Introduction

The *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2003* details efforts by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection’s (NJDEP) Site Remediation and Waste Management Program to investigate and clean up contaminated properties using public funds. NJDEP issues the *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report* every year pursuant to P.L. 1997, chapter 234, the legislation that dedicated annual appropriations of New Jersey’s Corporate Business Tax receipts for site investigations and cleanups.

The report summarizes work conducted through December 31, 2003 at 234 sites in the Remedial Response Element of the Division of Remediation Management and Response, including 51 federal Superfund sites where NJDEP is working with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to resolve environmental problems. (The remaining 61 Superfund sites in New Jersey are being addressed by USEPA.) Sites covered in this report include industrial facilities, inactive landfills, gasoline stations with leaking underground storage tanks, illegal hazardous waste disposal sites and unknown source ground water contamination areas where municipal or private potable wells have been affected.

A discussion of the types of activities conducted by NJDEP and USEPA at publicly funded sites can be found at *The Remedial Process*. This in-depth explanation provides details of the investigation, design, construction and operation and maintenance phases of the remedial process.

The report contains a list of *Completed Sites* where all investigation and remedial work are finished. Also available is *Site Transfers*, a list of contaminated sites that were initially addressed with public funds, but where the responsible parties ultimately agreed to complete the necessary work with USEPA and/or NJDEP oversight.

In addition to these site descriptions, the Site Remediation and Waste Management Program maintains the *Known Contaminated Sites in NJ* list, which lists all known sites, both privately and publicly funded, in New Jersey.
The Remedial Process

It is important to understand the sequence of events that make up the remedial process when evaluating the cleanup progress at publicly funded Superfund and non-Superfund sites. A site consists of one or more subsites (sometimes referred to as Operable Units at Superfund sites) that represent individual areas of environmental concern. While a subsite can focus on any environmental hazard, typical examples include contaminated ground water, contaminated soil, leaking underground storage tanks, buried drums, abandoned containers of chemical wastes, off-site potable wells or an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) condition. A subsite may be identified at the beginning of a site investigation or at any time during the course of the remedial process additional environmental problems are discovered. Subsites are identified by “Project Name” on the bar charts provided beneath the site descriptions.

Once a site or subsite has been identified, it undergoes one or more of the following steps to characterize the extent of the contamination and/or remediate the environmental or health hazards. The phase of the remedial process that is underway determines the current status of the site or subsite. The site or subsite is assigned a Completed status when all remedial work is finished and the environmental and health hazards are fully addressed.

A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is a study conducted at Superfund sites to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The environmental problems at a site or subsite are characterized during the Remedial Investigation. The effectiveness, implementability, timeliness, cost and community concerns associated with each cleanup alternative are considered during the Feasibility Study. A Remedial Investigation is also implemented at non-Superfund sites to determine the nature and extent of the contamination, but a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) is conducted instead of a Feasibility Study. All publicly funded actions and most privately funded actions at non-Superfund sites require an RAS prior to selecting and implementing a cleanup plan. After selecting a preferred remedial alternative for a publicly funded Superfund or non-Superfund site based on how well it meets the stipulated evaluation criteria, NJDEP (or in the case of federal-lead Superfund sites, USEPA) will hold a public comment period on the proposed cleanup plan.

A Remedial Design is the development of engineering plans and specifications to implement the remedy selected in the Feasibility Study or Remedial Action Selection, such as sizing a ground water treatment plant or developing an accurate measurement of contaminated soil that must be removed for off site disposal. Further data collection and analysis may be required to finalize design specifications.

A Remedial Action (sometimes referred to as a Construction project) is the implementation of a selected remedy. A Remedial Action may be implemented immediately after a site is identified, such as a source removal at an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) site, as an interim remedial measure while a site is being investigated, or as a final cleanup measure after a formal Remedial Design has been completed. A Remedial Action may include, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Installation of a ground water treatment system
- Installation of a soil treatment system (i.e., soil flushing or soil vapor extraction)
- Removal of contaminated soil or drums
• Installation of a landfill cap or slurry wall
• Removal of leaking underground tanks
• Installation of a permanent cover over contaminated soil
• Installation of a ventilation system in a building or other structure where hazardous vapors are present
• Installation of Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on private potable wells
• Demolition of buildings or other structures when needed to facilitate remediation of the site
• Fencing of a site to prevent access

In addition, extension of water lines to a ground water contamination area or installation of a treatment system on a contaminated municipal supply well by a municipality or local water purveyor with funds provided by NJDEP are also considered Remedial Actions.

NJDEP soil cleanup criteria have been established for many contaminants to guide unrestricted, limited use and restricted Remedial Actions for soil. This allows cleanup and reuse of some sites, such as former industrial complexes, at lower costs, while still protecting human health and the environment. A Deed Notice (formerly called a Declaration of Environmental Restriction) is imposed for sites that only comply with the restricted soil criteria (a limited restricted Remedial Action). It is also imposed when engineering controls at sites with soil contamination levels that exceed the restricted criteria adequately protect public health and the environment (a restricted Remedial Action). This notice ensures the disclosure of site conditions to future owners and the maintenance of required engineering controls.

Certain exceptions for contaminated ground water can also be obtained depending on its use. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) is established at sites when ground water contaminant levels exceed state ground water quality criteria, but there is an expectation that over time such standards will be met.

The state funds 10% of the Remedial Action costs at Superfund sites, with USEPA providing the rest. NJDEP funds 100% of the Remedial Action costs at non-Superfund sites. When responsible parties for these sites are identified, NJDEP brings legal action to recover the expended funds.

**Operation and Maintenance (O&M)** are performed at sites where long-term cleanup actions are underway or environmental controls have been installed. O&M covers a wide range of activities, from overseeing the proper functioning of a ground water treatment system to cutting the grass on a landfill cap. O&M may also include the environmental monitoring conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of a remedial action. One example of this is the periodic sampling of ground water that is conducted after a leaking underground storage tank or other source of contamination has been excavated, or after a plume of contaminated ground water has been remedied through active treatment. At sites where restricted cleanups are conducted, O&M may continue indefinitely. The state funds 100% of O&M costs at Superfund and non-Superfund sites.

**Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA)** denotes O&M activities performed on large-scale ground water extraction and treatment plants at Superfund sites. These treatment plants are projected to run for several years until ground water cleanup criteria are achieved. For the first 10 years, USEPA funds 90 percent of LTRA costs and the state provides the remaining 10 percent. After ten years the site is considered in O&M and the state funds 100 percent of these costs.
## Site Descriptions by County

### Alphabetical Index of Site Descriptions by Site Name

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2043 Ocean Heights Avenue
2043 Ocean Heights Avenue
Egg Harbor Township Atlantic County

BLOCK: 5210 LOT: 13

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.75 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Removed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $5,000
Corporate Business Tax $198,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site was a service station for approximately 18 years, until 1983. It is currently inactive. In 2000 the Atlantic County Health Department determined the private potable well at a residence adjacent to the site was contaminated with benzene and dichloroethane (DCA) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for these volatile organic compounds. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system on the well to supply potable water for the resident. Sampling of wells at ten nearby residences did not identify any others that were contaminated above Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element directed the owner of the site to address the underground gasoline storage tanks and subsurface contaminated soils, but the owner did not comply. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element removed the four tanks and 740 tons of contaminated soil from the site in 2001 and is periodically sampling private potable wells in the area to monitor ground water quality.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (POET) Planned
Soil & UST Removal Underway Completed Not Required
243 North Texas Avenue

243 North Texas Avenue  Atlantic City  Atlantic County

BLOCK:  68A  LOT:  58

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY:  Private Residence
State Lead

OPERATION STATUS:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  0.5 Acre  SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Petroleum Hydrocarbons  Removing/Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $482,000
1981 Bond Fund  $2,000
1986 Bond Fund  $75,000
Corporate Business Tax  $280,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Leaking underground fuel oil tanks contaminated the tidal saline aquifer beneath this residential property. In 1990 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element installed a free-product recovery system to capture a layer of fuel oil that was floating on the water table. The system successfully collected approximately one gallon of fuel oil per week for several years and was decommissioned in 1994 after recovery fell off to a minimal amount. However, significant quantities of fuel oil product were again observed in recovery wells at the site in 1997 and NJDEP reinstalled the free-product recovery system and resumed collection of fuel oil from the aquifer. In 1999 NJDEP closed 15 residential underground heating oil tanks in the area that were either abandoned or potential sources of contamination to the ground water. NJDEP has installed additional ground water monitor wells near the site and is sampling the wells to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial actions. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the free-product recovery system are ongoing.

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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination
Babcock & Mays Landing-Somers Point Roads
Hamilton Township
Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various
LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

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FUNDING SOURCES

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<td>Spill Fund</td>
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SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1991 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were benzene, dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and vinyl chloride. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents at the site was to continue to use POET systems at five of the six homes. The Township used funds provided by NJDEP to extend a water line to the sixth residence in 1993. Potable well sampling conducted in 1995 indicated decreasing levels of volatile organic compounds. NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Babcock and Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination site in 2001. Based on the investigation, NJDEP identified the Hamilton Township Landfill on Mays Landing-Somers Point Road as a possible source of the volatile organic contamination. However, NJDEP does not believe the mercury contamination that affects some of the wells in the Babcock and Forest Walk area is due to the landfill. The mercury contamination is likely attributable to one or more non-point sources.

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<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<tr>
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Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
**Basin Road Ground Water Contamination**  
**Basin Road & Pine Road Hammonton Township**  
**Atlantic County**

**BLOCK:** Various  
**LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Recreational

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
**CONTAMINANTS**  
**STATUS**

- Ground Water
  - Dibromochloropropane
  - Ethylene Dibromide
  - Dichloropropane
  - Mercury
  - Confirmed

- Potable Water
  - Dibromochloropropane
  - Ethylene Dibromide
  - Dichloropropane
  - Mercury
  - Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

- Spill Fund  
$3,000

- Corporate Business Tax  
$25,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 2003 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with dibromochloropropane, ethylene dibromide, dichloropropane and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element will sample nearby private wells in 2004 and use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination to evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to residents at the site.

**PROJECT NAME**  
**RI/RAS**  
**DESIGN**  
**CONSTR**  
**O&M**

- Receptor Control (POETS)
  - Planned
  - Underway
  - Completed
  - Not Required
Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Delancy Avenue  Egg Harbor Township  Atlantic County

BLOCK:  Various  LOT:  Various

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY:  Not Applicable
          State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential/Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed/Monitoring
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $26,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1992 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) and benzene, which are found in gasoline. Egg Harbor Township extended public water lines to the affected homes in 1993. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element is implementing a monitoring program to evaluate ground water quality downgradient from the area of contamination. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M
Receptor Control (Water Line)  [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Duerer Street Ground Water Contamination
Duerer Street & Leipzig Avenue
Galloway Township
Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Mercury

Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating
Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $2,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in late 2003 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminant was trichloroethylene (TCE). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration has installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element will sample other nearby private wells in 2004 and use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to residents at the site.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)  Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
Emmell’s Septic Landfill

128 Zurich Avenue  Galloway Township  Atlantic County

BLOCK: 650  LOTS: 7 & 9

CATEGORY: Superfund  Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sewage Sludge Disposal

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 38 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating
Lead

Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided

Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Partially Removed/Delineating
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund  $2,119,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a septic and sewage sludge disposal facility between 1967 to 1979. During this time, waste sludges were deposited in on-site trenches and lagoons. Solid and chemical wastes were also disposed of at the site, including construction debris, gas cylinders, household garbage and drums, some of which contained paint sludges. Sampling conducted between 1984 and 1988 revealed nearby private potable wells were contaminated with various volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The Atlantic County Health Department later drilled deeper replacement wells at the residences. NJDEP completed a preliminary assessment and site investigation in 1997 that identified Emmell’s Septic Landfill as the likely source of the potable well contamination.

In 1998 USEPA determined the soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and confirmed the presence of buried waste materials, including paints, charred materials and sludges. USEPA added Emmell’s Septic Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999. In 2000 USEPA completed a removal action to address materials that may have been a source of ground water contamination. During the removal action, 438 buried drums and over 28,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of at an off-site facility.

USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the contamination remaining in the soil and ground water at the site. If the RI reveals contamination at the landfill is a threat to human health or the environment, USEPA will conduct a Feasibility Study (FS) to evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 2003 USEPA completed a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) that required installation of an interim ground water remediation system to prevent the contaminated ground water from migrating off site while the RI is underway. USEPA is conducting a Remedial Design for the interim ground water treatment system. In 2003 USEPA also connected 36 nearby residences with private potable wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated due to ground water from the site to public water lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Garden State Cleaners
Summer Road
Buena Borough
Atlantic County

BLOCK: 175  LOT: 6

CATEGORY: Superfund  Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 3000 Sq. Ft.
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund  $13,210,000
1986 Bond Fund  $575,000
Corporate Business Tax  $840,000
Spill Fund  $40,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Garden State Cleaners has operated a dry cleaning establishment at this property since 1966. In 1984 NJDEP discovered dry cleaning fluid was being discharged onto the ground via a steam discharge pipe. Sampling revealed soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with the volatile organic compounds tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Garden State Cleaners is two blocks south of the South Jersey Clothing Company site and plumes of contaminated ground water from both sites intermingle. In 1985 Buena Borough extended public water lines to properties with private wells that had become contaminated as a result of these sites. The Borough expanded the public water line system in 1988 to service additional residences in the immediate area.

In 1989 USEPA added Garden State Cleaners and South Jersey Clothing Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). USEPA conducted a joint Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the two sites and signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1991. The ROD required installation of individual soil vapor extraction systems to treat the contaminated soil at each of the sites and installation of a single ground water remediation system to address the entire ground water plume. USEPA installed a soil vapor extraction system at Garden State Cleaners in 1994 and it operated until 1996, when the soil remediation was determined to be complete. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1999 and operation of the system is ongoing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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</table>
Genoa Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Genoa Avenue & Cologne Port Road
Galloway Township & Port Republic City

**Atlantic County**

**BLOCK:** Various  
**LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
**CONTAMINANTS**  
**STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ground Water</th>
<th>Volatile Organic Compounds</th>
<th>Confirmed</th>
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<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Treating</td>
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**FUNDING SOURCES**  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

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<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
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**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department, Galloway Township and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element between 1991 and 2001 identified 108 private potable wells in Galloway Township and Port Republic City that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are 1,2 dichloropropane, ethylene dibromide, dibromochloropropane and 1,2,3 trichloropropane. These compounds are banned and/or have been removed from the market since the early 1980s. With the exception of 1,2,3 trichloropropane, all were used largely as agricultural fumigants to control nematodes. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the Galloway Township portion of the site in 2001. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. New Jersey American Water Company is installing the water lines using funds provided by NJDEP and this work is expected to be completed in 2004. The Remedial Response Element is conducting a separate water supply alternatives analysis for the portion of the site in Port Republic City, which is expected to be completed in 2005. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Lines)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination
Cologne Avenue Galloway Township Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Mercury

Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided
Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $101,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1990 identified 24 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury and volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and methylene chloride. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and Galloway Township extended public water lines to affected homes in 1994 as a final remedy. NJDEP subsequently reimbursed the Township for the cost of the water line. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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\[\text{Planned}  \quad \text{Underway}  \quad \text{Completed}  \quad \text{Not Required}\]
Greenbriar Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Greenbriar Avenue Buena Vista Township Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Mercury Confirmed
Potable Water Mercury Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $48,000
1981 Bond Fund $18,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted between 1992 and 1999 by the Atlantic County Health Department identified nine private potable wells in
this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The
source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment
(POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is
underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element plans to sample other nearby wells in 2004 and will use the findings to delineate
the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to
residents at the site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (POETS) Underway Completed Not Required

Atlantic County page 12
Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination
Tilton Road, Atlantic City Expressway & Garden State Parkway
Egg Harbor Township
Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Mercury

Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provide/Treating
Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $571,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department and NJDEP in 1989 identified 64 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. NJDEP delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 128 properties and these properties were connected to the public water supply in 1992. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element conducted additional sampling in 1998 that revealed seven private potable wells located outside the GWIA were contaminated with mercury and/or volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. However, the contamination in these wells is probably not related to the Pleasant Woods site based on their distance from the GWIA. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on these contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents.

NJDEP completed an unknown source investigation for the Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. Due to the widely scattered locations of the contaminated wells inside the GWIA, a discernible plume of mercury contamination could not be delineated and the source of the mercury contamination could not be identified.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)  □□□□□□  □□□□□□  □□□□□□  □□□□□□  □
Receptor Control (Water Line)  □□□□□□  □□□□□□  □□□□□□  □□□□□□  □
Prices Landfill 1
Mill Road Pleasantville City & Egg Harbor Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: 36A LOT: 3 & 6
190

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

PROPERTY SIZE: 26 Acres

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 26 Acres

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $6,973,000
Spill Fund $589,000
General State Fund $1,009,000
Responsible Party Settlement Fund $4,101,000
1981 Bond Fund $6,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site was originally a sand and gravel pit before it was converted into a private landfill in 1969. During the early 1970s, industrial wastes were disposed of at the site. Records indicate that liquid chemical wastes were poured directly into the landfill and buried in 55 gallon drums. It is estimated that nine million gallons of chemical wastes were disposed of at the landfill in this manner. The operator of the landfill stopped accepting chemical wastes in 1972 and ceased operations entirely in 1978.

In the early 1980s state and local officials determined that contaminated ground water at the landfill presented a substantial threat to nearby private potable wells and the Atlantic City Well Field, which was located less than a mile away. In 1982 USEPA placed the landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1983 that required relocation of the Atlantic City Well Field and replacement of private potable wells with public water supplies. This work was completed in 1985.

Based on the RI/FS, NJDEP determined that the ground water at Prices Landfill was significantly contaminated with a variety of volatile organic compounds and metals, including benzene, vinyl chloride, cadmium and lead, and that a plume of contaminated ground water was migrating off site. In 1986, after the RI/FS was completed, USEPA issued a second ROD for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required the following actions: 1) installation of a security fence around the landfill; 2) installation of an on-site remediation system to collect and pretreat contaminated ground water and landfill leachate, followed by discharge of the treated effluent to the Atlantic County Wastewater Treatment Facility (ACWTF); 3) installation of a cap over the landfill; and 4) implementation of a long-term ground water monitoring program to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial actions. Progress on the ground water remediation system was delayed when ACWTF changed its discharge criteria and would no longer accept treated effluent from the landfill, which required NJDEP to modify the Remedial Design to incorporate discharge of the treated effluent to the ground water through infiltration galleries.

NJDEP completed construction of an interim ground water remediation system at the landfill in 2000. The interim system collects contaminated ground water from a recovery well on the eastern side of the site, conveys it to an on-site treatment system that removes the volatile organic compounds, and discharges the treated water into an infiltration gallery located on the landfill. It currently extracts and treats approximately 100,000 gallons of ground water each day. The interim system will be evaluated and modified to optimize its performance. NJDEP began the Remedial Design for the landfill cap and a final ground water remediation system in 2002. The Remedial Design is expected to be completed in 2005.
### Prices Landfill 1
(Continued from previous page)

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<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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</table>

- **Planned**
- **Underway**
- **Completed**
- **Not Required**

Atlantic County page 15
Somers Point Ground Water Contamination

Dobbs Avenue

Somers Point City

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

$100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine monitoring conducted in 2003 revealed a municipal supply well located in Somers Point City was contaminated with methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. New Jersey American Water Company installed an air stripper on the well to treat the contamination, but recent sampling has shown increasing levels of MTBE in the water before it is treated. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element is conducting an investigation to delineate the ground water contamination, evaluate future impacts to the public supply well and possible impacts to private potable wells in the area, and identify possible sources of the contamination. NJDEP will sample the ground water and nearby private potable wells in 2004 as part of this investigation.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M

Sitewide

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Atlantic County page 16
South Jersey Clothing Company
One Central Avenue        Buena Borough        Atlantic County

BLOCK: 144      LOT: 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Clothing Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.2 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

GROUND WATER
Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating

POTABLE WATER
Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided

SOIL
Volatile Organic Compounds  Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES

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<td>Spill Fund</td>
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SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The South Jersey Clothing Company formerly manufactured military clothing in the Minotola section of Buena Borough. While the facility was in operation, waste waters contaminated with solvents were routinely discharged onto the ground and hazardous wastes were stored in leaking drums on the premises. Sampling conducted by NJDEP and the Atlantic County Health Department in 1981 revealed volatile organic contamination in the soil and ground water at the site. The primary contaminant was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). South Jersey Clothing Company implemented several actions to address the contamination between 1981 and 1985, including excavating and disposing of some of the contaminated soil and installing a small-scale ground water treatment system.

South Jersey Clothing Company is located two blocks north of the Garden State Cleaners site and the plumes of contaminated ground water from both sites intermingle. In 1985 Buena Borough installed public water lines to service several nearby properties with private wells that had become contaminated as a result of these sites. The Borough expanded the public water line system in 1988 to service additional residences in the immediate area.

In 1989 USEPA added South Jersey Clothing Company and Garden State Cleaners to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). USEPA conducted a joint Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the two sites and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1991. The ROD required installation of individual soil vapor extraction systems to treat the contaminated soil at each of the sites and installation of a single ground water remediation system to address the entire ground water plume. USEPA completed construction of the soil vapor extraction system at the South Jersey Clothing Company site and ground water remediation system in 1999. Cleanup of the soil at the South Jersey Clothing Company was completed in 2001. Operation of the ground water remediation system is ongoing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination

Wheat Road & Route 40  Buena Borough & Buena Vista Township
Atlantic County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC  **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

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<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
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**FUNDING SOURCES**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1997 identified several private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently identified 19 additional wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards; however, three of these wells were too distant from the others to include in the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

The Remedial Response Element completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 1999. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes, but Buena Vista Township and Buena Borough elected to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE instead. NJDEP agreed to provide the Township and Borough with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years to help pay for the water lines. Construction of the water lines was completed in 2003. The entire project is scheduled to be completed in 2004, once all of the buildings in the CKE have been connected to the water lines and the private wells have been sealed. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

**PROJECT NAME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
White Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination

White Horse Pike Mullica Township Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Mercury

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $29,000
Corporate Business Tax $18,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department and NJDEP's Remedial Response Element in 1999 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to supply potable water to the residents. NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element has issued Notices of Violation to owners of three service station along the White Horse Pike requiring them to close unused or abandoned underground gasoline storage tanks that may be contributing to the ground water contamination. The Remedial Response Element plans to sample additional private wells in the area in 2004 to delineate the potable well contamination. Additional investigative work is planned to identify other possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (POETS) Planned Underway Completed Not Required
Zion Road Ground Water Contamination
Zion Road & Schoolhouse Road Egg Harbor Township
Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Mercury Confirmed
Potable Water Mercury Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $42,000
Corporate Business Tax $12,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department and NJDEP's Remedial Response Element between 1998 and 2000 identified seven private potable wells in this neighborhood that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2003. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. NJDEP is periodically sampling private wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
## Bergen County Index of Sites

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<td>Grant Industries</td>
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<td>LJ&amp;M LaPlace Chemical Company</td>
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<td>Route 17 &amp; Pleasant Road Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Shorco South</td>
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<td>Stor Dynamics Corporation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Alexander Cleaners
137 Broadway
Hillsdale Borough
Bergen County

BLOCK: 1102  LOT: 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.2 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Partially Removed/Investigating
Air Volatile Organic Compounds Venting

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax $104,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site was a dry cleaners between 1960 and 1996. It consists of a two story building and a paved parking lot. It is now a real estate office. In the mid-1990s the property owner conducted sampling that revealed soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds. The primary contaminant was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), a dry cleaning solvent. The contaminated soil was found beneath the basement slab and the parking lot, both of which have been identified as areas where drums of solvent were previously stored. In 1996 the property owner agreed to investigate and clean up the contamination under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element. The property owner removed 135 tons of contaminated soil from beneath the basement slab and parking area and conducted investigative work that revealed there was PCE product in the ground water below the building. Testing of the air in the basement in 1998, more than a year after the contaminated soil was removed, showed elevated PCE vapors. NJDEP terminated the MOA in 2001 after the property owner did not conduct further investigative or cleanup work. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element has installed two sub-slab depressurization systems in the basement of the building to reduce PCE vapors in the indoor air. NJDEP will conduct ground water and soil vapor sampling and implement additional measures to reduce vapors in the building in 2004.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Vapor Migration System</td>
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</table>
Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination

New Street Allendale Borough Bergen County

BLOCK: 21.01 LOT: 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax $456,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
During the 1980s and 1990s the Allendale Water Department removed three of its five municipal supply wells from regular service due to the presence of volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Two of the supply wells were closed in the early 1980s and contamination was first detected in the third well in 1992. The primary contaminant in all three wells was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The Allendale Water Department installed a temporary treatment system on the third well but used it only when it was needed to meet peak seasonal demand.

In 1996 NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water notified Allendale Borough that it must either install permanent treatment systems on the contaminated wells or abandon them and obtain supplemental water supply from another source. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed a water supply alternatives analysis in 1998 that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper at the well field to remove the volatile organic contamination. Allendale Borough completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
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<th>CONSTR</th>
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Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Bergen County Sanitary Landfill

Fort Lee Road  Teaneck Township  Bergen County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Sanitary Landfill

State Lead  **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Recreational/Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  **CONTAMINANTS**  **STATUS**
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Pesticides
Metals

Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Potential
Pesticides
Metals

Air  Methane  Confirmed

**FUNDING SOURCES**  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
Corporate Business Tax  $62,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
The former Bergen County Landfill encompasses approximately 1,000 contiguous acres in the southern end of Bergen County within the Hackensack Meadows and extends across portions of Leonia, Ridgefield Park, Palisades Park, Teaneck and Englewood. The landfilled area is currently known as Overpeck Park and is named after Overpeck Creek, a navigable waterway that flows through the site in a north to south direction. The land adjacent to the creek was donated to Bergen County by the municipalities for use as a sanitary landfill in exchange for converting it into a public park after disposal activities were completed. Landfilling of municipal wastes began at the site in 1952 and continued until 1975. Portions of the landfilled area have been capped and redeveloped, including the Overpeck County Golf Course, Overpeck Office Park Center, the Ridgefield Ball Park section, the Aerodrome section, the Overpeck Riding Center and the Henry Hoeble Area. Bergen County has until 2006 to complete closure and redevelopment of the landfill into a park.

One portion of the landfill that has not yet been closed pursuant to New Jersey solid waste regulations and converted to public use is the Leonia section (also known as Area IV), located on the east side of Overpeck Creek and south of Fort Lee Road. Area IV encompasses approximately 75 acres and is mostly overgrown with dense brush, trees and other vegetation. NJDEP will conduct an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Assessment at the site in 2004 to determine if any conditions exist that could present immediate threats to human health or the environment.

**PROJECT NAME**  **RI/RAS**  **DESIGN**  **CONSTR**  **O&M**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sitewide</th>
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<th>Completed</th>
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</table>
Burning Hollow Road Ground Water Contamination
Burning Hollow, Stone Wall and Cameron Roads
Saddle River Borough
Bergen County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED
CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $426,000
Corporate Business Tax $38,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the local health department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element in 1995 identified 26 private potable wells in this residential development that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 1995. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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</table>
Grant Industries
125 Main Street
Elmwood Park Borough
Bergen County

BLOCK: 804   LOT: 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water
Soil

CONTAMINANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds
Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS
Partially Removed/Delineating
Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $301,000
1986 Bond Fund $295,000
Corporate Business Tax $104,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Grant Industries has operated a chemical manufacturing plant at this site since 1967. It is approximately 1,000 feet from Garfield Borough's water supply wells, which are undergoing treatment to remove volatile organic compounds. Grant Industries has been identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination at the well field due to documented incidences of chemical spills and discharges between the mid-1970s and the early 1990s and volatile contamination in the ground water. LJ&M LaPlace Chemical Company (LaPlace Chemical) and the former Stor Dynamics facility, which are both adjacent to Grant Industries, have also been identified as Potentially Responsible Parties for the well field contamination.

In 1994 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the Grant Industries property, identify remedial alternatives and evaluate the facility’s possible role in the contamination of the Garfield well field. A separate RI/RAS was conducted concurrently for the Stor Dynamics property. NJDEP determined there was no significant contamination in the soil at Grant Industries, but high levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds were in the ground water at an area of the property adjacent to LaPlace Chemical. Between 2001 and 2002 NJDEP implemented a ground water Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) that entailed extracting ground water from a recovery well in the area of the Grant Industries property where high levels of contaminants were present and sending it off site for treatment and disposal.

In 2002 NJDEP completed the RI/RAS for the Grant Industries and Stor Dynamics sites and the Responsible Parties for LaPlace Chemical completed an RI/RAS for their facility. Additional rounds of ground water sampling are being conducted in preparation for selecting a final remedial action to address the contaminated ground water at all three sites. NJDEP plans to issue a Decision Document outlining the final remedial action to address the ground water in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
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<th>CONSTR</th>
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Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
LJ&M LaPlace Chemical Company
Leliarts Lane Elwood Park Borough Bergen County

BLOCK: 804 LOT: 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Repackaging
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.6 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax $60,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
LJ&M LaPlace Chemical Company (LaPlace Chemical) has repackaged chemicals at this site since the 1940s. It is located approximately 1,000 feet from Garfield Borough's water supply wells, which are equipped with treatment systems to remove volatile organic contamination. LaPlace Chemical is identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination at the well field. Sampling has shown the ground water is contaminated with a variety of chlorinated and non-chlorinated volatile organic compounds, including trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, xylene, benzene, and toluene. Sampling has also confirmed there are volatile organic compounds in the soil at the site, but the extent of this contamination has not determined.

Grant Industries and the former Stor Dynamics facility, both adjacent to LaPlace Chemical, have also been identified as Potentially Responsible Parties for the well field contamination and are undergoing investigation and cleanup by NJDEP's Remedial Response Element. The Remedial Response Element has determined that ground water contaminants from all three sites have commingled and are migrating as one plume to the municipal well field. NJDEP will issue a Decision Document outlining a plan to remediate contaminated ground water at all three sites in 2004.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Ground Water
Soil

Planned Underway Completed Not Required
Route 17 & Pleasant Road Ground Water Contamination
Route 17 & Pleasant Road & Lenape Trail
Upper Saddle River Borough
Bergen County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various
CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
STATE, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable
PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Trichloroethylene Confirmed
Potable Water Trichloroethylene Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $75,000
Corporate Business Tax $15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted in 1999 during an investigation of a nearby gas station identified 11 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element later determined that the gas station was not the source of the TCE contamination and no other possible sources have been found.

NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element, the local health department and several residents subsequently conducted additional sampling that identified seven other private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with TCE and POET systems were also installed at these homes. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2003. The Remedial Response Element concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes, but Upper Saddle River Borough elected to extend public water lines to the area instead. NJDEP will provide the Borough with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years to help pay for the water lines. The Borough plans to begin installing the water lines in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>Receptor Control (Water Lines)</td>
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<td>Not Required</td>
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Bergen County page 8
Shorco South
130 Route 17 North                         Mahwah Township                         Bergen County

BLOCK: 129       LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED          CONTAMINANTS          STATUS
Ground Water            Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Soil                   Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $46,000
Corporate Business Tax  $150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Shorco South is an active retail gasoline and diesel filling station. It is across the highway from another Shorco service station, which is referred to as Shorco North. The Mahwah municipal well field is located approximately 2,500 feet hydraulically downgradient from both sites. Contamination was identified at the area in 1985, when utility workers discovered a petroleum discharge while excavating near Route 17. Investigations revealed the soil and ground water at both gas stations were contaminated with various petroleum-related volatile organic compounds, including benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA). Potentially Responsible Parties for the Shorco South site conducted some investigative work and implemented several remedial actions with the oversight of NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element, including removing leaking underground storage tanks and contaminated soil and installing a ground water remediation system. However, they did not complete a Remedial Investigation for the site or remediate the soil or ground water to NJDEP’s cleanup standards.

NJDEP began addressing the Shorco South gas station with public funds in 2002. The primary concern is preventing contaminated ground water from reaching the public supply wells. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element plans to begin full operation the ground water remediation system at the Shorco South site in 2004. When operational, this system will also intercept contaminated ground water migrating from the Shorco North site. Recent sampling of monitor wells downgradient of the two gas stations has confirmed the ground water contamination plume has not reached the well field. Additional remedial actions may be required to fully address the contamination at the Shorco South site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water Remediation</td>
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</table>
Stor Dynamics Corporation
99 Main Avenue  Elmwood Park Borough  Bergen County

BLOCK: 3  LOT: 93

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Products Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Partially Removed/Delineating
Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Removed

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $283,000
1981 Bond Fund  $27,000
1986 Bond Fund  $623,000
Corporate Business Tax  $94,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Stor Dynamics manufactured industrial shelving units and conveyor systems at this site from 1965 to 1989. The facility is now vacant. It is approximately 1,000 feet from the Garfield Borough's water supply wells, which are undergoing treatment to remove volatile organic compounds. Stor Dynamics was identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination at the well field due to soil and ground water contamination at the facility. LJ&M LaPlace Chemical Company (LaPlace Chemical) and Grant Industries, both located adjacent to Stor Dynamics, have also been identified as Potentially Responsible Parties for the well field contamination.

Between 1985 and 1990 Stor Dynamics conducted several remedial measures to partially address the contamination at its property, including removing a 2,000 gallon underground gasoline storage tank and some contaminated surface soil, but the company declared bankruptcy before it could finish addressing the site. In 1994 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination, identify remedial alternatives and evaluate the facility’s possible role in the contamination of the Garfield well field. A separate RI/RAS was conducted concurrently for the Grant Industries site. NJDEP determined that ground water at Stor Dynamics was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and the ground water plume extended beyond the boundaries of the property. NJDEP also determined that free product (non-dissolved) solvents were present in the aquifer underlying a portion of the site. In addition, the RI revealed that soil at Stor Dynamics was contaminated with volatile organic compounds. In 1999 NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove 760 tons of heavily contaminated soil from the site. Between 2001 and 2002 NJDEP implemented a ground water IRM that entailed extracting contaminated ground water from two recovery wells at the area of the Stor Dynamics property where the free product solvents were present and sending it off site for treatment and disposal.

In 2002 NJDEP completed the RI/RAS for the Stor Dynamics and Grant Industries sites and the Responsible Parties for LaPlace Chemical completed an RI/RAS for their facility. Additional rounds of ground water sampling are being conducted in preparation for selecting a final remedial action to address the contaminated ground water at all three sites. NJDEP plans to issue a Decision Document outlining the final remedial action to address the ground water in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free Product Recovery</td>
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Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
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<th>Page #</th>
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<td>Electronic Parts Specialty Company</td>
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<td>Ellis Property</td>
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<td>Noble Oil Company</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roebling Steel Company</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texaco Service Station Burlington City</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
5 Devon Avenue
5 Devon Avenue Medford Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 5701	LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIUM AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated/Removing
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated
Surface Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated
Sediments	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$100,000
1986 Bond Fund	$64,000
Corporate Business Tax	$689,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
A leaking underground fuel oil storage tank contaminated ground water and surface water at this home in a Pinelands residential community. The problem was discovered when residents observed fuel oil floating on nearby Taunton Lake. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element removed the leaking underground storage tank in 1993 and installed a recovery trench to capture fuel oil floating on the water table. The recovery trench has collected more than 600 gallons of fuel oil since it began operating. NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) for the site in 2003 that revealed only minor amounts of fuel oil remain in the soil, ground water and sediments. NJDEP plans to issue a Decision Document outlining final actions for the site in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Ground Water &amp; Soil Investigation</td>
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</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill
Big Hill & Old Forge Roads
Southampton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 2702 LOTS: 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 113 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds Delineated
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Inorganic Compounds
Metals

Surface Water
Volatile Organic Compounds Monitoring
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Inorganic Compounds
Metals

Sediments
Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Inorganic Compounds
Metals

Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds Capped
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Inorganic Compounds
Metals

Air
Methane Gas Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $1,804,000
1981 Bond Fund $4,127,000
1986 Bond Fund $13,906,000
General State Fund $1,940,000
Corporate Business Tax $460,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was operated as a sanitary landfill between the late 1960s and 1982. Municipal wastes, septic sludges and some hazardous wastes were deposited in the landfill during this time. The waste fill occupies 40 acres of the 113-acre property. Two sides of the landfill closely border the LeisureTowne housing development, a large retirement community. Burlington Environmental Management Services Incorporated (BEMS, Inc.), which operated the landfill between the mid-1970s and 1982, installed a cap over the western half of the site in 1983 but it failed to perform properly. Precipitation continued to infiltrate the landfill, generating large quantities of leachate that contaminated the ground water and surface waters and caused foul odors. In addition, storm water runoff from the landfill occasionally caused nearby properties to flood, and methane gas generated by the decomposing waste migrated through the soil and into private yards. NJDEP directed BEMS, Inc. to investigate and remediate the site in 1985, but shortly thereafter the company declared bankruptcy.

In 1987 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. During the course of the RI/RAS, NJDEP implemented several Interim Remedial Measures (IRM)s to address the problems experienced by residents living adjacent to the landfill. The IRMs included installing a methane collection system and a flare to address off-site soil vapors, constructing an on-site storm water retention basin, improving surface water drainage and dredging sediments contaminated with landfill leachate from Canterbury Pond in LeisureTowne.
Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill  
(Continued from previous page)

In 1991 NJDEP issued a Decision Document that required capping of the landfill with a solid waste cap and installation of a site-wide methane gas collection/treatment system and leachate collection system. NJDEP completed construction of these remedial measures in 1999 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the landfill cap and the methane and leachate controls are underway. The RI/RAS revealed the shallow ground water at the landfill is contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds at levels above New Jersey's ground water quality criteria. Landfill-related contaminants were also detected in several nearby surface water bodies but not at levels that present an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1995 that required remediation of the ground water. The ground water remedial action will include extraction and off-site disposal of shallow contaminated ground water, re-dredging of Canterbury Pond and additional ground water monitoring. The Remedial Design for the ground water cleanup is underway and expected to be completed in 2004. NJDEP expects to implement the ground water remedial action in late 2004 or early 2005. Dredging of Canterbury Pond will commence upon approval of the Pinelands Commission.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>IRM-Canterbury Pond Cap</td>
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<td>Completed</td>
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</table>
Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated
Cherry Street Beverly City Burlington County

BLOCK: 10    LOT: 18
CATEGOR Y: Superfund
Federal Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CON TAINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds
Delineated

Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds
Removed
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund $6,750,000
Spill Fund $154,000
1986 Bond Fund $310,000
General State Fund $329,000
Corporate Business Tax $212,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated manufactured industrial coating materials at this location under several names between the 1940s and 1989. Various volatile and nonvolatile solvents, pigments and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were used in the manufacturing process. Used solvents and other wastes were regularly transported off site for recycling prior to 1974; afterwards, the recycling ceased and drums of wastes accumulated on the property. During a 1980 inspection NJDEP found hundreds of unsecured drums, some of which were leaking onto the ground, as well as evidence of spillage due to careless operations. NJDEP directed Cosden Chemical Coatings to remove the drums and clean up the spills, but the company did not comply. NJDEP completed Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to dispose of the drummed materials, clean up surface spills and remove contaminated soil from the loading dock area in 1986. USEPA added Cosden Chemical Coatings to the National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1987.

In 1988 USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. After operations at the facility ceased in 1989, USEPA installed a fence around areas of contaminated soil and disposed of hundreds of containers of waste that remained inside the process building. A fire occurred at the site in 1990 that resulted in condemnation of the process building.

