SUMMARY

The Cooper Road National Priorities List (NPL) site is located in Voorhees Township, Camden County, New Jersey. The site consists of an old borrow pit where several dozen one to two ounce glass vials containing hazardous substances were found. Vial contained a number of contaminants including: benzene, ethylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, xylenes, naphthalene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, and isophorone. In May 1984, under the supervision of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), the vials and surrounding soil were excavated, removed from the site, and placed in an approved hazardous waste landfill. Soil and groundwater sampling performed after site remediation has failed to detect contaminants above background levels. Based on the available information, this site is considered unlikely to be of public health concern because of the absence of exposure to hazardous substances. No health study follow-up is planned at this time.

BACKGROUND

The Cooper Road NPL site is located in Voorhees Township, Camden County, New Jersey. The 85-acre site, located in an area of residential development, consists of an old borrow pit which has been excavated for the extraction of fill material. A number of one to two ounce vials containing numerous hazardous substances including: benzene, ethylbenzene, xylene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, 1,3 dichlorobenzene, naphthalene, and isophorone were found on-site.

In May 1984, site cleanup was performed under the supervision of the NJDEP. This included the excavation of vials and the surrounding soil to a depth of approximately six inches below any vial. Excavated materials were removed and disposed of in an off-site approved hazardous waste landfill. After the excavation, the site was inspected by NJDEP which determined the site cleanup was acceptable.

Soil samples collected after site remediation were found to be free from any significant levels of organic compounds. Groundwater samples were collected in August and September 1987, from an on-site monitoring well and four private residential wells, three of which were located within 1000 feet of the site. Results of sample analyses indicated no contaminants above background levels.

The Record of Decision (ROD) calls for no additional remedial actions to be taken. Since previously conducted cleanup activities have effectively and permanently addressed all public health and environmental impacts of site contamination, the selected remedy is considered to be protective of human health and the environment.
B. SITE VISIT

ATSDR has not conducted a visit to the site and feels such a visit is not necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION AND PHYSICAL HAZARDS

A. ON-SITE CONTAMINATION

Remedial activities at the site have removed site contaminants. Groundwater and soil sampling and analyses have determined that contaminant levels are within background ranges.

B. OFF-SITE CONTAMINATION

Results of off-site groundwater sampling did not show any contamination of health concern.

C. PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Available documentation does not provide any descriptions of site conditions which would constitute a physical hazard.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF POPULATION NEAR THE SITE

The Cooper Road NPL site lies in an area which has undergone recent residential development. The nearest residence is located 300 feet northwest of the site, with the nearest residential private well being located approximately 500 feet southeast of the site. New residential development within the site area are being placed on municipal water service.

EVALUATION

A. SITE CHARACTERIZATION (DATA NEEDS AND EVALUATION)

1. Environmental Media

All of the appropriate environmental media have been sampled at the Cooper Road NPL site.

2. Land Use and Demographics
Specific demographic and land use data was not provided to ATSDR on the area surrounding the Cooper Road Site. Since the site has been remediated, demographic and land use data is not required for the completion of this Health Assessment.

3. Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Conclusions contained in this Health Assessment area based on the information received by ATSDR. The accuracy of these conclusions is determined by the availability and reliability of the data. Available information indicate that appropriate QA/QC was performed during site investigations.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL PATHWAYS

During U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and NJDEP site investigations, glass vials containing contaminants were sampled to determine their contents. Groundwater and soils were also sampled to determine if contaminants had leaked and impacted the surrounding area. No contamination at levels likely to be of health concern has been demonstrated at the Cooper Road NPL site.

C. HUMAN EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

Sampling of all the appropriate environmental media indicates that there has been no appreciable contamination of the environment. Given the lack of appreciable contamination, there also appear to be no human exposure pathways.

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

The investigations conducted to date have not shown significant toxic chemical contamination at the Cooper Road NPL site. Site investigations appear to have been conducted in an appropriate manner and all possible means of contamination have been explored.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the available information, this site is considered to be of no public health concern because of the absence of exposure to appreciable amounts of hazardous substances.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended, the Cooper Road NPL site has been evaluated for appropriate follow-up with respect to health effects studies.
Inasmuch as there is no extant documentation or indications in the information and data reviewed for this Health Assessment that human exposure to site-related contaminants is currently occurring or that exposure to appreciable amounts of site-related contaminants has occurred in the past, this site is not being considered for follow-up health studies at this time. However, if data becomes available suggesting that human exposure is currently occurring or has occurred in the past, ATSDR will reevaluate this study for any indicated follow-up.

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REFERENCES


3. Correspondence and ATSDR Files.