamination levels increased in the groundwater. The Borough temporarily used a private municipal water supply until an air stripper could be installed on the municipal well to remove contaminants. Studies of the site in 1988 found that a septic tank in the area was a possible source of the TCE contamination. Approximately 7 200 people depend on the Rocky Hill Municipal Well as a drinking water resource. The area that surrounds the site is wooded, and land use is primarily agricultural and residential. Neighboring this site is the Montgomery Township Housing Development site, also on the NPL. As part of the studies at the Rocky Hill Municipal Well site, state officials also sampled private wells in the neighboring Montgomery Township Housing Development. Results indicated widespread contamination with various VOCs. Because of their proximity and the similarity of the contaminants present, the EPA was agreed to address the Rocky Hill Municipal Well site and the Montgomery Township Housing Development site jointly.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater at the site is contaminated with numerous VOCs, primarily TCE. The contaminated groundwater is treated to drinking water standards before the residents of Rocky Hill receive it. Part of the Borough of Rocky Hill is located on the State and National registers of historic places.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

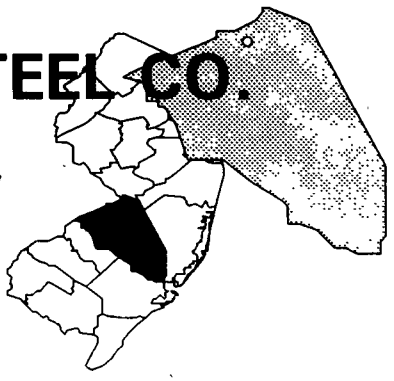
Response Action Status

Entire Site: Following the closure and temporary treatment of the wells, the State conducted an investigation into alternatives for groundwater cleanup. In 1988, the EPA chose a remedy for this site which includes: extracting contaminated groundwater from the primary source area; treating it to Federal and State cleanup standards using an air stripper; reinjecting the cleaned water into the underlying aquifer; connecting residences still using private well water to the public water supply; sealing private water supply wells that are affected; and starting a groundwater sampling program to monitor the contaminant plume and the effectiveness of the cleanup. This cleanup covers not only the Rocky Hill Municipal Well but also the Montgomery Township Housing Development located nearby. The design of the groundwater remedy began in 1991 and is expected to be completed in 1994.

Environmental Progress

The affected residences have been provided with a safe drinking water supply, through treatment, thereby reducing the potential for residents to be exposed to contaminated groundwater at the Rocky Hill Municipal Well site. The air stripping treatment system continues to remove contamination from impacted groundwater and will continue to operate until safe levels are achieved.

ROEBLING STEEL CO.
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD073732257



EPA REGION 2
Burlington County
Florence

Other Names:
John A. Roebling Steel Co.
JARSCO

Site Description

The Roebling Steel Company site occupies 206 acres of a former manufacturing plant for steel and wire products, located next to the Delaware River on 2nd Street in Florence. The Roebling Steel Company has been producing steel wire and cable at this site for the last 75 years. Fifty-five buildings occupy most of the site and are connected by a series of paved and unpaved roads. More recently, portions of the site were used for housing polymer reclamation operations, storing insulating products, refurbishing refrigerated trailers and shipping containers, and storing construction equipment. The raw materials and waste products that these operations produced are stored or buried in several on-site locations. The site includes two inactive sludge lagoons, an abandoned landfill, a 34-acre slag disposal area, soils soaked with oils and other potentially hazardous materials, tanks and pits containing sludges and liquids, asbestos pipe insulation, and a network of underground piping. Sporadic vandalism has occurred since the plant stopped operations; several buildings have been partially destroyed, a pile of old tires was set on fire, and a building housing a chemical laboratory was destroyed by fire. The site is next to the Delaware River, and the groundwater under it is only about 10 feet below the ground surface. Approximately 12,000 people in the area depend on the groundwater for their drinking water, supplied by private and municipal wells within 3 miles of the site. The distance from the site to the nearest residential well is 2,000 feet. Residents in the area use the Delaware River and wetlands next to the site for recreation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Buildings on the site contain exposed asbestos and process dust. Soil at the site and an adjacent playground is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and with heavy metals, including lead. Groundwater under the site is contaminated with various heavy metals including chromium, lead, cadmium, nickel, zinc, and copper. River and creek sediments are potentially contaminated with heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). People on or off site could come into direct contact with hazardous materials or could accidentally inhale contaminated materials from exposed asbestos, contaminated soil, process dust in the buildings, and tank and pit contents. Runoff from precipitation on the site may have contaminated the Delaware River and wetlands, which are next to the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: an initial action and one three long-term remedial phases focusing on interim action plans, cleanup of the slag area and Southeast Park, and cleanup of the remaining site contamination.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Approximately 300 lab pack containers of chemicals were collected, removed, and properly disposed of by EPA. Approximately 3,200 full and empty drums were sampled and disposed of at Federally-permitted facilities, and 120 cubic yards of crushed and emptied drums were removed to an EPA-approved hazardous waste landfill. Three pounds of metallic mercury were collected, repackaged, and sent to a recycling facility for distillation and reuse. Over 35 tons of baghouse dust were secured with tarps and barriers. One drum of hazardous waste-containing cyanide was shipped to an approved treatment facility, and 10 compressed gas cylinders were returned to manufacturers for proper reuse and recycling or were treated on site. Approximately 3,000 gallons of sulfuric acid and 2,150 gallons of phosphoric acid were sampled, analyzed, and removed from two large above ground tanks and sent off site for reuse; 239,000 pounds of base neutral solids in drums were consolidated and shipped to a permitted facility. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) packaged and removed picric acid and other chemicals found in the labs and shipped them to an approved treatment facility. Exposed asbestos in a potential personnel entry zone was wrapped and contained.

Interim Action: In early 1990, EPA selected a remedy to address the remaining high hazard sources of contamination, such as additional drums and tanks, transformers contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, baghouse dust and chemical piles, tires, and contaminated soils from the adjacent playground. The total quantity of material removed off-site for treatment, disposal, or recycling is: 263 overpacked drums and 663 crushed drums; 45,864 gallons of transformer oil and 860,709 pounds of transformer carcasses; 266,843 gallons of tank liquids and 1,351 tons of tank sludges; 800 tons of baghouse dust; 251 tons of chemical piles and asbestos; and 126 tons of burnt tires and 261 tons of recyclable tires. These actions were completed in late 1991.

Slag Area and Southeast Park: In late 1991, remedies were selected to address the slag area and Southeast Park. The cleanup plan includes treating the "hot spots", and then covering the entire 34-acre slag area with a soil cover and vegetation. Two areas of concern in the Southeast Park will be excavated and hazardous materials disposed of off site. EPA restricted access to the slag disposal area by installing a fence. The first phase of sampling to locate and delineate hot spots in the slag area has been completed. In addition to further hot spot delineation, this phase will include a shoreline and groundwater investigation. Cleanup began in late 1994 and is expected to be completed in 1995.

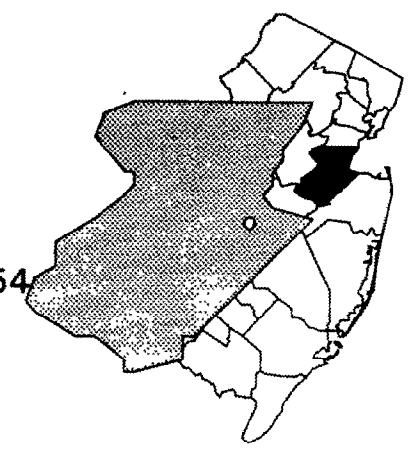
Remaining Contamination: EPA started to study the site contamination and options for cleaning up contamination areas in 1984. A comprehensive study was initiated to address surface and subsurface soils, surface water, sediments, groundwater, air quality, buildings, landfills, lagoons, and other remaining contamination sources at the site. This study is scheduled for completion in 1995. Because of the large size of the site, supplemental studies are being planned to address areas that need additional examination. Upon completion of these studies, the EPA will select final cleanup measures to address remaining site contamination.

Site Facts: In October 1992, the Department of Justice, on behalf of EPA, reached a settlement with a former owner and operator of the site for site cleanup costs as part of Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings.

Environmental Progress

EPA initiated and carried out numerous waste removal actions at the Roebling Steel Company site, thereby reducing the potential for exposure to hazardous materials on or off the site. A fence has been installed to restrict access to areas of the site. Other actions to remove the remaining contaminated materials at the site will be undertaken in phases over the next few years.

SAYREVILLE LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980505754



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
Sayreville

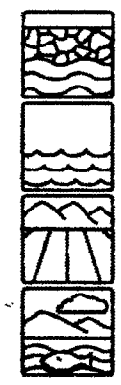
Site Description

The Sayreville Landfill is an inactive municipal landfill covering approximately 30 acres in a moderately industrialized area. The site is one of a series of disposal operations located along the tidal South River. The town owned and operated the site as a municipal landfill beginning in 1970. It was licensed to receive municipal waste and light industrial waste; however, hazardous waste allegedly also was disposed of during operations and after closure in 1977. Part of the site is in a wetland adjacent to the South River. Approximately 67,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site, and the closest residence is located 1/2 mile away. Because of the tidal influence and the infusion of salt water, private wells in the area are not used. The Sayreville and Perth Amboy well fields are located within 3 miles of the site. There are other municipal wells in the vicinity, which are tested regularly.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Heavy metals, including iron and manganese; phenol; the volatile organic compound (VOC) benzene; and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were detected in on-site groundwater. Iron also was detected in off-site well water. The VOC toluene and pesticides, including aldrin and endrin, were detected in on-site landfill liquids. Sediments contain toluene and trichloroethylene (TCE). Surface water was shown to be contaminated with cadmium and lead. Benzene, arsenic, and chloroform were detected in on-site soils. Groundwater and leachate from the landfill discharge into the South River; however, due to mixing in the river, the contamination from the landfill has not been detected in the river waters. The South River flows into the Raritan River. Potential risks exist for those individuals coming in direct contact with the contaminated landfill soils and buried drums at the site. Potential releases of contaminants to the groundwater, surface water and sediments may also exist. The site overlaps part of a wetland adjacent to the South River.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases directed at cleanup of the site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE), in coordination with the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, excavated 30 drums at the site in 1982.

Site Cleanup: The EPA selected a remedy for cleanup of the site in 1990. The remedy includes the removal of hazardous waste drums and thermal treatment of the wastes off site, capping the site, and installing a storm water control system and a methane gas collection system. Design of the remedy is now underway. Cleanup activities will begin once the design of the remedy is completed, currently scheduled for early 1995.

Groundwater, Surface Water and Sediments: Investigations leading to final selection of groundwater, surface water and sediment remedies began in late 1991. These investigations are expected to be completed in late 1994 at which point a decision on further cleanup work will be made.

Site Facts: The State signed an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with the potentially responsible parties in 1986 requiring that they fund the investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination. In late 1991, a second AOC with the potentially responsible parties was signed requiring them to perform the cleanup activities at the site.

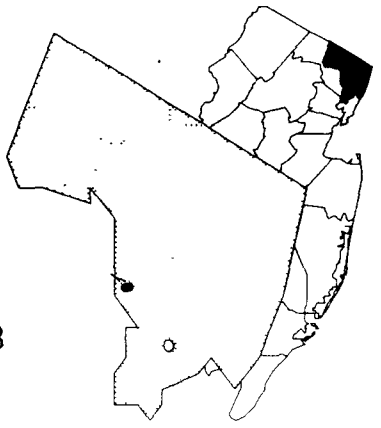
Environmental Progress

Initial actions have been completed to restrict access to the site and to remove drums from the site. The EPA has determined that the Sayreville Landfill site does not pose an imminent threat to the surrounding community or the environment while the design of cleanup activities is underway and further studies are being completed.

