



SITE REMEDIATION NEWS

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Readoption of the Technical Rules With Amendments

By: Barry Frasco

Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation
Hazardous Site Science Element

The Site Remediation Program's regulations regarding the investigation and remediation of contaminated sites, the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation (N.J.A.C. 7:26E), were signed by Commissioner Shinn on February 18, 1997. The regulation, which was filed with the Office of Administrative Law, appeared in the May 19, 1997 New Jersey Register. The rule is available as an "unofficial" copy from the NJDEP Computer Bulletin Board System at 609/292-2006 and SRP Web Site at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp>. To download the rule go to the file areas from the main menu and search for Tech Rule. Then select and download the file. Hard copies of the "unofficial" version of the rule are available upon written request to:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Site Remediation Program
CN-028
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0028

The official version of the rule as published in the New Jersey Register and New Jersey Administrative Code may differ slightly from the unofficial version in format and/or wording. Following is a summary of the major amendments to the rule.

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Summary of Major Amendments to the Technical Requirements For Site Remediation N.J.A.C. 7:26E

Note: This summary is based on the unofficial version of the rule and is for informational purposes only.

Subchapter 1 — General Information

1.3 Applicability

(c) Work conducted after the effective date of the amended rule is to be in full compliance with the amended rule. However, work conducted pursuant to workplans submitted prior to effective date of the amended rule may be conducted pursuant to the original rule as long as the work is done within 6 months of the Department's approval of the workplan.

1.4 Notification

(a) Requires that municipal clerk be notified of proposed Remedial Actions 45 days prior to the implementation of a Remedial Action (not applicable to RCRA/CERCLA).

(b) Immediate notification of the Department is required when an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) condition is identified. IECs are defined at 1.8.

(d)9. Submit the location of the site in a Geographic Information System (GIS) compatible format.

1.6 Documenting Compliance with the Technical Requirements

(d) Variances may be submitted within an oversight document.

(d) Verbal variances are permitted to allow for changes in sampling protocol when sampling locations are not accessible due to physical obstructions/safety hazards.

1.12 (new) Requirement for Department Oversight of Remediation

Requires Department oversight for the investigation and remediation of sites with anthropogenic radionuclide contamination and sites with IEC conditions.

Amendments to the Technical Requirements (continued)

Subchapter 2 — Quality Assurance For Sampling and Laboratory Analysis

2.1 Quality assurance requirements:

(a)1 Requires analysis of samples using EPA SW-846 and EPA CLP analytical methods to be performed by DEP certified laboratories pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18.

(a)2 Decertification or suspension of a laboratory pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18 will result in rejection of all applicable analytical data generated after the date of decertification or suspension.

(a)4 Requires field preservation with methanol for the analysis of volatile organic contaminants for non-aqueous samples.

NOTE: The Department recommended method, Methodology for the Field Extraction/Preservation of Soil Samples with Methanol for Volatile Organic Compounds February 1997, will not be adopted as an appendix to the Technical Rules. This method will be incorporated into the Department's Field Sampling Procedures Manual. Copies of the manual, at a cost of \$25 are available through:

NJDEP Maps and Publications
CN417, Trenton, NJ 08625-0417
609/777-1038 or 1039

In addition, if a separate copy is needed, the method can be obtained by calling NJDEP at 609/633-1348.

The method can also be obtained from the SRP on the Department's Bulletin Board System (BBS), phone 609/292-2006. Shortly, it will also be made available on the SRP Web site at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp>.

(a)11 Describes methods (not inclusive) for determining whether free and/or residual product is present in either soil or water. For contaminants that have densities greater than water, free and/or residual product will be considered to be present if the contaminant is detected in groundwater at concentrations equal to or greater than one percent its water solubility.

(a)13 Full data deliverables are required for hexavalent chromium in soil analyses. Minimal data deliverables are acceptable for long term ground water monitoring data.

(d)1 References a new method for the analysis of soil and sediment samples for petroleum hydrocarbons, NJDEP Method OQA QAM 025 10/91: "Quantitation of Semi-volatile Petroleum Products in Water, Soil, Sediment and Sludge" (modified EPA method 8015B). Specifies that analysis shall be conducted by a laboratory that is certified for any gas chromatography method pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:18.

