PUBLICLY FUNDED CLEANUPS SITE STATUS REPORT

SRP REPORT 2000

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Mission Statement

Vision: The Department of Environmental Protection is committed to providing a high quality of life for the residents of New Jersey.

Mission: To assist the residents of New Jersey in preserving, sustaining, protecting and enhancing the environment to ensure the integration of high environmental quality, public health and economic vitality. We will accomplish our mission in partnership with the general public, business, the environmental community and all levels of government by:

- Developing and integrating an environmental master plan to assist the Department and our partners in decision-making through increased availability of resource data on the Geographic Information System.
- Defining and publishing reasonable, clear and predictable scientifically-based standards.
- Achieving the Department's goals in a manner that encourages compliance and innovation.
- Employing a decision-making process that is open, comprehensive, timely, predictable and efficient.
- Providing residents and visitors with affordable access to safe and clean open space, historic and natural resources.
- Assuring that pollution is prevented in the most efficient and practical way possible.
- Assuring that the best technology is planned and applied to achieve long-term goals.
- Assuring that non-treatable wastes are isolated, managed and controlled.
- Enhancing environmental awareness and stewardship through education and communication.
- Fostering a work environment that attracts and retains dedicated and talented people.
- Committing to an ongoing evaluation of the Department's progress toward achieving our mission.

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Executive Summary

The *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2000* summarizes the work conducted at all sites addressed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation, with an emphasis on the work conducted in 2000. The **Introduction** section of the report discusses general topics pertaining to the publicly funded cleanup program and significant accomplishments achieved in 2000, as described below. It also includes a Site Highlights section that features photographs of remedial work recently conducted at half a dozen sites. The **Site Descriptions** section summarizes the statuses of 220 sites as of December 31, 2000, including 53 sites in the Superfund program that are being jointly addressed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and NJDEP. The **Site Listings** section provides lists of other contaminated sites that were also addressed using public funds but for various reasons do not warrant full site descriptions. Finally, the **Appendixes** section provides a summary of all the remedial work conducted by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in a table format.

Topics covered in the Introduction of this report include the following:

Site Cleanup Progress As of December 31, 2000, 71 percent of the areas of environmental concern, or "subsites" at Superfund sites in New Jersey that were fully or partially addressed with public funds by USEPA and NJDEP and 64 percent of the subsites at non-Superfund sites that were fully or partially addressed with public funds by NJDEP were completely cleaned up or were undergoing long-term remedial actions that have rendered the environmental or health hazards under control. The remaining 29 percent of subsites at the Superfund sites and 36 percent of subsites at the non-Superfund sites were in the investigation stage, design stage or were undergoing short term remedial action or construction activities, and a few had no work initiated at the end of the year.

Remedial Actions and Operation and Maintenance Projects Conducted in 2000 Altogether, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and USEPA completed 25 Remedial Action/Construction projects at Superfund and non-Superfund sites during 2000 at a cost of approximately $78.5 million, and conducted Operation and Maintenance and Long-Term Remedial Action projects at 38 sites at a cost of approximately $15.4 million. In addition, USEPA completed $7.7 million in Emergency Removal Actions at 14

DPFSR Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation (DPFSR) is to plan, manage and oversee publicly funded and publicly administered contaminated site investigations and cleanups pursuant to and in conformance with all applicable state and federal laws, rules and regulations. DPFSR offers support for all remedial activities undertaken by NJDEP by ensuring that technically, geologically and scientifically justified cleanup objectives are met.

In addition, DPFSR assists the Department of Treasury in procurement activities and provides assistance to the public through community outreach and information systems, and provides assistance to the regulated community and the public on health and safety issues.

Superfund and non-Superfund sites in New Jersey during Federal Fiscal Year 2000.

Federal Superfund Monies Allocated for New Jersey Sites With the commitment by USEPA of $105 million for Superfund site characterization and cleanup work in Federal Fiscal Year 2000 (October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000), total allocations of federal Superfund monies for contaminated sites in New Jersey reached nearly $1.7 billion. Approximately 74 percent of the $1.7 billion in federal money that has been allocated for New Jersey Superfund site work since 1981 has been used to conduct cleanups, the phase of the remedial process that directly protects human health and the environment.

Private Parties Assume Cleanup Responsibilities During 2000, potentially responsible parties agreed to take over investigation and/or cleanup responsibilities at three sites that were being addressed by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation or USEPA, saving millions of dollars in state and federal funds. Private companies interested in redeveloping the properties took responsibility for addressing two additional sites, helping NJDEP's efforts to restore brownfield sites in the state.

NJDEP's Landfill Closure Initiative In 2000, the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation started preliminary site work at eight defunct sanitary landfills that require closure actions, such as the installation of a cap or a leachate or methane gas collection system. This work is being funded with New Jersey Corporate Business Tax revenues.

Private Drinking Water Wells Tested The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled approximately 950 private potable wells at more than 40 known and suspected ground water contamination areas across the state during 2000, almost twice the number the division sampled each year from 1997 through 1999. The importance of testing private potable wells for contamination was underscored with the enactment of the Private Well Testing Act in March 2001, which mandates sampling of private potable wells for various inorganic and organic contaminants during certain real estate transactions starting in September 2002.

The former US Coast Guard Repeater Station site (also known as the former Monmouth Beach Marine Police Station) located in Monmouth Beach Borough, Monmouth County. In 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and removed 1,100 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil from this 1.5-acre property. Borough residents later restored the dilapidated building through donations and volunteer labor and converted it into the Monmouth Beach Cultural Center. It was opened to the public in May of 2000.

Water Treatment Systems and Water Lines Installed During 2000, Independence Township in Warren County completed construction of a public water line in a ground water contamination area using $4 million provided by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation. The publicly funded division also provided Essex Fells Borough with $215,000 in 2000 to equip one of its municipal drinking water supply wells with an air stripper to remove volatile organic contamination.

NJDEP issues the Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report annually pursuant to P.L. 1997, chapter 234, the state legislation that authorized appropriations of the New Jersey Corporate Business Tax for NJDEP site investigations and cleanups. A *Site Remediation Program Financial Plan Report* for 2000 is also available under separate cover.

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Introduction

Section I

Publicly funded cleanup activity

Twenty years ago, in December 1980, the United States Congress passed landmark environmental legislation with enactment of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund. CERCLA authorized USEPA to work with state governments to remedy the nation's worst hazardous waste sites and established a fund of special taxes and revenues to cover investigation and cleanup costs when the parties responsible for the contamination are unknown or unable to pay. Enactment of this legislation reflected the public's growing awareness of the importance of cleaning up the nation's hazardous waste sites and the critical need for public funding to address contaminated properties when the responsible parties are not available to perform the remedial work. Over the past two decades, NJDEP has developed a strong Site Remediation Program both to facilitate the investigation and remediation of New Jersey's Superfund sites and to address other contaminated sites not under the purview of the federal program. Comprised of the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation, the Site Remediation Program has been involved in the review, investigation and/or cleanup of more than 36,000 sites across New Jersey, including 129 designated as Superfund sites since 1980 (see box on page xii).

The *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2000* details the work accomplished by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation, which investigates and cleans up priority contaminated sites in New Jersey when the parties responsible for the contamination are unknown, or are unwilling or unable to conduct the necessary remedial work using their own funds. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducts this work using funds from a variety of sources, including the federal Superfund program, the state's 1981 and 1986 Hazardous Discharge Bond Funds, the New Jersey Spill Fund and dedicated revenues from the New Jersey Corporate Business Tax. The types of sites addressed by the publicly funded division and covered in this report include inactive landfills, gasoline stations with leaking underground storage tanks, illegal hazardous waste dumps, active and inactive industrial facilities, ground water contamination areas and others. Remediation of the environmental hazards at these sites helps ensure safer neighborhoods and work places and protects New Jersey's valuable drinking water supplies.

The universe of sites covered in the *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2000* is depicted in Figure 1. As of December

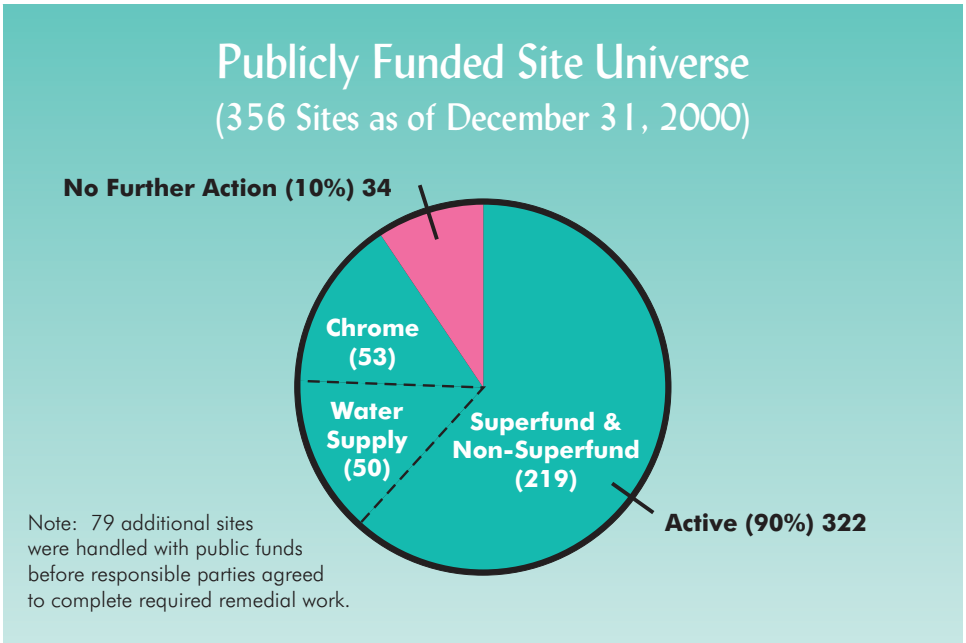


Figure 1

31, 2000, 356 sites were either being actively investigated or cleaned up or had been fully remediated using public funds. The active site category includes 53 Superfund sites and 166 non-Superfund sites where soil, ground water and/or other environmental media are being addressed, and one non-Superfund "site" consisting of 53 separate properties in Hudson County affected by chromium contamination. Detailed descriptions for these sites can be found in Section II of this report. Also included in the active site category are 50 Water Supply sites, potable well contamination areas where NJDEP has provided residents with alternate drinking water supplies or water treatment systems and has investigated or will be investigating the sources of the contamination. A list of these sites specifying the contaminants of concern and the action taken by NJDEP to supply clean drinking water starts on page 297 in Section III of this report.

The fully remediated category, otherwise known as the "No Further Action" category, is comprised of six former Superfund sites that have been deleted from the National Priorities List and where all work is completed and 28 non-Superfund sites where investigation and cleanup work has been completed. A list of the No Further Action sites is also provided in Section III.

In addition, the publicly funded division was involved in addressing 79 sites that were

Origins of the Site Remediation Program

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, public support for a coordinated cleanup effort and pioneering state and federal laws enabled NJDEP to establish a progressive program to address contaminated sites. Beginning with the passage of the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act in 1976, the state initiated the first program in the country for the cleanup of contaminated sites that posed danger to human health and the environment. This program became a national model. For the first time serious consideration was given to reversing decades of industrial, commercial and household waste mismanagement that resulted in discharges of hazardous substances into the environment.

Following New Jersey's lead, the federal government created a program to provide financial aid and technical guidance in cleaning up the nation's more serious contaminated sites. Enacted in 1980, the law is called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly known as Superfund. This program was strengthened in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

As the universe of potentially contaminated sites in New Jersey continued to increase from an original inventory of about 1,200 sites, NJDEP expanded its cleanup efforts to meet the challenges posed by a variety of pollution problems. The passage of several key state laws facilitated these endeavors, including the Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (later replaced by the Industrial Site Recovery Act) and Underground Storage Tank Act. Also, a Voluntary Cleanup Program started in 1993 facilitates cleanup of contaminated sites, including many brownfield projects, by private parties and municipalities under Site Remediation Program oversight. The Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act in 1998 further refined the overall remedial process and stimulated cleanup and reuse of additional brownfield sites. The inventory of sites maintained by the Site Remediation Program for general reporting purposes includes more than 36,000 sites, of which more than 23,000 received No Further Action designations from NJDEP as of December 31, 2000.

subsequently transferred to the cleanup program's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation for oversight after private parties agreed to complete the work using their own funds. A list of the sites that have been transferred to the responsible party division is provided in Section III.

The following narrative analyzes the current statuses of the above sites in more detail to provide a complete picture of NJDEP's and USEPA's progress investigating and cleaning up publicly funded sites in New Jersey.

Cumulative site cleanup progress

The most effective way to measure NJDEP's and USEPA's progress addressing publicly funded sites is to evaluate the cleanup status of the individual areas of environmental concern that comprise the sites. These areas of concern are generally called subsites, although in the federal Superfund program they may be referred to as operable units. While a subsite or an operable unit may focus on any environmental issue, typical examples include contaminated ground water, contaminated soil, leaking underground storage tanks, contaminated surface water and/or sediments in water bodies at or near the site, buried drums, abandoned waste containers and off-site potable wells. A subsite or operable unit also may be designated to address a pressing environmental concern, such as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) condition. Some sites consist of only one subsite encompassing the entire site, which may be divided into smaller subsites as the investigation continues and additional environmental problems are discovered. The specific subsites for each site correlate to the separate bars in the charts provided beneath the site descriptions in Section II.

Some subsites may require only a relatively short remedial measure, such as the removal and disposal of abandoned drums or the excavation of contaminated soil, before they are considered completed and a No Further Action status is assigned for that subsite. Most, however, require a series of steps to fully address the contamination. These normally progress in the following order: 1) a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) phase at Superfund sites or Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) phase at non-Superfund sites; 2) a Remedial Design phase (RD); 3) a Remedial Action phase (RA), which may also be referred to as the Construction phase; and 4) the Operation and Maintenance phase (O&M), which in some cases is referred to as the Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA) phase. The overall remedial process is described on pages xvi and xvii. It is important to note that once a subsite is in the Operation & Maintenance or Long-Term Remedial Action phase, that particular environmental hazard is under control and does not present a danger to human health. One example is the extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water, which prevents a plume from migrating off site while simultaneously removing the dissolved pollutants.

The following charts summarize NJDEP's and USEPA's achievements in addressing publicly funded sites in terms of the number of subsites that have been completed and those that are underway. As Figure 2 shows, as of December 31, 2000 approximately 71 percent of the subsites at the 83 Superfund sites that were fully or partially addressed with public funds have been completely cleaned up and given a No Further Action status, or are being worked on through long-term operation, monitoring and maintenance. This includes subsites at Superfund sites that were deleted from the National Priorities List after remedial actions were completed, and those subsites completed with public funds before the cases were

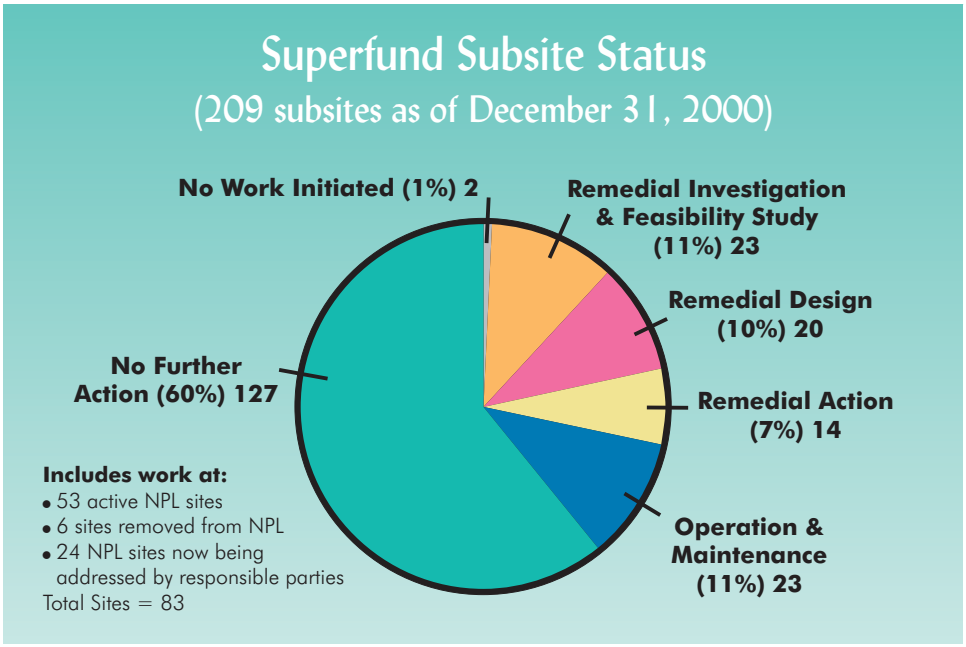


Figure 2

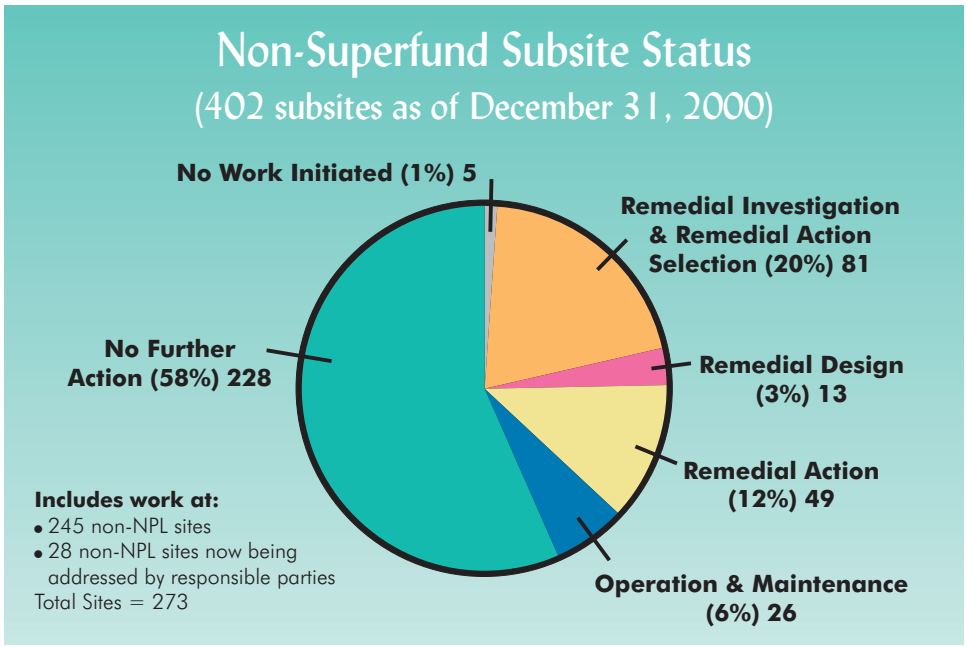


Figure 3

transferred to the responsible party division. The remaining 29 percent of subsites are part of active sites and are either in the RI/FS, RD or RA stage, or had no work initiated at the end of the year.

Likewise, at the 273 non-Superfund sites addressed with public funds as of December 31, 2000, 64 percent of subsites were given no further action status or are under long-term operation, monitoring and maintenance (Figure 3). This includes subsites at sites that were fully remediated as well as subsites that were completed using public funds before the cases were transferred to the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation for oversight or redirection to other offices of NJDEP. The remaining 36 percent are active subsites in the RI/RAS, RD or RA stages or had no work initiated as of the end of the year.

NJDEP's and USEPA's progress at publicly funded sites can also be evaluated in terms of the number of remedial phases completed and underway. This information for Superfund and non-Superfund sites is portrayed in Figures 4 and 5, respectively. A list of these projects and the sites where they were or are currently being performed is included in Section IV.

Remedial Action/Construction projects completed in 2000

The Remedial Actions (also known as Construction projects) conducted by NJDEP and USEPA are the most visible indications of cleanup progress in a community. A

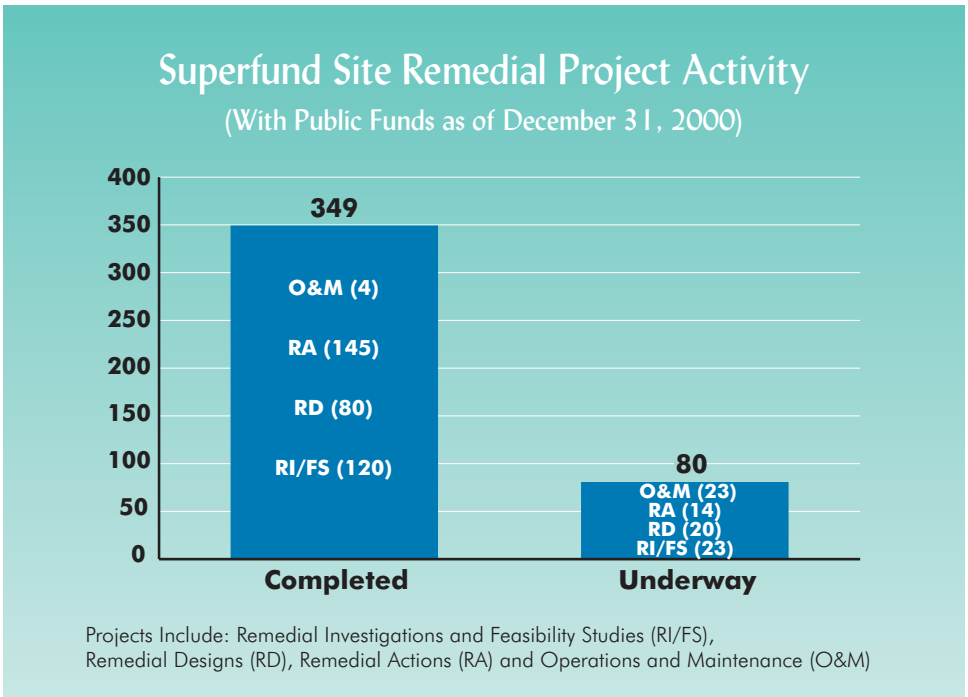


Figure 4

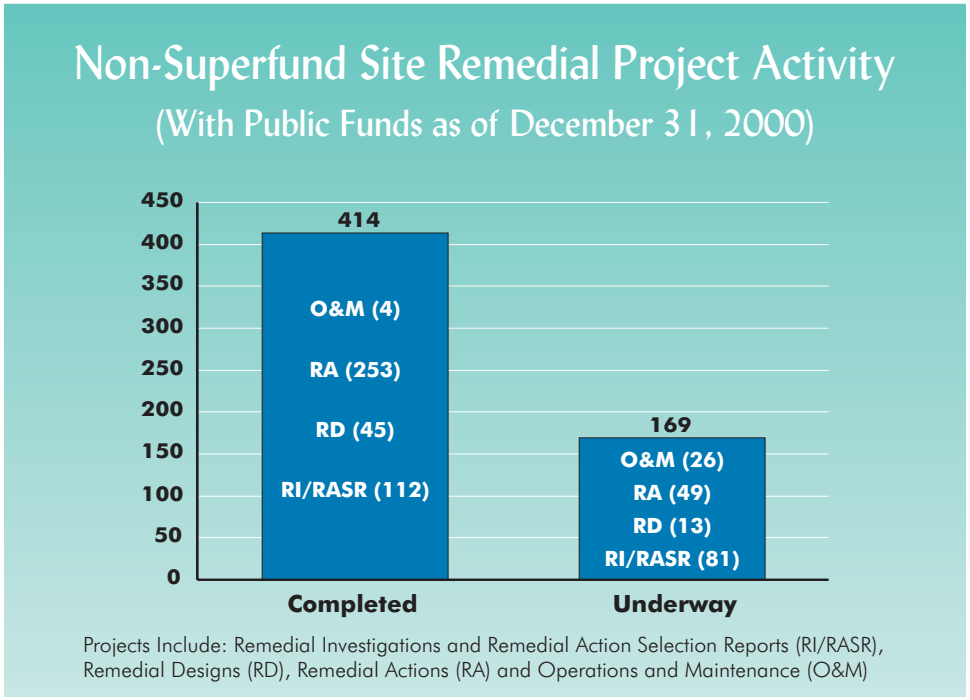


Figure 5

Remedial Action or Construction project may include, but is not limited to, any of the following measures:

- Installation of an on-site ground water treatment system
- Installation of an on-site soil treatment system
- Removal of contaminated soil or other contaminated materials
- Demolition of on-site buildings when necessary to facilitate the remedial process
- Installation of a cap or slurry wall at a landfill
- Removal of leaking underground storage tanks
- Installation of a permanent cover over contaminated soil
- Installation of a public water line or a treatment system on a municipal supply well through a third party contract with the local water purveyor or township

During 2000, NJDEP and USEPA completed Remedial Action/Construction projects at 25 sites at a total cost of $78.5 million. The sites where these actions were completed are listed in Figure 6 and include Superfund sites and non-Superfund sites (including Immediate Environmental Concern or IEC cases). A noteworthy example is the Vineland Chemical Company Superfund site, where USEPA completed construction of a $16.8 million

The Remedial Process

For the purpose of evaluating the progress of publicly funded cleanup activities at Superfund and non-Superfund sites, it is important to understand how sites move through the remedial process. A site is usually divided into subsites or operable units, allowing for variation in the speed or extent to which problem areas at a site are addressed. In this manner, contamination at subsites presenting the most immediate environmental concerns can be dealt with first, such as removal of surface wastes or containment of waste materials to prevent the threat of direct contact or off-site migration. The remaining subsites that move through the remedial process usually involve more complex studies and cleanup actions, such as treatment of contaminated soil or ground water. The projects described below may occur at both the site or subsite level, depending on the complexity of the contamination at the location being addressed. A subsite's status depends on the type of work under way. If all work is completed, the No Further Action status described below applies.

A **Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** is an examination conducted at Superfund sites to determine the extent of contamination and identify acceptable alternatives for cleanup. Substantial effort is expended in characterizing environmental problems at a site during the **RI**. Select criteria are then employed during the **FS** to analyze and evaluate in detail the effectiveness, implementability, timeliness, cost and community concerns associated with each alternative considered. At non-Superfund sites, a **Remedial Action Selection (RAS)** is performed in place of a **Feasibility Study**. All publicly funded actions and most privately funded actions at non-Superfund sites require a **RAS** prior to selecting and implementing a cleanup plan. Also, for publicly funded sites, both Superfund and non-Superfund, NJDEP presents a preferred alternative for public comment that best meets the stipulated evaluation criteria.

A **Remedial Design (RD)** is the development of engineering plans and specifications to implement the remedy selected from the **FS** or **RAS**, 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 (RA)** is the implementation of the selected remedy. An **RA** could include: removal of contaminated soil; capping contaminated soil or fill; treatment of contaminated soil, ground water or drinking water; fencing; and, other actions. This phase, often referred to as the construction period, is the most visible indicator of cleanup progress. NJDEP soil cleanup criteria have been established for many contami-

nants to guide unrestricted, limited restricted and restricted remedial actions. This enables cleanup and reuse of some sites, such as a former industrial complex, at a lower cost. 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) or 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 affected ground water also can be obtained depending upon its use. A **Classification Exception Area** 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.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) is performed at sites where long-term cleanup actions are underway or environmental controls have been installed. Typical examples of **O&M** activities include monitoring and maintaining ground water extraction and treatment systems and landfill caps and slurry walls. At sites where contamination is left to naturally attenuate over time, **O&M** may involve simply monitoring the contamination. These treatment systems and/or monitoring efforts vary in duration and are necessary to ensure compliance with cleanup standards selected for the site. At sites where restricted cleanups are conducted, **O&M** may continue indefinitely. The state funds 100 percent 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 at least several years until ground water cleanup criteria are achieved. For the first 10 years, USEPA funds 90 percent of **LTRA** costs with the state providing the remaining 10 percent. After the initial 10 years the site is considered in O&M and the state funds 100 percent of these costs.

A **No Further Action (NFA)** designation is given when all remedial activities that were necessary to address an environmental concern have been completed. An **NFA** designation also is given when it is determined that regulatory requirements have been satisfied at a site, including when no contamination is found above applicable criteria. NJDEP designates an NFA-A for a partial area of a site and an NFA-E for an entire site. An NFA-A or NFA-E can have restrictions or institutional controls such as a Deed Notice or Classification Exception Area if soil or ground water contamination remains above applicable standards.

NJDEP and USEPA Remedial Action Projects Completed in 2000

Site Name	Municipality	County	Cost
243 North Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	$80,000
661 South Broad Street	Pennsville Township	Salem	$97,000
Asbestos Dump Superfund Site	Long Hill Township	Morris	$5,000,000
Chester Borough/Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination Sites	Chester Borough	Morris	$288,000
Citgo Service Station Upper Township	Upper Township	Cape May	$3,000
Cleveland Industrial Center	Washington Township	Morris	$175,000
Electronic Parts Specialty Company	Lumberton Township	Burlington	$280,000
Ellis Property Superfund Site	Evesham Township	Burlington	$3,200,000
Emmells Septic Landfill Superfund Site	Galloway Township	Atlantic	$2,166,000
Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13	West Caldwell Borough	Essex	$215,000
Gary's Gas & Go	Middle Township	Cape May	$146,000
Goldere's Junk Yard	Morristown Town	Morris	$560,000
Grant Industries Incorporated	Elmwood Park Borough	Bergen	$30,000
Imperial Oil Company Inc. Superfund Site	Marlboro Township	Monmouth	$630,000
Independence Twp Ground Water Contamination	Independence Township	Warren	$4,000,000
Industrial Latex Superfund Site	Wallington Borough	Bergen	$27,000,000
Martin Aaron Inc. Superfund Site	Camden City	Camden	$75,000
Neighborhood Garage	Middlesex Borough	Middlesex	$35,000
Pepe Field Superfund Site	Boonton Town	Morris	$16,400,000
Plaza Gas & Car Wash	Lower Township	Cape May	$150,000
Prices Landfill 1	Pleasantville City	Atlantic	$950,000
Stor Dynamics	Elmwood Park Borough	Bergen	$150,000
Vineland Chemical Company Inc. Superfund Site	Vineland City	Cumberland	$16,800,000
West Paterson Coal Gas (PSE&G)	West Paterson Borough	Passaic	$50,000

Figure 6

ground water treatment system. The new treatment system is processing approximately one million gallons of ground water each day to remove volatile organic compounds and metals.

Other examples of site-specific work performed by NJDEP and USEPA can be found in the Site Highlights section, which features photographs of construction activities at six contaminated sites to help illustrate the remedial process. These examples show how public funds are used to clean ground water at a hazardous waste site, prevent human contact with asbestos waste, remove soil that is a source of contamination to ground water, return a former industrial property to productive use and ensure safe drinking water supplies.

Emergency Removal Actions performed by USEPA in 2000

USEPA conducted Emergency Removal Actions at 14 sites throughout the state during Federal Fiscal Year 2000 at a cost of approximately $7.7 million, as presented in Figure 7. Under an Emergency Removal Action, materials that present a direct contact, inhalation or ingestion hazard or other immediate danger are removed from the site and disposed at an approved facility. Ex-

USEPA Emergency Removal Actions Completed in FFY 2000

Site Name	Municipality	County	Cost
Addy Mill	Paterson City	Passaic	$25,000
Container Recyclers	Camden City	Camden	$80,000
Cornell Dubilier Electronics, Inc.	South Plainfield Borough	Middlesex	$293,000
Graebel Van Lines	Moorestown Township	Burlington	$12,000
Greenwood Trailer Site	Kearny Town	Hudson	$100,000
Jersey City Abandoned Trailer	Jersey City	Hudson	$150,000
Leader Dye and Finishing Co, Inc.	Paterson City	Passaic	$150,000
Mechanic Street Realty Corp	Perth Amboy City	Middlesex	$567,000
Monroe Twp Ground Water Contamination	Monroe Township	Gloucester	$170,000
Pittsburgh Metals & Graphics	Jersey City	Hudson	$2,864,000
Riverside Avenue Site	Newark City	Essex	$150,000
Roebling Steel Company	Florence Township	Burlington	$2,945,000
Steeds Scrap Paper & Metal	Camden City	Camden	$210,000
Zschiegner Refining Company	Howell Township	Monmouth	$12,0000

Figure 7

amples of Emergency Removal Actions are the removal of drums of hazardous wastes, highly contaminated materials or explosives. Many of the Emergency Removal Actions performed by USEPA in 2000 occurred at non-Superfund sites that are currently not being addressed under NJDEP's publicly funded division; however, since public funds were used to accomplish this work, this information is provided here.

One important Emergency Removal Action that was completed during 2000 occurred at the Roebling Steel Company Superfund site in Florence Township, Burlington County, where USEPA removed and disposed of asbestos insulation from the interiors of 70 buildings and exterior pipes, process dusts contaminated with heavy metals and vats of acid wastes. The Emergency Removal Action, which cost more than $2.9 million to implement, represented a significant step in the remediation of this Superfund site.

USEPA completed construction of this ground water treatment plant at the Vineland Chemical Company Superfund site in 2000.

Operation and Maintenance and Long-Term Remedial Actions in 2000

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) or Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA) phase ensures that the Remedial Action/Construction project implemented at a site works effectively and/or remains protective of human health and the environment. O&M covers a wide range of activities, from overseeing the proper function of a ground water remediation system to cutting the grass on a landfill cap. O&M may also include the environmental monitoring performed to evaluate the effectiveness of a remedial measure. One example of this is the periodic sampling of ground water that is conducted after a source of contamination has been addressed at a site or a plume of contaminated ground water has been remedied through active treatment. LTRA refers to O&M activities conducted at long-term ground water treatment projects at certain Superfund sites. (See page xvii for detailed definitions of O&M and LTRA.)

During 2000, NJDEP and USEPA conducted O&M or LTRA activities at 38 sites at a cost of $ 15.4 million. Several of the sites have more than one subsite in O&M or LTRA phase. A list of the sites in O&M/LTRA and the types of actions underway is provided in Figure 8. As additional sites move past the Remedial Action/Construction phase, more of these long-term actions will be required to keep treatment systems running properly and ensure that measures taken have successfully addressed site conditions.

Superfund update

During Federal Fiscal Year 2000 (October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000) USEPA allocated more than $83.5 million in federal Superfund money for cleanups at 18 publicly funded Superfund sites in New Jersey. A list of the New Jersey Superfund sites allocated cleanup funding by USEPA during Federal Fiscal Year 2000, the types of cleanup actions and the amount funded is provided in Figure 9. These cleanup projects ranged from relatively short-term activities, such as the excavation and disposal of contaminated soil, to Long-Term Remedial Action activities, such as the operation and maintenance of ground water treatment systems. In addition, a significant number of these sites received funding to demolish on-site buildings for the purpose of removing contaminated structural materials, eliminating a physical hazard or to facilitate the remediation of contaminated soil underneath or near the building. NJDEP was able to procure this high level of cleanup funding in part due to the availability of money from the Corporate Business Tax and Hazardous Discharge Bond Funds to provide the 10% state matching funds required under federal Superfund regulations for cleanup actions.

USEPA also allocated $21.7 million for characterization work (Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies and Remedial Designs) at various New Jersey Superfund sites during Federal Fiscal Year 2000. This funding was supplied completely with federal dollars, since Superfund regulations do not require state matching funds for these activities. The $105 million committed by USEPA this year brought the amount of federal money allocated for New Jersey Superfund sites since 1981 to $1.7 billion. It is important to note that almost 74% of this amount, or roughly $1.26 billion, has been used for site cleanups, the phase of the remedial process that directly protects human health and the environment.

A list of New Jersey Superfund sites starts on page 337 of Section IV.

Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance Projects Underway

Project Name	Action	Type
1603 Dumont Terrace	IEC Action	Non-Superfund
243 North Texas Avenue	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
5 Devon Avenue	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
661 South Broad Street	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
A-Z Automotive	Ground Water Pump & Treat, POET Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Amoco Service Station Milltown	Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Amoco Service Union City	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Big Hill Landfill	Cap, Methane Gas Collection System & Canterbury Pond Aerator Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Bog Creek Farm* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Burnt Fly Bog	Site & Sediment Pond Maintenance	Superfund
Citgo Service Station North Brunswick	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Combe Fill North Landfill	Monitoring, Cap Maintenance	Superfund
Combe Fill South Landfill	Cap & POET Maintenance	Superfund
Denzer & Schafer X-Ray	Ground Water Monitoring	Superfund
Edgewood Village	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Ellis Property LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Evor Phillips Leasing Co.	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Exxon Service Station Lakehurst	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Florence Land Recontouring Inc Landfill	Leachate, Methane Gas Collection, Cap Maintenance	Superfund
Garden State Cleaners* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Higgins Farm* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Holland Sales & Service Inc	POET Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Hope Auto Care	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Hudson County Chromate (16 Sites)	Cap, Fence Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Imperial Oil Company Inc	Floating Oil Product Removal	Superfund
Jack's Auto	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
Lang Property * LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Lipari Landfill* LTRA	On-Site Leachate/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
McFarland's Service Station	Free Product & Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Neighborhood Garage	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Research Organics Inorganics	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Semonian Service Station	Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
South Jersey Clothing Company* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Syncon Resins	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Vineland Chemical Company* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Texaco Service Oaklyn Borough	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Welsbach & General Gas/Ste-Lar Building*	Site Maintenance	Superfund
Williams Property LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund

*USEPA manages O&M/LTRA work at these sites.
POET-Point-of-Entry Treatment water filtration system

Note: Responsible Parties for the Nascolite Corporation Superfund site in Millville City, Cumberland County are conducting O&M of the on-site ground water treatment system using private funds.

Figure 8

Superfund Cleanup Funding For Federal Fiscal Year 2000

Site	Cleanup Work	Money
Asbestos Dump (Long Hill Township, Morris County)	Completion of landfill cover	$16,000
Bog Creek Farm (Howell Township, Monmouth County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$1,000,000
Brook Industrial Park (Bound Brook Borough, Somerset County)	Excavation and disposal of contaminated soil	$1,000,000
Ellis Property (Evesham Township, Burlington County)	Completion of ground water treatment system	$936,000
Federal Creosote Company (Manville Borough, Somerset County)	Demolition of residences and removal of contaminated soil	$17,400,000
Garden State Cleaners (Buena Borough, Atlantic County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$250,000
Glen Ridge Radium Sites (Glen Ridge Boro & Bloomfield Township, Essex County)	Excavation and disposal of radioactive soil	$19,764,000
Higgins Farm (Franklin Township, Somerset County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$900,000
Horseshoe Road (Sayreville Borough, Middlesex County)	Building demolition and debris removal	$523,000
Imperial Oil/Champion Chemical (Marlboro Township, Monmouth County)	Building demolition	$396,000
Industrial Latex (Wallington Borough, Bergen County)	On-site treatment of contaminated soil	$482,000
Lang Property (Pemberton Township, Burlington County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$1,300,000
Pepe Field (Boonton Town, Morris County)	Restoration of park	$3,800,000
Roebling Steel Company (Florence Township, Burlington County)	Building decontamination and demolition	$7,900,000
South Jersey Clothing Company (Buena Borough, Atlantic County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$250,000
U.S. Radium Corporation (Orange City, Essex County)	Excavation and disposal of radioactive soil	$16,056,000
Vineland Chemical Company (Vineland City, Cumberland County)	Installation of ground water treatment system	$7,412,000
Welsbach/General Gas Mantle (Camden and Gloucester Cities, Camden County)	Demolition of radioactive building at General Gas Mantle property	$3,972,000

Figure 9

Private cleanups conserve public funds

A responsible party or other private party may assume responsibility for addressing a NJDEP-lead site at certain stages of the remedial process, before the state has engaged contractors to perform the work using public funds. The critical stages when a responsible party may take over an investigation or cleanup of a site are before a Remedial Investigation is begun, before a Remedial Design is begun, or, if no Remedial Design is required, at the initiation of a Remedial Action. At that point NJDEP will require the responsible party to sign an Administrative Consent Order (ACO), a formal agreement that defines the scope of the investigation and/or cleanup and establishes the amount of funding the responsible party must make available to NJDEP to complete the work should it fail to fulfill the requirements of the ACO. All work conducted by the responsible party is supervised by the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation and in accordance with NJDEP's Technical Regulations for Site Remediation (NJAC 7:26E).

Whenever possible, NJDEP will attempt to secure a signed ACO before the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation begins a Remedial Investigation at a site, as this approach preserves more public funds for other sites and enables NJDEP to avoid future cost recovery actions against the potentially responsible party. During 2000, NJDEP successfully negotiated ACOs with potentially responsible parties for Remedial Investigation and cleanup work at 17 contaminated sites, averting transfer of these sites to the publicly funded division and saving an estimated $11.7 million in public cleanup funds. For example, two companies associated with the Somerset Tire Service site in Bound Brook, Somerset County entered into an ACO to investigate and remediate contamination resulting from historic pesticide manufacturing operations and an oil spill from an above ground tank that ruptured in 1999 during a severe flood. The two potentially responsible parties posted $3.5 million in financial assurance, the estimated cost to address the site.

During 2000, NJDEP negotiated ACOs with potentially responsible parties to complete remedial work at two sites that were already in the process of being addressed by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation. A group of 56 potentially responsible parties for the PJP Landfill in Jersey City, Hudson County agreed to remove buried drums from the landfill, install a cover over an uncapped portion of the landfill and monitor ground water for five years pursuant to a 1995 Record of Decision for the site. The potentially responsible parties' actions are expected to save more than $24 million in state and federal cleanup funds. Potentially responsible parties for the Goldere's Junkyard site in Morristown, Morris County agreed to install a two-foot soil cover over soil contaminated with low levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds and lead, which will save the state an estimated $600,000 in cleanup funds. In addition, a group of 16 potentially responsible parties for the Lightman Drum Company Superfund site signed an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with USEPA in 2000 to perform a RI/FS to determine the extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The transfer of the site to the potentially responsible parties for the RI/FS is expected to save approximately $2 million in federal Superfund money. If the study reveals the site requires remedial action, the potentially responsible parties

will conduct this work under one or more additional AOCs with USEPA.

Private parties redevelop brownfields at former publicly funded sites

Although a site is usually transferred from the publicly funded division to the responsible party division in order to allow the responsible party (or parties) to address the contamination, two notable exceptions occurred in 2000. Private parties interested in developing two contaminated industrial sites that were in the process of being addressed by the publicly funded division agreed to complete the necessary remedial actions under the supervision of the responsible party division, boosting NJDEP's efforts to redevelop the state's brownfields. In Newark City, Essex County, a pallet manufacturer interested in expanding his business onto the neighboring Albert Steel Drum site agreed to remove grossly contaminated soil and sediments from the site, install a cap over the residually contaminated soil and monitor the ground water. The transfer of this site to the private party will save an estimated $2.3 million in state funds. Also in Newark City, the Hartz Mountain Company purchased the nearby International Way site and began a Remedial Investigation in 2000 to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the property. The transfer of this site to the private party will save at least $200,000 in state cleanup funds. A list of all sites transferred from the Publicly Funded Division to the Responsible Party Division is included in the Appendixes section.

NJDEP's landfill closure initiative advances in 2000

NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation recently initiated a statewide program to address inactive solid waste landfills that have not been capped or otherwise properly closed, and are therefore at risk of contaminating the environment with landfill leachate and releasing methane, a greenhouse gas. Begun in 1999 with a single landfill, the landfill closure project was expanded significantly during 2000 with the addition of eight defunct landfills from Bergen to Cape May counties. The landfills that the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is addressing under this program are listed in Figure 10 and details about each site are available in the Site Descriptions section of this report.

The sites being addressed with public funds under this initiative were selected from a list of approximately 100 landfills that have not been fully closed according to NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. The criteria that NJDEP used to determine which sites warranted priority action were the sizes and volumes of the landfills, their geographic locations, watershed impacts, the presence or absence of on-site controls to protect the environment and the financial viability of the responsible parties. The Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority 1-D Landfill in Kearny Town, Hudson County, was the first site included in this program in 1999 in large part due to the thousands of gallons of contaminated leachate it discharges daily to nearby wetlands. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to install a landfill cap, a subsurface leachate containment wall (also known as a "slurry wall"), and a leachate collection system at the site at an estimated cost of approximately $15 million. Field investigation work is underway to collect preliminary data for a Remedial Design for these measures and NJDEP expects to complete the landfill closure activities at the site in 2005. Methane gas is already being collected from the landfill by a private company and sold as an energy source.

The eight new sites in the landfill closure program require in-depth evaluations to

Statewide Landfill Cleanup Initiative
New Sites for 2000

Site Name	Municipality	County
Bergen County Landfill	Leonia Borough	Bergen
Fazzio Landfill	Bellmawr Borough	Camden
Fenimore Landfill	Roxbury Township	Morris
Foundations & Structures Landfill	Woodbine Borough	Cape May
Somerville Borough Landfill	Somerville Borough	Somerset
Stafford Township Landfill	Stafford Township	Ocean
Winslow Township Landfill	Winslow Township	Camden
Woodstown/Pilesgrove Landfill	Pilesgrove Township	Salem
Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority 1-D *(started in State Fiscal Year 1999)*	Kearny Town	Hudson

Figure 10

determine the effects of landfill leachate on the surrounding environment and the amounts of greenhouse gases being emitted before appropriate remedial actions for each site can be established. During 2000, the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began reviewing the backgrounds of these eight landfills, including their disposal histories and, when available, past ground water, surface water and leachate sampling results. Additional sampling and field investigation work will be conducted at the eight landfills during the next two years and NJDEP will use data from these studies to determine which remedial measures (landfill cap, leachate collection system and/or landfill gas collection system) are required to properly close each site. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to begin the Remedial Design for each landfill in early 2002 and closure work at all eight sites is expected to be completed by 2009. The work conducted at the nine landfills by the publicly funded division has been primarily financed with money from the New Jersey Corporate Business Tax, which in 1996 was designated a permanent source of public funding for NJDEP site investigations and cleanups based on four percent of its annual revenues. NJDEP has authorized the expenditure of approximately $1.93 million in Corporate Business Tax revenues to date to perform the preliminary investigation work at the eight new landfills and the Remedial Design work at MSLA 1-D Landfill. Additional expenditures from this

The Foundations & Structures Landfill in Cape May County is one of eight landfills where NJDEP's publicly funded division began preliminary site closure work in 2000.

funding source will be necessary to complete the landfill investigation and closure work.

The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to begin preliminary investigation work at several other landfills in 2001, including the Henry Harris Landfill in Harrison Township, Gloucester County and the Carteret Borough Sanitary Landfill in Carteret Borough, Middlesex County. By implementing landfill closure measures at these sites, NJDEP is protecting the quality of life of New Jersey's residents, safeguarding water supplies and helping achieve the agency's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the state to 3.5 percent below 1990 levels by 2005.

Potable well testing up in 2000

One of the most important functions of the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is to evaluate drinking water quality from private potable wells near known and suspected contaminated sites and help arrange for installation of Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems when contaminant levels exceed New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The division increased the potable well testing that it conducted throughout the state during 2000, sampling approximately 950 private potable wells at 42 sites, up from an average of 500 wells at roughly two dozen sites a year from 1997 through 1999. Contamination exceeding Drinking Water Standards was detected in 13 percent of the wells sampled in 2000, and NJDEP is either confirming the contamination or has installed POET systems on the wells as either a permanent solution or an interim remedy until water lines can be extended to the properties.

Many of the potable well tests performed by the publicly funded division during 2000 were done to investigate unknown source potable well contamination cases that were discovered by the local health authorities and brought to the attention of NJDEP. The publicly funded division investigates these cases when five or more private potable wells within 1,000 feet of one another are contaminated with related compounds at levels exceeding standards from an unknown source, or when one or more wells is contaminated above standards from a known source and the responsible party is uncooperative. NJDEP retests suspect wells to confirm local heath departments' findings and conducts additional potable well sampling throughout the area until the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the affected wells has been defined. In most cases, a

A NJDEP field sampling technician collects a potable water sample from a home for analysis of volatile organic compounds.

separate investigation is later performed to identify possible sources of the contamination.

Also, a significant number of potable wells were sampled during 2000 as part of the publicly funded division's initiative to evaluate private potable wells in close proximity to historic Ground Water Impact Areas (GWIAs) that NJDEP addressed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Begun in 1997, the purpose of this effort is to determine whether ground water contamination at these sites has spread to previously unaffected wells so that these wells may be equipped with POET systems or connected to public water lines. This will continue to be a focus of the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for the next few years, until private potable wells near all of the approximately 100 GWIAs scheduled for review have been evaluated and appropriate actions taken.

Other private potable wells that the publicly funded division tested in 2000 were sampled as part of site investigations to determine whether they had been affected by a release of hazardous substances at a nearby contaminated site, such as a gas station or industrial property. Some were sampled as part of monitoring programs for private potable wells located at the perimeters of previously established CKEs, to protect the drinking water supplies of nearby residents. Still others were tested as part of investigations to identify potentially responsible parties for unknown source ground water contamination cases.

The importance of testing potable wells for contaminants was underscored by New Jersey's Private Well Testing Act, which was signed by Acting Governor DiFrancesco in March 2001. When the act goes into full effect in late 2002, certain real estate transactions involving properties with private potable wells will be subject to mandatory well testing. Sale of real property where potable water is supplied by a private well at the property, or sale of real property where the potable water supply is a well with fewer than 15 service connections or does not regularly serve an average of 25 people daily at least 60 days a year will be covered under the Act. The Act will require water from these private potable wells be tested for a range of parameters, including volatile organic compounds and lead, and the buyer and the seller must be notified of the test results in writing before closing of the title may take place. The law will also require owners of rental properties with private wells to test for specific contaminants and other parameters every five years and to provide this information to their tenants. The testing triggered by this new law is likely to reveal previously unknown areas of ground water contamination that will warrant further investigation by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and local health authorities.

Treatment systems, water lines installed

As noted above, when the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation determines that a private well at a residence or commercial property is contaminated above Drinking Water Standards, it will ensure that the well is equipped with a POET system to reduce the contamination to acceptable levels. This may be done as an interim remedy until a public water line can be extended to the property or as a permanent solution if a water line is not a feasible option. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration (ECA) in the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation administers the installation and maintenance of POET systems at private properties using money from the New Jersey Spill Fund and oversees the monitoring and maintenance of the units to ensure they continue to operate effectively. The installation, monitoring and maintenance of the

A NJDEP field sampling technician uses the Global Positioning System (GPS) to determine the latitude and longitude of a potable well at a ground water contamination area.

POET systems are performed by private contractors under the supervision of ECA at no charge to the property owners. ECA authorized the installation of approximately 260 POET systems on private potable wells throughout New Jersey in 2000 after either the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation or the homeowners found well contamination, and oversaw the monitoring and maintenance of nearly 1,000 systems during this time.

The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will help extend public water lines to a potable well contamination area if a water supply alternatives analysis indicates this is a cost-effective option, or may provide partial funding based on projected POET system maintenance costs if a municipality opts to install water lines. During 2000, NJDEP facilitated installation of public water lines at the Independence Township Ground Water Contamination site in Warren County, where private potable wells at approximately 50 residences were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds and POET systems had been in use since the early 1990s. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation provided $4 million in Hazardous Discharge Bond Fund money to install public water lines to replace the contaminated wells and other private potable wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated in the future. The Township installed the water lines under a "third party contract" with NJDEP, which allowed local officials to have primary control of the project. Approximately 150 homes were connected to the water lines and the wells at these properties sealed when the project was completed. Several similar publicly funded water line installation projects are underway or scheduled to begin in 2001 in other parts of the state.

The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation also helps address contaminated municipal supply wells when the source of the ground water contamination is unknown, or if the responsible party is not willing or able to pay for installation of a treatment system at the well field. In 2000, the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation facilitated the installation of an air stripper at the Essex Fells Water Department Well 13 in West Caldwell Borough, Essex County to treat volatile organic contamination from an unknown source. NJDEP provided $215,000 in Hazardous Discharge

Bond Fund money to pay for the treatment system, which was installed by Essex Fells Borough under a third party contract.

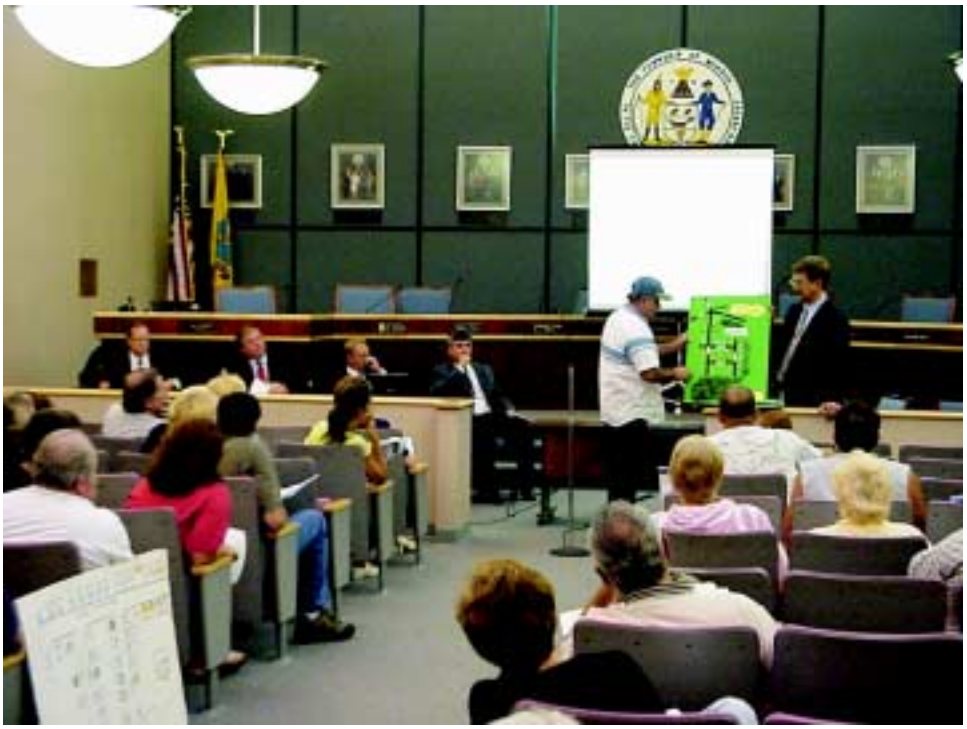
Community involvement activities

The Site Remediation Program's Bureau of Community Relations is responsible for informing communities of remedial activities in their neighborhoods. During 2000, the Bureau of Community Relations held 10 public meetings or briefings related to Superfund and non-Superfund sites. Issues discussed included proposed cleanup actions, water line and POET system installation projects and other topics. For example, in July 2000 NJDEP held a public meeting in Monroe Township, Gloucester County to discuss the planned installation of public water lines in the Woods of Williamstown-East development (also known as the Eastwoods development) to replace contaminated private potable wells. NJDEP also held a public meeting in Tabernacle Township, Burlington County in November 2000 to discuss its recommendations to address contaminated soil and ground water at the Noble Oil Company site.

The Bureau of Community Relations also disseminated written materials regarding remedial activities at contaminated sites in the state, mailing and handing out more than 3,500 informational documents and related materials to interested parties during 2000. These included fact sheets and public meeting notices that provided residents and officials with firsthand information on the progress of remedial activities in their communities. In addition, the Bureau of Community Relations' **Site Information Program** responded to more than 3,000 requests for lists of contaminated sites and maps showing contaminated site locations (see page xxxi for more details on this service). When requested, the Bureau of Community Relations also provided information to media representatives on the investigation and cleanup of various sites. In addition, the Site Remediation Program staff participated in outreach activities and conducted training at various conferences and other events to help explain the remedial process to the public.

Other documents available

The Site Remediation Program also publishes a *Known Contaminated Sites in New Jersey* report, which is a compilation of 12,648 sites with confirmed contamination that are being addressed by NJDEP with



NJDEP representatives explain a planned water line to residents of a community where several private potable wells have become contaminated with mercury and volatile organic compounds.

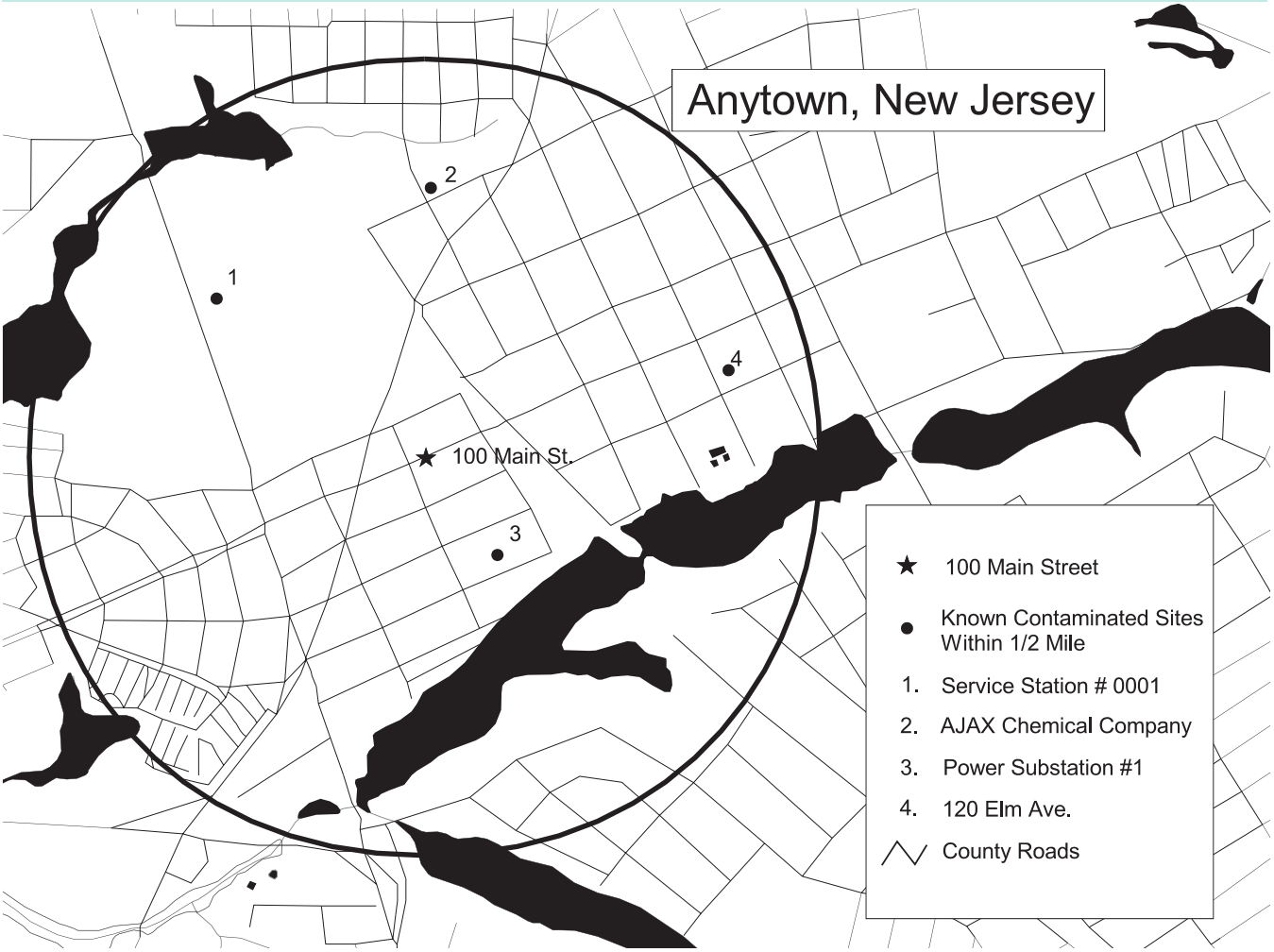
public funds or by private parties with NJDEP oversight. This report, which was last released in April 2001, is available on the Site Remediation Program's web page and in printed format upon request. The Site Remediation Program also publishes an *Annual Report* that details legislative and regulatory actions and privately and publicly funded cleanups over the past year, and an annual brownfield redevelopment update that highlights recent remedial activities and reuse projects at brownfield sites across the state.

Other documents available for parties interested in the remediation of contaminated sites in New Jersey include: the *SRP News* (published periodically), *Guidance Document for Remediation of Contaminated Soils* (1998), *Alternative Ground Water Sampling Techniques Guide* (1994), *Field Analysis Manual* (1994), and *Field Sampling Procedures Manual* (1992). Regulations and technical guidance documents also are available.

For more information about NJDEP's Site Remediation Program, contact the Bureau of Community Relations at (609) 984-3081 or visit the program's web page at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp.

The Site Information Program

The Site Information Program is a free service offered by the Site Remediation Program that provides potential home buyers, real estate agents, nonprofit housing organizations, financial institutions, developers and other individuals involved in real estate transactions in New Jersey with specific information on known contaminated sites near their properties of interest. Administered by the Bureau of Community Relations, the Site Information Program employs NJDEP's Geographic Information System (GIS), a computerized mapping system that contains the names and locations of more than 10,000 sites on the New Jersey Known Contaminated Sites List, as well as other environmental information. By entering the address of a particular property or its approximate location into the GIS program, the Department generates a map that shows the locations of all known contaminated sites within a half mile or a mile radius of that property, as depicted below. The requestor is also provided with a list of Known Contaminated Sites for the municipality their property of interest is located in. General information about contaminated sites, referrals to other units within NJDEP and detailed fact sheets for Superfund sites and other high profile sites can also be obtained through this outreach and education program. The Site Information Program can be contacted toll free at 800-253-5647.



