

In (a)1, substituted "Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA)" for "Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act (ECRA)"; added (a)6 through (a)8; subdivided (c), inserting the introductory paragraph; in (c)1, substituted "shall evaluate" for "may evaluate" and inserted reference to original adoption; added (c)2; and added (d).

Administrative correction.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2664(b).

In (c)2, in the second clause, changed "May 19, 1997" to "July 18, 1997".

Amended by R.1999 d.241, effective August 2, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2373(a), 31 N.J.R. 2167(a).

Rewrote (a)8.

Amended by R.2003 d.29, effective February 3, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 170(a), 35 N.J.R. 710(a).

In (c)2, substituted "February 3, 2003" for "July 18, 1997" throughout, and substituted "in effect as of August 2, 1999" for "as originally adopted".

**7:26E-1.4 Notification**

(a) The person responsible for conducting the remediation, excluding remediations of areas of concern that consist of underground storage tanks storing heating oil for on-site consumption in a one to four family residential building, shall notify the following persons in writing:

1. The Department, prior to the initiation of any sampling activities at a contaminated site which is not already known to the Department pursuant to either a Department regulatory reporting requirement or Department oversight of the remediation;

2. The municipal clerk of each municipality in which the site is located, if the site is not RCRA or CERCLA subject, 45 calendar days prior to:

i. The submission of the remedial action selection report to the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-5.2; or

ii. The finalization of the engineering design plans for the selected remedial action of sites being remediated where Department pre-approval of a remedial action workplan is not required or sought; and

3. The Department, and the municipal clerk of each municipality in which the site is located, 45 calendar days prior to the implementation of the remedial action when Department pre-approval of the remedial action workplan is not required unless written notification has otherwise been provided.

(b) Whenever immediate environmental concern conditions are identified, the person responsible for conducting the remediation shall immediately notify the Department case manager, or the hotline (1-877 WARNDEP or 1-877-927-6337) if no case manager is assigned or the case manager is unavailable. Stabilization of the immediate environmental concern condition shall be initiated immediately under Department oversight pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26C. If an interim response action in response to an immediate environmental concern is to be conducted, the person responsible for conducting the action shall immediately notify the Department and the municipal clerk of each municipality in which the site is located of the intent to conduct the

interim response action. If the remediation is being conducted in response to an emergency situation the notifications to the Department required pursuant to (a) above will be satisfied through compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:1E.

(c) The notifications to the municipal clerk pursuant to (a) and (b) above are not intended to satisfy the public participation requirements applicable to sites being investigated or remediated pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 et seq. and the National Contingency Plan, 40 C.F.R. Part 300.

(d) The notifications pursuant to (a) above shall be in writing and shall include the following information:

1. The name and address of the person responsible for implementing the remedial action or interim response action;
2. The name of the site;
3. The valid EPA site identification number or the Department's Program Interest Number (Preferred ID). If neither number is available, the number provided by the Department's hotline may be substituted (1-877 WARNDEP or 1-877-927-6337);
4. The street address of the site;
5. The lot and block of the site;
6. A brief description of the current use and occupancy of the site;
7. The nature of the sampling activities or remedial action to be performed;
8. The anticipated start date of the sampling activities or remedial action;
9. The location of the site in a GIS-compatible format (that is, latitude and longitude or State Plane Coordinates); and
10. A copy of any declaration of environmental restriction or similar document, which identified any engineering and institutional controls associated with the remedial action.

(e) The information required to be sent to the Department pursuant to (a) above shall be submitted to the assigned case manager or, if no case manager has been assigned, to the following address:

Division of Remediation Support  
 PO Box 434  
 Trenton, NJ 08625-0434  
 Attention: Case Assignment Section

(f) The person responsible for remediating a contaminated site located within the jurisdiction of the Pinelands

Commission as defined pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:18A-1 et seq. shall:

1. Submit copies of all final reports or workplans for preliminary assessments, site investigations, remedial investigations and remedial actions to the Pinelands Commission concurrently with submission of such documents to the Department;

2. Submit, for approval, a copy of the remedial design and construction documents along with a completed Pinelands application to the Pinelands Commission prior to implementing a remedial action; and

3. Not begin any construction activity at the site until the activity has been approved pursuant to the provisions of the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan (N.J.A.C. 7:50) including any Memorandum of Agreement entered into between the Department and the Pinelands Commission.

(g) The information required to be sent to the Pinelands Commission pursuant to (f)1 and 2 above shall be submitted to the following address:

The Pinelands Commission  
P.O. Box 7  
New Lisbon, NJ 08064-0007

(h) The person responsible for conducting the remediation shall notify the Department pursuant to this subsection if that person determined that contamination migrated onto their site from another site. The person responsible for conducting the remediation shall notify their assigned case manager, or if they are not assigned a case manager, the Department hotline at 1-877 WARNDEP or 1-877-927-6337.

Amended by R.1997 d.124, effective May 19, 1997 (operative July 18, 1997).

See: 28 N.J.R. 1098(a), 28 N.J.R. 2298(a), 29 N.J.R. 2278(b).

In (a)1, inserted "contaminated"; added (a)2; recodified former (a)2 as (a)3; in (b), inserted first two sentences; inserted new (c); recodified former (c) and (d) as (d) and (e), and inserted new (d)3, 9 and 10; recodified former (d)3 through 7 as (d)4 through 8; in (e), deleted "and (b)" following "pursuant to (a)", inserted "assigned case manager ... assigned, to the", and amended address; and added (f) through (h).

Amended by R.1999 d.241, effective August 2, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2373(a), 31 N.J.R. 2167(a).

In (a), rewrote the introductory paragraph.

Amended by R.2003 d.29, effective February 3, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 170(a), 35 N.J.R. 710(a).

In (d)3 and (h), changed the hotline for the department.

Administrative correction.

See: 35 N.J.R. 1928(a).

### 7:26E-1.5 Certifications

(a) If a document prepared pursuant to this chapter is to be submitted to the Department, it shall be signed and certified pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26C, 7:26B or 7:14B.

### 7:26E-1.6 Documenting compliance with the technical requirements

(a) All work being conducted at a site pursuant to this chapter, whether or not being done with Department oversight, shall be documented and included in reports which follow the format and contain the information required pursuant to the reporting sections of N.J.A.C. 7:26E-2 through 8. If a report has already been submitted to the Department pursuant to another Department regulatory program, including, but not limited to, N.J.A.C. 7:14B, 7:26B or 7:26C, then a summary of what was included in the previously submitted report may be submitted. The summary shall include a reference to the Department program to which the report was submitted and the date that it was submitted. Any reports prepared pursuant to this chapter may be combined into a single report.

(b) When the remediation is conducted with Department oversight, the person responsible for conducting the remediation shall submit workplans (if applicable) and reports in a timely manner pursuant to the schedule contained in the oversight document which the person executed with the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26C, or as the Department requires pursuant to ISRA or UST. The workplan and/or report shall comply with the format and contain the information required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-2 through 8.

(c) In order to provide flexibility in the technical requirements for site remediation described in this chapter, the Department has identified certain limited situations, as specified through this chapter, when alternate sampling, analytical, or investigatory methods may be used without Department pre-approval.

1. Such alternate methods may be used if the person responsible for conducting the remediation documents in the applicable remedial phase report (that is, preliminary assessment, site investigation, remedial investigation, remedial action) rationale acceptable to the Department for using the alternate method.

2. The Department will review the documentation, either as part of the Department's oversight during the remediation or at a later time when the site becomes a Department priority for site remediation.

