Second Five-Year Review Report Universal Oil Products Superfund Site East Rutherford Bergen County, New Jersey



Prepared by:

United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 2 Emergency & Remedial Response Division New York, New York

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Table of Contents         Five-Year Review Summary Form	2
rive-i ear Review Summary Form	∠
I. Introduction	5
II. Site Chronology	
III. Background	6
Site Location and Description	6
Topography	6
Geology/Hydrogeology	
Land and Resource Use	7
History of Contamination	
Initial Response	
Basis for Taking Action	8
Contaminants	8
IV. Remedial Actions	8
OU1 Remedy Selection	8
OU1 Remedy Implementation	
OU1 Remedy Operation and Maintenance	11
V. Progress Since the Last Review	
VI. Five-Year Review Process	
Community Notification and Involvement	
Document Review	
Data Review	
Site Inspection	
Interviews	
VII. Remedy Assessment	14
Technical Assessment Summary	17
VIII. Recommendations and Follow-Up Actions	
	· ·
IX. Protectiveness Statement	
X. Next Review	17

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A second five-year review for the Universal Oil Products Superfund site, located in East Rutherford in Bergen County, New Jersey was completed. This review covers the final site remedy for soils, as well as an interim remedy for leachate (groundwater). Currently site soils have been remediated and the remedies are protective of the public health and the environment. Groundwater under the site is non-potable (NJDEP Class III-B) so there is not a threat to human health from any contaminants remaining in the groundwater at the site. Ongoing investigations for the adjacent surface water and wetlands will also include an evaluation of whether groundwater is impacting the surface water and groundwater.

### Five-Year Review Summary Form

		SITE IDEN	TIFICATION		
Site name (from	WasteLAN): Uni	versal Oil Pro	ducts Site		
EPA ID (from Was	steLAN): NJD 0	02005106			
Region: 2	State: NJ	City/County:	East Rutherford/Bergen County		
		SITE	STATUS		
NPL status: X F	inal 🛛 Deleted 🗆	Other (specify)			
Remediation sta	<b>tus</b> (choose all tha	at apply): X Ur	nder Construction   Operating  Complete		
Multiple OUs?* 2		Construction	n completion date:		
Are site related p	properties curre	ntly in use?			
		REVIEV	V STATUS		
Lead agency: 🗆	EPA X State	Tribe 🛛 Other F	ederal Agency		
Author name:	oug Tomchuk		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Author title: Rei	Author title: Remedial Project Manager Author affiliation: EPA				
Review period:**	09 / 28 /2001 to	09/28/200	6		
Date(s) of site in	spection: 07 / 1	9 / 2006			
Type of review:			SARA or post-SARA <b>Policy</b>		
<b>Review numb</b>	er: 1 (first)	X 2 (second)	□ 3 (third) □ Other (specify)		
Triggering actio	n:				
X Previous Five-Ye		•			
Actual RA Onsite					
Triggering action			nd follow-up action(s)? ■ yes □ no		
Does the remedy		• •			

\* ["OU" refers to operable unit.] \*\* [Review period should correspond to the actual start and end dates of the Five-Year Review in WasteLAN.]

#### Five-Year Review Summary Form, cont'd.

#### Issues, Recommendations and Follow-up Actions:

Other than recommendation No. 1, below, this report does not identify any issue or recommend any action at this site needed to protect public health and/or the environment that is not addressed by the remedy selected in the site decision documents as routinely operated, modified, maintained and adjusted over time.

1. Due to the recent construction of buildings in Area 2, a soil vapor intrusion study should be conducted to ensure that the cleanup goals remain protective for vapor intrusion.

#### **Protectiveness Statement:**

The implemented remedy for OU-1 protects human health and the environment in the short-term by controlling the exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks; however, in order for OU-1 to be protective in the long-term, final institutional controls (deed notices) need to be implemented.

#### **Other Comments:**

None.

#### I. Introduction

This is the second five-year review for the Universal Oil Products Superfund site, which is located in East Rutherford in Bergen County, New Jersey. This review was conducted by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Remedial Project Manager (RPM) Douglas Tomchuk. This review was conducted pursuant to Section 121(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. 300.430(f)(4)(ii) and with the (*Comprehensive Five-Year Review Guidance*), *OSWER Directive 9355.7-03B-P* (June 2001). The purpose of five-year reviews is to assure that implemented remedies protect public health and the environment and that they function as intended by the decision documents. This document will become part of the site file. Reports pertinent to this five-year review are listed in Table 2 of the report.

The site has two operable units. OU1 consists of the upland portions of the site, subdivided into Areas 1, 1A, 2, and 5 (see Figure 1), and groundwater. OU2 consists of the area of the former waste lagoon, designated as Area 3, and the on-site stream channels (including Ackerman's Creek) and wetlands, designated as Area 4. Previous documents have separated Areas 3 and 4 into OU2 and OU3, respectively; however at this time they are currently being investigated together and will be addressed in one decision document.

The remedial action for OU1 was addressed in a 1993 Record of Decision (ROD), and 1998 ROD Amendment. Construction of the remedial action began in March 1996 and most of the physical construction work was completed by 1999. There are two Remedial Action Reports for OU1; one for Areas 1, 1A and 5, and the groundwater remedial action, and another for Area 2. The Area 2 Remedial Action Report recently (July 2006) had an Addendum submitted to describe remedial activities associated with the redevelopment that is taking place in Area 2. OU2 is currently under investigation.

A removal action was performed by the responsible parties with State oversight in 1990 for the lagoon (Area 3).

The UOP site is a state-lead site. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has overseen remedial activities at the site since 1982 under various Administrative Consent Orders. Current site work is being performed under a 1986 order.

The first five-year review was signed on September 28, 2001. This second five year review evaluates whether the remedial actions implemented at that time remain protective of human health and the environment, and provides updates on additional remedial actions that have occurred since that time and updates on the remedial investigations ongoing for OU2.

5

#### **II. Site Chronology**

Table 1 summarizes the relevant site-related events from discovery of contamination to the writing of the second five-year review.

#### **III. Background**

#### **Site Location and Description**

The UOP Superfund Site consists of a 75-acre site located in the Borough of East Rutherford, Bergen County, New Jersey (Figure 1). While the site is in an urban/industrial area, a portion of the site is within the Hackensack Meadowlands District, which is administered in part by the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission. The site is divided into 6 areas (Areas 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4 and 5). Area 2 has been redeveloped, including a Lowes home center, a restaurant and a strip mall.

Nearby Berry's Creek has received contamination from the UOP site as well as other hazardous waste sites in the vicinity. Creek sediments are contaminated with mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other chemicals. Some fish in Berry's Creek and adjacent water bodies have been found to be contaminated with chemicals at levels that exceed U.S. Food and Drug Administration guidelines for human consumption. NJDEP consumption advisories are in place for several species of fish and for crabs. Berry's Creek will be the subject of further EPA and state investigations in the future.

#### Topography

Conditions at the site are complex, and there are interactions among the site operable units and nearby Berry's Creek. The site is flat with elevations of 4 to 9 feet above mean sea level. The site is regularly subject to tidal flooding and is partly covered by a tidal salt marsh and a system of natural and artificial surface water channels. The main channel on the site is referred to as Ackerman's Creek, which drains into Berry's Creek, a tributary of the Hackensack River. Many flora and fauna are found in the vicinity of the site.