Table 2-1 (formerly Table 2-3) Includes analytical requirements for "waste vehicular crankcase oil" and

"waste mineral oil"; eliminates PCBs and pesticides as ground water analyses for waste oil sources.

Subchapter 3 — Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation

3.1 Preliminary assessments

(c)1i(6) Requires that the Department GIS be used as a source of information when conducting the preliminary assessment for a site. Rule now requires responsible parties to utilize the Department's GIS as a source of information throughout the remediation process.

(c)1ix Requires a review of all remedies previously approved by the Department.

(c)1xiv Requires an evaluation of all areas where non-indigenous fill materials were used.

3.2 Preliminary assessment report

(a)5 For all areas of concern where a No Further Action Letter was issued by the Department, an evaluation of current promulgated numeric remediation standards with those applicable at the time of the determination is required to determine if there is a change in the numeric standard greater than an order of magnitude.

3.4 Site Investigation - General sampling requirements

(a)4. Allows for sampling modifications, due to physical constraints, upon prior verbal approval by the Department.

3.5 Site Investigation - Building interiors

Limits building interior sampling to situations where contaminants inside the building have the potential to migrate to the environment outside the building or when contaminants outside the building have the potential to migrate into the building.

3.6 Site Investigation - Soil

(a)2i Soil logs must document the presence of any free and/or residual product.

(b) Recommends the use of soil gas techniques, as described in the Department's Field Sampling Procedures Manual, to assist in the evaluation of contaminated soil, where extensive traditional soil sampling may otherwise be required, such as for lengthy sections of below-grade piping.

3.7 Site Investigation - Ground water

(a) Added a ground water Site Investigation (SI) trigger: when any soil contaminant detected in the area of concern has a water solubility greater than 100 mg/l and any part of the area of concern at which the soil contamination was detected is located within 2,000 feet of a public supply well.

(f) Sets forth the requirements for determining whether background ground water contamination is present, whether contamination is from natural or man-made sources.

Amendments to the Technical Requirements (continued)

3.8 Site Investigation - Surface water and sediment

(a) Specifies SI triggers for surface water and sediments, including (1) known historical or ongoing discharges, (2) stressed vegetation, sheens, seeps, discolored soil or sediment along the shoreline or on the surface water body, (3) evidence of stream impacts from historical discharges, and (4) existing onsite ground water contamination in excess of the applicable State or Federal surface water criteria.

3.9 Site Investigation - Area specific requirements

(a)3i1(A) Allows soil sampling within 5 feet of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) (instead of 2 feet), under certain circumstances, because of safety considerations. When soil samples are located within 5 feet of usts instead of 2 feet, a groundwater sample within 5 feet of the tank is also required.

(a)3i1(B) Specifies sampling requirements for USTs within the saturated zone: allows option for either a soil or ground water investigation if VO contamination; soil only for other contaminants.

(a)5ii Adds product dispensers as locations to bias soil sampling locations while sampling piping systems.

(a)5iii Allows piping runs within two feet of another pipe run to be considered a single pipe run, and establishes soil sampling requirements.

3.10 (new) Site Investigation - Background investigation in soil

Specifies procedures for identifying background soil contamination from naturally occurring compounds: a minimum of 10 background samples are required (5 locations, surface/subsurface sample at each).

3.11 (new) Site Investigation - Ecological evaluation

(a) Requires qualitative evaluation all sites/areas of concern (AOCs) for potential ecological impacts using 3-part test; based on SI sample results and site walk; if all 3 triggers exist, further ecological investigation is required in the Remedial Investigation (RI); triggers include:

1. Contaminants of ecological concern exist onsite;
2. An environmentally sensitive area exists on or adjacent to the site; Use DEP GIS as information source for sensitive areas; and
3. Potential contaminant migration pathways to the sensitive area exist.

3.12 (new) Site Investigation - Historic fill material

Specifies requirements for historic fill. Allows sites with historic fill to use a Department database to establish contaminant concentrations or to do a site specific evaluation.

