Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste
Appendix G

Rahway River Basin (Fluvial), New Jersey
Flood Risk Management Findings Report

September 2025

New Jersey
Department of
Environmental Protection

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New York District

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1 INTRODUCTION

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New York District is preparing a Report of Findings for Rahway River Basin, New Jersey.

This Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Assessment was prepared to support HTRW discussions in the main report, analyze HTRW sites within or near the Study Area, and evaluate other environmental concerns.

1.1 STUDY AREA

The proposed project includes five alternatives (with Alternative 1 – No Action being omitted from this HTRW Assessment):

- Alternative 2 – Upstream Detention: A 60 foot (ft) high 300 ft wide structure upstream of Campbells Pond with an associated spillway to the east and road relocation to the west.
- Alternative 3 – Combination Plan:
    1. Essex Street Bridge raising
    2. Replacement of 2,470 ft of concrete channel within West Branch
    3. Oakland Road Bridge raising
    4. Deepening of 0.5 mile channel within East Branch
    5. Addition of 30 acre-ft storage where West Branch and East Branch meet
    6. Addition of 4.5 miles of levees/floodwalls on Main Branch between roughly Lenape Park Dam and S. Avenue East
    7. Removal/modification of Sperry Dam
    8. Modification of Droescher's Dam
    9. Removal/modification of Jackson Dam
- Alternative 4 – Nonstructural:
    1. 10-year event: 117 structures for elevation and 44 for ringwalls
    2. 100-year event: 173 structures for elevation and 85 for ringwalls
- Alternative 5 – Lenape Park Detention & Channel Modification:
    1. Replacement of the dam spillway; widening of the spillway and openings; raising of 10,000 ft of embankments; addition of 6 ft of floodwalls to embankments
    2. 15,500 ft of channel modifications from Kenilworth Boulevard to Lincoln Avenue Bridge.

These alternatives are varied and encompass a large geographic area. For the purpose of the HTRW Assessment, the Study Area is defined as the areas including all the alternatives features and the immediate adjacent area (i.e., 100 ft buffer in any direction).

1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This HTRW Assessment was prepared in accordance with the USACE Engineering Regulation (ER) 1165-2-132 and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) 42 United States Code (USC) 9601 et seq. HTRW is defined by ER 1165-2-132 as:

"Except for dredged material and sediments beneath navigable waters proposed for dredging… HTRW includes any material listed as a "hazardous substance" under [CERCLA]..."

This HTRW report was prepared by performing the following:

- Review existing and readily available Federal and State records of contaminated sites within or near the Study Area;
- Identification of contaminated sites that are collocated within or near the areas of the alternative features; and
- Determine if collocated or nearby contaminated sites may affect or be affected by alternative features.

1.3 LIMITS OF REPORT

This HTRW Report relies on publicly available HTRW data. No field visits, site investigations, or samplings were performed. The public databases do not always identify the exact location of an HTRW site within a real property parcel, the media (e.g., soil, sediment, groundwater) that is contaminated, nor the specific chemicals responsible for the contamination. The Study Area is a developed area with a history of anthropogenic activity that leads to inherent uncertainty of the subsurface conditions.

Additionally, certain information typical of HTRW Assessments (e.g., topography) is not included in this Appendix due to the information being discussed in the main report.

2 REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASES

Environmental databases pertaining to HTRW contamination are maintained online by the United State Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Based on a review of the readily available USEPA and NJDEP databases, several listings were identified near or within the Study Area.

Note: Alternative 4 – Nonstructural was excluded from the environmental database review evaluation. The 100+ structures included in the alternative represented a disjointed geographical area and the measures being considered (e.g., elevations and ringwalls) have limited potential for subsurface disturbance compared to the other alternatives (e.g., floodwalls). As such, the environmental database review, which primarily related to potential subsurface contamination, had limited applicability to this alternative.

2.1 FEDERAL RECORDS

USEPA maintains various environmental databases and interactive mapping tools. The following USEPA tools were utilized for preparing this report:

- Cleanups in My Community (CIMC), located at: https://map22.epa.gov/cimc
- EnviroAtlas, located at: https://enviroatlas.epa.gov/enviroatlas/interactivemap
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo) Search, located at: https://enviro.epa.gov/envirofacts/rcrainfo/search

2.1.1 Superfund

CERCLA was established by Congress in 1980, giving USEPA the funds and authority to remediate contaminated sites where there is no identifiable responsible party. The purpose of CERCLA, also referred to as Superfund, is to protect human health and the environment, identify responsible parties to pay for remediation, involve communities in the process, and return contaminated sites to productive uses (USEPA, 2024).