Site Highlights

Superfund

Ground Water Extraction and Treatment System
Ellis Property Superfund Site
Evesham Township, Burlington County

Installation of Soil Cover
Asbestos Dump Superfund Site
Long Hill Township, Morris County

Non-Superfund

Scrap Metal Removal
Research Organics Inorganics
Belleville Township, Essex County

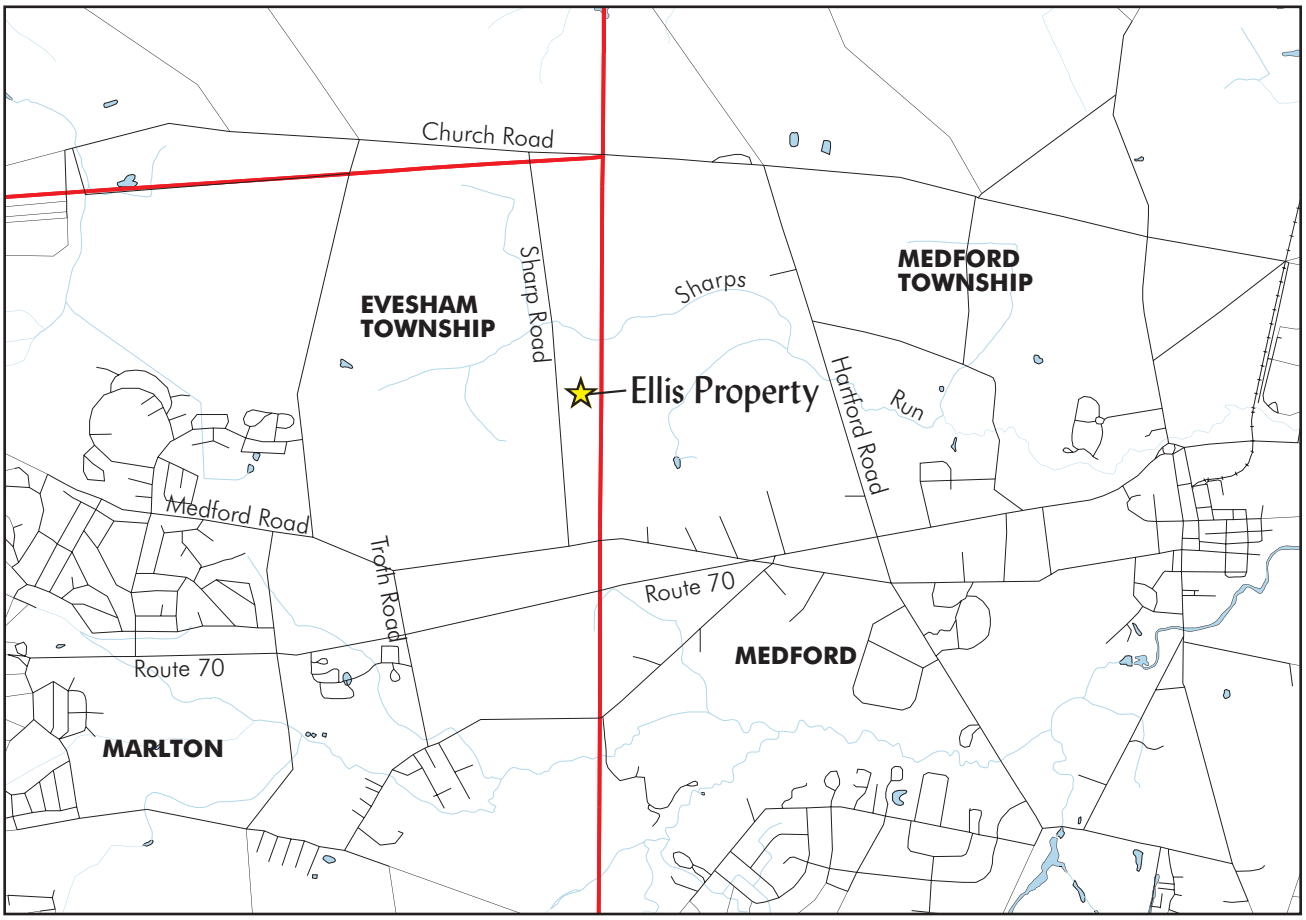
Contaminated Soil Removal
Electronic Parts Specialty Corporation
Lumberton Township, Burlington County

Underground Storage Tank Removal
Gary's Gas & Go
Middle Township, Cape May County

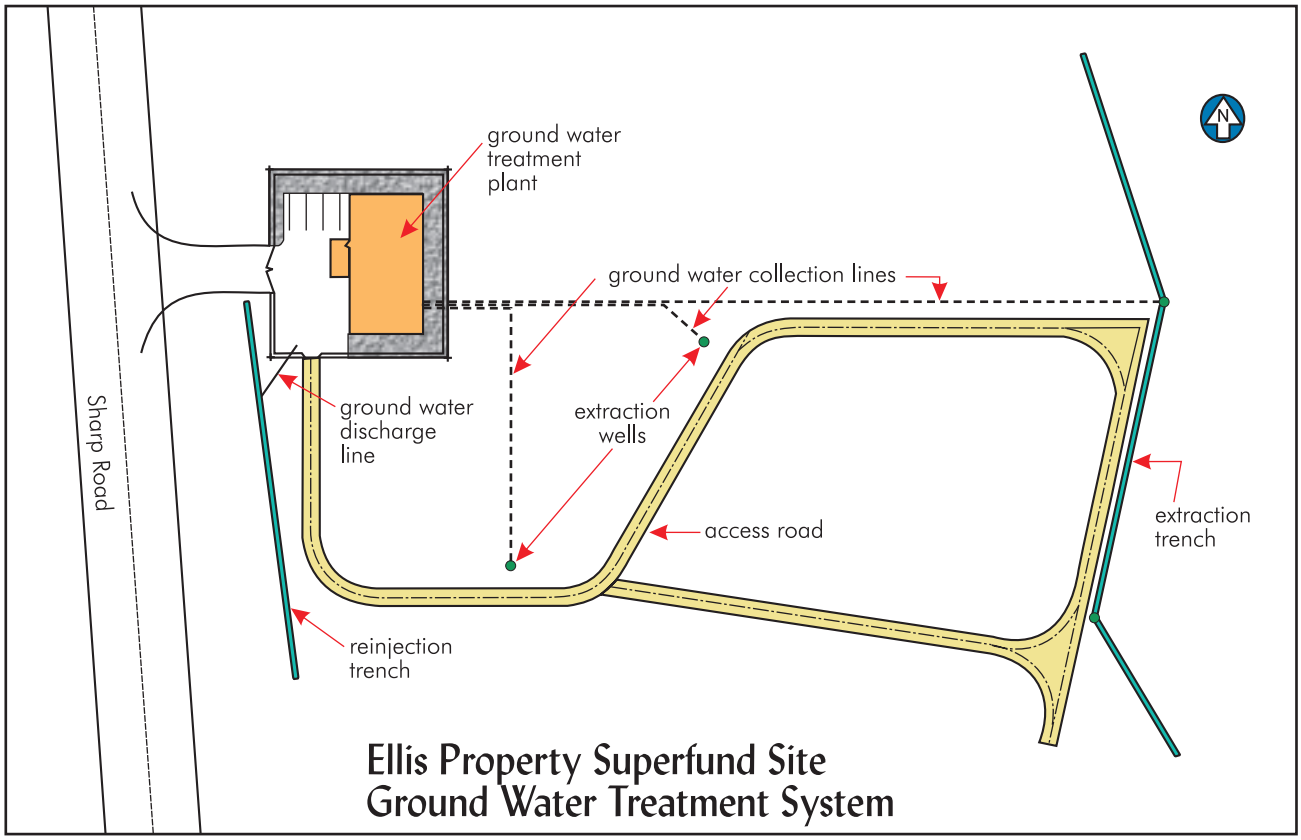
Water Line Installation
Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination Site
Monroe Township, Gloucester County

Ellis Property Superfund Site
Evesham Township, Burlington County

In September 2000, NJDEP completed construction of a $2.1 million ground water treatment system at this former drum reconditioning facility in rural Burlington County. The system extracts contaminated ground water from the shallow aquifer, removes volatile organic contaminants through air stripping and carbon filtration and metal contaminants through flocculation followed by filtration, and re-injects the treated water on site. The system is currently treating approximately 22,000 gallons of ground water per day and will continue to operate until ground water quality at the site meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. This represents the final phase of the Ellis Property cleanup; NJDEP removed and properly disposed of over 300 abandoned drums and 1,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil in previous actions. For further information about the Ellis Property Superfund site, please see the site description on page 47.



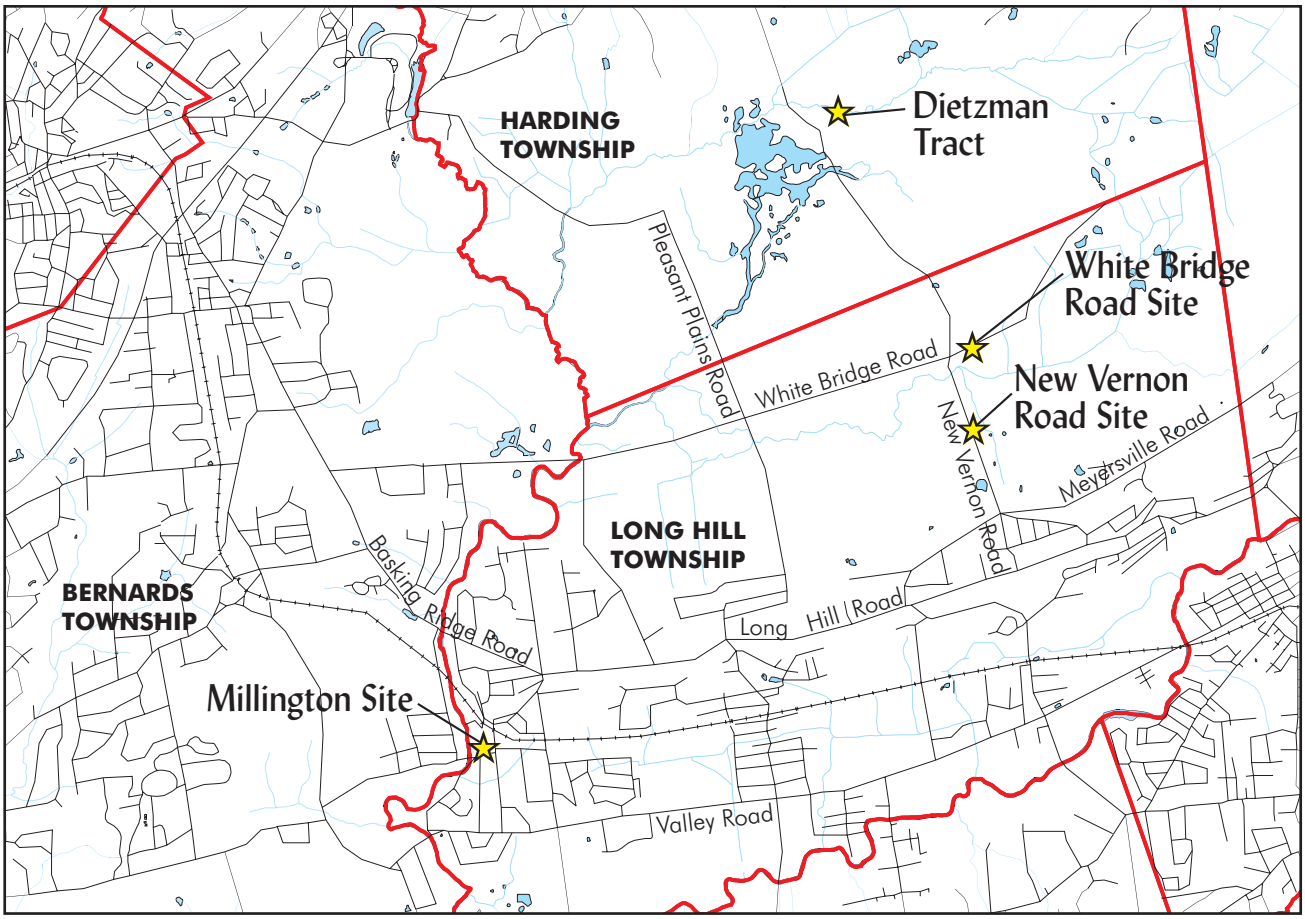
A view of the inside of the Ellis Property ground water treatment plant, showing from left to right the acid treatment tank, air stripper and effluent storage tank.



Contaminated ground water is recovered from two extraction wells and an extraction trench and sent to the on-site treatment plant to remove volatile organic compounds and metals. Following treatment, the water is returned to the aquifer through the reinjection trench. The ground water will be cycled through this treatment process until ground water cleanup criteria established for the site have been achieved.

Asbestos Dump Superfund Site
Long Hill Township, Morris County

In June 2000, USEPA completed installation of a soil cover and engineering controls at the Asbestos Dump Superfund site in Morris County. The 11-acre dump is located at the rear of an industrial property adjacent to the Passaic River in the Millington section of Long Hill Township. Asbestos manufacturing firms disposed of asbestos wastes at the site for many years. The remedial activities entailed placing a two-foot thick soil cover over areas of exposed asbestos, stabilizing the slope along the asbestos embankment, building channels to divert surface water runoff, constructing a retaining wall and seeding the landfill cover with grass to prevent erosion. The cost to install the soil cover and engineering controls was approximately $5,000,000. Remedial activities at three related asbestos dump sites in Long Hill and Harding townships were completed in 1998 and 1999. NJDEP will conduct operation and maintenance activities at the Millington site, which will include performing periodic inspections, mowing the grass and sampling ground water monitor wells. For further information about the Asbestos Dump Superfund site, please see the site description on page 205.

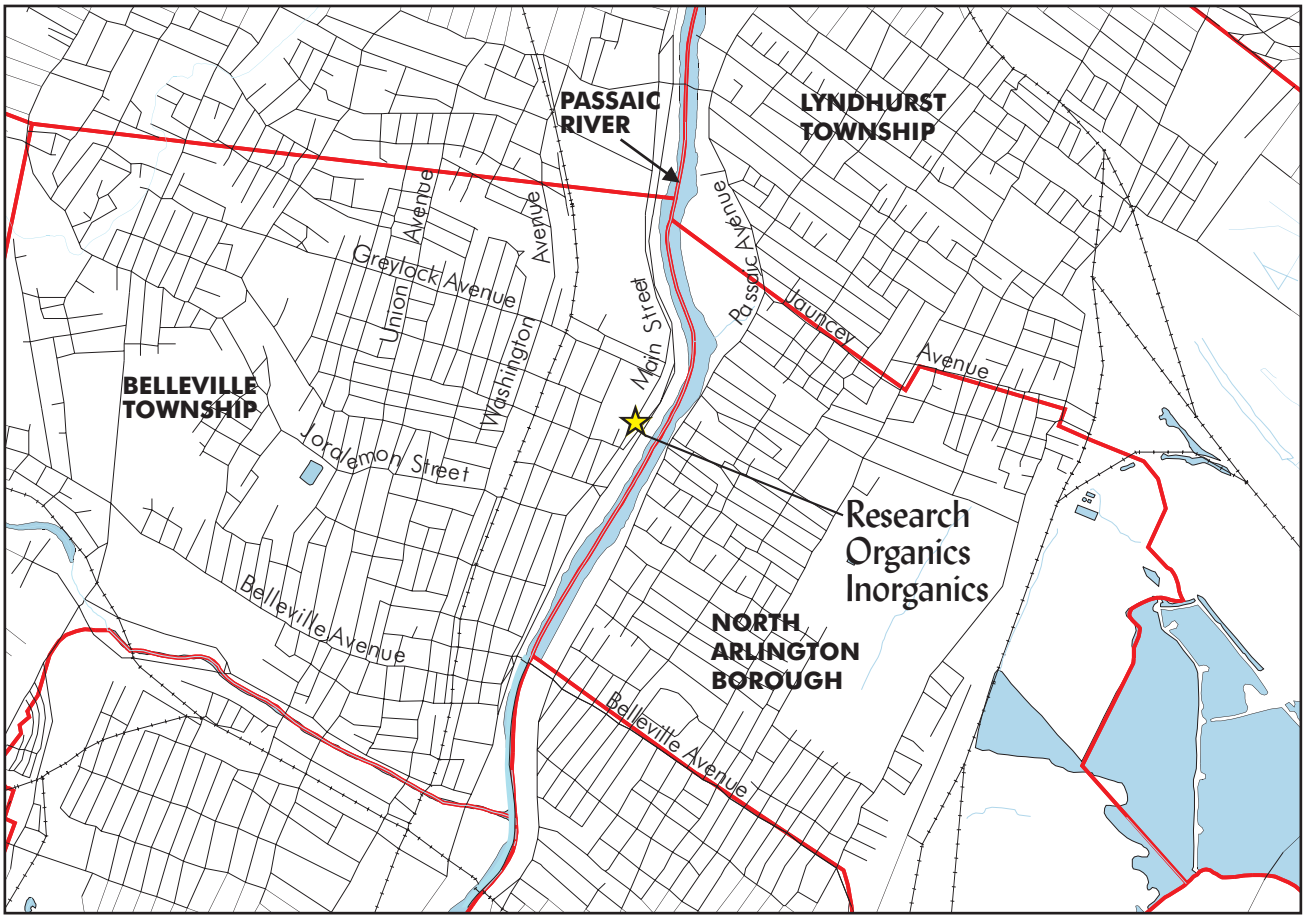


Above and right: Installation of the landfill cover is underway.

Left: The completed landfill with a view of the retaining wall.

Research Organics Inorganics
Belleville Township, Essex County

In the summer of 2000, NJDEP removed and recycled 40 tons of waste tanks, vessels and other scrap metal from this former chemical plant in anticipation of the sale of the property to a food manufacturing firm. The scrap metal removal project was the last in a series of remedial actions implemented by NJDEP at the facility since the company went out of business in 1983. Previous actions included a hazardous waste removal project, a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection, a soil cleanup action and a ground water monitoring program. NJDEP was awarded possession of the Research Organics Inorganics site after it sued the property owners to recover remedial investigation and cleanup costs. The state sold the property to the food manufacturing company in October 2000 and used the $495,000 in proceeds to partially reimburse the New Jersey Spillfund and the Town of Belleville for cleanup costs. This represents the first time NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has cleaned up a contaminated site, acquired the property through a court judgment and returned it to productive use by public sale, as provided by the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act of 1976. For more information on the Research Organics Inorganics site, please see the site description on page 108.



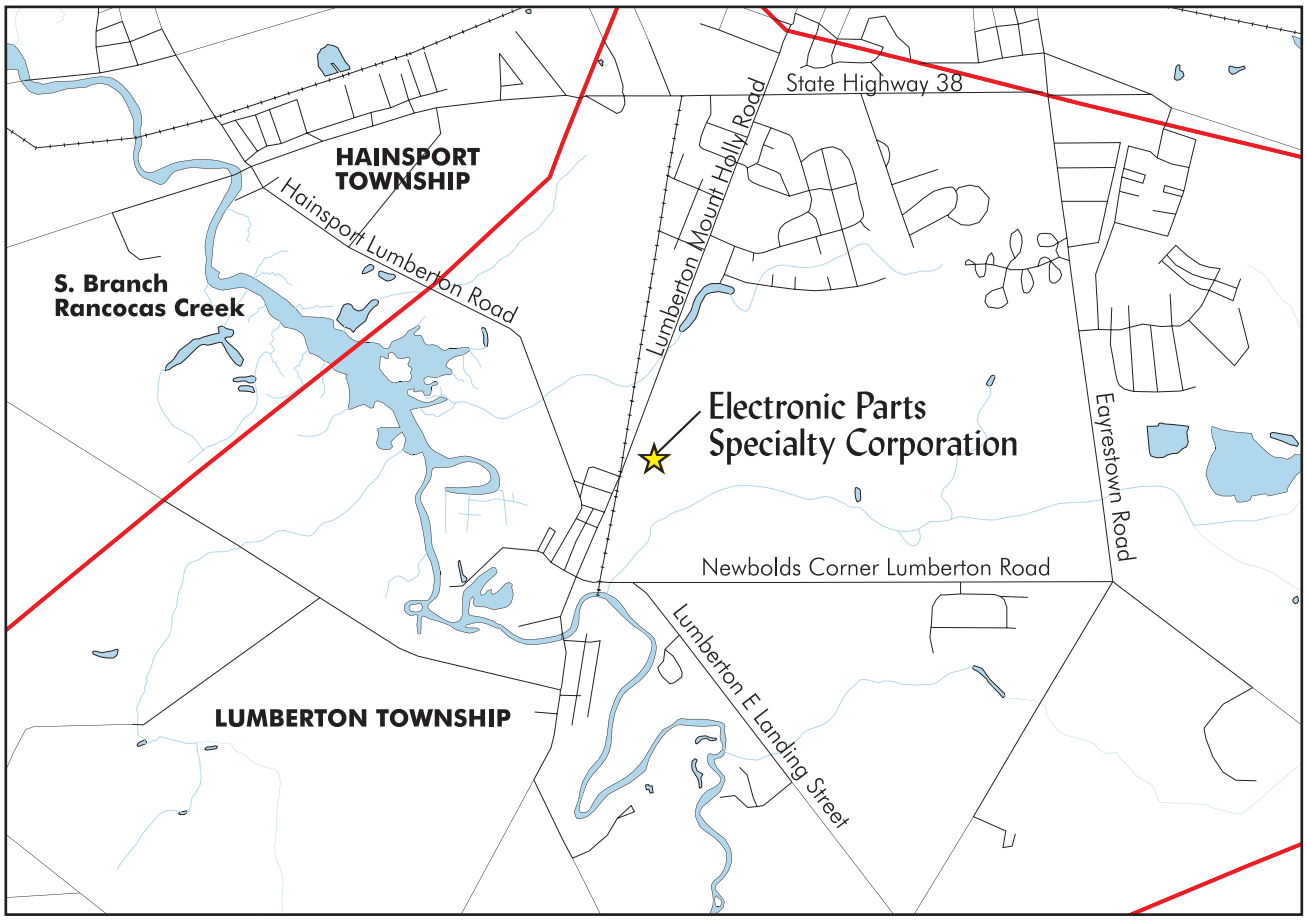
The Research Organics Inorganics site in mid-2000.

The inside of the facility after NJDEP completed the scrap metal removal project.

The Research Organics Inorganics building after the new owner had begun renovation activities.

Electronic Parts Specialty Corporation
Lumberton Township, Burlington County

In April 2000, NJDEP completed excavation and disposal of more than 1,800 tons of soil that was heavily contaminated with metals and volatile organic compounds from this active electroplating facility. The majority of the soil was removed from a former lagoon area, where electroplating waste water was discharged for approximately four decades, until 1985. NJDEP plans to cap the less contaminated soil at the property and install an on-site remediation system to extract and treat contaminated ground water. This facility is located adjacent to a large housing development and contaminants from the site have been detected in a creek that flows nearby. For further information about this site, please see the site description on page 46.



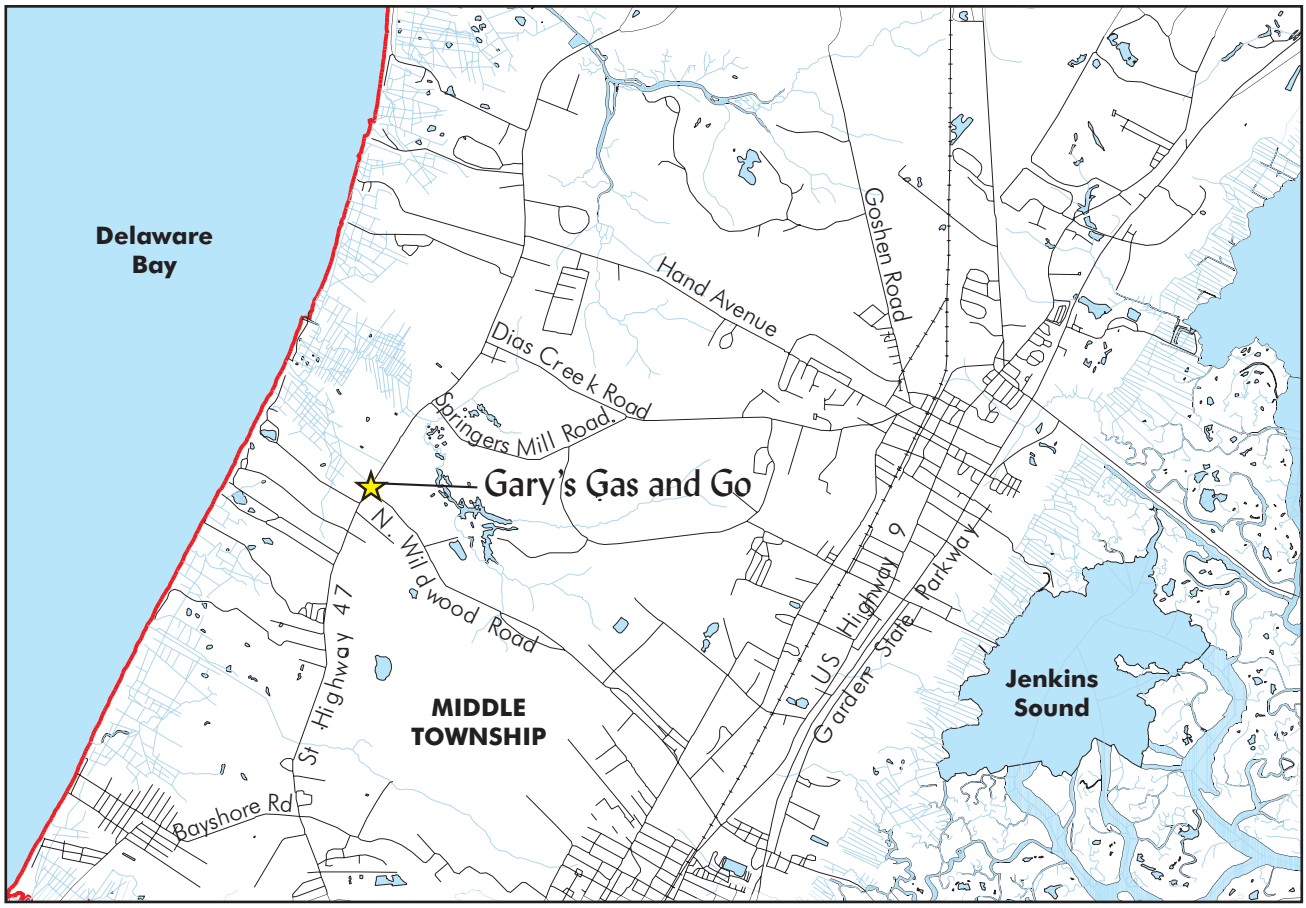
Workers clear overgrowth from the former lagoon area prior to the soil excavation project.

Discolored soil indicates the presence of contamination in the lagoon area.

The contaminated soil is placed in trucks for off-site disposal.

Gary's Gas & Go
Middle Township, Cape May County

In August 2000, NJDEP removed five underground gasoline storage tanks and 1,200 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil from this abandoned gas station. After the heavily contaminated soil was removed, NJDEP backfilled the excavated area with clean fill and covered the site with stone. NJDEP plans to begin an investigation of the ground water at the site in 2001. Sampling of nearby private potable wells by the Cape May County Health Department and NJDEP has not identified any wells with contamination exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. For further information about this site, please see the site description on page 85.



Workers clear the tops of the underground storage tanks in preparation for removal.

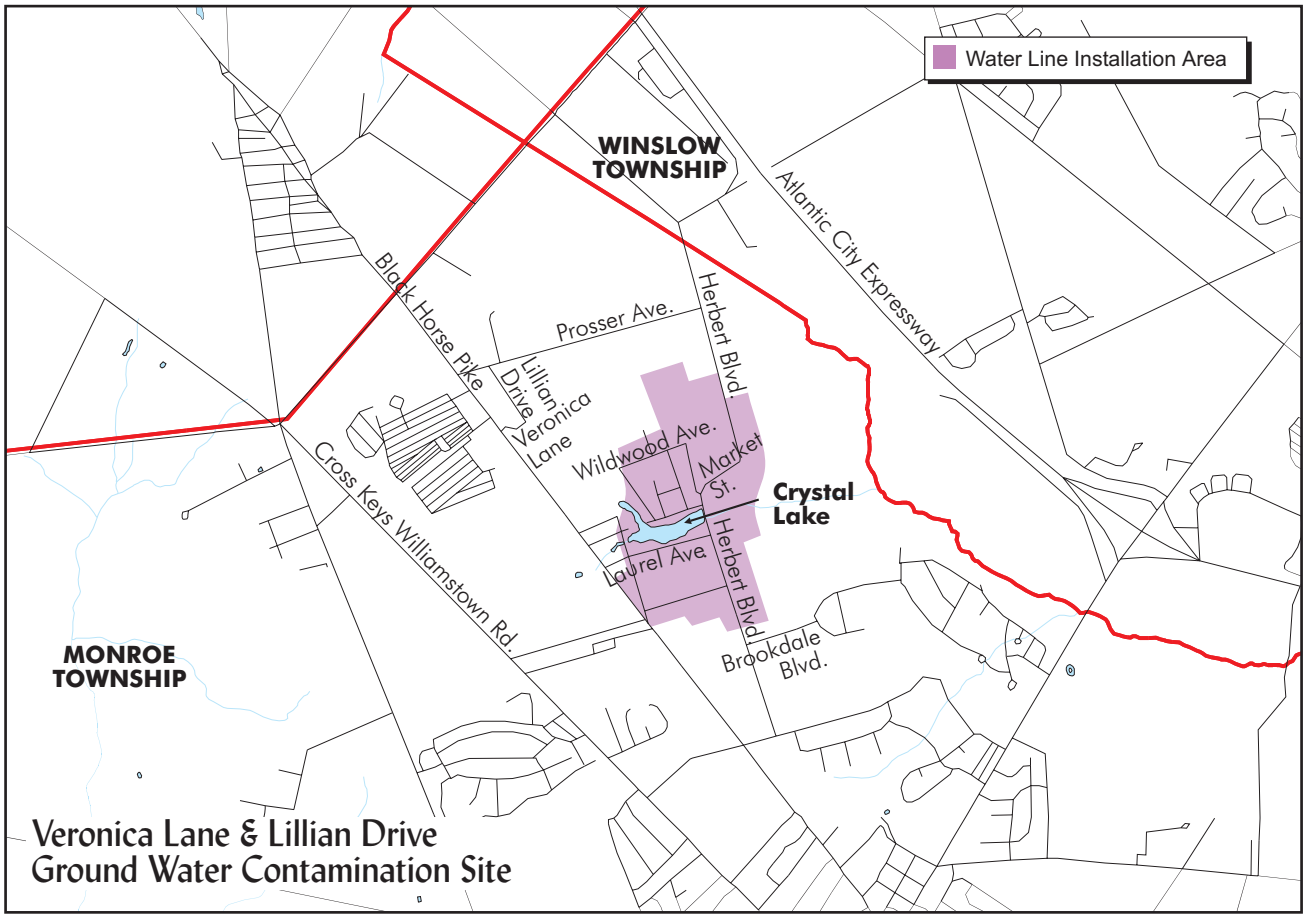
One of the underground storage tanks as it is taken from the ground.

After the tanks and contaminated soil were removed, NJDEP backfilled the excavation with clean soil and covered the area with stones.

Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination Site

Monroe Township, Gloucester County

In September 2000, work was begun to install public water lines in the Crystal Lake area of Monroe Township, where over two dozen private potable wells were found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury between 1998 and 1999. The Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority is installing the water lines using $2.3 million in Corporate Business Tax funds provided by NJDEP. Approximately 200 homes in the immediate area that currently have private wells will be connected to the water lines when the installation project is completed in mid-2001. NJDEP is maintaining Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems at the homes with contaminated wells while the installation project is underway and will periodically sample wells at homes outside the project area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume. For further information about this site, please see the site description on page 129.



Site Descriptions

Section II

Site Descriptions by County

Alphabetical Index of Site Descriptions by Site Name

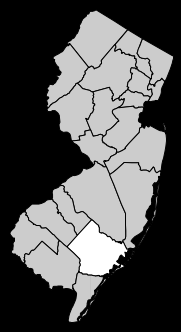
Site Name	Type	County
1603 Dumont Terrace	State Lead-IEC	Monmouth
200 Argyle Avenue North	Non Superfund	Atlantic
2043 Ocean Heights Avenue	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
23 Kerhart Avenue	Non Superfund	Camden
243 North Texas Avenue	Non Superfund	Atlantic
33 West Shore Drive	Non Superfund	Mercer
331 Broadway	State Lead-IEC	Monmouth
35B Hendrickson Mill Road	Non Superfund	Gloucester
398 Olden Avenue	State Lead-IEC	Mercer
5 Devon Avenue	Non Superfund	Burlington
661 South Broad Street	Non Superfund	Salem
7 Hawk Lane	State Lead-IEC	Burlington
A Kurnel & Sons	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
A-Z Automotive Repair Center	Non Superfund	Passaic
Alan & Son Car Care	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Alfonso's Restaurant	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Bergen
Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Amoco Service Station Camden City	Non Superfund	Camden
Amoco Service Station Milltown Borough	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Amoco Service Station Union City	Non Superfund	Hudson
Arky Property	Non Superfund	Monmouth
Arthur Gundacker Property	Non Superfund	Middlesex
Asbestos Dump	Superfund	Morris
Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
B&V Tailoring and Cleaning	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination	Non Superfund	Atlantic
Barrier Chemical Industries	Non Superfund	Sussex
Beachwood Avenue & Veeder Avenue Ground Water Contamination	Non Superfund	Ocean
Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Bergen County Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Bergen
Big Hill Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Burlington
Black Brook Treatment Plant	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Bog Creek Farm	Superfund	Monmouth
Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cumberland
Brook Industrial Park	Superfund	Somerset
Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
Burning Hollow Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Bergen
Burnt Fly Bog	Superfund	Monmouth
Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Cheesequake State Park	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Chemical Insecticide Corporation	Superfund	Middlesex
Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Citgo Service Station North Brunswick	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Citgo Service Station Upper Township	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Cleaveland Industrial Center	Non Superfund	Morris
Collingswood Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund	Morris
Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund	Morris
Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated	Superfund	Middlesex
Cosden Chemical Coatings Corporation	Superfund	Burlington

Site Name	Type	County
Cranberry Lake Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Sussex
Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Deerfield Township Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cumberland
Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Denzer & Schafer X Ray Company	Superfund	Ocean
DeRewal Chemical Company	Superfund	Hunterdon
Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Dover Town Water Department Well 4	Superfund	Morris
East Hanover Township Regional Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Edgewood Village Mobile Home Park	Non Superfund	Cape May
Electronic Parts Specialty Company	Non Superfund	Burlington
Ellis Property	Superfund	Burlington
Elm Avenue & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Emmell's Septic Landfill	Superfund	Atlantic
Essex Fells Water Department Well 13	State Lead-IEC	Essex
Evor Phillips Leasing Company	Superfund	Middlesex
Exxon Service Station Lakehurst Borough	Non Superfund	Ocean
Fazzio Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Camden
Federal Creosote Company	Superfund	Somerset
Fenimore Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Morris
Flemington Water Department Well 7	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Florence Land Recontouring Incorporated Landfill	Superfund	Burlington
Foundations and Structures (F&S) Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Cape May
Franklin Burn Sites (1-7)	Superfund	Gloucester
Fried Industries Incorporated	Superfund	Middlesex
Fuelmart Incorporated	Non Superfund	Ocean
Gagliardi Demolition	Non Superfund	Cumberland
Garden State Cleaners	Superfund	Atlantic
Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cumberland
Gary's Gas & Go	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
GESG Reclamation Material Incorporated	Non Superfund	Sussex
Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
G J Redner Incorporated	Non Superfund	Passaic
Glen Ridge Radium	Superfund	Essex
Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Grand Street Mercury	Superfund	Hudson
Grant Industries Incorporated	State Lead-IEC	Bergen
Greenbriar Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Haas Property Landfill	Non Superfund	Burlington
Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
Hemlock Avenue Landfill	Non Superfund	Sussex
Higgins Disposal Services Incorporated	Superfund	Somerset
Higgins Farm	Superfund	Somerset
High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Hill House Horse Farm	Non Superfund	Monmouth
Holland Sales and Service	Non Superfund	Hunterdon
Hope Auto Care	Non Superfund	Warren
Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4	State Lead-IEC	Mercer
Horseshoe Road	Superfund	Middlesex
Hudson County Chromate-Public	Non Superfund	Hudson
Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning	Superfund	Cumberland
Ideal Cooperage Incorporated	Non Superfund	Hudson

Site Name	Type	County
Imperial Oil Company	Superfund	Monmouth
Independence Township Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Warren
Industrial Latex	Superfund	Bergen
Ivins & Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Jack's Auto Service Station	Non Superfund	Gloucester
James H. James Landfill	Non Superfund	Ocean
John L. Armitage & Company	State Lead-IEC	Essex
Joseph Roller Leather Company	Non Superfund	Essex
Kauffman & Minteer Incorporated	Superfund	Burlington
Kenvil Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Lake Shore Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Lang Property	Superfund	Burlington
Liberty State Park	Non Superfund	Hudson
Lipari Landfill	Superfund	Gloucester
Livingston Township Water Department Well 11	State Lead-IEC	Essex
Lusardi's Cleaners	Non Superfund	Morris
Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Monmouth
Martin Aaron Incorporated	Superfund	Camden
Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Essex
Matteo Iron & Metal	Non Superfund	Gloucester
McFarland's Service Station	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Metaltec Aerosystems	Superfund	Sussex
Minsei Kogyo Shoji KK America Incorporated	Non Superfund	Burlington
Mobil Service Station Flemington Borough	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Mobil Service Station Frenchtown Borough	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Monitor Devices Incorporated	Superfund	Monmouth
Montclair & West Orange Radium Contamination	Superfund	Essex
Montgomery Township Housing Development	Superfund	Somerset
Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority 1-D Landfill	Non Superfund	Hudson
Nascolite Corporation	Superfund	Cumberland
Neighborhood Garage	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Nicoletti Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
Noble Oil Company	Non Superfund	Burlington
North Main Street Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
North Maple Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
North Shore Water Associates	State Lead-IEC	Sussex
Oak Ridge Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Passaic
Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Passaic
Paperboard Specialties Incorporated	Non Superfund	Passaic
Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Pepe Field	Superfund	Morris
Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Plaza Gas & Car Wash	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination	Superfund	Warren
Pratt Gabriel	Non Superfund	Passaic
Prices Landfill 1	Superfund	Atlantic
Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination	Non Superfund	Mercer
Princeton Gamma Technical, Incorporated	Non Superfund	Somerset
Puchack Well Field	Superfund	Camden
Red Horse Shoppes Incorporated	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Research Organics Inorganics	Non Superfund	Essex
Rocky Hill Municipal Well	Superfund	Somerset
Roebling Steel Company	Superfund	Burlington

Site Name	Type	County
Route 17 & Pleasant Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Bergen
Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Route 206 Andover	Non Superfund	Sussex
Route 22 Petroleum	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Route 50 Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Route 521	Non Superfund	Sussex
Schaffernoth's Nursery	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Semonian Service Station Bloomfield	Non Superfund	Essex
Shell Service Station Warren Township	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Smokey's Servicenter	Non Superfund	Mercer
Somerville Borough Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Somerset
South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
South Brunswick Asphalt	Non Superfund	Ocean
South Jersey Clothing Company	Superfund	Atlantic
Spring Lane Well Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Spring Road Ground Water Contamination	Non Superfund	Camden
Stafford Township Landfill	Non Superfund	Ocean
Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Stor Dynamics Corporation	Non Superfund	Bergen
Struthers Dunn Incorporated	Non Superfund	Gloucester
Sunoco Service Station Branchburg Township	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Supreme Petroleum Company of NJ	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Syncon Resins	Superfund	Hudson
Texaco Service Station Burlington City	Non Superfund	Burlington
Texaco Service Station Oaklyn Borough	Non Superfund	Camden
The King's Path Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Mercer
Trenton Fibre Drum Company Incorporated	Non Superfund	Mercer
Tysely Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Urban Casting Company Incorporated	Non Superfund	Camden
US Coast Guard Repeater Station	State Lead-IEC	Monmouth
US Radium Corporation	Superfund	Essex
US Route 22 & Mountain Road Well Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
V Ottilio & Sons	Non Superfund	Essex
Vineland Chemical Company Incorporated	Superfund	Cumberland
Waldick Aerospace Devices Incorporated	Superfund	Monmouth
Washington Township Well #18	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Welsbach General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)	Superfund	Camden
Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
West Paterson Memorial School	State Lead-IEC	Passaic
Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
White Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
White Chemical Corporation	Superfund	Essex
Williams Property	Superfund	Cape May
Willocks Court Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Camden
Woods Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Salem
Yard Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Mercer
Zion Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Zschiegner Refining Company	Superfund	Monmouth

Atlantic County



Atlantic County Index of Sites

200 Argyle Avenue North

200 Argyle Avenue North Margate City Atlantic County

BLOCK: 502.02 **LOT:** 35

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

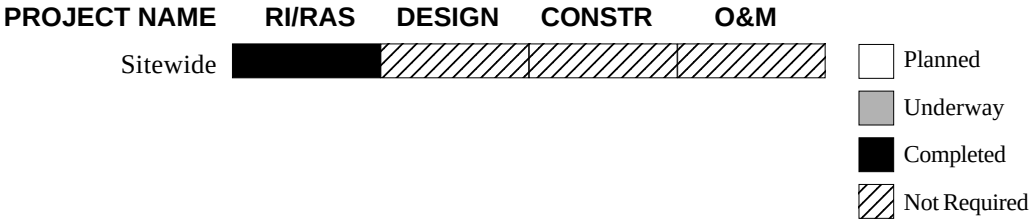
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$8,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A leaking fuel oil underground storage tank contaminated the soil and ground water at this property. In 1991, a representative for the estate removed the tank, excavated and disposed of contaminated soil and installed a free product recovery system to remove the fuel oil floating on the water table. The free product recovery system operated for approximately six months and was shut down in 1992. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation collected soil and ground water samples at the property in 1998 to determine whether the remediation was completed since post-cleanup data was not available. After reviewing the sampling data, NJDEP concluded that there are no potable wells at risk of becoming contaminated due to this site. No additional remedial actions are planned.



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

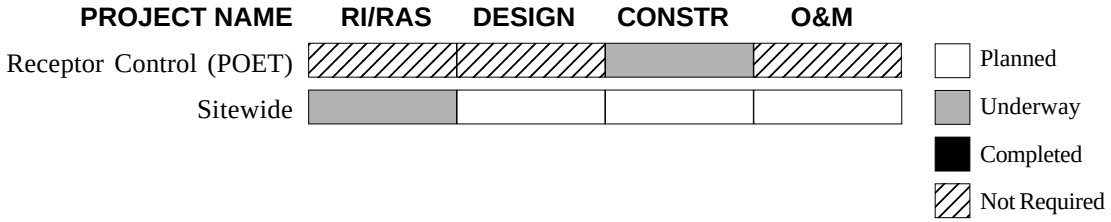
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,000
Corporate Business Tax	$279,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a former service station that operated for approximately 18 years, until 1983. It is currently abandoned. Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in early 2000 revealed that the private potable well at the residence adjacent to the gas station was contaminated with benzene and 1,2 dichloroethane, two volatile organic compounds, at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed a Point-of Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system on the well to provide potable water for the resident. Subsequent sampling of potable wells at 10 additional homes in the immediate area did not reveal the presence of any contaminants above Drinking Water Standards.

In the spring of 2000, NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed four underground gasoline storage tanks remained at the former service station and the subsurface soil near the tanks was contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP directed the property owner to remove the tanks and address the contaminated soil but the owner did not comply. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is planning to remove the tanks and the contaminated soil in 2001. NJDEP is also monitoring and maintaining the POET at the neighboring home to ensure it continues to operate effectively.



243 North Texas Avenue

243 North Texas Avenue — Atlantic City — Atlantic County

BLOCK: 68A **LOT:** 58

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

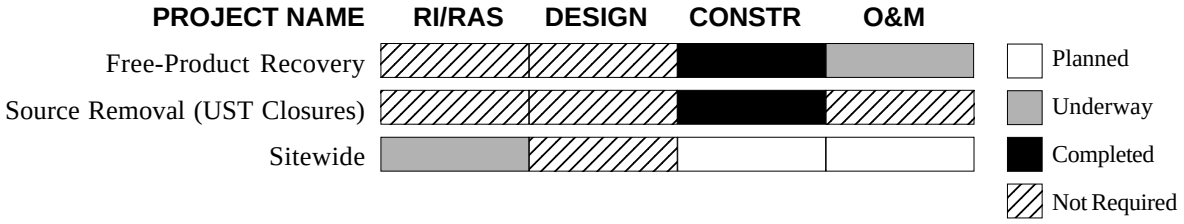
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removing/Further Monitoring Required

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$482,000
1986 Bond Fund	$75,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground fuel oil tanks contaminated the tidal saline aquifer beneath this residential property. In 1990, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the extent of the contamination and 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 later that year. In 1999, NJDEP closed underground heating oil tanks located at 15 nearby residences that were either abandoned or potential sources of contamination to the ground water. NJDEP plans to install additional ground water monitor wells near the site in 2001 and will use sampling data from these wells to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the free-product recovery system are ongoing.



Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination

Babcock and Mays Landing Somers Point Roads

Hamilton Township Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

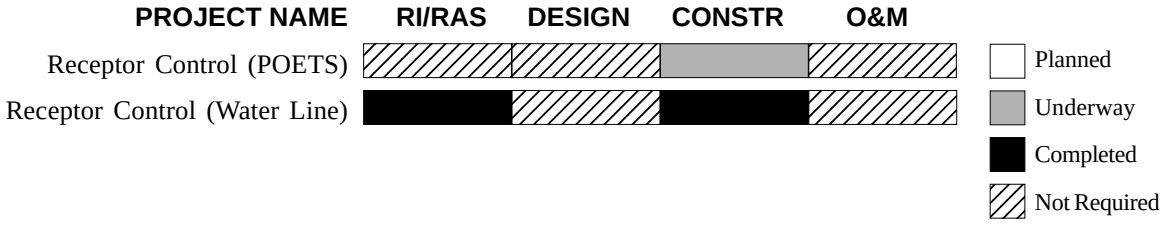
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$323,000

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 sources of the contamination are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on five of the six wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems was the most cost effective long-term remedy for five of the six homes. In 1993, the Township used Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP to extend a public water line to the sixth residence. Potable well sampling conducted in 1995 indicated decreasing levels of volatile organic compounds. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Delancy Avenue Egg Harbor Township Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Recreational

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	$19,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1992 identified seven private potable wells in this area were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. Egg Harbor Township extended a public water line to the affected homes in 1993 to provide potable water for these residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is proposing to institute a two-year monitoring program to evaluate the ground water quality downgradient from the area of contamination. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

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
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Partially Removed/ Delineating

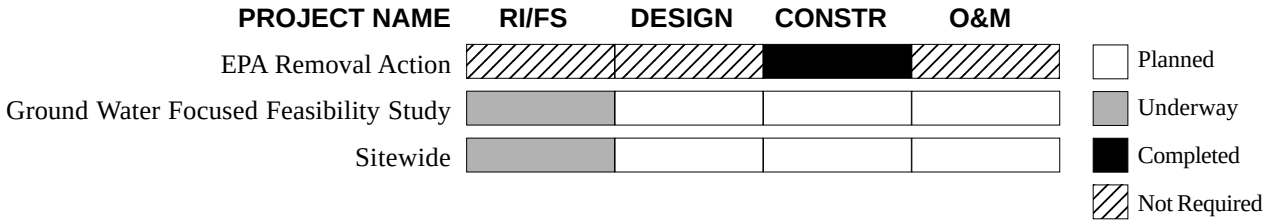
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,119,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a septic and sewage sludge disposal facility between 1967 to 1979. During this period, the 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 of private potable wells at nearby residences between 1984 and 1988 revealed the presence of various volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The Atlantic County Health Department subsequently closed the contaminated wells and drilled deeper replacement wells at the residences. A preliminary assessment and site investigation completed by NJDEP in 1997 identified Emmell's Septic Landfill as the likely source of the potable well contamination.

In 1998, USEPA completed a Site Activity Investigation at the landfill. The results of sampling conducted during the Site Activity Investigation indicated the presence of volatile organic compounds in the soil and ground water. The investigation also confirmed the presence of waste materials (paints, charred materials and sludges) in the subsurface soil. USEPA added Emmell's Septic Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999.

In March 2000, USEPA completed a removal action to address materials that may have been serving as 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 has initiated a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determined the nature and extent of the contamination remaining at the facility, as well as a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) to evaluate whether the contaminated ground water should be treated while the RI work is underway.



Garden State Cleaners

Summer Road — Buena Borough — Atlantic County

BLOCK: 175 **LOT:** 6

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaning
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 3000 Sq. Ft.

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

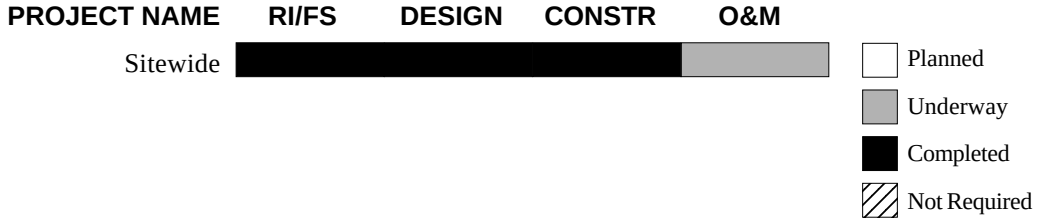
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$653,000
1981 Bond Fund	$50,000
Corporate Business Tax	$350,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Garden State Cleaners has operated a dry cleaning establishment at this property since 1966. In 1984, NJDEP determined that the facility was discharging dry cleaning fluid onto the ground via a steam discharge pipe. Sampling revealed that the 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 located 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, Garden State Cleaners and South Jersey Clothing Company were both placed on 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 treatment 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 treatment system in 1998. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the system are expected to continue for approximately ten years.



Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination

Cologne Avenue Galloway Township Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

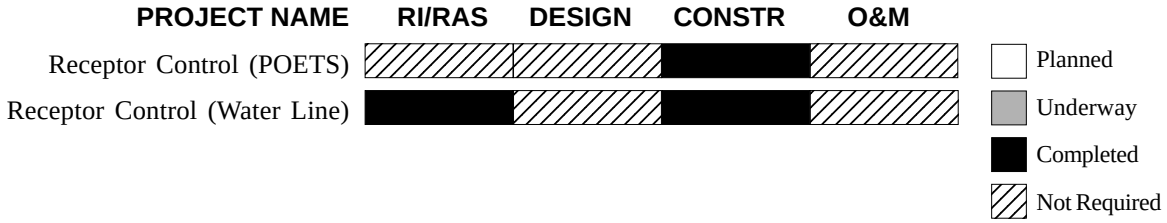
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

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 source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point of Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells in 1991 as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents and Galloway Township extended a public water line to affected homes in 1994 as a permanent remedy. NJDEP subsequently reimbursed the Township for the cost of the water line using Spill Fund monies. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination

Giordano Lane — Hammonton Town — Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

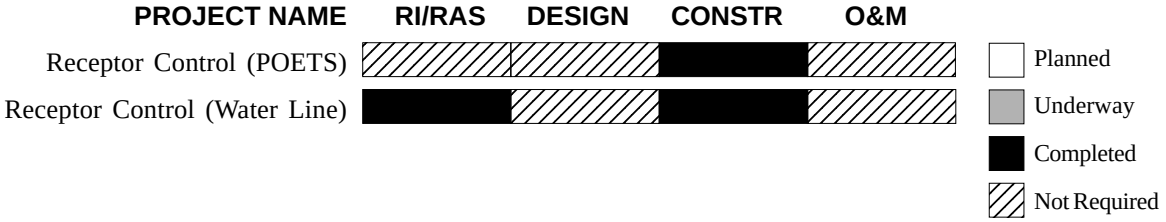
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Mercury	Confirmed
Potable Water	Mercury	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$265,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1990 identified 10 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury above the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. In 1993, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed approximately 55 properties and completed a water supply alternative analysis for the homes located in the GWIA. Based on this analysis, NJDEP concluded that the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes; however, the Town of Hammonton subsequently decided to extend public water lines to all of the properties in the GWIA instead. NJDEP provided the Town with Spill Fund monies equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years to help pay for the water line. Installation of the water line was completed in 1996.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. NJDEP determined during the investigation that the widely scattered locations of the contaminated wells precluded the delineation of a discernible plume of mercury contamination. Furthermore, the contamination did not appear to originate from a single source. Based on these findings, NJDEP concluded that the mercury contamination in the ground water at this site most likely resulted from non-point sources, such as the current and historical application of agricultural chemicals.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

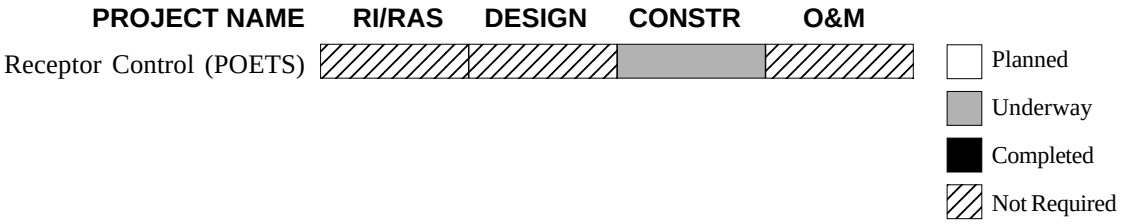
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$46,000
1981 Bond Fund	$5,000

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. The source of the contamination is unknown. The homeowners installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on their wells using Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems to ensure the units continue to operate effectively. Due to the limited extent and low levels of mercury contamination present in the ground water, identification of the source is unlikely; however, NJDEP plans to conduct a limited investigation in the future to determine possible sources.



Ivins & Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination

Ivins and Madison Avenues

Egg Harbor Township Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

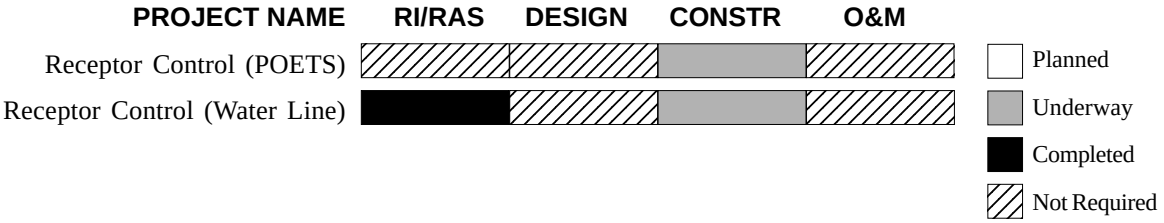
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$13,000
1986 Bond Fund	$30,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by Atlantic County and several independent laboratories between 1983 and 1996 identified 10 contaminated private potable wells in this area. Of these 10 wells, five were contaminated with mercury and five were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The sources of the contamination are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for those residents. In 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was installation of a public water line to service the affected homes. The local water purveyor completed construction of the water lines later that year and connection of the residences is underway. NJDEP is providing the residents with Spill Fund monies to pay for the connection costs.



Lake Shore Drive Ground Water Contamination

Lake Shore Drive and Lakeview Avenue

Hammonton Town Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$680,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1990 identified approximately 50 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury and volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed approximately 110 properties and completed a water supply alternative analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was extension of public water lines within the GWIA. Hammonton Town completed construction of the water lines in 1994 using funds provided by NJDEP.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Lake Shore Drive Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. NJDEP determined during the investigation that the widely scattered locations of the contaminated wells precluded the delineation of a discernible plume of mercury contamination in the Lakeshore Drive area. Benzene contamination found in one private potable well was attributed to a business on South Egg Harbor Road that is currently being addressed by NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. No source was identified for the volatile organic contamination. These contaminants are believed to be the result of an isolated discharge event, possibly related to a residential septic system.

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
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

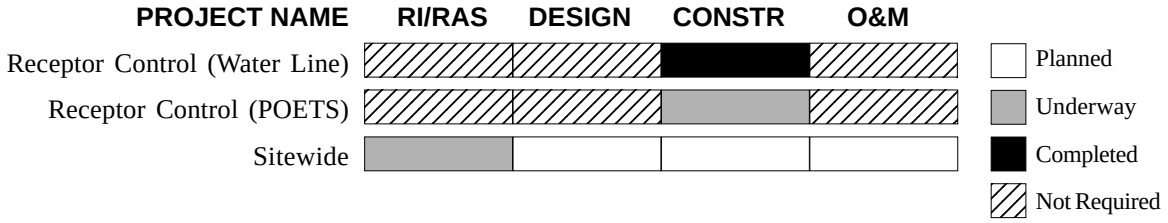
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Mercury	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Mercury	Alternate Water Supply Provided/Treating

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 this area in 1989 identified 64 private potable wells that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. Sampling of ground water monitor wells that were later installed in the area by NJDEP also revealed elevated levels of mercury. NJDEP subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 128 properties and these properties were connected to public water lines in 1992. In 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled potable wells at 28 residences located outside the original GWIA to determine whether the plume of ground water contamination had migrated. The sampling revealed that mercury and/or volatile organic compounds were present at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards in the potable wells at seven of the homes; however, NJDEP has determined that the contamination in these wells is probably not related to the Pleasant Woods site based on their distance from the GWIA. NJDEP has installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and is conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to determine the most cost-effective long-term solution to provide potable water to these residences.

NJDEP completed an unknown source investigation for the Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. Due ro 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. Identification of the source of the contamination in the seven private wells located outside of the original GWIA has not been concluded.



Prices Landfill 1

Mill Road Pleasantville City & Egg Harbor Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: 36A, 190 **LOT:** 3,6, 3

CATEGORY: Superfund, State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 26 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$6,973,000
Spill Fund	$589,000
General State Fund	$1,009,000
Responsible Party Settlement Fund	$2,705,000

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 as well as buried in 55 gallon drums. It is estimated that 9 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 initiated 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 various volatile organic compounds and metals, including benzene, vinyl chloride, cadmium and lead, and that a plume of ground water contamination was migrating off site. In 1986, after completing the RI/FS, 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 on 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. Construction of the ground water remediation system was completed in 2000 and treatment of the ground water is underway; however, the system will be evaluated and modified over a period of two years to optimize its performance. The Remedial Design for the landfill cap will be initiated once the ground water remediation system is operational and proven to be functioning effectively.

Prices Landfill 1

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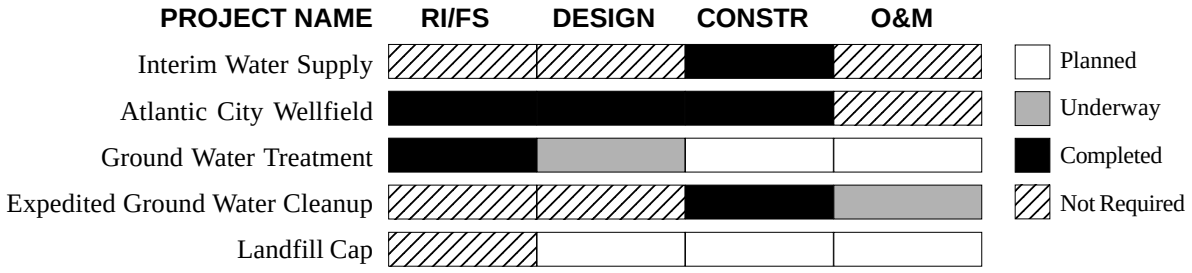


South Jersey Clothing Company

One Central Avenue — Buena Borough — Atlantic County

BLOCK: 144 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Clothing Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.2 Acres

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	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$11,500,000
1981 Bond Fund	$1,150,000

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 the NJDEP and the Atlantic County Health Department in 1981 revealed significant levels of contamination in the soil and ground water at the site. Between 1981 and 1985, South Jersey Clothing Company took several actions to address the contamination, which included 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, South Jersey Clothing Company and Garden State Cleaners were both placed on 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 treatment 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 treatment system in 1998 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of both remedial systems are underway. Treatment of the ground water plumes from both sites is expected to continue for approximately ten years.

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
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

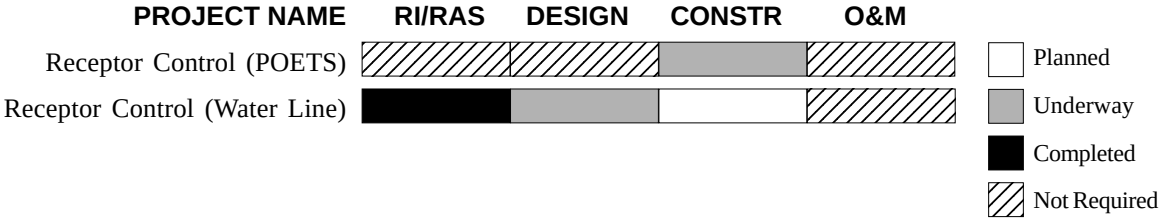
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Mercury	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Mercury	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$77,000
Corporate Business Tax	$261,000

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 New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP subsequently sampled 29 additional private potable wells in the vicinity to determine the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the contamination. The sampling revealed that 19 of the 29 wells 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 CKE. The sampling also identified thirteen potable wells with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels below Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on all of the wells contaminated above Drinking Water Standards as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents.

In 1999, NJDEP completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems at the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term solution to provide potable water to the area. However, Buena Vista Township and Buena Borough have elected to install public water lines to the area instead. NJDEP will help pay for the water lines by providing the Township and the Borough with Spill Fund monies equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years. Buena Vista Township and the Buena Borough Municipal Utilities Authority have arranged for the balance of the funding through a Small Cities Grant. Installation of the water line is scheduled to begin in 2001. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

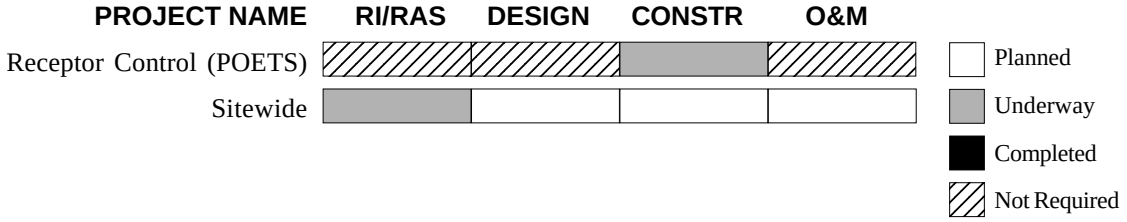
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$8,000
Corporate Business Tax	$17,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department and NJDEP in 1999 identified six 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 source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for those residents and is monitoring and maintaining the units to ensure they continue to operate effectively. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks has issued Notices of Violation to owners of three properties along the White Horse Pike requiring them to properly close their unused or abandoned underground storage tanks which may be contributing to the ground water contamination. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will conduct additional sampling in the area in 2001 to delineate the potable well contamination. NJDEP also plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

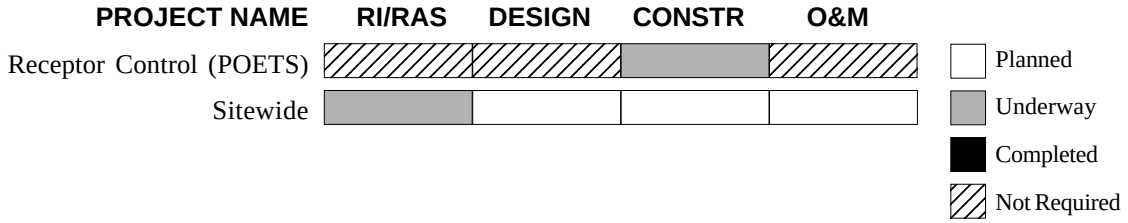
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

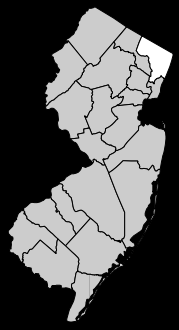
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$13,000
Corporate Business Tax	$30,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department and NJDEP 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. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the seven wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is using the potable well sampling results to determine the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. NJDEP is also monitoring and maintaining the POET systems at the affected homes to ensure the units continue to operate effectively.



Bergen County



BERGEN

Bergen County Index of Sites

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: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Unknown Source

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

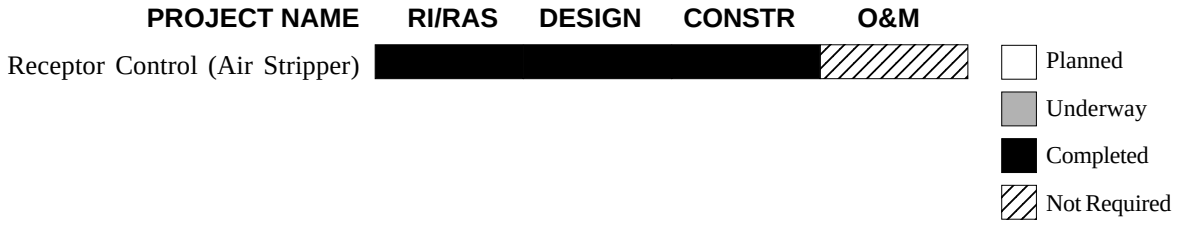
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$456,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

During the 1980s and 1990s, Allendale Water Department was forced to take three of its five municipal supply wells out of regular service due to the presence of volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Two of the municipal 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 is tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and the source of is unknown. The Allendale Water Department subsequently installed a temporary treatment system on the third well but used the well only when it was necessary to meet peak seasonal demand.