3. The Department will evaluate the alternate method in terms of its site-specific application, based upon the documentation provided and other appropriate information available to the Department, in terms of the extent to which the alternate method:

i. Has previously been either used successfully or approved by the Department in writing in other similar situations; or

ii. Reflects current technology as documented in peer-reviewed professional journals; and

- iii. Provides results which are verifiable and reproducible;
- iv. Can be expected to achieve the same results or objectives as the method which it proposes to replace;
- v. Furthers the attainment of the goals of the specific remedial phase for which it is used; and
- vi. Is consistent with the overall scheme of this chapter to ensure the remediation of contaminated sites in a manner which is protective of human health and the environment.

(d) Any person responsible for conducting the remediation may petition the Department for a variance from any of the requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-2 through 6 inclusive pursuant to the procedural criteria in (d)1 and the substantive criteria in (d)2, below. The petition shall include a request for use of an alternative approach to be utilized in place of the requirement for which the variance has been requested. The variance is not effective until it has been approved by the Department. The decision as to whether or not to grant the variance rests solely with the Department. A variance petition may be submitted within an oversight document executed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26C, or pursuant to the program requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26B or N.J.A.C. 7:14B. The Department shall make reasonable efforts to provide timely responses to variance petitions.

1. To petition for a variance from a requirement in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-2 through 6, the petitioner shall submit the following information to the Department at the address in the applicable oversight document or in accordance with the program requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26B or N.J.A.C. 7:14B prior to the utilization of the alternate approach:

- i. The name and address of the person submitting the petition;
- ii. The name and address of the person conducting the remediation;
- iii. The names and addresses of the owner(s) and occupant(s) of the site which is the subject of the variance;
- iv. The street address and all tax block and lot numbers of the site which is the subject of the variance;
- v. A description of the proposed alternate approach and applicable N.J.A.C. 7:26E citation;
- vi. A description of site specific conditions applicable to the variance;
- vii. The technical basis for the variance pursuant to (c) above; and
- viii. Any other information or data the Department requests to thoroughly evaluate the petition.

2. The Department will evaluate the petition for a variance from the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26E-2 through 6 according to the same criteria as those listed in (c) above for approval of alternate methods.

3. Verbal variances may be granted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.4(a)4.

(e) The person responsible for conducting the remediation shall have a continuing obligation to ensure that the Department receives all complete, accurate and relevant information regarding remediation at the site.

Amended by R.1997 d.124, effective May 19, 1997 (operative July 18, 1997).

See: 28 N.J.R. 1098(a), 28 N.J.R. 2298(a), 29 N.J.R. 2278(b).

In (b), deleted N.J.A.C. reference and substituted "ISRA" for "ECRA"; in (d), substituted "A variance petition may be submitted within" for "The Department will review a petition for a variance pursuant to" and added the last sentence; in (d)1, inserted N.J.A.C. reference; and added (d)3 and (e).

Amended by R.1999 d.241, effective August 2, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2373(a), 31 N.J.R. 2167(a).

In (b), inserted "in a timely manner" following "reports" in the first sentence.

Amended by R.2003 d.29, effective February 3, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 170(a), 35 N.J.R. 710(a).

In (a) and (b), amended the N.J.A.C. references.

**7:26E-1.7 Criteria for going beyond the minimum technical requirements**

(a) The Department may require additional work beyond the minimum technical requirements set forth in this chapter for whenever necessary for the Department to ensure adequate protection of human health and the environment based upon a review of the following areas:

- 1. The number or magnitude of the discharge(s) being investigated;
- 2. The nature of the substances discharged;
- 3. A change in the certification or other authorization of the laboratory performing analyses previously submitted for the site in question or any other site;
- 4. The identification of additional exposure pathways not otherwise fully investigated pursuant to the minimum requirements;
- 5. The identification of additional receptors not otherwise fully investigated pursuant to the minimum requirements;
- 6. Distance to and sensitivity of receptors;
- 7. When the Department determines that additional data or information is needed to fully evaluate the site; and
- 8. Any other site-specific conditions the Department identifies which necessitate the need for additional work.

**7:26E-1.8 Definitions**

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings unless context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Acid extractable organic compounds” means semivolatile compounds amenable to analysis by extraction of the sample with a pH acidic organic solvent. For the purposes of this chapter, analysis of acid extractable organic compounds means the analysis of a sample for either:

1. Those priority pollutants listed as acid compounds in Appendix B, Table II of N.J.A.C. 7:14A; or

2. Those target compound list compounds which are phenol and phenolic compounds under the listing of semivolatile compounds in the version of the EPA Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organic Analysis, Multi-Media, Multi-Concentration in effect as of the date on which the laboratory is performing the analysis.

“Active ground water remediation” means any form of ground water remediation which requires physical action to alter the nature of the impacted aquifer for the purposes of achieving applicable remediation standards. Active ground water remediation includes, but is not limited to, pumping that consistently depresses the water table over an areal extent, air sparging, and bioremediation involving the addition of nutrients and/or organisms below the water table.

“Aquifer” means “aquifer” as defined in the Ground Water Quality Standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.4.

“Area of concern” means any existing or former location where hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, or pollutants are or were known or suspected to have been discharged, generated, manufactured, refined, transported, stored, handled, treated, disposed, or where hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, or pollutants have or may have migrated, including, but not limited to, all current and former:

1. Bulk storage tanks and appurtenances, including, without limitation:

- i. Tanks and silos;
- ii. Rail cars;
- iii. Piping, above and below ground pumping stations, sumps and pits; and
- iv. Loading and unloading areas;

2. Storage and staging areas, including:

- i. Storage pads and areas;
- ii. Surface impoundments and lagoons;
- iii. Dumpsters; and
- iv. Chemical storage cabinets or closets;

3. Drainage systems and areas, including, without limitation:

- i. Building floor drains and piping, sumps and pits, including trenches and piping from sinks that potentially receive process waste;
- ii. Roof leaders (when process operations vent to roof);
- iii. Drainage swales and culverts;
- iv. Storm sewer collection systems;
- v. Storm water detention ponds and fire ponds;
- vi. Surface water bodies;
- vii. Leach fields; and
- viii. Dry wells and sumps;

4. Discharge and disposal areas, including, without limitation:

- i. Areas of discharges pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1E;
- ii. Waste piles as defined by N.J.A.C. 7:26;
- iii. Waste water treatment, collection and disposal systems, including, without limitation, septic systems, seepage pits and dry wells;
- iv. Landfills;
- v. Landfarms;
- vi. Sprayfields;
- vii. Incinerators; and
- viii. Historic fill material areas or any other fill material areas;

5. Other areas of concern, including, without limitation:

- i. Electrical transformers and capacitors;
- ii. Hazardous materials storage or handling areas;
- iii. Waste treatment areas;
- iv. Discolored areas or spill areas;
- v. Open areas away from production operations;
- vi. Areas with stressed vegetation;
- vii. Other discharge areas;
- viii. Underground piping including industrial process sewers;
- ix. Compressor vent discharges;
- x. Non contact cooling water discharges;
- xi. Areas that may have received floodwater or stormwater runoff from potentially contaminated areas; and

xii. Any other area suspected of containing contaminants;

6. Environmental media at a site, including:

i. Ground water, including, without limitation, present or past regulated activities under the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Discharge to Ground Water regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:14A, including: seepage pits; dry wells; lagoons; and septic systems which received industrial waste;

ii. Surface water, including, without limitation, all surface water areas and associated sediment which receive or may have received any point or non-point source discharge from the site; and

iii. Soil, pursuant to a Department approved work plan or report.

