U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Superior Barrel and Drum - Removal Update

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region II

Subject: Removal Update
Staging of On-site Waste Groups Continues
Superior Barrel and Drum
Elk, NJ
Latitude: 39.6930670 Longitude: -75.1345550

From:	Margaret Gregor, OSC/Environmental Scientist
Date:	1/21/2013
Reporting Period:	January 13, 2014 through January 21, 2014

FOR PREVIOUS REMOVAL UPDATES, PLEASE CONTACT: glenn.keith@epa.gov

Current Activities

Personnel continued to locate unsorted on-site containers and move them into the appropriate waste group staging areas. All containers of neutral, acid, base and flammable materials have been located and staged. The majority of the containers in these waste groups have been overpacked (if drums) and/or prepared for shipping. Bulking of small-volume weak acids was completed, and all acids were staged in the on-site warming room in preparation for transport off-site.

Bids were received for the transport and treatment, recycling and/or disposal of the majority of the on-site flammables, acids and bases. The bids and associated addenda are currently being reviewed.

EPA continued to work with numerous partners including the Gloucester County Fire Marshal's Office, HazMat Team, NJDEP, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and local officials. NJDEP personnel continued weekly visitations and communication with Elk Township officials also continued. Security personnel continued to patrol the site during non-operational hours.

Response Actions to Date

To view removal actions completed during other operational periods, please contact Keith Glenn at 732-321-4454 or email: glenn.keith@epa.gov.

On January 13, 2014, bids from transportation and disposal firms and brokers were received. The bids were for the transport, treatment and disposal of the majority of the on-site acids, bases and flammable materials. Several of the bids included extensive terms and conditions. To clarify the terms and conditions for all parties as well as any potential surcharges, an addendum for the proposal was prepared for the bidders. By January 20, 2014, all responses were received. The responses are being reviewed.

On January 13, 2014, bulking of all small-volume weak acids (pH 3 and 4) was completed. All full drums of acids in deteriorated condition were overpacked in preparation for shipment. The crew overpacked the drums rather than transferring the drum contents to new drums to save on labor costs, due to the presence of solids, gels, mixtures and/or frozen contents in many of the drums which would cause the transfer of drum contents to be problematic and time-consuming.

Between January 13 and 17, 2014, all containers of acids, bases and flammable materials were staged in their respective staging areas in preparation for shipment. The deteriorated full drums were overpacked prior to being moved. Others were overpacked after being moved to their staging areas when a new shipment of overpacks arrived on-site. No containers were compromised during the staging process. On January 17 and 21, 2014, all acids were moved to the on-site warming room in preparation for thawing prior to being transported off-site.

On January 13 and 14, 2014, field testing of seven container aliquots was completed to resolve differences between ERRS and RST 2 data tracking sheets. On January 16 and 17, 2014, 70 samples of neutral liquids in the N1 and N3 waste groups were collected for shipment to the EPA PHILIS laboratory in Edison, NJ. The PHILIS lab will analyze the samples for volatile organic compounds. Screening level results will be provided, which will aid in removing containers of hazardous constituents from this bulked waste group. If results are adequate for singling out containers of hazardous materials, samples of all neutral materials (as categorized during HazCat field testing) may be sent to the PHILIS lab as a pilot project. This will facilitate composite sampling and bulking of the neutral waste streams.

On January 16, 2013, a CBS 3 Philadelphia camera crew was on-site after hours to film the on-site after hours security firm. There was no other media attention during the reporting period.

RST continued to provide perimeter and spot air monitoring to ensure the safety of personnel and surrounding properties. Additionally, RST continued to manage the SCRIBE and Response Manager databases. A pilot project to generate the first Site-specific FlexViewer is currently underway. This visual, interactive map will give EPA management the ability to monitor the Common Operating Picture (COP) of Site activities.

