



New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection



Site Remediation Program

Linear Construction Technical Guidance

January 2012

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Intended use of guidance

This technical guidance is designed to help the person conducting a linear construction project to ensure that contamination encountered during the project is handled in a manner that is protective of human health, safety and the environment.

This technical guidance describes certain practices that should be used to address contamination that is identified during a linear construction project. The guidance includes information on roles and responsibilities, project planning and implementation, best management practices for health and safety and contaminated media management, reporting, fees, and the involvement of Licensed Site Remediation Professionals.

If the person conducting a linear construction does not consider the Department's Guidance appropriate or necessary, an adequate explanation and justification should be provided in their final report to the Department.

1.2 Stakeholders

This guidance was prepared with stakeholder input. A large steering committee and a small working subcommittee were formed. A list of the Linear Construction Steering Committee members is provided in Appendix 1. The working subcommittee that prepared this guidance document includes the following people:

Kirstin Pointin-Hahn	DEP Chair
Riché Outlaw	DEP
Tessie Fields	DEP
Gary Greulich	DEP
Mark Gruzlovic	DEP
Karl Bevans	NJDOT
Steve Cook	Elizabethtown Gas
Geoffrey R. Forrest	Dresdner Robin
Albert Hamm	NJDOT
Ileana Ivanciu	Dewberry-Goodkind, Inc. representing ACEC NJ
Mike Maben	Williams Gas Pipeline (Transco)
Daniel Nachman	TRC Environmental Corp. representing Spectra Energy
Doug Russell	Williams Gas Pipeline (Transco)
Jeff Valvik	Golder Associates

1.3 Applicability

This guidance document applies to linear construction entities that are not subject to the Spill Compensation and Control Act (Spill Act), N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et seq. or the New Jersey Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act (USHS Act), N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq. Simply put, the person conducting a linear construction project must not have caused a discharge of hazardous substances or be in any other way responsible (See N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11g10). If a linear construction entity causes a discharge or chooses to take a remediation over for a

responsible party the remediation must be conducted in full compliance with the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation, N.J.A.C. 7:26E and the Administrative Requirements for Site Remediation, N.J.A.C. 7:26C. If the person conducting a linear construction project chooses not to take on the remediation, they must provide responsible parties access to remediate contamination located within the project area.

If the person conducting a linear construction project chooses to comply with this technical guidance they are not required to delineate or remediate contamination outside the limit of the excavation area within the linear construction corridor.

This technical guidance is intended to apply to any person conducting a linear construction project that excavates more than 200 cubic yards of contaminated soil over the duration of the linear construction project. However, the Department recommends that non-responsible parties, that excavate less than 200 cubic yards of contaminated soil over the duration of a linear construction project, also follow the best management practices provided in this guidance.

It should be noted, that this guidance does not apply to contractors per se. However, it is understood that linear construction entities often hire contractors to implement these recommendations on their behalf.

1.4 Regulatory Framework

The Department has proposed new rules for linear construction projects in its Administrative Requirements for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites rules, N.J.A.C. 7:26C. These rules will establish requirements for linear construction projects. Upon adoption of the rules, the Department will modify this guidance to reflect the new regulatory requirements.

1.5 Definitions

“Contamination” or “contaminated” is defined pursuant to the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation, N.J.A.C. 7:26E-1.8.

"Historic fill material" is material defined pursuant to the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation, N.J.A.C. 7:26E-1.8.

“Immediate environmental concern” means a condition defined as such pursuant to the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation rules, at N.J.A.C. 7:26E-1.8

“Licensed site remediation professional” means an individual who has been issued a license pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10C-1 et seq.

“Linear construction project" means construction and development to create, maintain or alter a roadway, railroad or utility by a person conducting a linear construction project that:

1. Includes one or more contaminated properties,; and
2. Will generate more than 200 cubic yards of contaminated soil for fill or disposal during the duration of the linear construction project.

“Person conducting a linear construction project” is a person or entity that conducts a linear construction project and is not subject to the Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10B-1.3, the Spill Compensation and Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et seq. or the New Jersey Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq.

“Regulated underground storage tank” means a tank defined pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14B.

“Underground storage tank” means a tank defined pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14B.