In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that specified remedial actions for three designated Operable Units (OU). The ROD required in-situ stabilization of the soils contaminated with metals and PCBs (OU1), installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water (OU2), and decontamination, demolition and disposal of the condemned building (OU3). USEPA completed the OU3 remedial action in 1995. During the Remedial Design for OU1, USEPA determined the contaminated soil was widely scattered throughout the site, making in-situ treatment impractical. USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in 1998 to change the OU1 remedy to excavation and off-site disposal. USEPA completed the OU1 remedial action in 2002, excavating and disposing of more than 10,000 tons of contaminated soil. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system for OU2 is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2004.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water Pump &amp; Treat</td>
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Burlington County page 5
Electronic Parts Specialty Company (EPSCO) plated metal components for the electronics industry. Primary operations historically included caustic zinc plating, electroplating, bondarizing and anodizing. For approximately 40 years the facility discharged plating waste water directly into an unlined lagoon at the rear of the property. NJDEP ordered EPSCO to discontinue the discharge in 1985. EPSCO fenced the lagoon in 1990 in response to a NJDEP directive.

Between 1993 and 1997 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed contaminated soil was present in the lagoon, the lagoon overflow area, beneath the metals plating building and other areas. The RI/RAS also revealed that a plume of contaminated ground water has migrated off site and was impacting Bobby's Run Creek, located several hundred yards south of the EPSCO facility. A survey of nearby properties conducted during the RI/RAS revealed there were no potable or irrigation wells at risk of becoming contaminated due to the ground water plume.

In 1998, NJDEP issued a Decision Document that specified two remedial actions for the site: 1) excavation and off-site disposal of the highly contaminated soil "hot spots" from beneath the plating building, discharge lines and lagoon area, and installation of a cap over the areas with lower levels of contamination; and 2) installation of a ground water remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water in the shallow aquifer. Between 1999 and 2000 NJDEP demolished the plating building and concrete foundation, excavated approximately 1,800 tons of highly contaminated soil from the former location of the plating building, discharge line area and lagoons, and delineated volatile organic contamination in the subsurface soil. The Remedial Design for the cap and the ground water treatment system is underway. NJDEP is conducting additional soil sampling as part of the Remedial Design. EPSCO ceased industrial operations in 2003.
**Ellis Property**

*Sharp Road  Evesham Township  Burlington County*

**BLOCK:** 14  **LOT:** 4

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Drum Cleaning and Storage

**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 36 Acres  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Agricultural

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
- *Ground Water*  
  - Volatile Organic Compounds  
  - Metals

- *Soil*  
  - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)  
  - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds  
  - Lead

**STATUS**  
- Treating  
- Removed

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
- *Superfund*  
  - $11,705,000
- *1981 Bond Fund*  
  - $26,000
- *1986 Bond Fund*  
  - $377,000
- *Corporate Business Tax*  
  - $404,000

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

A drum cleaning and storage facility occupied a four acre portion of this site during the 1970s. The facility ceased operations in 1978 after a fire damaged several of the buildings. A site inspection by NJDEP in 1980 revealed approximately 75 drums containing chemical wastes in the main building and storage sheds and additional drums and other containers scattered throughout the property. The drums and containers were in various stages of deterioration and some had leaked onto the ground. NJDEP also found evidence of spillage due to past operations.

In 1983 USEPA added the Ellis Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP subsequently implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove and dispose of grossly contaminated soil and approximately 100 drums of waste. The main building and sheds were also demolished because they were structurally unsafe. USEPA disposed of the remaining drums during a second removal action in 1990. In all, approximately 300 drums were removed from the site by NJDEP and USEPA.

Between 1985 and 1992 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed the surface soil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds and lead, and the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. In 1992 NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of the remaining contaminated soil and installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated shallow ground water. NJDEP excavated and disposed of 1,400 cubic yards of contaminated soil and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil in 1998. NJDEP completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 2000 and is overseeing operation of the system. The system is currently extracting and treating approximately 210,000 gallons of contaminated ground water each month. The ground water treatment system will operate for up to 30 years, or until ground water quality criteria have been achieved at the site.

---

**PROJECT NAME**  
- IRMs  
  - Underway  
- Soil  
  - Planned  
- Ground Water  
  - Completed  

**O&M**

- **Planned**
- **Underway**
- **Completed**
- **Not Required**
Florence Land Recontouring Incorporated Landfill
Cedar Lane Extension       Florence, Mansfield & Springfield Townships
Burlington County

BLOCKS: Florence 173     LOTS: 1, 2, 3.02 & 3.03
               Mansfield 44     7
               Mansfield 44A     8
               Springfield 304  1,4

CATEGORY: Superfund
          State Lead

PROPERTY SIZE: 86 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Agricultural

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund $20,392,000
Spill Fund $556,000
1986 Bond Fund $388,000
Corporate Business Tax $426,000
General State Fund $2,436,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Florence Land Recontouring (FLR) Landfill operated as a municipal disposal facility from 1973 to 1981. The landfill was permitted to accept sanitary wastes, including sewage sludge and non-chemical industrial wastes; however, an investigation by NJDEP in 1975 found that hazardous wastes had been illegally disposed of at the site. The New Jersey Superior Court ordered the site closed in 1979 due to concerns that it was contaminating the ground water. The operator installed a clay cap over the landfill and leachate collection system in 1982. After the landfill was closed, leachate seeps were observed at the banks of a nearby creek and landfill gases were found to be emanating from on-site manholes and monitoring wells. USEPA added FLR Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984.

In 1985 NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that contamination from the landfill had migrated into the underlying shallow aquifer but the deeper Magothy-Raritan Aquifer was not affected. The RI/FS also revealed the shallow ground water contamination had not migrated laterally beyond the boundaries of the site. In 1986, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a multilayer landfill cap, a circumferential slurry wall, storm water controls, leachate and landfill gas collection systems and perimeter fencing. NJDEP completed construction of the remedial actions in 1994. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the cap and engineering control systems are currently being implemented by Burlington County with oversight of NJDEP. USEPA plans to remove FLR Landfill from the NPL in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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</table>
Kauffman & Minteer Incorporated
Route 537 (Monmouth Road)  Springfield Township  Burlington County

BLOCK: 1601  LOT: 16

CATEGORY: Superfund  Federal Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Trucking
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water
- Volatile Organic Compounds
- Inorganic Compounds

Soil
- Volatile Organic Compounds
- Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

CONTAMINANTS
STATUS

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $5,515,000
1986 Bond Fund $134,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Kauffman & Minteer Inc. transported bulk liquids such as plasticizers, resins, vegetable oils, soaps, petroleum oils and alcohol in tanker trucks. Between 1960 and 1981, the company discharged contaminated wastewaters collected from washing the interiors of the trucks into a large unlined lagoon at the site. In 1978, NJDEP directed Kauffman & Minteer to remove the liquid from the lagoon and transport it to a waste processing center, but the company did not comply with the order. The dike surrounding the lagoon broke in 1984, causing wastewater to migrate onto a neighboring property and wetlands.

Between 1981 and 1989 USEPA and NJDEP conducted several inspections of the Kauffman & Minteer facility and collected wastewater, ground water, surface water and sediment samples. The primary concern was the lagoon, which was identified as a possible source of contamination to the ground water. Based on the findings of the preliminary investigation, USEPA added the Kauffman & Minteer facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1989. USEPA and Kauffman & Minteer entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) in 1990 that required the company to close the lagoon and address the contaminated sediments, but the company failed to comply with the requirements of the ACO. USEPA fenced the site and drained the lagoon in 1991.

Between 1991 and 1996 USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that soil and sediments in the lagoon and drainage ditch were contaminated with volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed the shallow ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds but nearby private potable wells had not been affected. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1996 that required removal and off-site disposal of the lagoon sediments and contaminated soils located in a drainage ditch and a wetlands area. The ROD also required long-term monitoring of the shallow ground water and controls to limit use of the shallow ground water. In 1997 USEPA excavated and disposed of approximately 14,000 tons of contaminated sediments and soil and backfilled the excavated areas with clean materials. In a separate action performed concurrently with USEPA's soil removal project, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element excavated and disposed of nine underground storage tanks and approximately 3,000 tons of contaminated soil.

During the soil remedial action, USEPA discovered additional contaminated soil and a plume of contaminated ground water at a separate area of the site. The primary contaminant was the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). USEPA removed 3,500 tons of contaminated soil from this area in 1998 but could not remove the contaminated soil below the water table. In 2002, after completing a supplemental RI/FS for this area, USEPA issued a second ROD for the site that required in-situ chemical treatment of the contaminated soil, followed by extraction and treatment of the contaminated ground water, if needed. The Remedial Design for this phase of the site cleanup is underway.
## Kauffman & Minteer Incorporated

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>NJDEP UST Removal</td>
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</table>

- **Planned**
- **Underway**
- **Completed**
- **Not Required**

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Burlington County page 10
Lang Property
Whitesbog-Pasadena Road & City Line Road
Pemberton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 907  LOT: 7, 8 & 9

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 40 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Metals

Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds Partially Removed/Delineated
Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $26,106,000
1981 Bond Fund $800,000
1986 Bond Fund $260,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund $460,000
Corporate Business Tax $650,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is located in a blueberry and cranberry farming area of the Pinelands. In 1975 approximately 1,300 55-gallon drums containing various hazardous chemicals were dumped on a two-acre portion of the property. The property owners removed the drums in 1976 in response to legal action by NJDEP. However, sampling conducted by Burlington County and NJDEP revealed soil and ground water at the site had been significantly contaminated as a result of the dumping. USEPA added Lang Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1983 and 1986 USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS confirmed the soil and ground water where the dumping had occurred were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1986 that required excavation and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. USEPA excavated 13,000 tons of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean soil and fenced the site in 1988. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1996 and is operating and maintaining the system. More than 280 million gallons of ground water have been treated and reinjected at the site since operation of the system began.

In 2003 USEPA injected hydrogen peroxide at a portion of the site in an attempt to increase the rate of degradation of volatile organic contaminants in the shallow aquifer, but the effort was unsuccessful. USEPA has identified residually contaminated subsurface soil in this area and plans to excavate it in the near future.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
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</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Noble Oil Company

30 Cramer Road
Tabernacle Township
Burlington County

BLOCK: 325  LOT: 1A & 2A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Oil Processing Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.6 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water
Benzene

Soil
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Volatile Organic Compounds

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern/ Monitoring
Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund $1,176,000
Spill Fund 117,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Noble Oil Company operated a waste oil storage and treatment facility at this site between approximately 1950 and 1992. A state court ordered the facility closed in 1992 for numerous environmental violations, including discharging wastes onto the ground. The unpaved facility is in a mixed residential/commercial neighborhood in the Pinelands Protection Area. Approximately 50 private potable wells are located within a 1000-foot radius of the site. At the time operations ceased, the facility consisted of a one-story building, eight underground storage tanks that ranged in size from 250 to 20,000 gallons, 15 above ground storage tanks that ranged in size from 5,000 to 20,000 gallons, 22 tanker trailers and four heat exchange tanks.

Between 1989 and 1992 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with organic compounds, but nearby private potable wells had not been affected. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1996 to remove approximately 500 tons of contaminated soil, 84,500 gallons of liquids/sludges and 167 drums of waste materials from the site. The underground storage tanks, above ground storage tanks and tanker trailers were also removed at this time.

Between 1997 and 2001 NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI revealed there was contaminated soil at the site that extended onto two adjacent residential properties. NJDEP excavated approximately 2,100 tons of contaminated soil from those properties and the Noble Oil site and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil in 1998. RI and post-RI sampling results indicated the concentrations of contaminants in the ground water had diminished to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 2001 that required excavation of a small quantity of contaminated soil from the Noble Oil property and long-term monitoring of the ground water to ensure that the contaminant levels remain low. NJDEP removed 318 tons of contaminated soil in 2002, which completed the soil cleanup. NJDEP plans to begin long-term monitoring of the ground water in 2004, after a deep monitor well has been installed at the site.

Burlington County page 12
Roebling Steel Company
Hornberger & 2nd Avenues    Florence Township    Burlington County

BLOCK 126.01    LOT: 1
139      1, 2 & 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Steel Mill

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 200 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Metals Delineated
Surface Water Metals Delineated
Sediment Metals Delineated
Soil Metals Partially Removed/Delineated
Structures Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Removing

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $54,909,000
1981 Bond Fund $954,000
1986 Bond Fund $25,000
Spill Fund $8,000
Corporate Business Tax $3,060,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a steel mill from 1906 until 1981, when the last operator, the John A. Roebling Steel Company, closed and leased portions of the property to other businesses. There are approximately 70 buildings at the site. Potential sources of contamination included two sludge lagoons, an inactive landfill, storage tanks, pits and sumps containing hazardous materials, railroad cars containing fly ash, process buildings containing treatment baths, a network of underground piping containing liquids and sludges, and friable asbestos insulation covering pipes. In addition, slag residue from steel production was used to fill in a large portion of the property bordering the Delaware River shoreline. These conditions prompted USEPA to add the Roebling Steel Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1982.

In 1985 USEPA began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA also conducted two major Emergency Removal Actions to reduce the risk of fire and prevent injuries to trespassers. Approximately 3,000 55-gallon drums, 5,000 gallons of acids and more than 100 tons of hazardous solids and laboratory chemicals were transported off site during the Emergency Removal Actions. After the Emergency Removal Actions were completed in 1988, USEPA established five Operable Units (OU) for the site: the high hazard sources of contamination that were not addressed during the Emergency Removal Actions (OU1); the playground area bordering the southeast side of the site (OU2); the 34-acre slag disposal area adjacent to the Delaware River (OU3); the 70 on-site buildings and associated contamination (OU4); and the on-site soils, ground water, lagoons and other areas of concern (OU5).

Between 1990 and 1996 USEPA issued three Record of Decisions (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that specified final remedial actions for OU1 through OU4. In 1991 USEPA implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to satisfy the requirements of the OU1 ROD, which required the removal and off-site disposal of drums, transformers, tank contents, baghouse dust and chemical piles, tires and the contaminated surface soils under the Roebling Park water tower. More than 260 drums of waste, 45,000 gallons of transformer oil, 267,000 gallons of tank liquids, 1,300 tons of tank sludges, and smaller quantities of asbestos and contaminated soil were removed during the IRM.
Remediation of OU2, which involved excavating approximately 160 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the playground, was completed in 1994 and the playground was subsequently reopened. The material excavated from the playground was determined to be nonhazardous, therefore it was disposed of in the slag area.

For OU3, USEPA plans to install a soil cover over the 34-acre slag area and vegetate the soil cover to prevent erosion. The Remedial Design for the OU3 remedy is underway and USEPA expects it to be completed in 2004.

Remediation of OU4, which includes removal and disposal of the contents of underground tanks and piping, asbestos abatement, decontamination and demolition of the buildings, removal of scrap metal from building debris and equipment, and disposal of process dust and the contents of above ground tanks, pits and sumps, is underway.

In 2002 USEPA completed an RI/FS for the site-wide contamination (OU5). The RI/FS included sampling of the surface and subsurface soil across the site, an on-site landfill, two sludge lagoons, river and creek sediments and ground water. USEPA issued a Record of Decision for OU5 in September 2003 that required capping of site-wide contaminated soil, dredging of contaminated sediments from the Delaware River and Crafts Creek, and long-term monitoring and institutional controls of the ground water. USEPA plans to begin a Remedial Design to develop engineering plans and specifications for the OU5 cleanup in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Park – OU2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slag – OU3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building – OU4</td>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Texaco Service Station Burlington City
Route 130 & Wood Street Burlington City Burlington County

BLOCK: 74  LOTS: 6, 7 & 25

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDI AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Metals

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Air Volatile Organic Compounds Potential

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax $269,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site is also known as Param Petroleum and Burlington Gas and Diesel. It has operated as a service station since at least 1979. In 1994 explosive levels of gasoline vapors were detected in an adjacent sanitary sewer line, which were traced back to the Param Petroleum facility. The owner of the service station later removed ten underground gasoline storage tanks and three diesel underground storage tanks from the property. The tanks were found to contain numerous holes and a five-inch layer of free-product was observed on the ground water in the tank excavations. The owner replaced the underground tanks and resumed operations but did not address the contaminated soil and ground water.

In 1996 gasoline vapors were again detected in the adjacent sanitary sewer line as well as in the floor drains of the nearby commercial establishment. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate and remediate the contamination at the service station but they did not comply. In 1999 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling conducted during the RI/RAS has confirmed the soil and ground water is contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and select final remedial actions for the site in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Page #</th>
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<td>Alfonso’s Restaurant</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoco Service Station Camden City</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Care United Missionary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collingswood Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fazzio Sanitary Landfill</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Aaron Incorporated</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Third Street Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puchak Well Field</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen Drive &amp; Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supreme Petroleum Company Inc. of New Jersey</td>
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<td>The Decorators Well Contamination</td>
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<td>Welsbach General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alfonso’s Restaurant
407 Whitehorse Pike Waterford Township Camden County

BLOCK: 1601 LOTS: 32, 34, 35 & 35.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Fuel Oil Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Partially Removed/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $300,000
Corporate Business Tax $300,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
A fuel oil storage and distribution facility operated at this site before it was converted to a restaurant. The property is currently unused. A preliminary investigation indicated a number of underground fuel storage tanks remained on site and the soil and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1998 to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP removed ten underground storage tanks and 2,700 tons of contaminated soil during an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1999. Sampling of nearby private potable wells in 2000 did not reveal any contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP will conduct additional soil and ground water sampling in 2004 and expects to issue a Decision Document outlining the final actions for the site in late 2004 or early 2005.
Amoco Service Station Camden City
710 Broadway and Pine Street             Camden City             Camden County

BLOCK: 289          LOT: 12

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water
Air

CONTAMINANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds
Gasoline Vapors

STATUS
Partially Removed/Delineating
Vented/Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $457,000
Spill Fund $74,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site has a history of contamination dating back to 1975, when gasoline leaking from the underground storage tank system caused gasoline vapors to enter the basement of an adjacent office building. A former owner of the service station installed a ventilation system in the basement of the office building to mitigate the gasoline vapors. In 1984 explosive levels of gasoline vapors were detected in the basement of a nearby tavern. NJDEP placed a ventilation fan in the tavern basement to reduce the risk of explosion and installed a free-product recovery system at the service station to remove gasoline product that was floating on the ground water table. Approximately 350 gallons of gasoline had been recovered when NJDEP shut down the free-product recovery system in 1985.

In 1993, due to recurrence of the vapor problem in the neighboring building, NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the service station and to evaluate remedial alternatives. A soil gas survey conducted as part of the RI/RAS indicated that there were elevated levels of contamination in the soil but the investigation was impeded by the presence of construction debris that had been used as fill. Sampling of on-site monitor wells in 1995 revealed the presence of elevated levels of dissolved gasoline in the ground water but there was no gasoline product on the water table. NJDEP has determined that there are no private or public potable wells in the area at risk of becoming contaminated due to this site.

In 1999 NJDEP investigated four unused underground storage tanks at the gas station property. The investigation confirmed that the tanks had been properly decommissioned in place by the gas station owner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
<td>UST Investigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water Decon System</td>
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<tr>
<td>UST Investigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination

Vesper & Park Boulevards | Camden City | Camden County
---|---|---

**BLOCK:** 1279  **LOT:** 1A  **CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Municipal Well Field  **OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.5 Acre  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  **CONTAMINANTS**  **STATUS**
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
1986 Bond Fund  $1,681,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

The Parkside Well Field supplies Camden City with 20% of its water supply during peak usage periods. In 1988 routine sampling revealed that the water from the three supply wells at the well field was contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. For several years the water was effectively treated at the well field using minor treatment technologies but in 1997 increasing levels of contamination forced the Camden City Water Department to shut the wells down. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper at the well field to treat two of the supply wells and keep the third well out of service. The City of Camden completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

**PROJECT NAME**  **RI/RAS**  **DESIGN**  **CONSTR**  **O&M**
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)

- **Planned**
- **Underway**
- **Completed**
- **Not Required**
Christ Care United Missionary

242 Sicklerville Road     Winslow Township     Camden County

**BLOCK:** 2903    **LOT:** 1

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

- Ground Water
  - Ethylene Dibromide
  - Tetrachloroethylene

- Potable Water
  - Ethylene Dibromide
  - Tetrachloroethylene

**CONTAMINANTS STATUS**

- Ground Water
  - Ethylene Dibromide: Confirmed
  - Tetrachloroethylene

- Potable Water
  - Ethylene Dibromide
  - Tetrachloroethylene: Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**

- Spill Fund: $7,000
- Corporate Business Tax: $258,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling by NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2001 revealed the private potable well at the Christ Care United Missionary was contaminated with ethylene dibromide (EDB) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this pesticide. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system on the well to supply potable water for the residents of the missionary. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element sampled additional nearby potable wells during 2003 and found tetrachloroethylene above the Drinking Water Standard in one well. NJDEP has concluded the potable well contamination is not widespread, but nearby wells should continue to be monitored. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

**PROJECT NAME**

- Receptor Control (POET)

**RI/RAS**

- Planned

**DESIGN**

- Underway

**CONSTR**

- Completed

**O&M**

- Not Required
Collingswood Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination
Highland Avenue Collingswood Borough Camden County

BLOCK: 9-BA  LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $16,000
1986 Bond Fund $743,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site consists of four municipal wells that serve residents of Collingswood Borough, Haddon Township and Woodlynne Township. Routine testing conducted by the Borough of Collingswood in 1991 revealed the wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). In 1992, after completing a Remedial Action Selection (RAS), NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element recommended installation of two packed tower air strippers at the well field to treat the water. The Borough of Collingswood installed the air strippers in 1995 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the systems. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper) Underway Completed Not Required

[Legend: Planned, Underway, Completed, Not Required]
# Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

**204 Harding Avenue**  
**Bellmawr Borough**  
**Camden County**

**BLOCK:**  79A  
**LOT:**  9A, 25

**CATEGORY:**  Non-Superfund  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:**  Sanitary Landfill

**PROPERTY SIZE:**  70 Acres  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:**  Commercial

**STATE LEAD:**  
**OPERATION STATUS:**  Inactive

## Media Affected Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Affected</th>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
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<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td>Pesticides</td>
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<td>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Metals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</td>
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<td>Sediments</td>
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<td>Air</td>
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## Funding Sources

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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
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## Site Description/Resolution of Environmental Concerns:

The Fazzio Landfill is actually comprised of three adjacent waste fill deposit sites, known as the Bellmawr site, the Deptford site and the Dewey-Blanton site. These sites are bordered by Route 295, Route 42, the New Jersey Turnpike and Big Timber Creek. Originally separate waste disposal facilities, over time they became part of one contiguous operation. The Fazzio Bellmawr site is located in Bellmawr Borough, Camden County and encompasses 70 acres. It was authorized to accept municipal wastes, but industrial wastes may have been disposed of there as well. The Fazzio Deptford site is located in Deptford Township, Gloucester County and encompasses 16 acres. It accepted municipal wastes along with confirmed deposits of waste oils, sludges and liquid chemical wastes. The Dewey-Blanton site is located in Bellmawr Borough and encompasses 21 acres. It also accepted municipal wastes and has operated as a composting facility since landfilling activities ceased in 1972. The Dewey-Blanton site is the only one of the three landfills that was closed pursuant to NJDEP solid waste requirements in place at the time. Sampling of on-site monitor wells in 1997 indicated that the ground water is contaminated with various organic compounds and metals at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. Previous sampling of the soil at the landfill and the surface water and sediments of Big Timber Creek also indicated the presence of contaminants. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element plans to conduct an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Assessment at the site in 2004 to determine if any conditions exist that could present an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

## Project Name RI/RAS Design Constr O&M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
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<tr>
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Martin Aaron Incorporated
1542 South Broadway       Camden City       Camden County

BLOCK:  637   LOT:  1

CATEGORY:  Superfund
           Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Drum Reconditioning

OPERATION STATUS:  Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE:  3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Industrial/Residential

MEDI AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund  $6,000
1986 Bond Fund  $1,630,000
Corporate Business Tax  $895,000
Superfund  $1,500,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Martin Aaron Inc. is located in a densely populated section of Camden City. Several companies operated drum recycling businesses at the property for approximately 30 years, ending in the late 1990s. In 1987 the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety found hundreds of improperly stored drums of hazardous wastes, evidence of buried drums and soil contamination at the site. State authorities served the owner and operator of the facility with a notice of civil penalty and directed them to perform a remedial investigation to determine the extent of the contamination at the site. However, the owner/operators failed to respond to the directive and eventually abandoned the facility and filed for bankruptcy. Rhodes Drum, Inc., a separate drum recycling facility, continued to operate on a small portion of the site until 1999.

Between 1995 and 1997 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element implemented two Interim Remedial Measures (IRM)s to address the drums and other surface materials. Approximately 700 drums of chemical wastes, 10,000 empty drums and 33 dumpster of mixed waste were removed during the IRMs. The City of Camden subsequently demolished and disposed of the building. NJDEP implemented a third IRM in 1999 to remove five underground storage tanks and 900 tons of contaminated soil from the property.

In 1999 USEPA added the Martin Aaron facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2000 that revealed the soil and ground water at the site is highly contaminated with organic compounds and metals. USEPA assumed the lead for the site in 2000 and is conducting supplementary RI work, which will be followed by a Feasibility Study (FS). USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions to address soil and ground water, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
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<td>IRM-Drum Removal II</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRM III-UST Removal</td>
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Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
North Third Street Ground Water Contamination
1542 South Broadway  Winslow Township  Camden County

BLOCK:  Various  LOT:  Various

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY:  Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Mercury  Confirmed
Potable Water  Mercury  Treating

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $18,000
Corporate Business Tax  $12,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by local property owners in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration has installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element sampled other nearby private potable wells in 2002 and is using the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to residents at the site. NJDEP expects to complete the water supply alternatives analysis in 2004.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)  [计划]  [进行中]  [完成]  [未要求]
Puchack Well Field
River Road  Pennsauken Township  Camden County

BLOCK:  192, 196, 199, 200, 203 & 204  LOT:  Various

CATEGORY:  Superfund  Federal Lead  TYPE OF FACILITY:  Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineated
Mercury
Chromium

Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Taken Out of Service
Mercury
Chromium

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund  $6,000,000
1981 Bond Fund  $934,000
1986 Bond Fund  $710,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Camden City Water Department Puchack Well Field Contamination case. It consists of six public supply wells that were taken out of service between 1975 and 1998 due to metals and chlorinated volatile organic contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In the early 1990s NJDEP directed 22 Potentially Responsible Parties for the ground water contamination to install a ground water treatment system at the well field, but they did not comply. The City of Camden subsequently completed a Remedial Design for a ground water treatment system for the entire well field, but the proposed system was not implemented because it was deemed too costly to construct and operate.

In 1998 USEPA added Puchack Well Field to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and assumed the lead for investigating and remediating the site. USEPA is addressing the site in two phases, or Operable Units (OU): investigation and cleanup of the ground water at the well field (OU1), and identification, investigation and cleanup of the source areas that are contributing to the ground water contamination (OU2). The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU1 is underway. USEPA has completed the RI phase, which entailed installing over 60 monitor wells and collecting ground water samples, and is currently working on the FS phase. USEPA expects to begin the RI/FS for OU2 in the near future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Proposed Ground Water Treatment System</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide (OU1,OU2)</td>
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</table>
Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination
Stephen Drive, Linda Lane & Cheryl Court
Winslow Township Camden County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $310,000
Corporate Business Tax $1,422,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This case is also known as the Cedar Brook Estates Ground Water Contamination site. Sampling conducted by the Camden County Health Department in 1999 identified 22 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2001. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The Winslow Township Water and Sewer Authority will begin installing the water lines in 2004 using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.
Supreme Petroleum Company Inc. of NJ
413 Route 30 & Garfield Avenue
Chesilhurst Borough Camden County

BLOCK: 903  LOTS: 3 and 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineated
Lead
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineated
Lead
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $51,000
Corporate Business Tax $504,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is located in a Pinelands Protection area where residents use private wells for potable water supplies. In the 1990s NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element was working with the operator of Supreme Petroleum to remove several leaking underground storage tanks and petroleum-contaminated soil at the service station. Sampling conducted after the tanks and soil were removed indicated volatile organic compounds remained in the soil and ground water. In 1997 the Camden County Health Department determined that a nearby residential well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds and notified NJDEP. NJDEP directed a group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the Supreme Petroleum site to delineate the soil and ground water contamination and address the well. The Potentially Responsible Parties installed a deeper replacement well for the resident but did not comply with the other requirements in the directive.

In 1997 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the Supreme Petroleum site. Sampling of additional nearby private potable wells conducted as part of the RI did not identify any others that were contaminated above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The Remedial Response Element completed the RI phase in 2002. The RI confirmed the soil and ground water was contaminated with petroleum-related compounds. NJDEP is negotiating an agreement with the Responsible Parties that would obligate them to complete the remedial activities at the site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Sitewide Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
The Decorators Well Contamination

294 Third Street Waterford Township Camden County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLOCK:</th>
<th>Various</th>
<th>LOT:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY:</td>
<td>Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC</td>
<td>TYPE OF FACILITY:</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPERATION STATUS:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<td>PROPERTY SIZE:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>SURROUNDING LAND USE:</td>
<td>Residential/Commercial</td>
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<td>MEDIA AFFECTED</td>
<td>CONTAMINANTS</td>
<td>STATUS</td>
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<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Ethylene Dibromide 1,2,3 Trichloropropane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Ethylene Dibromide 1,2,3 Trichloropropane</td>
<td>Treating</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUNDING SOURCES</td>
<td>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
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<td>1981 Bond Fund</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
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</table>

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine sampling of non-public community supply wells by NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2001 revealed the private potable well at this former interior decorators office was contaminated with ethylene dibromide (EDB) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this pesticide. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently identified seven private potable wells at residences in the immediate area that were also contaminated with EDB at levels exceeding the Drinking Water Standard. The sampling also identified one private potable well that was contaminated with 1,2,3 trichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey’s drinking water guideline for this compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated commercial and residential wells to provide potable water for the occupants while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and complete a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2003. The Remedial Response Element concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water was to continue to use POET systems at the affected properties, but Waterford Township elected to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE instead. NJDEP will provide the Township with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years to help pay for the water lines. Waterford Township will begin installing the water lines in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<td>Receptor Control (Water Lines)</td>
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Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

Various Locations    Camden and Gloucester Cities    Camden County

BLOCK: Various    LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gas Mantles Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,124 Properties Surveyed

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Soil
Thorium, Radium, Uranium

Air
Radon/Thoron Progeny

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Partially Removed/Delineating

Shielding/Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund
$1,337,000

1981 Bond Fund
$4,612,000

1986 Bond Fund
$42,000

Corporate Business Tax
$7,923,000

Superfund
$61,912,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Superfund site is comprised of two former incandescent gas mantle manufacturing plants and numerous residential properties in Camden and Gloucester cities that were contaminated with radioactive wastes from the plants. Welsbach Company of Gloucester City and General Gas Mantle Company of Camden City manufactured incandescent gas mantles for home and street lighting between the 1890s and 1941. Both plants extracted thorium from ore for use as a coating material on the mesh covers of the gas lamps. The radioactive waste materials, or tailings, that remained after the extraction process were disposed of as fill near and/or under residential and commercial properties as well as on open lands. Various industries and commercial businesses have occupied the former Welsbach and the General Gas Mantle properties since the two companies ceased operations.

Between 1991 and 1994 NJDEP conducted radiological surveys at more than 1,100 properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to evaluate the extent of radioactive contamination. The surveys revealed that 81 properties -45 in Gloucester City and 36 in Camden City - had elevated radiation levels. NJDEP implemented Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) at 33 of these properties that exhibited radiation levels above NJDEP’s interim exposure criteria to protect the health of the occupants until permanent cleanup measures could be implemented. The IRMs included placing shielding materials, such as concrete and lead sheeting, over contaminated soil, installing radon/thoron ventilation systems in buildings and establishing access restrictions. Radiation levels at 48 of the properties did not exceed NJDEP’s interim exposure criteria, therefore no immediate measures were taken at these properties. In 1991 NJDEP purchased a private residence in Gloucester City and permanently relocated its owner due to elevated radiation inside the home, and relocated Ste-Lar Textiles, Inc. from the former General Gas Mantle Company site to protect the health of the employees. NJDEP removed the contents of the Ste-Lar Textiles building in 1992 to minimize potential risk to area residents should a fire occur at the facility.

In 1996 USEPA added the Welsbach/General Gas Mantle sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the former gas mantle plants and approximately 150 "Vicinity" properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to confirm NJDEP’s findings from the radiological surveys and select permanent remedies. In 1998, while the RI/FS was underway, USEPA removed approximately 200 cubic yards of radiologically-contaminated soil from a public park in Gloucester City and replaced it with clean fill as an interim measure. The RI/FS revealed significant quantities of radiologically contaminated soil were present at both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle plants and that there were elevated levels of radiation inside the former General Gas Mantle building. USEPA also concluded based on the comparison of USEPA’s and NJDEP’s data on the "Vicinity" properties that soil at 54 of these properties was contaminated with radiological elements above cleanup levels. In addition, USEPA identified approximately 600 "Suspect" properties that were either adjacent to the known contaminated properties or had radiation exposure rates above background levels and therefore required additional investigation.
Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)
(Continued from previous page)

In 1999, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle sites, demolition and off-site disposal of the General Gas Mantle building, and excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically contaminated soil from the 54 Vicinity properties. USEPA demolished the General Gas Mantle building in 2000 and is conducting Remedial Designs for the soil cleanup actions at the plant sites and the Vicinity properties.

During the Remedial Design phase, USEPA is also investigating the 600 "Suspect" properties to determine the extent of the radiological contamination and is designing cleanup plans for these properties as necessary. USEPA has confirmed contamination at the Swim Club, Essex Street, Brown Street and Morris Street properties in Gloucester City and began removing contaminated soil from areas in 2003. Restoration of the properties is underway. USEPA has also identified contaminated soil at The Popcorn Factory and plans to remediate it in 2004.

In addition, Holt Hauling and Warehousing, Inc., owner of the only remaining building on the former Welsbach property, entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with USEPA in 1997 in which it agreed to perform a RI/FS to determine the extent of the radiological contamination at the property. Holt Hauling and Warehousing completed the RI/FS at its building (also known as the Armstrong building) in 2000. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select a final remedy for the Armstrong building, which will be outlined in an additional ROD for the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<td>IRM (NJDEP)</td>
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<td>Building Demolition</td>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill
Piney Hollow Road  Winslow Township  Camden County

**BLOCK:** 9101  **LOT:** 2
9102  1
8802  1

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Sanitary Landfill
State Lead  **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 95 Acres  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Undeveloped

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<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Metals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>Potential</td>
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**FUNDING SOURCES**
Responsible Party Settlement Fund  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED** $1,768,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
Winslow Township Landfill is a 95-acre inactive sanitary landfill formerly operated by Winslow Township. Waste disposal activities started at the northwest portion of the landfill in the 1950s before New Jersey solid waste regulations were in effect. In addition to municipal wastes, sludge-like materials were reportedly deposited in the landfill during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Landfilling of the southeast portion of the site began after the northwest portion of the landfill closed in 1974. Municipal wastes, vegetative wastes and animal and food processing wastes were disposed at the southeast portion of the landfill under a permit with the state until 1990, when the site reached capacity. Several closure plans proposing methods to cap the landfill have been prepared for the site on behalf of Winslow Township but none have been implemented. Sampling of on-site monitor wells has indicated that ground water at the site is contaminated.

NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element is planning to implement closure actions to prevent the release of methane, a greenhouse gas, from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. NJDEP has reviewed the landfill’s history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP is currently conducting pre-design investigative work, which is scheduled to be completed in 2004. Design of the landfill closure will follow.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Cape May County Index of Sites

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<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Page #</th>
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<td>Beesley’s Point Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgewood Village Mobile Home Park</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations &amp; Structures Landfill</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Gary’s Gas &amp; Go</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Villas Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Williams Property</td>
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</table>
Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination
Allendale Road Upper Township Cape May County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $73,000
1986 Bond Fund $681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department between 1992 and 1994 under its Well Head Protection Program identified 12 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Nine other wells were found to have lower levels of the contaminants. The primary contaminants were tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and carbon tetrachloride. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells that did not meet Drinking Water Standards to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

In 1996 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The local water purveyor constructed the water lines and connected the residences using funds provided by NJDEP. Eighty four residences were connected to the water line and the wells at the properties sealed during the project, which was completed in 1999. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Beesley’s Point Ground Water Contamination
Maple Shade Lane & Grant Avenue
Upper Township            Cape May County

BLOCK:  Various    LOT:  Various

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  Not Applicable
SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED          CONTAMINANTS          STATUS
Ground Water             Volatile Organic Compounds         Confirmed
Potable Water            Volatile Organic Compounds         Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund           $73,000
1986 Bond Fund        $592,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department between 1992 and 1994 under its Well Head Protection Program identified 16 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Nine other wells were found to have lower levels of the contaminants. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells that did not meet Drinking Water Standards to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

In 1996 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The local water purveyor constructed the water lines and connected the properties using funds provided by NJDEP. Forty two residences were connected to the water lines and the wells at those properties sealed during the project, which was completed in 1999. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.
Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination

Domi Drive | Middle Township | Cape May County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Various  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**
- Ground Water: Volatile Organic Compounds
- Potable Water: Volatile Organic Compounds

**CONTAMINANTS**
- Ground Water: Confirmed
- Potable Water: Alternate Water Supply Provided

**FUNDING SOURCES**
- Spill Fund: $125,000

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department in 1994 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethane (TCA) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. The Township subsequently extended public water lines to the affected residences using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has approved a three-year monitoring program to evaluate ground water quality in the surrounding area for contaminant migration. NJDEP completed a source investigation for this site in 1996 but the results were inconclusive. It is believed that the contamination was the result of an isolated discharge with little or no potential for migration outside the currently impacted area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Edgewood Village Mobile Home Park
2403 Route 9 (Shore Road)          Middle Township          Cape May County

BLOCK:  1064     LOT:  2

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Mobile Home Park
OPERATION STATUS:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  11 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential

MATERIAL AFFECTED
Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS
Treated/Further Monitoring Required

MATERIAL AFFECTED
Soil

CONTAMINANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS
Removed

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund:  $429,000
1986 Bond Fund:  $1,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This mobile home park used kerosene to heat the mobile homes. In 1989 approximately 5,400 gallons of kerosene spilled from an underground fuel distribution system, contaminating the soil and ground water. The Responsible Parties removed the contaminated soil and installed three monitor wells but were unable to continue any remedial work due to lack of funds. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently installed additional monitor wells, a recovery well and a ground water extraction and treatment system at the mobile home park, and by June 1990 had recovered approximately 2,000 gallons of kerosene from the ground water. The ground water extraction and treatment system was demobilized in 1993 when little additional kerosene could be recovered. NJDEP is periodically sampling ground water at the site to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water Pump &amp; Treat</td>
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</table>
Foundations & Structures Landfill
Fidler Hill Road          Woodbine Borough          Cape May County

BLOCK: 117          LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 95.5 acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds
Confirmed
Metals

Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds
Potential
Metals

Air
Methane
Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax
$253,000

Spill Fund
$420,000

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Foundations and Structures (F&S) Landfill operated a sanitary landfill at this site between 1971 and 1985 under a lease agreement with the Borough of Woodbine, which owns the property. Although the size of the landfilled area is unknown, it is estimated to encompass 30 to 50 acres of the 95-acre lot. The landfill is generally flat and level with the adjacent terrain. Parts of the site are covered with sand, while other portions support trees and other vegetation. The surrounding areas are largely undeveloped with the exception of the Woodbine Municipal Airport, which is located just southeast of the site. While the F&S Landfill was in operation, municipal solid waste, septic waste, sewage sludge, demolition debris and other wastes were buried in trenches that extended to just above the water table. F&S Landfill was scheduled to terminate disposal activities when the Cape May County Landfill, then a state-of-the-art regional landfill, opened in 1984; however, F&S continued to accept wastes until late 1985, when NJDEP ordered the facility shut down. The operators did not properly close the landfill after operations ceased. Sampling of on-site monitor wells conducted in 1999 indicated the ground water is contaminated with benzene, chlorobenzene and arsenic at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards.

NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element is planning to implement closure actions at the landfill to prevent the release of methane, a greenhouse gas, from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. NJDEP completed pre-design investigation activities in 2002 and is reviewing the findings of the investigation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Gary’s Gas & Go  
200 South Route 47  
Middle Township  
Cape May County

**BLOCK:** 167.01  
**LOT:** 43.02

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Gasoline Service Station/Auto Repair

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.3 Acre  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
- Ground Water  
- Potable Water  
- Soil

**CONTAMINANTS**  
- Volatile Organic Compounds

**STATUS**  
- Delineating  
- Well Taken Out of Service  
- Partially Removed/Delineating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
- Corporate Business Tax  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**  
- $409,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This site formerly operated as a gasoline service station and auto repair shop. In 1994 high levels of xylene, a volatile organic compound found in gasoline, were detected in a private potable well at a neighboring property. This well was later taken out of service. The gas station owner performed a preliminary investigation that revealed extensive gasoline contamination in the subsurface soil at the property. The gas station owner removed four of the eight underground gasoline storage tanks in 1995 but did not address the contaminated soil or ground water. Sampling of additional nearby private potable wells has not identified any others that are contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

In 1998 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 2000 to excavate the remaining four tanks and 1,500 tons of contaminated soil and backfill the excavations with clean soil. Sampling of monitor wells installed after the IRM was completed revealed that on-site and off-site ground water is contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP has also determined that subsurface gasoline-contaminated soil remains at the site. NJDEP plans to install a soil venting system and ground water remediation system to address the contamination in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Soil Venting/Ground Water</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Planned  
- Underway  
- Completed  
- Not Required
Levari Citgo
20 South Shore
Upper Township
Cape May County

**BLOCK:** 653    **LOT:** 2, 3, 4, 5.01 & 6

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Gasoline Service Station
State Lead, IEC  **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1.63 Acres  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  **CONTAMINANTS**  **STATUS**

Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating

Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided

Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineated

**FUNDING SOURCES**  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

Spill Fund  $3,000
Corporate Business Tax  $142,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling of this service station’s potable well in 1996 revealed high levels of benzene, a volatile organic chemical found in gasoline. Benzene and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), a gasoline additive, were also detected at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in a private potable well at a nearby store. The service station, an adjacent residence and the store were later connected to the public water line and the potable wells at these properties were sealed.

In 2000 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element confirmed gasoline-contaminated ground water was migrating from Levari’s Citgo service station and this was the likely source of the potable well contamination. Sampling of other private potable wells in the immediate area did not identify any others that were contaminated above Drinking Water Standards. In 2001 NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove/decommission the five underground storage tanks after the site owner failed to conduct the work. NJDEP confirmed soil at the site is contaminated with gasoline, but due to the close proximity of the building to the road it was not possible to excavate any of it during the tank removal/decommissioning project.

Sampling of monitor wells installed after the IRM was completed revealed that on-site and off-site ground water is highly contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP is evaluating remedial alternatives to address the soil and ground water contamination. NJDEP is also periodically sampling private potable wells in the area to ensure they meet Drinking Water Standards.

**PROJECT NAME**  **RI/RAS**  **DESIGN**  **CONSTR**  **O&M**

Receptor Control (Water Line Connections)  Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required

UST Removal  Underway  Completed

Soil  Not Required
Plaza Gas & Car Wash
1805 Bayshore Road Lower Township Cape May County

BLOCK: 282  LOT:  5, 6, 7 & 8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil Petroleum Hydrocarbons Removed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $68,000
Corporate Business Tax $324,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site formerly operated as a gasoline service station and car wash. It is now a vacant lot. Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element between 1999 and 2000 identified eight private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with benzene, a component of gasoline, at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this compound. NJDEP Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and Lower Township later connected the residences to the public water lines. A preliminary investigation revealed there were six underground gasoline storage tanks containing gasoline at Plaza Gas & Car Wash and that several had leaked. In 2000 the Remedial Response Element removed the underground storage tanks and 1,100 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil and demolished the building. NJDEP is evaluating the potable well sampling results and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)  Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
Receptor Control (Water Lines)  Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
UST Removal & Building Demolition  Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
Route 50 Ground Water Contamination

Route 50                  Upper Township                  Cape May County

BLOCK: Various           LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC          OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Treating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUNDING SOURCES                      AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund                            $48,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department between 1997 and 1999 identified seven private potable wells in the area of Route 50 and Tuckahoe Road that were contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently sampled additional nearby potable wells but did not identify any others that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards.

The source of the potable well contamination was initially believed to be a former Exxon service station located at the intersection of Route 50 and New Jersey Avenue, which the Responsible Party is investigating and remediating with oversight of NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element. The Responsible Party also identified two additional private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards and POETs were installed on these wells. However, NJDEP later determined that the contamination in some of the wells in the area was not related to the former Exxon service station. The source of the contamination in these wells is not known. The Remedial Response Element plans to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the unknown source potable well contamination in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Villas Ground Water Contamination**

**Delaware Parkway & Bayshore Road**

**Lower Township**

**Cape May County**

**BLOCK:** Various  
**LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable  
**STATE LEAD, IEC:** Not Applicable  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Treating</td>
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**FUNDING SOURCES**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>FUNDING SOURCES</th>
<th>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</th>
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<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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</table>

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department and NJDEP between 1999 and 2002 identified 13 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) and styrene. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2003. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. Lower Township will begin installing the water lines in late 2004 or early 2005 using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>CONSTR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POET)</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
<td>Planned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cape May County page 11
Williams Property
Siegtown Road
Middle Township
Cape May County

BLOCK: 99.02    LOT: 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5.6 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

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<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Alternate Water Supply Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Removed</td>
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</table>

FUNDING SOURCES

- Superfund: $8,567,000
- Spill Fund: $470,000
- 1986 Bond Fund: $552,000
- General State Funds: $73,000
- Corporate Business Tax: $717,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Williams Property is a wooded lot in a mixed residential/rural area. It is located less than three miles southeast of the Timber Beaver Swamp Fish and Wildlife Management Area, a major aquifer recharge zone, and is bordered by prime wetlands habitats. During a 1979 inspection NJDEP found evidence that 200 to 300 drums of hazardous materials had been drained onto the soil and tank trailers had discharged liquid wastes at the site. The contamination posed a threat to the underlying Holly Beach Aquifer and deeper Cohansey Aquifer, both of which are used as potable water supplies. NJDEP excavated 1,200 cubic yards of sludge and contaminated soil and disposed of surface debris in 1980. USEPA added Williams Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1985 and 1987 NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that contaminated soil still remained at the property and a plume of contaminated ground water was migrating off site. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1987 that required removal of the contaminated soil, installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, and extension of public water lines to nearby residences with private potable wells. Middle Township extended public water lines to nearby residences using funds provided by NJDEP. USEPA excavated approximately 960 cubic yards of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavated area and revegetated the site between 1990 and 1991.

NJDEP completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1995. More than 210 million gallons of contaminated ground water have been extracted, treated and reinjected on site since the system was installed. Recent sampling has indicated contaminants in the ground water have decreased to levels close to New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In 2003 NJDEP terminated treatment for four months and monitored the ground water to determine whether contaminant levels would rebound. There was no rebound of contaminants, but several tentatively identified organic compounds remained at high levels. NJDEP continues to treat the ground water while it determines the toxicity of these compounds.

<table>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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<td>Underway</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Cumberland County Index of Sites

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<td>Fairfield Adult Medical Day Care</td>
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<td>Nascolite Corporation</td>
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<td>Vineland Chemical Company Incorporated</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vineland City Municipal Wells 2,3 &amp; 5</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Bridgeton Avenue Ground Water Contamination**  
**Bridgeton, Morton & Landis Avenues**  
**Deerfield Township**  
**Cumberland County**

**BLOCK:** Various  
**LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
**CONTAMINANTS**  
**STATUS**

- **Ground Water**  
  - 1,2,3-Trichloropropane
  - Mercury
  - Confirmed

- **Potable Water**  
  - 1,2,3-Trichloropropane
  - Mercury
  - Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

- Spill Fund  
  - $205,000
- 1981 Bond Fund  
  - $31,000
- Corporate Business Tax  
  - $175,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This ground water contamination site is centered near the intersection of Landis Avenue and Morton Avenue in Deerfield Township, but extends into Pittsgrove Township in Salem County. Sampling conducted by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2000 revealed the potable wells at two commercial establishments in this area were contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey's drinking water guideline for this compound. In 2001 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element identified 29 other private potable wells at residential and commercial properties in the area that exceeded the drinking water guideline for 1,2,3-trichloropropane and three private potable wells that exceeded the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for mercury. The sources of the contamination are unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration has installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. The Remedial Response Element will sample additional nearby private potable wells in 2004 and use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to residents at the site.

**PROJECT NAME**  
**RI/RAS**  
**DESIGN**  
**CONSTR**  
**O&M**

- **Receptor Control (POETS)**  
  - Planned
  - Underway
  - Completed
  - Not Required
Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination
Burlington Road Bridgeton City Cumberland County

BLOCK: 9  LOT: 10

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED Contaminants STATUS
Ground Water Trichloroethylene Confirmed
Potable Water Trichloroethylene Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $610,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Routine sampling conducted by the Bridgeton City Water Department in 1994 revealed two of their municipal supply wells were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. Water from the contaminated wells was temporarily blended with water from another source to reduce the TCE to levels below the Drinking Water Standard. In 1997 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded the most cost-effective method to remedy the contamination was to install an air stripper on each of the wells. Bridgeton City completed construction of the air strippers in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the systems. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Air Stripper)</td>
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<td>Completed</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deerfield Township Ground Water Contamination
Kenyon Avenue Deerfield Township Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Mercury Confirmed
Potable Water Mercury Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $65,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Cumberland County Health Department in 1993 identified 12 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Additional sampling has sporadically revealed mercury compounds in the ground water throughout Deerfield Township. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP completed a source investigation in 1997 that concluded the mercury contamination was the result of historical agricultural practices combined with relatively shallow private wells. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells in the area to monitor ground water quality.

Receptor Control (POETS) RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Planned Underway Completed Not Required
Elmer Road East Ground Water Contamination
Elmer Road East  Vineland City  Cumberland County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  **CONTAMINANTS**  **STATUS**
Ground Water  Mercury  Confirmed
Potable Water  Mercury  Alternate Water Supply Provided

**FUNDING SOURCES**  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
Spill Fund $17,000
Corporate Business Tax $10,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
Sampling conducted by the Vineland City Health Department in 2001 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The source of the contamination is unknown. The City of Vineland extended public water lines to these properties in 2001 to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently identified four additional wells in the area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the Drinking Water Standard. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and Vineland City extended water lines to the affected homes in 2002 as a permanent remedy. Approximately twelve other homes within the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the mercury contamination that currently do not have elevated levels of mercury in their potable wells are also eligible for connection to the public water lines under the Spill Fund program. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line Connections)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fairfield Adult Medical Day Care
238 New England Cross Road
Fairfield Township Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>1,2,3-Trichloropropane</td>
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<td>1,2-Dichloropropane</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>1,2,3-Trichloropropane</td>
<td>Treating</td>
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<td>1,2-Dichloropropane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $28,000
1981 Bond Fund $15,000
Corporate Business Tax $50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2000 revealed the private potable well at the Fairfield Adult Medical Day Care facility was contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2-dichloropropane and/or benzene at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and guidelines. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted additional sampling in 2001 and 2003 that identified other private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding the drinking water guidelines. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP has concluded the contaminated wells identified during this investigation do not meet the criteria for a potable well contamination site because they are located too far apart. Consequently, a Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination will not be delineated and a water supply alternatives analysis will not be conducted. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems to ensure the units continue to operate effectively.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (POETS) Underway Completed Planned

Cumberland County page 6
Gagliardi Demolition

267 North Mill Road  
Vineland Township  
Cumberland County

BLOCK: 401  
LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Junk Yard

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS

Ground Water  Metals  Levels Not of Concern

Soil  Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineated

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Metals

Air  Radiation  Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Corporate Business Tax  $240,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a junk yard from 1958 to 1992. The debris has since been removed and the property is currently a vacant lot. The site is fenced to prevent trespassing. The findings of preliminary investigation performed by NJDEP in 1997 indicated soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with hazardous substances, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Between 1999 and 2002 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that revealed the surface soil over approximately 70% of the site was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and metals at levels exceeding NJDEP’s soil cleanup criteria. Radiological analysis of soil samples indicated low levels of radiation but these levels were determined not to present a health threat. In addition, the RI/RAS revealed that the ground water at the site was not significantly contaminated. NJDEP plans to issue a Proposed Decision Document recommending final remedial actions for the soil in mid-2004. This site has been designated as a potential Brownfields Redevelopment site by NJDEP and the City of Vineland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning
1888 Delsea Drive South         Vineland City Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various          LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Mercury
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided
Mercury
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $1,700,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site is also known as the Iceland Coin Laundry Area Ground Water Plume. Sampling conducted by the Vineland City Health Department in 1991 identified 16 private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and dichloroethylene (DCE). The contaminated ground water plume extends from South Delsea Drive, Dirk Drive, Garrison Road, Lois Lane, South Orchard Road, West Elmer Road and West Korff Drive. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents and Vineland City extended public water lines to the area in 1994 as a final remedy.

NJDEP completed a preliminary assessment and site investigation in 1998 that identified Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning, an inactive establishment formerly located on Delsea Drive, as a Potentially Responsible Party for the volatile organic contamination in the ground water. However, the sampling data indicated there may be at least one additional source of volatile organic contamination in the area. USEPA added Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999 and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The ground water sampling phase of the RI/FS is underway.

PROJECT NAME RI/FS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (POETS) Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line) Underway
Sitewide Completed
Not Required

Cumberland County page 8
Nascolite Corporation
Doris Avenue Millville City Cumberland County

BLOCK: 234  LOT: 60

CATEGORY: Superfund Federal Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Plastics Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 17.4 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED
CONTAMINANTS
STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $23,500,000
1986 Bond Fund $700,000
Corporate Business Tax $1,400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Nascolite Corporation reclaimed scrap acrylic material and manufactured Plexiglas sheets at this site between 1953 and 1980. Liquid wastes from the distillation of scrap acrylic were stored in several underground storage tanks at the plant. Shortly after operations at the site ceased, NJDEP conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed at least one of the underground storage tanks had leaked and contaminated the soil and ground water. In 1984 USEPA added Nascolite Corporation to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1985 to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA disposed of 100 55-gallon drums, removed the underground tanks and installed a fence around the site.

After the initial RI/FS was completed, USEPA divided the investigation and cleanup of the site into two Operable Units (OU): contaminated ground water (OU1) and contaminated soils and buildings (OU2). In 1988 USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required extension of a public water line to six nearby residences with potable wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated, and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The ROD also required a supplemental RI/FS to further evaluate the extent of the contamination in the soil and buildings. Responsible Parties for the site extended the water line in 1989 and completed construction of the OU1 ground water remediation system in 1996. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water remediation system are being conducted by the Responsible Parties under the supervision of USEPA.

In 1991, after completing the supplemental RI/FS, USEPA signed a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2. The ROD required demolition of the site structures, excavation and solidification/stabilization of contaminated soil and wetland sediments with replacement of the solidified soil on site, and restoration of the affected wetlands. USEPA completed the Remedial Design for OU2 in 1995; however, federal budget constraints delayed implementation of the remedial action for several years. The first phase of the OU2 remedial action, demolition and removal of the site structures and asbestos abatement, was completed in 2000. USEPA finished excavating the contaminated soil and sediments and restoring the wetlands in 2003. The contaminated soil and sediments were disposed of at an off-site facility rather than stabilized and replaced on site as specified in the ROD. USEPA plans to issue an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) to amend the ROD to reflect this change in the remedy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Southeast Boulevard Ground Water Contamination
Southeast Boulevard  Vineland City  Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various   LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
           State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS
Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES
Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
$91,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Vineland City Health Department in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and Vineland City extended public water lines to the properties included in the CKE using funds provided by NJDEP. Six residences were connected to the public water lines and the potable wells at these properties sealed during the project, which was completed in 2001. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Lines)</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
<td>Planned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cumberland County page 10
Vineland Chemical Company Incorporated
1611 West Wheat Road       Vineland City       Cumberland County

BLOCK: 173    LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 20 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Metals Treating
Trichloroethylene (TCE)

Surface Water Metals Delineated

Soil Metals Treating

Sediment Metals Delineated

Structures Metals Partially Removed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $88,300,000
1986 Bond Fund $2,750,000
Corporate Business Tax $7,194,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Vineland Chemical Company manufactured arsenic-based herbicides at this facility between 1950 and 1994. The site is adjacent to the Blackwater Branch, a tributary of the Maurice River. The Maurice River joins Union Lake about eight miles downstream of the site. The Vineland Chemical facility consisted of manufacturing and storage buildings, a laboratory, several lagoons and former chicken coops. Prior to 1977, the company stored wastes containing high levels of arsenic in the unlined lagoons and chicken coops. Preliminary sampling conducted in the early 1980s indicated that the on-site ground water and sediments in the Maurice River were contaminated with arsenic. USEPA added Vineland Chemical Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984.

In 1985, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the on-site and off-site areas and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA determined based on the RI/FS that the soil at the Vineland Chemical plant was substantially contaminated with arsenic in localized areas, and the shallow ground water was contaminated with arsenic and to a lesser degree with cadmium and trichlorethylene (TCE). USEPA also confirmed that sediments and surface water in the Blackwater Branch, Maurice River and Union Lake contained elevated levels of arsenic due to the site.

In 1989, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that outlined the final remedial actions for the four Operable Units (OU) that had been established at the site. The ROD required the following: consolidation and treatment, by in-situ flushing, of the on-site contaminated soils (OU1); installation of an on-site ground water remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water (OU2); the excavation and treatment, by flushing, of the arsenic-contaminated sediments in the Blackwater Branch and Maurice River (OU3); and the excavation and treatment, by flushing, of arsenic-contaminated sediments in Union Lake (OU4). The ROD also specified that the treated sediments from the rivers and lake be redeposited in the floodplain.

USEPA later issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) for OU1 that changed the remedy from in-situ soil flushing to ex-situ soil washing. Under the new remedy, the contaminated soil will be excavated and transferred to an on-site soil washing facility for treatment and the cleaned soil will be replaced on site.

USEPA completed construction of the OU2 ground water treatment system in 2000 and the system is currently treating about one million gallons of water per day. The system is also preventing contamination from migrating off site through hydraulic control of the ground water. Construction of the OU1 soil washing plant was completed in October 2003 and operation and
maintenance of this system is underway. The soil cleanup is expected to take approximately two years to complete. The Remedial Design for the OU3 remedy will follow implementation of the OU1 remedy.

Funds for the Remedial Design of OU4 have been authorized; however, the ROD calls for a three-year waiting period after remediation of OU1 and OU3 before initiation of the Remedial Design to allow for natural flushing of the river system after the source of the contamination has been removed.

USEPA has finished demolishing and removing eight buildings that were contaminated with arsenic. The two remaining buildings are scheduled to be demolished in 2004.
Vineland City Municipal Wells 2, 3 & 5
330 East Walnut Road  Vineland City  Cumberland County

**BLOCK:** 740  **LOT:** 6
763  6

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Municipal Supply Wells
State Lead, IEC  **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  **CONTAMINANTS**  **STATUS**
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Taken Out of Service

**FUNDING SOURCES**  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
Corporate Business Tax  $766,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
Routine sampling conducted in 2002 revealed the water from these three municipal supply wells located at two separate well fields was contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant in Wells 2 and 3 was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and the primary contaminant in Well 5 was benzene. The sources of the contamination are unknown. In 2003 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a Remedial Alternatives Selection (RAS) that concluded the most cost-effective method to address the contamination was to install air stripper units at each of the well fields. Vineland City is designing and constructing the air strippers using funds provided by NJDEP. The engineering designs are completed and the air strippers are scheduled to be installed in 2004.

**PROJECT NAME**  **RI/RAS**  **DESIGN**  **CONSTR**  **O&M**
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)  [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  [ ]

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
**Essex County Index of Sites**

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<th>Page #</th>
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<td>Glen Ridge Radium Sites</td>
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<td>John L. Armitage and Company</td>
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<td>Livingston Township Water Department Well 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Research Organics Inorganics</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>US Radium Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>V Ottilio and Sons</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Chemical Corporation</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13
Dodd Road               West Caldwell Borough              Essex County

BLOCK:  901      LOT:  20

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund
           State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  0.3 Acre
SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential/Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED           CONTAMINANTS           STATUS
Ground Water             Tetrachloroethylene    Confirmed
Potable Water            Tetrachloroethylene    Treating

FUNDING SOURCES        AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund       $265,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13 is one of 16 municipal supply wells used to supply potable water to approximately 21,000 residents of Essex Fells, Caldwell, Roseland and North Caldwell. The well was shut down in 1991 after sampling revealed it was contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. Sampling of the well while it was out of service continued to show elevated levels of PCE. In 1997 the case was referred to NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element for remedial action after NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water confirmed the Borough needed the well to maintain adequate water supply. The Remedial Response Element completed Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was installation of an air stripper on the well. Essex Fells Borough installed the air stripper in 2000 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Air Stripper)</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Glen Ridge Radium Sites
Various Locations  Glen Ridge Borough  Essex County

- BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various
- CATEGORY: Superfund  Federal Lead
- TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
- OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable
- PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable
- SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential
- MEDIA AFFECTED
  - Ground Water: Radium, Uranium, Thorium  STATUS: Delineating
  - Soil: Radium, Uranium, Thorium  STATUS: Delineating/Removing
  - Air: Radon Progeny  STATUS: Venting

- FUNDING SOURCES
  - Superfund: $137,165,000
  - Spill Fund: $2,004,000
  - 1981 Bond Fund: $2,380,000
  - 1986 Bond Fund: $2,224,000
  - Corporate Business Tax: $6,700,000
  - Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund: $220,000
  - General State Fund: $8,779,000

- SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site encompasses approximately 300 suburban residential properties in Glen Ridge Borough that were contaminated with radioactive soil. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Radioactive soil generated at the facility was used as fill in low lying areas and mixed with cement for sidewalks and foundations. In 1983 NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and beneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was also detected at properties in nearby Montclair and West Orange townships that had received radioactive soil from the same source. USEPA added the Glen Ridge Radium sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required the excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties, followed by restoration of the properties. During this process, USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their locations in the Borough. After USEPA completed the design work for each group it conducted remedial actions at these properties. Remedial and restoration activities at Barrows Field recreational park were completed and the park reopened in 1999. Remediation of the approximately 300 residential properties was completed in 2000. USEPA finished removing radium-contaminated soil from beneath the streets in 2001.

Since 1997 USEPA has also completed an investigation of more than 40 properties in neighboring Bloomfield Township where radiological contamination was found along former stream channels. The investigation revealed 17 of these properties required soil removal. The soil cleanup work began in 2000 and is still underway, along with investigations at 80 additional properties where radiological contamination is suspected. USEPA is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the ground water. USEPA expects to issue a ROD to address the ground water in late 2004.

- PROJECT NAME
  - Soil Removal
  - Ground Water

- RI/FS
  - Planned
  - Underway
  - Completed
  - Not Required

- DESIGN
  - Completed

- CONSTR
  - Completed

- O&M
  - Completed
John L. Armitage and Company
245 Thomas Street Newark City Essex County

BLOCK:  1162       LOT:  1.02, 23

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund
           State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Paint Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS:  Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE:  0.2 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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</table>

FUNDING SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Party Settlement Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The John L. Armitage and Company site is a former paint manufacturing firm that stored chemicals in underground tanks. One of the tanks leaked and contaminated the ground water with toluene, a volatile organic compound. In 1990 the owner of the facility removed the underground tanks, including the toluene storage tank, during a remedial action under NJDEP’s Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act), but did not complete the cleanup due to lack of funds. In 1994 toluene vapors were detected in the basement of an adjacent building. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element installed a ventilation fan and sump pumps in the basement during an emergency action to alleviate the toluene vapors. No other properties were affected and there are no potable wells in the area.

In 1997 the Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed the ground water at the site was highly contaminated with toluene. Between 1998 and 2000 NJDEP removed approximately 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the area where the underground toluene tank was located and installed a ground water treatment system at the site. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water treatment system are ongoing. Remediation of the site has been partially funded by a $74,000 Letter of Credit from the Responsible Party.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Joseph Roller Leather Company

500 Chancellor Avenue           Irvington Town           Essex County

BLOCK: 188           LOT: 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Leather Finishing

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ground water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Delineated/Further Monitoring Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Petroleum Hydrocarbons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metals</td>
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</table>

FUNDING SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981 Bond Fund $2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986 Bond Fund $323,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax $222,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Joseph Roller Leather Company operated a leather finishing plant at this site between 1958 and 1986. Activities at the plant involved using various chemicals, including lacquers, tannins, plasticizers and solvents. In 1986 the Responsible Party began investigating the site pursuant to New Jersey’s Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act) but eventually halted the investigation due to lack of funds. Areas of concern at the property included waste mounds, storage tanks and an 8,000 square-foot burned down building.

In 1996 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Initial sampling results indicated the soil and ground water were contaminated with a variety of compounds and metals. In 1998, after demolishing the building, NJDEP conducted additional sampling to horizontally and vertically delineate the soil contamination and confirm the initial ground water findings. Based on the soil sampling results, NJDEP concluded the appropriate remedy to address the contaminated soil was to install an asphalt cap over the entire site. Installation of the asphalt cap was completed in 1999.

NJDEP completed the ground water phase of the RI/RAS in 2002. NJDEP concluded the ground water was contaminated with metals and volatile organic compounds, but the contaminants do not present a significant risk to human health or the environment. NJDEP has established a ground water Classification Exception Area/Well Restriction Advisory (CEA/WRA) for the site. No further actions are planned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Demolition</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Completed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asphalt Cap</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Livingston Township Water Department Well 11
Livingston Avenue           Livingston Township           Essex County

BLOCK: 6101    LOTS: 47 & 51

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 45 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS

Ground Water Tetrachloroethylene Confirmed
Potable Water Tetrachloroethylene Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax $979,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Livingston Township Well # 11 is one of 12 municipal supply wells in the Livingston Township Water Department. The well was shut down in 1994 after it was determined to be contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1999 that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripping unit on the supply well. Livingston Township constructed the air stripper in 2002 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. NJDEP plans to conduct additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper) [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination
Matt Drive  Fairfield Township  Essex County

BLOCK:  0601  LOT:  Various

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY:  Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  3 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $43,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Fairfield Township Health Department in 1994 identified eight private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP subsequently provided the Township with funds to extend public water lines to the affected residences. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Waterline</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Montclair/West Orange Radium Contamination
Various Locations Montclair & West Orange Townships

Essex County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead  

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable  

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable  

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
**CONTAMINANTS**  
**STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Radium, Uranium, Thorium</td>
<td>Delineating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Radium, Uranium, Thorium</td>
<td>Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Radon Progeny</td>
<td>Vented</td>
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</table>

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Superfund</td>
<td>$105,267,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
<td>$4,103,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981 Bond Fund</td>
<td>$10,569,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund</td>
<td>$1,580,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General State Fund</td>
<td>$18,360,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

The site encompasses more than 460 suburban residential properties in Montclair and West Orange that were contaminated with radioactive waste materials. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Process waste soil generated at the facility was used as fill at the properties before the residences were constructed. In 1983 NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and beneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was detected at properties in nearby Glen Ridge Borough that had received radioactive soil from the same source. USEPA added the Montclair/West Orange sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990 after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties. During this process, USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their location in the two townships. After USEPA completed the necessary design work for each group it began remedial actions at these properties. In 1997 the 441 properties that were initially identified as contaminated had been remediated; however, USEPA subsequently discovered additional properties that required remediation. USEPA removed the radium-contaminated soil from beneath the streets between 1999 and 2002. The final phase of soil removal at residential properties began in 2003 and is scheduled to be completed in 2005. USEPA is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the ground water. USEPA expects to issue a ROD to address the ground water in late 2004.

**PROJECT NAME**  
**RI/FS**  
**DESIGN**  
**CONSTR**  
**O&M**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Constr</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil Removal</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Planned</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Planned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research Organics Inorganics
507 Main Street Belleville Township Essex County

BLOCK: 38 LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Monitoring
Soil Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Removed
Lead
Structures Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Decontaminated

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $2,886,000
General State Fund $8,000
1981 Bond Fund $83,000
Corporate Business Tax $45,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Research Organics Inorganics manufactured specialty chemicals between 1972 and 1983. Belleville Township and NJDEP closed the facility in 1983 after an inspection revealed chemicals were being improperly stored and discharged at the site. The Township and NJDEP removed more than 1,000 drums and 12,000 containers of reactive materials and 230 pounds of radioactive materials between 1983 and 1987 under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM).

In 1986 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Based on the initial findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1989 that required excavation of contaminated soil, decommissioning of the underground storage tanks and decontamination of the building. NJDEP removed approximately 700 tons of contaminated soil and 35 tons of PCB-contaminated materials from the site during the remedial action, which was completed in 1992.

NJDEP completed an investigation of the ground water in 1995. The RI/RAS revealed that although the ground water at the site was contaminated with organic compounds and metals, the contamination was confined to a limited area and was not migrating. The RI/RAS also showed contaminant levels in the ground water were decreasing over time. Based on these findings and the fact ground water in the area is not used for potable water supplies, NJDEP issued a second Decision Document in 1995 that selected natural attenuation, with quarterly monitoring of the ground water for a minimum of two years, as the final ground water remedy. The Decision Document also required that a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) be established for the site. Two years of ground water monitoring showed levels of contaminants in the ground water diminished but did not disappear as expected.

The property was sold in 2000 and a commercial facility opened at the site in 2001. The $495,000 generated by the sale was used to compensate NJDEP and Belleville Township for part of the cleanup costs. NJDEP is continuing to monitor the ground water pursuant to the requirements of the CEA. NJDEP installed two additional monitor wells at the site in 2003 to evaluate ground water contamination at the rear of the property and is reviewing sampling data from these wells.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil &amp; Building</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
US Radium Corporation
High and Alden Streets          Orange City          Essex County

BLOCK: 22A (Main Plant); Various Locations
LOT: 38 (Main Plant); Various Locations

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Radium Processing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre (Main Plant);
Various Lot Sizes

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Radium, Uranium, Thorium Investigating
Soil Radium, Uranium, Thorium Delineated/Removing/Shielding
Air Radon Progeny Venting

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $7,500,000
Superfund $119,739,000
Corporate Business Tax $3,300,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site consists of the former U.S. Radium Corporation plant and numerous noncontiguous commercial and residential properties throughout the municipalities of Orange, West Orange and South Orange. U.S. Radium extracted and purified radium from ore at the above facility between 1915 and 1926, processing approximately one-half ton of ore daily. The radioactive waste materials, or tailings, were disposed of at the plant property and used as fill at off-site locations that were later developed. The U.S. Radium property was subsequently divided into two parcels, one comprised of a commercial property with seven buildings and another containing three vacant lots. In 1979 and 1980 high levels of radon gas and radon progeny were found to pose a risk to people working at the commercial site. Off-site readings were higher than normal but not significant. The perimeter of the main site was fenced to prevent trespassers from coming in contact with the contaminated materials.

In 1983 USEPA added the U.S. Radium facility on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the radium contamination in the soil at the on-site and off-site properties. The investigation of the site was conducted under two Operable Units (OU): delineation of the contamination at the numerous off-site properties (OU1), and delineation of the contamination at the former U.S. Radium plant, several adjacent properties and four nonresidential, nonadjacent properties not addressed under the other Operable Unit (OU2). In 1993 and 1995, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued Records of Decision (RODs) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 and OU2 that required excavation and off-site disposal of radium-contaminated soil and other materials from the U.S. Radium plant and the affected residential and commercial properties. USEPA installed radon mitigation systems and gamma radiation shielding at 10 properties as interim measures to reduce the radiation to acceptable levels prior to implementation of the final remedial actions. The OU1 and OU2 cleanup actions are being implemented in seven phases to facilitate the remedial process. USEPA completed the remedial actions for Phase 1 and Phase 2 (75 properties) in 1998, removing approximately 25,000 cubic yards of radium-contaminated soil and other materials. The remedial action for Phase 3 (67 properties) was completed in 1999 and resulted in removal of approximately 9,000 cubic yards of radium-contaminated materials. The remedial action for Phase 4, which includes the former U.S. Radium facility and 19 other properties, is underway. The original facility buildings were removed in 1999 as part of the remedial action. The remedial action for Phase 5 (37 properties) was completed in 2001 and resulted in removal of 8,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil. USEPA began the remedial action for Phase 6 (32 properties) in 2001. USEPA also plans to begin the Phase 7 cleanup (10 properties) in 2003. A Remedial Investigation was initiated in 2002 to determine whether the U.S. Radium site has caused contamination of the ground water and is ongoing.
### Us Radium Corporation

*(Continued from previous page)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tr>
<td>Operable Unit 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operable Unit 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Planned**
- **Underway**
- **Completed**
- **Not Required**
V Ottilio and Sons  
18-60 Blanchard Street  
Newark City  
Essex County

**BLOCK:** 5001  
**LOT:** 10, 12, 16, 18, 80 & 90

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund

State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Landfill

**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 5 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial/Industrial

<table>
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<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
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<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Metals</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Confirmed/Capping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petroleum Hydrocarbons</td>
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<td>Metals</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pesticides</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petroleum Hydrocarbons</td>
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<td>Sediments</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pesticides</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

- 1981 Bond Fund $981,000
- 1986 Bond Fund $449,000
- General State Fund $253,000
- Corporate Business Tax $6,252,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This site has a history of landfilling activities dating back to 1951. The most recent operator, V. Ottilio & Sons, conducted landfilling under a state permit between 1975 and 1979. Materials disposed of in the landfill consisted mainly of construction debris; however, illegal dumping is suspected to have occurred prior to and throughout the Ottilio operation. Oil has been observed in drainage ditches and ponds at the site and an unknown number of chemical drums were disposed of at the property. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that revealed the ground water, surface water, subsurface soil and sediments at the site were contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1996 that required installation of a landfill cap, a landfill gas collection/venting system and leachate collection system, as well as excavation of contaminated drainage ditch sediments and long-term monitoring of the ground water. NJDEP completed the Remedial Design for the landfill cap, landfill gas collection/venting system and leachate collection system in 2002 and construction of the remedial measures is underway. Construction activities are expected to be completed in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
White Chemical Corporation
660 Frelinghuysen Avenue Newark City Essex County

block: 3782 lot: 109

category: Superfund Federal Lead
type of facility: Chemical Manufacturing
operation status: Inactive

property size: 4.4 Acres surrounding land use: Industrial/Residential

media affected contaminants status

Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Metals
Cyanide

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Building Interiors Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Pesticides
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Lead
Asbestos

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund $22,600,000
Spill Fund $3,000
1981 Bond Fund $831,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

White Chemical Company is located in a heavily populated and industrialized area. Acid chlorides and flame retardant compounds were manufactured at the site between 1983 and 1990. More than 9,000 55-gallon drums, approximately 200 tanks and vats and thousands of containers of laboratory materials were stored at the facility while it was in operation. The drums and other containers of chemicals were in various stages of deterioration, fuming and leaking onto the soil. In 1990 NJDEP directed White Chemical to conduct remedial activities at the site, but the company did not comply. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) later that year to remove more than 1,000 drums containing flammable compounds. USEPA later conducted an Emergency Removal Action to dispose of drums and other hazardous materials that remained at the site. USEPA added White Chemical Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1991.

In 1991 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal of the remaining surface materials, including tanks, vats, laboratory containers and other vessels. A group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the site completed the actions required in the ROD in 1993 under a Unilateral Administrative Order with USEPA. Approximately 7,800 drums of waste, 4,500 empty drums, the contents of 190 tanks and vessels and almost 15,000 laboratory containers were properly disposed of during three removal actions performed by NJDEP, USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Parties between 1990 and 1993. USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1998 to delineate the contamination in the soil, ground water and building interiors and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA completed the RI in 2003 and expects to complete the FS phase in 2004. The final remedial actions to address these media will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.

PROJECT NAME RI/FS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

EPA Emergency Removal
IRM Drum Removal
Surface Cleanup
Sitewide

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Essex County page 13
# Gloucester County Index of Sites

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<th>Site Name</th>
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<td>Delsea Drive &amp; Hall Avenue Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Elk Township Municipal Building Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Franklin Burn Sites (1-7)</td>
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<td>Lipari Landfill</td>
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<td>Manchester Machinery &amp; Salvage Company</td>
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<td>Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>North Main Street Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Struthers Dunn Incorporated</td>
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<td>Timber Lakes Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Veronica Lane &amp; Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Washington Township Well 18</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination
Whitehall Road, Salem Road and Teal Court
Franklin Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Mercury Monitoring
Potable Water Mercury Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $8,000
1981 Bond Fund $4,000
Corporate Business Tax $6,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department between 1998 and 1999 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element sampled 65 additional potable wells in the area in 1999 but did not identify any others that were contaminated with mercury above the Drinking Water Standard.

The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2000. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area.
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element between 1999 and 2002 identified 18 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. The Remedial Response Element has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and is conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to residents at the site. The water supply alternatives analysis is expected to be complete in 2004.
Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination
Buckhorn & Madrone Avenues
Monroe Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Mercury

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided
Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $43,000
Corporate Business Tax $1,094,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element between 1998 and 2000 identified 29 private potable wells in this development that were contaminated with mercury or chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP subsequently delineated separate Currently Known Extents (CKEs) for the mercury and volatile organic contamination and conducted a water supply alternatives analysis for the site. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to properties in the CKEs. The Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority completed the water line installation project in 2002 using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells outside the CKEs to monitor ground water quality. NJDEP completed a source investigation in 2003 that identified two industrial facilities in the area as possible sources of the ground water contamination.

<table>
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<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Elk Township Municipal Building Ground Water Contamination
Whig Lane Road Elk Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water 1,2,3-Trichloropropane Confirmed
Potable Water 1,2,3-Trichloropropane Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $48,000
1981 Bond Fund $12,000
Corporate Business Tax $50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2000 revealed the potable well at the Elk Township Municipal Building was contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey’s drinking water guideline for this compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element conducted additional sampling during 2002 that identified 15 other private potable wells in the area that were also contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding the drinking water guideline. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the municipal building well and contaminated private potable wells to supply potable water for the occupants. Due to the scattered locations of the contaminated wells, a water supply alternatives analysis is not planned for this site. Instead, NJDEP will continue to provide POET systems to residents as needed and periodically sample selected potable wells to monitor ground water quality in the area.

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Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Franklin Burn Sites (1-7)
Various Locations Franklin Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Metals Recovery
Federal Lead

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
Ground Water

**CONTAMINANTS**
Metals

**STATUS**
Levels Not of Concern

Soil

**CONTAMINANTS**
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Pesticides
Metals

**STATUS**
Partially Removed/Delineated

Sediments

**CONTAMINANTS**
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Metals

**STATUS**
Delineated

**FUNDING SOURCES**
Superfund

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
$4,500,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
This site consists of seven separate parcels of land, or subsites, located within a one square mile area. Prior to 1988, insulated wires and other electrical items were burned at these locations to remove the plastic coatings and recover the copper components. The burning operations generated piles of ash contaminated with hazardous substances. Between 1989 and 1992 USEPA consolidated and covered the contaminated material with impermeable liners, fenced the sites to prevent trespassing and disposed of approximately 5,750 cubic yards of contaminated ash and soil from four of the seven subsites. USEPA added the Franklin Burn sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1996 and the following year removed almost 3,600 cubic yards of contaminated ash and soil from the three remaining subsites.

In 2001 USEPA completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) that included sampling of the soil, ground water and the sediments of Hayes Branch and the wetland areas. The results of the RI indicated contaminant levels in these media do not present a significant risk to human health or the environment. Based on these findings, USEPA is preparing to issue a Record of Decision (ROD) specifying no further action for all of the subsites. USEPA and NJDEP are discussing whether the ROD should require deed notices for the subsites.