The most contaminated sites under the Superfund Program are those listed on the National Priority List (NPL). The NPL includes over 1,200 sites that represent a significant risk to human health and the environment. For sites investigated by the USEPA that are not elevated to the NPL, their information and data are still compiled on the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) to ensure adequate tracking of hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities performed in support of the Superfund Program. For a site to be removed from the NPL, USEPA follows criteria set in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP); however, the sites remain on the Delisted NPL database.

There are no reported NPL or Delisted NPL sites in the Study Area or within one-mile radius. Several SEMS sites were identified within one-mile radius of the Study Area; however, none were located within the Study Area. A depiction of regional Superfund database listings in relation to the Study Area is included below as Figure 1.

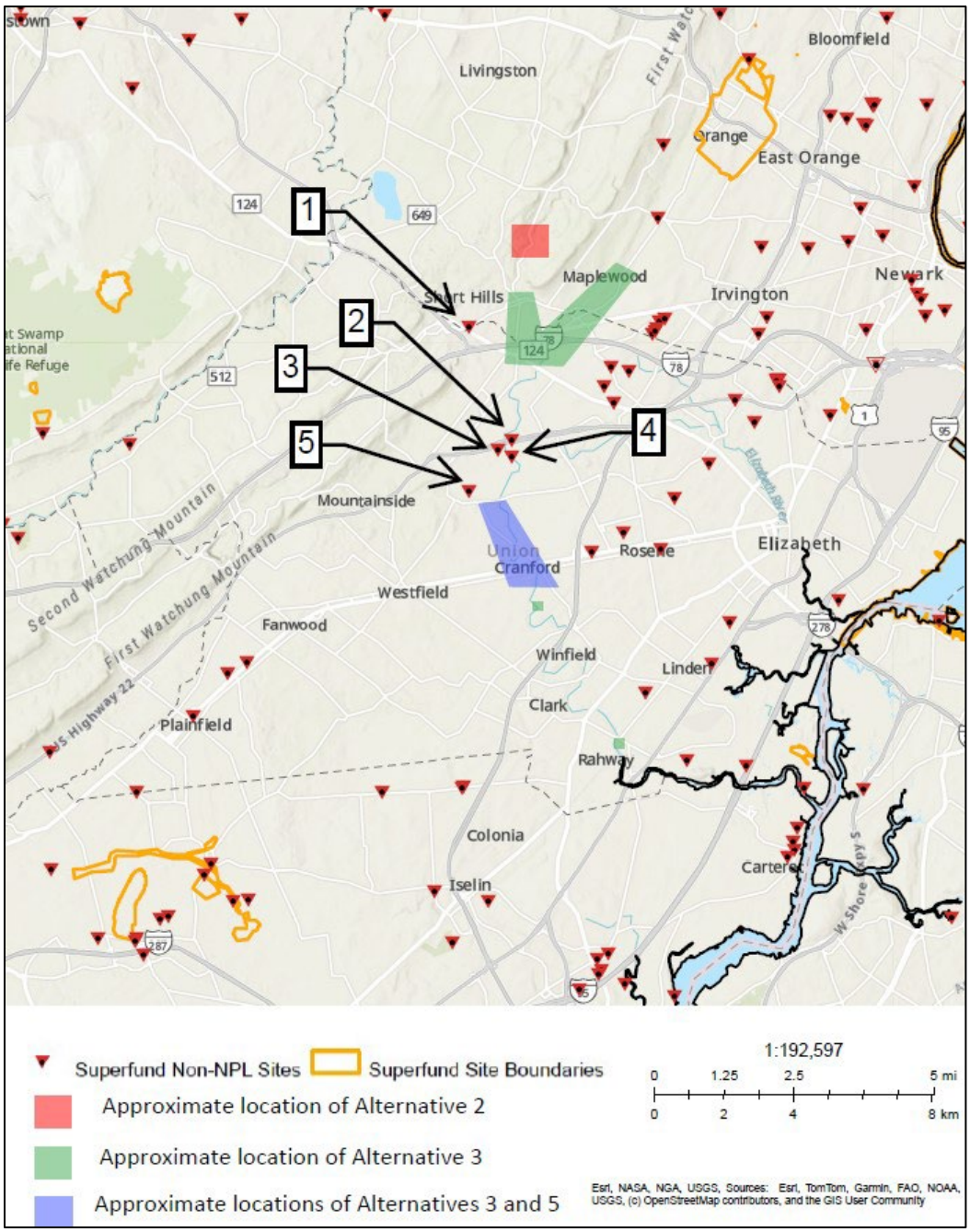

Figure 1: USEPA CIMC Superfund Listings.