In 1996, NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water notified Allendale Borough that it must either install permanent treatment systems on the contaminated wells or abandon the wells and obtain supplemental water supply from another source. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternatives analysis in 1998 that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper on the contaminated well. Allendale Borough completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site in the future to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Bergen County Sanitary Landfill

Fort Lee Road Teaneck Township Bergen County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Recreational/Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

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's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred Area IV to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

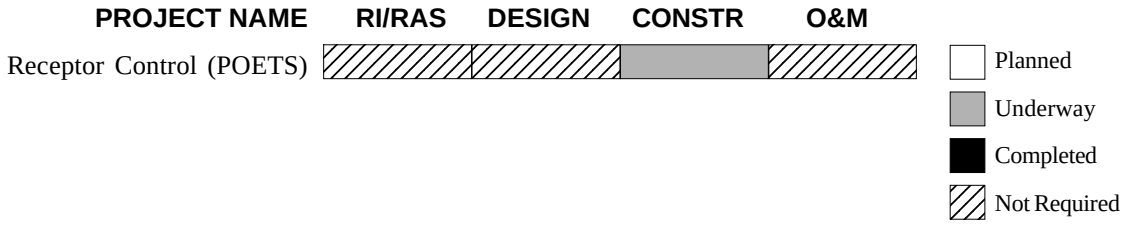
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$19,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department and NJDEP in 1995 identified 26 private potable wells within 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) and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the contamination, which encompasses approximately 35 single family homes and 20 town homes, and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POETs and is conducting periodic sampling of potable wells in and outside of the CKE to monitor the extent of the ground water plume. NJDEP also plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Grant Industries

125 Main Street — Elmwood Park — 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

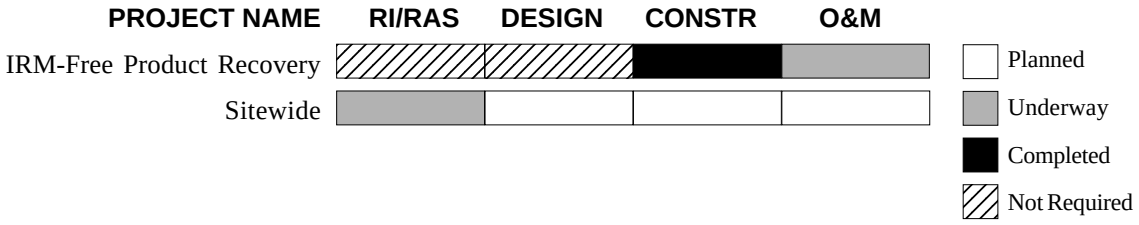
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removing
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$301,000
1986 Bond Fund	$295,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Grant Industries has operated a chemical manufacturing plant at this site since 1967. Numerous incidents of chemical spills and discharges were documented to have occurred at the facility from the mid-1970s to the early 1990s. Volatile organic compounds were detected in the soil and ground water, indicating that the facility may be partly responsible for contamination of the Garfield City municipal well field located approximately 1,000 feet away. LaPlace Chemical Company, which is being addressed under NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation, and Stor Dynamics have also been identified as Potentially Responsible Parties for the well field contamination. The Garfield Water Department installed a treatment system at the well field so that the contaminated wells could continue to be used for public water supply.

Between 1994 and 1999, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the soil and ground water at the Grant Industries property, identify cleanup alternatives, and evaluate the facility's possible role in the contamination of the Garfield well field. The RI revealed there was no significant contamination present in the soil at the site. However, high levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds were detected in an on-site ground water monitor well located near the LaPlace Chemical property. In 1999, NJDEP installed a large-diameter recovery well at the site as part of an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to extract the contaminated ground water. The contaminated ground water is currently being extracted from the recovery well and transported to an off-site treatment facility for disposal. A final remedial action to address the ground water will be selected after the Potentially Responsible Parties for LaPlace Chemical Company complete a RI for that facility. NJDEP will use the findings of the RI to determine whether a joint remedy should be implemented to address the ground water contamination plumes from both sites.



Industrial Latex

350 Mount Pleasant Avenue Wallington Borough Bergen County

BLOCK: 70 **LOT:** 80

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Further Delineation Required
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Arsenic	Remediated

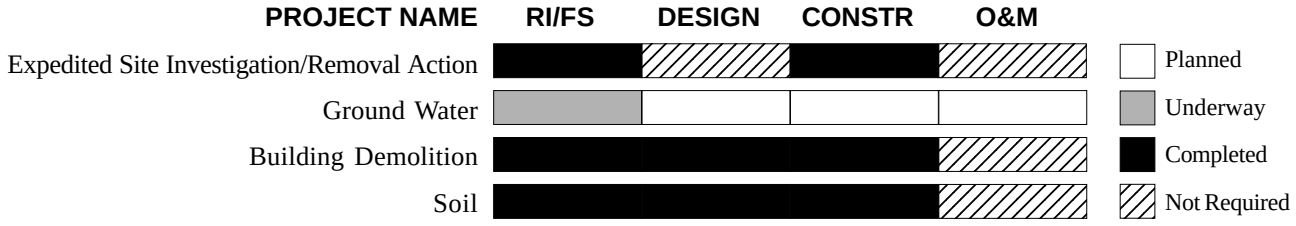
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$27,856,000
Spill Fund	$14,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,650,000
Corporate Business Tax	$1,200,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Industrial Latex manufactured chemical adhesives and natural and synthetic rubber compounds at this facility from 1951 to 1980. Poor operational procedures and on-site waste disposal practices resulted in widespread areas of surface and subsurface soil contamination. The company also allegedly disposed of chemical wastes in the plant's septic systems. An inspection by NJDEP in 1983 revealed approximately 1,600 drums of chemical wastes were being stored on the property, and some of the drums were open or leaking. USEPA removed approximately 100,000 gallons of hazardous liquid wastes and 16,000 gallons of PCB-contaminated wastes, 1,400 drums and 22 underground storage tanks from the site between 1986 and 1987. In 1988, USEPA initiated a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The site was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1989.

In 1992, after completing the investigation of the site structures and soils, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) that required the demolition and off-site disposal of the buildings and chemical vats and on-site treatment of PCB-contaminated soils using low temperature thermal desorption. NJDEP subsequently concurred with the ROD. USEPA completed demolition of the buildings and other on-site structures in 1995, and excavation and treatment of the contaminated soil was completed in 2000. Approximately 53,000 cubic yards of soil was treated and backfilled on site during the remedial action.

In 1991, USEPA completed a Phase I ground water investigation as part of the RI/FS, but the results were inconclusive. A Phase II investigation was initiated in 1995 to further delineate the extent of the ground water contamination. USEPA will address the appropriate remedial actions for the ground water in a second ROD for the site.



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 Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

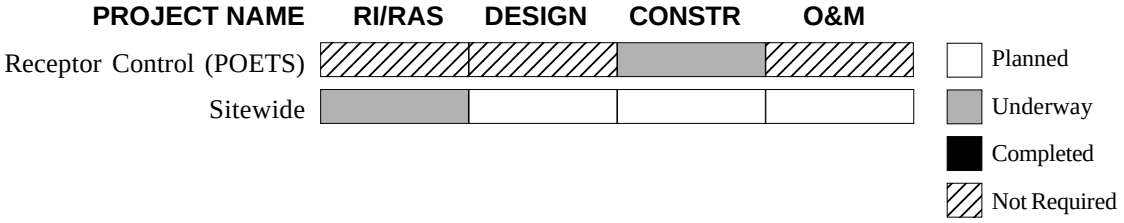
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$34,000
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted in 1999 during a Remedial Investigation at a nearby gas station identified 11 private potable wells in this neighborhood that were contaminated with the volatile organic compound trichoroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on affected wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks has concluded that the gas station is not the source of the TCE contamination and no other potentially responsible parties have been identified. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation, the local health department and several local residents conducted additional sampling in 2000 that revealed seven additional private potable wells in the area were contaminated with TCE above Drinking Water Standards and POET systems were also installed in these homes. NJDEP plans to conduct additional potable well sampling in 2001 and will use the results to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the residents. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



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	Removing
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

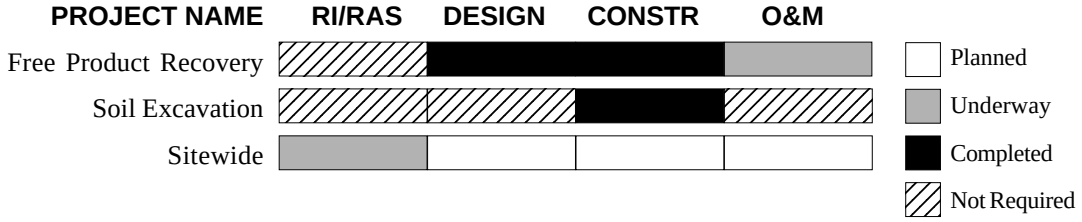
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$283,000
1986 Bond Fund	$614,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

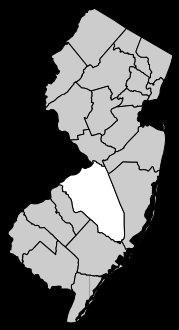
Stor Dynamics manufactured industrial shelving units and conveyor systems at this site from 1965 to 1989. High levels of volatile organic compounds were detected in soil and ground water at the site, indicating that Stor Dynamics may be partly responsible for the contamination of the Garfield municipal well field located approximately 1,000 feet away. LaPlace Chemical Company, which is being addressed under NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation, and Grant Industries have also been identified as Potentially Responsible Parties for the well field contamination. The Garfield Water Department has installed a water treatment system at the well field so that the contaminated wells can continue to be used for public water supply.

Between 1985 and 1990, Stor Dynamics conducted several remedial measures to partially address the contamination at its property. These included excavating and disposing of a 2,000 gallon underground gasoline storage tank and some contaminated surface soils. However, Stor Dynamics declared bankruptcy in 1990 before the full extent of the contamination could be determined and properly addressed. Between 1994 and 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site, identify cleanup alternatives and evaluate the facility's possible role in the contamination of the Garfield well field. The RI/RAS revealed that the on-site soils and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and the ground water contamination plume extends beyond the boundaries of the Stor Dynamics property. During the delineation of the ground water plume, NJDEP determined that free product (non-dissolved) solvents were present in the aquifer underlying a portion of the site.

In 1999, NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) that included excavating and disposing of 760 tons of heavily contaminated soil and installing two ground water recovery wells in the area of the Stor Dynamics property where the free product solvents were detected during the RI. The contaminated ground water is currently being extracted from the recovery wells and transported to an off-site treatment facility for disposal. A final remedial action to address the ground water at Stor Dynamics site will be selected after the Responsible Parties for LaPlace Chemical Company complete a remedial investigation of that facility. NJDEP will use the findings of the investigation to determine whether a joint remedy should be implemented to address the ground water contamination plumes from both sites.



Burlington County



Burlington County Index of Sites

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

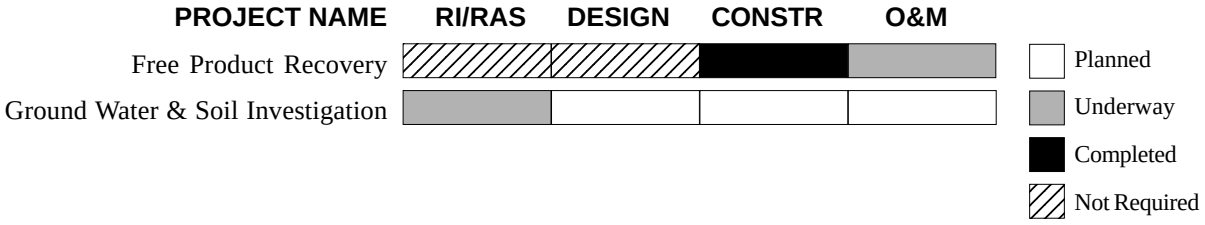
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removing/ Further Monitoring Required
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Investigating
Surface Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed
Sediments	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$74,000
1986 Bond Fund	$55,000
Corporate Business Tax	$98,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A leaking underground 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, which is used for recreation. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation removed the leaking underground storage tank in 1993 and installed a recovery trench to capture fuel oil floating on the water table. As of December 2000, the recovery trench had collected approximately 610 gallons of fuel oil. NJDEP has also installed a bio-venting system to enhance microbial degradation of the residual contamination in the soil. Operation of the bio-venting system is scheduled to continue for approximately three years after free-product recovery has ended. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the contamination at the site in 1999 and sampling of the soil, ground water, surface water and sediments is scheduled to begin in 2001.



7 Hawk Lane

7 Hawk Lane — Medford Township — Burlington County

BLOCK: 714 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

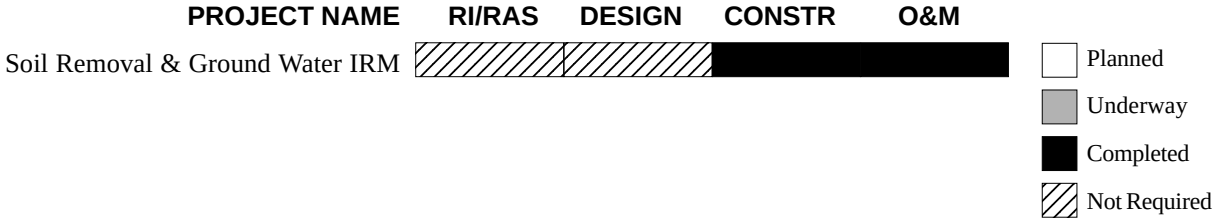
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed/Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$160,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1993, the soil and ground water at this site became contaminated with fuel oil due to a collapsed above ground storage tank. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and disposed of the contaminated soil and installed a small free-product recovery system to remove fuel oil from the ground water under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM). NJDEP discontinued operation of the recovery system in 1994 when fuel oil could no longer be recovered. Subsequent ground water sampling has confirmed that the remedial action was effective. NJDEP plans to recommend no further action for this site.



Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill

Big Hill and 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 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Removed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Capped
Air	Methane Gas	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,802,000
1981 Bond Fund	$4,018,000
1986 Bond Fund	$14,077,000
General State Fund	$2,365,000
Corporate Business Tax	$144,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Burlington Environmental Management Services Incorporated (BEMS, Inc.) operated a municipal landfill at this site from the mid-1970s to 1982. The waste fill occupies 40 acres of the 113-acre property, and two sides of the landfill closely border the LeisureTowne housing development. A cap was constructed on the western half of the landfill by BEMS, Inc. after landfilling operations ceased 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 fill migrated through the soil and into private yards.

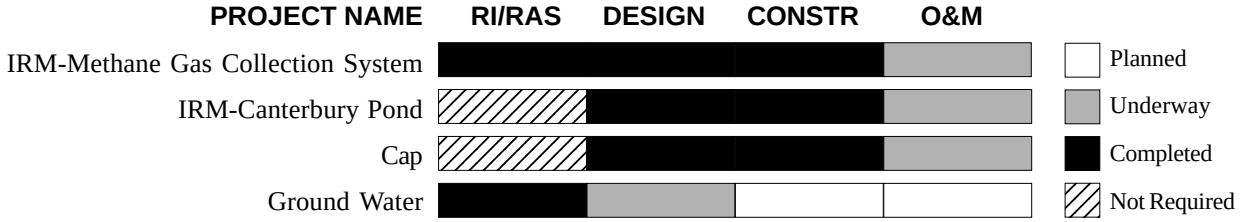
In 1987, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. During the course of the RI/RAS, NJDEP implemented several Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) to address the problems experienced 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 signed 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, which was completed in 1994, revealed that 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 at levels that do not present an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1995 that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the ground water contamination, as well as periodic monitoring of the nearby surface water and sediments. NJDEP is performing preliminary design studies for the ground water remedial action and evaluating whether the landfill cap is helping improve ground water quality at the site.



Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated

Cherry Street — Beverly City — Burlington County

BLOCK: 10 **LOT:** 18

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Partially Removed/Delineated

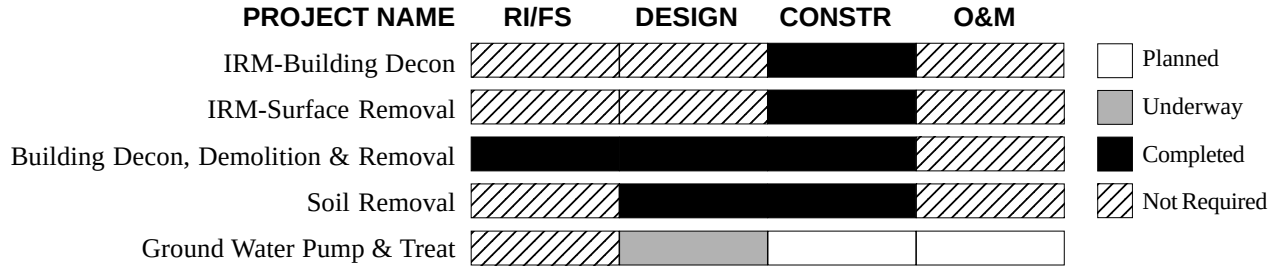
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$11,817,000
Spill Fund	$154,000
1986 Bond Fund	$310,000
General State Fund	$329,000
Corporate Business Tax	$212,000

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 PCBs were used in the manufacturing process. Prior to 1974, used solvents and other wastes were regularly transported off site for recycling. After 1974, the recycling ceased and drums of wastes accumulated on the property. During a 1980 site inspection NJDEP found hundreds of unsecured drums, some of which were leaking onto the ground. There was also evidence of spillage due to careless operating procedures. NJDEP ordered Cosden Chemical Coatings to remove the drums and clean up the spills, but the company did not comply. Between 1985 and 1986, NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to dispose of the drummed materials, clean up surface spills and remove contaminated soil from around the loading dock area.

USEPA added Cosden Chemical Coatings to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1987 and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site the following year. After operations at the facility ceased in 1989 USEPA installed a fence around areas of contaminated soil and disposed 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 required in-situ stabilization of the soils contaminated with metals and PCBs, installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, and the decontamination and demolition of the condemned building with off-site disposal of the debris. USEPA completed the decontamination/demolition phase of the cleanup in 1995. During the Remedial Design for the soil treatment project USEPA determined that the contaminated soil was widely scattered throughout the site, making in-situ treatment impractical. Consequently, USEPA modified the ROD in 1998 to change the soil remedy to excavation and off-site disposal. USEPA completed the soil remedial action in 1999, excavating and disposing of approximately 9,000 tons of contaminated soil. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2002.



Electronic Parts Specialty Company

Coles Avenue — Lumberton Township — Burlington County

BLOCK: 17.01, 19.55, 19 **LOT:** 2, 4, 5.02

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund, State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Plating

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

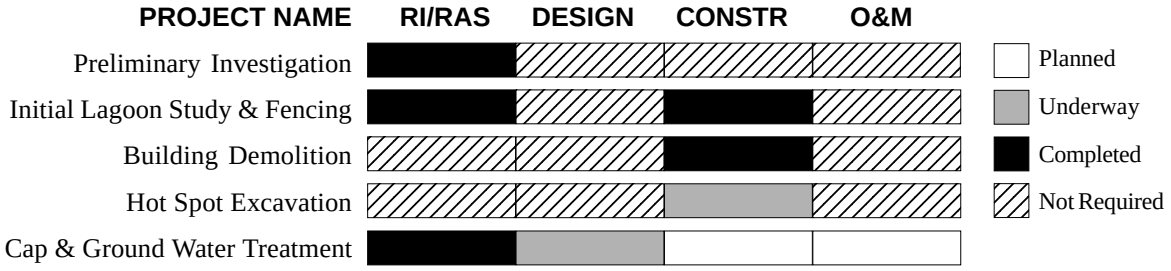
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$300,000
1986 Bond Fund	$851,000
Corporate Business Tax	$590,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Electronic Parts Specialty Company (EPSCO) plates metal components for the electronics industry. Primary operations have 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 Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a Remedial Investigation/ Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed that contaminated soil was present in the lagoon, the lagoon overflow area, beneath the metals plating building and other on-site areas. The RI/RAS also revealed that a plume of contaminated ground water has migrated off site and is impacting Bobby's Run Creek, located several hundred yards south of the EPSCO facility. A survey of nearby properties conducted during the RI/RAS confirmed there were no drinking water 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. NJDEP began the Remedial Design for the cap and the ground water treatment system in 2000.



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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead Asbestos	Removed

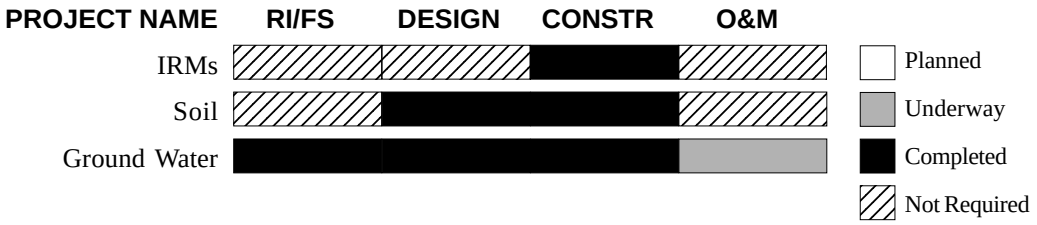
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$9,005,000
1986 Bond Fund	$554,000
Corporate Business Tax	$273,000

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 conducted by NJDEP in 1980 revealed that approximately 75 drums containing chemical wastes were being stored in the main building and storage sheds and additional drums and other containers were 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 implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) that year to remove and dispose of grossly contaminated soil and approximately 100 drums of waste. The main building and sheds were also demolished at the time because they were structurally unsafe. 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. USEPA removed the remaining drums during a second IRM in 1990. In all, approximately 300 drums were removed from the site during the IRMs.

In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, 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 an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated shallow ground water. NJDEP excavated and disposed of 1,400 cubic yards of contaminated soil in 1998 and completed construction of the ground water remediation system in the fall of 2000. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water remediation system are underway under the supervision of NJDEP and will continue for up to 30 years, or until ground water quality criteria are achieved.



Florence Land Recontouring Incorporated Landfill

Cedar Lane Extension — Florence, Mansfield and Springfield Townships — Burlington County

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

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 86 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Agricultural

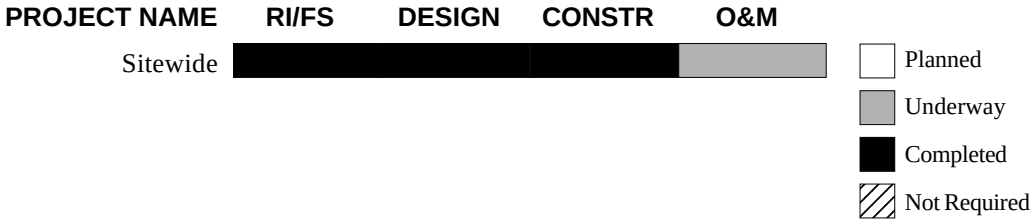
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Contained
Leachate	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Removing
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$16,942,000
1986 Bond Fund	$388,000
Corporate Business Tax	$425,000

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, a NJDEP investigation conducted in 1975 concluded some hazardous wastes had been illegally disposed of at the site. After operations at the site ceased, leachate seeps were observed near the banks of a nearby creek and landfill gases were determined to be emitting from the waste fill. USEPA placed FLR Landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984.

Between 1985 and 1986, NJDEP conducted 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 although contamination from the landfill had migrated into the shallow aquifer underlying the site the deeper Magothy-Raritan Aquifer was not affected. The RI/FS also determined that the shallow ground water contamination had not migrated laterally beyond the boundaries of the site. In 1986, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a landfill cap and a circumferential slurry wall, and installation of storm water controls and leachate and landfill gas collection systems. NJDEP completed construction of the remedial actions specified in the ROD in 1994 and regraded various non-fill related slopes in 1995. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the leachate and landfill gas collection systems are being conducted by NJDEP and will continue for 30 years.



Haas Property Landfill

26 Purgatory Road Southampton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 2201 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

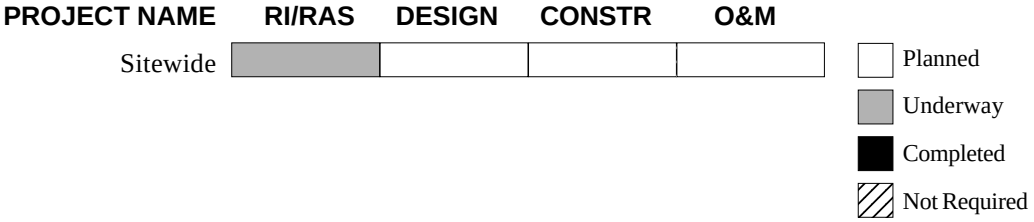
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Delineating
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Delineating
Sediments	Metals	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$60,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Heritage Construction Company operated an unpermitted landfill at this property for several years during the late 1980s, disposing of construction debris and underground storage tanks. The landfill is located in a rural wetlands area and nearby residents rely on private potable wells for their domestic water supplies. Disposal activities at the site ceased in 1989 after an inspection of the site by NJDEP revealed the illegal landfilling operations. Heritage Minerals, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site, subsequently conducted a removal action to address some of the surface contamination.

In 1991, Heritage Construction entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation in which the company agreed to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the extent of the contamination in the ground water, soil and wetland sediments and perform any necessary remedial actions. Preliminary sampling performed during the RI indicated that the sediments at the site were contaminated with lead and the ground water was contaminated with lead, arsenic and chromium; however, Heritage Construction failed to complete the investigation pursuant to the ACO and in 2000 the site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Selection (RI/RAS). NJDEP is sampling the soil, ground water and sediments and will use the findings of the investigation to determine the final remedial actions for the site. NJDEP is maintaining site access controls to prevent unauthorized entry onto the property while the RI/RAS is underway.



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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

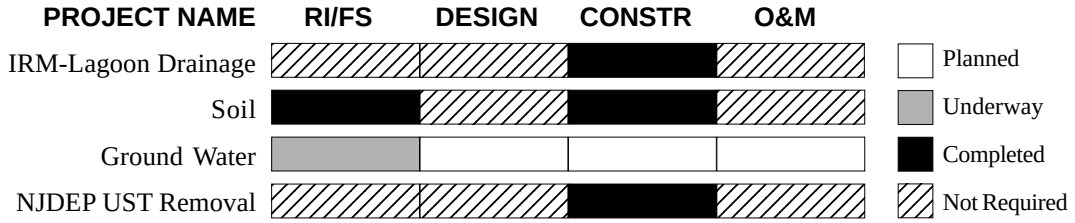
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,280,000
1986 Bond Fund	$264,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Kauffman & Minteer Incorporated 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 waste water collected from washing the interiors of the trucks into a large unlined lagoon at the site. NJDEP directed Kauffman & Minteer to transport all process water and liquid from the lagoon to a waste processing center in 1978 but the company did not comply. In 1984, the dike surrounding the lagoon broke, causing waste water 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 waste water, ground water, surface water and sediment samples. The primary area of concern was the waste water lagoon, which was identified as a 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 Kauffman & Minteer to close the lagoon and address the contaminated sediments, but the company failed to comply with the requirements of the ACO. USEPA fenced and drained the lagoon under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1991.

Between 1991 and 1996, USEPA conducted 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 a substantial quantity of soil and sediments in the lagoon and drainage ditch were contaminated with a variety of organic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed the shallow ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds but nearby residential 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 wetland area, long-term monitoring of the shallow ground water and instituting 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 excavated and disposed of nine underground storage tanks and approximately 3,000 tons of contaminated soil. During USEPA's remedial action, additional contaminated soil in a ditch area and a small plume of ground water contamination were discovered. USEPA removed 3,500 tons of soil from the ditch area in 1998 and is currently evaluating options to address the recently discovered ground water contamination.



Lang Property

Whitesbog-Pasadena Road and City Line Road

Pemberton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 907 **LOTS:** 7,8,9

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 40 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

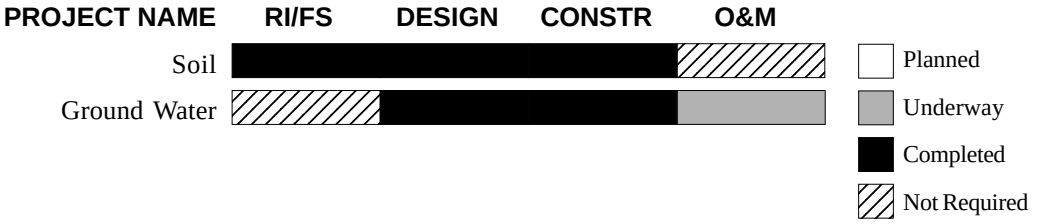
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$15,490,000
1981 Bond Fund	$800,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$460,000
Corporate Business Tax	$260,000

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 of 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 indicated substantial contamination of the soil and ground water existed as a result of these disposal activities. USEPA added the 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 determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS confirmed that the shallow ground water and the surface soil 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 contaminated surface 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 installed a fence around the site in 1988. Construction of the ground water remediation system was completed in 1996 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the system is underway. To date, over 230 million gallons of ground water have been treated and reinjected at the site. USEPA is currently evaluating modifications to the treatment system to optimize the ground water remediation process.



Minsei Kogyo Shoji KK American Incorporated

Savoy Boulevard Woodland Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 3601 **LOT:** 2.1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 13 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Rural

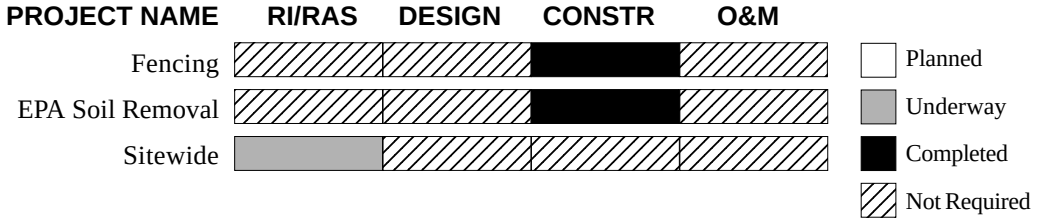
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$1,527,000
Spill Fund	$152,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Minsei company recovered precious metals and disassembled large equipment for scrap at this facility during the late 1970s and the early 1980s. In 1984, the owners of the facility entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP to sample and remove approximately 20 drums, analyze soils and perform a ground water investigation. However, when the soil analysis confirmed the presence of PCBs, the owners informed NJDEP that they were unable to satisfy the requirements of the ACO. The contaminated area was secured by a fence in 1988 and USEPA removed the drums and approximately 1,600 tons of contaminated soil from the property in 1992.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and identify cleanup options. Sampling of the ground water performed during the RI/RAS did not show significant levels of contamination and a review of USEPA's post-excavation data from the 1992 removal action confirmed that the contaminated soil within the fenced area had been fully addressed. In addition, soil samples collected from the perimeter of the site in 1999 demonstrated USEPA's efforts to remediate the soil met NJDEP's criteria for unrestricted use of the property. NJDEP is preparing a closeout report that will recommend no further action for the site.



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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Benzene	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds	Partially Removed

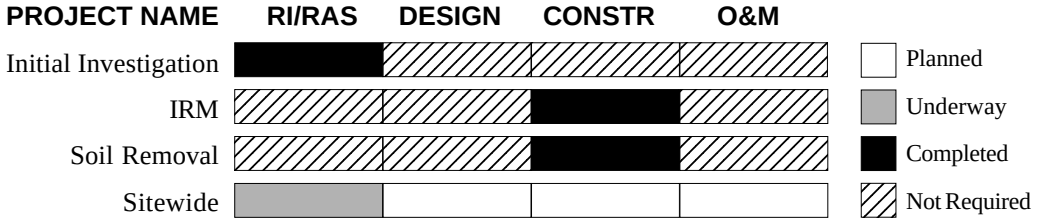
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$1,211,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Noble Oil Company operated a waste oil storage and treatment facility at this site from approximately 1950 until 1992. A state court ordered the facility closed in 1992 for numerous environmental violations, including discharging wastes directly to the ground. The unpaved facility is located in a mixed residential/commercial area in the Pinelands Protection Area where residents and businesses rely on private potable wells. Approximately 50 private 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 which ranged in size from 250 to 20,000 gallons, 15 above ground storage tanks which ranged in size from 5,000 to 20,000 gallons, 22 tanker trailers and four heat exchange tanks.

Between 1989 and 1992, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed that the soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with organic compounds but nearby private potable wells were not 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.

In 1997, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI revealed that surface and subsurface soil contamination 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 confirmatory sampling results indicate that the concentrations of contaminants in the ground water have diminished to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP issued a Proposed Decision Document for the site in November 2000 that recommends excavation and removal of a small quantity of contaminated soil remaining on the Noble Oil property and long-term monitoring of the ground water. NJDEP expects to issue a Decision Document specifying the final remedial actions for the site in early 2001.



Roebling Steel Company

Hornberger and 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	Delineating
Surface Water and Sediment	Metals	Delineating
Soil	Metals	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Structures	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Asbestos Metals	Removing

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$28,600,000
1981 Bond Fund	$954,000
1986 Bond Fund	$25,000
Corporate Business Tax	$500,000

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 down 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 at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Between 1987 and 1988, USEPA 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 USEPA established the following 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).

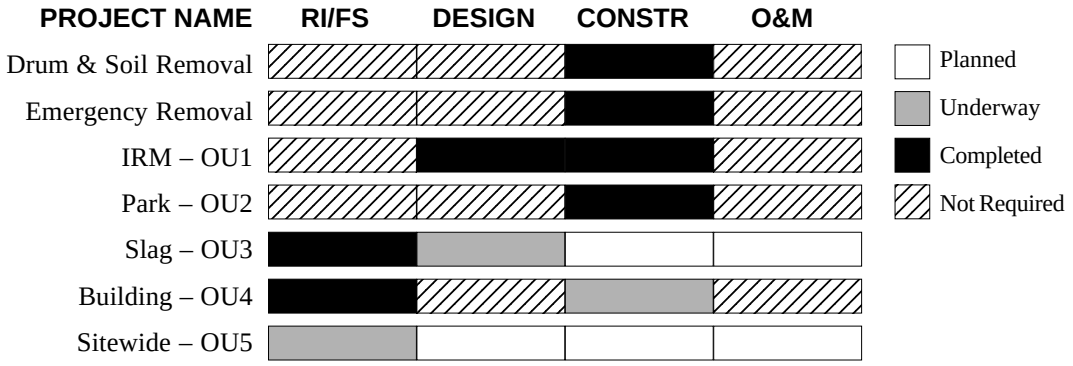
Between 1990 and 1995, USEPA issued three Record of Decisions (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that established final remedial actions for OU1 through OU4. In 1991, USEPA implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to fulfill the OU1 ROD, which required the removal and off-site disposal of drums, transformers, tank contents, baghouse dust and chemical piles, tires and the contaminated surface soils under the Roebling Park water tower. Over 260 drums of waste, 45,000 gallons of transformer oil, 267,000 gallons of tank liquids, 1,300 tons of tank sludges, as well as 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.

Roebling Steel Company

(Continued from previous page)

Because the material excavated from the playground was determined to be nonhazardous it was disposed of in the slag area. For OU3, USEPA plans to install a soil cover over the entire 34-acre slag area and then vegetate the soil cover to prevent erosion. Remediation of OU4 has begun with the decontamination of the buildings.

USEPA is currently conducting a RI/FS to address the site-wide contamination (OU5). The RI/FS has 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 expects to complete the RI/FS and issue a ROD specifying the final remedial actions for OU5 in 2001.



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

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$66,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

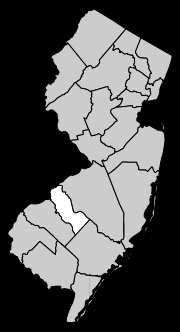
This site is also known as Param Petroleum and Burlington Gas and Diesel. It has operated as a service station since at least 1979. In 1994, explosive levels of gasoline vapors were detected in an adjacent sanitary sewer line, which were traced back to the Param Petroleum facility. The owner of the service station subsequently 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 Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling conducted in 2000 as part of the RI/RAS confirmed the soil and ground water is contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and select the final remedies to address the soil and ground water contamination in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Camden County



Camden County Index of Sites

23 Kerhart Avenue

23 Kerhart Avenue — Berlin Borough — Camden County

BLOCK: 3303 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Former Oil Refinery
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

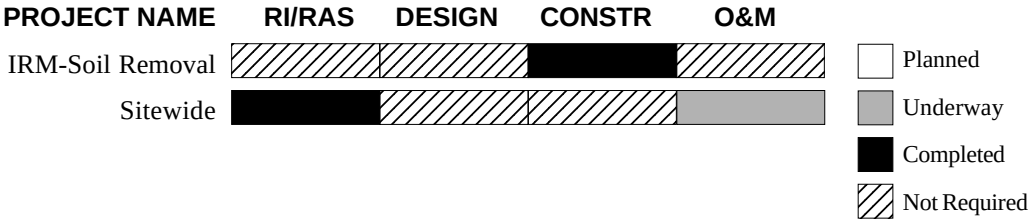
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated/Further Monitoring Required
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$320,000
1986 Bond Fund	$35,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

An oil refinery operated at this site between the 1920s and 1940s. During this period, petroleum wastes from the refinery process were disposed of in on-site pits. The refinery was later developed into residential properties. Environmental problems first surfaced in the 1980s, when a black tar-like substance began to seep through the soil of a residential property. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and disposed of the contaminated soil in 1991 under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) and subsequently installed four ground water monitor wells around the perimeter of the former excavation to evaluate the ground water quality. Sampling of the monitor wells has revealed that very low levels of benzene are present in the ground water. Based on these findings, NJDEP established a conditional No Further Action designation and a Classification Exception Area/Well Restriction Advisory (CEA/WRA) for the property. NJDEP will re-sample the ground water in several years to determine whether the contaminant levels have decreased through natural attenuation and the CEA/WRA can be lifted.



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

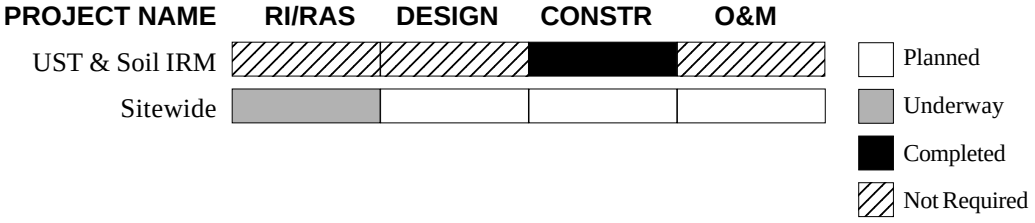
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

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

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Prior to becoming a restaurant, a fuel oil storage and distribution facility operated on this property. A preliminary investigation conducted in 1996 indicated that the soil and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and that a number of underground fuel storage tanks remained on site. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1998 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup options. During the RI, NJDEP confirmed the presence of ten underground storage tanks as well as subsurface soil contamination. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1999 to remove the underground storage tanks and 2,700 tons of contaminated soil from the site. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted in 2000 did not reveal the presence of any contamination above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP plans to install additional on-site and off-site monitor wells in 2001 to delineate the ground water contamination.



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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Partially Removed/Delineating
Air	Gasoline Vapors	Venting

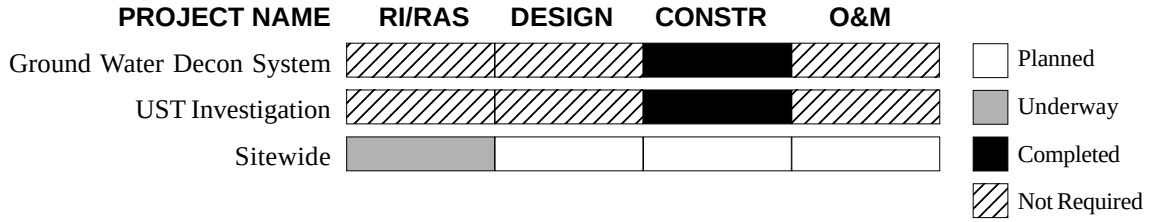
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$450,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground storage tanks have contaminated the ground water at this site with gasoline. The contamination first became evident in 1975, when gasoline vapors were detected in 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, gasoline product and explosive levels of gasoline vapors entered the basement of a nearby tavern. NJDEP removed gasoline product that was seeping through the tavern's basement walls, placed a ventilation fan in the basement to reduce the potential for 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 the free-product recovery system was shut down in 1985.

In 1993, due to recurrence of the vapor problem in the neighboring building, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the soil and ground water at the service station site and to identify cleanup alternatives. A soil gas survey conducted as part of the RI/RAS indicated that there were elevated levels of contamination in the soil, however the investigation was impeded by the presence of construction debris that had been used as fill. Sampling of on-site monitor wells conducted in 1995 revealed the presence of elevated levels of dissolved gasoline in the ground water but gasoline product was not present on the water table. Ground water monitoring is currently being conducted to determine whether natural attenuation of the ground water contamination is a potential remedial alternative. NJDEP has determined that there are no private or public potable wells in the area at risk of becoming contaminated.

In 1999, NJDEP conducted an investigation of 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. No further actions are planned for the four decommissioned tanks.



Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Atco Avenue Waterford Township Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

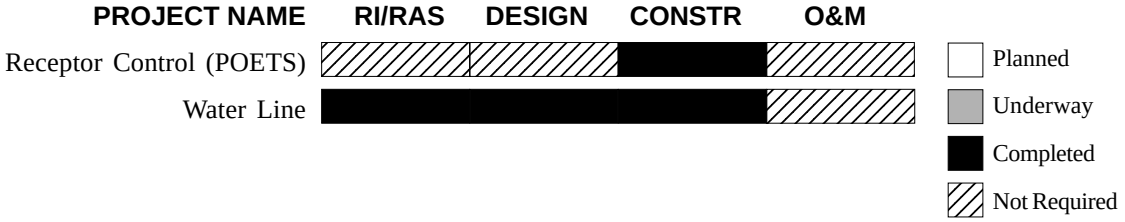
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Mercury	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Mercury	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$245,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,906,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This private potable well contamination site is located in New Jersey's ecologically sensitive Pinelands area. The contamination was first detected in 1990 during a routine check of potable wells by the Camden County Health Department. NJDEP recommended additional sampling in order to determine the extent of the ground water contamination. By 1992, the County Health Department had sampled 619 wells in Waterford Township and detected contamination in 63 of the wells. No definite plume could be discerned from the sampling data and a source of the contamination has not been identified. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the 63 homes as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents.

In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes; however, Waterford Township subsequently notified NJDEP that it intended to extend public water lines to the area instead. NJDEP agreed to help pay for the water lines by providing the Township with Hazardous Discharge Bond Fund monies equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years. Construction of the water lines and connection of the properties were completed in 1999. Approximately 185 properties with contaminated wells or wells at risk of becoming contaminated were connected to the water lines. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination

Vesper and Park Boulevards Camden City Camden County

BLOCK: 1279 **LOT:** 1A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

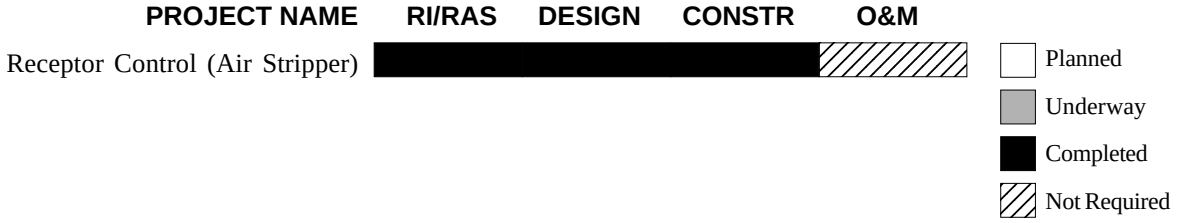
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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. The source of the contamination is unknown. For several years the water was effectively treated at the well field using minor treatment technologies but in 1997 increasing levels of contamination in the water forced the Camden City Water Department to shut the wells down. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently conducted a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective solution 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 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP is performing a regional ground water investigation to identify possible sources of the contamination.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

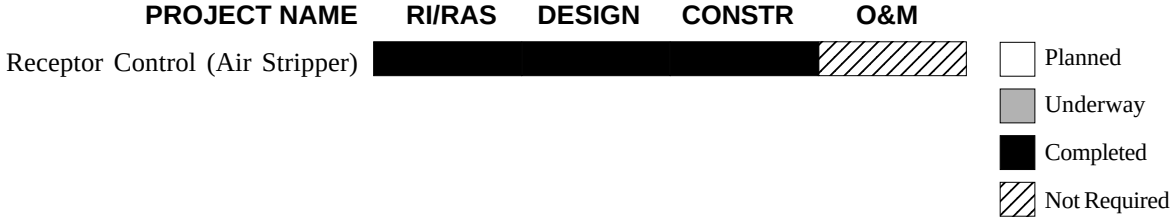
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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	$741,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of four municipal wells that serve residents of Collingswood Borough, Haddon Township and Woodlynne Township. Contamination was discovered in the wells by the Borough of Collingswood during routine testing in 1991. In 1992, after completing a Remedial Action Selection (RAS), NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation recommended the installation of two packed tower air strippers on the wells 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. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

204 Harding Avenue Bellmawr Borough Camden County

BLOCK: 79A **LOT:** 9A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 107 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Potential
Soil	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

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 the 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 Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

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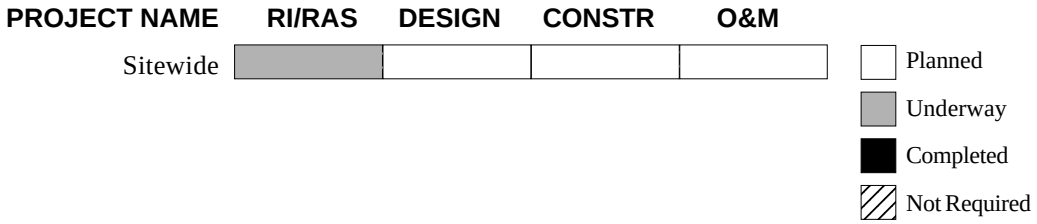


Martin Aaron Incorporated

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

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

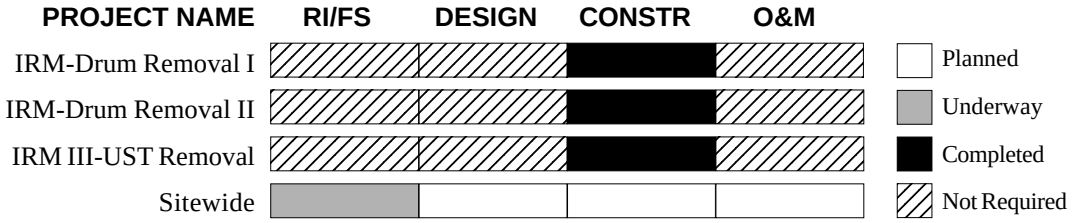
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$1,810,000
Corporate Business Tax	$890,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Martin Aaron, Inc. operated as drum reconditioning facility for more than 20 years. In 1986, the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety conducted an inspection that revealed hundreds of drums containing hazardous wastes being stored on the property. The state of New Jersey served the owner/operators with a notice of civil penalty and directed them to perform a remedial investigation to determine the extent of the contamination at the site. The owner/operators failed to respond to the directive and in 1993 NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation assumed responsibility for investigating the site. The owners subsequently abandoned the facility and filed for bankruptcy. A separate drum recycling facility continued to operate on a small portion of the site until 1999.

Between 1995 and 1997, NJDEP conducted two Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to address the drums and other surface materials present at the site. Approximately 700 drums of chemical wastes, 10,000 empty drums and 33 dumpsters of mixed waste were removed during the IRMs. The City of Camden subsequently demolished and disposed of the building. NJDEP conducted a third IRM in 1999 to remove five underground storage tanks and almost 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 November 2000 and will complete a Feasibility Study (FS) to evaluate remedial alternatives to address the soil and ground water. USEPA will select the final remedial actions to address soil and ground water in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.



Puchack Well Field

River Road — Pennsauken Township — Camden County

BLOCKS: 192, 196, 199, 200, 203, 204 **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

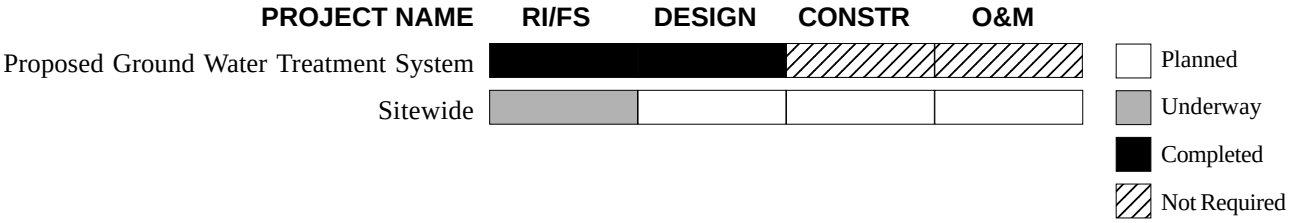
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Mercury Chromium	Further Delineation Required
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Mercury Chromium	Taken Out of Service

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$9,000,000

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 the presence of metals and volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP has identified numerous industrial facilities in the area as potential sources for the contamination. In 1991 and 1992, NJDEP issued directives to 22 Potentially Responsible Parties requiring them to install a ground water treatment system at the well field but they did not respond. The City of Camden subsequently completed a Remedial Design for a ground water treatment system capable of addressing the entire well field; however, the City and NJDEP concluded that the proposed system was 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 the investigation and remediation of the site. To facilitate the remedial process, 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 and the RI/FS for OU2 is scheduled to begin in 2001.



Spring Road Ground Water Contamination

Spring Road — Winslow Township — Camden County

BLOCK: Not Applicable **LOT:** Not Applicable

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

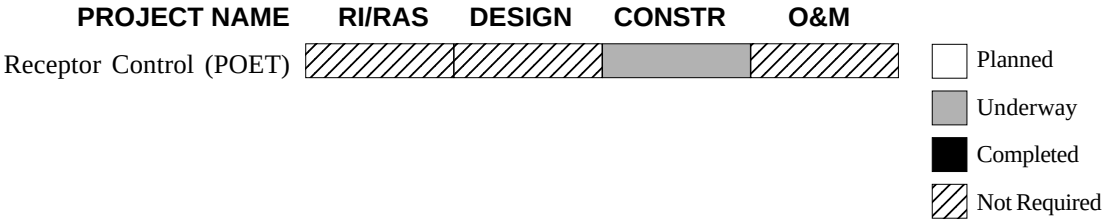
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

During sampling conducted for a nearby Industrial Site Recovery Act case (Metec, Inc.), several private potable wells were determined to be contaminated with mercury. While Metec does not believe that the mercury contamination is related to its site, the company did address most of the wells because they were also found to be contaminated with site-related contaminants. However, one private well was not included since it only contained mercury contamination. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system on the contaminated well in 1996 and is monitoring and maintaining the unit to ensure that it continues to operate effectively. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

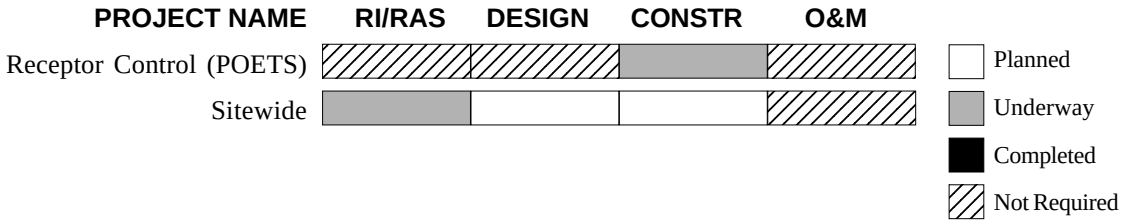
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$41,000
Corporate Business Tax	$70,000

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 source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents and is monitoring and maintaining the units to ensure they continue to operate effectively. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is sampling additional potable wells in the area to determine the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and to obtain information for a water supply alternatives analysis. NJDEP also plans to begin additional investigative work at this site in 2001 to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Supreme Petroleum Company Inc. of NJ

413 Route 30 and 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 Lead	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Lead	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$135,000
Corporate Business Tax	$297,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Supreme Petroleum service station is located in a Pinelands Protection area where private wells are used for potable water supply. In 1997, a homeowner living near the site reported a strong gasoline odor in his well water. The Camden County Health Department confirmed that the potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds and referred the case to NJDEP. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUST) was already working with the operator of Supreme Petroleum to address several leaking underground storage tanks at the service station. The operator of the service station installed a deeper replacement well to provide potable water for the resident. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1998 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the Supreme Petroleum site and evaluate cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Texaco Service Station Oaklyn Borough

Route 30 and Collingswood Avenue

Oaklyn Borough **Camden County**

BLOCK: 53 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

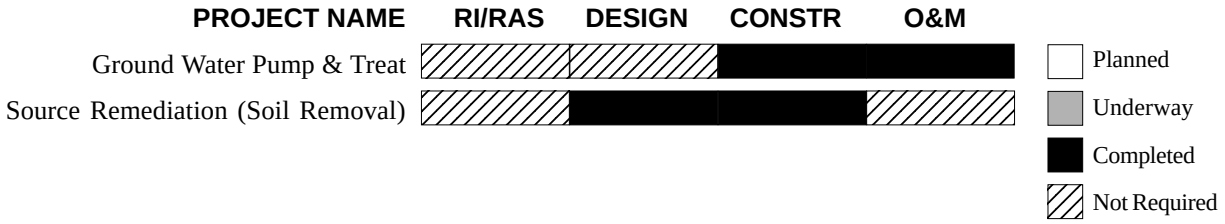
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$644,000
General State Fund	$233,000
Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	$207,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a gasoline service station for approximately 50 years, until gasoline sales ceased in 1990. It currently functions as an automotive repair facility. In 1988, NJDEP inspected the site and found evidence that leaking underground storage tanks had contaminated the soil and ground water with petroleum products. NJDEP directed the owner of the service station to investigate the extent of the contamination and take corrective action but the owner did not comply. In 1989, NJDEP conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed the soil at the site was contaminated with petroleum products down to the water table and that gasoline product was present on the ground water table. NJDEP also determined that the off-site migration of contaminated ground water had caused gasoline vapors to enter the basement of an adjacent building and also caused explosive levels of vapors to accumulate in a nearby sewer line.

In 1990, NJDEP implemented several emergency measures to reduce the explosion hazards presented by the site. These included constructing an interceptor trench to recover gasoline product from the water table and installing a ground water remediation system to treat the ground water and establish hydraulic control of the contaminant plume. As an extra precaution, the sewer line was modified to prevent it from becoming a conduit for gasoline vapors. The owner of the service station subsequently excavated and disposed of seven underground storage tanks.

Between 1992 and 1995, NJDEP performed several investigations that revealed gasoline-saturated soil was present at various areas at the site and that the soil was a continuous source of contamination to the ground water and a potential source of hazardous vapors. NJDEP excavated approximately 2,500 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the site with clean material in 1996. The ground water remediation system was shut down in 1997 after sampling showed that the contaminants in the ground water had been reduced to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. No further remedial actions are planned for this site.



Urban Casting Company Incorporated

516 Asyla Road Gloucester Township Camden County

BLOCK: 13103 **LOT:** 11,18,19

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Foundry
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Metals	Removed

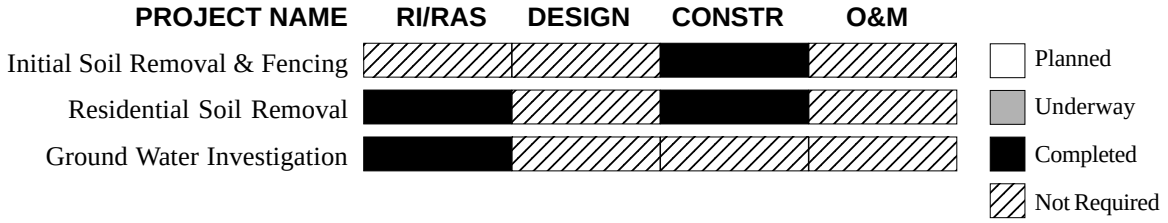
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$50,000
1986 Bond Fund	$449,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Urban Casting operated a nonferrous metals foundry at this site between the late 1960s and 2000. Operations at the facility involved casting metal items in sand molds. During the casting process, the sand molds became contaminated with lead, copper and zinc. In the past, the company used the waste sand molds as fill material or simply disposed of the molds at on-site and neighboring off-site areas, including residential properties. Particulates were also observed emitting from the ventilation fan at the Urban Casting building.

In 1990, NJDEP began an investigation to determine whether the waste sand molds and particulate emissions from the facility had contaminated the soil in the area. A study conducted that year by the New Jersey Department of Health showed that some children in the area had elevated levels of lead in their blood, but no link was established between the lead levels and Urban Casting. In 1991, Urban Casting removed piles of contaminated soil from its property in response to a NJDEP directive. NJDEP installed a fence around the facility the following year to prevent trespassing.

In 1992, NJDEP contracted USEPA's Emergency Response Team to determine the extent of the metals contamination in the soil surrounding the site. One residential property where waste molds were disposed of exceeded NJDEP's cleanup criteria for metals in soil, while the on-site areas, other nearby residential properties and an off-site landfill area were all below NJDEP's criteria. In 1997, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed USEPA's findings, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and disposed of 1,100 cubic yards of soil from the residential property and backfilled the excavation with clean soil. Subsequent sampling of on-site and off-site monitor wells has shown that the ground water in the area meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. No further actions are planned for the off-site areas; however, since the Urban Casting Company recently ceased operations the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has referred the facility to NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation for an Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA) review.



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 Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,124 Properties Surveyed

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Thorium, Radium, Uranium	Partially Removed/Delineating
Air	Radon/Thoron Progeny	Shielding/Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,337,000
1986 Bond Fund	$5,300,000
Superfund	$34,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Welsbach and General Gas Mantle Superfund sites are comprised of two former incandescent gas mantle manufacturing plants and numerous residential properties in Camden and Gloucester cities that were contaminated with radioactive waste materials from the plants. The Welsbach Company of Gloucester City and General Gas Mantle Company of the City of Camden manufactured incandescent gas mantles that were used 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 investigate the extent of radiation contamination. The surveys revealed that 81 properties -45 in Gloucester City and 36 in Camden City - had elevated radiation. 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 any potential risk to area residents should a fire occur at the facility.

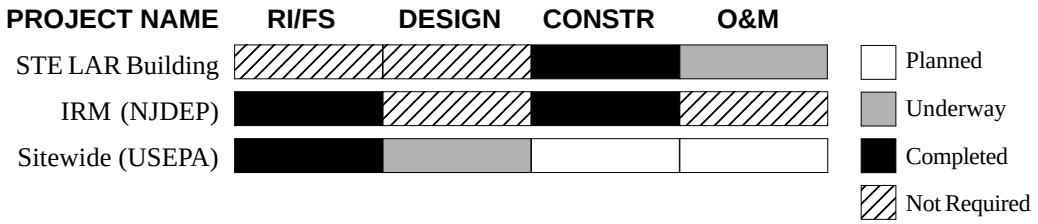
In 1996, USEPA added the Welsbach/General Gas Mantle sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the former gas mantle plant sites and approximately 150 "Vicinity" properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to confirm NJDEP's findings from the radiological surveys and select permanent remedies. In 1998, 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 while the RI/FS was underway. The RI/FS revealed that significant quantities of radiologically contaminated soil were present at both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle properties, 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 the soil at 54 of the properties was contaminated with radiological elements above cleanup levels. In addition, USEPA identified approximately 600 "Suspect" properties that are either adjacent to the known contaminated properties or have radiation exposure rates above background levels and therefore require 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 will also investigate the 600 "Suspect" properties to determine the extent of any radiological contamination and design a cleanup plan for those properties, if necessary.

In addition to the above investigative work, 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 a second ROD for the site.



Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill

Piney Hollow Road Winslow Township Camden County

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

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 95 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

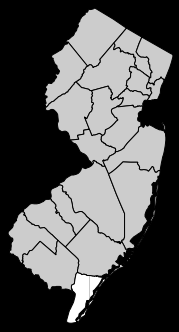
The Winslow Township Landfill is a 95-acre inactive sanitary landfill that is owned and was formerly operated by Winslow Township. Waste disposal activities started at the northwest portion of the landfill in the 1950s before New Jersey solid waste regulations were in effect. In addition to municipal 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 conducted several years after operations ceased indicated that the ground water is not contaminated due to the landfill.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Cape May County



CAPE MAY

Cape May County Index of Sites

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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

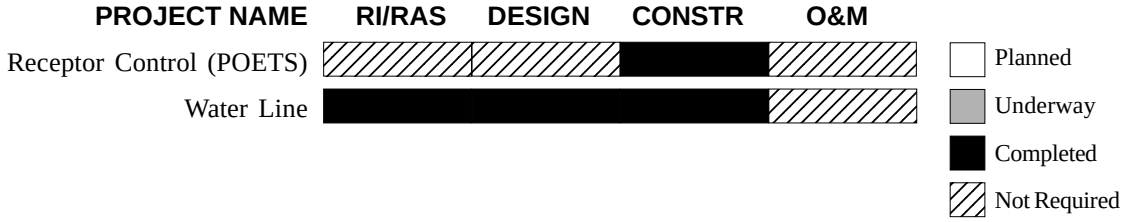
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$35,000
1986 Bond Fund	$681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Cape May County Health Department sampled 104 private potable wells in this area between 1992 and 1994 as part of its Well Head Protection Program. The sampling revealed that 12 private wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, and an additional nine wells had lower levels of contamination. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the wells that exceeded Drinking Water Standards as an interim solution to provide potable water for those residents.

Between 1994 and 1996, NJDEP delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis. Based on the findings of the analysis, NJDEP concluded that extending public water lines was the most cost-effective long-term remedy to provide potable water to the affected area. The local water purveyor completed construction of the water lines and connection of the residences in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP. A total of 84 homeowners had their properties connected to the water line and their wells sealed. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination

Maple Shade Lane and Grant Avenue

Upper Township **Cape May County**

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

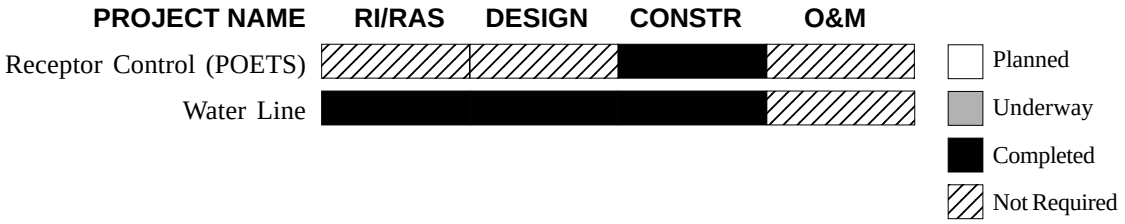
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$33,000
1986 Bond Fund	$592,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Cape May County Health Department sampled 73 private potable wells in this area between 1992 and 1994 as part of its Well Head Protection Program. The sampling revealed that 16 private wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, and an additional nine wells had lower levels of contaminants. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the wells that exceeded Drinking Water Standards as an interim solution to provide potable water for those residents.

Between 1994 and 1996, NJDEP delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis. Based on the findings of the analysis, NJDEP concluded that extending public water lines was the most cost-effective long-term remedy to provide potable water to the affected area. The local water purveyor completed construction of the water lines and connection of the properties in 1999. A total of 42 homeowners had their properties connected to the water line and their wells sealed. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Citgo Service Station Upper Township

20 South Shore and Pine Roads

Upper Township **Cape May County**

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

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.63 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

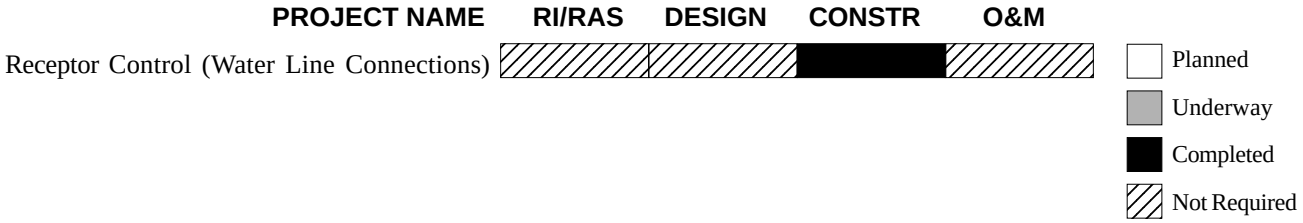
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$3,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the former Levari's Citgo service station. Results of sampling conducted at the site in 1988 during an underground tank removal project indicated the subsurface soil was contaminated. The following year, a representative from the Cape May County Department of Health reported the presence of gasoline odors while observing the excavation of underground tank piping at the service station. NJDEP notified the owner of his obligation to fully investigate the extent of the contamination pursuant to New Jersey's Underground Storage Tank regulations but the owner did not comply. Sampling of the service station's potable well in 1996 showed high levels of benzene, a volatile organic compound that is a component of gasoline. The service station and an adjacent residence that was served by the same well were subsequently connected to the public water line. Benzene and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) were later detected at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in a private potable well at a nearby store and this property was also connected to the public water line.