SCIENTIFIC CHEMICAL PROCESSING

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD070565403



EPA REGION 2
Bergen County
Carlstadt

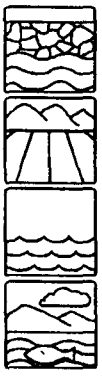
Site Description

The Scientific Chemical Processing site covers 6 acres and is located in a light industrial area of Carlstadt. This site is a former waste processing facility that accepted various wastes for recovery and disposal. About 375,000 gallons of hazardous substances were stored on site in tanks, drums, and tank trailers. Operations were shut down in 1980 in response to a court order. Some company officials have received fines and jail terms for illegally dumping hazardous waste. From 1979 to 1980, drums and contaminated soil were removed. The site now is vacant, except for two small buildings and a roll-off container holding a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) sludge tank. The site is located within a coastal wetlands management area, bordered on the northeast by Peach Island Creek, a tidal waterway. Local surface water is used for recreation and industrial water supplies. Three private residences are within a mile of the site. All nearby businesses and residences are believed to be on public water supplies The population within a 2-mile radius is approximately 14,500.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater and soil contamination consists of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, chloroform, and trichloroethylene (TCE); PCBs; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) including naphthalene; and heavy metals. Off-site sediment contamination along Peach Island Creek consists of VOCs, phenol, PAHs, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and the pesticide dieldrin. Surface water contamination in Peach Island Creek consists of VOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and heavy metals including nickel and zinc. The site is entirely fenced and bordered by Peach Island Creek on the northeast side, thereby reducing public access to the site. Risks to individuals who may come in contact with site pollutants, specifically those who accidentally ingest or touch contaminated soils, surface waters, groundwater, and sediments, have been reduced by the interim remedy. The coastal wetlands also are threatened by site contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases. The first long-term remedial phase focuses on cleanup of the on-site, shallow groundwater and soil, while the second focuses on cleanup of the deeper aquifer and off-site groundwater contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: To address the immediate threats posed by the contaminants, Inmar Associates, the property owner, removed 55 tanks and one tank trailer under New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection supervision between 1985 and 1986.

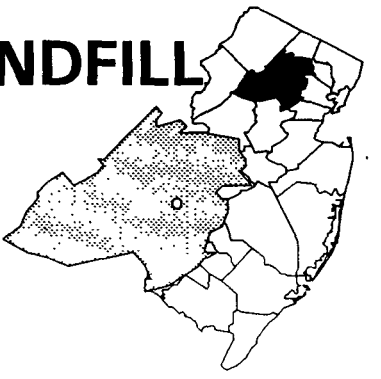
On-Site Groundwater and Soil: Under EPA oversight, the potentially responsible parties began conducting an investigation in 1985 to determine the type and extent of on-site groundwater and soil contamination. In 1990, the EPA selected an interim remedy to address the contaminated on-site groundwater and soil, which includes construction of a slurry wall, infiltration barrier, and groundwater collection system to retrieve groundwater for treatment off site. This interim groundwater remedy, which was completed in June 1992, is intended to contain the contamination until a final remedy is selected. The development of a feasibility study to evaluate the potential cleanup alternatives for the contaminated on-site soil is currently underway.

Aquifer and Off-Site Groundwater: The parties potentially responsible for the contamination began an investigation in 1988, under EPA oversight, to determine the type and extent of contamination to the underlying aquifer and off-site groundwater and to identify alternative technologies for the cleanup. This investigation is expected to be completed in mid-1995.

Site Facts: A Federal District Court trial resulted in the conviction of three corporate officials of Scientific Chemical Processing on charges arising from the disposal of bulk solvents into the Newark, New Jersey sewer systems and drummed wastes into Lone Pine Landfill. In 1983, the State Court ruled that the site owner/operators are liable for the cleanup and must submit a cleanup plan by July 1983. In September 1985, the EPA issued an Administrative Order on Consent to 108 respondents for the performance of an investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site and to identify alternative technologies for the cleanup. In October 1985, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to an additional 31 respondents, requiring them to cooperate with the 108 parties and to participate in the investigation. A civil complaint against Inmar was filed by the United States in January 1987. The complaint sought reimbursement for EPA's oversight costs as well as penalties for violation of the EPA's Administrative Order. A settlement was reached in 1988. In September 1990, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order requiring 43 respondents to implement the interim remedy. The interim remedy was completed in June 1992.

The owner of the property addressed any immediate threats posed by the Scientific Chemical site by removing contaminated tanks and a tank trailer under EPA oversight. An interim remedy was implemented to reduce migration of the contamination from on-site groundwater and soil until a final remedy is completed. Further investigations leading to the selection of a final remedy for the off-site groundwater contamination are being conducted by the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination.

SHARKEY LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980505762



EPA REGION 2
Morris County
Townships of Parsippany-Troy Hills
and East Hanover

Other Names:
Sharkey Farm Landfill

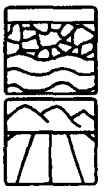
Site Description

The Sharkey Landfill site is approximately 90 acres in size and is divided into five separate fill areas: North Fill, South Fill, Northwest-North Fill, Northwest-South Fill, and Southwest Fill. The North Fill is a 26-acre island in the Rockaway River. The South Fill is an area approximately 32-acres in size, adjacent to the Rockaway and Whippany Rivers and the Parsippany-Troy Hills wastewater treatment plant. The Northwest-North and Northwest-South Fills are about 11 and 15 acres in size, respectively, and were originally one fill area. The two fill areas were separated as a result of the construction of Interstate 280. The 9-acre Southwest Fill area is located along the Whippany River, southeast of Ridgedale Avenue in East Hanover. The site began operating in 1945 and accepted municipal waste material until September 1972. During that time, the landfill also accepted commercial, industrial, and hazardous waste materials. Records indicated that various organic compounds were disposed of at the site, including toluene, benzene, chloroform, dichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. Although there have been allegations of waste disposal after 1972, the site is believed to have been generally inactive until 1979, when excavation related to the expansion of the Parsippany-Troy Hills wastewater treatment plant was initiated. The Parsippany Troy Hills area has a total population of about 50,000. The Towns of Montville and East Hanover have populations of about 12,000 each. The area to the west and north of the site is mainly light industrial, although there are scattered residential properties in the area.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including benzene, semi-volatile compounds, and heavy metals including lead, cadmium, and chromium. Soil is contaminated with heavy metals. Those who ingest contaminated groundwater may suffer adverse health effects. Leachate from landfill seeps, surface water runoff from rainfall, and the undercutting action on the landfill sides may contaminate the Whippany and Rockaway Rivers.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on the remediation of the entire site.

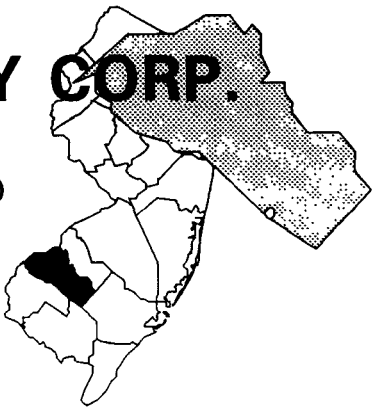
Response Action Status

Entire Site: The remedy selected in 1986 included: capping of the landfill; installation of a venting system for landfill gases and extraction and treatment of shallow groundwater and leachate; surface water controls to handle rainfall, storm runoff, and erosion of river banks; installation of security fencing to restrict site access; and a long-term groundwater monitoring program. The capping and groundwater extraction portions of the remedy were modified in an Explanation of Significant Differences signed in September 1993. A reevaluation of site circumstances and conditions resulted in a more limited capping scenario than originally planned. As currently envisioned, only those portions of the North and South Fill areas with relatively level ground will be capped. The remaining portions of these fill areas, as well as the three other fill areas, will be appropriately covered with soil and vegetated, as necessary. Additionally, groundwater extraction systems will be installed at all fill areas, but only operated at the North and South Fill areas, unless groundwater monitoring shows the need for operation of the extraction systems at the other fill areas. The State completed the technical design for these actions in early 1994, and is expected to begin construction shortly.

Environmental Progress

The EPA has selected the final cleanup technologies for the Sharkey Landfill site. While cleanup activities are taking place, the EPA has determined that the site does not pose an imminent threat to the surrounding community or the environment.

SHIELDALLOY CORP.
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD002365930



EPA REGION 2
Gloucester County
Borough of Newfield

Site Description

The 67 1/2-acre Shieldalloy Corp. site houses an active specialty plant making chromium alloy and other products. Past disposal practices included the release of process wastewater directly to an unlined lagoon, causing groundwater and surface water contamination. This resulted in extensive chromium contamination in an area that is totally dependent upon groundwater for drinking water supplies. In 1979, Shieldalloy Corp. constructed a decontamination plant for the treatment of chromium-contaminated groundwater. Since 1979, the plant has pumped and treated the groundwater prior to discharge into the Hudson's Branch Tributary of the Maurice River. The decontamination system has experienced numerous operational problems over the years that have reduced the effectiveness of efforts to contain or remove the chromium plume. There are slag piles and other wastes on site, including low-level radioactive wastes that are licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. There are approximately 56,000 people living within a 2-mile radius of the site. The closest residence is located less than 1/5 mile away. Private wells are located within 1 mile of the site. Because private and municipal wells in the vicinity of the site were contaminated with chromium and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), a well restriction area was established in the area in 1986. The private wells affected by chromium are within the well restriction area, and the residents within the restricted area have all been connected to the public water supply. Therefore, no residents are exposed to contaminated groundwater. A municipal well affected by chromium was used only for non-contact cooling water and never as a source of drinking water. This well is no longer in service. Another municipal well is affected by VOCs, but groundwater from this well is treated prior to distribution.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants

Both on- and off-site groundwater is contaminated with VOCs and chromium. Soil is contaminated with heavy metals. On-site sludge is contaminated with chromium. The Hudson's Branch Tributary of the Maurice River contains heavy metals. Off-site threats to public health include drinking or direct contact with groundwater and surface water, inhaling contaminated air particles, and eating contaminated fish from the nearby surface waters.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater contaminant plume and the source of contamination at the facility.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The potentially responsible party, Shieldalloy Corporation, has been pumping and treating chromium-contaminated groundwater since 1979. The party also designed and built a new treatment facility in 1988. However, technical problems prevented the facility from operating at design capacity. Recently, Shieldalloy Corp. built an electrochemical treatment unit that is more capable of treating the contamination. EPA and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) will be evaluating the ability of this new unit along with the existing ion-exchange system to capture and treat the contaminated groundwater.

Groundwater Plume: The potentially responsible party completed a study of the chromium contaminant plume. During this study, VOC contamination was detected in groundwater underneath and downgradient of the Shieldalloy Corporation facility. A significant portion of the VOC and chromium contamination has been identified. However, further outlining of the chromium and VOC contamination will be completed during the initial design stages of the groundwater treatment system. NJDEPE expects to present the final cleanup plan for the groundwater plume in 1995.

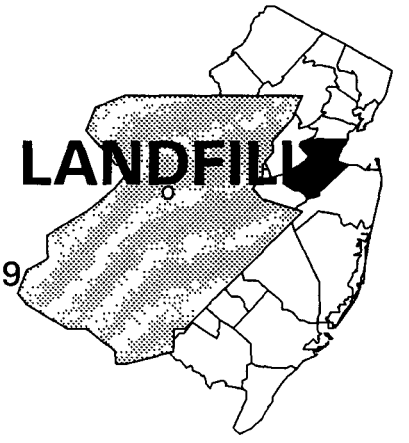
Source Control: The potentially responsible party, under NJDEPE and EPA oversight, currently is conducting a study into the nature and extent of soil and sludge contamination at the site. The study will define the contaminants of concern and will be the basis for recommending alternatives for the final cleanup. Surface water, sediment, air, and soil sampling has been completed. The investigation is planned for completion in 1995.

Site Facts: In 1984, the NJDEPE and Shieldalloy Corporation, the potentially responsible party, entered into an Administrative Order on Consent requiring the party to prepare a study of the site's groundwater contamination problems and to develop systems to address the plume. In 1986, the State directed the party to improve its groundwater decontamination system by modifying and upgrading it immediately and expanding the groundwater monitoring program. In 1986, the EPA filed an action against the party in Federal District Court for failure to certify compliance with groundwater monitoring and financial assurance requirements for the three surface impoundments used for groundwater and process water treatment. In 1988, the NJDEPE and Shieldalloy Corp. signed an Administrative Order on Consent to implement an upgraded pump and treatment system and to perform a site-wide contamination study.