#### Geology/Hydrogeology

Groundwater at the site exists in two units. The upper unit consists of a layer of fill on top of an organic layer called meadow mat. This unit is isolated horizontally by the on-site surface waters and is generally brackish. In 1996, in response to a petition by the PRPs, New Jersey designated this shallow aquifer at the site as Class III-B, non-potable and hydraulically connected to a saline water body. A deeper aquifer is separated from the shallow aquifer by approximately 100 feet of varved clay. The vertical hydraulic gradient in the area tends to be upward.

Because the groundwater is not considered potable, this review does not need to assess the

protectiveness of the remedy with respect to groundwater. As part of OU2, it will be evaluated whether groundwater is contributing to contamination of the wetlands and creeks in Area 4 of the site.

#### Land and Resource Use

The UOP property is surrounded by undeveloped tidal marshes, highways, and commercial and light industrial properties. The closest residential area is approximately one-half mile to the west. The site is zoned for commercial and industrial development.

Area 2 has been redeveloped, including a Lowes, a restaurant and a strip mall. Areas 1, 1A and 5 are fenced to restrict public access. The on-site landfill in Area 5 that was constructed as part of the remediation has an additional fence. Other areas on-site with lower levels of contamination were capped with clean soil to prevent direct contact threats. Area 4 is a wetland that is relatively inaccessible due to the mud and phragmites, a common wetland plant. Area 3 is a lagoon, which is only accessible through Area 4 or along the train tracks.

The New Jersey Transit Pascack Valley Line crosses the site between Area 2 and the rest of the site. The New Jersey Sports and Exhibition Authority (NJSEA) is planning an extension of the rail line from the Pascack Valley Line to the Meadowlands Sports Complex. The rail line will cross Areas 1, 1A, 3, 4 and 5, cross over Berry's Creek, cross Walden Marsh and connect to a rail center that will be constructed at the Meadowlands Sports Complex. Construction is scheduled to begin in Fall 2006.

Groundwater is not used at the site, and the groundwater has been classified as Class III-B, which is considered non-potable because of its hydraulic connection to a saline water body. Investigations on the potential impact of site groundwater contaminants to adjacent creeks and wetlands will be included as part of the OU2 investigations.

There were no federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species found at the site.

#### **History of Contamination**

The site was developed in 1932 and was originally used as an aroma chemical laboratory. Facilities were later expanded to handle chemical wastes and solvent recovery operations. Two waste water holding lagoons were used as holding areas for the facility wastewater. UOP acquired the property and facilities in 1960. Use of the waste treatment plant and waste water lagoons ceased in 1971. All operations at the facility ceased in 1979. In 1980, all site structures were demolished except for concrete slabs and a pipe bridge over the railroad tracks. During the years of operation, both the wastewater lagoons and the routine handling of raw materials and wastes resulted in the release of various hazardous substances to the soils and shallow groundwater.

#### **Initial Response**

The Universal Oil Products site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 8, 1983.

Investigations conducted by the potentially responsible party (PRP) with state oversight, completed in May 1985, provided sufficient information for NJDEP to direct the PRPs to perform a removal action for contamination at the waste lagoons (Area 3). Contaminated media in the lagoons included water, waste sludges, and sediments. The removal action was conducted in 1990 by the PRP with state oversight pursuant to a May 23, 1986 Administrative Consent Order (ACO). The ACO required excavation of all contaminated materials comprising the two waste lagoons, and disposal of the materials off site. The lagoons were dredged or excavated to the underlying clay. No backfill was placed. This action was completed in August 1990.

#### **Basis for Taking Action**

The site was included on the NPL in 1983. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study found that soils at the site were contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and lead, and that the groundwater at the site was contaminated with VOCs.

#### **Contaminants**

The groundwater on the site was found to be contaminated with various VOCs, including benzene, chlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethene, trichlorethene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and toluene. The maximum concentration of total VOCs in groundwater was 210 parts per million (210 ppm). The soil was contaminated primarily with PCBs, PAHs, VOCs and lead. Maximum concentrations found on site were: greater than 2,000 ppm PCBs, 1,474 ppm PAHs, 2,108 ppm total VOCs, and 14,100 ppm lead.

#### **IV. Remedial Actions**

#### **OU1 Remedy Selection**

#### **Operable Unit One - Upland soils and leachate**

OU1 includes the upland areas of the UOP site (i.e. Areas 1, 1A, 2, and 5; see Figure 1). OU1 addresses contaminated soils and groundwater in upland areas. OU1 was addressed in a September 1993 ROD, a 1998 ROD Amendment and a 1999 Explanation of Significant Differences, as explained below. The 1993 ROD addresses all known soil contamination and contaminated groundwater (termed "leachate" in the ROD) in the upland areas of the UOP site. However, because part of the OU1 soil remedy calls for on-site containment, upon completion of

the remedy, the ROD requires a determination whether the remedy is protective of surface water and sediment quality in waterbodies adjacent to OU1 (i.e., Ackerman's Creek), and groundwater. Therefore, the remedy is considered an interim remedy.

The interim remedy selected for OU1 and documented in the September 1993 ROD consisted of the following:

For PCB/PAH-contaminated soils:

- The ROD requires the excavation and on-site treatment by thermal desorption of approximately 6,800 cubic yards of highly contaminated soil. Contaminated soils with PCB concentrations greater than 25 ppm or PAH concentrations greater than 29 ppm must be treated to below 10 ppm PCB and below 20 ppm PAH, placed on site, and covered. Soil cover must be at least 2 feet in depth.
- The ROD requires soil cover for contaminated soils with PCB concentrations less than 25 ppm (4.9 acres). All soils above remediation goals (Table 1) must be covered. Soil cover must be at least 2 feet in depth.
- The ROD requires institutional controls (deed restrictions) to prevent direct contact with remaining contamination.

For VOC-contaminated soils:

• The ROD requires excavation and on-site treatment by thermal desorption of approximately 7,000 cubic yards of soil with VOC concentrations above remediation goals, and placement of treated soils on site.

For lead-contaminated soils:

- The ROD requires soil cover/impermeable cap (3.7 acres) for all soil above remediation goals.
- The ROD requires institutional controls (deed restrictions) to prevent direct contact with remaining contamination.

For VOC-contaminated leachate (groundwater):

• The ROD requires leachate collection from trenches and pits; on-site treatment of an estimated 5.6 million gallons of leachate; and discharge of treated effluent to groundwater. Remediation goals are shown in Table 1.

The remedial action described in the ROD addresses all known soil contamination, and leachate that serves as a source of groundwater contamination in the OU1 upland areas. As discussed above, the selected remedial alternative for OU1 is considered to be an interim remedy: a final action for groundwater will be selected after the effectiveness of the OU1 remedy is evaluated.