Supplemental detail pertaining to the Superfund listings is included below as Table 1.

Table 1: Superfund Listings

Key	Site Name	Site Number	Category	Distance
1	Monterey Cleaners & Tailors	NJD011731874	SEMS	0.9 miles
2	Republic Metal Products	NJD055082259	SEMS	1.1 miles
3	General Electric Co.	NJD053524450	SEMS	0.9 miles
4	Atlantic Metal Products Co.	NJD350010724	SEMS	0.7 miles
5	Rahway River VOC Contamination	NJN000204277	SEMS	0.3 miles

All SEMS sites are assumed to be at a sufficient distance such that they will not negatively impact the Study Area.

2.1.2 RCRAInfo

Hazardous waste information is contained in the RCRAInfo database, a national program management and inventory system about hazardous waste handlers. There are various listings on the RCRAInfo database, with many not relevant to the project. For the purpose of this report, only RCRAInfo listings meeting the following criteria are discussed below:

- Within immediate vicinity of the Study Area (i.e., generally a 1/4-mile radius)
- A handler type meeting the criteria for Large Quantity Generator (LQG) or Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Small Quantity Generator (SQG) and Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) were excluded from this evaluation.

The RCRA LQG database includes facilities that generate more than 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste or 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

There were four RCRA LQGs listings identified in the Study area or in its immediate vicinity. A depiction of RCRA LQG listings in the vicinity of the Study Area is included below as Figure 2.

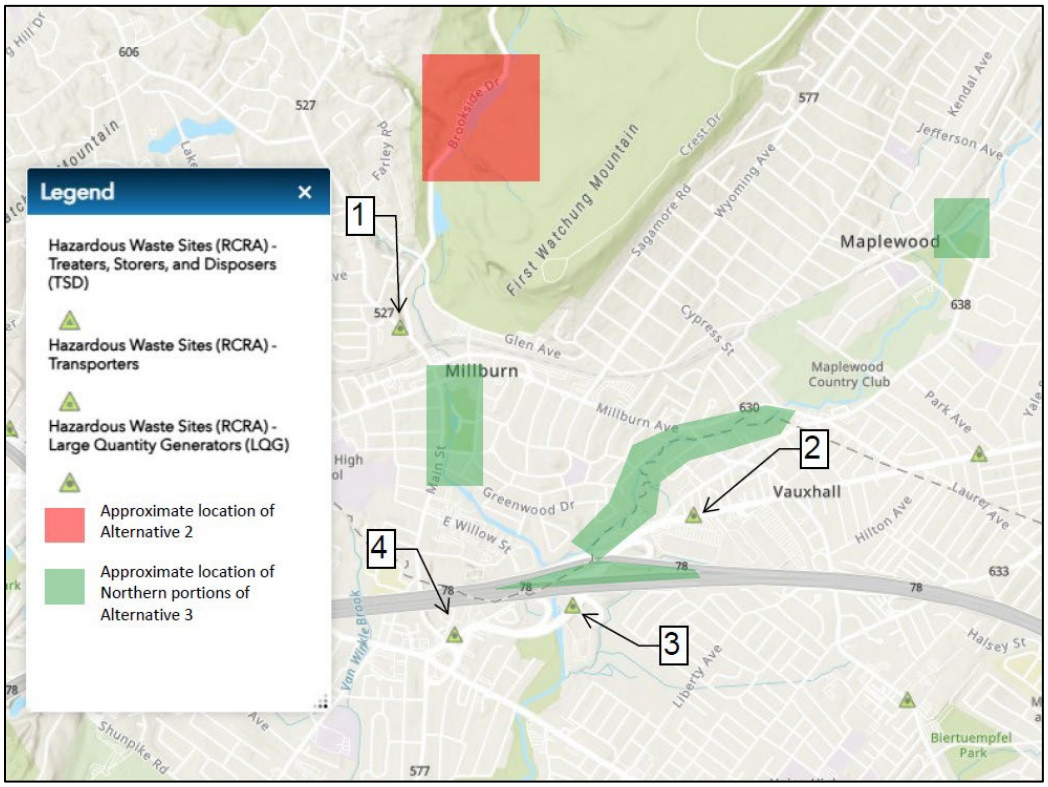

Figure 2: USEPA EnviroAtlas LQG Listings.

Supplemental detail pertaining to the RCRA LQG listings is included below as Table 2.

Table 2: RCRA LQGs.