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**PROJECT NAME**
USEPA Removal Actions

**RI/FS**

**DESIGN**

**CONSTR**

**O&M**

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**PROJECT NAME**
Sitewide

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Gloucester County page 6
Jack's Auto Service Station
Sicklerville Road & Route 42       Monroe Township       Gloucester County

BLOCK: 1901       LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Sales & Repair

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

STATUS

Removing/Further Delineation Required

Removed

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund $5,000

1981 Bond Fund $287,000

Corporate Business Tax $60,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground storage tanks contaminated the soil and ground water at this former gasoline service station. In 1990 the underground tanks and contaminated soil were removed and ground water monitor wells were installed at the site. Sampling of the monitor wells revealed there was gasoline product on the water table. In 1993 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element installed a free-product recovery/ground water remediation system to remove the floating gasoline product and prevent off-site migration of the highly contaminated ground water. Past ground water sampling had shown free-product was not present on the water table and the levels of dissolved contaminants had decreased; however, free-product gasoline was recently observed in on-site ground water monitor wells. Additional work is planned to evaluate the extent of the contamination and address possible sources. Operation of the free-product recovery/ground water remediation system is ongoing.

PROJECT NAME

Free Product Recovery System

RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required
Lipari Landfill
Route 322
Mantua Township
Gloucester County

BLOCK: 261  LOT: 7

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 16 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS
Treating

Surface Water
Metals
Treated

Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
Capped

Sediment
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
Treated/Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund $61,500,000
Spill Fund $451,000
1981 Bond Fund $7,967,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund $1,963,000
Natural Resources Damage Claims $166,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Lipari Landfill is a former sand and gravel pit that was used for solid waste disposal between 1958 and 1971. The landfill occupies approximately six acres of a 15-acre property. Thousands of drums and hundreds of thousand gallons of hazardous chemical wastes, including solvents, paints and paint thinners, formaldehyde and resins, were reportedly deposited at the site. Leachate from the landfill contaminated the underlying Cohansey Aquifer, the adjacent marshlands, Chestnut Branch stream, Rabbit Run stream and Alcyon Lake, which was closed for recreational use due to health concerns. USEPA added Lipari Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983 and conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives.

To facilitate the remedial process, USEPA addressed the landfill and off-site areas in three phases, or Operable Units (OU): capping and containing the landfill and the landfill leachate (OU1); remediation of the contaminated ground water and landfill leachate (OU2); and remediation of the contaminated sediments in the marsh, streams and Alcyon Lake (OU3). In 1982 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a landfill cap and an underground containment wall, also known as a “slurry wall,” around the site. These remedial measures were completed in 1984. In 1985 USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 that required installation of a system to flush the landfill with water to remove the contaminants, followed by extraction and on-site treatment of the generated leachate. USEPA completed construction of the landfill flushing system in 1992 and is operating and maintaining the landfill cap and landfill flushing system. More than 150 million gallons of landfill leachate, as well as 150 million gallons of contaminated ground water from off-site areas, have been captured and treated to date.

In 1988 USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU3 that required capturing and treating the off-site contaminated ground water, dredging contaminated sediments from the streams, marsh and Alcyon Lake, thermally treating the stream and marsh sediments on-site and disposing of the treated sediments and the slightly contaminated sediments from Alcyon Lake at an off-site location. A Responsible Party for the site implemented the work required by the third ROD, excavating and treating approximately 128,000 tons of contaminated soil from the marsh area and backfilling the excavated areas with clean soil and removing more than 85,000 tons of sediments from Alcyon Lake. Alcyon Lake was returned to public use in 1995 and the OU3 remedial actions were determined to be complete by USEPA in 2000. The Responsible Party has spent $122,000,000 on remedial activities at this site in addition to the funds expended by NJDEP and USEPA.
<table>
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<td>Slurry Wall (OU1)</td>
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<td>On-Site Treatment System (OU2)</td>
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<td>Off-Site (OU3)</td>
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- **Planned**: Not Required
- **Underway**: Underway
- **Completed**: Completed
- **Not Required**: Not Required
Manchester Machinery & Salvage Company
4 Crown Point Road  West Deptford Township  Gloucester County

BLOCK:  350  LOT:  19,20,21,22, 25 & 26

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund  State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Welding, Scrap Metal Recovery & Chemical Transport

OPERATION STATUS:  Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE:  80 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Commercial/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Investigating
   Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
   Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
   Pesticides
Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Investigating
   Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
   Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
   Pesticides
Sediments  Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)  Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax  $50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Manchester Machinery & Salvage Company encompasses approximately 80 acres on six lots. The main industrial facilities are located on two lots (25 and 26) that are bordered by commercial offices to the north, by farmland to the east and expansive wetlands along Mantua Creek to the south. Three contiguous lots (19, 20 and 21) that are currently vacant are located southwest of the main industrial facilities. Shell Oil Company owned lot 22 between 1961 and 1995 and leased this lot to Manchester Machinery for agricultural purposes between 1961 and 1975. Manchester Machinery violated the terms of its lease with Shell Oil and conducted operations on this parcel that resulted in soil contamination. Shell Oil cleaned up the contamination in 1994 under a Memorandum of Agreement with NJDEP. Dana Transport Inc., a chemical transport business, purchased lots 25 and 26 from Manchester Machinery in 1987 and lot 22 from Shell Oil in 1995 and currently operates its central trucking hub at the site.

Between the 1960s and mid-1980s Manchester Machinery & Salvage conducted a variety of industrial activities at the site that may have contaminated the soil, ground water and adjacent wetlands. Possible sources of contamination during this time include discharges of petroleum product from scrap metal recycling and steam cleaning of tanker trucks, discharges of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from scrap metal salvage of transformers, and leaks of petroleum product from above ground and underground storage tanks. The following areas of concern have been identified by NJDEP: a former waste oil and diesel tank storage area, discolored subsurface soil, the tank wash pad, a sludge pit area, Mantua Creek sediments and the adjacent wetlands and site-wide ground water. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2001 to delineate the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives after the owner/operator of Manchester Machinery declined to conduct the work with NJDEP oversight.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Matteo Iron & Metal
1708 Route 130 West Deptford Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: 128  LOT: 2
325 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Scrap Metal Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 80 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Soil Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Delineated
Metals

Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Sediments Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Delineated
Lead

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $87,000
Corporate Business Tax $1,102,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A scrap metal recycling facility operates at the northeast portion of this site. Prior to its purchase by Matteo & Sons, the property was a farm. Hessian Run, a tributary of Woodbury Creek, flows through the site. NJDEP has conducted numerous inspections of the site dating back to the early 1970s. During these inspections it was noted that portions of the property had been used to landfill domestic and industrial waste. In addition, it has been reported that at one time the current operator recycled vehicle batteries and landfilled the battery casings near Hessian Run. Reviews of historical aerial photographs confirmed significant disturbances occurred at this area in the past. A 1991 site inspection revealed partially crushed 55-gallon drums containing substances that appeared to be waste petroleum product. Preliminary sampling confirmed the soil and ground water at the site and the sediments in Hessian Run were contaminated with organic compounds and lead.

In 2000 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil, ground water and sediments at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI revealed approximately 62,000 cubic yards of soil are contaminated with PCBs and metals above New Jersey's Residential Soil Cleanup Criteria, approximately 80,000 cubic yards of battery casings and mixed wastes are buried at the site, and that sediments along both Hessian Run and Woodbury Creek are contaminated with lead and PCBs above state cleanup criteria. Low levels of volatile organic contamination were also found in ground water in the eastern part of the site. Additional sampling of the ground water will be conducted in 2004 to delineate this contamination, but a remedial action for the ground water is not anticipated. NJDEP conducted an Aquatic Biota Study in 2003 to help evaluate cleanup alternatives for the sediments. NJDEP expects to complete the RAS for soil and sediments in 2004.

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</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination

Nicholas Drive  Franklin Township  Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable
      State Lead, IEC  **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**
- Ground Water
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Mercury
  - STATUS: Confirmed

- Potable Water
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Mercury
  - STATUS: Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**
- Spill Fund $44,000
- Corporate Business Tax $168,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element between 1999 and 2001 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were benzene and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), which are components of gasoline. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2000. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

**PROGRESS TABLE:**

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North Main Street Ground Water Contamination
Various Locations Monroe Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Mercury
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $35,000
1981 Bond Fund $37,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by USEPA, the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element between 1999 and 2001 identified 11 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminant was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The sources of the contamination are unknown. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2002. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (POETS) Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Rex Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Rex Avenue, Radix Road & Orchard Drive
Monroe Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Mercury Confirmed
Potable Water Mercury Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $16,000
Corporate Business Tax $10,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department between 1998 and 2001 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2003. Based on the analysis, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. NJDEP plans to periodically sample several private potable wells around the CKE over the next several years to monitor ground water quality in the area.

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Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
**South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination**

**South Black Horse Pike**  Monroe Township  Gloucester County

- **BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various
- **CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable
- State Lead, IEC  **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable
- **PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

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<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
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<td>Potable Water</td>
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**FUNDING SOURCES**

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<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
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**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department, USEPA and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element between 1998 and 2000 identified 24 private potable wells on South Black Horse Pike between Whitehall Road and Coles Mill Road that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) was the primary volatile organic contaminant found in the wells. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2002. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area. NJDEP completed a source investigation for the site in 2003 but the results were inconclusive.

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Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
**Struthers Dunn Incorporated**

568 Lambs Road  Pitman Borough  Gloucester County

**Block:** 254  **Lot:** 24, 30 & 31

**Category:** Non-Superfund  **Type of Facility:** Electronics Manufacturing

**State Lead**  **Operation Status:** Inactive

**Property Size:** 12 Acres  **Surrounding Land Use:** Residential

**Media Affected**
- Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating
- Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating
- Metals
- Surface Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating
- Sediments  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating
- Metals
- Building Interior  Asbestos  Delineating

**Funding Sources**
- Responsible Party Settlement Fund  $38,000
- Corporate Business Tax  $1,157,000

**Site Description/Resolution of Environmental Concerns:**
Struthers Dunn Incorporated (SDI) manufactured electrical relays at this site between 1954 and 1994. Operations included electroplating, molding, machining and assembling. In 1986 SDI became subject to New Jersey’s Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (ECRA, now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act) due to a sale of the company’s stock. Under ECRA, SDI entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) that required the company to investigate the environmental conditions at the site and conduct remedial actions. The initial findings of the investigation revealed there was significant contamination in the ground water and soil at the site, as well as in the sediments and surface water of a stream that flows through the property. In 1995, after operations at the plant terminated, SDI ceased to comply with the terms of the ACO. NJDEP and USEPA later implemented an emergency removal action to dispose of drums of hazardous chemicals that remained at the facility. In 2000 the SDI site was transferred to NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element for additional work using public funds. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2001 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the facility and evaluate remedial alternatives. Part of the work is being funded with a $500,000 Letter of Credit that was posted by SDI pursuant to the 1986 ACO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Constr</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Removal Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Timber Lakes Ground Water Contamination
Willow Lane Monroe Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Mercury

Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $20,000
1981 Bond Fund $16,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element in 2003 identified 13 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury above the New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for these contaminants. The primary volatile organic contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. The Remedial Response Element has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and is conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to residents at the site. NJDEP expects to complete the water supply alternatives analysis in 2004.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M
Receptor Control (POETS) Underway Completed Not Required

Gloucester County page 17
Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination
Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive
Monroe Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Mercury

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided
Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $152,000
Corporate Business Tax $2,334,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site is also known as the Crystal Lake Ground Water Contamination case. Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department, NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element and the U.S. Geological Survey between 1998 and 1999 in this area identified 11 private potable wells that were contaminated with mercury and 15 private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 1999. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority has completed construction of the water lines and connected approximately 200 homes using funds provided by NJDEP. The water line project will be completed in 2004 when all of the private potable wells within the CKE are sealed. The Remedial Response Element and Gloucester County Health Department are periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETs)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Washington Township Well 18  
Fries Mill Road  
Washington Township  
Gloucester County  

**BLOCK:** 86  
**LOT:** 7  

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable  
**State Lead, IEC**  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable  

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1.0 Acre  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Rural  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Tetrachloroethylene</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Tetrachloroethylene</td>
<td>Treating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**  
1986 Bond Fund $440,000  
Corporate Business Tax $100,000  

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**  
To reduce demand on the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, a listed critical aquifer, the Washington Township Municipal Utilities Authority (MUA) constructed Well 18 in 1996. Although aquifer testing prior to construction did not indicate any contamination, samples collected from the well after it was completed revealed tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well was the most cost-effective remedy. Washington Township constructed the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination. NJDEP expects to complete the source investigation in 2004.
Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination

Winslow Road  Monroe Township  Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable  **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**
- Ground Water  **CONTAMINANTS:** Volatile Organic Compounds  **STATUS:** Confirmed
- Potable Water  **CONTAMINANTS:** Volatile Organic Compounds  **STATUS:** Alternate Water Supply Provided

**FUNDING SOURCES**
- Spill Fund  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED:** $19,000
- Corporate Business Tax  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED:** $366,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department in 1999 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and benzene. NJDEP and USEPA installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2001. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority completed installation of the water lines in 2003 using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP completed a source investigation for the site in 2003 that identified an industrial facility in the area as a possible source of the contamination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Lines)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Hudson County

Hudson County Index of Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amoco Service Station Union City</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Street Mercury</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson County Chromate–Publicly Funded Sites</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideal Cooperage Inc.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty State Park</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syncon Resins</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amoco Service Station Union City
2600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard Union City Hudson County

BLOCK: 146  LOT: 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
State Lead

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Removed/Further Monitoring Required
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $420,000
1986 Bond Fund $1,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Soil and ground water at this site became contaminated with volatile organic compounds due to leaking underground storage tanks. In 1987 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element installed a remediation system at the site to treat the contaminated ground water and a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system to abate potentially explosive gasoline vapors in the basement of an adjacent apartment building. Operation of the SVE continued until 1993, when the system was shut down because significant amounts of vapor were no longer being recovered. Treatment of the ground water was also discontinued that year after sampling revealed the levels of contaminants in the ground water had decreased to acceptable levels. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) has been established for the ground water at the site. NJDEP is periodically sampling monitor wells at the site pursuant to the requirements of the CEA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ground Water Pump & Treat |        |        |        |     | Planned

|                      |        |        |        |     | Underway |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
|                      |        |        |        |     | Completed |
|                      |        |        |        |     | Not Required |
**Grand Street Mercury**

**720-732 Grand Street**

**Hoboken City**

**Hudson County**

**BLOCK:** 85  **LOT:** 14

**CATEGORY:** Supersfund  
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Mercury Vapor Lamp Manufacturing

**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.3 Acre

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial/Industrial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

**CONTAMINANTS**

**STATUS**

Structure  
Mercury  
Delineated/Removed

Air  
Mercury  
Confirmed

Soil  
Mercury  
Delineating

Ground Water  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Delineating

**FUNDING SOURCES**

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<th>Source</th>
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<td>1986 Bond Fund</td>
<td>$1,073,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Superfund</td>
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<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$357,000</td>
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**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This site is a former industrial facility that was converted into residential and studio properties. It is comprised of two multistory buildings and a parking area. Various industries operated at the site between 1910 and 1988. For several decades, mercury connector switches, mercury vapor lamps and other lighting products were manufactured at the facility by different companies. Quality Tool & Die Company, the last industrial occupant, manufactured precision tools between 1955 and 1988. In 1990 the owner of Quality Tool & Die filed an application for cessation of operations under New Jersey’s Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act) and a cleanup was conducted under that program that entailed placing an asphalt cap over a parking lot contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons.

In 1993 the Grand Street Artists Partnership (GSAP) purchased the building and began converting it into residential condominiums. Tenants gradually moved into the building in 1994 as the individual units were completed. Shortly after the tenants began moving in, puddles of mercury were discovered under the flooring of units that were being renovated. An air survey conducted by GSAP indicated mercury vapors were present in various parts of the building. GSAP removed mercury-contaminated flooring and conducted other remedial activities in the building throughout 1995. In 1996, on the advice of the New Jersey Department of Health, the Hoboken Health Department ordered the 34 residents to vacate the premises. USEPA began a Superfund removal action that included providing temporary relocation assistance for the residents, securing and maintaining the building, screening the personal belongings of the residents for mercury and delineating the mercury contamination. A Focused Feasibility Study and Risk Assessment subsequently conducted by USEPA revealed mercury was present in the structural components of the building and in the soil beneath the parking lot.

In 1997 USEPA added the site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence. The ROD required permanent relocation of the residents, removal and disposal of the flooring and other contaminated materials and demolition of the building, additional sampling to delineate the mercury in the soil around the site, and excavation and off-site disposal of the soil contaminated with mercury above cleanup guidelines. The ROD also required an off-site soil investigation and ground water sampling to determine whether the mercury at the property has contaminated the underlying aquifer.

A Potentially Responsible Party for the site completed Remedial Designs for the building demolition and soil remedial action in 2001. Demolition of the buildings has been completed, and removal of the mercury contaminated soil will begin in 2004. During the demolition, additional mercury contamination was detected in the soil and ground water. This contamination is under investigation.
Grand Street Mercury
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tr>
<td>Building Demolition &amp; On-Site Soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water &amp; Off-Site Soil</td>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Hudson County Chromate – Publicly Funded Sites

Various Locations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>BLOCK:</th>
<th>Various</th>
<th>LOT:</th>
<th>Various</th>
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<tr>
<td>CATEGORY:</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>State Lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>TYPE OF FACILITY:</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPERATION STATUS:</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEDIA AFFECTED</td>
<td>CONTAMINANTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
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<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
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<td>Sediment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
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<td>Structures</td>
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<td>Air</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
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<td>Air</td>
<td>Suspected</td>
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<tr>
<th>FUNDING SOURCES</th>
<th>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</th>
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<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
<td>$7,181,000</td>
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<td>1981 Bond Fund</td>
<td>$6,328,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986 Bond Fund</td>
<td>$9,860,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$7,107,000</td>
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</table>

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

NJDEP has identified approximately 180 sites in Hudson and Essex Counties that were contaminated with chromite ore processing residue, also known as chromate waste. The waste resulted from extracting chromium from chromite ore at three chromium processing facilities in Hudson County. The facilities, which are no longer in operation, used the waste as fill at residential, commercial and industrial properties. It is estimated that two million tons of chromate waste were disposed of in this manner. The Potentially Responsible Parties have completely remediated 36 residences by excavating the chromium-contaminated soil and disposing of it at a hazardous waste landfill. The Potentially Responsible Parties have also completed cleanups at 21 nonresidential sites and are in the process of addressing contamination at 71 other nonresidential sites.

NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element is conducting Remedial Investigations and Remedial Action Selections (RI/RAS) at the remaining 53 properties to delineate the chromium contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. These include 29 sites for which no responsible parties have been identified, known as the Orphan sites, and 24 sites known as Allied Directive sites that NJDEP believes are the responsibility of AlliedSignal Inc. The company has denied responsibility for these sites. Various Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) have been conducted at these sites by NJDEP, including capping 16 sites and fencing nine others. NJDEP began the RI work on the Allied Directive sites in 1994 and on the Orphan sites in 1997. The RI work consists of soil, sediment, surface water, ground water, biota and building sampling and analysis. NJDEP will use the findings of the RI/RAS to select final remedial actions for the sites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Isabella Ave. &amp; Conrail Rail Spur Site</td>
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<td>IRM-Caps (16)</td>
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<td>IRM-Fencing</td>
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<td>Orphan Sites 1</td>
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<td>Orphan Sites 2</td>
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<td>Allied Sites (24)</td>
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</table>

Hudson County page 5
**Hudson County Chromate – Publicly Funded Sites as of December 31, 2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Also Known As</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 7</td>
<td>NJTP &amp; Communipaw Avenue</td>
<td>CR007-NJTP &amp; Communipaw</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>P.L.</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 15</td>
<td>East of Env. Interpret. Center</td>
<td>Liberty State Park</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>P.L.</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 17</td>
<td>Newark Ave &amp; Howell Street</td>
<td>Newark Ave Exxon</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Com.</td>
<td>O.G.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 19</td>
<td>Phillip St Junction</td>
<td>CR019 Phillip Street</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>P.L.</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 20</td>
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<td>NJTP Bayview</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>P.L.</td>
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<td>NJTP at Piers 20 &amp; 21</td>
<td>NJTP Greenville</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>P.L.</td>
<td>O.G.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 67</td>
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<td>CR067 Chapel Avenue</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
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<td>A.D.</td>
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<td>Clendenny Outfall</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
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<td>A.D.</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 69</td>
<td>Clendenny Avenue</td>
<td>Rear of Bradleys Store</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
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<td>A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 70</td>
<td>Communipaw Avenue</td>
<td>Colony Restaurant &amp; Diner</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Com.</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 77</td>
<td>383 8th Street</td>
<td>Eighth Street #2</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 86</td>
<td>123 Duffield Avenue</td>
<td>Nicholas/Hamilton Trucking</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 91</td>
<td>NJTP &amp; Johnston Avenue</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 93</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 94</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 97</td>
<td>Near Secaucus Road</td>
<td>NW Interceptor 1</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 98</td>
<td>Co. Rd Extension</td>
<td>NW Interceptor 2</td>
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<td>Recycling Specialty</td>
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<td>Richard St Interceptor</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 101</td>
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<td>CR101 Stockton Avenue</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 119</td>
<td>Kellogg Street</td>
<td>Droyers Point</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 130</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 138</td>
<td>Foot of Oak Street</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 150</td>
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<td>Coastal Oil (aka Belcher Co. of NY)</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 152</td>
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<td>CR172 Warren Street</td>
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<td>200 Theodore Conrad Drive</td>
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<td>Hudson Co. Chromate 207</td>
<td>942, 944 &amp; 946 Garfield Ave.</td>
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<td>O.G.2</td>
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**Total Publicly Funded Chromium Sites as of December 31, 2003**

24 Allied Directive, 29 Orphan Sites (14 in Group 1 and 15 in Group 2)

NJTP = New Jersey Turnpike
Ideal Cooperage Inc.
3-25, 29 New York Avenue Jersey City Hudson County

BLOCK: 712    LOTS: A-10, A-11

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Reconditioning

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

MEDI AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Sediments Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Potential
Metals
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Surface Water Volatile Organic Compounds Potential
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $30,000
Corporate Business Tax $940,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Ideal Cooperage reconditioned drums at this site between 1952 and 1981, when the company filed for bankruptcy. A portion of the property was then sold and redeveloped as a trucking terminal. The remainder of the property, approximately 1.3 acres, was abandoned with approximately 2,000 drums on site. A drainage ditch flows through the site to a nearby river.

In 1991 USEPA implemented a removal action at the site to dispose of 200 drums containing wastes and 1,200 empty drums. Samples collected from test pits after the removal action was completed indicated the soil was contaminated with various organic compounds and metals, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), petroleum products and mercury. Contaminants were also detected in surface water samples collected from the drainage ditch. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to delineate the contamination at the site. The RI phase has included sampling of the soil and ground water, as well as the surface water and sediments in the drainage ditch. The initial findings of the RI have confirmed the soil and ground water at the site are contaminated. The impacts to the surface water and sediments in the drainage ditch are still being evaluated. Additional sampling is scheduled for 2004.

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<th>CONSTR</th>
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<td>USEPA Removal Action</td>
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<tr>
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Hudson County page 7
Liberty State Park
Morris Pesin Drive & Freedom Way        Jersey City        Hudson County

BLOCK: 2154        LOT: 22K

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill/Rail Yard

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,156 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Recreational/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED        CONTAMINANTS        STATUS
Ground Water        Metals        Levels Not of Concern
Surface Water        Metals, Pesticides        Levels Not of Concern
Sediments        Metals, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Pesticides        Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund        $43,000
1981 Bond Fund        $73,000
General State Fund        $1,638,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund        $460,000
1992 Green Acres Bond Fund        $694,000
Parks Capital Fund        $25,000
Corporate Business Tax        $295,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
The land on which Liberty State Park is situated was created by filling in a marsh with New York City garbage and dredge materials from the Hudson River Basin. Between the mid-1800s and the 1960s the property was used extensively for railroad activities and for several small business operations. Various areas of the park have undergone development in recent years. Due to the previous operations and the historic use of fill material at the site, NJDEP conducted Remedial Investigations (RI) as development progressed to determine whether remedial measures were needed to protect human health and the environment.

Between 1988 and 1995 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element conducted RIs for the Dog Show Field, the Liberty Science Center, the Terminal Parking Lot, Liberty Walk, the Freight Yard (which includes the Dredge Spoils Area), the Northern Marina and the McAllister Tug and Barge Area (which includes Middle Cove). At the Dog Show Field, heavy metals and tar residues were detected that render the site unsuitable for use as a football field but do not pose a health risk for passive recreation. Therefore, no remedial action is planned for this area at this time. The Liberty Science Center, Terminal Parking Lot, Liberty Walk and Northern Marina exhibited soil contamination consistent with historic fill. These areas have been developed utilizing a minimum of one foot of clean fill cover and/or asphalt cover to eliminate the exposure pathways of inhalation and direct contact. Soil at Millennium Park, located near the intersection of Audrey Zapp Drive and Freedom Way, has also been covered with one foot of clean fill to prevent contact with contaminants identified during the RI.

In 1993 NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) that entailed excavating the eight-foot high earthen berms that formed the impoundment for the Dredge Spoils Area and placing the soil over the dredged materials to prevent it from being spread by the wind. Upon development of the Freight Yard area a minimum of one foot of clean fill will be placed as cover in accordance with New Jersey remediation regulations for historic fill sites.

Surface water and sediments collected from the Northern Marina during the RI indicated the presence of inorganic and organic contamination. These contaminants pose no threat to human health under current uses, except in the case of ingestion of marine life. NJDEP has posted signs advising the public that fishing is prohibited at the Marina.
NJDEP’s Division of Parks and Forestry has received $10 million in bond funds to develop the McAllister Tug and Barge Area (which is bordered by North Cove, Liberty Walk, the Interpretive Center and Freedom Way) as a passive recreation Green Park area. NJDEP completed an RI for this area in 1999 that revealed the presence of subsurface free product from McAllister’s former operations as well as surface soil contamination consistent with historic fill. The Green Park area was capped with one foot of clean soil and opened to the public as a recreational area in 1999. NJDEP is designing measures to address the free product in the ground water in the Green Park area. The ground water at the park is not used for potable purposes and therefore does not present a risk to human health from ingestion.

Three additional areas of the park have been under investigation to determine whether chromate waste had been used as fill material at these sites. Chromium contamination identified in the soil at the Caven Point Pier area has been remediated. At the Sewer Line Area of the Freight Yard, the presence of chromate waste has been confirmed and further investigations are necessary. No chromate waste has been detected in the soil at the third area, the Cabana Club, but additional sampling is being performed to complete the site characterization.
Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority
1500 Harrison Avenue                        Kearny Town                        Hudson County

BLOCK: 285                                 LOT: 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead         TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 94 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
Pesticides
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Surface Water Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Confirmed
Pesticides
Inorganic Compounds

Sediments Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Confirmed
Pesticides
Inorganic Compounds

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax $1,818,000
Sanitary Landfill Contingency Fund $605,000
General State Funds $4,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site, also known as the MSLA 1-D Landfill, is located in a wetlands area near the Passaic River and Exit 15W of the New Jersey Turnpike. The Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority (MSLA) operated the landfill during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Records indicate that in addition to municipal waste, approximately 1.5 million gallons of waste oil were deposited there. Various industrial wastes were also reportedly disposed of in the landfill, including pharmaceuticals, sewage sludges, asphalt sludges and insecticides. NJDEP ordered the landfill to cease operations in 1982 because it reached maximum allowable height and MSLA had failed to maintain the leachate collection system. A soil cover was placed over the landfill at the time of closure but the site was never properly capped or maintained. Since disposal operations ceased, large volumes of leachate have routinely discharged from the landfill into the surrounding wetlands and the Passaic River. A private company installed a landfill gas recovery system at the site in 1989 to capture the methane gas being generated by the waste fill for use as an energy source. USEPA conducted a limited remedial investigation at the site in 1990 that revealed the soil, ground water, surface water and sediments at and near the landfill were contaminated with a variety of organic and inorganic compounds and metals.

NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element plans to implement closure actions at this site to prevent the release of methane from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. NJDEP is conducting a Remedial Design for the following landfill closure measures: 1) installation of a subsurface containment wall and leachate collection system to prevent leachate-contaminated ground water from discharging to the surrounding areas; and 2) installation of a solid waste-type impermeable cap to prevent infiltration of precipitation and thereby minimize the generation of additional leachate. NJDEP expects to complete the Remedial Design for the landfill closure measures in 2004. NJDEP has also provided funding for the Kearny Municipal Utilities Authority to design a pump station and force main to convey leachate from the landfill to a sewage treatment plant for disposal.
## Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority

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- **Planned**
- **Underway**
- **Completed**
- **Not Required**
Syncon Resins
77 Jacobus Avenue Kearny Town Hudson County

BLOCK: 289  LOTS: 12, 13, 13R

CATEGORY: Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Paint Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 15 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Pesticides
Metals

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Partially Removed/Treating
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Pesticides
Metals

Structures Asbestos Removed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $23,202,000
Spill Fund $793,000
General State Fund $2,297,000
1986 Bond Fund $761,000
Corporate Business Tax $1,789,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Syncon Resins manufactured paint, varnish and resins at this site until 1982. It is located in a coastal management area and borders the Passaic River. The facility consisted of 13 buildings, numerous large storage vessels and tanks and two unlined wastewater lagoons. At the time operations ceased, approximately 13,000 55-gallon drums of various chemicals were being stored at the site, most of which were in poor condition and leaking. USEPA added the Syncon Resins facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983. The following year NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove and dispose of all of the drums.

Between 1984 and 1986, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that revealed extensive contamination in the soil, ground water and building, and large volumes of liquid and solid chemical wastes in the various storage vessels and tanks at the site. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1986 that required the following remedial actions: 1) removal of the lagoon liquids and sediments and the contents of the storage vessels and tanks; 2) excavation and disposal of the grossly contaminated soil and decontamination of the buildings and other site structures; 3) installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water; and 4) treatment of residual soil contamination by soil flushing. In 1989, NJDEP conducted a second IRM to remove thousands of small containers of chemicals from the on-site laboratory and initiated the remedial actions specified in the ROD. By 1992, NJDEP had removed the lagoon liquids and other wastes from the site, decontaminated the buildings and tanks, excavated and removed the grossly contaminated soil and completed construction of a soil flushing/ground water treatment system. These actions were subsequently designated Operable Unit 1 (OU1).

While operation of the soil flushing/ground water treatment system was underway, NJDEP conducted supplemental studies that revealed highly contaminated soil and ground water at the southwestern portion of the plant were not being adequately addressed by the existing system. In 2000 USEPA issued a ROD for the southwestern portion of the site, which was designated OU2. The ROD requires excavation of approximately 30,000 cubic yards of heavily contaminated soil from a 2.5 acre area, followed by treatment and disposal of drained free product from the soil, improvement of the subsurface drainage at the southwestern portion of the site, and backfilling the excavation with the drained soil after nutrients have been added to enhance...
Syncon Resins
(Continued from previous page)

Biodegradation of the residual organic contaminants. These actions are expected to significantly improve the effectiveness of
the soil flushing/ground water treatment system and expedite cleanup of the site. The ROD also requires establishment of a
Deed Notice or other institutional controls to ensure that the property is used for industrial or commercial purposes only. NJDEP
began the Remedial Design for the OU2 remedial action in late 2003.
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</table>
Arrowhead Road Ground Water Contamination

Arrowhead Road  Readington Township  Hunterdon County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  **CONTAMINANTS**  **STATUS**
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed

Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
Spill Fund  $45,000
Corporate Business Tax  $25,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
Sampling conducted by the Hunterdon County Health Department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element in 2002 identified 18 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with dichloroethylene (DCE) and trichloroethane (TCA) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for these volatile organic compounds. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. The Remedial Response Element plans to sample other nearby private potable wells in 2004 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to the residents at the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POET)</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Crown Vantage Landfill
Route 619 Alexandria Township Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 17.01 LOT: 1.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Metals Confirmed
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund $500,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
The Crown Vantage Landfill is an inactive landfill located on the bank of the Delaware River in Alexandria Township. The landfill accepted various types of wastes for approximately forty years, beginning in the late 1930s. Coal ash, household trash, appliances, construction debris, chemical solvents, metal foil, waste paper and paper fiber sludge from a nearby paper company were reportedly deposited in the landfill.

In 1991 the Responsible Party for the landfill conducted a preliminary investigation of the site in response to Notices of Violations from NJDEP’s Division of Hazardous Waste Management and Division of Solid Waste Management. The investigation revealed there were approximately 800 drums on the surface of the landfill and organic vapors in the soil. The Responsible Party subsequently removed approximately 475 empty drums and 69 drums of wastes, including flammable liquids. Sampling of the ground water in 1994 did not reveal any volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Criteria. Arsenic and lead were detected in the ground water at levels exceeding these standards, but it is not known whether these were due to disposal activities at the landfill. Numerous half-buried empty drum carcasses remained along the western edge of the landfill and there was an area of stained soil approximately 300 square feet in size that may have resulted from dumping of chemicals.

In 2001 NJDEP was awarded funds from Crown Vantage Paper Company’s bankruptcy estate to conduct remedial work at the landfill. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element recently removed drums and some contaminated soil, fenced the site and conducted limited soil sampling inside and outside of the fenced area. NJDEP has asked USEPA to evaluate this site for possible removal actions and inclusion on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
<td>Removal Action</td>
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Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
DeRewal Chemical Company
Route 29 (River Road)    Kingwood Township    Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 50     LOT: 4

CATEGORY: Superfund
           Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water
   Volatile Organic Compounds
   Metals

Soil
   Volatile Organic Compounds
   Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
   Metals

CONTAMINANTS

   STATUS
   Treating
   Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

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<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
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SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

DeRewal Chemical Company operated a chemical manufacturing facility at this site between 1970 and 1974. It is located in a rural area where ground water is used for drinking water supplies. Operations at the facility involved mixing and packaging a textile preservative and manufacturing an agricultural fungicide. Substances used at the facility included metals, acid solutions, fertilizer nutrients and other compounds. Numerous chemical spills were reported in 1973, including one incident in which a tank truck drained 3,000 to 5,000 gallons of a highly acidic chromium solution onto the soil. DeRewal Chemical excavated the contaminated soil in 1974 but left it on site in two partially covered piles that were allowed to erode. The owner of the company subsequently ceased operations and filed for bankruptcy.

USEPA added the DeRewal Chemical Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) conducted for the site revealed that the shallow aquifer was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals at levels exceeding ground water quality criteria. Contamination was also detected in the deeper aquifer at levels below ground water quality criteria. The RI/FS also revealed that the soil at the site was contaminated with metals, including chromium, and organic compounds.

In 1989, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence. The ROD required excavation of the contaminated soil, followed by on-site thermal treatment of the organic-contaminated soil and solidification/stabilization of the inorganic-contaminated soil, and extraction of the contaminated shallow ground water with off-site disposal at an industrial waste water treatment facility. However, after reviewing additional data obtained during the Remedial Design, USEPA issued Explanations of Significant Differences (ESDs) in 1994 and 1997 that modified the soil remedies to excavation and off-site disposal. The 1997 ESD also stated that chromium-contaminated soil beneath the water table would not be excavated since it is not a source of contamination to the ground water. USEPA completed removal of approximately 60,000 tons of contaminated soil from the site in 1998.

USEPA finished installing the ground water extraction system in 2003. The system is currently extracting and disposing of approximately 50,000 gallons of contaminated ground water each month. The system will continue to operate until the ground water quality meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water Remediation</td>
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</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Eric’s Main Street Mobil Service Station
144 Main Street Flemington Borough Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 36  LOT: 1.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
State Lead

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Potential
Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax  $432,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site formerly operated as a gas station. It is now an auto repair shop. Investigation of the site began in 1992, after the telephone company discovered gasoline-contaminated ground water had seeped into an adjacent subsurface telephone utility vault. Gasoline vapors were later detected in another nearby telephone utility vault and the basement of a telephone company building, which is connected in line to the two vaults. The telephone company removed the contaminated ground water and installed grates on the vaults to ventilate the gasoline vapors. NJDEP directed the site owner to determine the source of the discharge and take appropriate remedial actions, but the owner did not comply.

In 1998 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed a preliminary investigation that confirmed soil and ground water at the service station were contaminated with several gasoline-related volatile organic compounds, including benzene, xylene and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). Additional air monitoring confirmed that gasoline vapors accumulated rapidly in the telephone vault when it was not vented. NJDEP is conducting a Remedial Investigation (RI) to characterize the source and evaluate potential receptors. A potable well survey and potable well sampling that were conducted in 2003 confirmed nearby private wells had not been affected by the site. NJDEP plans to conduct additional sampling in 2004 to delineate the ground water contamination.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M
Sitewide  Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
Flemington Water Department Well 7
65 Route 12 Flemington Borough Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 35  LOT: 37

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Carbon Tetrachloride Confirmed
Potable Water Carbon Tetrachloride Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $239,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Flemington Water Department Well 7 is a primary source of potable water for 4,000 Borough residents. The supply well was closed down in 1994 when routine sampling revealed the water was contaminated with carbon tetrachloride at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1997 that concluded the most cost-effective method to address the contamination was to install an air stripper on the well. The Flemington Water Department constructed the air stripper in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper) Planned Underway Completed Not Required

Hunterdon County page 6
High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination
Buffalo Hollow Road  Lebanon Township  Hunterdon County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLOCK:</th>
<th>LOT:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>State Lead, IEC</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTY SIZE:</th>
<th>SURROUNDING LAND USE:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Residential</td>
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<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Trichloroethylene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
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<th>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986 Bond Fund</td>
<td>$185,000</td>
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</table>

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
The High Bridge Water Department’s Bunnvale Well Field consists of four bedrock aquifer wells. Sampling conducted in 1995 and 1996 revealed that three of the four wells were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. One of the four wells was taken out of service in 1995 due to the high TCE levels and the contamination in the remaining wells was reduced to acceptable levels through blending. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1997 that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper at the well field to treat all four wells. High Bridge Borough installed the air stripper in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Air Stripper)</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
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<td>Planned</td>
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</table>
Holland Sales & Service
1050 Milford Glen Road    Holland Township    Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 6    LOT: 40

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund    TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
State Lead, IEC

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.9 Acre    SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED    CONTAMINANTS    STATUS
Ground Water    Volatile Organic Compounds    Delineated/Monitoring
Potable Water    Volatile Organic Compounds    Treating

FUNDING SOURCES    AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund    $115,000
Corporate Business Tax    $124,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site has operated as a service station under several owners since approximately 1958. Three underground fuel storage tanks were removed and replaced with double-walled tanks in 1988. Sampling of on-site monitor wells in the early 1990s revealed the ground water was contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds, including benzene and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). Chlorinated volatile organic compounds were found in the ground water and NJDEP believes this contamination may be due to historic discharges of solvents to a seepage pit at the property. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on several nearby private potable wells in 1996 after sampling showed the wells were contaminated with MTBE at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this compound.

In 2003 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element sampled on-site and off-site monitor wells and found only low levels of volatile organic compounds in the ground water. Due to the low levels of the contaminants, active remediation of the ground water is not planned; instead, NJDEP will monitor the contaminants levels over time. The monitor wells will be sampled until ground water standards are achieved. NJDEP also plans to develop a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) for the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
**Mobil Service Station Frenchtown Borough**

22 Race Street  |  Frenchtown Borough  |  Hunterdon County

**BLOCK:** 52  |  **LOT:** 2

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  |  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Gasoline Service Station  
State Lead, IEC  |  **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.25 Acre  |  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial/Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  |  **CONTAMINANTS**  |  **STATUS**

Ground Water  |  Volatile Organic Compounds  |  Potential
Soil  |  Volatile Organic Compounds  |  Partially Removed/Delineating
Surface Water  |  Petroleum Hydrocarbons  |  Delineating
Sediments  |  Petroleum Hydrocarbons  |  Delineating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  |  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

Spill Fund  |  $8,000
Corporate Business Tax  |  $148,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This former service station is located adjacent to Nishisakawic Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River. The site is separated from the creek by a retaining wall. In 1999 gasoline from a leaking 4,000 gallon underground gasoline storage tank seeped through the retaining wall into the creek, creating a sheen on the surface water and causing gasoline vapors to accumulate in neighboring homes. The service station owner removed the underground tanks, excavated the contaminated soil down to bedrock and backfilled the excavation with clean soil. However, subsequent episodes of seepage into the creek occurred, indicating petroleum product remained in the ground water and/or bedrock fractures. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element removed surface debris from the site in 2002 and installed on-site ground water monitor wells in 2003. NJDEP will implement remedial actions to address the contaminated ground water in 2004.