“Background ground water contamination” means concentrations of hazardous substances, hazardous waste and pollutants in ground water that originated from either natural sources (that is, non-man-made) or upgradient, offsite discharges (that is, man-made, non-site-related discharges). Background ground water contamination may include, but is not limited to, the same contaminants present both on the site and off the site at upgradient locations, or parent contaminants detected off the site at upgradient locations and daughter products of these parent contaminants detected on the site.

“Base neutral organic compound” means semivolatile compounds amenable to analysis by extraction of the sample with a pH neutral and a pH basic organic solvent. For the purposes of this chapter, analysis of base neutral organic compounds means the analysis of a sample for either:

1. Those priority pollutants listed as base neutral compounds in Appendix B, Table II of N.J.A.C. 7:14A; or
2. Those target compound list compounds identified as semivolatiles except phenol and phenolic compounds in the version of the EPA Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organic Analysis, Multi-Media, Multi-Concentration in effect as of the date on which the laboratory is performing the analysis.

“CERCLA” means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection or his or her authorized representative.

“Containment” or “containment activities” means actions to limit or prevent discharges or the spread of contamination.

“Contaminated site” means all portions of environmental media at a site and any location where contamination is emanating, or which has emanated, therefrom, that contain one or more contaminants at a concentration which fails to satisfy any applicable remediation standard.

“Contamination” or “contaminant” means any discharged hazardous substance as defined pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11b, hazardous waste as defined pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-38, or pollutant as defined pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-3.

“Contract laboratory program” or “CLP” means a program of chemical analytical services developed by the EPA to support CERCLA.

“Damages” means the amount of money the Department has determined is necessary to restore, rehabilitate, replace or otherwise compensate for the injury to natural resources as a result of a discharge.

“Deed notice” means a document which is identical in wording to N.J.A.C. 7:26E, Appendix E and which provides notice of the following for a specific real property:

1. That the contamination on the real property exists at a level above the applicable unrestricted use soil remediation standards;
2. The restrictions to the applicable property due to contamination; and
3. The engineering controls applicable to the property.

“Department” means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

“Department certified laboratory” means a laboratory that is currently certified pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18, the Regulations Governing Laboratory Certification and Standards of Performance, to perform laboratory analyses for a specific certification category and a specific parameter within the certification categories.

“Diligent inquiry” means:

1. Conducting a diligent search of all documents which are reasonably likely to contain information related to the object of the inquiry, which documents are in such person’s possession, custody or control, or in the possession, custody or control of any other person from whom the person conducting the search has a legal right to obtain such documents; and
2. Making reasonable inquiries of current and former employees and agents whose duties include or included any responsibility for hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, or pollutants, and any other current and former employees or agents who may have knowledge or documents relevant to the inquiry.

“Discharge” means any intentional or unintentional action or omission resulting in the releasing, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping of a hazardous substance, hazardous waste or pollutant into the waters or onto the lands of the State, or into waters outside the jurisdiction of the State when damage may result to the lands, waters, or natural resources within the jurisdiction of the State.

“Effective solubility” means the theoretical aqueous solubility of an organic constituent in ground water that is in chemical equilibrium with a separate phase mixed product (product containing several organic chemicals). The effective solubility of a particular organic chemical can be estimated by multiplying its mole fraction in the product mixture by its pure phase solubility.

“Engineering controls” means any physical mechanism to contain or stabilize contamination or ensure the effectiveness of a remedial action. Engineering controls may include, without limitation, caps, covers, dikes, trenches, leachate collection systems, signs, fences, physical access controls, groundwater monitoring systems and groundwater containment systems including, without limitation, slurry walls and groundwater pumping systems.

“Environmental medium” means any component such as soil, air, sediment, structures, ground water or surface water.

“Environmentally sensitive natural resources” means all areas defined at N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.8(a), ground water, and areas and/or resources that are protected or managed pursuant to the Pinelands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:18A-1 et seq. and the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan, N.J.A.C. 7:50.

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Fill material” means non-indigenous material, used to replace soil in an area or raise the topographic elevation of the site.

“Free product” means a separate phase material, present in concentrations greater than a contaminant’s residual saturation point. This definition applies to solids, liquids, and semi-solids. The presence of free product shall be determined pursuant to the methodologies described in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-2.1(a)11.

“Full laboratory data deliverables” means those deliverables identified as follows:

1. For non-EPA/Contract Laboratory Program analyses, the regulatory format data deliverables listed in the version of the Professional Laboratory Analytical Services contract issued by the New Jersey Department of Treasury, Division of Purchase and Property in effect as of the date on which the laboratory is performing the analysis; and

2. For EPA/Contract Laboratory Program analyses, the deliverables listed in the EPA Contract Laboratory Program “Statement of Work” documents in effect as of the date on which the laboratory is performing the analysis as modified by specific requirements listed in Appendix A, incorporated herein by reference.

“Groundwater use area” means any area, as determined by a well search conducted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.7(e)3 and an evaluation of the current and potential groundwater uses of an area using a 25-year planning horizon pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-8.3(b)4ii, where any domestic, irrigation, industrial, public supply well, or well with a water allocation permit exists, is proposed, or where there is reasonable expectation a well will be installed within the 25-year planning horizon.

“Ground water” means the portion of the water beneath the land surface that is within the zone of saturation where all pore spaces of the geologic formation are filled with water.

“Hazardous waste” means any solid waste as defined in the Solid Waste Regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4, that is further defined as a hazardous waste pursuant to the Hazardous Waste Regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.

“Highly permeable soils” means soils having less than 15 percent silts and/or clays. Soils may be classified in the field using a standard system texture analysis.

“Historic fill material” means non-indigenous material, deposited to raise the topographic elevation of the site, which was contaminated prior to emplacement, and is in no way connected with the operations at the location of emplacement and which includes, without limitation, construction debris, dredge spoils, incinerator residue, demolition debris, fly ash, or non-hazardous solid waste. Historic fill material does not include any material which is substantially chromate chemical production waste or any other chemical production waste or waste from processing of metal or mineral ores, residues, slag or tailings. In addition, historic fill material does not include a municipal solid waste landfill site.

“Immediate environmental concern” means a condition which poses an acute threat to human health or a direct threat to the drinking water of the State including, but not limited to:

1. Dermal contact, inhalation or ingestion of contaminated materials;
2. Potable water supplies contaminated above the applicable drinking water standard; and
3. Contaminants which are confirmed to exist in an occupied or confined space, producing a toxic or harmful gas resulting in a potential for an acute short-term human health exposure, or producing an oxygen deficient atmosphere, or resulting in demonstrated physical damage to essential underground services.

"Impermeable" means a layer of natural and/or man-made material of sufficient thickness, density and composition so as to have a maximum permeability for water of  $10^{-7}$  cm/sec at the maximum anticipated hydrostatic pressure.

"Injury" means any adverse change or impact of a discharge on a natural resource or impairment of a natural resource service, whether direct or indirect, long term or short term, and includes the partial or complete destruction or loss of the natural resource.

"Innovative remedial action technology" means a new or alternative method, procedure or process that does not have a substantial operational record. An innovative remedial action technology with a substantial operational record in one field could be considered innovative if it is proposed for a new or different environmental problem.

"Institutional controls" means a mechanism used to limit human activities at or near a contaminated site, or to ensure the effectiveness of the remedial action over time, when contaminants remain at a site at levels above the applicable remediation standard which would allow for the unrestricted use of the property. Institutional controls may include, without limitation, structure, land, and natural resource use restrictions, well restriction areas, classification exception areas, deed notices, and declarations of environmental restrictions.

"Landfill" means a sanitary landfill as defined pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.

"Limited restricted use remedial action" means any remedial action for soil that requires the continued use of institutional controls but does not require the use of an engineering control in order to meet the established health risk or environmental standards.