Key	Site Name	Site Number	Status	Waste	Distance
1	Millburn Middle School	NJR000079293	Active	Mercury (D009)	0.2 miles (Alt 3) 0.5 miles (Alt 2)
2	Home Depot Inc #0915	NJR000030783	Active	Several	0.2 miles
3	Tru-Form Nails	NJR000079814	Active	Chlorobenzene (D021)	500 feet

Key	Site Name	Site Number	Status	Waste	Distance
				Methyl Ethyl Ketone (D035)	
4	NJ American Water Springfield Water Treat Pl	NJR986659274	Inactive	Not listed	0.2 miles

Key 1: The Millburn Middle School Site (ID# NJR000079293) is registered as an active facility but had minimal information listed on its RCRA profile with the exception of mercury waste (D009) being associated with the Site.

Key 2: The Home Depot Inc #0915 Site (ID# NJD064329436) is registered as an active facility with 19.3 tons of waste generated in 2011; 9.1 tons generated in 2019; and 7.1 tons generated in 2023. There were 44 waste codes associated with this facility including those related to ignitable waste, corrosive waste, reactive waste, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, silver, benzene, chlordane, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and other chemicals.

Key 3: The Tru-Form Nails Site (ID# NJR000079814) is registered as an active facility but had minimal information listed on its RCRA profile with the exception of chlorobenzene waste (D021) and methyl ethyl ketone waste (D035) being associated with the Site.

Key 4: The NJ American Water Springfield Water Treat Pl Site (ID# NJR986659274) is registered as an inactive facility with 9.7 tons of corrosive waste (D002) generated in 2023. There was minimal other information listed on its RCRA profile.

The RCRA SQG database includes facilities that generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month and the RCRA VSQG database includes facilities that generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month. There were numerous RCRA SQG and VSQG listings within a 1/4-mile radius of the Study area; however, these sites are typically less impactful than RCRA LQGs. As such, their discussion is omitted from this HTRW Assessment.

Additionally, no RCRA TSDFs were identified in the Study Area or within one-mile radius

2.2 STATE RECORDS

NJDEP maintains a NJ-GeoWeb tool which compiles various environmental database listings and displays them on an interactive map. The tool displays several layers; however, upon review of the available listings the most relevant layers based on geographical proximity and applicability to the Study Area were: known contaminated sites (KCS), preferred ID (PI) sites, underground storage tanks (USTs), immediate environmental concern sites, deed notice areas, groundwater contamination areas (CEA), and historical fill areas. Other database layers were reviewed as part of this report, but further discussion is not included due to either a lack of relevance or subject listings not being sufficiently close to the Study Area.

For the purpose of this report, only NJ-GeoWeb listings within the immediate vicinity of the Study Area (i.e., generally a 1/16-mile radius) are identified. A brief description of relevant layers to each alternative is included below.

2.2.1 Alternative 2

No NJ-GeoWeb listings were identified in the Study Area or within a 1/16-mile radius. A depiction of NJ-GeoWeb listings in the vicinity of the Alternative 2 Study Area is included below as Figure 3.