The 1993 remedy was amended in 1998 due to inefficiencies in the operation of the thermal desorption unit. This unit was also the source of odor complaints from workers at an adjoining property. A December 1998 ROD Amendment called for the excavation and off-site disposal of soils remaining on the site with PCB/PAH concentrations above the remediation goals. Soil with

9

PCB levels at or above 50 ppm would be sent to a TSCA landfill and soils with PCB levels above 2 ppm and below 50 ppm would be sent to a RCRA Subtitle D landfill.

In addition, an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in April 1999 changed the remedy technology for VOC-contaminated soils from thermal desorption to Thermally Enhanced Vapor Extraction (TEVE).

The PRP proposed several adjustments to the remedy, including lowering the thermal treatment goal for PCBs to less than 2 ppm, and placement of all treated materials beneath a multimedia cap. As these would provide additional protection, they were accepted by NJDEP and EPA.

A seep/sewer investigation determined that relatively high levels of VOCs were present in the on-site sewer system and were discharging to Ackerman's Creek. Therefore, NJDEP required, in addition to the remedial action specified in the ROD, that all sewers be cleaned of sediment or removed. Site storm water is regulated under NJDEP Authorization to Discharge Storm Water (NJ0088323), dated August 17, 1995.

#### **OU1 Remedy Implementation**

Remedial construction under the 1993 ROD began in 1996. As of the date of the December 1998 ROD amendment, approximately 8,200 tons of the 14,400 tons of PCB/PAH contaminated soil on the site had been treated by thermal desorption. The soil that was treated, as well as less contaminated PCB/PAH soil, was placed on site in a containment area along with lead-contaminated soil. The on-site containment area is located primarily in Area 5 of the site.

Because of the problems with the thermal desorption system, the PRP chose to investigate other treatment options for the VOC-contaminated soils. In June 1998, a pilot test was conducted on the remaining 2,000 cubic yards of VOC-contaminated soil using a TEVE system Final soil sample results demonstrated that TEVE successfully treated the VOC-contaminated soils to the remediation goals.

Remedial Action Reports addressing OU1 were submitted by the PRP in November 1997, for Area 2, and in August 2000, for Areas 1, 1A and 5 (See Figure 1).

The Remedial Action Report for Area 2 documented work completed including excavation of approximately 9,300 cubic yards of PCB/PAH contaminated soil and approximately 300 cubic yards of VOC contaminated soil; thermal treatment of approximately 4,000 cubic yards of excavated soils; placement of excavated soils above remediation goals but below thermal treatment goals within the on-site multi-media containment area; installation of groundwater collection trenches and collection and treatment of approximately 2 million gallons of groundwater. NJDEP and EPA found several deficiencies in the implementation of the remedial action, which the PRP was required to address. Among these were findings of high PCB levels in post-excavation soil samples along the railroad right-of-way, requiring further delineation, excavation, and off-site disposal. In September 2001, the PRP submitted a revised Remedial

Action Report for Area 2 which addressed the actions it took in response to the NJDEP and EPA concerns.

According to the Remedial Action Report for Areas 1, 1A and 5, work completed includes: excavation of approximately 27,000 cubic yards of soils primarily contaminated with PCBs and PAHs, approximately 13,000 cubic yards of VOC-contaminated soil, and 15,000 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil; thermal treatment of approximately 10,500 cubic yards of excavated soil; installation of groundwater collection trenches and collection and treatment of approximately 4.8 million gallons of groundwater; placement of excavated soils above remediation goals but below thermal treatment goals within the on-site multi-media containment area; and, construction of the multi-media cap over excavated soils. The Remedial Action Report for Areas 1, 1A, and 5 has not been approved pending resolution of questions with respect to the groundwater remedy.

As a result of the requirements resulting from the seep/sewer investigation, all process, sanitary and storm sewers on site were cleaned or excavated. All manholes were sealed. Sediment removed from all sewers, as well as all excavated materials, were placed within the on-site containment area. As necessary to meet remediation goals, sediments were thermally treated along with the excavated upland soils prior to placement in the containment area.

Under the interim remedy, the site will be kept secure and hazardous substances at the site will be contained and prevented from leaving the properties via engineering controls, including the cap. According to the Remedial Action Reports, all upland site perimeters are enclosed by a security fence. Access to the site via the unfenced portion of the site perimeter is limited by the marshes and tidal channels. In addition, the containment area is enclosed by a fence to prevent unauthorized access. A monitoring program was implemented to determine the effectiveness of the remedy. Information pertaining to the monitoring is included in the Remedial Action Reports. Further investigation will be necessary to determine remedial actions necessary for the remaining portions of the UOP site (see below). The interim remedy is designed to provide protection of human health and the environment through on-site containment of wastes. The aquifer is designated as Class III-B, and is unsuitable for drinking. The NJDEP requires approval of water supply wells and will not allow groundwater on the site to be used as a drinking water supply. NJDEP has required the establishment of deed notices for areas of the site where contamination remains.

#### **OU 1 Operation and Maintenance**

Honeywell conducts routine maintenance of the site including mowing and grubbing the capped area, and filling any areas that may show signs or erosion or rodent holes. Inspections are conducted quarterly and include the capped area, drainage structures, security fences and locks, monitoring wells, and concrete foundation caps. There are no process operations currently ongoing.

11

#### V. Progress Since the Last Review

A major portion of the work on the UOP site occurred prior to the previous five-year review. After a lengthy review/revision process on the work plan for Area 4 sampling, which was nearing completion, Honeywell changed its approach to include a better understanding of the hydrological processes taking place in the wetlands and surface water prior to chemical sampling. This work was started in 2005. The remainder of the RI/FS work was then planned for 2006. That work was later divided into work that would be conducted prior to the construction of the rail line to the Meadowlands Sports Complex, and work that would be conducted subsequent to that construction (after Fall 2006). Data collection for OU2 will continue into 2007.

Concurrent with Honeywell's OU2 remedial investigations, NJSEA has worked with NJDEP, EPA and other interested parties to develop an Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan to address soil contamination near the planned railroad right-of-way. Prior to approving the Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan for the construction of the railroad across the UOP property, data was collected to evaluate the contaminant levels that would be within the railroad right-of-way. In areas where contamination was present, NJSEA would be required to remove soil or sediment to the clean clay layer that is located approximately 4 feet below the ground surface. Construction for the rail line should begin in Fall 2006.

The UOP site is contained within the Berry's Creek Study Area, which is a separate but related CERCLA study. Notice letters were sent out in March 2006 for the Berry's Creek Study Area to a group of PRPs, related to the performance of an RI/FS for Berry's Creek. Negotiations are underway.

#### **VI.** Five-Year Review Process

#### **Administrative Components**

The five-year review team consisted of Douglas Tomchuk (EPA-RPM), Ed Modica (EPA-Hydrogeologist), Michael Sivak (EPA-Risk Assessor), Dave Kluesner (Community Involvement Coordinator) and Gwen Zervas (NJDEP Project Manager).