Environmental Progress

The initial treatment of contaminated groundwater and the removal of underground storage tanks has reduced the threat to human health and the environment while studies leading to the final selection of cleanup remedies for the Shieldalloy Corp. site are taking place. Residences that were potentially affected by the groundwater contamination have been connected to the municipal water supply.

SOUTH BRUNSWICK LANDFILL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980530679



EPA REGION 2
Middlesex County
1/2 mile northwest of Route 1

Other Names:
Browning-Ferris Industries

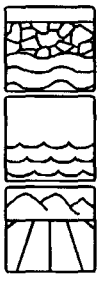
Site Description

The South Brunswick Landfill covers 68 acres in Middlesex County. The site was a landfill for over 20 years before it was closed by the State in 1978. The landfill received municipal refuse, pesticides, chemical wastes, and hazardous wastes. In 1980, the EPA conducted an investigation and found volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and iron in the groundwater and surface water. The landfill is adjacent to a school, a park, and private residences, although a substantial portion of the property is surrounded by woods. Residences are located as close as 100 to 200 feet from the site. A nearby brook feeds into a public drinking water supply 10 miles downstream.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater, sediments, soils, leachate, and surface water are contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals including iron. Systems to collect the leachate are in place; therefore, the threat of contaminants migrating from the site is minimal.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Source Control: In 1983, the EPA selected a remedy that called for installing a system to collect the leachate and treat it; constructing a slurry wall along the landfill perimeter; covering the landfill with a clay cap; and installing a gas ventilation system. Construction of the selected remedy to control the source of the contamination was completed under EPA oversight by the potentially responsible party, Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI). The site will be monitored for at least 30 years to ensure the on-going effectiveness of the remedy.

Site Facts: In compliance with an Administrative Consent Order with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy, BFI has constructed an on-site leachate treatment system to reduce leachate iron concentrations before it is discharged to the municipal sewerage system for ultimate treatment at the Stoney Brook regional Sewerage Authority.

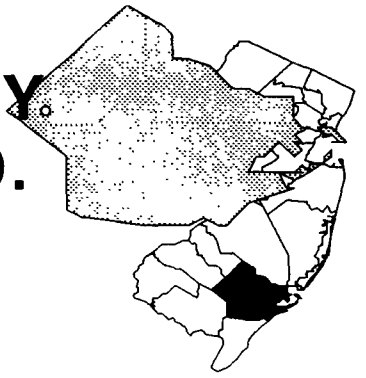
Environmental Progress

All construction work required to control the source of contamination has been completed. The site will be monitored to ensure the on-going effectiveness of the selected remedy for a period of 30 years.

SOUTH JERSEY CLOTHING CO.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980766828



EPA REGION 2
Atlantic County
Minotola

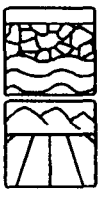
Site Description

The South Jersey Clothing Co. (SJCC) was once engaged in the manufacture of military uniforms. As part of the manufacturing process, assembled garments were treated by a dry cleaning unit using trichloroethylene (TCE). These operations generated TCE-contaminated wastewaters and sludges that were routinely discharged onto the ground behind the process building and along the adjacent railroad tracks. In addition, a fire in 1979 may have released an estimated 275 gallons of TCE from a storage tank located on site. In 1981, various sampling efforts by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) and the Atlantic County Department of Health and Institutions revealed significant contamination of groundwater and soils in the vicinity of the site. Later the same year, a number of drums and contaminated soils were excavated and removed from the SJCC by the site owners. The following year, the SJCC agreed to install 10 groundwater monitoring wells in the vicinity of the site between 1981 and 1983. In addition, SJCC installed a groundwater pump and treatment system which remains in operation today. Buena Borough began installation of a municipal water supply system in 1985 and expanded it in 1988 to serve approximately 75% of its population. The SJCC is located 500 feet from the Garden State Cleaners (GSC) site, also on the NPL. The SJCC and GSC sites were addressed in a combined investigation due to their proximity to one another and their similar contamination. The surrounding area is predominately rural and one of New Jersey's prime agricultural areas. Approximately 9,000 people obtain drinking water, and 3,800 acres of farmland are irrigated from wells within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including primarily TCE. Use of contaminated groundwater for domestic purposes and agricultural irrigation is a health threat. Private residences located within the Buena Borough boundary downgradient from the sites are connected to the municipal water supply system.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two phases: immediate actions, and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1981, the NJDEPE and the Atlantic County Department of Health and Institutions responded to a complaint of odors by an area resident. A series of sampling events revealed significant contamination of groundwater and soils in the vicinity of the site. In May 1981, an area of contaminated soils was excavated from the SJCC by the site owners. Between 1981 and 1983, the SJCC installed 10 groundwater monitoring wells in the vicinity of the site. In addition, in 1985, the SJCC installed a small-scale groundwater pump and treatment system at the site.

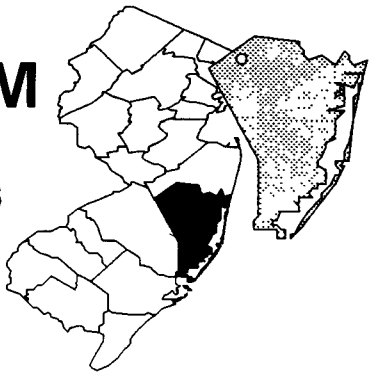
Entire Site: The EPA began an intensive investigation of the SJCC and GSC in 1989 to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup of the sites. Based on the results of the investigation, the EPA selected the following cleanup approach: on-site treatment of contaminated soil using a vapor extraction process; extraction of groundwater with concentrations of VOCs above allowable levels; treatment of groundwater with an on-site air stripping column and carbon adsorption units; reinjection of the treated water into the aquifer; and long-term monitoring of groundwater. The EPA began the engineering design for these activities in early 1992. Construction of the cleanup remedy is expected to begin in mid-1995.

Site Facts: Based on information obtained from the site owners and other sources, the EPA determined that the company is neither financially nor technically capable of undertaking the selected cleanup actions. Instead, the EPA will conduct the required work using Superfund Trust Fund monies.

Environmental Progress

The EPA performed preliminary evaluations and determined that, as a result of initial actions taken to address the contaminated groundwater and soils, the site does not present an immediate threat to the surrounding residents or the environment while the engineering design for the cleanup of the site is in progress.

SPENCE FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980532816



EPA REGION 2
Ocean County
Plumsted Township

Other Names:
Thiokol Corporation Site

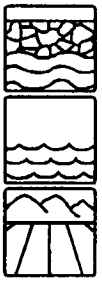
Site Description

The Spence Farm site covers about 20 acres in Plumsted Township, 2 miles northeast of New Egypt. From the 1950s to the 1970s, hazardous wastes in drums, bulk, and free-flowing liquid form were disposed of in the wooded and low-lying areas of the site. Some of the drums were intact, while others appeared to have been opened prior to dumping. Other drums rusted enough to allow their contents to leak out. Laboratory wastes were scattered throughout the disposal area. State investigations found volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in groundwater and surface water. Spence Farm is one of four National Priorities List sites, including Pijak, Hopkins and Goose Farms, within a 2-mile radius. The site is in a rural area, and the land is used for agriculture. An estimated 6,600 people reside within 3 miles of the site, and 1,500 residents depend on groundwater for drinking water and other domestic purposes. Two municipal water wells are located about 1½ miles from the site. On the site are two tributaries to Crosswick Creek.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and sediments were contaminated with the VOC acetone; phthalate, a plastics by-product; phenol; and the heavy metals zinc, chromium, and mercury. Crosswick Creek contained mercury, zinc, and toluene. Soil was contaminated with VOCs including methylene chloride and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Residual polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been detected in the soil. Touching or ingesting the groundwater, sediments, or surface water may have posed a health threat. Individuals who come into direct contact with PCB-contaminated soils may be at risk. Groundwater at the site flows toward tributaries of Crosswick Creek, which may have allowed contaminated groundwater to migrate to the surface water.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1982, the State installed 16 monitoring wells to sample the groundwater.

Entire Site: In 1984, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site by: removing all drums and laboratory wastes and disposing of them at a federally approved facility; excavating contaminated soil and disposing of it at a federally approved facility; installing a system to control the sediment so contaminants do not migrate during excavation; and monitoring the groundwater for 5 years to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup. Morton International, under State supervision, completed soil and material removal activities at the site in 1990. However, soil sampling conducted subsequent to completion of these activities displayed the presence of residual PCB contamination in soil. The PCB contaminated soils are currently being excavated and disposed of off site by Morton International, under State supervision. The results of groundwater sampling conducted over a five-year period indicate that the groundwater is clean.

Site Facts: In 1985, the State and Morton International entered into an Administrative Order on Consent requiring the company to clean up the site.

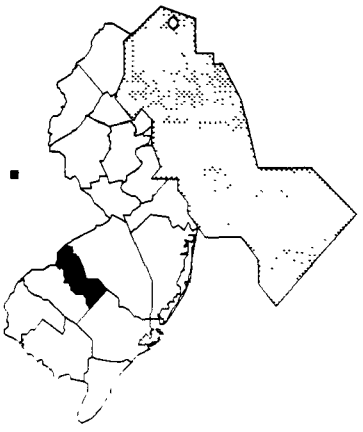
Environmental Progress

Removing the sources of contamination has reduced the potential for future migration of contaminants into surface water and groundwater while final cleanup of soils is being completed.

SWOPE OIL & CHEMICAL CO.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD041743220



EPA REGION 2
Camden County
Pennsauken Township

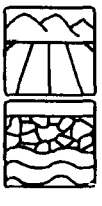
Site Description

The Swope Oil & Chemical Company Site is located in an industrial area in northern Pennsauken Township. The 2-acre site is bordered by a railway and National Highway. The Swope Oil & Chemical Company, a chemical reclamation facility, operated from 1965 until 1979, processing solvents, oils, paints, and other chemical compounds. The site included one main building, a "distillation house", a drum storage area, an unlined lagoon, a diked tank farm, and an area containing buried sludge waste. The soil and shallow groundwater in the area are contaminated, as well as the deeper aquifer beneath the site. Waste liquids and sludges were discharged to an excavated, unlined lagoon. Contaminated materials also were placed within a diked tank farm and in an exposed drum storage area. In 1975, after several inspections, Swope was cited for operating without proper permits. Four years later, it was cited again, this time for failure to prepare, maintain, and implement a Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure Plan. The company ceased operations in late 1979. The site is in a predominantly industrial area. Approximately 17,000 people reside in the area and depend on groundwater from municipal wells, one of which is located 175 feet south of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/23/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Surface soil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), phthalates, and metals. The groundwater is primarily contaminated with VOCs. Subsurface soil, which is primarily contaminated with VOCs, continues to serve as a source of groundwater contamination. The contamination in the aquifer beneath the site could lead to drinking water contamination.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on source control and cleanup of the groundwater and subsurface soil.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1984, potentially responsible parties, with EPA oversight, removed two fuel storage tanks and approximately 180,000 gallons of liquid sludge containing hazardous material. In addition, a temporary cap was placed over contaminated sludge lagoons to prevent the further migration of contaminants. A security fence was built around the site.

Source Control: In 1985, the EPA selected the following cleanup methods: removal of tanks and buildings with off-site incineration, treatment, or disposal of tank contents, and off-site disposal of tanks and building debris; construction of a cap at the site; preparation of a supplemental investigation to determine the nature and extent of groundwater contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup; excavation of up to 1½ feet of contaminated soil containing PCBs and off-site disposal; excavation of up to 1½ feet of PCB-contaminated soils below the lagoon and off-site disposal; and sampling, excavation, and off-site disposal of contaminated soils containing PCBs from the parking lot area and along the railroad right-of-way adjacent to the lagoon. As part of the source control effort, the following actions have been completed: excavation and off-site disposal of more than 24,000 tons of PCB-contaminated soils and backfilling if the excavated areas; removal and disposal of 70 tanks and their contents; removal of asbestos-containing insulation; and removal of cesspool and septic structures with associated hazardous liquids.