Progress Metrics

Waste Stream	Sub-Class	CompositeSamples Collected	Amount of Containers in Composite
NEUTRAL			
	N1	1	35
	N2	0	-
	N3a	1	35
	N3b		-
	N4	0	-

	N5	0	-
	N6	0	-
	N7	0	-
FLAMMABLE			
	F1a	1	33
	F1b	1	12
	F1c	1	11
	F1d	1	9
	F1e	1	12
	F1f (Liquid Brown)	1	12
	F1g (Liquid Brown)	1	12
	F1h (Liquid Brown on Water)	1	12
	F1i (Liquid Amber)	1	10
	F1j (Liquid Brown)	1	12
	F1k (Misc. Liquid)	1	12
	F1 Grab	4	*
	F2a (Powder)	1	10
	F2b (Soil)	1	11
	F2c (Solid Chunks)	1	8
	F2d (Gel)	1	3
	F2e (Misc. Solid)	1	6
	F3a (Sludge Red)	1	12
	F3b (Sludge Browns)	1	12
	F3c (Sludge Browns)	1	12
	F3d (Sludge Browns)	1	10
	F3e (Sludge Browns)	1	11
	F3f (Misc. Sludge)	1	12
	F3 Grab	1	*
	F4a (Acid Dark)	1	13
	F4b (Acid Light)	1	5
	F4c (Acid Brown)	1	12
	F4d (Acid Tan)	1	7
	F4e (Acid Sludge)	1	4
	F5a (Base)	1	7
	F6a (Paint Red/Cream)	1	8
	F6b (Paint Blue)	1	12
	F7a (Resin Clear)	1	5
	F7b (Resin Gray Sludge)	1	4
	F7c (Resin Red Sludge)	1	6
	F7d (Resin Black Liquid)	1	4
	F7e (Resin (Gold)	1	3
	F7f (Resin Brown)	1	5
	F7g (Resin Tan)	1	4
	F7h (Resin Multicolor)	1	7
	F7i (Resin White)	1	3
	F7j (Resin Red)	1	2
	F8a (Adhesive Black)	1	3
	F8b (Adhesive Red Orange)	1	3
	F8c (Adhesive Brown)	1	5
	F8d (Adhesive Green Yellow)	1	5

	F8e (Adhesive Tan)	1	2
	F8f (Adhesive Gray Blue)	1	4
	F8g (Adhesive Red Orange)	1	6
	F8h (Adhesive (Green Gray)	1	9
ACID			
	A1a (pH=4; low viscosity)	1	12
	A1b (pH=4; high viscosity)	1	10
	A1c (pH=3)	1	11
	A1d (Acidic Solids)	1	5
	A1e (pH=1)	1	3
	A1f (pH=2)	1	7
	Grab (difference in properties prevent from bulking)	11	*
	A2a (pH=3-4)	1	11
	A2b (pH=3-4)	1	12
BASE			
	B1a (pH=14)	1	2
	B1b (pH=14)	1	2
	B1c (pH=13)	1	2
	B1d (pH=13)	1	8
	B1e (pH=12)	1	4
	B1f (pH=11)	1	7
	B1g (pH=10)	1	7
	B1h (pH=10)	1	5
	B1i (pH=10)	1	7
	B1j (pH=11)	1	4
	B1k (pH=11)	1	9
	B1l (pH=14)	1	3
	B1m (pH=13)	1	2
	B1n (pH=13)	1	3
	B1o (pH=12)	1	4
	B1p (pH=10)	1	2
	B1q (pH=10)	1	2
	B1 Grab (difference in properties prevent from bulking)	5	*
	B2a (Combustible Low Sludge)	1	11
	B2b (Combustible High Sludge)	1	10
	B2 Grab (Combustible)	3	*

* Grab samples are collected from one container and are not bulked due to unique features.

Planned Response Activities

During the next operational period, site managers will complete their review of quotes and addenda for the T&D of flammables, acids, and bases. A decision will be made on the vendor and a subcontract will be awarded. EPA will work with the awardee to ensure all sample information is adequate for the disposal or treatment of materials. EPA will conform to the Off-Site Disposal rule prior to release of constituents.

T&D of contaminated material is tentatively scheduled to commence in the last week of January 2014.

Analytical data may become available during the next operational period. Site managers and chemists will review any data and consider options for future composite sampling, bulking and disposal of material.

RST will continue to work with EPA on the development of a Common Operational Picture (COP) utilizing FlexViewer. RST personnel will continue perimeter air monitoring.

Additional action items that will be addressed include the propane tanks, waste removal, container destruction, inspection of potentially buried USTs and drums, and collection of additional multi-media samples.

Collaboration between EPA, NJDEP, FWS, County, and local officials will continue throughout the removal activities of the Superior Barrel and Drum Site.

Issues

On January 20, 2014, the site was closed due to the Martin Luther King Day holiday. On January 21, 2014, a heavy snowstorm forced closure of the site at noon when the snow became too thick for safely working and commuting from the site.