#### **Community Notification and Involvement**

EPA notified the community of its initiation of the five-year review process by publishing a notice in the Newark Star-Ledger on August 7, 2006. The notice indicated that EPA would be conducting a five-year review of the remedy at the Universal Oil Products Site to ensure that the remedy remains protective of public health and is functioning as designed. The notice included the RPM's address and telephone number for questions related to the five-year review process. In addition, the notice indicated that once the five-year review was completed, the results would be made available to the public at the following locations:

East Rutherford Municipal Building 1 Everett Place East Rutherford, NJ 07073 East Rutherford Memorial Library 143 Boiling Springs Avenue East Rutherford, NJ 07073

The RPM did not receive any comments in response to the August 7, 2006 notice that was placed in the Star Ledger.

#### **Document Review**

A list of the documents that were reviewed in the preparation of this review can be found in Table 2.

#### **Data Review**

*Sediments and Surface Water*: Most of the chemical data since the last five-year review was collected as part of the Meadowlands railroad project. These data have not been included in this five-year review for OU1 because they are primarily from locations in Areas 3 and 4, which are part of OU2.

*Soil*: Soil data collected for the site has primarily been associated with the redevelopment of Area 2. The soil was removed if it was geotechnically unsuitable, or may have been contaminated based on odor or photoionization detector readings. The soil was later sampled for proper disposal, as either hazardous or non-hazardous waste. The data is summarized in the Addendum to the Remedial Action Report for Area 2, July 2006.

*Groundwater*: Groundwater data was collected prior to the abandonment and removal of wells and collection trenches that occurred during the development of Area 2. The data is provided in the Technical Letter Report for Groundwater Sampling and Well Abandonment Activities, Area 2, April 2005. No concentrations of site contaminants of concern were found to exceed the NJDEP Surface Water Quality Standards.

#### Site Inspection

A site inspection related to the five-year review was conducted on July 19, 2006. Those in attendance included: Douglas Tomchuk (EPA-RPM); Michael Sivak (EPA-Risk Assessor); and Ed Modica (EPA- Hydrogeologist).

Activities included a walk and/or drive through of the site, including the redeveloped portion (Area 2), Areas 1 and 1A, visual inspection of the landfill and stockpiles in Area 5 and the lagoon (Area 3). Area 4 was viewed from Area 2, the railroad tracks and Murray Hill Parkway.

#### Interviews

EPA Region 2 staff met with the NJDEP project manager, Gwen Zervas, NJDEP technical coordinator, Steve MacGregor, the Honeywell project manager Rich Galloway, and the Honeywell consultants Kate Cole and Andy Hopton of CH2MHILL during the site visit. No formal interviews were conducted for this review.

#### VII. Remedy Assessment

#### Question A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

The remedial objectives as set forth in the 1993 ROD addressed contaminated soils and sewer sediment in Areas 1, 1A, 2, and 5 through thermal desorption for highly contaminated soils, soil cover for less contaminated soils, and institutional controls. Specifically, the ROD stipulated that soils highly contaminated with PCB and carcinogenic PAHs (cPAHs) were to be excavated and treated on-site by thermal desorption. The ROD allowed for successfully treated PCB/cPAH-contaminated soils to be returned to excavations as backfill. (A 1998 ROD amendment changed the remedy for PCB/cPAH-contaminated soils from on-site thermal treatment to off-site disposal.) Soils contaminated at levels greater than those stipulated in the remedial goals but less than the thermal treatment goals were to be placed under a cap. Soils that were highly contaminated with VOCs at levels greater than the remedial goal but less than thermal treatment goal placed on site and covered. Lead-contaminated soils were placed beneath a cap. Engineering controls (capping and fencing) were installed to prevent contact with surficial soils.

Groundwater contaminated by leaching of surface water through VOC-contaminated soil in Areas 1, 1A, and 2 (referred to as leachate in the ROD) was collected and treated on-site. The ROD provided for an interim remedy for groundwater that would treat a specified amount of groundwater. An aggregate quantity of approximately 5.6 million gallons of shallow groundwater was collected in a series of collection trenches and treated at an on-site temporary water-treatment facility. Subsequent to the ROD, the shallow groundwater encompassing the Site was designated as a Class III-B aquifer (non-potable and hydraulically connected to saline water body). The primary consequence of the groundwater reclassification was to remove drinking water standards from the list of site Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs). However, the receptor of site groundwater is Berry's Creek by way of tidally influenced Ackerman's Creek. Consequently, in 1996, discharge limits used during the remedial action were established that were protective of nearby surface water bodies.

With respect to the protectiveness of the remedy, the cap appears to be in good working order and functioning as designed; the integrity of the cap material does not appear to have been compromised. Infiltration of recharge into contaminated soil beneath the cap is largely impeded by the relatively impermeable geosynthetic clay liner and drainage swales designed into the cap.

14

Furthermore, as discussed in question C, additional removal of contaminated soils, adherence to stricter thermal treatment goals, and replacement of excavated material with clean backfill are measures that enhanced the protectiveness of the remedy. Accordingly, soils contaminated with unacceptable levels of PCBs, PAHs, and lead are contained by a cap and controlled by engineering controls that prevent contact with surficial contamination.

It is not clear if surface water bodies in the Site area are fully protected from groundwater potentially contaminated by leachate beneath cap or from possible residual contamination remaining that may have remained in soils or groundwater (see response to Question C). Groundwater data is needed to demonstrate that the levels of contamination in the shallow groundwater are acceptable in the area downgradient of the former water treatment plant, the cap, and the backfilled areas. As discussed previously, the OU2 RI/FS plans to address this question.

# Question B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives used at the time of remedy selection still valid?

The baseline human health risk assessment was conducted in 1989. Since it is likely that some exposure assumptions and toxicity data have changed since that time, this Five Year Review focused on evaluating the cleanup levels to determine whether or not they remain protective of human health. Table 3 shows the cleanup goals identified in the 1993 ROD. The only cleanup goal for soil contaminants that has changed is the goal for 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-TCA). As presented in the table, the soil cleanup goal is 21 mg/kg. Currently, the New Jersey Soil Cleanup Criteria for 1,1,2,2-TCA are 70 ppm for nonresidential direct contact and 1 ppm for impact to groundwater, which is less than the current cleanup goal. However, if 1,1,2,2-TCA is not detected in the groundwater, the cleanup goal may be considered protective pending the results of the OU2 RI/FS. All other soil cleanup goals remain protective.

Groundwater cleanup goals identified in the 1993 ROD are 10 mg/l for total VOCs and 1 mg/l for individual VOCs. According to Chapter 7:9C of the New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards under N.J.S.A 58:10A-1 et seq. and 58:11A-a et seq., groundwater quality criteria for Class III-B waters "shall be determined on an area by area basis in response to case by case needs, in the context of applicable regulatory programs. In each case, the criteria shall be no more stringent than necessary to ensure that there will be no: 1. Impairment of the existing uses of ground water; 2. Resulting violation of Surface Water Quality Standards; 3. Release of pollutants to the ground surface, structures or air in concentrations that pose a threat to human health; and 4. Violation of constituent standards for downgradient classification areas to which there is a significant potential for migration of ground water pollutants." With consideration of the shallow depth to groundwater, the redevelopment of Area 2, and the current information associated with vapor intrusion from groundwater contamination , the cleanup goals for VOCs are likely to require additional review to ensure that the cleanup goals remain protection (see Secttion VIII, Recommendations).

