

**City: PLEASANTVILLE**  
**PRICE LANDFILL**

**Site Information:**

**Site Name:** PRICE LANDFILL  
**Address:** PLEASANTVILLE, NJ  
  
**EPA ID:** NJD070281175  
**EPA Region:** 02

**Site Alias Name(s):**

PRICE SANITARY LANDFILL  
PRICE'S PIT  
PRICE CHEM DUMP  
PRICE LF # 1

**Record of Decision (ROD):**

**ROD Date:** 09/20/1983  
**Operable Unit:** 01  
**ROD ID:** EPA/ROD/R02-83/010

**Media:** GROUNDWATER SOIL

**Contaminant:** GREASE, INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, OIL, SEWER/SEPTIC TANK WASTES, SLUDGES

**Abstract:** THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE IS LOCATED IN EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY. IT WAS ORIGINALLY A SAND AND GRAVEL EXCAVATION OPERATION WHICH CLOSED IN 1968. STARTING IN MAY 1971, THE PRICE LANDFILLING OPERATION BEGAN TO ACCEPT A COMBINATION OF BOTH DRUMMED AND BULK LIQUID WASTES. INITIAL LISTINGS OF WASTES CONSISTED OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, SLUDGES, OIL, GREASE, SEPTIC TANK GREASE, AND SEWER WASTES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 9.1 MILLION GALLONS OF CHEMICAL WASTE WERE DISPOSED OF AT THE SITE.

THE COST-EFFECTIVE REMEDIAL ACTION FOR THIS SITE INCLUDES; REPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION OF THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

WATER SUPPLY WELL FIELD AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES AND ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS OF PLUME MANAGEMENT, SOURCE CONTROL AND TREATMENT REMEDIES. THE CAPITAL COST FOR THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE IS ESTIMATED TO BE \$5,070,000.

**Remedy:**

- ABANDONMENT OF ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) EXISTING UPPER AND LOWER COHANSEY AQUIFER WATER SUPPLY WELLFIELD.  
- REPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION OF ACMUA WATER SUPPLY WELLFIELD AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES SO AS TO PROVIDE 13.5 MGD CAPACITY. - IN ADDITION TO RELOCATION OF THE WELLFIELD, PLUME MANAGEMENT, SOURCE CONTROL AND TREATMENT WILL ALSO BE CONSIDERED. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS NECESSARY TO SELECT THE REMEDY TO ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES.

THE FOLLOWING STUDIES WILL BE UNDERTAKEN TO DEVELOP THE SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD OF DECISION.

1. COLLECT ENVIRONMENTAL DATA ON THE SOURCE AND EVALUATE SOURCE CONTROL REMEDIES.
2. IMPLEMENT A MONITORING PROGRAM TO VALIDATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MODEL AND TO PROVIDE AN EARLY WARNING SYSTEM TO POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PRIVATE WELL USERS.
3. DETERMINE THE TREATABILITY OF WASTES IN THE PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS.

**Text:**

Full-text ROD document follows on next page.

**EPA Superfund  
Record of Decision:**

**PRICE LANDFILL  
EPA ID: NJD070281175  
OU 01  
PLEASANTVILLE, NJ  
09/20/1983**

PRICE LANDFILL, EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY.

**#DR**

**ANALYSES REVIEWED**

I HAVE REVIEWED THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS WHICH DESCRIBE THE ANALYSIS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES AT THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE AND PROVIDE RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

! EVALUATION OF LONG-TERM REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES, PRICE LANDFILL, CAMP DRESSER AND MCKEE INC., APRIL 1983.

! STAFF SUMMARIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

**#DE**

**DECLARATIONS**

CONSISTENT WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (CERCLA), AND THE NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN, I HAVE DETERMINED THAT AN ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE IS A COST-EFFECTIVE REMEDY, AND THAT IT IS A KEY ACTION WHICH IS NECESSARY TO EFFECTIVELY MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT. I HAVE DETERMINED THAT THIS ACTION IS APPROPRIATE WHEN BALANCED AGAINST THE NEED TO USE TRUST FUND MONEY AT OTHER SITES.

I HAVE DETERMINED THAT PLUME MANAGEMENT, SOURCE CONTROL, AND TREATMENT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AND A CONCEPTUAL DESIGN DEVELOPED TO DETERMINE THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE WAY TO MANAGE THE PLUME. A SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD OF DECISION WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION UPON THE COMPLETION OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY'S TECHNICAL ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF PLUME MANAGEMENT AND SOURCE CONTROL.

LEE M. THOMAS  
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE SELECTION  
PRICE LANDFILL SITE  
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY

**#SH**

**HISTORY**

THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE IS LOCATED IN EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY. IT WAS ORIGINALLY A SAND AND GRAVEL EXCAVATION OPERATION WHICH CEASED OPERATIONS IN 1968 WHEN THE PIT WAS EXCAVATED TO WITHIN APPROXIMATELY TWO FEET OF THE EXISTING WATER TABLE. AT THE TIME, THE OPERATION HAD ACCEPTED LIMITED AMOUNTS OF CONSTRUCTION WASTES TO USE AS FILL MATERIAL IN CLOSED PITS. IN 1969 THE FACILITY BECAME A COMMERCIAL MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL, ACCEPTING LARGER VOLUMES OF WASTES.

STARTING IN MAY 1971, THE PRICE LANDFILLING OPERATION BEGAN TO ACCEPT A COMBINATION OF BOTH DRUMMED AND BULK LIQUID WASTE. INITIAL LISTINGS OF WASTES CONSISTED OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, SLUDGES, OIL, GREASE, SEPTIC TANK GREASE AND SEWER WASTES. SOME OF THE LIQUID WASTES WERE PLACED DIRECTLY IN THE LANDFILL. THIS WAS PERFORMED BY POURING THE WASTES INTO THE REFUSE FROM AN OPEN SPIGOT ON A TANK TRUCK. THE WASTES SOAKED INTO THE REFUSE AND THE UNDERLYING SOILS OF THE SITE. MANY OTHER CHEMICAL WASTES WERE BURIED IN 55 GALLON DRUMS. SOME OF THESE WERE PUNCTURED OR OPENED PRIOR TO DISPOSAL.

POROUS COVER MATERIAL WAS PLACED OVER THE FILLED PITS CONTAINING BOTH MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE AND CHEMICAL WASTES. EXISTING DATA INDICATE THAT GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION FROM THE LANDFILL LEACHATE AND CHEMICAL DUMPING HAS TAKEN PLACE.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE TOTAL QUANTITIES OF WASTE MATERIALS DISCARDED AT THE SITE. IT HAS BEEN DOCUMENTED THAT OVER 4.8 MILLION GALLONS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE WERE DISPOSED AT THE SITE OVER AN EIGHT MONTH PERIOD. BASED UPON THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF DUMPING AT THE SITE IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 9.1 MILLION GALLONS OF

CHEMICAL WASTE WERE DISPOSED OF AT THE SITE.

PRIOR TO THE SUMMER OF 1982, AS THE FEASIBILITY STUDY WAS BEING PREPARED, EPA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY IMPLEMENTED SEVERAL INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURES AT THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN THE EVENT THE CONTAMINATION PLUME REACHED THE ACMUA PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELL FIELD.

BASED UPON THE ONGOING MONITORING PROGRAM, THE PLUME HAS NOT YET REACHED THE ACMUA WATER SUPPLY WELLS. A PORTION OF THE INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN REMAIN IN PLACE TO BE UTILIZED IN THE EVENT OF A WATER SUPPLY CONTAMINATION PROBLEM PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION.

#### **#CR**

##### **COMMUNITY RELATIONS**

ON MAY 4, 1983, AT A PUBLIC MEETING IN EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY, THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CDM FEASIBILITY STUDY WERE PRESENTED. THE COMMUNITY URGED THE EXPEDITIOUS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION AND WAS CONCERNED ABOUT THE LOCATION OF THE DISCHARGE INTO ABSECON CREEK. THE COMMUNITY WAS ASSURED THAT THE EFFLUENT, IF DISCHARGED TO SURFACE WATER, WOULD BE OF HIGH QUALITY AND WOULD MEET NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

RESIDENTS NEAR THE SITE WERE CONCERNED ABOUT THE SAFETY OF HOME GARDENING. THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY COMMITTED TO CONDUCT SURFACE SOIL SAMPLING TO ADDRESS THIS CONCERN.

DURING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD THE QUALITY OF THE PROPOSED ACMUA WELL FIELD WAS QUESTIONED. THE AGENCY AND STATE HAVE INVESTIGATED THIS CONCERN AND HAVE NOT FOUND EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINATION.

ENFORCEMENT - SEE ATTACHED.

#### **#CSS**

##### **CURRENT STATUS**

THE SITE CONTINUES TO BE A SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS, MIGRATING TO THE EAST-NORTHEAST TOWARD THE ATLANTIC CITY WATER SUPPLY WELLFIELD. ON-GOING MONITORING HAS NOT YET DETECTED CONTAMINATION IN THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM. ADDITIONAL DEMAND ON THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IS ANTICIPATED IN THE SUMMER OF 1984 DUE TO THE COMPLETION OF ADDITIONAL HOTELS IN ATLANTIC CITY. THIS WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACCELERATION OF CONTAMINANT MIGRATION, WHICH IS ANTICIPATED TO REACH THE WELLFIELD BY THE SUMMER OF 1984.

A FEASIBILITY STUDY HAS BEEN PREPARED BY CDM EVALUATING LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVES FOR THE SITE. A GROUND WATER MODEL OF THE AREA WAS DEVELOPED AND UTILIZED TO SIMULATE AND ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES.

#### **#AE**

##### **ALTERNATIVES SCREENING**

THE FEASIBILITY STUDY INITIALLY CONSIDERED FIFTEEN ALTERNATIVES. THE ALTERNATIVES WERE SCREENED ON THE BASIS OF PRELIMINARY MODELING RESULTS, COST ESTIMATES, AND AN EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

THE TEN ALTERNATIVES REMAINING WERE EVALUATED FOR THE NONCOST CRITERIA OF RELIABILITY, FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS AND SAFETY CONCERNS.

WHEN COST AND NON-COST FACTORS WERE EVALUATED, ALTERNATIVES 13, 14B AND 14C (TABLE 1) WERE JUDGED TO BE EQUALLY EFFECTIVE IN MITIGATING THE THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

##### **ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY**

ALL THREE ALTERNATIVES PROVIDE FOR AN ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY CONSISTING OF NEW PRODUCTION WELLS IN THE

LOWER COHANSEY AQUIFER NORTH OF THE CITY'S RESERVOIR AND A TRANSMISSION MAIN EXTENSION TO THE EXISTING SYSTEM. THESE WELLS WILL PRODUCE A COMBINED RATE OF 13.5 MGD, AND WILL REPLACE ALL OF THE EXISTING PRODUCTION WELLS DOWNGRADIENT OF THE LANDFILL IN THE UPPER AND LOWER COHANSEY.

GROUND WATER MODELING AND SAMPLING INDICATES THAT THE DIRECTION OF THE PLUME MIGRATION IS TOWARD THE EXISTING WELLFIELD. THE CONE OF DEPRESSION FROM THE EXISTING WELLFIELD ACCELERATES THE RATE OF MIGRATION. THE RELOCATION OF THE WELLFIELD WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE RATE OF MIGRATION IN THE EAST-NORTHEAST DIRECTION AND IS CONSIDERED AN IMPORTANT PART OF A COST-EFFECTIVE PLUME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. INDIVIDUAL WELLHEAD TREATMENT USING AIR STRIPPING AND CARBON ABSORPTION WAS CONSIDERED BUT WAS DETERMINED TO HAVE VERY HIGH OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS, RELATIVELY LOW RELIABILITY, AND WOULD NOT EFFECTIVELY CONTROL THE PLUME. THE PROTECTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY FROM THE CONTAMINATED PLUME IS NECESSARY SINCE THE SOURCE AND PLUME CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE UNABLE TO RETRACT THE PLUME IN LESS THAN TEN YEARS AND THE ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONCENTRATIONS ARE IN EXCESS OF DRINKING WATER CRITERIA. RELOCATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY TO OTHER LOCATIONS AND DEEPER AQUIFERS WAS CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED BASED UPON THE RISK OF SALT WATER INTRUSION TO THE KIRKWOOD AQUIFER AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY'S CONCERN REGARDING ITS OVER-UTILIZATION.

CONCERNS HAVE BEEN RAISED DURING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ABOUT POTENTIAL WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS AT THE PROPOSED WELLFIELD LOCATION. NO CONTAMINATION WAS DETECTED DURING A GROUND WATER QUALITY SURVEY CONDUCTED BY ACMUA IN 1981. EPA INSPECTIONS OF THE SITE HAVE NOT DETERMINED EVIDENCE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL OR AQUIFER CONTAMINATION PROBLEMS. ADDITIONAL CONFIRMATORY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS IS PROPOSED FOR DURING THE DESIGN PHASE UNDER THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT. THIS MONITORING IS TO PROVIDE A MORE COMPREHENSIVE PROFILE OF THE WATER QUALITY IN THE AQUIFER TO ASSIST IN THE DESIGN OF THE SYSTEM. FURTHER STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO REDUCE THE POTENTIAL FOR AQUIFER CONTAMINATION, PARTICULARLY AT THE NEARBY FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION'S NATIONAL AVIATION FACILITIES EXPERIMENTAL CENTER (NAFEC).

#### CONTROL OF THE SOURCE AND PLUME

THE COHANSEY AQUIFER IN THE VICINITY OF PRICES PIT ALSO ARE USED BY THE NEW JERSEY WATER COMPANY AND LOCAL RESIDENTS. THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY JUDGES THE COHANSEY TO BE A VALUABLE (AND THREATENED) SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND THEY ARE CONSIDERING DESIGNATING THE COHANSEY AS A SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER. THE WATER QUALITY IMPACTS OF NO ACTION WOULD INCLUDE INCREASE IN THE CONCENTRATION OF ORGANIC SOLVENTS IN LOCAL SURFACE WATERS. ALTERNATIVES 13, 14B AND 14C, WERE EVALUATED AND FOUND TO BE COMPARABLY EFFECTIVE IN PROTECTING WATER SUPPLY USES (OTHER THAN ACMUA) AND RESTORING THE AQUIFER.

ALTERNATIVE 13 PROVIDES FOR ABATEMENT PUMPING TO BE LOCATED EAST OF THE LANDFILL SITE FOR EXTRACTION OF THE PLUME AT A MINIMUM RATE OF 2 MGD. IF POSSIBLE, BASED UPON TREATABILITY TESTS OFF-SITE, TREATMENT AT A LOCAL POTW WILL BE CONSIDERED. ON-SITE TREATMENT WOULD CONSIST OF IRON REMOVAL, AIR STRIPPING AND GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON ABSORPTION. THIS CHOICE WILL BE DEPENDENT UPON THE RESULTS OF A TREATABILITY STUDY TO BE CONDUCTED DURING DESIGN.

THE PROPOSED ABATEMENT WOULD PROVIDE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF THE EXISTING PLUME AND CONTROL OF FURTHER MIGRATION FROM THE SOURCE. THE 2 MGD ABATEMENT PUMPING RATE HAS BEEN ESTIMATED TO BE THE MINIMUM RATE FOR CONTROL OF THE PLUME. ALTHOUGH ONE ABATEMENT WELL EAST OF THE LANDFILL WAS EVALUATED IN THE MODEL, OPTIMIZATION OF THE NUMBER OF WELLS AND THE PUMPING RATES WILL BE EVALUATED DURING THE DESIGN PHASE. UNDER ALTERNATIVE 13 PUMPING IS ANTICIPATED TO BE REQUIRED FOR A MINIMUM OF 30 YEARS BASED UPON THE ESTIMATED SOURCE LIFE. THE PLUME WOULD BE REMEDIATED WHEN TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANIC CONCENTRATIONS DO NOT EXCEED 100PPB. THE ESTIMATED COSTS OF THIS ALTERNATIVE IS:

CAPITAL COST = \$6,010K (TO POTW)  
O&M COST = \$909K  
TOTAL PRESENT WORTH = \$14,600K  
(30 YEAR PERIOD).

ALTERNATIVE 14B PROVIDES FOR THE CONTAINMENT OF THE SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION AND EXTRACTION OF THE CONTAMINATED PLUME. THE PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGE OF THIS ALTERNATIVE IS THAT IT SHORTENS THE PERIOD OF THE PLUME CLEANUP BUT REQUIRES THE CONTAINMENT OF THE WASTES INDEFINITELY. CONTAINMENT IS PROVIDED BY THE USE OF A SLURRY WALL TO SURROUND THE SITE AND A SMALL INTERNAL GROUND WATER PUMPING SYSTEM TO PRODUCE A NEGATIVE

GRADIENT ACROSS THE SIDE WALLS AND UNDERLYING CLAY. THIS WILL PROVIDE FOR LEAKAGE TOWARD THE SOURCE RATHER THAN OUT OF THE CONTAINED AREA. THIS ALTERNATIVE ALSO PROVIDES FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE GROUND WATER CONTAINED WITHIN THE SLURRY WALL AT A RATE OF 80,000 GPD AND PUMPING AND TREATMENT OF THE PLUME EXTERNAL TO THE SLURRY WALL AT A RATE OF 2 MGD. THE PERIOD OF PUMPING EXTERNAL TO THE SLURRY WALL TO EFFECTUATE PLUME CONTROL WAS PREDICTED TO BE 10 TO 15 YEARS. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GROUND WATER CUTOFF WALL IS DESIRABLE BECAUSE IT CONFINES THE SOURCE TO A SMALLER AREA, THUS DECREASING THE TIME AND EFFORT REQUIRED TO CLEAN UP THE PLUME. IN ORDER TO CLEAN UP THE SOURCE AND NOT JUST TO CONTROL IT, ADDITIONAL TREATMENT OF THE GROUND WATER CONTAINED WITHIN THE SLURRY WALL IS NECESSARY.

THE ESTIMATED COSTS OF ALTERNATIVE 14B ARE:

CAPITAL COST = \$10,900K (TO POTW)  
O&M COST = \$909K (PLUME FOR 15 YEARS)  
36K (SOURCE FOR 30+ YEARS)  
TOTAL PRESENT WORTH COST = \$18,200K  
(30 YEAR PERIOD).

BOTH OPTIONS PROVIDE FOR CLEANUP OF THE CONTAMINANT PLUME, CONTROL OF THE SOURCE AREA AND PROVISION OF AN ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY. ALTERNATIVE 14B PROVIDES AN ADDITIONAL POSITIVE SOURCE CONTROL MEASURE WITH THE GROUND WATER CUT-OFF WALL ALTERNATIVE 13 RELIES SOLELY ON PLUME WITHDRAWAL WELLS TO CONTROL AND CLEAN UP THE SOURCE AND TO CONTROL AND WITHDRAW THE EXISTING PLUME.

ALTERNATIVE 14C WOULD REMEDY THE PLUME AND WOULD ELIMINATE THE NEED TO MAINTAIN SOURCE CONTAINMENT INDEFINITELY. THESE OBJECTIVES COULD BE MET USING SEVERAL DIFFERENT EXTRACTION, TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE CONFIGURATIONS. ONE PROBABLE APPROACH IS TO EXTRACT 2 MGD OF THE CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER FROM WITHIN THE SLURRY WALL AND TREAT THE GROUND WATER BEFORE REINJECTION INTO THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM. GROUND WATER PUMPING OUTSIDE THE SLURRY WALL WOULD BE DISCHARGED TO THE POTW AS IN ALTERNATIVES 13 AND 14B. THE ADVANTAGE OF ALTERNATIVE 14C OR ALTERNATIVE 13 IS THAT IT PROVIDES FOR THE COMPLETION OF ON-SITE REMEDIAL ACTION WITHIN A SHORTER TIME FRAME AND ASSURES THE ATTAINMENT OF TREATMENT OBJECTIVES.

THE ESTIMATED COSTS OF THIS ALTERNATIVE IS:

CAPITAL COST = \$14,800K (PLUME TO POTW & SOURCE TO ON-SITE TREATMENT)  
O&M COST = \$909K (PLUME FOR 15 YEARS)  
\$947K (SOURCE FOR 4 YEARS)  
TOTAL PRESENT WORTH = \$24,700K  
(30 YEAR PERIOD).

**#RA**

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

ALTERNATIVE 14C IS RECOMMENDED AT THIS TIME AS THE PREFERRED COURSE OF ACTION BECAUSE IT SHORTENS THE TIME FRAME FOR PLUME MANAGEMENT AND PROVIDES SOURCE CLEANUP. THE RELOCATION OF THE WELLFIELD WILL PROVIDE A SAFE SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR ATLANTIC CITY AND WILL REDUCE THE RATE OF MIGRATION OF THE PLUME. THE CONTAINMENT OF THE SOURCE WOULD FURTHER REDUCE THE PERIOD OF TIME NECESSARY TO TREAT THE PLUME. ALSO, THE CONTAINED SOURCE COULD BE TREATED OVER A FOUR YEAR PERIOD. REMEDIATION OF THE SOURCE COULD THEN BE A DISCRETE REMEDIAL ACTION AND FUNDED 90 PER CENT BY CERCLA. THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FUNDING THE OPERATION OF THE PLUME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

ALTERNATIVE 14C WILL REQUIRE FURTHER EVALUATION DURING THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PHASE OF THE PROJECT TO DETERMINE THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO OBTAIN THE TREATMENT OBJECTIVES.

THE STATE WILL COLLECT ENVIRONMENTAL DATA ON THE SOURCE AND EVALUATE REMEDIES TO CONTROL THE SOURCE. A MONITORING PROGRAM WILL BE CONDUCTED TO VALIDATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MODEL AND TO PROVIDE AN EARLY WARNING SYSTEM TO POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PRIVATE WELL USERS. FINALLY, THE STATE WILL DETERMINE THE TREATABILITY OF WASTES IN THE POTW.

**#TMA**  
**TABLES, MEMORANDA, ATTACHMENTS**

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

DATE: SEP 20, 1983

SUBJECT: AUTHORIZATION TO PROCEED WITH REMEDIAL ACTIONS AT THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE, NEW JERSEY -- RECORD OF DECISION

FROM: WILLIAM N. HEDEMAN, JR., DIRECTOR  
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (WH-548E)

TO: LEE M. THOMAS,  
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

THE ATTACHED RECORD OF DECISION IS PRESENTED FOR YOUR AUTHORIZATION OF REMEDIAL ACTION AT THIS SITE.

WE ARE ASKING FOR YOUR APPROVAL OF THE RELOCATION OF ATLANTIC CITY'S WELLFIELD TO AN AREA THAT WILL NOT BE THREATENED BY CONTAMINATION FROM PRICE'S PIT. WE ARE ALSO RECOMMENDING THAT YOU AGREE WITH THE NEED TO REMEDY THE GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION AT PRICE'S PIT. OUR RECOMMENDED APPROACH TO CONTROL THE PLUME REQUIRES ADDITIONAL FIELD WORK AND TREATABILITY STUDIES. WHEN THE STATE COMPLETES THESE TASKS, A SUPPLEMENTAL ROD WILL BE PRESENTED TO YOU.

THE FY-83 FUNDING FOR THIS SITE WILL INCLUDE THE DESIGN FOR RELOCATING THE WELLFIELD, A TREATABILITY STUDY OF DISCHARGING THE PLUME TO THE LOCAL POTW, AND CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF SOURCE TREATMENT AND REINJECTION. FUNDING WILL BE REQUIRED IN FY-84 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WELLFIELD DESIGN AND, AFTER THE SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD OF DECISION, FOR THE FINAL DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A GROUND WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM.

ON AUGUST 19, 1983, ALL PARTIES MET WITH THE JUDGE (PROBABLY AT THE URGING OF THE DEFENDANTS) TO DISCUSS UNION CARBIDE'S COMMENT ON THE CDM STUDY AND THE AGENCY'S PROCESS FOR SELECTING THE COST-EFFECTIVE REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE. THE JUDGE ASKED EPA IF IT WAS POSSIBLE TO DELAY A DECISION ON PLUME AND SOURCE CONTROLS FOR SIX MONTHS. THIS WOULD ALLOW SUFFICIENT TIME FOR SMC MARTIN AND GERAGHTY AND MILLER TO SUBMIT THEIR REPORTS. THE JUDGE FEELS HE HAS THE AUTHORITY TO PREVENT EPA FROM IMPLEMENTING ANY PLUME AND/OR SOURCE CONTROL REMEDY IN THE EVENT WE DECIDE AGAINST WAITING SIX MONTHS. THE JUDGE HAS ASSURED EPA THAT HE WILL NOT ALLOW THE OTHER DEFENDANTS TO SUBMIT ANY "11TH HOUR" PROPOSALS.

**#ENF**

**PRICE'S LANDFILL/ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY**

A RCRA SS7003 ACTION WAS FILED ON DECEMBER 22, 1980 AGAINST NINE SITE OWNERS AND OPERATORS. ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1981, THE SUIT WAS AMENDED TO ADD 35 GENERATORS AND TRANSPORTERS AND SS106 AND SS107 CERCLA COUNTS.

ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1981, THE COURT DENIED EPA'S MOTION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF UNDER SS7003. EPA APPEALED THE DECISION AND LOST. IN SEPTEMBER 1982, THE COURT ORDERED ALL PARTIES BACK TO COURT. THE CASE IS CURRENTLY IN DISCOVERY.

NOTICE LETTERS WERE ISSUED TO ALL 44 PARTIES ON JANUARY 27, 1982. NONE OF THE RESPONDING PARTIES VOLUNTEERED TO UNDERTAKE THE NECESSARY RESPONSE ACTION. SINCE CDM HAD ALREADY INITIATED WORK ON THE RI/FS UNION CARBIDE OFFERED TO CONDUCT AN INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY. EPA DID NOT RESPOND.

THE COURT AND ALL DEFENDANTS WERE GIVEN COPIES OF THE CDM STUDY ON APRIL 25, 1983. ON MAY 24, 1983, NOTICE LETTERS WERE ISSUED TO ALL DEFENDANTS. THE LETTERS ASKED THE POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO VOLUNTARILY UNDERTAKE OR PAY FOR THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE SELECTED IN THE FEASIBILITY STUDY. THE DEFENDANTS CLAIMED THAT THE FEASIBILITY STUDY DID NOT SELECT A REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE.



ON AUGUST 1, 1983, ALL DEFENDANTS WERE NOTIFIED THAT EPA REGION II RECOMMENDED IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE 14B. SELECTION OF 14B WAS MADE BY EPA REGION II AFTER HOLDING A PUBLIC HEARING. NONE OF THE DEFENDANTS WERE GIVEN NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING.

ON AUGUST 5, 1983, COUNSEL FOR THE PRICES NOTIFIED LEE THOMAS THAT THE PRICES, THROUGH THEIR CONSULTANT SMC MARTIN, WILL SUBMIT A PLAN FOR REMEDIAL ACTION IN 30 TO 45 DAYS. THE PRICES CLAIM THAT THE CDM REPORT DID NOT ADEQUATELY CONSIDER ALL THE COST-EFFECTIVE OPTIONS.

IN AN AUGUST 10, 1983 LETTER, COUNSEL FOR UNION CARBIDE OPPOSED THE JUDGE AND THE U.S. ATTORNEY THAT THE CDM REPORT WAS DEFICIENT. THE DEFICIENCIES ARE DOCUMENTED IN THE AUGUST 10 LETTER. UNION CARBIDE DOES NOT FEEL THE CDM REPORT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FINAL. THROUGH THEIR CONSULTANTS, GERAGHTY AND MILLER, UNION CARBIDE IS FURTHER DEFINING THE SCOPE OF ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION THAT THEY FEEL IS NECESSARY TO CORRECT THE DEFICIENCIES IN THE CDM REPORT.

PRICE LANDFILL, NEW JERSEY  
ITEMIZED FUNDING

RELOCATE WELLFIELD

DESIGN	\$ 660,000	FY-83 IV
CONSTRUCTION	5,200,000	FY-84 II

PLUME MANAGEMENT

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN	798,000	FY-83 IV
DESIGN	1,000,000	FY-84 III
CONSTRUCTION	8,500,000	FY-85 I.

# **PRICE LANDFILL**

## Site Information:

**Site Name:** PRICE LANDFILL  
**Address:** PLEASANTVILLE, NJ  
**EPA ID:** NJD070281175  
**EPA Region:** 02

## Site Alias Name(s):

PRICE SANITARY LANDFILL  
PRICE'S PIT  
PRICE CHEM DUMP  
PRICE LF # 1

## Record of Decision (ROD):

**ROD Date:** 09/29/1986  
**Operable Unit:** 02  
**ROD ID:** EPA/ROD/R02-86/035

**Media:** GROUNDWATER SURFACE WATER

**Contaminant:** INORGANICS, ORGANICS, SLUDGE, TCE, VOCS

**Abstract:** PRICE LANDFILL (ALSO KNOWN AS "PRICE'S LANDFILL NUMBER ONE" AND "PRICE'S PIT") IS A 26-ACRE SITE LOCATED IN EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP AND PLEASANTVILLE CITY, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NJ APPROXIMATELY SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF ATLANTIC CITY, NJ. THE RELATIVELY FLAT SITE IS LOCATED WITHIN THE 11,600-ACRE WATERSHED OF ABSECON CREEK. LAND USE IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA CONSISTS OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, SMALL BUSINESS PROPERTIES, SAND AND GRAVEL EXCAVATIONS, AND UNDEVELOPED RURAL LOTS. PRICE LANDFILL WAS ORIGINALLY A SAND AND GRAVEL EXCAVATION OPERATION OWNED BY MR. CHARLES PRICE, WHICH CEASED OPERATING IN 1968 WHEN THE PIT WAS EXCAVATED TO WITHIN APPROXIMATELY TWO FEET OF THE WATER TABLE. IN 1969, THE FACILITY BECAME A COMMERCIAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL AND IN MAY 1971, BEGAN ACCEPTING A COMBINATION OF BOTH DRUMMED

AND BULK LIQUID WASTE. SOME LIQUID WASTES WERE Poured DIRECTLY INTO THE LANDFILL FROM OPEN TANK TRUCK SPIGOTS. OTHER WASTE WAS BURIED IN 55-GALLON DRUMS, SOME OF WHICH WERE PUNCTURED OR OPENED PRIOR TO DISPOSAL. AN ESTIMATED 9.1 MILLION GALLONS OF CHEMICAL WASTES WERE DISPOSED OF AT THE SITE. IN 1980, RESIDENTIAL WELLS IN THE AREA WERE FOUND TO BE CONTAMINATED WITH VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, AND THE ATLANTIC COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED THAT THEIR USE AS A POTABLE WATER SUPPLY BE DISCONTINUED. AS AN INTERIM MEASURE, POTABLE WATER WAS PROVIDED FROM TANK TRUCKS AND, IN DECEMBER 1981, 37 AFFECTED RESIDENTS WERE CONNECTED TO THE NEW JERSEY WATER COMPANY (NJWC) SYSTEM. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1982, EPA AND THE STATE OF NJ IMPLEMENTED INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURES TO ASSURE AGAINST THE CONTAMINANT PLUME REACHING THE ATLANTIC COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELLFIELD. THESE MEASURES INCLUDED THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTERCONNECTION WITH THE NJWC SYSTEM, REDEVELOPMENT OF THREE ACMUA PRODUCTION WELLS, INSTALLATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON FILTRATION UNITS, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM. IN SEPTEMBER 1983 EPA ISSUED A RECORD OF DECISION BASED ON THE RESULTS OF A 1982 RI/FS. THE SELECTED OPTION INCLUDED; ABANDONMENT OF THE ACMUA EXISTING UPPER AND LOWER COHANSEY AQUIFER WATER SUPPLY WELLFIELD; RELOCATION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE ACMUA WELLFIELD AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES TO PROVIDE A 13.5 MILLION GALLON PER DAY CAPACITY; CONSIDERATION, IN ADDITION TO THE WELLFIELD RELOCATION, OF PLUME MANAGEMENT, SOURCE CONTROL, AND GROUND WATER TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. EPA BEGAN NEGOTIATIONS IN 1984 WITH IDENTIFIED POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. MEETINGS AND COURT APPEARANCES WERE HELD WITH EPA, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, AND THE POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, RESULTING IN A TENTATIVE \$17.15 MILLION CASH SETTLEMENT FOR PAST AND FUTURE COSTS. THE PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN INCLUDE; VOCS, ORGANICS, INORGANICS, AND TCE.

THE SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION INCLUDES; INSTALLATION OF A SECURITY FENCE AROUND THE LANDFILL SITE; INSTALLATION OF GROUND WATER EXTRACTION WELLS ADJACENT TO THE LANDFILL TO CONTROL THE CONTAMINANT SOURCE; INSTALLATION OF GROUND WATER EXTRACTION WELLS HYDRAULICALLY DOWNGRADIENT FROM THE LANDFILL TO ABATE THE CONTAMINANT PLUME; CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND WATER/LEACHATE PRETREATMENT FACILITY AT OR NEAR THE SITE; CONSTRUCTION OF A FORCE MAIN TO THE ACMUA INTERCEPTOR SYSTEM; EXTRACTION OF CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER, FOLLOWED BY PRETREATMENT, AND ULTIMATE DISPOSAL AND TREATMENT AT THE ACMUA WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT; QUARTERLY MONITORING OF GROUND WATER QUALITY FOR APPROXIMATELY 25 YEARS; CONSTRUCTION OF A LANDFILL CAP AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE GROUND WATER EXTRACTION PROCESS. THE ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST IS \$9,050,000 WITH ANNUAL O&M FOR YEARS 1-5 OF \$1,010,000 AND \$255,000 FOR YEARS 6-25.

**Remedy:**

- INSTALLATION OF A SECURITY FENCE AROUND THE LANDFILL SITE;
- INSTALLATION OF GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELLS ADJACENT TO THE LANDFILL TO CONTROL THE CONTAMINANT SOURCE;
- INSTALLATION OF GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELLS HYDRAULICALLY DOWNGRADIENT FROM LANDFILL TO ABATE THE CONTAMINANT PLUME;
- CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUNDWATER/LEACHATE PRETREATMENT FACILITY AT OR NEAR THE SITE;
- CONSTRUCTION OF A FORCE MAIN TO THE ATLANTIC COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACUA) INTERCEPTOR SYSTEM;
- EXTRACTION OF CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER, FOLLOWED BY PRETREATMENT, AND ULTIMATE DISPOSAL AND TREATMENT AT THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT;
- QUARTERLY MONITORING OF GROUNDWATER QUALITY FOR APPROXIMATELY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS;
- CONSTRUCTION OF A LANDFILL CAP AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION PROCESS.

**Text:**

Full-text ROD document follows on next page.

**EPA Superfund  
Record of Decision:**

**PRICE LANDFILL  
EPA ID: NJD070281175  
OU 02  
PLEASANTVILLE, NJ  
09/29/1986**

- ! REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR PRICE LANDFILL, CAMP DRESSER AND MCKEE, FEBRUARY 1985;
- ! EVALUATION OF LONG-TERM REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES, PRICE LANDFILL, CAMP DRESSER AND MCKEE, APRIL 1983;
- ! STAFF SUMMARIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS;
- ! RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY, SEPTEMBER 1986;
- ! DOCUMENTS PREPARED AND TRANSMITTED TO THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BY POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, AND GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO THEM.

**#DE  
DECLARATIONS**

CONSISTENT WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980, AND THE NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN (40 CFR PART 300), I HAVE DETERMINED THAT THE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION AND TREATMENT REMEDIAL ACTION AT THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE IS A COST-EFFECTIVE REMEDY AND PROVIDES ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT. THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY HAS BEEN CONSULTED AND AGREES WITH THE SELECTED REMEDY.