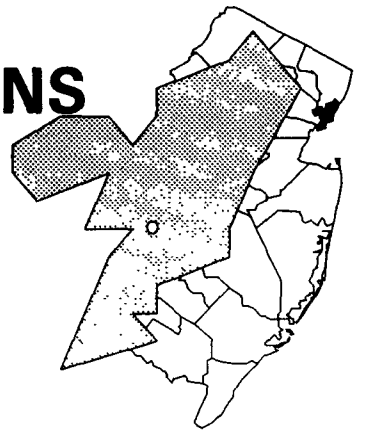
Groundwater and Subsurface Soil: In the fall of 1991, EPA selected a remedy for the treatment of contaminated subsurface soils which are contributing to the contamination of groundwater. The selected remedy calls for the in-place treatment of volatile and semi-volatile organic subsurface soil contaminants through soil vapor extraction with biodegradation. In addition, the groundwater will be monitored for a period of five years to assess the impact of the site on groundwater. The design of the remedy is currently underway. Installation of the soil vapor extraction system is expected to begin in the spring of 1995. EPA has postponed installation of a cap over the site, since the treatment of subsurface soils may make the cap unnecessary.

Site Facts: Cleanup activities at the Swope Oil site are being conducted by a group of potentially responsible parties, collectively known as the Swope Oil Cleanup Committee, under the supervision of the EPA.

Environmental Progress

Potentially responsible parties, with EPA oversight, have removed large quantities of the contaminated surface materials and soils from the Swope Oil & Chemical Co. site. These measures, as well as building a security fence around the site, have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the site while remaining activities are being planned.

SYNCON RESINS
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD064263817



EPA REGION 2
Hudson County
Kearny

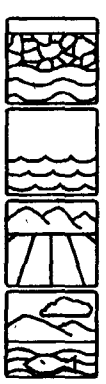
Site Description

The Syncon Resins site encompasses approximately 15 acres and is located on a heavily industrialized area of northern New Jersey. The site is situated on the peninsula formed by the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. In addition to the buildings on site, there were two unlined lagoons, numerous large bulk storage tanks, underground storage tanks, and at least two chemical reactor buildings housing stainless steel vessels. Prior to removal, the site also contained approximately 12,800 55-gallon drums. Some of the 55-gallon drums had rusted, spilling their contents onto the soil. The Syncon Resins facility produced alkyd resin carriers for pigments, paints, and varnish products. In the production process, excess xylene or toluene was separated from the wastewater and was reused in subsequent reactions. The remaining wastewater was pumped to an unlined lagoon to evaporate or percolate into the soil. Investigations of the site have found that there is extensive contamination of the groundwater, soil, buildings, vessels, and tanks. The site is in an industrial area, with 10,000 people residing within 3 miles of the site. The closest residential area is a mile to the west in Newark. There are no municipal water supply wells in the immediate area.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/23/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including toluene, xylenes, and trichloroethylene (TCE) and heavy metals such as lead and nickel. Contaminants in the sediments include heavy metals, VOCs, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Soil is contaminated with the pesticides DDT and aldrin, as well as heavy metals, VOCs, and PCBs. Potential health threats exist through direct contact, inhalation of contaminated dust, and accidental ingestion of soils. The site is situated within a coastal wetland area, which could be at risk from contaminant runoff.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Between late 1982 and early 1984, the State removed all of the exposed 55-gallon drums from the site, cleaned up the lab area, and stored the materials found on site. In early 1990, the site was fenced to provide additional security during cleanup.

Entire Site: Based on the results of site studies, the EPA selected the following remedies for site cleanup in 1986: removal of the contents of the storage tanks and vessels for off-site disposal; decontamination of buildings and tank structures as necessary; excavation of lagoon liquids, sediments, and contaminated surface soil with disposal off-site; installation of a cover over the site that allows natural flushing of underlying soil and groundwater contaminants; collection and treatment of contaminated water from the shallow aquifer, with discharge to the Passaic River; and evaluation of methods to enhance the effectiveness of flushing and/or treatment and destruction of the contaminated soils. These cleanup activities on site have been completed. The State and EPA are evaluating the need for further studies to identify the most appropriate methods to increase the effectiveness of the flushing program.

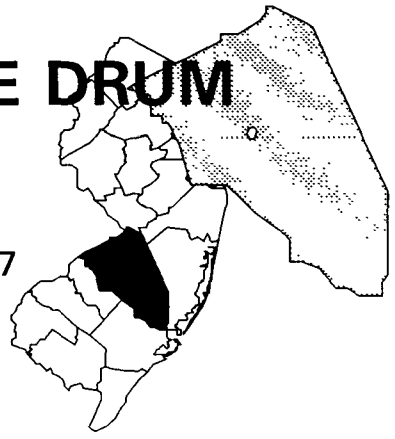
Environmental Progress

By removing all of the 55-gallon drums, cleaning up the lab area, and excavating other contaminating materials at the Syncon Resins site, the threat of exposure to hazardous materials has been reduced. The EPA has determined that the site is safe to the surrounding community and the environment while evaluating methods that will make natural flushing of soil and groundwater more effective.

TABERNACLE DRUM DUMP

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980761357



EPA REGION 2
Burlington County
1/2 mile from Bozarthtown

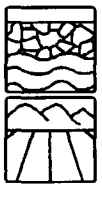
Site Description

The Tabernacle Drum Dump site is a wooded, 1-acre parcel of undeveloped land located on Carranza Road in Tabernacle Township in the northern region of the New Jersey Pine Barrens. In a one-time dumping incident in the summer of 1976 or 1977, approximately 200 containers (55-gallon drums, 20-gallon containers, and several 5-gallon pails) of solvents, paint, and paint sludges were deposited on a 2,000-square-foot portion of the property. These containers were stored at the site until 1984. Deterioration and leakage of some containers resulted in visible soil and groundwater contamination. Based on a referral from Tabernacle Township officials, the Burlington County Health Department conducted a site inspection in 1982 and discovered over 100 abandoned drums. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) followed-up with a more detailed site inspection, collecting drum and soil samples. Sampling revealed the presence of carbon tetrachloride, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, chromium and lead. Land in the area is used primarily for agriculture and recreation. Approximately 75 to 100 residences living within a 1-mile radius of the site are dependent on groundwater wells for potable and agricultural purposes.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



The heavy metals lead, chromium, and cadmium and the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) tetrachloroethylene and dichloroethylene are the major groundwater contaminants. On-site soils are mainly contaminated with chromium, cyanide, and lead. A Public Health Evaluation (PHE) was conducted which showed that ingestion of contaminated groundwater, especially by residents downgradient of the site, poses the greatest threat to the community. The PHE also showed that since the site is unfenced, individuals entering the site are at risk when contaminated soil is touched or accidentally swallowed. However, this risk has been reduced by the excavation of the contaminated soil and the removal of all the drums and containers. In addition, the EPA has implemented a residential well sampling program which, thus far, indicates that the sampled residential water meets federal health-based standards.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1984, under EPA supervision, Atlantic Disposal Services (ADS), a potentially responsible party, numbered, logged, and sampled on-site containers. ADS completed surface cleanup in 1984 that consisted of removing containers, 40 yards of drummed materials, 8 truckloads of excavated soil, and approximately 3,000 gallons of liquid material.

Groundwater and Residual Soil: The plan selected by the EPA to clean up the site includes: installation of groundwater monitoring wells and a monitoring program to trace the groundwater plume; groundwater pump and treatment using air stripping and possibly carbon adsorption followed by reinjection of treated water, groundwater monitoring, and exhaust gas analysis; and soil sampling of the former drum dumping and storage area to determine if residual contamination is present. The EPA has performed, and continues to perform, residential well sampling and analysis in the area of the site. USX Corporation, one of the potentially responsible parties, began designing the site-specific technologies to be used in the cleanup in 1988. In early 1991, the EPA approved the design of the final cleanup remedy prepared by USX Corporation. The company completed the soil sampling in the former drum dumping storage in March 1991 and began a groundwater plume investigation at that time. The investigation included a quick plume tracking methodology, known as drive point sampling, to delineate the general location of the plume. Drive point sampling occurred in two phases and was completed in mid-1991. As follow-up to the drive point sampling, twenty-two monitoring wells were installed in 1991. Six additional wells were installed in early 1992. The well network was sampled from late 1991 through early 1992. The design of the groundwater extraction, treatment, and injection system was completed in 1992. The design included an additional investigation to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the contaminant plume, continuation of the residential sampling program, and soil sampling in the former drum disposal area. Final construction activities were completed in early 1994. Treatment of the groundwater is expected to be ongoing until 1999 to meet established cleanup levels.

Site Facts: A Unilateral Order was issued in 1984 to ADS, requiring the company to remove the containers and to excavate contaminated soil. The EPA sent Notice Letters to the potentially responsible parties in 1985. In 1989, the EPA and USX Corporation signed a Consent Decree, requiring the company to perform the cleanup at the site.

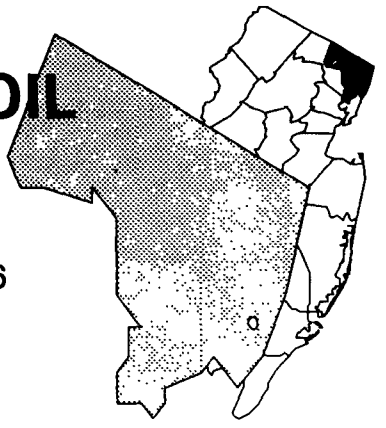
Environmental Progress

By removing the contaminated containers, soil, and liquids from the Tabernacle Drum Dump site, the EPA and the potentially responsible parties have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the site while further cleanup activities are taking place.

Site Repository

Tabernacle Township Building, 163 Carranza Road, Tabernacle Township, NJ 08088

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD002005106



EPA REGION 2
Bergen County
East Rutherford

Other Names:
UOP Chemical Division

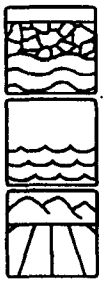
Site Description

The Universal Oil Products site is located on a 75-acre site along Route 17. Various chemicals were manufactured from 1932 until 1979, when the company ceased operations and dismantled the plant. The company also recovered solvents and waste chemicals at the site from 1960 through 1979. Approximately 4 1/2 million gallons of waste solvents and solid chemical wastes were dumped into two unlined lagoons during this time, which resulted in contamination of the soil, surface water, and groundwater. The wells for Wellington Township are located approximately 2 1/2 miles from the site. Approximately 36,500 people within 3 miles of the site depend on groundwater for their source of drinking water. Groundwater also provides process cooling water to local industry and drinking water to the residents of the Township. The site is in the coastal wetland management area of the Hackensack River Basin. Berry's Creek borders the southeastern part of the site, and Ackerman's Creek, which is a tributary to Berry's Creek, passes through the site. Berry's Creek joins the Hackensack River about 3 1/2 miles downstream from the site. Local residents use the area's surface water for recreation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzenes, trichloroethylene (TCE), vinyl chloride, and toluene; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); and lead. Sediments contain PCBs. Soils contain VOCs, PCBs, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) and lead. Surface water is contaminated with VOCs. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated soil, sediments, groundwater, or surface water may suffer adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

Contamination at the site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Allied Signal, the parent company of Universal Oil Products, removed 950,000 gallons of contaminated water from the lagoon areas at the site in 1990. Of the 950,000 gallons of water removed from the lagoon areas, 350,000 gallons were treated and discharged on site and 600,000 gallons were transported to and treated at a treatment facility in Newark. Over 1,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils were removed from the lagoon area and were transported to a hazardous waste landfill.