In 2000, NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation conducted a preliminary ground water investigation that concluded gasoline-contaminated ground water migrating from the former Levari's Citgo service station and this was the likely source of the potable well contamination. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled other potable wells in the immediate vicinity of the site in late 2000 but did not identify any additional wells with contaminants above Drinking Water Standards. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will continue to monitor potable wells in the area to ensure they continue to meet Drinking Water Standards. The owner of the service station has been directed to investigate the extent of the gasoline contamination at his property and take appropriate remedial measures. The remedial work at the gas station will be conducted under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination

Domi Drive — Middle Township — Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Various

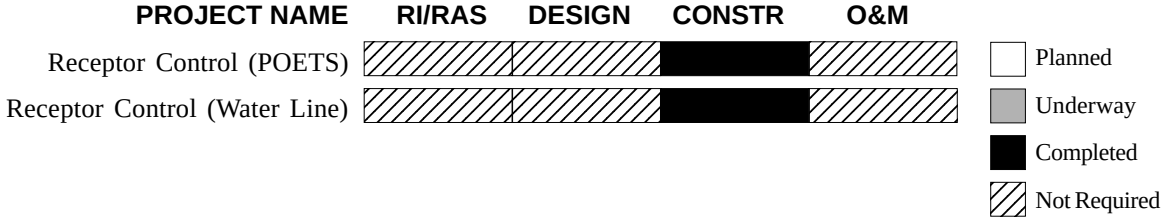
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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	$114,000

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. NJDEP installed Point of Entry Treatment (POET) water treatment systems on the contaminated private wells as an immediate measure, and the Township subsequently extended a public water line to the affected residences. The Township is seeking reimbursement from New Jersey's Spill Fund for the cost of the water line. 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 source of the ground water contamination could not be determined. 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.



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

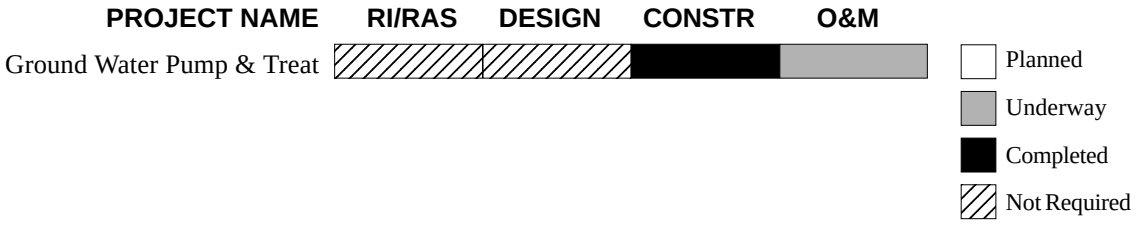
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Treated/Further Monitoring Required
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed/Further Monitoring Required

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$429,000
Underground Storage Tank Fund	$191,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1989, approximately 5,400 gallons of kerosene spilled from a distribution system at this site, where the kerosene was used to heat mobile homes. The Responsible Parties excavated and removed the contaminated soil and installed three monitor wells, but they were unable to continue remedial work due to lack of funds. Shortly thereafter, NJDEP assumed responsibility for the clean up and installed additional monitor wells, a recovery well and a ground water extraction and treatment system. Between December 1989 and June 1990 over 2,000 gallons of kerosene were recovered 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 monitoring the ground water to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.



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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

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, septage 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. After operations ceased, the landfill was not closed pursuant to state solid waste regulations. 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 Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

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

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

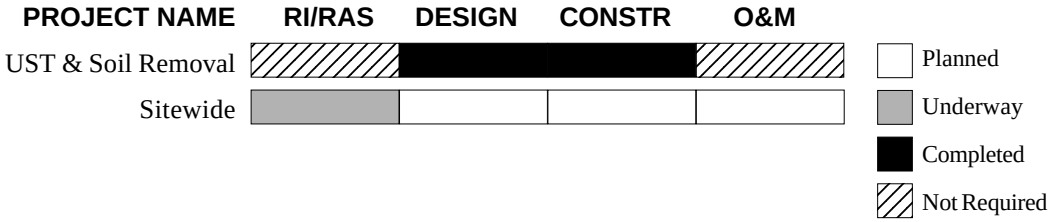
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Well Taken Out of Service
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$154,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site formerly operated as a gasoline service station and auto repair shop. The property is currently abandoned. In 1994, high levels of xylene, a volatile organic compound that is a component of gasoline, were detected in a private potable well at a neighboring property. This well was later taken out of service. The gas station owner subsequently performed a preliminary investigation that identified extensive gasoline contamination in the subsurface soil 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 other private potable wells in the area by the Cape May County Health Department did not reveal the presence of any gasoline-related compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

In 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and identify cleanup options. NJDEP removed the remaining four tanks, 1,500 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the excavations with clean soil in 2000. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted as part of the RI/RAS confirmed that none were contaminated with any gasoline-related compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP plans to begin the ground water sampling phase of the RI/RAS in 2001.



Plaza Gas & Car Wash

1805 Bayshore Road Lower Township Cape May County

BLOCK: 282 **LOTS:** 5,6,7 & 8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

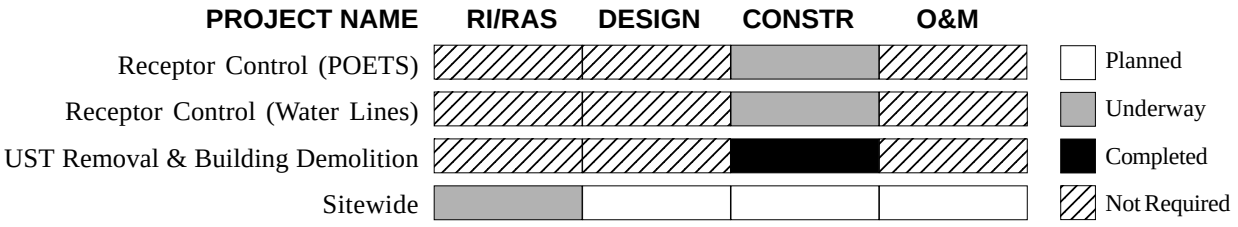
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed

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

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a former gasoline service station and car wash facility. It is currently a vacant lot. Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department in 1999 identified five private potable wells near the site that were contaminated with benzene, a volatile organic compound found in gasoline, at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and later these residences were connected to the public water line. A preliminary investigation of the Plaza Gas and Car Wash site conducted by NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks revealed that six underground gasoline storage tanks containing gasoline remained at the property and several of the tanks had leaked. NJDEP excavated and removed the underground storage tanks and 1,100 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil and demolished the building in 2000.

During 2000, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled approximately 65 private potable wells in the vicinity of the Plaza Gas & Car Wash site to delineate the potable well contamination. The sampling identified three other wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds above Drinking Water Standards and NJDEP has installed POETS at these properties. Additional sampling of nearby potable wells is scheduled for early 2001. The local municipal utilities authority has informed NJDEP that it plans to extend public water lines to this area in the near future.



Route 50 Ground Water Contamination

Route 50 Upper Township Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

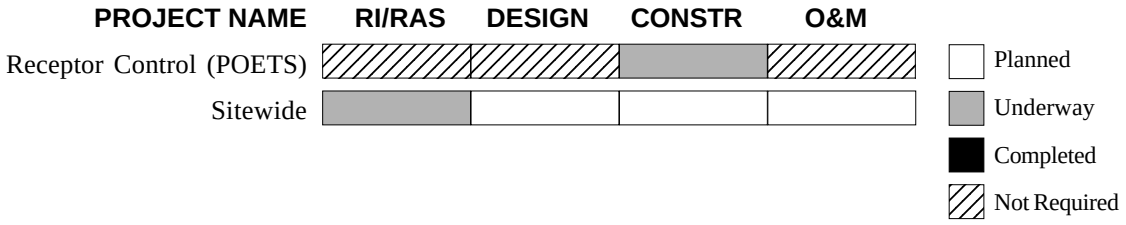
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$24,000
1986 Bond Fund	$15,000

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 volatile organic compounds at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the affected wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. Sampling of additional wells in the area by NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 1999 did not reveal the presence of any contamination above Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems at the seven homes to ensure the units continue to operate effectively.

While the source of the potable well contamination has not been confirmed, the NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation's investigation of this site is being coordinated with an investigation of a service station located at the intersection of Route 50 and New Jersey Avenue that is underway in NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. A responsible party for the gas station removed the underground gasoline storage and contaminated soil in June of 2000 and is delineating the extent of the ground water contamination at the site. Any future remedial actions at the service station will be conducted by the responsible party under the supervision of the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.



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

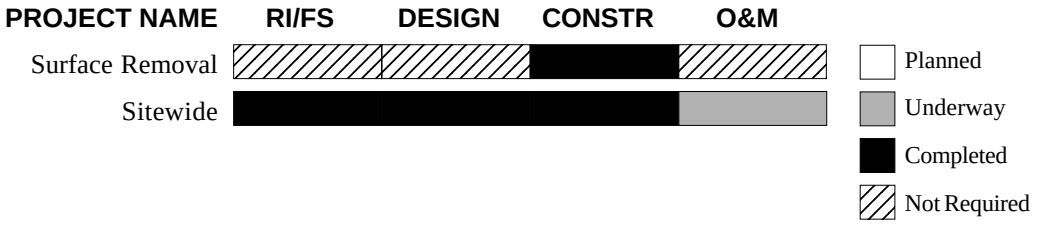
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$8,567,000
Corporate Business Tax	$597,000

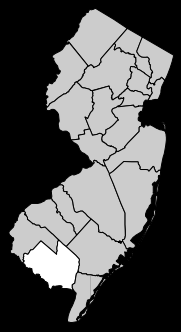
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Willliams Property Superfund site is located less than three miles southeast of the Timber Beaver Swamp Fish and Wildlife Management Area, a major aquifer recharge area. On both sides of the site are prime wetlands habitats. In 1979, NJDEP discovered that the contents of 200 to 300 55-gallon drums of hazardous materials had been drained onto the soil. There was also evidence that 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. Shortly after the site was discovered, NJDEP removed and disposed of the surface debris and 1,200 cubic yards of sludge and contaminated soil. USEPA added the Williams Property on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

In 1985, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Nearby residences with private potable wells were connected to the municipal water supply in 1986. Based on the findings of RI/FS, NJDEP determined that a plume of contaminated ground water was migrating to neighboring properties and that contaminated soil still remained at the site. In 1987, after the RI/FS was completed, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water and removal of the remaining contaminated soil. USEPA excavated and disposed of approximately 960 cubic yards of contaminated soil in 1991 and NJDEP completed construction of the ground water treatment system in 1995. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water remediation system are ongoing; however, recent ground water sampling results indicate that the levels of contaminants have decreased to close to New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Ground water treatment will be terminated after USEPA has approved a post-remedial action ground water monitoring plan for the site.



Cumberland County



Cumberland County Index of Sites

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: Unknown Source
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	$675,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine water sampling conducted by the Bridgeton City Water Department in 1994 revealed that two of their municipal wells were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. As an interim measure, water from the affected wells was blended with water from another source to reduce the TCE contamination to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper on each of the wells. The City of Bridgeton completed construction of the air strippers in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the units. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work in the future to identify possible sources of the contamination.

Deerfield Township Ground Water Contamination

Kenyon Avenue Deerfield Township Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

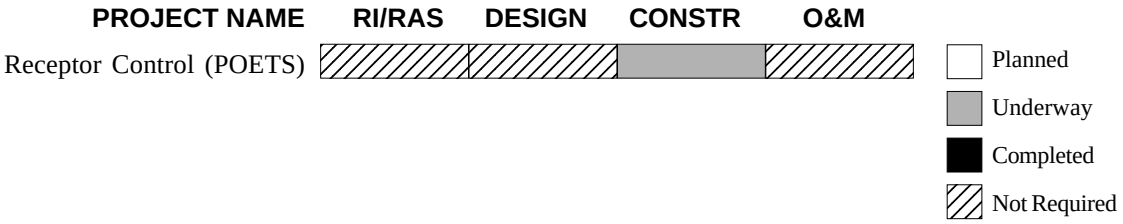
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$12,000

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 detected mercury compounds in the ground water throughout Deerfield Township. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells to provide 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 monitoring the wells equipped with POET systems and will conduct additional potable well sampling in the area to ensure that private drinking water supplies are protected.



Gagliardi Demolition

267 North Mill Road Vineland Township Cumberland County

BLOCK: 401 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Former Junk Yard
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

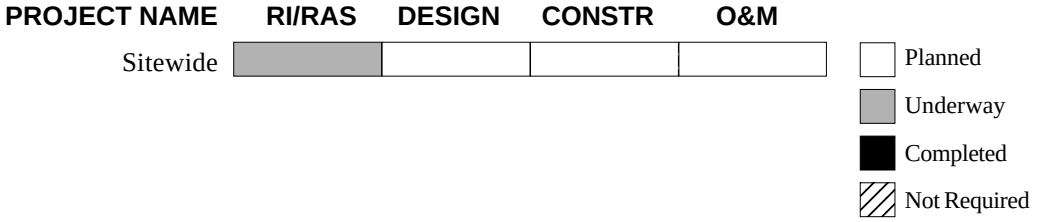
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Delineating
Air	Radiation	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$225,000

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. A preliminary investigation performed by NJDEP in 1997 indicated that the soil was contaminated with a number of hazardous substances, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and there were low levels of metals in the ground water. In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and air and evaluate cleanup options. A site-wide radiological survey that was performed as part of the RI/RAS did not show significant levels of radiation. In addition, sampling of the ground water conducted during the RI has not revealed the presence of any contaminants above New Jersey's ground water cleanup criteria. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS in 2001 and will use the findings to propose final remedial actions for the site.



Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination

Garrison Road and West Korpp Drive

Vineland City **Cumberland County**

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

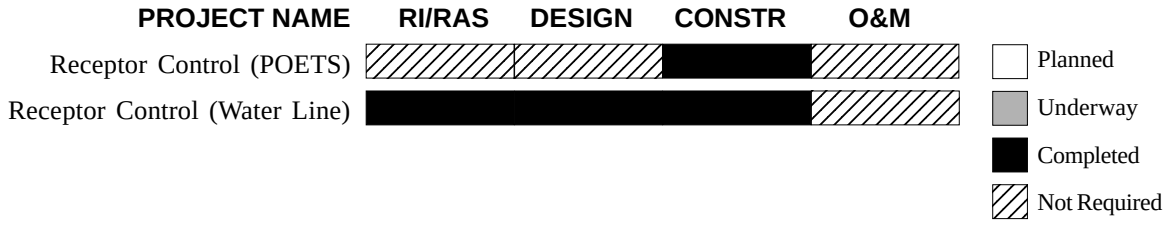
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$71,500
1981 Bond Fund	$546,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Vineland City Health Department in 1991 identified 16 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury and chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP subsequently installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy and Vineland City extended a public water line to these residences in 1994 using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP completed a preliminary assessment and site investigation in 1998 that concluded the Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning facility was a likely source of the volatile organic contamination in the ground water. USEPA added the Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning Ground Water Plume to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999 and is currently conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup options.



Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning

1888 Delsea Drive South Vineland City Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaning
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES
No Public Funds Authorized to Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

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 vicinity of Garrison Road in Vineland City 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), 1,2-dichloroethylene. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the 16 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 permanent remedy. NJDEP completed a preliminary assessment and site investigation in 1998 that concluded Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning, an inactive establishment formerly located on Delsea Drive, was 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. In 1999, USEPA added the site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA expects to begin the ground water sampling phase of the RI/FS in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

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 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Lead	Delineated
Structures	Asbestos	Demolition/Asbestos Abatement Completed

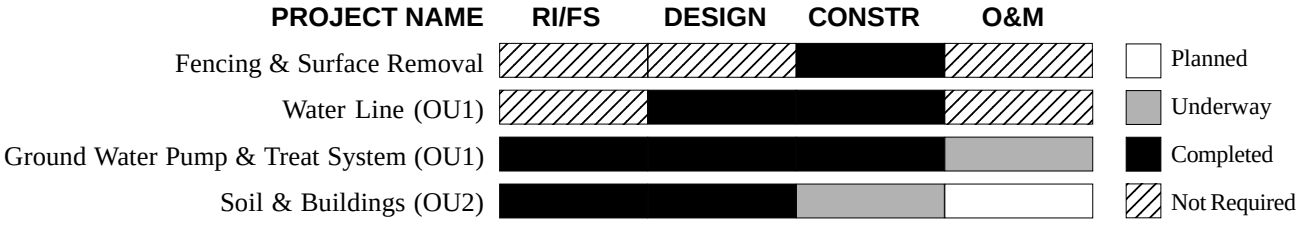
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$10,943,000
1986 Bond Fund	$700,000

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 which revealed that at least one of the underground storage tanks had leaked. Sampling conducted during the preliminary investigation confirmed that there was significant contamination in the soil and ground water. Based on these findings, USEPA added Nascolite Corporation to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1984. NJDEP initiated a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1985 to delineate the extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS activities included sampling of the soil, ground water, waste materials and nearby private potable wells. Between 1987 and 1988, 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 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) for OU1 with NJDEP concurrence 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 installed the water line extension 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 second 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, the demolition and removal of the site structures and asbestos abatement, was completed in June of 2000. USEPA has begun preparatory work for the remedial actions to address the contaminated soil and wetland sediments.



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 Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Treating
Surface Water	Metals	Delineated
Soil	Metals	Delineated
Sediment	Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$47,200,000
1986 Bond Fund	$5,244,00

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Vineland Chemical Company manufactured arsenic-based herbicides at this facility from 1950 until 1994. The site is located 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. The Vineland Chemical Company was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984.

In 1985, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of 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 Vineland Chemical Company site.

In 1989, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that selected 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 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 by establishing hydraulic control over the ground water . USEPA expects to complete the Remedial Design for a soil flushing system for OU1 in 2001. 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 the 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.

Vineland Chemical Company Incorporated

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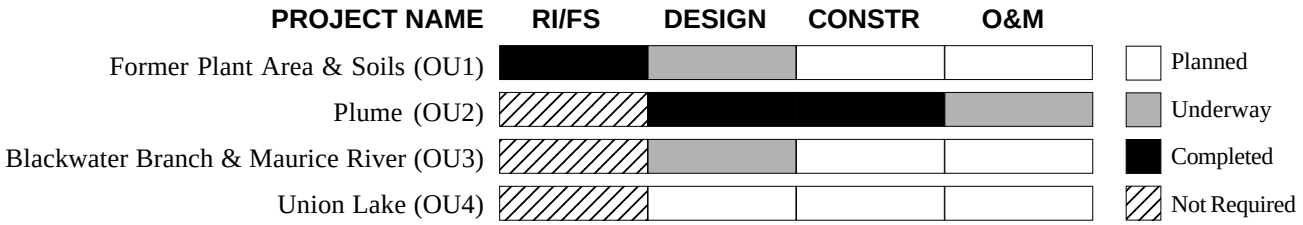
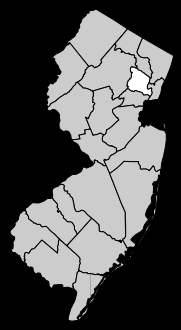


Essex County



ESSEX

Essex County Index of Sites

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: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Recreational

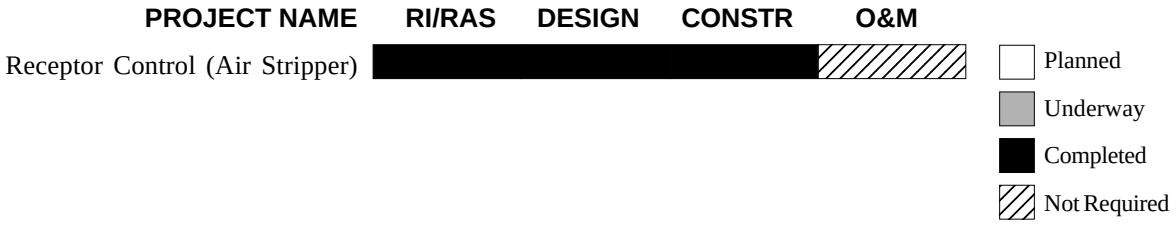
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

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 water to approximately 21,000 residents of Essex Fells, Caldwell, Roseland and North Caldwell. The well was removed from service in 1991 after sampling revealed that it was contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Sampling conducted on the well while it was out of service continued to show elevated levels of PCE. The source of the contamination is unknown.

In 1997, Well 13 was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for remedial action after NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water confirmed that the well was necessary for the Borough to maintain adequate water supply. NJDEP subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well was the most cost-effective remedy. Essex Fells Borough completed construction of the air stripper in early 2000 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



Glen Ridge Radium Sites

Various Locations — Glen Ridge Borough — Essex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Residential Properties
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

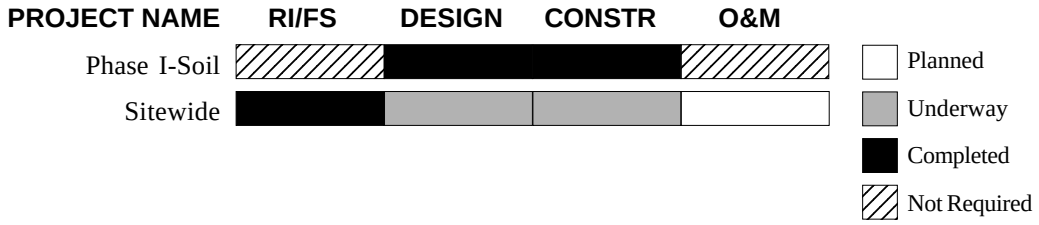
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$100,400,000
Spill Fund	$2,004,000
General State Fund	$8,779,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses approximately 300 suburban residential properties in Glen Ridge Borough that were affected by radiologically-contaminated 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 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 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 necessary 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 began remedial actions to remove radium-contaminated soil from beneath the streets in 1999 and this work is scheduled to be completed 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 that 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.



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 Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.2 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

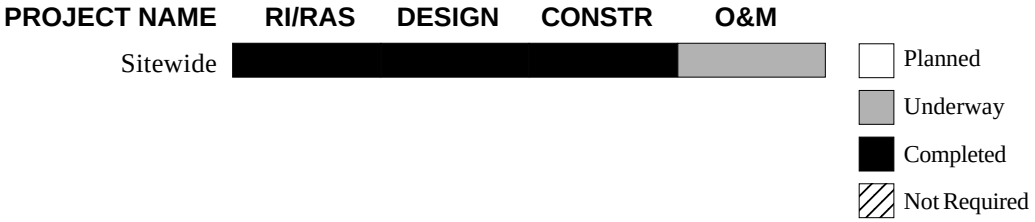
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
No Public Funds Authorized To Date	

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The John L. Armitage and Company site is a former paint manufacturing facility that used underground tanks to store chemicals. One of the tanks leaked and contaminated the underlying aquifer with toluene, a volatile organic compound. The owner of the facility removed the underground tanks, including the toluene storage tank, in 1990 during a cleanup required under NJDEP's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act, or ISRA), but did not complete the site cleanup due to lack of funds. In 1994, contaminated ground water migrated from the property and caused toluene vapors to accumulate in the basement of an adjacent building. NJDEP installed a ventilation fan and sump pumps in the basement in an emergency action to reduce the toluene vapors. No other properties were affected and there are no potable wells in the area.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed the ground water was highly contaminated with toluene. NJDEP excavated and disposed of approximately 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the former underground tank location in 1998 and completed construction of an air stripper to treat the contaminated ground water in 2000. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the air stripper are underway. The remediation of the site is being funded by a $74,000 Letter of Credit from the Responsible Party.



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

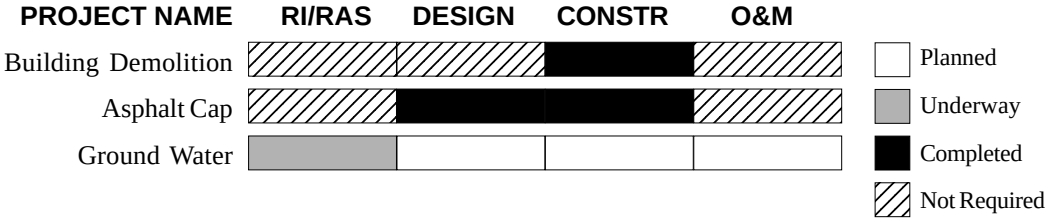
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$372,000
Corporate Business Tax	$222,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Joseph Roller Leather Company operated a leather finishing plant at this site from 1958 to 1986. Operations at the plant involved using various chemicals, including lacquers, tannins, plasticizers and solvents. In 1986, the Responsible Party began an investigation of the site pursuant to New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act, or ISRA) 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 Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation initiated a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup options. Initial sampling indicated that 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 is continuing to investigate the ground water at the site and expects to select a final remedy to address this media in 2001.



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: Municipal Supply Well
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 45 Acres

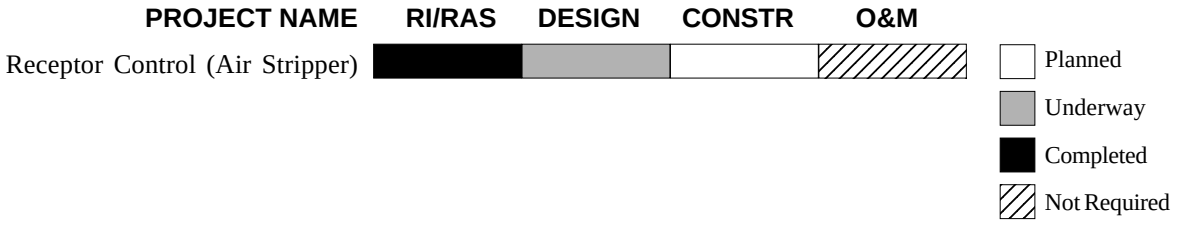
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground water	Tetrachloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Taken Out of Service

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 taken out of service in 1994 after it was determined to be contaminated with the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded installation of an air stripper on the supply well was the most cost-effective solution to address the contamination. Livingston Township will design and construct the air stripper using funds provided by NJDEP. Construction of the air stripper is scheduled to begin in 2001. NJDEP plans to perform an investigation to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination

Matt Drive — Fairfield Township — Essex County

BLOCK: 0601 **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres

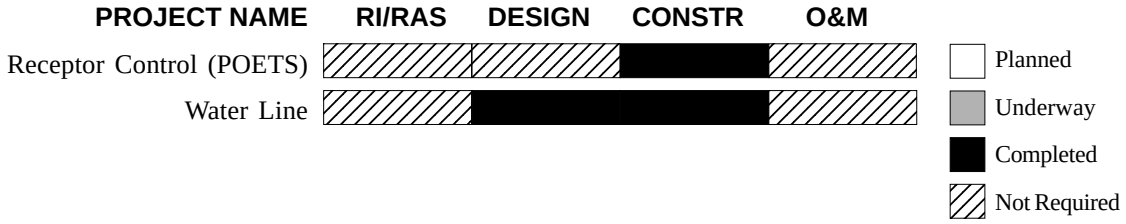
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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. NJDEP installed Point-of Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. Between 1994 and 1995, the Township extended public water lines to the affected residences using Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has identified a suspected source of the ground water contamination and plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify other possible sources.



Montclair/West Orange Radium Contamination

Various Locations — Montclair and West Orange Townships, Essex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund, Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Residential Properties

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

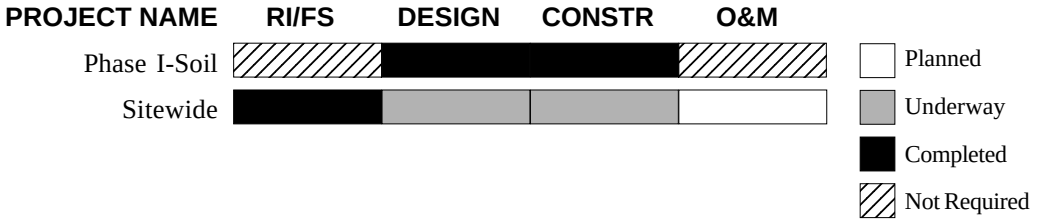
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineating
Soil	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineated/Removing
Air	Radon Progeny	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$105,193,000
Spill Fund	$4,103,000
General State Fund	$18,360,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses 461 suburban residential properties in two townships that were affected by radiologically-contaminated soil. 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 underneath 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 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 21 additional properties that require remediation. USEPA completed the remedial actions at these properties in 1999. Approximately 82,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of off site during the remedial actions. USEPA began remedial actions to address the radium-contaminated soil underneath the streets in 1999, and this work is scheduled to be completed in 2001. USEPA is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the ground water.



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	Base Neutral Extractable Compounds	Monitoring
Soil	Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Lead	Removed
Structures	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Decontaminated

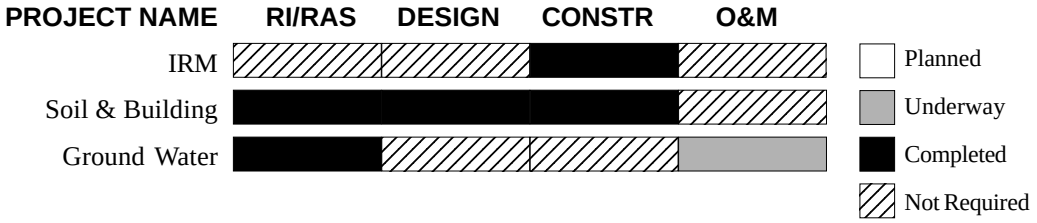
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$3,518,000
General State Fund	$158,000
Corporate Business Tax	$45,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Research Organics Inorganics operated as a manufacturer/supplier of specialty chemicals and a handler of surplus chemicals between 1972 and 1983. Hazardous conditions at the facility came to the attention of local officials in 1983, after the Belleville Fire Department responded to a fire in a dumpster. A subsequent inspection by NJDEP revealed that chemicals were being improperly stored and discharged at the site, which prompted Belleville Township and NJDEP to shut the facility down. Between 1983 and 1987, the Township and NJDEP removed over 1,000 drums and 12,000 containers of reactive materials and chemicals and 230 pounds of radioactive material and fenced the site to prevent trespassing.

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

NJDEP completed the ground water portion of the RI/RAS 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 very limited area and was not migrating. The RI/RAS also showed that the contaminant levels in the ground water were decreasing over time. Based on these findings, and the fact that ground water in the area is not used for potable water supply, NJDEP issued a second Decision Document in 1995 that selected natural attenuation as the final remedy to address the ground water contamination, with quarterly monitoring of the ground water for a minimum of two years. The Decision Document also required establishment of a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) at the site. Two years of ground water monitoring showed that the levels of contaminants in the ground water diminished, but did not disappear as expected. NJDEP conducted additional sampling in 2000 that verified natural attenuation is continuing. The property was sold at public auction in October 2000 and the $495,000 generated by the sale was used to compensate NJDEP and Belleville Township for part of the cleanup costs. As the property reverts to commercial use NJDEP will continue to monitor the ground water pursuant to the requirements of the CEA.



Semonian Service Station Bloomfield

200 Darling Avenue — Bloomfield Township — Essex County

BLOCK: 1459 **LOT:** 22

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

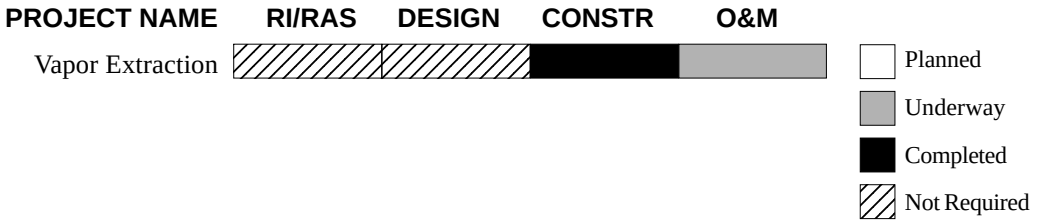
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Air	Volatile Organic Compounds	Vented

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$152,000
1986 Bond Fund	$10,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1992, NJDEP determined that leaking underground storage tanks at this service station were contaminating the ground water and causing gasoline vapors to accumulate in the basement of a nearby residence. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently installed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system to prevent vapors from entering the home and conducting soil and ground water sampling at the service station to delineate the contamination. In 1993, the service station owner removed the leaking tanks and some contaminated soil. Several nearby commercial property owners have installed ground water monitor wells on their properties in an effort to determine whether there are additional sources of contamination in the area.

In 1996, NJDEP shut down the SVE system at the residence due to the absence of gasoline vapors. NJDEP periodically monitored the air in the home for several years but ceased the air monitoring program in 1998 when contaminant vapors could no longer be detected. The SVE system will remain on site in case the vapor problem in the residence recurs. Remediation of the soil and ground water contamination at the service station was completed by the owner under the oversight of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



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	Delineating
Soil	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineated/Removing/ Shielding
Air	Radon Progeny	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$2,800,000
Superfund	$39,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of the former U.S. Radium Corporation plant, which operated at the above location between 1915 and 1926, and numerous noncontiguous commercial and residential properties throughout the municipalities of Orange, West Orange, and South Orange. The U.S. Radium Corporation plant extracted and purified radium from ore, processing approximately one-half ton of ore daily. The radium-contaminated 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 subdivided 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 is fenced to prevent trespassers from coming in contact with the contaminated materials.

In 1983, USEPA placed the U.S. Radium facility on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the radium contamination 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 in OU1 (OU2). In 1993 and 1995, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 and OU2, respectively, 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 an interim measure 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 five 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 (61 properties) was completed in 1999 and resulted in the 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 Design for Phase 5 (30 properties) is ongoing. USEPA plans to begin an investigation of the ground water at the site in 2002.

US Radium Corporation
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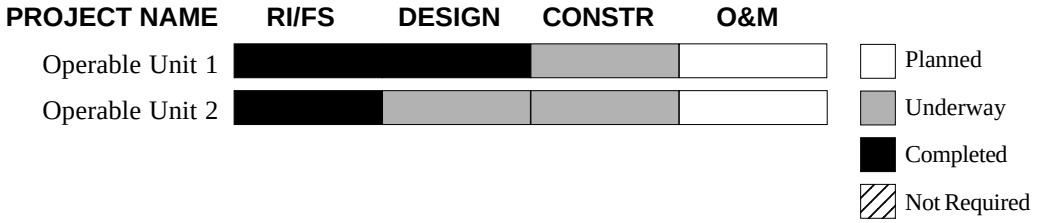


V Ottilio and Sons

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: 6.4 Acres

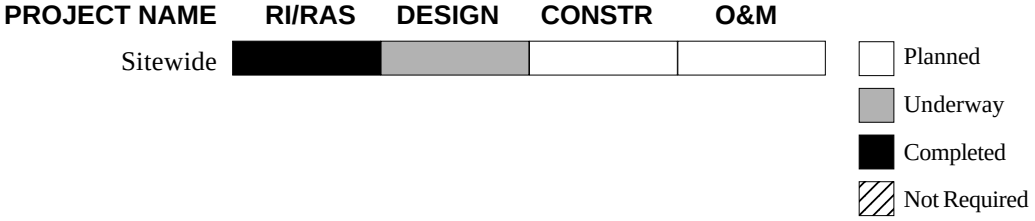
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Soil	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Confirmed
Surface Water	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Monitoring
Sediments	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$979,000
1986 Bond Fund	$449,000
General State Fund	$253,000
Corporate Business Tax	$250,000

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 activities 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 Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1995 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 is conducting the Remedial Design for the landfill cap, landfill gas collection/venting system and leachate collection system and plans to begin construction of the remedial measures in 2001.



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

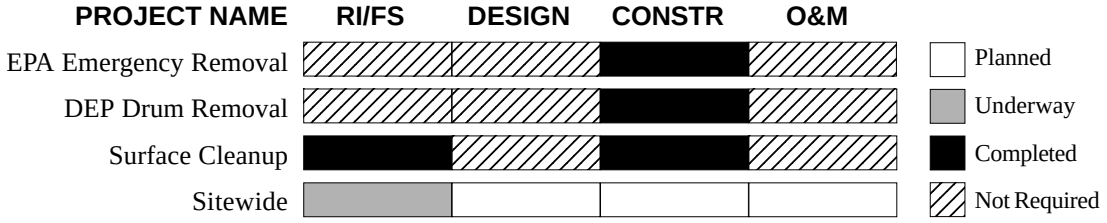
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Cyanide	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Building Interiors	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead Asbestos	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$14,900,000
Spill Fund	$773,000

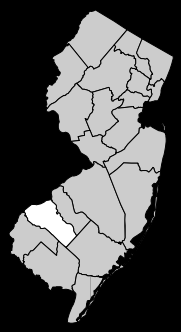
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

White Chemical Company manufactured acid chlorides and flame retardant compounds at this facility between 1983 and 1990. The site is located in a heavily populated and industrialized area of Newark. More than 9,000 55-gallon drums, approximately two hundred tanks and vats, and two laboratories containing thousands 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. NJDEP issued a Spill Act Directive to White Chemical in 1990 that required the company to conduct remedial activities at the site but the company did not respond to the Directive. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure later that year to remove more than 1,000 drums containing flammable compounds. USEPA subsequently conducted an Emergency Removal Action to dispose of drums and other hazardous materials that remained at the site. USEPA added the former White Chemical facility 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 (tanks, vats, laboratory containers and other vessels). A group of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) 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 removed from the site during the three removal actions performed by NJDEP, USEPA and the PRPs between 1990 and 1993. USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1998 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and building interiors and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the appropriate remedial actions to address these media, which will be specified in one or more RODs for the site.



Gloucester County



GLOUCESTER

Gloucester County Index of Sites

35B Hendrickson Mill Road

35B Hendrickson Mill Road Logan Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: 59.05 **LOT:** 1.13

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$12,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

35B Hendrickson Mill Road is a home located in an area where residents rely on private wells for their potable water supplies. In 1991, NJDEP was notified that an unknown quantity of #2 fuel oil had discharged from an above ground storage tank at the property. Sampling conducted at the spill area confirmed the soil was contaminated with fuel oil. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation tested private potable wells at several neighboring properties in 1997 but the results did not indicate the presence of any volatile organic compounds at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP is evaluating whether further remedial actions are necessary at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

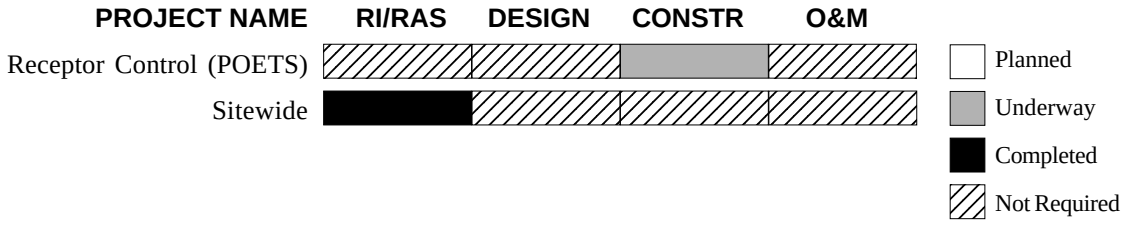
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$4,000
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 New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the five wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled 65 potable wells in the area in late 1999 but did not identify any additional wells that were contaminated with mercury above Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term remedy to provide potable water to the area. NJDEP will periodically sample approximately 33 private potable wells inside and outside of the CKE to monitor ground water quality, and is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems to ensure the units continue to operate effectively.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

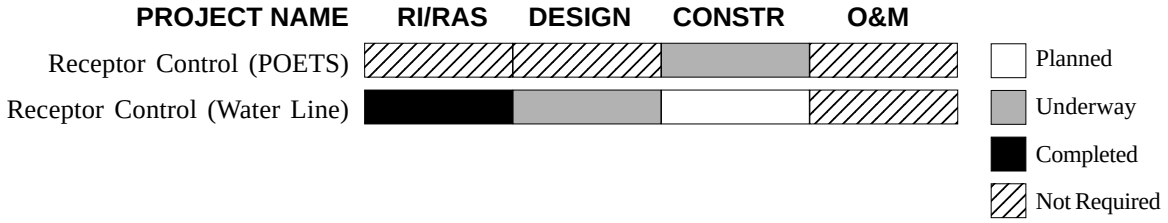
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$10,000
Corporate Business Tax	$977,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation 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. The sources of the contamination are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the 29 contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. Based on the sampling results, NJDEP delineated two separate Currently Known Extents (CKEs) of the ground water contamination, one for mercury and one for volatile organic compounds. A water supply alternatives analysis completed by NJDEP in 2000 identified extension of the public water lines as the most cost-effective long-term solution to provide potable water to the homes in the CKEs. Installation of the water lines will be conducted by the Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority under a third party contract with NJDEP and work is scheduled to begin in 2001. NJDEP is monitoring private potable wells inside and outside of the CKEs and plans to begin additional investigative work at this in 2001 to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Franklin Burn Sites (1-7)

Various Locations Franklin Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Various

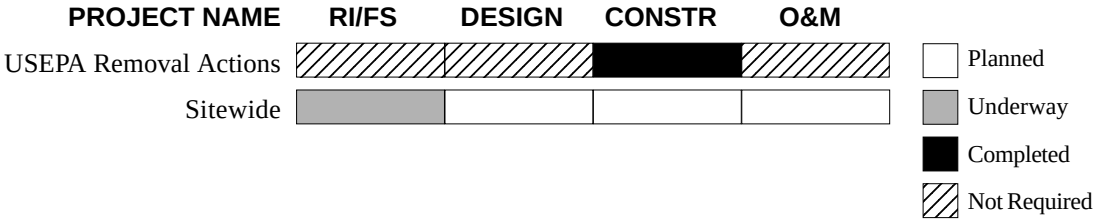
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Delineating
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,965,000

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. NJDEP referred this case to USEPA in 1989 for a Removal Action. Between 1989 and 1992, USEPA consolidated and covered the contaminated material with impermeable liners, fenced the sites to prevent trespassing and disposed of 3,600 cubic yards of contaminated ash and soil from four of the seven subsites. USEPA added to the Franklin Burn sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1996 and the following year completed the excavation and disposal of almost 6,000 cubic yards of contaminated ash and soil from the three remaining subsites. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination remaining at the sites and evaluate cleanup alternatives is underway. The RI/FS includes sampling of the soil and ground water as well as the surface water and sediments of Hayes Branch and wetland areas. USEPA will select the final remedial actions to address these media in one or more Records of Decision (RODs) for the site.



Jack's Auto Service Station

Sicklerville Road and Route 322 Monroe Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: 1901 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Sales and Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

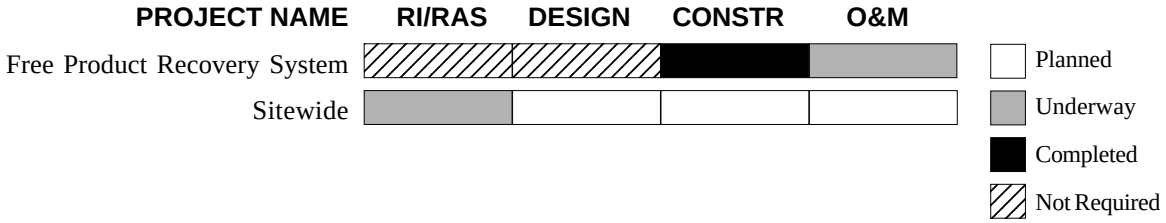
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removing
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$338,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground storage tanks contaminated the soil and ground water at this former gas station. In 1990, the underground tanks were removed and ground water monitor wells were installed at the site. Sampling of the monitor wells revealed that free product gasoline was floating on the water table. In 1993, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed a free-product recovery/ground water treatment system to remove the floating gasoline and prevent off-site migration of the highly contaminated ground water. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of this system is ongoing and recent sampling has indicated that it has been effective in removing the free product from the water table. Sampling of the ground water has shown that the levels of dissolved contaminants are also diminishing. NJDEP will continue to monitor the ground water at the site to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.



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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Surface Water	Metals	Treated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped
Sediment	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treated/Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$106,007,000
Spill Fund	$285,000
1981 Bond Fund	$7,967,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$1,963,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Lipari Landfill is a former sand and gravel pit that operated as a solid waste disposal facility between 1958 and 1971. The landfill occupies approximately six acres of the 15-acre property. Thousands of drums and several hundred thousand gallons of hazardous chemical wastes, including solvents, paints and paint thinners, formaldehyde and resins, were reportedly disposed of at the site while it was in operation. Leachate from the landfill contaminated the underlying Cohansey Aquifer, the adjacent marshlands, Chestnut Branch stream, Rabbit Run stream as well as 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 subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives.

To facilitate the remedial process, USEPA has 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 Alycon 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. Over 115 million gallons of landfill leachate have been extracted 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 Alycon 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 $50,000,000 on remedial activities at this site in addition to the public funds that USEPA and NJDEP have expended.

Lipari Landfill

(Continued from previous page)

Matteo Iron and 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	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Arsenic Lead	Delineating
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Lead	Delineating
Sediments	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$75,000
Corporate Business Tax	$764,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A scrap metal recycling facility currently operates at the northeast portion of this site. Prior to its purchase by Matteo & Sons, the property was a farm. A branch of the Hessian Run 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 have confirmed that significant disturbances occurred at this area during the past. A site inspection conducted by NJDEP in 1991 revealed partially crushed 55-gallon drums containing various materials that appeared to be waste petroleum product. Preliminary sampling has confirmed that the soil and ground water at the site and the sediments in Hessian Run are contaminated with organic compounds and lead. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives in 2000.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination

Nicholas Drive Franklin Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

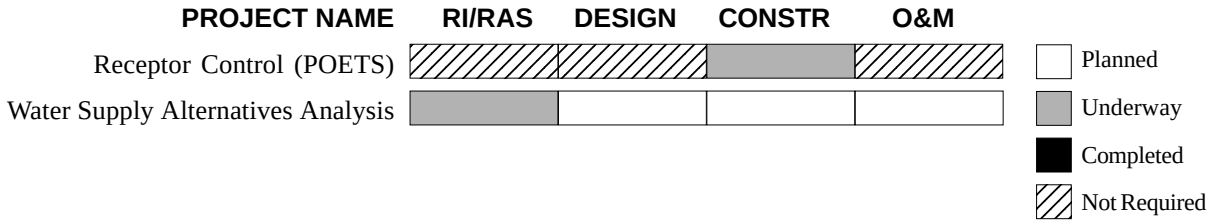
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$8,000
Corporate Business Tax	$68,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1999 and 2000 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 sources of the contamination are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the affected wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents, and is monitoring and maintaining the units to ensure they continue to operate effectively. NJDEP plans to conduct additional potable well sampling in the area in 2001 and will use the findings to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. NJDEP also plans to begin additional investigative work at this site in 2001 to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

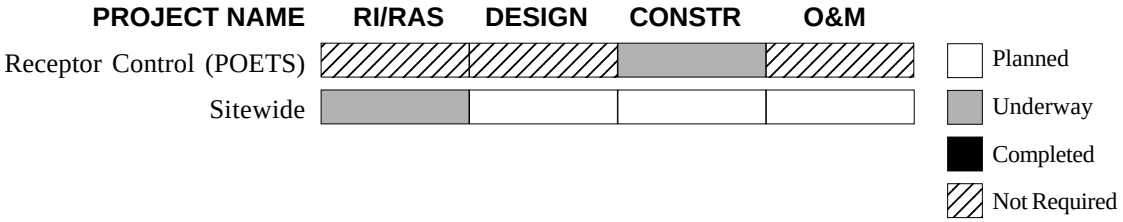
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$9,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by USEPA and the Gloucester County Health Department between 1999 and 2000 identified nine 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 compound detected was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the affected wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP plans to conduct additional potable well sampling in 2001 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems at the affected homes to ensure the units continue to operate effectively.



South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination

South Black Horse Pike Monroe Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

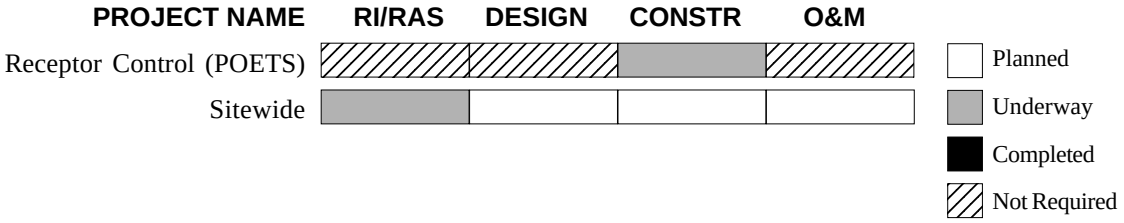
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential\Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,000
Corporate Business Tax	$20,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and USEPA in 1998 and 1999 identified 22 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 compound found in the wells. The source of the mercury and volatile organic compounds is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remedation conducted sampling in 2000 that revealed two additional private potable wells in the general vicinity were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP has installed Point-of-Entry Treatment Systems (POETS) on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents, and is conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to identify the most cost-effective long-term solution to provide potable water to the area. NJDEP plans to begin additional investigative work at this site in 2001 to identify possible sources of the volatile organic contamination. A source investigation for mercury is not planned due to the relatively low levels of this contaminant.



Struthers Dunn Incorporated

568 Lambs Road Pitman Borough Gloucester County

BLOCK: 254 **LOT:** 24, 30, 31

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronics Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 12 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Building Interior	Asbestos	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

No Public Funds Authorized to Date

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Struthers Dunn Incorporated (SDI) manufactured electrical relays at this site between 1954 and 1994. Operations involved electroplating, molding, machining and assembling. In 1986, SDI became subject to New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act, or ISRA) due to a sale of the company's stock. SDI subsequently entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP in which it agreed to investigate environmental conditions at the site and conduct remedial actions as necessary. 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 ACO. NJDEP and USEPA subsequently conducted 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 Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for additional investigation and cleanup. NJDEP will begin 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 cleanup alternatives. The work will be funded with a $500,000 Letter of Credit that was posted by SDI as part of the 1986 ACO.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination

Veronica Lane and Lillian Drive

Monroe Township **Gloucester County**

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

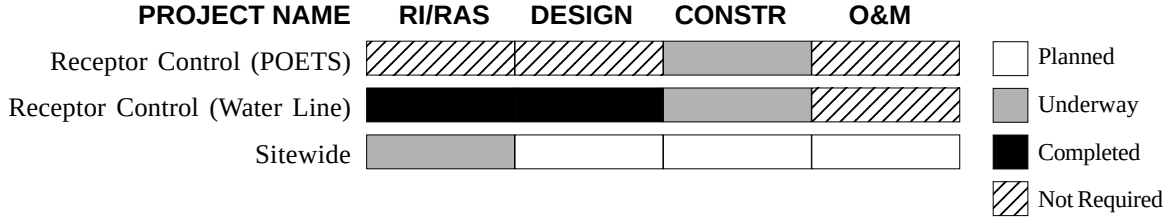
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$33,000
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 and the U.S. Geological Survey in 1998 and 1999 identified 11 and 15 private potable wells in this area that exceeded New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for mercury and volatile organic compounds, respectively. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents, and is monitoring and maintaining the units to ensure they continue to operate effectively. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution to supply potable water was to extend public water lines to the homes in the CKE. The Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority began installing the water lines in 2000 using funds provided by NJDEP. Approximately 200 homes will be connected to the water lines when construction is completed in 2001. NJDEP and the Gloucester County Health Department will periodically sample private potable wells outside the CKE to monitor the extent of the ground water plume. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Washington Township Well 18

Fries Mill Road Washington Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: 86 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

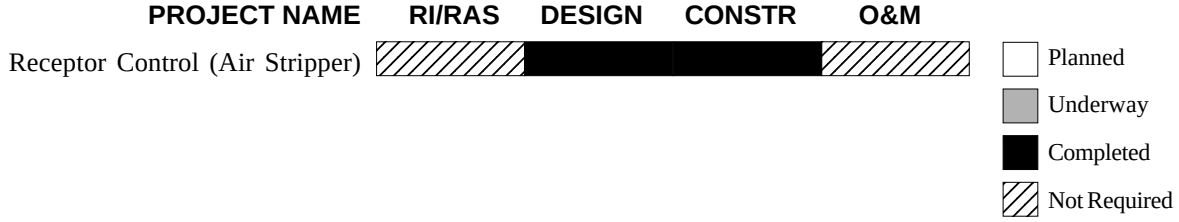
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Rural

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$490,000

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. While aquifer testing prior to construction did not indicate any contamination, samples collected from the well after it was completed revealed the presence of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well to remove the contaminants was the most cost-effective remedy. Washington Township completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP plans to begin additional investigative work in 2001 to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination

Winslow Road Monroe Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

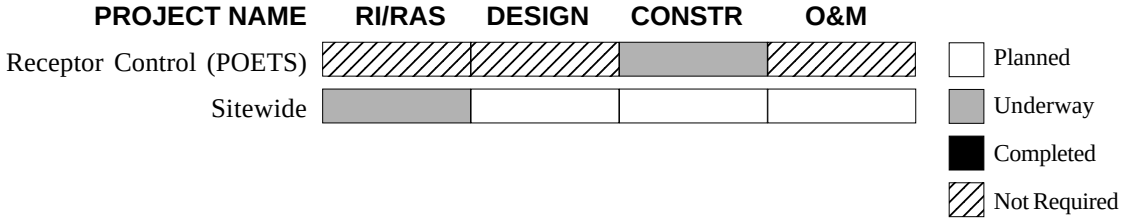
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

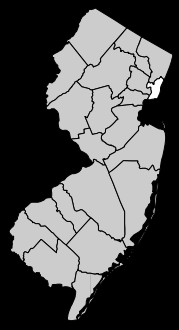
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,000

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 are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and benzene and the source is unknown. USEPA and NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration units on the five affected wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and is conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to identify the most cost-effective long-term solution to provide potable water to the area. NJDEP plans to begin additional investigative work at this site in 2001 to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Hudson County



Hudson County Index of Sites

Amoco Service Station Union City

2600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard Union City Hudson County

BLOCK: 146 **LOT:** 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

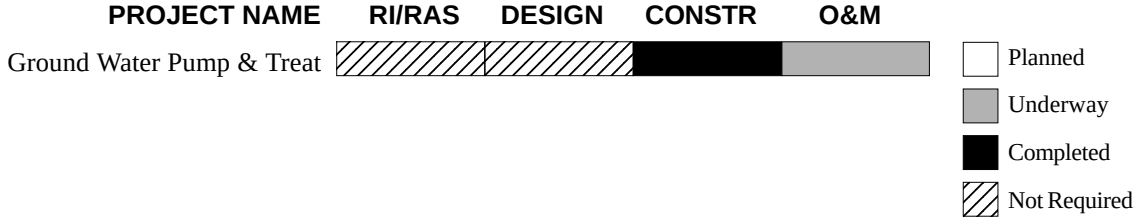
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$420,000

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 installed a ground water extraction and treatment system and monitor wells at the site, as well as 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 collected. Treatment of the ground water was also discontinued that year after sampling revealed the levels of contaminants in the ground water had been reduced. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) has been established for the ground water at the site and NJDEP is conducting periodic ground water monitoring pursuant to the requirements of the CEA.



Grand Street Mercury

720-732 Grand Street Hoboken City Hudson County

BLOCK: 85 **LOT:** 14

CATEGORY: Superfund
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
Air	Mercury	Confirmed
Soil	Mercury	Confirmed
Ground Water	Mercury	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$1,073,000
Superfund	$9,660,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

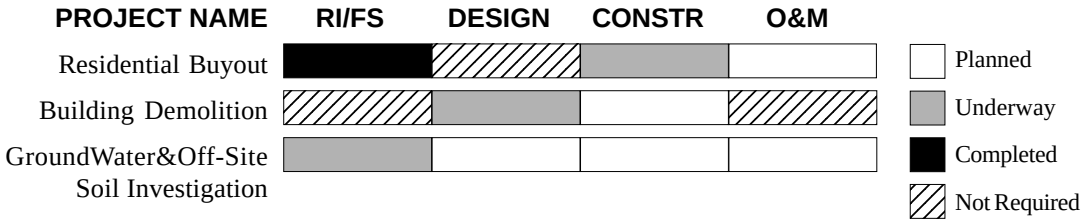
Also known as the former Quality Tool and Die Company, this site is a former industrial facility that was converted into residential and studio properties. Various industries operated in the existing building between 1910 and 1988. For several decades, mercury containing switches, mercury vapor lamps and other lighting products were manufactured at the facility by different companies. The Quality Tool and Die Company, the last industrial occupant, manufactured precision tools between 1955 and 1988. In 1990, the owner of the Quality Tool and Die Company filed an application for cessation of operations under New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (ECRA, now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act, or ISRA), 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 at the site by USEPA revealed mercury contamination was present in the structural components of the building and in the soil beneath the parking lot.

In 1997, based on the findings of the Focused Feasibility Study and Risk Assessment, 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 the 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 extent of the mercury contamination 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. The Remedial Designs for the building demolition and soil remedial action are underway and scheduled to be completed in 2001. Two Potentially Responsible Parties have entered into a Unilateral Administrative Order with USEPA to perform the building demolition and soil remediation activities.

Grand Street Mercury

(Continued from previous page)



Hudson County Chromate – Publicly Funded Sites

Various Locations

Jersey and Bayonne Cities
Essex and Hudson Counties

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Various

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial/Residential

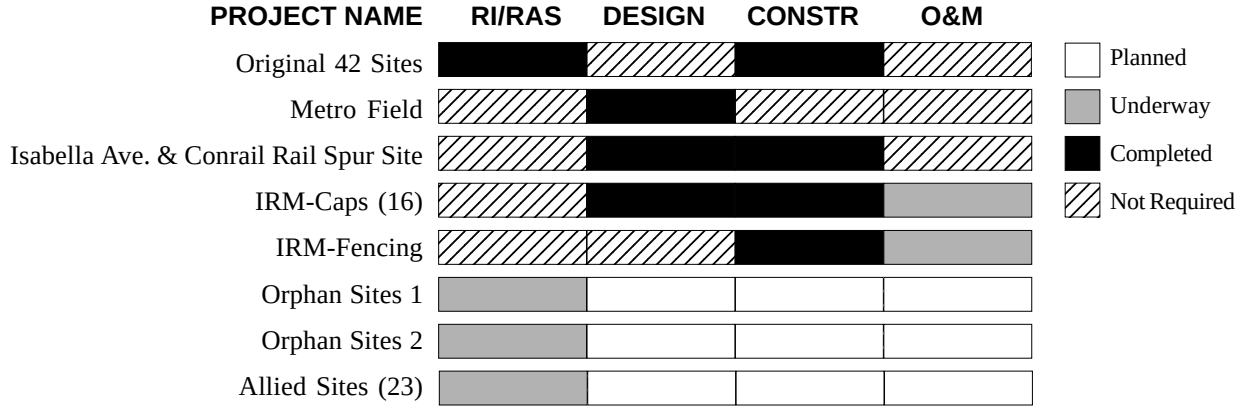
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Chromium	Suspected
Surface Water	Chromium	Suspected
Sediment	Chromium	Suspected
Soil	Chromium	Suspected/Delineating/Capped
Structures	Chromium	Suspected
Air	Chromium	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$7,181,000
1981 Bond Fund	$6,328,000
1986 Bond Fund	$10,832,000
Corporate Business Tax	$2,301,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

NJDEP has identified 180 sites in Hudson and Essex Counties that were contaminated with chromite ore processing residue, also known as chromate waste. This 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 approximately 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 disposed of it at a hazardous waste landfill. The Potentially Responsible Parties have also completed cleanups at 17 nonresidential sites and are in the process of addressing contamination at 74 other nonresidential sites.

NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is conducting Remedial Investigations and Remedial Action Selections (RI/RAS) at the remaining 52 sites to delineate the chromium contamination and identify cleanup options. These include 29 sites for which no responsible parties have been identified, known as the Orphan sites, and 23 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.



Hudson County Chromate – Publicly Funded Sites
as of December 31,2000

Zone Codes: Res. = Residential, P.L. = Public Lands, Ind. = Industrial, Com. = Commercial

Type: A.D. = Allied Directive, O.G.1 = Orphan Group 1, O.G.2 = Orphan Group 2

Site Name	Location	Also Known As	City	Zone	Type
Hudson Co. Chromate 7	NJTP & Communipaw Avenue	CR007-NJTP & Communipaw	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 15	East of Env. Interpret. Center	Liberty State Park	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 17	Newark Ave & Howell Street	Newark Ave Exxon	Jersey City	Com.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 19	Phillip St Junction	CR019 Phillip Street	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 20	Below NJTP Exit 14B	NJTP Bayview	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 21	NJTP at Piers 20 & 21	NJTP Greenville	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 67	Chapel & Linden Avenues	CR067 Chapel Avenue	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 68	Foot of Clendenny Avenue	Clendenny Outfall	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 69	Clendenny Avenue	Rear of Bradleys Store	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 70	Communipaw Avenue	Colony Restaurant & Diner	Jersey City	Com.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 77	383 8th Street	Eighth Street #2	Jersey City	Com.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 86	123 Duffield Avenue	Nicholas/Hamilton Trucking	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 91	NJTP & Johnston Avenue	NE Interceptor 1	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 92	NJTP & Ash Street	E Interceptor 2	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 93	Communipaw Ave & Phillip St	NE Interceptor 3	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 94	18th St & Jersey Avenue	18th Street Sewer	Jersey City	Com.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 97	Near Secaucus Road	NW Interceptor 1	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 98	Co. Rd Extension	NW Interceptor 2	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 99	375 Routes 1 & 9	Recycling Specialty	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 100	Richard Street	Richard St Interceptor	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 101	Routes 1 & 9 & Stockton Ave	CR101 Stockton Avenue	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 130	Communipaw Avenue	Communipaw 5 (CR104 & CR105)	Jersey City	Com.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 138	Foot of Oak Street	Bayonne Sewage Treatment Plant	Bayonne City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 139	Foot of East 22nd Street	IMTT (Bayonne Industries)	Bayonne City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 150	Foot of 5th Street East	Coastal Oil (aka Belcher Co. of NY)	Bayonne City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 152	140 East 22nd Street	Kenrich Chemical	Bayonne City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 162	Oak & 5th Streets	Conrail Rail Spur	Bayonne City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 165	Foot of Jersey Ave & Aetna St	Tempesta & Sons	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 172	Warren Street	CR172 Warren Street	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 174	1st Street	Dennis P. Collins Park	Bayonne City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 175	Grand Street	Former Morris Canal Site 2	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 177	Hook Road	Bayonne Municipal Lot	Bayonne City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 178	Burma Road & T. Conrad Dr.	Cabana Club	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 180	Howell Street	Eastern Oil	Jersey City	Com.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 183	Randolph St. & Arlington Ave.	Sludge Line 1	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 185	Jersey Avenue	Allied Stockpile	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 186	947 Garfield Avenue	Garfield Avenue #1	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 187	Rte 440, Danforth & Carbon Pl.	Rte. 440 Median Strip	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 188	Sussex Street	Sussex Street #1	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 189	Henderson & 2nd Streets	Henderson Street #1	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 192	Eastern Spur-Piers 10S & 11S	NJTP-Newark #1	Newark City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 196	CRRNJ Freight Yard at LSP	POTW Outfall Line	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 197	Grand,Washington & Warren Sts	Grand Street	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 198	Caven Point Road	Hartz Mountain #1	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 199	Randolph Ave & Halladay St	Sludge Line 2	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 200	Arlington Ave & MLK Dr	Sludge Line 3	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 202	Pacific St. & NJTP Exit 14C	Caven Point Realty	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 203	NJ Transit & West Side Ave.	346 Claremont Associates	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 204	NJTP & Monitor St.	Conrail Edgewater Branch	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 205	1st St. and Washington St.	Urban Redevelopment Partnership	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 206	200 Theodore Conrad Drive	Polarome International	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 207	942, 944 & 946 Garfield Ave.	Garfield Avenue #2	Jersey City	Com.	O.G.2

Total Publicly Funded Chromium Sites as of December 31, 2000 52
23 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

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

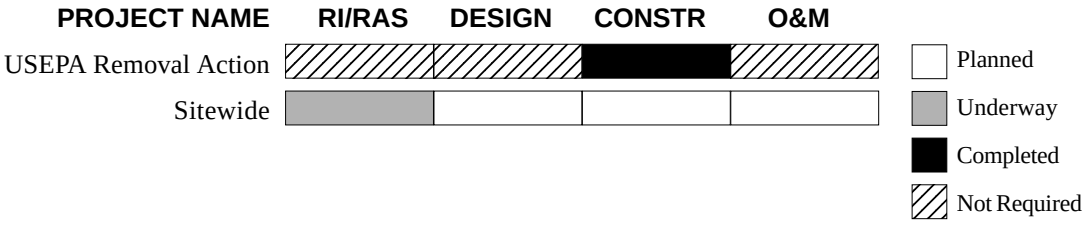
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Confirmed
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Potential
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$30,000
Corporate Business Tax	$600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Ideal Cooperage, Inc. operated a drum reconditioning facility at this site from 1952 until 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 conducted a removal action at the site, disposing of 200 drums of wastes and 1,200 empty drums. Samples collected from test pits after the removal action indicated the soil was contaminated with various organic compounds and metals, including PCBs, petroleum products and mercury. Contaminants were also detected in surface water samples collected from the drainage ditch. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 1999 to delineate the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The RI will include sampling of the soil and ground water and of the surface water and sediments in the drainage ditch. If the results of the RI indicate that remediation of the site is necessary, NJDEP will conduct a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) to evaluate cleanup alternatives.



