

Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 1998

Essex County



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58 Speir Drive

58 Speir Drive

South Orange Village

Essex
County**BLOCK:** 1701**LOT:** 8**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Former NRC
Licensed
Facility**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.5 acre**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential**MEDIA AFFECTED****CONTAMINANTS****STATUS**

Soil

Radium

Levels Not of
Concern

Structure

Radium

Remediated

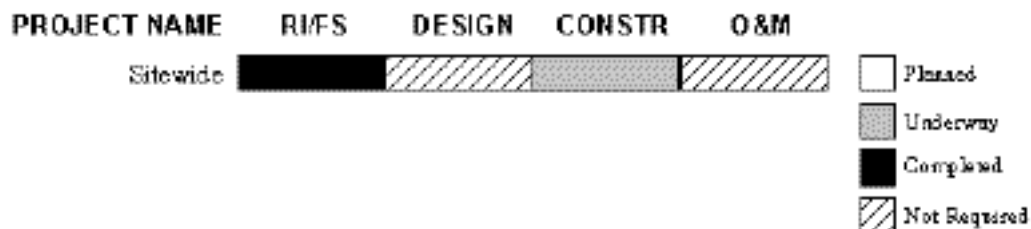
FUNDING SOURCES**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

1986 Bond Fund

\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

During the 1950s and 1960s, previous owners of this residence were licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to perform radiation shielding studies at their property. In 1996, the NRC conducted a radiological survey of the property as part of a review to close out old licenses. The survey revealed that a portion of the basement was contaminated with radioactive radium 226. In 1997, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the extent of the radium contamination in the building interior and surrounding soil. The RI revealed that the contamination was limited to the walls and floors in the room of the basement that formerly housed the laboratory. NJDEP removed the paneling and flooring from this room, constructed a new room for the resident and disposed of the contaminated materials off-site in early 1998. NJDEP is preparing to designate a No Further Action status for this site.



Albert Steel Drum

338 Wilson Avenue

Newark City

Essex
County

BLOCK: 5038

LOT: 70

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Manufacturing-
Chemicals

OPERATION STATUS: Abandoned

PROPERTY SIZE: 14 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Inorganic Compounds
Chlordane

Monitoring

Surface Water

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Dioxin

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Metals
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Dioxin

Delineated/
Removing

Sediments

Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Delineated

Structure

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Demolished/
Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$858,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$918,000

Spill Fund

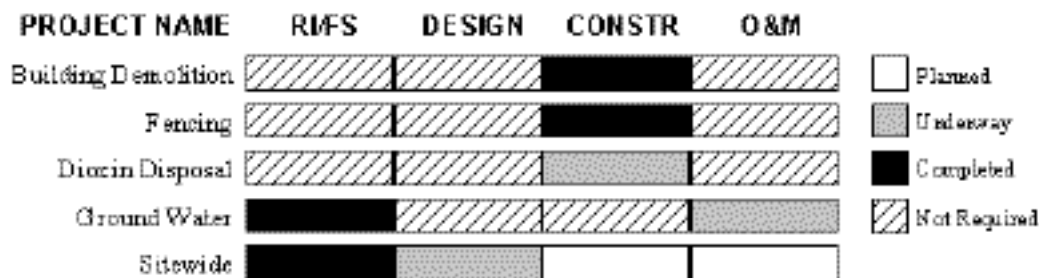
\$1,618,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Numerous industrial facilities have occupied this site since the early 1900s. Past operations included pesticide and chemical manufacturing and drum reconditioning. The site was acquired by the Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA) in 1980. Sampling conducted between 1980 and 1985 by NRHA indicated the soil was contaminated with metals, volatile organic compounds, pesticides and dioxin. In 1986, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup options. NJDEP installed a fence around the site while the RI/RAS was in progress to prevent trespassers from coming in contact with contaminated materials.