IN ADDITION, THIS ACTION WILL REQUIRE FUTURE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE REMEDY. THESE ACTIVITIES WILL BE CONSIDERED PART OF THE APPROVED ACTION AND ELIGIBLE FOR TRUST FUND MONIES FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR. FURTHER, A TENTATIVE SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED BETWEEN EPA AND THE POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES WHICH INCLUDES FUNDING OF THE REMEDY WITH PROVISION FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE. I HAVE ALSO DETERMINED THAT THE ACTION BEING TAKEN IS APPROPRIATE WHEN BALANCED AGAINST THE AVAILABILITY OF TRUST FUND MONIES FOR USE AT OTHER SITES.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1986  
DATE

CHRISTOPHER J. DAGGETT  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR.

## SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE SELECTION

### PRICE LANDFILL

#### #SLD

##### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

PRICE LANDFILL (ALSO KNOWN AS "PRICE'S LANDFILL NUMBER ONE" AND "PRICE'S PIT") IS A 26-ACRE SITE LOCATED ADJACENT TO MILL ROAD IN EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP AND PLEASANTVILLE CITY, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY AND IS APPROXIMATELY SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY (SEE FIGURE 1). THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE IS BLOCK 36A, LOTS 3 AND 6, OF EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP AND BLOCK 190, LOT 3, OF PLEASANTVILLE CITY.

THE RELATIVELY FLAT SITE IS LOCATED WITHIN THE 11,600-ACRE WATERSHED OF ABSECON CREEK. THE MAJOR SURFACE WATERS IN THE VICINITY INCLUDE THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) RESERVOIRS, ABSECON CREEK, AND CONOVER RUN. THE PRINCIPAL AQUIFERS ARE THE KIRKWOOD, WHICH BEGINS AT APPROXIMATELY 260 FEET BELOW THE GROUND SURFACE AND IS ABOUT 600 FEET THICK NEAR THE LANDFILL, AND THE COHANSEY, WHICH UNCONFORMABLY OVERLIES THE KIRKWOOD THROUGHOUT THE AREA. THE KIRKWOOD AQUIFER CONSISTS MAINLY OF SAND, SILT AND CLAY, AND THE COHANSEY IS PRIMARILY UNCONSOLIDATED SAND WITH SOME GRAVEL AND NOTABLE AMOUNTS OF CLAY. BOTH GROUND AND SURFACE WATERS NEAR THE LANDFILL FLOW IN A GENERALLY EASTERLY DIRECTION, TOWARD THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. LAND USE IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA CONSISTS OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, SMALL BUSINESS PROPERTIES, SAND AND GRAVEL EXCAVATIONS, AND UNDEVELOPED RURAL LOTS.

#### #SH

##### SITE HISTORY

PRICE LANDFILL WAS ORIGINALLY A SAND AND GRAVEL EXCAVATION OPERATION OWNED BY CHARLES PRICE, WHICH CEASED OPERATING IN 1968 WHEN THE PIT WAS EXCAVATED TO WITHIN APPROXIMATELY TWO FEET OF THE WATER TABLE. IN 1969, THE FACILITY BECAME A COMMERCIAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL AND IN MAY 1971, BEGAN ACCEPTING A COMBINATION OF BOTH DRUMMED AND BULK LIQUID WASTE. INITIAL LISTINGS OF WASTES CONSISTED OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, SLUDGES, OIL, GREASE, AND SEPTIC TANK AND SEWER WASTES. SOME OF THE LIQUID WASTES WERE Poured DIRECTLY INTO THE LANDFILL FROM OPEN TANK TRUCK SPIGOTS. MANY OTHER WASTES WERE BURIED IN 55-GALLON DRUMS, SOME OF WHICH WERE PUNCTURED OR OPENED PRIOR TO DISPOSAL. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT 9.1 MILLION GALLONS OF CHEMICAL WASTES WERE DISPOSED OF AT THE SITE.

IN 1980, RESIDENTIAL WELLS IN THE AREA WERE FOUND TO BE CONTAMINATED WITH VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND THE ATLANTIC COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED THAT THEIR USE AS A POTABLE WATER SUPPLY BE DISCONTINUED. AS AN INTERIM MEASURE, POTABLE WATER WAS PROVIDED FROM TANK TRUCKS AND, IN DECEMBER 1981, THIRTY-SEVEN AFFECTED RESIDENCES WERE CONNECTED TO THE NEW JERSEY WATER COMPANY (NJWC) SYSTEM. FROM JANUARY 1982 THROUGH MAY 1983, A REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) AT PRICE LANDFILL. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1982, AS THE RI/FS WAS BEING PREPARED, EPA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY IMPLEMENTED SEVERAL INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURES AT THE ACMUA WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN THE EVENT THAT THE CONTAMINANT PLUME REACHED THE ACMUA PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELLFIELD. THESE MEASURES INCLUDED THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTERCONNECTION WITH THE NJWC SYSTEM, REDEVELOPMENT OF THREE ACMUA PRODUCTION WELLS, INSTALLATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON FILTRATION UNITS, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM. ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1983, EPA ISSUED A RECORD OF DECISION (ROD) BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE INITIAL RI/FS. THE SELECTED OPTION INCLUDED:

- ! ABANDONMENT OF THE ACMUA EXISTING UPPER AND LOWER COHANSEY AQUIFER WATER SUPPLY WELLFIELD;
- ! RELOCATION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE ACMUA WELLFIELD AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES TO PROVIDE A 13.5 MILLION GALLONS PER DAY (MGD) CAPACITY;
- ! CONSIDERATION, IN ADDITION TO THE WELLFIELD RELOCATION, OF PLUME MANAGEMENT, SOURCE CONTROL, AND GROUNDWATER TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES.

A SECOND RI/FS, DESCRIBED BELOW, WAS CONDUCTED IN 1984 TO COMPLY WITH THE 1983 ROD. AS THE RI/FS WAS PROGRESSING, EPA BEGAN NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDED REMEDY WITH IDENTIFIED



POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. APPROXIMATELY TWENTY-THREE SEPARATE MEETINGS AND COURT APPEARANCES WERE HELD WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF EPA, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NJDEP), AND THE POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, RESULTING IN A TENTATIVE \$17.15 MILLION CASH SETTLEMENT FOR PAST AND FUTURE COSTS. A PUBLIC MEETING TO PRESENT THE RECOMMENDED REMEDY WAS HELD IN JULY 1986.

## #CSS

### CURRENT SITE STATUS

#### FIELD INVESTIGATION PROGRAM

THE FIELD INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED AS PART OF THE MOST RECENT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WERE PERFORMED, UNDER A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH EPA, BY THE NJDEP, THROUGH ITS CONTRACTOR, CAMP DRESSER AND MCKEE (CDM). THE INVESTIGATION INCLUDED THE INSTALLATION OF 22 ADDITIONAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS AND SIX SOIL BORINGS DURING THE SPRING OF 1984. THIS PROGRAM WAS PRECEDED BY A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, EMPLOYING BOTH SEISMIC REFRACTION AND GROUND PENETRATING RADAR, TO BETTER IDENTIFY THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LANDFILL AND ASSIST IN SELECTING LOCATIONS FOR THE MONITORING WELLS AND SOIL BORINGS (SEE FIGURE 2). THE SOIL BORINGS WERE USED TO BETTER DEFINE THE GEOLOGY AT THE SITE.

FOUR-INCH DIAMETER STAINLESS STEEL CASINGS AND SCREENS WERE INSTALLED AT EACH WELL LOCATION. THE MAJORITY OF THE WELLS WERE PLACED IN CLUSTER FORMATIONS, WITH SEVERAL WELLS PENETRATING INTO THE LOWER COHANSEY FORMATION.

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING WAS CONDUCTED AT 55 LOCATIONS (22 NEW WELLS; 33 EXISTING). AN ADDITIONAL 17 BLANKS AND DUPLICATES RESULTED IN 72 SAMPLES BEING ANALYZED FOR PRIORITY POLLUTANTS.

#### EXISTING CONTAMINATION

THE PREVIOUS MONITORING DATA, PLUS DATA COLLECTED DURING THE MOST RECENT RI/FS, INDICATED THAT THERE ARE CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAMINANTS IN THE GROUNDWATER SYSTEM ADJACENT TO PRICE LANDFILL. THE MOST RECENT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS FOR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION INDICATED THE PRESENCE OF BENZENE, CADMIUM, CHLOROFORM, DICHLOROETHYLENE, LEAD, 1-2-TRANSDICHLOROETHYLENE, TRICHLOROETHYLENE, VINYL CHLORIDE, AND ACETONE IN THE UPPER COHANSEY FORMATION. TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANICS (TVO) CONCENTRATIONS RANGE FROM 40 TO 50 PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) NEAR THE LANDFILL IN THE SHALLOW DEPTHS OF THE UPPER COHANSEY FORMATION. TVO CONCENTRATIONS RANGE FROM 10 TO 1000 PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) IN THE DEEPER AREAS OF THE AQUIFER, WITH THE PLUME EXTENDING ALMOST ONE MILE FROM THE LANDFILL (SEE FIGURE 3 AND TABLE 1) AND TENDING TO MOVE IN AN EAST-NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION.

#### STATUS OF REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES

THE PRELIMINARY REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH PRICE LANDFILL FOCUSED ON THE RELOCATION OF THE ACMUA WELLFIELD FROM ITS FORMER SITE APPROXIMATELY 0.7 MILES EAST OF THE LANDFILL. THE ORIGINAL WELLFIELD CONSISTED OF FOUR SHALLOW (UPPER COHANSEY) AND SIX DEEP (LOWER COHANSEY) PRODUCTION WELLS, PUMPING AT APPROXIMATELY 13 MGD.

THE RELOCATED WELLFIELD, WHICH CONSISTS OF NINE PRODUCTION WELLS AND WAS COMPLETED IN DECEMBER 1985, IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF THE LANDFILL, ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF THE WESTERN ACMUA RESERVOIR. EACH OF THE NINE NEW PRODUCTION WELLS IS SCREENED IN THE LOWER COHANSEY FORMATION AT DEPTHS OF UP TO 200 FEET AND HAS A PUMPING CAPACITY OF APPROXIMATELY 1.5 MGD.

THE RELOCATION OF THE ACMUA WELLFIELD REPRESENTED THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION TO ALLEVIATE POTENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACTS RESULTING FROM GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION IN THE AREA OF PRICE LANDFILL.

#### REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE

THE INITIAL RI/FS, WHICH LED TO THE SEPTEMBER 20, 1983 ROD, CONSIDERED FIFTEEN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES. THOSE ALTERNATIVES WERE SCREENED ON THE BASIS OF PRELIMINARY MODELING RESULTS, COST ESTIMATES, AND AN EVALUATION OF

TECHNICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS. FIVE ALTERNATIVES WERE SCREENED OUT AT THAT INITIAL STAGE. THE TEN REMAINING ALTERNATIVES WERE EVALUATED FOR THE NON-COST CRITERIA OF RELIABILITY, FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT, AND SAFETY CONCERNS. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE ACMUA WATER SUPPLY WELLFIELD SHOULD BE RELOCATED AND THAT FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHOULD BE COLLECTED TO EVALUATE SOURCE CONTROL AND PLUME MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES. ADDITIONALLY, THE TREATABILITY OF PRICE LANDFILL LEACHATE IN THE ATLANTIC COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACUA) WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT WAS TO BE DETERMINED.

THE FOUR REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BY THE CURRENT RI/FS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AT PRICE LANDFILL REFLECT THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE 1983 ROD. THE INDIVIDUAL REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ARE:

1. NO ACTION (MINIMAL ACTION)
2. PLUME ABATEMENT
3. CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT
4. CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT AND FLUSHING.

#### COMPUTER MODELING

COMPUTER MODELING WAS UTILIZED AS A TOOL TO SIMULATE THE EFFECTIVENESS THE FOUR REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES IN MITIGATING CONTAMINATION EMANATING FROM THE LANDFILL. THE HORIZONTAL GRID GEOMETRY USED IN THE MODELING IS SHOWN IN FIGURE 4. A FIVE LAYER REPRESENTATION OF THE STRATIGRAPHY OF THE AREA, AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 5, WAS USED FOR THE VERTICAL GEOMETRY. DETAILED SIMULATIONS WERE MADE FOR ALTERNATIVES 1, 2, AND 3. THE ACCELERATED FLUSHING ALTERNATIVE (4) WAS NOT INDEPENDENTLY SIMULATED, SINCE ITS OFF-SITE CHARACTERISTICS WERE THE SAME AS THOSE OF ALTERNATIVE 2. FLUSHING OF THE UNSATURATED ZONE WITHIN THE LANDFILL WAS NOT SIMULATED (AS DESCRIBED IN ALTERNATIVE 4).

IN EACH CASE, THE ALTERNATIVES WERE EVALUATED OVER A TIME SPAN OF 20 YEARS, BEGINNING AT 1984, UNDER THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE LANDFILL WOULD CONTINUE AS A CONTAMINANT SOURCE FOR AT LEAST THAT PERIOD. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE RELOCATED ACMUA WELLFIELD WAS COMING ON-LINE DURING THE MODELING EFFORT AND THAT THE ORIGINAL ACMUA WELLS WERE BEING TAKEN OUT OF PRODUCTION AS THE RELOCATED WELLS WERE BROUGHT INTO OPERATION. THUS, ALL ALTERNATIVES WERE EVALUATED FOR A PUMPING SCENARIO WHERE THE RELOCATED ACMUA WELLS WERE PUMPED AT A DESIGN RATE OF 1.5 MGD EACH, AND ALL OTHER ACMUA WELLS WERE OFF-LINE. THE PIEZOMETRIC HEADS IN THE LOWER COHANSEY UNDER THIS ALTERNATIVE ARE SHOWN IN FIGURE 6.

IT IS NOTED THAT THE CONE OF INFLUENCE FROM THESE NEW WELLS DOES NOT ENCOMPASS THE LANDFILL; A "SADDLE POINT" IN THE FLOW FIELD IN THE LOWER COHANSEY AQUIFER EXISTS JUST TO THE NORTH OF THE LANDFILL. THE FLOW FIELDS IN THE UPPER COHANSEY AQUIFER, WHERE MOST OF THE CONTAMINATION IS FOUND, ARE TOWARD THE EAST AND NORTHEAST. IN ALL OF THE SIMULATIONS, NO MOVEMENT OF CONTAMINANTS TOWARD THE NEW WELLFIELD WAS NOTED.

#### #AE

#### ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION

ALTERNATIVE 1 - NO ACTION (MINIMAL ACTION)

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 1 INCLUDES NO REMEDIAL ACTION AT PRICE LANDFILL BEYOND CLOSURE AND A GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM.

BASED ON COMPUTER MODELING, THE EFFECTS OF PUMPING THE RELOCATED ACMUA WELLFIELD AT 13.5 MGD NORTH OF THE RESERVOIR ARE PRONOUNCED IN THE LOWER COHANSEY, AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 6, WHICH INDICATES THAT A GROUNDWATER DIVIDE IS FORMED ALONG A NORTHEAST-SOUTHWEST TRANSECT SLIGHTLY NORTH OF THE LANDFILL. WHILE THIS DIVIDE IS LOCATED IN THE LOWER COHANSEY ONLY, IT PROVIDES A PARTIAL BARRIER TO INHIBIT CONTAMINANT MIGRATION TOWARD THE NEW WELLFIELD SHOULD CONTAMINANTS BREAK THROUGH THE MID-COHANSEY CLAY.

THE KEY FEATURES OF THE PROJECTED PLUME AFTER 20 YEARS ARE SHOWN IN FIGURES 7 AND 8. THE PLAN VIEW SHOWS THAT THE PLUME WOULD CONTINUE TO TRAVEL TO THE EAST AND NORTHEAST, BUT THAT IT WOULD BE ROUGHLY CONFINED AT ITS EASTERN BOUNDARY BY CONOVER RUN AND ABSECON CREEK. THE CROSS-SECTION SHOWN IN FIGURE 8 INDICATES THAT THE PLUME WOULD CONTINUE TO MOVE DOWN THROUGH THE UPPER COHANSEY CLAY AS IT MOVES AWAY FROM THE LANDFILL,

TRAVEL ALONG THE LOWER ZONE OF THE UPPER COHANSEY AND THEN BEGIN TO MOVE UPWARD THROUGH THE UPPER COHANSEY CLAY (INTERMEDIATE LENSES) AS THE GRADIENTS TOWARD ABSECON CREEK DOMINATE THE FLOW FIELD. UPWARD MOVEMENT THROUGH THE UPPER COHANSEY CLAY (INTERMEDIATE LENSES) IS QUITE SLOW, HENCE THE CONCENTRATING OF CONTAMINANTS NEAR ABSECON CREEK AND ALONG THE LOWER REACHES OF CONOVER RUN. THIS UPWARD MOVEMENT WOULD BE DIFFERENT FROM THAT WHICH WOULD BE OBSERVED UNDER PAST PUMPING OPERATIONS, WHERE THE PLUME WOULD HAVE CONTINUED TO MOVE DOWNWARD THROUGH THE MID-COHANSEY CLAY TO THE LOWER COHANSEY ZONE AND WOULD HAVE CONTAMINATED THE ACMUA PRODUCTION WELLS (AT THE ORIGINAL WELLFIELD LOCATION). THE LIMITS OF THE PLUME SHOWN IN FIGURE 7 INDICATE THE REGION IN WHICH CONTAMINANTS WOULD BE EXPECTED TO BE FOUND.

IN GENERAL, UNDER REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 1, THE WHOLE AREA BETWEEN THE LANDFILL AND ABSECON CREEK/CONOVER RUN WOULD BE UNDERLAIN BY A PLUME OF CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER. THE DISCHARGES OF THIS GROUNDWATER WOULD BE TO SURFACE WATER IN THESE STREAMS AND TO THE ADJOINING MARSHLANDS.

BOTH ZONES OF THE UPPER COHANSEY SANDS WOULD REMAIN CONTAMINATED, AS WOULD THE UPPER COHANSEY CLAY. SOME MOVEMENT OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE MID-COHANSEY CLAY IS POSSIBLE, BUT, BASED ON THE MODEL RESULTS, IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT IT WOULD PENETRATE THE LOWER COHANSEY FORMATION ITSELF.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT GROUNDWATER SAMPLING HAS SHOWN THAT THE MAJOR CONTAMINANT CONSTITUENTS THROUGHOUT PLUME INCLUDE BENZENE, CHLOROFORM, 1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETHANE, AND TETRACHLOROETHYLENE. EACH OF THESE COMPOUNDS HAS AN UNACCEPTABLY HIGH LIFETIME CARCINOGENIC RISK IN DRINKING WATER WHEN INGESTED. FROM A PUBLIC HEALTH OBJECTIVE, NO PART OF THE AQUIFER BETWEEN THE LANDFILL AND ABSECON CREEK COULD BE CONSIDERED SAFE FOR DRINKING.

#### ALTERNATIVE 2 - PLUME ABATEMENT

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 2 IS BASED ON A PLUME ABATEMENT SYSTEM CONSISTING OF SHALLOW AND DEEP GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELLS LOCATED EAST OF THE LANDFILL. A SERIES OF SHALLOW WELLS ALONG MILL ROAD NEAR THE LANDFILL, SERVING AS SOURCE CONTROL WELLS, WOULD BE SCREENED IN THE UPPER PORTION OF THE UPPER COHANSEY AQUIFER (LAYER 5 IN FIGURE 5) AND PUMPED AT A COMBINED RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 200,000 GALLONS PER DAY (GPD). THESE WELLS WOULD SERVE TO MITIGATE MIGRATION OF CONTAMINANTS FROM THE LANDFILL IN THE AQUIFER. THE WELLS WOULD EXTRACT GROUNDWATER HAVING A TVO CONCENTRATION FLUCTUATING TO AS HIGH AS 50 PPM. THESE SHALLOW WELLS WOULD CONTINUE TO PUMP FOR AN ESTIMATED 25 YEARS, WHICH IS THE ESTIMATED TIME THAT THE LANDFILL WILL CONTINUE TO BE AN ACTIVE SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION.

IN ADDITION, A SERIES OF DEEPER WELLS WOULD BE LOCATED FURTHER HYDRAULICALLY DOWNGRADIENT FROM THE LANDFILL AND SCREENED IN THE CONTAMINANT PLUME, ABOVE THE MID-COHANSEY CLAY (LAYER 3 IN FIGURE 5). THESE WELLS, SERVING AS PLUME ABATEMENT WELLS, WOULD PUMP AT A COMBINED RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 1.1 MGD AND EXTRACT GROUNDWATER HAVING AN AVERAGE TVO CONCENTRATION OF 1 PPM. THESE DEEPER WELLS WOULD CONTINUE TO PUMP FOR A PERIOD OF APPROXIMATELY FIVE YEARS, WHICH IS THE ESTIMATED TIME IT WILL TAKE TO EXTRACT THE MAJORITY OF THE CONTAMINATION (TO 10 PPB, OR LESS) ONCE THE SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL CONTAMINATION TO THE GROUNDWATER HAS BEEN CONTROLLED. AFTER THAT TIME, THEY WOULD BE REMOVED FROM SERVICE.

THE MODEL PREDICTED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS RESULTING FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS ALTERNATIVE ARE SHOWN IN FIGURES 9 AND 10, WHERE THE CONE OF INFLUENCE OF THE WELLS IN BOTH ZONES OF THE UPPER COHANSEY AQUIFER IS DELINEATED. THE PREDICTED TVO CONCENTRATIONS IN LAYER 3 AT YEAR 5 AND LAYER 5 AT YEAR 20 ARE SHOWN IN FIGURES 11 AND 12. THE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTED FROM THE SHALLOW WELLS ARE EXPECTED TO RANGE FROM 30 PPM TO 500 PPB OVER THIS TIME PERIOD AND STABILIZE AS THESE WELLS BEGIN TO FULLY EXTRACT THE LEACHATE FROM THE LANDFILL.

CONCENTRATIONS IN THE UPPER ZONE OF THIS FORMATION (LAYER 5) ARE ANTICIPATED TO REMAIN AT ABOUT 50 PPM IN THE VICINITY OF THE EXTRACTION WELLS ALONG MILL ROAD. THE CONTAMINATED ZONE IS INTENDED TO BE CONTROLLED, HOWEVER, AND IS NOT EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO MOVE AWAY FROM THE LANDFILL. THESE CONCENTRATIONS WOULD REMAIN AS LONG AS THE LANDFILL CONTINUES AS A SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION.

IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT SMALL QUANTITIES OF CONTAMINATION WOULD SEEP TO ABSECON CREEK AND CONOVER RUN UNDER THIS ALTERNATIVE. THIS CONTAMINATION WOULD COME FROM AREAS OF THE PLUME WHICH HAVE ALREADY MOVED FAR DOWNGRADIENT OF THE LANDFILL AND ARE OUTSIDE THE ZONE TO BE CONTROLLED BY THE EXTRACTION WELLS. AS IN THE NO

ACTION (MINIMAL ACTION) ALTERNATIVE, CONTAMINANTS FROM BOTH ZONES OF THE UPPER COHANSEY AQUIFER WOULD MOVE TOWARD ABSECON CREEK AND CONOVER RUN UNDER THE REVISED ACMUA PUMPING CONDITIONS. THE SEEPAGE TO THE CREEK, RUN, AND ADJOINING MARSHES WOULD BE AT CONCENTRATIONS OF LESS THAN 10 PPB BUT WOULD CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE 20-YEAR TIME PERIOD SIMULATED.

THE LOWER ZONE OF THE UPPER COHANSEY AQUIFER SHOULD BE MONITORED PERIODICALLY, AND THE WELLS SHUT DOWN ONCE THE CONCENTRATION OF TVO DROPS BELOW A VALUE OF 10 PPB (SEE DISCUSSION IN "CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS" SECTION). BASED ON THE MODELING SIMULATIONS, IT APPEARS FEASIBLE TO SHUT DOWN THE DEEPER WELLS AFTER PUMPING FOR FIVE YEARS. THE UPPER ZONE WELLS, ADJACENT TO THE LANDFILL, WOULD HAVE TO REMAIN IN OPERATION AS LONG AS THE LANDFILL CONTINUED TO SERVE AS AN ACTIVE SOURCE OF GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION.

THE EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER WOULD UNDERGO TREATMENT PRIOR TO DISCHARGE TO EITHER ABSECON CREEK OR THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND A GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM WOULD ALSO BE REQUIRED. TREATMENT, CLOSURE, AND MONITORING ARE DISCUSSED LATER.

### ALTERNATIVE 3 - CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 3 CONSISTS OF A COMBINATION OF GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELLS AND THE INSTALLATION OF A CONTAINMENT WALL TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF THE CONTAMINANT SOURCE. UNDER THIS ALTERNATIVE, THERE WOULD BE THREE CLUSTERS OF GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELLS; TWO (SHALLOW AND DEEP) LOCATED IN THE AREA OF THE CONTAMINANT PLUME AND THE THIRD (SHALLOW) SITUATED WITHIN THE PERIMETER OF THE CONTAINMENT WALL. THE WELLS LOCATED WITHIN THE AREA OF THE CONTAMINANT PLUME WOULD INCLUDE A SERIES OF DEEP WELLS WHICH WOULD PUMP AT A COMBINED RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 1.1 MGD FOR AN ESTIMATED FIVE YEARS TO EXTRACT GROUNDWATER CONTAINING AN AVERAGE TVO CONCENTRATION OF 1 PPM. SHALLOW WELLS, ADJACENT TO THE LANDFILL AND NEAR MILL ROAD, WOULD PUMP AT A COMBINED RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 100,000 GPD FOR AN ESTIMATED FIVE YEARS TO EXTRACT GROUNDWATER HAVING A TVO CONCENTRATION OF UP TO 50 PPM. THE WELLS WHICH WOULD BE LOCATED WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE CONTAINMENT WALL WOULD PUMP AT A COMBINED RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 160,000 GPD FOR AN ESTIMATED PERIOD OF 25 YEARS.

THERE ARE TWO OPTIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CONTAINMENT WALL AT PRICE LANDFILL. THE FIRST OPTION IS A DEEP WALL, KEYED INTO THE MID-COHANSEY CLAY AT A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 150 FEET, TO CONTROL THOSE CONTAMINANTS WHICH HAVE MIGRATED DOWNWARD. THE SECOND OPTION CONSISTS OF AN INTERMEDIATE DEPTH, "HANGING" WALL CONSTRUCTED TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 80 FEET. THIS COULD EFFECTIVELY PROVIDE A BARRIER TO PREVENT THE HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONTAMINATION EMANATING FROM THE LANDFILLED MATERIAL. ALTHOUGH THE HANGING WALL WOULD NOT BE KEYED INTO ANY CLAY LAYER, IT WOULD BE PLACED THROUGH A GROUP OF CLAY LENSES WHICH ARE LOCATED 50 TO 80 FEET BELOW THE GROUND SURFACE. IN THIS OPTION, PUMPING FROM WITHIN THE CONTAINMENT WALL WOULD BE CRITICAL, SINCE THE CLAYS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS INTERMEDIATE WALL ARE NEITHER THICK NOR CONTINUOUS.

THE INFORMATION COLLECTED DURING THE FIELD INVESTIGATION PROGRAM INDICATED THAT THE MID-COHANSEY CLAY LAYER, EXTENDING CONTINUOUSLY AT A DEPTH OF ABOUT 150 FEET BELOW THE LANDFILL, CANNOT BE READILY IDENTIFIED FROM FIELD OBSERVATION BASED ON PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS COLOR AND TEXTURE. THEREFORE, BECAUSE OF THE 150 FOOT DEPTH OF THIS CLAY AND THE DIFFICULTY IN IDENTIFYING IT, IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE TO STRUCTURALLY TIE THE DEEP WALL INTO THE IMPERMEABLE FORMATION WHICH WOULD BE NECESSARY TO LEND INTEGRITY TO THE CONTAINMENT WALL SYSTEM. ADDITIONALLY, WITH A DEEP WALL DESIGN, IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO EXTRACT GROUNDWATER FROM MULTIPLE ELEVATIONS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE DESIRED INWARD HYDRAULIC GRADIENTS. PUMPING WOULD BE REQUIRED FROM BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW THE INTERMEDIATE CLAY LENSES NOTED ABOVE. SIMULTANEOUS PUMPING FROM THESE LOCATIONS WOULD SERVE TO COMPLICATE THE REMEDIAL DESIGN AND POSSIBLY COMPROMISE ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE PROPOSED 150 FOOT DEEP WALL WOULD ALSO REQUIRE THE APPLICATION OF A CLAM SHELL CRANE BUCKET TO EXCAVATE THE TRENCH FOR THE CONTAINMENT WALL. THIS CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE IS MUCH MORE TIME CONSUMING THAN THE NORMAL INSTALLATION (FOR SHALLOW WALLS) USING TRADITIONAL BACKHOE EQUIPMENT. OPERATING AT THESE EXTREME DEPTHS MAY NOT BE TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE AND MIGHT RESULT IN THE INSTALLATION OF AN INFERIOR CONTAINMENT SYSTEM. THE APPLICATION OF VIBRATORY BEAM TECHNOLOGY MAY BE APPROPRIATE, BUT AGAIN, THE EXTREME DEPTHS DICTATE AGAINST SELECTION OF THE DEEP WALL.

FINALLY, ALTHOUGH COSTS ARE NOT EXPLICITLY CONSIDERED IN THIS PHASE OF ANALYSIS, THEY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO RISE DISPROPORTIONATELY FOR THE INSTALLATION OF A DEEP WALL RELATIVE TO ANY PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS IN SOURCE

CONTROL. THEREFORE, THE 150 FOOT DEEP WALL WAS EXCLUDED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

THE 80 FOOT DEEP CONTAINMENT WALL CONSIDERED WOULD SERVE TO ISOLATE A MAJOR PORTION OF THE CONTAMINANT SOURCE FROM THE ADJACENT HYDROGEOLOGIC REGIME. SOME CONTAMINANTS HAVE ALREADY MIGRATED VERTICALLY BELOW THE LANDFILL SITE, BUT THE AVAILABLE DATA SUGGEST THAT CONTAMINANT CONCENTRATIONS ARE MORE REPRESENTATIVE OF GROUNDWATER PLUME QUALITY (1 PPM) THAN OF LEACHATE QUALITY (APPROXIMATELY 50 PPM). THEREFORE, GIVEN THE RELATIVELY DILUTE CONTAMINANT LEVELS AT DEPTHS GREATER THAN 50 TO 80 FEET, PLUS THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT CONTAMINANTS AT THIS LEVEL WILL BE CAPTURED BY THE PLUME ABATEMENT SYSTEM, THE 80 FOOT DEEP WALL COULD SUFFICE AS A SOURCE CONTROL MEASURE.

THE MODELED RESULTS OF THIS CONTROL ALTERNATIVE FOR BOTH THE SOURCE AND PLUME ARE SHOWN IN FIGURES 13 AND 14, WHERE THE CONCENTRATIONS IN LAYERS 3 AND 5 AT FIVE YEARS ARE SHOWN. IT IS NOTED THAT, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE EXISTING CONTAMINATION CONTINUES TO MOVE TO THE LOWER REACHES OF CONOVER RUN, THE PUMPING SYSTEM WOULD REMOVE THE BULK OF THE PRESENT PLUME WITHIN A FIVE YEAR PERIOD, AND, SINCE THE SOURCE WOULD BE CONTAINED WITHIN THE CONTAINMENT WALL, NO FURTHER PUMPING OUTSIDE THE WALL BEYOND THAT TIME WOULD BE REQUIRED. THE EXACT SHUT DOWN DATE SHOULD BE DETERMINED BASED ON THE RESULTS OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING. THE CONTROL/EXTRACTION PUMPING WITHIN THE CONTAINMENT WALL WOULD HAVE TO CONTINUE UNTIL ALL, OR EFFECTIVELY ALL, OF THE SOURCE MATERIAL IS REMOVED.

THE EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER WOULD UNDERGO TREATMENT PRIOR TO DISCHARGE TO EITHER ABSECON CREEK OR THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND A GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM WOULD ALSO BE REQUIRED. TREATMENT, CLOSURE, AND MONITORING ARE DISCUSSED LATER.

#### ALTERNATIVE 4 - CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT AND FLUSHING

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 4 CONSISTS OF THE INSTALLATION OF A CONTAINMENT WALL AND GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELLS SIMILAR TO THOSE FOR REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 3. THE FLUSHING PROVISIONS OF THIS ALTERNATIVE WOULD INVOLVE TREATING CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER, AS IT IS PUMPED FROM THE EXTRACTION WELLS, AND RE-INJECTING PART OF THE TREATED WATER INTO THE LANDFILL. THE TREATED WATER WOULD ACCELERATE THE SOLUBILIZATION AND TRANSPORT OF CONTAMINANTS WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE CONTAINMENT WALL. THEORETICALLY, THE SOURCE ITSELF IS GRADUALLY REMOVED BY ACCELERATING THE NATURAL PROCESS OF CONTAMINANT TRANSPORT FROM THE LANDFILL, AND COLLECTION OF THE LEACHATE GENERATED.

THE MODELING SIMULATIONS OF THE OFF-SITE CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS ALTERNATIVE ARE THE SAME AS THOSE DESCRIBED UNDER REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 3. NO SEPARATE MODELING WAS PERFORMED REGARDING THE FLUSHING OF THE UNSATURATED ZONE WITHIN THE LANDFILL BECAUSE, AS DISCUSSED BELOW, THE ALTERNATIVE WAS REMOVED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

THE TECHNOLOGICAL FEASIBILITY OF THIS SYSTEM IS QUESTIONABLE WITH REGARD TO THE EFFICACY OF THE PROPOSED INDUCED FLUSHING PLAN. FOR EXAMPLE, A TYPICAL MUNICIPAL LANDFILL HAS A HETEROGENEOUS COMPOSITION RELATED PRIMARILY TO THE VARIATION IN THE PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, BULK DENSITY, AND DEGRADABILITY OF WASTE MATERIALS DISPOSED OF. WASTES DISPOSED OF AT PRICE LANDFILL COULD HAVE INCLUDED DEMOLITION DEBRIS, DOMESTIC WASTE, BULK APPLIANCES, AND OTHER HETEROGENEOUS MATERIALS. THE GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED PRIOR TO DRILLING INDICATED ANOMALOUS AREAS OF EITHER BULK METAL OR CONDUCTIVE LIQUIDS. THIS FACTOR, PLUS THE INCONSISTENT NATURE IN WHICH THE WASTES WERE COMPACTED AND COVERED, RESULTS IN NONUNIFORM VOID SPACES WITHIN THE LANDFILLED MATERIALS.

THE NET EFFECT IS THAT WHEN WATER (PRECIPITATION OR ARTIFICIALLY INJECTED WATER) INFILTRATES INTO THE UNSATURATED ZONE, IT HAS A TENDENCY TO SEEK A PATH OF LEAST RESISTANCE AND, THEREFORE, "SHORT-CIRCUIT" THROUGH THE LANDFILL. THIS PHENOMENON RESULTS IN PREFERENTIAL SOLUBILIZATION IN SOME AREAS AND TENDS TO COMPROMISE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INDUCED FLUSHING SYSTEM. THE NONUNIFORMITY CANNOT BE DEFINED ADEQUATELY ENOUGH TO ESTIMATE THE LEVEL OF RELIABILITY OF FLUSHING. IN ADDITION, TO ADEQUATELY ENSURE THAT NO CONTAMINATION WOULD ESCAPE FROM THE LANDFILL, PUMPING WOULD BE REQUIRED BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW THE INTERMEDIATE CLAY LENSES PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED. SIMULTANEOUS PUMPING FROM THESE LOCATIONS WOULD COMPLICATE THE REMEDIAL DESIGN AND POSSIBLY COMPROMISE ITS EFFECTIVENESS. THEREFORE, THE INDUCED FLUSHING CONCEPT WAS REMOVED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION BASED UPON ISSUES OF TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY.

## EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

EACH PROPOSED REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE NO ACTION (MINIMAL ACTION) ALTERNATIVE, INCLUDED A PROVISION FOR THE ON-SITE TREATMENT OF CONTAMINATED EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER PRIOR TO ITS DISCHARGE TO EITHER THE SURFACE WATERS OF ABSECON CREEK OR TO THE ATLANTIC COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACUA) WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. THE TREATMENT OPERATIONS AND PROCESSES COULD BE MODIFIED DEPENDING ON THE QUANTITY OF FLOW BEING TREATED, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INFLUENT FLOW, AND THE DISCHARGE CRITERIA.