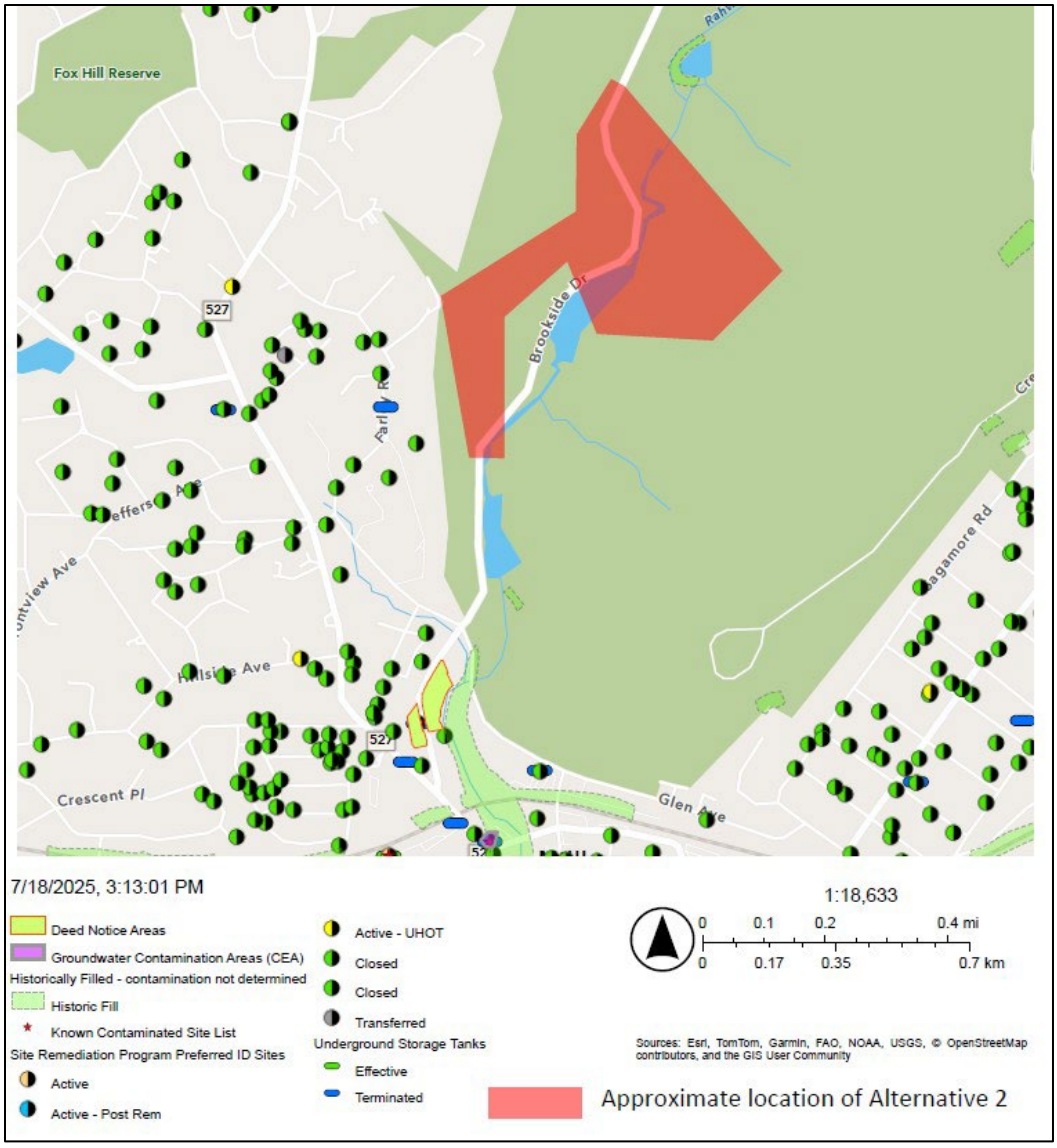

Figure 3: Alternative 2 NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

2.2.2 Alternative 3

A depiction of NJ-GeoWeb listings in the vicinity of the Alternative 3 sections 1 and 2 Study Area is included below as Figure 4.