"Method detection limit" or "MDL" means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with a 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from the analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

"Mineral oil" means an oil of mineral origin, refined from crude oil, possessing electrical insulating properties.

"Natural background soil level" means the chemical concentration of a substance which is found in soil and which is not attributable to human activity.

"Natural ground water remediation" means any form of ground water remediation in which only degradation, retardation, and dispersion mechanisms are used to achieve applicable remediation standards. For active ground water remediations, this definition shall also apply to portions of plumes that are not captured by the active ground water

remediation, but are expected to be naturally remediated after separation from the source plume.

"Natural resources" means all land, biota, fish, shellfish, and other wildlife, air, waters and other such resources.

"No further action letter" means a written determination by the Department that based upon an evaluation of the historical use of the site, or of an area of concern or areas of concern at that site, as applicable, and any other investigation or action the Department deems necessary, there are no discharged contaminants present at the site, at the area of concern or areas of concern, or at any other site to which a discharge originating at the site has migrated, or that any discharged contaminants present at the site or that have migrated from the site have been remediated in accordance with applicable remediation regulations.

"Non-targeted compound" means a compound detected in a sample using a specific analytical method that is not a targeted compound, a surrogate compound, a system monitoring compound or an internal standard compound.

"Order of magnitude" means a factor of 10.

"Oversight document" means any document defined as an oversight document pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26C.

"Person" means any individual or entity, including without limitation, a public or private corporation, company, estate, association, society, firm, partnership, joint stock company, foreign individual, or entity, interstate agency or authority, the United States, and any of its political subdivisions, the State of New Jersey, or any of the political subdivisions of or found within the State of New Jersey, or any of the other meanings which apply to the common understanding of the term.

"Person responsible for conducting the remediation" includes any person who executes or is otherwise subject to an oversight document, and any person who is performing the remediation or has control over the person (for example, contractor or consultant) who is performing the remediation, including, without limitation, an owner or operator who is subject to either ISRA or UST.

"Pollutant" means any substance defined as such pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.

"Practical quantitation level" or "PQL" means the lowest quantitation level of a given analyte that can be reliably achieved among laboratories within the specified limits of precision and accuracy of a given analytical method during routine laboratory operating conditions.

“Preliminary assessment” means the first phase in the process of identifying areas of concern pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.

“Priority pollutant plus 40” or “PP + 40” means the priority pollutant list of 126 compounds and elements developed by the EPA pursuant to Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act and 40 non-targeted organic compounds detected by gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) analysis. For the purposes of this chapter, a PP + 40 scan means the analysis of a sample for all priority pollutants except asbestos and 2,3,7,8-tetra-chloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin, and up to 15 non-targeted volatile organic compounds and up to 25 non-targeted semivolatile organic compounds as analyzed using GC/MS analytical methods. Non-targeted compound criteria shall be used pursuant to the version of the EPA “Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organic Analysis, Multi-media, Multi-concentration” in effect as of the date which the laboratory is performing the analysis.

“Prospective purchaser” means any person contemplating acquiring contaminated property who:

1. Is not in any way responsible under any statute, Federal or state, or common law for any hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, or other pollutants discharged at a contaminated site; and
2. Is not a corporate successor to, or capitalized by, any person who is in any way responsible under any statute, Federal or state, or common law for any hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, or other pollutants discharged at a contaminated site.

“Quality assurance” means the total integrated program for assuring the reliability of monitoring and measurement data which includes a system for integrating the quality planning, quality assessment and quality improvement efforts to meet data end-use requirements.

“Quality assurance project plan” means a document which presents in specific terms the policies, organization, objectives, functional activities and specific quality assurance/quality control activities designed to achieve the data quality goals or objectives of a specific project or operation.

“Quality control” means the routine application of procedures for attaining prescribed standards of performance in the monitoring and measurement process.

“Receptor” means any human or other ecological component which is or may be affected by a contaminant from a contaminated site.

“Reduced laboratory data deliverables” means, for both EPA/Contract Laboratory Program and non-EPA/Contract Laboratory Program analyses, the laboratory data deliverables listed in Appendix A, Sections III and IV.

“Region of the site” means the area on and adjacent to the site.

“Remedial action” means those actions taken at a contaminated site as may be required by the Department, including, without limitation, removal, treatment measures, containment, transportation, securing, or other engineering or institutional controls, whether to an unrestricted use or otherwise, designed to ensure that any discharged contaminant is remediated in compliance with the applicable remediation standards pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.

“Remedial action costs” means all costs associated with the development and implementation of a remedial action including all direct and indirect capital costs, engineering costs, and annual operation, maintenance and monitoring costs. Such costs, when applicable, shall include, without limitation, costs for construction of all facilities and process equipment, labor, materials, construction equipment and services, natural resource damages, land purchase, land preparation/development, relocation expenses, systems start up and testing, facility operation, maintenance and repair, continuous effectiveness monitoring, periodic site condition reviews, and legal, administrative and capital costs associated with the placement of institutional controls on a property. Remedial action costs shall be expressed as net present worth of all such costs over time by discounting all future costs to the current calendar year. The discount rate to be used for all present worth analyses shall be the current rate as specified by the EPA at the time of remedial action selection and shall be applied before taxes and after inflation. The period of performance for present worth costing analyses shall not exceed 30 years.

“Remedial action selection” means the process of selecting the most appropriate remedy for a site or area of concern that will ensure protection of the public health, and safety and the environment, based upon careful consideration of a variety of factors, including, without limitation, future site use, surrounding land uses, remediation goals and objectives, cost, implementability, reliability and effectiveness.

“Remedial action selection report” means a report describing how a proposed non-CERCLA/non-RCRA remedial action was determined to be the most appropriate remedy pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-5.

“Remedial investigation” means actions to investigate contamination and the problems presented by a discharge. The requirements of a remedial investigation are set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:26E-4.

“Remedial phase” means a distinct component of the remediation process. Such components may include preliminary assessment, site investigation, remedial investigation, remedial alternative analysis, and remedial action.

“Remediation” or “remediate” means all necessary actions to investigate and cleanup or respond to any known, suspected, or threatened discharge, including, as necessary, the preliminary assessment, site investigation, remedial investigation and remedial action; provided, however, that “remediation” or “remediate” shall not include the payment of compensation for damage to, or loss of, natural resources.

“Remediation standards” means the combination of numeric standards that establish a level or concentration, and narrative standards, to which contaminants must be treated, removed or otherwise cleaned for soil, ground water or surface water, as provided by the Department pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10B-12, in order to meet the health risk or environmental standards.

“Residual product” means a separate phase material present in concentrations below a contaminant’s residual saturation point, retained in soil or geologic matrix pore spaces or fractures by capillary forces. This definition applies to solids, liquids, and semi-solids. The presence of residual product shall be determined pursuant to the methodologies described in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-2.1(a)11.

“Residual saturation point” means the saturation point below which non-aqueous phase liquid becomes discontinuous and is immobilized by capillary forces, and fluid drainage will not occur.

“Restricted use remedial action” means any remedial action for soil that requires the continued use of engineering and institutional controls in order to meet the established health risk or environmental standards.

“Restricted use standard” means a numeric soil remediation standard which, when achieved, restores the contaminated soil to a condition suitable for only certain specified uses.

“Retardation” means any process that acts to inhibit the movement of a solute in ground water, such that the solute travels more slowly than the ground water itself.

“Semivolatile organic compounds” means compounds amenable to analysis by extraction of the sample with an organic solvent. For the purposes of this chapter, analysis of semivolatile organic compounds means the analysis of a sample for either:

1. Those priority pollutants listed as base neutral and acid compounds in Appendix B, Table II of N.J.A.C. 7:14A; or
2. Those target compound list compounds identified as semivolatiles in the version of the EPA Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organic Analysis, Multi-Media, Multi-Concentration in effect as of the date on which the laboratory is performing the analysis.