In 1994, after completing the RI/RAS, NJDEP signed a Decision Document that required removal of contaminated soil, capping of contaminated fill material, and monitoring of the ground water for five years. NJDEP removed contaminated materials from the site and demolished the buildings and other structures in 1995. In 1996, NJDEP entered into an

Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with Prentiss Incorporated, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site. Under the terms of the ACO, Prentiss Incorporated agreed to delineate and remove soil contaminated with arsenic, pesticides and dioxin. This work is underway and scheduled to be completed in late 1998. NJDEP is conducting a Remedial Design for both the cap and the removal of soil and sediments contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and volatile organic compounds. The Remedial Design is scheduled to be completed in 1999. NJDEP initiated the ground water monitoring required by the Decision Document in 1997.



Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13

Dodd Road West Caldwell Borough Essex County

BLOCK: 901

LOT: 20

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Well Field

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/
Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Out Of Service

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund

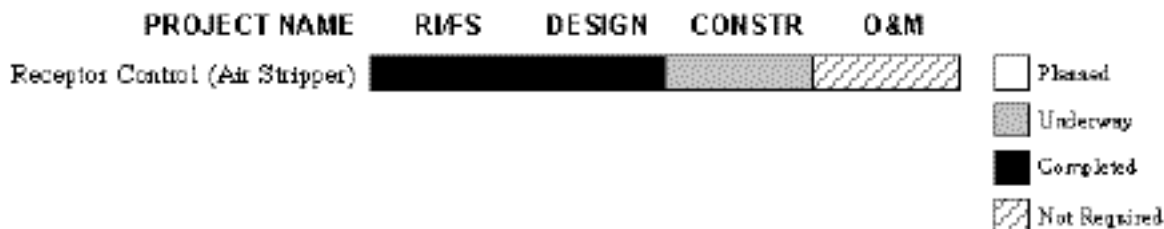
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$265,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13 is one of 16 municipal supply wells used to supply water to approximately 21,000 residents of Essex Fells, Caldwell, Roseland and North Caldwell. The well was removed from service in 1991 after sampling revealed that it was contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels in excess of New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Sampling conducted on the well while it was out of service continued to show elevated levels of PCE. The source of the contamination is unknown.

In 1997, Well 13 was referred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for remedial action after NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water confirmed that the well was necessary for the Borough to maintain adequate water supply. NJDEP completed a water supply alternatives analysis in mid-1998 that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well is the most cost-effective remedy. Essex Fells Borough will install the air stripper under a third party contract with NJDEP in early 1999. NJDEP is also conducting a preliminary assessment and site investigation to determine the source of the ground water contamination.



Glen Ridge Radium Sites

Various Locations

Glen Ridge Borough

Essex County

BLOCK: Various

LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Various

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineating

Soil

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineating/
Removing

Air

Radon Progeny

Venting

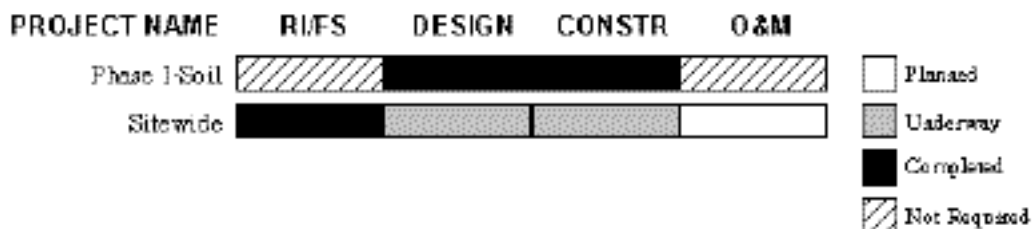
FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund	\$67,100,000
Spill Fund	\$2,004,000
General State Fund	\$8,779,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses 308 suburban residential properties that were affected by radiologically-contaminated soil. It is suspected that the contamination originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange and was used as fill before properties were constructed. In 1983, NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from contaminated soil adjacent to and underneath the housing structures at various properties. In 1985, NJDEP began a pilot project to study the feasibility of removing contaminated soil from 12 affected properties at the Glen Ridge and nearby Montclair/West Orange Radium sites for off-site disposal. After completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1989 and 1990. The RODs required removal and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties. USEPA completed NJDEP's pilot project as part of its overall Remedial Action to implement the two RODs. During this process USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their location in the Borough. After USEPA completed the necessary design work for each group, it conducted Remedial Actions at these properties. USEPA expects to complete the Remedial Actions at the 308 properties in the spring of 2000. USEPA has completed a Remedial Design to address the radium-contaminated soil underneath the streets, and plans to begin Remedial Actions for these areas in 1999. The ground water in the area is also being investigated to determine whether it has been affected.