THE SPECIFICATIONS FOR GROUNDWATER TREATMENT WERE ESTABLISHED DURING BOTH A 1982 PILOT SCALE PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL TREATABILITY STUDY AND A 1984 BIO-TREATABILITY STUDY WHICH ASSESSED THE COMPATIBILITY OF THE PRICE LANDFILL GROUNDWATER/LEACHATE WITH THE BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. THE RESULTS OF THESE TREATABILITY STUDIES INDICATED THAT FIVE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES EXIST, BASED ON CONSIDERATION OF FLOW VOLUMES, CONTAMINANT CONCENTRATIONS IN THE VARIOUS INFLUENT STREAMS, DISCHARGE CRITERIA, AND THE NATURE OF THE TREATMENT PROCESSES. THE INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT PROCESS ALTERNATIVES ARE IDENTIFIED IN TABLE 2.

### PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL ON-SITE TREATMENT

THE PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL ON-SITE TREATMENT PROCESS IS DESIGNED TO TREAT THE EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER PRIOR TO DISCHARGE TO ABSECON CREEK. INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT STEPS INCLUDE PH ADJUSTMENT, AIR STRIPPING TO REMOVE VOLATILE ORGANICS, OFF-GAS TREATMENT WITH A DEHUMIDIFIER AND VAPOR PHASE CARBON ADSORPTION, AND FINAL TREATMENT OF THE EFFLUENT WITH SAND AND GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON (GAC) FILTRATION. THE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR THIS SYSTEM IS SHOWN ON FIGURE 15.

A REVIEW OF FIGURE 15 AND TABLE 2 INDICATES THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL OPTIONS REGARDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF INFLUENT TO THE PROPOSED PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT SYSTEM. THESE OPTIONS ARISE FROM A CONSIDERATION OF BOTH THE ASSOCIATED REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (PLUME ABATEMENT OR CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT) AND A DECISION ON WHETHER TO AIR STRIP THE ENTIRE QUANTITY OF EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER OR ONLY THE MORE CONCENTRATED (50 PPM TOTAL VOLATILES), LOW VOLUME FLOWS.

### AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT

THE AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT SYSTEM IS INTENDED TO TREAT THE EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER PRIOR TO DISCHARGE TO THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. THE INDIVIDUAL UNIT OPERATIONS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE FOR THE PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL ON-SITE TREATMENT EXCEPT THAT THE WATER EFFLUENT FROM THE AIR STRIPPER WOULD NOT BE PASSED THROUGH THE GAC FILTERS PRIOR TO THE ADDITION OF LIME. PROVISIONS WERE MADE TO ANALYZE THIS TREATMENT PROCESS BASED UPON EITHER REMOVING THE METALS ON-SITE, OR PASSING THE FLOW TO ACUA FOR FINAL LIME ADDITION AND SLUDGE REMOVAL AT THE TREATMENT PLANT. THE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR THIS TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE IS PRESENTED IN FIGURE 16. AS WITH THE PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES, EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER MAY BE DISTRIBUTED SO THAT ONLY THE MORE CONCENTRATED FLOW ENTERS THE AIR STRIPPER.

### LIME PRETREATMENT

THE LIME PRETREATMENT PROCESS WAS EVALUATED TO ADDRESS METALS REMOVAL WHERE EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER HAD CONCENTRATIONS OF VOLATILES WHICH WERE LOW ENOUGH AS TO NOT REQUIRE PRETREATMENT PRIOR TO BEING CONVEYED TO THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. GROUNDWATER WOULD BE CONVEYED TO THE PLANT BY MEANS OF DOUBLE SEAL PUMPS INTO A FORCE MAIN CONNECTOR. LOW LEVELS OF VOLATILES, COUPLED WITH DILUTION WITHIN THE FORCE MAIN AND AT ACUA, WOULD REDUCE THE VOLATILES TO BELOW LEVELS ASSOCIATED WITH EITHER ODORS OR HEALTH RISKS. THEREFORE, UNDER THIS SCENARIO, IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY TO REMOVE VOLATILES PRIOR TO THE PRECIPITATION OF METALS. THE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR THIS TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE IS PRESENTED IN FIGURE 17. THE TWO TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES EVALUATED FOR LIME PRETREATMENT ARE BASED ON TOTAL FLOW TREATMENT FOR EITHER THE PLUME ABATEMENT OR CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES.

## COST ANALYSIS OF REMEDIAL AND TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

A SERIES OF COST ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED IN THE FEBRUARY 1985 RI/FS TO COMPARE REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3 AND THE FIVE GROUNDWATER TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES, EACH REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE WAS

ASSUMED TO INCLUDE A PROVISION FOR THE INSTALLATION OF A CAP WHICH WOULD COMPLY WITH RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) REQUIREMENTS. MONITORING COSTS ARE BASED ON THE QUARTERLY SAMPLING OF TWO UPGRADIENT AND SIX DOWNGRADE WELLS WITH PRIORITY POLLUTANT ANALYSES CONDUCTED OVER A 25 YEAR PERIOD.

#### CAPITAL COSTS OF THE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

THE CAPITAL COSTS FOR THE FIVE GROUNDWATER TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES ARE PRESENTED IN TABLE 3 FOR THE FLOW CONDITIONS SPECIFIED IN TABLE 2. UNDER THE PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES, THE REDUCED AIR STRIPPING COSTS FOR PARTIAL FLOW TREATMENT ARE MORE THAN OFF-SET BY THE INCREASED GAC COSTS, SUCH THAT TOTAL FLOW TREATMENT IS MORE CAPITAL INTENSIVE. FOR THE AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT ALTERNATIVES, THE ELIMINATION OF THE GAC UNITS FROM THE SYSTEM DESIGN, PLUS THE REDUCED COSTS OF THE BUILDING STRUCTURE AND SITE WORK, ALL OPERATE TO MAKE THE PARTIAL FLOW OPTION LESS CAPITAL INTENSIVE THAN THE TOTAL FLOW OPTION. THE LIME ADDITION PRETREATMENT ALTERNATIVE OFFERS A MODERATELY EXPENSIVE ALTERNATIVE WHICH DOES NOT ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF VOLATILES REMOVAL.

COMPARISONS WERE ALSO MADE FOR THE ANTICIPATED TREATMENT COSTS IF METALS REMOVAL WERE CONDUCTED ON-SITE OR AT THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY. THE SETTLING OF THE SLUDGE AND SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT IS MORE COST-EFFECTIVE WHEN CONDUCTED AT THE ACUA FACILITY. CONVERSATIONS WITH ACUA PERSONNEL INDICATED THAT METALS PRECIPITATION AT ACUA IS COMPATIBLE WITH ACUA'S ON-GOING EXPANSION OF ITS SLUDGE HANDLING CAPABILITIES.

#### ANNUAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS AND PRESENT WORTH OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

PROJECTIONS FOR THE ANNUAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS FOR THE FIVE GROUNDWATER TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES ARE PRESENTED IN TABLE 4. THE PROJECTIONS INDICATE THAT CARBON USAGE IS A MAJOR COST ELEMENT FOR THE PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT SYSTEM; THE OTHER COSTS FOR THIS OPTION ARE COMPARABLE TO THOSE FOR COMPETING TREATMENT OPTIONS. THE ACUA TREATMENT CHARGE FOR THE AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT SYSTEM EFFLUENT, ESTIMATED AT \$1,066 PER MILLION GALLONS PLUS CHARGES FOR BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD) AND TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS, NEARLY OFF-SETS THE LOW CHEMICAL COSTS OF THIS TREATMENT SYSTEM RELATIVE TO PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT. THE LIME ADDITION PRETREATMENT COSTS ARE COMPARABLE TO THOSE FOR THE COMPETING SYSTEMS, HOWEVER, THIS ALTERNATIVE WOULD HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE REDUCTION OF VOLATILES.

THE TOTAL ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT SYSTEMS ARE GENERALLY COMPARABLE FOR THE CONDITIONS WHERE METALS PRECIPITATION IS CONDUCTED AT THE LANDFILL SITE. HOWEVER, IF THE METALS CAN BE SATISFACTORILY REMOVED AT ACUA AS ANTICIPATED, THEN THE OPERATING COSTS MAY BE SLIGHTLY REDUCED DEPENDING ON WHETHER OR NOT THE SLUDGE IS CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS.

TABLE 5 PROVIDES COST ESTIMATES FOR SITUATIONS WHERE THE METALS ARE PRECIPITATED AT THE LANDFILL SITE. IN GENERAL, THE COSTS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE EXCEED THOSE FOR THE AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT ALTERNATIVE BY APPROXIMATELY \$12,000,000, FOR THE PARTIAL FLOW CONDITIONS, AND ABOUT \$7,000,000 FOR THE TOTAL FLOW SCENARIO, ON A PRESENT WORTH BASIS. THE COSTS OF THE LIME ADDITION PRETREATMENT ALTERNATIVE ARE NEARLY EQUIVALENT TO THOSE FOR THE AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT ALTERNATIVE.

A PRESENT WORTH ANALYSIS WAS ALSO CONDUCTED FOR THE CONDITIONS WHERE METALS PRECIPITATION OCCURS AT THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY (TABLE 6). UNDER THIS SCENARIO, THE PRESENT WORTH COSTS RANGE FROM \$11,450,000 FOR THE PARTIAL FLOW OPTION, TO \$14,090,000 FOR THE TOTAL FLOW OPTION USING THE AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. IF THE SLUDGE IS DETERMINED TO BE NON-HAZARDOUS, THE COST DIFFERENTIALS BETWEEN ON-SITE AND ACUA TREATMENT BECOME APPROXIMATELY \$500,000.

THE ABOVE COMPARISONS ASSUMED THAT EACH OF THE TREATMENT SYSTEMS WOULD BE OPERATIONAL FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AT THE PUMPING RATES SHOWN IN TABLE 2. IN 1983, THE EPA AND NJDEP JOINTLY DEVELOPED CRITERIA TO BE USED IN EVALUATING THE REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES FOR PRICE LANDFILL. REMEDIATION OF THE PLUME (OFF-SITE) WILL BE CONSIDERED COMPLETE WHEN THE CONCENTRATION OF TVO IN THE GROUNDWATER REACHES 10 PPB OR LESS (SEE DISCUSSION IN "CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS" SECTION). IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS WILL OCCUR WITHIN FIVE YEARS. FURTHER ANALYSIS IS DESCRIBED BELOW WHICH EXAMINED THE EFFECT ON THE PRESENT WORTH COST OF INTRODUCING A PUMPING REGIMEN WHICH DISCONTINUES PUMPING OF SPECIFIC WELLS AFTER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD AND MAINTAINS OTHER WELLS AS OPERATIONAL FOR UP TO TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

## CAPITAL COSTS AND PRESENT WORTH OF REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES

THE ESTIMATES FOR CAPITAL COSTS AND PRESENT WORTH OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES ARE PRESENTED IN TABLES 7, 8, AND 9 FOR SITUATIONS WHERE METALS ARE REMOVED EITHER AT THE LANDFILL OR AT THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY. THE PRESENT WORTH CALCULATIONS REFLECT CONSIDERATION OF THE OPERATION OF INDIVIDUAL PUMPING WELLS BEING DISCONTINUED AFTER FIVE YEARS DEPENDING UPON WHICH REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE IS IMPLEMENTED. FOR EXAMPLE, THE PLUME ABATEMENT SYSTEM WILL INITIALLY PUMP AT A RATE OF 1.3 MGD WITH 1.1 MGD CONSISTING OF LOW CONCENTRATION (1 PPM), PLUME QUALITY WATER. THE PLUME PUMPING WOULD CEASE AFTER AN ESTIMATED FIVE YEARS, WHILE SOURCE CONTROL PUMPING WOULD CONTINUE IN THE HIGHLY CONTAMINATED (50 PPM) UPPER AQUIFER FOR APPROXIMATELY 20 ADDITIONAL YEARS. THE CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT ALTERNATIVE WOULD INITIALLY BE PUMPED AT A RATE OF 1.36 MGD WITH 1.1 MGD BEING PLUME QUALITY WATER, 0.10 MGD BEING PUMPED FROM THE UPPER AQUIFER, AND 0.16 MGD BEING PUMPED FROM WITHIN THE CONTAINMENT WALL. AFTER FIVE YEARS, THE TWO SERIES OF WELLS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE WALL (1.2 MGD OF TOTAL FLOW) WOULD BE SHUT DOWN, AND THE WELLS WITHIN THE WALL WOULD PUMP FOR AN ADDITIONAL 20 YEARS.

THE PRESENT WORTH COSTS WERE REVIEWED FOR EACH REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE TO EXAMINE HOW THEY CHANGED WITH THE SELECTION OF A GROUNDWATER TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE. A COMPARISON OF PRETREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR THE PLUME ABATEMENT ALTERNATIVE, INDICATED THAT COSTS RANGED FROM \$9,050,000, FOR THE PARTIAL FLOW AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT SYSTEM WITH METALS REMOVAL AT ACUA, TO \$19,530,000, FOR THE PARTIAL FLOW PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT SYSTEM WHERE THE SLUDGE IS HAZARDOUS AND PRECIPITATED AT THE SITE.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE COSTS FOR THE VARIOUS TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES, WHEN APPLIED TO THE CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT ALTERNATIVE (ALTERNATIVE 3), INDICATED THAT COSTS WERE APPROXIMATELY \$8,000,000 LESS FOR THE PARTIAL FLOW AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT SYSTEM THAN THE PARTIAL FLOW PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT. CONSIDERATION FOR TREATING THE TOTAL FLOW RESULTED IN COST DIFFERENCES OF APPROXIMATELY \$5,000,000 BETWEEN THE COMPETING TREATMENT SYSTEMS.

## SUMMARY

THE FOUR REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES INITIALLY CONSIDERED FOR IMPLEMENTATION WERE EVALUATED IN A SEQUENTIAL MULTI-STAGE SCREENING PROCESS. THE ATTRIBUTES CONSIDERED IN THE SCREENING PROCESS WERE TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY, SYSTEM COSTS, A GROUP OF NON-COST CRITERIA, AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO THE LONG-TERM IMPACT OF THE AQUIFER CONTAMINATION ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

THE INITIAL SCREENING MECHANISM WAS BASED ON TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY. MAJOR FACTORS CONSIDERED INCLUDED SITE-SPECIFIC PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (E.G., TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY), AND AN UNDERSTANDING OF BOTH THE TYPE OF WASTE DISPOSED OF AT THE SITE AND THE NATURE OF THE OPERATIONS CONDUCTED AT A TYPICAL MUNICIPAL LANDFILL. THE ANALYSIS INDICATED THAT IT MAY NOT BE TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE TO CONSTRUCT A DEEP CONTAINMENT WALL AS PROPOSED IN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 3. A COMPLICATED PUMPING REGIME WOULD ALSO BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN THE HYDRAULIC GRADIENTS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE SOURCE CONTROL. FOR THESE REASONS, AN INTERMEDIATE DEPTH (80-FOOT) HANGING WALL WAS PROPOSED IN PLACE OF THE DEEP WALL.

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 4 CONSISTED OF A CONTAINMENT WALL FOR SOURCE CONTROL, USING BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PUMPING, WITH TREATMENT AND SUPPLEMENTAL SOURCE FLUSHING. THE CONCEPT OF INDUCED SOURCE FLUSHING WAS PROPOSED TO EXPEDITE REMOVAL OF CONTAMINANTS FROM WITHIN THE UNSATURATED ZONE INSIDE THE WALL. A TECHNICAL EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED FLUSHING SYSTEM, HOWEVER, INDICATED THAT THE HETEROGENEOUS NATURE OF THE SUBSURFACE MATERIALS IN A TYPICAL MUNICIPAL LANDFILL COULD COMPROMISE THE EXPECTED EFFICIENCIES REGARDING SOURCE REMOVAL. IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAN ANY WATER APPLIED TO THE SURFACE OF THE LANDFILL WOULD NOT PERCOLATE UNIFORMLY THROUGH THE SATURATED ZONE. RATHER, THERE WOULD BE A TENDENCY FOR THE FLOW TO "SHORT CIRCUIT" THROUGH MORE POROUS AREAS. THUS, THE FLUSHING ACTION WOULD BE MINIMAL IN THE LESS POROUS AREAS, WHERE SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES OF WASTE MATERIAL MAY BE BOUND. THE CONCEPT OF INDUCED FLUSHING DOES PROVIDE A VIABLE TREATMENT MECHANISM FOR THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS ARE RELATIVELY UNIFORM WITH RESPECT TO POROSITY, HOWEVER, THIS IS NOT THE CASE AT PRICE LANDFILL. FOR THIS REASON, THE INDUCED FLUSHING OPTION WAS DETERMINED TO BE TECHNICALLY INFEASIBLE.

THE REMEDIAL ACTIONS BASED ON THE PLUME ABATEMENT ALTERNATIVE AND ON THE CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT ALTERNATIVE, WERE EACH EVALUATED IN CONJUNCTION WITH FIVE POSSIBLE GROUNDWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS.



TEN INDIVIDUAL REMEDIAL OPTIONS WERE EXAMINED, AND CAPITAL AND ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS WERE DEVELOPED FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES. CAPITAL COSTS FOR THE PLUME ABATEMENT REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE WERE LOWER THAN THOSE FOR THE CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT ALTERNATIVE, REGARDLESS OF THE GROUNDWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM SELECTED. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS WERE COMPARABLE FOR EACH TREATMENT SYSTEM, HOWEVER, COSTS WOULD BE REDUCED CONSIDERABLY IF THE METALS WERE PRECIPITATED AT THE ACUA FACILITY.

PRESENT WORTH COSTS (ASSUMING METALS ARE PRECIPITATED AT ACUA) FOR THE PLUME ABATEMENT REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE, USING AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT, RANGED FROM \$9,050,000 TO \$10,910,000. COMPARABLE COSTS WERE \$13,960,000 TO \$15,850,000 FOR THE CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT ALTERNATIVE. COMPARABLE COSTS FOR SITUATIONS WHERE METALS ARE SETTLED OUT AT THE SITE RANGED FROM \$9,860,000 TO \$11,900,000 FOR PLUME ABATEMENT, AND \$14,790,000 TO \$16,840,000 FOR THE CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT, ASSUMING THE METALS SLUDGE IS NON-HAZARDOUS.

THE THREE REMAINING REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES WERE ALSO EVALUATED IN FIVE NON-COST CATEGORIES: 1) IMPLEMENTABILITY - WHETHER THE SYSTEM COULD BE BUILT AND BE COMPATIBLE WITH REMEDIAL REQUIREMENTS; 2) PERFORMANCE AND 3) RELIABILITY - HOW IT WOULD PERFORM OVER A PERIOD OF TIME; 4) ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS - WHAT ITS EFFECT WOULD BE ON PRESENT AND FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS; AND 5) SAFETY - WHETHER THERE WERE ANY POTENTIAL SAFETY DEFICIENCIES THAT COULD JEOPARDIZE OPERATING PERSONNEL. A SERIES OF 20 INDIVIDUAL CRITERIA WERE DEVELOPED IN THE ABOVE NON-COST CATEGORIES.

THE REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES WERE THEN EVALUATED AND RATED ON THE SPECIFIC CRITERIA ON A (+), (-), (0) BASIS TO DETERMINE A RELATIVE RANKING. THE RESULTS FROM THE NON-COST EVALUATION INDICATED THAT REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3 RANK HIGHEST WITH RESPECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, IMPLEMENTABILITY, AND PERFORMANCE.

THE NO ACTION (MINIMAL ACTION) ALTERNATIVE WAS SUPERIOR WITH RESPECT TO WORKER SAFETY. THIS MAY BE DUE TO AN ANOMALY OF THE SCORING SYSTEM, WHERE DOING NOTHING CLEARLY INVOLVES MINIMAL POTENTIAL FOR IMPACTING WORKER SAFETY. THIS, HOWEVER, AVOIDS THE ISSUE OF MITIGATING GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION. THE NO ACTION (MINIMAL ACTION) ALTERNATIVE TAKES NO AGGRESSIVE ACTION IN THAT REGARD AND ALLOWS THE AQUIFER TO DETERIORATE. REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 2 WAS JUDGED SLIGHTLY SUPERIOR TO ALTERNATIVE 3 IN THE NON-COST CATEGORIES, WHILE BOTH ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3 ARE SUPERIOR TO THE NO ACTION (MINIMAL ACTION) ALTERNATIVE.

MODELING SIMULATIONS OF ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3 INDICATED THAT BOTH THE PLUME ABATEMENT AND THE CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT ALTERNATIVES ARE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION AND THAT THE DEEP EXTRACTION WELLS COULD BE SHUT DOWN AFTER APPROXIMATELY FIVE YEARS.

#### **#RA**

##### **RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE**

THE NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN REQUIRES THE SELECTION OF "... A COST-EFFECTIVE REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE THAT EFFECTIVELY MITIGATES AND MINIMIZES THREATS TO AND PROVIDES ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE AND THE ENVIRONMENT." THEREFORE, THE REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AT PRICE LANDFILL IS REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 2, PLUME ABATEMENT. THE RECOMMENDED TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE TO BE APPLIED IS THE PARTIAL FLOW AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT OPTION, WITH METALS REMOVAL AT THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, PENDING ACUA ACCEPTANCE. A QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM WILL ALSO BE IMPLEMENTED. THE ACTUAL SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND PARAMETERS WILL BE DEVELOPED DURING REMEDIAL DESIGN. A SECURITY FENCE WILL BE INSTALLED AROUND THE SITE TO PREVENT ACCESS BY UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS. ADDITIONALLY, EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND A PROGRAM TO MONITOR POTENTIAL AIR EMISSIONS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED. THE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION AND TREATMENT REMEDIAL ACTIONS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AND COMPLETED PRIOR TO FINAL LANDFILL CLOSURE.

THE PRESENT WORTH COST OF THE RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE, AS ESTIMATED IN THE FEBRUARY 1985 RI/FS AND SHOWN IN TABLE 9, IS \$9,050,000.

#### **#OM**

##### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE RECOMMENDED REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVE AND WILL INCLUDE:

- ! O&M OF THE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELLS
- ! O&M OF THE ON-SITE PRETREATMENT TREATMENT FACILITY
- ! MONITORING OF GROUNDWATER ELEVATION AND QUALITY IN THE COHANSEY AQUIFER
- ! MONITORING OF POTENTIAL AIR EMISSIONS FROM THE SITE
- ! MAINTENANCE OF THE LANDFILL CLOSURE.

THE O&M COSTS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED IN TABLE 9 AS \$1,010,000 FOR EACH OF THE FIRST FIVE YEARS, AND \$255,000 PER YEAR FOR THE REMAINING 20 YEARS. THE TOTAL TIME PERIOD FOR WHICH O&M ESTIMATES WERE PRESENTED IN TABLE 9, IS 25 YEARS.

#### CAP DEFERRAL

DEFERRAL OF FINAL LANDFILL CLOSURE AND CAPPING IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE RECOMMENDED REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVE AT PRICE LANDFILL. IT IS PLANNED THAT CAPPING WILL OCCUR FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF THE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION AND TREATMENT PROCESS. SUFFICIENT TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR DELAYING THE CAP INSTALLATION EXISTS.

THE CONTAMINANT TRANSPORT MODELING EFFORT, WHICH WAS UNDERTAKEN TO SIMULATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROPOSED REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES, RELIED ON A REPRESENTATION OF THE CONTAMINANT SOURCE AND HOW THAT SOURCE ENTERED THE GROUNDWATER SYSTEM. THE CONTAMINANT SOURCE AT PRICE LANDFILL WAS REPRESENTED AS ENTERING THE GROUNDWATER SYSTEM AT GROUNDWATER SYSTEM AT THE WATER TABLE FROM THE UPPER, UNSATURATED ZONE WHERE THE WASTES WERE ORIGINALLY DEPOSITED. THE TRANSPORT MECHANISM WAS BASED ON A NATURAL EFFECTIVE RECHARGE RATE OF 15.7 INCHES OF RAIN PER YEAR, THROUGH AN UNCAPPED LANDFILL. THIS RESULTED IN THE ESTIMATION THAT THE CONTAMINANT SOURCE WOULD BE EFFECTIVELY DEPLETED IN APPROXIMATELY 25 YEARS. IF CAPPING WERE TO OCCUR PRIOR TO, OR AT THE START OF, THE REMEDIAL ACTION, THE SOURCE ITSELF WOULD REMAIN ACTIVE FOR A LONGER DURATION, POSSIBLY REQUIRING A LONGER PERIOD OF PUMPING. ADDITIONALLY, SINCE THE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELLS WOULD BE IN OPERATION, THE WATER TABLE WOULD BE LOCALLY DEPRESSED, RESULTING IN GREATER TRAVELING DISTANCES FOR THE CONTAMINANTS THROUGH THE UNSATURATED ZONE.

IT SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED THAT, ALTHOUGH INDUCED FLUSHING (I.E., THROUGH INJECTION WELLS) WAS DETERMINED TO BE TECHNICALLY INFEASIBLE WITH REGARD TO CLEANSING CONTAMINANTS FROM ALL AREAS OF THE LANDFILL, IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT SOME CONTAMINANT TRANSPORT WOULD OCCUR. NATURAL INFILTRATION OF PRECIPITATION, THROUGH AN UNCAPPED LANDFILL, THEREFORE, WOULD ENHANCE THE REMOVAL OF CONTAMINANTS AT NO ADDITIONAL COST.

IN MAKING THE DECISION TO DEFER CAPPING THE LANDFILL, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT WERE CONSIDERED. ALTHOUGH PREVIOUS AIR MONITORING, UTILIZING FIELD INSTRUMENTATION, HAS SHOWN NO ELEVATED CONTAMINANT CONCENTRATIONS, THE SITE WILL BE SECURED BY A FENCE TO RESTRICT ACCESS. IN ADDITION, ALONG WITH THE MINOR REGRADING OF THIS RELATIVELY FLAT SITE, A BERM AND/OR OTHER MEASURES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AROUND THE SITE PERIMETER TO PREVENT PRECIPITATION RUNOFF AND OFF-SITE SOIL EROSION, AND TO INDUCE FURTHER INFILTRATION UNTIL FINAL CLOSURE. FINAL CLOSURE WILL BE COMPATIBLE WITH APPROPRIATE AND RELEVANT FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS. AT A FUTURE DATE, EPA, IN CONJUNCTION WITH NJDEP, WILL EVALUATE THEN EXISTING DATA AND OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND EXTENT OF THE CAP.

#### #OEL

#### CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

THE REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPED FOR PRICE LANDFILL WERE INTENDED TO CONTROL THE SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION AND PREVENT CONTAMINANT MIGRATION, AS WELL AS ABATE THE CONTAMINANT PLUME WHICH HAS ALREADY MIGRATED FROM THE SITE. AS MENTIONED EARLIER, IN 1983 THE EPA AND NJDEP JOINTLY ESTABLISHED THE GOAL, FOR REASONS SPECIFIC TO THE SITE, THAT REMEDIATION OF THE PLUME WOULD BE CONSIDERED COMPLETE WHEN THE CONCENTRATION OF TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANICS (TVO) IN THE GROUNDWATER REACHES 10 PPB OR LESS. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THIS WILL OCCUR WITHIN FIVE YEARS FROM THE START OF PUMPING. THROUGHOUT THAT PERIOD, THE GROUNDWATER QUALITY WILL BE MONITORED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUMPING PLAN IN ACHIEVING THE GOAL OF A CONCENTRATION OF 10 PPB OR LESS. IF, AFTER ACHIEVING TVO CONCENTRATIONS OF 10 PPB OR LESS, SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS ARE FOUND AT CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE APPLICABLE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS, A DETERMINATION SHOULD BE MADE AS TO THE TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEETING THOSE STANDARDS. IF TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE, COST-EFFECTIVE, AND APPROPRIATE, REMEDIAL ACTION MAY CONTINUE UNTIL SPECIFIC CONTAMINANT

CONCENTRATIONS FALL BELOW THE APPLICABLE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS. IF THE GOAL OF 10 PPB CANNOT BE ACHIEVED, THE NEED FOR ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMITS (ACLS), AS INDICATED IN RCRA PART 264, WILL ALSO BE DETERMINED.

THE SOURCE CONTROL WELLS, WHICH ARE LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE LANDFILL, WILL CONTINUE TO PUMP UNTIL THE SITE IS ESSENTIALLY NO LONGER A SOURCE. THIS IS EXPECTED TO OCCUR WITHIN 25 YEARS. AS WITH THE PLUME ABATEMENT WELLS, GROUNDWATER QUALITY WILL BE MONITORED THROUGHOUT THAT PERIOD AND THE NEED FOR ACLS WILL BE DETERMINED.

THE RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE ALSO INCLUDES THE TREATMENT OF THE EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER AT THE ACUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY. ALL APPROPRIATE AND APPLICABLE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS ACTION WILL BE COMPLIED WITH.

AS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED, FINAL SITE CLOSURE WILL BE DELAYED UNTIL AFTER COMPLETION OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION. FOR CONSISTENCY WITH RCRA, AND AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION ITSELF, AIR AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING, AS WELL AS EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, WILL BE IMPLEMENTED THROUGHOUT THE REMEDIAL ACTION PERIOD. FINAL CLOSURE WILL BE COMPATIBLE WITH APPLICABLE FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS, HOWEVER, ACTUAL DESIGN OF THE CAP WILL BE DETERMINED UPON COMPLETION OF THE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAM.

#### **#CR**

##### **COMMUNITY RELATIONS**

COPIES OF THE RI/FS REPORT WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON JUNE 4, 1986, AND ON JULY 15, 1986, A PUBLIC MEETING WAS HELD IN THE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL BUILDING TO PRESENT THE RI/FS FINDINGS. A 21 DAY COMMENT PERIOD FOLLOWED THE MEETING. NO MAJOR ADVERSE CONCERNS WERE RAISED AT THE PUBLIC MEETING REGARDING THE PROPOSED REMEDY; CONCERNS WERE RAISED ABOUT THE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE, HEALTH IMPACTS FROM PAST CONTAMINATION, AND SANITARY SEWER CAPACITIES. FOLLOWING THE MEETING THE POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES COMMENTED IN WRITING REGARDING THE RECOMMENDED REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVE. RESPONSES TO ALL COMMENTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE ATTACHED RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY (EXCEPT WHERE PROHIBITED BY ORDER OF U.S. MAGISTRATE JEROME B. SIMANDLE IN THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY).

#### **#ENF**

##### **ENFORCEMENT HISTORY**

DECEMBER 22, 1980 - THE UNITED STATES FILED A LAWSUIT IN THE FEDERAL COURT, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY, SEEKING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF PURSUANT TO SECTION 1431 OF THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT, 42 U.S.C. SECTION 3005, SECTION 7003 OF THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT, 42 U.S.C. SECTION 6973 AND THE FEDERAL COMMON LAW OF NUISANCE. THE ORIGINAL SUIT WAS INSTITUTED AGAINST THE CURRENT OWNERS OF THE PRICE LANDFILL AND THE PERSONS WHO OWNED AND MANAGED THE LANDFILL IN THE EARLY 1970'S WHEN IT WAS IN OPERATION. A HEARING WAS HELD IN THE SPRING OF 1981 ON THE GOVERNMENT'S MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

MARCH 16, 1981 - THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) MOVED TO INTERVENE IN THIS CASE AS A PLAINTIFF. ACMUA WAS GIVEN SUCH PERMISSION ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1984.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1981 - THE UNITED STATES FILED A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT ADDING THIRTY-FIVE DEFENDANTS, TWO DAYS PRIOR TO THE COURT'S DECISION ON THE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ISSUE. THE NEW DEFENDANTS INCLUDED INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS WHO ALLEGEDLY GENERATED AND/OR DUMPED THE HAZARDOUS WASTE AT PRICE LANDFILL. THE AMENDED COMPLAINT ALSO ADDED CLAIMS UNDER SECTIONS 106 AND 107 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. SECTION 9606, 9607. THE COURT DID NOT CONSIDER THESE COUNTS IN ITS DECISION ON THE MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1981 - JUDGE STANLEY BROTMAN HELD THAT (1) THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT ENTITLED TO PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF REQUIRING THE PAST AND CURRENT LANDFILL OWNERS TO FUND A STUDY TO MONITOR THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM POSED BY LEACHATE EMANATING FROM THE LANDFILL AND TO DEVISE A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM, AND (2) THE GOVERNMENT WAS ALSO NOT ENTITLED TO A PRELIMINARY ORDER COMPELLING PROVISION OF ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY TO THOSE HOMEOWNERS WHOSE WELLS WERE CONTAMINATED BY THE LEACHATE, AS DEFENDANTS WERE NO MORE ABLE THAN THE HOMEOWNERS OR THE UNITED STATES TO PROVIDE ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY. THE FEDERAL COMMON LAW OF NUISANCE COUNT WAS DISMISSED. UNITED STATES V. PRICE, 523 F. SUPP. 1055 (1981).

SEPTEMBER 14, 1982 - THE GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL OF THE TRIAL COURT'S DECISION ON THE MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF WAS RULED UPON. THE THIRD CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS RULED THE DISTRICT COURT HAD NOT ABUSED ITS DISCRETION IN DENYING THE MOTION FOR THE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION. UNITED STATES V. PRICE, 688 F. 2D 204 (1982).

NOVEMBER 17, 1982 - THE UNITED STATES SUBMITTED A SUMMARY OF ITS EVIDENCE AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS AS DIRECTED BY THE COURT. A NUMBER OF GENERATOR DEFENDANTS EXPRESSED THE DESIRE TO MOVE FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, AND JUDGE BROTMAN ALLOWED ONE GENERATOR, HOFFMAN-LAROCHE, TO MAKE SUCH A MOTION.

JULY 28, 1983 - THE COURT DENIED THE SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTION OF HOFFMAN-LAROCHE, UNITED STATES V. PRICE, 577 F. SUPP. 1103 (1983). THE COURT, HOWEVER, FOUND THAT THERE WERE NO COSTS INCURRED AS DEFINED BY SECTION 107 OF CERCLA AND DISMISSED THAT COUNT WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

MAY 31, 1984 - MAGISTRATE JEROME B. SIMANDLE ISSUED A CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER BIFURCATING THE TRIAL BETWEEN REMEDIES AND LIABILITY, WITH REMEDIES TO BE TRIED FIRST.

JULY 2, 1984 - THE DEFENDANTS FILED A THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT AGAINST ABOUT 40 COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS WHO ALLEGEDLY USED THE LANDFILL.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1984 - A SECOND CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER AND CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER WAS SIGNED BY THE MAGISTRATE, CHANGING DATES AND DURATIONS FROM THE FIRST CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER AND PRECLUDING THE PARTIES FROM RELEASING INFORMATION ABOUT EACH OTHER'S PROPOSED REMEDY UNTIL AFTER SETTLEMENT DISCUSSIONS WERE COMPLETED.

NOVEMBER 16, 1984 - THE PLAINTIFFS IN THE STATE COURT LITIGATION, APPROXIMATELY 200 PRIVATE WELL-OWNERS ALLEGEDLY AFFECTED BY THE PRICE LANDFILL, MOVED TO INTERVENE IN THE FEDERAL ACTION. THIS WAS LATER DENIED.

NOVEMBER 28, 1984 - THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, MOVED TO INTERVENE IN THIS MATTER AS A PLAINTIFF. INTERVENTION WAS GRANTED DECEMBER 28, 1984 REGARDING FEDERAL CLAIMS. STATE CLAIMS WERE TO BE CONSIDERED LATER IN THE LITIGATION.

JANUARY 30, 1985 - THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE ISSUED THE THIRD CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER AND CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER, WHICH MODIFIED THE PRETRIAL SCHEDULE AND CONTINUED THE PROHIBITION ON THE PUBLIC RELEASE OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PROPOSED REMEDIES FOR THE LANDFILL.