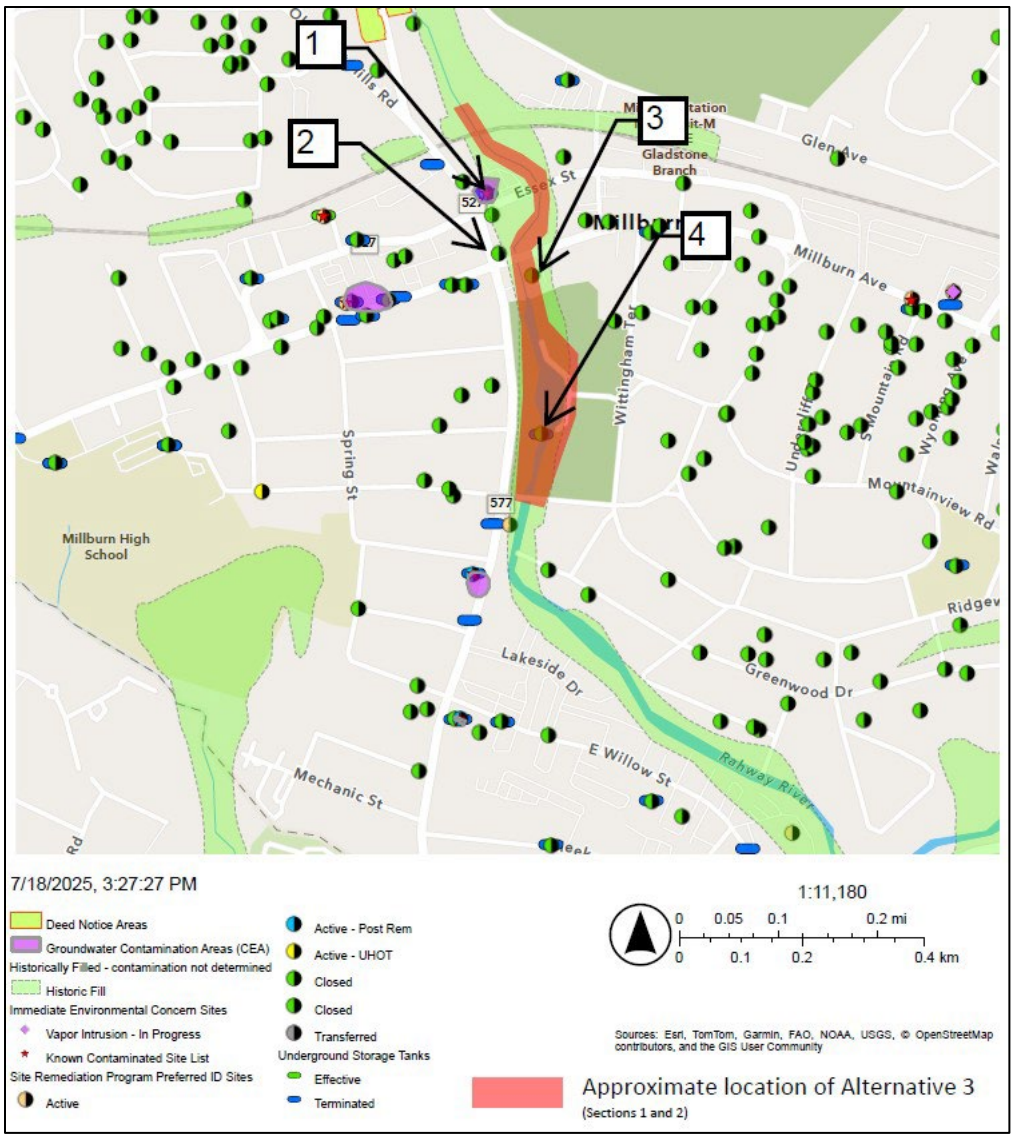

Figure 4: Alternative 3 (Sections 1 & 2) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

The entirety of the Study Area for Alternative 3 sections 1 and 2 exists in areas of historic fill. Additionally, there are KCS, PI, UST, and groundwater CEA listings within the Study Area and its immediate vicinity. Supplemental detail pertaining to the listings is included below as Table 3.

Table 3: Alternative 3 (Sections 1 & 2) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

Key	Site Name	Listings	Status
1	Exxon R/S 37496 Former	KCS, PI, UST, groundwater CEA	Active – Post Remediation
2	341 Millburn Avenue	PI	Closed
3	328 328.5 & 330 Millburn Avenue	PI	Closed
4	Taylor Park & Pond	PI, UST	Closed

Based on site characteristics (e.g., active status) only key number 1 will be discussed in this HTRW Assessment.

Exxon R/S 37496 Former (ID# 008979): On September 9, 1987, the NJDEP was notified of a discharge of hazardous substances from regulated USTs at the Site. NJDEP Incident No. 87-09-09-1634 was recorded for the Site. Nine tanks were removed in 1989. During excavation of these USTS, six additional, previously unknown USTs, were discovered and removed. The contents of the USTs included gasoline, heating oil, and waste oil; the contents of two of the previously unknown USTs were not known. Soil and groundwater contamination were observed at the time of excavation. Contaminated soil was removed where logistically possible. Residual

contamination was identified in 1999, and additional investigations were performed. A VOC plume was identified, and additional remediation took place via injection wells.

A depiction of NJ-GeoWeb listings in the vicinity of the Alternative 3 section 3 Study Area is included below as Figure 5.