**HUB Recycling and Scrap Metal Company
Incorporated**

39 International Way

Newark City

Essex
County

BLOCK: 5088

LOT: 74, 74B, 126, 138, 164, 166, 166A, 169

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Drum
Reclamation

OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 23 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Potential

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Confirmed

Sediments

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Metals

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund

\$231,000

Sanitary Landfill Fund

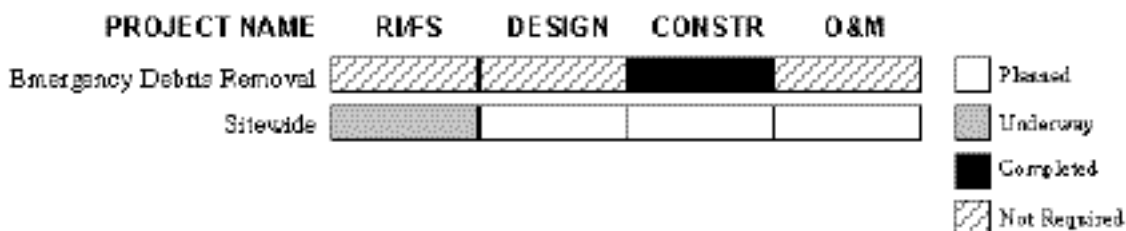
\$7,931,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$35,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

HUB Recycling and Scrap Metal Company operated an illegal recycling facility that stockpiled large amounts of demolition materials on site. In 1989, a fire started in the debris pile underneath State Highway 22 and Route 78, causing severe structural damage to Route 78. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) later that year in which approximately 105,000 tons of waste were removed. During the IRM, hazardous materials were discovered. NJDEP initiated a Remedial Investigation in 1998 to delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and sediments at the site.



John L. Armitage and Company

245 Thomas Street

Newark City

Essex
County

BLOCK: 1162

LOT: 1.02, 23

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Paint
Manufacturer

OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/
Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

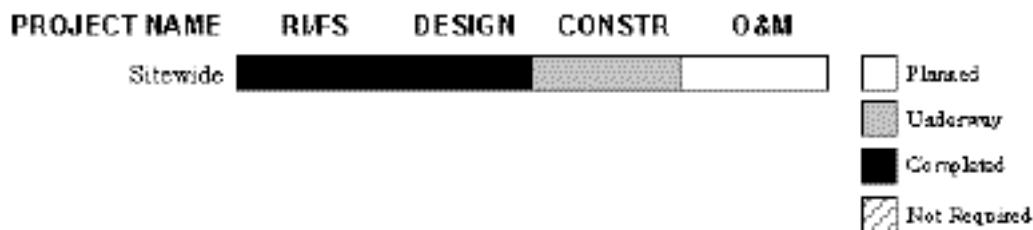
No Public Funds Authorized To Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

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

NJDEP subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In the fall of 1998, after completing the RI/RAS, NJDEP excavated approximately 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the former location of the toluene storage tank and disposed of it at an off-site facility. Construction of an air stripper to remediate the contaminated ground water is underway and expected to be completed in early 1999. Remediation of the site is being funded by a \$74,000 Letter of Credit from the Potentially Responsible Party.