**PROJECT NAME**  |  **RI/RAS**  |  **DESIGN**  |  **CONSTR**  |  **O&M**

IEC Source Removal  |  |  |  |  
  
Planned  |  Underway  |  Completed  |  Not Required

Hunterdon County page 9
Red Horse Shoppes Incorporated
Route 31 & Payne Road          Clinton Township          Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 89          LOT: 8.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED          CONTAMINANTS          STATUS
Ground Water            Volatile Organic Compounds          Delineating
Potable Water           Volatile Organic Compounds          Treating
Soil                   Volatile Organic Compounds          Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES          AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax   $483,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site is also known as the A&L Oil Mobil service station. It is owned by Red Horse Shoppes. In 1990 NJDEP learned the potable well at the service station and several off-site private potable wells were contaminated with petroleum products. The likely source of the contamination was identified as a leaking underground gasoline storage tank at the service station. NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element directed the gasoline retailer to investigate the site and take corrective action. A&L Oil removed four underground fuel storage tanks but left the soil excavated during the tank removal on site and did not determine the extent of the ground water contamination. A&L Oil also did not comply with a 1993 NJDEP directive to address nearby private potable wells believed to be contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds.

In 1999 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted as part of the RI/RAS identified one that was contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed at the property. Two deep monitor wells were found to be free of contamination. NJDEP plans to install additional on-site monitor wells in 2004 to further evaluate the ground water quality. Sampling of the soil at the service station has not revealed significant levels of contamination. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and issue a Decision Document for the site in late 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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Planned          Underway          Completed          Not Required
Schaffernoth’s Nursery
Old York Road & Route 202
East Amwell Township Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 1402  LOT: 45

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Flower and Garden Center
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED
- Ground Water
- Volatile Organic Compounds
STATUS: Delineating

- Potable Water
- Volatile Organic Compounds
STATUS: Taken Out of Service

- Soil
- Volatile Organic Compounds
STATUS: Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES
- 1981 Bond Fund $354,000
- Corporate Business Tax $15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This property is used for agricultural and retail operations. A retail store, two garages and several greenhouses occupy one third of the property and the remainder is cultivated. Sampling of an on-site potable well in 1997 showed that it was contaminated with methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), a volatile organic compound used as a gasoline additive. A subsequent investigation revealed that the source of the contamination was a leaking underground gasoline storage tank at the property. The property owner removed the leaking underground gasoline storage tank and contaminated soil and the potable well at the property was taken out of service. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2001 that revealed low levels of MTBE and other volatile organic compounds remained in the ground water. Sampling of additional private potable wells in the area during the RI did not identify any others that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP is periodically sampling monitor wells at the site to evaluate ground water quality.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Sitewide Underway Completed Not Required

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
**Tunis Cox Road & Coddington Road**

**Tunis Cox & Coddington Roads**

**Readington Township**

**Hunterdon County**

**BLOCK:** Various  
**LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

**STATE Lead, IEC**  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Agricultural/Industrial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

<table>
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<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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**FUNDING SOURCES**

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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
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</table>

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCerns:**

Sampling conducted by the Hunterdon County Health Department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element in 2001 identified ten private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2003. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. NJDEP will periodically sample private potable wells around the CKE over the next few years to monitor ground water quality in the area. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.
US Route 22 & Mountain Road Ground Water Contamination

US Route 22 & Mountain Road

Readington Township Hunterdon County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA_AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS

Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $275,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hunterdon County Health Department in 1991 identified 11 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), trichloroethane (TCA) and dichloroethylene (DCE). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site. Based on the analysis, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Receptor Control (POETS) Underway Completed Not Required Planned
Whitehouse Station Ground Water Contamination
Various Locations  Readington Township  Hunterdon County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $18,000
Corporate Business Tax  $8,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted in 2001 during a Remedial Investigation of a local gas station identified eight private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant was dichloroethane (DCA). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element, which was overseeing the investigation of the gas station, subsequently determined the gas station was not the source of the DCA and the potable well contamination was referred to the NJDEP's Remedial Response Element for further action. The Remedial Response Element sampled additional nearby wells during 2002 and is using the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to the area. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)  |   |   |   |

Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
Willocks Court Ground Water Contamination

Willocks Court  Readington Township  Hunterdon County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund  Type of Facility:  Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  Operation Status:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $445,000
1981 Bond Fund $8,000
1986 Bond Fund $15,000
Corporate Business Tax $85,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element between 1988 and 1998 identified 19 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were dichloroethylene (DCE) and trichloroethane (TCA). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. The Remedial Response Element completed a water supply alternative analysis in 1990 that concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETs)</td>
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Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
## Mercer County Index of Sites

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<td>Hopewell Borough Water Department Well</td>
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<tr>
<td>Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trenton Fibre Drum Company Inc.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yard Road Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
398 Olden Avenue

398 Olden Avenue
Trenton City
Mercer County

BLOCK: 202D
LOT: 181

BLOCK: 202E
LOT: 160, 162

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
Type of Facility: Gasoline Service Stations
State Lead, IEC
Operation Status: Inactive

Property Size: 0.6 Acres (total)
Surrounding Land Use: Commercial/Residential

Media Affected
Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds
Delineating

Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds
Removed

Funding Sources
Corporate Business Tax
Amount Authorized
$403,000

Site Description/Resolution of Environmental Concerns:
This site consists of two abandoned gasoline service stations located in close proximity to one another. One, known as Frank's Service Station, is located on the corner of North Olden Avenue and Dickinson Street. The other is known as Tex's Service Station and is located on the corner of North Olden Avenue and Lawrence Street. Each is approximately 0.3 acres. Between the two former service stations is an industrial blacksmith building. In 1993 the local electric and gas company alerted NJDEP that heavy gasoline odors were present in an underground utility vault located near the sites. NJDEP investigated and determined that several underground storage tanks at the two former service stations still contained petroleum product. NJDEP issued directives to current and former owners of the properties that required them to address the vapor hazard and close the underground storage tanks, but they did not comply.

In 1999 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the former gas stations. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 2001 to remove nine underground storage tanks and 1,600 tons of contaminated soil from the sites. Monitor wells were installed at the sites in late 2003 and these will be sampled to determine whether a ground water remedial action is necessary. Nearby homes are periodically tested for gasoline vapors. To date, no problems have been found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>UST &amp; Soil Removal IRM</td>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4
Louellen Street & Model Avenue    Hopewell Borough
Mercer County

 BLOCK: 13    LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED: Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS: Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS: Confirmed

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Municipal Well 4 provides water for approximately one-third of Hopewell Borough’s daily demand. Routine sampling conducted in 1993 revealed that the well was contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element installed a carbon filtration system on the well as an interim measure in 1993. The Borough installed an air stripper on the well as a permanent remedy in 2001 with funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. An investigation is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME
Receptor Control (Carbon)
Receptor Control (Aeration)

RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

FUNDING SOURCES
Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
$90,000
Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination
Moores Mill-Mount Rose Road & Howard Way
Hopewell Township Mercer County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Tetrachloroethylene Confirmed
Potable Water Tetrachloroethylene Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $178,000
1981 Bond Fund $19,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1995 identified 12 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 1997. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (POETS) Planned Underway Completed Not Required
Trenton Fibre Drum Company Inc.  
1545 New York Avenue  
Lawrence Township  
Mercer County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLOCK:</th>
<th>408</th>
<th>LOT:</th>
<th>1-19</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY:</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
<td>TYPE OF FACILITY:</td>
<td>Drum Reconditioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State Lead</td>
<td>OPERATION STATUS:</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres  
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial/Residential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds, Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Pesticides, Metals</td>
<td>Delineated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds, Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Pesticides, Metals</td>
<td>Delineated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds, Pesticides, Metals</td>
<td>Levels Not of Concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sediments</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds, Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Metals</td>
<td>Levels Not of Concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Interior (Foundation)</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds, Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Metals</td>
<td>Levels Not of Concern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNDING SOURCES</th>
<th>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986 Bond Fund</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$651,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Trenton Fibre Drum Company operated a steel and fiber drum reconditioning facility at this site between 1965 and 1985. The building was demolished and all that remains at the site is the foundation. Numerous drums containing chemical wastes were left at the site when operations ceased. A preliminary investigation conducted by USEPA in 1985 indicated soil at the site and the sediments and surface water in a nearby ditch were contaminated with organic compounds and metals. USEPA disposed of approximately 1,000 drums and a 550-gallon underground gasoline storage tank during a removal action in 1991.

The Township of Lawrence and NJDEP’s Site Remediation Program subsequently entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in which the Township agreed to investigate the extent of the contamination at the property. The Township completed a Preliminary Assessment Report and Site Investigation Report in 1997 that concluded numerous spills and subsurface sources had contaminated the soil, surface water and ground water and that the contamination was migrating off site, but the Township terminated the MOA in 1997 before the Remedial Investigation was completed. In 2003 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Analysis (RI/RAS) that revealed soil and ground water at the site was contaminated, but surface water, sediments and the building interior were not significantly impacted. NJDEP plans to issue a Proposed Decision Document in 2004 outlining its recommendations to address the soil and ground water contamination.
Trenton Fibre Drum Company Inc.
(Continued from previous page)

- Drum Removal
- Sitewide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Drum Removal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Yard Road Ground Water Contamination
Route 31 & Yard Road  Hopewell Township  Mercer County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $73,000
Corporate Business Tax $130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Hopewell Township Health Department and NJDEP's Remedial Response Element between 1999 and 2001 identified 20 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant was trichloroethylene (TCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis in 2002. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells around the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area. NJDEP also completed a source investigation for this site in 2003 that indicated the ground water contamination had originated from a nearby industrial facility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- □□□□□: Planned
- □□□□□: Underway
- □□□□□: Completed
- □□□□□: Not Required
## Middlesex County Index of Sites

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<td>Arthur Gundacker Property</td>
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<td>Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated</td>
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<td>Fried Industries Incorporated</td>
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<td>Horseshoe Road</td>
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<td>Neighborhood Garage</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Atlantic Resources Corporation

**Horseshoe Road**  
**Sayreville Borough**  
**Middlesex County**

| BLOCK: | 256 |
| LOT: | 2.03 |
| CATEGORY: | Superfund  
Federal Lead |
| TYPE OF FACILITY: | Metals Recovery  
Federal Lead |
| OPERATION STATUS: | Inactive |
| PROPERTY SIZE: | 5 Acres |
| SURROUNDING LAND USE: | Industrial/Commercial/Residential |

#### MEDIA AFFECTED
- **Ground Water**
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Metals
  - Pesticides
  - STATUS: Delineating

- **Soil**
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Metals
  - Pesticides
  - STATUS: Delineating

- **Sediments**
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Metals
  - Pesticides
  - STATUS: Investigating

- **Buildings**
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Metals
  - Pesticides
  - STATUS: Removed

#### FUNDING SOURCES
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superfund</td>
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</table>

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Atlantic Resources Corporation operated a precious metals reclamation facility at this site between 1972 and 1985, when the company went bankrupt. Operations included recovering gold and silver from x-ray and photographic film, circuit boards and other waste materials. The site is situated on the banks of the Raritan River and is adjacent to the Horseshoe Road Superfund site. Authorities became aware of environmental conditions in the Horseshoe Road area in 1981, when a brush fire exposed a dump where approximately 70 drums of hazardous wastes had been discarded. USEPA transferred the drums to another part of the Horseshoe Road site and NJDEP later disposed of them. USEPA performed a removal action at the Atlantic Resources facility in 1987 to empty leaking vats of acids, clean up mercury spills and dispose of containers of hazardous substances and contaminated debris. USEPA added the former Atlantic Resources Corporation facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 2002.

USEPA is addressing the Atlantic Resources Superfund site as three Operable Units (OU): the on-site buildings and miscellaneous debris (OU1), on-site contaminated soil and ground water (OU2), and possible contamination in the wetlands adjacent to the Raritan River (OU3). Work at the Horseshoe Road Superfund site is being conducted concurrently with the work at the Atlantic Resources site. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for OU1 in 2000 that required demolition and removal of the buildings and removal of miscellaneous debris. A group of Potentially Responsible Parties for Atlantic Resources completed this work in 2002. USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at OU2 and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions to address these media, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site. The Potentially Responsible Parties for Atlantic Resources plan to begin the field work for a Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment and Feasibility Study for OU3 in 2004.
## Atlantic Resources Corporation
(continued from previous page)

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<td>IRM-Additional Removal</td>
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<td>Building Demolition-Surface Debris Removal (OU1)</td>
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<td>Soil &amp; Ground Water (OU2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetlands (OU3)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Amoco Service Station Milltown Borough
29 South Main Street Milltown Borough Middlesex County

BLOCK: 74          LOT: 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund          TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
State Lead, IEC                   OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.4 Acres          SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Monitoring
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Remediated
Air Volatile Organic Compounds Remediated/Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $2,000
1981 Bond Fund $263,000
1986 Bond Fund $53,000
Corporate Business Tax $40,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Soil and ground water at this site were contaminated with gasoline due to leaking underground gasoline storage tanks. The contamination caused gasoline vapors to accumulate an adjacent building beginning in the early 1980s. The gas station owner removed eight underground storage tanks and 400 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil from the site in 1990 but did not address the vapor problem at the adjacent building. In 1993 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element implemented an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) interim action to install a sump pump and an oil/water separator in the basement of the adjacent building. NJDEP also collected soil and ground water samples at the gas station and off-site areas. The sampling confirmed the presence of gasoline contamination. NJDEP installed a soil vapor extraction system (SVE) on the adjacent property in 1996 to remediate the contaminated soil and prevent gasoline vapors from migrating into the building.

Between 1996 and 1998 NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed there was no contaminated soil remaining at the on-site or off-site areas and the levels of contaminants in the ground water had significantly decreased. In addition, periodic testing of the indoor air at the adjacent building conducted during the RI/RAS showed consistently low levels of gasoline vapors. Based on these findings, NJDEP selected natural attenuation as the final remedy for the ground water at the site. Under this remedy, a Classification Exception Area (CEA) has been established for the ground water at the site and the ground water is periodically sampled to monitor the natural degradation of the contaminants. NJDEP shut down the SVE system in 2003 but does not plan to dismantle it until ground water sampling shows a steady downward trend of contaminant levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Completed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapor Extraction System</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Middlesex County page 4
Arthur Gundacker Property
687 Spotswood-Englishtown Road
Monroe Township
Middlesex County

BLOCK: 36  LOT: 7

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Landscaping Business
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

CONTAMINANTS
STATUS
Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $18,000
1981 Bond Fund $147,000
1986 Bond Fund $411,000
Corporate Business Tax $273,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site operated as a landscaping business between 1962 and 1981. It is currently a private residence. While the site was a landscaping business, drums of chemical wastes were allegedly dumped in a ravine at the rear of the property. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a preliminary investigation of the site in 1993 that included sampling the on-site ground water, collecting subsurface soil samples near the suspected disposal area and testing nearby private potable wells. The results of the preliminary investigation indicated soil and ground water near the waste fill were contaminated with volatile organic compounds, but nearby private potable wells were free of any contaminants that could be attributed to the Gundacker site.

In 1997 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives. The investigation identified approximately 1,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil and a plume of contaminated ground water that extends off site. NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 2003 that required excavation and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil. The Remedial Design for this phase of the site cleanup is underway and the soil removal is expected to occur in 2005. Alternatives to address contaminated ground water at the site are being evaluated. The entrance to the contaminated portion of the property is fenced to restrict access while investigation and cleanup work are underway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary RI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preliminary RI: Planned
Fencing: Underway
Soil: Completed
Ground Water: Not Required
Cheesequake State Park
Perrine Road                      Old Bridge Township                      Middlesex County

**BLOCK:** 3230                       **LOT:** 1
4185 51
4185 56
4185 59

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Landfill/Drum Reconditioning

**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1,341 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Recreational

**MEDIA AFFECTED** | **CONTAMINANTS** | **STATUS**
--- | --- | ---
Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Levels Not of Concern
| Metals | |
Surface Water | Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds | Levels Not of Concern
| Metals | |
Soil | Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds | Levels Not of Concern/Capped
| Metals | |
Sediment | Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds | Levels Not of Concern
| Metals | |

**FUNDING SOURCES** | **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
--- | ---
Spill Fund | $12,000
1986 Bond Fund | $49,000
Corporate Business Tax | $810,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund | $27,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
The Perrine Pond Area of Cheesequake State Park was used as a municipal landfill and drum reconditioning facility during the early 1960s. This area was later incorporated into the park property. In 1982 approximately 200 drums of hardened lead-based paint sludges left over from the previous operations were discovered in part of the Perrine Pond Area. NJDEP subsequently disposed of approximately 900 cubic yards of buried drums and other waste materials, but evidence of additional buried drums remained. NJDEP installed a fence around the area in 1991 to restrict access by park visitors.

In 1997 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) of the Perrine Pond Area as well as at several other areas in the park where contamination was suspected. The RI revealed that there was no significant contamination in the soil, surface water and sediments. NJDEP also concluded that the ground water in the Perrine Pond Area is slightly contaminated but does not present a threat to human health and the environment. NJDEP subsequently issued a Decision Document that required installation of a soil cover over the inactive landfill and removal of surface debris and other physical hazards from Perrine Pond area and surrounding areas as the final remedial actions for the site. NJDEP removed the surface debris, installed the soil cover and erosion mat and removed the fence that was restricting access to the Perrine Pond area in 2002. Trees will be planted on the soil cover as a final erosion control measure in the spring of 2004.

**PROJECT NAME** | **RI/RAS** | **DESIGN** | **CONSTR** | **O&M**
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
IRM-Drum Removal | | | | Planned
IRM-Fence | | | | Underway
Sitewide | | | | Completed

Not Required

Middlesex County page 6
Chemical Insecticide Corporation
125 Whitman Avenue
Edison Township
Middlesex County

BLOCK: 199A  LOT: 31-B-1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water
Pesticides
Herbicides
Metals
Delineated

Soil
Pesticides
Herbicides
Metals
Delineated/Removing

Surface Water
Pesticides
Herbicides
Metals
Levels Not of Concern

Sediments
Pesticides
Herbicides
Metals
Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund
$60,000

Superfund
$42,542,000

1981 Bond Fund
$203,000

1986 Bond Fund
$1,266,000

Corporate Business Tax
$4,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Chemical Insecticide Corporation (CIC) processed pesticides at this site between the mid-1950s and 1970, when the owner declared bankruptcy. The buildings were razed in 1975 and the property is currently vacant. An unnamed stream that is a tributary of Mill Brook is adjacent to the site. Both the unnamed stream and Mill Brook flow through nearby residential areas. USEPA began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site in 1987, after previous sampling indicated that the soil was contaminated with dioxin. The results of the initial RI/FS confirmed that both the soil and ground water were contaminated with various pesticides and herbicides. The RI/FS also revealed that during periods of precipitation, surface water runoff contaminated with arsenic and the herbicide Dinoseb discharged into the adjacent stream.

USEPA added CIC to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1990. To facilitate the investigation and cleanup, USEPA is addressing the site in four phases or Operable Units (OU): an interim remedial action to control runoff of contaminated surface water (OU1); off-site contaminated soils and sediments (OU2); contaminated soil on the CIC property and neighboring industrial areas (OU3); and ground water (OU4).

In 1989 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required installation of a cap over the site to prevent runoff of contaminated surface water. The remedial work for OU1 was completed in 1994 and included grading the soil, installing the temporary impermeable cap over the 6-acre site with a system to control surface water runoff, and fencing the entire site perimeter.

In 1995 USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 that required removal of the off-site contaminated soil and sediments and restoration of the excavated areas. Approximately 13,300 cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated soil and sediments in and around Mill Brook were excavated and disposed of off-site and the stream beds and banks restored when OU2 remedial activities were completed in 1997.
In 2000, after completing a RI/FS for OU3, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of the on-site contaminated soils. Cleanup activities started in July 2003 and are expected to take two years.

In 2003, after completing the RI/FS for OU4, USEPA issued a ROD in 2003 that required institutional controls and long-term monitoring to address the contaminated ground water. NJDEP will not concur with the ROD until the effects of the OU3 soil remedial action on the ground water contamination have been evaluated.
**Citgo Service Station North Brunswick**

686 Livingston Avenue    North Brunswick Township    Middlesex County

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<th>BLOCK:</th>
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<th>TYPE OF FACILITY:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Gasoline Service Station</td>
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<tr>
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<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986 Bond Fund</td>
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**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Several leaking underground gasoline storage tanks at this service station contaminated the soil and ground water during the late 1980s. Gasoline product and vapors traveled along underground utility lines, creating potentially explosive conditions in nearby residences. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element removed the gasoline-contaminated soil and installed a vapor recovery system at the site in 1988. The system was shut down in 1993 when the contaminants in the ground water were reduced to acceptable levels and gasoline vapors could no longer be detected in the residences. The Remedial Response Element established a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) for the site and is conducting long-term ground water monitoring pursuant to the requirements of the CEA. NJDEP is attempting to negotiate an Administrative Consent Order that would obligate the Responsible Party to conduct future ground water monitoring.

**PROJECT NAME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
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</table>
Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated
333 Hamilton Boulevard    South Plainfield Township    Middlesex County

BLOCK: 256    LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Superfund    Federal Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronics Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 25 Acres    SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED
Contaminants                Status
Ground Water
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)    Delineating
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Soil
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)    Partially Removed/Delineating
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Surface Water
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)    Delineating

Sediments
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)    Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $4,500,000
Spill Fund $4,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Cornell Dubilier Electronics manufactured electronic parts and tested transformer oils at this site between 1936 and 1962. Hamilton Industrial Park, a complex of 15 commercial businesses, now occupies the property. An unnamed tributary of Bound Brook, which flows into New Market Pond, borders the site to the southeast and residences border it to the north and south.
USEPA began investigating the site in 1994 after it learned of allegations that transformer oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other hazardous substances were dumped onto the ground during the 1950s. Sampling confirmed that soil at the site was highly contaminated with PCBs, as well as with lower levels of metals and the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). Fish samples from Bound Brook and New Market Pond were found to contain levels of PCBs greater than the two parts per million (2 ppm) standard established as safe for human consumption by the Food and Drug Administration. This prompted the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services to issue a fish consumption advisory for the entire length of Bound Brook in Middlesex County in 1997. Sampling also revealed surface soils and indoor dust at some of the neighboring residential properties contained PCBs. In 1997 USEPA issued an Administrative Order (AO) directing the current owner of the site to conduct several measures to limit access to areas of PCB contamination and prevent contaminants from migrating to Bound Brook through surface water runoff. The owner installed a fence and paved driveways and parking areas within the industrial park pursuant to the requirements of the AO. USEPA added Cornell Dubilier Electronics to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1998.
In 1998 USEPA and several Potentially Responsible Parties for the site implemented removal actions to clean PCB-contaminated dust from nearby residences. Some of the Potentially Responsible Parties also entered into a series of Administrative Consent Orders with USEPA to excavate and dispose of contaminated soil at 14 nearby residences and delineate the contamination at other properties. The Potentially Responsible Parties are implementing this work under the supervision of USEPA.
In 2000 USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the on-site and off-site areas. To facilitate investigation and cleanup of the site, USEPA is addressing the contaminated areas as three Operable Units (OU): the contaminated soils at off-site residential, municipal and commercial properties (OU1); on-site contaminated soils and buildings (OU2); and contaminated ground water and sediments in Bound Brook (OU3). USEPA completed the RI/FS for OU1 and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) in September 2003 that required excavation and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil from these properties. USEPA is conducting the Remedial Design for the OU1 cleanup. The RI/FS for OU2 and OU3 are underway. After these RI/FS are completed, USEPA will issue separate RODs for these areas of the site.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<td>On-Site Buildings &amp; Soil (OU2)</td>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Fried Industries Incorporated
11 Fresh Ponds Road East Brunswick Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 308.19 LOT: 20.03

CATEGORY: Superfund Federal Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 26 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Removed
Arsenic
Sediments Volatile Organic Compounds Levels Not of Concern
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $17,203,000
1986 Bond Fund $400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Fried Industries manufactured floor finishing products, detergents, adhesives and algaecides at this facility from the early 1960s to 1987. The site has a pond and several wetlands and is located near Farrington Lake and Lawrence Brook. In 1983 USEPA determined that operations at the facility had contaminated the soil, ground water and surface waters and drums of chemical wastes were buried at the site. Several nearby homes were connected to the public water line after the potable wells at these properties were found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. USEPA added Fried Industries to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1986. USEPA later removed roughly 1,400 drums and 4,200 laboratory containers of hazardous materials that had been abandoned when operations ceased.

Between 1988 and 1994 USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed the soil was contaminated with arsenic and volatile organic compounds and the ground water was contaminated with volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed the stream and swamp sediments were only slightly contaminated. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1994 that required demolition of the building complex, excavation and off-site stabilization/disposal of arsenic-contaminated soil, and excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of organics-contaminated soil. The ROD also required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, with discharge of the treated water to surface waters.

USEPA finished demolishing the buildings in 1998. During the Remedial Design for the soil remedial action, hundreds of additional buried drums were discovered. USEPA removed these drums along with more than 12,000 tons of contaminated soil during the soil remedial action, which was completed in 1999. Approximately 600,000 gallons of contaminated ground water were also pumped from the site during the soil remedial action. Due to the large volumes of contaminated soil and ground water removed, the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system was postponed pending completion of this phase of the cleanup. Additional ground water sampling is being conducted as part of the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>Completed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
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<td>Completed</td>
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Horseshoe Road

**Horseshoe Road**
**Sayreville Borough**
**Middlesex County**

**BLOCK:** 246  **LOT:** 1, 1.01, 1.03

**CATEGORY:** Superfund

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Chemical Manufacturing/Illegal Dump

**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 17 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Industrial/Commercial/Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

**CONTAMINANTS**

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<td>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</td>
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**FUNDING SOURCES**

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**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

The Horseshoe Road Site is comprised of three industrial properties near the Raritan River: the former Atlantic Development Corporation facility, the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump and the Sayreville Pesticide Dump. The Atlantic Development Corporation facility was owned and leased by many companies between the 1950s and the early 1980s. Operations at the facility during this period included manufacturing coal tar and asbestos for roofing materials, manufacturing sealants, polymers, resins and pesticide intermediates and recycling chlorinated solvents. Chemical waste disposal occurred at the Sayreville Pesticide Dump between 1957 and the early 1980s and at the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump between 1972 and the early 1980s. The Atlantic Resources Corporation Superfund site, a former precious metals reclamation facility, is in the immediate vicinity of the Horseshoe Road site.

Authorities became aware of the environmental conditions in the Horseshoe Road area in 1981, when a brush fire exposed approximately 70 partially filled drums of chemicals at the Drum Dump area. USEPA relocated the drums to another part of the site and NJDEP later disposed of them. USEPA subsequently performed several additional removal actions, disposing of drums and hazardous materials from the Atlantic Development area, the Pesticide Dump area and the Drum Dump area. More than 3,000 drums, as well as contaminated soil and debris, were removed from the site by USEPA and NJDEP during the removal actions. USEPA added the Horseshoe Road site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1995.

USEPA is addressing the Horseshoe Road Superfund site as three Operable Units (OU): buildings and miscellaneous debris (OU1), on-site contaminated soil and ground water (OU2), and possible contamination in the wetlands adjacent to the Raritan River (OU3). Work at the nearby Atlantic Resources Corporation Superfund site is being conducted concurrently with the work at the Horseshoe Road site. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for OU1 in 2000 that required demolition of the buildings.
Horseshoe Road
(Continued from previous page)

and removal of miscellaneous debris. USEPA completed this work at the Horseshoe Road site in 2001. USEPA completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU2 in 2003 and expects to issue a ROD outlining final remedial actions for this Operable Unit in 2004. A group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the Atlantic Resources site plans to begin the field work for a Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment and Feasibility Study for OU3 in 2004.

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Neighborhood Garage
1231 Bound Brook Road         Middlesex Borough Middlesex County

BLOCK:  59   LOT: 15

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIUM AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Removed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $681,000
Corporate Business Tax $66,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This former gasoline service station currently operates as an automotive repair facility. In 1995 gasoline discharging from leaking underground storage tanks migrated off site and caused vapors to accumulate in several neighboring homes. The owner subsequently removed all of the underground tanks and approximately 350 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil and installed several temporary monitor wells with oversight of NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element. Sampling of the temporary monitor wells showed very high levels of dissolved gasoline-related volatile organic compounds. Three nearby residences with private potable wells were connected to the public water line in 1996. The site was later transferred to NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element for action with public funds after the service station owner indicated he was unable to continue investigating and remediating the property.

In 1997 NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to install a soil vapor extraction system (SVE) at the site after gasoline vapors were detected in nearby residences. NJDEP subsequently excavated approximately 5,000 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean soil and repaved the property. NJDEP installed a ground water treatment/free product recovery system at the gas station in 1999 to remove residual gasoline contamination in the ground water.

In 2000, after repeated sampling of the air in nearby residences showed no significant levels of vapors, NJDEP modified the SVE system to operate only the former gas station property. Nearby homes are no longer being monitored for gasoline vapors. NJDEP continues to operate and maintain the SVE and ground water treatment/free product recovery system at the site.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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<td>Free Product Recovery</td>
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Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination
Pitt Street South Plainfield Borough Middlesex County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $643,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the local health department and residents in 1989 identified approximately 70 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with a variety of chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the affected homes. South Plainfield Borough installed the water lines in 1994 using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.
## Monmouth County Index of Sites

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<thead>
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<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Arky Property</td>
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<td>Bog Creek Farm</td>
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<td>Burnt Fly Bog</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperial Oil Company Incorporated/Champion Chemical</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor Devices Incorporated</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sal's Auto Repairs</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waldick Aerospace Devices Incorporated</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hurley Industrial Complex</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zschiegner Refining Company</td>
<td>17</td>
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</table>
### 1603 Dumont Terrace

**1603 Dumont Terrace**  
Wall Township  
Monmouth County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLOCK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>7</td>
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</table>

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.25 Acre  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Residential  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
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**FUNDING SOURCES**  
Corporate Business Tax  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED** $275,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
Leaking underground gasoline storage tanks at Foster's Auto Service at 2402 Belmar Boulevard contaminated the soil and ground water with volatile organic compounds. The leaking tanks have been addressed and the contaminated soil removed. The owner is investigating the ground water with oversight of NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element.

In 1998 the resident at 1603 Dumont Terrace reported strong gasoline odors in her basement. Analysis of water from the sump revealed high levels of benzene and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element installed a new sump pump and drain system in the basement and a carbon treatment unit to remove the gasoline contaminants from the sump water before it is discharged to the sewer system. The Remedial Response Element subsequently determined that contaminated ground water from the Foster's Auto Service site had migrated to the home and was entering the basement through the sump. The Remedial Response Element is monitoring the ground water under the residence and maintaining the carbon treatment unit on the sump discharge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>IEC Action</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Planned**  
- **Underway**  
- **Completed**  
- **Not Required**
Arky Property
217 Route 520
Marlboro Township
Monmouth County

BLOCK: 268    LOT: 79

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
           State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Automobile Junk Yard

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 22 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water
- Volatile Organic Compounds
- Metals

Soil
- Volatile Organic Compounds
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

FUNDING SOURCES

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<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>General State Funds</td>
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SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses 22 acres, seven of which are used as an automobile junk yard. A portion of the junk yard was once used to dump drums, sludges, liquid wastes, tires and other debris. In 1987 the Superior Court of New Jersey ordered NJDEP to conduct an investigation of the former disposal area to determine the scope of the contamination and cost to remediate the site. Between 1987 and 1991 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove 22 buried drums and conducted an initial investigation that confirmed the ground water at the site was contaminated. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted as part of the initial investigation showed they were not affected. The Superior Court of New Jersey issued a judgment against the Responsible Party in 1996 for 100% of the past costs incurred by the State.

Between 1998 and 2001 NJDEP implemented a second IRM to excavate and dispose of 70 buried drums of chemical wastes and approximately 1,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and completed a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) for the site. The RI/RAS revealed that the surface soil within a 1.25-acre area of the junk yard is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and the ground water at the site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds, including trichloroethylene (TCE) and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). However, NJDEP concluded that there are no potable wells or other receptors downgradient of the site and that the volatile organic contamination in the ground water may diminish naturally through biodegradation. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 2002 that required excavation and disposal of approximately 2,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil and long-term monitoring of the ground water to confirm natural attenuation is occurring. NJDEP installed additional monitor wells near the site and long-term ground water monitoring began in June 2003. The soil removal received court approval in July 2003 and is scheduled to start in mid-2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
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<td>IRM-Drum Removal II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</table>
Bog Creek Farm
Herbertsville Road
Howell Township
Monmouth County

BLOCK: 46    LOT: 29

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 12 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds
Treating

Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Metals

Sediments
Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides

STATUS

Partially Remediated/Delineated
Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $31,630,000
Spill Fund $202,000
1981 Bond Fund $257,000
1986 Bond Fund $1,034,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund $1,743,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Bog Creek Farm is located in an agricultural and recreational area. Allaire State Park is located within 1/2 mile of the site. The north branch of Squankum Brook forms the northern border of the site. A pond and a wetlands area (also known as the “bog”) are near the northern border of the site. Between 1973 and 1974, solid and liquid chemical wastes and sludges were discharged to open areas and pits at a four-acre portion of the property. Approximately 2,400 cubic yards of wastes, including organic solvents, paint residues, disinfectants and general debris were reportedly disposed of in this manner. Chemicals migrated via the ground water to the pond, bog and Squankum Brook. In 1983 USEPA added Bog Creek Farm to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). The site owner subsequently pumped the liquid wastes from the pits, transported the wastes to an approved off-site landfill and backfilled the pits.

In 1983 USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil, ground water and sediments and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1985, based on the initial findings of the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal of the contaminated wastewater and sediments from the pond and bog, excavation of the buried wastes and contaminated soil, and incineration of the excavated materials. The ROD also required an evaluation of innovative technologies to address residual soil contamination and a monitoring program to assess the effectiveness of the remedial action. USEPA completed the soil and sediment remedial action in 1990. Approximately 15,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediments were excavated, incinerated and backfilled on site during the cleanup.

USEPA also determined ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and contaminated sediments were present in Squankum Brook. In 1989, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water and excavation and incineration of the contaminated brook sediments. Incineration of the contaminated sediments was completed in 1990 during the soil remedial action. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1994 and is operating and maintaining the system. More than a million gallons of ground water are extracted, treated and reinjected at the site each month.

USEPA recently delineated subsurface soil contamination that was not addressed during the soil cleanup and conducted a study to determine ways to optimize the effectiveness of the ground water remediation system. USEPA is using information gained from these studies to evaluate remedial options that could accelerate the ground water cleanup.
Bog Creek Farm
(Continued from previous page)
Burnt Fly Bog
Texas & Spring Valley Roads

Marlboro Township               Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 146  **LOT:**
- Upland Area: 47
- Tar Patch: 7
- N. Wetlands: 8
- W. Wetlands: Various

**CATEGORY:** Superfund
- State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Waste Oil Storage
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1,700 Acres
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Undeveloped/Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

- **Surface Water (Wetlands)**
  - Petroleum Hydrocarbons
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
  - Lead
  - STATUS: Delineated

- **Soil**
  - Petroleum Hydrocarbons
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
  - Lead
  - STATUS: Partially Removed/Delineated

- **Sediment**
  - Petroleum Hydrocarbons
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
  - Lead
  - STATUS: Delineated

**FUNDING SOURCES**

<table>
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<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
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**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

The Burnt Fly Bog site is located on a ground water discharge area of the Englishtown aquifer, where ground water flows to the surface and drains into Deep Run, a nearby creek. During the 1950s and 1960s, waste oil was stored in several unlined lagoons encompassing a 10-acre area of the property. The lagoon area became known as the “Uplands.” Waste oil from the Uplands eventually contaminated other areas, which became known as the “Northerly Wetlands,” the “Tar Patch,” and the “Westerly Wetlands.” In addition, adjacent to the Westerly Wetlands is the “Downstream Area,” where contaminated sediments that migrated from upgradient areas had settled in a stream bed. While the entire Burnt Fly Bog encompasses about 1,700 acres, the areas of contamination are limited to approximately 60 noncontiguous acres.

USEPA added Burnt Fly Bog to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983. Later that year NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required remediation of the Uplands. NJDEP subsequently conducted several remedial actions in the Uplands, including the removal of waste referred to as the “Asphalt Pile,” removal of lagoon liquids, excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 85,000 tons of contaminated soil, stabilization of sludge and installation of a clay cap over the area. Remediation of the Uplands area was completed in 1992, after NJDEP disposed of approximately 700 tons of stockpiled PCB-contaminated soil.

In 1988 NJDEP issued a ROD with USEPA concurrence for the Westerly Wetlands. The ROD required the evaluation of innovative technologies to address contaminated soils at this area, with interim measures to contain the contamination while the evaluations were being conducted. The interim measures included installation of a fence around the Westerly Wetlands, removal of contaminated soil and sediments from the Downstream Area, and installation of a sedimentation basin to prevent contaminated sediments from the Westerly Wetlands and other areas from migrating off site. In 1996 NJDEP completed excavation...
Burnt Fly Bog
(Continued from previous page)

and off-site disposal of approximately 6,000 tons of contaminated soil and sediments from the Downstream Area and construction of the sedimentation basin. NJDEP is maintaining the sedimentation basin and sampling the surface water and sediments in Burnt Fly Brook, which receives water from the basin, on a regular basis. Access to the Westerly Wetlands is being prevented by a security fence that was installed pursuant to the 1988 ROD.

In 1998, after completing a supplemental Feasibility Study for the site, USEPA signed a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for the Westerly Wetlands, Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch. The ROD required excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil from the Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch, followed by backfilling of these areas with clean materials and restoration of the wetlands. The ROD specified no action for the Westerly Wetlands except for long-term biological sampling to monitor the impact of the contaminants on wildlife. In 2003, after completing a Remedial Design for the project, NJDEP began excavating approximately 50,000 tons of contaminated soil from the Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch. NJDEP expects to complete the soil cleanup and wetlands restoration work at these two areas in the spring of 2004.

### Project Status Table

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<th>Project Name</th>
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<td>Asphalt Removal (Uplands)</td>
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<td>Uplands (OU1)</td>
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Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Imperial Oil Company Incorporated/Champion Chemical

Orchard Place  Marlboro Township  Monmouth County

BLOCK:  122  LOT:  29

CATEGORY:  Superfund  State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Oil Blending & Repackaging

OPERATION STATUS:  Active

PROPERTY SIZE:  15 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS

Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineated
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

Sediments  Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineated
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Partially Removed/Delineated
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund  $22,173,000
Spill Fund  $4,000
1981 Bond Fund  $14,000
1986 Bond Fund  $1,619,000
Corporate Business Tax  $58,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has an extensive history of industrial operations dating to 1912. A chemical plant manufactured arsenic-containing compounds at the site in the early part of the century. In 1950 Champion Chemical Company acquired the property and converted it into an oil reclamation facility. Champion Chemical used filter clay and caustic solutions to remove heavy metals and PCBs from waste oil. Since 1969 the Imperial Oil Company has blended and repackaged unused oil at the site under a lease agreement with Champion Chemicals. USEPA added the Imperial Oil/Champion Chemicals property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983 after sampling showed that a large waste filter clay pile and the soil at the site were highly contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals and PCBs.