Entire Site: Allied Signal, under New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) and EPA monitoring, has completed a study of the nature and extent of contamination of site soils and groundwater. Based on the results of the study, the remedy for cleanup will include: thermal desorption of 14,000 cubic yards of soil contaminated with PCBs, PAHs, and VOCs; capping of nearly four acres of lead-contaminated soil; and collection and treatment of VOC leachate. Designs for the cleanup remedies are expected to be completed in late 1995.

Site Facts: Under an Administrative Order on Consent from the NJDEPE and Energy, Allied Signal took the lead in studying the nature and extent of contamination at the site and addressing cleanup of the entire site.

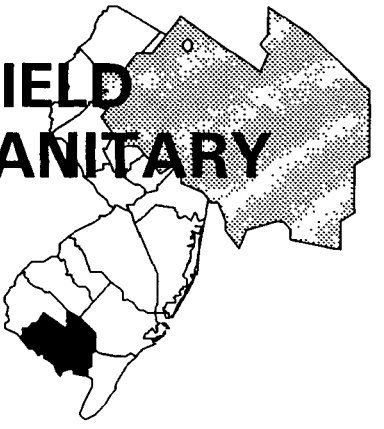
Environmental Progress

By removing waste materials from two lagoon areas responsible for site contamination, the threat of exposure of hazardous materials and the potential for further environmental damage at the Universal Oil Products site have been significantly reduced. The investigations leading to the final remedies for the site have been concluded and the site cleanup activities are being planned.

UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP SANITARY LANDFILL

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980761399



EPA REGION 2
Cumberland County
Upper Deerfield Township

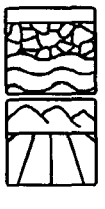
Site Description

The Upper Deerfield Township Sanitary Landfill site is an inactive landfill covering 14 acres on a 23-acre tract of land. The site originally was used as a gravel pit from 1938 to 1960, when the Township purchased 12 acres; the remaining acreage was purchased by the Township in 1977. The property was operated as a municipal landfill licensed to accept normal household waste until it closed in 1983. Residents became concerned over the quality of their water, and in response to requirements by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy, the Township installed three monitoring wells. The County sampled residential wells and the monitoring wells and found them to be contaminated with mercury and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In 1983, the State and the County advised residents to discontinue using their wells, and the Township began supplying the affected residents with bottled water. In 1986, utilizing funds provided by the State of New Jersey, the Township installed a public water supply well and distribution system to provide potable water to residents in the area. Approximately 100 people live within a mile of the site, and the nearest residence is about 100 feet away. Upper Deerfield Township has a population of approximately 6,800 people.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and Municipal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with low levels of VOCs such as benzene, trichloroethylene (TCE), and vinyl chloride and heavy metals including mercury. Initial sampling data indicated low-level soil contamination in the fill area. The immediate threat to the residents in the vicinity of the landfill was removed by the installation of the alternate water supply in 1986. Studies conducted from 1987 through 1990 showed that high concentrations of chemicals that were present previously have significantly decreased. EPA has determined that the contaminants of concern present at the site do not pose a significant health threat. In addition, the Township of Upper Deerfield has placed zoning and deed restrictions on future land use of the landfill property and on area groundwater use.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: After detection of residential well contamination in 1983 and before the completion of the public water supply and distribution system in 1986, the Township supplied affected residents with bottled water and subsequently installed permanent water lines. All hookups to the new water system were completed in 1986, and the supply of bottled water was discontinued.

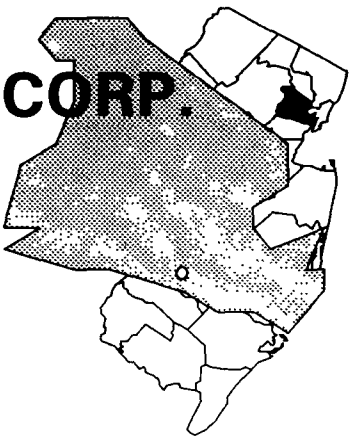
Entire Site: In 1987, the EPA began a study to determine the type and extent of the contamination by sampling the groundwater, soil, sediments, and air. The results of the investigation showed that the groundwater and soil contamination associated with the site no longer pose a health threat under current or likely future land use conditions. In 1991, the EPA determined that no further cleanup actions were necessary to address the contamination at the site. However, since groundwater contamination did exist in the vicinity of the landfill and because low levels of hazardous substances will remain on site, continued air and groundwater monitoring is necessary. A comprehensive monitoring program of the air and groundwater is currently being developed.

Site Facts: Information letters have been sent to potentially responsible parties known to have utilized the site. To date, no viable potentially responsible parties have been located, with the exception of the Township, which operated the landfill.

Environmental Progress

Supplying affected residences with bottled water reduced the threat of exposure to contamination while the public water supply and distribution system was completed. Further studies by the EPA have determined that current levels of contamination no longer pose a risk. However, a groundwater and air monitoring program is currently being developed to ensure the long-term safety of the site.

U.S. RADIUM CORP.
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980654172



EPA REGION 2
Essex County
City of Orange

Other Names:
U.S. Radium

Site Description

The U.S. Radium Corporation site covers 2 acres in the City of Orange. The site is a former processing facility where radium extraction, production, application, and distribution took place from about 1917 through 1926. Approximately 1/2 ton of ore per day was processed and disposed of on and off the site. The original buildings on the site have been removed or incorporated into the seven buildings that still exist. Other areas identified as being potentially contaminated include properties covering about 21 acres in the vicinity of the site, and 22 satellite properties located throughout the Cities of Orange, East Orange and South Orange. Approximately 50,000 people live within a mile of the site. The vicinity and satellite properties are occupied by light industries, offices, houses, grocery stores, and apartments. The main site is located in a urban residential neighborhood.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Soil contains radium-226 and other radioactive materials. The radium-226 decays to radon gas and radon decay products which can concentrate in basements and other ground-level enclosed spaces. People who are directly exposed to radiation, inhale radioactive dust particles, or inadvertently ingest radioactive particles from the site may suffer adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the residential and commercial properties and the original radium facility.

Immediate Actions: EPA has installed radon mitigation systems and gamma radiation shielding at certain properties where elevated levels have been detected. In 1989, a fence was installed around the perimeter of the site to prevent trespassers from coming into contact with contaminated material.

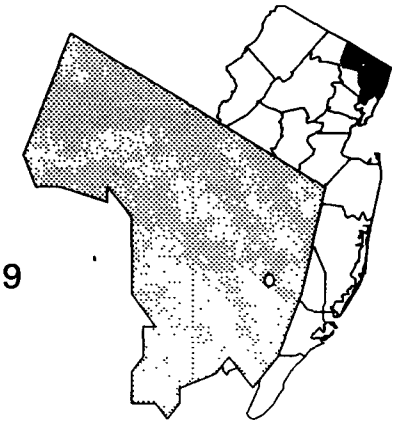
Residential and Commercial Properties: In the fall of 1993, the EPA selected a cleanup remedy for 110 to 120 residential and commercial properties, which includes excavation and off-site disposal of radium-contaminated material on the properties. The design for cleanup is scheduled to be completed in 1998.

Original Radium Facility: Sites studies are ongoing to determine cleanup methods for the original U.S Radium Corporation facility and four additional commercial properties. These studies are scheduled to be completed in early 1995.

Environmental Progress

By installing radon mitigation systems and gamma radiation shielding and constructing a fence around the site, the site has been made safer while activities leading to the final cleanup of the U.S. Radium Corporation site are taking place.

VENTRON/ VELSICOL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529879



EPA REGION 2
Bergen County
Wood-Ridge Borough

Other Names:
Berry's Creek
Thiokol Chemical
Wood-Ridge Chemical

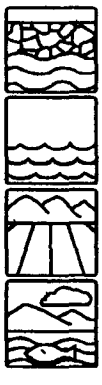
Site Description

The 40-acre Ventron/Velsicol site operated as a chemical processing plant from 1929 until 1974. During that time, approximately 160 tons of process waste were buried on site. The Ventron facilities were abandoned and demolished in 1974. Two buildings have been erected on site where the old mercury processing plant stood; presently, one of these buildings is used as a food distribution center. Contaminants still remain on site and are suspected of migrating off site into the groundwater and air. The Ventron/Velsicol site is located in a densely populated and industrialized area; however, access to the site is restricted. There are approximately 11,600 people living within a 1-mile radius of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and sediments on site are contaminated with mercury. Off-site sediments are contaminated with mercury and zinc. Soils and surface water contain various heavy metals. Private wells located in the vicinity of the site are believed to be contaminated. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been found in aquatic organisms. Nearby residents could be exposed to site-related contaminants when drinking or touching the water or sediments in the creek. Because wastes were dumped directly onto the ground, on-site workers also may be exposed to contaminants located in soils and sediments. Migration of site-related contaminants is threatening nearby wetlands.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two phases: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Sampling of surrounding areas led to the discovery of elevated mercury levels in soil at nine residential properties and one publicly owned tract. In the fall of 1990, contaminated soils were removed from these properties and replaced with clean fill.

Entire Site: An initial study concerning the amount and the effects of mercury accumulation in fish, as well as other organisms in the food chain of the affected area, was completed in 1988. Aquatic organisms were found to have bioaccumulated mercury and PCBs from the food chain. The potentially responsible party, in cooperation with the State of New Jersey, has begun investigations into site contamination and the most effective methods to clean up the site. Long-term cleanup activity will address the 40-acre property and Berry's Creek.

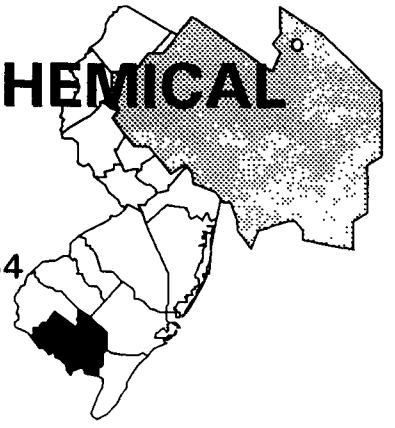
Environmental Progress

Removing contaminated soil has reduced the threat of exposure to hazardous materials while investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are taking place.

VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD002385664



EPA REGION 2
Cumberland County
Vineland

Site Description

The Vineland Chemical Co., Inc. (ViChem) has manufactured arsenic-based herbicides since 1950 on this 54-acre site in a residential and industrial area of Vineland City. The plant site includes several manufacturing and storage buildings, a laboratory, several lagoons, and former chicken coops. The majority of the site is covered with vegetation, with the exception of the parking lots and a paved manufacturing area. A security fence surrounds the main part of the plant, including the manufacturing buildings and lagoon area. Prior to 1977, the company stored by-product arsenic salts in open piles and in the chicken coops. As a result of water contacting the exposed piles, arsenic has contaminated the subsurface soils, groundwater, and the nearby Maurice River and Union Lake. The Maurice River system extends 26 miles from the lake to the Delaware Bay. By 1982, ViChem, in response to State actions, instituted some cleanup actions and modified the production process. These modifications included: installing a non-contact cooling water system, lining two of the lagoons, installing a storm water runoff collection system, and disposing of piles of waste salts. Also in 1982, ViChem, under a State Administrative Order, began operating a wastewater decontamination system to remove arsenic. The decontamination system receives contaminated process water and groundwater from two lined surface impoundments and discharges treated water to percolation lagoons under a State permit. However, the decontamination system was able to treat only 35,000 gallons of contaminated water per day, while an estimated 150,000 gallons left the site daily. In addition, the system had been unable to reduce arsenic concentrations to acceptable levels. Approximately 57,000 people depend on the groundwater system in the area, either through private or municipal wells, for drinking water. Residential areas are located on all sides of the site. Numerous towns and villages are close to the Maurice River.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

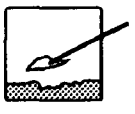
Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, antimony, cadmium, and lead and the volatile organic compound (VOC), trichloroethylene (TCE). The surface soil on the site is contaminated with arsenic and small amounts of other heavy metals. The subsurface soil is contaminated with arsenic. Arsenic also has contaminated Union Lake and the Maurice River. Results of a health screening study showed that ViChem employees had elevated concentrations of arsenic in their blood and urine. Accidental ingestion, direct contact, or inhalation of the contaminants may subject workers or trespassers to an increased exposure to carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks. Nearby residents downstream of the plant site using well water also may be subject to health risks. Because of the contamination migrating from the site to the Maurice River and Union Lake, recreational activities have been restricted at Union Lake.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in five phases: immediate actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on source control, migration management, and cleanup of the river and Union Lake sediments.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1992 and 1993 the EPA boarded up the chicken coops and abandoned buildings, fenced off the contaminated areas, and removed hazardous chemicals stored on site.