MAY 29, 1986 - THE PARTIES FILED A "STATEMENT OF INTENT" (SOI) TO BE USED IN RESOLVING THE CASE. IN THAT SOI MOST DEFENDANTS AND MOST THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANTS AGREED TO RAISE \$17.15 MILLION TO BE GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN EXCHANGE FOR A BROAD RELEASE FROM FURTHER LIABILITY ARISING FROM USE OF THE PRICE LANDFILL. IN THE SOI, THE PARTIES AGREED TO A MODIFICATION OF THE CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER SO THAT THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY PREPARED IN FEBRUARY, 1985 COULD BE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC.

**#TMA**

**TABLES, MEMORANDA, ATTACHMENTS**

**#RS**

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY**

**COMPLETION OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY**

**PRICE LANDFILL**

**PLEASANTVILLE CITY AND EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP**

**ATLANTIC COUNTY**

**SITE HISTORY:**

PRICE LANDFILL IS A 26-ACRE SITE ORIGINALLY MINED FOR SAND AND GRAVEL. THE SITE BECAME A COMMERCIAL LANDFILL RECEIVING MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE IN 1969. IN MAY, 1971, THE LANDFILL BEGAN TO ACCEPT BULK AND DRUMMED LIQUID AND SOLID CHEMICAL WASTES. AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATES THAT THESE WASTES INCLUDED INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, SLUDGES, OILS, GREASES AND SEWAGE. TOTAL QUANTITIES DUMPED ARE ESTIMATED TO BE AT LEAST NINE MILLION

GALLONS. CHEMICAL WASTE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS WERE TERMINATED IN NOVEMBER, 1972; SLUDGE DISPOSAL WAS TERMINATED IN MAY, 1973 AND MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL WAS TERMINATED IN 1976. IN DECEMBER, 1982 THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE WAS PLACED ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL) BY THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA). OF 97 NEW JERSEY SITES ON THE NPL, THIS SITE RANKS THIRD.

MAJOR ISSUES AND CONCERNS AND RELATED REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES:

MAJOR ISSUES AND CONCERNS HAVE CENTERED ON THE FACT THAT CONSIDERABLE GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION EXISTS IN THE VICINITY OF PRICE LANDFILL. AMONG THE CONTAMINANTS PRESENT ARE BENZENE, CADMIUM, CHLOROFORM, DICHLOROETHYLENE, LEAD, 1-2-TRANDICHLOROETHYLENE, TRICHLOROETHYLENE, VINYL CHLORIDE AND ACETONE. THE GROUND WATER FLOW IN THE AREA OF THE LANDFILL IS COMPLEX, WITH THREE SEPARATE AQUIFER FORMATIONS LOCATED WITHIN 150 FEET FROM THE SURFACE. THE PLUME OF CONTAMINATION EXTENDS ALMOST ONE MILE FROM THE SITE AND THE CONTAMINANTS TEND TO MOVE IN AN EAST-NORTHEAST DIRECTION.

IN 1980 RESIDENTIAL WELLS IN THE AREA WERE FOUND TO HAVE LEVELS OF TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANICS EXCEEDING 100 PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) AND THE ATLANTIC COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED THAT THE RESIDENTS DISCONTINUE USING THE WATER FOR DRINKING AND COOKING PURPOSES. AS AN INTERIM MEASURE TO PROVIDE AN ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY, 400-GALLON "WATER-BUFFALO" TANKS WERE PROVIDED FOR RESIDENTIAL USE. IN DECEMBER, 1981, 37 AFFECTED RESIDENCES WERE CONNECTED TO THE NEW JERSEY WATER SUPPLY COMPANY SOURCE. THE ADVANCING UNDERGROUND CONTAMINATION ALSO THREATENED SOME OF THE WELLS SUPPLYING DRINKING WATER FOR ATLANTIC CITY, CAUSING AN IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY SHUT DOWN OF FOUR OF THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITY AUTHORITY'S 12 WELLS.

IN DECEMBER, 1981, USEPA COMMISSIONED A CONTRACTOR, CAMP, DRESSER AND MCKEE (CDM), TO PREPARE A TWO-PART STUDY ADDRESSING: 1) THE IMMEDIATE MEASURES NECESSARY TO ENSURE A SUPPLY OF UNCONTAMINATED WATER TO AFFECTED COMMUNITIES FOR THE SUMMER OF 1982 AND 2) THE LONG-TERM REMEDIAL SOLUTIONS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE WATER SUPPLY AND TO REMEDIATE THE DISCHARGE OF CONTAMINANTS FROM THE LANDFILL.

DURING APRIL, 1982, CDM ISSUED A REPORT OUTLINING INITIAL MEASURES NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE SUMMER WATER SUPPLY: UPGRADING OF THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT, THE REDEVELOPMENT OF THREE PRODUCTION WELLS, INSTALLATION OF A WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INTERCONNECTION, PROVISION OF STANDBY CARBON FILTER UNITS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES AND A GROUND WATER MONITORING PROGRAM. THESE MEASURES WERE SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED.

IN JUNE, 1982 THE ATLANTIC COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CONDUCTED A HEALTH SURVEY OF THE POPULATION LIVING CLOSE TO THE LANDFILL AND IN THE DIRECTION OF THE GROUND WATER FLOW, MOST OF WHOM WERE USING OR HAD USED PRIVATE WELLS AS THEIR ONLY WATER SUPPLY. (THE FINAL REPORT OF THIS SURVEY IS ATTACHED AS APPENDIX A.).

IN JUNE, 1983, CDM ISSUED A SECOND REPORT SUMMARIZING ITS FULL INVESTIGATIVE STUDY. THIS STUDY INCLUDED DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER GROUND WATER FLOW MODELS DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE MOVEMENT OF CONTAMINANTS LEACHING FROM THE LANDFILL AND AN EVALUATION OF TEN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES. THIS STUDY LED TO THE DECISION TO RELOCATE THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) WELLS. CONSTRUCTION WAS COMPLETED IN DECEMBER, 1985. FROM THE TEN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES OUTLINED IN THE STUDY, FOUR WERE SELECTED FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION AND THE COMPUTER MODELS WERE RECALIBRATED TO 1984 FIELD CONDITIONS TO PREDICT THE BEHAVIOR OF EACH OF THESE ALTERNATIVES. THESE FOUR ALTERNATIVES WERE STUDIED IN DEPTH DURING A SUBSEQUENT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY PERFORMED BY CDM AND ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL IN THE JULY, 1986 FACT SHEET (ATTACHED IN APPENDIX B). THE MODELS WERE ALSO USED TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF THE RELOCATION OF THE ACMUA WELLFIELD TO ITS NEW LOCATION NORTH OF THE ATLANTIC CITY RESERVOIR.

CONCERNS UPON RELEASE OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT FOCUSED ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE, WATER ALLOCATION, LAND USE AND HEALTH ISSUES. A SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS EXPRESSED AT THE JULY 15, 1986 PUBLIC MEETING WITH RESPONSES MADE BY THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NJDEP) FOLLOWS ON PAGE 3. COPIES OF A RESIDENT'S WRITTEN COMMENTS AND NJDEP'S RESPONSE ARE ATTACHED AS APPENDIX C.

COMMENTS ON THE FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT HAVE ALSO BEEN MADE BY SOME OF THE DEFENDANTS IN U.S. V. PRICE, CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 80-4104, PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY. COPIES OF THESE COMMENTS ARE ATTACHED AS APPENDICES D AND E. THE DEFENDANTS HAVE RAISED CONCERNS IN THAT

LETTER AND THE REFERENCED WRITINGS ABOUT VARIOUS TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT. WE HAVE RESPONDED TO THESE CONCERNS IN WRITING AS IS EVIDENCED IN THE ATTACHED APPENDIX F. WE BELIEVE THE DEFENDANTS' CONCERNS ARE NOT WELL-FOUNDED.

#### COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM ARE AS FOLLOWS: 1) TO MAINTAIN LINES OF COMMUNICATION WITH LOCAL AND OTHER OFFICIALS AS WELL AS INVOLVED CITIZENS AND TO ENSURE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF BASIC ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE REMEDIAL PROGRAM, 2) TO INFORM OFFICIALS, RESIDENTS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE PLANNED REMEDIAL ACTION, TO PROVIDE THEM WITH BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON THE TECHNICAL STUDIES WHEN REQUESTED AND TO RECEIVE CITIZEN FEEDBACK ON POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION AND 3) TO PROVIDE A FINAL SUMMARY OF CITIZEN CONCERNS AND PROBLEM AREAS AND THE GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSE TO THEM. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE OBJECTIVES, ONGOING COMMUNICATION WAS MAINTAINED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE 16-MONTH PERIOD DURING WHICH U.S. MAGISTRATE JEROME B. SIMANDLE IMPOSED A CONFIDENTIALITY RULING BARRING DISCLOSURE OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY TO THE PUBLIC WHILE SETTLEMENT DISCUSSIONS WERE OCCURRING WITH THE ALLEGEDLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

LOCAL PUBLIC MEETINGS AND BRIEFINGS WERE HELD ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

DECEMBER 1, 1981  
APRIL 6, 1982  
MAY 4, 1983  
DECEMBER 20, 1983  
APRIL 19, 1984  
JULY 15, 1986.

COPIES OF MEETING MATERIALS ARE ATTACHED AS APPENDIX G.

FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARIZATION OF THE PUBLIC'S QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS TO THE NJDEP REGARDING THE FEASIBILITY STUDY AND THE RESPONSES TO THESE.

#### MOVEMENT OF THE PLUME/NATURE OF THE CONTAMINANTS

##### 1. HOW FAST IS THE PLUME MOVING?

A. THERE IS A RELATIVELY SLOW MOVEMENT DOWNWARDS FROM THE LANDFILL THROUGH WHAT IS CALLED THE UPPER COHANSEY PLATE (CLAY). DEPENDING ON THE GIVEN LOCATION, IT MAY TAKE UP TO FIVE YEARS TO PENETRATE THAT PLATE (CLAY). ONCE THE PLUME GOT INTO THE MIDDLE ZONE OF THE SYSTEM (THE LOWER SECTION OF THE UPPER COHANSEY SAND LENS), IT WAS MOVING FAIRLY RAPIDLY AS LONG AS THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) WAS PUMPING FROM THAT ZONE. WHEN ACMUA SHUT OFF ITS PUMPING, THE PLUME BEGAN TO MOVE MUCH MORE SLOWLY, BUT IT IS STILL MOVING AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 200 FEET PER YEAR.

##### 2. HOW CAN YOU TELL WHICH LAYERS OF WATER ARE GOING WHERE?

A. WE HAVE INSTALLED OUR GROUND WATER MONITORING WELLS AT VARIOUS DEPTHS INTO THE VARIOUS LAYERS OF GROUND WATER. THE INTERVALS OVER WHICH WE COLLECT THE SAMPLES ARE BETWEEN 10-20 FEET. THIS MAKES THE COLLECTION OF THE SAMPLE VERY SPECIFIC AS TO THE LOCATION WE ARE LOOKING AT, ENABLING US TO SEE CLEAR, CLEAN LAYERS AND DIRTY LAYERS.

##### 3. ARE THE HEAVY METALS MOVING AT THE SAME SPEED AS THE ORGANICS?

A. NO. WE ARE FINDING THE HEAVY METALS IN CLOSER TO THE LANDFILL. THEY ARE PROBABLY BEING ADSORBED BY THE CLAY OF THAT UPPER LENS.

##### 4. WHAT IS THE MARGIN OF ERROR FOR GROUND WATER MOVEMENT?

A. FIVE HUNDRED FEET IS A REASONABLY GOOD ESTIMATE.

##### 5. IN THE PICTURE OF WHERE THE PLUME WOULD BE IN THE FUTURE WITHOUT TREATMENT, IT WAS PAST THE ABSECON CREEK

LINE. WILL IT GO UNDER ABSECON CREEK AND CONTINUE ON WITHOUT STOPPING?

A. WE HAVE A FAIRLY DENSE NETWORK OF MONITORING WELLS IN THE PLUME AND WE HAVE CHECKED VERY CAREFULLY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PLUME WOULD GO TO THE EAST OF CONOVER RUN OR TO THE NORTH OF ABSECON CREEK. UNDER ALL CONDITIONS, THE GROUND WATER MODELS INDICATE THAT THOSE STREAMS ARE THE DISCHARGE BOUNDARIES AND THEY PRETTY MUCH LIMIT THE EXTENT OF WHERE THE PLUME WILL GO. THERE IS A LOW-LYING SWAMPY AREA WHICH BOUNDS THE ABSECON CREEK. WE SHOW THE PLUME DISCHARGING INTO THE SWAMP AND, DEPENDING ON THE SEASON OF THE YEAR, THE PLUME WOULD SOMETIMES MOVE SLIGHTLY TO THE NORTH. FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, WE SHOULD ASSUME THE PLUME STOPS AT THE CREEK.

AS FAR AS MOVING DOWNWARD AND UNDER ABSECON CREEK IS CONCERNED, IN GENERAL, BASED ON THE REGIONAL GROUND WATER FLOW, THE LOWER COHANSEY SYSTEM TENDS TO DISCHARGE MORE TO ABSECON BAY THAN TO ABSECON CREEK. AS IT APPROACHES ABSECON CREEK, HOWEVER, ALL OF THE GROUND WATER GRADIENT IN THE UPPER COHANSEY SYSTEM REVERSES AND YOU GET FLOW BACK TO THE SURFACE.

6. WE HAVE BEEN TOLD THERE IS AN IMPERMEABLE LAYER OF CLAY BELOW WHICH THE WATER WILL NOT GO. WHAT IS DRIVING THE PLUME BELOW THIS LAYER?

A. THERE IS A CLAY LAYER THAT UNDERLIES THE LOWER COHANSEY SYSTEM AND EXISTS BETWEEN THAT SYSTEM AND THE KIRKWOOD FORMATION. THIS CLAY LAYER IS AGREED BY ALL TO BE REASONABLY IMPERMEABLE AND THERE WOULD PROBABLY BE VERY LITTLE MOVEMENT THROUGH IT. WE DEFINITELY HAVE MOVEMENT DOWNWARDS THROUGH THOSE CLAY LAYERS THAT EXIST ABOVE THE CLAY LAYER BETWEEN THE LOWER COHANSEY SYSTEM AND THE KIRKWOOD PLATE. THEY ARE RELATIVELY THIN (APPROXIMATELY 30 FEET THICK) AND ARE NOT IMPERMEABLE.

7. I AM NOT SURE YOU HAVE REALLY IDENTIFIED ALL THE VOLATILE MATERIALS IN PRICE'S PIT. SOME OF THE DRUMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN OPENED UP YET MAY CONTAIN ENTIRELY NEW SURPRISES AND YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO DISCHARGE THEM. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH ORGANICS LIKE PCBs WHICH DO NOT RESPOND TO AIR STRIPPING OR TO ACTIVATED CARBON? HOW ARE YOU GOING TO GET RID OF THEM? DUMP THEM OUT IN THE OCEAN?

A. WE FEEL THE RECOMMENDED TREATMENT SYSTEM WILL WORK EFFECTIVELY FOR THE CONTAMINANTS WE HAVE DISCOVERED AT THE LANDFILL TO DATE. WE WILL CONTINUE SAMPLING EVERY THREE MONTHS FOR AN ESTIMATED DURATION OF TWENTY YEARS AND IF WE DISCOVER SOMETHING NEW, WE WILL MODIFY THE TREATMENT SYSTEM TO HANDLE IT.

#### TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

8. WHY CAN'T THE TREATED WATER BE RE-INJECTED OR DISCHARGED ON THE GROUND FOR WATER TABLE REPLENISHING? CAN'T WE HAVE OUR OWN CLOSED-CIRCUIT SYSTEM RATHER THAN TO KEEP ON PULLING WATER OUT? WHY CAN'T THAT WATER BE USED FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES OR TO WATER PEOPLE'S LAWNS? IT MUST BE CLEAN ENOUGH IF YOU HAVE CONSIDERED DISCHARGING IT TO ABSECON CREEK. IS IT POTABLE OR ANYWHERE NEAR POTABLE? WILL THERE BE HEAVY METALS IN IT?

A. TECHNICALLY IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO WHAT YOU SUGGEST. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, VERY FEW SYSTEMS WHERE REINJECTION HAS WORKED CONSISTENTLY WELL WITH SHALLOW GROUND WATER. ONE PROBLEM HERE IS THE AMOUNT OF IRON IN THE WATER. WE WOULD HAVE TO BE VERY CERTAIN THAT WE REMOVE ALL THE IRON PRIOR TO REINJECTION OR WE WOULD CLOG UP THE AREA OF THE AQUIFER WHERE THE WATER IS BEING REINJECTED. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE A LOT OF TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS WITH REINJECTING THE WATER INTO THE COHANSEY SANDS. IF THE EXTRACTED GROUND WATER WERE EITHER REINJECTED OR DISCHARGED ON THE GROUND SURFACE THIS COULD CREATE ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS WITH REGARD TO A DISCHARGE LOCATION, TREATMENT, AND ADDITIONAL MONITORING AND CONTROL DEVICES. THESE ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS WOULD BE MORE COSTLY THAN THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE AND WOULD REQUIRE MORE SENSITIVE MONITORING. USING THIS WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES WOULD REQUIRE EITHER ADDITIONAL TREATMENT OR A NEW DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ONLY FOR THIS TREATED WATER. EITHER OF THESE SOLUTIONS WOULD BE COST PROHIBITIVE.

9. I AM CONCERNED ABOUT REMOVAL OF VAST AMOUNTS OF WATER FROM THIS AREA AND THE FACT THAT, AT THE SAME TIME, THE SOURCES THAT FEED OUR AQUIFERS ARE STARTING TO DRY UP. WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO OUR WATER TABLE? IS THE WATER TABLE GOING TO START LOWERING SO THAT PEOPLE'S WELLS WILL START DRYING UP? ARE WE GOING TO START GETTING SALT WATER INTRUSION INTO OUR AQUIFERS? WHO IS GOING TO START STUDYING THE PROBLEM OF WATER ALLOCATION AT ONE COORDINATED TIME?

A. CAMP DRESSER AND MCKEE'S GROUND WATER MODELING WORK HAS SHOWN NO CHANGE IN THE WATER LEVEL ELEVATIONS IN THE LOWER ZONE THAT WE ARE PLANNING TO PUMP. THE WATER IN THE UPPER ZONE WILL BE LOWERED. HOWEVER, THIS A RESTRICTED ZONE AND NO ONE SHOULD BE EXTRACTING WATER FOR POTABLE USE IN THIS ZONE. AND ACTUALLY, THERE IS A LARGE FLOW OF WATER FROM WEST TO EAST IN THE COHANSEY SAND SYSTEM IN THIS AREA, A LOT OF WHICH IS DISCHARGED TO ABSECON BAY EVERY DAY AND IS NOT USED. BUT IN TERMS OF CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT, THERE IS A POTENTIAL PROBLEM AND IT HAS TO BE ADDRESSED AS GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE.

10. HAVE YOU CONSIDERED THE IMPACT OF YOUR DRAW-DOWN WITHIN A HALF-MILE OR MILE RADIUS OF YOUR DEEP WELLS AND HOW IT WILL IMPACT ON OTHER WELLS IN THE AREA?

A. THERE IS NO DRAW-DOWN FROM ANY OF THE EXTRACTION WELLS OUTSIDE OF OUR EXISTING PLUME AREA.

11. WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO COORDINATE WITH THE RESOURCE RECOVERY PLANT THE COUNTY HAS PROPOSED TO BUILD NEARBY AND USE THE TREATED WATER TO COOL THE PLANT AND THEN DISCHARGE IT TO THE ATLANTIC COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACUA) SEWAGE PLANT?

A. IT IS POSSIBLE. IF THE ACUA IS INTERESTED IN USING THIS PRETREATED WATER THE DEP WILL ENTERTAIN THESE DISCUSSIONS.

12. WILL THE ACUA SEWAGE PLANT BE ABLE TO HANDLE THE ADDITIONAL VOLUME OF TREATED WATER THAT WOULD BE COMING FROM THIS PROJECT? ARE THEY PREPARING NOW TO ACCEPT THIS EXTRA VOLUME?

A. WE HAVE DISCUSSED THE ABILITY OF ACUA TO HANDLE THE ADDITIONAL VOLUME WITH THE ACUA AND WITH THE INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT SECTION OF THE DEP'S DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES. THEY FEEL THE FACILITY CAN HANDLE THE QUANTITY OF WATER WE ARE PROPOSING TO SEND THERE AS WELL AS THE CONCENTRATIONS OF CONTAMINANTS THAT ARE IN THE WATER. ACUA IS IN A DESIGN PHASE NOW TO UPGRADE IT'S FACILITY. WE HAVE BEEN ASSURED THAT THIS WILL NOT BE A PROBLEM AND WE ARE NEGOTIATING WITH ACUA FOR A SERVICE AGREEMENT TO ACCEPT THIS WASTE.

13. I AM CONCERNED ABOUT SEWER MAIN CAPACITY. THROUGH WHAT LINES WILL THIS WATER BE SENT TO THE PLANT? WHERE WILL THE PUMPING STATIONS BE?

A. THE ACTUAL ROUTE IS SOMETHING WE WILL ADDRESS IN THE NEXT STAGE OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM, WHICH IS THE ENGINEERING DESIGN TO IMPLEMENT THE SELECTED REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE. WHEN THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN REPORT IS AVAILABLE, WE WILL SEND A COPY TO THE MAYOR TO BE MADE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE. AT THIS TIME THE DEP IS PROPOSING TO CONSTRUCT A NEW FORCE MAIN TO TRANSPORT THE WATER TO AN EXISTING ACUA INTERCEPTOR LINE. FROM THIS INTERCEPTOR LINE THE WATER WILL FLOW TO THE PLEASANTVILLE PUMP SECTION WHERE IT WILL BE CONVEYED IN AN EXISTING FORCE MAIN TO THE ACUA PLANT IN ATLANTIC CITY.

14. WHAT DATA DO YOU HAVE ON THE EFFLUENT COMING OUT OF THE ACUA AT THE END OF THE PROCESS? HOW WOULD THE ADDITION OF 1,200,000 GALLONS PER DAY CHANGE THE WATER QUALITY OF THE EFFLUENT AS IT LEAVES THE TREATMENT PLANT AND GOES INTO THE OCEAN?

A. ACTUALLY WE ARE SENDING A VERY DILUTE WASTE STREAM TO THE PLANT AND ACUA WILL BE REQUIRED TO DISCHARGE AT EXISTING PERMIT CONDITIONS. WE WOULD NOT WANT THEM TO EXCEED THOSE CONDITIONS. BASED ON THE BIO-TREATABILITY STUDY THAT WAS PERFORMED BY CDM WE DO NOT ANTICIPATE THAT OUR WASTES WILL CAUSE ANY PROBLEMS WITH ACUA EFFLUENT.

15. THE ATLANTIC COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACUA) AS IT IS PRESENTLY OPERATING HAS FREQUENT AIR POLLUTION PROBLEMS. HOW WOULD THIS ADDITIONAL EFFLUENT IMPACT ON THAT EXISTING PROBLEM?

A. THE EFFLUENT FROM THIS PROJECT SHOULDN'T HAVE ANY IMPACT ON THE ODORS. THE ACUA IS CURRENTLY IN THE PROCESS OF UPGRADING ITS FACILITY TO HANDLE ANY DIFFICULTIES IT IS CURRENTLY HAVING AND IS PROPOSING TO UPGRADE THE FACILITY TO ACCEPT ADDITIONAL WATER.

16. IF AND WHEN YOU DO HOOK UP TO THE ACUA SEWAGE PLANT WILL YOUR TREATMENT OF THIS CONTAMINATION BE CONSISTENT OVER EACH MONTH OR WILL IT DOUBLE UP OVER THE SUMMER AS OUR RESORT SEWAGE DOUBLES DURING THE SUMMER SINCE YOU HAVE TO HAVE PERCENTAGES OF COMPATIBILITY?



A. THE VOLUME OF WATER THAT WE PLAN TO PUMP TO ACUA WILL BE CONSTANT EACH MONTH. OUR BIO-TREATABILITY STUDY SHOWED THAT IF OUR WASTE WERE A RELATIVELY HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL WASTE ACUA RECEIVES, THERE SHOULD BE NO PROBLEM WITH ACUA OPERATIONS.

17. HOW MUCH WILL IT COST TO PUT IN A NEW LINE TO FEED THE LINE THAT GOES TO THE ACUA? HOW MUCH WILL IT COST TO UPGRADE THE FACILITY? TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE COST, WOULDN'T IT BE WORTHWHILE TO RE-INJECT THAT WATER?

A. THE ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTING A MEANS OF CONVEYING THE WASTE TO ACUA IS \$495,000. THIS IS CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN THE ADDITIONAL COST TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE AN ON-SITE TREATMENT PLANT THAT WOULD ALLOW REINJECTION OF THE WATER BACK INTO THE GROUND. THE COST OF UPGRADING ACUA'S FACILITY IS NOT FULLY KNOWN.

18. WAS BIODEGRADATION ON-SITE EVER LOOKED INTO?

A. YES, HOWEVER BECAUSE OF THE COMPLEX NATURE OF THE CONTAMINATED WASTE WATER, AND THE LONG RETENTION TIMES, ON-SITE BIODEGRADATION WAS NOT CONSIDERED AS A VIABLE SECONDARY TREATMENT OPTION. THIS METHOD WORKS VERY WELL WHEN YOU HAVE A SPILL OF ONE CHEMICAL.

19. DOES THE AIR STRIPPING REALLY WORK?

A. YES, BASED ON THE BENCH SCALE AIR STRIPPER COLUMN THAT CDM USED AND EXISTING AVAILABLE DATA ON AIR STRIPPING, WE ARE ESTIMATING OVER A 90% REMOVAL RATE WITH THE AIR STRIPPER. THIS PROCESS WILL ALSO MEET STATE REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATE WITH A PERMIT.

20. CAN YOU OR CAN'T YOU INSTALL A CONTAINMENT WALL?

A. THE PROBLEM IS THAT IN MOST CASES WHERE YOU TRY TO ESTABLISH A CONTAINMENT WALL, THERE IS A REASONABLY GOOD IMPERMEABLE LAYER OF CLAY WHICH IS GOING TO FORM THE BOTTOM OF THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM. AT PRICE'S LANDFILL, THE FIRST CLAY WHICH IS CONSISTENT ENOUGH TO BE A REASONABLY IMPERMEABLE BARRIER IS THE COHANSEY CLAY WHICH AT THE LANDFILL SITE IS DOWN ABOUT 150'. IT IS PUSHING THE PRESENT TECHNOLOGIES TO INSTALL A SLURRY WALL DOWN 150' AND STILL BE ABLE TO GET IT TO BE REASONABLY IMPERMEABLE. WE WOULD ALSO HAVE TO EXTRACT VERY LARGE QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL WHICH WOULD BE VERY HEAVILY CONTAMINATED AND WHICH WOULD RELEASE VERY LARGE QUANTITIES OF VOLATILE ORGANICS DURING CONSTRUCTION.

THERE IS ANOTHER OPTION WHICH IS TO INSTALL A HANGING SLURRY WALL WHICH WOULD GO DOWN ROUGHLY 80' AND PENETRATE THE UPPER COHANSEY PLATE (CLAY) FORMING SOMETHING LIKE AN UPSIDE DOWN BATHTUB. WE WOULD THEN PUMP WATER FROM INSIDE THE WALL AND FORCE WATER UP THROUGH THE LANDFILL, TREAT IT AND DISCHARGE IT TO ACUA. OUR ESTIMATES ARE THAT WE WOULD HAVE TO PUMP AROUND 150,000 GALLONS A DAY TO INSURE THAT WE HAD AN UPWARD POSITIVE GRADIENT INTO SUCH A SYSTEM. THAT'S NOT MUCH LESS THAN WHAT WE HAVE TO PUMP JUST OUTSIDE THE LANDFILL TO CONTROL THE PLUME. WITH BOTH OF THESE WE WOULD PROBABLY HAVE TO SPEND BETWEEN \$5-\$8 MILLION FOR A RELATIVELY MINIMAL INCREASE IN PROTECTION AND A VERY SMALL REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT OF WATER WE WOULD PUMP.

21. WILL THERE BE ANY ATTEMPT TO EXHUME ANY OF THE DRUMS THAT ARE PRESENTLY IN THE GROUND? I BRING THIS UP BECAUSE MANY CHLORINATED SOLVENTS, IN PARTICULAR, ARE NOT CORROSIVE AT ALL AND THE DRUMS ARE GOING TO ERODE FROM THE OUTSIDE IN RATHER THAN FROM THE INSIDE OUT. IT WOULD SEEM TO BE A GOOD TIME TO GO IN THERE AND GET THEM OUT BEFORE THEY START POLLUTING THE GROUND WATER.

A. THE DRUMS HAVE BEEN THERE NOW FOR ABOUT 15 YEARS AND THERE IS NO RECORD OF ANY SYSTEMATIC DRUM DISPOSAL AT PRICE LANDFILL. BECAUSE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME THESE DRUMS HAVE BEEN BURIED, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT LARGE QUANTITIES OF INTACT DRUMS STILL REMAIN. REMOTE GEOPHYSICAL TECHNOLOGIES WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO RELIABLY DISTINGUISH DRUMS FROM OTHER BURIED METALLIC OBJECTS. ANY TYPE OF DIRECT IDENTIFICATION OF DRUMS, SUCH AS EXCAVATION, WOULD BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS AND WOULD NOT BE PRACTICAL NOR COST EFFECTIVE. WE WOULD BE HUNTING RANDOM DRUMS AND THE PROBABILITY OF GETTING ANY SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OUT WITHOUT BREAKING THEM AND DISCHARGING VOLATILE ORGANICS INTO THE AIR IS VERY SMALL. THE JUDGEMENT IS THAT IT IS BETTER TO LEAVE THE DRUMS IN PLACE AND NO ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO EXHUME ANY BURIED DRUMS. THE PROPOSED REMEDIAL PLAN WILL CAPTURE CONTAMINANTS AT A LOCATION DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO THE LANDFILL.

22. WHAT IS THE ULTIMATE FATE OF THE HEAVY METALS THAT YOU ARE GOING TO TAKE OUT? I AM ESPECIALLY CONCERNED ABOUT CADMIUM.

A. THE HEAVY METALS WOULD BE TRANSPORTED TO ACUA AND BE REMOVED IN THE SOLIDS PROCESSING AT THE FACILITY AS A METAL HYDROXIDE SLUDGE.

#### RELATED QUESTIONS

23. ARE THE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE COST?

A. THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY HAVE REACHED A TENTATIVE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WITH SOME OF THE POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. THE AMOUNT OF THIS SETTLEMENT IS APPROXIMATELY \$17.15 MILLION AND SHOULD COVER THE COST OF THE PROPOSED REMEDIAL PLAN.

24. REQUEST FOR SAMPLING RESULTS FROM DELILAH ROAD LANDFILL.

A. THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE DELILAH ROAD SITE IS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY. SAMPLING RESULTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE YET BUT WILL BE SENT TO YOU WHEN THEY ARE. ALSO, THE DEP WILL HOLD ANOTHER MEETING LIKE THIS ONE WHEN THAT FULL PROJECT IS COMPLETED.

25. OBVIOUSLY THERE IS SOME DANGER IN THE CHEMICALS TO BE EXTRACTED BY THE TREATMENT SYSTEM. WHAT HAPPENS TO THE CHEMICALS THAT ARE ALREADY ESCAPING? WHAT DANGER IS CAUSED TO PEOPLE LIVING IN THE AREA?

A. WE HAVE NOT IDENTIFIED ANY PROBLEMS FROM PRICE LANDFILL OTHER THAN THAT OF USING THE CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER FOR POTABLE PURPOSES. THE CHEMICALS IN THE GROUND WATER ARE NOT CAUSING PROBLEMS VIA OTHER ROUTES OF EXPOSURE, FOR EXAMPLE, AIR CONTAMINATION. THE CHEMICALS THAT ARE EXTRACTED BY THE TREATMENT SYSTEM WILL BE CONDENSED AND COLLECTED, EITHER IN A CONCENTRATED LIQUID FORM OR IN VAPOR PHASE CARBON. ANY EMISSIONS TO THE AIR WILL BE WITHIN THE STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE NJDEP ADMINISTRATIVE CODES WHICH REGULATE AIR EMISSIONS.

26. DOES EVERYTHING THAT HAS BEEN SAID APPLY TO THE AREA BORDERED BY MILL ROAD, SPRUCE STREET, DELILAH ROAD AND FIRE ROAD? IS THAT AREA ALSO GOING TO BE CLEANED UP? WHEN YOU START CLEANING UP AND CHEMICALS ARE IN THE AIR, WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN THEN?

A. WHAT WE HAVE DISCUSSED DOES APPLY TO THAT AREA. WE WILL TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO REDUCE AND CONTROL AIR EMISSIONS. WE WILL BE REQUIRED TO MONITOR THESE EMISSIONS AND KEEP THEM BELOW LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY NJDEP ADMINISTRATIVE CODES.

27. I HAVE LIVED ON CALIFORNIA AVENUE FOR 30 YEARS AND I HAVE NEVER HAD TO WATER THE GRASS. NOW IT IS BROWN -- WHAT HAS HAPPENED? ARE WE DRAWING ALL THE WATER FROM THE EARTH? IS THE POISON COMING UP THROUGH THE EARTH?

A. YOU SHOULD CONTACT YOUR LOCAL COUNTY AGRICULTURE AGENT TO INSPECT YOUR GRASS AND DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM. ACTUALLY THE PLUME IS BETWEEN 15' TO 100' BELOW THE SURFACE AND WOULD NOT BE MAKING THE GRASS BROWN. MORE LIKELY, IT COULD BE BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT HAD ENOUGH RAIN.

28. WE ARE OFTEN TOLD THAT EVERYTHING IS GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT AND THEN FIND OUT FIVE YEARS LATER THAT IT DIDN'T WORK. ON TELEVISION I SAW OTHER CONTAMINATED AREAS BEING TESTED AND I HAVE NEVER HAD ANYONE BRING ANY KIND OF MACHINERY INTO MY HOUSE TO TEST THE AIR THE WAY I HAVE SEEN ON TELEVISION. WHY?

A. BASED ON THE AIR MONITORING THAT WE HAVE DONE ON SITE WE HAVE NOT IDENTIFIED ANY AIR PROBLEMS DUE TO THE CONTAMINANTS PRESENT AT THE SITE.

29. I AM BITTER BECAUSE I THINK WE SHOULD HAVE BEEN TOLD THE WATER WAS CONTAMINATED SOONER, BEFORE WE DRANK IT.

A. AS SOON AS THE PROBLEM OF CONTAMINATED WATER WAS IDENTIFIED, A TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY, IN THE FORM OF NATIONAL GUARD "WATER BUFFALOS" WAS PROVIDED. SOMETIME LATER, THE NEW JERSEY WATER COMPANY WAS ORDERED TO

EXTEND THEIR WATER LINES AND THE AFFECTED HOMES WERE HOOKED UP TO A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

30. SO FAR NOBODY KNOWS HOW BAD WE HAVE BEEN HURT ALREADY.

A. WE WILL TRY TO ARRANGE FOR SOMEONE TO COME HERE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH CONCERNS.

APPENDIX A

REPORT

A HEALTH SURVEY OF THE POPULATION LIVING NEAR THE PRICE LANDFILL CONDUCTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM, NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN COOPERATION WITH THE ATLANTIC COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

JULY 1983

A HEALTH SURVEY OF A POPULATION LIVING NEAR THE PRICE LANDFILL, EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, ATLANTIC COUNTY

PRICE LANDFILL IS LOCATED ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF MILL ROAD BETWEEN DELILAH AND SPRUCE STREET IN EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, ATLANTIC COUNTY. THE 26-ACRE SITE WAS LICENSED BY THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP) IN 1972 AS A SANITARY LANDFILL TO ACCEPT MUNICIPAL, BULKY WASTE, VEGETATIVE, ANIMAL AND FOOD, JUNK, AUTO, AND NON-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE. OPERATIONS CEASED IN SEPTEMBER 1980, AND THE SITE IS NOW CLOSED AND INACTIVE WITH A FINAL COVER, ALTHOUGH SOME DEBRIS CAN BE SEEN AND EROSION WITH LEACHATE IS PRESENT ON THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE SITE. THE LANDFILL MASS RISES TO ABOUT 40 FEET ABOVE THE MEAN GROUND ELEVATION, WITH SHALLOW GROUNDWATER 20 FEET BELOW IN A PERMEABLE SANDY SOIL.