3.13 (formerly 3.10) Site investigation report

(c)3v Requires that data collected during the SI be submitted both in hard copy and as an electronic deliverable using the database format outlined in detail in the current HAZSITE application or appropriate spreadsheet format specified in the Department's electronic data interchange handbook.

(c)3v7 Requires submittal of specific information regarding ground water purging and sampling.

Subchapter 4 — Remedial Investigations (RI)

4.1 Remedial investigation requirements

(b) Allows the use of less stringent soil cleanup criteria for horizontal/vertical delineation of contamination on properties where its continued use is to be industrial (non-residential) and the owner agrees to place an institutional control on the property, restricting its use to industrial purposes.

(b)2ii Clarifies that, while the extent of contamination may be estimated to complete the Remedial Investigation (RI), the extent of contamination above the applicable unrestricted use remediation standard must be confirmed using laboratory analyses prior to the completion of a remedial action.

(b)3 Specifies that if a vertical soil contaminant gradient has not been established at the water table, saturated zone soil must be delineated for free/residual product and for direct contact soil cleanup criteria (instead of "Impact to Ground Water Soil Cleanup Criteria").

4.2 Remedial investigation workplan

(b)4 Requires that the Department GIS be used as a source of information for determining various physical characteristics of the site and surrounding area.

4.4 Remedial investigation of ground water

(a)4 Adds a ground water RI trigger: when any soil contaminant detected in the area of concern has a water solubility greater than 100 mg/l and any part of the area of concern at which the soil contamination was detected is located within 2,000 feet of a public supply well.

(g)10 and 11 Specifies that monitoring wells have permit numbers and site specific well identification numbers prominently displayed and permanently affixed to the monitoring well, be constructed with a locking cap and generally protected from damage and vandalism, and damage or vandalism to a monitoring well or piezometer be reported to the Department, and the damaged monitoring well or piezometer properly repaired or decommissioned.

(h)3v(1) Requires that the Department GIS be used as part of the file search when conducting a well search for wells in the vicinity of the site.

Amendments to the Technical Requirements (continued)

4.6 Remedial Investigation of Landfills and Historic Fill Material

(b) Specifies requirements for delineating historic fill. Specifies requirements for characterizing historic fill, either by using the database or collecting and analyzing samples from each type of fill. Specifies requirements for areas of concern in historic fill and groundwater sampling in historic fill.

Table 4-2 Lists the maximum and average concentrations of contaminants in typical historic fill.

4.7 (new) Remedial Investigation of Ecological Receptors

(a) Follow-up ecological investigations must be conducted to confirm/characterize potential ecological impacts identified in the 3-part qualitative screening conducted as part of the Site Investigation;

(b) Requires a detailed ecological risk assessment, consistent with EPA guidance, when site contamination has impacted an environmentally sensitive area.

4.8 Remedial investigation report

(c)4 Specifies what should be included in the remedial investigation report for Historic Fill, i.e., stratigraphic logs, history.

(c)3 Requires electronic submittal of data, per 3.13(c)v.

(d)2vii Requires that maps be submitted depicting the horizontal/vertical extent of any free and/or residual product zones in ground water or soil.

Subchapter 5 — Remedial Action Selection

5.1 Remedial action selection

Changes the existing definition of “permanent remedy,” which defines permanence based upon the remedial action’s ability to reduce or eliminate contaminants in the media. New definition of “permanent remedial action” is based on the site condition after remediation. Allows off-site disposal to be considered “permanent” as long as the site is remediated for “unrestricted use.”

All remedial actions (both permanent and non-permanent) must reduce or eliminate exposure to contaminants which are present above any remediation standard and must comply with applicable laws and regulations.