Plant Site Source Control: The EPA plans to clean up the arsenic-contaminated soil, which is a continuing source of groundwater contamination, by using in-place soil flushing. This process will accelerate natural soil flushing in four active zones that will be bermed and flooded. The engineering design of the remedy is currently is being prepared and is expected to be completed by 1995.

Plant Site Management of Migration: The EPA plans to clean up the arsenic-contaminated underlying shallow groundwater and stop its migration to the Blackwater Branch, a tributary to the Maurice River. The methods used will involve pumping groundwater at a high flow rate, treating and recharging it to the aquifer and, if required, to the river. The engineering design of the treatment process is underway and is expected to be completed in 1995. Construction is expected to begin by late 1995. After construction, the groundwater treatment is expected to take 13 years.

River Areas Sediments: For the Blackwater Branch tributary, the EPA is designing plans to clean up those areas with unacceptably high arsenic concentrations by excavating contaminated flood plain sediments and removing the arsenic. The sediment then will be redeposited in the flood plain. At the same time, the submerged contaminated sediments will be dredged, cleaned, and deposited in undeveloped areas of the site. The water used to treat the sediment will be treated to remove arsenic, then transported, in the form of sludge, to an off-site hazardous waste facility. After the cleanup action is completed, a 3-year period for natural river flushing will be implemented for the rest of the river areas.

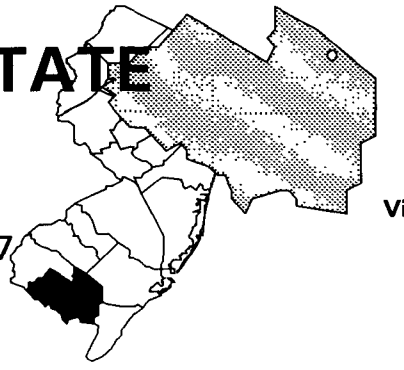
Union Lake Sediments: After the river areas are cleaned, the EPA plans to clean up those areas of the lake with unacceptably high arsenic concentrations by lowering the water level and then dredging. High public access areas, including the public beach and the sailing club, will be cleaned up by treating the contaminated materials with clean water, and then returning the cleaned material to the lake. The extraction water used for treatment will be treated to remove and convert arsenic to a sludge form for off-site treatment and disposal. The treated water will be returned to the lake. Designs for the cleanup are scheduled for completion in 1995.

Site Facts: In February 1994, a Consent Decree to settle liability of the owner and only responsible party, Miriam Schwerdtle, was signed.

Environmental Progress

After placing the Vineland Chemical site on the NPL, the EPA performed an evaluation and determined that the site does not pose an imminent threat to the surrounding community or the environment while the design of final cleanup remedies is taking place. The EPA boarded up the chicken coops and abandoned buildings and fenced off the contaminated areas, and has removed hazardous chemicals stored on site, reducing the risk to human health and the environment.

VINELAND STATE SCHOOL
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529887



EPA REGION 2
Cumberland County
Vineland

Other Names:
Vineland Developmental Center (VDC)

Site Description

The Vineland State School site is a residential and treatment facility for mentally handicapped women. The State's Department of Human Services runs the facility, which sits on a 195-acre campus located in a primarily suburban and residential setting on East Landis Avenue in Vineland. The school operated an unregulated incinerator and landfill on the property to dispose of its waste. The incinerator has been dismantled, and the pit was filled in and graded. In the early 1980s, hazardous chemicals including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) may have been dumped at the site. The school property consists of five distinct subsites, where the following activities took place: (1) the school dumped between 6,000 and 8,000 one-quart containers of mercury-based pesticides into ponded water, about 20 feet below the ground; (2) an on-site contractor spilled approximately 150 gallons of PCB-laced transformer oil onto the ground when four large transformers were removed in the mid-1970s; (3) starting in the 1950s, the school used a part of the site as a general dump for any type of wastes, including chemicals produced and used at the school; (4) during the early to mid-1950s, the school dumped an unknown amount of transformer oil laced with PCBs from out-of-service electrical transformers into a 10- to 15-foot-deep pit; and (5) approximately 10 cubic yards of pesticides and possibly other chemicals the school used for farming may have been dumped into a 10-foot-deep pit some time during the 1950s. The State of New Jersey investigated a PCB spill that occurred in subsite 2, which led to an extensive cleanup of PCB-contaminated soil, building rubble, concrete and construction material, soil contaminated with gasoline, and asbestos roofing. Approximately 13,620 people within 3 miles of the site depend on groundwater as their primary source of drinking water. The school itself houses approximately 1,050 residents.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater contains low levels of the pesticides DDT and dieldrin; volatile organic compounds (VOCs); phthalate, which is a plastics by-product; and heavy metals including lead and mercury. Soils in the subsite 2 area contained oil contaminated with PCBs and fluid from electrical transformers. Soils also contained heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and pesticides. As a result of the State investigation, it was determined that the very low levels of contaminants in the soil and groundwater do not pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) installed three monitoring wells and sampled soils at the site. The City of Vineland extended its water main to several homes near the site that previously used water from private wells. In 1988, the NJDEPE removed PCB-contaminated soil at subsite 2 and installed a permanent cap over the area. A fence was installed around subsite 2.

Entire Site: The State completed a study of contaminants at the site in 1989. The EPA selected a "no action" remedy at the site because of the following conditions: subsite 2 was cleaned up by the immediate actions described above; the State's study of the four areas that remain showed that low contamination levels do not pose a threat to human health; and the City extended its public water supply system to the affected residences near the site. The State will monitor groundwater and the disposal areas on site to ensure that the groundwater under the site remains free of contaminants.

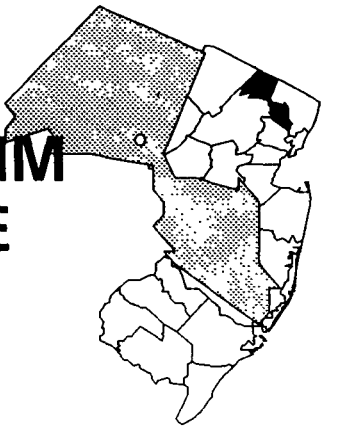
Environmental Progress

After studying conditions at the Vineland State School site, the EPA and the State determined that the actions already taken to provide the affected area residences with a safe alternate drinking water supply, and the low contaminant levels in the remaining areas of contamination, did not warrant any further cleanup actions at the site. The Vineland State School site is being closely monitored, however, to ensure that the steps taken to clean up subsite 2 remain effective.

W.R. GRACE/ WAYNE INTERIM STORAGE SITE

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJ1891837980



EPA REGION 2

Passaic County
Wayne Township

Other Names:
WISS
W.R. Grace & Co.

Site Description

From 1948 until 1971, site operators extracted thorium and rare earths from monazite ore at the 6 1/2-acre W.R. Grace & Co. facility in Wayne Township. In 1971, W.R. Grace ceased processing monazite ore and amended its Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license to cover only the storage of radioactive materials. The company decontaminated the property in 1974 to the then-established criteria by burying much of the material. In 1975, the NRC released the land for unrestricted use, provided that the deed indicate the presence of radioactive material under the facility's surface. In 1980, the State conducted an aerial survey that showed elevated radiation levels at the plant site, an adjacent school bus maintenance facility, a township park, the banks of Sheffield Brook, and the Pompton Plains railroad spur. Much of the off-site contamination was spread by runoff and water discharges from the site. Additional surveys were conducted in 1982 and 1983. Based on this information, the Wayne Site was placed on the National Priorities List in 1984. From 1985 through 1987, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), acting under its authority through the 1984 Energy and Water Appropriations Act (PL 98-50) which specifically addressed the Wayne site, investigated and removed radioactively contaminated soils from the school bus maintenance facility, township park, and the banks of Sheffield Brook and stockpiled them at the W.R. Grace & Co. facility. This facility, now known as the Wayne Interim Storage Site (WISS), was acquired by DOE for this purpose. Radioactive process wastes, process equipment, and building rubble are still buried beneath the WISS. An active agricultural area is located within 200 feet of the site, and there are homes located to the east and along Sheffield Brook. Many commercial businesses lie within 3 miles of the site. Residents within 3 miles of the site rely on groundwater for drinking, household, and irrigation purposes. The municipal well system serves 51,000 people, and the nearest well is 3,200 feet from the site. Local surface water is used for recreation. Preliminary information from an ongoing study suggests the site is not adversely affecting groundwater in the area.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants

Radionuclide contamination in soil and sediment at the Pompton Plains railroad spur was addressed in the summer of 1993 and is no longer a concern. The contaminants identified at the WISS are radioactive particles in the thorium and uranium decay series as well as various metals and organics which were part of previous industrial processes at the site. The cleanup and stockpiling of waste has substantially decreased the health risk to the surrounding community.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Cleanup activities began in 1985 under the DOE's "Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program" (FUSRAP). The DOE excavated about 38,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil from all areas except the railroad spur area and contained the soil in a stockpile at the interim storage site. Another 70,000 cubic yards of contaminated wastes exist below-grade at the site. The DOE is continuing to maintain and monitor the site and is complying with State permit requirements. In late summer 1993, DOE excavated soil at the Pompton Plains railroad spur and adjacent residential properties.

Entire Site: In late 1989, the DOE began an intensive study to determine the nature and extent of remaining contamination at and around the site. A recommendation will be made for cleanup of any residual contamination as well as waste in and buried beneath the WISS. As part of the study, the DOE has sampled the storage pile, the railroad spur area, and the material buried on site below the storage pile. The study is expected to be completed in 1995.

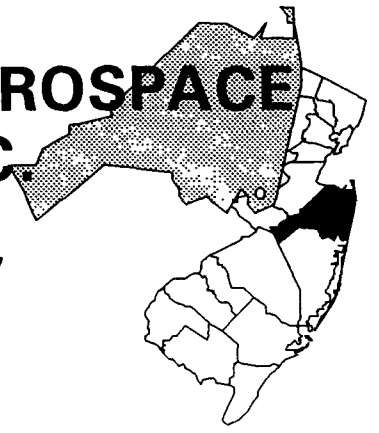
Environmental Progress

Removal of contaminated soil by the DOE has reduced the risk at the site while further studies leading to a final cleanup remedy are conducted.

WALDICK AEROSPACE DEVICES, INC.

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD054981337



EPA REGION 2
Monmouth County
Sea Girt section of Wall Township

Site Description

The Waldick Aerospace Devices, Inc. site, approximately 1½ acres in size, is an inactive industrial facility located at 2121 Highway 35 in the Sea Girt section of Wall Township. From 1979 until about 1984, Waldick Aerospace Devices, Inc. leased this property for the manufacture and plating of metal components for the aerospace industry. In 1982, State and County inspectors found that various degreasing, dip, rinse, and plating tanks, as well as a polishing machine, were discharging wastewater directly onto the ground toward the front of the main building. Runoff flowed across the front lawn. In addition, used machine oil drained out of perforated drums onto the ground at the rear of the building. Sampling revealed that the wastes contained heavy metals, acids, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Soil and groundwater, as well as two of the leased buildings, were contaminated by Waldick. A third building never used by the Waldick firm, has been used in recent years by several retail operations. Highway 35 is an industrial/commercial corridor that separates largely undeveloped land to the west from developed land to the east. Western land use consists mainly of woodland, agriculture, and scattered residential areas, although a housing development is being built just north of the site. About 41,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. The nearest residence is approximately ¼ mile from the site. The few private wells in this area are used for irrigation only.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants

Contaminated groundwater contains VOCs and the heavy metals, cadmium and chromium. Site soil, buildings, and surface water were contaminated with VOCs and chromium. Accidental ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated soils may pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases directed at source control and cleanup of the off-site groundwater contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In mid-1983, the State and County authorities excavated about 40 cubic feet of contaminated soil from the southeastern corner of the main building and about 40 cubic feet more from an area behind the building. In early 1985, after the facility was abandoned, EPA discovered about 30 drums and other containers of varying sizes containing hazardous materials, as well as a storage cabinet of laboratory chemicals. The material was securely repackaged and shipped to a hazardous waste disposal facility.