ACCORDING TO THE SOLID WASTE ADMINISTRATION FILES AT DEP, AN ESTIMATED FIVE TO SIX THOUSAND FIFTY-GALLON DRUMS AND UNKNOWN AMOUNTS OF BULK LIQUID CHEMICAL WASTES WERE ACCEPTED AT THE SITE. IN A PERIOD FROM APRIL 10 TO MAY 7, 1972, 82,000 CUBIC YARDS AND 2,968 DRUMS OF VARIOUS CHEMICAL WASTES WERE ACCEPTED. OPEN CHEMICAL DUMPING WENT ON FOR NEARLY FOUR YEARS. (1)

CONTAMINATION OF BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC WELLS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA), DEP AND THE ATLANTIC COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT. BOTH ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN MONITORING WELLS. SAMPLES EXCEEDED WATER QUALITY CRITERIA (WQC) ESTABLISHED OR RECOMMENDED BY EPA, IN SOME CASES BY MANY THOUSAND TIMES, FOR SUBSTANCES SUCH AS CADMIUM, BERYLLIUM, LEAD, ZINC, NICKEL, BIS (2 CHLOROETHYL) ETHER, CHLOROFORM, TETRACHLOROETHYLENE, VINYL CHLORIDE, BENZENE, 1,2 DICHLOROETHANE, METHYLENE CHLORIDE, TOLUENE, TRICHLOROETHYLENE AND MANY MORE. (2)

(1) NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - HAZARD MANAGEMENT DIVISION PRICE LANDFILL SITE INSPECTION REPORT, JANUARY 5, 1981.

(2) USEPA PRICE LANDFILL ANALYTICAL RESULTS, JUNE 10, 1980 AND SEPTEMBER 23, 1980.

GENERALLY, THESE SUBSTANCES ARE POORLY DEGRADED BY NATURAL PROCESSES AND TEND TO PERSIST IN THE ENVIRONMENT. THESE COMPOUNDS ARE KNOWN TO BE TOXIC. RESEARCH TO IDENTIFY ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE TO LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF THESE CHEMICALS IS NECESSARY. CONCERN OVER THIS CONTAMINATION LED ATLANTIC COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO CONDUCT A HEALTH SURVEY OF THE POPULATION LIVING CLOSE TO THE LANDFILL AND IN THE DIRECTION OF THE GROUNDWATER FLOW, MOST OF WHOM WERE USING PRIVATE WELLS AS THEIR ONLY WATER SUPPLY.

SOME 50 HOMES LIE IN THE STUDY AREA WHICH COVERS A SECTOR UP TO ABOUT 1-1/2 MILES TO THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF PRICE LANDFILL. (HYDROGEOLOGIC STUDIES DETERMINED THAT THE GROUNDWATER FLOWS NORTH AND NORTHEAST BELOW THE LANDFILL.). WHEN THE WELLS OF SOME OF THESE HOMES WERE TESTED IN 1980 AND FOUND TO HAVE LEVELS OF TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANICS EXCEEDING 100 PPB, THE ATLANTIC COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED THAT THE RESIDENTS DISCONTINUE USING THE WATER FOR DRINKING AND COOKING PURPOSES. DEP ORDERED THE WATER COMPANY TO PROVIDE LINES AND BY LATE 1981, THE PIPES WERE INSTALLED. AS OF THE SUMMER OF 1982, 22% OF THE PARTICIPATING SURVEYED RESIDENTS WERE STILL USING PRIVATE WELL WATER.

THE SURVEY CONSISTED OF A QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED TO EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD TO GATHER INFORMATION ON EXPOSURE TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES, THE PRESENCE OF SYMPTOMS AND REPORTED MEDICAL PROBLEMS. IN ADDITION, THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WAS ADMINISTERED TO A CONTROL GROUP OF RESIDENTS LIVING SEVERAL MILES AWAY FROM THE LANDFILL WHO HAD ALWAYS BEEN ON A MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY. THE CONTROL HOUSEHOLDS WERE FROM A SIMILAR TYPE OF HOUSING IN THE SAME COUNTY. THE INFORMATION WAS ANALYZED TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT HEALTH SYMPTOMS WERE MORE

PREVALENT IN RESIDENTS LIVING NEAR THE LANDFILL ON PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

## METHODS

THE DATA FOR THE PRESENT ANALYSIS ARE FROM A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF REPORTED SYMPTOMS AND ILLNESS IN THE POPULATION RESIDING IN THE AREA OF SUSPECT OR PROVEN GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION TO THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF THE PRICE LANDFILL COMPARED TO ANOTHER POPULATION RESIDING IN ANOTHER PART OF ATLANTIC COUNTY USING A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY. MAPS OF THE SURVEYED AREA ARE SHOWN ON PAGES 9 AND 10. THE ANALYSES OF RELATIVE RISKS WERE DONE SEPARATELY BY SEX AND WATER USAGE. FIRST, ALL THE EXPOSED POPULATION VERSUS THE UNEXPOSED POPULATION WAS EXAMINED. THEN, THOSE INDIVIDUALS STILL USING PRIVATE WELL WATER FOR DRINKING, COOKING, WASHING AND BATHING WERE COMPARED TO THE UNEXPOSED POPULATION. FORMER USERS OF PRIVATE WELL WATER NOW USING MUNICIPAL WATER FOR DRINKING, COOKING, WASHING AND BATHING WERE ALSO COMPARED TO THE UNEXPOSED POPULATION. IN ADDITION, ANALYSES WERE DONE FOR PHYSICIAN VISITS AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS. THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED IS SHOWN IN APPENDIX A.

## RESULTS

THE SAMPLE SIZES, THE PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS SUCCESSFULLY INTERVIEWED, THE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, AGE, TOBACCO USE AND/OR CHEMICAL EXPOSURE AND THE PERCEPTION OF TASTE IN THE WATER ARE SHOWN IN TABLE 1. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE EXPOSED AND UNEXPOSED POPULATIONS ARE SMALL WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE NUMBER OF VACANT HOUSEHOLDS AND THOSE BOTHERED BY THE TASTE OF THE WATER. TWENTY-SEVEN PERCENT OF THE EXPOSED HOMES WERE VACANT COMPARED TO EIGHT PERCENT IN THE UNEXPOSED. FORTY-SIX PERCENT OF THE EXPOSED COMPARED TO FIVE PERCENT OF THE UNEXPOSED WERE BOTHERED BY THE TASTE OF THEIR WATER.

THE DATA PRESENTED IN TABLE II ARE TABULATED RELATIVE RISKS OF COMPLAINTS IN THE EXPOSED POPULATION COMPARED TO COMPLAINTS IN THE UNEXPOSED GROUP. A RELATIVE RISK GREATER THAN ONE (1) INDICATES THAT THE RISK OF THE SPECIFIC SYMPTOM IS GREATER IN THE EXPOSED POPULATION. AN ASTERISK (\*) BY A RELATIVE RISK INDICATES A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RISK AT THE 5% PROBABILITY LEVEL.

MUSCLE PAIN WAS THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT COMPLAINT REPORTED AT ALL LEVELS OF FREQUENCY EITHER DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY OR SELDOM IN THE EXPOSED PRICE MALES, WHEREAS THE EXPOSED PRICE FEMALES REPORTED RASH, SKIN IRRITATION, JOINT PAIN, NAUSEA AND ABDOMINAL PAIN SIGNIFICANTLY MORE OFTEN. THE SAME IS TRUE FOR THOSE CURRENTLY ON WELL WATER. EXPOSED FEMALES USING WELL WATER AT THE TIME OF INTERVIEW REPORTED MORE EYE IRRITATION, RASHES, TIREDNESS, MUSCLE PAIN AND NAUSEA. EXPOSED MALES USING WELL WATER AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW DID NOT REPORT ANY COMPLAINTS THAT WERE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. OVERALL, THE EXPOSED FEMALES REPORTED MORE COMPLAINTS THAN THE MALES AND THE EXPOSED POPULATION LIVING IN THE SURVEY AREA NEAR PRICE'S LANDFILL, AS A WHOLE, REPORTED MORE COMPLAINTS THAN THOSE IN THE UNEXPOSED GROUP ON PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SEVERAL MILES AWAY. THE ACTUAL NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES FOR THE VARIOUS SYMPTOMS ARE SHOWN IN APPENDIX B.

TABLE III PRESENTS THE REPORTED MEDICAL PROBLEMS FOR BOTH THE EXPOSED POPULATION AND THE UNEXPOSED CONTROL POPULATION BY COMPLAINT, NUMBER OF CASES, AND PERCENT OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS. NO PARTICULAR COMPLAINT OR MEDICAL PROBLEM WAS OUTSTANDING AND BOTH POPULATIONS WERE QUITE SIMILAR IN THIS ANALYSIS.

TABLE IV IS A SUMMARY OF PREGNANCY PROBLEMS AS REPORTED BY EXPOSED AND UNEXPOSED FEMALES. FIFTY-TWO OF THE SIXTY-FOUR EXPOSED FEMALES AND FIFTY-ONE OF THE SEVENTY-TWO UNEXPOSED FEMALES RESPONDED TO THIS QUESTION. AS WITH THE ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL PROBLEMS, NOTHING WAS OUTSTANDING WITH PREGNANCY PROBLEMS, ALTHOUGH A SLIGHTLY HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF EXPOSED FEMALES REPORTED A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS.

## SUMMARY

IT IS KNOWN THAT THE GROUNDWATER FLOWING BENEATH THE PRICE LANDFILL MOVES IN A NORTH AND NORTHEAST DIRECTION. WE ALSO KNOW THAT THERE WERE FORTY-ONE OCCUPIED HOMES IN THE STUDY AREA WITHIN ONE AND A HALF MILES TO THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF THE LANDFILL AND THAT THIS WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PLUME OF GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION HAD SPREAD, ALL OF THIS AT THE TIME OF OUR SURVEY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1982.

WHAT WE DO NOT KNOW IS THE EXPOSURE THAT EACH INDIVIDUAL MAY HAVE HAD. THERE IS NO DATA AVAILABLE ON A COMPLETE SAMPLING PROGRAM OF PRIVATE WELLS. SOME RESPONDENTS MAY HAVE HAD HIGH LEVELS OF EXPOSURE TO VARIOUS

CONTAMINANTS AND OTHER RESPONDENTS MAY NOT HAVE HAD ANY EXPOSURE. WHAT WE HAVE REFERRED TO AS THE EXPOSED POPULATION CERTAINLY REPORTED MORE SYMPTOMS THAN THE CONTROL POPULATION WHICH USED A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ASSUMED TO BE FREE OF THE SUBSTANCES FOUND IN THE GROUNDWATER BELOW PRICE LANDFILL. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO INCREASE AMONG THE EXPOSED POPULATION IN CHRONIC HEALTH PROBLEMS OR ADVERSE REPRODUCTIVE OUTCOMES.

THE MAJORITY OF EXPOSED RESPONDENTS WERE HOOKED UP TO A NEWLY INSTALLED WATER SUPPLY SOME MONTHS PRIOR TO OUR SURVEY. THE NUMBER AND FREQUENCY OF SYMPTOMS ARE BEYOND WHAT ONE EXPECTS BASED ON THE KNOWN TOXICITY OF THE COMPARATIVELY LOW LEVELS OF CHEMICALS FOUND. WHAT THE EXACT ROLE STRESS OR INCREASED CONCERN ABOUT ONE'S HEALTH AS A CONSEQUENCE OF KNOWING ABOUT THE WATER CONTAMINATION PLAYS IS UNKNOWN. THE SAME QUESTIONNAIRE HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED TO AN "EXPOSED" AND "NON EXPOSED" GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS IN ANOTHER PART OF NEW JERSEY WHERE WATER CONTAMINATION WAS INITIALLY SUSPECTED (SOMERSET COUNTY). THE RESULTS FROM THAT STUDY ARE SIMILAR TO THE ONES FOUND AT PRICE'S PIT, IN THAT THE "EXPOSED" GROUP ALSO HAS AN INCREASED NUMBER OF REPORTED SYMPTOMS. AFTER REVIEWING THE WATER DATA, HOWEVER, THE "EXPOSED" GROUP IN SOMERSET COUNTY WAS FOUND NOT TO HAVE ANY WATER CONTAMINATION. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THE SAME INCREASE IN REPORTED SYMPTOMS AMONG INDIVIDUALS THAT THOUGHT THEIR DRINKING WATER WAS CONTAMINATED WITH THAT FOUND IN INDIVIDUALS WHO DO HAVE LOW LEVEL CONTAMINATION IN THEIR WATER. THE SIMILARITY OF THESE RESULTS SUGGESTS THAT INCREASED CONCERN OR STRESS MAY BE A MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE ETIOLOGY OF HEALTH COMPLAINTS AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW LEVEL WATER CONTAMINATION THAN PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

THE ACTUAL ETIOLOGY OF THE INCREASED SYMPTOMS IN A PRACTICAL SENSE MAY NOT REALLY BE THAT IMPORTANT. AFTER DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION IS FOUND, INDIVIDUALS ARE INSTRUCTED NOT TO USE THE CONTAMINATED WATER AND ARE PROVIDED WITH ALTERNATE FORMS OF WATER TO PREVENT THE POSSIBLE LONG TERM POTENTIAL CHRONIC EFFECT OF CONTINUED EXPOSURE. THIS SUBSTITUTION OF NON-CONTAMINATED WATER SHOULD ALLEVIATE THE SYMPTOMS WHETHER THEY ARE OF TOXICOLOGICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL ORIGIN. WE ARE REASSURED BY THE ABSENCE OF INCREASED CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS OR ADVERSE REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS. WITH THE LOW LEVELS AND COMPARATIVELY SHORT DURATION OF EXPOSURE, WE FEEL THAT THE RISK IN THE FUTURE OF DEVELOPING INCREASED CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS FROM THE PAST EXPOSURE TO THE CONTAMINATED WATER IS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY. INDIVIDUALS WHO DO HAVE PERSISTENCE OF SYMPTOMS SHOULD SEEK MEDICAL CONSULTATION WITH THEIR PERSONAL PHYSICIAN AS THEY MAY HAVE SOME UNDIAGNOSED MEDICAL CONDITION CAUSING THESE PROBLEMS.

IN CONCLUSION, WE SEE NO LONG TERM ADVERSE HEALTH OUTCOMES DEVELOPING IN RESIDENTS LIVING ADJACENT TO PRICE'S PIT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR DRINKING WATER FORMERLY BEING CONTAMINATED. THE INCREASE IN REPORTED SYMPTOMS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO SOME COMBINATION OF TOXICOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS. THE PROVISION FOR A CLEAN WATER SUPPLY SHOULD ALLEVIATE THESE SYMPTOMS. FUTURE WORK WHICH WOULD INCLUDE A FOLLOWUP QUESTIONNAIRE TO ASSESS THE EXPECTED REMISSION OF SYMPTOMS IS BEING CONSIDERED.

APPENDIX A

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CONSENT FORM

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT THE NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IS CONDUCTING A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE HEALTH OF INDIVIDUALS. THIS STUDY INVOLVES OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM ME ABOUT MY RESIDENCE, AND HEALTH, AS WELL AS SOME INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER SUBSTANCES I MAY HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO. THE INTERVIEW WILL REQUIRE APPROXIMATELY 15 MINUTES OF MY TIME. I UNDERSTAND IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO CONTACT ME AGAIN.

I HAVE AGREED TO TAKE PART IN THIS STUDY AND TO GIVE INFORMATION TO THE INTERVIEWER UNDERSTANDING THAT:

1. MY RESPONSES WILL BE KEPT COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL.
2. MY PARTICIPATION IS VOLUNTARY AND I AM FREE TO DISCONTINUE PARTICIPATION AT ANY TIME.
3. THE INFORMATION IN THIS STUDY WILL BE SUMMARIZED BY NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO DETERMINE WHETHER ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN THIS AREA MAY BE CONTRIBUTING TO HEALTH PROBLEMS.

NAME (PRINT)

PARTICIPANT SIGNATURE

DATE:

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

INTERVIEWER'S NAME:

RESPONDENT'S NAME

ADDRESS

MAILING ADDRESS IF DIFFERENT

NOW I WANT TO ASK YOU ABOUT ALL PERSONS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD. (INTERVIEWER TO CIRCLE RACE OF HOUSEHOLD HERE: WHITE NON-WHITE)

WHAT ARE THE NAME OF ALL PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE?

WHAT ARE THE AGES?

DOES OR DID ANYONE SMOKE CIGARETTES REGULARLY (AT LEAST ONCE A DAY FOR A YEAR OR 20 PACKS IN A LIFETIME)?

(CODE 1 = CURRENT SMOKER

2 = EX SMOKER (QUIT MORE THAN 1 YEAR AGO)

3 = NON-SMOKER

DOES ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A REGULAR EXPOSURE EITHER AT A JOB OR HOBBY TO CHEMICALS?

(CODE 1 = AT JOB 2 = HOBBY 3 = NONE)

SMOKING DUST OR  
CHEMICAL

NAME                      AGE                      SEX                      STATUS                      EXPOSURE

SUBJECT # 1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER FOR SHOWERING, BATHING AND WASHING DISHES?

(IF WATER IS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES CHECK MORE THAN ONE BOX AND INDICATE PERCENTAGE FOR ALL SOURCES AND INDICATE YEAR)

PRIVATE WELL	MO. YR. TO	MO. YR.
MUNICIPAL WATER	MO. YR. TO	MO. YR.
BOTTLED WATER	MO. YR. TO	MO. YR.
OTHER	MO. YR. TO	MO. YR.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF THE WATER YOU USE FOR COOKING AND DRINKING?

(IF WATER IS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES CHECK MORE THAN ONE BOX AND INDICATE PERCENTAGE FOR ALL SOURCES AND INDICATE YEAR)

PRIVATE WELL	MO. YR. TO	MO. YR.
MUNICIPAL WATER	MO. YR. TO	MO. YR.
BOTTLED WATER	MO. YR. TO	MO. YR.
OTHER	MO. YR. TO	MO. YR.

HAVE YOU BEEN INFORMED THAT YOUR WATER IS CONTAMINATED?    YES            NO

IF YES, DATE

DAY    MO.    YR.

ARE YOU BOTHERED BY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

IF YES, TO ANY OF THE BELOW SYMPTOMS, ASK:    HOW FREQUENTLY DOES THESE SYMPTOMS OCCUR?

CODE:    1 = SELDOM  
          2 = MONTHLY  
          3 = WEEKLY  
          4 = DAILY.

HAVE YOU BEEN BOTHERED BY THESE SYMPTOMS?

	YES NO		FREQUENCY OF SYMPTOM	SEEN BY PHYSICIAN	
	YES	NO		YES	NO
EYE IRRITATION (ITCHY, RED OR WATERY EYES)					
NASAL IRRITATION (SNEEZING, RUNNY NOSE OR STUFFINESS)					
SKIN RASH					
SKIN IRRITATION (REDNESS)					
TIREDDNESS					
PAIN IN JOINTS					
PAIN IN MUSCLES					



NAUSEA  
DIARRHEA  
LOSS OF APPETITE  
LOSS OF WEIGHT (WITHOUT DIETING)  
STOMACH PAIN  
OTHER GASTROINTESTINAL PROBLEMS  
(SPECIFY)

HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD BY A PHYSICIAN THAT YOU HAVE A MEDICAL PROBLEM?  
YES NO IF YES, NAME OF PHYSICIAN AND PHONE NUMBER.

IF YES, DESCRIBE CONDITION AND DATE OF DIAGNOSIS.

FOR ANY WOMEN LIVING IN THE HOUSE: HAVE YOU HAD TROUBLE BECOMING PREGNANT OR WITH A PREGNANCY?  
YES NO

IF YES, DESCRIBE AND LIST YEARS.

HAVE YOU EVEN BEEN BOTHERED BY THE TASTE OF WATER IN THIS COMMUNITY?  
YES NO

THESE ARE ALL THE QUESTIONS I HAVE FOR YOU. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE THAT I HAVEN'T ASKED YOU ABOUT THAT YOU THINK IS IMPORTANT?

IN CASE I'VE FORGOTTEN TO ASK YOU SOMETHING AND MY SUPERVISOR NEEDS TO CALL YOU BACK, MAY I HAVE A PHONE NUMBER AND A CONVENIENT TIME TO REACH YOU?

PHONE

BEST TIME AM PM TIME ENDED AM PM.

TABLE I

PRICE STUDY DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION SURVEYED  
EXPOSED AND UNEXPOSED

		EXPOSED POPULATION TO PRICE'S LANDFILL			UNEXPOSED POPULATION TO PRICE'S LANDFILL		
TOTAL SAMPLE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS		56 (100%)			53 (100%)		
RESPONDENT HOUSEHOLDS		38 (67.9%)			40 (75.5%)		
NON-RESPONDENT HOUSEHOLDS		18 (32.1%)			13 (24.5%)		
		15 VACANT (26.8%)			4 VACANT (7.5%)		
		3 REFUSALS (5.3%)			9 REFUSALS (17.0%)		
SEX							
MALE		57 (47.1%)			51 (41.5%)		
FEMALE		64 (52.9%)			72 (58.5%)		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS		121 (100%)			123 (100%)		
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
0-9	7(12.3%)	6(9.4%)	13(10.7%)	13(25.5%)	11(15.3%)	24(19.5%)	
10-19	16(28.1%)	15(23.4%)	31(25.6%)	11(21.6%)	14(19.4%)	25(20.3%)	
20-59	24(42.1%)	30(46.9%)	54(44.6%)	23(45.1%)	38(52.8%)	61(49.6%)	
60+	10(17.5%)	13(20.3%)	23(19.1%)	4(7.8%)	9(12.5%)	13(10.6%)	
TOTAL	57(100%)	64(100%)	121(100%)	51(100%)	72(100%)	123(100%)	
TOBACCO USE AND/OR CHEMICAL EXPOSURE		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
YES		25(43.9%)	13(20.3%)	38(31.4%)	19(37.3%)	21(29.2%)	40(32.5%)
NO		32(56.1%)	51(79.7%)	83(68.6%)	32(62.7%)	51(70.8%)	83(67.5%)
TOTAL RESPONDENTS		57(100%)	64(100%)	121(100%)	51(100%)	72(100%)	123(100%)
BOTHERED BY TASTE							
YES		56 (46.3%)			6 (4.9%)		
NO		65 (53.7%)			117 (95.1%)		
TOTAL RESPONDENT		121 (100%)			123 (100%).		

TABLE III  
PRICE STUDY REPORTED MEDICAL PROBLEMS FOR EXPOSED AND UNEXPOSED POPULATIONS

MEDICAL PROBLEM	EXPOSED - 121		UNEXPOSED - 123	
	#	%	#	%
THYROID PROBLEM	1	0.8	-	-
HYPERTENSION	7	5.8	7	5.7
"BACK PROBLEMS"	1	0.8	1	0.8
DERMATITIS	1	0.8	2	1.6
EDEMA	1	0.8	-	-
"SARCOIDOSIS"	1	0.8	1	0.8
ARTHRITIS	7	5.8	9	7.3
DIABETES	3	2.5	4	3.3
HEART PROBLEM	3	2.5	2	1.6
HIATAL HERNIA	1	0.8	-	-
ALLERGIES	3	2.5	6	4.9
ASTHMA	2	1.7	1	0.8
"ORANGE PEEL"	1	0.8	-	-
EYE PROBLEM	2	1.7	-	-
CHOLYCYSTECTOMY	1	0.8	-	-
BRONCHITIS	1	0.8	3	2.4
SEIZURE DISORDER	1	0.8	-	-
"BOWEL PROBLEM"	1	0.8	1	0.8
CVA	1	0.8	2	1.6
ULCERS	-	-	3	2.4
GALLSTONES	-	-	1	0.8
TUMORS	-	-	1	0.8
GLAUCOMA	-	-	2	1.6
ECZEMA	-	-	2	1.6
ANEMIA	-	-	1	0.8.

TABLE IV  
PRICE STUDY  
REPORTED PREGNANCY PROBLEMS IN EXPOSED AND UNEXPOSED AREAS BY NUMBER AND PERCENT

PREGNANCY PROBLEM	EXPOSED AREA RESPONDING - 52		UNEXPOSED AREA RESPONDING - 51	
	#	%	#	%
UNABLE TO CONCEIVE	1	1.9	-	-
C-SECTION	2	3.8	1	1.9
"LARGE BIRTH"	1	1.9	-	-
"PAINS"	1	1.9	-	-
NO DESCRIPTION	1	1.9	-	-
TOXEMIA	-	-	1	1.9
TUMOR	-	-	1	1.9
MISCARRIAGE	1	1.9	1	1.9
TOTAL	7	13.5	5	9.8.

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX

## EYE IRRITATION - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	28	43.8	19	26.4	2.02
PRICE FEMALE	12	18.8	6	8.3	2.28
	16	25.0	16	22.2	0.40
	22	38.6	11	21.6	1.87
PRICE MALE	13	22.8	5	9.8	2.34
	11	19.3	7	13.7	1.18
	50	41.3	30	24.4	1.96 *
PRICE MALE	25	20.7	11	8.9	2.36 *
AND FEMALE	27	22.3	23	18.7	1.00
CURRENT FEMALE	7	50.0	19	26.4	3.99 *
USERS - PRIVATE	3	21.4	6	8.3	4.44
WELL WATER					
CURRENT MALE	4	30.8	11	21.6	1.25
USERS - PRIVATE	2	15.4	5	9.8	1.10
WELL WATER					
FORMER FEMALE	19	40.4	19	26.4	1.61
USERS - PRIVATE	7	14.9	6	8.3	1.53
WELL WATER					
FORMER MALE USERS	17	39.5	11	21.6	1.82
USERS - PRIVATE	10	23.3	5	9.8	2.29
WELL WATER.					

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## NASAL IRRITATION - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	23	35.9	26	36.1	0.93
PRICE FEMALE	10	15.6	5	6.9	2.29
	13	20.3	19	26.4	0.69
	21	36.8	13	25.5	1.48
PRICE MALE	8	14.0	1	2.0	14.78 *
	9	15.8	9	17.6	0.72
	44	36.4	39	31.7	1.11
PRICE MALE AND FEMALE	18	14.9	6	4.9	3.24 *
	22	18.2	28	22.8	0.68
CURRENT FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	8	57.1	26	36.1	2.05
	3	21.4	5	6.9	8.75 *
CURRENT MALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	2	15.4	13	25.5	0.49
	1	-	1	2.0	4.16
FORMER FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	14	29.8	26	36.1	0.72
	6	12.8	5	6.9	1.57
FORMER MALE USERS USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER.	19	44.2	13	25.5	1.96
	7	16.3	1	2.0	14.64 *

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## RASH - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	22	34.4	8	11.1	4.12 *
PRICE FEMALE	13	20.3	3	4.2	6.06 *
	8	12.5	6	8.3	1.74
	20	35.1	10	19.6	2.04
PRICE MALE	7	12.3	2	3.9	2.72
	7	12.3	7	14.7	0.82
	42	34.7	18	14.6	3.04 *
PRICE MALE	20	16.5	5	4.1	4.17 *
AND FEMALE	15	12.4	13	10.6	1.26
CURRENT FEMALE	6	42.9	8	11.1	11.32 *
USERS - PRIVATE	5	35.7	3	4.2	8.80 *
WELL WATER					
CURRENT MALE	1	7.7	10	19.6	0.30
USERS - PRIVATE	0	-	2	3.9	0.00
WELL WATER					
FORMER FEMALE	14	29.8	8	11.1	3.24 *
USERS - PRIVATE	6	12.8	3	4.2	3.84
WELL WATER					
FORMER MALE USERS	19	44.2	10	19.6	2.91 *
USERS - PRIVATE	7	16.3	2	3.9	3.82
WELL WATER.					

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## SKIN IRRITATION - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	17	26.6	4	5.6	7.13 *
PRICE FEMALE	7	10.9	2	2.8	4.33
	7	10.9	3	4.2	3.35
	13	22.8	5	9.8	2.46
PRICE MALE	7	12.3	2	3.9	3.06
	4	7.0	2	3.9	1.62
	30	24.8	9	7.3	4.21 *
PRICE MALE	14	11.6	4	3.3	3.62 *
AND FEMALE	11	9.1	5	4.1	2.46
CURRENT FEMALE	2	14.3	4	5.6	2.72
USERS - PRIVATE	0	-	2	2.8	0.00
WELL WATER					
CURRENT MALE	1	7.7	5	9.8	0.41
USERS - PRIVATE	0	-	2	3.9	0.00
WELL WATER					
FORMER FEMALE	15	31.9	4	5.6	9.32 *
USERS - PRIVATE	7	14.9	2	2.8	6.40
WELL WATER					
FORMER MALE USERS	12	27.9	5	9.8	3.51 *
USERS - PRIVATE	7	16.3	2	3.9	4.01
WELL WATER.					



## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## TIREDNESS - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	27	42.2	23	31.9	1.47
PRICE FEMALE	22	34.4	11	15.3	2.75 *
	12	18.8	9	12.5	1.49
	24	42.1	12	23.5	1.99
PRICE MALE	20	35.1	8	15.7	2.39
	4	7.0	3	5.9	0.93
	51	42.1	35	28.5	1.67
PRICE MALE AND FEMALE	42	34.7	19	15.4	2.61 *
	16	13.2	12	9.8	1.21
CURRENT FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	8	57.1	23	31.9	3.66 *
	7	50.0	11	15.3	6.38 *
CURRENT MALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	3	23.1	12	23.5	0.60
	2	15.4	8	15.7	0.59
FORMER FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	18	38.3	23	31.9	1.14
	14	29.8	11	15.3	2.13
FORMER MALE USERS	20	46.5	12	23.5	2.66 *
USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER.	17	39.5	8	15.7	3.14 *

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## JOINT PAIN - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	29	45.3	18	25.0	2.27 *
PRICE FEMALE	19	29.7	7	9.7	3.62 *
	18	28.1	15	20.8	1.26
	16	28.1	6	11.8	2.35
PRICE MALE	9	15.8	3	5.9	3.29
	4	7.0	2	3.9	1.33
	45	37.2	24	19.5	2.12 *
PRICE MALE	28	23.1	10	8.1	3.19 *
AND FEMALE	22	18.2	17	13.8	1.11
CURRENT FEMALE	6	42.9	18	25.0	2.41
USERS - PRIVATE	4	28.6	7	9.7	4.25
WELL WATER					
CURRENT MALE	3	23.1	6	11.8	1.48
USERS - PRIVATE	1	7.7	3	5.9	0.86
WELL WATER					
FORMER FEMALE	22	46.8	18	25.0	2.23
USERS - PRIVATE	14	29.8	7	9.7	3.27 *
WELL WATER					
FORMER MALE USERS	12	27.9	6	11.8	2.40
USERS - PRIVATE	7	16.3	3	5.9	4.30 *
WELL WATER.					

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## MUSCLE PAIN - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	19	29.7	13	18.1	1.79
PRICE FEMALE	6	9.4	5	6.9	1.29
	8	12.5	10	13.9	0.80
PRICE MALE	10	17.5	1	2.0	8.19 *
	1	17.5	0	-	-
	2	3.5	0	-	-
PRICE MALE AND FEMALE	29	23.9	14	11.4	2.16 *
	7	5.8	5	4.1	1.25
	10	8.3	10	8.1	0.87
CURRENT FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	7	50.0	13	18.1	4.36 *
	1	7.1	5	6.9	1.12
CURRENT MALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	1	7.7	1	2.0	2.58
	1	7.7	0	-	-
FORMER FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	12	25.5	13	18.1	1.34
	5	10.6	5	6.9	1.36
FORMER MALE USERS USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER.	9	20.9	1	2.0	11.36 *
	0	-	0	-	0.00

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## NAUSEA - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	21	32.8	9	12.5	3.18 *
PRICE FEMALE	7	10.9	2	2.8	3.95
	9	13.1	6	8.3	1.66
	13	22.8	5	9.8	2.23
PRICE MALE	3	5.3	2	3.9	1.29
	2	3.5	0	-	-
	34	28.1	14	11.4	2.78 *
PRICE MALE	10	8.3	4	3.3	2.51
AND FEMALE	11	9.1	6	4.9	1.68
CURRENT FEMALE	5	35.7	9	12.5	3.76 *
USERS - PRIVATE	0	-	2	2.8	0.00
WELL WATER					
CURRENT MALE	1	7.7	5	9.8	0.57
USERS - PRIVATE	0	-	2	4.1	0.00
WELL WATER					
FORMER FEMALE	14	29.8	9	12.5	2.86 *
USERS - PRIVATE	7	14.9	2	2.8	4.98 *
WELL WATER					
FORMER MALE USERS	12	27.9	5	9.8	3.01
USERS - PRIVATE	3	7.0	2	3.9	1.71
WELL WATER.					

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## DIARRHEA - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	13	20.3	13	18.1	1.18
PRICE FEMALE	2	3.1	2	2.8	1.08
	5	7.8	5	6.9	1.06
	9	15.8	3	5.9	2.65
PRICE MALE	1	1.8	1	2.0	0.66
	2	3.5	0	-	-
	22	18.2	16	13.0	1.45
PRICE MALE AND FEMALE	3	2.5	3	2.4	0.90
	7	5.8	5	4.1	1.41
CURRENT FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	1	7.1	13	18.1	0.28
	0	-	2	2.8	0.00
CURRENT MALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	2	15.4	3	5.9	2.40
	1	7.7	1	2.0	5.00
FORMER FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	11	23.4	13	18.1	1.52
	2	4.3	2	2.8	1.32
FORMER MALE USERS USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER.	7	16.3	3	5.9	2.84
	0	-	1	2.0	0.00

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## LOSS OF APPETITE - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	7	10.9	4	5.6	1.94
PRICE FEMALE	4	6.3	2	2.8	1.92
	2	3.1	1	1.4	1.76
	16	28.1	6	11.8	2.41
PRICE MALE	9	15.8	1	2.0	7.80 *
	5	8.8	2	3.9	2.23
	23	19.0	10	8.1	2.44 *
PRICE MALE AND FEMALE	13	10.7	3	2.4	4.06 *
	7	5.8	3	2.4	2.18
CURRENT FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	2	14.3	4	5.6	3.54
	1	7.1	2	2.8	4.50
CURRENT MALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	5	38.5	6	11.8	3.14
	3	23.1	1	2.0	15.00X *
FORMER FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	5	10.6	4	5.6	1.89
	3	6.4	2	2.8	1.87
FORMER MALE USERS USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER.	10	23.3	6	11.8	1.90
	5	11.6	1	2.0	4.73

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## WEIGHT LOSS - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	11	17.2	6	8.3	2.17
PRICE FEMALE	2	3.1	1	1.4	1.69
	7	10.9	4	5.6	1.97
	3	5.3	2	3.9	1.13
PRICE MALE	1	1.8	0	-	-
	0	-	1	2.0	0.0
	14	11.6	8	6.5	1.71
PRICE MALE	3	2.5	1	0.8	2.28
AND FEMALE	7	5.8	5	4.1	1.32
CURRENT FEMALE	0	-	6	8.3	0.00
USERS - PRIVATE	0	-	1	1.4	0.00
WELL WATER					
CURRENT MALE	1	7.7	2	3.9	1.26
USERS - PRIVATE	0	-	0	-	0.00
WELL WATER					
FORMER FEMALE	11	23.4	6	9.1	2.91 *
USERS - PRIVATE	2	4.3	1	1.4	1.91
WELL WATER					
FORMER MALE USERS	2	4.7	2	3.9	1.00
USERS - PRIVATE	1	2.3	0	-	-
WELL WATER.					

## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## ABDOMINAL PAIN - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	15	23.4	7	9.7	2.79 *
PRICE FEMALE	4	6.3	3	4.2	1.80
	6	9.4	5	6.9	1.39
	15	26.3	6	11.8	2.49
PRICE MALE	8	14.0	2	3.9	3.37
	5	8.8	1	2.0	4.09
	30	24.8	13	10.6	2.79 *
PRICE MALE	12	9.9	5	4.1	2.66
AND FEMALE	11	9.1	6	4.9	1.85
CURRENT FEMALE	3	21.4	7	9.7	2.74
USERS - PRIVATE	0	-	3	4.2	0.00
WELL WATER					
CURRENT MALE	1	7.7	6	11.8	0.48
USERS - PRIVATE	1	7.7	2	3.9	1.61
WELL WATER					
FORMER FEMALE	11	23.4	7	9.7	2.92 *
USERS - PRIVATE	4	8.5	3	4.2	2.51
WELL WATER					
FORMER MALE USERS	13	30.2	6	11.8	3.09 *
USERS - PRIVATE	6	14.0	2	3.9	3.32
WELL WATER.					



## PRICE STUDY

## APPENDIX TO TABLE II

## OTHER - BY NUMBER OF CASES, PERCENT AND RELATIVE RISK

WATER USE BY SOURCE SEX AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINTS	EXPOSED		UNEXPOSED		RELATIVE RISK
	#	%	#	%	
	8	12.5	6	8.3	1.55
PRICE FEMALE	3	4.7	2	2.8	1.65
	5	7.8	4	5.6	1.37
	5	8.8	1	2.0	3.03
PRICE MALE	3	5.3	0	-	-
	2	3.5	1	2.0	0.75
	13	10.7	7	5.7	1.74
PRICE MALE AND FEMALE	6	5.0	2	1.6	2.64
	7	5.8	5	4.1	1.17
CURRENT FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	0	-	6	8.3	0.00
	0	-	2	2.8	0.00
CURRENT MALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	1	7.7	1	2.0	2.22
	0	-	0	-	0.00
FORMER FEMALE USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER	7	14.9	6	8.3	1.87
	3	6.4	2	2.8	2.02
FORMER MALE USERS USERS - PRIVATE WELL WATER.	4	9.3	1	2.0	2.83
	3	7.0	0	-	-

APPENDIX B

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

FACT SHEET  
ON THE COMPLETION OF THE  
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY  
FOR THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE  
PLEASANTVILLE CITY AND EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP  
ATLANTIC COUNTY

PRICE LANDFILL IS A 26-ACRE SITE ORIGINALLY MINED FOR SAND AND GRAVEL. THE SITE BECAME A COMMERCIAL LANDFILL RECEIVING MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE IN 1969. IN MAY, 1971, THE LANDFILL BEGAN TO ACCEPT BULK AND DRUMMED LIQUID AND SOLID CHEMICAL WASTES. AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATES THAT THESE WASTES INCLUDED INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, SLUDGES, OILS, GREASES AND SEWAGE. TOTAL QUANTITIES DUMPED ARE ESTIMATED TO BE AT LEAST NINE MILLION GALLONS. CHEMICAL WASTE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS WERE TERMINATED IN NOVEMBER, 1972; SLUDGE DISPOSAL WAS TERMINATED IN MAY, 1973 AND MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL WAS TERMINATED IN 1976. IN DECEMBER, 1982 THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE WAS PLACED ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL) BY THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA). OF 97 NEW JERSEY SITES ON THE NPL, THIS SITE RANKS THIRD.

MONITORING DATA INDICATES CONSIDERABLE GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION EXISTS IN THE VICINITY OF PRICE LANDFILL. AMONG THE CONTAMINANTS PRESENT ARE BENZENE, CADMIUM, CHLOROFORM, DICHLOROETHYLENE, LEAD, 1-2-TRANSDICHLOROETHYLENE, TRICHLOROETHYLENE, VINYL CHLORIDE AND ACETONE. THE GROUND WATER FLOW IN THE AREA OF THE LANDFILL IS COMPLEX, WITH THREE SEPARATE AQUIFER FORMATIONS LOCATED WITHIN 150 FEET FROM THE SURFACE. THE PLUME OF CONTAMINATION EXTENDS ALMOST ONE MILE FROM THE SITE AND THE CONTAMINANTS TEND TO MOVE IN AN EAST-NORTHEAST DIRECTION.

IN DECEMBER, 1981, USEPA COMMISSIONED A CONTRACTOR, CAMP, DRESSER AND MCKEE (CDM), TO PREPARE A TWO-PART STUDY ADDRESSING: 1) THE IMMEDIATE MEASURES NECESSARY TO ENSURE A SUPPLY OF UNCONTAMINATED WATER TO AFFECTED COMMUNITIES FOR THE SUMMER OF 1982 AND 2) THE LONG-TERM REMEDIAL SOLUTIONS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE WATER SUPPLY AND TO REMEDIATE THE DISCHARGE OF CONTAMINANTS FROM THE LANDFILL.

DURING APRIL, 1982, CDM ISSUED A REPORT OUTLINING INITIAL MEASURES NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE SUMMER WATER SUPPLY: UPGRADING OF THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT, THE REDEVELOPMENT OF THREE PRODUCTION WELLS, INSTALLATION OF A WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INTERCONNECTION, PROVISION OF STANDBY CARBON FILTER UNITS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES AND A GROUND WATER MONITORING PROGRAM. THESE MEASURES WERE SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED.

IN JUNE, 1983, CDM ISSUED A SECOND REPORT SUMMARIZING ITS FULL INVESTIGATIVE STUDY. THIS INCLUDED DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER GROUND WATER FLOW MODELS DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE MOVEMENT OF CONTAMINANTS LEACHING FROM THE LANDFILL AND AN EVALUATION OF TEN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES. THIS STUDY LEAD TO A DECISION TO RELOCATE THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITY AUTHORITY (ACMUA) WELLS. FROM THE TEN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES OUTLINED IN THE STUDY, FOUR WERE SELECTED FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION AND THE COMPUTER MODELS WERE RECALIBRATED TO 1984 FIELD CONDITIONS TO PREDICT THE BEHAVIOR OF EACH OF THESE ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION. THESE FOUR ALTERNATIVES WERE STUDIED IN DEPTH DURING A SUBSEQUENT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY

(?? PAGE MISSING FROM HARDCOPY)

IN EACH CASE, THE EXACT CONFIGURATION OF THE EXTRACTION WELLFIELDS, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF WELLS, THE INDIVIDUAL WELL PUMPING RATES AND THE SPECIFIC LOCATIONS, BOTH HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY WITHIN THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, ARE SUBJECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE ENGINEERING DESIGN OF THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE.

COPIES OF CDM'S FINAL REPORT ARE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

1. OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
262 BARGAINTOWN ROAD

LINWOOD, NJ 08221

2. OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK  
18 NORTH FIRST STREET  
PLEASANTVILLE CITY, NJ 08232
3. OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK  
CITY HALL  
ABSECON, NJ 08201
4. ATLANTIC CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY  
1 NORTH TENNESSEE AVENUE  
ATLANTIC CITY, NJ 08401

THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NJDEP) AND USEPA ARE RECOMMENDING IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE 2. A PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS THIS REPORT WILL BE HELD IN JULY AND FOLLOWED BY A 21-DAY COMMENT PERIOD DURING WHICH COMMENTS ON THE REPORT WILL BE RECEIVED BY NJDEP. THEY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

GRACE L. SINGER, CHIEF  
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS  
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION  
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
432 EAST STATE STREET  
TRENTON, NJ 08625

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT SUSAN GALL, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS, DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION, AT (609) 633-2320.

APPENDIX C

GRACE SINGER  
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS  
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PRICE'S PIT REMEDIATION ALTERNATIVE 2, PLUME ABATEMENT, SEEMS TO BE THE MOST SOUND MEASURE, FINANCIALLY AND TECHNICALLY. THE CONTAINMENT WALL APPEARS GRANDIOSE AND NOT NECESSARILY MORE EFFECTIVE. CAPPING THE SITE WOULD ONLY DELAY THE INEVITABLE PROBLEM AND SHOULD NOT BE DONE. RATHER, AS PROPOSED IN ALTERNATIVE 4, THE MORE DILUTE WATER OF THE DEEP WELLS SHOULD BE USED TO FLUSH THE SITE TO ENHANCE THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTAMINATION.

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE A MORE AGGRESSIVE APPROACH AT THE SITE ITSELF, HOWEVER. AN ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO EXHUME THE SOURCE OF THE POLLUTION BY DIGGING DOWN TO THE SURFACE OF THE PLUME, SLIGHTLY DOWNSTREAM, AND ATTACKING THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATIONS DIRECTLY. DISCHARGE OF THE DEEP WELL WATER, SLIGHTLY UPSTREAM, SHOULD HELP TO FLOAT THE PLUME AND LEAD TO QUICKEST REMEDIATION.

OF MORE CONCERN IS THE COUNTY'S NEW DUMP PROPOSAL AND THE DEPARTMENT'S LACK OF GUIDANCE IN THE SELECTION PROCESS. LESS THAN A MILE AWAY, A NEW RESOURCE RECOVERY PLANT IS PLANNED. SINCE THE PLANT ITSELF WOULD REQUIRE ONLY 20 OR SO ACRES, BUT 265 ARE BEING PURCHASED, ONE CAN ONLY ASSUME THE DOUGHTY ROAD SITE WILL ALSO BE USED TO LANDFILL THE ASH FROM THE PLANT. THIS SITE IS CUT IN HALF BY JARRET'S RUN, A TRIBUTARY TO ABSECON CREEK, AND IS FLOOD PRONE. FAR MORE SUITABLE FOR LANDFILL PURPOSES IS THE MILL ROAD SITE, ACROSS THE STREET (DELILAH RD) FROM PRICE'S PIT. REMEDIATION MEASURES WHICH YOU ARE NOW UNDERTAKING WOULD ALSO CONTAIN ANY GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION WHICH MIGHT DEVELOP IN THE FUTURE FROM THE MILL ROAD DUMP SITE. IT SEEMS FAR PREFERABLE TO USE AN AREA JUST UPSTREAM FROM ONE THAT IS ALREADY POLLUTED AND UNDERGOING CLEANUP, RATHER THAN A RELATIVELY CLEAN ONE. I WOULD HOPE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BEGINS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE A PROBLEM EXISTS, RATHER THAN ATTEMPT REMEDIATION AFTER IT IS TOO LATE.

BOB FILIPCZAK  
2001 SHORE RD  
LINWOOD, NJ 08221  
(ENCLOSURE).

ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

RESOURCE RECOVERY SITING ANALYSIS  
AND TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT

JUNE 1986

DRAFT

PREPARED FOR:

ACUA ATLANTIC COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY  
1701 ABSECON BOULEVARD  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08401

PREPARED BY:

A JOINT VENTURE

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PROJECT NO.: 5472

THE TARQUINI ORGANIZATION

ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS, 1812 FEDERAL STREET, CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY 08105  
PROJECT NO.: 3246A

ROGERS, GOLDEN & HALPERN

ENVIRONMENTAL ENERGY AND LAND USE CONSULTANTS  
1216 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19107  
PROJECT NO.: 175.09

1.4.1 SITE A: DOUGHTY ROAD

GENERAL LOCATION: IN EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP EACH OF THE PARKWAY AND DOUGHTY RD.

ESTIMATED SIZE: APPROXIMATELY 265 ACRES

VEGETATION: PINE-OAK FOREST; HARDWOOD SWAMP FOREST

ON-SITE USES: ACTIVE AND INACTIVE EXCAVATIONS

ADJACENT LAND USES: VACANT, FORESTED LAND; POWER LINES AND HIGHWAYS

SURROUNDING DENSITY (WITHIN 1/4 MI) \* : LOW - MODERATE (10 - 20 DWELLINGS)

TRUCK ACCESS: FROM THE ISLANDS: ABSECON BLVD. - DELILAH RD. - DOUGHTY RD. OR ABSECON BLVD. - WESTCOAT RD. - DOUGHTY RD.

FROM THE MAINLAND: EXPRESSWAY - DELILAH RD. - DOUGHTY RD.

TRAFFIC CONSTRAINTS: TRAFFIC CONGESTION ALONG DOUGHTY RD.; AWKWARD INTERSECTION AT DOUGHTY AND DELILAH RDS.  
1,000 FEET TO THE SOUTH; DOUGHTY RD. UNIMPROVED AT SITE

ACQUISITION CONSTRAINTS: LOW (TWO PRINCIPAL OWNERS)

SEWER SERVICE AVAILABILITY: DOUGHTY RD. PUMPING STATION 1.2 MILES TO THE WEST

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY AVAILABILITY: N.J. WATER CO. 12-INCH LINE ON DELILAH RD. 1,200 FT. TO THE SOUTH

PROXIMITY TO SUBSTATIONS/ENERGY MARKETS: LEWIS SUBSTATION 4,000 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST.

STATE PERMITTING JURISDICTIONS: CAFRA

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT: DEMOLITION LANDFILL PROPOSED ON-SITE IN 1981; 264-UNIT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH 37,000 SQ. FT. OFFICE BUILDING PROPOSED 2,000 FT. TO THE NORTHEAST IN 1985

OTHER CONSTRAINTS: APPROXIMATELY 40% OF THE SITE IS RESTRICTED FROM USE BY STRUCTURES 263 FEET IN HEIGHT DUE TO PROXIMITY TO ATLANTIC CITY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT; POTENTIAL FOR ON-SITE CONTAMINATION FROM NEARBY DISPOSAL PIT BEING INVESTIGATED (MAY REQUIRE ECRA PERMIT); STREAM AND FLOOD HAZARD AREA BISECTS SITE

\* DENSITY CLASSIFICATIONS: LOW: FEWER THAN 10 DWELLINGS  
(FOR ALL SITES) LOW - MODERATE: 10 - 19 DWELLINGS  
MODERATE: 20 - 29 DWELLINGS  
MODERATE - HIGH: 30 - 39 DWELLINGS  
HIGH: 40 OR MORE DWELLINGS

#### 1.4.2 SITE B: MILL ROAD

GENERAL LOCATION: IN PLEASANTVILLE AT THE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP LINE NORTH OF THE ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESSWAY

ESTIMATED SIZE: APPROXIMATELY 90 ACRES

VEGETATION: AGRICULTURAL/URBAN LAND

ON-SITE USES: INACTIVE EXCAVATIONS

ADJACENT LAND USES: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT; HIGHWAYS AND RELATED USES

SURROUNDING DENSITY (WITHIN 1/4 MI): HIGH (GREATER THAN 40 DWELLINGS)

TRUCK ACCESS: FROM THE ISLANDS: EXPRESSWAY OR DELILAH RD. TO MILL RD.  
FROM THE MAINLAND: EXPRESSWAY OR US RTE 40/322 TO DELILAH RD.

TRAFFIC CONSTRAINTS: POTENTIAL FOR SHARED ACCESS FROM A.C. EXPRESSWAY MAINTENANCE YARD; IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED TO UPGRADE DELILAH RD. RIGHT-OF-WAY AND INTERSECTIONS; TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON ADJACENT STREETS MODERATE; WESTBOUND TRUCKS EXITING THE EXPRESSWAY WILL BE HELPED BY PROPOSED THIRD LANE

ACQUISITION CONSTRAINTS: LOW (PREDOMINANT AREA UNDER SINGLE OWNERSHIP)

SEWER SERVICE AVAILABILITY: TWO SEPARATE 8-INCH LINES AVAILABLE, BOTH ON MILL RD. ALONG EASTERN BOUNDARY OF SITE

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY AVAILABILITY: N.J. WATER CO. 12-INCH LINE ON DELILAH RD. ALONG NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF SITE

PROXIMITY TO SUBSTATIONS/ENERGY MARKETS: LEWIS SUBSTATION 2,000 FEET TO THE NORTH

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT: PROPOSED BUS PARKING AND MAINTENANCE FACILITY NEXT TO SITE AT SOUTHEAST CORNER, DELILAH AND MILL ROADS (1986); 400-UNIT TOWNHOUSE/CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX PROPOSED ACROSS MILL ROAD FROM SITE (NOT YET SUBMITTED); VARIOUS COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSALS IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA

STATE PERMITTING JURISDICTIONS: CAFRA

OTHER CONSTRAINTS: POTENTIAL FOR ICING ON A.C. EXPRESSWAY FROM CONDENSATION OF VAPORS EMITTED BY COOLING TOWER

( ?? PAGE(S) MISSING FROM HARDCOPY)

BORDERED BY THE BLACK HORSE PIKE (US 40/322) ON THE NORTH, ENGLISH CREEK-PORT REPUBLIC ROAD (RT 575) ON THE EAST, THE FORMER PENNSYLVANIA-READING SEASHORE LINES RIGHT-OF-WAY ON THE SOUTH, AND THE TOWNSHIP LIMITS ON THE WEST.

OWNER: ATLANTIC ELECTRIC COMPANY  
1600 PACIFIC AVENUE  
ATLANTIC CITY, NJ

TOTAL AREA: ABOUT 380 ACRES WITHIN A SOMEWHAT REGULARLY SHAPED PARCEL.

PROPOSED FACILITY AREA: 92.9 ACRES

### 1.7.3 FACILITY - RELATED FACTORS

#### 1.7.3.1 DOUGHTY ROAD

##### AVAILABLE LAND AREA:

AVAILABILITY IS A FUNCTION OF A NUMBER OF FACTORS. BUT, CONSIDERING ONLY PARCEL SIZE, GIVEN THE NEED FOR TWENTY ACRES, THE DOUGHTY ROAD SITE HAS ABOUT 280 ACRES IN EXCESS OF THAT WHICH IS NECESSARY. HOWEVER, PLEASE SEE "FLOODING SUSCEPTIBILITY," AND "AIRPORT RESTRICTION ZONES," BELOW.

##### SITE TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND ACCESS:

ACCESS TO THE SITE IS PROVIDED VIA DELILAH AND DOUGHTY ROADS ON THE SOUTHWEST. ACCESS MIGHT BE PROVIDED VIA WESTCOAT AND DOUGHTY ROADS ON THE NORTHWEST, FIRE ROAD AND PLEASANT AVENUE ON THE NORTHEAST, AND FIRE AND RISLEY ROADS ON THE EAST IF EXISTING EARTH BERMS WERE REMOVED.

WESTCOAT, DELILAH AND FIRE ROADS ARE COUNTY ROADS. EACH IS A 2-LANE BITUMINOUS ASPHALT HIGHWAY WITHOUT CURB AND GUTTER, NOR CONTROLLED FRONTAGE ACCESS. DELILAH AND FIRE ROADS ARE INADEQUATE FOR EXISTING AND PROJECTED TRAFFIC VOLUMES, (PARTICULARLY DURING RUSH HOURS), AND TYPE (MORE AND MORE INDUSTRIAL).

VISIBILITY AND TURNING LANE STORAGE ARE DANGEROUSLY RESTRICTED, PARTICULARLY AT THE INTERSECTIONS OF DOUGHTY/DELILAH ROADS, AND FIRE/DELILAH ROADS.

THE RESULTS OF THE DELILAH ROAD CORRIDOR STUDY ARE EXPECTED FROM THE ATLANTIC COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT SOMETIME DURING SUMMER, 1986, AND WILL INCLUDE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH WILL ALLEVIATE THE PROBLEMS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

WITHIN THE SITE, DOUGHTY ROAD IS A DIRT ROAD PROVIDING DIRECT ACCESS TO THE INTERIOR OF THE SITE. IT IS USED BY SAND AND GRAVEL HAULERS, AND HAS BEEN USED BY THE OCCASIONAL SURREPTITIOUS DUMPER. THE ROAD HAS BEEN CLOSED WITH AN EARTH BERM AT ITS NORTH END (WESTCOAT ROAD) IN AN ATTEMPT TO CURTAIL ACCESS AND ILLEGAL DUMPING. DOUGHTY ROAD MIGHT BE INCORPORATED WITH THE PLAN OF THE PROPOSED FACILITY. IF IT IS, THEN IT SHOULD BE PAVED.

RISLEY ROAD IS A DIRT ROAD LEADING INTO THE SITE FROM FIRE ROAD ON THE EAST. IT HAS BEEN CLOSED WITH AN EARTH BERM AT THE PROPERTY LINE AND IF IT IS INCORPORATED WITH THE PLAN OF THE PROPOSED FACILITY, IT SHOULD BE PAVED.

##### UTILITIES:

SEWER SERVICE IS NOT DIRECTLY AVAILABLE TO THE DOUGHTY ROAD SITE. CONNECTION MIGHT BE MADE AT THE DELILAH ROAD PUMP STATION, ABOUT ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF FIRE ROAD ON DELILAH ROAD. ANOTHER CONNECTION MIGHT BE MADE WITH THE WASHINGTON AVENUE TRUNK LINE, ABOUT ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES TO THE SOUTH. BOTH POTENTIAL CONNECTIONS WOULD REQUIRE CROSSING EITHER THE GARDEN STATE PARKWAY OR THE ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESSWAY. A THIRD

POSSIBLE CONNECTION MIGHT BE MADE AT A POINT ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE EAST OF FIRE ROAD, ALONG DELILAH ROAD.

CONSIDERING THE IMPROVEMENTS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR DELILAH ROAD, IT CERTAINLY WOULD SEEM SENSIBLE TO CONSIDER EXPANDING SEWER SERVICE ALONG DELILAH ROAD TO PLEASANTVILLE, AT THE SAME TIME THE ROADWAY IS RECONSTRUCTED.

EXPANSION OF SEWER SERVICE IN THIS AREA (AS WELL AS IMPROVEMENTS TO DELILAH ROAD) WOULD BOOST THE AREA'S DESIRABILITY FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY IS AVAILABLE ALONG DELILAH AND/OR FIRE ROADS.

#### THERMAL ENERGY USERS:

GIVEN THE FINDINGS AND EXPERIENCES RELATED TO THE COUNTY'S RESOURCE RECOVERY FEASIBILITY STUDY OF JULY, 1984, IT SEEMS THAT THE BEST MARKET FOR THERMAL ENERGY IS FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA.

THEREFORE, THE PROPOSED FACILITY SHOULD INCLUDE SUFFICIENT FLEXIBILITY IN DESIGN TO ALLOW RETROFIT OF NECESSARY EQUIPMENT WHEN SUCH A MARKET CAN BE ENCOURAGED TO EVOLVE, AND AS SUCH A MARKET DOES EVOLVE.

#### ELECTRIC UTILITY INTERCONNECTION:

ELECTRIC POWER FOR ON-SITE USE WILL BE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED FACILITY. EXCESS POWER WOULD BE FED INTO ATLANTIC ELECTRIC CO.'S SYSTEM VIA THE LEWIS SUBSTATION (69KV) LOCATED ACROSS FIRE ROAD ABOUT 2000 FEET FROM THE USABLE PORTION (SEE "AIRPORT RESTRICTION ZONES" BELOW) OF THE DOUGHTY ROAD AREA.

#### SOLID WASTE TRANSPORT COSTS:

RELATIVE SOLID WASTE TRANSPORT COSTS FOR COMPARISON OF A NUMBER OF LOCATIONS CAN BE QUICKLY ESTIMATED ONCE A WASTE CENTROID IS DETERMINED FOR THE AREA IN WHICH THE LOCATIONS ARE FOUND. RELATIVE COSTS CAN BE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF HOW FAR THE LOCATIONS ARE FROM THE CENTROID. THE LOCATION FURTHEST FROM THE CENTROID WILL HAVE THE HIGHEST TRANSPORT COSTS. PLEASE SEE SECTION 1.3.2: "HIGHWAY ACCESS/SOLID WASTE TRANSPORTATION COST/PROXIMITY TO ASH AND RESIDUE DISPOSAL LANDFILLS," FOR A DEFINITION OF A WASTE CENTROID. AS IDENTIFIED IN PREVIOUS SECTIONS OF THIS REPORT, THE CENTROID FOR ATLANTIC COUNTY IS LOCATED AT THE INTERCHANGE BETWEEN THE GARDEN STATE PARKWAY AND THE ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESSWAY.

THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE DOUGHTY ROAD SITE AND THE SOLID WASTE CENTROID FOR ATLANTIC COUNTY IS ABOUT 7000 FEET, (SAME AS MILL ROAD, LESS THAN MCKEE CITY).

#### TOPOGRAPHY AND TERRAIN:

THE SITE IS A SAND AND GRAVEL BORROW PIT. THE MAJORITY OF THE SITE HAS BEEN STRIP-EXCAVATED TO THE ELEVATIONS OF VARIOUS CLAY LENSE STRATUM, LEAVING SEVERAL FLAT AREAS OR BENCHES WITH DIFFERENCES IN ELEVATION OF FROM 5 TO 30 FEET. SPOIL WITH HIGHER CLAY CONTENT HAS BEEN STOCKPILED AT CERTAIN LOCATIONS IN THE SITE.

THE RESULTING TERRAIN WITHIN THE PITS IS IRREGULAR WITH INTERSPERSED POCKETS (SOME WITH STANDING WATER) AND HILLOCKS SCATTERED ABOUT THE FLATS AND BENCHES.

THE BORROW AREAS ARE ALMOST TOTALLY DEVOID OF VEGETATION SAVE THAT TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHLY DISTURBED AND INFERTILE SOILS. WITHIN THE SITE, THE HEAVIEST AND LEAST DISTURBED VEGETATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE JARRETS RUN STREAM BED.

JARRETS RUN CROSSES THE MIDDLE OF THE SITE FROM THE SOUTHWEST TO THE NORTHEAST. FIELD INVESTIGATION (3/26/86) FOUND A DRY STREAM BED AT THE DOUGHTY ROAD CROSSING (TWO 12 INCH PIPES) ON THE SOUTHWEST, AND A FLOWING STREAM ABOUT FIVE FEET WIDE AND SIX-TWELVE INCH MAXIMUM DEPTH AT THE FIRE ROAD CROSSING (24 INCH CORRUGATED METAL PIPE) ON THE NORTHEAST.



ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE PIT, A CROSS SECTION OF THE NATURAL TERRAIN HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO A DEPTH OF FROM 20 TO 25 FEET. AT THE RIM, THE OVERSTORY AND GROUND COVER (JACK PINE/RED OAK SCRUB FOREST ASSOCIATION) CAN BE CLEARLY SEEN ABOVE THE SAND AND GRAVEL OUTWASH SOILS TYPICAL OF THE REGION.

THE NORTHEASTERN PORTION OF THE SITE, ASSOCIATED WITH JARRETS RUN AND A SMALLER STREAM, PARALLEL AND ABOUT 1000 FEET TO THE NORTH IS WITHIN A FLOOD PRONE AREA. THIS AREA IS BORDERED BY FIRE ROAD AND WESTCOAT ROAD, AND THE LIMITS BETWEEN PLEASANTVILLE AND EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP.

#### AIRPORT RESTRICTION ZONES:

THE WESTERN 75 PERCENT OF THE DOUGHTY ROAD SITE IS UNAVAILABLE FOR USE AS A LOCATION FOR THE PROPOSED FACILITY'S STACK (263 FEET HIGH) DUE TO HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FAA TECHNICAL CENTER, WHICH LIES THREE MILES AWAY TOWARD THE NORTHWEST.

#### REGULATORY PERMITTING AND APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS:

THE DOUGHTY ROAD AREA FALLS UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE COASTAL AREA FACILITY REVIEW ACT, CAFRA (N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 ET SEQ). THE PROPOSED FACILITY WILL REQUIRE SUBMISSION FROM THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP), DIVISION OF COASTAL RESOURCES, BUREAU OF COASTAL PROJECT REVIEW. DETAILED CONSIDERATION WILL BE REQUIRED BY DEP, STREAM ENCROACHMENT, AS A RESULT OF ON-SITE SURFACE WATER, I.E., JARRETS RUN.

THE PROPOSED FACILITY WILL REQUIRE SUBMISSION OF A FORM 7460-1 TO; REVIEWED BY, AND PERMIT FROM THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, SINCE IT WILL INCLUDE A STRUCTURE GREATER THAN 200 FEET HIGH.

#### 1.7.3.2 MILL ROAD

##### AVAILABLE LAND AREA:

AVAILABILITY IS A FUNCTION OF A NUMBER OF FACTORS. BUT CONSIDERING ONLY PARCEL SIZE, GIVEN THE NEED FOR TWENTY ACRES THE MILL ROAD SITE HAS ABOUT 70 ACRES IN EXCESS OF THAT WHICH IS NECESSARY.

##### SITE TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND ACCESS:

ACCESS TO THE SITE IS AVAILABLE VIA FRONTAGE ALONG DELILAH ROAD ON THE NORTH, AND FRONTAGE ALONG MILL ROAD ON THE EAST.

DELILAH ROAD IS A COUNTY ROAD. MILL ROAD IS A LOCAL COLLECTOR ROAD. FOR A DISCUSSION OF DELILAH ROAD, AS WELL AS CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO MILL ROAD (INCLUDING THE MILL AND DELILAH ROADS INTERSECTION), PLEASE REFER TO SECTION 1.7.3.1: "DOUGHTY ROAD, SITE TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND ACCESS," IN THE PRECEDING SECTION.

##### UTILITIES:

TWO SEPARATE EIGHT-INCH GRAVITY SEWER LINES ARE DIRECTLY AVAILABLE TO THE MILL ROAD SITE, YIELDING A TOTAL 16 INCHES OF AVAILABLE CAPACITY.

CAPACITY COULD BE INCREASED IF NECESSARY. SINCE BOTH LINES END ON MILL ROAD AT A RIDGE WHICH CROSSES THE SITE, A PUMPING STATION COULD BE BUILT ON THE SITE WHICH SERVES EITHER OR BOTH EIGHT-INCH LINES. THEREFORE, SEWER SERVICE TO THE MILL ROAD SITE IS REDUNDANT, AS WELL AS SUFFICIENT IN CAPACITY. LESS CHANCE EXISTS FOR INTERRUPTED WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES DUE TO FAILURE IN SEWAGE TREATMENT SERVICE.

ONE EIGHT-INCH LINE RUNS EASTERLY ALONG DELILAH ROAD ACROSS THE NORTH END OF THE SITE. ANOTHER BRANCH BEGINS ABOUT 500 FEET SOUTH OF DELILAH ROAD AND RUNS NORTHERLY ALONG MILL ROAD TO JOIN THE EIGHT-INCH LINE COMING FROM THE WEST ALONG DELILAH ROAD. THE MERGED LINES THEN RUN NORTHEASTERLY FROM THE INTERSECTION OF DELILAH AND MILL ROAD TO THE PLANT.

THE SECOND SEPARATE EIGHT-INCH LINE BEGINS AT A POINT 1000 FEET SOUTH OF DELILAH ROAD, AND RUNS SOUTHERLY ALONG MILL ROAD, TURNS EAST WITH MILL ROAD INTO MARTIN TERRACE, AND ALONG MARTIN TERRACE TO ROUTE 9, WHERE IT

LEADS NORTHERLY ALONG ROUTE 9 TO THE PLANT.

ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY IS AVAILABLE ALONG DELILAH ROAD.

THERMAL ENERGY USERS:

PLEASE REFER TO THE ABOVE DISCUSSION ON THERMAL ENERGY USERS UNDER SECTION 1.7.3.1: "DOUGHTY ROAD, SITE TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND ACCESS," IN THE PRECEDING SECTION.

ELECTRIC UTILITY INTERCONNECTION:

ELECTRIC POWER FOR ON-SITE USE WILL BE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED FACILITY. EXCESS POWER WOULD BE FED INTO ATLANTIC ELECTRIC COMPANY'S SYSTEM VIA THE LEWIS SUBSTATION (69KV) LOCATED ABOUT 2000 FEET TO THE NORTH, ACROSS DELILAH ROAD.

SOLID WASTE TRANSPORT COSTS:

RELATIVE SOLID WASTE TRANSPORT COSTS FOR COMPARISON OF A NUMBER OF LOCATIONS CAN BE QUICKLY ESTIMATED ONCE A WASTE CENTROID IS DETERMINED FOR THE AREA IN WHICH THE LOCATIONS ARE FOUND. RELATIVE COSTS CAN BE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF HOW FAR THE LOCATIONS ARE FROM THE CENTROID. THE LOCATION FURTHEST FROM THE CENTROID WILL HAVE THE HIGHEST TRANSPORT COSTS. SEE SECTION 1.3.2: "HIGHWAY ACCESS/SOLID WASTE TRANSPORTATION COST/PROXIMITY TO ASH AND RESIDUE DISPOSAL LANDFILLS," FOR DEFINITION OF A WASTE CENTROID. AS IDENTIFIED IN PREVIOUS SECTIONS OF THIS INVESTIGATION REPORT, THE CENTROID FOR ATLANTIC COUNTY IS LOCATED AT THE INTERCHANGE BETWEEN THE GARDEN STATE PARKWAY AND THE ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESSWAY.

THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE MILL ROAD SITE AND THE SOLID WASTE CENTROID FOR ATLANTIC COUNTY IS ABOUT 7000 FEET, (SAME AS DOUGHTY ROAD, LESS THAN MCKEE CITY).

TOPOGRAPHY AND TERRAIN:

THE MILL ROAD SITE IS A SAND AND GRAVEL BORROW PIT. THE MAJORITY OF THE SITE HAS BEEN STRIP-EXCAVATED TO THE ELEVATIONS OF VARIOUS CLAY LENSE STRATUM, LEAVING SEVERAL FLAT AREAS OR BENCHES WITH DIFFERENCES IN ELEVATION OF FROM 5 TO 30 FEET. SOIL WITH HIGHER CLAY CONTENT HAS BEEN STOCKPILED AT CERTAIN LOCATIONS IN THE SITE.

THE RESULTING TERRAIN WITHIN THE PIT IS IRREGULAR WITH INTERSPERSED POCKETS (SOME WITH STANDING WATER) AND HILLOCKS SCATTERED ABOUT THE FLATS AND BENCHES.

THE BORROW AREAS ARE ALMOST TOTALLY DEVOID OF VEGETATION SAVE THAT TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHLY DISTURBED AND INFERTILE SOILS. WITHIN THE SITE, THE HEAVIEST AND LEAST DISTURBED VEGETATION IS FOUND ALONG THE WESTERN PERIMETER AND AT THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CORNERS.

ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE PIT, A CROSS SECTION OF THE NATURAL TERRAIN HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO A DEPTH OF FROM 10 TO 30 FEET. AT THE RIM, THE OVERSTORY AND GROUND COVER (JACK PINE/RED OAK SCRUB FOREST ASSOCIATION) CAN BE CLEARLY SEEN ABOVE THE SAND AND GRAVEL OUTWASH SOILS TYPICAL OF THE REGION.

FLOODING SUSCEPTIBILITY:

THE SITE IS ENTIRELY CLEAR OF THE PROJECTED AND RECORDED LIMITS OF FLOODING DUE TO A 100-YEAR STORM.

AIRPORT RESTRICTION ZONES:

NO PORTION OF THE SITE IS UNAVAILABLE TO THE PROPOSED FACILITY DUE TO AIRPORT RELATED RESTRICTIONS.

REGULATORY PERMITTING AND APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS:

THE MILL ROAD AREA FALLS UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE COASTAL AREA FACILITY REVIEW ACT, CAFRA (N.J.S.A 13:19-1 ET SEQ). THE PROPOSED FACILITY WILL REQUIRE SUBMISSION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT TO, REVIEW BY, AND

PERMIT FROM THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, DIVISION OF COASTAL RESOURCES, BUREAU OF COASTAL PROJECT REVIEW.

THE PROPOSED FACILITY WILL REQUIRE SUBMISSION OF A FORM 7460-1 TO, REVIEW BY, AND PERMIT FROM THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, SINCE IT WILL INCLUDE A STRUCTURE GREATER THAN 200 FEET HIGH.

#### 1.7.3.3 MCKEE CITY

##### AVAILABLE LAND AREA:

AVAILABILITY IS A FUNCTION OF A NUMBER OF FACTORS. BUT CONSIDERING ONLY PARCEL SIZE, GIVEN THE NEED FOR TWENTY ACRES THE MCKEE CITY SITE HAS ABOUT 360 ACRES IN EXCESS OF THAT WHICH IS NECESSARY. HOWEVER, PLEASE SEE: "AIRPORT RESTRICTION ZONES," BELOW.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION

17 SEP 1986

MR. BOB FILIPCZAK  
2001 SHORE ROAD  
LINWOOD, NJ 08221

DEAR MR. FILIPCZAK:

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST AND RECENT LETTER REGARDING REMEDIATION OF THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE. THIS IS IN RESPONSE TO THE CONCERNS YOU HAVE RAISED AND WILL BE INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY FOR THE RECORD OF DECISION.