“Site investigation” means the collection and evaluation of data adequate to determine whether or not discharged

contaminants exist at a site or have migrated or are migrating from the site at levels of excess of the applicable remediation standards. A site investigation shall be developed based upon the information collected pursuant to the preliminary assessment. The requirements of a site investigation are set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.

“Soil” means the unconsolidated mineral and organic matter on the surface of the earth that has been subjected to and influenced by geologic and other environmental factors.

“Specific discharge event” means a discharge that meets the criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.7(b).

“Spill Act” means the Spill Compensation and Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11a et seq.

“Surface water” means water defined as surface water pursuant to the Surface Water Quality Regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:9B.

“SWMA” means the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.

“Tank” means a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, or pollutants which is constructed of non-earthen materials (for example, concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

“Target analyte list” or “TAL” means the list of inorganic compounds/elements designated for analysis as contained in the version of the EPA Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Inorganics Analysis, Multi-Media, Multi-Concentration in effect as of the date on which the laboratory is performing the analysis. For the purpose of this chapter, a Target Analyte List scan means the analysis of a sample for Target Analyte List compounds/elements.

“Targeted compound” means a hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or pollutant for which a specific analytical method is designed to detect that potential contaminant both qualitatively and quantitatively.

“Target compound list plus 30” or “TCL + 30” means the list of organic compounds designated for analysis (TCL) as contained in the version of the EPA “Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organics Analysis, Multi-Media, Multi-Concentration” in effect as of the date on which the laboratory is performing the analysis, and up to 30 non-targeted organic compounds (plus 30) as detected by gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) analysis. For the purposes of this chapter, a Target Compound List + 30 scan means the analysis of a sample for Target Compound List compounds and up to 10 non-targeted volatile organic compounds and up to 20 non-targeted semi-volatile organic compounds using GC/MS analytical methods. Non-targeted compound criteria shall be pursuant to the version of the EPA “Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organics Analysis, Multi-Media, Multi-Concentration” in effect as of the date on which the laboratory is performing the analysis.

“Tentatively identified compound” or “TIC” means a non-targeted compound detected in a sample using a GC/MS analytical method which has been tentatively identified using a mass spectral library search. An estimated concentration of the TIC is also determined.

“Timely manner” means that, except for immediate environmental concern cases, the person responsible for conducting the remediation completes the remedial activities at a contaminated site or area of concern either:

1. Within five years, if soil is the only contaminated media at the site and the remediation will achieve unrestricted or limited restricted use standards; or
2. In compliance with a remedial action schedule approved in writing by the Department.

“Underground storage tank” means any one or combination of tanks, including appurtenant pipes, lines, fixtures, and other related equipment, used to contain an accumulation of hazardous substances, hazardous wastes or pollutants, the volume of which, including the volume of the appurtenant pipes, lines, fixtures and other related equipment, is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground.

“Unknown compound” means a non-targeted compound which cannot be tentatively identified. Based on the analytical method used, the estimated concentration of the unknown compound may or may not be determined.

“Unrestricted use remedial action” means any remedial action for soil that does not require the continued use of either engineering or institutional controls to meet the established health risk or environmental standards.

“Unrestricted use standard” means a numeric soil remediation standard that, when achieved, restores the contaminated soil to a condition or quality suitable for any use. The unrestricted use standard is the lowest of any numeric standard, without limitation, any residential soil remediation standard, any non-residential soil remediation standard and any applicable impact-to-groundwater soil standard.

“UST” means the New Jersey Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq.

“Volatile organics” means organic compounds amenable to analysis by the purge and trap technique. For the purposes of this chapter, analysis of volatile organics means the analysis of a sample for either those priority pollutants listed as amenable for analysis using EPA method 624 or those target compounds identified as volatiles in the version of the EPA “Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organics Analysis, Multi-Media, Multi-Concentration” in effect as of the date on which the laboratory is performing the analysis.

“Waste oil” means a petroleum based or synthetic oil which, through use, storage or handling has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties.

“Waters” means the ocean and its estuaries to the seaward limit of the State’s jurisdiction, all springs, streams and bodies of surface or ground water, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of this State.

“Wetland” means any freshwater or coastal wetland.

“WPCA” means the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.

Amended by R.1997 d.124, effective May 19, 1997 (operative July 18, 1997).

See: 28 N.J.R. 1098(a), 28 N.J.R. 2298(a), 29 N.J.R. 2278(b).

Added “Active ground water remediation”, “Background ground water contamination”, “Contamination”, “Damages”, “Effective solubility”, “Engineering controls”, “Environmentally sensitive area”, “Historic fill material”, “Immediate environmental concern”, “Injury”, “Institutional controls”, “Mineral oil”, “Natural background soil level”, “Natural ground water remediation”, “Non-permanent remedial action”, “Order of magnitude”, “Permanent remedial action”, “Region of the site”, “Remedial action costs”, “Remedial action selection”, “Remedial action selection report”, “Residual product”, “Residual saturation point”, “Restricted use standard”, “Retardation”, “Specific discharge event”, “Unrestricted use standard” and “Waste oil”; amended “Applicable remediation standard”, “Area of concern”, “Commissioner”, “Contaminated site”, “Department”, “Diligent inquiry”, “Discharge”, “Fill material”, “Free product”, “Person responsible for conducting the remediation”, “Preliminary assessment”, “Remedial action”, “Remedial investigation”, “Remediation”, “Site investigation”, “Surface water”, “Tank”, “Targeted compound”, and “Underground storage tank”; and deleted “Contaminant”, “ECRA”, “Hazardous constituent”, “Hazardous substance”, “Innovative and emerging treatment technologies”, “Permanent remedy”, and “Remedial alternative analysis”.

Amended by R.1997 d.499, effective November 17, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 46(a), 29 N.J.R. 4957(a).

Added “Declaration of environmental restrictions”.

Amended by R.1999 d.241, effective August 2, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2373(a), 31 N.J.R. 2167(a).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2003 d.29, effective February 3, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 170(a), 35 N.J.R. 710(a).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2003 d.198, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 3703(a), 35 N.J.R. 2319(a).

Rewrote “Area of concern”.

### 7:26E-1.9 Health and safety plan

Any person conducting remediation activities shall prepare a site-specific health and safety plan which shall be adhered to by all personnel involved in the remediation. The plan shall be in accordance with the most recently adopted and applicable general industry (29 CFR 1910) and construction (29 CFR 1926) standards of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, as well as any other Federal, State or local applicable statutes or regulations.

**7:26E-1.10 Severability**

If any section, subsection, provision, clause or portion of these regulations is adjudged invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of these regulations shall not be affected thereby.

**7:26E-1.11 Bias for action**

As a first priority during remediation, contaminants in all media should be contained and/or stabilized to prevent contaminant exposure to receptors and to prevent further movements of contaminants through any pathway.

**7:26E-1.12 Requirement for Department oversight of remediation**

(a) The person responsible for conducting the remediation shall investigate and remediate contaminated sites with Department oversight as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:26C and, in addition, in the following circumstances:

1. Sites suspected or known to be contaminated with anthropogenic radionuclide contamination of any media; and

2. Sites with immediate environmental concern conditions.

New Rule, R.1997 d.124, effective May 19, 1997 (operative July 18, 1997).  
See: 28 N.J.R. 1098(a), 28 N.J.R. 2298(a), 29 N.J.R. 2278(b).

