

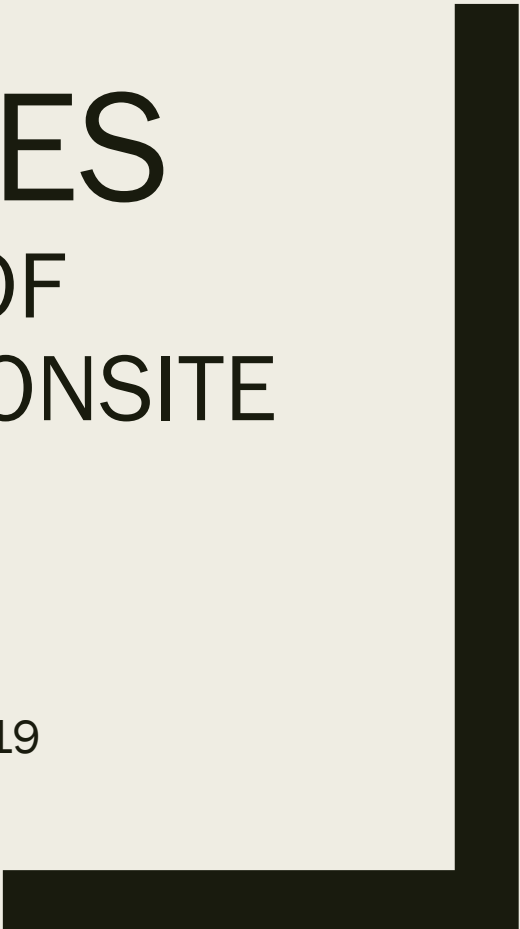
CASE STUDIES

ACCUMULATION OF REMEDICATION WASTE ONSITE

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NJDEP

NEWMOA Webinar - January 24, 2019



Cases Studies:

Case #1: PSE&G
Substation
Construction

Case #2: Inman
Sports Club cleanup

Case #3: Cramer
Plating - cleanup of
former Lagoon



Case Study #1 – Substation Construction

- As a result of upgrading substation, PSE&G generated waste excavated soils.
- The excavated soils were accumulated in piles and then sampled for determination. The soil piles were found to be above RCRA regulatory levels (TCLP) for lead.
- The substation generated Large Quantity Generator (LQG) amounts of D008 hazardous waste (>2,200 lbs./month).
- As per RCRA, LQGs can accumulate hazardous waste for no more than 90 days without applying for Part A/Part B RCRA permit. Generators can only accumulate in containers, tanks, containment buildings and drip pads.
- PSE&G Response: Excavated soil handled in accordance with the NJDEP linear construction guidance document allows soil to be stockpiled and contained while being tested for disposal. Also the site was undergoing remediation and RCRA requirements are not applicable.

Case Study #1 – Substation Construction



Case Study #1 – Substation Construction

NJDEP Response and Outcome

- Excavated soils from the substation are not subject to the Linear Construction Technical Guidance but are a traditional LSRP case if the soils are found contaminated at a construction project.
- Contamination found must be reported to the DEP Hotline.
- Since excavated soils were found to be above RCRA regulatory levels (TCLP) for lead, the substation is a hazardous waste generator and all applicable RCRA requirements apply.
- Notice of Violation was issued: 1) Failed to determine the waste excavated soils were D008 hazardous waste prior accumulation in waste piles, 2) Failed to place Waste lead contaminated soil (D008 hazardous waste) in containers instead of waste piles & 3) Constructed and accumulated Waste lead contaminated soil (D008 hazardous waste) in waste piles without submitting a Part A or Part B permit application.
- Penalty settlement was reached with Company after the violations corrected.

Case Study #2 – Inman Sports Club (ISC) Cleanup

- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was initiated by ISC & NJDEP-SRP for further remedial activity of the buried wastes at the site.
- On 2/28/00, without notice to NJDEP-SRP, excavation and removal of paint waste, drums, debris and contaminated soils were initiated by ISC and Env. Consultants
- Excavation of the area near the driving range produced seven roll-off containers (varied sizes) holding debris, old paint drums, & soil and approximately 7,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil and placed in a pile.
- The analysis provided by ISC & Consultants (3/27/00) showed that the waste pile and the waste material in the roll-offs failed for TCLP Lead and Benzene.
- On 5/25/00, NJDEP-SRP terminated ISC's MOA. ISC had been managing the remediation wastes in a hazardous waste pile without a RCRA TSD permit.

