

EPA Proposes Enhanced Cleanup for Combe Fill South Landfill site in Chester Township, N.J.

Community Update

August 2018

EPA encourages public participation. If you have any questions or would like additional information regarding the site, please contact one of the following:

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The administrative record file, which contains copies of the Proposed Plan and supporting documentation, is available at Chester Library 250 West Main Street Chester, NJ 07930

Or on the site webpage: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/combe-fill-south>

UPDATE ON THE SITE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has proposed a plan to address a newly identified contaminant and enhance treatment of contamination at the Combe Fill South Landfill site located in Chester Township in N.J., an inactive municipal landfill covering 65 acres. EPA's proposal includes expanding and enhancing the existing groundwater treatment system that is currently operating at the site in addition to excavating and removing soil and solid waste materials, which are a contributing source of contamination.

WHERE CAN I FIND THE WRITTEN PROPOSED PLAN AND HOW DO I SUBMIT MY COMMENTS?

To learn more about the cleanup or to review EPA's proposed plan, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/combe-fill-south>, or visit the public repository listed in the box on the left. EPA will hold a public meeting on August 22, 2018 to explain the cleanup proposal and other options considered and to take public comments. The meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m. at Chester Town Hall, located at 1 Parker Road, Chester, NJ. Comments will be accepted until September 11, 2018.

EPA's plan targets the landfill's impact on a deeper layer of groundwater that is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including 1,4 dioxane. The current system extracts and treats mostly shallow groundwater directly under the landfill, along with a limited amount of deeper groundwater from the bedrock aquifer below the landfill. EPA is proposing improvements to this treatment system. This includes adding deeper groundwater extraction wells to capture more contamination. In addition, EPA will make improvements to the plant to handle the additional

groundwater and effectively treat 1,4-dioxane, a contaminant that has recently been detected at the site but is not treated by the current groundwater treatment system.

EPA also proposes to remove waste materials and soil from a small portion of the landfill that is contributing to the contamination of the deep groundwater. EPA's cleanup proposal also includes, as an interim step, long-term monitoring of deep groundwater contamination in areas outside the Combe Fill South Landfill Superfund site. EPA will issue a final plan for groundwater contamination after further evaluation of whether the cleanup has been effective.



In May 2017, EPA established a task force to restore the Superfund program to its rightful place at the center of the Agency's core mission to protect health and the environment.

epa.gov/superfund/superfund-task-force

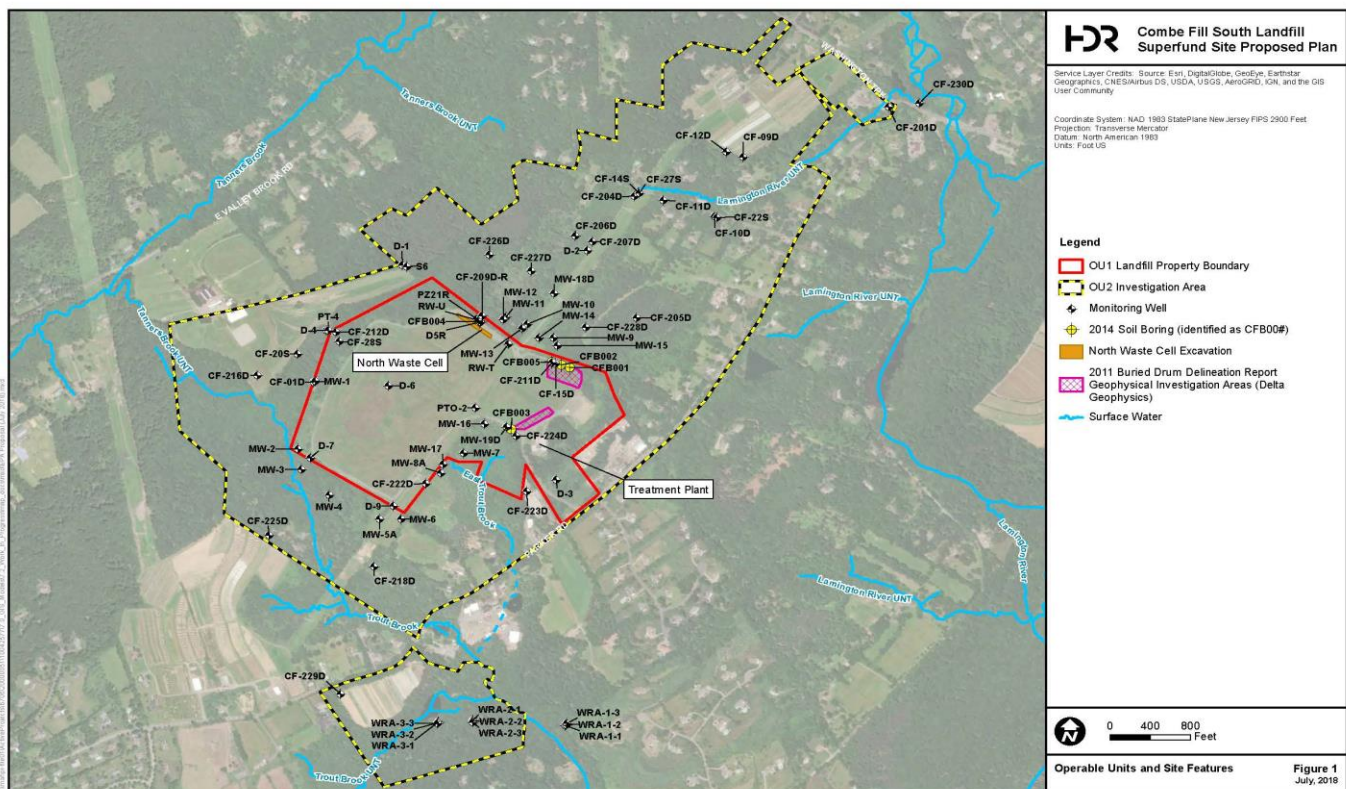
Written comments may be mailed or emailed to:
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Site Background

The Combe Fill South Landfill, in Morris County, N.J., served as a municipal landfill from the 1940s until 1981. Soil and groundwater at the site were contaminated by volatile organic compounds from the landfill. Combe Fill Corporation went bankrupt in 1981 and the landfill was not properly closed. The original cleanup plan for the site included capping the landfill, installing a landfill gas collection system, pumping and treating the shallow groundwater beneath the site, and installing storm water runoff controls. By 1997, these actions were successfully completed. The system to treat shallow groundwater continues to operate at the site.

Starting in the early 1990s, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection began providing in-home water treatment systems to residents whose wells were potentially impacted by contamination coming from the landfill.

In 2015, EPA extended a water line to provide a permanent safe source of drinking water to 73 homes and businesses threatened by contaminated groundwater from the site. With the water line extension providing a permanent safe water supply to the neighborhood around the landfill, homes and local businesses no longer needed treatment systems.



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