“Unregulated heating oil tank” means a tank defined pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14B.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Role of the Person Conducting a Linear Construction Project

The person conducting a linear construction project should:

- Hire a Licensed Site Remediation Professional to oversee the management of contamination encountered during the linear construction project;
- Submit a notification form to the Department (a call to the DEP hotline is not needed, except as provided below);
- Conduct the linear construction project following this and other DEP technical guidance and proceed without Department’s prior approval;
- Pay all applicable fees as required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26C-4; and
- Submit a final report to the Department 180 days after the completion of a construction of a linear construction project.

2.2. Responsibilities – Notification

The person conducting a linear construction project should:

- Notify the Department of the linear construction project and the name of the Licensed Site Remediation Professional:
 - At least 45 days prior to initiating construction on a project with known or suspected contamination; or
 - Within 45 days after detecting contamination on a project where it was not suspected .

- During the construction project when contamination above a remediation standard is discovered that is not already known to the Department, the person conducting a linear construction project should immediately notify the Department via the DEP hotline at 1-877 WARNDEP or 1-877-927-6337. The hotline operator should be told that a discharge has been identified at a specified linear construction project and name of the property owner. The person conducting a linear construction project should also notify the property owner of the discharge, in writing and include a copy of that notification to the Department in the linear construction project final report.

In addition, the person conducting a linear construction project should call the DEP hotline when certain environmental conditions are identified and report to the hotline operator that call/notification is related to a specified linear construction project. The person conducting a linear construction project should call the hotline if the following conditions are identified:

- An environmental emergency, after 911 is called;
- Immediate environmental concern condition; and
- Discovery of any regulated underground storage tank or any leaking unregulated underground storage tank.

2.3 Other requirements and permits

This guidance does not relieve any person from complying with more stringent requirements or provisions imposed by any other Federal, State or local applicable statutes or regulations; or obtaining any and all permits required by State, Federal or local statute or regulation, including EPA's TSCA regulations, except as expressly provided herein.

If a linear construction project will involve the disturbance of an existing institutional or engineering control the requirements of the ARRCs rule at N.J.A.C. 7:26C-7.9 will apply. The person conducting a linear construction project should coordinate the disturbance of the control with the person that is responsible for that control.

Other technical guidance provided on the Department's web page at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/guidance/srra/> should be used as applicable during linear construction projects including but not limited to the Department's Field Sampling Procedures Manual and Alternative and Clean Fill Guidance for SRP Sites.

3. PROJECT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Planning and Due Diligence

Characterization of conditions along the proposed route of the linear construction project can be helpful for proper planning and execution. Knowledge of anticipated soil and ground water conditions is advisable for the preparation of material management plans, the identification of

required permits, the design of storage and treatment facilities, and other key aspects of project planning and implementation including the application of this guidance.

3.1.2 Background Research/Due Diligence

There are numerous readily available sources of information regarding the operational history and environmental conditions of real property in New Jersey such as regulatory database vendors, historical aerial photographs, historical topographic maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City Directories, etc. and Department files. The person conducting a linear construction project should conduct sufficient due diligence to determine what is known about the properties that will be transected by the proposed linear construction project, and compile this information in a format that supports the development of material management plans, permit applications, and efforts to update project budgets to accommodate management of regulated material.

3.1.3. Pre-Construction Sampling

Based on the review of available data, the person conducting a linear construction project should develop a sampling plan to assess the presence of contamination within the limits of the proposed excavation for the purpose of worker protection and to develop a materials management plan for the project. Sampling locations may be limited to the limits of excavation/construction (i.e., depth and width). Additional sampling considerations should be given to deeper excavations associated with trenches, footers, foundations, drilled pile locations, etc., as applicable. The sampling plan should provide the rationale, number, locations, depths and methodologies for the collection of soil and ground water samples for potentially contaminated areas identified within the proposed limits of excavation/construction along the entire route. The person conducting a linear construction project may conduct additional investigation in specific areas if warranted based on initial sampling results. The sampling plan may consider other sampling data for the linear construction project area that may be available from other resources.

3.2 Materials Management Plan

The person conducting a linear construction project should develop a materials management plan to provide a defined set of procedures to be employed when contaminated soil and ground water are encountered during construction activities. The person conducting a linear construction project should include in the materials management plan a summary of the findings of the background research, due diligence, and pre-construction sampling described in Section 3.1. The materials management plan should set forth the procedures for project specific, and site-specific, soil management, ground water management and health and safety plans.