15

# Questions C: Has other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

During the implementation of the remedy, proposed modifications to ROD-specified soil excavation quantities and treatment goals have been adopted. These changes are expected to have a positive impact on the protectiveness of the remedy because more contaminated material was removed from the Site and because treatment goals were rendered more stringent and more protective:

Volumes of excavated soil exceeded the estimated volumes set forth in the ROD because the mass excavation of lead impacted soil increased as a result of changes in the cap profile, because storm and process sewers were abandoned by excavating the soils around the sewers and down to confining clay, and because mass excavation of PCB/cPAH increased as a result of post-excavation chase in Areas 1, 1A, and 5.

In 1997, the PRP proposed that successfully treated PCB/cPAH soils would not used as on-site backfill but be placed beneath the cap or disposed off-site. Excavations were backfilled with imported clean fill. Additionally, the thermal treatment goal for total PCBs was lowered to <2 ppm (compared to <10 ppm as stated in the ROD) and 7 individual cPAH thermal treatment goals were established in addition to the 20 ppm goal for total cPAHs.

Beginning in 2005, beneficial use and development, activities in Area 2 have resulted in the removal of approximately 50,000 cubic yards of soil and replacement with clean structural fill. An additional impervious cover is to be provided to the soils by additional soil, asphalt, and concrete capping.

According to the Remedial Action Report for Areas 1, 1A, and 5, soil excavation was stopped when wetlands were encountered that were not part of the excavated areas delineated in the ROD. PCB, cPAH, and/or lead contamination were present in multiple post-excavation samples adjacent to the wetlands. These results raised the concern that OU1 areas adjacent to the wetlands may be or may have been re-contaminated by tidal flooding. Consequently, contamination in areas excavated as part of OU1 remediation adjacent to wetlands (Area 4) should be delineated and further remediated as necessary as part of the OU2 RI/FS effort.

According to the ROD, the Interim Remedy for groundwater was designed to protect the surface water of Ackerman's Creek; however, shallow groundwater samples taken to monitor site groundwater showed contamination levels above delineation criteria established in the ROD at the end of monitoring period, and that some VOCs, PCBs and lead exceeded surface water quality standards in site groundwater. Thus, investigations conducted as part of the OU2 RI/RS should address site-wide groundwater quality.

As stated in the response to Question B, the redevelopment of Area 2 has introduced commercial buildings to the site. It is not known if the cleanup goals for groundwater would be protective for site-specific vapor intrusion. For example, generic groundwater screening concentrations for 1,1,2,2-TCA range from 0.004 mg/l ("New Jersey Vapor Intrusion Guidance", NJ DEP, October

2005) to 0.112 mg/l ("Evaluating the Vapor Intrusion into Indoor Air", EPA 530-F-02-052) November 2002), while the groundwater cleanup goal is 1 mg/l. Additional information should be collected to ensure that these goals remain protective (see Recommendations).

#### **Technical Assessment Summary**

This review addresses only OU-1. The remedy for OU-1 is an interim remedy that treated contaminated soil, removed contaminants off-site or contained those contaminants on-site. This review finds that the contaminants that remain on-site are covered, surface soils are suitable for unrestricted human and environmental exposures and areas with sub-soil contamination are fenced. The implemented remedy is functioning as intended by the decision documents.

#### VIII. Recommendations and Follow-Up Actions

Other than recommendation No. 1, below, this report does not identify any issue or recommend any action at this site needed to protect public health and/or the environment that is not addressed by the remedy selected in the site decision documents as routinely operated, modified, maintained and adjusted over time.

1. Due to the recent construction of buildings in Area 2, a soil vapor intrusion study should be conducted to ensure that the cleanup goals remain protective for vapor intrusion.

#### **IX.** Protectiveness Statement

The implemented remedy for OU-1 protects human health and the environment in the short-term by controlling the exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks; however, in order for OU-1 to be protective in the long-term, final institutional controls (deed notices) need to be implemented.

#### X. Next Review

The third five-year review for the OU1 should be completed before September 2011, which is five years from this report's approval date.

lam hh.

George Pavlou, Director Emergency and Remedial Response Division

9-29-06

Date

# Table 1Chronology of Site Events

Event	Date
Trubeck Laboratories developed the uplands portion of the site and operated an aroma and fragrance laboratory there.	1932 to 1979
Trubeck began operating a solvent recovery facility	1955
Trubeck constructed a wastewater treatment plant	1956
Started to utilize two on-site wastewater lagoons	1959
Universal Oil Products (a division of Signal Companies) acquired the property and facilities	1963
The wastewater treatment plant and wastewater lagoons ceased operations	1971
All remaining operations at the facility were closed	1979
UOP became a division of the Signal Companies	1979
All structures, except for the concrete building slabs and the pedestrian bridge across the NJ Transit tracks, were demolished	1980
The UOP site was added to the National Priorities List (NPL)	1983
An Administrative Consent Order (ACO) was issued by NJDEP for conducting investigations at the UOP site	1983
Allied Corporation merged with Signal Companies to form AlliedSignal	1984
A second ACO was issued for completing investigations and to conduct a feasibility study	1986
EPA released the Record of Decision of OU1 which addressed uplands soils and leachate. Called for thermal desorption for highly contaminated soils and placement of those treated soils into an onsite cap. Soil cover for less contaminated soils, collection and treatment of leachate (groundwater).	199 <u>3</u>
ROD Amendment released by EPA. Treatment option for PCB/PAH contaminated soils was changed from vapor extraction to off-site disposal	1998
Pilot studies were conducted on treating VOC contaminated soils with thermally enhanced vapor extraction	1998

Event	Date
EPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences which changed the treatment for VOC contaminated soils from thermal desorption to thermally enhanced soil vapor extraction.	1999
AlliedSignal became Honeywell International, Inc.	1999
First five-year review was issued.	2001
NJDEP approved completion of remedial activities for Area 2.	2004
Development of Area 2 initiated. Construction of home center, restaurant and strip mall. During construction, approximately 50,000 cubic yards of contaminated material was excavated and disposed of off-site or stockpiled predominantly on Area 5.	2005
Soil originally from Area 2, stockpiled on-site, being taken away for off-site disposal.	2006

#### Table 2

#### Documents Reviewed:

Record of Decision, September 1993 ROD Amendment, December 1998 Explanation of Significant Differences, April 1999 Addendum to the Remedial Action Report for Area 2, July 2006 Amended Remedial Action Report for Area 2, July 2001 Remedial Action Report for Areas 1, 1A and 5, August 2001 First Five-Year Review Report, September 2001 Final Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan, August 2006

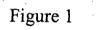
Technical Letter Report for Groundwater Sampling and Well Abandonment Activities, April 2005 Executive Summary – Review of Existing Information and Reports – UOP Area 2, December 2003 Quarterly Reports

Contaminant	Cleanup Goal
Soil	(mg/kg)
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	4
Benz(a)anthracene	4
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.66
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	4
Chrysene	40
Dibenz(ah)anthracene	0.66
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	4
PCBs	2
Lead	600
VOCs	1000
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	21*
Groundwater	- (mg/l)
Total VOCs	10
Individual VOCs	1