**7:26E-1.13 Minimum groundwater and surface water remediation standards**

(a) This section sets forth the minimum remediation standards that apply to groundwater and surface water for purposes of the remediation of a contaminated site pursuant to this chapter.

(b) The minimum groundwater remediation standards are:

1. The following numeric groundwater remediation standards:

- i. The Ground Water Quality Standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6, Appendix, Tables 1 and 2;

ii. The standards resulting from application of the procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.7(c)2 through 6, for the derivation of a new criterion where a specific contaminant is not listed in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6, Appendix, Table 1; and

iii. The standards resulting from application of the procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.7(c)3 for the derivation of a new criterion when the Department determines that current scientific information indicates that a specifically listed numeric criterion is no longer appropriate. The Department will post criteria developed pursuant to (b)1ii and iii above on the Department's website at [http://www.state.nj.us/dep/wmm/bFbm/is\\_text.html](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/wmm/bFbm/is_text.html);

2. The following narrative groundwater remediation standards:

i. The general groundwater quality policies in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.2;

ii. The narrative groundwater quality criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.7;

iii. The groundwater quality antidegradation policy in N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.8;

iv. The remediation requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-1 through 8 in order to both:

(1) Address the adverse impact of the contamination on the groundwater itself; and

(2) Limit additional risks posed by the contamination to the public health and safety and to the environment;

v. Removal, treatment, or containment of free and residual product pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.1(d);

vi. Ensure no release of contaminants to the ground surface, structures or air in concentrations that pose a threat to human health; and

vii. The following factors, as applicable on a site-specific basis, for selecting an appropriate groundwater remedial action:

(1) The location of the contaminated site relative to groundwater use;

(2) The potential human and environmental exposure to the groundwater contamination;

(3) The present, projected, and potential groundwater use at the site and in the area surrounding the site over the 25 years after the selection of the groundwater remedy;

(4) Ambient groundwater quality at the site and in the area surrounding the site resulting from both natural and human activities;

(5) The physical and chemical characteristics of the contaminants of concern; and

(6) The criteria in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.3(d)1i, to determine when natural remediation is appropriate as a remedial action for groundwater contamination.

(c) The person responsible for conducting the remediation is not required to remediate groundwater to a level or concentration that is lower than the level or concentration of the regional natural background level or concentration for any particular hazardous substance or pollutant.

(d) The Department will not accept alternate numeric groundwater remediation standards developed based on a site-specific risk assessment.

(e) The minimum surface water remediation standards are:

1. The more stringent of either the numeric New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(c) and (d) or the numeric Federal Surface Water Criteria, 40 CFR Part 131; and

2. The following narrative surface water remediation standards:

i. The general surface water quality policies included in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.5;

ii. The narrative surface water quality criteria included in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14;

iii. The remediation requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-1 through 8 in order to both:

(1) Address the adverse impact of the contamination on the surface water itself; and

(2) Limit additional risks posed by the contamination to the public health and safety and to the environment;

iv. Removal, treatment, or containment of free and residual product pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.1(d); and

v. The following narrative criteria, as applicable on a site-specific basis, for selecting an appropriate surface water remedial action:

(1) The location of the contaminated site relative to surface water use;

(2) The potential human and environmental exposure to the surface water contamination;

(3) The present and projected surface water use at the site and in the area surrounding the site;

(4) Ambient surface water quality at the site and in the area surrounding the site resulting from both natural and human activities; and

(5) The physical and chemical characteristics of the contaminants of concern.

(f) The Department will not accept alternate numeric surface water remediation standards developed based on a site-specific risk assessment.

New Rule, R.2003 d.29, effective February 3, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 170(a), 35 N.J.R. 710(a).

Administrative correction.

See: 35 N.J.R. 1928(a).

## SUBCHAPTER 2. QUALITY ASSURANCE FOR SAMPLING AND LABORATORY ANALYSIS

### 7:26E-2.1 Quality assurance requirements

(a) The person responsible for conducting the remediation shall ensure that the following quality assurance procedures be followed for all sampling and laboratory analysis activities.

1. Laboratories performing analyses shall conform to the following:

i. For the analysis of any aqueous samples for a parameter or category of parameters for which laboratory certification exists pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18, the laboratory shall be certified for that specific parameter or category of parameters pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18;

ii. For the analysis of non-aqueous samples using specific analytical methods contained in the EPA Publication SW-846, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste", third edition, update IIB, January 1995, as amended and supplemented, for a parameter or category of parameters for which certification exists pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18, the laboratory shall be certified for that specific parameter or category of parameters pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18 or, at a minimum, have obtained temporary approval to analyze regulatory samples pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18-2.5(c);

iii. For the analysis of samples using USEPA Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) analytical methods for a parameter or category of parameters for which certification exists pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18, the laboratory shall be certified for that specific parameter or category of parameters pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18 or, at a minimum, have obtained temporary approval to analyze regulatory samples pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18-2.5(c); or

iv. For the analysis of aqueous and non-aqueous samples for parameters or categories of parameters not contained in (a)1i through iii above, the person responsible for conducting the remediation is also responsible for ensuring that the selected laboratory is capable of performing the analysis. At such time as N.J.A.C. 7:18 incorporates procedures for parameters or categories of parameters not contained in (a)1i through iii above, the procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:18 shall be followed.

2. The Department shall reject analytical data as follows:

i. For laboratories performing analyses pursuant to (a)1i above, decertification or suspension of a laboratory pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18 for any given parameter or category of parameters shall result in the rejection of all analytical data for that given parameter or category of parameters generated after the date of decertification or suspension.

ii. For laboratories performing analyses pursuant to (a)1ii above, decertification or suspension of a laboratory pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18 for any given parameter or category of parameters shall result in the rejection of all analytical data for that given parameter or category of parameters generated after the date of decertification or suspension.

iii. For laboratories performing analyses pursuant to (a)1iii above, decertification or suspension of a laboratory pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18 for any given parameter or category of parameters shall result in the rejection of all analytical data for that given parameter or category of parameters generated after the date of decertification or suspension.

3. Except as provided in (a) 5 below, analytical methods used shall have been published or approved by organizations with recognized expertise in the development of standardized analytical methods. These organizations include, without limitation:

i. The EPA;

ii. The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM);

iii. The American Public Health Association (APHA);

iv. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH);

v. The Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC);

vi. The U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA);

vii. The American Water Works Association (AWWA);

viii. The Department;

ix. The United States Department of Defense;

x. The United States Department of Energy; and

xi. The United States Department of Interior.

4. Non-aqueous samples to be analyzed for volatile organics shall be sampled using the procedures specified in either USEPA SW846 Method 5035 (USEPA Publication "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste," third edition, final update III, December 1996, incorporated herein by reference, as amended and supplemented) or

the USEPA Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organic Analysis, Multi Media, Multi Concentration, Revision OLMO4.2, incorporated herein by reference, as amended and supplemented. All samples are to be preserved in the field with the appropriate preservation solution except for the following:

4. Each gas, electric, water, sewer, cable company and all other utilities that service the site or have a license or easement to cross the site;

5. The Pinelands Commission if the site is located within an area subject to the jurisdiction of the Pinelands Commission; and

6. Any other person who requests a copy.

(h) Any person who chooses to redevelop or change the use of a site in a manner inconsistent with a remedial action that includes an engineering and/or institutional control, or conduct additional remediation or other activities that may compromise the integrity of an engineering control, such that the remedy no longer meets the applicable health risk standard, or is no longer protective of public health, safety and of the environment, shall obtain the Department's prior written approval of such activities by submitting:

1. A memorandum of agreement application, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26C-3, for the Department's oversight of activity, if the person is not already subject to the Department's oversight for the site;

2. A remedial action workplan pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.2 prior to implementation of such activities; and

3. A request to the Department, pursuant to (i) below, to remove or modify, as appropriate, the declaration of environmental restrictions or deed notice.