Joseph Roller Leather Company

500 Chancellor Avenue

Irvington Town

Essex
County

BLOCK: 188

LOT: 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Leather
Finishing

OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/
Commercial
Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

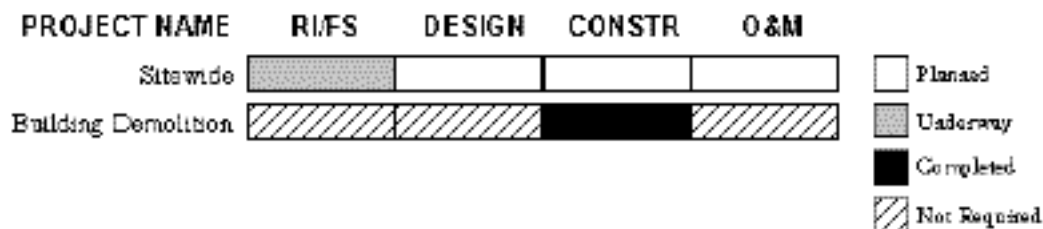
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$372,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Joseph Roller Leather Company operated a leather finishing plant at this site from 1958 to 1986. Operations at the plant involved using various chemicals, including lacquers, tannins, plasticizers and solvents. In 1986, the Responsible Party began an investigation of the site pursuant to New Jersey's Industrial Site Recovery Act but eventually halted the investigation due to lack of funds. Areas of concern at the property included waste mounds, tanks and an 8,000 square-foot burned down building.

In 1996, NJDEP initiated a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup options. Initial sampling indicated that the soil and ground water were contaminated with a variety of compounds. In the spring of 1998, after demolishing the building, NJDEP conducted additional sampling to horizontally and vertically delineate the soil contamination and confirm the initial ground water findings. Based on the soil sampling results, NJDEP has determined the appropriate remedy to address the contaminated soil is to install an asphalt cap over the entire site. This work is scheduled to occur in early 1999. NJDEP is continuing to study the site to determine whether remedial actions are necessary to address the ground water.



Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination

Matt Drive

Fairfield Township

Essex
County

BLOCK: 0601

LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown
Source

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/
Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate
Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

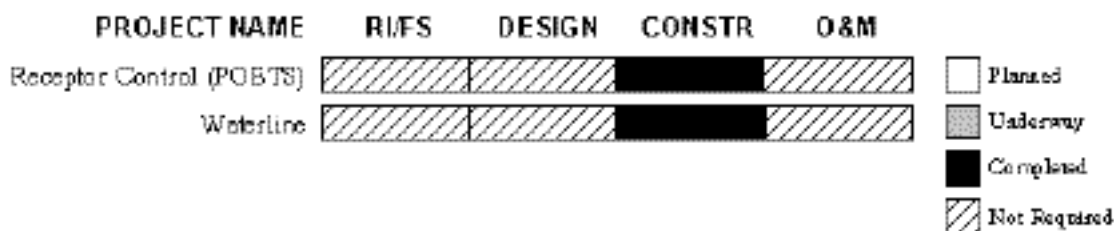
Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$43,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1994, the Fairfield Township Health Department determined that eight private potable wells in this area were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. Between 1994 and 1995, the Township extended public water lines to the affected residences using Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has identified a suspected source of the ground water contamination, and will be conducting a preliminary assessment and site investigation to determine other possible sources.



Montclair/West Orange Radium Contamination

Various Locations

Montclair and West Orange
Townships

Essex
County

BLOCK: Various

LOT: Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not
Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Soil