Source Control: In 1986, EPA initiated an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination, to evaluate cleanup options for the site. After completion of this study in 1987, a remedy was selected to address contaminated soils and buildings. In early 1993, field activities for the remedy began. This remedy involved the demolition of two buildings on site, excavation and on-site, low-temperature thermal treatment of approximately 4,000 cubic yards of VOC-contaminated soil, and off-site disposal of soil and debris contaminated with heavy metals.

Off-Site Contamination: EPA completed an investigation of the extent of off-site contamination and selected a remedy in early 1991. The interim remedy involves extracting contaminated groundwater and treating it by chemical precipitation to remove metals, followed by air stripping to remove VOCs. Once the groundwater is treated, it will be reinjected into the aquifer. Additional investigations will be conducted to determine a final remedy for the groundwater. Interim cleanup actions will begin once the engineering design of the selected remedy is completed, which is expected in late 1995.

Site Facts: Waldick was convicted in New Jersey Superior Court for criminal violation of Federal and State environmental laws in March 1984. Waldick and two of the three company officers have filed for bankruptcy.

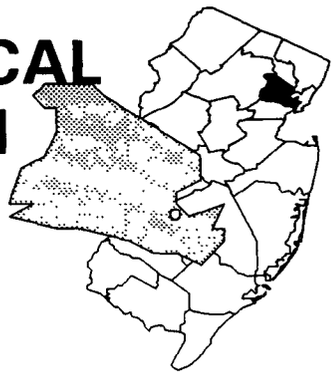
Environmental Progress

By removing contaminated soil, containers of hazardous materials and the laboratory chemicals, the EPA has reduced the potential for exposure to contamination at the Waldick Aerospace Devices, Inc. site. Source control cleanup activities are underway, and design of the off-site cleanup is scheduled for completion in 1995.

WHITE CHEMICAL CORPORATION

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980755623



EPA REGION 2
Essex County

Site Description

The White Chemical Corporation site is a 4.4-acre, inactive facility that formerly manufactured acid chlorides and flame retardant compounds. The site is located in a heavily populated and industrialized area of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey. The site consists of five major buildings and three smaller, facility support buildings. White Chemical Corporation (WCC) operated the facility from 1983 until July 1990 when it ceased most operations. During its operational years WCC was issued numerous violations of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE). Initially, EPA found over 10,000 55-gallon drums and other containers of hazardous substances precariously stacked or in other ways improperly stored throughout the site. Drums and other containers were found in various stages of deterioration, fuming or leaking their contents onto the soil. Other containers found on the site included 150 gas cylinders; 126 storage tanks, vats, and process reactors; hundreds of fiberpack drums; glass and plastic bottles; carboys; and boxes. In addition, an on-site laboratory was found to contain approximately 12,000 laboratory-size containers haphazardly stored on structurally unsound shelving, or stacked in piles on the floor. Approximately 12,000 people are estimated to live and work within a one-quarter mile radius of the site, and could have been at risk if a catastrophic event occurred at the site. Exposed or potentially exposed populations include nearby residents, workers, trespassers, fire-fighting personnel and railway commuters. The predominant route of exposure is inhalation for all of the exposed populations, and direct contact for trespassers or fire-fighting personnel.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 05/09/91
Final Date: 09/25/91

Threats and Contaminants

Non-carcinogenic and carcinogenic adverse health effects have been associated with many of the contaminants identified on the site. Chronic inhalation of or direct contact with site contaminants by the populations would be expected to result in harmful effects. Site circumstances suggested that the previously unstable situation could have led to a catastrophic release of hazardous material that would likely have affected the surrounding community. Mixtures of incompatible substances could have caused fire, explosion, or release of vapors. Improper storage of incompatible substances on site could have resulted in a rapidly spreading fire upon uncontrolled release, which could have involved large quantities of flammable and toxic materials and resulted in a significant airborne release of toxic organic and inorganic chemicals. Many of the substances were reactive upon contact with moisture or air, and capable of forming toxic and irritating substances. A catastrophic release would likely have caused the generation of a plume that could have contained hazardous concentrations of acid gases, or irritating and toxic substances which would have significantly endangered the public and workers in the area. The EPA plans to begin site-wide testing in the spring of 1995 that would reveal specific media (land, air, nearby ponds or water sources, etc.) that are contaminated. Currently, it is not known what specific contaminants are a threat.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: an immediate action and two long-term remedial responses focusing on the cleanup of surface contamination and the entire site.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: A removal action to stabilize the site was initiated by the State in early 1990 under the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act. However, in the summer of 1990, after removing 1,000 drums, the State requested that EPA consider taking a removal action at the site. EPA initiated its removal action on October 1990. The results of these removal efforts are described in the surface contamination description following.

Surface Contamination: In the fall of 1991, EPA selected a remedy to remove surface contamination at the site, including tanks, drums, vats, laboratory-size containers and other containers. Cleanup began in late 1991. In the spring of 1992, three potentially responsible parties agreed to participate in the surface contamination cleanup. In late 1992, they mobilized on site to conduct the remaining cleanup activities. In early 1993, the potentially responsible parties completed all cleanup activities for the surface contamination. Cleanup activities associated with surface contamination included removing 7,787 drums of hazardous substances, 4,497 empty drums, the contents of 191 tanks and vessels, 58 gas cylinders and 14,806 laboratory containers. In addition, all process piping associated with the process tanks (approximately 2,600 linear feet of metal piping, 590 linear feet of glass piping and 750 linear feet of polyvinyl chloride (PVC)) were flushed and decontaminated.

Entire Site: EPA plans to conduct a study at the site for other potentially contaminated media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, and buildings). The EPA anticipates beginning this study in early 1995. Following the completion of the study, a remedy will be selected to address remaining site contamination.

Site Facts: A Unilateral Administrative Order was issued to three potentially responsible parties compelling them to complete cleanup of the surface contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress

Removal of surface contamination has reduced the risk to people and the environment while further site studies to determine final cleanup remedies for the remainder of the site are being planned.

WILLIAMS PROPERTY
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980529945

EPA REGION 2
Cape May County
Swainton

Site Description

The Williams Property site is a 10-acre private residence located in a rural residential area of Swainton in Middle Township of Cape May County, New Jersey. In August 1979, several hundred drums of liquid hazardous wastes were emptied onto the ground adjacent to the Williams' residence. As a result, the soil and groundwater were contaminated with high concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The Williams' residential well was found to be contaminated and has been closed since 1985. The Williams' house itself was condemned by the county health department following a fire in January of 1990. The remaining residences along Sigetown Road have been provided with municipal water supplies; the private wells at these homes are no longer in use. Surface water bodies in the vicinity are used for recreation, and more than 60 people depend on groundwater for drinking supplies. Municipal and private wells servicing about 4,900 people lie within 3 miles of the site. Groundwater also is used for crop irrigation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

On-site soil was found to be contaminated with phthalates, a plastics by-product, and VOCs including xylene and methylene chloride. EPA determined that the contaminated soil posed a significant risk to the local residents. As a result, all contaminated soil has been excavated and removed. The groundwater was found to be contaminated with VOCs and metals. Although nearby residents have been connected to the municipal water supply and are no longer threatened by the contaminated groundwater, the contaminant plume is continuing to migrate toward other wells in the area. People who ingest or come into direct contact with the polluted water may be at risk. In addition, the site is in a rural, agricultural region near coastal wetlands and wildlife management areas that could be subject to contamination from the site runoff.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1980, the State removed about 1,200 cubic yards of contaminated sludge and soil. Continued evidence of groundwater contamination forced the closing of the Williams' well in 1985. Several contaminated drums and cylinders were removed off site to EPA-approved locations for disposal.

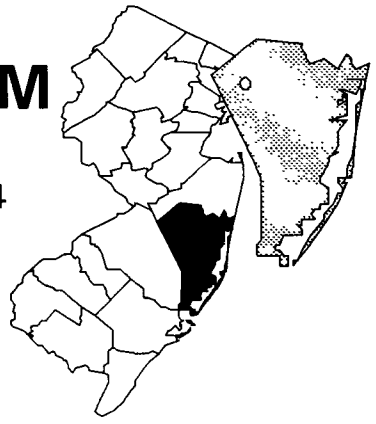
Entire Site: EPA selected a remedy for cleanup of the site in 1987 that included: extracting and treating contaminated groundwater and discharging the treated groundwater to the underlying aquifer; excavating contaminated soils and removing the excavated soils to an off-site disposal facility for incineration; backfilling the excavation with clean soil, regrading, and revegetating; and providing an alternate water supply to nearby residents with polluted wells. In accordance with the selected remedy, approximately 1,500 tons of contaminated soils were excavated by EPA. Subsequently, the excavated soil was transported to a facility in South Carolina to be treated by incineration. The ash was reused as a cement aggregate. Restoration and revegetation activities of the excavation area were completed in early 1991. In addition, any 55-gallon drums, 5-gallon pails, or compressed gas cylinders found on the property were disposed of and warning signs and security gates were installed to minimize access to the site. Through a Cooperative Agreement with EPA, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE), which is taking the lead for cleanup of the contaminated groundwater, completed a design for a water treatment plant for the Williams Property site in the summer of 1993. The design includes: extraction of the contaminated groundwater from the underlying aquifer; primary treatment of the extracted groundwater by biological treatment and carbon adsorption; other minor treatment processes including the addition of hydrogen peroxide and sulfuric acid, an iron removal system and ultra violet disinfection; and reinjection of the treated groundwater to the underlying aquifer. In early 1993, a Cooperative Agreement was signed by EPA and the State for the cleanup of the contaminated groundwater. Cleanup activities are scheduled for completion in 1995.

Site Facts: In 1984, Wheaton Industries, a party potentially responsible for the contamination notified EPA of their willingness to conduct a study of the site and, subsequently, filed suit against EPA and the state, seeking to enjoin the agencies from spending any monies for the study. In 1985, EPA found the scope of work submitted by Wheaton inadequate and informed Wheaton that a study would proceed under a Cooperative Agreement with the State. EPA and the State later filed a cost recovery litigation case seeking reimbursement from Wheaton Industries of response costs incurred by the United States and the State of New Jersey in connection with the release and threatened release of hazardous substances at the Williams Property site. The case resulted in a settlement between all parties and, in late 1993, a Consent Decree was signed outlining the terms of the settlement.

Environmental Progress

Removal of contaminated soil from the Williams Property site has greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials while final groundwater cleanup activities are taking place.

WILSON FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980532824



EPA REGION 2
Ocean County
Plumsted Township

Other Names:
Thiokol Corporation

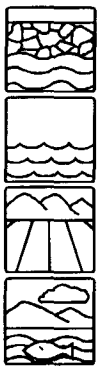
Site Description

The 438-acre Wilson Farm site is one of seven similar "Plumsted" sites located within 20 square miles of Plumsted Township. Four of these sites are listed on the NPL. Through an agreement with the site owner, Thiokol Chemical Company allegedly disposed of bulk liquid and drummed wastes on 10 acres of this site. The wastes were dumped on the surface in the late 1960s and early 1970s; there is no evidence of buried materials. Inorganic chemicals were found in drinking wells near the site in 1987. The site is not fenced or posted, and there is evidence that the area is used for hunting and recreation. Approximately 1,900 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site, and 300 people live within a mile. The residents rely on private wells for drinking supplies. The closest drinking water well sampled was approximately 1,500 feet from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), pesticides, and heavy metals were detected in groundwater and stream sediments. Surface and subsurface soils are contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals. Contaminated surface water and groundwater may have posed a health threat if it was used for recreational activities or for a drinking water source. Contaminants found at the site may pose a threat to Borden's Run Creek, Collier's Mill Lake, and a wildlife refuge.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1980, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) workers installed six groundwater monitoring wells, removed drums, and excavated and removed sludge, solid wastes, and approximately 620 cubic yards of contaminated soil.