(i) Any person may submit a written request along with the memorandum of agreement application, at the address provided at N.J.A.C. 7:26C-1.4(e), to remove or modify a remedial action that includes an engineering and/or institutional control. The person shall submit a copy of the existing deed notice or declaration of environmental restrictions stamped "filed" and documentation supporting the removal or modification based on the following:

1. The performance of subsequent remediation;
2. A change in conditions at the site;
3. The Department's revision of soil remediation standards; or
4. A change in the maintenance or monitoring requirements in this chapter.

(j) The Department will evaluate the request submitted pursuant to (h) above and within 90 calendar days after the Department's receipt of the written request will either:

1. Approve the request with the condition that:
  - i. The property owner records with the office of each county recording officer, pursuant to (f) above, a notice executed by the Department, that the use of the site is no longer restricted or that the restriction has been changed and that the declaration of environmental restrictions or deed notice is therefore either terminated or modified. Any Department approved modified

declaration of environmental restrictions or deed notice delineating the new restrictions shall be recorded pursuant to this section;

ii. The applicant provides written notice to each municipality in which the site is located, with a copy to the Department sent to the address provided at N.J.A.C. 7:26C-1.4, of the removal or change of the restrictive use conditions; and

iii. The applicant provides an electronic copy in a read only format, of all information required in (c) above, for the approved modified declaration of environmental restrictions or deed notice as required pursuant to (f) and (g) above; or

2. Issue a written denial of the request.

Administrative correction.  
 See: 35 N.J.R. 1928(a).  
 Amended by R.2004 d.341, effective September 7, 2004.  
 See: 36 N.J.R. 913(a), 36 N.J.R. 4130(a).  
 In (g), deleted former 5 and recodified 6 and 7 as 5 and 6.

**7:26E-8.3 Groundwater classification exception areas**

(a) A groundwater classification exception area serves as an institutional control by providing notice that there is groundwater pollution in a localized area caused by a discharge at a contaminated site. The area and depth of groundwater pollution will be determined based on actual groundwater contamination, as well as fate and transport modeling. The Department will establish a groundwater classification exception area as part of a remedial action for groundwater at a contaminated site when the groundwater does not meet the groundwater quality standards, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.

(b) The person responsible for conducting the remediation shall submit the following information to the Department as part of the remedial action workplan pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.2:

1. For each groundwater sampling point, a list of all contaminants and their concentrations, that do not meet the groundwater quality standards, from the most recent 24 months of groundwater sampling;
2. A description of the fate and transport of the contaminant plume, using the most mobile and persistent contaminants present that exceed the groundwater quality standards, including:
  - i. The horizontal and vertical distances that the contaminated groundwater plume is expected to travel before contaminant concentrations decrease to or below the applicable groundwater quality standards;
  - ii. A proposed expiration date for the classification exception area; and
  - iii. All other information required by Appendix F, incorporated herein by reference;

3. The following maps consistent with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26E-8.2(d)2;

- i. A USGS Quadrangle map (paper copy only), indicating the location of the site;
- ii. A map, in paper and electronic formats, indicating the predicted extent of the groundwater contaminant plume; and
- iii. A map (paper copy only) showing all properties, according to tax block and lot with a reference to the year of the referenced tax map, under which the contaminant plume is located and is expected to migrate;

4. Information regarding current and projected use of the groundwater in the aquifer(s) in which the groundwater classification exception area is located, as follows:

- i. The current groundwater use based on the most recent well search conducted pursuant to this chapter; and
- ii. The future groundwater use for a 25-year planning horizon based on the following, without limitation:
  - (1) The New Jersey Water Supply Master Plan;
  - (2) Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Allocation;
  - (3) Municipal master plans;
  - (4) Zoning plans;
  - (5) Local water purveyor plans and planning data pertaining to the existence of water lines and proposed future installation of water lines;
  - (6) Local planning officials;
  - (7) County and local boards of health; and
  - (8) Local and/or county ordinances restricting installation of potable wells; and

5. Copies of the certified letters, return receipt requested, notifying the following persons of the need to establish the groundwater classification exception area:

- i. The municipal and county clerks for each municipality and county in which the groundwater classification exception area will be located;
- ii. The local, county and regional health department for each municipality and county in which the groundwater classification exception area will be located;
- iii. The designated County Environmental Health Act agency for each county in which the groundwater classification exception area will be located;
- iv. The county planning board for each county in which the groundwater classification exception area will be located;

v. The Pinelands Commission if the groundwater classification exception area will be located within the jurisdiction of that Commission;

vi. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Water Supply Administration:

- (1) Bureau of Safe Drinking Water; and
- (2) Bureau of Water Allocation; and

vii. If the groundwater classification exception area is located in a groundwater use area, each owner of any real property within the groundwater classification exception area.

(c) The Department will establish a groundwater classification exception area based upon the projected area of the contaminant plume in the groundwater, pursuant to (b) above.

(d) The Department may revise or reestablish a groundwater classification exception area at any time to more accurately reflect groundwater conditions using any relevant data, including any data submitted along with the certification required by N.J.A.C. 7:26E-8.6.

(e) The Department will remove a groundwater classification exception area based upon groundwater data, collected pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-8.6(a)7, that indicate that the contaminant concentrations in the groundwater meet all of the applicable groundwater quality standards.

#### **7:26E-8.4 Monitoring, maintenance, and biennial certification—who has obligation and when**

(a) The persons responsible for monitoring the protectiveness of a remedial action that includes an engineering and/or institutional control and for submitting the biennial certifications pursuant to this subchapter include, without limitation, each of the following:

1. Any person with a legal obligation to conduct the remediation, including, without limitation, each of the following:

- i. A person in any way responsible, pursuant to the Spill Compensation and Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11a et seq., for the hazardous substance that was the subject of the remedial action that includes the engineering and/or institutional control;
- ii. The owner of the site of the discharge at the time of the remedial action that includes the engineering and/or institutional control;
- iii. An owner or operator that triggered the Industrial Site Recovery Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1K-6 et seq., for the industrial establishment that was the subject of the remedial action that includes the engineering and/or institutional control;

(e) This person signed this proof to attest to the truth of these facts.

[Signature]
[Print name and title of attesting witness]
Signed and sworn before me on \_\_\_\_\_,
20 \_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public
[Print name and title]

[If Owner is a partnership]
STATE OF [State where document is executed] SS.:
COUNTY OF [County where document is executed]

I certify that on \_\_, 20\_\_, [Name of person executing document on behalf of Owner] personally came before me, and this person acknowledged under oath, to my satisfaction, that this person:

- (a) Is a general partner of [Owner], the partnership named in this document;
(b) Signed, sealed and delivered this document as his or her act and deed in his capacity as a general partner of [owner]; and
(c) This document was signed and delivered by such partnership as its voluntary act, duly authorized.

[Signature]
\_\_\_\_\_, General Partner
[Print name]
\_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public
[Print name and title]

Repeal and New Rule, R.2003 d.29, effective February 3, 2003.
See: 34 N.J.R. 170(a), 35 N.J.R. 710(a).
Administrative correction.
See: 35 N.J.R. 1928(a), 36 N.J.R. 3277(a).
Petition for Rulemaking.
See: 36 N.J.R. 2947(a), 2947(b), 3305(a), 3440(a).
Amended by R.2005 d.222, effective July 5, 2005.
See: 37 N.J.R. 405(a), 37 N.J.R. 2499(a).
In 7A and 7B, rewrote iii.