Air

CONTAMINANTS

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Radon Progeny

STATUS

Delineating

Delineated/
Removing

Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

Spill Fund

General State Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$105,192,000

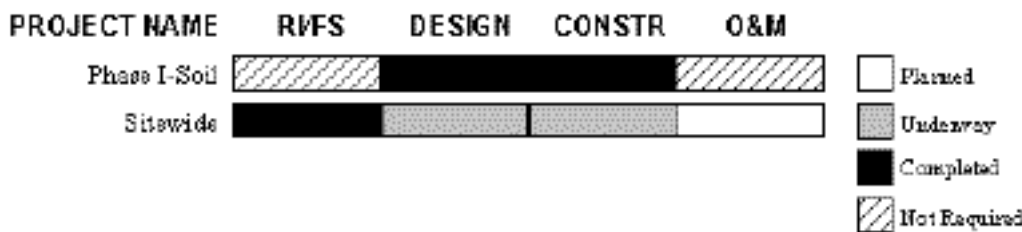
\$4,103,000

\$18,360,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses 461 suburban residential properties in two townships that were affected by radiologically-contaminated soil. It is suspected that the contamination originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange and was used as fill before properties were constructed. In 1983, NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from contaminated soil adjacent to and underneath the housing structures at various properties. NJDEP began a pilot project in 1985 to study the feasibility of removing contaminated soil from 12 affected properties at the Montclair/West Orange and nearby Glen Ridge Radium sites for off-site disposal.

In 1989 and 1990, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties. USEPA completed NJDEP's pilot project as part of its overall Remedial Action project to implement the two RODs. During this process USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their location in the two townships. After USEPA completed the necessary design work for each group, it began Remedial Actions at these properties. In 1997, the 441 properties that were initially identified as contaminated had been remediated; however, USEPA subsequently discovered approximately 20 additional properties that require remediation. USEPA expects to complete the Remedial Actions at these properties in 1999. USEPA has completed Remedial Designs to address the radium-contaminated soil underneath the streets, and plans to begin the Remedial Actions for these areas in 1999. The ground water in the area is also being investigated to determine whether it has been affected.



Research Organics Inorganics

507 Main Street

Belleville Township

Essex
County**BLOCK:** 38**LOT:** 1**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Manufacturing-
Chemicals**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1 Acre**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential**MEDIA AFFECTED**

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Base Neutral Extractable Compounds

STATUS

Monitoring

Soil

Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Lead

Removed

Structures

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Decontaminated

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$3,518,000

General State Fund

\$158,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

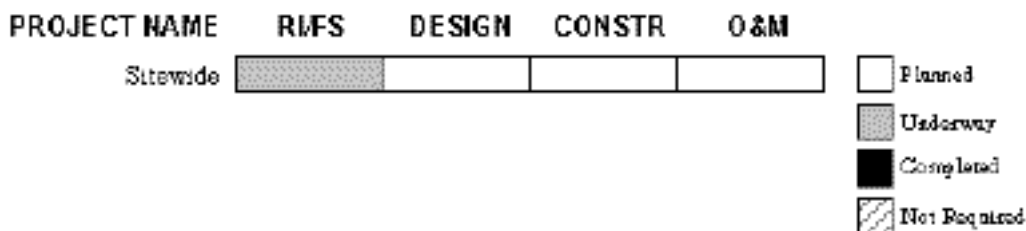
From 1972 to 1983, Research Organics Inorganics operated as a manufacturer/supplier of specialty chemicals and a handler of surplus chemicals. Hazardous conditions at the facility came to the attention of local officials after the Belleville Fire Department responded to a fire in a dumpster in 1983. NJDEP subsequently inspected the facility and cited the operators for improper storage and discharge of chemicals. The facility was shut down and Belleville Township and NJDEP assumed legal control of the site. Between 1983 and 1987, the Township and NJDEP repacked and removed over 1,000 drums and 12,000 containers of reactive materials and chemicals and 230 pounds of radioactive materials. A fence was also installed around the site to prevent trespassing.

In 1986, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. In 1989, based on the initial findings of the investigation, NJDEP signed a Decision Document that required excavation of contaminated soil, decommissioning of the underground storage tanks, and decontamination of the building. This remedial work was completed in 1992.

NJDEP completed the ground water portion of the RI/RAS in 1995. The RI/RAS revealed that although the ground water at the site is contaminated with organic compounds and metals, the contamination is confined to a very limited area and is not migrating. The RI/RAS also showed that the contaminant levels in the ground water were decreasing over time, indicating that the source has been removed. Based on these findings, and the fact that ground water in the area is

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of four private potable wells that are contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. A nearby service station that is currently being investigated by NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks has been identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the ground water contamination. In 1998, the owners of the gas station installed Point-of-Entry-Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the four wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for those users. The POETs are being monitored and maintained by the gas station owners to ensure the units continue to operate effectively. NJDEP is conducting a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the full extent of the ground water contamination, and will use these findings to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area.