In 1985 NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The RI confirmed that both on-site and off-site soils had been contaminated by industrial operations at the facility. In addition, the RI revealed that the underlying Englishtown Aquifer was contaminated and a substantial volume of residual oil product was floating on the water table beneath the waste filter clay pile. Contamination was also found in the sediments of Birch Swamp Brook, which originates near the northeastern border of the site and drains into Lake Lefferts, approximately 1.25 miles away. Due to the size of the property and the complexity of the issues to be addressed, NJDEP has divided the investigation and remediation of the site into several Operable Units (OU): off-site soil that is contaminated with heavy metals and PCBs, and the contaminated sediments in Birch Swamp Brook (OU1); the contaminated ground water (OU2); and on-site soil contaminated with volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals and PCBs (OU3). NJDEP performed separate Feasibility Studies (FS) for each OU to evaluate cleanup alternatives and selected the appropriate remedies as detailed below.

Off-site soil and sediments (OU1): In 1990 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required installation of a fence around the off-site area to restrict access to contaminated soils, excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils and restoration of the affected wetlands. Soil sampling conducted in 1995 during the Remedial Design revealed an unanticipated sporadic pattern of arsenic contamination, some of which was detected at off-site residential properties.
A study by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) concluded that there were multiple sources of the arsenic in the soil, including a minor contribution from natural background, historic application of arsenic-based pesticides and past industrial operations at the Imperial Oil site. The USGS study documented that the arsenic in the soil at four residential properties closest to the site was due to industrial operations. USEPA subsequently issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) to modify the OU1 ROD to include removal of the arsenic-contaminated soil from four residential properties. Remediation of the arsenic-contaminated soil at the four homes was completed in 1998.

In 1998, NJDEP conducted a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) to determine the nature and extent of the sediment contamination in Birch Swamp Brook. NJDEP and USEPA concluded based on the findings of the FFS that sediments in the brook from the Fire Pond downstream to Texas Road were contaminated with elevated levels of PCBs and petroleum hydrocarbons. NJDEP also determined that soils at two residential properties located adjacent to Birch Swamp Brook and Texas Road were contaminated with arsenic at levels exceeding New Jersey cleanup criteria. USEPA and NJDEP issued a second ESD for the OU1 ROD in 2002 to add remediation of contaminated Birch Swamp Brook sediments and additional residential soil areas to the OU1 remedy. NJDEP completed the Remedial Design for all remedial components of OU1 in 2002 and cleanup activities began in late 2003.

**Ground water (OU2):** In 1992, after the FS for the ground water was completed, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. After a comprehensive investigation to determine the extent of arsenic in the ground water, NJDEP modified the scope of the Remedial Design to address a smaller contaminant plume that is limited to the site boundary. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is scheduled to be completed in 2004.

**On-site soil (OU3):** In 1999, after the FS for the on-site contaminated soil was completed, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU3. The ROD required excavation and off-site disposal of an estimated 80,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and waste pile material and the off-site disposal of 5,000 gallons of oil product recovered from the site. NJDEP is conducting the Remedial Design for OU3.

**Interim Remedial Measures:** In addition to the work performed by NJDEP to investigate and remediate the three identified Operable Units, USEPA has also implemented four Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) at the site: removal of the heavily contaminated waste filter clay pile in 1991, installation of a recovery system to extract the oil-like floating product layer from the ground water in 1992; demolition and disposal of a dilapidated four-story building in 2000; and removal of contaminated waste material in the wooded area adjacent to Fire Pond in 2002. The floating oil recovery system is currently operating under the supervision of NJDEP. To date, approximately 21,000 gallons of oil have been recovered by the floating oil recovery system and disposed of at an off-site facility.
Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Various Locations          Wall Township & Sea Girt & Manasquan Boroughs
Monmouth County

BLOCK: Various        LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Tetrachloroethylene Delineating
Trichloroethylene

Surface Water Tetrachloroethylene Delineating

Soil Tetrachloroethylene Partially Removed/Investigating
Trichloroethylene

Air Tetrachloroethylene Delineating/Venting

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $10,000
Corporate Business Tax $450,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This case is also known as the White Swan Cleaners Ground Water Contamination site and the Wall Township Ground Water Contamination site. In 1998 the Monmouth County Health Department (MCHD) discovered several irrigation wells on Magnolia Avenue in Wall Township were highly contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds. The primary contaminant was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), although lower levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) were also found. PCE is common dry cleaning solvent and TCE is typically used as a degreasing agent.

In 1999 MCHD and NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element conducted a study to delineate the PCE contamination in the ground water and evaluate the risk to Sea Girt’s municipal supply wells. The study revealed a shallow plume of contaminated ground water extended eastward from Route 35 in Wall Township into Sea Girt Borough and a small part of northern Manasquan Borough. It also revealed there were low levels of PCE in the surface water in part of Wreck Pond. The federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) evaluated the ground water sampling results and concluded it was safe to use for irrigation. MCHD and NJDEP determined water from Sea Girt’s municipal supply wells met New Jersey Drinking Water Standards; however, Sea Girt Borough installed a treatment system at the well field as a precautionary measure. There are no private potable wells at risk of becoming contaminated due to this site.

In 2001 NJDEP identified two former dry cleaning establishments and a gas station in Wall Township as likely sources of the ground water contamination. Extensive soil and ground water contamination was confirmed at the former White Swan Dry Cleaners on Sea Girt Avenue (now a bank). These findings prompted NJDEP to test the indoor air nearby residences and a commercial business for PCE vapors. The testing revealed the indoor air at several adjacent buildings had significantly elevated levels of PCE vapors and the indoor air at more distant properties had low levels of PCE vapors. The bank removed 820 cubic yards of contaminated soil from its property and backfilled the excavation with clean soil with oversight of NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element. The Potentially Responsible Parties for the two other suspected sources, the former Sun Cleaners and a service station on Route 35, have not conducted any investigative or cleanup work.

In 2002 USEPA began addressing the Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination site under its Removal Program. USEPA is testing indoor air at residential and commercial properties, installing subsurface depressurization systems at properties with high levels of PCE vapors, and investigating Sun Cleaners and the gas station. USEPA has tested the indoor air at more than 250 properties in Wall Township, Sea Girt Borough and Manasquan Borough and installed subsurface depressurization systems at nine of these properties. NJDEP installed subsurface depressurization systems at 18 buildings where lower levels of PCE vapors were confirmed. Monitoring and maintenance of these systems is underway. NJDEP delineated the shallow ground water contamination in 2003 and this information will be used to plan future indoor air testing. USEPA proposed adding this site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in April 2003.

Monmouth County page 10
## Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Monitor Devices Incorporated
Route 34 (Airport Access Road) Wall Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 799       LOT: 13

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronics Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

GROUND WATER
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

CONTAMINANTS
STATUS
Further Delineation Required
Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $1,200,000
General State Fund $396,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Monitor Devices operated a metals plating and circuit board manufacturing facility at this site between 1977 and 1981. The property is currently occupied by a furniture business. In 1980, during an inspection by the Monmouth County Health Department, two discharge pipes were noted at the rear of the main building. Sampling conducted by NJDEP revealed that the soil and ground water near the pipes were contaminated with solvents, acids and heavy metals. In addition, drums and other containers that were stored outdoors were in poor condition. The high permeability of the soil and the shallow ground water table created a potential route for contaminants to enter the underlying aquifers. NJDEP ordered Monitor Devices to investigate the contamination at the site and take appropriate remedial actions but the company did not comply. Monitor Devices ceased operations in 1981 and subsequently declared bankruptcy.

In 1986 USEPA added the Monitor Devices facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP completed Phase I of the RI in 1989. USEPA is currently conducting a Phase II RI to further delineate the ground water contamination and a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) for an interim soil remedial action. USEPA has concluded the contamination at the site does not present an immediate risk to human health or the environment.

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</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Sal’s Auto Repairs
68 West Sylvania Avenue  Neptune City  Monmouth County

BLOCK: 6H  LOT: 21

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair Facility
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Remediating
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Air Volatile Organic Compounds Venting

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund $208,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sal’s Auto Repair formerly operated as a gasoline service station. The service station owner removed several leaking underground gasoline storage tanks in 1993 with oversight of NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element. A preliminary investigation conducted after the tanks were removed indicated soil and ground water were significantly contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP directed the service station owner to investigate and clean up the site, but the owner did not comply. In 2003 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element installed ground water remediation systems at the Sal's Auto Repair site and at a property across the street to treat a plume of contaminated ground water from the site. NJDEP believes another gas station in the area may also be contributing to the ground water plume.

In 2003 the Remedial Response Element also began an investigation to determine whether gasoline vapors from the ground water plume were migrating into neighboring buildings through the slabs and foundations and contaminating the indoor air. Testing of the indoor air at eight nearby properties identified one building with gasoline vapors at levels exceeding NJDEP's health-based criteria. The Remedial Response Element installed a subsurface depressurization system at the building and took other measures to reduce the vapors to acceptable levels. Additional indoor air testing will be conducted in 2004 to determine whether other buildings in the area are affected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water Treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEC-Indoor Air</td>
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</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Waldick Aerospace Devices Incorporated
2121 Route 35
Wall Township
Monmouth County

BLOCK: 733 LOT: 5

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Machinery Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.72 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS
Delineated/Monitoring

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Acids
Metals

Treated/Removed

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $14,275,000
1981 Bond Fund $600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Waldick Aerospace Devices manufactured mechanical parts for spacecrafts at this site from 1979 to 1985. During the first three years of operation, contaminated wastewater and waste oil were discharged directly onto the ground at the facility. Sampling conducted by local officials and NJDEP between 1982 and 1984 confirmed the ground water was contaminated with metals and volatile organic compounds, and the contamination had migrated off site. These findings prompted USEPA to add Waldick Aerospace Devices to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1986. The company has filed for bankruptcy.

In 1987 USEPA completed an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the site and signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required in-situ treatment of the organic-contaminated soil and excavation and off-site disposal of one area of metals-contaminated soil. The ROD also required a supplementary RI/FS to evaluate the extent of the ground water contamination. However, the soil remedy did not conform to federal regulations for disposal of hazardous materials that were promulgated after the ROD was signed. In addition, although USEPA concluded based on the RI/FS that the soil contaminated with volatile organic compounds and petroleum hydrocarbons was divided into two discrete areas according to the presence or absence of metals, sampling performed during the Remedial Design indicated that both areas were contaminated with metals. Based on this finding, USEPA modified the ROD in 1991 to require on-site thermal treatment to remove organic compounds from the soil and off-site treatment and disposal of the metals-contaminated soil. USEPA demolished two of the buildings and completed the soil remedial action in 1993.

In 1991, after completing the supplementary RI/FS, USEPA signed a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a ground water remediation system to extract and treat the off-site contaminated ground water. However, sampling conducted during the Remedial Design showed significantly reduced levels of contaminants in the ground water. USEPA is performing additional ground water monitoring to evaluate contaminant trends. If the monitoring indicates the contaminant plume is dissipating, USEPA may revise the ground water remedy specified in the 1991 ROD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water-Plume</td>
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</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
William Hurley Industrial Complex
Lakewood-Farmingdale Road
Howell Township Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 49  
**LOT:** 30-33, 38, 44, 46-50
221 4
222 15 & 16
223 2

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Electronics Manufacturing  
**STATE Lead, IEC**  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 212 Acres  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Industrial/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
**CONTAMINANTS**  
**STATUS**

Ground Water  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals  
Delineating

Potable Water  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Treating

Soil  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals  
Delineating

Surface Water  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals  
Investigating

Sediments  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals  
Investigating

Building Interiors  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals  
Investigating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

Spill Fund  
$80,000
1981 Bond Fund  
$6,000
Responsible Party Settlement Fund  
$281,000
Corporate Business Tax  
$1,343,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This site is also known as Frequency Engineering Laboratories Inc. It is located in the William Hurley Industrial Complex on Central Avenue, a small road that intersects with Lakewood-Farmingdale Road. Marsh Bog Brook flows northwest of the complex. Frequency Engineering began manufacturing electronic military hardware at the complex in 1964. For approximately 25 years, until 1989, the company discharged rinse waters from its metals plating operations into a drainage ditch behind the facility. Sampling conducted by Frequency Engineering in 1996 indicated the discharges had contaminated the soil and ground water with volatile organic compounds and metals. The following year, Frequency Engineering entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in which it agreed to investigate and remediate the contamination with NJDEP oversight.

In 1999 trichloroethylene (TCE), a volatile organic compound, was detected in a private potable well at a downgradient commercial facility and Frequency Engineering was identified as the likely source of the contamination. A Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed on the well with funds provided by NJDEP to supply potable water for the occupants. NJDEP and the Monmouth County Health Department sampled additional nearby private potable wells but did not find any others that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

In 2000 Frequency Engineering declared bankruptcy. NJDEP terminated the MOA the following year after the company indicated it would no longer implement the work specified in the agreement. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2002 to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives. The RI/RAS will include sampling of the soil, ground water, surface water, sediments, building interiors and septic systems. The work is being partly funded with $280,000 that NJDEP received from the bankruptcy settlement.
William Hurley Industrial Complex
(Continued from previous page)

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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Zschiegner Refining Company
1442 Maxim Southard Road
Howell Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 36 LOT: 23

CATEGORY: Superfund Federal Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Recovery
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 6.1 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Rural

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Soil Metals Delineating
Surface Water Metals Delineating
Sediments Metals Delineating
Ground Water Metals Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $1,640,000
Spill Fund $6,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Zschiegner Refining Company operated a precious metals recovery facility between 1964 and 1992. Operations included using chemicals to strip precious metals from watch bands, film and electrical components. Haystack Brook, its wetlands and a tributary of Haystack Brook flow through the property. In 1992 the facility was raided by the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency for illegally manufacturing methamphetamine. Authorities discovered approximately 3,000 different chemicals were being improperly stored at the site, including acids, caustics and potentially explosive and reactive compounds.

In 1992 USEPA began a preliminary investigation to assess environmental conditions at the site. USEPA also implemented an interim removal action, repackaging and disposing of approximately 2,000 gallons of acidic solutions, 1,600 gallons of basic solutions and 1,400 small containers of hazardous substances between 1992 and 1993. Sampling performed during the preliminary investigation indicated the soil, surface water and sediments at the property were contaminated with metals. Based on these findings, USEPA added the Zschiegner property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1998. Later that year, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil, ground water, surface water and sediments and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted in 1998 did not reveal contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions for the site, which will be outlined in a Record of Decision (ROD).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adron Incorporated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asbestos Dump</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Brook Treatment Plant</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical Components Incorporated</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Cleaveland Industrial Center</td>
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<td>Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>East Hanover Township Regional Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Fenimore Sanitary Landfill</td>
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<td>Kingstown Diesel</td>
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<td>Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 &amp; 4A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prospect Street Ground Water Contamination</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Adron Incorporated
94 Fanny Road  Parsippany-Troy Hills Township  Morris County

BLOCK: 448  LOT:  5

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Food & Fragrance Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 12 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Delineating</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Metals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Petroleum Hydrocarbons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petroleum Hydrocarbons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sediments</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Petroleum Hydrocarbons</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Metals</td>
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FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

| Corporate Business Tax | $40,000 |

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Adron Incorporated manufactures products for food and fragrance industries. The facility began operating in 1942 under the name Norda Inc. In 1985 it sold the Norda trademark, became an independent entity and changed its name to Adron Inc. It is located within 1,000 feet of several other industries and Lake Intervale. NJDEP began investigating the site in the 1980s, after volatile organic contaminants were discovered in the sediments of Lake Intervale. Sampling of the ground water revealed the presence of arsenic and several chlorinated and non-chlorinated volatile organic compounds, including benzene, chlorobenzene, tetrachloroethylene and xylenes. In addition, petroleum hydrocarbons were found in soil samples collected in 1998 after two underground storage tanks were removed. Approximately 20 underground tanks for storage of solvents and fuel oil remain at the site, as well as above ground tanks.

In 2001 NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element issued a directive to the Responsible Parties for Adron Inc. that required them to enter into an Administrative Consent Order with NJDEP and perform remedial work, but they did not comply. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) at the site in 2002 to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives. The RI includes sampling of the soil and ground water at the site and the surface water and sediments in a nearby stream. The Adron site has been designated an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) due to the potential threat to Lake Intervale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<td>Sitewide</td>
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Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
Asbestos Dump

Division Avenue
257 New Vernon Road
651 White Bridge Road  Long Hill Township  Morris County
Dietzman Tract/Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge Harding Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various   LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Superfund  Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Asbestos Tile Manufacturing/ Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 157 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential/Agricultural/ Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Asbestos

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Surface Water

Asbestos

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Soil

Asbestos

Volatile Organic Compounds

Stabilized/Capped

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

$17,531,000

Spill Fund

$498,000

1986 Bond Fund

$634,000

Corporate Business Tax

$845,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Asbestos Dump consists of four separate sites, all of which are associated with asbestos shingle production and waste disposal. The primary site, designated Operable Unit 1 (OU1), is located adjacent to the Passaic River on Division Avenue in the Millington section of Long Hill Township. It consists of a 90,000-cubic yard mound approximately 20 to 30 feet deep, which was created by dumping of asbestos-laden wastes by several asbestos processing companies between 1922 and 1975. Chemical wastes were also allegedly disposed of at this site during this time. Over time the soil cover of the mound eroded, leaving areas of the asbestos-filled slope exposed. The three satellite sites, located about four miles to the northeast, include two private residences on New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road in Long Hill Township (OU2) and the Dietzman Tract in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge area (OU3). Asbestos wastes were landfilled at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road properties during the 1960s and 1970s, and asbestos was dumped at the Dietzman Tract for approximately 40 years.

USEPA placed the Asbestos Dump on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. In 1985, National Gypsum Company, which operated the Millington site from 1953 to 1975 and was determined to be responsible for the dumping at the satellite sites, signed an Administrative Order with USEPA in which it agreed to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). In 1988, after National Gypsum completed the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1. The ROD required installation of a soil cover, stabilization of the side slopes, implementation of erosion and sediment control measures and installation of a security fence; however, National Gypsum declared bankruptcy before it could implement the actions. USEPA completed the OU1 remedial action using public funds in 2000 and NJDEP is conducting maintenance activities at the site to ensure the effectiveness of the soil cover and other environmental controls.

In 1990 USEPA performed an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to immobilize the asbestos contamination at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road residential sites (OU2). The IRM included capping driveways with asphalt, covering other areas with geotextile fabric, decontaminating the residences, removing visible contamination for off-site disposal and erecting signs and fences. The following year, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for permanent remediation of OU2 that required
Asbestos Dump
(Continued from previous page)

solidification/stabilization of approximately 37,000 cubic yards of asbestos-contaminated soil at the two properties into an insoluble matrix. USEPA completed the solidification/stabilization of the asbestos-contaminated soil at both of the residences in 1998. NJDEP is conducting maintenance activities at the residences to ensure the OU2 remedy remains effective.

In 1996 USEPA began an RI/FS at the Dietzman Tract (OU3) to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The Department of the Interior (DOI) removed approximately 200 drum carcasses and 60 drums of hazardous wastes from the site in 1997. In 1998, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA signed a ROD for OU3 that required the removal of additional drums and the consolidation and containment of the asbestos waste under a biotic cap. Construction of the OU3 remedy was completed in 1999. DOI is conducting maintenance activities at the Dietzman Tract to ensure the OU3 remedy is effective.

USEPA deleted the White Bridge Road portion of the Asbestos Dump Superfund site from the NPL in 2002. The remaining portions of the site (the Millington landfill, the residential property on New Vernon Road and the Dietzman Tract) remain on the NPL, although deletion of the New Vernon Road portion of this site is expected to occur in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide (OU3)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Black Brook Treatment Plant
Columbia Turnpike Hanover Township Morris County

BLOCK: 6401 LOT: 2M, 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ground Water</th>
<th>Volatile Organic Compounds</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Treating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUNDING SOURCES
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
$2,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (SMCMUA) operates two municipal wells, referred to as Black Brook 1 and Black Brook 2, and a metals removal/chlorination plant at its Black Brook water production facility in Hanover Township. Volatile organic compounds have been detected in Black Brook 1, occasionally at concentrations exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, since the early 1990s; however, the combined flow from both wells consistently met Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are dichloroethane (DCA) and trichloroethylene (TCE). An industrial facility in neighboring East Hanover Township has been identified by NJDEP as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination at the well field.

In 1997 NJDEP’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water advised SMCMUA to install a treatment system at the well field to remove the volatile organic compounds from Black Brook 1. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element evaluated treatment options and in 1998 recommended installation of an air stripper. SMCMUA completed installation of the air stripper in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Air Stripper)</td>
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</table>
Chemical Components Incorporated
20 Deforest Avenue      East Hanover Township      Morris County

BLOCK:  42       LOT:  50

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund
           State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Chemical Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS:  Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE:  1.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED     CONTAMINANTS     STATUS
Ground Water       Volatile Organic Compounds       Confirmed
Soil              Polychlorinated Biphenyls       Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES     AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax     $600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Chemical Components Inc. manufactured, blended and stored specialty chemicals at this site between 1964 and 2001. It has been identified by NJDEP as a Potentially Responsible Party for the East Hanover Township Ground Water Contamination site, where contaminated private potable wells were discovered during the 1980s and 1990s. Areas of environmental concern include a waste water lagoon that was filled with soil in 1974, waste water injection pits, a septic system, a suspected drum burial area and a drum storage area. The company excavated several drums containing organic wastes and more than two dozen empty drums from the former waste water lagoon area in 1984.

Over the years, Chemical Components Inc. has conducted some soil and ground water sampling at the facility in response to NJDEP directives. The sampling confirmed the ground water is contaminated with volatile organic compounds and soil at the former waste water lagoon, injection pits and drum storage area is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at levels exceeding New Jersey's Soil Cleanup Criteria. In 2002 the Chemical Components facility was designated a priority by NJDEP due to its possible association with the East Hanover Ground Water Contamination case, and NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI field work is scheduled to begin in early 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination
Route 206 & Route 24 Chester Borough Morris County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead., IEC TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water CONTAMINANTS Volatile Organic Compounds STATUS Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $527,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1991 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE), dichloroethylene (DCE) and benzene. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 11 properties near Route 206 and Route 24 (Main Street) in Chester Borough. In 2000 a private water company purchased the Borough's municipal water system and extended public water lines to the properties in the GWIA. NJDEP provided funds to connect the buildings in the GWIA to the water lines and seal the private wells. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells outside the GWIA to monitor ground water quality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Line Connections</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Cleaveland Industrial Center
20 Parker Road Washington Township Morris County

BLOCK: 60  LOT: 14

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
State Lead

PROPERTY SIZE: 17.6 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td>Alternate Water Supply Provided</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td>Metals</td>
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FUNDING SOURCES

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<th>FUNDING SOURCES</th>
<th>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</th>
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<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986 Bond Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$1,989,000</td>
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</table>

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cleaveland Industrial Center has a history of industrial operations dating back more than five decades. The U.S. government manufactured explosives at the site during the 1940s. The property was sold to a private company in 1947 and it has operated as an industrial park since the 1950s. A tenant that manufactured sodium and iodine salts reportedly discharged its process waste water directly onto the ground behind the complex. Another tenant, Lanterman Machine and Tools, Inc., allegedly discharged hazardous wastes into septic systems. Fabritex Mills abandoned approximately 1,000 containers of chemicals, including flammable solvents, caustics, dry chemicals and laboratory reagents, when it ceased operations at the site in 1986.

During the 1980s sampling of private potable wells in the area revealed that 17 were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems were installed on the wells with funds provided by NJDEP as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. A preliminary investigation by NJDEP indicated that contaminated ground water was migrating from the site. USEPA implemented a removal action in 1991 to dispose of the chemicals left at the buildings formerly occupied by Fabritex Mills. Between 1993 and 1997 the Washington Township Municipal Utilities Authority used funds provided by NJDEP to extend public water lines to the residences with contaminated wells and approximately 170 additional properties with wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated.

In 1999 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and a Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the industrial park and off-site areas and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) the following year to remove all of the abandoned above ground and underground storage tanks. The RI has revealed significant contamination in the on-site soil and on-site and off-site ground water. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS in late 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Morris County page 8
Combe Fill North Landfill
Gold Mine Road Mount Olive Township Morris County

BLOCK: 4100 LOT: 10

CATEGORY: Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 102 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Monitoring
Surface Water Volatile Organic Compounds Contained
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Capped
Metals
Air Methane Venting

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $17,676,000
Spill Fund $312,000
General State Fund $1,988,000
1986 Bond Fund $165,000
Corporate Business Tax $357,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Combe Fill North Landfill occupies 65 acres of a 102-acre property. The site operated as a sanitary municipal landfill from 1966 to 1978, accepting municipal and industrial waste and small amounts of dry sewage sludge. Combe Fill Corporation (CFC) purchased the landfill in 1978. The following year ground water beneath the site was found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds. The landfill was not properly closed when operations ceased in 1981 due the bankruptcy of CFC. NJDEP subsequently cited CFC for several violations, including improper landfill cover that resulted in windblown debris and inadequate leachate control. USEPA added Combe Fill North Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1984 and 1986 NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the ground water, surface water and soil at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that although low levels of contamination were present in the ground water and surface water, the contamination did not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding residential wells. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1986 that required installation of a clay cap and closure of the site pursuant to sanitary landfill regulations, installation of a landfill gas (methane) venting system, fencing of the perimeter of the site and long-term monitoring of the ground water. NJDEP completed construction of the remedies specified in the ROD in 1991. NJDEP installed surface water controls on the cap in 2000 to alleviate drainage problems.

In 2001 a group of Potentially Responsible Parties entered into an Administrative Consent Order with NJDEP in which they agreed to fund O&M activities at the landfill. Routine maintenance of the landfill is ongoing. NJDEP is planning to install an off-site monitor well in 2004 to evaluate whether a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) should be established for the site. USEPA plans to remove Combe Fill North Landfill from the NPL in 2004.
Combe Fill South Landfill
Parker Road Chester & Washington Townships Morris County

BLOCK: 17 LOT: 7
37 15, 16 & 16.01

CATEGORY: Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 115 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating/Further Delineation Required
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
Pesticides

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

Surface Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineated

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Capped

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $55,344,000
Spill Fund $257,000
1981 Bond Fund $5,765,000
1986 Bond Fund $846,000
Corporate Business Tax $4,815,000
General State Fund $189,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Combe Fill South Landfill operated as a municipal landfill from the 1940s until 1981. It was licensed to accept municipal wastes, sewage sludge, chemicals and waste oils. After the landfill closed, contamination was detected in leachate seeping from the sides of the landfill, in shallow and deep on-site ground water monitor wells and in nearby Trout Brook. Several nearby private potable wells were also determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to supply potable water for the residents.

USEPA added Combe Fill South Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983. NJDEP subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives. In 1986, after the RI/FS was completed, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required capping of the landfill, venting of the landfill gases, installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water in the shallow aquifer, and fencing of the site. The ROD also required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated private wells and those wells at risk of becoming contaminated in the future, and a supplemental RI/FS to evaluate the contamination in the deep ground water aquifer after initial treatment of the shallow aquifer.

NJDEP completed construction of the landfill cap and the ground water remediation system in 1996. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the landfill cap and ground water remediation system is underway. In 2003, during installation of additional landfill gas monitor wells, NJDEP discovered an area of uncapped waste material near the northern edge of the property. This area, which is approximately 30 to 40 feet away from the capped fill area, will be investigated in 2004.

The supplemental RI/FS to evaluate the contamination in the deep ground water aquifer is underway. The public water line required in the ROD was not installed because ground water monitoring conducted after the ROD was issued showed little impact to nearby private potable wells is likely. NJDEP plans to amend the ROD to remove the water line requirement. NJDEP is maintaining the POET systems and periodically testing certain other private wells in the area to monitor ground water quality.
## Combe Fill South Landfill
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deep Aquifer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cap &amp; Ground Water Treatment</td>
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Legend:
- **Planned**
- **Underway**
- **Completed**
- **Not Required**
Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination
484 to 555 Main Street Chester Borough Morris County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $57,000
1986 Bond Fund $13,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1994 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant was trichloroethylene (TCE). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 24 lots, including residential properties and commercial buildings. NJDEP also conducted an investigation to determine the source of the ground water contamination, but the results of the study were inconclusive. In 2000 a private water company purchased the Borough’s municipal water system and extended public water lines to homes in the GWIA. NJDEP provided funds to connect the homes to the water lines and seal the private wells. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells outside the GWIA to monitor ground water quality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination
3-9 Dogwood Drive & 37-40 Tingley Road
Mendham Township
Morris County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $112,000
1986 Bond Fund  $28,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site consists of eight residences with private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The contamination was first detected by property owners in 1993. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed nine properties and conducted a water supply alternatives analysis for the site. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the GWIA. NJDEP also conducted an investigation to determine the source of the contamination, but the results of the study were inconclusive. In 1996 the Township of Mendham completed the water line project using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells outside the GWIA to monitor ground water quality in the area.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
Dover Municipal Well 4  
Rutan Drive (Formerly Hooey Street)  
Dover Town  
Morris County

**BLOCK:** 2314  
**LOT:** 15

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.5 Acres  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
Ground Water  
Potable Water  
Soil

**CONTAMINANTS**  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Volatile Organic Compounds

**STATUS**  
Delineating  
Alternate Water Supply Provided  
Delineating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
Superfund $4,000,000  
Spill Fund $74,000  
General State Fund $257,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Municipal Well 4 was one of Dover’s primary water supply wells. The well was taken out of service in 1980 due to the presence of volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and was replaced by Standby Well 3. The primary contaminants are dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethane (TCA) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). USEPA added Dover Well 4 to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

In 1986 NJDEP began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that established two Operable Units (OU) for the site. Under OU1, USEPA will install a ground water treatment system at the well field to remove volatile organic contaminants from Well 4. Under OU2, USEPA is conducting a second RI/FS to further delineate the ground water contamination, identify possible sources and evaluate remedial alternatives to address the sources. The Remedial Design for OU1 and the RI/FS for OU2 are underway and scheduled to be completed in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>Air Stripper (OU1)</td>
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<td>Ground Water-Source (OU2)</td>
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</table>
**East Hanover Township Regional Ground Water Contamination**

**Various Locations**

**East Hanover Township**

**Morris County**

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 10 square miles  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Industrial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

- **Ground Water**
  - **CONTAMINANTS:** Volatile Organic Compounds  
  - **STATUS:** Confirmed

- **Potable Water**
  - **CONTAMINANTS:** Volatile Organic Compounds  
  - **STATUS:** Alternate Water Supply Provided

**FUNDING SOURCES**

- **Spill Fund** $75,000
- **1981 Bond Fund** $8,000
- **1986 Bond Fund** $1,100,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Regional ground water contamination was discovered in East Hanover Township in the early 1980s, when volatile organic compounds were detected in a water sample collected from a municipal supply well. A remediation system was installed at the well field to treat the water from the supply well, but approximately 400 private potable wells at residences and commercial properties in the area remained at risk of contamination. Between 1986 and 1988 NJDEP studied ground water contamination in various parts of the Township and identified several industrial sites as possible sources of the contamination. NJDEP recommended that the Township connect all residences with private potable wells to the municipal water supply system but action was not taken at the time because public funds were not available to pay for the connections.

In 1995 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element sampled 127 private potable wells in the Township to evaluate the extent of the ground water contamination. The sampling revealed that six potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and many others had lower levels of contamination. Between 1998 and 1999 NJDEP and the Township connected approximately 240 properties with private wells to the existing water supply system and extended water lines to one area. NJDEP has reviewed the histories of 26 industries that are possible sources of the contamination and plans to conduct Remedial Investigations (RI) to delineate the contamination at these facilities. In 2002 representatives for 13 of the 26 industries executed a settlement agreement with NJDEP and signed Administrative Consent Orders to investigate and clean up their sites under the supervision of the Responsible Party Remediation Element. NJDEP will address the remaining facilities separately.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line Connections)</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Fenimore Sanitary Landfill
Mountain Road  Roxbury Township  Morris County

BLOCK: 34  LOT: 29

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
State Lead  OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 103 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDI AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Metals Confirmed
Soil Metals Potential
Surface Water Metals Potential
Sediments Metals Potential
Air Methane Potential

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax $75,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site was operated as a privately owned sanitary landfill from 1950 until 1979. The Town of Ledgewood is located one quarter of a mile to the east. The landfill area occupies 42 acres of the 103-acre property and there is a shallow leachate collection system at the site. Several streams located on and adjacent to the landfill flow into a tributary of Ledgewood Brook, which is used for fishing and recreation. NJDEP ordered the landfill closed after the owner failed to meet engineering control requirements for leachate collection and containment. A final closure plan submitted for the landfill was rejected by NJDEP as inadequate and consequently the site was never capped and properly closed. Ownership of the landfill has changed several times since 1981 and the property is currently owned by a private investment company. NJDEP plans to conduct an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Assessment at the site in 2004 to determine if any conditions exist that could present immediate threat to human health or the environment.

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Kenvil Ground Water Contamination
Various Locations    Roxbury Township    Morris County

BLOCK: Various    LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund    State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable    SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED    CONTAMINANTS    STATUS
Ground Water    Volatile Organic Compounds    Confirmed
Potable Water    Volatile Organic Compounds    Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES    AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund    $29,000
1986 Bond Fund    $1,831,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by residents in 1986 identified several private potable wells in the Kenvil section of Roxbury Township that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. A subsequent investigation revealed 63 private potable wells in the area were contaminated with a variety of volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, including trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and benzene. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 336 properties. The Township of Roxbury extended public water lines to the properties in the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) in 1995 using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
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<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Kingtown Diesel
1470 Route 46    Roxbury Township    Morris County

BLOCK:   9302   LOT:  3

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY:  Gasoline Service Station
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS:  Active

PROPERTY SIZE:  5 Acres   SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating
Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
  Petroleum Hydrocarbons

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $145,000
Corporate Business Tax  $125,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site has been a gasoline service station since the 1920s. In 1997 the Roxbury Township Health Department discovered that a private potable well at a nearby motel was contaminated with methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) and benzene at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for these volatile organic compounds. NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element subsequently determined that a discharge at the Kingtown Diesel site, possibly from underground tank piping, was the likely source of the contamination in the well. Sampling of the private potable wells at Kingtown Diesel and four nearby residences revealed they were also contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells at the motel and residences to provide potable water for the occupants.

In 1999 NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element and Kingtown Diesel entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) that required Kingtown Diesel to investigate the contamination and take appropriate remedial measures. However, Kingtown Diesel did not comply with the requirements of the ACO and the case was transferred to NJDEP's Remedial Response Element for a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2001. NJDEP sampled soil, ground water and potable water in 2003 and plans to conduct additional sampling in 2004.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POET)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Lusardi Cleaners
2 Wall Street
Rockaway Borough
Morris County

BLOCK: 45  LOT: 20

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS
--- | --- | ---
Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Confirmed
Potable Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Treating
Soil | Volatile Organic Compounds | Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES
No Public Funds Authorized to Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
The Rockaway Borough Well Field consists of three water supply wells located near Union Street. The well field serves approximately 10,000 residents of Rockaway Borough and surrounding communities. In 1981 all three wells were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), a dry cleaning solvent. A carbon filtration system was installed at the well field in 1981 to remove the contaminants from the water and an air stripper was added in 1993 to improve the effectiveness of the treatment system.

USEPA added the Rockaway Borough Well Field to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. USEPA subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that identified two separate plumes of contaminated ground water that were impacting the well field. These consisted of a plume of PCE-contaminated ground water emanating from the East Main and Wall Street area of the Borough and a plume of TCE-contaminated ground water emanating from Klockner & Klockner, an industrial property located at Stickley Avenue and Elm Street. The suspected source of the PCE contamination is Lusardi Cleaners, a dry cleaning establishment located on Wall Street. In 1991 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of two ground water remediation systems to extract and treat the PCE and TCE plumes. Cordant Technologies, the Responsible Party for the Klockner & Klockner site, entered into a Consent Decree with USEPA in 1994 in which it agreed to develop a Remedial Design for ground water remediation systems to address both plumes and implement the remedial action for the TCE plume only. When the Remedial Design is finished, USEPA will construct the ground water remediation system for the PCE plume as a Superfund remedial action using public funds. USEPA is also investigating the extent of the PCE contamination in the soil at the Lusardi’s Cleaners property.

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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>UNDERWAY</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
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</table>
Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A
Parsippany Boulevard           Parsippany-Troy Hills Township
Morris County

**BLOCK:** 412          **LOT:** 15

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**                  **CONTAMINANTS**                  **STATUS**
Ground Water                         Tetrachloroethylene                Confirmed
Potable Water                         Tetrachloroethylene                Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**                  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
1986 Bond Fund                       $581,000
Corporate Business Tax               $345,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
Wells 4 and 4A are two of 18 water supply wells in the Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department. The wells were taken out of service in the 1980s after they were determined to be contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1998 that concluded the most cost-effective method to address the contamination was to install an air stripper at the well field. Parsippany-Troy Hills Township installed the air stripper in 1999 with funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

**PROJECT NAME**                  **RI/RAS**                  **DESIGN**                  **CONSTR**                  **O&M**
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)      Underway                   Planned

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Prospect Street Ground Water Contamination
Prospect Street, Montville Avenue & Highland Avenue
Montville Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating/Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $135,000
Corporate Business Tax $487,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted the Montville Township Health Department in 2000 and 2001 identified 48 wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP provided funds to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on some of the contaminated wells as an interim measure and connected residences with contaminated wells that were located near water mains to the public water supply. NJDEP delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis in 2001. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to residents was to extend public water lines to all of the homes in the CKE. Montville Township began installing the water lines in 2003 using funds provided by NJDEP and the project is scheduled to be completed in 2004. NJDEP will periodically sample private potable wells outside the CKE to monitor the ground water quality in the area. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Lines)</td>
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Legend:
- □□□□□: Planned
- □□□□□: Underway
- □□□□□: Completed
- □□□□□: Not Required
## Ocean County Index of Sites

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<th>Site Name</th>
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<td>Stafford Township Landfill</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Bayville Russo Gas

**399 Route 9  Berkeley Township  Ocean County**

**BLOCK:** 882.14  **LOT:** 72

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Auto Repair  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.16 Acre  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Alternate Water Supply Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Partially Removed/Investigating</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Petroleum Hydrocarbons</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
Corporate Business Tax  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**  
$298,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This former gasoline service station now operates as an auto repair shop. It has been identified as a possible source of ground water contamination in the Brooks Avenue area of Berkeley Township, where ten private potable wells were determined to be contaminated with benzene and dichloroethane (DCA) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in 1993. Berkeley Township subsequently extended public water lines to the Brooks Avenue area using funds provided by NJDEP. A preliminary investigation by NJDEP's Remedial Response Element in the late 1990s revealed soil and ground water at Bayville Russo Gas were contaminated with gasoline-related compounds, including benzene. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site to investigate the extent of the contamination and undertake necessary remedial actions, but they did not comply. The Remedial Response Element implemented an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) source removal in 2002 that involved emptying all four underground gasoline storage tanks, removing one and excavating and disposing of 56 tons of contaminated soil. The Remedial Response Element plans to excavate the remaining underground tanks and contaminated soil in 2004. The contaminated ground water will be addressed in future actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IEC Source Removal</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Well Contamination

Beachwood & Veeder Avenues

Dover Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS

Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed

Mercury

Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating

Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund  $119,000

Corporate Business Tax  $951,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted in 1996 pursuant to Ocean County's real estate transfer regulations identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted additional sampling that identified 14 potable wells in the area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

NJDEP delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 1999. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The water line construction project, which encompassed approximately 70 residences, was completed in 2003 with funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells outside the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area.