Key components of the materials management plan include, as applicable:

- A description of the project, including construction methods and schedule;
- Maps showing project alignment, areas of contamination, results of pre-construction sampling;
- Soil management procedures (including a fill use plan as applicable);
- Dewatering management procedures;
- Health and safety procedures;
- Compliance with codes, standards, ordinances and permits; and
- Emergency response procedures; and

- Reporting procedures.

3.2.1. Soil management

Based on the results of the pre-construction sampling investigation, the person conducting a linear construction project should develop a materials management plan that includes:

- Removal and disposal of contaminated soil;
- Avoidance of contaminated areas (i.e., revision of construction plan);
- Design modification;
- Containment of contaminants; and
- Soil reuse.

The materials management plan should take into account:

- The nature and extent of contamination;
- Land use and public concern; and
- Potential hazards experienced during construction activities.

Once the materials management plan is in place the following aspects of the plan should be considered:

- A description of the preferred action;
- Specific engineering construction considerations required to implement the action;
- Environmental impacts and proposed methods for mitigating any adverse effects;
- Off-site disposal and transportation needs;
- Soil reuse requirements;
- Temporary storage requirements;
- Decontamination procedures; and
- Recommendations and conceptual descriptions of Health and Safety Plans that may be required to protect the welfare of on-site personnel and those who may become exposed to contaminants.

The materials management plan should be prepared using this guidance document and be consistent with the Department's Alternative and Clean Fill Guidance for SRP Sites. The materials management plan should describe the person conducting a linear construction project's techniques for managing contamination in order to protect adjoining properties, prevent release of contaminated material into the environment within the project limits against exposure to contamination. The person conducting a linear construction project should include contingency plans for excavation, stockpiling, transporting, measurement and disposal of contaminated materials as part of their materials management plan.

3.2.2 Dewatering Management

Based on the results of the pre-construction ground water sampling investigation, the person conducting a linear construction project should develop a materials management plan listing the actions associated with the management of contaminated dewatering fluids. For a particular linear construction project, the following water management alternatives should be evaluated:

- Removal and disposal of contaminated water;
- On-site treatment;
- Permit requirements; and
- Avoidance of the contaminated areas.

In the event that free product is encountered during excavation, the person conducting a linear construction project should remove free product from the excavation and dispose of it properly. It is important that the person conducting a linear construction project uses construction methods that will prevent the excavation from serving as a conduit for the spread of free product along the pathway created by the linear construction project. The person conducting a linear construction project is not responsible for delineating or remediating the extent of free product or other ground water contamination beyond the limits of the excavation corridor.

3.2.3 Water discharge permits

If the person conducting a linear construction project needs to dewater an excavation as part of a linear construction project, there are at least four potential options for managing the generated fluids, which are:

- 1) Discharge to surface water;
- 2) Discharge to ground water;
- 3) Discharge to a sanitary sewer; and
- 4) Transportation to a permitted treatment facility.

Discharge to surface water and ground water may require permits, as discussed below. Discharge to a sanitary sewer will require a permit from the receiving utility. The selection of the fluid disposal method will depend on several factors, including anticipated dewatering rates, proximity of storm sewers and surface water bodies, the permeability of the subsurface materials, ground water quality, and others.

New Jersey Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Discharge to Surface Water (DSW) Permits are issued by the NJDEP-Division of Water Quality. A separate permit may be required for each discharge occurrence (i.e., each discharge with a discrete discharge location) within the linear construction project; alternatively, several discharge locations within one drainage basin may be combined in one permit. When applying for a Discharge to Surface Water Permit, the person conducting a linear construction project must document that the municipality or utility responsible for the maintenance of the storm sewers has been notified of the requested permit. The permit checklists and forms can be accessed at the following NJDEP links:

http://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/gp_surfacewater.htm

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/gp_bgr.htm

Discharge to Ground Water Permits will be issued by the Site Remediation Program for linear construction projects. Refer to SRP forms and guidance for the issuance of discharge to ground water permits and a quick reference guide available on this topic at

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/guidance/njpdess/>.

If the dewatering effluents require treatment prior to discharge to surface water or discharge to ground water, it is likely that a Treatment Works Approval will be required prior to application for the discharge permit.

In addition to the discharge permits described above, if the discharge will be more than 100,000 gallons per day and continue for more than 30 days in a 365 day period from one location, a temporary dewatering Water Allocation Permit from the Bureau of Water Allocation and Well Permitting pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:19 et seq. may be needed. The person conducting a linear construction project should confer with the Bureau of Water Allocation and Well Permitting to determine the need for water allocation permits.