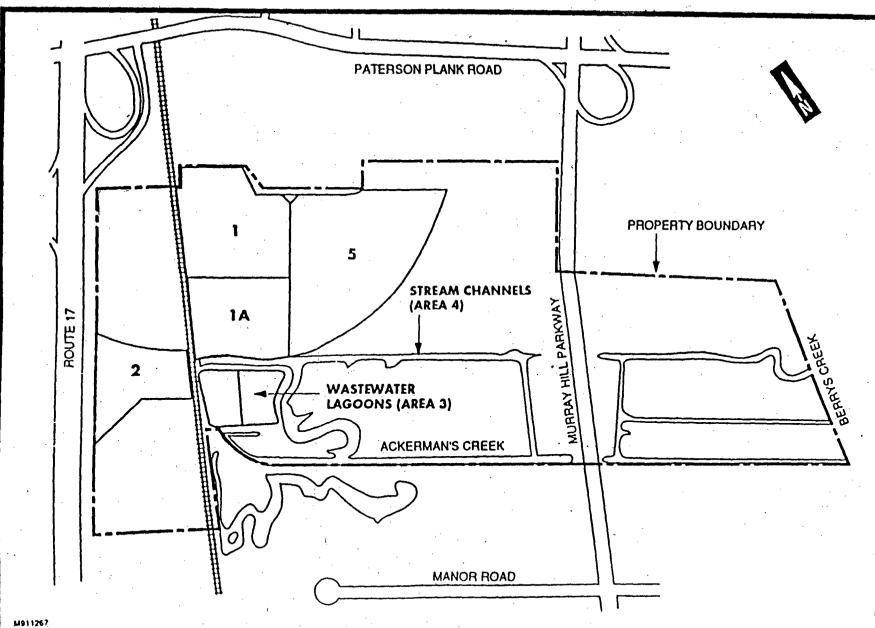
Table 3: Cleanup Goals: OU1 ROD

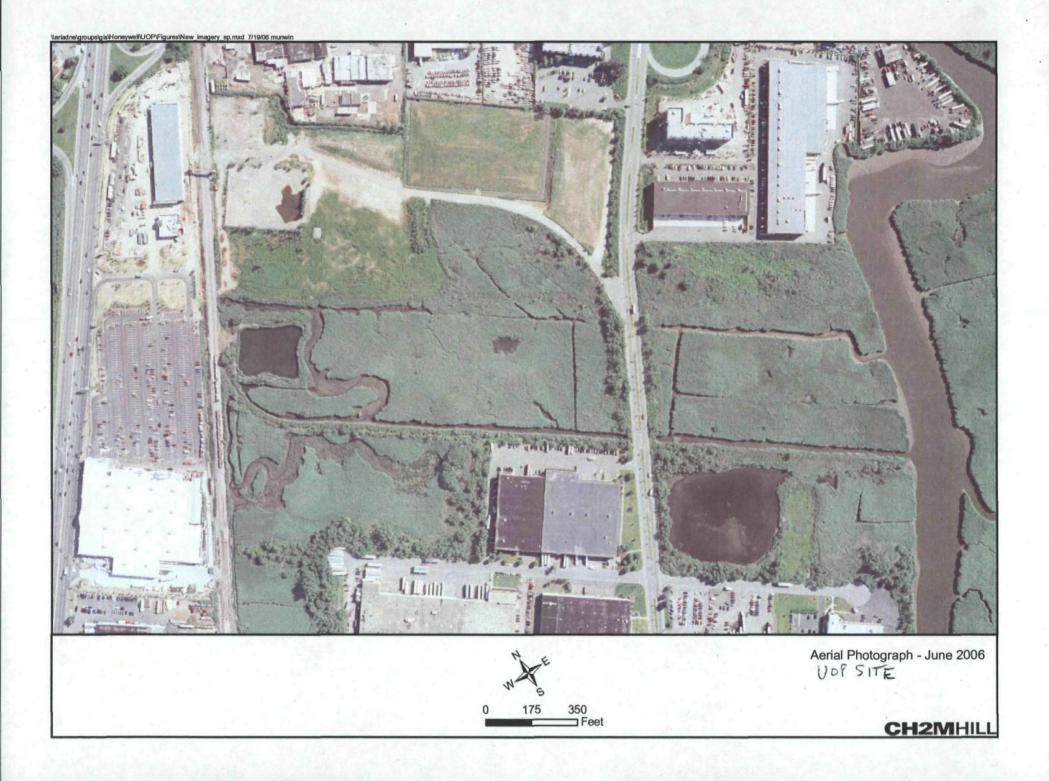
\*The current New Jersey Soil Cleanup Criteria for 1,1,2,2-TCA include 70 mg/kg for nonresidential direct contact and 1 mg/kg for impact to groundwater. Please see the response to Question B for additional information.

20 ·









I. SITE INF	ORMATION
Site name: Universal Oil Products	Date of inspection: July 19, 2006
Location and Region: East Rutherford, NJ Region 2	EPA ID: NJD002005106
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: USEPA	Weather/temperature: Sunny 85°F
X Access controls	Monitored natural attenuation Groundwater containment Vertical barrier walls
Attachments:	□ Site map attached
II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)
<ol> <li>O&amp;M site managerRich Galloway Name</li> <li>Interviewed X at site □ at office □ by phone Phon Problems, suggestions; □ Report attachedSite sta</li> </ol>	Title Date
2. O&M staffKate Cole/ Andy Hopton Name Interviewed X at site □ at office □ by phone Phor Problems, suggestions; □ Report attached	CH2MHILL7/19/06 Title Date ne no

Local regulatory authorities and response agencies (i.e., State and Tribal offices, emergency response office, police department, office of public health or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of deeds, or other city and county offices, etc.) Fill in all that apply. Agency NJDEP Project Manager\_\_\_\_7/19/06 609-633-7261 Contact Gwen Zervas Name Title · Date Phone no. Problems; suggestions; 
Report attached Agency NJDEP Technical Coordinator 7/19/06 Contact Steve MacGregor 609-633-1347 Name Title Phone no. Date Problems; suggestions; 
Report attached Agency \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Name Title Phone no. Date Problems; suggestions; 
Report attached Agency Contact Name Title Phone no. Date Problems; suggestions; 
Report attached **Other interviews** (optional)  $\Box$  Report attached. 4.

3.