During remedy selection, the remedy must be evaluated for its:

1. ability to protect the public and the environment
2. implementability
3. technical performance, effectiveness and reliability
4. degree of reduction in toxicity, mobility, volume; timeliness

5. consistency with applicable laws and regulations
6. potential impacts to the local community
7. degree of permanence
8. potential for natural resource injury

The following requirements must be met to select a non-permanent remedy:

1. Potential for off-site migration of contaminants must be mitigated or eliminated;
2. Access/exposure to areas where contamination remains must be restricted;
3. The cost of the lowest cost permanent remedy must be greater than 2 times the cost of the selected non-permanent remedy;
4. Treatment/removal of contaminated soil to the restricted use soil standard is not acceptable if the soil can be treated/removed to meet the unrestricted use soil standard at an additional cost of 10% or less;
5. Institutional controls must be placed and maintained on the property to insure protection of the public and the environment;
6. Transferee or owner of the property must agree in writing to the restrictions and controls on the property.

Feasibility Studies and Corrective Measure Studies are still required for those sites being remediated pursuant to CERCLA/RCRA.

5.2 Remedial action selection report

This report discusses how the proposed remedial action satisfies all of the criteria above and contains applicable cost analyses if a non-permanent remedial action for soil contamination is selected. The cost analysis contains:

1. a cost estimate for the proposed non-permanent remedial action;
2. a cost estimate for the lowest cost permanent remedial action;
3. description of lowest cost permanent remedial action;

This report is submitted prior to implementing:

1. any non-permanent remedial action *;
2. any remedial action which will take longer than five years;
3. any remedial action for ground, surface water, sediment or ecological impact.

* exception is non-permanent soil remedial actions which will achieve the restricted use soil standard without engineering controls in 5 yrs or less; or IRM’s.

Amendments to the Technical Requirements (continued)

Subchapter 6 — Remedial Action

6.1 Remedial action requirements

(b)5 Requires property owners of sites where non-permanent remedies are implemented to conduct a reevaluation of the non-permanent remedy every 5 years, and to submit a written report which includes a physical inspection of the engineering controls and continued adequacy of the institutional controls.

(d) Requires that free and/or residual product be treated or removed when practicable, or contained when treatment or removal are not practicable. Specifies that natural remediation of free and/or residual product will not be allowed.

(g) Specifies that if groundwater contamination is confirmed to be from an onsite discharge, the Department will determine the need to establish a Classification Exception Area for the impacted area of the aquifer per N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.6.

6.2 Remedial action workplan

(a)17 Specifies the information that must be submitted to the Department in order for the Department to establish a Classification Exception Area.

(b) If contaminated soil is to be reused at a site, the requirements for an evaluation and soil reuse proposal are specified.

(c) Specifies that institutional and engineering controls may be proposed to remediate historic fill material at a site.

6.3 Specific remedial action requirements

(b)6i(3)(A) Clarifies and changes requirements for soil sampling after removal/closure of an UST when there is no evidence of a discharge. Samples are only required along the centerline of the UST and no longer required at the sidewalls of the excavation.

(b)6i(3)(A)(I) Clarifies requirements when USTs are removed/closed and there is ground water in the excavation - for contaminants that have specific gravities less than one, greater than one, and for contaminants with mixed specific gravities.

(b)6i(4) Requires a ground water sample, when there is any evidence of a discharge, for instances where there is insufficient soil to collect a sample, or the tank is in ground water.

(b)6i(5) Requires a ground water sample if there is any evidence of a discharge.

(b)6ii Establishes requirements to be followed for the abandonment in-place of a physically accessible underground storage tank as an acceptable form of tank closure. Previously, the Department had only allowed abandonment

in place if tanks were beneath a structure or physically inaccessible.

(b)6iii Allows alternate methods of documenting a tank's integrity if a tank is under a permanent structure, or is physically inaccessible, or the sampling procedures will cause damage to an adjacent structure.

(b)6iv No sampling required after closure of USTs that have always had secondary containment and leak detection and there has never been evidence of a discharge.

(b)6v Requires closed piping to be addressed in accordance with 3.9(a)5.

(d) Specifies information that must be submitted to the Department in order to verify the viability of natural ground water remediation as the remedial alternative for ground water contamination.

(d) Also specifies site specific criteria to be met in order for the Department to approve a natural remediation proposal, including absence or containment of free/residual product, completed delineation of ground water contamination, and determination of transport fate of contamination.

