## **Project History**

# Remedial Investigation

#### **Project Name**

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study/ Remedial Action

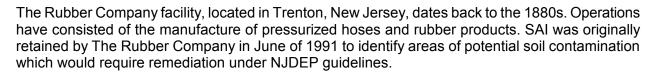
#### Client

**Rubber Company** 

### Services Provided

- # Initial Site Inspection
- # Closure of a 10,000 Gallon Underground Storage Tank
- # Extensive Soil Investigation and Sampling
- # Development and Negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement with the NJDEP
- # Preparation and Submission to the NJDEP of a Remedial Action Workplan and a Remedial Action Report
- # Site Remediation





#### Approach

SAI identified eight potential areas of environmental concern. These included present and former transformer areas, unpaved traffic areas, outdoor drum storage areas, a 10,000 gallon fuel oil underground storage tank, and a steel cylinder containing water on which there was a thin film of oil.

A petro-tightness test on the underground storage tank revealed that it was leaking. A minor discharge caused by a small hole in the tank was observed. Closure of the tank was recommended based upon the failed tightness test and the small hole found in the tank. Due to the proximity of the tank to the facility's 100 year old brick water tower, SAI advised that the tank be abandoned in-place rather than removed. SAI obtained NJDEP approval to do so and assisted Rubber with the tank closure.

Soil sampling and analysis revealed the presence of contamination in excess of applicable NJDEP criteria on a facility-wide scale. The contaminants included PCBs, TPHC, metals and selected semi-volatile organic compounds. SAI submitted a Preliminary Assessment Report, a Remedial Investigation Report, a Remedial Action Workplan and a Remedial Action Report to the NJDEP. Based on criteria which included long and short term effectiveness, ease of implementation,



# Rubber Company Project History Continued:

schedule, costs, and state and community concerns, SAI concluded that excavation and off site disposal of contaminated soils were the most appropriate and economical remedial actions.

Following approval by the NJDEP, approximately 300 tons of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed off site. During site remediation, some of the soil excavated appeared to be historic fill based on visual inspections and analytical results above NJDEP soil criteria. The extent of historical fill was widespread. In some areas this fill extended significantly below building footings making excavation impossible. SAI submitted a soil reuse proposal to the NJDEP for the soil that was excavated on site and could be accommodated elsewhere on the property.