The person conducting a linear construction project must determine the project specific permit details in discussion with the issuing authority. A summary of the permits obtained and the permitted activity should be documented in the final report, described in 4.2.

3.3 Project Construction

3.3.1 Site Access/Security

The person conducting a linear construction project should take measures to prevent the public from exposure to contaminated media which may include the posting of signs and the placement of barriers, as well as the closure of roads as applicable to restrict access to portions of the project area so that construction may occur without endangering the public.

3.3.2 Excavation Procedures

The person conducting a linear construction project's material management plan should identify the procedures to be followed to manage soil excavated during construction, and the criteria for determining which soils can be reused and the disposal requirements for soils not reused in the project. The person conducting a linear construction project must comply with applicable State and local laws and regulations governing construction projects and must be responsible for the proper management of excavated material. The materials management plan should describe the intended methods for excavation, movement, reuse and disposal of contaminated soil. The person conducting a linear construction project is responsible for obtaining all necessary permits, including permits to discharge dewatering effluents to groundwater, surface water, and/or sanitary sewers.

The material management plan should also provide for the decontamination of equipment that contacts contamination. If fluids are used during decontamination, the person conducting a linear construction project should ensure that all decontamination wastes are collected, characterized and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local requirements.

3.3.3 Stockpiling/Temporary Storage

The person conducting a linear construction project should include provisions in its materials management plan for stockpiling and temporary storage of excavated contaminated material that will be reused during the project in accordance with Section 3.3.4, or will be stockpiled for disposal. The goal is to prevent contact with contamination in order to protect human health and to prevent contaminated material from migrating beyond temporary stockpiles. Locations for temporary stockpiles are selected by the person conducting a linear construction project based on

field conditions, but when feasible should be located within the boundaries of the linear construction project. Stockpiles should be placed on an impervious surface or plastic sheeting and securely covered with plastic sheeting to prevent wind dispersion and contact with rainfall and other weather. The piles should be contained with hay bales or silt fence to prevent migration of contaminants into adjacent soil, surface water, and ground water. Stockpiles must be covered and secured at the end of each day or whenever there is a potential for the migration of contaminated material from the stock pile. Alternatively, contaminated material may be stored in containers, preferably with a liner. Containers should be covered to prevent wind dispersion and contact with rainfall or other weather.

Stockpiled contaminated material intended for off-site disposal should be removed from the site as soon as possible, but not longer than 180 days pursuant to applicable solid waste requirements and no longer than 90 days for material that is characterized as hazardous waste pursuant to applicable hazardous waste requirements.

3.3.4 Management of Excavated Contaminated Material

3.3.4.1 Disposal of Regulated Material

The person conducting a linear construction project must ensure excess, unusable, or unsuitable regulated material is properly characterized, transported and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, state and local requirements. The person conducting a linear construction project should employ best management practices to prevent spillage and leakage (e.g., plastic sheeting lining and covering soils within the truck) during transport and must prepare a bill of lading or a manifest for each truckload of contaminated material removed from the project area, as appropriate.

If regulated material is determined to be hazardous waste in accordance with applicable federal, state and local requirements, the person conducting a linear construction project must prepare a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest as required by the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR Subpart B Parts 262.20 to 262.23) and N.J.A.C 7:26G. The person conducting a linear construction project must obtain an EPA Identification Number and supply this to the contractor for inclusion on the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest. In accordance with regulatory requirements, the person conducting a linear construction project must keep a copy of the original manifest for the files and sign the bills of lading and the hazardous waste manifests as the generator.

3.3.4.2 Backfill within existing excavation

Excavated contaminated material can be replaced directly back into the excavation as backfill except when it contains free and/or residual product. Generally, six inches of clean fill, or other suitable capping material (asphalt or concrete material), should be placed at the surface to prevent direct contact exposure, unless the Department has more stringent requirements such as the Department's chromium guidance (available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/chromium/crmorlift200702.pdf>.) The Department acknowledges that some linear construction projects will dictate the requirements for type of backfill and surface materials that is needed. The Department's primary concern is that contamination not be left at the ground surface where there are either human health or environmental exposure concerns.

3.3.4.3 Soil reuse within Linear Construction Project

The person conducting a linear construction project may use excavated contaminated soil within other areas of the linear construction project as backfill consistent with the Department's Alternative and Clean Fill Guidance for SRP Sites. Soil that contains free and/or residual product, buried containers may not be used as backfill within other areas of the linear construction project.