NJDEP completed a source investigation in 2000 that concluded the volatile organic contamination at the Beachwood and Veeder Avenues site may have migrated from the North Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination Area, which is three tenths of a mile to the southwest. The investigation did not locate the source of the mercury contamination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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</table>
Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company
Hickory Lane Berkeley Township Ocean County

BLOCK: 885  LOT: 46A

CATEGORY: Superfund  State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED: Ground Water
CONTAMINANTS: Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
STATUS: Levels Not of Concern/Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $1,300,000
1986 Bond Fund $3,000
General State Fund $556,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
The Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company operated a silver reclamation facility at this site. The industrial process involved using caustic chemical solutions to strip silver from x-ray film. Between 1974 and 1981 the facility discharged its process waste water to an underground septic system. NJDEP ordered the facility to cease the discharge to the septic system in 1981 and required the owner to install monitor wells to determine whether ground water quality at the site had become degraded due to past discharges. Sampling of the monitor wells confirmed the underlying shallow aquifer was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. Due to the potential for the contamination to migrate downward and affect domestic and public water supply wells in the area, USEPA added Denzer & Schafer to the National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites in 1983.

In 1987 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed the volatile organic contamination detected in the ground water early in the investigation had largely dissipated due to natural biodegradation and attenuation. The RI/FS also revealed the metals in the ground water did not pose a risk to any private or public wells. Sampling of surface and subsurface soils across the site and surface water from a ponded area did not show contamination above levels of concern. In 1995, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that called for no action at the site except for monitoring. Under this remedy, there will be no remedial action to address the residual ground water contamination, but monitoring of the ground water, surface water and sediments would be conducted for a period of at least five years to ensure concentrations of contaminants in these media remain below levels of concern. The ROD also required that a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) be established at the site to ensure proper precautions are followed if any new potable wells are installed at the property.

Shortly after the ROD was signed, the owner of Denzer & Schafer abandoned the facility and left drums of hazardous materials inside the process building and a storage trailer. USEPA disposed of the drums of hazardous materials during a Removal Action in 1996 and a private party interested in developing the area later demolished and disposed of the building. USEPA removed the Denzer & Schafer site from the NPL in 1998. NJDEP is periodically sampling ground water at the site pursuant to the requirements of the ROD and CEA.
Exxon Service Station Lakehurst Borough
Route 70 & Eisenhauer Circle    Lakehurst Borough    Ocean County

BLOCK:  31    LOT:  1

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund
           State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Gasoline Service Station

OPERATION STATUS:  Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE:  1 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treating

Partially Removed/Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund

$991,000

1986 Bond Fund

$19,000

Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund

$430,000

Corporate Business Tax

$138,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was a gasoline service station between the early 1950s and 1985. Several underground gasoline storage tanks at the site leaked, contaminating the soil and ground water and forcing Lakehurst Borough to remove two nearby municipal supply wells from service. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1986 that entailed excavating and disposing of the tanks and approximately 400 cubic yards of contaminated soil and installing a free-product recovery system to remove gasoline product that was floating on the water table. In 1988 NJDEP installed a ground water remediation system to remove the dissolved gasoline from the ground water. The two municipal wells were restored to service after the ground water remediation system established hydraulic control of the contaminant plume.

Since 1995, periodic sampling has shown ground water at the site is free of contamination except at one area where subsurface soil contamination remains. NJDEP installed an air sparging/soil vapor extraction system at the site in 1997 to treat the residual soil contamination and improve the efficiency of the ground water treatment system. Operation of this system is ongoing. NJDEP is periodically sampling ground water at the site to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial actions.

PROJECT NAME

IRM-Recovery Well

Soil & Ground Water Remediation

RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required
Fuelmart Incorporated
Route 571  Jackson Township  Ocean County

BLOCK: 46.02  LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineated/Monitoring
Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Partially Removed/Delineated
Air  Gasoline Vapors  Abated

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $6,000
1986 Bond Fund  $34,000
Corporate Business Tax  $130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
A leaking underground storage tank contaminated the soil and ground water at this site with gasoline. The contamination became evident in 1992 when gasoline vapors migrated through the soil to a nearby property and caused an outdoor well pit to explode. NJDEP made emergency modifications to the pumping system of the well pit to reduce the explosion hazard. The private potable well at the service station and other nearby properties were subsequently sampled and found to be free of gasoline-related compounds. The service station owner later removed one leaking underground storage tank from the property but left the other underground tanks in place. The service station stopped operating in 1993.

In 1996 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP removed the remaining underground storage tanks and finished delineating the contaminated soil in 1999. The results of the RI indicate there are elevated levels of gasoline compounds in the ground water but little off-site migration. NJDEP continues to monitor the degradation of residual contamination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<td>UST Removal</td>
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<td>Sitewide</td>
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</table>

Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
James H. James Landfill
Schoolhouse Road Brick Township Ocean County

BLOCK: 1422 LOT: 13, 14 & 19

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 19 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Air Methane Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Sanitary Landfill Contingency Fund $884,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Originally a sand and gravel pit, a private company operated this site as a permitted solid waste landfill between 1975 and 1987. Household, commercial and agricultural wastes and other nonhazardous materials were disposed of in the landfill during this period. After landfilling activities ceased, the operator capped the site and installed a landfill gas collection system and methane flare to treat the methane and other gases produced by the decomposition of the buried wastes. The operator also implemented a 30-year post closure plan that included monitoring landfill gases in the subsurface soil near the perimeter of the site and ground water quality in the immediate area.

In the 1990s a developer purchased land directly adjacent to the James Landfill and built homes on the properties. Several of the homeowners whose properties abutted the landfill later discovered buried trash on their properties. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element excavated test pits around the landfill in 2000 and confirmed the presence of uncapped buried trash at five residences on Blenheim Drive. NJDEP subsequently installed landfill gas monitoring wells at ten properties on this street to determine whether the buried trash was producing methane or other hazardous landfill gases at levels that might present a danger to the residents. Sampling of the landfill gas monitoring wells at the residential properties has consistently shown concentrations of methane gas that are below levels of concern. NJDEP is periodically sampling the landfill gas monitoring wells to evaluate methane production and ensure the safety of the nearby residents. NJDEP plans to conduct topographic boundary and geophysical surveys of the landfill and all adjacent properties in 2004 to further evaluate the extent of the waste fill and to identify what steps are needed to ensure the landfill is properly closed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landfill Gas Monitoring</td>
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</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Nicoletti Road Ground Water Contamination
Nicoletti & Ridgeway Roads & Johnson Avenue
Manchester Township
Ocean County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Mercury Confirmed
Potable Water Mercury Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $46,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Ocean County Health Department in 1994 identified 12 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. The Township subsequently extended public water lines to the area as a final remedy. Service connections and a portion of the connection fees for the affected homes were funded by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
North Maple Avenue Ground Water Contamination

North Maple Avenue        Dover Township        Ocean County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
  State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ground Water</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Potable Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Alternate Water Supply Provided |

**FUNDING SOURCES**

<table>
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<th>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$54,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling conducted by the Ocean County Health Department in 1993 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were benzene, dichloroethane (DCA), trichloroethane (TCA) and dichloroethylene (DCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP connected the affected residences to public water lines in 1994. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

**PROJECT NAME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROJECT STATUS**

- [ ] Planned
- [ ] Underway
- [x] Completed
- [ ] Not Required
South Brunswick Asphalt  
Gladney Avenue  Berkeley Township  Ocean County

**BLOCK:** 824  **LOT:** 1

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  State Lead  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Asphalt Production/Recycling  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 142 Acres  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

- **GROUND WATER**
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

- **SOIL**
  - Volatile Organic Compounds
  - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

**FUNDING SOURCES**

- Corporate Business Tax: $845,000
- Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund: $150,000

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

South Brunswick Asphalt makes asphalt and recycles asphalt wastes, concrete and tree stumps. The Beachwood Plaza shopping center is northeast of the site and a gravel pit is southwest of the site. Since 1983 a large quantity of coal tar emulsion wastes mixed with sand and gravel has been stockpiled at an unpaved and unbermed outdoor area at the site. Other environmental concerns include an inactive landfill, abandoned drums, three waste oil lagoons and discarded electrical transformers. Preliminary sampling by NJDEP in the early 1990s confirmed that the soil and ground water at the property were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds. A private water company supply well located 1,500 feet east of the site was closed in 1999 due to benzene contamination, but the source of this contamination has not been positively identified.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP expects to complete the RI phase in 2004 and will use the findings to select final remedial actions for the site.

**PROJECT NAME**

- **Sitewide**

**RI/RAS**

- Underway

**DESIGN**

- Not Required

**CONSTR**

- Planned

**O&M**

- Completed
**Stafford Township Landfill**

**Recovery Road**

**Stafford Township**

**Ocean County**

**BLOCK:** 25

**LOT:** 61&93

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 123 Acres (total)

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Industrial/Commercial

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Sanitary Landfill

**STATE LEAD:**

**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 123 Acres (total)

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Industrial/Commercial

**FUNDING SOURCES**

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

- Spill Fund: $565,000
- Corporate Business Tax: $265,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This site consists of two separate parcels of land in the Stafford Township Business Industrial Park that were used for landfilling wastes. The smaller fill deposit is located on a 13-acre lot and received wastes between 1955 and 1970. Little is known about its operational history and actual size since it predated New Jersey’s regulations for registering and permitting solid waste facilities. The larger fill deposit, which occupies 75 acres of a 110-acre lot, was operated as a registered solid waste disposal facility by Stafford Township from 1970 to 1983. This unlined landfill accepted municipal wastes, vegetative wastes, sewage treatment sludge, septage wastes and tires under two state permits. The facility stopped operating after it reached capacity and the Township’s proposal to expand the landfill was rejected by NJDEP. The Township subsequently submitted a closure plan to NJDEP that included installation of an impermeable cover and passive methane venting system but this plan was never implemented. Sampling of the monitor wells at the site between 1990 and 2000 has sporadically indicated the presence of several metals, including lead and mercury, at levels exceeding New Jersey ground water standards. Several volatile organic compounds were also detected in the ground water at the site in one round of samples collected in 1995.

NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element completed an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Assessment at the site in 2003. The assessment did not identify any conditions that present an immediate threat to human health or the environment. NJDEP is meeting with commercial parties who have expressed interest in taking over closure of the landfill and developing other areas of the property.

**PROJECT NAME**

**RI/RAS**

**DESIGN**

**CONSTR**

**O&M**

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Passaic County Index of Sites

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<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bloomingdale Borough Regional Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>G J Redner Incorporated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paperboard Specialties Inc.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt Gabriel</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A-Z Automotive Repair Center
1692 Union Valley Road          West Milford Township       Passaic County

BLOCK: 7104      LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED               CONTAMINANTS               STATUS
Ground Water                 Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Potable Water                Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Soil                        Volatile Organic Compounds Treating
Structures                  Gasoline Vapors Venting

FUNDING SOURCES               AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund                   $2,243,000
1986 Bond Fund               $329,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund $431,000
Corporate Business Tax       $1,024,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
In 1989 several underground storage tanks at this former service station were determined to be leaking gasoline into the ground water. The ground water plume migrated off site and contaminated 18 private potable wells in the area and caused gasoline vapors to accumulate in several nearby homes. In 1990 the gasoline supplier for the service station removed the underground storage tanks, installed a ground water treatment system and a soil venting system at the site, provided Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems for residents with contaminated private wells and installed a soil vapor recovery system to prevent gasoline vapors from entering nearby homes. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element assumed responsibility for the site in 1991 after the gasoline supply company claimed that it was no longer able to finance the cleanup or maintain the various remedial systems. NJDEP modified the original ground water treatment system to increase hydraulic control of the contaminant plume, improved the on-site soil venting system and removed a previously unidentified underground storage tank. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water treatment system and soil venting system are underway. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells and monitor wells in the area to monitor ground water quality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tank Removal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Planned  
Underway  
Completed  
Not Required
Bloomingdale Borough Regional Ground Water Contamination
Overlook Drive & Ridge Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLOCK:</th>
<th>Various</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOT:</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY:</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>TYPE OF FACILITY:</td>
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<td>STATE LEAD, IEC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATION STATUS:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY SIZE:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURROUNDING LAND USE:</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIA AFFECTED</td>
<td>CONTAMINANTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNDING SOURCES</td>
<td>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
<td>$33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sampling conducted in 2003 identified 19 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. The primary contaminant was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and is conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to the area. NJDEP expects to complete the water supply alternatives analysis in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POET)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G J Redner Incorporated
83, 87, 95 & 97 Ringwood Avenue
Wanaque Borough Passaic County

BLOCK: 108   LOT: 1, 8 & 11.02
204   1.01 & 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund   TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste and Sewage Disposal
State Lead   OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 71.5 Acres (total)   SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineated
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineated
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax $820,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site consists of several properties near the Wanaque Drinking Water Reservoir. G.J. Redner Incorporated operated a waste hauling, septic tank installation and septic system repair business at the 97 Ringwood Avenue property for approximately 50 years, until the mid-1990s. During this time, sewage wastes collected from several generators were allegedly disposed in trenches that were excavated on the 97 Ringwood Avenue property, three nearby privately owned properties and an adjacent property owned by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission. A variety of other hazardous substances, including methyl-ethyl ketone, chloroform, toluene, waste oils and magnesium powder were also allegedly discharged or contained in materials used as fill at the properties. The areas of concern are spread across ten to fifteen acres of the overall site, which encompasses approximately 71 acres. A preliminary investigation by NJDEP in 1994 indicated the soil was contaminated with organic compounds and metals. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site to investigate and take appropriate remedial actions, but they did not comply.

In 2000 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water. The RI phase was completed in 2002 and showed low levels of contamination. NJDEP completed the RAS in 2003 and is planning to issue a Decision Document for the site in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination
Old Rifle Camp Road & Oak Ridge Road
West Paterson Borough Passaic County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $51,000
Corporate Business Tax $302,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Passaic County Health Department in 1997 identified ten private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In the Old Rifle Camp Road area, tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) was detected in six wells, and in the Oak Ridge Road area benzene was detected in two wells and carbon tetrachloride was found in two other wells. NJDEP’s Environmental Claim Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. Due to the difference in contaminants, NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element delineated separate Currently Known Extents (CKEs) of potable well contamination for the Old Rifle Camp Road and Oak Ridge Road areas, and subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the entire site. NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes; however, the Borough of West Paterson elected to extend public water lines to the area instead. NJDEP provided the Borough with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years to help pay for the water lines. Installation of the water lines was completed in 2002 and connection of the residences is underway. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (POETS) Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line) Underway

Passaic County page 5
Paperboard Specialties, Inc.
177-302 3rd Avenue     Paterson City     Passaic County

BLOCK:     LOT:
CO454      2
CO455      1
CO428      1
CO429      1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund   TYPE OF FACILITY: Paper Products Manufacturing
State Lead

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.8 Acres   SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Levels Not of Concern
Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $501,000
1986 Bond Fund $153,000
Corporate Business Tax $612,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Paper products were manufactured at this facility for approximately 90 years, beginning in the early 1900s. The facility changed ownership in 1985, which resulted in a mandated environmental investigation under the Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (ECRA, now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act). Paperboard Specialties, Inc. purchased the facility in 1989 and assumed responsibility for compliance with ECRA requirements, but went out of business due to bankruptcy in 1992.

A number of hazardous conditions existed at the site when operations ceased. Explosive materials, leaking transformers and containers of chemicals were present in the process building. Drums containing potentially hazardous materials were being stored both inside and outside of the building. An underground storage tank located underneath the building contained 30,000 gallons of fuel oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In addition, lubricating oil, gasoline and fuel oil from leaking underground storage tanks had contaminated the subsurface soil and ground water. A Responsible Party for the site subsequently removed the leaking underground storage tanks under the supervision of NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element. NJDEP decommissioned the underground storage tank located beneath the building and removed the waste drums and other surface materials in 2002.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate contamination at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives. Investigation of the soil did not reveal significant levels of contamination. The Remedial Response Element plans to install additional monitor wells in 2004 as part of the ground water investigation. NJDEP expects to complete the Remedial Investigation and select final remedial actions for the soil and ground water in 2004. The Responsible Party has reimbursed the State of New Jersey $534,000 for remedial work conducted at the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
<td>Surface, Drum &amp; UST Removal</td>
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<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water, Product &amp; Soil Remediation</td>
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<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
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</table>
Pratt Gabriel
204 21st Avenue
Paterson City
Passaic County

Block: K1202 
Lot: 3

Category: Non-Superfund 
State Lead

Type of Facility: Chemical Manufacturing 
Operation Status: Inactive

Property Size: 0.4 Acre 
Surrounding Land Use: Residential/Industrial/Commercial

Media Affected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Affect</th>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>Potential</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metals</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>Investigating</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlorinated Dioxins/Furans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Interior</td>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>Investigating</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding Sources
Spill Fund $44,000
1981 Bond Fund $35,000

Site Description/Resolution of Environmental Concerns:
The B.G. Pratt Company and the B.G. Pratt Division of Gabriel Chemical manufactured herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers at this site between 1965 and 1977. Miller Chemical and Fertilizer Corporation conducted similar operations at the facility between 1978 and 1980. The property was purchased by another company in 1981, which subsequently leased the property to a circuit board assembly shop. The site consists of a two-story building that covers most of the lot, two loading docks and a small (90 feet by 40 feet) yard in the back of the property.

In the early 1980s NJDEP identified the former Pratt Gabriel site as potentially contaminated with dioxin (also known as tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, or TCDD) based on its past operations. Sampling conducted by NJDEP in 1985 indicated that dioxin, other types of pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were present in the soil in the yard area and inside a small shed adjoining the yard. Pesticides other than dioxin were also detected in chip and wipe samples collected from the interior of the main building. NJDEP covered the contaminated soil in the yard area with a tarp and posted warning signs on the fence surrounding the site. In 1986 the property owner demolished a small shed in the yard, buried the rubble and contaminated soils and paved the entire yard area for use as a parking lot. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate the contamination at the site and take appropriate remedial actions, but they did not comply.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element is preparing to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site using public funds. NJDEP is attempting to obtain access to the property to collect samples of the soil, ground water and building interior. If the RI confirms the site is contaminated, a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) will be conducted to evaluate cleanup alternatives.
## Salem County Index of Sites

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<td>661 South Broad Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**661 South Broad Street**

*661 South Broad Street*  
*Pennsville Township*  
*Salem County*

**BLOCK:** 546  
**LOT:** 5

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Gasoline Service Station  
**State Lead**  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.25 Acre  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Agricultural

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
Ground Water  
Soil

**CONTAMINANTS**  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

**STATUS**  
Treating  
Removed

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
1986 Bond Fund

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**  
$245,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This site is also known as the Pompper property. It was a gasoline service station for approximately 30 years, until 1986. After operations ceased it was used as a residence. In 1990 utility workers encountered gasoline vapors while installing a sewer line in front of the property. The source of the gasoline vapors was found to be two leaking underground gasoline storage tanks that remained on site. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently excavated and disposed of the tanks and 200 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil. A fire destroyed the building in 1995 and the property is now a vacant lot.

Between 1995 and 1997 NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate remedial alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed a significant volume of gasoline-contaminated soil remained at the site. The RI/RAS also revealed there were elevated levels of volatile organic compounds in the shallow ground water but the contamination did not extend beyond the boundaries of the property. NJDEP excavated more than 1,000 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the site with clean material. In 1999 NJDEP initiated oxygen-enhanced bioremediation to address the contaminated ground water. This remedy entails periodically adding oxygen-releasing pellets to the on-site monitor wells to stimulate the growth of naturally occurring microorganisms in the ground water, thereby increasing biodegradation of the volatile organic compounds in the shallow aquifer. NJDEP plans to sample ground water at the site in 2004 to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.

**PROJECT NAME**  
UST & Soil Removal  
Sitewide

**RI/RAS**  
**DESIGN**  
**CONSTR**  
**O&M**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Planned</th>
<th>Underway</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Not Required</th>
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<tr>
<td>UST &amp; Soil Removal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill**
Robbins Road               Pilesgrove Township               Salem County

**BLOCK:** 89          **LOT:** 10

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund State Lead  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Sanitary Landfill  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 44 Acres  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Agricultural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
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<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>Potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**  
Corporate Business Tax  
$62,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
The Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill is a 44-acre inactive sanitary landfill that is jointly owned by Woodstown Borough and Pilesgrove Township. The landfill operated between the 1970s and 1985, accepting municipal and vegetative wastes under a permit with NJDEP. NJDEP ordered the site closed in 1985 after the permit expired and Woodstown and Pilesgrove did not apply for an extension to continue landfilling activities. NJDEP directed Woodstown and Pilesgrove to submit a Closure and Post-Closure Care Plan for the landfill at the time operations ceased, but one was not developed. Although a post-closure plan has not been developed, Woodstown and Pilesgrove have been periodically sampling on-site ground water monitor wells under a NJPDES permit. NJDEP plans to conduct an Immediate Environmental Concern Assessment at the site in 2004 to determine if any conditions exist that could present an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
### Somerset County Index of Sites

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<td>Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woods Road Ground Water Contamination</td>
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</table>
Alan & Son Car Care Center
988 Route 202 South        Branchburg Township        Somerset County

BLOCK: 44        LOT: 30

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED        CONTAMINANTS        STATUS
Ground Water            Volatile Organic Compounds        Delineating
Potable Water           Volatile Organic Compounds        Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil                   Volatile Organic Compounds        Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $18,000
Corporate Business Tax $1,118,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site has operated as an auto repair shop since the early 1970s. It is located in the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the Route 202 Ground Water Contamination case. In 1991 the property owner determined that an on-site private potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. A Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed on the well as an interim measure and the property was later connected to the public water supply. In 1994 gasoline odors were reported in the adjacent storm sewers and gasoline product was observed in a nearby stream. NJDEP determined a check valve on underground gasoline tank piping at the site had malfunctioned and may have contaminated the subsurface soil. NJDEP directed the auto repair shop owner to investigate and remediate the soil and ground water at the site but the owner did not comply. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to delineate the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP is reviewing the soil and ground water sampling results from the RI phase.
Amwell Road Ground Water Contamination
Amwell Road Hillsborough Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
No Public Funds Authorized to Date

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Hillsborough Township Health Department in 2001 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). Hillsborough Township extended public water lines to the affected properties in 2001. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination in 2003 and plans to periodically sample private potable in the area to monitor ground water quality.
Brook Industrial Park
100 West Main Street    Bound Brook Borough    Somerset County

BLOCK: 1    LOT: 34

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.5 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds
Delineated
Pesticides

Soil
Pesticides
Removing/Capped/Delineated
Dioxin
Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Surface Water
Volatile Organic Compounds
Levels Not of Concern
Pesticides
Metals

Sediments
Volatile Organic Compounds
Levels Not of Concern
Pesticides
Metals

Structures
Pesticides
Delineated/Capped
Metals

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund
$11,638,000
Corporate Business Tax
$536,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Brook Industrial Park is a complex of warehouses and industries located on the northern bank of the Raritan River in Bound Brook. Chemical and pesticide production and storage operations occurred at the park between 1971 and 1982, when Blue Spruce International occupied a number of the buildings. The current occupants of Brook Industrial Park consist of a manufacturer of steel products, a manufacturer of plastic products, a manufacturer of specialty chemicals, a metal plating company and an equipment contractor. The Middlebrook Regional Health Commission and NJDEP began an investigation of the industrial park in 1980, after workers at one of the facilities reportedly became ill. Subsequent sampling revealed that the soil, ground water and surface water at the park were contaminated with pesticides, volatile organic compounds and heavy metals. The sampling also revealed that elevated levels of dioxin were present in the soil near the former Blue Spruce building. USEPA covered the dioxin-contaminated soil with an asphalt cap during an emergency response action in 1983.

In 1989 USEPA added Brook Industrial Park to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS confirmed the soil at the industrial park was contaminated with pesticides, volatile organic compounds and heavy metals, and the interior of the Blue Spruce facility was contaminated with pesticides, dioxin and heavy metals. A subsurface pit at another building in the industrial park was found to be contaminated with heavy metals, volatile organic compounds and inorganic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed that the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals, but the surface water and sediments of the Raritan River were not significantly contaminated.

In 1994, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil from the industrial park as well as the materials from the subsurface pit, demolition and off-site disposal of the contaminated materials from the Blue Spruce building, and installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The first phase of the cleanup, demolition of the Blue Spruce building, was completed...
in 1999. The soil removal project was begun in 2000 and is in progress. More than 18,000 tons of contaminated soil have been removed so far. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2004. Security fencing is in place to prevent people from coming in contact with hazardous areas of the industrial park while the Remedial Design and cleanup work are underway.

### Brook Industrial Park

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Asphalt Cap</td>
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<td>Blue Spruce Building</td>
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<td>Soil Remediation</td>
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Legend: Planned, Underway, Completed, Not Required.
Claire Drive Ground Water Contamination
Claire & Stella Drives          Bridgewater Township          Somerset County

BLOCK: Various      LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water
Potable Water

CONTAMINANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds
Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS
Confirmed
Treating

FUNDING SOURCES
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $27,000
1981 Bond Fund $40,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Township Health Department and NJDEP's Remedial Response Element between 2000 and 2003 identified 13 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethylene (TCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination in 2003 and is currently conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to residents at the site. NJDEP expects to complete the water supply alternatives analysis in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POET)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
**Elm Avenue & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination**

Elm Avenue & 9th Street          Warren Township          Somerset County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC  

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
Ground Water  
Potable Water

**CONTAMINANTS**  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Volatile Organic Compounds

**STATUS**  
Confirmed  
Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
Spill Fund  
1981 Bond Fund

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**  
$135,000  
$27,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Sampling conducted by the Warren Township Board of Health in 1992 identified 13 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

**PROJECT NAME**  
Receptor Control (POETS)

**RI/RAS**  
**DESIGN**  
**CONSTR**  
**O&M**  

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Federal Creosote Company
Valerie Drive & East Camplain Road
Manville Borough  Somerset County

BLOCK:  Various    LOT:  Various

CATEGORY: Superfund  Federal Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Wood Treatment (Creosoting)
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 50 Acres    SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water  Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineated
Soil  Creosote  Partially Removed/Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund  $147,060,000
Corporate Business Tax  $16,340,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Federal Creosote Company operated a wood treatment facility at this site between 1910 and 1957. Activities entailed creosoting railroad ties and telephone poles. The excess creosote and creosote-contaminated residues were discharged into trenches and lagoons. These areas were covered with fill material after operations ceased. The Rustic Mall shopping center and the Claremont Development, which consisted of 137 single-family homes, were constructed on the site in the 1960s.

In 1997 a sink hole developed around a sewer pipe at the development and creosote was found when the pipe was excavated. USEPA and NJDEP later determined there were two former creosote lagoons, several drainage trenches and a drip area at the development. Indoor air testing showed that the creosote in the soil was not adversely affecting air quality in the homes. USEPA added Federal Creosote Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999.

Between 1997 and 2002 USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA divided the site into three Operable Units (OU). OU1 encompasses the former lagoon and canal areas, where the highest levels of creosote contamination are present in the soil. OU2 encompasses other areas of the development where concentrations of creosote are lower than at OU1 but still exceed NJDEP’s soil cleanup criteria. OU3 addresses contaminated soil at the Rustic Mall and the ground water.

USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 in 1999. The ROD required demolition of 19 homes, excavation of the subsurface contaminated soil, treatment and disposal of the soil at an off-site facility, and backfilling the excavations with clean soil. This work was begun in 2000 and is still underway.

In 2000 USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 that required excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated surface soil at approximately 54 residential properties. The Remedial Design for OU2 was completed in 2002 and soil removal activities at this area are underway. Approximately 220,000 tons of creosote contaminated soil have been removed from the OU1 and OU2 areas since remedial activities began.

USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU3 in 2002. The ROD also required excavation and disposal of contaminated surface soil at the Rustic Mall and long-term monitoring of contaminants in the ground water. The Remedial Design for OU3 is underway and expected to be complete in 2004.

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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>Development Soil (OU2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rustic Mall &amp; Ground Water (OU3)</td>
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</table>
Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination

Glenwood Terrace Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCKS: Various  lots: Various

category: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

type of facility: Not Applicable

operation status: Not Applicable

property size: Not Applicable

surrounding land use: Residential

media affected contaminants status

Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply Provided/Treating

Funding Sources Amount Authorized

Spill Fund $19,000
1981 Bond Fund $34,000
1986 Bond Fund $477,000
Corporate Business Tax $20,000

site description/resolution of environmental concerns:

Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Township Health Department in 1991 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 1994. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the GWIA. The local water company and Bridgewater Township installed the water lines, connected the residences and sealed the private wells in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP. Approximately 45 residences were connected to public water lines during the project.

Between 1994 and 2003 the Remedial Response Element sampled private wells outside of the GWIA and identified 15 additional wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP has installed POET systems at these residences and delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. NJDEP plans to conduct a water supply alternatives analysis to address these contaminated wells in 2004. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

Receptor Control (POETS) Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line) Underway

project name ri/ras design constr O&M

Receptor Control (POETS) completed
Receptor Control (Water Line) not required
2001 FMC Corporation completed a Focused Feasibility Study that concluded installation of a separate ground water remediation system at the Higgins Disposal site was less costly and more feasible than conveying the contaminated ground water to the Higgins Farm site for treatment and disposal. Consequently, USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in 2002 that changed the final ground water remedy for the Higgins Disposal Superfund site to on-site extraction and treatment, followed by reinjection of the treated ground water. FMC Corporation will design and construct the ground water remediation system under the supervision of USEPA. USEPA expects FMC Corporation to begin designing the ground water remediation system in 2004.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required

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Higgins Farm
Route 518                           Franklin Township
Somerset County

BLOCK: 5                      LOT: 26.01

CATEGORY: Superfund
          Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 75 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

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<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Treating</td>
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<td>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td>Soil</td>
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<td>Dioxins</td>
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<td>Surface Water</td>
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<td>Sediments</td>
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<th>FUNDING SOURCES</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$1,390,000</td>
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SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Higgins Farm is a cattle breeding farm where drums of chemical wastes were once buried. The site became the subject of an NJDEP investigation in 1985 after chlorobenzene, a volatile organic compound, was discovered in a nearby private potable well. A geophysical survey revealed drums were buried at the northwest portion of the site, approximately 40 yards from the contaminated well. The property owner excavated approximately 50 drums of chemical wastes and visibly contaminated soil from this area in 1986. NJDEP later determined three other private potable wells in the area were also contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the four contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents.

In 1989 USEPA added Higgins Farm to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1990 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated private potable wells and other wells at risk of becoming contaminated. Twenty six residences were connected to the water line when it was completed in 1993. USEPA excavated 94 buried drums and contaminated soil from a second drum disposal area during a removal action in 1992.

Based on the RI/FS, USEPA determined ground water at the site was contaminated with a variety of volatile organic compounds, including tetrachloroethylene and benzene, as well as semi-volatile organic compounds and metals. The RI/FS also revealed soil at the property and surface water and sediments in a pond were not significantly contaminated. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a second ROD for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, with discharge of the treated water to an existing pond on the property. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1997 and is operating the system. Approximately 100,000 gallons of ground water are extracted and treated each day at the site. Ground water treatment is expected to continue for approximately 20 years.
Higgins Farm
(Continued from previous page)

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<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>Buried Drums Removal</td>
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<td>Water Line Extension</td>
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- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
McFarland’s Service Station Bridgewater
555 Union Avenue West
Bridgewater Township, Somerset County

BLOCK: 232  LOT: 36
CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
PROPERTY SIZE: 1.4 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/Car Wash
OPERATION STATUS: Active

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Remediating
Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating/Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Removed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $16,000
Corporate Business Tax $290,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site is also known as McFarland’s Pit Stop. The underground fuel storage tanks and associated piping at the site were repaired and upgraded several times between 1975 and 1992. Leaks from this system contaminated the soil and ground water with gasoline. In the early 1990s floating gasoline product and dissolved gasoline-related compounds were found in on-site ground water monitor wells. The ground water contamination migrated off site and reached potable wells at nearby residences and businesses. Gasoline vapors were also detected in nearby sewer lines and two neighboring buildings.

Between 1996 and 1998 the gas station owner implemented several remedial actions under with oversight of NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element. These included installing extraction systems at the gas station to recover gasoline product and vapors from the ground water table and subsurface soil, and removing three leaking underground storage tanks and 300 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil. Twenty six nearby properties with private potable wells that were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were connected to the public water line and a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed on a potable well at a commercial facility where no water line was available.

In 1998 the site was transferred to NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element when private funds were no longer available to complete the cleanup. The vapor extraction system was shut down in 2000 when gasoline vapors were no longer being recovered. NJDEP is operating and maintaining the ground water and free product extraction system, monitoring the ground water plume and evaluating the effectiveness of the remedial actions. Active remediation of the ground water will continue as long as contaminant levels continue to decrease. NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination near the site and is periodically sampling potable wells outside the CKE to monitor ground water quality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POET)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free Product Recovery System</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitewide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Montgomery Township Housing Development
Robin Drive, Route 206 & Sycamore Lane
Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002  LOT: 22 through 36

CATEGORY: Superfund Federal Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 77 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineated
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund  $5,911,000
1981 Bond Fund  $141,000
Corporate Business Tax  $222,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site consists of approximately 77 private homes that were originally serviced by private potable wells. In 1978 trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination was found in the nearby Rocky Hill Municipal Well. The following year private potable wells in the housing development were sampled and also found to have elevated levels of TCE. The source of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township.

USEPA placed the Montgomery Township Housing Development on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was initiated in 1986 to investigate this site along with the possibly related contamination at the Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund site. During the RI/FS, two Operable Units (OU) were established for the site: providing public water supply for the residents (OU1) and remediation of the contaminated ground water (OU2).

In 1987 USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required the extension of public water lines into the Montgomery Township Housing Development. The majority of the residents had their homes connected to the water line between 1981 and 1990, but six residents chose not to connect.

In 1988, after the RI/FS was completed, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system was started in 1991 but subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Parties. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed work on the Remedial Design in 1999. USEPA and NJDEP reached a tentative financial settlement with the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site in 2002. USEPA completed the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system in 2003 and began construction of the system later in the year. Installation of the system is expected to be completed in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
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<td>Sitewide</td>
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Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
Princeton Gamma Tech Incorporated
1026 Route 518 Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002  LOT: 50

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
No Public Funds Authorized to Date

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Princeton Gamma Tech Incorporated (PGT) has manufactured radar detection and laboratory analysis equipment at this facility since 1968. The facility is adjacent to the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites. A Remedial Investigation completed in 1988 for the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites concluded PGT was the most likely source of the ground water contamination at those sites. A septic tank at the facility is a suspected source of the contamination. USEPA filed suit against PGT for cost recovery in connection with both the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well sites. USEPA and NJDEP reached a tentative financial settlement with PGT and other Potentially Responsible Parties for the site in 2002. All work at this site will be conducted as part of the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites.
Rocky Hill Municipal Well
Washington Street  Rocky Hill Borough  Somerset County

BLOCK: 6  LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Superfund  Federal Lead
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineated
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund  $2,070,000
Corporate Business Tax  $271,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
The Rocky Hill Municipal Well supplies drinking water to approximately 1,000 residents of Rocky Hill Borough. In 1978 a Rutgers
University study revealed the well was contaminated with the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). The source
of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township. In 1983 USEPA placed the
site on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and the Borough installed an air stripper on the well to remove the
contaminants from the water. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the air stripper is being performed by the Borough.

Between 1986 and 1988 NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination
in the ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. This work was conducted jointly with the RI/FS for the Montgomery
Township Housing Development Superfund site. In 1988 USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP
concurrence that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial
Design of the ground water remediation system was started in 1991 but subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement
between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Parties. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed
work on the Remedial Design in 1999. USEPA and NJDEP reached a tentative financial settlement with the Potentially Responsible
Parties for the site in 2002. USEPA completed the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system in 2003 and began
construction of the system later in the year. Installation of the system is expected to be completed in 2004.
Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination

Route 202                  Branchburg Township        Somerset County

BLOCK:  Various    LOT:  Various

CATEGORY:  Non-Superfund
           State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY:  Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS:  Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE:  Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE:  Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS                     STATUS

Ground Water                     Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating

Potable Water                    Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided

Soil                            Volatile Organic Compounds  Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund                        $721,000
1986 Bond Fund                   $130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Branchburg Township Health Department in 1991 identified 12 private potable wells at residential and commercial properties along a mile stretch of Route 202 that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the occupants while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the project that encompassed approximately 50 residential and commercial properties. Branchburg Township extended public water lines to the properties within the GWIA, as well as other properties in the general area, in 1997. NJDEP funded the portions of the water lines that were located within the GWIA.

NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element is conducting Remedial Investigations and Remedial Action Selections (RI/RAS) at an auto repair shop and a gasoline service station in Branchburg Township where the ground water contamination may have originated. A third Potentially Responsible Party is investigating a gasoline service station under the supervision of NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element. NJDEP is conducting additional investigative work to identify other possible sources of the ground water contamination in the area.

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Route 22 Petroleum
1070 & 1074 Route 22 East
Bridgewater Township
Somerset County

BLOCK: 5304  LOT: 2, 3 & 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water
Volatile Organic Compounds

Potable Water
Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS
Confirmed

Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
$127,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
In 1995 volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were detected in private potable wells at a residential property and a commercial property on Route 22. NJDEP identified two gasoline service stations in the area, Route 22 Petroleum (also known as Mr. Gas) and Carbo’s Sunoco, as Potentially Responsible Parties for the contamination. NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element directed both Potentially Responsible Parties to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells. The owner/operator of the Sunoco station installed POET systems on the two wells in response to the directive, but testing of the water from the POET systems continued to show elevated levels of gasoline-related compounds.

In 1999 the potable well contamination was transferred to NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case. NJDEP and the owners of the gas stations provided funds to extend public water lines to the properties with contaminated wells in 2001. Investigation and cleanup of the two service stations is being conducted by the Potentially Responsible Parties with oversight of the Responsible Party Remediation Element.

Receptor Control (Water Line)

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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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</table>
Roycefield Road Ground Water Contamination
Roycefield Road          Hillsborough Township          Somerset County

BLOCK:    Various    LOT:    Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED                        CONTAMINANTS                        STATUS
Ground Water                        Volatile Organic Compounds            Confirmed
Potable Water                        Volatile Organic Compounds            Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund                          $29,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by Hillsborough Township Health Department in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and Hillsborough Township extended public water lines to the affected homes and sealed the contaminated wells in 2001 as a final remedy. NJDEP subsequently reimbursed the Township for the cost of the water lines and sealing of the private wells. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
### Somerville Borough Sanitary Landfill

**Route 206 East**  
**Somerville Borough**  
**Somerset County**

**Block:** 124  
**Lot:** 1 & 21

**Category:** Non-Superfund  
**Type of Facility:** Sanitary Landfill  
**State Lead**  
**Operation Status:** Inactive

**Property Size:** 47 Acres  
**Surrounding Land Use:** Commercial/Industrial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Affected</th>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
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<td>Metals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Potential</td>
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<td>Metals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Potential</td>
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<td>Metals</td>
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<td>Sediments</td>
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<td>Potential</td>
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<td>Metals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
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**Funding Sources and Amount Authorized**

- **Corporate Business Tax**
  - **Amount Authorized:** $71,000

**Site Description/Resolution of Environmental Concerns:**

The Borough of Somerville operated a sanitary landfill facility at this site between 1959 and 1984. It is located within the floodplain of the Raritan River and is separated into two sections by an intermittent stream. Although the exact size of the landfilled area is unknown, it is estimated to comprise 40 acres of the 47-acre property. Residential and commercial wastes, construction debris and possibly industrial wastes were deposited in the unlined landfill while it was in operation. The facility was closed after it reached capacity and NJDEP rejected a proposal from Somerville Borough to expand the landfill. Somerville Borough submitted a closure plan for the landfill that included installation of a clay cap, methane gas venting system, leachate collection system and storm water runoff controls in anticipation of constructing a shopping mall on the site. However, due to lack of a financial assurance plan for the project and the subsequent bankruptcy of the shopping mall developer, NJDEP did not approve the closure plan. Recent monitor well sampling results show that the ground water is contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. In addition, landfill debris has been noted protruding from the sides of the intermittent stream during recent inspections. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element plans to conduct an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Assessment at the site in 2004 to determine if any conditions exist that could present an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

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<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>Design</th>
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<td>Sitewide</td>
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</table>

- **Planned**
- **Underway**
- **Completed**
- **Not Required**

Somerset County page 21
Spring Lane Well Contamination
Spring Lane  Warren Township  Somerset County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  **CONTAMINANTS**  **STATUS**
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Delineating
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil  Volatile Organic Compounds  Investigating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
Spill Fund  $211,000
1986 Bond Fund  $89,000
Corporate Business Tax  $700,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**
Sampling conducted by the Warren Township Board of Health and NJDEP in 1992 identified eight private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells as an interim measure and later provided funds to the Elizabethtown Water Company to extend public water lines to residences in the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) as a final remedy.

NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of contamination in the soil and ground water, evaluate cleanup alternatives and identify possible sources. NJDEP installed monitor wells in the area during 2000 and 2001 and is periodically sampling the wells to evaluate ground water quality. NJDEP conducted indoor air testing at six homes in the area in 2002 to determine whether contaminants were volatilizing from the ground water and entering the buildings, but no vapors were detected. Additional soil and ground water sampling was conducted in 2003 and NJDEP is evaluating the results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>R/I/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Line)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water Investigation</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sunoco Service Station Branchburg Township
954 Route 202 South Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 44  LOT: 30

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.7 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating
Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $18,000
Corporate Business Tax $1,207,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This site is also known as the former Shoplock’s Sunoco Service Center. It is located within the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) of the Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination case. In 1988, shortly after acquiring the property, the service station owner reported an apparent loss of product from the underground storage tanks. The service station owner later removed the leaking underground tanks and installed several monitor wells at the site. Sampling of the monitor wells confirmed the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP directed the service station owner to investigate the site and take appropriate remedial actions, but the owner did not comply. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP is reviewing the initial findings of the soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI. Additional sampling is planned to further delineate the contamination.

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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
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<td>Sitewide</td>
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</table>

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required
Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination
Sunset Ridge Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Chlordane Confirmed
Potable Water Chlordane Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund $18,000
1981 Bond Fund $34,000
Corporate Business Tax $20,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sunset Ridge is a residential development adjacent to Route 202/206 in Bridgewater Township. Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Health Department and NJDEP's Remedial Response Element between 2000 and 2002 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with Chlordane at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this pesticide. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. The Remedial Response Element has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and is conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to the residents. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M
Receptor Control (POETS) Planned Underway Completed Not Required
Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination

Tysley Road   Bernardsville Borough   Somerset County

BLOCK: Various   LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED: CONTAMINANTS: STATUS

Ground Water: Tetrachloroethylene: Confirmed
Potable Water: Tetrachloroethylene: Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES: AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund: $14,000
Corporate Business Tax: $153,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1998, during an investigation of two nearby service stations, NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element identified two private potable wells on Tysley Road that were contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. Since the PCE is not believed to have originated from either of the service stations, the potable well contamination case was referred to NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element for further investigation. The Remedial Response Element identified one other home in the area that was not connected to the public water line and sampling of this well revealed similar contamination. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and in 2001 provided funds to connect the homes to the public water supply as a final remedy. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME   RI/RAS   DESIGN   CONSTR   O&M

Receptor Control (POETS)   Underway   Completed   Not Required
Receptor Control (Water Line)   Completed
Woods Road Ground Water Contamination
Woods Road  Hillsborough Township  Somerset County

BLOCK: Various  LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
State Lead, IEC  OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $48,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Hillsborough Township Health Department in 1990 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant was trichloroethylene (TCE). NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME  RI/RAS  DESIGN  CONSTR  O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)  Planned  Underway  Completed  Not Required
# Sussex County Index of Sites

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<td>Hemlock Avenue Landfill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metaltec Aerosystems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Route 206 Andover</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Cranberry Lake Ground Water Contamination
**Lakeview Trail & Hillcrest Trail Area** Byram Township Sussex County

**BLOCK:** Various  **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC  **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable  **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Treating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUNDING SOURCES**
- **Spill Fund** $118,000
- **Corporate Business Tax** $25,000

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Cranberry Lake is a recreational lake surrounded by a densely populated community where many of the residents rely on private wells for potable water supplies. In 1990 low levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds were discovered in several private wells at residences on the northern end of the lake. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on two wells that were contaminated at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Sampling conducted by the Sussex County Health Department and NJDEP's Remedial Response Element between 1997 and 2000 identified nine private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) at levels exceeding the Drinking Water Standard for this compound and POET systems were also installed in these homes.

Based on the sampling results, NJDEP delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. The chlorinated volatile organic and MTBE contamination are believed to have resulted from one-time discharges by unregulated parties (i.e., surface spillage by a resident), therefore a source investigation is not planned. Since the local water purveyor is unable to provide water service to additional residences in the area, the affected residents must continue to use POET systems. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells in the area to monitor ground water quality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GESG Reclamation Materials Inc.
41 Lenape Road Andover Borough Sussex County

BLOCK: 24  LOT: 36.03

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund  TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Processing
State Lead
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 8 Acres  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water
Metals
Levels Not of Concern

Soil
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Removal
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

Sediments
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Levels Not of Concern
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund $520,000
Corporate Business Tax $1,319,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

GESG Reclamation Materials Inc. blended contaminated construction debris with sand and gravel at this site to generate fill material for use at other locations. The facility ceased operations in 1992. Preliminary sampling by NJDEP in 1992 indicated the soil at GESG was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals, semi-volatile organic compounds and petroleum hydrocarbons. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Party for the site to investigate the contamination and take appropriate remedial measures, but the Potentially Responsible Party did not comply. The site is several hundred feet from a public supply well operated by the Andover Borough, but testing has shown that water from the well meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Two other nearby properties that allegedly received contaminated fill from GESG, the Route 206 site in Andover Borough and Hemlock Avenue Landfill in Andover Township, are also being investigated by NJDEP.

Between 1996 and 2003 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil, ground water and sediments at the GESG site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Based on preliminary findings of the RI, NJDEP implemented three removal actions between 1997 and 2001 to excavate and dispose of approximately 3,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The RI revealed the contamination was limited to soil only; ground water and sediments were not impacted. NJDEP created a small area of wetlands at the neighboring Route 206 Andover site in 2002 to replace wetlands that were destroyed during the excavation of contaminated soil there.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tr>
<td>Soil Removal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Water &amp; Sediments</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
### Hemlock Avenue Landfill

**Hemlock Avenue**

**Andover Township**

**Sussex County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLOCK:</th>
<th>60</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOT:</td>
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</table>

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Illegal Disposal Site  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 130 Acres  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Forest

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

| Soil |

**CONTAMINANTS**

- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
- Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
- Metals
- Petroleum Hydrocarbons

**STATUS**

Delineated

**FUNDING SOURCES**

| 1986 Bond Fund | $189,000 |
| Corporate Business Tax | $30,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Contaminated fill derived from operations at the nearby GESG Reclamation Materials, Inc. facility was deposited on this property in 1992. Sampling by NJDEP between 1993 and 1995 indicated that the soil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons and metals. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site to evaluate the contamination and take appropriate remedial measures, but they did not comply. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed approximately 5,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil is present at the site. NJDEP has reviewed the alternatives to address the contaminated soil and expects to select a final remedial action for the site in 2004.

**PROJECT NAME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Metaltec Aerosystems
Wildcat Road     Franklin Borough     Sussex County

BLOCK: 64    LOT: 13

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Products Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 16 Acres
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED   CONTAMINANTS   STATUS
Ground Water     Volatile Organic Compounds     Delineated
                Metals
Potable Water    Volatile Organic Compounds     Alternate Water Supply Provided
                Metals
Soil            Volatile Organic Compounds     Removed
                Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund $17,515,000
1981 Bond Fund $1,000,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund $435,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Metaltec Aerosystems manufactured pen and lipstick casings at this site between 1965 and 1980. Operations at the site caused the soil and ground water to become contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. The contaminated ground water migrated off site, resulting in the closure of three residential drinking water wells and the Borough’s backup water supply well in 1980. USEPA added the Metaltec Aerosystems facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

In 1984 USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that four parcels of soil and both the shallow and bedrock aquifers were contaminated. USEPA signed the first Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP concurrence in 1986. The ROD required excavation, treatment and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil, implementation of a supplemental ground water investigation, and provision of an alternate water supply to the Borough to replace lost drinking water capacity due to the closure of the backup water supply well. By 1988 USEPA had removed approximately 4,900 cubic yards of soil from three of four contaminated parcels at the site. An alternate water supply pipeline to provide the Borough with water from two privately developed wells was completed in 1991.

In 1990, after completing a study of the ground water at the site, USEPA signed a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. Additional investigative work is being performed as part of the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system. USEPA completed remediation of the fourth parcel of contaminated soil in 1995. Approximately 10,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil have been removed from the site since remedial activities began.
**Route 206 Andover**

**Route 206 North (Main Street)**

**Andover Borough**

**Sussex County**

**BLOCK:** 24  **LOT:** 25

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund

State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Vacant Lot

**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 3.2 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial/Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**

**CONTAMINANTS**

**STATUS**

Ground Water

Lead

Investigating

Soil

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Metals

Partially Removed/Delineated

Sediments

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Levels Not of Concern

**FUNDING SOURCES**

1986 Bond Fund $1,433,000

Corporate Business Tax $1,000

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This site is a vacant lot adjacent to Route 206 in Andover Borough. It has a wetlands area and a small unnamed stream borders the property. Contaminated fill derived from operations at the nearby GESG Reclamation Materials, Inc. site was deposited at the property in 1992. Sampling conducted by NJDEP in 1995 indicated the soil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals and semi-volatile organic compounds.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Initial sampling confirmed the soil was contaminated with PCBs, semi-volatile organic compounds and metals at levels exceeding NJDEP's cleanup criteria. In 2000 NJDEP excavated and disposed of 5,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil and backfilled the excavations with clean materials. NJDEP is reviewing post-excavation sampling results to determine whether additional remedial actions are necessary to address the soil at the site.

Sampling of the stream sediments conducted during the RI revealed low levels of semi-volatile organic compounds. However, this contamination was also found in off-site (upstream) samples and is therefore not attributed to the site. NJDEP does not plan to conduct additional sampling of the wetlands and stream sediments. NJDEP created a small area of wetlands adjacent to the existing wetlands in 2002 to replace wetlands that were destroyed during excavation of contaminated soil at the neighboring GESG site. The ground water investigation phase of the RI/RAS is ongoing and NJDEP plans to install monitor wells at the site in 2004.

**PROJECT NAME**

**RI/RAS**

**DESIGN**

**CONSTR**

**O&M**

Soil Removal

Underway

Completed

Ground Water Investigation

Not Required

Wetlands Replacement

Planned

Sussex County page 6
### Union County Index of Sites

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<th>Page #</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st Street Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 1st Street Ground Water Contamination

**1st Street**  
Plainfield City  
Union County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLOCK:</th>
<th>LOT:</th>
<th>CATEGORY:</th>
<th>TYPE OF FACILITY:</th>
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<td>State Lead, IEC</td>
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<th>PROPERTY SIZE:</th>
<th>SURROUNDING LAND USE:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Residential</td>
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<tr>
<th>MEDIA AFFECTED</th>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>Treating</td>
</tr>
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<th>FUNDING SOURCES</th>
<th>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
<td>$39,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$81,000</td>
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</table>

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element in 2001 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP’s Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2003. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The City of Plainfield began installing the water lines in 2003 using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

#### PROJECT NAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (Water Lines)</td>
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</table>

- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
# Warren County Index of Sites

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<td>Petro 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Township Regional Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Edison Road & Cliffside Drive Ground Water Contamination
Edison Road & Cliffside Drive
Franklin Township Warren County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLOCK:</th>
<th>Various</th>
<th>LOT:</th>
<th>Various</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY:</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
<td>TYPE OF FACILITY:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Lead, IEC</td>
<td>OPERATION STATUS:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROPERTY SIZE:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>SURROUNDING LAND USE:</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEDIA AFFECTED</td>
<td>CONTAMINANTS</td>
<td>STATUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>Trichloroethylene</td>
<td>Treating</td>
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<td>FUNDING SOURCES</td>
<td>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spill Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Business Tax</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
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</table>

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by the Warren County Health Department and NJDEP’s Response Element between 2002 and 2003 identified more than 50 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to supply potable water for the residents while the site was under evaluation. NJDEP believes the potable well contamination in this area is part of the Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination Superfund site. Future activities related to the potable well contamination in this area may be handled by USEPA as part of that investigation.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
**Hope Auto Care**  
**Route 611**  
**Hope Township**  
**Warren County**

**BLOCK:** 100  
**LOT:** 2600

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund State Lead  
**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Auto Repair Facility  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1 Acre  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

**MEDIA AFFECTED**  
**CONTAMINANTS**  
**STATUS**

- Ground Water  
  Volatile Organic Compounds  
  Treating
- Potable Water  
  Volatile Organic Compounds  
  Treating
- Soil  
  Volatile Organic Compounds  
  Partially Removed/Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**  
**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

- Spill Fund  
  $418,000
- Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund  
  $455,000
- Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund  
  $181,000
- 1986 Bond Fund  
  $120,000
- Corporate Business Tax  
  $206,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

The Hope Auto Care site is located in a rural area where residents rely on private wells for potable water supplies. Formerly a gasoline service station, the site is currently an automotive repair facility. While the facility was a service station, several underground tanks were used to store gasoline, kerosene and waste oil. In 1989 the property owner excavated two leaking underground storage tanks that contaminated the soil and ground water. Approximately 90 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil were removed along with the tanks, but some contaminated soil was left in place. Gasoline-related volatile organic compounds were detected in two nearby private potable wells and Hope Auto Care was identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination.

In 1990 NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated private potable wells, began a long-term potable well sampling program to protect other residents with private wells in the area, and installed a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water at the site. NJDEP later installed a soil vapor recovery extraction (SVE) system at the site to address the residually-contaminated subsurface soil, excavated the two remaining underground storage tanks and 150 additional tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil. NJDEP shut down the ground water remediation system in 1996 after sampling of on-site monitor wells showed that contaminant levels in the ground water were below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. However, subsequent sampling indicated contaminant levels had increased to slightly above ground water quality criteria. NJDEP restarted the ground water treatment system in 1999 and will continue to operate the system until ground water quality criteria are achieved.

**PROJECT NAME**  
**RI/RAS**  
**DESIGN**  
**CONSTR**  
**O&M**

- Soil & Drum Removal  
  [ ]  
  [ ]  
  [ ]  
  [ ]
- Ground Water Remediation and SVE  
  [ ]  
  [ ]  
  [ ]  
  [ ]
- UST Removal  
  [ ]  
  [ ]  
  [ ]  
  [ ]
- Receptor Control (POETS)  
  [ ]  
  [ ]  
  [ ]  
  [ ]

Warren County page 3
Petro 31
440 Route 31 North  Washington Borough  Warren County

BLOCK: 78  LOT: 9.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund State Lead, IEC
TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre  SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED  CONTAMINANTS  STATUS
Ground Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Confirmed
Potable Water  Volatile Organic Compounds  Treating

FUNDING SOURCES  AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund  $10,000
Corporate Business Tax  $200,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
This gasoline service station is located at the intersection of Route 31 and Asbury-Anderson Road. Sampling conducted in 2001 revealed a nearby private potable well was contaminated with the gasoline additive methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). NJDEP directed the owner of Petro 31 to investigate the service station for discharges and evaluate additional potable wells in the area for contamination. The service station owner removed contaminated soil and leaking underground storage tanks from the property and identified five other nearby private wells were contaminated with MTBE at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this compound. The service station owner installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to supply potable water for the residents but did not monitor or maintain the units. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination in 2003. NJDEP is maintaining the POET systems and periodically sampling private potable wells in the area to monitor ground water quality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
<td>Underway</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination
Route 643 to Route 31 Washington Township Warren County

BLOCK: Various LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Superfund Federal Lead

PROPERTY SIZE: 5,600 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIUM AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS
Ground Water Trichloroethylene Delineating
Tetrachloroethylene

Potable Water Trichloroethylene Alternate Water Supply Provided/Treating
Tetrachloroethylene

Soil Trichloroethylene Investigating/Delineating
Tetrachloroethylene

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund $12,000
Superfund $6,600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
The Kittatinny Limestone Aquifer, which serves as the sole source of potable water for private wells and municipal wells in the Pohatcong Valley, is contaminated by volatile organic compounds from an unknown source. The site encompasses portions of Franklin Township, Washington Township and Washington Borough. The contamination was discovered in the late 1970s, when high levels of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) were detected in two local public supply wells. One of the supply wells was closed and a carbon filtration system was installed on the other to address the contamination. In the mid-1980s the Warren County Health Department determined private potable wells at 79 properties in the region were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and these were later connected to public water lines. USEPA added the Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1989.

In 1999 USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the soil and ground water contamination, evaluate cleanup alternatives and investigate possible sources areas. The RI/FS field work has included installing ground water monitor wells and temporary well points, sampling private wells at off-site properties, and conducting soil sampling, soil gas surveys, aquifer testing and a geological survey. Evaluation of ten possible sources areas is also underway. USEPA sampled private potable wells at approximately 30 residences during the RI/FS but did not find any that were contaminated at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards.

NJDEP recently discovered chlorinated volatile organic compounds in private potable wells at two downgradient residential areas previously believed to be outside the plume area. Due to the similarity of the contaminants, USEPA will investigate this contamination as part of the Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination site. USEPA subsequently divided the site into two Operable Units (OU): the ground water contamination in the original study area, including the potential source areas (OU1), and the recently discovered ground water contamination in the downgradient areas (OU2). USEPA expects to complete the RI/FS for OU1 and issue a Record of Decision (ROD) outlining final remedial actions for this area in 2004. USEPA is preparing to conduct a separate RI/FS for OU2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/FS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
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<td>Planned</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
White Township Regional Ground Water Contamination
Rockwell & Beechwood Roads           White Township           Warren County

BLOCK: Various       LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund       State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED       CONTAMINANTS       STATUS
Ground Water         Trichloroethylene     Delineating
Potable Water        Trichloroethylene     Treating

FUNDING SOURCES       AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund            $2,000
1981 Bond Fund        $9,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
Sampling conducted by NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element and a property owner in 2003 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to supply potable water to the residents. The Remedial Response Element plans to conduct additional private potable well testing in 2004 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently KnownExtent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. Property owners with contaminated wells will have to rely on POET systems for potable water because public water lines are not available in this area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>RI/RAS</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTR</th>
<th>O&amp;M</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Control (POETS)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Planned
- Underway
- Completed
- Not Required
Other Sites

Listed below are other sites in the Remedial Response Element where the necessary remedial work has been completed, the site is awaiting transfer outside of the Element, or the site is awaiting assignment within the Element based on its relative priority to other sites. These sites do not require full site descriptions; nevertheless, they are included here to be consistent with the “Known Contaminated Sites in New Jersey” report.

**B&V Tailoring and Cleaning**  
**Mountain Lakes Borough, Morris County**

B&V Tailoring and Cleaning is a dry cleaning establishment located approximately 100 feet from Mountain Lakes Borough's Municipal Well #5. Tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), a dry cleaning solvent, was detected in the supply well during the 1990s. Samples collected from the septic system at B&V Tailoring contained PCE, indicating that it may be the source of the contamination. Mountain Lakes Borough installed an air stripper on the supply well in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is planned for this site.

**Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination**  
**Berkeley Township, Ocean County**

Nine private potable wells in this area were determined to be contaminated with benzene and 1,2 dichloroethane in 1993. Berkeley Township subsequently extended water lines to the affected residences using Spill Fund money provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has identified a nearby gas station as a possible source of the ground water contamination at this site.

**Gallagher’s Pizza and Deli**  
**Stillwater Township, Sussex County**

A Point-of-Entry Treatment System was installed on an on-site contaminated potable well by the Remedial Response Element in 1992. This has since been removed and no further actions are planned.

**Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination**  
**Vineland City, Cumberland County**

Sixteen private potable wells in this area were determined to be contaminated with mercury and chlorinated volatile organic compounds in 1991. Vineland City subsequently extended public water lines to the affected residences using Spill Fund money provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has identified the Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning facility as a possible source of the ground water contamination at this site.

**Mosior Residence**  
**Bloomfield Township, Essex County**

In 1992, gasoline vapors from the neighboring Semonian Service Station entered the basement of this residence. NJDEP’s Remedial Response Element installed a soil vapor extraction system (SVE) to prevent the vapors from entering the house. The SVE was shut down in 1996 when vapors could no longer be detected. The service station owner is addressing the soil and ground water contamination at his site under the supervision of NJDEP’s Responsible Party Remediation Element.

**North West Avenue and Garden Road Ground Water Contamination**  
**Vineland City, Cumberland County**

In the late 1980s, private potable wells in this area were determined to be contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. All residences in the area were connected to public water lines by 1990. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.

**Pineland Park Landfill**  
**Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County**

In the mid-1980s, private potable wells near this site were determined to be contaminated with several volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Residences in the area were subsequently connected to public water lines. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.
Silverton Ground Water Contamination
Dover Township, Ocean County
This site is located in the Silverton section of Dover Township. In the early 1980s, private potable wells in the area of Hooper Avenue were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Residences in the area were subsequently connected to public water lines. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.

Stoningham Drive Ground Water Contamination
Warren Township, Somerset County
Between 1988 and 1989 private potable wells at residences in this area were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The residences were subsequently connected to public water lines. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

Stafford Township Landfill
Stafford Township, Ocean County
This site is located in the Manahawkin section of Stafford Township. In the mid-1980s, private potable wells in this area were determined to be contaminated with several volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Residences in this area were subsequently connected to public water lines. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.

Upper Deerfield Township Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site
Upper Deerfield Township, Cumberland County
NJDEP installed a water line in 1986 to address off-site ground water contamination from this site. USEPA issued a Record of Decision in 1991 for no further action based on the findings of a Remedial Investigation. However, work is still required under solid waste closure regulations and is being handled by NJDEP’s Division of Solid Waste Management. The site was deleted from the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 2000. The Township is conducting long-term monitoring of the ground water under an Administrative Consent Order with USEPA.

Wildwood City Pump Station
Middle Township, Cape May County
The contamination at this site resulted from an overturned fuel truck, which released 6,000 gallons of fuel oil at the well field in 1984. The Responsible Party conducted a $1 million emergency response action to address the soil contamination. The potable supply well was taken out of service and replaced with another supply well at a new location. This site is awaiting assignment for investigation of any residual contamination.
### Completed Sites

Sites that were fully investigated and remediated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection using public funds are identified in this section and designated as “Completed” sites. As of December 31, 2003, 66 sites met this criteria. This list differs from the “Construction Completed” list maintained by the Site Remediation & Waste Management Program in that it includes sites that were investigated and determined not to be contaminated.

#### Completed Publicly Funded Sites as of December 31, 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 Kerhart Avenue</td>
<td>23 Kerhart Avenue</td>
<td>Berlin Borough</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>200 Argyle Avenue North</td>
<td>200 Argyle Avenue North</td>
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<td>35B Hendrickson Mill Road</td>
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<td>58 Speir Drive</td>
<td>58 Speir Drive</td>
<td>South Orange Village</td>
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<td>7 Hawk Lane</td>
<td>7 Hawk Lane</td>
<td>Medford Township</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>Atco Avenue</td>
<td>Waterford Township</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absecon Lighthouse</td>
<td>Pacific &amp; Vermont Avenues</td>
<td>Atlantic City</td>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Kurnel &amp; Sons</td>
<td>821 Route 9</td>
<td>Berkeley Township</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlington Warehouse</td>
<td>50 Paris Street</td>
<td>Newark City</td>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barczewski Street Drum Dump</td>
<td>Barczewski Street</td>
<td>Kearny Town</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrier Chemical</td>
<td>Route 515</td>
<td>Vernon Township</td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beachwood Berkeley Well Field Contamination</td>
<td>Atlantic City Boulevard</td>
<td>Beachwood Borough</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Superfund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden Lutheran Housing Corp</td>
<td>Front &amp; Elm Streets</td>
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<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Chemical Surplus Industries</td>
<td>610 to 614 13th Street South</td>
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<td>Cooper Road</td>
<td>Cooper Road</td>
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<td>Camden</td>
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<td>DEP Drum Inventory &amp; Roundup</td>
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<td>El Cid Contracting Corporation</td>
<td>West Farms Road</td>
<td>Howell Township</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
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<td>Frank S. Farley Marina</td>
<td>600 Huron Avenue</td>
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<td>Franklin Township Landfill</td>
<td>Lake Road</td>
<td>Franklin Township</td>
<td>Gloucecester</td>
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<td>Friedman Property</td>
<td>Routes 539 &amp; 537</td>
<td>Upper Freehold Township</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish Factory</td>
<td>Great Bay</td>
<td>Little Egg Harbor Township</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Gateway Terminals Service Corporation</td>
<td>Lafayette Street</td>
<td>Carteret Borough</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>Giordano Lane</td>
<td>Hammonton Town</td>
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<td>Haas Property</td>
<td>26 Purgatory Road</td>
<td>Southampton Township</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hagaman Property</td>
<td>Route 9 (River Road)</td>
<td>Lakewood Township</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>County</td>
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<td>Harborage Avenue &amp; Dockage Road Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>Harborage Avenue &amp; Dockage Road</td>
<td>Berkeley Township</td>
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<td>Higherest Road</td>
<td>27 Higherest Road</td>
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<td>Hill House Horse Farm</td>
<td>54 Baird Road</td>
<td>Millstone Township</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hillsborough Phase II</td>
<td>New Camplain &amp; Sunnymead Roads</td>
<td>Hillsborough Township</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson County Chromate 158</td>
<td>36 to 40 &amp; 77 Isabella Avenue</td>
<td>Bayonne City</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Humphrey's Pest Control</td>
<td>Routes 561 &amp; 322</td>
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<td>Independence Township Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Industrial Latex</td>
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<td>Ivins &amp; Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination</td>
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<td>Jersey City State College Tidelands Athletic Field</td>
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<td>Kearny Drum Dump 3</td>
<td>Belleville Turnpike</td>
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<td>Hudson</td>
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<td>Kryoswaty Farm</td>
<td>Hockenbury Road &amp; Three Bridges Road</td>
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<td>Lake Shore Drive Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>Lake Shore Drive &amp; Lakeview Avenue</td>
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<td>Lodi Municipal Well Field</td>
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<td>Minsei Kogyo Shoji KK American Inc.</td>
<td>Savoy Boulevard</td>
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<td>Moores Trucking Company</td>
<td>571 Stelton Road</td>
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<td>Newark Stamp &amp; Die Works</td>
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<td>NJ Mosquito Control Commission</td>
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<td>North Bergen Drum Dump</td>
<td>5000 West Side Avenue</td>
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<td>Morris</td>
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<td>Site Name</td>
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<td>Route 521</td>
<td>West Shore Drive &amp; Mount Benevolence Drive</td>
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<td>Scarpula Field</td>
<td>West Shore Drive and Sussex Road</td>
<td>Hampton Township</td>
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<td>40 Haynes Street</td>
<td>Somerville Borough</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>1005 Chambers Street</td>
<td>Trenton City</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
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<td>State of NJ Central Motor Pool</td>
<td>82 Commercial Street</td>
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<td>Essex</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>State of NJ Central Motor Pool</td>
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<td>Texaco Service Station Oaklyn Borough</td>
<td>Route 30 &amp; Collingswood Avenue</td>
<td>Oaklyn Borough</td>
<td>Camden</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Kings Path Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>The Kings Path</td>
<td>Hopewell Township</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
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<td>Urban Casting Company Inc.</td>
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<td>Gloucester Township</td>
<td>Camden</td>
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<td>US Coast Guard Repeater Station</td>
<td>Seacrest Road</td>
<td>Monmouth Beach Borough</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
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<td>Vineland Developmental Center</td>
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<td>Vineland City</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
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<td>West Caldwell Small Drum Roundup</td>
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<td>Essex</td>
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<td>Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>Western Boulevard &amp; Manhattan &amp; Hoover Avenues</td>
<td>Berkeley Township</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Memorial Drive</td>
<td>West Paterson Borough</td>
<td>Passaic</td>
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<td>Highbridge Road</td>
<td>Bordentown Township</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total: 66**
The following is a list of 80 contaminated sites where remedial work (e.g., Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Remedial Design or Remedial Action) was conducted with public funds or administered by NJDEP or USEPA before responsible parties agreed to complete the remaining remedial activities with NJDEP or USEPA oversight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A O Polymer Corporation</td>
<td>Sparta Township</td>
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<td>Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aerochem Research Laboratories</td>
<td>South Brunswick Township</td>
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<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Albert Steel Drum</td>
<td>Newark City</td>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Alford Industries Inc.</td>
<td>Moorestown Township</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Al Storer Landfill</td>
<td>Marlboro Township</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>A to Z Chemical Resource Recovery Inc.</td>
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<td>Middlesex</td>
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<td>Borne Chemical Company</td>
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<td>Sussex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branchburg Motor Fuels</td>
<td>Branchburg Township</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Brick Township Landfill</td>
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<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridgeport Oil &amp; Rental Services</td>
<td>Logan Township</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>Superfund</td>
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<td>Buzby Sanitary Landfill</td>
<td>Voorhees Township</td>
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<td>Caldwell Trucking</td>
<td>Fairfield Township</td>
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<td>Superfund</td>
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<td>Chemical Control Corporation</td>
<td>Elizabeth City</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Superfund</td>
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<td>Ciba Geigy Corporation</td>
<td>Dover Township</td>
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<td>Superfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cinnaminson Ground Water Contamination</td>
<td>Cinnaminson Township</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
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<td>Colloid Chemical</td>
<td>Hanover Township</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Non-Superfund</td>
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<td>Corbin City Board of Education</td>
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* Administered by Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation with funding by the responsible party(ies) or reimbursement requirements.

**Total:** 80
Administrative Consent Order (ACO): A binding legal agreement between a government agency and a responsible party. It is an order voluntarily entered into by the responsible party that specifies actions or obligations of the responsible party, which may include site remediation.

Air Stripping: A process whereby volatile organic compounds are removed from contaminated material, such as ground water, by forcing a stream of air through the material in a pressurized vessel. The contaminants are evaporated into the air stream. The air may be further treated before it is released into the atmosphere.

Aquifer: An underground layer of rock, sand, or gravel capable of storing water within cracks and pore spaces, or between grains. When water contained within an aquifer is of sufficient quantity and quality, it can be tapped and used for drinking or other purposes. The water contained in the aquifer is called ground water.

Attenuation: The process by which a compound is reduced in concentration over time through adsorption, degradation, dilution and/or transformation, usually by natural processes.

Authorization: Monies set aside from a specific revenue fund, e.g., 1986 Bond Fund, to cover specific remedial work at a contaminated site, e.g., a Remedial Investigation.

Cap: A layer of material, such as clay or a synthetic material, used to prevent rain water from penetrating and spreading contaminated materials. The surface of the cap is generally mounded or sloped so water will drain off.

CERCLA/SARA: The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The acts created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, USEPA can either pay for site cleanup when responsible parties cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the government for the cost of the cleanup.

Classification Exception Area (CEA): This designation must be established as part of an approved remedy whenever standards applicable to ground water in a specific area, which vary throughout the state, are not or will not be met for the term of the remediation. The intent of a CEA is to ensure that the uses of a designated aquifer in a specific area are restricted until standards are achieved.

Cleanup: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used to describe a Remedial Action or Interim Remedial Measure performed at a contaminated site.

Construction: See Remedial Action.

Containment: The process of enclosing or containing hazardous substances in a structure, typically in ponds and lagoons, to prevent the migration of contaminants into the environment.

Currently Known Extent (CKE): The extent of the area where pollutant concentrations in ground water exceed maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or Applicable Cleanup Standards (ACS), based on ground water and/or potable well sampling results. Unlike a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA), it does not include an expected three-year migration area.

Decision Document: A document prepared at the conclusion of the remedial investigation and feasibility study or remedial alternatives analysis to formalize the selection of a remedial alternative for non-Superfund sites.

Declaration of Environmental Restriction/Deed Notice: Properties must be restricted when contamination will remain above the residential soil cleanup criteria. A Deed Notice requires a property owner’s concurrence and documents the location and concentration of all contaminants and how they must be controlled or maintained and monitored, if applicable.
**Directive:** A document issued by NJDEP to notify the recipient that NJDEP has determined that it is necessary to remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge of hazardous substances and that NJDEP believes the recipient is a person who may be subject to liability for the discharge of a hazardous substance.

**Downgradient:** A downward hydrologic slope that causes ground water to move toward lower elevations. Wells downgradient of a contaminated ground water source are prone to receiving pollutants.

**Extraction Well:** A well from which contaminated ground water or vapors are pumped.

**Feasibility Study (FS):** A feasibility study evaluates alternative remedial actions from a technical, environmental and cost perspective, recommending the most effective remedy for adequate protection of human health and the environment, and preparation of a conceptual design, cost estimates and a preliminary implementation schedule.

**Focused Feasibility Study:** A limited feasibility study that is performed on a certain aspect of site remediation and/or when more than one remedial measure is considered technically viable for the immediate control of a threat.

**Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA):** The currently known extent of ground water pollution, based on ground water and/or potable well sampling results, combined with the area where the pollution is likely to migrate over a three-year period.

**Hazardous Substance:** Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.

**IEC (Immediate Environmental Concern):** A condition that exists at a contaminated site posing an acute, direct threat to human health.

**Incineration:** A treatment technology involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures.

**Inorganic:** Compounds that are not hydrocarbons or their derivatives.

**Interim Remedial Measure (IRM):** Terminology for site stabilization. An IRM may include a removal, a pump and treat ground water system, or a vapor extraction soil gas system among other possible actions.

**ISRA:** Industrial Site Recovery Act, formerly known as ECRA, the state Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act of 1983, requires the owner/operator to clean up any environmental contamination that may be on-site prior to the transfer or sale of applicable industrial properties.

**Lagoon:** A shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action and oxygen work to purify waste water.

**Landfill Gas:** Methane gas formed by decomposition of materials in a landfill.

**Leachate:** The liquid that trickles through or drains from waste, carrying soluble components from the waste, often associated with landfills.

**Memorandum of Agreement (MOA):** A written agreement between NJDEP and one or more person(s) concerning NJDEP’s oversight of remediation. It does not require financial assurances or stipulated penalties.

**Metals:** Metallic elements with high atomic weights, such as mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic and lead. They can damage living things at low concentrations and tend to accumulate in the food chain.

**Migration:** The movement of contaminants, water, or other liquids through porous and permeable rock.

**Monitor Well:** A well installed under strict design specifications that, when sampled, will reveal hydrogeologic data at its point of installation. Monitor wells are installed at predetermined locations, usually in groups, to gain knowledge of site conditions including: extent and type of ground water contamination, soil types, depth to ground water and direction of ground water flow.
**National Priorities List (NPL):** A list of sites based upon NJDEP’s and USEPA’s regional submissions of candidate sites that are determined by the federal government to have the highest priority based upon a hazard ranking system. A site listed on the NPL is eligible for federal funding under CERCLA. Published by the USEPA, the NPL is updated periodically. Sites on the NPL are commonly called Superfund sites.

**NFA (No Further Action):** A determination by the NJDEP that, based upon evaluation of the historical uses and/or investigation of a site or subsite, there are no contaminants present, or that any discharged contaminants that were present at the site or subsite have been remediated in accordance with applicable regulations.

**Operable Unit (OU):** A portion of an overall site remediation (e.g., a landfill cap or ground water extraction and treatment system). A number of OUs may be implemented during the course of a site cleanup. (See subsite).

**Operation and Maintenance (O&M):** Activities conducted at a site usually after a Remedial Action or other Interim Remedial Measure has been completed to ensure that the action is effective and any treatment systems in place are operating properly, including continued monitoring of site conditions.

**Pending:** A site identified as pending assignment to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will eventually be scheduled for remediation with public funds, by NJDEP, based on the threat to human health and the environment posed by the site in relation to other sites awaiting publicly funded action. A site currently designated for remediation with public monies can be removed from this list if a responsible party or other interested person(s) commits to remediate the site pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement or another oversight program in the interim.

**POET (Point-of-Entry Treatment):** A home water filtration system used to remove contaminants from private potable wells to allow unrestricted use.

**PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyl):** A group of toxic, persistent chemicals used in transformers and capacitors for insulating purposes, and in gas pipeline systems as a lubricant. Further sale of new use was banned by law in 1979.

**Potable Water:** Water that is safe for drinking and cooking from either a private well or a public supply provided through a water line.

**Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs):** Parties who may have contributed to the contamination at a site and may be liable for costs of response actions. Parties are considered PRPs until they admit liability or a court makes a determination of liability. This means that PRPs may sign a consent decree or administrative order to participate in site cleanup activity without admitting liability.

**Record of Decision (ROD):** A formal record documenting the reasons and process of selecting a federal Superfund-financed remedy for a Superfund site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

**Reinjection:** Recharge to the ground of water that has been extracted and treated to remove contaminants.

**Remedial Action (RA):** The physical action consistent with the selected remedy to correct a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment. The term, often referred to as a cleanup action or construction project, includes but is not limited to: confinement, dredging, neutralization, recycling, removal, reuse, storage or treatment of hazardous substances. Other actions include providing alternate water supplies.

**Remedial Action Selection Report (RASR):** For non-Superfund sites, an evaluation of alternative remedial actions from a technical, environmental and cost perspective, recommending the most effective remedy for adequate protection of human health and the environment. Includes preparation of a conceptual design, cost estimates and a preliminary implementation schedule. A RASR is similar to the Feasibility Study conducted for sites in the Superfund program.

**Remedial Design (RD):** Normally following a feasibility study or remedial alternatives analysis, the engineering specifications developed to implement the selected remedy.
**Remedial Investigation (RI):** The Remedial Investigation entails gathering the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of problems at the site, establishing the remedial response criteria and identifying remedial action alternatives.

**Responsible Party:** Any person, company or other entity who has discharged a hazardous substance or is in any way responsible for a hazardous substance that has been discharged or which NJDEP is removing pursuant to the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act (see Spill Compensation Fund) or any person who is responsible for a release of hazardous substances under CERCLA. The Spill Act has a broader definition of responsible parties than CERCLA, a federal act dealing with site remediation.

**Slurry Wall:** A subsurface wall of low permeability constructed to control or reduce ground water flow near a polluting waste source in order to capture or contain resulting contamination.

**Spill Compensation Fund:** The Spill Compensation Fund was created in 1976 with enactment of the state Spill Compensation and Control Act and became effective on April 1, 1977. It provides compensation to qualified individuals and businesses that have suffered damages as a result of a discharge of hazardous substances for which they were not responsible.

**Subsite:** A contaminated area within a larger contaminated site that can be addressed separately due to its distinctive characteristics, such as its physical features or the nature of the contamination present. Also, a subsite can represent the remaining work that encompasses an entire site after more immediate environmental concerns are handled at the location. (See Operable Unit).

**Superfund:** The common name for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) enacted by Congress in December 1980 and amended in October 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). CERCLA authorized USEPA to provide long-term remedies at hazardous waste sites and established a fund of special taxes and general revenues to clean up these sites.

**Superfund Cooperative Agreement:** An agreement whereby USEPA transfers funds and other resources to a state for the accomplishment of certain remedial activities at sites on the National Priorities List (Superfund sites) as authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

**Superfund State Contract:** An agreement whereby the State agrees to act in a subordinated support capacity to USEPA for the remediation of sites on the National Priorities List (Superfund sites) as authorized by CERCLA.

**Underground Storage Tank (UST):** A tank located all or partially under ground that is designed to hold gasoline or other petroleum products or chemical solutions.

**Volatile Organic Compound (VOC):** VOCs are organic (carbon-containing) compounds that evaporate readily at room temperature. These compounds are used as solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners and fuels. Due to their low water solubilities, environmental persistence and widespread industrial use, they are commonly found in soil and ground water.

**Water Line:** A pipe used to convey water from a public water supply.