APPENDIX F

GROUNDWATER CLASSIFICATION EXCEPTION
AREA FACT SHEET

A. SITE INFORMATION

- 1. Program's Site Identification Number: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Program Interest Number (Preferred ID): \_\_\_\_\_
3. Program Interest Name: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Street address: \_\_\_\_\_
5. City: \_\_\_\_\_
6. County: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Block and Lots of the site (duplicate if the site is located in more than one municipality): \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Name of the municipality in which the site is located: \_\_\_\_\_
b. Block and Lots: \_\_\_\_\_
c. Year of tax map: \_\_\_\_\_
8. United States Geological Survey Quadrangle map, indicating the location of the site, presented as Exhibit A.
9. Site Contact:
a. Name of contact person: \_\_\_\_\_
b. Company name: \_\_\_\_\_
c. Mailing address: \_\_\_\_\_
d. Phone number: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

B. PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION EXCEPTION AREA INFORMATION

- 1. Narrative description of proposed classification exception area:
2. Location of proposed classification exception area (duplicate if the site is located in more than one municipality):
a. Name of the municipality in which the site is located: \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Block and Lots: \_\_\_\_\_
c. Year of tax map: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Affected aquifer(s):
Aquifer Name Vertical Depth Groundwater Classification

4. Contaminant concentrations:
Contaminant Concentration1 GWQS2 SWQS3

- 5. Proposed classification exception area boundaries:
Horizontal: Scaled map indicating projected areal extent of proposed classification exception area, as well as location of site, presented as Exhibit B.
Vertical: As stated in B.3., above.
Locational coordinates of boundary of proposed classification exception area as New Jersey State Plane Coordinates. A minimum of four coordinates shall be submitted, in a format compatible with Department's geographic information system:

Table with columns: Northing, Easting, (New Jersey State Plane Coordinates), Latitude, Longitude

- 6. Estimated size of the proposed groundwater classification exception area: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Projected duration and expiration date of the proposed classification exception area:
a. Duration (in years and or days): \_\_\_\_\_
b. Expiration date (as calendar date): \_\_\_\_\_

1Maximum concentration detected at the time Classification Exception Area information submitted to the Department.
2New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.
3New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9B.
New Rule, R.2003 d.29, effective February 3, 2003.
See: 34 N.J.R. 170(a), 35 N.J.R. 710(a).
Administrative correction.
See: 35 N.J.R. 1928(a).

**APPENDIX G****CONTOUR MAP REPORTING FORM**

This reporting form shall accompany each groundwater contour map submittal. Use additional sheets as necessary.

1. Did any surveyed well casing elevations change from the previous sampling event? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ . If yes, attach new "Well Certification—Form B—Location Certification" as found in the "Guide for the Submission of Remedial Action Workplans" (NJDEP, March 1995) and identify the reason for the elevation change (damage to casing, installation of recovery system in monitoring well, etc.).

2. Are there any monitor wells in unconfined aquifers in which the water table elevation is higher than the top of the well screen? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ . If yes, identify these wells.

3. Are there any monitor wells present at the site but omitted from the contour map? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ . Unless the omission of the well(s) has been previously approved by the Department, justify the omissions.

4. Are there any monitor wells containing separate phase product during this measuring event? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ . Were any of the monitor wells with separate phase product included in the groundwater contour map? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ . If yes, show the formula used to correct the water table elevation.

5. Has the groundwater flow direction changed more than 45 degrees from the previous groundwater contour map? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ . If yes, discuss the reasons for the change.

6. Has groundwater mounding and/or depressions been identified in the groundwater contour map? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ . Unless the groundwater mounds and/or depressions are caused by the groundwater remediation system, discuss the reasons for this occurrence.

7. Are all the wells used in the contour map screened in the same water-bearing zone? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ . If no, justify inclusion of those wells.

8. Were the groundwater contours computer generated\_\_\_, computer aided\_\_\_, or hand-drawn\_\_\_? If computer aided or generated, identify the interpolation method(s) used.

New Rule, R.2003 d.29, effective February 3, 2003.  
See: 34 N.J.R. 170(a), 35 N.J.R. 710(a).

**APPENDIX H****MODEL PUBLIC NOTICE**

The model public notice in this appendix contains blanks and matter in brackets [ ]. These blanks shall be replaced with the appropriate information prior to publication in appropriate local newspapers. As provided at N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.3(c), the wording of this model public notice shall not be otherwise changed or modified.

This notice is being given to inform the public that as part of the remediation of [Site Name] at [street address], Block: \_\_\_ Lots: \_\_\_, in [Municipality], [\_\_\_\_\_] County, a proposal has been submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) requesting a permit-by-rule authorization to discharge to ground water in accordance with the provisions of the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., its implementing regulations the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination system, N.J.A.C. 7:14A; the Ground Water Quality Standards, N.J.A.C. 7:9-6; and the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation, N.J.A.C. 7:26E. The NJDEP Site Remediation and Waste Management Program is overseeing the remediation under case #[\_\_\_\_\_] .

Brief description of the proposed discharge: [Include a description of the site including the approved remedial action, type of discharge (e.g., treated ground water or in situ bioremediation), discharge unit (e.g., injection well, overland flow, lagoon, etc.) and treatment proposed and the name and description of the aquifer]. Copies of the plans, which include the proposed discharge to ground water, have been sent to the Mayor, Municipal Clerk, Planning Board, Sewerage Authority, Health Officer, and Environmental Commission of [Municipality, County].

The proposed plan to discharge to ground water is also available as part of the administrative record which is on file at the offices of the Department, Site Remediation and Waste Management Program, located at 401 East State Street, Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey [or add alternate location]. The file may be reviewed under the New Jersey Open Public Records Act ("OPRA"), N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq. Information regarding the OPRA procedures is available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/opra/oprainfo.html>.

Interested persons may submit written comments regarding the discharge to ground water portion of remediation to the Department addressed to [Case Manager, NJDEP, Address] and to the owner or operator of the facility at [name and address of person/contact submitting Plan]. All comments shall be submitted within 30 calendar days of the date of this public notice. All persons who believe that any condition specific to the proposed discharge to ground water within the remedial action workplan is inappropriate, must raise all reasonably ascertainable issues and submit in writing to the Department all reasonably available arguments and factual grounds supporting their position, including all supporting material, by the close of the public comment period. All comments submitted by interested persons that relate to the requirements to be applied to the proposed discharge will be considered by the Department, provided that the Department receives the comments by the close of the public comment period. After the close of the public comment period, the Department will approve or modify the proposed discharge. The Department will respond to all significant and timely comments with its final decision. Each person who has submitted written comments will receive notice of the Department's final decision.

Any interested person may request in writing that the Department hold a non-adversarial public hearing on the plan to discharge to ground water. This request shall state the nature of the issues to be raised in the proposed meeting and shall be submitted within 30 calendar days of the date of this public notice to the Case Manager, at the address cited above. A public hearing will be conducted whenever the Department determines that there is a significant degree of public interest in the discharge to ground water decision. If a public hearing is held, the public comment period in this notice shall automatically be extended to the close of the public meeting.

Comments and written requests for a non-adversarial public hearing shall be sent to:

Site Remediation and Waste Management  
NJ Department of Environmental Protection  
[Name of Case Manager]  
[Address of Case Manager]  
ATTN: Non-adversarial public hearing request

Additional information concerning the proposal may be obtained from [Name of person/contact submitting the proposal, phone #] or the [NJDEP Case Manager, Name of Bureau phone #].

New Rule, R.2005 d.222, effective July 5, 2005.  
See: 37 N.J.R. 405(a), 37 N.J.R. 2499(a).