

# CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES, INC

## NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD047321443

### EPA REGION 2 CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01

Gloucester County  
Logan Township

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/01/83

Final Date: 09/01/84

### Site Description

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Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. (CLTL) has operated a tank-washing facility since 1961 on a 34-acre site zoned for light industry in Logan Township, New Jersey. Logan Township has a population of approximately 3,000 residents and approximately 50 homes are within a ½-mile radius of the site. Prior to 1975, the wastewater generated from the tank-washing was placed in a series of seven unlined lagoons and ultimately was discharged to Cedar Swamp and Moss Branch Creek which border the site. Following the closure of these lagoons in 1975, sludge in the settling lagoons was excavated and disposed of off-site. These lagoons were then backfilled with clean sand. The aeration lagoons were backfilled with sand and construction debris, but no sludge was removed. In 1980 and 1981, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection found carbon tetrachloride and other organic compounds in the groundwater on the site as well as in neighboring private wells. In 1987, residences north of the site along Route 44 were connected to the Bridgeport Municipal Water System. In 1993 and 1995, residences south and west of the site were connected to the municipal water supply.

**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal and Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) actions.

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater on site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethene, benzene, and vinyl chloride, and heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, and zinc. Many of the same contaminants have been found in private wells in the vicinity of the CLTL facility. Contaminants found in subsurface soils include heavy metals, VOCs, and phthalates (semi-volatile organic compounds). Residents who use water from VOC-contaminated wells for drinking, bathing, or clothes washing may ingest, inhale, or dermally absorb contaminants. Area homes have been connected to the municipal water supplies. Workers could be exposed to VOCs by direct contact with or by inhaling contaminants. Cedar Swamp, located adjacent to the facility, has been impacted by the direct discharge of contaminants, contaminant laden surface water runoff, and migrating contaminants in the groundwater. These contaminants pose an ecological risk to the Cedar Swamp ecosystem.

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in four stages: immediate action, and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater (Operable Unit One), soil (Operable Unit Two), and wetlands (Operable Unit Three) contamination.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** Activated carbon treatment units were placed in four homes with contaminated drinking water. The four homes were later connected to a permanent water line from a nearby town in 1987. Three more homes with threatened water supplies south and west of the site were connected to the municipal water line in March 1993 and August 1995.

**Groundwater Contamination:** In 1990 EPA completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) of the groundwater. The remedy selected in the 1990 Record of Decision (ROD) included groundwater extraction, treatment through chemical precipitation, air stripping and granulated activated carbon, and discharge of the treated groundwater into the Delaware River. The Remedial Design (RD) of the selected remedy began in 1991 and was completed in September of 1997. In early 2000, CLTL, the Responsible Party (PRP), approached the EPA with a request to develop an alternate remedial design comprised of both conventional pump-and-treat and innovative in-situ technologies. The PRP provided documented evidence at other sites with similar hydrogeology and contaminant characteristics that the combined use of conventional pump-and-treat and in-situ technologies were potentially suited to achieve the ultimate goal of restoring the aquifer to drinking water quality. The PRP's proposal to modify the design and revise the groundwater extraction scheme was approved by the EPA and an addendum to the design was subsequently developed and approved by EPA in January 2004.

**Soil Contamination:** EPA performed an investigation of the soil contamination, however, recommendations for cleanup will not be issued until new data is analyzed and a revised Human Health Risk Assessment is completed. Additional sampling to fully delineate the contaminated saturated soils in the area was conducted in September 2004. Results of the soil sampling will be summarized and evaluated in a focused feasibility study (FFS) report that would evaluate alternative remedial technologies for treating the contaminated soils. The FFS is due for submittal to the EPA in June 2005.

**Wetlands:** An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the wetlands was completed in July 1993. The remedy selected in the October 1993 ROD includes excavation of 7.3 acres of contaminated sediments and soils in the wetlands. This excavated material will be treated or disposed of at an appropriate off-site facility. Following the excavation, the wetlands will be restored to their original functional value. The remedy also includes the construction of a berm around the active CLTL facility to protect the remediated wetlands. The remedial design for the restoration of the affected wetlands was

completed in May 2003. Remedial construction of the affected wetlands was initiated in May 2004 and is currently on-going.

**Site Facts:** CLTL, the PRP, entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with EPA in July 1985 to perform the site investigation and the alternative cleanup activities. In June 1989, EPA took over the performance of the investigation and completed the groundwater RI in 1990. CLTL entered into an ACO to construct a waterline extension to the homes in the vicinity of the site not receiving municipal water. CLTL entered into a Consent Decree (CD) in September 1991 to perform the Remedial Design/Remedial Action of the groundwater remediation system. In September 1998, EPA issued an Administrative Order to CLTL for the performance of the remedial design and implementation of the wetlands remediation.

## **Cleanup Progress**

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In 1987, the affected homes to the north of the CLTL site were connected to an alternate water supply. Homes located to the south and west of the site were connected to an alternate water supply in March 1993 and August 1995. Remedial construction activities for the construction of the groundwater pump and treat system are expected to begin in Summer 2005. Additional delineation was conducted to fully define the extent of contamination in the saturated soils. Sampling results will be summarized and analyzed in a focused feasibility study, evaluating alternative technologies. The remedial design to restore the functional value of the wetlands was completed in May 2003 and remedial construction was initiated in May 2004.

## **Site Repository**

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Township Clerk's Office, Logan Township Municipal Building, 3 Main Street, Bridgeport, NJ 08014