Liberty State Park

Morris Pesin Drive and 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
Soil	Metals Base/Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineating/Capping
Sediments	Metals Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$68,000
1981 Bond Fund	$320,000
General State Fund	$1,628,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$300,000
1992 Green Acres Bond Fund	$717,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The park land was originally created by filling in a marsh with New York City garbage and dredge material 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 (RIs) as development progressed to determine whether remedial measures were needed to protect human health and the environment.

Between 1988 and 1995, NJDEP 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 the Middle Cove). At the Dog Show Field, heavy metals and tar residues were detected which render the site unsuitable for use as a football field, but does not pose a health risk for passive recreation. Therefore, no remedial action is planned for this area at this time. The Liberty Science Center, the Terminal Parking Lot, Liberty Walk and the 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 involved 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.

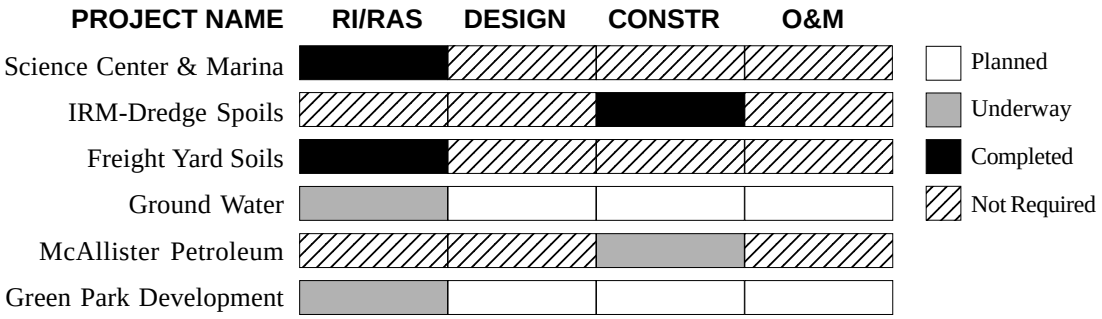
Surface water and sediments collected from the Northern Marina during the RI indicated the presence of inorganic and organic contamination. These contaminants pose no threat to human health under current uses, except in the case of ingestion of marine life. Signs have been posted advising the public that fishing is prohibited at the Marina.

Liberty State Park

(Continued from previous page)

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. The RI for this area revealed that the soil is contaminated with residual oil from McAllister's former operations, as well as arsenic above levels typically found in historic fill. In 1998, NJDEP issued a Remedial Action Selection Report (RASR) for this area of the park that required installation of one foot of clean cover material and periodic removal of free product from on-site extraction wells. Construction of the soil cover was completed in 1999 and the periodic free-product removal is underway.

Three additional areas of the park are under investigation to determine whether chromate waste had been used as fill material at these sites. At two of the areas, Caven Point Pier and 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. The ground water at the park is not used for potable purposes and therefore does not present a risk to human health from ingestion.



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

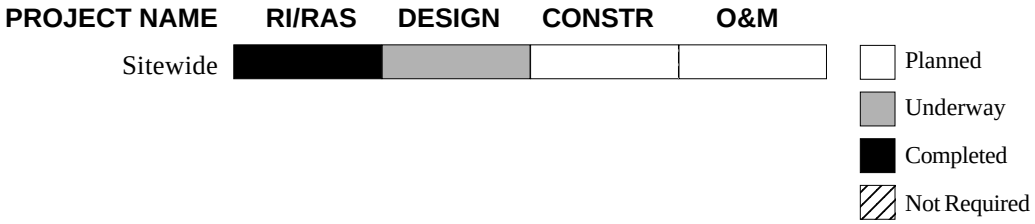
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Confirmed
Surface Water	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Pesticides Inorganic Compounds	Confirmed
Sediments	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Pesticides Inorganic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$1,812,000

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 the 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 Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation 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. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has begun to design landfill closure measures including: 1) installing a subsurface containment wall around the landfill and a leachate collection system to prevent leachate-contaminated ground water from discharging to the surrounding areas; and 2) installing a solid waste-type impermeable cap over the landfill to prevent infiltration of precipitation and thereby minimize the generation of additional leachate. NJDEP expects to complete the Remedial Design for the landfill closure in 2002.



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 Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Partially Removed/Treating
Structures	Asbestos	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$25,000,000
Spill Fund	$1,300,300
General State Fund	$2,300,000
1986 Bond Fund	$755,000
Corporate Business Tax	$465,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Syncon Resins manufactured paint, varnish and resins at this site until 1982. The plant 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 in 1983, and the following year NJDEP removed all of the drums under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM).

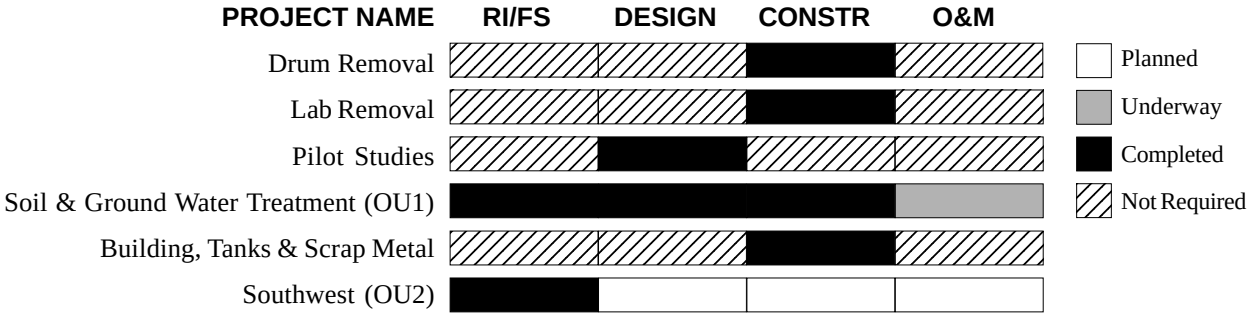
Between 1984 and 1986, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that concluded there was extensive contamination in the soil, ground water and buildings and large volumes of liquid and solid chemical wastes in the various storage vessels and tanks at the site. Based on these findings, 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 concluded highly contaminated soil and ground water at the southwestern portion of the plant were not being adequately addressed with the existing system. Based on these findings, USEPA issued a second ROD for the southwestern portion of the site, which was designated OU2, in September of 2000. The ROD requires excavation of approximately 30,000 cubic yards of heavily contaminated soil from an area of about 2.5 acres 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

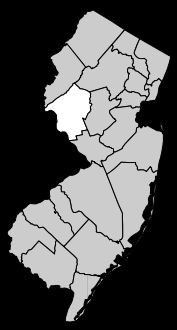
Syncon Resins

(Continued from previous page)

excavation with the drained soil after nutrients have been added to enhance biodegradation of the residual organic contaminants. USEPA and NJDEP anticipate that these actions will significantly improve the effectiveness of the soil flushing/ground water treatment system and expedite the 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 expects to begin the Remedial Design for the OU2 remedial action in the spring of 2001.



Hunterdon County



Hunterdon County Index of Sites

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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Metals	Removed

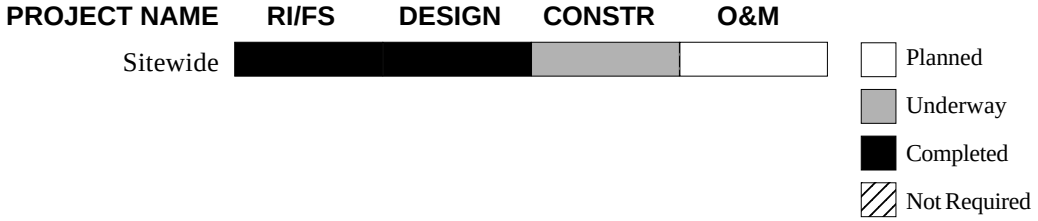
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$17,570,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,720,000
1981 Bond Fund	$5,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

DeRewal Chemical Company operated a chemical manufacturing facility at this site between 1970 and 1974. The site 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. Chemicals 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. The company excavated the contaminated soil in 1974, but left it on site in two partially covered piles which 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 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 process, USEPA modified the soil remedies to excavation and off-site disposal in two Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) that were issued in 1994 and 1997. The 1997 ESD also specified that chromium contaminated soil located below the water table would not be excavated since it is not a source of ground water contamination. USEPA completed removal of approximately 60,000 tons of contaminated soil from the site in 1998. USEPA is evaluating recent ground water sampling results to determine whether remediation of the shallow aquifer is still warranted now that the soil that may have been contributing to the ground water contamination has been addressed.



Flemington Water Department Well 7

65 Route 12 Flemington Borough Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 35 **LOT:** 37

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

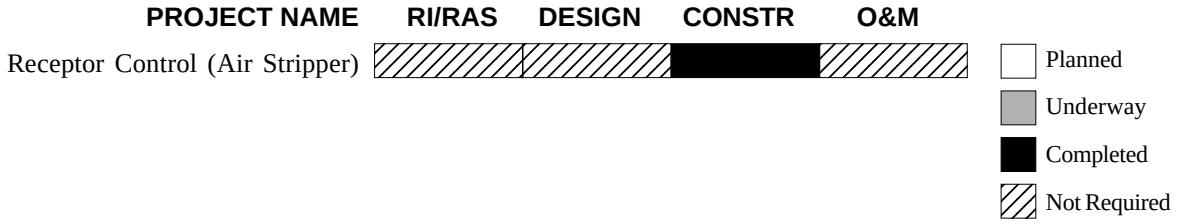
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$240,000

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 that the water was contaminated with the volatile organic compound carbon tetrachloride at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1997 that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well was the most cost-effective method to address the contamination. The Flemington Water Department installed the air stripper in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination

Buffalo Hollow Road Lebanon Township Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 10 **LOT:** 38

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

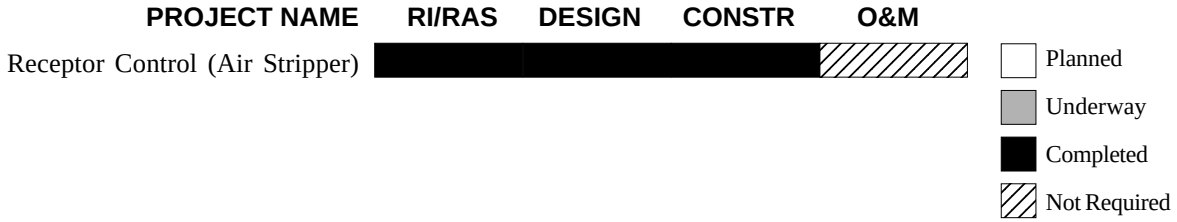
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$200,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The High Bridge Water Department's Bunnvale Well Field consists of four bedrock aquifer wells. Sampling of the individual wells conducted in 1995 and 1996 revealed that three of the four wells were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. 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. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1997 that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to install an air stripper to treat the contamination in all four wells. Lebanon Township completed construction of the air stripper in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



Holland Sales and Service

1050 Milford Glen Road Holland Township Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 6 **LOT:** 40

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.9 Acre

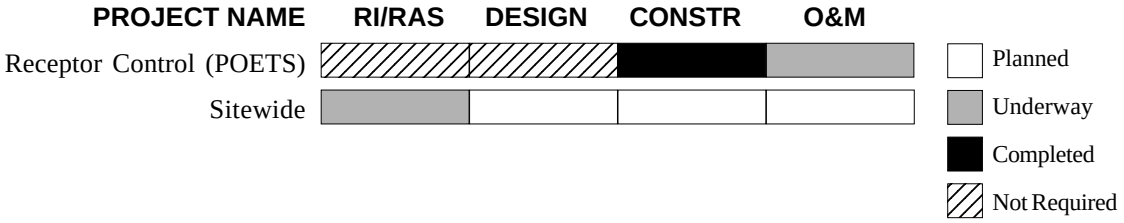
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$115,000
Corporate Business Tax	$124,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground storage tanks contaminated the soil and ground water at this service station during the late 1980s. The owner/operator of the service station removed the leaking tanks and some of the contaminated soil in 1988 but did not address the ground water. Sampling conducted in 1996 revealed that several nearby private potable wells were contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the wells to provide potable water for the residents and is monitoring and maintaining the units to ensure they continue to operate effectively. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is conducting a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the soil and ground water contamination and will use the findings to establish a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) for the site.



Mobil Service Station Flemington Borough

144 Main Street Flemington Borough Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 36 **LOT:** 22

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

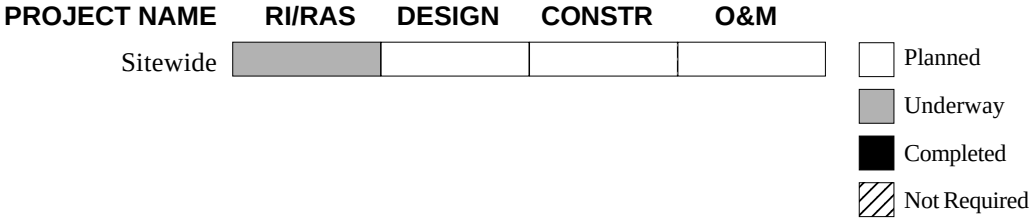
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$282,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as Eric's Main Street Mobil service station. Investigation of the property began in 1992, after the telephone company discovered gasoline-contaminated ground water had seeped into an adjacent subsurface telephone utility vault. Gasoline vapors were subsequently 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. In 1993, NJDEP directed the service station owner vent the gasoline vapors from the telephone company's basement and subsurface conduits, determine the source of the discharge and delineate and remediate the soil and ground water contamination at the site, but the owner did not comply. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a preliminary investigation of the site in 1998 that confirmed the ground water and soil were contaminated with several gasoline-related volatile organic compounds, including benzene, xylene and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). In addition, air monitoring conducted during the preliminary investigation demonstrated that explosive gasoline vapors accumulated rapidly in the telephone vault when it was not vented. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup options. Additional soil and ground sampling is scheduled to occur at the site during 2001.



Mobil Service Station Frenchtown Borough

22 Race Street Frenchtown Borough Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 52 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
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
Corporate Business Tax	$148,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is located directly adjacent to Nishisakawic Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River. In 1999, gasoline product seeped through a retaining wall at the site into the creek, creating a sheen on the surface water and causing gasoline vapors to accumulate in neighboring homes. NJDEP placed absorbent booms in the creek to remove the gasoline product and mitigate the vapor problem. The source of the discharge was determined to be a leaking 4,000 gallon underground gasoline storage tank at the service station property, and the service station owner removed the underground tanks, excavated the contaminated soil down to bedrock and backfilled the excavation with clean soil. However, several subsequent episodes of seepage into the creek occurred, indicating the presence of petroleum product in the ground water and/or bedrock fractures. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will begin a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2001 to delineate the extent of the contamination at the on-site and off-site areas, including the creek, and identify cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

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	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$66,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the A&L Oil Mobil service station. The property is owned by Red Horse Shoppes, Inc. In 1990, NJDEP was notified that the soil at the service station and an on-site and several off-site private potable wells were contaminated with petroleum products. NJDEP investigated and determined that the source of the contamination was most likely a leaking underground gasoline storage tank at the service station. In 1990 and 1991, NJDEP issued two directives that required the gasoline retailer to perform a remedial investigation at the property and take immediate corrective action. A&L Oil removed four underground fuel storage tanks from the site in 1991 but left the soil excavated during the tank removal on site and did not delineate the ground water contamination. In addition, A&L Oil did not comply with a 1993 directive from NJDEP that required the gasoline retailer to address nearby private potable wells believed to be contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds.

In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted as part of the RI identified one well that was contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system was installed at that property. NJDEP plans to begin the soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$100,000

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 rest is cultivated. Sampling of an on-site potable well in 1997 revealed that it was contaminated with high levels of 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 located at the property. The property owner removed the leaking underground gasoline storage tank and some contaminated soil under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks, but did not conduct any further remedial work. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1998 to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and identify cleanup alternatives. Sampling of private potable wells in the area conducted as part of the RI did not revealed any contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

US Route 22 & Mountain Road Well Contamination

US Route 22 and Mountain Road

Readington Township **Hunterdon County**

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

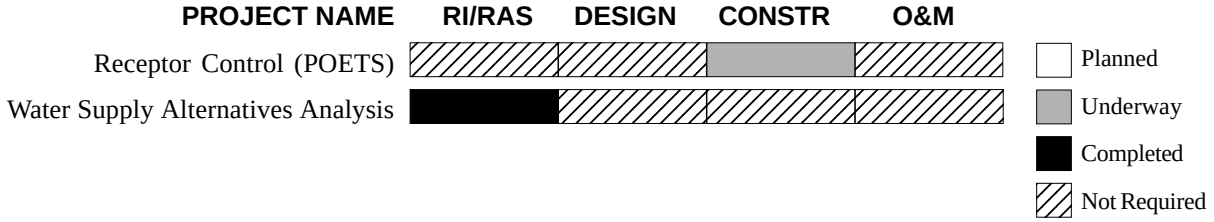
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$22,000

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 various volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the affected wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POET systems at the affected residences. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems to ensure the units continue to operate effectively. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Willocks Court Ground Water Contamination

Willocks Court Readington Township Hunterdon County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

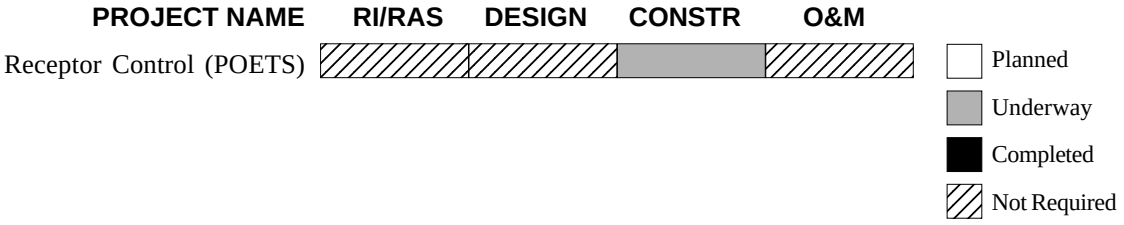
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Trichloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene 1,1 Dichloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Trichloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene 1,1 Dichloroethylene	Treating

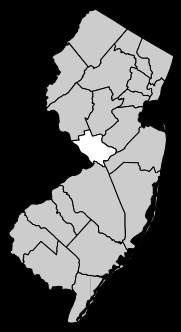
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$110,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1988 identified 20 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP subsequently installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. In 1990, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternative analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POET systems at the affected homes; however, since water lines were recently extended close to the area, NJDEP is reevaluating the water supply alternatives for the site. NJDEP continues to monitor and maintain the POET systems to ensure the units continue to operate effectively while the water line option is being reviewed. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Mercer County



Mercer County Index of Sites

33 West Shore Drive

33 West Shore Drive — Hopewell Borough — Mercer County

BLOCK: 43.24 **LOT:** 53

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

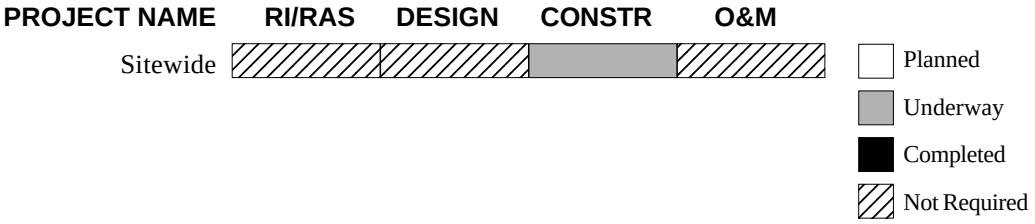
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Surface Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$24,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation was notified of an oil spill in the creek behind this private residence in 1997. Upon inspection of the site, NJDEP found a two-mile length of the creek was contaminated with #2 fuel oil. NJDEP determined that fuel oil from a leaking underground heating oil tank at the residence had entered the french drain system in the house, collected in a basement sump and was discharging to the creek through a four inch diameter PVC pipe. At the time of the inspection the sump contained approximately one foot of free product. NJDEP emptied the underground storage tank and removed contaminated soil from the banks of the creek; however, fuel oil continued to discharge to the creek from the pipe when it rained. NJDEP has been unable to obtain permission to enter the property to remove the underground heating oil storage tank and any contaminated soil that may be contributing to the problem. The site has been referred to NJDEP's enforcement unit to gain access to the property.



398 Olden Avenue

398 Olden Avenue — Trenton City — Mercer County

BLOCK: 202D **LOT:** 181
BLOCK: 202E **LOT:** 160, 162

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Stations
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.6 Acres (total)

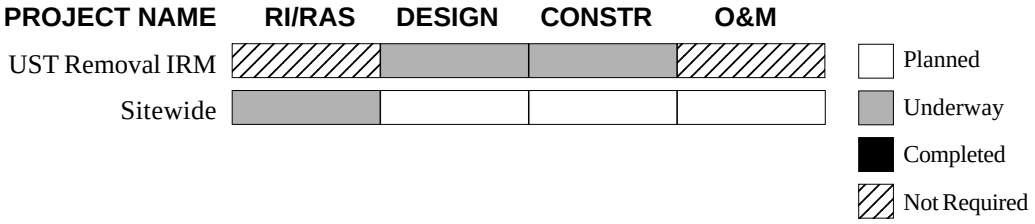
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$416,000

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 in size. 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 the gasoline vapors in the vault were approaching explosive levels. An inspection of the underground storage tanks at both of the former service stations revealed that several of the tanks still contained petroleum product. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks issued directives to two current and former owners of the properties that required them to address the vapor hazard in the utility vault, properly close the underground storage tanks, delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and conduct the necessary remedial activities, but they did not comply. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the former gas stations and evaluate remedial alternatives. An Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove the underground storage tanks from both sites is scheduled to occur in 2001.



Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4

Louellen Street and Model Avenue Hopewell Borough

Mercer County

BLOCK: 13 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

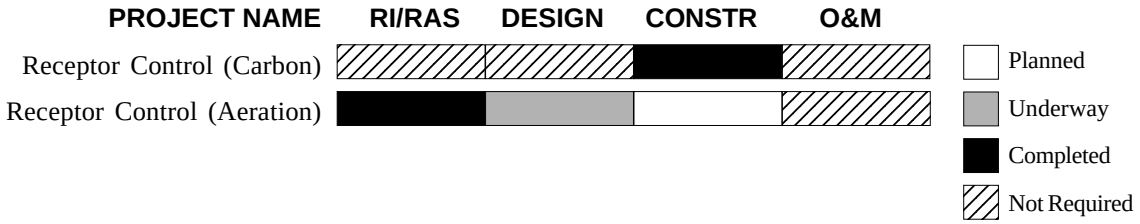
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$68,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Municipal Well 4 provides water for approximately one-third of Hopewell Borough's daily demand. Routine sampling conducted by the Borough in 1993 revealed that the well was contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed a carbon filtration unit on the well as an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) and Hopewell Borough is operating and maintaining the treatment system. The Borough plans to install an air stripper on the well as a permanent remedy and is currently developing a Remedial Design for the system using Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP. NJDEP is performing an investigation to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination

Moores Mill-Mount Rose Road and Howard Way

Hopewell Township **Mercer County**

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

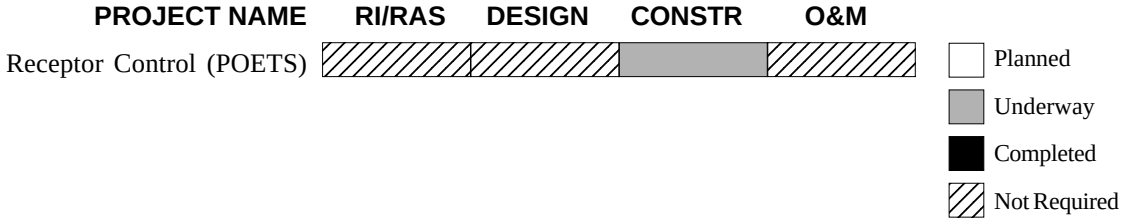
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$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 New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-Of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the 12 contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) for the site in 1997 that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term remedy. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems to ensure the units continue to operate effectively. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Smokey's Servicenter

1005 Chambers Street — Trenton City — Mercer County

BLOCK: 185 **LOT:** 100

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

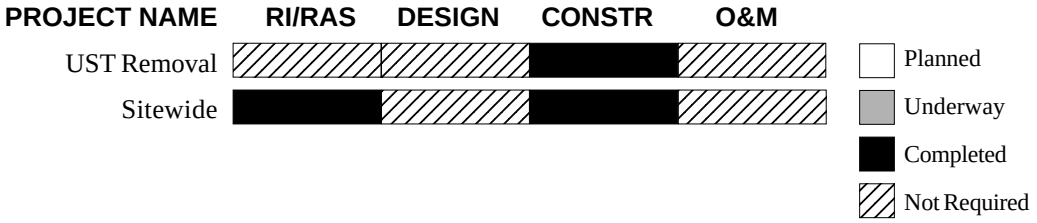
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,500
1986 Bond Fund	$139,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1992, NJDEP was notified by a resident that hazardous substances were discharging from an underground storage tank at this property. Inspections of the site by NJDEP revealed a number of areas of concern, including the suspected and former locations of several underground storage tanks and areas of heavily contaminated soil due to the direct discharge of waste fluids onto the ground. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed the presence of seven underground storage tanks and identified approximately 300 tons of surface and subsurface contaminated soil. In 1996, NJDEP excavated the underground storage tanks and the contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean material and installed five monitor wells to evaluate ground water quality. Periodic sampling of the monitoring wells has consistently shown that the levels of contaminants in the ground water are below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation does not plan to conduct any further remedial actions at this site.



The Kings Path Ground Water Contamination

The Kings Path Hopewell Township Mercer County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

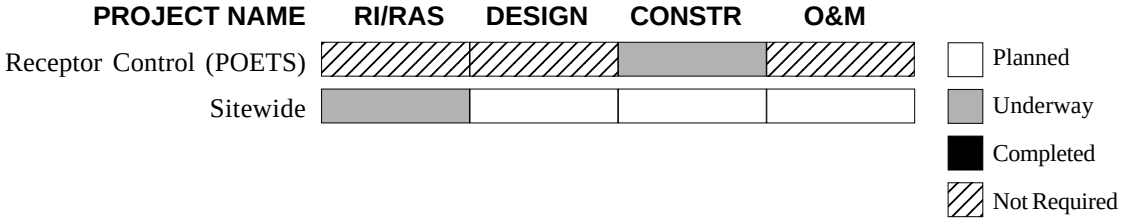
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$31,000
Corporate Business Tax	$12,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hopewell Township Health Department in 1999 identified 10 private potable wells in this development that were contaminated with the volatile organic compounds trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The nearby Kooltronics Inc./Rockwell International site, a former industrial facility located in Hopewell Borough, is believed to be a source of the contamination. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. Sampling of additional wells outside the Kings Path development during 1999 and 2000 by NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation identified one other home and one vacant lot with contaminated wells. NJDEP subsequently installed a POET at the affected residence and Kooltronics Inc. installed POET systems in all of the homes in The Kings Path development with contaminants below Drinking Water Standards as a precautionary measure. Rockwell International, Hopewell Township and the Elizabethtown Water Company have negotiated an agreement to install public water lines to the affected area as a permanent remedy. Construction of the water lines is scheduled to begin in 2001. Rockwell International is also conducting Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the soil and ground water contamination at its facility under the supervision of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.



Trenton Fibre Drum Company Inc.

1545 New York Avenue Lawrence Township Mercer County

BLOCK: 408 **LOTS:** 1-19

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Delineating
Building Interior (Foundation)	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$41,000
Corporate Business Tax	$452,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

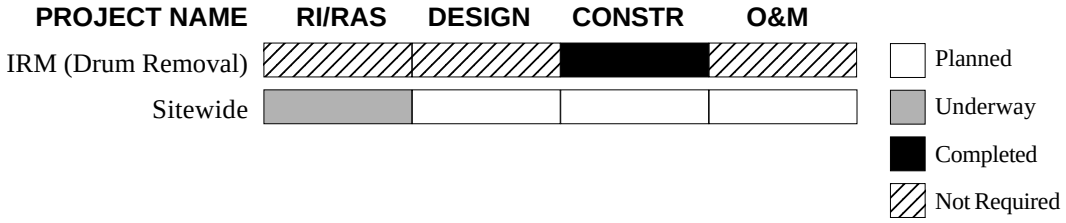
The Trenton Fibre Drum Company operated as a steel and fiber drum reconditioning facility from 1965 to 1985. The building has been demolished and except for the remaining building foundation the property is vacant. When operations ceased numerous drums containing chemical wastes were left at the site. A preliminary investigation of the site conducted by USEPA in 1985 indicated that the surface soil and the sediments and surface water in a nearby ditch were contaminated with organic compounds and metals. USEPA removed and properly disposed of approximately 1,000 drums and a 550-gallon underground gasoline storage tank in 1991.

The Township of Lawrence and NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation 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. However, the Township terminated the MOA in 1997 before the Remedial Investigation was completed. In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial

Trenton Fibre Drum Company Inc.

(Continued from previous page)

Alternatives Analysis (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The sampling phase is underway and the RI/RAS is scheduled to be completed in 2001. NJDEP will use the findings of the RI/RAS to determine the appropriate remedial actions for the site.



Yard Road Ground Water Contamination

Route 31 & Yard Road Hopewell Township Mercer County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

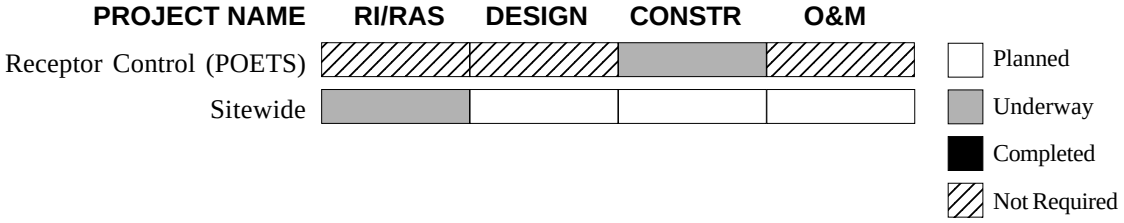
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

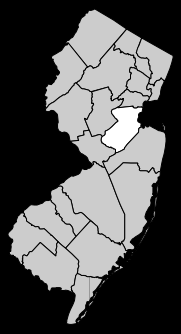
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,000
Corporate Business Tax	$30,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hopewell Township Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1999 and 2000 identified 14 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with the volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant is trichloroethylene (TCE) and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents and is monitoring and maintaining the units to ensure they continue to operate effectively. NJDEP will conduct additional potable well sampling during 2001 to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and provide data for a water supply alternatives analysis. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Middlesex County



Middlesex County Index of Sites

Amoco Service Station Milltown Borough

29 South Main Street Milltown Borough Middlesex County

BLOCK: 74 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

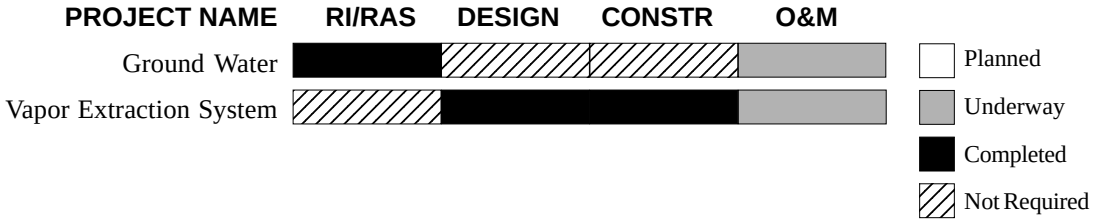
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Remediated
Air	Volatile Organic Compounds	Remediated/Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$320,000
1986 Bond Fund	$53,000

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 intermittently accumulate in an adjacent building beginning in the early 1980s. In 1990, the gas station owner removed eight underground storage tanks and 400 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil from the site under the supervision of NJDEP but did not address the vapor problem at the adjacent building. In 1993, NJDEP conducted an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) interim action at the site, which included installing a sump pump and an oil/water separator in the basement of the adjacent building and collecting soil and ground water samples at the gas station and off-site areas. The results of 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 extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup options. The RI/RAS revealed that there was no soil contamination remaining at the on-site or off-site areas and the levels of contaminants in the ground water had significantly decreased. In addition, sampling of the indoor air at the adjacent building conducted during the RI/RAS showed that the levels of gasoline vapors have remained low. Based on these findings, NJDEP selected natural attenuation of the ground water contamination as the final remedy for this site. Under this remedy, NJDEP has established a Classification Exception Area (CEA) for the ground water plume and is periodically sampling the ground water at the site to monitor the natural degradation of the contaminant levels. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the SVE are ongoing and NJDEP is monitoring the air in the adjacent building on an as-needed basis.



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

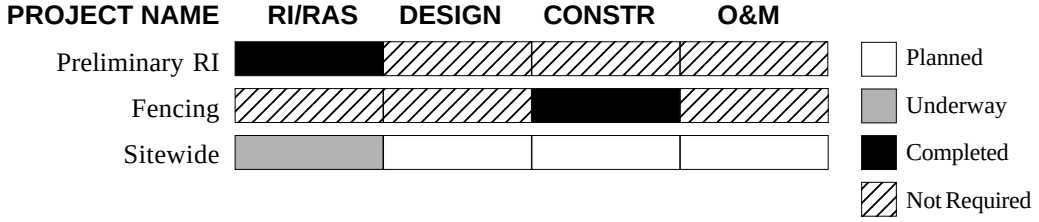
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$20,000
1986 Bond Fund	$648,000
Corporate Business Tax	$137,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was used as a private residence and landscaping business between 1962 and 1981. During this time, drums of hazardous waste were allegedly disposed of in a ravine at the rear of the property. In 1993, during a preliminary investigation of the site, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed three ground water monitor wells at the property and collected several subsurface soil samples near the suspected disposal area. The results of the sampling indicated that the soil and ground water near the waste fill were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted during the preliminary investigation showed the wells were free of any contamination that could be attributed to the Gundacker site. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to determine the nature and extent of the soil and ground water contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. A fence has been installed across the entrance to the site to restrict access while the RI/RAS is underway.



Cheesequake State Park

Perrine Road — Old Bridge Township — Middlesex County

BLOCK:	LOT:
3230	1
4185	51
4185	56
4185	59

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill/Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,341 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Recreational

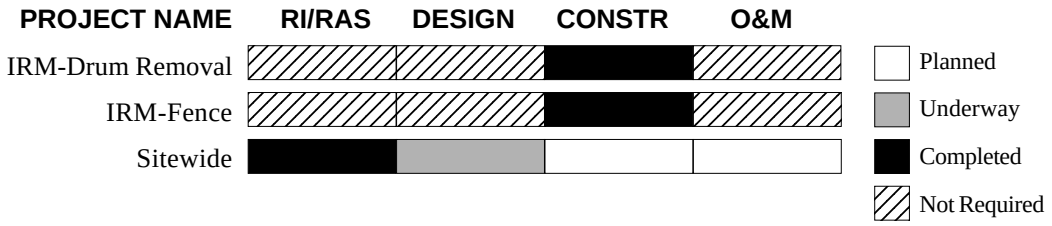
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Surface Water	Metals Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Metals Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Sediment	Metals Semi-Volatile Compounds	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$213,000
Corporate Business Tax	$260,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A section of Cheesequake State Park known as the Perrine Pond Area 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 removed a total of 900 cubic yards of buried drums and other waste material and disposed of it properly, but there was evidence that additional buried drums remained. NJDEP installed a fence around the area in 1991 to restrict access by park visitors.

In 1997, NJDEP 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 results of the RI indicated that there is no significant contamination in the soil, surface water and sediments. The RI 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. In 1999, NJDEP 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. The Remedial Design for the soil cover is underway and NJDEP expects to implement the remedial actions specified in the Decision Document in 2001. Once the soil cover has been installed and the debris and physical hazards have been removed the Perrine Pond Area will be reopened to the public.



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	Delineating
Soil	Pesticides Herbicides Metals	Delineated/Removed/Capped
Surface Water	Pesticides Herbicides Metals	Delineating
Sediments	Pesticides Herbicides Metals	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$12,413,000
1981 Bond Fund	$203,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,266,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Chemical Insecticide Corporation (CIC) operated a pesticide processing facility at this site from the mid-1950s until 1970, when the owner declared bankruptcy. The buildings were razed in 1975 and the property is currently a vacant lot. An unnamed stream that is a tributary of Mill Brook is located 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 confirmed that both the soil and ground water were contaminated with various pesticides and herbicides. The RI also revealed that during periods of precipitation, surface water runoff contaminated with arsenic and the herbicide Dinoseb discharged into the adjacent stream. USEPA added the CIC facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1990.

USEPA divided the response actions for the site into four phases or Operable Units (OU): implementation of an interim remedial action to control runoff of contaminated surface water (OU1), remediation of off-site contaminated soils and sediments (OU2), remediation of the contaminated soil on the CIC property and neighboring industrial areas (OU3), and remediation of the 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 an 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, which 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 at an off-site facility and the stream beds and banks restored in 1997.

In 2000, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU3, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence that requires excavation and off-site disposal of the on-site contaminated soils. The Remedial Design for OU3 is underway. USEPA is conducting a RI/FS for OU4 and expects to issue a final ROD to address the ground water contamination in 2001.

Chemical Insecticide Corporation

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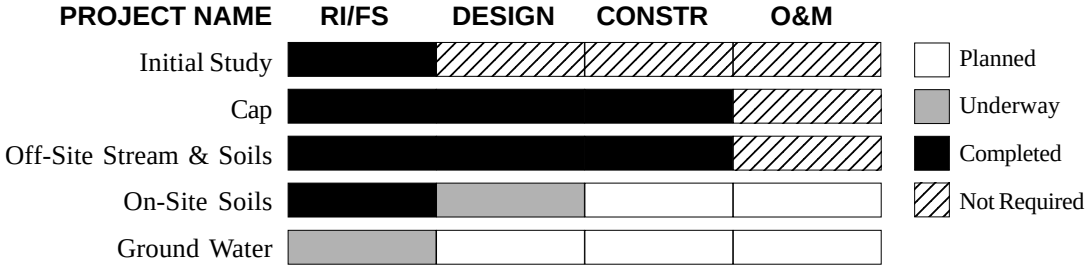


Citgo Service Station North Brunswick

686 Livingston Avenue North Brunswick Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 103 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

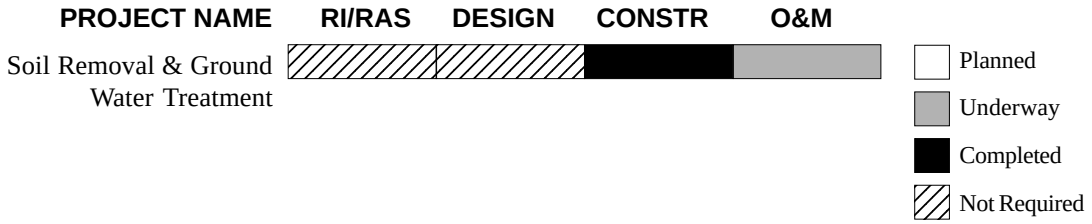
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$822,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1987 and 1988, underground gasoline storage tanks leaked at this service station, contaminating the soil and ground water. Gasoline product and vapors traveled along underground utility lines, resulting in potentially explosive conditions in nearby residences. In 1988, NJDEP excavated and disposed of the gasoline-contaminated soil and installed a vapor recovery system to remediate the ground water and indoor air. The system was shut down in 1993 when the contaminants in the ground water were reduced to acceptable levels and gasoline vapors were no longer present in the residences. NJDEP subsequently 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.



Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated

333 Hamilton Boulevard South Plainfield Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 256 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronic Parts Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 25 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Surface Water	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Delineating
Sediments	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,500,000
Spill Fund	$4,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated manufactured electronics parts and tested transformer oils at this site between 1936 and 1962. The property is currently occupied by Hamilton Industrial Park, which consists of 15 commercial businesses. An unnamed tributary of Bound Brook, which flows into New Market Pond, borders the industrial park to the southeast and residences border the industrial park to the north and south. USEPA began investigating the former Cornell Dubilier Electronics facility in 1994 after it was alleged that the company had dumped transformer oils containing PCBs and other hazardous substances onto the ground during the 1950s. Preliminary sampling conducted by USEPA between 1994 and 1996 confirmed that the surface soil at the site was highly contaminated with PCBs, as well as with lower levels of metals and the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). USEPA subsequently expanded the investigation to include surface water, sediments and fish in Bound Brook and New Market Pond and surface soils and indoor dust at neighboring residences. Fish samples were found to contain levels of PCBs greater than the 2 part per million standard established as safe for human consumption by the Food and Drug Administration, which 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. The residential sampling revealed that the surface soils and indoor dust at some of the neighboring properties were also contaminated with PCBs. USEPA removed the PCB-contaminated dust from these residences in 1998.

In 1998, based on the findings of the preliminary investigation, USEPA added the former Cornell Dubilier Electronics facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination at the on-site and off-site areas and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Several Potentially Responsible Parties for the site entered into two Administrative Consent Orders (ACO) with USEPA in 1998 and 1999 to remove and dispose of contaminated soil at the 13 residences and delineate the contamination at other properties. The Potentially Responsible Parties are currently conducting this work under the supervision of USEPA.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Evor Phillips Leasing Company

Old Waterworks Road Old Bridge Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 6017.11 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Treatment/Silver Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5.8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating/Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Phthalates	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$2,003,000
1986 Bond Fund	$264,000
General State Fund	$1,416,000
Corporate Business Tax	$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Evor Phillips Leasing Company site has been owned and operated by numerous parties since the early 1970s. Major operations at the facility have included silver reclamation and industrial waste treatment, hauling and disposal. In the early 1970s, drums of hazardous wastes were disposed of in a ravine and in pits at the site. Liquid chemical wastes were also allegedly discharged directly onto the ground during this time. USEPA placed the Evor Phillips Leasing Company on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, after the findings of a preliminary investigation by the State of New Jersey corroborated allegations that improper disposal activities had occurred there.

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 options. The RI/FS confirmed the presence of on-site ground water contamination, widespread soil contamination and buried drums. It also concluded that additional sampling was required to fully characterize the soil contamination and to delineate the ground water contamination that had migrated off site. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that recommended further investigation and remediation of the site be conducted as two separate Operable Units (OU): remediation of the on-site contaminated ground water and removal of the buried drums (OU1), and the continued investigation of the off-site contaminated ground water and on-site contaminated soil (OU2).

In 1996, the Potentially Responsible Parties entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP in which they agreed to demolish the on-site structures, excavate and remove the underground storage tanks and buried drums and conduct a supplemental RI/FS to delineate the contamination in the on-site soils. The Potentially Responsible Parties completed the site demolition and the underground tank/drum removal work later that year. Approximately 400 drums were excavated and transported off site during the removal project. In 1997, USEPA conducted an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Interim Action at the site to investigate an allegation that hazardous compressed gas cylinders had been buried there. USEPA thoroughly excavated the area where the cylinders were supposedly buried but none were located. The Potentially Responsible Parties are conducting the supplemental soils RI/FS required by the 1996 ACO. USEPA and NJDEP will use the findings of the RI/FS to select a final remedial action to address the contaminated soil, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.

In 1999, NJDEP completed installation of an interim ground water treatment system to prevent on-site contaminated ground water from migrating off site while long-term ground water remedies are being evaluated. Approximately 200,000 gallons of ground water per day are extracted, treated to remove the metals and then sent to the local sewage treatment plant for disposal. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the interim ground water treatment system is being performed by NJDEP. NJDEP and the Potentially Responsible Parties are in the process of negotiating a new ACO that will transfer remediation of the entire site, including operation of the interim ground water treatment system and implementation of the final ground water and soil remedial actions, to the Potentially Responsible Parties. After the ACO is signed all work will be performed under the supervision of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

Evor Phillips Leasing Company

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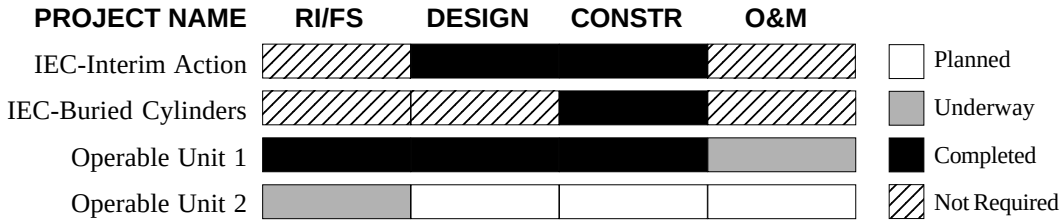


Fried Industries Incorporated

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

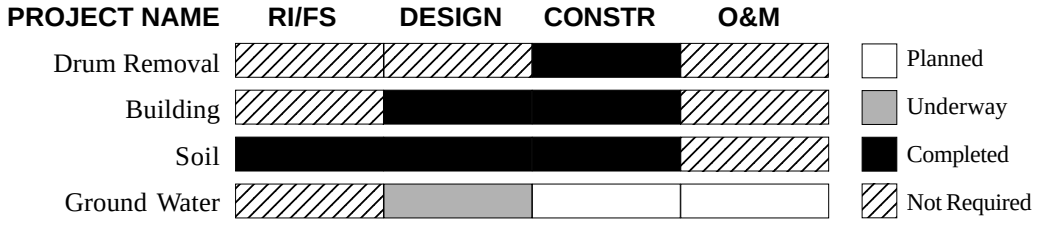
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Arsenic	Removed
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$16,000,000
1986 Bond Fund	$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fried Industries formulated industrial cleaners and cleaning agents at this facility from the early 1960s to 1987. The site contains a pond and several wetlands areas and is located near Farrington Lake and Lawrence Brook. In 1983, USEPA determined that the improper storage of drums at the site had resulted in the contamination of the soil, ground water and surface waters. A limited excavation revealed the presence of deteriorating drums containing liquid chemical wastes. East Brunswick Township connected several nearby residences to the public water line after sampling of their potable wells revealed the presence of volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In 1986, USEPA added Fried Industries to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and in 1988 began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA installed a security fence around the site and began removing surface drums and laboratory containers of solid and liquid chemical wastes in 1989. Approximately 1,400 drums and 4,200 laboratory containers of hazardous materials were disposed of during the removal action.

Based on the RI/FS, USEPA concluded that a significant quantity of soil at the site was contaminated with arsenic and volatile organic compounds, and that the ground water was contaminated with volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed that the stream and swamp sediments were only slightly contaminated. In 1994, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site stabilization/disposal of arsenic-contaminated soil, excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of organics-contaminated soil and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The buildings were demolished in 1998. During the Remedial Design for the soil remediation project, USEPA discovered hundreds of additional buried drums. USEPA removed these drums along with 12,200 tons of contaminated soil during the soil remedial action, which was completed in 1999. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway.



Horseshoe Road

Horseshoe Road Sayreville Borough Middlesex County

BLOCK: 256 **LOTS:** 2A, 2B, 2C

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing/
Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Abandoned

PROPERTY SIZE: 17 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Delineating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Sediment	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Building Interior	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$5,000,000
Spill Fund	$166,000
General State Fund	$7,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Horseshoe Road Site consists of several industrial properties near the Raritan River, including the former Atlantic Development Corporation facility, the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump and the Sayreville Pesticide Dump. The former Atlantic Development Coporation facility was owned or leased by many companies between the 1950s and the early 1980s. Operations at the facility during this period included the manufacture of coal tar and asbestos for roofing materials, the manufacture of sealants, polymers, resins and pesticide intermediates and recycling of chlorinated solvents. Disposal of activities 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 site is currently unoccupied and is secured by a fence.

In 1985, NJDEP removed approximately 900 drums containing hazardous substances from the Atlantic Development area. USEPA subsequently performed several removal actions at the site, disposing of more than 2,300 drums and 200 cubic yards of contaminated soil. USEPA added Horseshoe Road to the National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites in 1995. USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1997 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives after Potentially Responsible Parties for the site declined to conduct their own RI/FS under USEPA/NJDEP oversight. In September 2000, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) that required demolition of the buildings and removal of miscellaneous debris in order to facilitate the investigation and cleanup. The

Horseshoe Road

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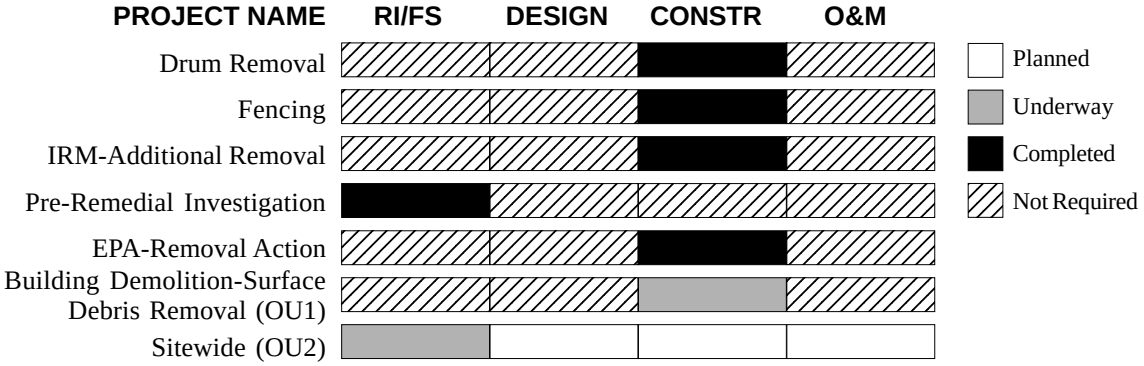
demolition work and removal work, designated Operable Unit 1 (OU1), is expected to be completed in 2001. The remedial investigation and cleanup of the soil and ground water has been designated OU2. USEPA will select the final remedies to address the soil and ground water in a second ROD for the site



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

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating/Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

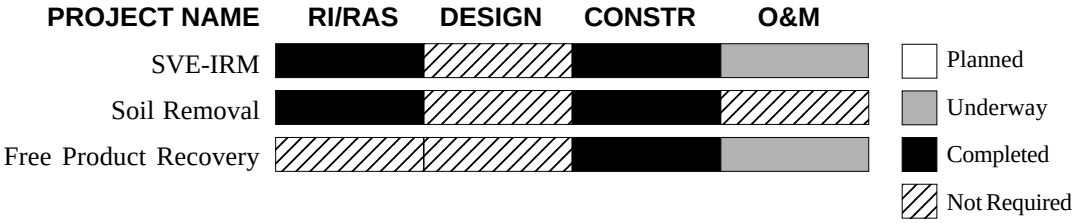
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a former gasoline service station; it currently operates as an automotive repair facility only. In 1995, gasoline product discharging from leaking underground storage tanks at the service station migrated off site and caused vapors to accumulate in several neighboring homes. The owner subsequently excavated all of the underground tanks and approximately 350 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil and installed several temporary monitor wells at the site under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. Sampling of the temporary monitor wells showed very high levels of dissolved gasoline-type volatile organic contamination. The site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case in 1996 after the owner of the service station was unable to continue the investigation and remediation of the property. Three nearby residences with private potable wells were connected to the public water line that year.

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. The following year, NJDEP excavated and disposed of 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 that there were no significant levels of vapors present, NJDEP modified the SVE system to withdraw vapors from the gas station property only. Nearby homes are no longer being monitored for gasoline vapors. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the SVE and ground water treatment/ free product recovery system are being conducted by NJDEP.



Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination

Pitt Street South Plainfield Borough Middlesex County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

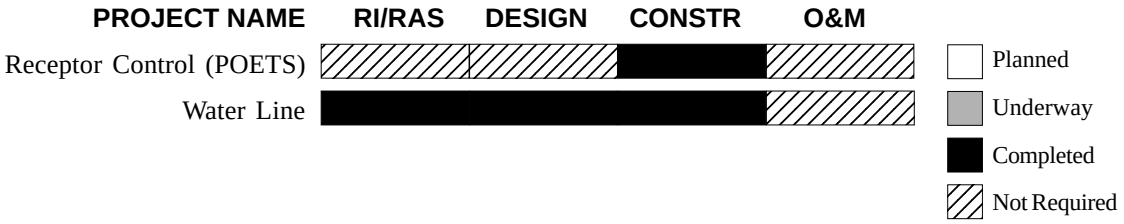
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial/Industrial

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

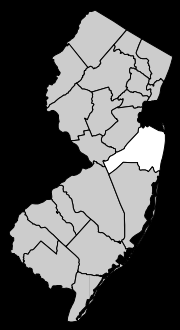
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$643,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Widespread ground water contamination was discovered in this area in 1989 by the local health department and residents. The majority of the area was serviced with municipal water; however, some streets included small sections not serviced by a water line. Approximately 70 private wells were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to the affected homes. South Plainfield Borough extended the water lines in 1994 using Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Monmouth County



MONMOUTH

Monmouth County Index of Sites

1603 Dumont Terrace

1603 Dumont Terrace Wall Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 261 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

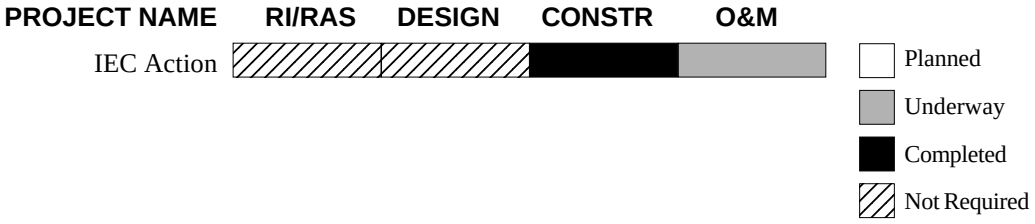
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Air	Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$125,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a residential property located approximately 1,500 feet from the Shark River. NJDEP designated the site an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) in 1998 when the owner of the home reported strong gasoline-like odors in the basement and analysis of a water sample collected from the sump revealed high levels of the volatile organic compounds benzene and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed a new sump pump in the basement along with a carbon treatment unit to remove the volatile organic compounds from the sump water before it is discharged to the storm sewer. Preliminary investigation work conducted by NJDEP in 2000 revealed the presence of a localized, narrow plume of ground water contamination beneath the residence and identified a nearby gasoline service station as the likely source. The operator of the gas station is conducting a Remedial Investigation to delineate the soil and ground water contamination under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



331 Broadway

331 Broadway — Long Branch City — Monmouth County

BLOCK: 267 **LOT:** 42

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

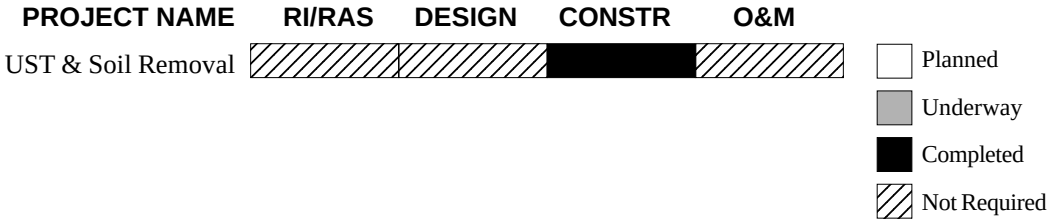
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Lead	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$243,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as Lucarelli & Sons. It operated as a gasoline service station from approximately 1950 until 1989 and is currently an empty lot. In 1997, the City of Long Branch conducted a preliminary investigation of the property to determine the locations of the underground gasoline storage tanks and to evaluate the soil and ground water for gasoline contamination. The preliminary investigation revealed that several underground storage tanks containing gasoline product remained at the property and the subsurface soil near the tanks was contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds. The investigation also indicated that the on-site ground water was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds.

In 1998, NJDEP designated the site an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) after gasoline-contaminated ground water was found in a trench that had been excavated in the basement of an adjacent building and gasoline vapors were detected in a nearby underground telephone vault. Later that year, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and disposed of eight underground fuel storage tanks and approximately 1,300 cubic yards of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavation with clean soil and repaved the property. NJDEP has determined that there are no private potable wells at risk of becoming contaminated due to this site. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has referred the former service station to NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks for enforcement action.



Arky Property

217 Route 520 — Marlboro Township — Monmouth County

BLOCK: 268 **LOT:** 79

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Automobile Junkyard
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 22 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

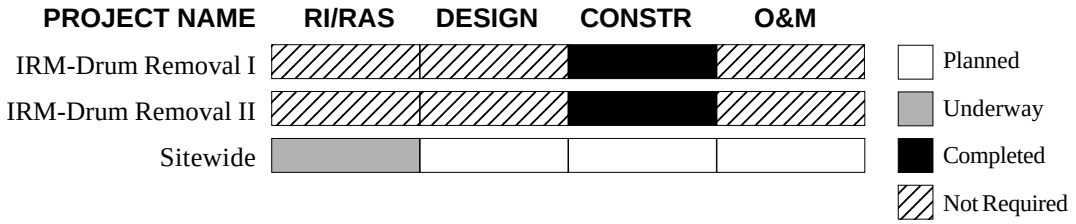
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Partially Removed/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$336,000
Corporate Business Tax	$567,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site consists of 22 acres, nine of which are used as an automobile junkyard. The junkyard was formerly used as a dump for drums, sludges, liquid wastes, tires and other debris. In 1987, the Superior Court of New Jersey ordered NJDEP to conduct an investigation to determine the scope and cost of required remediation. Later that year, NJDEP conducted an initial site investigation and an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to excavate and dispose of 22 buried drums. The results of the initial site investigation confirmed that soil at the site was contaminated. A second investigation was conducted in 1991 that indicated the ground water was also contaminated but private potable wells near the site had not been affected. In 1996, the Superior Court of New Jersey issued a judgment against the Responsible Party for 100% of the past costs incurred by the State.

In 1998 and 1999, NJDEP conducted an additional IRM to excavate and dispose of 70 buried drums, some smaller containers of chemical wastes and approximately 1,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) at the site in 1999 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination remaining in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup options. NJDEP expects to issue a Proposed Decision Document outlining its recommendations to address the soil and ground water in 2001.



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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Remediated
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds	Remediated

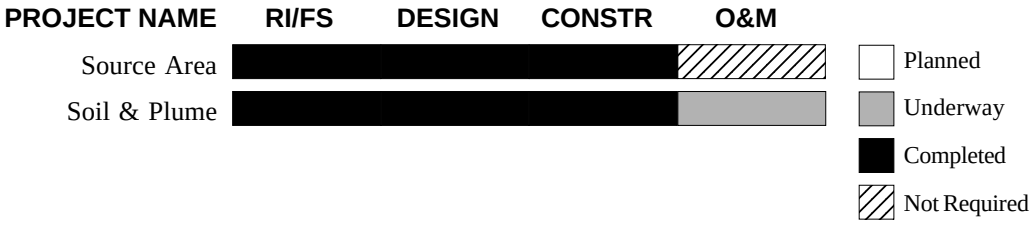
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$31,524,000
1981 Bond Fund	$268,000
1986 Bond Fund	$900,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$1,743,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Bog Creek Farm is located in a rural area that is primarily agricultural and recreational in nature. Allaire State Park is located within 1/2 mile of the site. A branch of Squankum Brook forms the northern border of the site. A pond and a wetlands area (also known as the bog) are located near the northern border of the site. Approximately four acres of this privately owned property were used for illegal disposal of wastes between 1973 and 1974, when solid and liquid chemical wastes and sludges were disposed of in open areas and excavated pits. Approximately 2,400 cubic yards of wastes, including organic solvents, paint residues, disinfectants and general debris, were estimated to have been disposed of in the pits.

In 1983, USEPA placed Bog Creek Farm on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites, and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. The findings of the RI/FS confirmed that the soil near the waste disposal pits was highly contaminated with volatile organic compounds. In 1985, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and incineration of the buried wastes and contaminated soil. USEPA completed the remedial activities specified in the ROD in 1990. Approximately 15,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediments were excavated, incinerated and backfilled on site.

USEPA also determined based on the RI/FS that the ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and contaminated sediments were present in Squankum Brook. In 1989, USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site 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 overseeing the operation of the system. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water remediation system will continue until ground water cleanup criteria have been met.



Burnt Fly Bog

Texas and 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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Surface Water (Wetlands)	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Delineated
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Partially Removed/ Delineated
Sediment	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$41,097,000
Spill Fund	$2,215,000
1986 Bond Fund	$473,000
General State Fund	$1,164,000

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. Between 1985 and 1989, NJDEP 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 removed about 700 tons of stockpiled PCB-contaminated soil and transported it off site for incineration.

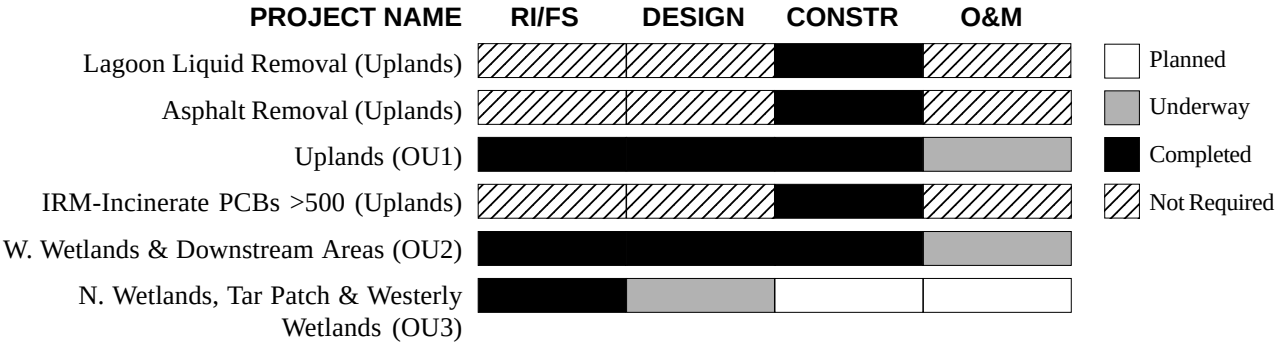
In 1988, NJDEP issued a ROD with USEPA concurrence for the Westerly Wetlands. The ROD required the evaluation of innovative technologies to address the contaminated soils at this area, with interim measures to contain the contamination while the evaluations were being conducted. The interim measures included installation of a fence around the Westerly Wetlands, removal of contaminated soil and sediments from the Downstream Area, and the installation of a sedimentation basin to prevent contaminated sediments from the Westerly Wetlands and other areas from migrating off site. NJDEP completed excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and sediments from the

Burnt Fly Bog

(Continued from previous page)

Downstream Area and construction of the sedimentation basin in 1996. 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 disposal of contaminated soil from the Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch followed by backfilling of these areas with clean materials and reestablishment of the wetlands, and no action for the Westerly Wetlands except for long-term biological sampling to monitor the impact of the contaminants on wildlife. NJDEP began the Remedial Design for the removal of contaminated soil from the Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch in 1999.



Hill House Horse Farm

54 Baird Road — Millstone Township — Monmouth County

BLOCK: 23 **LOT:** 24

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 53 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Rural

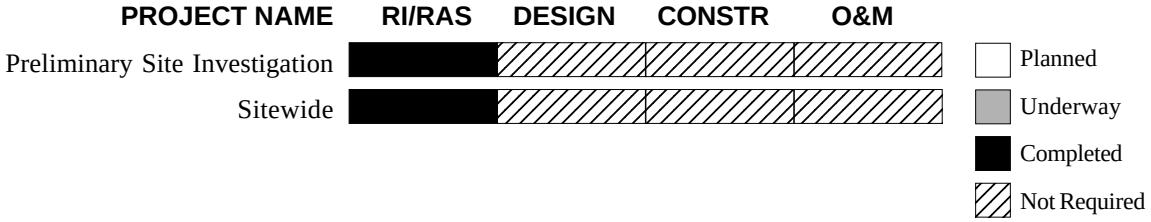
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Inorganic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Surface Water	Metals	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$650,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site is a horse farm that is located adjacent to a tributary of the Millstone River and lies within a freshwater wetland and flood hazard area. NJDEP began an investigation of the site in 1989, after the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office received a report that solid wastes had been illegally dumped there. An initial inspection revealed that an area approximately three acres in size had been filled with construction and demolition debris, commercial wastes and abandoned vehicles. Stained soils and leachate seeps were also noted in the disposal area.