	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS &	RECORDS VERIFIED (C	heck all that appl	y)
1.	O&M Documents O&M manual As-built drawings Maintenance logs RemarksDid not check	□ Readily available □ Readily available □ Readily available	□ Up to date □ Up to date □ Up to date	X N/A X N/A X N/A
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan Contingency plan/emergency response Remarks			□ N/A □ N/A
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records RemarksDid not check		Up to date	<b>X</b> N/A
4.	Permits and Service Agreements <ul> <li>Air discharge permit</li> <li>Effluent discharge</li> <li>Waste disposal, POTW</li> <li>Other permits</li> </ul> Remarks	(	☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date	X N/A X N/A X N/A N/A
5.	<b>Gas Generation Records</b> Remarks	adily available 🛛 Up t		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6.	Settlement Monument Records Remarks		Up to date	X N/A
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records RemarksLast Groundwater monitoring	☐ Readily available g occurred in 2005 for Area 2	□ Up to date 2	X N/A
<b>8</b> .	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks	□ Readily available	Up to date	M/A
9.	<ul> <li>Discharge Compliance Records</li> <li>Air</li> <li>Water (effluent)</li> <li>Remarks</li></ul>	□ Readily available □ Readily available	Up to date	⊠N/A □N/A
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks	□ Readily available	□ Up to date	□ N/A

	IV. O&M COSTS	<b>3</b>
	O&M Organization         □ State in-house       □ Contractor for State         □ PRP in-house       □ Contractor for PR         □ Federal Facility in-house       □ Contractor for Federal         □ Other       □ Other	P
 -	O&M Cost Records Readily available Up to date Funding mechanism/agreement in place Original O&M cost estimate Total annual cost by year for review	☐ Breakdown attached period if available
	FromTo Date Date Total cost From To	□ Breakdown attached
	Date     Date     Total cost       FromTo	□ Breakdown attached
	From     To       Date     Date       Tom     To       Date     Date       Tom     To       Date     Date	<ul> <li>Breakdown attached</li> <li>Breakdown attached</li> </ul>
	Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Costs During Describe costs and reasons:	
	V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTI	ROLS X Applicable 🗆 N/A
rer	reing       Image Im	
Ótł	her Access Restrictions	

C. Inst	titutional Controls (ICs)	· .	
1.	Implementation and enforcement Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced	□Yes □No □Yes □No	□ N/A □ N/A
	Type of monitoring ( <i>e.g.</i> , self-reporting, drive by) Frequency		
	Frequency       Responsible party/agency		
	Contact Title	Date	Phone no.
	Reporting is up-to-date Reports are verified by the lead agency	□Yes □No □Yes □No	
	Specific requirements in deed or decision documents have been met Violations have been reported Other problems or suggestions: Deed restrictions not yet in place. Mor e information in Addended	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	□ N/A
	Report		
2.	Adequacy   ICs are adequate   ICs are inade     Remarks		□ N/A
D. Ge	neral		
1.	Vandalism/trespassing  Location shown on site map X November 2 Nov	vandalism evident	
2.	Land use changes on site $\Box$ N/A RemarksRedevelopment of Area 2 almost complete	·	
3.	Land use changes off site		
	VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS		
A. Ro	ads X Applicable $\Box$ N/A	. <u></u>	· .
1.	Roads damaged□ Location shown on site mapX RoaRemarks	ds adequate	□ N/A .

Site Inspection Checklist - 5

N N

B. Oth	Other Site Conditions			
•	Remarks	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·····	
			•	<u> </u>
		· · · ·		
	VII. LANDFILL COVERS X App	licable 🗆 N	//A	······································
A. La	Landfill Surface			
1.	Settlement (Low spots)         □ Location shown on si Depth	ite map	X Settlement not ev	vident
	Remarks	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	
2.	Cracks   Cracks   Lengths  Widths  Depths	······································	X Cracking not evid	lent
	Remarks	,		
3.	Erosion 🗆 Location shown on si	ite map	X Erosion not evide	ent
	Areal extent Depth Remarks_Some erosion on temp storage areas for Area 2 s		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
4.	Holes   Location shown on si		X Holes not eviden	,
· ·	Areal extent       Depth         Remarks       Holes filled during quarterly inspections	· · ·	A Holes not eviden	<b>.</b>
5.	Vegetative CoverX GrassX Cover propeTrees/Shrubs (indicate size and locations on a diagram)Remarks	erly establishe	ed X No signs	s of stress
6.	Alternative Cover (armored rock, concrete, etc.) Remarks	□ N/A		
7.	Bulges  Cartain shown on si Areal extent Remarks	ite map	X Bulges not evider	nt
		*	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

.

8.	Wet Areas/Water Dama	ge X Wet areas/water damage not evident
	U Wet areas	□ Location shown on site map Areal extent
	Ponding	□ Location shown on site map Areal extent
		□ Location shown on site map Areal extent
	$-\Box$ Soft subgrade	□ Location shown on site map Areal extent
· · ·	Remarks	
• . •		
9.	Slope Instability	Slides  Location shown on site map  X No evidence of slope instability
	Areal extent	
	Remarks	
R I	Benches 🗆 Appl	icable X N/A
<b>D</b> . 1		mounds of earth placed across a steep landfill side slope to interrupt the slope
		velocity of surface runoff and intercept and convey the runoff to a lined
	channel.)	verolety of surface randin and intercept and convey the randin to a mild
1.	Flows Bypass Bench	$\Box \text{ Location shown on site map} \qquad \Box \text{ N/A or okay}$
	Remarks	
2.	Bench Breached	$\Box$ Location shown on site map $\Box$ N/A or okay
2.		
		•
	· · ·	
3.	Bench Overtopped	□ Location shown on site map □ N/A or okay
3.	Bench Overtopped Remarks	• •
3.		□ Location shown on site map □ N/A or okay
	Remarks	
	Remarks Letdown Channels	icable <b>X</b> N/A
	Remarks Letdown Channels	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side
	Remarks Letdown Channels	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side I allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill
	Remarks Letdown Channels	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side I allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill
<b>C</b> . 1	Remarks Letdown Channels	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side I allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.)
	Remarks Letdown Channels	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side I allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.)
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<b>C.</b> 1 1.	RemarksAppl Letdown Channels Appl (Channel lined with erosic slope of the cover and wil cover without creating ero Settlement Areal extent Remarks Material Degradation	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep sid I allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) Location shown on site map No evidence of settlement Depth
<b>C.</b> 1 1.	Remarks	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep sid Il allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) Location shown on site map INO evidence of settlement Depth Location shown on site map INO evidence of degradation Areal extent
<b>C.</b> 1 1.	RemarksAppl Letdown Channels Appl (Channel lined with erosic slope of the cover and wil cover without creating ero Settlement Areal extent Remarks Material Degradation	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side I allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of settlement Depth □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of degradation Areal extent
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<b>C.</b> 1 1.	Remarks Letdown Channels	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side I allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of settlement □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of degradation Areal extent □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of degradation
<b>C.</b> 1 1.	Remarks         Letdown Channels       □ Appl         (Channel lined with erosic         slope of the cover and wil         cover without creating ero         Settlement         Areal extent         Remarks         Material Degradation         Material type         Remarks	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side il allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of settlement □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of degradation Areal extent
<b>C.</b> 1 1.	Remarks    Letdown Channels  Appl (Channel lined with erosic slope of the cover and wil cover without creating ero Settlement Areal extent Remarks Material Degradation Material type Remarks Erosion Areal extent Remarks Erosion Areal extent Remarks	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side il allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of settlement Depth □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of degradation Areal extent □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of erosion
<b>C.</b> 1 1.	Remarks    Letdown Channels  Appl (Channel lined with erosic slope of the cover and wil cover without creating ero Settlement Areal extent Remarks Material Degradation Material type Remarks Erosion Areal extent Remarks	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side il allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of settlement □ Location shown on site map □ No evidence of degradation Areal extent
<b>C.</b> 1 1. 2. 3.	Remarks    Letdown Channels  Appl (Channel lined with erosic slope of the cover and wil cover without creating ero Settlement Areal extent Remarks Material Degradation Material type Remarks Erosion Areal extent Remarks	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side I allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) Location shown on site map
<b>C.</b> 1 1.	Remarks    Letdown Channels  Appl (Channel lined with erosic slope of the cover and wil cover without creating ero Settlement Areal extent Remarks Material Degradation Material type Remarks Erosion Areal extent Remarks	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side I allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) Location shown on site map
<b>C.</b> 1 1. 2. 3.	Remarks    Letdown Channels  Appl (Channel lined with erosic slope of the cover and wil cover without creating ero Settlement Areal extent Remarks Material Degradation Material type Remarks Erosion Areal extent Remarks	icable X N/A on control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side il allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill osion gullies.) Location shown on site map INO evidence of settlement Location shown on site map INO evidence of degradation Areal extent Location shown on site map INO evidence of erosion Location shown on site map INO evidence of erosion Location shown on site map INO evidence of erosion