(e) Specifies ground water monitoring requirements for natural ground water remediation. Includes installation of monitoring wells at specific locations relative to the contaminant plume. Also sets forth the minimum ground water monitoring program necessary to evaluate whether natural remediation is occurring, and to verify any fate and transport modeling conducted. Lastly, sets forth requirements for when no further remediation/additional remediation will be required, based on the evaluation of the ground water data.

6.4 Post-remedial action requirements

(a)5 Specifies that if the extent of contamination above the applicable unrestricted use standard is estimated during the remedial investigation, it must be confirmed by analysis prior to completion of the remedial action.

(a)6 Specifies that if a Classification Exception Area was established in a ground water use area, it is required that ground water data be submitted to the Department, verifying that the contamination has in fact degraded to the applicable ground water standards. Also, states that the Classification Exception Area will remain in place until ground water sampling results confirm that the contaminant concentrations have decreased to or below the applicable ground water quality standard.

(d) Specifies requirements for the sampling of soils that are excavated as part of a remediation but are intended for site specific reuse.

6.6 Remedial action report

(d) Specifies that for active ground water remedial actions, the remedial action report shall include figures representative of flow conditions immediately preceding initiation of the remedial action and flow conditions

Amendments to the Technical Requirements (continued)

representative of pumping conditions, as well as graphs depicting changes in contaminant concentration over time.

Appendix C: Mann-Whitney U-Test

Provides instructions for performing a statistical evaluation of ground water data in order to confirm whether ground water contamination is naturally degrading.

Site Remediation Program Goes On-Line

By: SRP Web Committee

Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation
Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Site Remediation Program (SRP) has recently completed development of a SRP site on the World-Wide Web. The web site has been designed to be user friendly and provide the maximum amount of information to all interested parties. The information placed on the web site includes "topic pages" on the following:

- What's New
- Superfund
- Industrial Site Recovery Act
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Brownfields
- Known Contaminated Sites
- Voluntary Cleanup
- Emergency Response
- Regulations
- Financial Assistance

SRP newsletters and many other SRP publications are also available to be viewed or downloaded. In addition, the SRP web site includes summary information on each bureau as well as organizational charts and contact information.

This means that valuable information regarding the SRP program is available at your computer 24 hours a day. SRP welcomes comments regarding the design or function of the SRP web site.

The SRP's address on the web is <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp>. The SRP web site can also be accessed through the New Jersey State Home Page (<http://www.state.nj.us>) and the Department's Home Page (<http://www.state.nj.us/dep>).

New Permit Application to Install or Substantially Modify Underground Storage Tank Systems

By: Gregory Cunningham
Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation
Bureau of Field Operations - Initial Notice Section

The Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation has developed a new application to be used when applying for permits to substantially modify or install underground storage tanks that are regulated by the New Jersey Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A *et seq.* **This new application, UST-010, 03/97 replaces the older application UST-010, 09/90, which is no longer valid and should be discarded.**

Copies of this application and its instructions are now available on the Department's computer bulletin board. The setting for the bulletin board is 8 - N - 1 (8 bits, parity none, 1 stop bit). The telecommunication number to access the bulletin board is 609/292-2006. After logging onto the bulletin board you will need to enter into the SRP (Site Remediation Program) subdirectory of the main menu. Once in the SRP subdirectory just read the heading and description of the available documents and download the ones that meet your needs. All forms are in Wordperfect 5.1 format.

Another way to obtain copies of this permit application and its instructions is through the SRP Web Site at address <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp>.

Copies of the application and instructions are available by mail by calling the Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks at 609/292-8761 or the Bureau of Field Operations at 609/633-0708. They may also be obtained by writing to the following address:

State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation
Bureau of Field Operations
CN 435
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0435

We have made the application straightforward and easier to complete than the old application. For example, the submittal requirement of a CP#1 application has been eliminated.

If you have any questions, contact Joshua Gradwohl, Gregory Cunningham or Hasmukh Patel of the Bureau of Field Operations at 609/633-0708.