Entire Site: In 1987, the NJDEPE began an intensive study of the remaining water and soil contamination at the site. In addition, the party that is potentially responsible for site contamination completed a removal action in 1992, which addressed surface waste at the site. In August 1993, following an evaluation of the post-removal investigation, the NJDEPE and EPA determined that no additional cleanup remedies would be necessary.

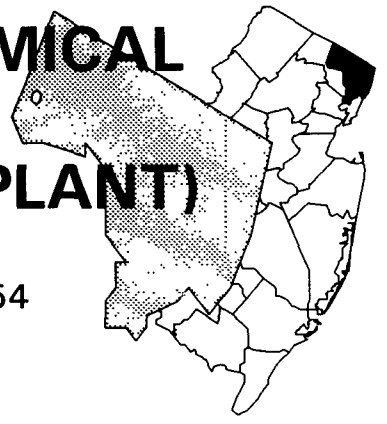
Environmental Progress

The removal of drums and the excavation and removal of sludge, solid wastes, and contaminated soil have greatly eliminated the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Wilson Farm site. Continued monitoring of groundwater at the site will be conducted to ensure that the cleanup actions taken remain protective of people and the environment.

WITCO CHEMICAL CORP. (OAKLAND PLANT)

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD045653854



EPA REGION 2
Bergen County
Oakland

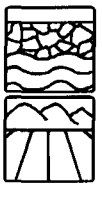
Site Description

The Witco Chemical Corp. (Oakland Plant) operates a technical research facility for the development of specialty chemicals at this 9-acre site on Bauer Drive in Oakland. From 1966 through 1984, the company neutralized laboratory wastewater in an underground tank and then discharged it into a network of six unlined subsurface seepage pits. This network lies in an aquifer used for domestic and industrial purposes. The New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) inspected the operation in 1982. Petroleum hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in soil and groundwater samples. The operation is located in an industrial park. It is bordered by Hopper Lake, a recreational water body, and a housing development. Approximately 43,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site, and 5,000 live within 1 mile. The entire population draws its drinking water supplies from either municipal or private wells that tap the aquifer of concern. A freshwater wetland lies within a mile of the site, and Franklin Lake, used for recreation, is 3 miles downstream.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89
Proposed for Deletion: 11/18/93

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contained petroleum hydrocarbons, the VOCs toluene and ethyl benzene, and carbon disulfide and phthalates. Soil was contaminated with pesticides including dieldrin, DDE, and DDT and the heavy metals mercury, cadmium, and lead. The seepage pit samples revealed the presence of high levels of petroleum hydrocarbons and other organic and inorganic contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Under a 1982 directive from the NJDEPE, Witco began cleanup operations. The company installed a 6,000-gallon fiberglass tank to receive laboratory waste. This completely eliminated any subsurface discharges by early 1984. A separate system for discharging uncontaminated cooling waters into a nearby lake has been established under a State environmental permit. In 1987, Witco started its own independent soil cleanup. Workers removed remaining sludges, contaminated soil, and various pieces of discharge equipment. They backfilled and closed the excavation by 1988.

Entire Site: To ensure that Witco's cleanup met health standards, the EPA ordered the company to conduct a study of any remaining contamination. Witco completed the investigation in mid-1992. The study involved further groundwater and soil investigations. Based on the results of the investigations, the EPA determined that no further cleanup actions were needed at the site. The initial actions conducted by the potentially responsible party have reduced contamination to within safe levels.

Site Facts: In compliance with a July 1982 State directive, Witco deactivated its seepage pit system and performed a hydrogeologic investigation. In August 1989, Witco entered into an Administrative Order with the EPA for the performance of an investigation of the site. A Notice of Intent to Delete was published in the *Federal Register* on November 18, 1993.

Environmental Progress

The initial actions completed by the potentially responsible party have eliminated the threat of exposure to contamination at the Witco Chemical Corp. (Oakland Plant) site. The EPA has determined that no further cleanup actions are needed at the site.

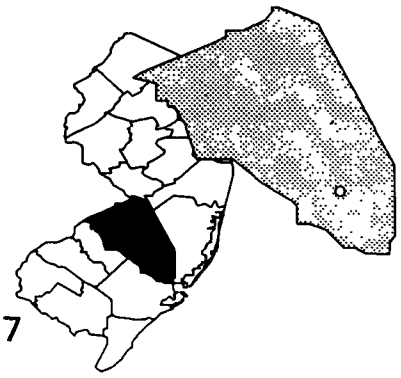
Site Repository

Free Public Library of Oakland, Municipal Plaza, Oakland, NJ 07436

WOODLAND ROUTE 532 DUMP

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980505887



EPA REGION 2
Burlington County
Woodland Township

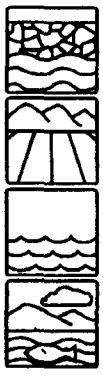
Site Description

The Woodland Route 532 Dump site is an inactive chemical waste dump covering about 20 acres along Route 532. Illegal dumping started after nearby residents forced abandonment of an almost identical site along Route 72, about 2 miles away, which also is on the National Priorities List. Several chemical companies disposed of wastes here from 1956 until the mid-1960's, dumping, burning, and burying drummed and bulk materials. The site contains several sludge mounds and numerous sandy depressions containing drums. The area around the site is sparsely populated. One private residence is located within a 3-mile radius of the dump, and 900 people live within 4 miles. The closest residences rely on private well water. The site is located within the Preservation Area District of the New Jersey Pinelands. Goodwater Run, an intermittent stream, borders the site to the east. An active cranberry bog is located 4,000 feet to the southwest. The local cranberry producers use the surface waters to flood the cranberry bogs.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



Ground water and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatiles, heavy metals, and pesticides. Goodwater Run contains elevated levels of zinc and lead. Sub-surface soils are contaminated with VOCs, metals, and semi-volatiles. Hazardous waste disposal areas are covered with a sand layer. Trespassers who come into contact with the wastes are at risk. People may be at risk from direct contact with contaminated sludge, soil, surface water or sediments. People who drink contaminated groundwater may also be at risk. Pollutants from the site may be harmful to wildlife inhabiting the Pinelands National Reserve.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1986, a security fence was constructed to restrict site access.

Soil and Groundwater Contamination: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) concluded a study of soil and groundwater pollution at the site in 1989. In 1990, EPA selected the cleanup remedy, which involved excavating all contaminated surface materials and disposing of them at an approved off-site facility, and installing a groundwater treatment system consisting of air stripping, metals removal, biological treatment, and advanced oxidation or carbon adsorption, with reinjection of the treated water back into the aquifer. By early 1991, waste materials were removed and disposed of by the potentially responsible parties at an EPA-approved facility. Design of the groundwater cleanup currently is underway and is scheduled for completion in late 1995.

Subsurface and Soil Contamination: In 1993, a subsurface soils study was completed which indicated that there was no contamination in the subsurface soils that poses a risk to human health and the environment. In the fall of 1993, NJDEPE documented that no further action was necessary regarding the subsurface soils; EPA concurred.

Site Facts: In 1990 and 1991, Administrative Orders on Consent were signed between the State and several potentially responsible parties. The parties agreed to undertake the cleanup of the surface soils and ground water, and perform a study on the sub-surface soils.

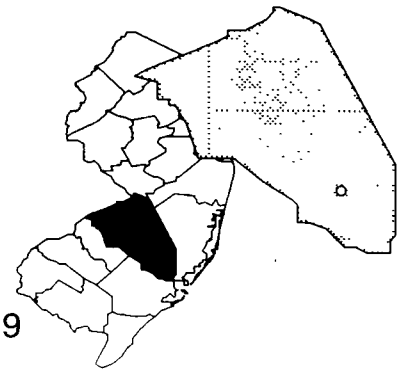
Environmental Progress

By constructing a fence to limit site access and removing a substantial amount of waste materials, EPA, the State, and the potentially responsible parties have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials on the Woodland Route 532 Dump site while the final cleanup remedy for the groundwater is being designed.

WOODLAND ROUTE 72 DUMP

NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980505879



EPA REGION 2

Burlington County
Woodland Township

Other Names:
Manahawkin Site

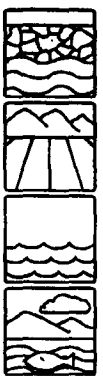
Site Description

The Woodland Route 72 Dump site is a 12-acre industrial dump located along Route 72, just 2 miles away from an almost identical site on Route 532. Both are on the National Priorities List. From the early 1950s to the mid-1960s, various wastes were brought to this uncontrolled disposal site in 55-gallon drums and in bulk transport. Records indicate that the wastes were dumped into open pits and trenches and then burned. Investigations, however, reveal that substantial amounts of these wastes were buried. In addition to numerous chemical contaminants in soil and water, there are some areas of the site where gamma radiation exposure is greater than the EPA-recommended action level. Active commercial cranberry bogs lie ½-mile northwest of the site. Approximately 900 people live within a 4-mile radius of the site, and only one private residence is located within a 3-mile radius. Land use in the area is limited to cranberry and blueberry cultivation and harvesting of cedar and pine for wood products. Residents rely on groundwater for drinking, household use, and irrigation; about 20 people use private wells within 3 miles of the site. The closest well is 1½ miles from the dump. There is no evidence of well contamination. The site is located within the Pinelands National Reserve, which was created by the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. Pope Branch, an intermittent stream, is located approximately 500 feet to the north and 1,000 feet west of the site. Wetlands are located approximately ¼-mile southwest of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants

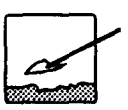


Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatiles, heavy metals, and pesticides. The surface at two areas on the site has elevated levels of gamma radioactivity, from thorium-232, radium-226, and uranium-238. Surface and subsurface soils are contaminated with VOCs, semi-volatiles, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and the pesticide DDT; metals also are present. Surface and subsurface sludge wastes contain a range of compounds, including VOCs, acids, semi-volatiles, DDT, PCBs, and metals. Off-site sediments contain lead. Phenol and lead have been detected in off-site surface water. A chain-link fence, installed in 1986, may restrict access to the site somewhat, but there is evidence that children and adults use the property for recreation. People may be at risk from direct contact with contaminated sludge, soil, surface water or sediments. People who drink contaminated groundwater may also be at risk. Pollutants from the site may be harmful to wildlife inhabiting the Pinelands National Reserve.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1986, a security fence was constructed to restrict site access.

Soil and Groundwater Contamination: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) concluded a study of soil and groundwater pollution at the site in 1989. In 1990, EPA selected the cleanup remedy, which involved excavating all contaminated surface materials and disposing of them at an approved off-site facility, and installing a groundwater treatment system consisting of air stripping, metals removal, biological treatment, and advanced oxidation or carbon adsorption, with reinjection of the treated water back into the aquifer. By early 1991, waste materials were removed and disposed of by the potentially responsible parties at an EPA-approved facility. Design of the groundwater cleanup currently is underway and is scheduled for completion in late 1995.

Subsurface Soil and Contamination: In 1993, a subsurface soils study was completed which indicated that there was no contamination in the subsurface soils that poses a risk to human health and the environment. In September 1993, NJDEPE documented that no further action was necessary regarding the subsurface soils; EPA concurred.

Site Facts: In 1990 and 1991, Administrative Orders on Consent were signed between the State and several potentially responsible parties. The parties agreed to undertake the cleanup of the surface soils and groundwater, and perform a study on the sub-surface soils.

Environmental Progress

By constructing a fence to limit site access and removing a substantial amount of waste materials, EPA, the State, and the potentially responsible parties have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials on the Woodland Route 72 Dump site while the final cleanup remedy for the groundwater is being designed.

• U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1995-405-700/22034