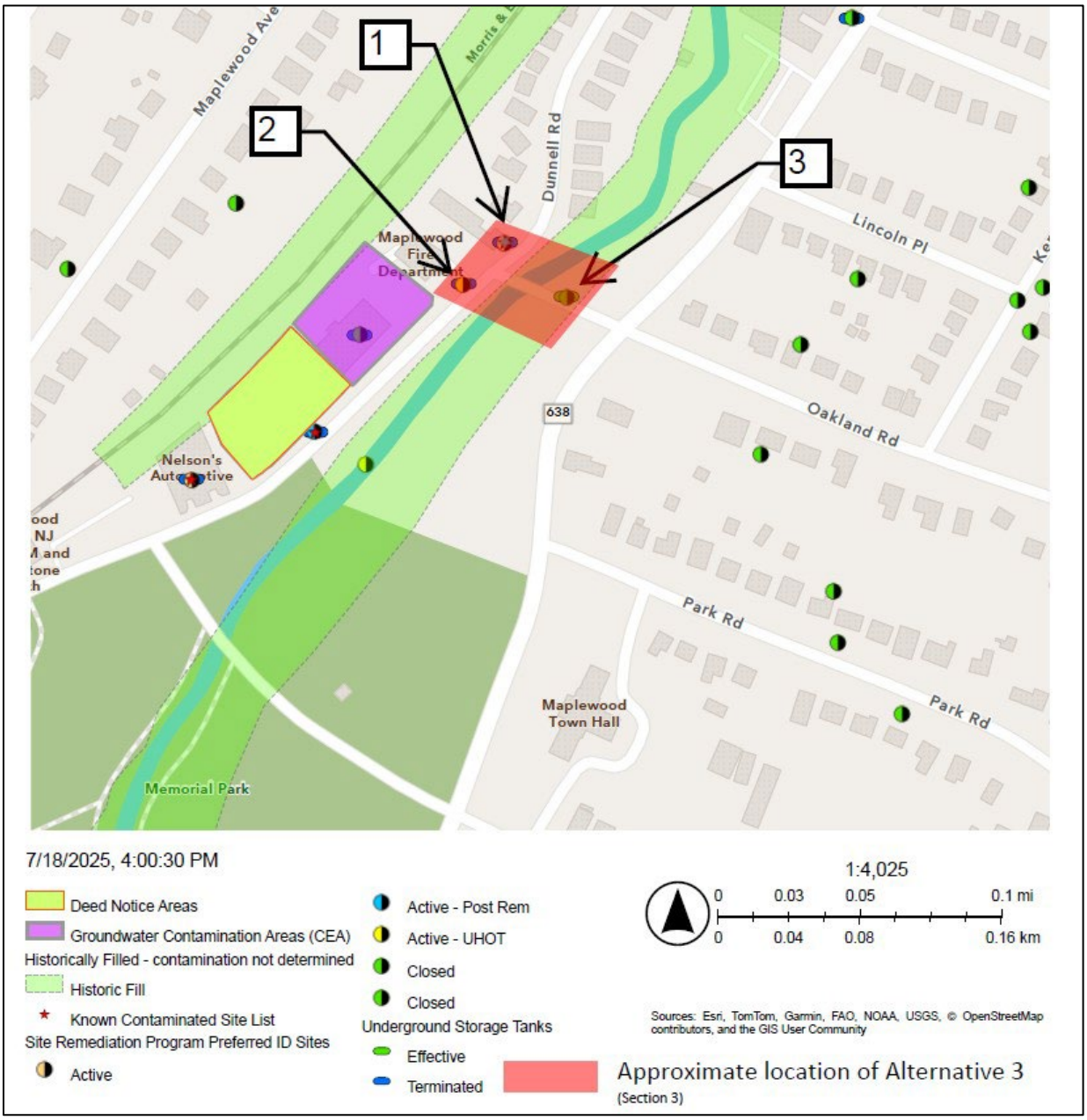

Figure 5: Alternative 3 (Section 3) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

The entirety of the Study Area for Alternative 3 section 3 exists in areas of historic fill. Additionally, there are KCS, PI, UST, and groundwater CEA listings within the Study Area and its immediate vicinity. Supplemental detail pertaining to the listings is included below as Table 4.

Table 4: Alternative 3 (Section 3) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

Key	Site Name	Listings	Status
1	Maplewood Garage	KCS, PI, UST	Active PI, Closed UST
2	Fire Department Headquarters	PI, UST	Active UHOT PI, Closed UST
3	Maplewood Delta	PI, UST	Closed PI, Effective UST

Based on site characteristics (e.g., active status) only key numbers 1 and 2 will be discussed in this HTRW Assessment.

Maplewood Garage (ID# 026379): Minimal information was available on the NJDEP DataMiner website with the exception of a form documenting a discharge from a UST and a receptor evaluation form noting the presence of groundwater contamination in excess of the NJDEP Vapor Intrusion Ground Water Screening Levels and petroleum hydrocarbon compounds within 30 feet of a building or 100 feet for non-petroleum hydrocarbon compounds.

Fire Department Headquarters (ID# 030050): Per a 2005 Remedial Investigation Report: from 1998 to 2003, various remedial activities were conducted at the subject site. This included the removal of a 2,000-gallon UST, excavation of contaminated soil, collection of soil samples to delineate extent of contamination, installation of a monitoring well, free-phase product monitoring and recovery, and collection of groundwater samples to evaluate potential groundwater contamination. The 2005 Remedial Investigation found that contamination was localized to the tank excavation and concentrations are below NJDEP's most stringent values. Additionally, an off-site source of migrating petroleum hydrocarbon contamination was identified. Similarly, multiple on-site monitoring wells exhibited presence of VOC and SVOC contamination. In 2014, a Vapor Intrusion Study found sub-slab soil gas and indoor air sampling identified contaminants of concern above the NJDEPs Residential Soil Gas Screening Levels and Residential Indoor Air Screening Limit.

A depiction of NJ-GeoWeb listings in the vicinity of the Alternative 3 sections 4 and 5 Study Area is included below as Figure 5.