Case Study #2 – ISC Cleanup





Case Study #2 – ISC Cleanup

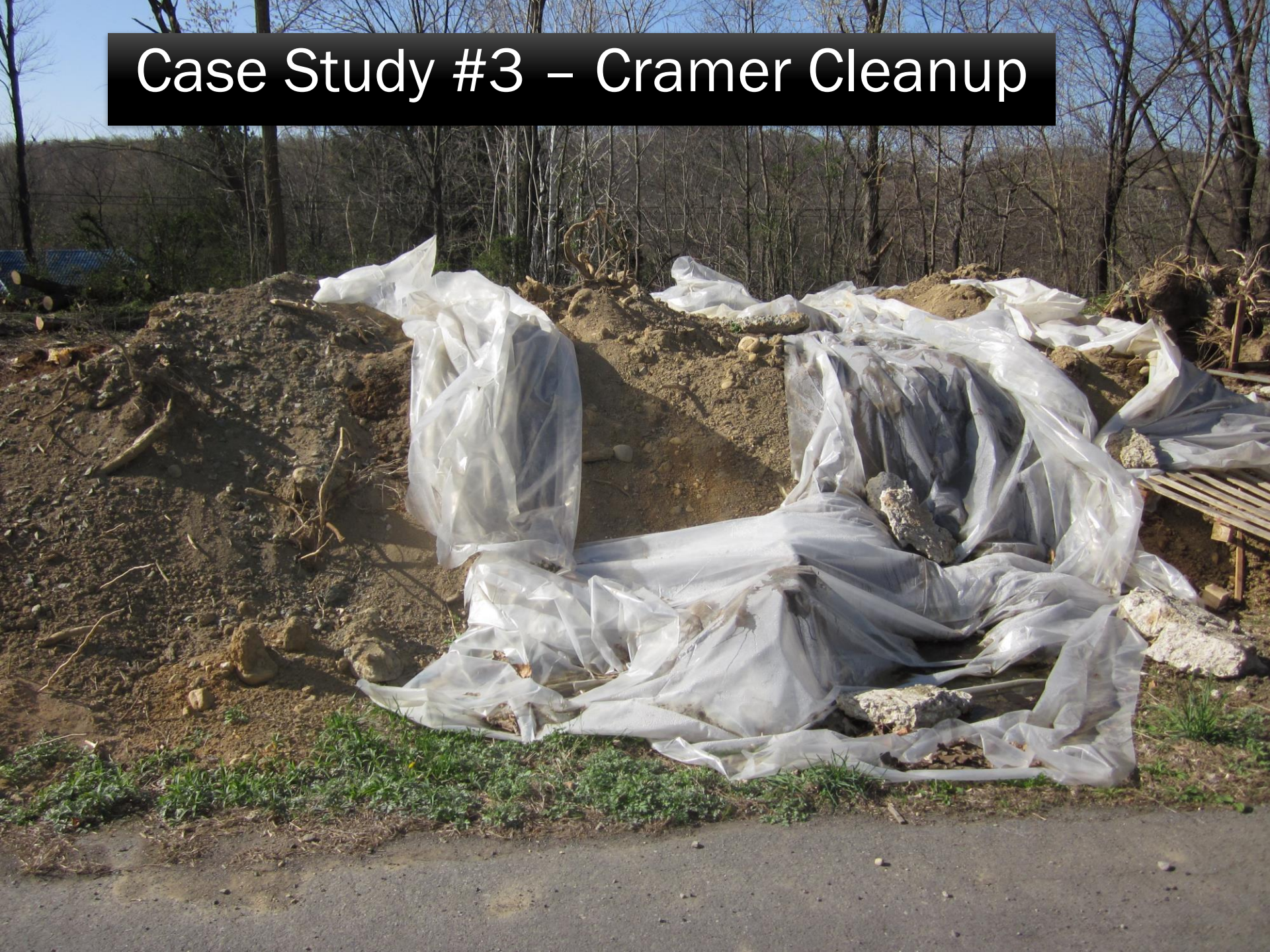
NJDEP Response and Outcome

- A Notice of Violation was issued:
- Failure to design, construct, maintain or operate a facility to minimize the possibility of any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of D008 hazardous waste accumulated in a pile to soil or surface water which could threaten human health and the environment (40 CFR 265.31); and
- ISC accumulated approximately 7,500 cubic yards of D008 hazardous waste for greater than 90 days and constructed a pile holding the D008 hazardous waste, without submitting a Part A or Part B permit application (40 CFR 270.10(e-f)).
- Penalty settlement was reached with Company after the violations corrected.

Case Study #3 –Cramer Plating Former Lagoon Cleanup

- Cramer was undergoing a remediation of a former unlined lagoon used to collect process sludges, untreated rinsewaters and spent plating solutions (1959 – 1980) and treated rinsewaters (1980-2001).
- NJDEP SRP Investigation Unit (1/24/12) discovered that the area of lagoon was excavated, material stockpiled on-site and later sampled Consultant hired by Cramer.
- The cleanup was initiated without a License Site Remediation Professional (LSRP).
- The excavated material was placed in two (2) piles (approx. 1,381 tons) and each sampled. Both samples were above RCRA regulatory levels for TCLP Cadmium. The pile was uncovered and on bare ground.
- Cramer was Large Quantity Generator of hazardous waste.

Case Study #3 – Cramer Cleanup



Case Study #3 –Cramer Plating Former Lagoon Cleanup

NJDEP Response and Outcome

- A Notice of Violation was issued:
- Failure to design, construct, maintain or operate a facility to minimize the possibility of any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of D006 hazardous waste accumulated in a pile to soil or surface water which could threaten human health and the environment (40 CFR 265.31); and
- ISC accumulated approximately 1,381 tons of D006 hazardous waste for greater than ninety days and constructed a pile holding the D006 hazardous waste, without submitting a Part A or Part B permit application (40 CFR 270.10(e-f)).
- Settlement was reached with Company after the violations corrected.

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