#### Woodland Route 532 Dump

New Jersey EPA ID#: NJD980505887

#### EPA REGION 2

Congressional District(s): 03

Burlington Woodland Township

NPL LISTING HISTORY Proposed Date: 9/1/1983 Final Date: 9/1/1984

#### **Site Description**

The Woodland Route 532 Dump site is an inactive chemical waste dump covering about 20 acres along Route 532. Illegal dumping started after nearby residents forced abandonment of an almost identical site along Route 72, about two miles away, which also is on the National Priorities List. Several chemical companies disposed of wastes here from 1956 until the mid-1960s, dumping, burning, and burying drummed and bulk materials. The site included several sludge mounds and numerous sandy depressions containing drums. The area around the site is sparsely populated. One private residence is located within a 3-mile radius of the dump, and 900 people live within 4 miles. The closest residences rely on private well water. The site is located within the Preservation Area District of the New Jersey Pinelands. Goodwater Run, an intermittent stream, borders the site to the east. An active cranberry bog is located 4,000 feet to the southwest: local cranberry producers use the surface waters to flood the cranberry bogs.

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

# **Threat and Contaminants**

Ground water and surface soils were contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatiles, heavy metals, and pesticides. Goodwater Run contained elevated levels of zinc and lead. Subsurface soils were contaminated with VOCs, metals, and semi-volatiles.

# **Cleanup Approach**

The site has been addressed in three stages: immediate actions, and two long-term remedial phases directed at cleanup of the entire site.

#### **Response Action Status**

Immediate Actions: In 1986, a security fence was constructed to restrict site access.

Entire Site: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) completed a study of soil and ground water pollution at the site in 1989. In 1990, EPA and NJDEP selected the cleanup remedy, which included excavating all contaminated surface materials and disposing them at an approved off-site facility, and installing a ground-water extraction and treatment system, with reinjection of the treated water back into the aquifer. By January 1991, waste materials were removed and disposed of by potentially responsible parties at an approved off-site facility. In 1993, a subsurface soils study was completed, which indicated that there was no contamination in the subsurface soils that posed a risk to human health and the environment. In September 1993, NJDEP documented that no further action was necessary regarding the subsurface soils; EPA concurred. In 1997, the potentially responsible parties conducted a study that analyzed and compared the groundwater remedy selected in the Record of Decision (ROD) with an alternative combination of air sparging and soil vapor extraction, with natural attenuation of a portion of the down-gradient groundwater and adsorbed to the soil, and a soil vapor extraction system captures sparged vapors. A vapor treatment system treats the vapor extraction system emissions. In April 1999, NJDEP amended the groundwater remedy from the extraction and treatment system selected in the 1990 ROD to a combination of air sparging-soil vapor extraction with natural attenuation; EPA concurred.

Site Facts: In 1990 and 1991, Administrative Orders on Consent were signed between the State and several potentially responsible parties. The parties agreed to undertake the cleanup of the surface soils and ground water, and perform the

study on subsurface soils discussed above.

# **Cleanup Progress**

By January 1991, a combined amount of approximately 100,000 cubic yards (160,000 tons) of contaminated waste materials were removed from both the Route 532 and Route 72 sites and disposed of by the potentially responsible parties at an approved off-site facility. In April 2000, NJDEP approved the natural attenuation portion of the groundwater remedy. In June 2000, NJDEP approved the design for the first phase of a multi-phased air sparging-soil vapor extraction system remedy. Construction of the first phase was completed in April 2001. Construction of the second and final phase of the air sparging-soil vapor extraction system was completed in the Spring of 2003. By 2005, the treatment system had met the performance goals for the remedy and was shut down and dismantled. Post-remedy monitoring has shown that the ground water continues to improve and that the remedy was effective.

### **Site Repositories**

South Plainfield Library, 2484 Plainfield Avenue, South Plainfield