5.	Obstructions TypeArr	□ No obstructi eal extent	ons
	Size Remarks		
	·		·
<b>.</b>	<ul> <li>No evidence of excessive growth</li> <li>Vegetation in channels does not obstruct flow</li> </ul>	eal extent	-
			· ·
). Cov	ver Penetrations X Applicable		
· ·	Gas Vents□ ActiveX Passi□ Properly secured/locked□ Functioning□ Evidence of leakage at penetration□ N/A	<ul> <li>Routinely sampled</li> <li>Needs Maintenance</li> </ul>	Good condition
	RemarksDid not inspect. Looked in good conc	lition	
,	Gas Monitoring Probes  Properly secured/locked  Functioning Evidence of leakage at penetration Remarks	□ Needs Maintenance	□ Good condition □ N/A
•	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of landfill)  Properly secured/locked  Functioning Evidence of leakage at penetration Remarks	□ Needs Maintenance	□ Good condition □ N/A
	Leachate Extraction Wells	□ Needs Maintenance	□ Good condition □ N/A
·	Settlement Monuments   Located Remarks		

·····-	<u></u>	· · · · ·				
E.	Gas Collection and Treatmen	nt 🗆 Applical	ble X N/	A		
.1.	Gas Treatment Facilitie	□ Thermal destruct □ Needs Maintenan	ion 🗆 Co ice	ollection for re		
2.	Gas Collection Wells, M Good condition Remarks	□ Needs Maintenan	ice '	· · · · ·		
3.	<b>Gas Monitoring Faciliti</b> Good condition Remarks	es (e.g., gas monitorin □ Needs Maintenan	ng of adjacer nce □ N/	nt homes or bu A	ildings)	<u>.</u>
F.	Cover Drainage Layer	Applica	ble	<b>X</b> N/A	 	
1.	Outlet Pipes Inspected Remarks	·	ning			
2.	Outlet Rock Inspected		ning	□ N/À		
⇒G.	Detention/Sedimentation Po	nds 🗌 Applica	ble	X N/A		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
48 •1.,	Siltation Areal e	extent			□ N/A	·
.2.	Erosion Areal e	extent		· ·	· · ·	
3.	Outlet Works Remarks	Functioning	] N/A		··· : .	· · ·
4.	<b>Dam</b> Remarks		] N/A			

H. R	etaining Walls	$\Box$ Applicable X N/A
1.	Rotational displacement	Vertical displacement
2.	Degradation	□ Location shown on site map □ Degradation not evident
I. Per	rimeter Ditches/Off-Site Di	scharge X Applicable 🗆 N/A
1.	RemarksSome areas ha	□ Location shown on site map □ Siltation not evident Depth ave siltation. Likely due to soils being stockpiled from Area 2 rather than from
2.	Vegetative Growth Uegetation does not in Areal extent	$\Box$ Location shown on site map X N/A
3.	Frosion	Location shown on site map Depth X Erosion not evident
4.		□ Functioning □ N/A
	VIII. VEF	TICAL BARRIER WALLS
1.	Settlement Areal extent Remarks	
2.		

	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES  Applicable X N/A
Gro	oundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines
	Pumps, Wellhead Plumbing, and Electrical Good condition All required wells properly operating Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks
	Extraction System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances  Good condition  Needs Maintenance Remarks
	Spare Parts and Equipment  Readily available Good condition Requires upgrade Needs to be provided Remarks
ur	face Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines
	Collection Structures, Pumps, and Electrical Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks
	Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenance:          Good condition       Needs Maintenance         Remarks
	□ Good condition □ Needs Maintenance

С. т	reatment System	□ Applicable	X N/A		,
1.	Air stripping	□ Oil/v □ Carb	vater separation on adsorbers		emediation
	☐ Filters ☐ Additive ( <i>e.g.</i> , chel ☐ Others	ation agent, flocculent	t)		
	□ Good condition □ Sampling ports pro □ Sampling/maintena □ Equipment properl □ Quantity of ground	nce log displayed and y identified water treated annually	ctional up to date		
	□ Quantity of surface Remarks	water treated annually	y		
·2.	Electrical Enclosures	s and Panels (properly Good condition	> 🗆 Needs Maintena	nce	
3.	Tanks, Vaults, Stora □ N/A □ C Remarks	Good condition	□ Proper secondar		Needs Maintenance
4.	Discharge Structure □ N/A □ C Remarks	food condition	□ Needs Maintena	nce	
5.	<b>Treatment Building(</b> N/A Control Co	Good condition (esp. re ipment properly stored	1	🗆 Nee	ds repair
6.	Monitoring Wells (p Properly secured/lo All required wells I Remarks	ocked □ Func ocated □ Need		ly sampled	□ Good condition □ N/A
D. M	onitoring Data		······································		
1.	Monitoring Data	ly submitted on time	<b>X</b> Is of accepta	ble quality	
2.	Monitoring data sugge	ests:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		s are declining
·		<u> </u>			

D. I	Ionitored Natural Attenuation
<b>1.</b>	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy)         Properly secured/locked       Functioning       Routinely sampled       Good condition         All required wells located       Needs Maintenance       N/A         Remarks
	X. OTHER REMEDIES
	If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction.
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS
٩.	Implementation of the Remedy
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.). Containment remedies are functioning effectively. Lots of activities on site not related to OU1 remedy, including, a pilot study for PCB degradation (1 dumpster of soil, plus some equipment), stockpiles of non-hazardous soil from Area 2 awaiting removal to landfill, and completion of redevelopment construction on Area 2. Some sampling activities for OU2 RI/FS were also ongoing.
B.	Adequacy of O&M
/	Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.  Grass is cut on landfill, groundhog holes filled regularly, fences are in good shape. Asphalt pad is in good shape as well.
	1

<b>C.</b>	Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems						
	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a hig frequency of unscheduled repairs, that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be						
	compromised in the future.	· · ·					
	None	_					
		<u> </u>					
		_ `					
•		`.					
D.	Opportunities for Optimization						
• .	Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation	of the remedy.					
	None	<del></del>					
		<u> </u>					
		<del>.</del> /					