To facilitate the reuse of excavated contaminated material, the person conducting a linear construction project's materials management plan should contain a soil reuse plan consistent with the Department's Alternative and Clean Fill Guidance for SRP Sites. The soil reuse plan should be based on sufficient characterization of the soils in the donor and receiving areas, and comply with the "like-on-like" principle and the 75 percentile test to ensure that the reuse of soil must not worsen the receiving site's condition by either increasing the contaminant concentration or introducing additional contaminants not already present.

Excavated contaminated material reused during the project must be protective of human health. This may include the use of liners, or other barriers including providing clean fill over the area where the excavated regulated material is reused in other areas of the project. Records documenting the reuse of contaminated soil during the project should be included in the Final Linear Construction Report in accordance with Section 4.2.

3.3.5 Clean Fill

The person conducting a linear construction project may use clean fill for the purposes of capping contaminated soil within the linear construction project. Clean fill must be consistent with the Department's Alternative and Clean Fill Guidance for SRP Sites and meet applicable Federal, State and local standards for fill. Any material excavated from other portions of the project exhibiting possible contamination (staining, odors, etc.) may not be used as clean backfill unless demonstrated as such through analytical testing. Records documenting the use of clean fill during the project should be included in the Linear Construction Final Report in accordance with Section 4.2.

3.3.6 Site Restoration/Capping

To isolate contaminated material that has been reused or left in place, the person conducting a linear construction project may use pavement (asphalt or concrete), retaining walls, or a minimum of six inches of clean fill as containment methods unless the Department has more stringent requirements. The person conducting a linear construction project may use clean fill on embankments and other areas along with landscaping features such as grass, bushes, or trees and should restore the topography, vegetation, and hydrology to original conditions.

3.4 Closure requirements Underground Storage Tank

Each underground storage tank identified within the excavation corridor, whether it is a tank regulated pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14B or unregulated tank (e.g., containing heating oil used only for on site consumption), shall be closed and removed consistent with the closure requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9 unless it can be documented that the tank was properly abandoned.

Registration, closure and remediation of any contamination from an UST is the responsibility of the tank owner or operator as defined pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14B. However, if a person conducting a linear construction project chooses to remove a regulated (unregistered) underground storage tank the following steps should be taken:

1. Submit a paper UST Registration form (not online) to the Department's Bureau of Initial Notice and Case Assignment that indicates the name and address of the tank owner or operator (if known);
2. Include a cover letter with the UST Registration form that explains that the UST is being removed by the person conducting a linear construction project who is not the responsible party;
3. Once the tank registration is effective (4-5 days after the Department receives the registration form unless otherwise expedited by the Department) the person conducting a linear construction project should submit the Intent to Close an UST form via the Department's website;
4. Have a person certified in tank closure close and remove the tank;
5. Remove free and/or residual product and collect one ground water sample using a temporary well point if ground water is present in the excavation; and
6. Submit an UST Facility Questionnaire to the Department's Bureau of Initial Notice and Case Assignment within 7 days after closure of the tank system. The questionnaire should include the name and address of the tank owner or operator.

The person conducting a linear construction project must remove soil containing free and/or residual product that is present within the construction corridor during the removal of the tank to the extent practical and should collect a ground water sample from a temporary well point when an underground storage tank has discharged, and any portion of the tank is located within seasonal high ground water or within two feet of ground water and/or bedrock. Other acceptable sampling methods provided in the Department's Field Sampling Procedures Manual may be used to collect a ground water sample. The ground water sample should be analyzed for contaminants that are associated with the product that the tank is suspected to contain. If the tank product is unknown analyze the ground water for TAL/TCL contaminants. The person conducting a linear construction project is not required to conduct any delineation or further remediation of any contamination encountered.

3.5 Other implementation issues

The person conducting a linear construction project is not required to obtain remedial action permits (deed notice or ground water classification exception area) for contamination that is left within the construction corridor. These permits and controls are the responsibility of the person responsible for conducting the remediation.

3.5.1 Public notification

Except for the notification requirements set forth in Section 2.2, a person conducting a linear construction project is not required to conduct public notification or outreach pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-1.4 unless they are conducting remediation pursuant to the Technical Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:26E.