Semonion Service Station

200 Darling Avenue

Bloomfield Township

Essex
County

BLOCK: 1459

LOT: 22

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gas Station

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: .25 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/
Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Gasoline

Confirmed

Soil

Gasoline

Confirmed

Air

Gasoline

Vented

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund

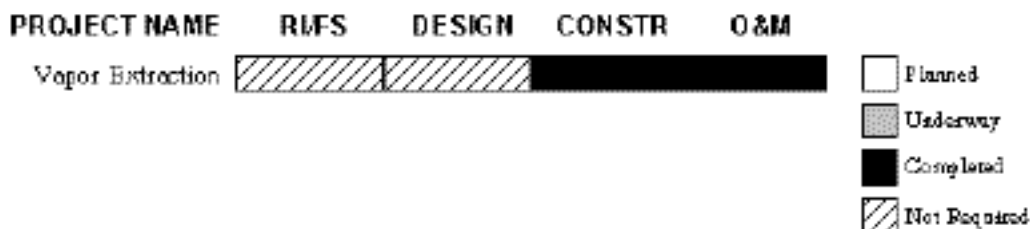
\$152,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$10,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1992, NJDEP determined that leaking underground storage tanks at this service station were contaminating the ground water and causing gasoline vapors to accumulate in a nearby residence. NJDEP responded by installing a vapor recovery system in the affected home and conducting soil and ground water sampling at the service station. In 1993, the service station owner removed the leaking tanks and some contaminated soil. Several nearby commercial property owners have installed ground water monitor wells in an effort to determine whether there are additional sources of contamination in the area. In 1996, NJDEP shut down the vapor recovery system at the residential property due to the absence of gasoline vapors. NJDEP periodically monitored the air in the home for several years, but ceased the air monitoring program in early 1998 when contaminant vapors could no longer be detected. Remediation of the soil and ground water contamination at the service station is being conducted by the owner under the oversight of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



U. S. Radium Corporation

High and Alden
Streets

Orange City

Essex County

BLOCK: 22A (Main Plant);
Various Locations

LOT: 38 (Main Plant); Various Locations

CATEGORY: Superfund Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Radium-Processing

OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre (Main Plant); Various Lot Sizes

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/ Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS
Radium, Uranium, Thorium

STATUS
Delineating

Soil

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineated/Removing/
Shielding

Air Radon Progeny Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

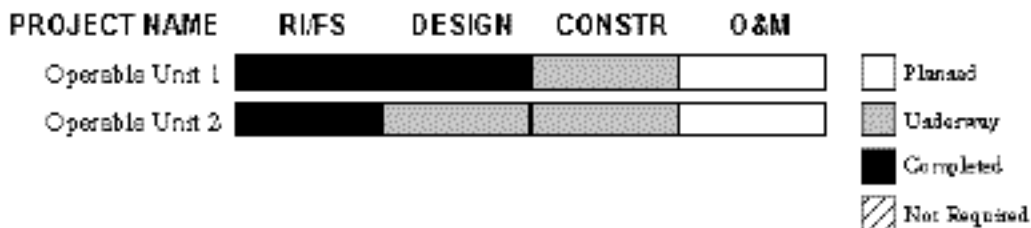
1986 Bond Fund	\$2,800,000
Superfund	\$39,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site was operated by the U.S. Radium Corporation from 1915 to 1926. During that period, the company processed one-half ton of ore daily, disposing of waste on site. It is estimated that 1,600 tons of radium-contaminated waste material were dumped during its 11 years of operation. The original building was razed and the property subdivided. One parcel consists of a commercial property containing seven buildings and the other parcel is comprised of three vacant lots. In 1979 and 1980, high levels of radon gas and radon progeny were found to pose a risk to people working on the site. Off-site readings were higher than normal but not significant. The site was placed on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983.

USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site and divided it into two Operable Units (OU). The RI for OU1 characterized the nature and extent of contamination at numerous off-site properties. The RI work for OU2 entailed delineating contamination at the facility, several adjacent properties and four nonresidential, nonadjacent properties not addressed in OU1. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) in 1993 for OU1 and another in 1995 for OU2, both with NJDEP concurrence, that required excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil and building materials.

USEPA recently divided all Remedial Action work covered under OU1 and OU2 into a five phase action plan to facilitate implementation of the selected remedy. The Remedial Actions for Phase 1 and Phase 2 (a total of 75 properties) was initiated in late 1996, and are expected to be completed in late 1998. The Remedial Action for Phase 3 (45 properties) began in March 1998 and is expected to be completed in September 1999. The Remedial Action for Phase 4, which includes the former U.S. Radium facility and 19 other properties, is expected to begin in early 1999. The Remedial Design for Phase 5 (remaining properties) is ongoing. Interim actions at 10 properties to reduce radon gas and gamma radiation levels through ventilation and shielding, respectively, have been taken by USEPA prior to a permanent Remedial Action. The results of the ground water investigation were inconclusive and further evaluation will be undertaken.



18-60 Blanchard Street

Newark City

Essex
County

BLOCK: 5001

LOT: 10, 12, 16, 18,
80, 90

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill

OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 6.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/
Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Metals
Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Volatile Organic Compounds

Monitoring

Soil

Metals
Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Pesticides

Confirmed

Surface Water

Metals
Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Pesticides

Monitoring

Sediments

Metals
Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Pesticides

Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1981 Bond Fund

\$979,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$690,000

General State Fund

\$253,000

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

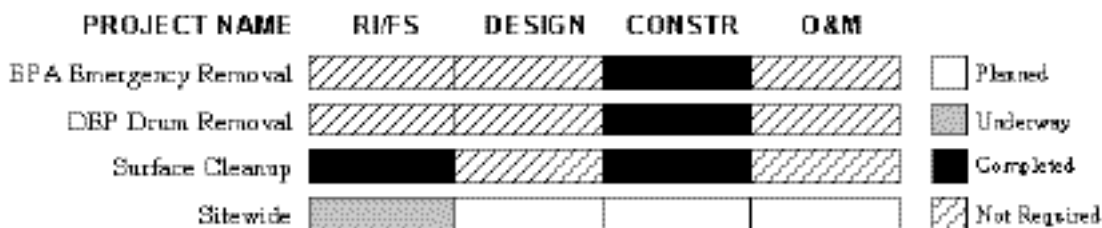
Superfund	\$14,900,000
Spill Fund	\$773,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

White Chemical Company manufactured acid chlorides and flame retardant compounds at this facility between 1983 and 1990. The site is located in a heavily populated and industrialized area of Newark. More than 9,000 55-gallon drums, several hundred cylinders, tanks and vats, carboys, boxes and two laboratories containing thousands of lab pack materials were present at the facility while it was in operation. Drums and other containers of chemicals were in various stages of deterioration, fuming and leaking onto the soil. In 1990, NJDEP issued a Spill Act Directive to White Chemical requiring the company to conduct remedial activities at the site. When the company did not respond to the Directive, NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure to remove more than 1,000 drums of flammable compounds. However, the remaining drums at the site still presented a substantial threat to the health and safety of the nearby residents and workers.

After commercial operations at the facility ceased, USEPA conducted an Emergency Removal Action to address the drums that were still at the site. Due to the significant costs associated with the removal project and the fact that the company had entered into bankruptcy proceedings, USEPA added White Chemical to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1991. Later that year, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence which required removal of the remaining surface materials (tanks, vats, laboratory containers and other containers). A group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the site completed the actions required in the ROD in 1993 under a Unilateral Administrative Order with USEPA.


In 1998, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and identify cleanup alternatives. When the RI/FS is completed, USEPA will select the appropriate remedial actions to address these media in a second ROD for the site.




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