Between 1995 and 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and Millstone Township conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) to evaluate the nature and extent of the contamination at the site due to the disposal activities that had occurred there. Based on the findings of the RI, NJDEP concluded there was no significant contamination of either the soil or surface water and therefore no remedial action was warranted. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has referred this site to NJDEP's Division of Solid Waste Management to address the unpermitted landfilling of solid waste.



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 and Repackaging
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 15 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Delineated
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Partially Removed/Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$20,424,000
Spill Fund	$4,000
1981 Bond Fund	$14,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,509,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has an extensive history of industrial operations dating back to 1912. A chemical plant manufactured arsenic-containing compounds at the site in the early part of the century. In 1950, Champion Chemical acquired the property and converted it into an oil reclamation facility. Operations under the Champion Chemical company involved using 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 placed the Imperial Oil/ Champion Chemicals property on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites 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 past industrial operations at the facility. In addition, the RI revealed that a plume of ground water contamination was present in the underlying Englishtown Aquifer, and a substantial volume of residual oil product was present in the ground water underneath 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 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. NJDEP is completing a Remedial Design to develop

Imperial Oil Company Incorporated/Champion Chemical

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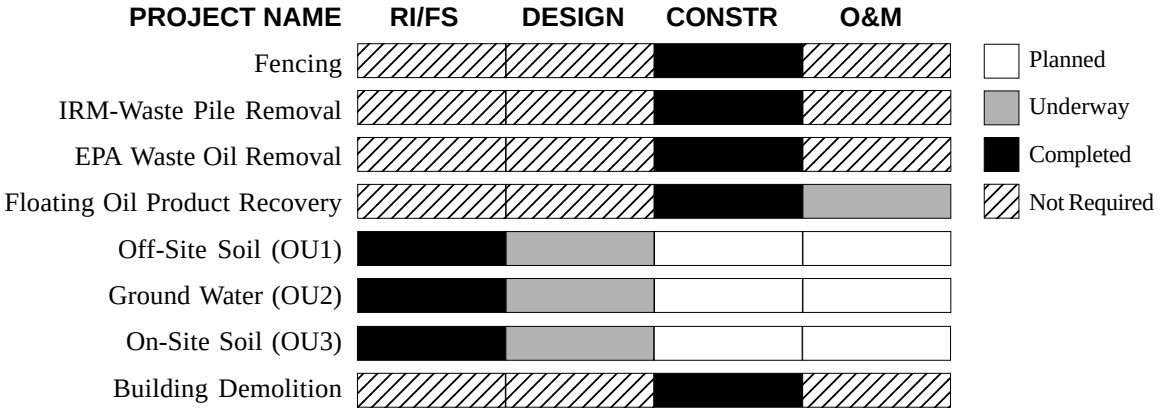
engineering plans and specifications for the OU1 remedy. Soil sampling performed in 1995 during the Remedial Design revealed an unanticipated sporadic pattern of arsenic contamination, some of which was detected at off-site residential properties. A study by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 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 soil at two residential properties located adjacent to Birch Swamp Brook and Texas Road was contaminated with arsenic at levels exceeding New Jersey cleanup criteria. USEPA has prepared a second ESD to include remediation of the contaminated sediments and the soil at the residential properties in the OU1 ROD and NJDEP expects to concur with the ESD in early 2001 after meeting with the affected property owners.

Ground water (OU2): In 1992, after completing the FS for OU2, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system was significantly delayed due to initial site access problems and laboratory analytical interferences that made it difficult to accurately delineate the arsenic plume. 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 than was originally anticipated. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is expected to be completed in 2001.

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 83,000 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 three Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) 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; and demolition and disposal of a dilapidated 4-story building in 2000. The floating oil recovery system is currently operating under the supervision of NJDEP. To date, approximately 20,000 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 Manasquan & Wall Townships & Sea Girt Borough Monmouth County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Delineating
Surface Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Manasquan Township, Wall Township and Sea Girt Borough utilize municipal water systems almost exclusively for potable water supply, but many property owners in these towns use private irrigation wells to water lawns and gardens and to fill swimming pools. In 1997, the Monmouth County Health Department began sampling private irrigation wells on Magnolia Avenue in Wall Township after testing by a homeowner revealed the presence of high levels of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) in his irrigation well and several of his neighbors' wells. The irrigation well sampling confirmed that the ground water in the area was highly contaminated with PCE, as well as lower levels of trichloroethylene (TCE). The Monmouth County Health Department expanded the irrigation well sampling program in 1998 to include other areas in the immediate vicinity of Magnolia Avenue. The sampling showed the ground water in some areas was contaminated with PCE at levels significantly greater than the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard of 1 part per billion for this compound.

In 1999, the Monmouth County Health Department (MCHD) and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remeditation began a joint study to determine the extent of the PCE contamination in the ground water in Manasquan and Wall Townships and Sea Girt Borough and evaluate the risk to Sea Girt's municipal supply wells. The ground water study included sampling additional private irrigation wells, testing the surface water at Wreck Pond in Sea Girt Borough and Spring Lake Heights and monthly sampling of Sea Girt's municipal wells. The study revealed that a plume of shallow ground water contamination extends from Wall Township into Manasquan Township and Sea Girt Borough, and that low levels of PCE were present in the surface water in a portion of Wreck Pond. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), a branch of the Center for Disease Control, reviewed the sampling results and concluded the levels of PCE and TCE in the ground water was safe if used for irrigation or to fill swimming pools. MCHD and NJDEP also determined based on the study that the water from Sea Girt's municipal supply wells was clean, indicating that the wells draw from a deeper aquifer not affected by the contamination. NJDEP continues to sample Sea Girt's municipal wells on a monthly basis to ensure that the Borough's water supply meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

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

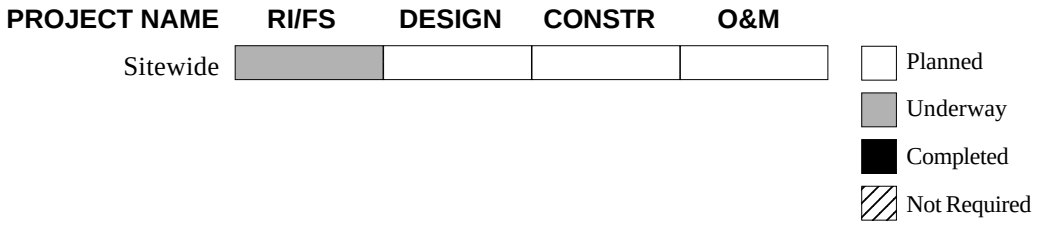
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Further Delineation Required
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,501,000
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. The high permeability of the soil and the shallow ground water table created a potentially easy route for contaminants to enter the underlying aquifers.

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 identify cleanup alternatives. NJDEP completed Phase I of the RI in 1989, and USEPA is currently conducting a Phase II RI to further delineate the extent of the ground water contamination as well as a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) for an interim soil remedial action. USEPA has concluded that the contamination at the site does not present an immediate risk to human health or the environment.



US Coast Guard Repeater Station

Seacrest Road Monmouth Beach Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 16 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Marine Police Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

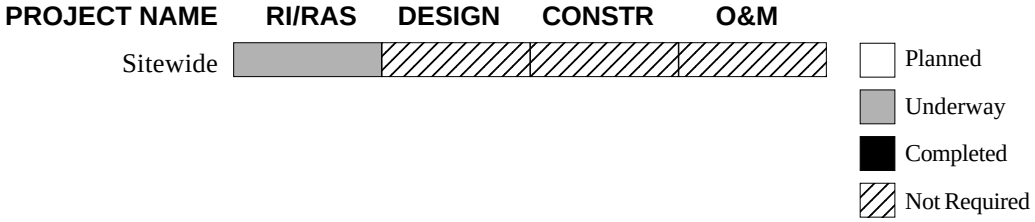
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed
Surface Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the former Monmouth Beach Marine Police Station. It is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Shrewsbury River. Two leaking underground fuel oil storage tanks were removed from the site in 1996; however, soil contaminated with fuel oil was left in place when the excavations were backfilled. In 1998, residual fuel oil in the soil and ground water at the site entered a hole in the adjacent storm sewer and began discharging into the Shrewsbury River through an outfall pipe. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently implemented an emergency action to remove the contaminated soil from the site and seal the sewer pipe to prevent future discharges. Approximately 1,100 tons of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of during the emergency action. Sampling of the ground water after the contaminated soil was removed showed the presence of two volatile organic compounds, benzene and trichloroethylene (TCE), at levels slightly above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP plans to conduct additional sampling in 2001 to determine whether the contaminant levels in the ground water have dissipated.



Waldick Aerospace Devices Incorporated

2121 Route 35 Wall Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 733 **LOT:** 5

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Machinery Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.72 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Acids Metals	Treated

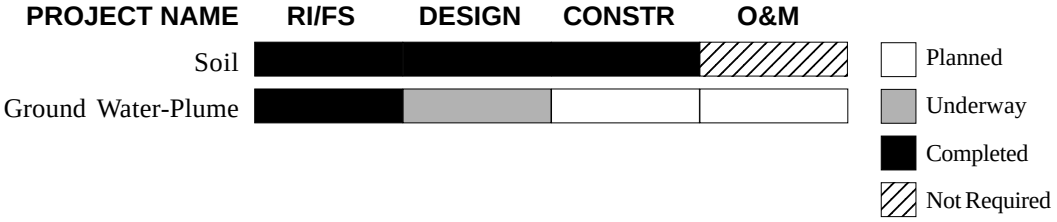
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$14,275,000
1981 Bond Fund	$600,000

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 waste water and waste oil were discharged directly onto the ground at the facility. Sampling conducted by local officials and NJDEP between 1982 and 1984 confirmed that both on-site soil and off-site ground water were contaminated with metals and volatile organic compounds. These findings prompted USEPA to add Waldick Aerospace Devices to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1986.

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 supplemental RI/FS to fully evaluate the extent of the contamination in the ground water. However, the selected soil remedy did not conform to federal regulations for disposal of hazardous materials that were promulgated after the ROD was signed. In addition, although the original RI/FS indicated that the soil contaminated with volatile organic compounds and petroleum hydrocarbons was divided in 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 on-site buildings and completed the soil remedial action in 1993.

In 1991, after completing the supplemental RI/FS, USEPA signed a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site 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 therefore performing an additional phase of ground water monitoring to evaluate contaminant trends. If the results of this additional monitoring indicate that the contaminant plume is dissipating, the ground water remedy specified in the second ROD may be revised.



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	$200,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

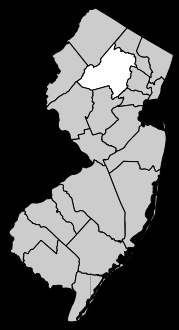
The Zschiegner Refining Company operated from 1964 to 1992 as a precious metals recovery facility. Operations included the chemical stripping of precious metals from watch bands, film and electrical components. Haystack Brook, its associated wetlands and a tributary to Haystack Brook flow through the 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.

Between 1992 and 1995, USEPA conducted a preliminary investigation to determine the environmental conditions at the site and removed and disposed of the hazardous materials. Sampling performed during the investigation indicated that 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. USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1999 to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water, surface water and sediments and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions for the site, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD).

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Morris County



Morris County Index of Sites

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	$17,374,000
Spill Fund	$498,000
1986 Bond Fund	$634,000
Corporate Business Tax	$799,000

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 the result of 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. 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.

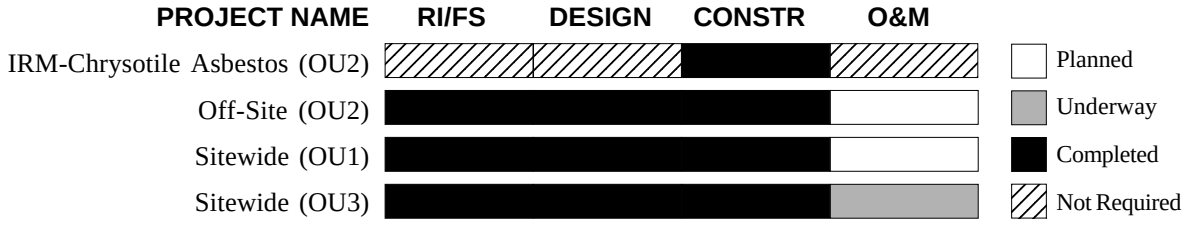
USEPA placed the Asbestos Dump on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. In 1985, the National Gypsum Company, which operated the main site from 1953 to 1975 and was determined to be responsible for the dumping at the satellite sites, signed an Administrative Order with USEPA in which 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 specified actions. USEPA completed the OU1 Remedial Action using public funds in June of 2000. NJDEP will conduct maintenance activities at the site to ensure the effectiveness of the soil cover and other environmental controls.

Asbestos Dump

(Continued from previous page)

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 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 will be conducting maintenance activities at the residences to ensure the effectiveness of the OU2 remedy.

In 1996, USEPA began a RI/FS at the Dietzman Tract (OU3) to determine the extent of the contamination and identify 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 September 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 will be conducting maintenance activities at the Dietzman Tract to ensure the effectiveness of the OU3 remedy.



B&V Tailoring and Cleaning

82 US Route 46 East Mountain Lakes Borough Morris County

BLOCK: 4 **LOT:** 21.03

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

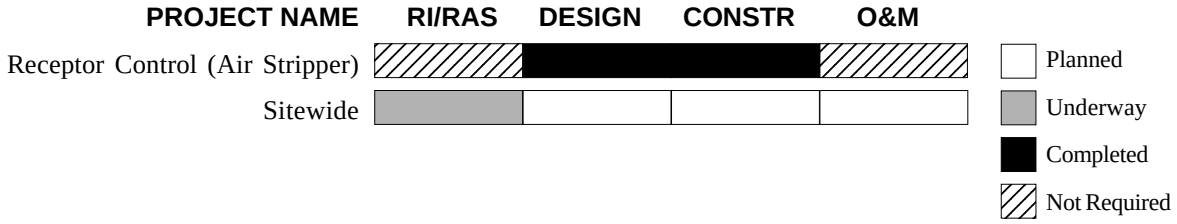
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Treating
Soil	Tetrachloroethylene	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

B&V Tailoring and Cleaning is a dry cleaning establishment located approximately 100 feet from Mountain Lake Borough's Municipal Well #5. In 1992, low levels of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), a common dry cleaning solvent, were sporadically detected in water samples obtained from the municipal supply well. By 1997, PCE was consistently detected when the municipal supply well was tested. Samples collected from the former septic system at B&V Tailoring were found to contain PCE, indicating that it may be the source of the contamination. Mountain Lakes Borough subsequently installed an air stripper on the contaminated supply well using funds provided by NJDEP.

In 1998, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the contamination at the B&V Tailoring site after the owners of the establishment declined to conduct the work under NJDEP oversight. The RI includes sampling of the soil, ground water and former septic system. If the results of the RI indicate the site requires remediation, NJDEP will conduct a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) to evaluate cleanup alternatives.



Black Brook Treatment Plant

Columbia Turnpike Hanover Township Morris County

BLOCK: 6401 **LOT:** 2M, 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

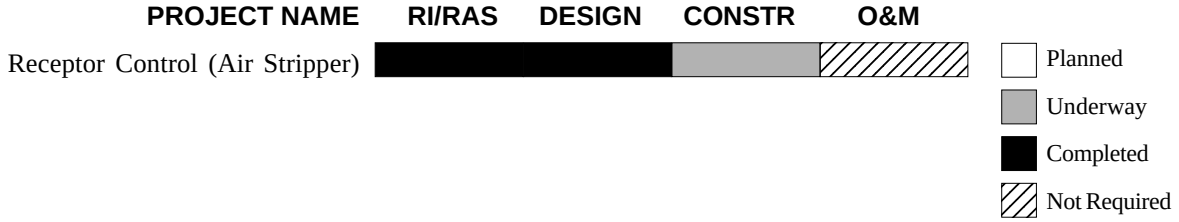
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$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 treatment 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 meets Drinking Water Standards. Four businesses in neighboring East Hanover Township have been identified by NJDEP as Potentially Responsible Parties for the ground water contamination at the well field.

In 1997, NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water advised SMCMUA to install a remediation system to treat the water from Black Brook 1. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation evaluated treatment options and in 1998 issued a Decision Document that recommended installation of an air stripper at the well field. Construction of the air stripper is being implemented by SMCMUA using funds provided by NJDEP. SMCMUA will continue to be responsible for operation and maintenance of their facilities after construction of the air stripper is completed in 2001.



Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination

Route 206 Chester Borough Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

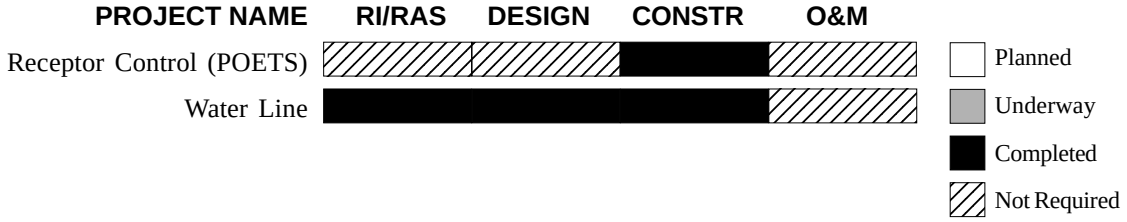
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$202,000

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 above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,2 dichloroethylene and benzene and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated private wells in 1992 as an interim measure to provide potable water for those users. In 1993, NJDEP delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that consisted of the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and the area in which the contamination was expected to migrate within three years. The majority of ground water contamination is located near Route 206 and Route 24 (Main Street) in Chester Borough. NJDEP sampled private potable wells at 12 residences outside the GWIA in 1999 but did not identify any additional contaminated wells. A private water company subsequently purchased the municipal water system from the Borough and extended public water lines into the contaminated areas. NJDEP has provided all the property owners in the GWIA with Spill Fund monies to pay for connection to the public water lines and sealing of their private wells. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Cleaveland Industrial Center

20 Parker Road Washington Township Morris County

BLOCK: 60 **LOT:** 14

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 17.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

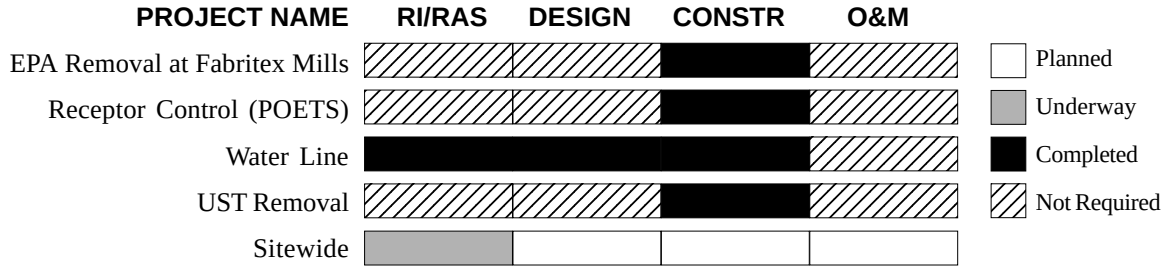
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,200,000
1986 Bond Fund	$5,600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cleaveland Industrial Center (CIC) has operated as an industrial park since the mid-1950s. During the 1940s, a weapons manufacturing plant occupied the site. In the 1980s, CIC was identified as a possible source of ground water contamination after volatile organic compounds were detected in several nearby private potable wells. Seventeen private wells were subsequently determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. An initial investigation by NJDEP confirmed that contaminated ground water was migrating from the CIC site. In 1991, USEPA conducted a Removal Action to remove and dispose of approximately 1,000 containers of flammable solvents, caustics, dry chemicals and laboratory reagents from five buildings at CIC formerly occupied by Fabritex Mills.

In 1995, NJDEP installed ground water monitor wells at CIC and two adjacent properties as part of a preliminary investigation to assess overall ground water contamination and hydrogeologic characteristics of the site. Sampling of the monitor wells revealed elevated levels of volatile organic compounds, with the highest concentrations found in the monitor wells closest to the buildings on the CIC property. In 1997, NJDEP and Washington Township completed construction of a public water line to service the residences with contaminated wells and approximately 170 other properties with wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and a Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the CIC site and off-site areas and identify cleanup alternatives. An investigation of the septic systems at the former Lanterman Machine and Tools, Inc. site, which are suspected of having received discharges of hazardous wastes, is also being performed as part of the RI/RAS. NJDEP implemented an interim action to properly close all abandoned above ground and underground storage tanks located at the industrial park in 2000. NJDEP plans to install on-site and off-site monitor wells in 2001 to delineate the ground water contamination plume.



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

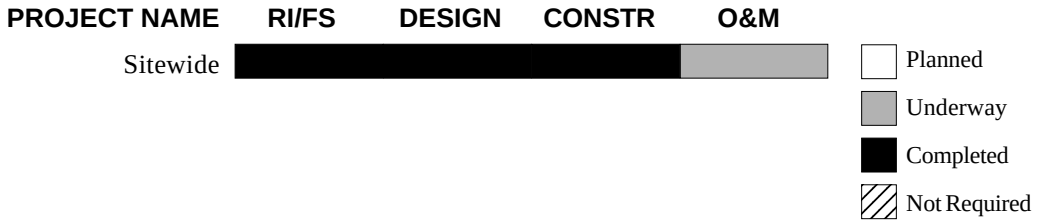
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Contained
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped
Air	Methane	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$14,068,000
Spill Fund	$544,000
General State Fund	$2,001,000
1986 Bond Fund	$234,000
Corporate Business Tax	$57,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Combe Fill North Landfill occupies 65 acres of a 102 acre property. The site was operated as a sanitary municipal landfill from 1966 to 1978, accepting municipal and industrial waste and small amounts of dry sewage sludge. The Combe Fill Corporation (CFC) purchased the landfill in 1978. In 1979, ground water beneath the site was determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds. The landfill was not properly closed when operations ceased in 1981 due the bankruptcy of CFC. NJDEP cited the operator for several violations, including improper landfill cover that resulted in windblown debris and inadequate leachate control. USEPA added the 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 determine the extent of 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. In 1986, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence 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 and a perimeter fence and implementation of a long-term ground water monitoring program. NJDEP completed the construction of the remedies specified in the ROD in 1991. Surface water controls were installed on the cap in 2000 to alleviate drainage problems. Ground water monitoring, landfill gas monitoring and maintenance of the landfill cap are ongoing under the oversight of NJDEP.



Combe Fill South Landfill

Parker Road Chester and 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: 102 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

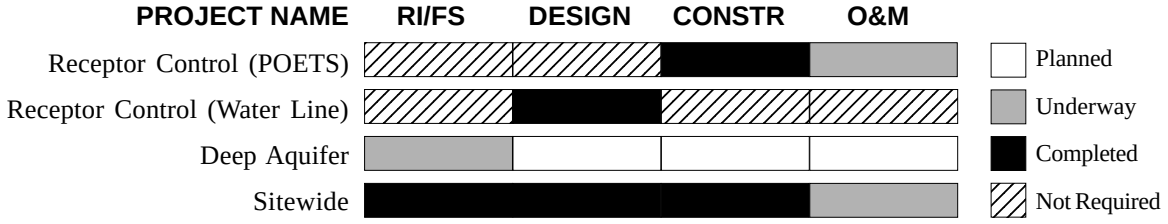
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Pesticides	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$51,917,000
1981 Bond Fund	$5,093,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Combe Fill South Landfill operated as a municipal landfill from the 1940s until 1981. During this time, the landfill was licensed to accept municipal wastes, sewage sludge, chemicals and waste oils. After the landfill was 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 the nearby Trout Brook. In addition, several private potable wells close to the site were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

USEPA added Combe Fill South Landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. NJDEP subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site, and in 1986 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 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 for the deep aquifer after initial treatment of the shallow aquifer. NJDEP completed construction of the landfill cap and the ground water treatment system in 1996 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the cap and ground water treatment system are ongoing. Installation of the public water line was postponed, however, because ground water monitoring conducted after the ROD was issued showed that little impact to nearby private potable wells is likely. USEPA plans to amend the 1986 ROD to remove the water line requirement in 2001. Individual Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems are being maintained on the contaminated private potable wells and NJDEP is sampling private wells at select homes in the area on a semi-annual basis to monitor potable water quality. NJDEP plans to initiate a new RI/FS at the site in 2001 to determine the extent of the contamination in the deeper aquifer pursuant to the requirements of the 1986 ROD.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

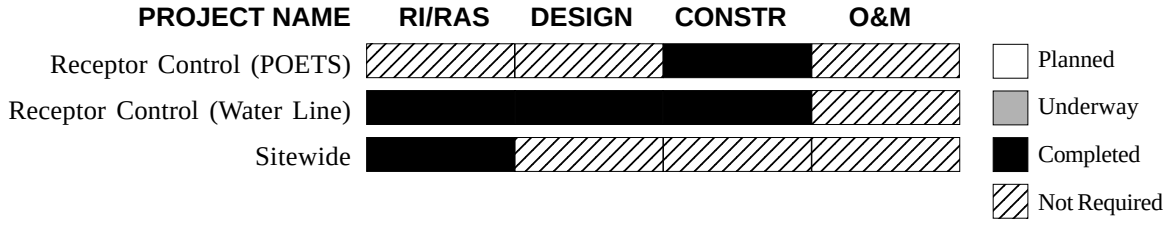
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$401,000
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 above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the affected homes as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents, and delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that included the area of known contamination and the area projected to become contaminated within three years. The GWIA encompasses 24 developed lots and includes both residential properties and office buildings. NJDEP conducted a soil gas investigation in 1997 in an effort to determine the source of the ground water contamination, but the results of this study were inconclusive.

In 1999, NJDEP sampled private potable wells at five residences both in and outside the GWIA but did not identify any additional contaminated wells. A private water company subsequently purchased the Borough's municipal water system and extended water lines into the contaminated area in 2000. NJDEP provided all the property owners in the GWIA with Spill Fund monies to pay for connection to the public water lines and sealing of their private wells.



Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination

3-9 Dogwood Drive and 37- 40 Tingley Road

Mendham Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

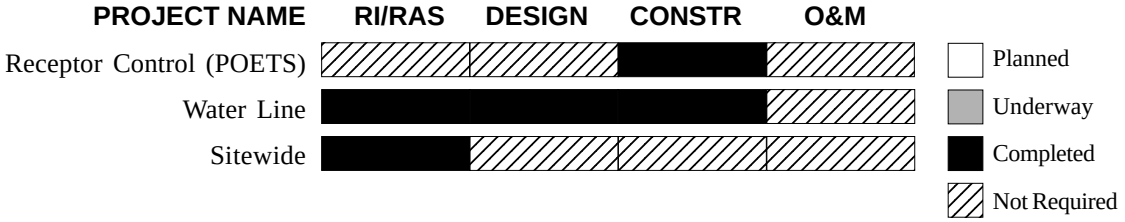
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$105,000
1986 Bond Fund	$27,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of eight residences with private potable wells contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The contamination was first detected by property owners in 1993, and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the affected homes as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents, and delineated a project area that included nine properties. A water supply alternatives analysis was subsequently conducted by NJDEP which concluded that the most cost-effective long-term solution was the extension of a nearby water line to the affected residences. NJDEP provided the Township of Mendham with Spill Fund monies to pay for the extension of 1,000 feet of water line to the nine homes in the project area. The Township completed construction of the water line in 1996. NJDEP conducted a soil gas investigation in 1996 in an effort to determine the source of the contamination, but the results of the study were inconclusive.



Dover Municipal Well 4

Rutan Drive (Formerly Hooey Street) Dover Town Morris County

BLOCK: 2314 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well
OPERATION STATUS: Temporarily Closed

PROPERTY SIZE: 300 Acres

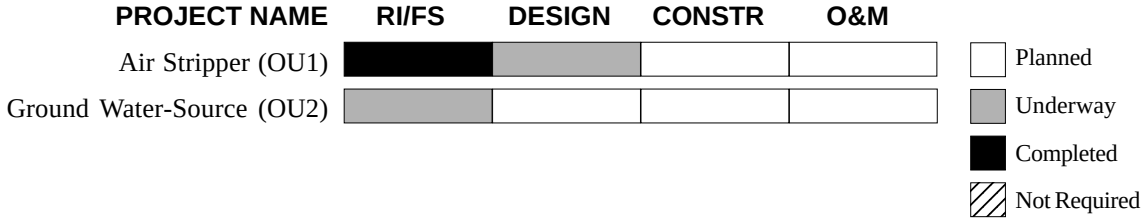
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,500,000
Spill Fund	$402,000
General State Fund	$741,000

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 high concentrations of contaminants and was temporarily replaced with Standby Well 3. This site was placed on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. NJDEP began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/ FS) for the site in 1986. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence which divided the investigation and cleanup of the site into two Operable Units (OU). Under OU1, an air stripper will be installed at the well to treat the contaminated ground water. Under OU2, USEPA is conducting a second RI/FS to determine the extent of the ground water contamination and investigate possible sources. The Remedial Design for OU1 and the RI/ FS for OU2 are scheduled to be completed in 2001.



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

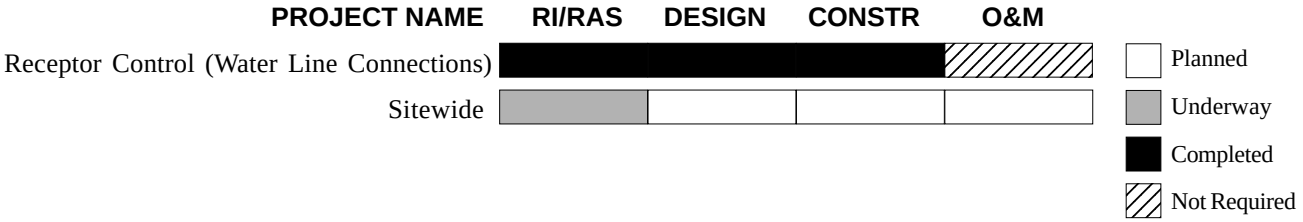
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$75,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Regional ground water contamination was first 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 conducted a study that identified 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.

NJDEP subsequently designated the ground water contamination as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case and in 1995 sampled 127 private potable wells in the Township to evaluate the extent of the ground water contamination. The results of the sampling showed that several of the potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and many others had lower levels of contamination. In 1998 and 1999, NJDEP and the Township connected approximately 240 properties with private wells to the existing water supply system and extended water mains 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) delineate the contamination at these facilities. These facilities will be addressed as separate cases within NJDEP's Site Remediation Program.



Fenimore Sanitary Landfill

Mountain Road Roxbury Township Morris County

BLOCK: 34 **LOT:** 29

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 103 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Metals	Potential
Sediments	Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

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 mile to the east. The landfilled 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 that 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's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

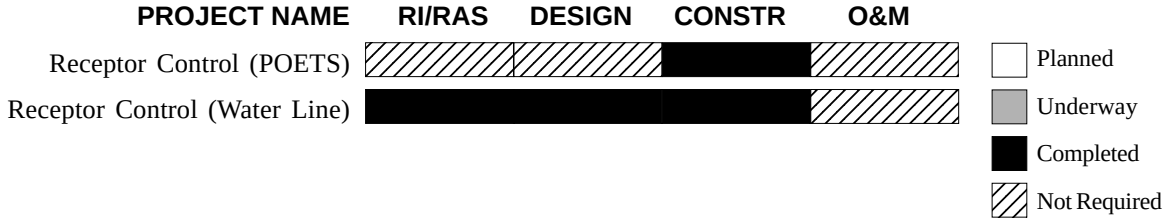
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$1,831,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Widespread ground water contamination was found to have impacted 63 private potable wells in this area. The contamination was first discovered by residents in 1986. NJDEP subsequently installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the 63 contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents and delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 336 homes. In 1995, the Township of Roxbury installed a water line to service the 336 homes in the GWIA under a third party contract with NJDEP. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



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

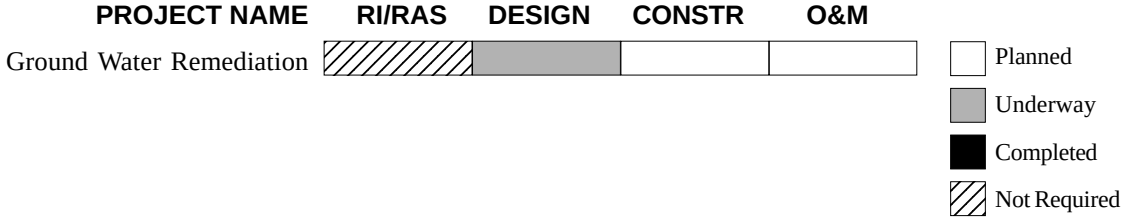
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
No Public Funds Authorized to Date	

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 tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). 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.

In 1983, the Rockaway Borough Well Field was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites. 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 Stickle 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 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.



Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A

Parsippany Boulevard Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Morris County

BLOCK: 412 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

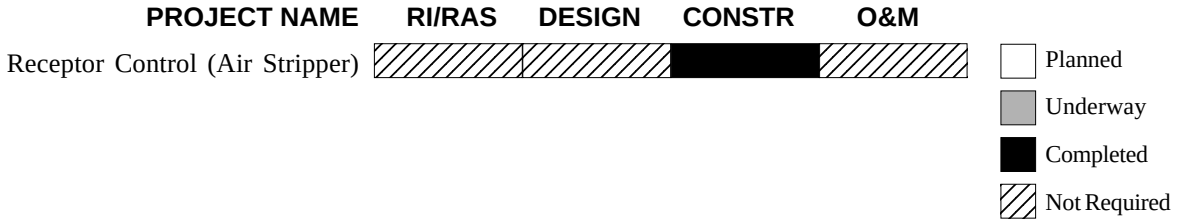
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$581,000
Corporate Business Tax	$258,000

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 the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. In 1998, NJDEP completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded installation of an air stripper at the well field was the most cost-effective solution to address the contaminated supply wells. Parsippany-Troy Hills Township installed the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



Pepe Field

Wootton Road and Hillside Avenue — Boonton Town — Morris County

BLOCK: 47 **LOT:** 26

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Waste Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Surface Water	Metals Sulfide	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Metals	Removed
Air	Hydrogen Sulfide Methane	Removed

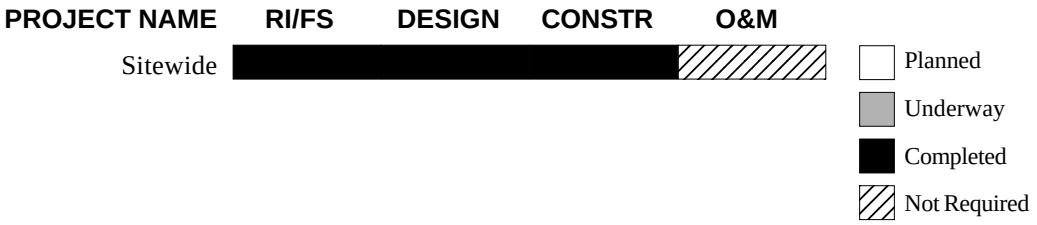
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$17,010,000
Corporate Business Tax	$1,640,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

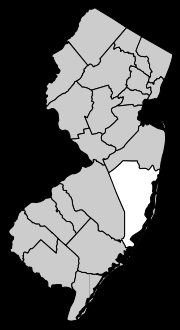
A local industry disposed of wastes from the manufacture of vegetable oils, cleansers and soap products at this site between the 1920s and 1950. In the 1960s, the Town of Boonton purchased the property, placed a soil cover over it, and converted it into an athletic park. Boonton later installed a leachate collection and treatment system at the site. In the early 1980s, hydrogen sulfide odors were detected at the park and nearby residences. Subsequent sampling of leachate from the waste fill revealed the presence of contaminants.

USEPA placed Pepe Field on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, and the park was closed to the public 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 identify cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS concluded that although the site was not a health threat and was not significantly affecting the environment, measures were needed to address the hydrogen sulfide and flammable gases being produced by the decaying wastes and prevent contaminated leachate from entering the Rockaway River and Boonton Reservoir.

In 1989, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence which required installation of a gas interceptor system and an improvement to the existing leachate treatment system. However, during the Remedial Design of the selected remedy, much higher levels of hydrogen sulfide were detected than were found during the RI/FS. Based on this finding, USEPA determined that a more appropriate remedy would be excavation of the waste material with proper disposal at an off-site location. USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD) in 1997 to officially change the remedy in the ROD to excavation and off-site disposal of the waste and restoration of the site. USEPA removed approximately 72,000 tons of soil and waste materials from the site during 1999 and the park and ballfield were returned to public use in 2000.



Ocean County



Ocean County Index of Sites

A Kurnel & Sons

821 Route 9 — Berkeley Township — Ocean County

BLOCK: 1409 **LOT:** 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/
Auto Repair

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.7 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

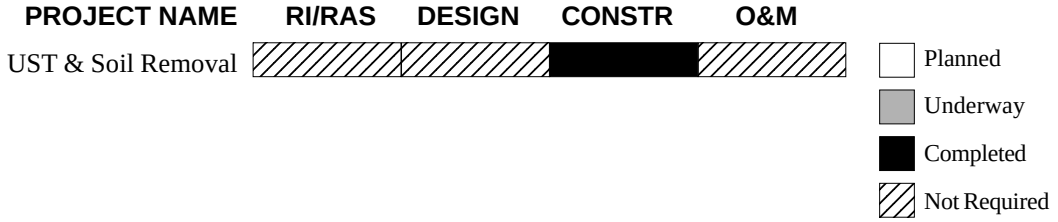
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$450,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was a gasoline service station and auto repair shop from 1947 to 1999. The site is located near the Butler Boulevard area of Berkeley Township, where in 1988 14 private potable wells were found to be contaminated with the volatile organic compounds benzene and xylene at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Between 1988 and 1991, NJDEP's Division of Water Resources inspected the service station several times as part of its investigation of the Butler Boulevard ground water contamination. During the inspections, NJDEP noted that the underground storage tanks were over 40 years old and that an on-site cesspool and large areas of soil were heavily stained with waste oil. NJDEP directed the owner of the service station to test the integrity of the underground storage tanks, perform a remedial investigation at the property and remove the contaminated surface soil. The owner installed four ground water monitor wells on the property and excavated some contaminated soil but did not take further remedial actions. NJDEP later identified the service station as the source of the volatile organic contamination in private potable wells in the Butler Boulevard area. Public water lines were installed in the Butler Boulevard area in 1991 to replace private potable wells that were contaminated or at risk of becoming contaminated.

In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated five underground storage tanks and approximately 2,200 tons of soil contaminated with gasoline and waste oil from the A. Kurnel site and backfilled the excavations with clean soil. Subsequent sampling of nearby private potable wells identified one well that was contaminated with methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards but it is unclear whether the A. Kurnel property is the source of this contamination. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has referred this site to NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks for enforcement action.



Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Well Contamination

Beachwood and Veeder Avenues

Dover Township Ocean County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Potable Well Contamination
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

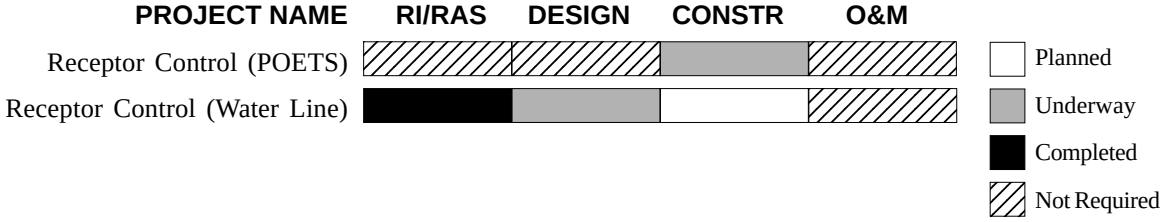
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$9,000
Corporate Business Tax	$708,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted in 1996 as part of Ocean County's real estate transfer regulations identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the affected wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted additional potable well sampling between 1997 and 1998 that revealed the presence of volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards in 14 wells and POET systems were also installed at these residences. NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded installation of public water lines to the 75 residences within the CKE was the most cost-effective long-term remedy to supply potable water to the area. NJDEP is preparing to enter into a third party contract with Dover Township and the local water purveyor for construction of the water lines and connection of the residences. NJDEP completed a source investigation in 2000 that indicated 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 located three tenths of a mile to the southwest. The origin of the mercury contamination was not identified during the source investigation.



Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Brooks Avenue — Berkeley Township — Ocean County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

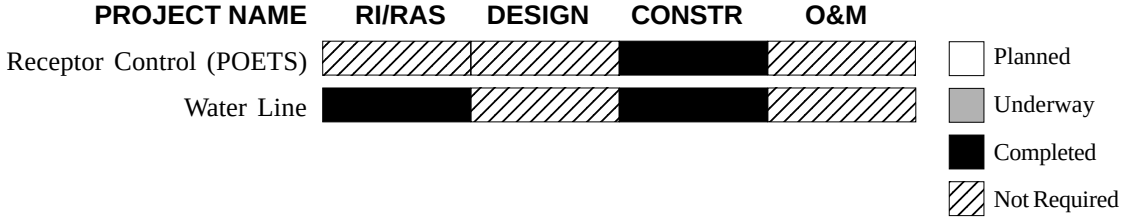
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Benzene 1,2 Dichloroethane	Confirmed
Potable Water	Benzene 1,2 Dichloroethane	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$93,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Ocean County Health Department in 1993 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with the volatile organic compounds benzene and 1,2 dichloroethane at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim solution to supply potable water for the residents. In 1995, Berkeley Township extended a public water line to the affected residences using Spill Fund money provided by NJDEP.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination site in 1999. Based on the investigation, NJDEP identified a nearby gas station a possible source of the volatile organic contamination in the ground water. This conclusion was based on the operational history of the gas station, analytical data generated from on-site sampling, ground water sampling results, regional ground water flow and the location of the site with respect to the contaminated wells.



Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company

Hickory Lane — Berkeley Township — Ocean County

BLOCK: 858 **LOT:** 46A

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated/Levels Not of Concern

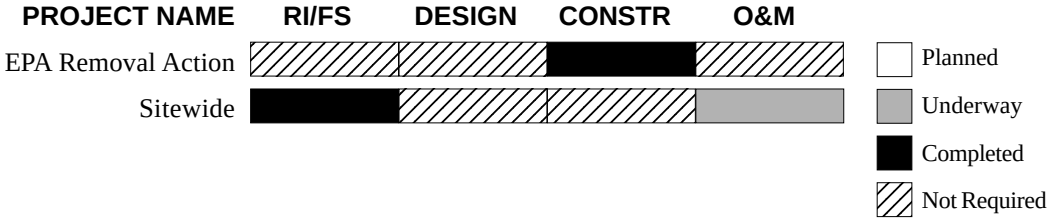
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$1,513,000
General State Fund	$556,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company formerly 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. In 1981, NJDEP ordered the facility to cease the discharge to the septic system, 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 that 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 placed the Denzer & Schafer facility on the National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites in 1983.

In 1987, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup options. The RI/FS revealed that the volatile organic contamination that was detected in the ground water early in the investigation had largely dissipated due to natural biodegradation and attenuation. The RI/FS also revealed that the metals contamination in the ground water did not pose a risk to any private or public wells. Sampling of the surface and subsurface soil across the site and surface water from a ponded area did not indicate the presence of any contaminants above levels of concern. In 1995, based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that called for no action with monitoring. Under the no action with monitoring remedy, there will be no remedial action to address the residual ground water contamination; however, monitoring of the ground water, surface water and sediments will be conducted for a period of at least five years to ensure the concentrations of contaminants in these media remain below levels of concern. The ROD also required establishment of a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) at the site to ensure that proper precautions are taken if any new supply wells are installed at the property.

Shortly after the ROD was signed, the owner of the Denzer & Schafer company abandoned the facility and left drums of hazardous materials inside the process building and in a storage trailer that was parked on site. USEPA disposed of the drums of hazardous materials during a Removal Action in 1996, and a private party interested in developing the area subsequently demolished and disposed of the building. USEPA deleted this site from the NPL in 1998. NJDEP is conducting periodic environmental monitoring at the site pursuant to the requirements of the ROD.



Exxon Service Station Lakehurst Borough

Route 70 and 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

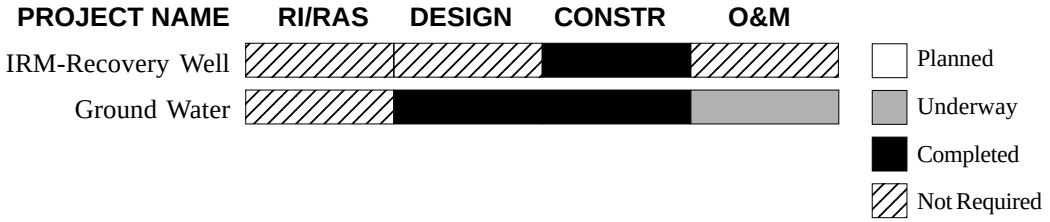
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$994,000
Hazardous Discharge O&M Fund	$430,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a service station from the early 1950s until 1985. Several of the underground gasoline storage tanks at the site leaked, contaminating the soil and ground water and forcing Lakehurst Borough to take two of its nearby municipal supply wells out of service. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1986 to excavate and remove the tanks and approximately 400 cubic yards of contaminated soil and install a free-product recovery system to remove gasoline that was floating on the water table. In 1988, NJDEP installed a ground water extraction and treatment system to remove the dissolved gasoline from the ground water. The two municipal wells were restored to service after the ground water extraction and treatment system established hydraulic control of the contaminant plume. Sampling of the on-site monitor wells conducted in 1995 showed that the ground water was 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 in this area and enhance the performance of the ground water treatment system. NJDEP is conducting operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water treatment and air sparging/soil vapor extraction systems and periodically sampling the ground water at the site to monitor the effectiveness of the remedial actions.



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

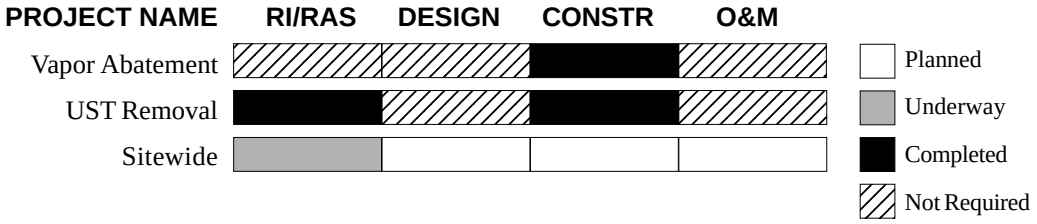
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Air (Indoor)	Gasoline Vapors	Abated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$6,000
1986 Bond Fund	$64,000
Corporate Business Tax	$130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A leaking underground storage tank at this site caused the soil and ground water to become contaminated with gasoline. The contamination became evident in 1992 when gasoline vapors from the site 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 fuel storage tank from the property but left the other underground tanks in place. Operations at the service station ceased in 1993.

In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and identify cleanup alternatives. NJDEP removed the remaining underground storage tanks and completed delineation of soil contamination at the site in 1999. The preliminary results of the RI have indicated that there are elevated levels of gasoline compounds present in the ground water but little off-site migration. NJDEP plans to conduct additional investigative work to determine whether active remediation of the ground water is necessary.



Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road Ground Water Contamination

Harborage Avenue and Dockage Road

Berkeley Township Ocean County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Potable Well Contamination
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

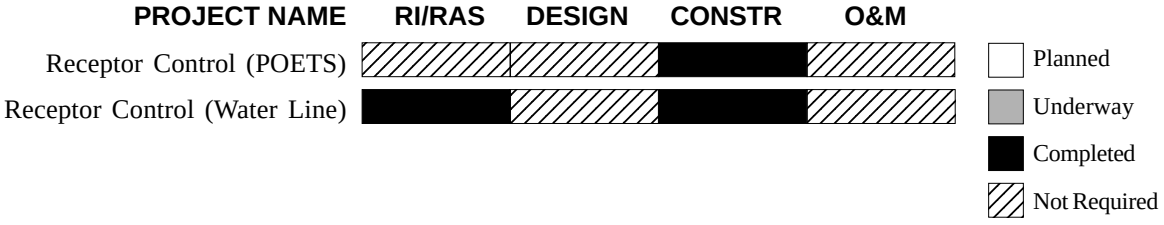
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	1,2 Dichloroethane Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	1,2 Dichloroethane Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$79,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Ocean County Health Department in 1991 identified ten private potable wells in this neighborhood that were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds. The homeowners installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on their wells in 1994 as an interim solution, and the following year the Township extended public water lines to the homes as a permanent remedy. NJDEP provided Spill Fund monies for both the installation of the POET systems and the water line. In late 2000, five additional contaminated private potable wells were discovered in this neighborhood and public water lines will be extended to these homes in the future.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Harborage Road and Dockage Avenue Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. Based on the investigation, NJDEP identified a private residence on Harborage Avenue as the most likely source of the volatile organic contamination. The nature of the source (i.e., contaminated soil or a leaking tank) has not been determined since it appears to be located beneath the residence. A subsurface investigation may be required to determine the specific source.



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	$29,000

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 at the perimeter of site and ground water quality in the immediate area.

In the 1990s, a developer purchased land directly adjacent to the James Landfill and built and sold homes on the properties. Several of the homeowners whose properties abutted the landfill later discovered buried trash on their properties. In the spring of 2000, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated test pits around the landfill that 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 outside the official boundaries of the landfill was producing methane or other hazardous landfill gases at levels that might present a danger to the residents in this area. Sampling of the landfill gas monitoring wells at the residential properties has consistently shown concentrations of methane gas below levels of concern. NJDEP will continue to periodically sample the landfill gas monitoring wells to evaluate methane production and protect the safety of the residents.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Landfill Gas Monitoring				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Nicoletti Road Ground Water Contamination

Nicoletti and Ridgeway Roads and Johnson Avenue

Manchester Township Ocean County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

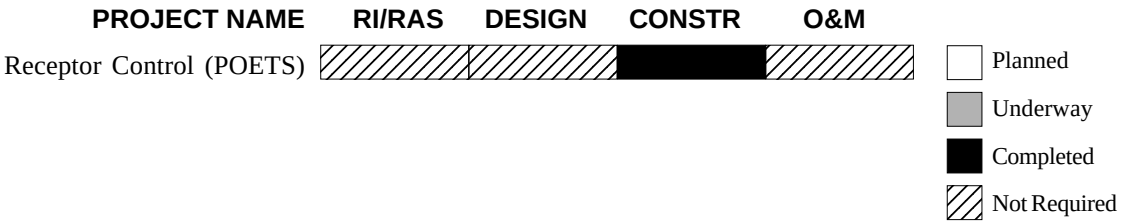
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$25,000

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 New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells later that year as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. The Township, working in cooperation with a private contractor, subsequently installed a public water line as a permanent remedy. Service connections and a portion of the connection fees for the affected homes were funded by NJDEP. NJDEP plans to perform an investigation at this site to identify possible sources of the contamination.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

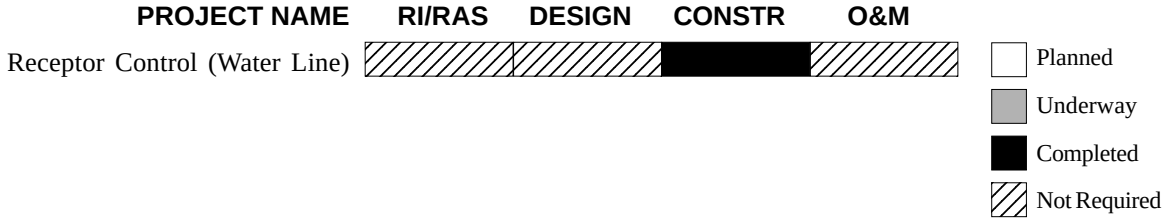
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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	$54,000

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 source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP connected all of the affected residences to public water lines in 1994. NJDEP is performing an investigation at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Investigating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$694,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The South Brunswick Asphalt facility makes asphalt and recycles asphalt wastes, concrete and tree stumps. The northeastern portion of the site is occupied by the Beachwood Plaza shopping center, which was built in the late 1950s. A gravel pit is located southwest of the site. Since 1983, a large quantity of coal tar emulsion wastes mixed with sand and gravel has been stockpiled on-site in an unpaved and unbermed outdoor area. Other environmental concerns at the South Brunswick Asphalt site include an inactive landfill area, abandoned drums, three waste oil lagoons and discarded electrical transformers. A private water company supply well located 1,500 feet east of the site was closed in late 1999 due to benzene contamination, but the source of this contamination has not been determined. Preliminary sampling conducted by NJDEP in 1990 and 1992 confirmed that the soil and ground water at the property were contaminated with various chlorinated and non-chlorinated volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. As part of the RI/RAS, NJDEP will conduct a survey of nearby properties to determine whether there are any private potable wells at risk of becoming contaminated and will sample these wells if necessary.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Stafford Township Landfill

Recovery Road — Stafford Township — Ocean County

BLOCK: 25, 13 **LOT:** 61 & 93, 68

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund, State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 123 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

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 from 1955 to 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 permits with the state. 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. In addition, several volatile organic compounds were detected in the ground water at the site in one round of samples collected in 1995.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination

Western Boulevard and Manhattan and Hoover Avenues

Berkeley Township Ocean County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

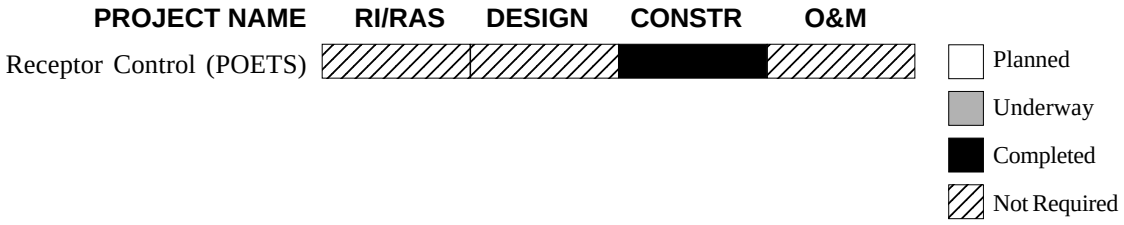
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$10,000

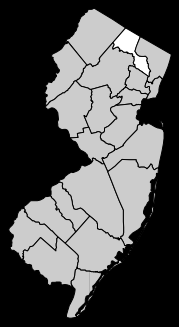
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Ocean County Health Department in 1995 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with the chlorinated volatile organic compounds tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Berkeley Township used Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the seven homes to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternative analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term solution; however, in 1999 the Township extended public water lines to the affected residences.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. The investigation did not reveal any volatile organic contamination remaining in the ground water near the previously affected homes, nor were these contaminants detected in the ground water upgradient of the site. Based on these findings, NJDEP has concluded the contamination was the result of an isolated discharge event, possibly related to a residential septic system.



Passaic County



Passaic County Index of Sites

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

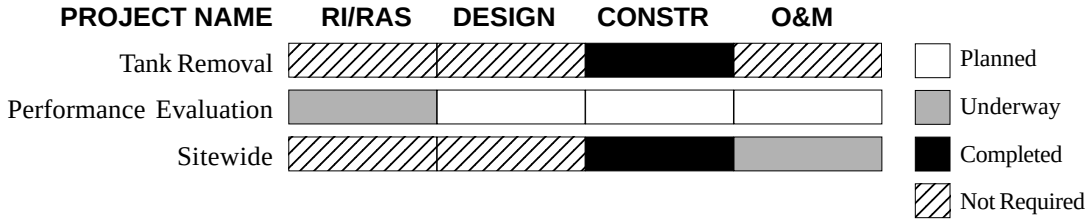
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Undeveloped

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	$2,301,000
1986 Bond Fund	$329,000
General State Fund	$431,000
Corporate Business Tax	$1,024,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1989, underground storage tanks at this former service station were determined to be leaking gasoline into the ground water. The ground water plume from the site contaminated 18 private potable wells in the area and caused gasoline vapors to seep into 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) water filtration systems for residents with contaminated private wells and installed a soil vapor recovery system to prevent gasoline vapors from entering homes. NJDEP 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, made improvements to 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 continuing to sample private potable wells in the area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume and is maintaining the POET systems to ensure the units continue to operate effectively.



G J Redner Incorporated

87, 92 & 94 Ringwood Avenue

Wanaque Borough **Passaic County**

BLOCK: 108, 206 **LOT:** 1, 8, 11.02, 1.01, 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund, State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste and Sewage Disposal

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 71.5 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Investigating
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Thallium	Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
No Public Funds Authorized to Date	

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of four individual properties located near the Wanaque Drinking Water Reservoir. G J Redner Incorporated operated a waste hauling, septic tanks installation and septic system repair business at the 94 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 four properties and the 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 discharged or used as fill at the properties. The areas of concern are spread across approximately ten to fifteen acres of the overall property, which encompasses approximately 71 acres.

In 1994, NJDEP conducted a preliminary investigation that indicated the soil at the site was contaminated with organic compounds and metals and a wetlands area was contaminated with thallium. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate and remediate the contamination but they did not comply. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Selection (RI/RAS) in 2000 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and the Wanaque Reservoir and evaluate cleanup options. The soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI is scheduled to begin in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Oak Ridge Road Ground Water Contamination

Oak Ridge Road West Milford Township Passaic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

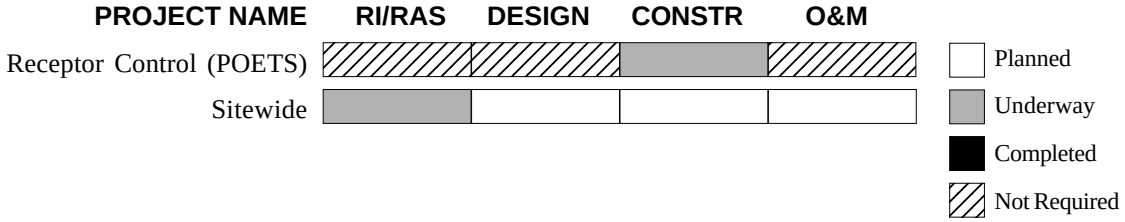
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$35,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Ground water contamination was discovered in this area in 1996, when sampling of a private well at a local industry revealed the presence of the chlorinated volatile organic compounds trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. These compounds were also detected in a private well at a nearby commercial facility in 1998. The source of the contamination is unknown. Sampling of private wells at nearby properties that was subsequently conducted by the Passaic County Health Department did not identify any additional wells that were contaminated above Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the wells at the affected establishments as an interim measure to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the extent of the ground water contamination and evaluate long term water supply alternatives for the area. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination

Old Rifle Camp Road and Oak Ridge Road

West Paterson Borough Passaic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

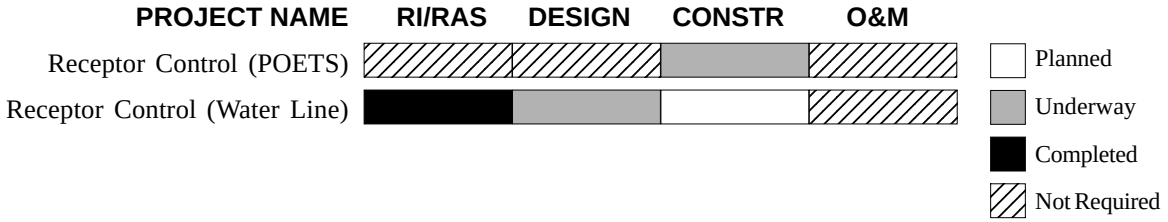
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$290,000

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 above 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 installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the ten contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution to provide potable water was the continued use of POET systems at the affected homes; however, the Borough of West Paterson decided to install water lines to the area instead. NJDEP has agreed to help pay for the water lines by providing the Borough with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POETS for 20 years. Installation of the water lines is expected to be completed in 2001. NJDEP will monitor and maintain the POETS until the water lines are installed and will periodically sample other private wells in the area to monitor the ground water quality. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Paperboard Specialties, Inc.

177 Third Avenue — Paterson City — Passaic County

BLOCK:	LOT:
454	2
455	1
428	1
429	1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Paper Products Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

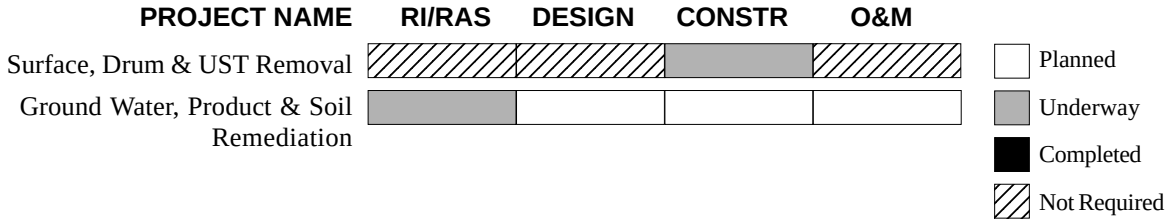
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$500,000
Corporate Business Tax	$411,000

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, or ISRA). 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 variety of hazardous conditions existed at the site at the time operations ceased. Explosive materials, leaking transformers and containers of chemicals were present within 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 the NJDEP.

In 1994, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and identify cleanup options. Thirty on-site and off-site monitor wells have been installed as part of the RI/RAS and NJDEP plans to install additional monitor wells in 2001 to delineate the ground water plume. NJDEP also plans to decommission the underground storage tank located underneath the building and remove the drums and other surface materials in 2001. The Responsible Party has reimbursed the State of New Jersey $534,000 for remedial work conducted at the site.



Pratt Gabriel

204 21st Avenue — Paterson City — Passaic County

BLOCK: 1202 **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	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Potential
Soil	Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals Chlorinated Dioxins/Furans	Investigating
Building Interior	Pesticides Metals	Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
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 from 1965 to 1977. Miller Chemical and Fertilizer Corporation conducted similar operations at the facility from 1978 to 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 area located 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 area, 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 and remediate the contamination throughout the site but they did not comply.

NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is preparing to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The RI field work is scheduled to begin in 2001 and will include sampling of the soil, ground water and the building interior. If the RI confirms the site is contaminated, NJDEP will conduct a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) to evaluate cleanup options.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

West Paterson Memorial School

Memorial Drive West Paterson Borough Passaic County

BLOCK: 504 **LOT:** 35

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Coal Gas Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 8.8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

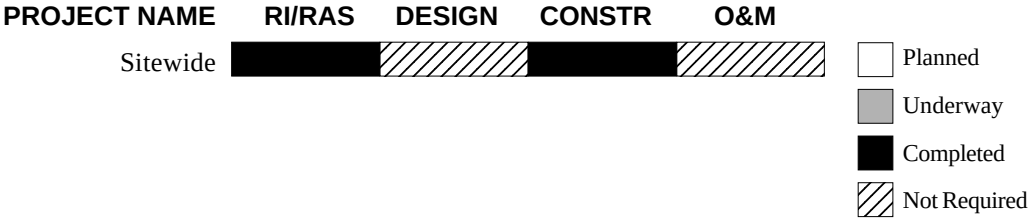
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Removed/Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$331,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The West Paterson Memorial School is located across the street from the Singer-Kearfott site, a vacant lot formerly used to dump wastes from coal gas production. Sampling conducted by USEPA in 1995 and 1996 revealed the soil at the Memorial School was contaminated with low levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), organic compounds that are associated with coal gas waste. The Federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Control (ATSDR) reviewed the data, and while acknowledging that low levels of contaminants were present in the soil, concluded that the site did not present a public health threat. Based on these findings, USEPA determined that a soil removal action was not warranted.