WITH REGARD TO IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE 4 (A CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT AND FLUSHING), THIS ALTERNATIVE WAS REMOVED FROM CONSIDERATION IN A PRELIMINARY SCREENING OF THE TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY OF SUGGESTED REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES. THE TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY IS QUESTIONABLE WITH REGARD TO THE PROPOSED FLUSHING DESIGN BECAUSE NON-UNIFORM VOID SPACES EXIST WITHIN THE LANDFILL MATERIALS. WHEN WATER INFILTRATES THE UNSATURATED ZONE IT HAS A TENDENCY TO SEEK THE PATH OF LEAST RESISTANCE AND WOULD NOT UNIFORMLY FILTER THROUGH THE LANDFILL. THIS RESULTS IN HEAVIER FLUSHING IN SOME AREAS AND REDUCED FLUSHING IN OTHER AREAS, COMPROMISING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A RECIRCULATION SYSTEM. THIS NON-UNIFORMITY CANNOT BE DEFINED ADEQUATELY TO ESTIMATE THE LEVEL OF FLUSHING RELIABILITY. BECAUSE OF THIS UNCERTAINTY, THIS ALTERNATIVE WAS REMOVED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

WITH REGARD TO YOUR SUGGESTION TO EXCAVATE DOWN TO THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANTS AND REMOVE THESE MATERIALS, THIS PROCESS IS PROBLEMATIC FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL REASONS. EXCAVATING THE LANDFILL TO THE AREAS OF HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANTS WOULD REQUIRE EXCAVATING THE ENTIRE LANDFILL SITE SINCE THE SPECIFIC HEAVILY CONTAMINATED AREAS ARE NOT KNOWN. THIS PROCESS WOULD RELEASE VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE IN AN UNCONTROLLED MANNER AND IS NOT ADVISABLE. TECHNICALLY, THIS WOULD REQUIRE THE USE OF HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND THE LOADING AND TRANSPORTING OF THE LANDFILL MATERIALS TO ANOTHER SITE. IN ADDITION, THIS OPERATION WOULD NOT BE COST-EFFECTIVE BECAUSE REMEDIATION OF THE LANDFILL WOULD STILL REQUIRE THE PUMPING AND TREATING OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF GROUNDWATER. THE RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE (#2: PLUME ABATEMENT), WILL CAPTURE THE CONTAMINANTS ADJACENT TO THE LANDFILL AND PULL BACK THE MAJOR SECTION OF THE PLUME THAT HAS ALREADY MOVED OFF SITE. BECAUSE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONTAMINANTS, PRIMARILY THEIR SOLUBILITY IN WATER, DISCHARGING WATER UPSTREAM AS YOU SUGGEST MAY NOT FLOAT THE PLUME AND LEAD TO THE QUICKEST REMEDIATION.

WITH REGARD TO YOUR CONCERNS WITH ATLANTIC COUNTY'S PROPOSED RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY, THE DEPARTMENT IS AWARE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY OF THE AREA AND, THROUGH EXISTING REGULATIONS, WILL CONTINUE TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT. THE PROPOSED MILL ROAD SITE IS NOT UPSTREAM FROM THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE BUT RATHER CROSS-GRADIENT OR ADJACENT TO THE PRICE SITE. THE SITING OF THIS FACILITY IS THE COUNTY'S RESPONSIBILITY. THE STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY IS TO INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF SUCH A FACILITY.

IF YOU HAVE ANY OTHER QUESTIONS, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT ME AT (609) 984-2991.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

GEORGE KLEIN  
ASSISTANT CHIEF  
BUREAU OF SITE OPERATIONS

APPENDICES D AND E

PITNEY, HARDIN, KIPP & SZUCH

AUGUST 4, 1986

FEDERAL EXPRESS

GRACE L. SINGER, CHIEF  
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS  
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION  
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
432 EAST STATE STREET  
TRENTON, NJ 08625

RE: PRICE'S LANDFILL, EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP AND PLEASANTVILLE, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

DEAR MS. SINGER:

WE SUBMIT THIS COMMENT ON THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY ("RI/FS") FOR PRICE'S LANDFILL, ON BEHALF OF SOME OF THE DEFENDANTS, THIRD AND FOURTH PARTY DEFENDANTS IN UNITED STATES V. PRICE, ET AL., CIVIL ACTION NO. 80-4104, PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY. THAT LAWSUIT WAS BROUGHT BY PLAINTIFF THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ("EPA") AND PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ("NJDEP") TO RECOVER COSTS OF INVESTIGATION AND REMEDIATION, AND FOR OTHER RELIEF, AGAINST CERTAIN ALLEGED OWNER/OPERATORS, HAULERS AND GENERATORS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISPOSAL OF WASTES AT PRICE'S LANDFILL. YET EPA AND NJDEP FAILED TO NOTIFY THOSE DEFENDANT INDIVIDUALS AND COMPANIES WHEN EPA AND NJDEP RECENTLY RELEASED THE RI/FS FOR PUBLIC COMMENT AND WHEN THEY HELD A PUBLIC MEETING ON THE RI/FS IN JULY 1986. WE HAVE SINCE LEARNED THAT THE RI/FS WAS RELEASED FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON OR ABOUT JUNE 4, 1986, AND THAT THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD EXPIRES ON AUGUST 5, 1986.

WE REQUEST THAT THIS COMMENT LETTER BE CONSIDERED BY EPA AND NJDEP IN THEIR EVALUATION OF THE RI/FS AND THEIR SELECTION OF A REMEDIAL PLAN FOR PRICE'S LANDFILL. AS WE ADVISED PLAINTIFFS EPA AND NJDEP PREVIOUSLY ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRICE CASE, WE DISAGREE WITH MANY OF THE CONCLUSIONS CONTAINED IN THE RI/FS, AND WE BELIEVE THAT THE PROPOSED REMEDIAL PLAN IS NOT COST EFFECTIVE, DOES NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN, AND WILL NOT WORK. OUR COMMENTS, AND THE BASES FOR THOSE COMMENTS WERE PRESENTED AT LENGTH TO EPA, NJDEP AND THEIR ATTORNEYS AND EXPERTS IN THE NUMEROUS MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, REPORTS, MEMORANDA AND CORRESPONDENCE IDENTIFIED ON THE ATTACHED APPENDIX, AND ON OTHER OCCASIONS. THOSE COMMENTS ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, AMONG OTHERS;

1. THE INFLUENCE AND APPROPRIATENESS OF GOVERNMENT POLICY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESS.
2. THE EFFECTIVENESS AND APPROPRIATENESS OF THE LOCATIONS, PUMPING RATES, AND PUMPING TIME PERIODS FOR THE PROPOSED TREATMENT WELLS.
3. THE ACCURACY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF THE COMPUTER MODELING ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CAMP, DRESSER & MCKEE, AND OF THE ASSUMPTIONS ON WHICH IT WAS BASED.
4. THE ACHIEVABILITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROPOSED CLEAN-UP STANDARDS FOR THE REMEDIAL PLAN.
5. THE TIMING AND APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROPOSED METHOD OF LANDFILL CLOSURE.
6. THE AVAILABILITY, COST EFFECTIVENESS, AND APPROPRIATENESS OF OTHER ALTERNATIVE MONITORING AND REMEDIAL PLANS.

BECAUSE THE THIRD CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER AND CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER, AS AMENDED, ENTERED IN THE PRICE CASE PROHIBITS DISCLOSURE OF THE SUBSTANCE OF OUR COMMENTS MADE IN THOSE MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, REPORTS, MEMORANDA

AND CORRESPONDENCE, WE CANNOT REPEAT THOSE COMMENTS HERE. WE INCORPORATE THEM BY REFERENCE, HOWEVER, FOR FULL CONSIDERATION IN THE REMEDIAL PLAN ADMINISTRATIVE SELECTION PROCESS. UNDER THE NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN, AND AS A FIDUCIARY FOR THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND AND FOR THE PUBLIC, INCLUDING THE DEFENDANTS IN PRICE, YOU ARE OBLIGATED TO TAKE OUR COMMENTS INTO CONSIDERATION. THEREFORE, IF BECAUSE OF PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS OR ANY OTHER REASON, EPA AND NJDEP BELIEVE THAT THEY CANNOT USE AND CONSIDER FULLY IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS OUR COMMENTS IN THE FORM THEY WERE PRESENTED PREVIOUSLY, IT IS YOUR OBLIGATION TO SO ADVISE US IMMEDIATELY. IN THAT EVENT, WE WILL DISCUSS WITH COUNSEL FOR EPA AND NJDEP A MECHANISM FOR OBTAINING COURT APPROVAL TO RELEASE THAT INFORMATION UNDER THE THIRD CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER AND CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

GHA:OB

GAIL H. ALLYN

CC: SAMUEL P. MOULTHROP, ESQ.  
RICHARD F. ENGEL, ESQ.  
JOHN MATTHEWS, ESQ.  
WILLIAM K. SAWYER, ESQ.  
MEMBERS OF THE DEFENDANTS' STUDY GROUP IN U.S. V. PRICE.

APPENDIX

A. COMMENTS MADE BY DEFENSE COUNSEL AND DEFENSE EXPERTS GERAGHTY & MILLER AND SMC MARTIN IN THE FOLLOWING LETTERS, REPORTS AND OTHER MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO PLAINTIFFS' COUNSEL:

1. REPORT PREPARED BY GERAGHTY & MILLER, INC. ENTITLED "PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF HYDROGEOLOGIC CONDITIONS AT PRICE'S LANDFILL, PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY" DATED MARCH 1985 (2 VOLS.).
2. REPORT PREPARED BY SMC MARTIN ENTITLED "HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDY AND SITE ASSESSMENT OF PRICE'S LANDFILL, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY" DATED MARCH, 1985 (4 VOLS.).
3. WATER QUALITY DATA FROM MONITORING WELLS IN THE VICINITY OF PRICE'S LANDFILL FROM SAMPLES TAKEN BY GERAGHTY & MILLER AND SMC MARTIN IN 1984 AND 1985.
4. LETTER FROM WILLIAM H. HYATT, JR. TO HONORABLE JEROME B. SIMANDLE DATED MARCH 18, 1985.
5. LETTER FROM GAIL H. ALLYN TO SAMUEL P. MOULTHROP DATED APRIL 26, 1985, WITH ENCLOSED LETTER AND ATTACHMENTS FROM MICHAEL F. WOLFERT OF GERAGHTY & MILLER TO WILLIAM H. HYATT, JR. DATED APRIL 26, 1985.
6. MEMORANDUM AND ENCLOSURE FROM DANIEL J. SHOEMAKER OF SMC MARTIN TO JEFFREY P. HEPPARD DATED APRIL 25, 1985.
7. LETTER FROM GAIL H. ALLYN TO SAMUEL P. MOULTHROP DATED MAY 13, 1985, WITH ENCLOSURES FROM GERAGHTY & MILLER.
8. LETTER FROM GAIL H. ALLYN TO SAMUEL P. MOULTHROP AND RICHARD F. ENGEL DATED JUNE 24, 1985, WITH ENCLOSURES PREPARED BY GERAGHTY & MILLER AND SMC MARTIN.
9. LETTER FROM BENJAMIN G. STONELAKE TO SAMUEL P. MOULTHROP DATED JULY 31, 1985, WITH ENCLOSURES PREPARED BY GERAGHTY & MILLER.
10. LETTER FROM JEFFREY P. HEPPARD TO SAMUEL P. MOULTHROP DATED AUGUST 21, 1985.
11. LETTER FROM JEFFREY P. HEPPARD TO ROGER BERNSTEIN AND RICHARD F. ENGEL DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1985, WITH ENCLOSURES PREPARED BY SMC MARTIN.
12. LETTER FROM WILLIAM H. HYATT, JR. TO SAMUEL P. MOULTHROP DATED OCTOBER 16, 1985.

B. COMMENTS MADE BY DEFENSE COUNSEL AND/OR DEFENSE EXPERTS GERAGHTY & MILLER AND SMC MARTIN TO PLAINTIFFS' COUNSEL AND/OR PLAINTIFFS' EXPERTS CAMP, DRESSER & MCKEE, AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF EPA AND NJDEP AT MEETINGS HELD ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

JANUARY 4, 1985  
MARCH 18, 1985  
MARCH 26, 1985  
APRIL 17, 1985  
MAY 24, 1985  
MAY 29, 1985  
JULY 12, 1985  
JULY 16, 1985  
JULY 23, 1985  
AUGUST 2, 1985  
AUGUST 9, 1985  
AUGUST 19, 1985  
AUGUST 29, 1985.

C. COMMENTS MADE BY DEFENSE COUNSEL TO THE COURT AND TO PLAINTIFFS' COUNSEL AT CONFERENCES AND DURING TELEPHONE CONFERENCE CALLS WITH HONORABLE JEROME B. SIMANDLE ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

MARCH 29, 1985

APRIL 19, 1985

JUNE 3, 1985

JULY 2, 1985

JULY 17, 1985

AUGUST 5, 1985

AUGUST 13, 1985

AUGUST 23, 1985

AUGUST 30, 1985

SEPTEMBER 20, 1985.



PITNEY, HARDIN, KIPP & SZUCH

FEDERAL EXPRESS

SEPTEMBER 20, 1986

RICHARD F. ENGEL  
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL  
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF LAW  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SECTION  
RICHARD J. HUGHES JUSTICE COMPLEX  
CN 112  
TRENTON, NJ 08625

RE: PRICE'S LANDFILL, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

DEAR MR. ENGEL:

IN RESPONSE TO YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1986, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR SUBSEQUENT TELEPHONE CONVERSATION CONCERNING AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS, I AM ENCLOSING A LETTER FROM GERAGHTY & MILLER TO WILLIAM H. HYATT, JR. DATED OCTOBER 1, 1985 AS AN ADDITIONAL COMMENT ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY ("RI/FS") FOR PRICE'S LANDFILL. I BELIEVE THAT THIS LETTER WAS NOT SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY TO DEP OR EPA, ALTHOUGH ITS TECHNICAL COMMENTS ARE INCORPORATED IN THE OCTOBER 16, 1985 LETTER FROM WILLIAM H. HYATT, JR. WHICH WAS SENT TO SAMUEL MOULTHROP AND YOURSELF.

THIS OCTOBER 1, 1985 LETTER FROM GERAGHTY & MILLER WAS PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH OUR SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS IN UNITED STATES V. PRICE, AND IS SUBJECT TO THE CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER WHICH REMAINS IN EFFECT IN THAT CASE. THEREFORE, I REQUEST THAT YOU TAKE STEPS TO MAINTAIN THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THIS DOCUMENT, AS YOU HAVE WITH RESPECT TO THE OTHER DOCUMENTS IDENTIFIED IN MY LETTER OF AUGUST 4, 1986 TO GRACE L. SINGER, A COPY OF WHICH IS ENCLOSED.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

GAIL H. ALLYN

CC: SAMUEL MOULTHROP, ESQ. (BY REGULAR MAIL)

WILLIAM K. SAWYER, ESQ. " " "  
JOHN MATTHEWS, ESQ. " " "  
JEFFREY P. HEPPARD, ESQ. " " "  
GRACE L. SINGER " " "  
BENJAMIN STONELAKE, ESQ. " " "

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DEFENDANTS' STUDY GROUP IN U.S. V. PRICE (BY REGULAR MAIL).

APPENDIX F

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF LAW  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SECTION

SEPTEMBER 4, 1986

GAIL H. ALLYN, ESQ.  
PITNEY, HARDIN, KIPP & SZUCH  
CN 1945  
MORRISTOWN, NJ 07960-1945

RE: PRICE'S LANDFILL, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

DEAR GAIL:

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DEP RESPONSE TO YOUR LETTER OF AUGUST 4, 1986 CONCERNING THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY ("RI/FS") FOR THE PRICE LANDFILL. IN THAT LETTER YOU NOTE THAT, BECAUSE OF THE THIRD CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER AND CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER ENTERED IN THE CASE OF UNITED STATES V. PRICE (80-4104), YOU CANNOT PUBLICLY SUBMIT COMMENTS ON THE RI/FS, AND THUS REFER DEP/EPA TO VARIOUS DOCUMENTS AND ORAL COMMENTS ON THE ISSUES PRESENTED IN THE RI/FS, AND MAKE THEM YOUR COMMENTS.

DEP/EPA HAVE NO PROBLEM WITH YOUR USE OF THAT LETTER AND THE WRITTEN MATERIAL NOTED THEREIN AS CONSTITUTING YOUR COMMENTS ON THE RI/FS, IN LIGHT OF THE RESTRICTIONS IN THE CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER. WE DO, HOWEVER, HAVE A PROBLEM WITH YOUR CONCEPT OF ORAL COMMUNICATIONS AS CONSTITUTING FORMAL COMMENTS ON THE RI/FS, BECAUSE THERE IS NO WRITTEN RECORD OF SUCH COMMENTS. PLEASE UNDERSTAND THAT WE SAY THAT NOT IN AN ATTEMPT TO PRECLUDE YOUR COMMENTS. RATHER, WE DO NOT THINK IT IS PROPER TO ATTEMPT TO RECONSTRUCT FOR PURPOSES OF THE DEP/EPA RESPONSE DOCUMENT WHAT WAS SAID BY EITHER SIDE AT THE MEETINGS, CONFERENCES AND CALLS REFERRED TO IN YOUR LETTER.

THUS, DEP/EPA ARE RESPONDING TO YOUR WRITTEN COMMENTS BY REFERRING YOU TO OUR WRITTEN COMMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY, 1985 TO MAY, 1986. JUST AS THE CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER PREVENTS YOU FROM REVEALING YOUR COMMENTS, WE CANNOT PUBLISH OUR COMMENTS IN OUR RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY. WE BELIEVE OUR PREVIOUS WRITTEN RESPONSES ADEQUATELY ADDRESS ALL OF YOUR COMMENTS.

IF TODAY'S LETTER RESPONSE IS NOT SATISFACTORY TO YOU, PLEASE LET US KNOW BY SEPTEMBER 12. IF WE DO NOT HEAR FROM YOU BY THE END OF BUSINESS ON THAT DATE, OR IF THIS LETTER IS SATISFACTORY, THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD WILL BE OVER AS OF SEPTEMBER 12.

SINCERELY,

W. CARY EDWARDS  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY

BY:  
RICHARD F. ENGEL  
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

CC: SAMUEL MOULTHROP, ESQ  
WILLIAM K. SAWYER, ESQ  
JOHN MATTHEWS, ESQ  
JEFFREY P. HEPPARD, ESQ  
GRACE L. SINGER.

APPENDIX G

EPA NEWS RELEASE

80(61) SUZANNE WEISS (202) 755-0344  
JAMES R. MARSHALL (212) 264-4913

EPA APPROVES ACTION TO PROTECT ATLANTIC CITY WATER

FOR RELEASE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1981

WASHINGTON - ANNE M. GORSUCH, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA), HAS APPROVED FUNDING OF A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE BEST METHOD TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY OF ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, FROM CONTAMINATION BY CHEMICAL WASTES MIGRATING OUT OF PRICE'S PIT, A NEARBY DISPOSAL SITE. MS. GORSUCH ALSO APPROVED FUNDING FOR A STANDBY SUPPLY OF ACTIVATED CARBON TO BE USED TO TREAT THE CITY'S WATER IF AND WHEN IT SHOULD BECOME CONTAMINATED WHILE A LONG-TERM CLEAN-UP PROGRAM IS BEING DEVELOPED.

THE STUDY, ESTIMATED TO COST \$500,000, AND THE STANDBY CARBON SUPPLY, ESTIMATED TO COST UP TO \$1 MILLION, ARE TO BE FUNDED UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT, KNOWN AS "SUPERFUND."

"PRICE'S PIT RANKS AMONG THE TOP PRIORITY SUPERFUND SITES IN THE NATION," MS. GORSUCH POINTED OUT. "TODAY'S DECISION DEMONSTRATES EPA'S DETERMINATION TO TAKE QUICK AND EFFECTIVE ACTION WHERE A POTENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH RISK IS INVOLVED."

SINCE MAY, MS. GORSUCH HAS APPROVED THE ALLOCATION OF APPROXIMATELY \$33 MILLION FROM SUPERFUND FOR EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL ACTION AT HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES AROUND THE COUNTRY.

PRICE'S PIT, A NOW INACTIVE 26-ACRE LANDFILL IN THE TOWN OF PLEASANTVILLE, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF ATLANTIC CITY, RECEIVED DRUMMED AND BULK CHEMICAL WASTES FROM 1968 TO 1976. LEACHATE FROM THE LANDFILL HAS CONTAMINATED NEARBY PRIVATE DRINKING WATER WELLS SERVING 37 HOMES. TESTS SHOW THAT THE CONTAMINANTS ARE MOVING THROUGH THE GROUNDWATER AND HAVE APPROACHED A WELL FIELD SERVING ATLANTIC CITY.

ON DECEMBER 22, 1980, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FILED SUIT AT EPA'S REQUEST AGAINST THE FORMER AND PRESENT OWNERS OF THE LANDFILL. ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1981 THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY ISSUED AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER DIRECTING THE NEW JERSEY WATER COMPANY AND THE AFFECTED MUNICIPALITIES TO EXTEND WATER MAINS TO SUPPLY THE ALREADY AFFECTED HOUSES.

EPA

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

82(11)

LILLIAN JOHNSON (212) 264-4534

EPA SCHEDULES PUBLIC MEETING FOR PRICE LANDFILL SITE

NEW YORK -- A PUBLIC MEETING HAS BEEN SCHEDULED BY THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) FOR COMMENTS ON AN INTERIM PLAN CONCERNING PRICE LANDFILL SITE IN THE TOWN OF PLEASANTVILLE, ATLANTIC COUNTY, N. J. THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS AND A PLAN OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTING IN THE EVENT THAT THE CONTAMINATION EMANATING FROM THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE THREATENS THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY WATER SUPPLY THIS SUMMER.

THE MEETING WILL BE HELD APRIL 6, 1982 AT 1:00 P.M. AT THE MAIN MEETING HALL, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BARGAIN TOWN FIRE ROAD, EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, N.J.

COPIES OF THE INTERIM PLAN ARE AVAILABLE AT THESE LOCATIONS:

- 1) EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP INFORMATION ROOM  
% MAYOR JOHN J. HEINZ, JR.  
R.D. #1  
LINWOOD, N.J.
- 2) CITY CLERK'S OFFICE  
% MR. WILLIAM HURD, ADMINISTRATOR  
CITY HALL  
ABSECON, N.J.
- 3) CITY CLERK'S OFFICE  
% MR. GEORGE R. ENGLISH  
CITY HALL  
18 NORTH MAIN STREET  
PLEASANTVILLE, N.J.
- 4) MAYOR JOSEPH LAZAROW  
CITY HALL  
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

ALSO, REPRESENTATIVES FROM EPA AND THE NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR DISCUSSION AND TO RESPOND TO YOUR COMMENTS.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

17 MAR 1982

HONORABLE JOHN J. HEINZ, JR.  
MAYOR OF EGG HARBOR  
RD # 1, BOX 262  
LINWOOD, NEW JERSEY 08221

DEAR MAYOR HEINZ:

THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT A PUBLIC MEETING ON THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR 1:00 P.M. ON APRIL 6, 1982 AT:

MAIN MEETING HALL  
MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
BARGAIN TOWN/FIRE ROAD  
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY

OF CONCERN IS THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF DRINKING WATER THAT WILL BE AVAILABLE THIS SUMMER IN THE EVENT THAT THE CONTAMINATION FROM THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE THREATENS THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY WATER SUPPLY. THIS ISSUE IS THE SUBJECT OF THE INTERIM PLAN; THIS PLAN WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE APRIL 6 MEETING FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WILL BE PRESENT AT THE APRIL 6 MEETING TO DISCUSS THE INTERIM PLAN AND ADDRESS ANY COMMENTS YOU OR AREA RESIDENTS MAY HAVE ON THE INTERIM PLAN. THE INTERIM PLAN WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW PRIOR TO THE MEETING AT THE PLACES LISTED ON THE ENCLOSED SHEET.

YOUR PARTICIPATION WILL BE VERY MUCH APPRECIATED.

SINCERELY YOURS,

JACQUELINE E. SCHAFER  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

ENCLOSURE

CC: COMMISSIONER ROBERT E. HUGHEY  
NEW JERSEY STATE DEPT. OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

REPOSITORIES FOR INTERIM PLAN

COPIES OF THE INTERIM PLAN WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW PRIOR TO THE APRIL 6, 1982 MEETING AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

- 1) EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP INFORMATION ROOM  
C/O MAYOR JOHN J. HEINZ, JR.  
R.D. #1  
LINWOOD, NEW JERSEY
- 2) CITY CLERK'S OFFICE  
C/O MR. WILLIAM HURD, ADMINISTRATOR  
CITY HALL  
ABSECON, NEW JERSEY
- 3) CITY CLERK'S OFFICE  
C/O MR. GEORGE R. ENGLISH  
CITY HALL  
18 NORTH MAIN STREET  
PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
- 4) MAYOR JOSEPH LAZAROW  
CITY HALL  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

SAME LETTER SENT TO:

(A)

MR. LEE BUDD "MR. BUDD"  
HEALTH OFFICER  
ATLANTIC CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
2314 PACIFIC AVENUE  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08401

(A)

HONORABLE WILLIAM GORMLEY "MR. GORMLEY"  
NEW JERSEY STATE ASSEMBLYMAN  
1125 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
GUARANTEE TRUST BUILDING, SUITE 511  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08401

(A)

HONORABLE MICHAEL MATTHEWS "MR. MATTHEWS"  
NEW JERSEY STATE ASSEMBLYMAN  
3113 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08401

(A)

HONORABLE STEVEN PERSKIE "MR. PERSKIE"  
NEW JERSEY STATE SENATOR  
1125 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08401

(A)

MR. JOHN MRUZ "MR. MRUZ"  
DISTRICT DIRECTOR  
OFFICE OF HONORABLE WILLIAM HUGHES  
2307 NEW ROAD  
NORTHFIELD, NEW JERSEY 08225

(A)

MR. DENNIS F. MARCO "MR. MARCO"  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT  
OFFICE OF SENATOR BILL BRADLEY  
1605 VAUXHALL ROAD  
UNION, NEW JERSEY 07083

(A)

MR. TOM DELANEY "MR. DELANEY"  
OFFICE OF SENATOR HARRISON WILLIAMS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

HONORABLE CHRIS R. LEOPARDI "MAYOR LEOPARDI"  
MAYOR OF ABSECON  
CITY HALL  
ABSECON, NEW JERSEY 08201

(A)

HONORABLE JOSEPH LAZAROW "MAYOR LAZAROW"  
MAYOR OF ATLANTIC CITY  
CITY HALL  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08401

(A)

HONORABLE GEORGE DIX "MAYOR DIX"  
MAYOR OF PLEASANTVILLE  
CITY HALL  
PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY 08232

(A)

HONORABLE CHARLES WORTHINGTON "MR. WORTHINGTON"  
COUNTY EXECUTIVE  
GUARANTEE TRUST BUILDING, RM. 615  
1125 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08401

(A)

MS. ALICE GITCHELL "MS. GITCHELL"  
DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE  
ATLANTIC COUNTY DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
201 SOUTH SHORE ROAD  
NORTHFIELD, NEW JERSEY 08225

(A)

MR. NEIL GOLDFINE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR "MR. GOLDFINE"  
ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY  
2101 ARCTIC AVENUE  
P.O. BOX 1686  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08404

BCC: PAUL GIARDINA, NJDEP  
JIM MARSHALL  
LILLIAN JOHNSON  
SHELLEY HOLM  
JEANE ROSIANSKI  
KEN STOLLER  
BOB OGG  
DON DIESCO  
SAL BADALAMENTI  
JOHN FRISCO  
FRED RUBEL  
MIKE BONCHONSKY  
JACK WEBER, OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON  
BRAD CATES, OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL LIAISON



EPA

NEWS RELEASE

82(19)

EPA MARGARET RANDOL (212) 264-2515

DEP JAMES STAPLES (609) 292-2994

FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1982

DOCUMENTS SIGNED TO START REMEDIAL WORK TO PROTECT ATLANTIC CITY

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. -- TOP OFFICIALS FROM FEDERAL AND STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES AND THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (MUA) SIGNED DOCUMENTS HERE TODAY TO INITIATE REMEDIAL WORK TO PROTECT ATLANTIC CITY DRINKING WATER AGAINST POSSIBLE CONTAMINATION THIS SUMMER FROM A NEARBY HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE KNOWN AS PRICE'S PIT.

OFFICIALS EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THESE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS WILL BE READY, WHEN AND IF NEEDED, IN JUNE.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR JACQUELINE E. SCHAFER SAID, "TODAY, WE ARE ENSURING THAT IMMEDIATE ACTIONS WILL BE TAKEN TO PROTECT THE CITY'S DRINKING WATER AND PREVENT ANY DISRUPTION OF SERVICE."

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP) COMMISSIONER ROBERT E. HUGHEY SAID THAT, "THESE DOCUMENTS REPRESENT A MAJOR STEP FORWARD IN THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS' BATTLE TO CONTROL TOXIC CONTAMINATION OF OUR WATER SUPPLIES. WHEN FULLY IMPLEMENTED, EMERGENCY BACK-UP WATER SUPPLIES WILL BE AVAILABLE THIS SUMMER AND LONG-TERM ACTION WILL FOLLOW."

THREE FORMAL DOCUMENTS WERE SIGNED TODAY. THE FIRST CONSISTS OF A CONTRACT BETWEEN EPA AND THE NEW JERSEY DEP IN WHICH EPA AGREES TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR A NUMBER OF ACTIONS THAT ARE PART OF THE "INTERIM ACTION PLAN" FOR THE SUMMER. TWO SEPARATE CONTRACTS BETWEEN DEP AND THE MUA SPELL OUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE MUA. ALSO TODAY, A GRANT APPLICATION FOR A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED BY DEP AND SUBMITTED TO EPA FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL. UNDER THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT, THE STATE WILL AGREE TO UNDERTAKE ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF THE "ACTION PLAN".

TOGETHER, THESE DOCUMENTS ESTABLISH RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE NECESSARY REMEDIAL WORK, AS WELL AS THE MAINTENANCE OF A SYSTEM TO PROVIDE AN ALTERNATE SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER. THE ELEMENTS OF THIS SYSTEM ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. THE REDIRECTION AND REPIPING OF THE MUA PRODUCTION WELLS AC-14, AC-15 AND AC-3 TO DISCHARGE DIRECTLY TO THE MUA WATER PLANT STORAGE BASINS. THIS ACTION WILL INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF THE PLANT TO USE MORE OF THE SURFACE WATER SUPPLY FROM THE MUA'S TWO RESERVOIRS.
2. IRON SEQUESTERING TREATMENT FOR MUA PRODUCTION WELL AC-3 TO INSURE GOOD WATER QUALITY.
3. THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN THE NEW JERSEY WATER COMPANY (NJWC) AND THE MUA TO ENABLE THE AUTHORITY'S PURCHASE OF NJWC WATER. IN ADDITION, REHABILITATION OF AN EXISTING INTERCONNECTION OF THE SYSTEMS WILL BE COMPLETED.
4. THE SITE PREPARATION OF MUA PRODUCTION WELLS AC-4A AND AC-2 FOR ACTIVATED CARBON TREATMENT WHICH WILL INCLUDE PREPARATION OF THE WELLS FOR HOOK-UP TO THE ACTIVATED CARBON SYSTEMS, AS WELL AS THE INSTALLATION OF CONCRETE PADS TO SUPPORT THE UNITS.

THE TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF THESE ACTION ELEMENTS ARE ESTIMATED TO BE \$160,000 DOLLARS.

THIS PROPOSED WORK IS BASED ON AN EVALUATION OF IMPACTS WHICH THE PRICE LANDFILL COULD HAVE UPON THE MUA'S WATER SUPPLY.

IN DECEMBER 1981, EPA ADMINISTRATOR ANNE M. GORSUCH APPROVED \$1 MILLION STANDBY FUNDING TO BE USED TO TREAT THE ATLANTIC CITY WATER SUPPLY IF IT SHOULD BECOME CONTAMINATED WHILE A LONG-TERM CLEANUP PROGRAM IS BEING

DEVELOPED FOR PRICE'S PIT.

AT THAT TIME, MRS. GORSUCH ALSO APPROVED \$445,000 FOR A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE BEST METHOD OF PROTECTING THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY, AS WELL AS FOR ADDITIONAL FIELD INVESTIGATION STUDIES.

PRICE'S PIT, A NOW INACTIVE 26-ACRE LANDFILL IN THE TOWN OF PLEASANTVILLE, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF ATLANTIC CITY, RECEIVED DRUMMED AND BULK CHEMICAL WASTES FROM 1971 TO 1972.

ON DECEMBER 22, 1980, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FILED SUIT AT EPA'S REQUEST AGAINST THE FORMER AND PRESENT OWNERS OF THE LANDFILL. ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1981, THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY ISSUED AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER DIRECTING THE NJWC AND THE AFFECTED MUNICIPALITIES TO EXTEND WATER MAINS TO SUPPLY THE ALREADY AFFECTED HOUSES.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

AGENDA

PUBLIC MEETING

PRICE'S PIT LANDFILL SITE  
MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY

MAY 4, 1983  
7:00 P.M.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| I) WELCOME   | MAYOR STANLEY R. GLASSEY<br>EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP   |
| II) THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM  | JACQUELINE SCHAFFER<br>REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR<br>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION<br>AGENCY, REGION II                     |
| III) NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF<br>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION'S<br>ROLE AT PRICE'S PIT | MARWAN SADAT, ADMINISTRATOR<br>HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION<br>ADMINISTRATION<br>N.J. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL<br>PROTECTION |
| IV) DISCUSSION OF THE GROUNDWATER<br>MODELING RESULTS                              | BRENDAN HARLEY, VICE PRESIDENT &<br>WATER RESOURCES SPECIALIST<br>AND   |
| DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES  | JAMES WALLACE, PROJECT MANAGER<br>FOR PRICE'S PIT LANDFILL  |
| EVALUATION OF THE ALTERNATIVES   | CAMP DRESSER & MCKEE  |
| V) ACMUA'S COMMENTS ON EPA'S<br>PROPOSED CLEANUP EFFORTS                           | NEIL GOLDFINE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR<br>ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES<br>AUTHORITY                                     |
| VI) QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  |   |
| VII) CLOSING   |   |

STATE SENATOR GORMLEY PRESENT.

EPA

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTS

MAY 1983

PRICE LANDFILL FEASIBILITY STUDY

THIS FACT SHEET SUMMARIZES THE STUDY CONDUCTED BY CAMP DRESSER & MCKEE (CDM) AT THE DIRECTION OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) TO COMPARE VARIOUS LONG-TERM ACTION ALTERNATIVES AT PRICE LANDFILL. THE LANDFILL IS AN INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE THREATENING DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES OF ATLANTIC CITY. THE FEASIBILITY STUDY WAS FINANCED BY EPA THROUGH A SUPERFUND GRANT OF \$445,000.

SITE BACKGROUND

PRICE'S PIT IS A 26-ACRE LANDFILL THAT RECEIVED INDUSTRIAL WASTES FROM 1969 THROUGH 1976. IT CONTAINS A RANGE OF CHEMICALS, INCLUDING BENZENE AND CHLOROFORM, THAT WAS EITHER DISPOSED OF IN DRUMS OR POURED DIRECTLY INTO THE LANDFILL. GROUNDWATER IN THE AREA IS CONTAMINATED, WITH CONTAMINATION MOVING SLOWLY TOWARD ATLANTIC CITY'S PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELL FIELD.