Innovative Technology Initiatives

By: Matthew Turner

Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation
Bureau of State Case Management

The NJDEP is an active participant on the Innovative Technology and Regulatory Cooperation (ITRC) Workgroup, whose goal is to promote the utilization of innovative technology for the investigation/remediation of sites through regulatory cooperation among states agencies. The effort is not to provide presumptive remedies, but to assist in the implementation of the remedy/technology after it is chosen as the appropriate remedy. The ITRC is comprised of state regulatory agencies, stakeholders and federal agencies.

The ITRC is currently comprised of six (6) subgroups exploring 1) in-situ bioremediation 2) real-time field characterization technologies 3) low temperature desorption technologies 4) plasma technologies 5) permeable barrier technology and 6) technologies for treating metal contamination in soil. Each subgroup is developing a guidance document on its respective technology for utilization by the ITRC member states and stakeholders. The ITRC is scheduled to meet June 2-4 in Washington, DC, to finalize guidance documents on respective technologies and begin the process of choosing technologies for the next fiscal year. NJDEP is represented by Matt Turner (Bureau of State Case Management, 609/984-1742) on the Permeable Barrier Subgroup, John Prendergast (Bureau of Environmental Evaluation and Risk Assessment, 609/984-9757) on the Real-Time Field Characterization Subgroup and Brian Sogorka (Bureau of Environmental Evaluation and Risk Assessment, 609/633-1344) on the Metals in Soil Subgroup. A update on Real-Time Field Characterization were provided in the January, 1997 issue of the "Site Remediation News". Future publications of the "Site Remediation News" will address activities on Metals in Soil Subgroup.

The Permeable Barrier Subgroup is investigating a technology which offers an alternative to ground water pump and treat technologies. The technology, which is often referred to as permeable barrier walls, is becoming an attractive groundwater remedy. The technology offers a substantial reduction in operation and maintenance and overall cost when compared to conventional groundwater pump and treat systems.

Permeable barrier walls are in-situ permeable treatment zones in which groundwater contamination can be precipitated, absorbed or degraded. Groundwater is allowed to flow passively through a subsurface treatment zone where the contamination is removed. The treatment zone is typically constructed by the excavation of a trench which is backfilled with a less permeable reactive media.

The Permeable Barrier Wall Subgroup of the ITRC is currently reviewing application of this technology for the treatment of chlorinated organics. These barriers employ a granular iron media which degrades the chlorinated compounds to non-toxic dehalogenated organic compounds and inorganic chlorine. The exact mechanism whereby the chlorinated compound is degraded is not fully understood at this time, but is the focus of considerable research. The permeable barriers are typically deployed in a configuration know as a funnel and gate. This configuration utilizes an impermeable subsurface wall (funnel) to direct the groundwater into the subsurface permeable treatment zone (gate).

The ITRC Permeable Barrier Subgroup has participated in the development of a document entitled "Design Guidance for Application of Permeable Barriers to Remediate Dissolved Chlorinated Solvents" which is accessible through the ITRC Home Page at <http://www.gnet.org/gnet/gov/interstate/itrcindex.htm>. The U.S. Air Force contracted with Battelle Memorial Institute to prepare the document to aid in the remediation of U.S. Air Force bases across the country. The document provides a good reference on the current state of the technology and is a valuable aid in the design of a treatment system.

The main objective of the ITRC Permeable Barrier Subgroup is the development of a document outlining the regulatory requirements for permeable barriers designed to remediate chlorinated solvents. This document will address all regulatory issues associated with the technology. The goal of the subgroup is to reach consensus among state regulatory agencies and stakeholders on issues such as permitting and monitoring. A consensus on these issues should provide for quicker deployment of the technology. The document is expected to be available in draft during April and finalized in June. (cont. on pg. 8)

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Cunningham, and Matthew Turner.

Innovative Technology Initiatives (continued)

The ITRC's activities are closely related to activities being conducted under a multistate Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for environmental technology evaluation which was signed in April, 1995. MOU states include New Jersey, California, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York. The MOU supports the work of the ITRC and identifies the ITRC as a building block in the development of interstate cooperation. While the scope of the MOU includes a broad range of environmental technologies, the initial efforts of the ITRC have been focussed on the characterization and remediation technologies for contaminated sites.