In 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to further evaluate the school property upon the request of school authorities who remained concerned about potential health hazards. The results of the RI/RAS confirmed USEPA's initial findings that the soil contained PAHs at levels slightly above NJDEP's cleanup criteria at three areas of the school yard, but the contamination did not present an immediate health threat. The RI/RAS also revealed that the ground water at the site was not contaminated. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Remedial Action Selection Report in 1999 that required excavation of a small quantity of contaminated surface soil from one area and capping of another area of the school yard with lower levels of contamination to prevent contact. Remediation of the third area was not required because the contaminated soil is located in the subsurface and therefore does not present a hazard. NJDEP excavated and disposed of 20 cubic yards of contaminated surface soil from one area of the school property and installed a 600 square foot concrete cap at the second area in 2000. Notification of the residual contamination present in the subsurface soil and beneath the concrete cap will be included in a Deed Notice that will be filed for the property. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation does not plan to conduct any further remedial actions at this site.



Salem County

SALEM

Salem County Index of Sites

661 South Broad Street

661 South Broad Street Pennsville Township Salem County

BLOCK: 546 **LOT:** 5

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

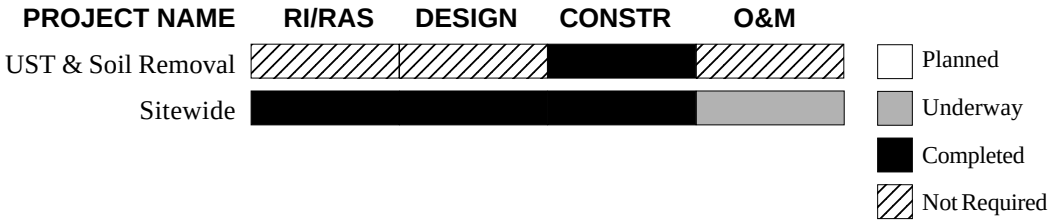
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$145,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Pompper property. Contamination was first detected here in 1990, when gasoline vapors were encountered while a sewer line was being installed in front of the property. The source of the gasoline vapors was determined to be two leaking underground gasoline storage tanks that remained from when the site was a gasoline station. NJDEP excavated and disposed of the tanks and 200 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil in 1995.

Between 1995 and 1997, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup options. The RI/RAS revealed that a significant volume of gasoline-contaminated soil remained at the site. The RI/RAS also revealed that elevated levels of volatile organic compounds were present in the shallow ground water but the contamination did not extend beyond the boundaries of the property. NJDEP subsequently excavated and disposed of an additional 1,145 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the site with clean material. In 1999, NJDEP initiated oxygen-enhanced bioremediation to address the contaminated ground water. Under this remedy, NJDEP will periodically add oxygen-releasing pellets to the on-site monitor wells to stimulate the growth of naturally occurring microorganism in the ground water, which will aid in the biodegradation of the volatile organic compounds in the shallow aquifer. The oxygen-enhanced bioremediation process is expected to reduce the volatile organic compounds to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in approximately five years. NJDEP will sample the ground water at the site on a regular basis to monitor the plume and evaluate the effectiveness of the remedy.



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

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Potential
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

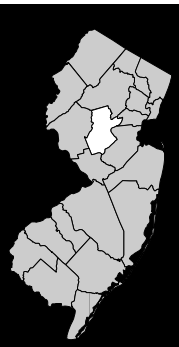
The Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill is a 44 acre inactive sanitary landfill that is jointly owned by Woodstown Borough and Pilesgrove Township. The site began landfilling operations in 1980, accepting municipal and vegetative wastes under a permit with NJDEP. NJDEP ordered the site closed in 1985 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 submitted. 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's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Somerset County



SOMERSET

Somerset County Index of Sites

Alan and Son Car Care Center

988 Route 202 South Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 44 **LOT:** 39

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

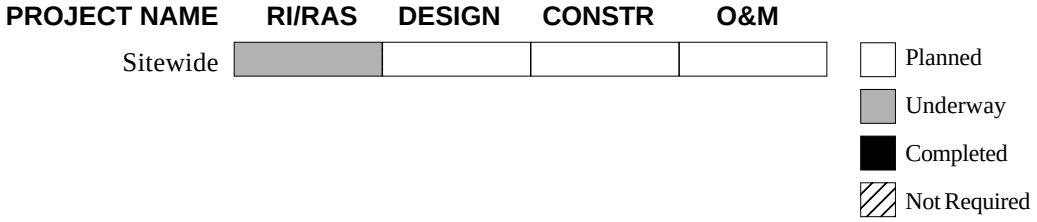
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$117,000
Corporate Business Tax	$40,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This auto repair facility is located in the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) of the Route 202 Ground Water Contamination area. Routine sampling conducted by the property owner in 1991 revealed that an on-site potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system on the well so that it could continue to be used as a source of potable water. In 1994, gasoline odors were reportedly detected in the adjacent storm sewers and gasoline product was observed in a nearby stream. NJDEP subsequently learned that a check valve on underground gasoline tank piping at the site had malfunctioned and may have contaminated the subsurface soil. The property owner repaired the check valve and conducted some remedial investigation work. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site in 1997. The soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI is scheduled to begin in 2001.



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 Pesticides Metals	Delineated
Soil	Pesticides Dioxin Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped/Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Structures	Pesticides Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$11,438,000

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 the 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.

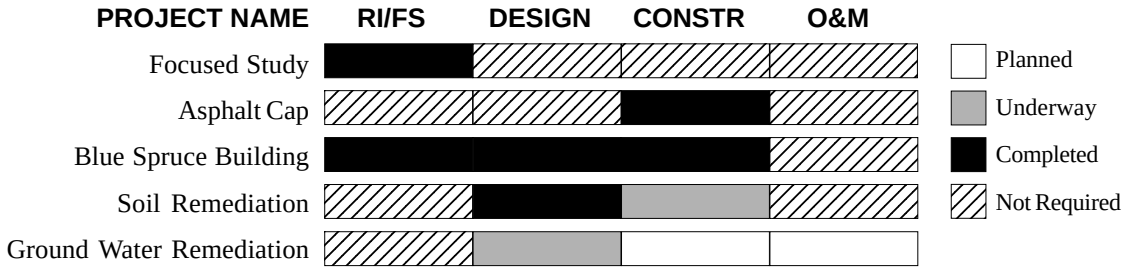
In 1989, USEPA added the site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Based on the findings of the RI/FS, USEPA determined that soil, ground water and the building interior at the Blue Spruce facility were contaminated with a variety of compounds and heavy metals and a subsurface pit at another facility at the industrial park was contaminated with heavy metals, volatile organic compounds and inorganic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed that the surface water and sediments of the Raritan River were not significantly contaminated due to this site.

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 an estimated 5,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and materials from the subsurface pits, demolition and off-site disposal of dioxin-contaminated materials from the Blue Spruce building and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. However, the site demolition and Remedial

Brook Industrial Park

(Continued from previous page)

Designs for the soil removal and ground water remediation systems were delayed due to federal funding restrictions. The first phase of the site cleanup, demolition of the Blue Spruce building, was completed in 1999. USEPA began excavating the contaminated soil in 2000 and expects to complete the soil removal project in 2001. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2001. 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 in progress.



Elm Avenue & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination

Elm Avenue and 9th Street Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

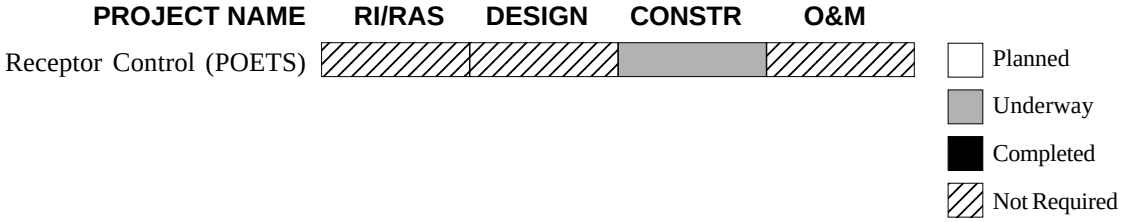
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$29,000

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 source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells later that year to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems to ensure the units continue to operate effectively. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Federal Creosote Company

Valerie Drive and East Camplain Road

Manville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Creosoting Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 35 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

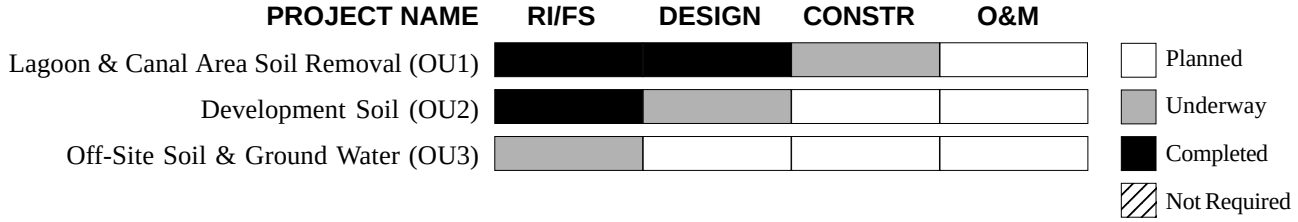
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Soil	Creosote	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$5,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Federal Creosote Company creosoted railroad ties and telephone poles at this site between 1910 and 1957. Various areas of the facility were later covered with fill and in 1965 construction of a 137-home residential development began at the site. In 1997, the Borough of Manville responded to a complaint that a sink hole had developed around a sewer pipe in the development. Excavation to repair the pipe revealed a black tar-like material in the soil that was identified as creosote. NJDEP and USEPA implemented a sampling program to evaluate the air quality inside the homes in the development, which showed that the creosote in the soil was not adversely affecting the indoor air. USEPA and NJDEP subsequently conducted a subsurface investigation that revealed that there were two lagoons, two drainage trenches and a drip area at the Federal Creosote facility that contained creosote and were covered with fill before the homes were built. In 1997, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The former Federal Creosote Company facility was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in January 1999.

Based on the preliminary findings of the RI/FS, USEPA has divided the site into three Operable Units (OU). OU1 encompasses the former lagoon and canal areas of the facility, where high levels of creosote contamination are present in the soil. OU2 encompasses the areas of the residential development where the contaminant levels are lower but still exceed NJDEP's soil cleanup criteria. OU3 addresses contaminated soil outside the development at the Rustic Mall Area and the ground water at the site. In 1999, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required the excavation and off-site disposal of creosote-contaminated soil at OU1. USEPA has purchased 19 residences in these areas of the development and is removing the contaminated soil from the properties. USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence in 2000 that requires removal and off-site disposal of contaminated surface soil from OU2, and the Remedial Design for this work is underway. USEPA expects to complete a Focused Feasibility Study to identify remedial alternatives for OU3 in 2001.



Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination

Glenwood Terrace Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

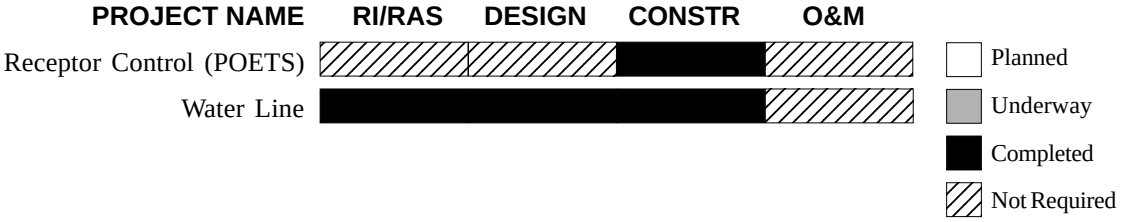
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$506,000

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 source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA), which included the properties with contaminated wells and those with wells at risk of becoming contaminated, and conducted a water supply alternatives analysis to evaluate long-term solutions to provide potable water to the area. NJDEP concluded based on the water supply alternatives analysis that the most cost-effective long-term solution was to extend public water lines to the GWIA. The local water company and Bridgewater Township installed the water lines, connected the residences and sealed the private wells in the GWIA in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP.



Higgins Disposal Services Incorporated

121 Laurel Avenue — Franklin Township — Somerset County

BLOCK: 5 **LOT:** 171

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 38 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Removed

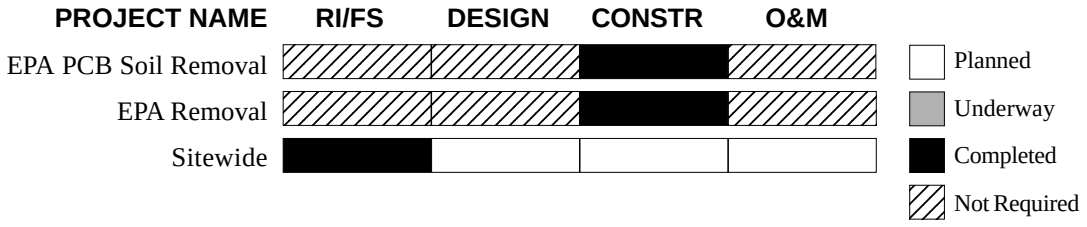
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,714,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Higgins Disposal Services operated a waste disposal facility at this site from the 1950s to 1985. The facility consisted of a waste transfer station, a trash compactor and an unpermitted landfill containing approximately 16,000 cubic yards of solid wastes. Two residences and two businesses, the Hasty Acres Riding Club and a vehicle repair garage, currently occupy the property. In 1985, the local health department determined that several nearby private potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. Eight residents were restricted from using their wells and advised to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in their homes. Sampling of on-site ground water monitor wells conducted in 1986 confirmed that the contamination in the potable wells was due to the Higgins Disposal site.

In 1990, USEPA added Higgins Disposal Services to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. During the RI/FS, USEPA identified several areas at the site where soil contamination and buried hazardous wastes were present. Between 1992 and 1996, USEPA removed 765 tons of PCB-contaminated soil from a riding ring used by the Hasty Acres Riding Club and excavated approximately 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and 7,000 containers, ranging in size from 40 milliliter glass vials to 55 gallon drums, from various other locations at the property.

In 1997, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, extension of the public water line to 11 additional residences and no further action for the soil. While NJDEP concurred with the proposed ground water remedy, it did not concur with the no further action recommendation for the soil due to the presence of contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey's soil cleanup criteria. In 1999, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site removed the inactive landfill, excavated small areas of contaminated soil that exceeded NJDEP's cleanup standards and funded the installation of the public water line. USEPA plans to install a system to pump the contaminated ground water from this site to the ground water treatment system that is operating at the nearby Higgins Farm Superfund site.



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

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Dioxins Metals	Removed
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$14,935,000
Spill Fund	$71,000
1981 Bond Fund	$95,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,213,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Higgins Farm is an active cattle breeding farm. In the past, drums containing chemical wastes were buried at two areas of the property. The site became the subject of a NJDEP investigation in 1985 after elevated levels of chlorobenzene, a volatile organic compound, were discovered in a nearby potable well. A geophysical survey that was conducted as part of the investigation revealed that drums were buried at the northwest portion of the site approximately 40 yards from the contaminated well. In 1986, the property owner excavated approximately 50 drums of chemical wastes and visibly contaminated soil from this area. Later that year, NJDEP determined that three other potable wells in the area were also contaminated. NJDEP subsequently installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the four wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents.

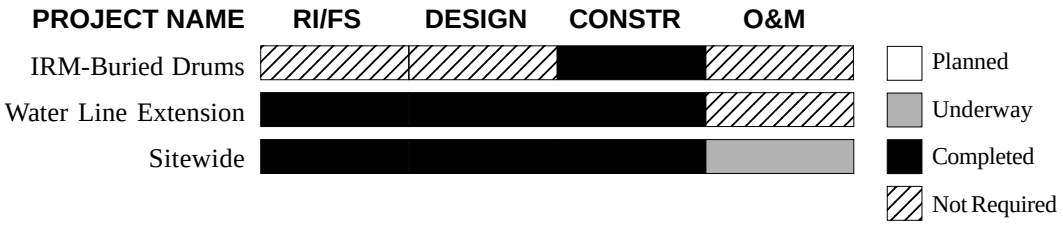
In 1989, USEPA added Higgins Farm to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1990, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated potable wells and those wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated in the future. Twenty six residences were connected to the water line when it was completed in 1993. USEPA removed 94 buried drums and contaminated soil from an area separate from the previously discovered drum disposal area under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) conducted in 1992.

Based on the findings of the RI/FS, USEPA determined that the ground water at the site was contaminated with various volatile organic compounds, including tetrachloroethylene and benzene, semi-volatile organic compounds and metals. The RI/FS also revealed that the soil at the property and the surface water and sediments in an on-site pond were not significantly

Higgins Farm

(Continued from previous page)

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. The system is treating approximately 100,000 gallons of ground water per day and is expected to be in operation for approximately 20 years.



McFarland's Service Station Bridgewater

555 Union Avenue West

Bridgewater Township **Somerset County**

BLOCK: 232 **LOT:** 36

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/Car Wash
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating/Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

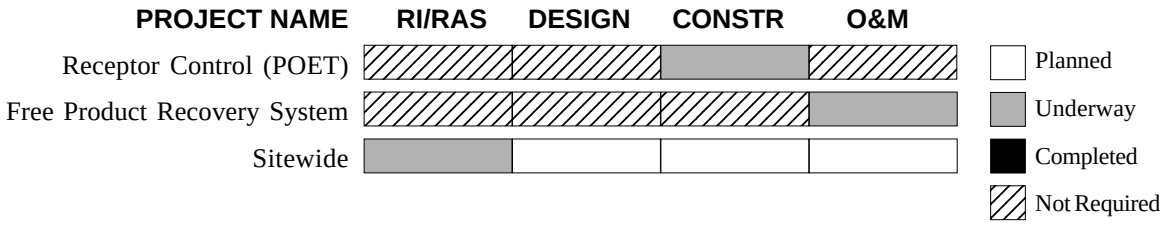
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site, also known as McFarland's Pit Stop, operates as a gas station and car wash. 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 caused the soil and ground water to become heavily contaminated with gasoline. In the early 1990s, floating gasoline product and dissolved gasoline-related contaminants were found in on-site ground water monitor wells. The ground water contamination migrated off site, contaminating 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 conducted several remedial actions under the oversight of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. These actions included installing an extraction system at the gas station to recover gasoline product and vapors from the ground water table and subsurface soil as well as excavating and disposing of three leaking underground storage tanks and 300 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil. Twenty six properties with private drinking water 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) water filtration unit was installed at a commercial facility where no water line was available.

In 1998, the site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation when private funds were no longer available to complete the cleanup. NJDEP is operating and maintaining the free product and vapor extraction system, monitoring the extent of the ground water plume and evaluating the effectiveness of the remedial actions. If the results of the ground water monitoring and evaluation indicate further measures are needed to address the on-site or off-site contamination, then appropriate remedial actions will be taken.



Montgomery Township Housing Development

Robin Drive, Route 206 and Sycamore Lane

Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 22-36

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Potable Well Contamination
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

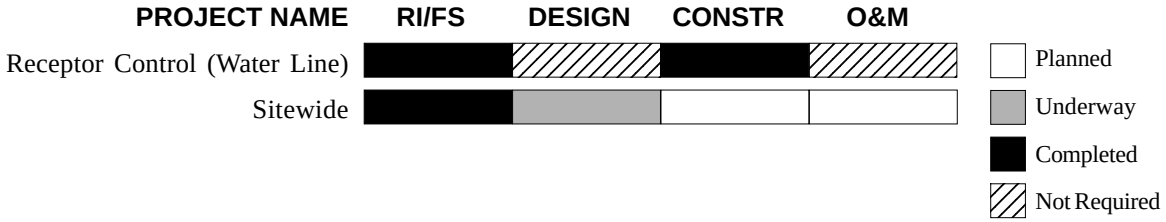
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$1,730,000

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. Provision of a public water supply for the residents was designated OU1 and remediation of the contaminated ground water was designated 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, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 which required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system was subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Party. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed work on the Remedial Design in 1999.



Princeton Gamma Tech Incorporated

1026 Route 518 Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 50

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: 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 sites concluded that PGT was the most likely source of the ground water contamination at those sites. An on-site septic tank is suspected as one source of the contamination. USEPA subsequently filed suit against PGT for cost recovery in connection with both the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well sites. 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: Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

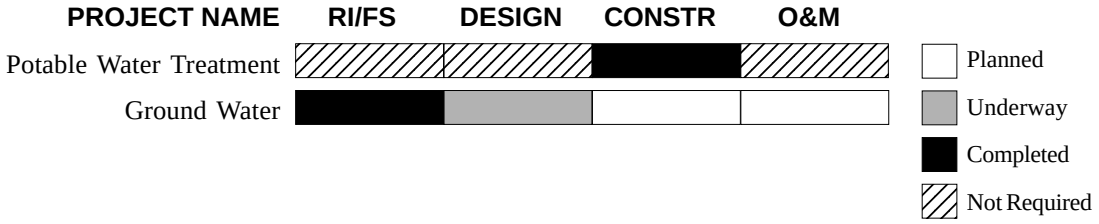
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$1,707,000

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 that 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 and the Borough installed an air stripper on the well to remove the contaminants from the water. Operation and maintenance of the stripper is being performed by the Borough.

Between 1986 and 1988, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and develop 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 subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Party. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed work on the Remedial Design in 1999.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

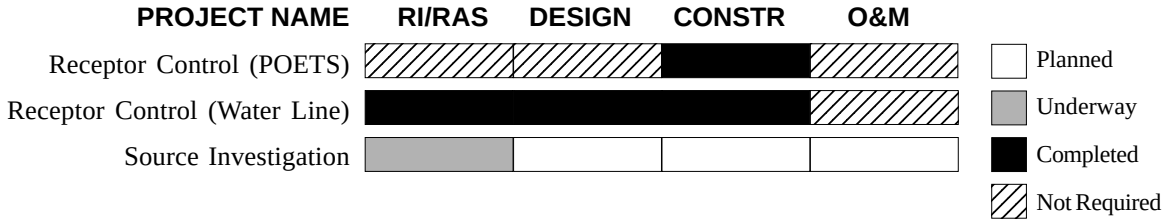
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$622,000
1986 Bond Fund	$130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1991, the Branchburg Township Health Department determined that private potable wells at ten residential and commercial properties located along a mile stretch of Route 202 were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells later that year as an interim solution to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the project that encompassed approximately 50 residential and commercial properties. Branchburg Township completed construction of a public water line to service those properties within the GWIA, as well as other properties in the general area, in 1997. NJDEP is providing Spill Fund monies to the Township for the portions of the water line that fall within the GWIA. NJDEP is also conducting potable well sampling around the perimeter of the GWIA to monitor the extent of the ground water contamination.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began Remedial Investigations (RI) at two sites in Branchburg Township where the ground water contamination may have originated. A third Potentially Responsible Party is conducting an investigation of his property under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. An investigation of other potential contamination sources associated with the Route 202 Ground Water Contamination site is scheduled to begin in 2001.



Route 22 Petroleum

1070 & 1074 Route 22 East

Bridgewater Township **Somerset County**

BLOCK: 5304 **LOTS:** 2,3,4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Potable Wells
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

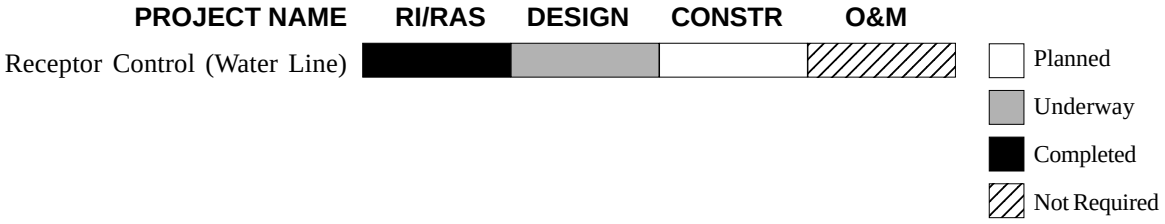
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$45,000

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 located at a residential and commercial property on Route 22. NJDEP subsequently 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 Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks directed both of the Potentially Responsible Parties to address the contamination in the potable wells by installing Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems at the affected properties. The owner/operator of the Sunoco station installed POET systems on the two contaminated wells in response to the directive in 1997; however, sampling of the effluent water from the POET systems continued to show elevated levels of gasoline-related compounds.

In 1999, the potable well contamination case was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC). The Elizabethtown Water Company will install water lines to service the properties with contaminated private potable wells in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP. The owner/operator of the Sunoco station and Route 22 Petroleum have contributed funds for the water line installation project. Investigation and cleanup of the two service stations is being conducted by the Potentially Responsible Parties under the supervision of the Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



Shell Service Station Warren Township

2 Mount Bethel Road Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 89 **LOT:** 1.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

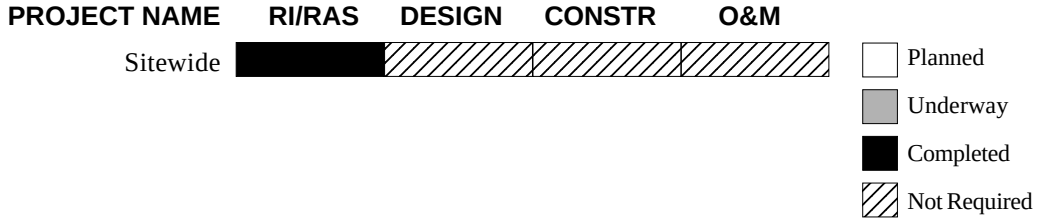
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$65,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Contamination was first detected at this site in 1988, when gasoline vapors and gasoline-contaminated soil were encountered during the installation of service equipment. Shell Oil Company, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site, installed on-site ground water monitor wells to delineate the extent of the ground water contamination under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUST). The site continued to operate as a Shell station until 1989, when all of the underground storage tanks and the above ground and subsurface equipment were removed. At that time, approximately 600 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil were also excavated from the tank field and disposed of at an off-site location. The underground storage tanks and pumps were replaced with new equipment and a new operator began marketing another brand of gasoline in 1990. However, Shell Oil Company continued to monitor the ground water at the site under the oversight of NJDEP.

Over the next several years, Shell Oil Company installed several off-site ground water monitor wells to track the extent of the ground water plume. Ground water sampling conducted during this time indicated that the current operator of the service station may have also experienced a discharge of gasoline due to a subsurface leak. In 1996, BUST directed four Potentially Responsible Parties for the site, which included the current gasoline supplier, the former and current operators and the property owner, to investigate the extent of the on-site and off-site contamination, but they did not comply. NJDEP designated the off-site area an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) in 1998, after sampling of private potable wells near the service station revealed that one well was contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and another well exhibited lower levels of volatile organic contamination. Shell Oil installed Point-of Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the two wells with confirmed contamination to provide potable water for the residents.

In 2000, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed an investigation that indicated a limited quantity of subsurface soil at the service station is contaminated with gasoline. The site is being referred to NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks to address the contamination in the soil and ground water. Shell Oil is monitoring and maintaining the two POET systems it had previously installed, and the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the immediate area to ensure they continue to meet Drinking Water Standards.



Somerville Sanitary Landfill

Route 206 East Somerville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: 124 **LOT:** 1 & 21

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 47 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Borough of Somerville operated a sanitary landfill facility at this site from 1959 until 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 Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e. methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
Underway
Completed
Not Required

Spring Lane Well Contamination

Spring Lane Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

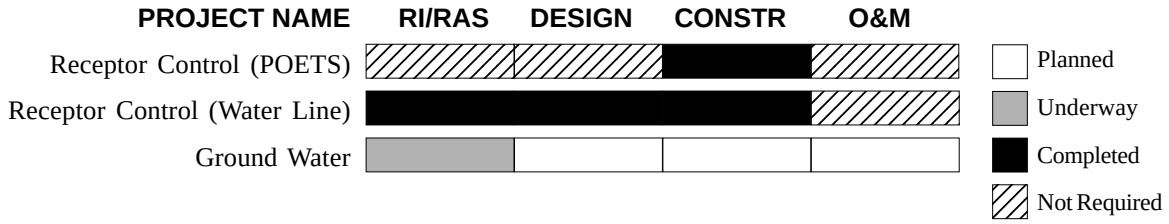
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$822,000
1986 Bond Fund	$310,000
Corporate Business Tax	$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Elevated levels of volatile organic compounds were detected in water samples collected from private potable wells at eight residences in this area in 1992. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the eight wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed the area where the contaminant plume was known to exist and the area where the plume was expected to migrate. In 1995, the Elizabethtown Water Company extended public water lines to the residences in the GWIA using funds provided by NJDEP.

In 1992, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the extent of the contamination, evaluate cleanup alternatives and identify possible sources of the contamination. The soil sampling phase of the RI was completed in 1998; however, based on the results NJDEP could not determine the source. NJDEP installed additional ground water monitor wells in the area in 2000 and is sampling the monitor wells to delineate the ground water contamination plume.



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: 0.25 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	$17,500
Corporate Business Tax	$39,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Several leaking underground gasoline storage tanks and an underground waste oil storage tank contaminated the soil and ground water at this site. The owner removed the tanks between 1987 and 1995 but did not investigate the extent of the soil or ground water contamination or take any other remedial action. This site is located in the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) of the Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination case. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the extent of the soil and ground water contamination in 1997. The on-site sampling phase of the RI is scheduled to begin in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

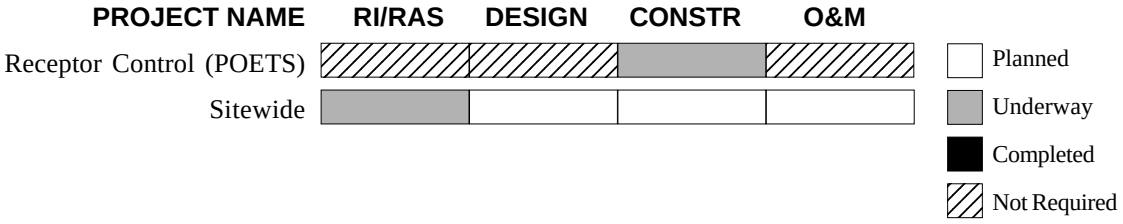
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$5,000
Corporate Business Tax	$20,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Sunset Ridge is a residential development located adjacent to Route 202/206 in Bridgewater Township. Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Health Department in June of 2000 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with Chlordane, a pesticide, at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the affected wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2000 to determine the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. Sampling of other potable wells in the area that was conducted later that year as part of the RI did not reveal any additional wells that were contaminated with Chlordane or volatile organic compounds above Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems at the five residences to ensure the units continue to operate effectively. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination

Tysley Road Bernardsville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

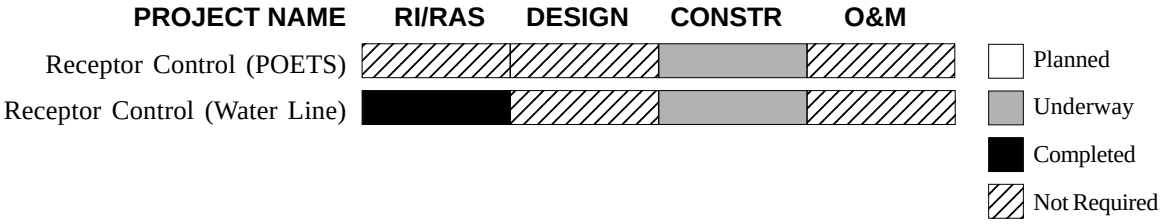
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$10,000
Corporate Business Tax	$52,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Tysley Road in Bernardsville Borough is mainly serviced by public water lines, but some of its residents still rely on private potable wells for their drinking water supply. In 1998, during an investigation of two nearby service stations, NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks determined that two potable wells on Tysley Road were contaminated with the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Since the PCE is not suspected to have originated from either of the service stations, the potable well contamination case was referred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for further investigation. NJDEP identified one other home in the area that was not connected to the public water supply and sampling of this well revealed similar contamination. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy, and is providing funds to connect all of the affected homes to the public water line in 2001. NJDEP plans to conduct additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the PCE contamination.



Woods Road Ground Water Contamination

Woods Road Hillsborough Township Somerset County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

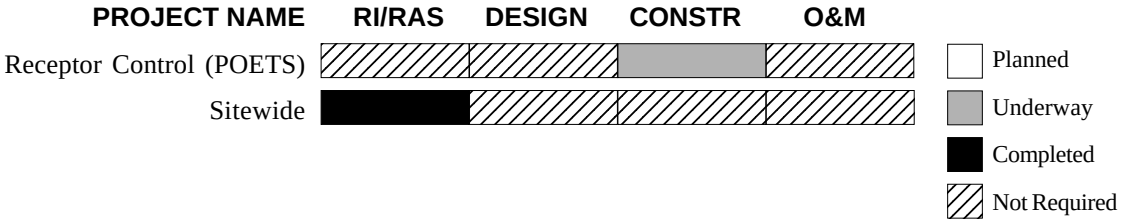
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

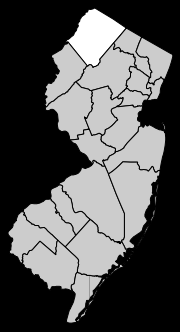
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$50,000

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 above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells later that year to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term solution. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems to ensure that the units continue to operate effectively. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Sussex County



Sussex County Index of Sites

Barrier Chemical Industries

Route 515 (Prices Switch Road) Vernon Township Sussex County

BLOCK: 41 **LOT:** 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

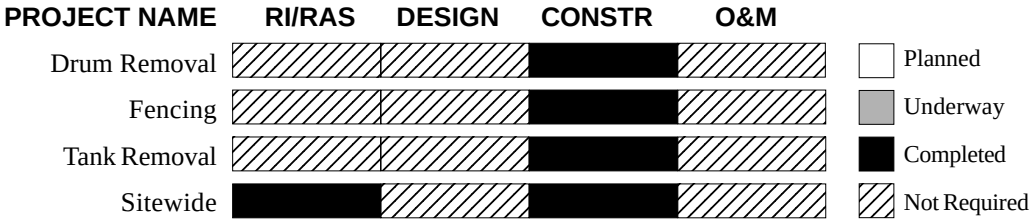
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Base Neutral Extractable Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$250,000
Corporate Business Tax	$436,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Barrier Chemical Industries manufactured degreasers, sewer cleaners, soaps, disinfectants, insecticides and floor waxes at this site between 1961 and 1975. The facility subsequently served as a warehouse for chemicals used in the company's manufacturing processes at another location. The company reportedly dumped chemical wastes directly onto the ground for several years while the plant was in operation. Sampling of nearby potable wells conducted in 1986 did not show significant levels of contamination. Operations at the facility ceased in 1990, which triggered the New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (ECRA, now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act, or ISRA). Under ECRA, NJDEP approved Barrier Chemical's plan to conduct ground water and soil sampling; however, Barrier Chemical filed for bankruptcy in 1992 and the plan was not implemented.

Between 1995 and 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and disposed of three underground fuel storage tanks and conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the soil and ground water at the site. The RI revealed that the extent of the soil contamination was limited to a small area near the railroad tracks that abut the property, and the concentrations of contaminants in the ground water were below levels of concern. In 1999, NJDEP excavated and disposed of 150 cubic yards of soil from the railroad track area and backfilled the excavation with clean soil, demolished and removed the building and its contents, backfilled the sump pits with clean materials and closed the remaining underground storage tanks. No further remedial actions are planned for this site.



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: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

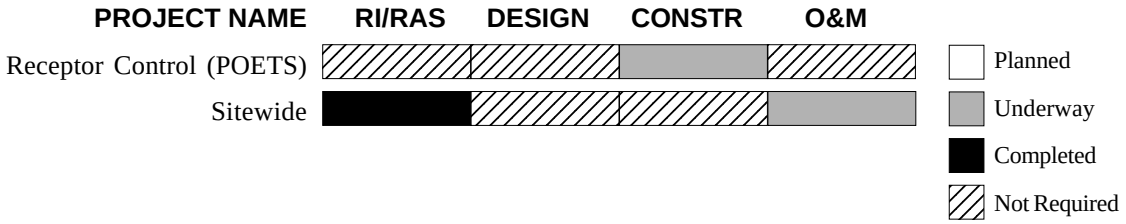
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$32,000
Corporate Business Tax	$25,000

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 their potable water supplies. In 1990, low levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds were discovered in several private wells located at residences on the northern end of the lake. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the two contaminated wells that exceeded New Jersey Drinking Water Standards to provide potable water for the residents. Sampling conducted by the Sussex County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1997 and 2000 identified nine private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with the gasoline additive methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) at levels above Drinking Water Standards and POET systems were also installed in these homes. NJDEP subsequently used the sampling results to delineate 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.., discharges to a private septic system or surface spillage by a resident), therefore a source investigation is not planned. Since the local water purveyor is not able to provide water service to any additional residences in the area, the continued use of POET systems at the affected residences has been selected as the long-term remedy for this site. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET systems to ensure the units continue to operate effectively, and is periodically sampling private potable wells outside the CKE to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.



GESG Reclamation Materials Inc.

41 Lenape Road — Andover Borough — Sussex County

BLOCK: 24 **LOT:** 36.03

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Processing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential/Industrial

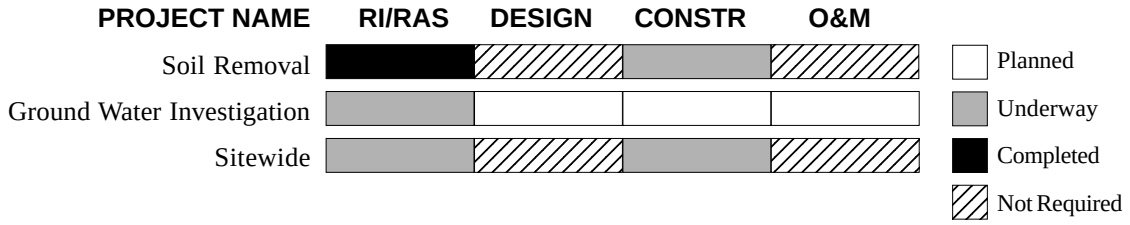
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Delineating
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Removing
Sediments	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$1,129,000
Corporate Business Tax	$608,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

GESG Reclamation Materials Inc. blended contaminated construction debris with sand and gravel to generate fill material for use at other locations. The site is several hundred feet from a public supply well operated by the Borough of Andover, but testing of the supply well has shown that the water meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. A small area of wetlands is present at the site. A preliminary investigation conducted by NJDEP in 1992 indicated that the soil at the GESG facility was contaminated. In 1993, NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Party for the site to determine the extent of the contamination and conduct the necessary remedial actions but the Potentially Responsible Party did not comply.

Between 1995 to 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation confirmed the presence of PCBs in the soil and waste materials and began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of contamination in the soil, evaluate the ground water and sediments and identify cleanup options. Based on the preliminary findings of the RI/RAS, NJDEP implemented two removal actions between 1997 and 2000 to excavate and dispose of contaminated soil. However, sampling conducted in 2000 after the second soil removal action was completed indicated that subsurface contaminated soil remains at the site. NJDEP plans to delineate this subsurface contamination in 2001. Investigation of ground water will be continued once the soil remedial action is completed. The initial results of the RI indicate that the wetland sediments are not contaminated. Several other locations in Sussex County that are suspected of having received contaminated fill from GESG are also undergoing investigations by NJDEP.



Hemlock Avenue Landfill

Hemlock Avenue — Andover Township — Sussex County

BLOCK: 60 **LOT:** 4.06

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Disposal Site
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 130 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Forest

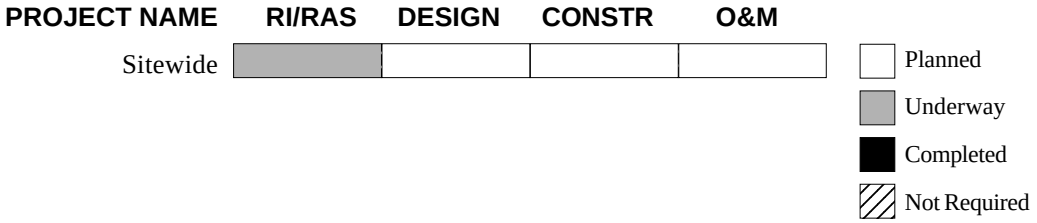
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
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 conducted by NJDEP in 1993 and 1995 indicated that the soil at the site was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons and metals. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site to delineate the contamination and conduct the necessary remedial activities but they did not comply.

In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup options. The RI/RAS revealed that a small quantity of contaminated soil is present at the site. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and issue a Decision Document identifying the final remedial action to address the contaminated soil in 2001.



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 Metals	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Removed

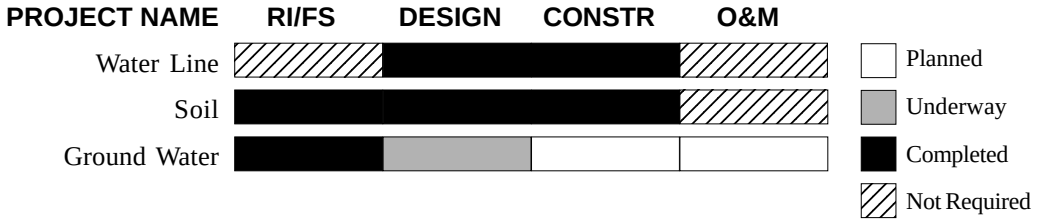
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$17,390,000
1981 Bond Fund	$1,000,000
General State Fund	$426,000

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 on-site soil and ground water to become contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. The contaminated ground water migrated off-site, which resulted in the closure of three residential drinking water wells and the Borough's backup water supply well in 1980. USEPA added Metaltec Aerosystems to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983.

In 1984, USEPA initiated a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify 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.



North Shore Water Associates

1 Hitoga Trail — Byram Township — Sussex County

BLOCK: 154 **LOT:** 235

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

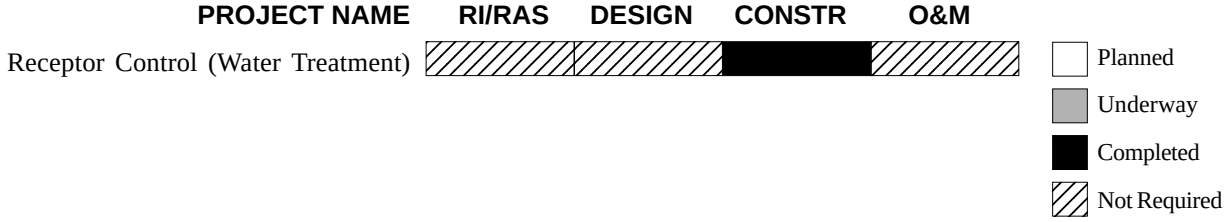
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

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

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$17,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of one potable well that serves 15 residences. This well was determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in 1989 during routine testing by North Shore Water Associates. North Shore Water Associates installed a ground water treatment system on the well in 1990 using Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. The volatile organic contamination is believed to have resulted from a one-time discharge by an unregulated party (i.e.., discharges to a private septic system or surface spillage by a resident), therefore a source investigation is not planned.



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

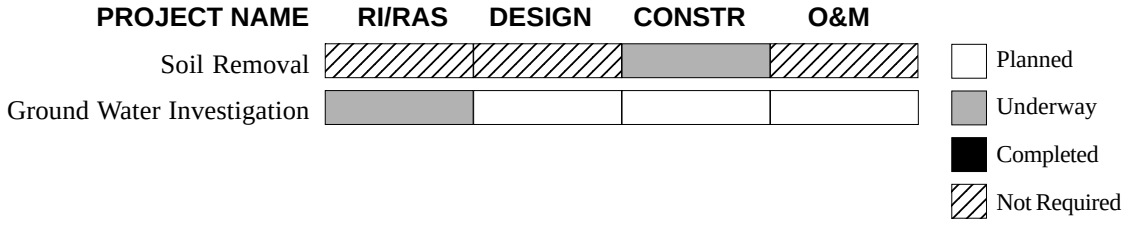
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Lead	Delineating
Soil	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Partially Removed/Delineated
Sediments	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$1,433,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a vacant lot located directly adjacent to Route 206 in Andover Borough. A small unnamed stream borders the site. Contaminated fill derived from operations at the nearby GESG Reclamation Materials, Inc. was deposited at the property in 1992. Preliminary sampling conducted by NJDEP in 1995 confirmed that soil at the site was contaminated with metals, PCBs and PAHs. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and stream sediments and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI revealed that several thousand cubic yards of contaminated soil were present at the site. The RI also indicated that the ground water was contaminated with lead and the stream sediments were contaminated with low levels of PAHs. In 2000, NJDEP excavated and disposed of 5,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the site and backfilled the excavations with clean soil. NJDEP is reviewing the post-excavation sampling results to determine whether additional actions are necessary to address the soil. NJDEP is also continuing to evaluate the stream sediments and plans to install additional monitor wells at the site in 2001 to delineate the ground water contamination.



Route 521

West Shore Drive and Mount Benevolence Road

Stillwater Township Sussex County

BLOCK: 1703 **LOT:** 6.02

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.2 Acre

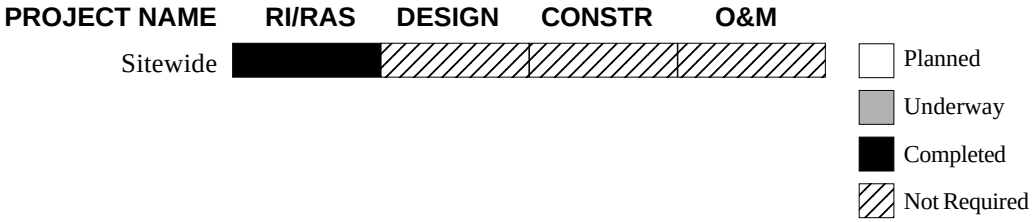
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Rural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Levels Not of Concern
Surface Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Levels Not of Concern

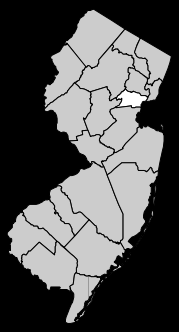
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$8,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A 250-gallon above ground heating oil tank at this residence leaked its contents onto the ground. Test pits excavated shortly after the spill occurred confirmed that there was oil in the ground water. No further measures were taken at that time and the case was referred to NJDEP for remedial action. The location of the spill is several hundred feet away from three residences with potable wells and just beyond these homes is a stream that flows into Swartswood Lake. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted sampling in 1998 that revealed there is no significant contamination present in the ground water, soil or stream, therefore no further actions are planned for this site.



Union County

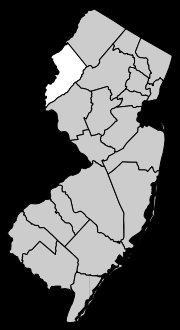


UNION

Union County Index of Sites

There are presently no sites in Union County that are being addressed by NJDEP using public funds.

Warren County



Warren County Index of Sites

Hope Auto Care

Route 611 — Hope Township — Warren County

BLOCK: 100 **LOT:** 2600

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

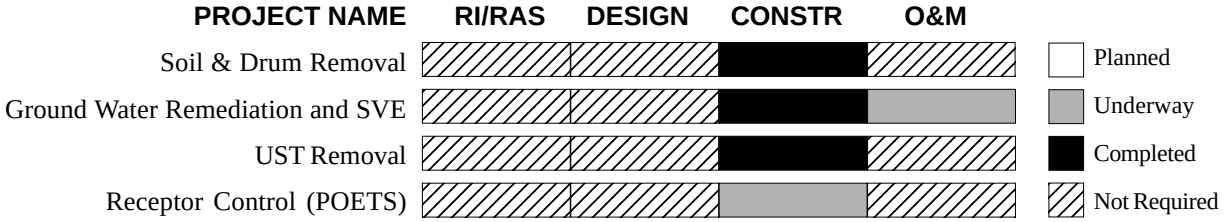
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Partially Removed/Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$552,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$458,000
Underground Storage Tanks	$181,000
1986 Bond Fund	$130,000
Corporate Business Tax	$116,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Hope Auto Care site is located in a rural area where residents rely on private wells for their potable water supply. Formerly a gas station, the site currently operates as an automotive repair facility only. While the facility functioned as a gas station, several underground tanks were used for the storage of gasoline, kerosene and waste oil. In 1989, the property owner excavated two leaking underground storage tanks that had contaminated the soil and ground water. Approximately 90 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil were excavated along with the tanks but some of the contaminated soil was left in place. Gasoline-related volatile organic compounds were detected in two nearby private potable wells and the Hope Auto Care facility was identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination.

In 1990, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the two contaminated private potable wells, initiated 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 subsequently installed a soil vapor recovery system (SVE) 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 the contaminant levels in the ground water were below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. However, subsequent sampling indicated that the contaminant levels had risen 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.



Independence Township Ground Water Contamination

Route 46 and Asbury and Ketchum Roads

Independence Township Warren County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Well Contamination
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

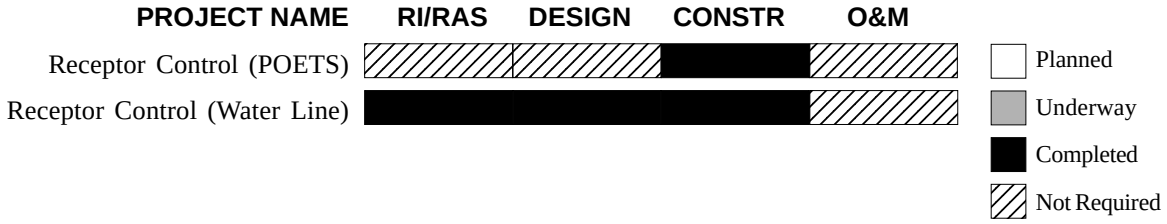
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$511,000
1986 Bond Fund	$4,220,000
Corporate Business Tax	$150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Ground water contamination was discovered in this area in 1992, after sampling of a residential drinking water well indicated elevated levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds. This finding prompted the Warren County Health Department to initiate a potable well sampling program in the area, which was eventually expanded to include 233 wells in the Township. The Health Department determined that 49 private wells were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, and other wells had traces of the same compounds. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the wells contaminated above standards as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents.

NJDEP subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) and completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was the extension of public water lines to the 148 properties within the GWIA. Independence Township completed construction of the water lines in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP, and all of the homes in the project area were connected in 2000. Restoration of the landscaping and roads will be completed in 2001. NJDEP has identified a manufacturer of photoelectric devices that is located within the GWIA as a Potentially Responsible Party for the ground water contamination.



Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination

Route 643 to Route 31 Washington Township Warren County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3,500 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

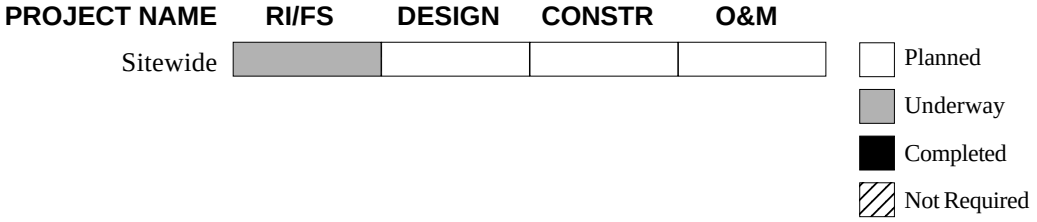
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Trichloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene	Delineating
Potable Water	Trichloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene	Alternate Water Supply Provided/Treating
Soil	Trichloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$4,500,000

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 contamination was first 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 remove the contaminants from the water. In the mid-1980s, the Warren County Health Department determined that private potable wells at 79 properties in the region were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. These properties were connected to the public water supply system in 1988.

The Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1989. USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. The field work for the RI/FS began in 1999 and entails installing ground water monitor wells and temporary well points, sampling private wells at off-site properties to delineate the ground water contamination, and conducting soil sampling, soil gas surveys and a geological survey. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the appropriate remedial actions to address the contamination, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.



Other Active Sites

Listed below are other active sites in the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation where the necessary remedial work has been completed, the site is awaiting transfer outside the Division, or the site is awaiting assignment within the Division 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.

58 Speir Drive
South Orange Village, Essex County

NJDEP removed and disposed of radioactive paneling and flooring from a basement room at this house in 1998 and rebuilt the room for the residents. The materials had become contaminated in the 1950s and 1960s when the previous owners performed radiation shielding experiments in the home under a license with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. All remedial work at this site is completed.

Fish Factory
Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County

NJDEP excavated and decontaminated underground fuel oil piping and removed approximately 18,000 gallons of oil and 195 drums of contaminated soil from this site between late 1995 and early 1996. All remedial work at this site is completed.

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 Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 1992. This has since been removed and no further actions are planned.

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

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 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.

Site Listings

Section III

Unknown Source/Water Supply Sites

Sites With Unknown Sources of Contamination Where Immediate Environmental Concerns Have Been Addressed

The 50 sites listed below include both residential and municipal potable wells that have become contaminated and were dealt with by NJDEP in past years. At the majority of the sites, volatile organic compounds were the primary contaminants of concern detected and some form of receptor control has been installed to protect public health. For residential wells, once contamination was confirmed at levels above state drinking water standards, a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) home water filtration system normally was installed as an interim measure until a long-term water supply alternative could be developed. In many cases the long-term solution was to extend water lines to affected properties, while some involved maintaining and monitoring the existing POET systems. Some municipal water supply wells had to be taken out of service or relocated. All eligible costs of interim and long-term water treatment systems, supplies and other actions were reimbursed by NJDEP through the State's Spill Fund. For affected municipal wells, NJDEP paid for construction of treatment systems also through the Spill Fund while the local governments covered the costs associated with operation, maintenance and monitoring of the systems. NJDEP has completed unknown source investigations at the sites marked with asterisks, and is, or will be, conducting unknown source investigations at many of the remaining sites to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

Atlantic County

Site Name: New York Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: New York Avenue
Municipality: Absecon City
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene

Site Name: Boston Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Boston Avenue
Municipality: Egg Harbor Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Mercury

Site Name: Delilah Oaks Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Delilah Road and Kingsley Drive
Municipality: Egg Harbor Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene

Site Name: Farmington II Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Doughty and Fire Roads and Spruce Avenue
Municipality: Egg Harbor Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Mercury

Site Name: Carvel Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Carvel Avenue
Municipality: Galloway Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line
Contaminants: Benzene

Site Name: Lisa Drive Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Lisa Drive
Municipality: Galloway Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Atlantic County (continued)

Site Name: Haddon Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Haddon Avenue
Municipality: Northfield City
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene
Carbon Tetrachloride

Site Name: Pinehurst Section Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Various Locations
Municipality: Galloway Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
Mercury
Tetrachloroethylene
Methylene Chloride

Site Name: Spring Mill Drive Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Spring Mill Drive
Municipality: Galloway Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line
Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
Mercury

Bergen County

Site Name: Hackensack Water Company Emerson Well 11
Street Address: Main Street and Glenwood Avenue
Municipality: Emerson Borough
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Well Taken Out of Service
Contaminants: Trichloroethylene

Site Name: Ramapo Indian Hill Regional High School
Street Address: 331 George Street
Municipality: Franklin Lakes Borough
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Site Name: Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Magnolia Avenue
Municipality: Maywood Borough
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
1,2-Dichloroethane
Chloroform

Site Name: Ridgewood Village Well Dept. Grove Street Well
Street Address: Grove Street
Municipality: Ridgewood Village
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Site Name: Ridgewood Village Well Dept. Walthery & Twinney
Street Address: Walthery Avenue and Red Birch Court
Municipality: Ridgewood Village
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Methyl-tertiary-butyl Ether

Cape May County

Site Name: Cape May Court House Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Various Locations
Municipality: Middle Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Trichloroethylene

Cape May County (continued)

Site Name: Mayville Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Route 9 & 4th and Reading Avenues
Municipality: Middle Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Site Name: Whippoorwill Campground
Street Address: 810 South Shore Road
Municipality: Upper Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Benzene
Xylene
Toluene

Cumberland County

Site Name: Vineland City Water & Sewer Authority Well 7
Street Address: Mill and Almond Roads
Municipality: Vineland City
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System/Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Essex County

Site Name: Fairfield Township Well Department Wells 2 & 7
Street Address: Passaic Avenue and Greenbrook and Fairfield Roads
Municipality: Fairfield Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Wells Taken Out of Service
Contaminants: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane–Wells 2 & 7
Trichloroethylene–Wells 2 & 7
1,2-Dichloroethane–Well 2
Tetrachloroethylene–Well 7

Site Name: West Caldwell Boro. Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Passaic and Harrison Avenues
Municipality: West Caldwell Borough
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene

Gloucester County

Site Name: Villa Rosello School
Street Address: Main Street and Catawba Road
Municipality: Franklin Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Mercury

Hunterdon County

Site Name: Pennsylvania Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Pennsylvania Avenue
Municipality: Flemington Borough
Action Taken: Receptor Control
Contaminants: Benzene
Tetrachloroethylene

Mercer County

Site Name: Claflin Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Claflin and St. Paul Avenues
Municipality: Ewing Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Mercer County (continued)

Site Name: Harding Street Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Harding Street
Municipality: Ewing Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
1,1-Dichloroethylene

Site Name: Morningside Court Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: West Delaware Avenue and Route 31
Municipality: Pennington Borough
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Middlesex County

Site Name: Mountainview Terrace Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Mountainview Terrace
Municipality: Dunellen Borough
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Site Name: Franklin Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Franklin Avenue
Municipality: Piscataway Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Site Name: Millstone Apartments & Holiday Inn
Street Address: Route 1
Municipality: Plainsboro Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control
Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene

Morris County

Site Name: Netcong Borough Water Department Well 5
Street Address: Flanders Road
Municipality: Netcong Borough
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Well Temporarily Taken Out of Service
Contaminants: Not Available

Ocean County

Site Name: Butler Boulevard Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Butler Boulevard
Municipality: Berkeley Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Benzene

Site Name: Breton Harbors Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Breton Harbor Drive
Municipality: Dover Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichlorethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene

Site Name: Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Victor Avenue
Municipality: Dover Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Ocean County (continued)

Site Name: Holly Village Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Harvey Road and Alfred & Holly Village Lanes
Municipality: Dover Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Benzene

Site Name: Shelter Cove Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Fischer Boulevard
Municipality: Dover Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Site Name: Barnegat Pines North Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Various Locations
Municipality: Lacy Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Site Name: Constitution Drive Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Constitution Drive
Municipality: Lacey Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line
Contaminants: Benzene
Mercury

Site Name: Lake Barnegat Dr. N Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Lake Barnegat Drive N
Municipality: Lacey Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line/ POETS
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Site Name: Lanoka Harbor Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Lanoka Harbor
Municipality: Lacey Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene

Site Name: Great Bay Plaza
Street Address: 232 Mathistown Road
Municipality: Little Egg Harbor Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Site Name: Little Egg Harbor Atlantis Section
Street Address: Saint Andrews Drive
Municipality: Little Egg Harbor Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Site Name: Lucy Road Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Lucy Road
Municipality: Lakewood Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–New Wells Drilled
Contaminants: Nitrates

Site Name: Pine Lake Park Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Morningside Street
Municipality: Manchester Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line
Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Carbon Tetrachloride

Passaic County

Site Name: High Crest Lake Water Company*
Street Address: 73 High Crest Drive
Municipality: West Milford Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Well Taken Out of Service
Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Somerset County

Site Name: Longwood Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Longwood Avenue
Municipality: Bound Brook Borough
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Site Name: Laurel Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Laurel Avenue
Municipality: Franklin Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS
Contaminants: Carbon Tetrachloride
1,1 Dichloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,2 Trichloroethane

Site Name: Elizabethtown Well Co. Green Brook Well Field
Street Address: 115 Rock Avenue
Municipality: Green Brook Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System
Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Site Name: Old Champlain Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Old Champlain Road
Municipality: Hillsborough Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Sussex County

Site Name: Byram Township Intermediate School
Street Address: 12 Mansfield Drive
Municipality: Byram Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS
Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Site Name: Lake Tamarack Water Company Well 3
Street Address: Lakeside Road
Municipality: Hardyston Township
Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS
Contaminants: Carbon Tetrachloride

Union County

Site Name: Elizabethtown Well Co. Green Brook Park Well
Street Address: Park & West End Avenues
Municipality: Plainfield City
Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System
Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Total: 50

Unknown Source/Water Supply Sites

Summary of Sites Where Unknown Source Ground Water Investigations Were Completed in 2000

The Environmental Measurements and Site Assessment Section of the Site Remediation Program is responsible for identifying, investigating and confirming suspected sources of potable well contamination. There are two objectives of unknown source investigations. First, identifying the source of contamination enables either a responsible party or NJDEP to implement a remedial action to stop the discharge of contamination or remove the source material to limit further public exposure. Second, the identification of the responsible parties allows NJDEP to pursue them for past expenses associated with these cases. Funding for the unknown source investigations is provided under a cooperative agreement with the USEPA.

The unknown source investigations completed during 2000 are summarized below.

Beachwood and Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination Dover Township, Ocean County

This case consists of 21 private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The mercury contamination was discovered in 1996 and the volatile organic contamination was discovered in 1997. NJDEP has installed Point-of-Entry Treatment systems (POETS) on the contaminated wells using Spill Fund money and delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination. NJDEP has concluded that extension of public water lines to the 75 homes in the CKE is the most cost-effective long-term remedy to supply potable water to the residents. Dover Township and the local water purveyor will install the water lines using funds provided by NJDEP.

The Site Remediation Program has determined that volatile organic contamination most likely migrated from the North Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination Area, located 0.3 miles southwest of the Beachwood and Veeder Avenues CKE. This was based on a flow path model prepared for the North Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination Area that predicts that ground water flows to the northeast. In addition, contaminants similar to those found at North Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination Area but at lower concentration were found in the Beachwood and Veeder Avenues CKE. Due to widespread mercury contamination throughout the aquifer from multiple possible sources, NJDEP did not attempt to identify potential sources for this contaminant.

Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination Hammonton Town, Atlantic County

This site consists of 10 private potable wells that were contaminated with mercury above the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. NJDEP initially installed Point-of -Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells, and in 1996 the Town of Hammonton extended public water lines to the area to replace the contaminated wells and those wells at risk of becoming contaminated in the future. The Site Remediation Program began a source investigation in 1999; however, the widely scattered locations of the contaminated wells precluded the delineation of a discernible plume of mercury contamination. Furthermore, the contamination does not appear to originate from a single location. Therefore, NJDEP has concluded that the mercury contamination in the Giordano Road area resulted from non-point sources, such as the current and historical application of agricultural chemicals.

Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road Ground Water Contamination Berkeley Township, Ocean County

This site consisted of 15 private potable wells that were contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The Site Remediation Program delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the affected wells. The Berkeley Water Company subsequently extended public water lines to the affected homes using Spill Fund money provided by NJDEP. In late 2000, five additional contaminated private potable wells were discovered in this neighborhood and public water lines will be extended to these properties in the near future.

The Site Remediation program has determined that the source of the PCE contamination is located beneath a private residence on Harborage Avenue. Although the source area has been well defined, a subsurface investigation is required to determine the specific source (i.e., contaminated soil or underground storage tank) in this entirely residential area.

Lake Shore Drive Ground Water Contamination
Hammonton Town, Atlantic County

The Lake Shore Drive Ground Water Contamination case consists of approximately 50 private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The contamination was first detected by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1990. In 1993, the Site Remediation Program delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the site that encompassed approximately 110 properties and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded extension of public water lines to all of the properties in the GWIA was the most cost-effective long-term remedy to provide potable water to the area. Hammonton Town installed the water lines in 1994 using funds provided by NJDEP.

NJDEP conducted a source investigation in 2000 and found that the widely scattered locations of the impacted wells precluded the delineation of a discernible plume for the mercury contamination in the Lakeshore Drive Area. Benzene contamination found in one private potable well was attributed to a business on South Egg Harbor Road that is currently being addressed by NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. No source was identified for the volatile organic contamination. These contaminants are believed to have been the result of an isolated discharge event, possibly related to a residential septic system.

North Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination
Dover Township, Ocean County

The North Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination case consists of 23 private potable wells with volatile organic contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and an additional 23 private potable wells with detectable volatile organic contamination below Drinking Water Standards. In addition to the volatile organic contamination, two isolated wells with mercury contamination above the Drinking Water Standard were also discovered. NJDEP established a Well Restriction Area (WRA) encompassing the affected homes in 1988. Public water lines were subsequently extended to the WRA using New Jersey Spill Fund money.

The Site Remediation Program completed a source investigation for this site in 2000. The investigation did not reveal any significant volatile organic contamination remaining in the ground water at the WRA, nor were these contaminants detected in the ground water upgradient of the WRA. The contamination is believed to have been the result of an isolated discharge event, possibly related to a residential septic system.

Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination
Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County

The Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination case consists of 64 private potable wells that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The potable well contamination was discovered by the Atlantic County Health Department and NJDEP in 1989. NJDEP subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 128 properties and these properties were connected to the public water line in 1992. In 1998, NJDEP conducted additional potable well sampling at 28 homes outside the GWIA to determine whether the mercury plume had migrated. The sampling revealed that seven potable wells were contaminated with mercury and/or volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. Point -of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems have been installed at these homes as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents.

The Site Remediation Program completed a source investigation for this site in 2000 that concluded the widely scattered locations of the impacted wells inside the GWIA precluded the delineation of a discernible plume for the mercury contamination. Therefore, the source of the mercury contamination could not be identified. The contaminated potable wells located outside the original GWIA are probably not related to the Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination site. Identification of the source of the volatile organic contamination in these wells has not been concluded.

Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination
Berkeley Township, Ocean County

This site consists of eight private potable wells that were contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). The potable well contamination was discovered in 1995 by the Ocean County Health Department. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents and in 1999 Berkeley Township extended public water lines to the affected homes.

The Site Remediation Program completed a source investigation for this site in 2000. The investigation did not reveal any volatile organic contamination remaining in the ground water near the previously affected homes, nor were these contaminants detected in the ground water upgradient of the site. The contamination is believed to have been the result of an isolated discharge event, possibly related to a residential septic system.

No Further Action Sites

Sites that have been fully remediated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection with the use of public funds throughout the entire remedial process are identified in this section and are designated as “No Further Action” sites. As of December 31, 2000, 35 sites met this criteria.

Publicly Funded No Further Action Sites as of December 31, 2000

Site Name / Street Address	Municipality	County	Type
Arlington Warehouse 50 Paris Street	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
Barczewski Street Drum Dump Barczewski Street	Kearny Town	Hudson	Non Superfund
Beachwood Berkeley Wellfield Contamination Atlantic City Boulevard	Beachwood Borough	Ocean	Superfund
Camden Lutheran Housing Corp Front & Elm Streets	Camden City	Camden	Non Superfund
Chemical Surplus Industries 610 to 614 13th Street South	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
Cooper Road Cooper Road	Voorhees Township	Camden	Superfund
DEP Drum Inventory & Roundup Various Locations	Various	Ocean	Non Superfund
El Cid Contracting Corporation West Farms Road	Howell Township	Monmouth	Non Superfund
Frank S. Farley Marina 600 Huron Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Franklin Township Landfill Lake Road	Franklin Township	Gloucester	Non Superfund
Gateway Terminals Service Corporation Lafayette Street	Carteret Borough	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Hagaman Property Route 9 (River Road)	Lakewood Township	Ocean	Non Superfund
Highcrest Road 27 Highcrest Road	Vernon Township	Sussex	Non Superfund
Hillsborough Phase II New Camplain & Sunnymead Roads	Hillsborough Township	Somerset	Non Superfund
Hudson County Chromate 158 36 to 40 & 77 Isabella Avenue	Bayonne City	Hudson	Non Superfund
Humphrey's Pest Control Routes 561 & 322	Folsom Borough	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Jersey City State College Tidelands Athletic Field Route 440	Jersey City	Hudson	Non Superfund

Site Name	Street Address	Municipality	County	Type
Kearny Drum Dump 3	Belleville Turnpike	Kearny Town	Hudson	Non Superfund
Krysowaty Farm	Hockenbury Road & Three Bridges Road	Hillsborough Township	Somerset	Superfund
Lodi Municipal Well Field	Various Locations	Lodi Borough	Bergen	Superfund
Moores Trucking Company	571 Stelton Road	Piscataway Township	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Newark Stamp & Die Works	922 McCarter Highway	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
NJ Mosquito Control Commission	Georges Road	New Brunswick City	Middlesex	Non Superfund
NJDHS Chemical Inventory Disposal	Various Locations	Various	Statewide	Non Superfund
North Bergen Drum Dump	5000 West Side Avenue	North Bergen Township	Hudson	Non Superfund
PCB Electrical Equipment Project	Various Locations	Various	Statewide	Non Superfund
Pomona Oaks Well Contamination	Routes 575 & 30	Galloway Township	Atlantic	Superfund
Scarpula Field	West Shore Drive and Sussex Road	Hampton Township	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Signo Trading International	40 Haynes Street	Somerville Borough	Somerset	Non Superfund
State of NJ Central Motor Pool	82 Commercial Street	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
State of NJ Central Motor Pool	364 Egg Harbor Road South	Hammonton Town	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Vineland Developmental Center	Landis Avenue E.	Vineland City	Cumberland	Superfund
West Caldwell Small Drum Roundup	Various Locations	West Caldwell Borough	Essex	Non Superfund
Yardville Youth Correctional Center	Highbridge Road	Bordentown Township	Burlington	Non Superfund

Total: 34

Site Transfers

Sites Transferred From Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation

The following is a list of 79 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 required with NJDEP or USEPA oversight.

Site Name	Municipality	County	Type
A O Polymer Corporation	Sparta Township	Sussex	Superfund
Aerochem Research Laboratories	South Brunswick Township	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Albert Steel Drum	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
Alford Industries Inc.	Moorestown Township	Burlington	Non Superfund
Al Storer Landfill	Marlboro Township	Monmouth	Non Superfund
Amoco Service Station Garfield City	Garfield City	Bergen	Non Superfund
A to Z Chemical Resource Recovery Inc.	New Brunswick City	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Borne Chemical Company	Elizabeth City	Union	Non Superfund
Branchburg Motor Fuels	Branchburg Township	Somerset	Non Superfund
Brick Township Landfill	Brick Township	Ocean	Superfund
Bridgeport Oil & Rental Services	Logan Township	Gloucester	Superfund
Buzby Sanitary Landfill	Voorhees Township	Camden	Non Superfund
Caldwell Trucking	Fairfield Township	Essex	Superfund
Chemical Control Corporation	Elizabeth City	Union	Superfund
Ciba Geigy Corporation	Dover Township	Ocean	Superfund
Cinnaminson Ground Water Contamination	Cinnaminson Township	Burlington	Superfund
Colloid Chemical	Hanover Township	Morris	Non Superfund
Corbin City Board of Education	Corbin City	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Crawford Property	Monroe Township	Gloucester	Non Superfund
Curcio Scrap Metal Incorporated	Saddle Brook Township	Bergen	Superfund
D'Imperio Property	Hamilton Township	Atlantic	Superfund
Delilah Road Landfill	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	Superfund
Ewan Property	Shamong Township	Burlington	Superfund
GEMS Landfill	Gloucester Township	Camden	Superfund
Getty Service Station Clifton City	Clifton City	Passaic	Non Superfund
Global Landfill	Old Bridge Township	Middlesex	Superfund
Goldere's Junkyard	Morristown Town	Morris	Non Superfund
Goose Farm	Plumstead Township	Ocean	Superfund
Gorden Services Incorporated	Jersey City	Hudson	Non Superfund
Gulf Service Station Upper Freehold Township	Upper Freehold Township	Monmouth	Non Superfund
Helen Kramer Landfill	Mantua Township	Gloucester	Superfund
High Point Landfill	Franklin Township	Warren	Non Superfund
Holly Chemical Company Incorporated	Mount Holly Township	Burlington	Non Superfund
Hopkins Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Superfund
Horstmans Landfill	East Hanover Township	Morris	Non Superfund
International Flavors & Fragrances Incorporated	Union Beach Borough	Monmouth	Non Superfund
International Way	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
Jackson Gravel Pit	Jackson Township	Ocean	Non Superfund
JIS Landfill	South Brunswick Township	Middlesex	Superfund
Kin Buc Landfill	Edison Township	Middlesex	Superfund
Kingtown Diesel	Roxbury Township	Morris	Non Superfund
Lakeland Regional High School	Wanaque Borough	Passaic	Non Superfund
Landfill & Development Company *	Mount Holly Township	Burlington	Superfund
Lightman Drum Company	Winslow Township	Camden	Superfund
Lone Pine Landfill	Freehold Township	Monmouth	Superfund

Sites Transferred From DPFSR to DRPSR (continued)

Site Name	Municipality	County	Type
Mannheim Avenue Landfill	Galloway Township	Atlantic	Superfund
Maywood Chemical Sites	Maywood Borough	Bergen	Superfund
McCay Development Company Incorporated	Upper Saddle River Borough	Bergen	Non Superfund
Millville City Water Department Airport Well 3	Millville City	Cumberland	Non Superfund
Myers Property	Franklin Township	Hunterdon	Superfund
North American Paint Corporation	Ocean Township	Monmouth	Non Superfund
Northern Fine Chemical Company	Franklin Borough	Sussex	Non Superfund
P&R Extra Service Station Laurel Springs	Laurel Springs Borough	Camden	Non Superfund
Peabody Clean Industries Inc.	Paulsboro Borough	Gloucester	Non Superfund
Pijak Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Superfund
PJP Landfill	Jersey City	Hudson	Superfund
Powers Farm *	Jackson Township	Ocean	Non Superfund
Radiation Technology Incorporated *	Rockaway Township	Morris	Superfund
Reich Farms	Dover Township	Ocean	Superfund
Rockaway Borough Well Field Contamination	Rockaway Borough	Morris	Superfund
Rockaway Township Well Field Contamination	Rockaway Township	Morris	Superfund
Rosenfarb Farms	Randolph Township	Morris	Non Superfund
Routes 539 & 537 (Friedman Property)	Upper Freehold Township	Monmouth	Superfund
Sayreville Landfill	Sayreville Borough	Middlesex	Superfund
Sharkey Landfill	Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp	Morris	Superfund
Spence Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Superfund
Standard Tank Cleaning Corporation	Bayonne City	Hudson	Non Superfund
Tabernacle Drum Dump	Tabernacle Township	Burlington	Superfund
Thomas Street Warehouse	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
United Piece Dye Works	Lodi Borough	Bergen	Non Superfund
Ventron Velsicol	Wood-Ridge Borough	Bergen	Superfund
Warwick Laboratories Incorporated	Rahway City	Union	Non Superfund
Washington Valley Auto Repair	Warren Township	Somerset	Non Superfund
Wayne Interim Storage Site	Wayne Township	Passaic	Superfund
Wilson Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Superfund
Witco Chemical Corporation *	Perth Amboy City	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Woodland Township Route 72 *	Woodland Township	Burlington	Superfund
Woodland Township Route 532 *	Woodland Township	Burlington	Superfund
Woodward Metal Processing Corporation	Jersey City	Hudson	Non Superfund

* Administered by Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation with funding by the responsible party(ies) or reimbursement requirements.

Total: 79

Sites Transferred During 2000

The following sites were transferred from NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation between January 1 and December 31, 2000. These sites were transferred after the responsible parties or other interested parties formally agreed to conduct the investigation and/or cleanup of the sites using their own funds. The Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation and/or USEPA will supervise the remedial work conducted by the responsible parties to ensure that the appropriate cleanup objectives are met.

Albert Steel Drum
Newark City, Essex County

Several industries have occupied this facility since the early 1900s. The Albert Steel Drum Company operated a drum recycling and reconditioning business at this site during the 1970s. Other operations included pesticide and chemical manufacturing and demolition debris disposal. The property was acquired by the Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA) in 1980. Sampling conducted between 1980 and 1985 by NRHA indicated the soil was contaminated with metals, volatile organic compounds, pesticides and dioxin. NJDEP subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that revealed the on-site soil and the surface water and sediments in a pond and drainage channel were contaminated with a variety of compounds and metals, and the interior of the facility's two-story building was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). NJDEP also concluded that the ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and inorganic compounds, including arsenic, at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards; however, other potential sources of ground water contamination were identified upgradient of the site and the water is not used for potable purposes. In 1994, after completing the RI/RAS, NJDEP signed a Decision Document that required removal of the contaminated soil and sediments, capping of contaminated fill material and monitoring of the ground water for five years. NJDEP removed contaminated materials from the site and demolished the two-story building and other structures in 1995. Prentiss Incorporated, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site, subsequently excavated and disposed of the soil that was contaminated with arsenic, pesticides and dioxin. A private company interested in developing the property entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP in 2000 in which it agreed excavate and dispose of the grossly contaminated soil and sediments that remained at the site, install an asphalt cap over the soil with lower levels of contamination and monitor the ground water. This work will be conducted by the private party under the supervision of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

Goldere's Junkyard
Morristown Town, Morris County

Goldere's Junkyard is located in a mixed commercial, industrial and residential area of Morristown. The Whippany River borders the site to the south. A coal gas manufacturing plant operated on a portion of the property during the early 1900s. Goldere and Sons, Inc. operated the site as a scrap metal recovery business between 1936 and 1982. The scrap material transported to the site for sorting and metal recovery consisted mostly of demolition debris; however, other items such as tires and batteries were also stored at the junk yard. The material that remained after the scrap metal had been recovered was used as fill throughout the site. NJDEP razed the process building and disposed of the demolition debris and most of the surface debris in 1993. About 10 percent of the remaining debris was classified as hazardous waste and was disposed of under an Interim Remedial Measure in 1999.

Between 1996 and 2000, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed that approximately 12,600 cubic yards of soil were contaminated with lead and other metals, PCBs, and semi-volatile organic compounds, and the ground water was slightly contaminated with PCBs and lead. The RI/RAS also revealed that the sediments of the Whippany River adjacent to the site were contaminated. Based on the findings of the RI/RAS, NJDEP signed a Decision Document in 2000 that required excavation and off-site disposal of the highly contaminated soil and installation of a two-foot thick soil cap over the remaining soil with lower levels of contamination. A potentially responsible party for the site has agreed to install the soil cap and address the contaminated sediments in the Whippany River. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will monitor the ground water at the site after the cap is complete to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.

International Way
Newark City, Essex County

An illegal recycling facility stockpiled large amounts of demolition materials at this site for many years. In 1989, a debris pile located underneath State Highway 22 and Route 78 caught fire, causing severe structural damage to Route 78. NJDEP subsequently conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove approximately 105,000 tons of trash. Samples collected in late 1989 shortly after the trash was removed indicated the soil at the site and the sediments in a nearby stream were contaminated. A private company interested in developing the property entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP in 2000 in which it agreed to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Analysis (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the site.

Lightman Drum Company Superfund Site
Winslow Township, Camden County

The Lightman Drum Company began operating a drum recycling facility at this property in approximately 1974. Some of the drums received at the facility were full or partially full, and these drums were emptied before they were forwarded to an off-site location for cleaning. Lightman Drum initially discarded the contents of the drums in a pit located at the rear of the property. This practice was later halted through a court order. In the mid-1970s, the company installed two underground storage tanks and received a one-year permit to store residual wastes in the tanks, but the permit was not renewed due to various violations. Between 1987 and 1988, both NJDEP and Lightman Drum Company conducted sampling that revealed the soil at the site was contaminated with various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, metals and a pesticide. Lightman Drum Company subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation that revealed the ground water at the site was also contaminated. USEPA added the Lightman Drum Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999. Recycling operations under Lightman Drum have ceased, and used and reconditioned drums are now bought and sold at the site. A group of 16 potentially responsible parties entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with USEPA to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup options. The potentially responsible parties will conduct this work under the supervision of USEPA and NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

PJP Landfill Superfund Site
Jersey City, Hudson County

This site operated as a municipal landfill between 1969 and 1974. In addition to municipal waste, chemical and industrial wastes are suspected to have been disposed of in the landfill. Subsurface fires began burning at the site in the early 1970s. Scattered drums were visible on the surface of the site and additional drums became visible when cave-ins resulted from the subsurface fires. USEPA placed PJP Landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, after contamination was detected in landfill leachate and the underlying shallow aquifer. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1985 to extinguish the fires and secure 45 of the 87 acres. The landfill material was doused and re-compacted and 4,770 drums were removed and properly disposed of at an off-site facility. NJDEP also placed a soil cap over the 45-acre area and installed a venting system to control the methane gas that was being generated by the landfill.

Between 1986 and 1995, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to identify the locations of buried drums, determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1995, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal of all buried drums, installation of a solid waste-type cap over the uncapped portion of the landfill and monitoring of the ground water for five years to evaluate the effect of the remedial action on contaminant levels. A group of 47 potentially responsible parties for the site entered into an Administrative Consent Order with NJDEP to implement the remedies specified in the ROD in 2000. The Potentially Responsible Parties will conduct the remedial work under the supervision of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

Appendixes

Section IV

Remedial Projects Completed

Preliminary Remedial Investigation Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000041939	200 Arglye Avenue North	Non-Superfund
NJD980529226	Arthur Gundacker/Pre-Remedial Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJL000043000	Camden Lutheran Housing Corp	Non-Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleveland Industrial Center	Non-Superfund
NJD132481342	Corbin City Board Of Education	Non-Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Pre-RI	Non-Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuel Mart	Non-Superfund
NJL000046441	GESG Reclamation Material Incorporated	Non-Superfund
NJL000068973	Hemlock Avenue Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD002141711	John L. Armitage & Co	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Company Inc.	Non-Superfund
NJD981492705	McCay Development Co., Inc.	Non-Superfund
NJL000032672	Mower Residence	Non-Superfund
NJL000068981	Route 206 Andover	Non-Superfund
NJL820002749	Route 521	Non-Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle/IRM	Superfund

Total Completed Preliminary Remedial Investigation Projects is 17 at 17 Sites

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000073833	58 Speir Drive	Non-Superfund
NJL000042200	661 South Broad Street	Non-Superfund
NJD030253355	A O Polymer/Soil Vapor Extraction	Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum	Non-Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000074740	Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000071175	Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000044487	Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000068429	Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries	Non-Superfund
NJL000073635	Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980654123	Beachwood Berkeley Well Field	Superfund
NJL000070631	Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Methane Gas Collection System	Non-Superfund
NJD986587756	Black Brook Treatment Plant	Non-Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Soil & Plume	Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Source Area	Superfund
NJD980505176	Brick Township Landfill	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Lagoon Cleanup	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Tank Farm	Superfund
NJL000032722	Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Focused Study	Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial/Blue Spruce Building	Superfund
NJL000070276	Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000071696	Burning Hollow Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Uplands	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Sedimentation Pond	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Supplemental Feasibility Study	Superfund
NJD000305524	Buzby Sanitary Landfill/Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/Off-Site Ground Water Plume	Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/On-Site	Superfund
NJD077069581	Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981084767	Camden City Water Department Puchack Well Field Contamination	Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park	Non-Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Drums In River	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Site Closure	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide Off-Site Stream & Sediment	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/Initial Study	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/IRM-Cap	Superfund
NJD080606999	Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000063271	Choma's Amoco/44 Grand Street	Non-Superfund
NJD001502517	Ciba Geigy/Ground Water Remediation	Superfund
NJD980785638	Cinnaminson Ground Water Contamination	Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleveland Industrial/Washington & Tewksbury	Non-Superfund
NJL000049643	Collingswood Borough Water Department/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980530596	Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund
NJD980761381	Cooper Road	Superfund
NJD132481342	Corbin City Board of Education	Non-Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU1-Building, Decon, Demo & Removal	Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD011717584	Curcio Scrap Metal/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980529416	D'imperio/Soil	Superfund
NJL000068353	Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980529002	Delilah Road Landfill	Superfund
NJD046644407	Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company	Superfund
NJD980761373	DeRewal Chemical Company	Superfund
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000069997	Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination/Waterline	Non-Superfund
NJD980654131	Dover Town Well 4/On-Site Ground Water (OU1)	Superfund
NJL000069492	East Hanover Ground Water Contamination/Waterline Connections	Non-Superfund
NJL000075689	Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJL000068346	Elm Ave & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO	Non-Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Initial Lagoon Study & Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJL000041301	Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13	Non-Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Buried Drums Removal (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Ground Water (OU2)	Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU1	Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU2	Superfund
NJD980529143	Florence Land Recontouring Inc. Landfill	Superfund

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJX000258616	Former Shell Service Station Warren Township	Non-Superfund
NJD980505374	Franklin Township Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc./Soil	Superfund
NJD980532832	Friedman Property	Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuelmart Incorporated/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD053280160	Garden State Cleaners	Superfund
NJD986649762	Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD055933030	Gateway Terminals Service Corp	Non-Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/Cap; Gas; Drainage	Superfund
NJL000040808	Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000046441	GESG Reclamation Material Inc./Soil	Non-Superfund
NJL000068379	Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites	Superfund
NJL000060301	Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD063160667	Global Landfill/Cap & Leachate Collection	Superfund
NJD063160667	Global Landfill/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD986588978	Goldere's Junk Yard	Non-Superfund
NJD980530109	Goose Farm	Superfund
NJL600067037	Gulf/Log Cabin Service-Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL600067037	Gulf/Log Cabin Service-Septic	Non-Superfund
NJL000071449	Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980505366	Helen Kramer Landfill	Superfund
NJD053102232	Higgins Disposal	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm/Water Line Extension	Superfund
NJL000073205	High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505259	High Point Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000031781	Hill House Horse Farm/Preliminary Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJL500026224	Hoboken Mercury/Residential Buyout	Non-Superfund
NJL000033480	Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4	Non-Superfund
NJD980532840	Hopkins Farm	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/Pre-Remedial Investigation	Superfund
NJD981084577	Horstman's Landfill/Initial Evaluation	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/Original 42 Sites	Non-Superfund
NJL000035485	Humphrey's Pest Control/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD980505267	IFF	Non-Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/Off-Site Soil	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/On-Site	Superfund
NJL000071258	Independence Township Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Building	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Expedited Site Investigation/Removal Action	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Soil	Superfund
NJL000073643	Ivins & Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980530323	Jackson Gravel Pit	Non-Superfund
NJL000047126	Jersey City State College Tideland Athletic	Non-Superfund
NJD097400998	JIS Landfill	Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minteer Inc./Soil	Superfund
NJL000035204	Kenvil Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Soil & Drums	Superfund
NJL000035964	Lake Shore Drive Ground Water/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD000542639	Lakeland Regional High School/Initial RI/FS	Non-Superfund

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Soil	Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Freight Yard Soils	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Science Center & Marina	Non-Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Off-Site (OU3)	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/On-Site Treatment System	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Slurry Wall	Superfund
NJL000070243	Livingston Township Water Department Well #11	Non-Superfund
NJD980769301	Lodi Municipal Wells	Superfund
NJD980505424	Lone Pine Landfill/Ground Water Plume Control	Superfund
NJD980505424	Lone Pine Landfill/On-Site	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Soil	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU1	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU2 (Off Site)	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU3	Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/West Orange Radium	Superfund
NJD980654164	Montgomery Township Housing	Superfund
NJD980654164	Montgomery Township Housing/Alternate Water Supply	Superfund
NJD981877673	MSLA 1-D Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD980654198	Myers Property	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Ground Water Pump & Treat System	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Soil & Source Area	Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD981178353	Noble Oil Company/Initial Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJL000073957	Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980529598	Pepe Field	Superfund
NJD980532808	Pijak Farm	Superfund
NJL000030700	Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505648	PJP Landfill	Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well Contamination	Superfund
NJD980529648	Powers Farm/Initial Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJD070281175	Price’s Landfill #1/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill #1/ACMUA Well Field	Superfund
NJL000072090	Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD047684451	Radiation Technology/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980529713	Reich Farms/Soil & Ground Water	Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Soil & Building	Non-Superfund
NJD980654115	Rockaway Borough Well Field/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980654115	Rockaway Borough Well Field/Potable Water	Superfund
NJD980654214	Rockaway Township Wells/Ground Water-Deep Aquifer	Superfund
NJD980654156	Rocky Hill/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/OU3 Slag Area	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/OU4	Superfund
NJL000035774	Route 22 Petroleum	Non-Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980505754	Sayreville Landfill/On-Site	Superfund
NJD980505762	Sharkey Landfill	Superfund
NJL000046169	Smokey's Servicenter	Non-Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing	Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980532816	Spence Farm	Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Soil & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980761357	Tabernacle Drum Dump	Superfund
NJL000075143	Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980761399	Upper Deerfield Township Sanitary Landfill	Superfund
NJD986610541	Urban Casting Company	Non-Superfund
NJD986610541	Urban Casting Company/Residential Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJL000068957	US Route 22 & Mountain Road/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980529861	V Ottilio & Sons	Non-Superfund
NJL000075002	Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Plant & Soils (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center	Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Ground Water-Plume	Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Soil	Superfund
NJD098358609	Washington Valley Auto Repair Inc.	Non-Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle	Superfund
NJD981084825	West Paterson Memorial School	Non-Superfund
NJL000071670	Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000073940	Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corporation/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property	Superfund
NJL000034025	Willocks Court Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980532824	Wilson Farm	Superfund
NJD002165561	Witco Chemical Corporation	Non-Superfund
NJD980505887	Woodland Township 532/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505887	Woodland Township 532/Subsurface Soil	Superfund
NJD980505879	Woodland Township 72/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505879	Woodland Township 72/Subsurface Soil	Superfund
NJL000032169	Woods Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund

Total Completed Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects is 215 at 170 Sites.

Remedial Design Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000042200	661 South Broad Street	Non-Superfund
NJD030253355	A O Polymer/Soil Vapor Extraction	Superfund
NJL000074740	Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000071175	Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown	Non-Superfund
NJL000044487	Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD011463163	B & V Tailoring and Cleaning	Non-Superfund
NJL000070631	Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Canterbury Pond	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Methane Gas Collection System	Non-Superfund
NJD986587756	Black Brook Treatment Plant	Non-Superfund

Remedial Design Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Soil & Plume	Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Source Area	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Lagoon Cleanup	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Tank Farm	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000032722	Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Soil	Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial/Blue Spruce Building	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Uplands	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Sedimentation Pond	Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/Water Line	Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/Well 7A	Superfund
NJD077069581	Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981084767	Camden City Water Department Puchack Well Field Contamination	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Gas Cylinders	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Sewer & Curb Replacement	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide Off-Site Stream & Sediment	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/IRM-Cap	Superfund
NJD080606999	Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleveland Industrial/Washington & Tewksbury	Non-Superfund
NJL000049643	Collingswood Borough Water Department/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980530596	Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill/Alternate Water Supply	Superfund
NJD980761381	Cooper Road	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU1-Building, Decontamination, Demolition &Removal	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU2-Soils Stabilization	Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980529416	D'Imperio/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980529416	D'Imperio/Soil	Superfund
NJL000068353	Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980761373	DeRewal Chemical Company	Superfund
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000069492	East Hanover Ground Water Contamination/Water Line Connections	Non-Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Soil	Superfund
NJL000041301	Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13	Non-Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/IEC-Interim Action	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Buried Drums Removal (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Ground Water-Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJL000031807	Exxon Service Station/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU1	Superfund
NJD980529143	Florence Land Recontouring Inc Landfill	Superfund
NJD980505374	Franklin Township Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc./Building	Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc./Soil	Superfund
NJD053280160	Garden State Cleaners	Superfund
NJD986649762	Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL800042566	Gary's Gas & Go/UST-Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/Cap; Gas; Drainage	Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites/Phase I-Soil	Superfund
NJL000060301	Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund

Remedial Design Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980505366	Helen Kramer Landfill	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm/Water Line Extension	Superfund
NJL000073205	High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505259	High Point Sanitary Landfill/IRM-Cap & Grading	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium IRM/#158 & #162 Cap	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Caps (16 Sites)	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/Metro Field Low & Medium	Non-Superfund
NJL000071258	Independence Township Ground Water Contamination/Waterline	Non-Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Building	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Soil	Superfund
NJD002141711	John L. Armitage & Company	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Company/Asphalt Cap	Non-Superfund
NJL000035204	Kenvil Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Soil & Drums	Superfund
NJL000035964	Lake Shore Drive Ground Water/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Soil	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Off-Site (OU3)	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/On-Site Treatment System	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Slurry Wall	Superfund
NJD980505424	Lone Pine Landfill/Ground Water Plume Control	Superfund
NJD980505424	Lone Pine Landfill/On-Site	Superfund
NJL800043515	Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Soil	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Water Line	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU1	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU2 (Off-Site)	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU3	Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/West Orange Radium/Phase I-Soil	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Ground Water Pump & Treat System	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Soil & Source Area	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Water Line	Superfund
NJD980529598	Pepe Field	Superfund
NJL000030700	Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505648	PJP Landfill/Cap & Vent	Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well/New Supply Well	Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well/Water Line	Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill 1/ACMUA Well Field	Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Soil & Building	Non-Superfund
NJD980654214	Rockaway Township Wells/Potable Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/IRM-OU1	Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing	Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Pilot Studies	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Soil & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000042390	Texaco/Source Remediation (Soil Removal)	Non-Superfund
NJD980761399	Upper Deerfield Township Sanitary Landfill/Water Line	Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJL000075002	Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical Company/Plume (OU2)	Superfund

Remedial Design Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center/PCB Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Soil	Superfund
NJL000073874	Washington Township Well #18	Non-Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach and General Gas Mantle/Building Demolition	Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property	Superfund

Total Completed Remedial Design Projects is 124 at 90 Sites

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000032672	23 Kerhart Avenue/IRM-Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000031831	243 North Texas Avenue/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL800135584	27 Highcrest Road	Non-Superfund
NJD982720401	45 & 49 Arnot Street/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000054387	7 Hawk Lane	Non-Superfund
NJD986574341	A - Z Automotive/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD030253355	A O Polymer/IRM-Drums & Soil	Superfund
NJD980528665	A to Z Chemical Resource Recovery/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD986602621	Aerochem Research Labs/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD986577245	Al Storer Landfill/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum/Building Demolition	Non-Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum/Dioxin Disposal	Non-Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum/Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJL000074740	Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000071175	Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD000700328	Amoco Service/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000031633	Amoco/Dale's Tavern Ground Water Decontamination System	Non-Superfund
NJL000063271	Amoco/UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980653893	Arky Property/Drum IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000031682	Arlington Warehouse/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980529226	Arthur Gundacker/Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980654149	Asbestos Dump/IRM-Chrysotile Asbestos	Superfund
NJL000044487	Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000068429	Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980755318	Barczewski Street Drum Dump/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000070706	Barnegat Pines/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries/Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980654123	Beachwood Berkeley Well Field/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000070631	Beesley’s Point Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Canterbury Pond	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Methane Gas Collection System	Non-Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Soil & Plume	Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Source Area	Superfund
NJD002167237	Borne Chemical/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000039768	Boston Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000030890	Breton Harbors Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Lagoon Cleanup	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Lower Lagoon	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Tank Farm	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Water Line	Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000032722	Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Asphalt Cap	Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial/Blue Spruce Building	Superfund
NJL000070276	Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000070276	Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Asphalt Pile Removal (Uplands)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/IRM-Incinerate PCBs>500 (Uplands)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Lagoon Liquid Removal (Uplands)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Uplands	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Sedimentation Pond	Superfund
NJL000030783	Butler Boulevard Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD000305524	Buzby Sanitary Landfill/Vent & Cap	Non-Superfund
NJL000032193	Byram Township Intermediate School/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/Water Line	Superfund
NJD077069581	Camden City Water Department Parkside Well/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD077069581	Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000043000	Camden Lutheran Housing Corporation/UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000070698	Cape May Court House/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000033464	Carvel Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park/IRM-Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park/IRM-Fence	Non-Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Drums In River	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Gas Cylinders	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Sewer & Curb Replacement	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide Off-Site Stream & Sediment	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/IRM-Cap	Superfund
NJD980528871	Chemical Surplus Industries	Non-Superfund
NJD080606999	Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000063271	Choma's Amoco/44 Grand Street-Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJD982183535	Citgo Service Station North Brunswick	Non-Superfund
NJL800576845	Citgo Service Station Upper Township	Non-Superfund
NJL000069369	Claflin Avenue Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleveland Industrial/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleveland Industrial/Washington & Tewksbury	Non-Superfund
NJL000049643	Collingswood Borough Water Department/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980530596	Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill/POETS	Superfund
NJL000030833	Constitution Drive Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980761381	Cooper Road	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/IRM-Building Decontamination	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/IRM-Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU1-Building, Decontamination, Demolition & Removal	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU2-Soils Stabilization	Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980529416	D'Imperio/Soil	Superfund
NJL000068353	Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD986640258	Delilah Oaks Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980529002	Delilah Road Landfill/Water Line	Superfund
NJD046644407	Denzer & Schafer X Ray Company/EPA Removal Action	Superfund
NJDC90421834	DEP Drum Inventory & Roundup	Non-Superfund
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000069997	Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000069997	Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000069492	East Hanover Ground Water Contamination/Water Line Connections	Non-Superfund
NJL000031757	Edgewood Village/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD980529051	El Cid Contracting Corporation	Non-Superfund
NJL000041384	Elizabeth Green Brook/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000034777	Elizabeth Green Brook Park Wells/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/IRMs	Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Soil	Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Initial Lagoon Study & Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/IEC-Interim Action	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/OU1-Buried Cylinders	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Buried Drums Removal (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/IRM-Fencing	Superfund
NJL000031807	Exxon Service Station/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000031807	Exxon Service Station/IRM-Recovery Well	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Fabritex Mills Inc./EPA Removal Action	Non-Superfund
NJD980769608	Fairfield Township Water Department Wells/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000039727	Farmington II Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000046136	Fish Factory	Non-Superfund
NJD980529143	Florence Land Recontouring Inc Landfill	Superfund
NJD982276594	Frank S Farley Marina	Non-Superfund
NJD986570992	Franklin Burn Sites/EPA Removal Action	Superfund
NJL000070763	Franklin Street Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980505374	Franklin Township Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Building	Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Soil	Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuelmart Inc/IEC	Non-Superfund
NJL000035352	Gallagher's Pizza/Deli/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD053280160	Garden State Cleaners	Superfund
NJD986649762	Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD986649762	Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD055933030	Gateway Terminals Service Corporation	Non-Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/Cap; Gas; Drainage	Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/Fencing	Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/Gas Collection System	Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/IRM-Leachate Diversion	Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000040808	Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000040808	Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000065649	Getty Service Station/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000030916	Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000068379	Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites/Phase I-Soil	Superfund
NJL000060301	Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000060301	Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980530109	Goose Farm/Removal & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980527949	Gorden Services/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD982742454	Great Bay Plaza/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL600067037	Gulf/Log Cabin Service-IEC	Non-Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000034611	Hackensack Water Company Emerson/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000070573	Haddon Avenue Ground Water/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000031765	Hagaman Property/Tire & Scrap Metal Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000031765	Hagaman Property/Waste Liquids Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD981487648	Hammonton Central Motor Pool/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000071449	Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road Ground Water/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000071449	Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000030981	Harding Street Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980505366	Helen Kramer Landfill	Superfund
NJD053102232	Higgins Disposal/EPA Removal	Superfund
NJD053102232	Higgins Disposal/EPA-PCB Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm/IRM-Buried Drums	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm/Water Line Extension	Superfund
NJL000034124	High Crest Lake Water Company/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980505259	High Point Sanitary Landfill/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980505259	High Point Sanitary Landfill/IRM-Cap & Grading	Non-Superfund
NJD054728373	Holly Chemical Company Inc./EPA Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD054728373	Holly Chemical Company Inc./IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000030767	Holly Village Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/Ground Water Remediation	Non-Superfund
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/Soil & Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000033480	Hopewell Borough Water Dept Well 4/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/EPA Removal Action	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/Fencing	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/IRM-Additional Removal	Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium IRM/#158 & #162 Cap	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Caps (16 Sites)	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980532907	Ideal Cooperage/EPA Removal Action	Non-Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/Building Demolition	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/EPA Waste Oil Removal	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/Fencing	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/Floating Oil Product	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/IRM-Waste Pile Removal	Superfund
NJL000071258	Independence Township Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Building	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Soil	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Expedited Site Investigation/Removal Action	Superfund
NJL000010843	International Way/Emergency Debris Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD042250498	Jack's Auto/Free Product Recovery System	Non-Superfund
NJD980530323	Jackson Gravel Pit/Surface Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000047126	Jersey City State College/IRM-Soil Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD097400998	JIS Landfill/Water Lines	Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minteer Inc./Soil	Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minteer/IRM-Lagoon Closure	Superfund
NJD980770077	Kearny Drum Dump 3/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000035204	Kenvil Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000035204	Kenvil Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD049860836	Kin-Buc Landfill/IRM	Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Soil & Drums	Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000030817	Lake Barnegat Drive North/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000035964	Lake Shore Drive Ground Water/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000033985	Lake Tamarack Water Company Well 3/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Soil	Superfund
NJL000030858	Lanoka Harbor Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD981490436	Laurel Avenue Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/IRM-Dredge Spoils	Non-Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Off-Site (OU3)	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/On-Site Treatment System	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Slurry Wall	Superfund
NJL000070250	Lisa Drive Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000030668	Little Egg Harbor Atlantic Section/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000034066	Longwood Avenue Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000036251	Lucy Road Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD982273583	Magnolia Avenue Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980654180	Mannheim Avenue Landfill/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD014623854	Martin Aaron Inc./IRM Drum Removal 2	Superfund
NJD014623854	Martin Aaron/IRM Drum Removal 1	Superfund
NJL800043515	Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800043515	Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000033217	Mayville Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980529762	Maywood Chemical Sites/Soil Excavation	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Soil	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Water Line	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU1	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU2	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU3	Superfund
NJD000537522	Millstone Apartments/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000032821	Millville Water Department Airport Well 3/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980769145	Minsei Kogyo Shoji/EPA Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980769145	Minsei Kogyo Shoji/Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/West Orange/Phase I-Soil	Superfund
NJD980654164	Montgomery Township Housing/Alternate Water Supply	Superfund
NJD986611861	Moore's Trucking/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000034868	Morningside Court Ground Water/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000030726	Mountainview Terrace/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980654198	Myers Property/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Fencing & Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Ground Water Pump & Treat System	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000032201	Netcong Borough Water Department Well 5/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000032813	New York Avenue Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD981487663	Newark Central Motor Pool/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD002203354	Newark Stamp & Die/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000071183	Nicoletti Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD982279218	NJ Mosquito Control/DDT Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000031609	NJDHS Chemical Inventory Disposal	Non-Superfund
NJD981178353	Noble Oil Co/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980505564	North Bergen Drum Dump/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000070060	North Maple Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000032185	North Shore Water Association/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980529150	Northern Fine Chemical Co/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD982181265	Old Camplain Road Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD986579811	P&R Extra Service Station/UST &Soil Removal	Non-Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980757397	PCB Electric Equipment Project	Non-Superfund
NJL000040667	Pennsylvania Avenue Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980529598	Pepe Field	Superfund
NJL000037655	Pine Lake Park Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000035865	Pinehurst Section Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000030700	Pitt Street Ground Water/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000030700	Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505648	PJP Landfill/Cap & Vent	Superfund
NJD980505648	PJP Landfill/Extinguish Fires	Superfund
NJL000032904	Pleasant Woods Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well/New Supply Well	Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well/Water Line	Superfund
NJD980529648	Powers Farm/Surface Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill #1/Expedited Ground Water Cleanup	Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill #1/ACMUA Well Field	Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill #1/Interim Water Supply	Superfund
NJL000041343	Ramapo Indian Hill High School/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980529713	Reich Farms/Alternate Water Supply	Superfund
NJD980529713	Reich Farms/Buried Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD980529713	Reich Farms/Surface Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Soil & Building	Non-Superfund
NJL000033407	Ridgewood Village Grove Street/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000042739	Ridgewood Village Walthery/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980654214	Rockaway Township Wells/Potable Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980654156	Rocky Hill/Potable Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/Drum & Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/Emergency Removal	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/IRM-OU1	SuperfundIsteSite
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/OU2-Park	Superfund
NJL000071902	Rosenfarb Farms/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000047423	Semonian Service/Vapor Extraction	Non-Superfund
NJL000042168	Shelter Cove Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000031617	Signo Trading/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing	Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000035998	Spring Mill Drive Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD068292648	Standard Tank Cleaning/EPA Removal Action	Non-Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Buildings, Tanks & Scrap Metal	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Lab Removal	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Soil & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000042390	Texaco Service/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000042390	Texaco/Source Remediation (Soil Removal)	Non-Superfund
NJD980769467	Thomas Street Warehouse	Non-Superfund
NJD002387488	Trenton Drum Company/IRM-EPA Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980761399	Upper Deerfield Township Sanitary Landfill/Water Line	Superfund
NJD986610541	Urban Casting Company Inc./Soil Removal & Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980529879	Ventron Velsicol/Off-Site Mercury Removal	Superfund
NJL000033233	Villa Rosello School/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Ground Water Plume (OU2)	Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000032763	Vineland City Water & Sewer/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center/PCB Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000034249	West Caldwell Borough Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Soil	Superfund
NJD001613306	Warwick Laboratories Inc./Fence	Non-Superfund
NJD098358609	Washington Valley Auto/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL891837980	Wayne Interim Storage/Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle/IRM	Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas/Ste Lar Building	Superfund
NJL000031674	West Caldwell Small Drum Roundup	Non-Superfund
NJD092343276	Whippoorwill Campgrounds/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corp/DEP Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corp/EPA Emergency Removal	Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corp/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD981143035	Wildwood City Pump Station/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property	Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD980532824	Wilson Farm/Removal	Superfund
NJD980532824	Wilson Farm/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD980505887	Woodland Township 532/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD980505879	Woodland Township 72/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD052438355	Woodward Metal Processing/EPA Removal Action	Non-Superfund
NJD052438355	Woodward Metal Processing/IRM-Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980766265	Yardville Youth Correctional/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund

Total Completed Large Remedial Action Projects is 347 at 236 Sites

Small Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000074757	1603 Dumont Terrace/IEC Action	Non-Superfund
NJL000031831	243 North Texas Avenue/Tank Removal & Closure	Non-Superfund
NJL000063461	5 Devon Avenue/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000073833	58 Speir Drive	Non-Superfund
NJL000042200	661 South Broad Street/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000042200	661 South Broad Street	Non-Superfund
NJL600066146	A Kurnel & Sons	Non-Superfund
NJD986574341	A Z Automotive/Tank Removal-System Upgrade	Non-Superfund
NJL000068403	Alfonso's Restaurant/UST Soil IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000071175	Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown	Non-Superfund
NJD980653893	Arky Property/Soil & Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000044487	Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD011463163	B & V Tailoring & Cleaning	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries	Non-Superfund
NJL000070631	Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000043000	Camden Lutheran Housing Corp	Non-Superfund
NJD080606999	Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleveland Industrial/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund

Small Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980772727	Emmell's Septic Landfill/EPA Removal Action	Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Building Demolition	Non-Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Hot Spot Excavation	Non-Superfund
NJL000041301	Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13	Non-Superfund
NJL000072306	Flemington Water Department Well 7	Non-Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuelmart Incorporated/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL800042566	Gary's Gas & Go/UST Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000068379	Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD986588978	Goldere's Junkyard/Building Demolition & Surface Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD986588978	Goldere's Junkyard/Hot Spot Excavation	Non-Superfund
NJD085505196	Grant Industries Inc./Ground Water-IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL600067037	Gulf/Log Cabin-Soil & Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000073205	High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL600063341	Holland Sales Service Inc./POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/UST Removal.	Non-Superfund
NJD980532840	Hopkins Farm/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJL000035485	Humphrey's Pest Control/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000071258	Independence Township Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Company/Asphalt Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Company/Building	Non-Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minteer/Tanks	Superfund
NJL800242653	Lucarelli & Sons	Non-Superfund
NJD014623854	Martin Aaron Inc./Tank Removal	Superfund
NJL000031633	Monk's Citgo/Tank Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD981178353	Noble Oil Company/Soil	Non-Superfund
NJL000073924	Parsippany Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A	Non-Superfund
NJL800522500	Plaza Gas & Car Wash/UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000054221	Scarpula Field/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000046169	Smokeys Servicenter	Non-Superfund
NJL000046169	Smokeys Servicenter/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJD986610541	Urban Casting Company/Residential Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000073874	Washington Township Well #18	Non-Superfund
NJD981084825	West Paterson Memorial School	Non-Superfund
NJL000071670	Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund

Total Completed Small Remedial Action Projects is 61 at 53 Sites

Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance (O&M) Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000054387	7 Hawk Lane	Non-Superfund
NJD980528665	A to Z Chemical Resource Recovery/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD000305524	Buzby Sanitary Landfill/Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
NJD980532832	Friedman Property	Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Soil & Drums	Superfund

Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance (O&M) Projects Completed as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000042390	Texaco Service Station/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center	Superfund

Total Completed Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance Projects is 8 at 8 Sites

Remedial Projects Underway

Preliminary Remedial Investigation Projects Underway as of December 31,2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL860000942	35B Hendrickson Mill Road	Non-Superfund

Total Underway Preliminary Remedial Investigation Projects is 1 at 1 Site.

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL800564882	2043 Ocean Heights Avenue	Non-Superfund
NJL000031831	243 North Texas Avenue	Non-Superfund
NJL000059436	398 Olden Avenue	Non-Superfund
NJL000063461	5 Devon Avenue/Ground Water & Soil Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJD986574341	A-Z Automotive/Investigation of Performance	Non-Superfund
NJD982739658	Alan & Son Car Care Center	Non-Superfund
NJL000068403	Alfonso's Restaurant	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Allied Directive Sites	Non-Superfund
NJD980653893	Arky Property	Non-Superfund
NJD980529226	Arthur Gundacker	Non-Superfund
NJD011463163	B & V Tailoring & Cleaning/Source	Non-Superfund
NJL000056028	Bergen County Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000075234	Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981084767	Camden City Water Department Puchack Wellfield/RI	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleveland Industrial Center	Non-Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill/Deep Aquifer	Superfund
NJD981557879	Cornell Dubilier Electronics	Superfund
NJL000074955	Cranberry Lake Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980654131	Dover Town Well 4/Ground Water-Source (OU2)	Superfund
NJL000069492	East Hanover Township Regional Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980772727	Emmell's Septic Landfill	Superfund
NJD980772727	Emmell's Septic Landfill/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/OU2	Superfund
NJD980505127	Fazzio Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU3	Superfund
NJD000585646	Fenimore Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD981877772	Foundations & Structures Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD986570992	Franklin Burn Sites	Superfund
NJL820000305	Frenchtown Mobil Service Station	Non-Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuel Mart	Non-Superfund
NJ0001530294	Gagliardi Demolition	Non-Superfund
NJL800042566	Gary's Gas & Go	Non-Superfund
NJL000046441	GESG Reclamation Material Inc./Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD085505196	Grant Industries Inc.	Non-Superfund
NJL000010686	Haas Property Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000068973	Hemlock Avenue Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJ0001327733	Hoboken Mercury/Soil & Ground Water	Superfund
NJL600063341	Holland Sales and Service/Ground Water Plume	Non-Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road	Superfund
NJL000001396	Hudson County Chromate 139	Non-Superfund
NJ0001360882	Iceland Coin Laundry	Superfund

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980532907	Ideal Cooperage	Non-Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD042250498	Jack's Auto Service	Non-Superfund
NJL000042119	James H. James Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Company Inc./Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minteer Inc./Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Park Development	Non-Superfund
NJL000075135	Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981481971	Main Street Mobil	Non-Superfund
NJD014623854	Martin Aaron Inc.	Superfund
NJD991304072	Matteo Iron and Metal	Non-Superfund
NJL600117220	McFarlands Service Station Bridgewater	Non-Superfund
NJD980769145	Minsei Kogyo Shoji	Non-Superfund
NJD980529408	Monitor Devices Inc.	Superfund
NJL000031633	Monk's Citgo	Non-Superfund
NJL000075242	Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981178353	Noble Oil Company	Non-Superfund
NJL000074948	Oak Ridge Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000065037	Old Marine Police Station	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Orphan Chrome Sites I	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Orphan Chrome Sites II	Non-Superfund
NJD147427843	Paperboard/Product & Soil Remediation	Non-Superfund
NJL600197081	Param Petroleum Incorporated	Non-Superfund
NJL800522500	Plaza Gas & Car Wash	Non-Superfund
NJL000032904	Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981179047	Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination	Superfund
NJD980760250	Pratt Gabriel	Non-Superfund
NJL600016513	Red Horse Shoppes, Inc.	Non-Superfund
NJ0000200980	Redner Incorporated	Non-Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/OU5	Superfund
NJL000075614	Route 17 & Pleasant Road Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000068981	Route 206 Andover	Non-Superfund
NJL000075192	Route 50 Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL800297475	Schaffernoth's Nursery	Non-Superfund
NJD980771992	Somerville Borough Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000075473	South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD986630747	South Brunswick Asphalt	Non-Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980772008	Stafford Township Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL800505430	Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics Corp.	Non-Superfund
NJD002349751	Struthers Dunn Inc.	Non-Superfund
NJL800060170	Sunoco Service Station Branchburg Township	Non-Superfund
NJL000076265	Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD986602878	Supreme Petroleum Company Inc. of NJ	Non-Superfund
NJL000075168	The Kings Path Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002387488	Trenton Drum Co.	Non-Superfund
NJL000073874	Washington Township Well #18/Source Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corporation	Superfund
NJL800508848	White Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000075549	Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505853	Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000043968	Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000075465	Yard Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000075317	Zion Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD986643153	Zschiegner Refining Company	Superfund

Total Underway RI/FS is 100 at 98 Sites

Pending Remedial Design Projects as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD053102232	Higgins Disposal Service Inc.	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/OU2	Superfund

Total Pending Remedial Design Projects is 2 at 2 Sites

Remedial Design Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000059436	398 Olden Avenue/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000073635	Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Supplemental Feasibility Study	Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park	Non-Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide Inc.	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU3-Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
NJD980654131	Dover Town Well 4/On Site Ground Water (OU1)	Superfund
NJL000075689	Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO	Non-Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU2	Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc./Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites	Superfund
NJL500026224	Hoboken Mercury/Building Demolition	Superfund
NJL000033480	Hopewell Borough Water Department Well #4	Non-Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/Off-Site Soil	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/On-Site	Superfund
NJL000070243	Livingston Township Water Dept Well 11	Non-Superfund
NJD096862529	Lusardi Cleaners	Non-Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/West Orange Radium	Superfund
NJD980654164	Montgomery Township Housing	Superfund
NJD981877673	MSLA 1-D Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000073957	Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD070281175	Price's Landfill #1/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980654156	Rocky Hill/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/OU3 Slag Area	Superfund

Remedial Design Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000035774	Route 22 Petroleum	Non-Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJD980529861	V Ottilio & Sons	Non-Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Blackwater Branch & Maurice River (OU3)	Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Plant & Soils (OU1)	Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Ground Water-Plume	Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle	Superfund
NJL000073940	Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund

Total Underway Remedial Design Projects is 37 at 34 Sites

Large Remedial Action Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Subsite Name	Type
NJD986587756	Black Brook Treatment Plant	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Soil	Superfund
NJD980761373	DeRewal Chemical Company	Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU1	Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites Soil Removal	Superfund
NJ0001327733	Hoboken Mercury/Residential Buyout	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/Building Demolition	Superfund
NJL000073643	Ivins Avenue & Madison Avenue Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/West Orange Radium Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Soil & Source Area	Superfund
NJL800522500	Plaza Gas & Car Wash/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/OU4	Superfund
NJL000075143	Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJL000075002	Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle/Building Demolition	Superfund

Total Underway Large Remedial Action Projects is 17 at 16 Sites

Small Remedial Action Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Subsite Name	Type
NJL800564882	2043 Ocean Heights Avenue/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800295305	33 West Shore Drive	Non-Superfund
NJL000059436	398 Olden Avenue/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000068429	Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073635	Beachwood & Veeder Avenues/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075234	Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000071696	Burning Hollow Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000074955	Cranberry Lake Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000070284	Deerfield Township Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075689	Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068346	Elm Avenue & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000046441	GESG Reclamation Material Inc/Soil	Non-Superfund
NJL000070508	Greenbriar Avenue/POETS	Non-Superfund

Small Remedial Action Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073643	Ivins & Madison Avenues/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD002141711	John L. Armitage & Co	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/McCallister-Petroleum	Non-Superfund
NJL600117220	McFarlands Service Station/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075242	Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075556	North Main Street Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000074948	Oak Ridge Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073957	Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD147427843	Paperboard/Surface, Drum & UST Content Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL800522500	Plaza Gas & Car Wash/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000032904	Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000072090	Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075614	Route 17 & Pleasant Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068981	Route 206 Andover/Soil	Non-Superfund
NJL000075192	Route 50 Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075473	South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073106	Spring Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL800505430	Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076265	Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075168	The Kings Path Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075143	Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068957	US Route 22 & Mountain Road Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075002	Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073940	Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800508848	White Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000034025	Willocks Court Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075549	Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000032169	Woods Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075465	Yard Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075317	Zion Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund

Total Underway Small Remedial Action Projects is 44 at 44 Sites

Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance (O&M) Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000

Site Identifier	Subsite Name	Type
NJL000074757	1603 Dumont Terrace/IEC Action	Non-Superfund
NJL000031831	243 North Texas Avenue/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000063461	5 Devon Avenue/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000042200	661 South Broad Street	Non-Superfund
NJD986574341	A - Z Automotive/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD000700328	Amoco Service/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Canterbury Pond	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Methane Gas Collection System	Non-Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Soil & Plume	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Uplands	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Sedimentation Pond	Superfund

Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance (O&M) Projects Underway as of December 31, 2000 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD982183535	Citgo Service Station North Brunswick	Non-Superfund
NJD980530596	Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill/POETS	Superfund
NJD046644407	Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company	Superfund
NJL000031757	Edgewood Village/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/OU1	Superfund
NJL000031807	Exxon Service Station/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD980529143	Florence Land Recontouring Inc. Landfill	Superfund
NJD053280160	Garden State Cleaners	Superfund
NJD085505196	Grant Industries Inc./Ground Water-IRM	Non-Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm	Superfund
NJL600063341	Holland Sales Service Inc./POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/Ground Water Remediation	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Caps (16 Sites)	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Company/Floating Oil Product	Superfund
NJD042250498	Jack's Auto/Free Product Recovery System	Non-Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/On-Site Treatment System	Superfund
NJL600117220	McFarland's Gas Station/Free Product Recovery System	Non-Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU3	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Ground Water Pump & Treat System	Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill #1/Expedited Ground Water Cleanup	Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000047423	Semonian Service/Vapor Extraction	Non-Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing	Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Soil & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Plume (OU2)	Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas/Ste Lar Building	Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property	Superfund

Total Underway Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance Projects is 49 at 43 Sites

New Jersey Superfund Sites on the National Priorities List as of June 30, 2001

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as the Superfund, in response to the dangers of uncontrolled or abandoned contaminated sites. CERCLA was amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). CERCLA and SARA require that a National Priorities List (NPL) of sites throughout the United States be maintained and revised at least annually. As of June 30, 2001, New Jersey had 111 active sites on the NPL, three sites proposed for inclusion and 18 sites deleted from the NPL.

Either the state agency (NJDEP) or the federal agency (USEPA) is designated as the lead for each Superfund site. NJDEP and USEPA conduct and oversee cleanups at Superfund sites with both public and private funds. The lead agency maintains direct oversight of the work at the site and has the most current and detailed information about the status of the cleanup.

Publicly Funded

Site Name	Municipality	County	Lead
Asbestos Dump	Passaic & Harding Townships	Morris	Federal
Bog Creek Farm	Howell Township	Monmouth	Federal
Brook Industrial Park	Bound Brook Borough	Somerset	Federal
Burnt Fly Bog	Marlboro Township	Monmouth	State
Chemical Insecticide Corporation	Edison Township	Middlesex	Federal
Combe Fill North Landfill	Mount Olive Township	Morris	State
Combe Fill South Landfill	Chester & Washington Townships	Morris	State
Cornell Dubilier Electronics, Inc.	South Plainfield Township	Middlesex	Federal
Cosden Chemical Coating Corporation	Beverly City	Burlington	Federal
DeRewal Chemical Company	Kingwood Township	Hunterdon	Federal
Dover Municipal Well 4	Dover Township	Morris	Federal
Ellis Property	Evesham Township	Burlington	State
Emmell's Septic Landfill	Galloway Township	Atlantic	Federal
Evor-Phillips Leasing Company	Old Bridge Township	Middlesex	State
Federal Creosote Company	Manville Borough	Somerset	Federal
Florence Land Recontouring Inc. Landfill (FLR)	Florence, Mansfield & Springfield Twps.	Burlington	State
Franklin Burn	Franklin Township	Gloucester	Federal
Fried Industries, Inc.	East Brunswick Township	Middlesex	Federal
Garden State Cleaners	Buena Borough	Atlantic	Federal
Glen Ridge Radium Sites	Glen Ridge Borough	Essex	Federal
Grand Street Mercury (Quality Tool and Die Co.)	Hoboken City	Hudson	Federal
Higgins Disposal Services, Inc.	Franklin Township	Somerset	Federal
Higgins Farm	Franklin Township	Somerset	Federal
Horseshoe Road	Sayreville Borough	Middlesex	Federal
Iceland Coin Laundry	Vineland City	Cumberland	Federal
Imperial Oil Company, Inc./Champion Chemicals	Marlboro Township	Monmouth	State
Industrial Latex	Wallington Borough	Bergen	Federal
Kauffman & Minteer, Inc.	Springfield Township	Burlington	Federal
Lang Property	Pemberton Township	Burlington	Federal
Lipari Landfill	Mantua Township	Gloucester	Federal
Martin Aaron, Inc.	Camden City	Camden	Federal
Metaltec/Aerosystems	Franklin Borough	Sussex	Federal
Monitor Devices, Inc.	Wall Township	Monmouth	Federal
Montclair/West Orange Radium Sites	Montclair & West Orange Townships	Essex	Federal
Montgomery Township Housing Development	Montgomery Township	Somerset	Federal
Nascolite Corporation	Millville City	Cumberland	Federal
Pepe Field	Boonton Town	Morris	Federal
Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination	Washington Township	Warren	Federal
Price's Landfill 1	Egg Harbor Township & Pleasantville City	Atlantic	State

Publicly Funded (continued)

Site Name	Municipality	County	Lead
Puchak Well Field	Pennsauken Township	Camden	Federal
Rocky Hill Municipal Wells	Rocky Hill Borough	Somerset	Federal
Roebling Steel Company	Florence Township	Burlington	Federal
South Jersey Clothing Company	Buena Borough	Atlantic	Federal
Syncon Resins	Kearny Town	Hudson	State
U. S. Radium Corporation	Orange City	Essex	Federal
Vineland Chemical Company, Inc.	Vineland City	Cumberland	Federal
Waldick Aerospace Devices, Inc.	Wall Township	Monmouth	Federal
Welsbach/General Gas Mantle	Camden and Gloucester Cities	Camden	Federal
White Chemical Company	Newark City	Essex	Federal
Williams Property	Middle Township	Cape May	State
Zschiegner Refining Company	Howell Township	Monmouth	Federal

Sites Deleted from the NPL

Beachwood/Berkeley Wells (*deleted on 1/6/92*)	Beachwood Borough & Berkeley Township	Ocean
Cooper Road Drum Dump (*deleted on 2/22/89*)	Voorhees Township	Camden
Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company *(deleted 12/29/98)*	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Krysowaty Farm (*deleted on 2/22/89*)	Hillsborough Township	Somerset
Lodi Municipal Wells *(deleted on 12/29/98)*	Lodi Borough	Bergen
Pomona Oaks Well Contamination *(deleted on 5/7/98)*	Galloway Township	Atlantic
Upper Deerfield Twp Sanitary Landfill *(deleted on 6/9/00)*	Upper Deerfield Township	Cumberland
Vineland Developmental Center *(deleted on 5/7/98)*	Vineland City	Cumberland

Privately Funded

A.O. Polymer Corporation	Sparta Township	Sussex	Federal
American Cyanamid*	Bridgewater Township	Somerset	State
Brick Township Landfill	Brick Township	Ocean	State
Bridgeport Rental & Oil Services, Inc. (BROS)	Logan Township	Gloucester	Federal
Caldwell Trucking Company	Fairfield Township	Essex	Federal
Chemical Control Corporation	Elizabeth City	Union	Federal
Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.	Logan Township	Gloucester	Federal
Chemsol, Inc.	Piscataway Township	Middlesex	Federal
Ciba-Geigy Corporation	Dover Township	Ocean	Federal
Cinnaminson Ground Water Contamination	Cinnaminson Township	Burlington	Federal
CPS/Madison Industries	Old Bridge Township	Middlesex	State
Curcio Scrap Metal, Inc.	Saddle Brook Township	Bergen	Federal
D'Imperio Property	Hamilton Township	Atlantic	Federal
Delilah Road Landfill	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	State
Diamond Alkali Company/Diamond Shamrock	Newark City	Essex	Federal
Ewan Property	Shamong Township	Burlington	Federal
FAA Technical Center	Egg Harbor & Galloway Townships	Atlantic	Federal
Fair Lawn Well Fields	Fair Lawn Borough	Bergen	Federal
Fort Dix Landfill	Pemberton Township	Burlington	Federal
GEMS Landfill	Gloucester Township	Camden	State
Global Landfill	Old Bridge Township	Middlesex	State
Goose Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Federal
Helen Kramer Landfill	Mantua Township	Gloucester	State
Hercules, Inc.	Greenwich Township	Gloucester	State
Hopkins Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Federal
Jones Industrial Services Landfill (JIS)	South Brunswick Township	Middlesex	State
Kin-Buc Landfill	Edison Township	Middlesex	Federal
King of Prussia Landfill	Winslow Township	Camden	Federal
Landfill & Development Company (L&D)	Mount Holly Township	Burlington	State
LCP Chemicals, Inc.	Linden City	Union	Federal

Privately Funded (continued)

Site Name	Municipality	County	Lead
LE Carpenter Company	Wharton Borough	Morris	State
Lightman Drum Company	Winslow Township	Camden	Federal
Lone Pine Landfill	Freehold Township	Monmouth	Federal
Mannheim Avenue Landfill	Galloway Township	Atlantic	Federal
Maywood Chemical Sites	Maywood Borough & Rochelle Park Twp.	Bergen	Federal
McGuire Air Force Base	New Hanover Township	Burlington	Federal
Middlesex Sampling Plant	Middlesex Borough	Middlesex	Federal
Myers Property	Franklin Township	Hunterdon	Federal
Naval Air Engineering Center	Lakehurst Township	Ocean	Federal
Naval Weapons Station Earle	Colts Neck and Howell Townships	Monmouth	Federal
NL Industries, Inc.	Oldmans Township	Salem	Federal
Picatinny Arsenal	Rockaway Township	Morris	Federal
PJP Landfill	Jersey City	Hudson	State
Radiation Technology, Inc. (RTI)	Rockaway Township	Morris	State
Reich Farm	Dover Township	Ocean	Federal
Rockaway Borough Well Field	Rockaway Borough	Morris	Federal
Rockaway Township Wells	Rockaway Township	Morris	State
Sayreville Landfill	Sayreville Borough	Middlesex	State
Scientific Chemical Processing, Inc. (SCP Carlstadt)	Carlstadt Borough	Bergen	Federal
Sharkey Landfill	Parsippany Troy-Hills & East Hanover Townships	Morris	Federal
Shieldalloy Corporation	Newfield Borough	Gloucester	State
Swope Oil & Chemical Company	Pennsauken Township	Camden	Federal
Tabernacle Drum Dump	Tabernacle Township	Burlington	Federal
United States Avenue Burn Site (Sherwin Williams Property)	Gibbsboro Borough	Camden	Federal
Universal Oil Products (UOP)	East Rutherford Borough	Bergen	State
Ventron/Velsicol (Berry's Creek)	Wood-Ridge, Carlstadt, Moonachie & E. Rutherford Boroughs	Bergen	State
W. R. Grace & Company	Wayne Township	Passaic	Federal
Wilson Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	State
Woodland Township Route 532 Dump	Woodland Township	Burlington	State
Woodland Township Route 72 Dump	Woodland Township	Burlington	State

Sites Proposed for Addition to the NPL

Diamond Head Oil Refinery	Kearny Town	Hudson
Sherwin Williams Property (Route 561 Dump Site)	Gibbsboro Borough	Camden
Quanta Resources Corporation	Edgewater Borough	Bergen

Sites Deleted from the NPL

Friedman Property (*deleted on 3/7/86*)	Upper Freehold Township	Monmouth
Jackson Township Landfill (*deleted on 9/13/95*)	Jackson Township	Ocean
M&T Delisa Landfill/Seaview Square Mall (*deleted on 3/21/91*)	Ocean Township	Monmouth
Monroe Township Landfill (*deleted on 2/3/94*)	Monroe Township	Middlesex
Pijak Farm *(deleted on 3/3/97)*	Plumsted Township	Ocean
Renora, Inc. *(deleted on 3/20/00)*	Edison Township	Middlesex
Ringwood Mines Landfill (*deleted on 11/2/94*)	Ringwood Borough	Passaic
South Brunswick Township Landfill (BFI) *(deleted on 2/27/98)*	South Brunswick Township	Middlesex
Spence Farm *(deleted on 3/3/97)*	Plumsted Township	Ocean
Witco Chemical Corporation (*deleted on 9/29/95*)	Oakland Borough	Bergen

Portions of Sites Deleted from the NPL

American Cyanamid (Hill Property)	Bridgewater Township	Somerset

(*deleted on 12/29/98; applies only to the Hill Property portion of the American Cyanamid site)*

Glossary

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.