3.5.2 Historic fill

Many urban areas in New Jersey, particularly those with low lying and/or reclaimed land, contain areas of historic fill which was used to raise topographic levels. Historic fill contains construction debris, dredge spoils, incinerator residue, fly ash materials and other similar materials which often contain concentrations of contaminants above New Jersey soil remediation standards. The person conducting a linear construction project may assume that historic fill material contains the contaminants at concentrations listed in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-4.6 without sampling. Historic fill should be managed consistent with the Department's Historic Fill and Diffuse Anthropogenic Pollutants Technical Guidance and with the Department's Alternative and Clean Fill Guidance for SRP Sites.

The person conducting a linear construction project is not required to call the Department's hotline to report the presence of historic fill. Historic fill may be reused in other areas with historic fill within the project area, as backfill in trenches or as fill to raise grades, provided it is placed beneath an appropriate cap (i.e., clean soil, asphalt or concrete). Excess historic fill that cannot be reused within the project area must properly disposed off-site. A ground water investigation is not required to assess impacts from historic fill within the project area.

3.5.3 Free and/or residual product contamination

The person conducting a linear construction project should remove soil containing free product and/or residual product that is present within the trench excavation corridor to the extent practical and necessary to complete project.

4.0 DOCUMENTATION

4.1 Initial notification

The person conducting a linear construction project should submit the Linear Construction Project Notification form at least 45 days before the start of the construction to inform the Department that a linear construction project is being initiated. The form is available on the Department's website at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/srra/forms/>.

4.2 Final Linear Construction Report

On completion of the linear construction project, the person conducting a linear construction project should prepare a Final Linear Construction Report that summarizes the history of investigations and material management activities as they pertain to the construction of the project. This report should be submitted with a completed Linear Construction Project Final Report Form. An outline of a typical Table of Contents for such a report is provided in Appendix 2. The form is available on the Department's website at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/srra/forms/>.

4.3 Response Action Outcome

The Department does not require the Licensed Site Remediation Professional to issue or file a Remedial Action Outcome at the completion of a linear construction project. If the person conducting a linear construction project wants a Remedial Action Outcome for the entire project or a portion of the project, the Licensed Site Remediation Professional is required to conduct remediation pursuant to the Administrative Requirements for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites rules, N.J.A.C. 7:26C and the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation, N.J.A.C. 7:26E.

5.0 FEES

The person conducting a linear construction project should pay a fee of \$450 pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26C-4.2(a)2i when the initial notification of the linear construction project is submitted to the Department.

APPENDIX 1
Members of the Linear Construction Advisory Committee

Paul	Arnold	TRC Environ. Corp., on behalf of Spectra Energy
Karl	Bevans	NJDOT
Steve	Buente	New Jersey Turnpike Authority
Robert	Cebrick	NJDOT
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Geoffrey R.	Forrest	Dresdner Robin
Michael	Garrity	Atlantic City Electric
Ray	Glover	Dresdner Robin
John	Gullace	Manko, Gold, Katcher & Fox, LLP
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Marty	Judd	NJ Transit
Bruce	Katcher	Manko, Gold, Katcher & Fox, LLP
Robert	Lane	NJDOT Maintenance Yards
Jeanne	Lennon	JCP&L - First Energy Corp
Mike	Maben	Williams Gas Pipeline (Transco)
John	McKinney, Jr	Wolff & Samson PC
George	MacLachlan	Spectra Energy
Daniel	Nachman	TRC Environ. Corp. representing Spectra Energy
Daniel	Neville	Utility & Transportation Contractors Association
Henry	Nguyen	NJDOT
Nick	Noce	Dresdner Robin
Jeff	Ogborn	South Jersey Gas Co.
John	Raspa	New Jersey Natural Gas Company
Chris	Rossi	New Jersey Turnpike Authority
Doug	Russell	Williams Gas Pipeline (Transco)
Joe	Schneider	South Jersey Gas Co.
Ryan	Tookes	NJ Utility Association
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APPENDIX 2
Final Linear Construction Report - Example Table of Contents

Linear Construction Project Final Report Form

I. Linear Construction Project Summary

II. GIS compatible map of whole LCP with the locations of “contaminated properties” noted

III. For each contaminated property:

- a. Individual maps of each contaminated property showing the boundaries and sample locations with results over standards
- b. Actions taken at contaminated property
- c. Tabulated analytical results from lab
- d. Description of contaminated fill moved off, or onto, the contaminated property
- e. Description of site restoration
- f. Description of any permits with the required reporting information
- g. Any other pertinent information
- h. Description of if/how the project differed from the Department’s technical guidance