Through a pilot technology review project currently underway, the six MOU states are evaluating twelve technologies (two from each state) in an effort to define a process for the reciprocal evaluation, acceptance and approval of environmental technologies among the six states. The Department's Office of Innovative Technology and Market Development is coordinating New Jersey's participation in the MOU project as well as a variety of other innovative technology projects, including the New Jersey Corporation for Advanced Technology (NJCAT). This new office will reinforce the mutually beneficial relationship between a clean environment and a healthy economy. For more information, please contact Rhea Brekke, Administrator, at 609/984-5418.

General Information:

The *Site Remediation News* is published by the Program Support Element. If you want to receive the *Site Remediation News*, send a request containing your name and address to:

George H. Klein
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 CN 413
 Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0413
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp>

Winter 1997 Edition of "Known Contaminated Sites in New Jersey" (KCS NJ)...

is available for purchase through the Department's Maps and Publications Sales Office. The KCS NJ lists sites in the state which have confirmed contamination present at levels greater than the applicable cleanup criteria for soil and/or ground water contamination and includes a separate list of sites with unknown sources of contamination.

The winter edition is produced only in electronic formats (ASCII Comma or Line Delimited as well as a printable report) at the cost of \$15.00 for each option selected. Please direct all purchase requests to: NJDEP Maps and Publications Sales Office, CN 417, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0417. For more information, Maps and Publications can be reached at 609/777-1038 or 1039.

The Summer 1997 Edition is anticipated to be available in early November.

General Information:

Please be sure to include the box number on all mail addressed to the Industrial Site Evaluation Element. Some mail has been received by the element many weeks past the date on the correspondence due to the omission of the box number. The proper way to address mail to the element is:

Section Name or Case Manager's Name
 Industrial Site Evaluation Element
 CN 028
 Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0028

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 609/ 292-9120
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp>

Christine Todd Whitman, Governor
 Robert C. Shinn, Jr., Commissioner

HazSite Data Collection Application and the SRP Section of the Electronic Data Interchange Manual (SRP-EDI)

NJDEP Site Remediation Program (SRP) announces the availability of the HazSite data collection application and the SRP Section of the Electronic Data Interchange Manual (SRP-EDI). Both HazSite and SRP-EDI are available through the DEP Bulletin Board and Home Page. SRP encourages interested parties to obtain access through those means. For information on obtaining HazSite and SRP-EDI on diskette or in hard copy, see the the last paragraph.

HazSite is an application that can be used for submitting analytical results to NJDEP per the Tech Rule (N.J.A.C. 7:26E). The Requester can enter data directly and

return it to SRP in .DBF format. It is available on the DEP Bulletin Board System 609/292-2006 in current format and is called HAZSITE4.ZIP. *(Please note, draft versions called HAZSITE.ZIP and HAZSITE3.ZIP are no longer valid.)*

The current HazSite application (HAZSITE4.ZIP) is also available on the DEP Home Page effective 6/1/97. The Internet address is <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp>. Then select "Regulations & Guidance" topic.

SRP- EDI contains data definition for HazSite files and the File format for submitting data in Lotus compatible format (.WK1). It is available on the DEP Bulletin Board as SRP-EDI.ZIP or it can be accessed from the DEP Home Page's "Regulations & Guidance" topic.

To obtain HazSite or SRP-EDI on diskette or the SRP-EDI in hard copy, complete the form below and return it to: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Site Remediation Program, Bureau of Planning & Systems, CN 413, Trenton, NJ 08625-0413.

HAZSITE/SRP-EDI Request Form

Company Name: _____

Name: _____
(first) (last)

Address: _____

P.O.Box #: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Internet Email Address: _____

Phone No.: () _____ FAX No.: () _____

Please check appropriate box that accurately represents your request:

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We will provide assistance in answering your technical questions from Tuesday through Thursday from 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at 609/633-1380. You may also email questions to hazsite@dep.state.nj.us.

Return Address:
 New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
 Site Remediation Program
 Bureau of Planning & Systems
 CN 413
 Trenton, NJ 08625-0413