ACTIONS TO DATE

IN DECEMBER 1981, EPA ANNOUNCED A \$445,000 6-MONTH FEASIBILITY STUDY AND \$1 MILLION STANDBY FUNDING FOR AN ALTERNATE SYSTEM IN CASE THE CITY'S WATER BECOMES CONTAMINATED BEFORE LONG-TERM REMEDIAL ACTION IS TAKEN. IN THE EARLY SUMMER OF '82, EPA AND THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP) COMPLETED THE INITIAL REMEDIAL WORK TO PROTECT THE CITY'S DRINKING WATER IN THE SHORT-TERM AND TO AVOID ANY POSSIBLE DISRUPTION OF SERVICE BY MAKING EMERGENCY BACK-UP WATER SUPPLIES AVAILABLE. AT EPA'S REQUEST, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS FILED SUIT AGAINST THE FORMER AND PRESENT OWNERS OF THE LANDFILL, AS WELL AS ALL KNOWN TRANSPORTERS AND GENERATORS. THE NEW JERSEY WATER COMPANY (NJWC) AND THE AFFECTED MUNICIPALITIES COMPLIED WITH A DEP ORDER TO EXTEND WATER MAINS TO SUPPLY ALREADY AFFECTED HOUSES.

OBJECTIVE OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO SELECT THE LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE ACTION THAT WILL ENSURE THE EXISTING ABILITY OF THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITY AUTHORITY (ACMUA) TO DELIVER DRINKING WATER AND REDUCE THE EFFECTS OF THE CONTAMINATION FROM THE LANDFILL. THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE ACTION MUST ACCOMPLISH THIS OBJECTIVE AND DO SO WITH THE GREATEST BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC AND THE LEAST NEGATIVE IMPACT TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

APPROACH AND SCOPE

THE LONG-TERM REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES WERE DEVELOPED BASED ON A STUDY OF THE EXISTING INFORMATION ON THE CONTAMINANTS KNOWN TO BE IN THE AREA.

THE STUDY EVALUATED THE IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES ON THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

GROUNDWATER	TERRESTRIAL HABITAT	ECONOMICS AND
SURFACE WATER	AQUATIC HABITATS	POPULATION
AIR QUALITY	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE	LAND USE
	HABITATS	COMMUNITY/INSTITUTIONAL
		SERVICES ENERGY
		(NEEDED).

THE MAJOR TOOLS USED IN THE EVALUATION OF IMPACTS WERE THE EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA AND GROUNDWATER COMPUTER MODELING RESULTS.

THE GOALS OF EPA AND DEP

! TO ENSURE A LONG-TERM SUPPLY OF GOOD-QUALITY DRINKING WATER FOR ATLANTIC CITY

- ! TO MINIMIZE FUTURE CONTAMINATION OF PRIVATE DRINKING WATER WELLS
- ! TO PREVENT FURTHER SPREAD OF THE CONTAMINANTS FROM THE LANDFILL
- ! TO SAFELY TREAT AND DISPOSE OF CONTAMINANTS RECOVERED FROM THE GROUNDWATER.

#### CONCLUSIONS

BASED ON A REVIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND COST AND NON-COST TECHNICAL CRITERIA, BOTH EPA AND DEP AGREE THAT THE FOLLOWING TWO ALTERNATIVES WOULD BE EQUALLY EFFECTIVE IN BEST ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE TWO AGENCIES:

1. TO RELOCATE 13.5 MILLION GALLONS PER DAY OF ATLANTIC CITY WELL CAPACITY TO A NEW LOCATION NORTH OF THE CITY'S RESERVOIR; TO EXTRACT 2 MILLION GALLONS PER DAY OF THE CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER DOWN GRADIENT FROM THE LANDFILL AND EITHER TREAT IT ON SITE OR DISCHARGE IT FOR TREATMENT IN A NEARBY SEWAGE TREATMENT TREATMENT PLANT.
2. TO RELOCATE THE WELLS, AS DESCRIBED ABOVE; TO CONSTRUCT A SLURRY WALL IN THE GROUND SURROUNDING THE OLD LANDFILL; TO EXTRACT 2 MILLION GALLONS PER DAY OF THE CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER OUTSIDE THE SLURRY WALL AND TREAT IT AS DESCRIBED ABOVE; TO EXTRACT ENOUGH WATER FROM INSIDE THE SLURRY WALL TO PREVENT ESCAPE OF CONTAMINANTS FROM THE LANDFILL AND TREAT IT AS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

THE ESTIMATED CAPITAL COSTS FOR THESE ALTERNATIVES RANGE FROM \$7.5 MILLION TO \$13.1 MILLION, AND THE ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS RANGE FROM \$927,000 TO \$947,000, DEPENDING ON THE OPTIONS SELECTED.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NEWS

(STATEWIDE)

NO. 84/73

PLEASANTVILLE (ATLANTIC COUNTY)  
PUBLIC BRIEFING ON RELOCATION  
OF THE ATLANTIC CITY WELLFIELD

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:  
DECEMBER 14, 1983

TRENTON -- STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP)

COMMISSIONER ROBERT E. HUGHEY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A PUBLIC BRIEFING ON THE RELOCATION OF THE ATLANTIC CITY WELLFIELD WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, AT 7:30 PM IN THE PLEASANTVILLE COURT AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 17 FIRST STREET, IN PLEASANTVILLE.

HUGHEY EXPLAINED THAT THE PRICE LANDFILL, A PRIVATE FACILITY, WAS OPERATIVE FROM 1964 THROUGH THE EARLY 1970S WHEN LIQUID CHEMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES WERE DISPOSED OF AT THE SITE. THE ATLANTIC CITY WELLFIELD, THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY FOR THE 60,000 YEAR-ROUND RESIDENTS, IS LOCATED ONE MILE DOWNGRADIENT OF THIS SUPERFUND SITE. TOXIC POLLUTANTS MIGRATING FROM THE LANDFILL NEAR THE MUNICIPALITIES OF EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP AND PLEASANTVILLE THREATEN THE WELLFIELD.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT AND OF THE ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS ON THE INVESTIGATION AND RELOCATION PROJECT, ROY F. WESTON OF WEST CHESTER, PA., WILL DISCUSS THE WELLFIELD RELOCATION FROM ITS PRESENT SITE TO THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION PROPERTY BETWEEN PLEASANTVILLE AND POMONA.

THE INVESTIGATION, ENGINEERING DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW WELLFIELD ARE BEING CONDUCTED WITH \$6,835,736 IN SUPERFUND MONIES AWARDED BY THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY. THESE FUNDS WILL ALSO PAY FOR THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN AND OTHER STUDIES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CONTAMINANT PLUME AND THE LANDFILL SITE ITSELF.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT GRACE SINGER, HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION ADMINISTRATION, AT 609/984/3081.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

FACT SHEET 12/20/83

NEW ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) WELLFIELD

CURRENT PROJECT FUNDING: FEDERAL - \$6,835,736 AWARD DATE:  
STATE - \$ 585,748 OCTOBER 27, 1983  
\$7,421,484

PROJECT PHASE: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW WELLFIELD TO  
EVENTUALLY PROVIDE 13.5 MGD (MILLION  
GALLONS/DAY) OF WATER FOR ACMUA.

PROPOSED WELLFIELD SITE: FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)  
PROPERTY, NORTH OF THE ATLANTIC CITY  
RESERVOIR, ATLANTIC COUNTY (BASED ON  
PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS).

WELLFIELD DESCRIPTION: NINE COMPLETE WELL INSTALLATIONS AT DEPTHS OF  
200 FT. INTO THE LOWER COHANSEY AQUIFER AND A  
NEW WATER TRANSMISSION PIPELINE TO CONVEY THE  
WATER TO AN EXISTING ACMUA TREATMENT FACILITY.  
EACH WELL WOULD PRODUCE 1,200 GPM (GALLONS PER  
MINUTE) OF WATER AT A CONTINUOUS RATE.

ENGINEERING: A CONTRACT WAS EXECUTED ON OCTOBER 14, 1983  
BETWEEN ACMUA AND R.F. WESTON, INC. TO ASSESS  
POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES NEAR THE PROPOSED  
WELLFIELD, TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARACTERISTICS  
OF THE AQUIFER, TO MODIFY WELLFIELD DESIGNS,  
TO MANAGE INSTALLATION OF THREE  
TEST/PRODUCTION WELLS UNDER PHASE I, AND TO  
PROVIDE COMPLETE ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION  
SERVICES UNDER PHASE II.

STATUS: FIELD RECONNAISSANCE OF THE FAA PROPERTY  
RESULTED IN IDENTIFYING 58 POTENTIAL  
CONTAMINATION AREAS WITHIN A THREE MILE  
RADIUS OF THE WELLFIELD SITE. OF THESE, FOUR  
AREAS WERE SELECTED FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION  
AND SAMPLING TO DETERMINE IF HAZARDOUS  
SUBSTANCES ARE ACTUALLY PRESENT.

( ?? PAGE MISSING FROM HARDCOPY).

N.J. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT  
HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION ADMINISTRATION

BRIEFING  
ON  
SITE REMEDIATION  
AT  
PRICE'S LANDFILL #1

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1984  
2:00 P.M.  
OLD COURTROOM  
PLEASANTVILLE MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
PLEASANTVILLE, N.J.

AGENDA

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) OVERVIEW OF SITUATION AND INTRODUCTION<br>OF CONTRACTOR, CAMP, DRESSER & MCKEE                  | DR. MARWAN SADAT<br>DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF<br>WASTE MANAGEMENT,<br>NJDEP |
| 2) PRESENTATION: COMPLETION OF FEASIBILITY<br>STUDY AND CONCEPTUAL DESIGN FOR SITE<br>REMEDICATION | CAMP, DRESSER, & MCKEE  |
| 3) QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  |   |



FACT SHEET  
FOR  
BRIEFING ON SITE REMEDIATION  
AT  
PRICE'S LANDFILL #1  
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP AND PLEASANTVILLE  
ATLANTIC COUNTY  
APRIL 19, 1984

SITE DESCRIPTION: UNTIL THE 1960'S, PRICE'S LANDFILL WAS A SAND AND GRAVEL PIT OF APPROXIMATELY 26 ACRES. THE PIT WAS CONVERTED TO A PRIVATE LANDFILL IN 1969. DURING THE EARLY 1970'S, INDUSTRIAL WASTES WERE DISPOSED OF AT THE SITE. THESE INCLUDED BENZENE, CHLOROFORM, TRICHLOROETHYLENE, SLUDGES, GREASE, OIL, SEPTIC TANK AND SEWER WASTES. LIQUID CHEMICAL WASTES WERE POURED DIRECTLY INTO THE LANDFILL AS WELL AS BURIED THERE IN 55-GALLON DRUMS. THE SITE IS CURRENTLY INACTIVE.

CURRENT PROJECT FUNDING: FEDERAL - \$865,000 AWARD DATE: 9/29/83

BACKGROUND: IN DECEMBER, 1981 THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA) COMMISSIONED CONSULTANTS CAMP, DRESSER & MCKEE (CDM) TO PREPARE A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR SITE REMEDIATION. CDM EXAMINED VARIOUS LONG-TERM REMEDIAL ACTIONS AND DEvised A 1982 SUMMER INTERIM WATER SUPPLY PLAN (IWSP) TO SUPPLY SUFFICIENT AMOUNTS OF WATER DURING PEAK DEMAND PERIODS. THE IWSP INCLUDED ACTIVITIES FOR GROUND WATER MONITORING AND FACILITY UPGRADING. ON MAY 4, 1983 A PUBLIC MEETING WAS HELD IN EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP ON THE CDM FEASIBILITY STUDY ALTERNATIVES. THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NJDEP), UNDER A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT CONDUCTED A 1982-1983 WINTER MONITORING PROGRAM.

STATUS: PRESENTLY, NJDEP IS PLANNING TO COMPLETE THE FEASIBILITY STUDY AND ACCOMPLISH A CONCEPTUAL DESIGN FOR SITE REMEDIATION. THIS WORK INVOLVES THE FOLLOWING TASKS:

- 1) DATA COMPILATION: INSTALLATION AND SAMPLING OF GROUND WATER MONITORING WELLS, AN EXTENDED DURATION PUMP TEST AT THE LANDFILL, AND A SAMPLING PROGRAM FOR MONITORING WELLS.
- 2) ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS: IN ORDER TO EVALUATE FOUR ALTERNATIVES WHICH ARE:
  - A) NO SITE REMEDIATION;
  - B) SITE REMEDIATION AND TREATMENT OF GROUND WATER WITHOUT A SLURRY WALL;
  - C) TREATMENT OF GROUND WATER WITH A SLURRY WALL; AND
  - D) MORE AGGRESSIVE TREATMENT OF THE LANDFILL INTERIOR (I.E., RECHARGE THE WATER THROUGH THE LANDFILL WITHIN THE SLURRY WALL).

A TREATABILITY STUDY AND GROUND WATER MODELING WILL BE CONDUCTED ALONG WITH THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE B, C, OR D. RELOCATION OF THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) WELLFIELD IN ONGOING, REGARDLESS OF

THE CHOSEN ACTION.

3) CONCEPTUAL DESIGN: DEFINITION OF DESIGN PARAMETERS, FINE TUNING PRIOR TO FINAL DESIGN, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE FINAL DESIGN.

CONTRACTOR: CAMP, DRESSER & MCKEE (CDM)

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

- TARGET WELLS FOR AERIAL SURVEY
- WELL DRILLING (2 SHIFTS/DAY FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH, ON A 5-DAY/WEEK
- CDM BEGINS GROUND WATER MODEL RECALIBRATION
- CDM BEGINS TREATABILITY STUDY
- CDM BEGINS FIRST ROUND OF GROUND WATER SAMPLING
- CDM BEGINS SECOND ROUND OF GROUND WATER SAMPLING
- DRAFT REPORT ON FEASIBILITY STUDY COMPLETED
- PUBLIC MEETING ON DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY
- CDM FINALIZES THE FEASIBILITY STUDY, NJDEP FINALIZES THE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

GRANT APPLICATION FOR FINAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. THE GOAL IS TO SECURE  
FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION BY SEPTEMBER 30, 1984.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 4/84.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION

PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS  
COMPLETION OF THE  
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY  
FOR THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1986

7:00 P.M.

EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP  
MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
262 BARGAINTOWN ROAD  
LINWOOD, NJ

AGENDA

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. OPENING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTION<br>OF NJDEP AND CAMP DRESSER &<br>MCKEE PERSONNEL | MR. ANTHONY FARRO, ASSISTANT<br>DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS<br>SITE MITIGATION  |
| 2. SITE HISTORY AND PROJECT OVERVIEW  | MR. GEORGE KLEIN, SITE MANAGER<br>DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SITE<br>MITIGATION  |
| 3. PRESENTATION OF THE REMEDIAL<br>ALTERNATIVES EVALUATED IN<br>THE STUDY             | DR. BRENDON HARLEY, VICE<br>PRESIDENT, CAMP DRESSER & MCKEE,<br>INC.<br><br>DR. LAWRENCE PARTRIDGE, VICE<br>PRESIDENT CAMP DRESSER & MCKEE,<br>INC. |
| 4. DISCUSSION   | THE FLOOR WILL BE OPEN FOR<br>QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS AT THIS<br>TIME.   |

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**ADMINISTRATIVE CONSENT ORDER (ACO):** A BINDING LEGAL DOCUMENT BETWEEN A GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND A RESPONSIBLE PARTY. IT IS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN THE FORM OF AN ORDER THAT SPECIFIES SITE MITIGATION ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY.

**CONTRACT:** THE LEGAL AGREEMENT THAT OUTLINES FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES AT USEPA-LEAD SITES ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (SUPERFUND SITES) AS AUTHORIZED BY THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA).

**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).

**ENGINEERING DESIGN (REMEDIAL DESIGN):** FOLLOWING A FEASIBILITY STUDY, AN ENGINEERING DESIGN IS EXECUTED TO TRANSLATE THE SELECTED REMEDY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENGINEERING CRITERIA IN A BID PACKAGE, ENABLING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SITE REMEDY.

**FOCUSED FEASIBILITY STUDY (FFS):** A LIMITED FEASIBILITY STUDY WHICH 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.

**IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ACTIONS (IRAS):** ACTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT OR MITIGATE IMMEDIATE AND SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HUMAN LIFE, HEALTH OR TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

**INITIAL REMEDIAL MEASURES (IRMS):** ACTIONS THAT CAN BE TAKEN QUICKLY TO LIMIT EXPOSURE OR THREAT OF EXPOSURE TO A SIGNIFICANT HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD AT SITES WHERE PLANNING FOR REMEDIAL ACTIONS IS UNDERWAY.

**MONITORING WELL:** A WELL INSTALLED UNDER STRICT DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS THAT, WHEN SAMPLED, WILL REVEAL HYDROGEOLOGIC DATA AT ITS POINT OF INSTALLATION. MONITORING 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 CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP):** THE BASIC POLICY DIRECTIVE FOR FEDERAL RESPONSE ACTIONS UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA). IT SETS FORTH THE HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM AND PROCEDURES AND STANDARDS FOR RESPONDING TO RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, POLLUTANTS, AND CONTAMINANTS. THE NCP IS A REGULATION SUBJECT TO REGULAR REVISION.

**NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL):** A LIST OF THE HIGHEST PRIORITY RELEASES OR POTENTIAL RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, BASED UPON STATE AND U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA) REGIONAL SUBMISSIONS OF CANDIDATE SITES AND THE CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY CONTAINED IN THE HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM (HRS), FOR THE PURPOSE OF ALLOCATING FUNDS FOR REMEDIAL RESPONSE UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA). PUBLISHED BY THE USEPA, THE NPL IS UPDATED PERIODICALLY. SITES ON THE NPL ARE COMMONLY CALLED SUPERFUND SITES.

**NJDEP:** NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

**NJDEP'S MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE CLEANUPS:** THE NEW JERSEY PLAN USED TO DEVELOP A WORK SCHEDULE AND A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO REMEDIAL ACTION AT HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES AND DISCHARGES OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WHICH POSE A THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT.

**REMEDIAL ACTION:** (E.G., REMOVAL/TREATMENT/CONSTRUCTION) THE PHYSICAL ACTION CONSISTENT WITH THE SELECTED REMEDY FOR A RELEASE OR THREATENED RELEASE OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE INTO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE TERM INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO SUCH ACTIONS AS REMOVAL, STORAGE, CONFINEMENT, PROTECTION USING DIKES, TRENCHES, DITCHES, SLURRY WALLS, CLAY COVER, NEUTRALIZATION, CLEANUP OF RELEASED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES OR CONTAMINATED MATERIALS, RECYCLING OR REUSE, DIVERSION, DESTRUCTION, SEGREGATION OF REACTIVE WASTES, DREDGING OR EXCAVATIONS, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF LEAKING CONTAINERS, COLLECTION OF LEACHATE AND RUNOFF, ON-SITE OR

OFF-SITE TREATMENT OR INCINERATION, PROVISION OF ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLIES, AND MONITORING REQUIRED TO ASSURE THAT SUCH ACTIONS PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS): THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI) PORTION OF A RI/FS IN REMEDIAL PLANNING INVOLVES A PHYSICAL AND OTHER INVESTIGATION TO GATHER THE DATA NECESSARY TO DETERMINE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROBLEMS AT THE SITE; ESTABLISH REMEDIAL RESPONSE CRITERIA FOR THE SITE; AND IDENTIFY TECHNICAL AND COST ANALYSES OF THE ALTERNATIVES. THE FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS) PORTION OF A RI/FS IN REMEDIAL PLANNING INVOLVES A STUDY TO EVALUATE ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL ACTIONS FROM TECHNICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND COST PERSPECTIVE; RECOMMEND THE MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT; AND PREPARE A CONCEPTUAL DESIGN, COST ESTIMATES FOR BUDGETARY PURPOSES, AND A PRELIMINARY IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR THAT ACTION.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY: ANY PERSON WHO HAS DISCHARGED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE OR IS IN ANY WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE WHICH THE NJDEP HAS REMOVED OR IS REMOVING PURSUANT TO THE NEW JERSEY SPILL COMPENSATION AND CONTROL ACT AND/OR THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA).

SPILL COMPENSATION FUND: THE SPILL COMPENSATION FUND WAS CREATED IN 1976 WITH ENACTMENT OF THE 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.

SUPERFUND: THE COMMON NAME FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) ENACTED BY CONGRESS IN DECEMBER 1980. THE ACT AUTHORIZED THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA) TO PROVIDE LONG-TERM REMEDIES AT HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES. THE ACT ESTABLISHED A FUND FROM SPECIAL TAXES AND GENERAL REVENUES, TO ACCOMPLISH THE CLEANUP OF THESE SITES.

USEPA: UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT  
HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION ADMINISTRATION

A COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM AT SUPERFUND HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

AS PART OF THE FEDERAL/STATE PROGRAM OF CLEANUP AT HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES, A COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM IS CONDUCTED TO RECEIVE LOCAL INPUT AND TO ADVISE LOCAL RESIDENTS AND OFFICIALS ABOUT THE PLANNED REMEDIAL ACTIONS AT THE THREE MAJOR STAGES OF THE CLEANUP: 1) REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY 2) ENGINEERING DESIGN AND 3) REMOVAL/TREATMENT/CONSTRUCTION. LOCAL BRIEFINGS AND MEETINGS ARE CONDUCTED WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS AND RESIDENTS AND GENERALLY TAKE PLACE AT:

- 1) THE COMMENCEMENT OF A REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY SO THAT LOCAL CONCERNS CAN BE ADDRESSED EARLY IN THE PROCESS.
- 2) THE COMPLETION OF A FEASIBILITY STUDY TO DISCUSS THE ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF REMEDIAL ACTION. THERE IS A 30-DAY COMMENT PERIOD AFTER PUBLIC PRESENTATION OF THE ALTERNATIVES DURING WHICH THE FEASIBILITY STUDY IS AVAILABLE IN LOCAL REPOSITORIES.
- 3) THE ENGINEERING DESIGN STAGE TO CARRY OUT THE MANDATES OF THE SELECTED REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE.
- 4) THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REMOVAL/TREATMENT/CONSTRUCTION STAGE TO ADVISE OF THE EXPECTED PHYSICAL REMEDIAL ACTION.
- 5) THE COMPLETION OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION.

IN ADDITION TO THE ACTIVITIES OUTLINED ABOVE, THERE IS GENERALLY ONGOING COMMUNICATION WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS AND RESIDENTS AS REQUIRED. DEPENDING UPON WHETHER THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP) OR THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) HAS THE LEAD IN REMEDIAL ACTION AT A SITE, COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES ARE CONDUCTED BY THE RELEVANT STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY.

IN NEW JERSEY, THE DEP COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM IS DIRECTED BY GRACE SINGER, CHIEF, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS (609) 984-3081. AT REGION II, EPA, THE CONTACT PERSON IS LILLIAN JOHNSON, COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR (212) 264-2515.

FACT SHEET  
ON THE COMPLETION OF THE  
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY  
FOR THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE  
PLEASANTVILLE CITY AND EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP  
ATLANTIC COUNTY

PRICE LANDFILL IS A 26-ACRE SITE ORIGINALLY MINED FOR SAND AND GRAVEL. THE SITE BECAME A COMMERCIAL LANDFILL RECEIVING MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE IN 1969. IN MAY, 1971, THE LANDFILL BEGAN TO ACCEPT BULK AND DRUMMED LIQUID AND SOLID CHEMICAL WASTES. AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATES THAT THESE WASTES INCLUDED INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, SLUDGES, OILS, GREASES AND SEWAGE. TOTAL QUANTITIES DUMPED ARE ESTIMATED TO BE AT LEAST NINE MILLION GALLONS. CHEMICAL WASTE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS WERE TERMINATED IN NOVEMBER, 1972; SLUDGE DISPOSAL WAS TERMINATED IN MAY, 1973 AND MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL WAS TERMINATED IN 1976. IN DECEMBER, 1982 THE PRICE LANDFILL SITE WAS PLACED ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL) BY THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA). OF 97 NEW JERSEY SITES ON THE NPL, THIS SITE RANKS THIRD.

MONITORING DATA INDICATES CONSIDERABLE GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION EXISTS IN THE VICINITY OF PRICE LANDFILL. AMONG THE CONTAMINANTS PRESENT ARE BENZENE, CADMIUM, CHLOROFORM, DICHLOROETHYLENE, LEAD, 1-2-TRANSDICHLOROETHYLENE, TRICHLOROETHYLENE, VINYL CHLORIDE AND ACETONE. THE GROUND WATER FLOW IN THE AREA OF THE LANDFILL IS COMPLEX, WITH THREE SEPARATE AQUIFER FORMATIONS LOCATED WITHIN 150 FEET FROM THE SURFACE. THE PLUME OF CONTAMINATION EXTENDS ALMOST ONE MILE FROM THE SITE AND THE CONTAMINANTS TEND TO MOVE IN AN EAST-NORTHEAST DIRECTION.

IN DECEMBER, 1981, USEPA COMMISSIONED A CONTRACTOR, CAMP, DRESSER AND MCKEE (CDM), TO PREPARE A TWO-PART STUDY ADDRESSING: 1) THE IMMEDIATE MEASURES NECESSARY TO ENSURE A SUPPLY OF UNCONTAMINATED WATER TO AFFECTED COMMUNITIES FOR THE SUMMER OF 1982 AND 2) THE LONG-TERM REMEDIAL SOLUTIONS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE WATER SUPPLY AND TO REMEDIATE THE DISCHARGE OF CONTAMINANTS FROM THE LANDFILL.

DURING APRIL, 1982, CDM ISSUED A REPORT OUTLINING INITIAL MEASURES NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE SUMMER WATER SUPPLY: UPGRADING OF THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT, THE REDEVELOPMENT OF THREE PRODUCTION WELLS, INSTALLATION OF A WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INTERCONNECTION, PROVISION OF STANDBY CARBON FILTER UNITS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES AND A GROUND WATER MONITORING PROGRAM. THESE MEASURES WERE SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED.

IN JUNE, 1983, CDM ISSUED A SECOND REPORT SUMMARIZING ITS FULL INVESTIGATIVE STUDY. THIS INCLUDED DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER GROUND WATER FLOW MODELS DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE MOVEMENT OF CONTAMINANTS LEACHING FROM THE LANDFILL AND AN EVALUATION OF TEN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES. THIS STUDY LEAD TO A DECISION TO RELOCATE THE ATLANTIC CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY (ACMUA) WELLS. FROM THE TEN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES OUTLINED IN THE STUDY, FOUR WERE SELECTED FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION AND THE COMPUTER MODELS WERE RECALIBRATED TO 1984 FIELD CONDITIONS TO PREDICT THE BEHAVIOR OF EACH OF THESE ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION. THESE FOUR ALTERNATIVES WERE STUDIED IN DEPTH DURING A SUBSEQUENT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY

(?? PAGE MISSING FROM HARDCOPY)

IN EACH CASE, THE EXACT CONFIGURATION OF THE EXTRACTION WELLFIELDS, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF WELLS, THE INDIVIDUAL WELL PUMPING RATES AND THE SPECIFIC LOCATIONS, BOTH HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY WITHIN THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, ARE SUBJECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE ENGINEERING DESIGN OF THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE.

COPIES OF CDM'S FINAL REPORT ARE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

1. OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
262 BARGAINTOWN ROAD  
LINWOOD, NJ 08221
2. OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK  
18 NORTH FIRST STREET  
PLEASANTVILLE CITY, NJ 08232

3. OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK  
CITY HALL  
ABSECON, NJ 08201

4. ATLANTIC CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY  
1 NORTH TENNESSEE AVENUE  
ATLANTIC CITY, NJ 08401

THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NJDEP) AND USEPA ARE RECOMMENDING IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE 2. A PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS THIS REPORT WILL BE HELD IN JULY AND FOLLOWED BY A 21-DAY COMMENT PERIOD DURING WHICH COMMENTS ON THE REPORT WILL BE RECEIVED BY NJDEP. THEY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

GRACE L. SINGER, CHIEF  
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS  
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION  
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
432 EAST STATE STREET  
TRENTON, NJ 08625

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT SUSAN GALL, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS, DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION, AT (609) 633-2320.



TABLE 1  
 MEASURED AND COMPUTED CONCENTRATIONS  
 OF TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANICS AT MONITORING WELLS

WELL	1984 MEASURED (RANGE) (PPB)	PREVIOUS MEASUREMENTS (PPB)	COMPUTER RESULTS (RANGE) (PPB)
C-2C	ND-2	ND-13	ND
C-3C	ND	ND-15	ND
C-4D	ND-1.3	3-33	ND
C-5C	ND-6	2-300	ND
EPA-1	5664-10203	500-37000	5997
EPA-1A +	12243-21800	64-2175000	369-3484
EPA-2	ND-5	ND-393	ND
EPA-3	ND-10	ND-81	ND
EPA-4	ND-10	ND-41	ND
EPA-5	NA	ND-132	ND
EPA-5A	NA	ND-226	ND
DEP-1	51610-78840	ND-140000	3950
DEP-2	NA	18458-71000	269000
DEP-3	18-25	ND-126	0-126
DEP-4S +	ND-1.1	--	ND
DEP-5 +	17420-24220	--	15584
DEP-6 +	10805-12910	--	23867
DEP-7 +	4305-5706	--	5373
DEP-9S	13617-18740	--	59384
DEP-10I +	150-180	--	ND
DEP-12S	22-27	--	ND
DEP-14S	84-244	--	3127
DEP-15S	204-249	--	ND-600

NOTE: + WELLS ARE SCREENED IN SECTION OF LAYER 4 (UPPER COHANSEY CLAY)

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)  
 MEASURED AND COMPUTED CONCENTRATIONS  
 OF TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANICS AT MONITORING WELLS

WELL	1984 MEASURED (RANGE) (PPB)	PREVIOUS MEASUREMENTS (PPB)	COMPUTER RESULTS (RANGE) (PPB)
A-4	2.6 - 29	ND	ND
C-1A	7-9.7	40-115	ND-101
C-2A	ND-1.2	ND-6	15
C-2B	ND-1.2	ND-7	31-8
C-3A	ND	ND-130	ND
C-3B	ND-27	8-516	ND
C-4B	ND-1.2	ND	ND
C-4C	ND-1.2	3-26	ND
C-5B	27-28	11-22	3.8-21
C-6	4094-7672	ND-799	ND
C-7	ND	10-177	ND
C-8	13.5-33	3-306	9
C-9	ND	ND	ND
DEP-8I	ND	-	ND
DEP-9I	656-1632	-	857
DEP-11I	ND	-	11
DEP-12I *	15-17	-	11
DEP-13S/I	ND	-	ND
DEP-4I	ND	-	142
P-1	ND-1	ND-35	ND
P-4	NA	NA	ND
P-7	NA	7	85
P-8	1.3-1.2	ND-57	102
P-9	NA	24	ND
P-12	NA	NA	6

+ NOTE: DEP-9I AND -12I ARE SCREENED PARTIALLY IN THIS FORMATION AND PARTIALLY IN THE CLAY LAYER TABLE

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)  
 MEASURED AND COMPUTED CONCENTRATIONS  
 OF TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANICS \* AT MONITORING WELLS

MONITORING WELL LOWER COHANSEY	1984 MEASURED (RANGE) (PPB)	PREVIOUS MEASUREMENTS (PPB)	COMPUTER RESULTS (RANGE) (PPB)
A-1	50	NA	ND
A-3	ND	2-20	ND
C-4A	ND	160-200	ND
C-5A	29-38	ND	ND
P-2	ND	23-38	ND
P-3	ND	ND	ND
P-5	NA	ND	ND
P-6	NA	ND	ND
DEP-4D	ND -1.7	--	ND
DEP-8D	ND	--	ND
DEP-10D	ND-45	--	ND
DEP-11D	ND	--	ND
DEP-12D	ND	--	ND
DEP-13D	LT 5-31	--	ND.

TABLE 2

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR GROUNDWATER  
EXTRACTED FROM PRICE LANDFILL

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE	ASSOCIATED REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE	
	#2 PLUME ABATEMENT (MGD)	#3 CONTAINMENT WALL (MGD)
PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PRETREATMENT *		
1. TOTAL FLOW **	1.3	1.36
2. PARTIAL FLOW (1)	.2	.26
AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT *		
3. TOTAL FLOW **	1.3	1.36
4. PARTIAL FLOW (1)	.2	.26
LIME PRETREATMENT		
5. TOTAL FLOW	1.3	1.36

\* FLOW PASSING THROUGH AIR STRIPPER

\*\* DILUTE FLOW STREAM AND CONCENTRATED STREAM TO AIR STRIPPER

(1) CONCENTRATED FLOW STREAM WITH 50 PPM VOLATILES TO AIR STRIPPER.

TABLE 6

PRESENT WORTH ANALYSIS FOR METALS REMOVAL AT ACUA  
(\$ X 1000)

	AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT		LIME ADDITION PRETREATMENT
	(TOTAL FLOW)	(PARTIAL FLOW)	
CAPITAL COSTS	2,870	1,875	1,546
ANNUAL O&M COSTS	1,236	1,055	915
PRESENT WORTH 25 YEARS @ 10%	14,090	11,450	9,850.

TABLE 7  
 CAPITAL COSTS OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES  
 PRICE'S LANDFILL NUMBER 1  
 (\$ X 1000)

	PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL TREAT		AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETRT		LIME ADDITION PRETREATMENT
	(TOTAL FLOW)	(PARTIAL FLOW)	(TOTAL FLOW)	(PARTIAL FLOW)	
PLUME ABATEMENT					
TREATMENT					
FACILITIES (A)	5,411	5,635	4,170 (2,870) (C)	2,995 (1,875) (C)	2,611 (1,546) (C)
CLOSURE CAP	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
EXTRACTION WELLS	60	60	60	60	60
ENGINEERING AND CONTINGENCIES	330	330	330	330	300
TOTAL	7,400	7,630	6,160 (4,860) (C)	4,985 (3,870) (C)	4,600 (3,190) (C)
CONTAINMENT WALL AND PLUME					
TREATMENT					
FACILITIES (A)	5,411	5,635	4,170 (2,870) (C)	2,995 (1,875) (C)	2,611 (1,546)
CONTAINMENT WALL (B) (80 FT DEEP)	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
CLOSURE CAP	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
EXTRACTION WELLS	90	90	90	90	90
ENGINEERING AND CONTINGENCIES	790	790	790	790	790
TOTAL	12,390	13,650	11,150 (9,850) (C)	9,980 (8,850) (C)	9,980 (8,180) (C)

(A) SEE TABLE

(B) INCLUDES INSTALLATION COSTS OF \$7.00/FT<sup>2</sup>, DISPOSE OF 10,000 YD<sup>3</sup> OF SPOILS AS A HAZARDOUS WASTE, RELOCATION OF 700 FEET OF 69 KVA POWER DISTRIBUTION LINES, RELOCATION OF WATER MAIN AND SANITARY SEWERS IN MILL ROAD AND PROPERTY CONTAMINATION

(C) LIME ADDITION AT ACUA - TABLE.

TABLE 9  
 PRESENT WORTH ANALYSIS WITH TREATMENT SYSTEMS (1)  
 AND ALTERNATIVES (2)  
 (\$ X 1000)

	(TOTAL FLOW)	(PARTIAL FLOW)	
AIR STRIPPING/LIME PRETREATMENT LIME ADDITION PRETREATMENT			
PLUME ABATEMENT (ALTERNATIVE #2)			
CAPITAL COSTS	4,860	3,870	3,190
ANNUAL O&M COSTS			
1-5 YEARS	1,180	1,010	874
6...YEARS	299	255	220
PRESENT WORTH @ 10% 25 YRS	10,910	9,050	7,670
CONTAINMENT WALL WITH PLUME ABATEMENT (ALTERNATIVE #3)			
CAPITAL COSTS	9,850	8,850	8,810
ANNUAL O&M COSTS			
1-5 YEARS	1,236	1,055	915
6...YEARS	247	211	183
PRESENT WORTH @ 10% 25 YRS	15,850	13,960	12,620

(1) COSTS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADDITION OF LIME, AND METALS REMOVAL, AT ACUA

(2) PLUME ABATEMENT WELLS ARE SHUT-OFF AFTER FIVE YEARS.