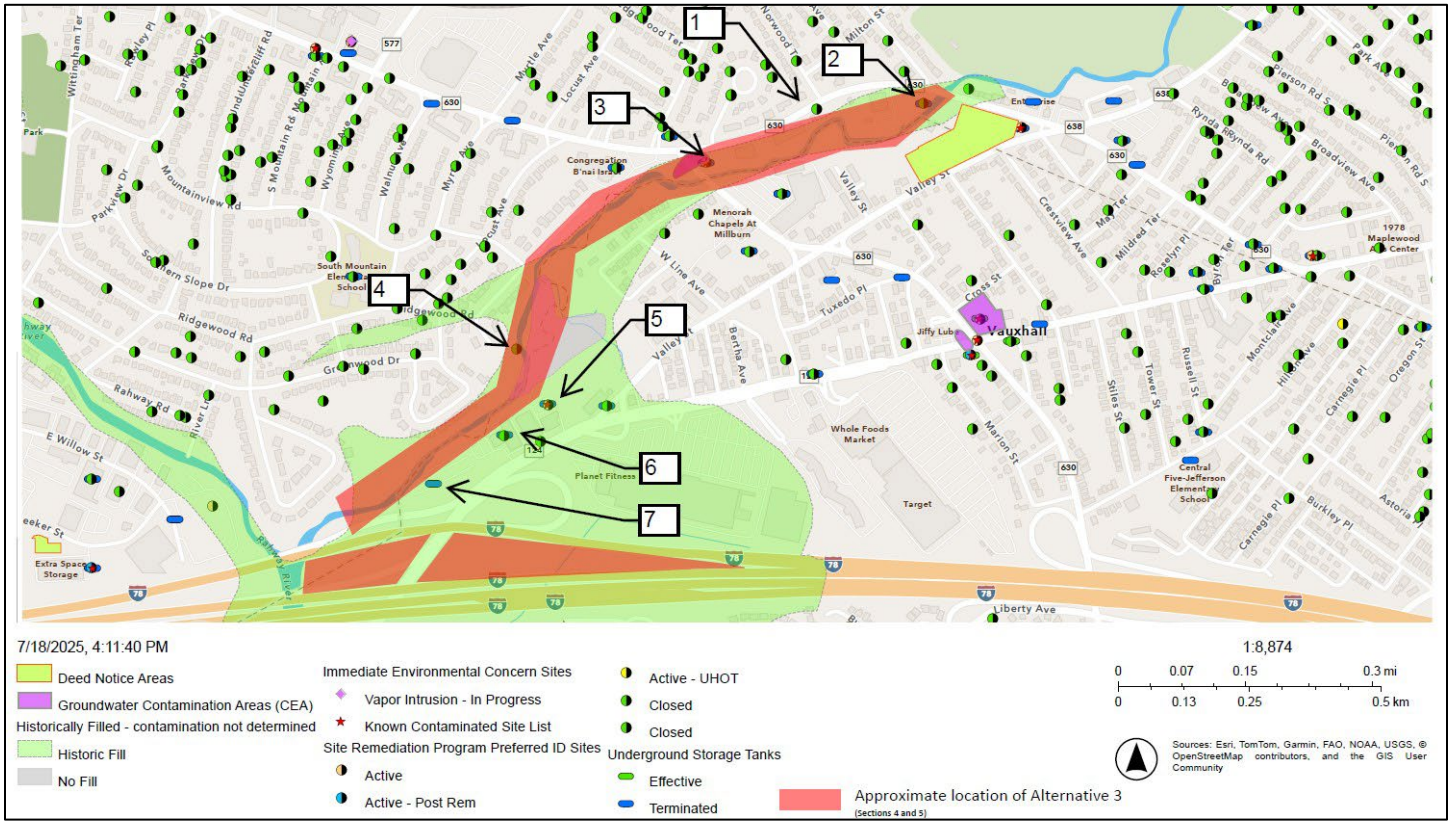

Figure 6: Alternative 3 (Sections 4 & 5) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

The majority of the Study Area for Alternative 3 sections 4 and 5 exists in areas of historic fill. Additionally, there are KCS, PI, UST, and groundwater CEA listings within the Study Area and its immediate vicinity. Supplemental detail pertaining to the listings is included below as Table 5.

Table 5: Alternative 3 (Sections 4 & 5) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

Key	Site Name	Listings	Status
1	The Item Of Millburn & Short Hills	PI	Closed
2	Instant Rent A Car	PI, UST	Closed
3	Former Exxonmobil Station #30559	KCS, PI, UST, groundwater CEA	Active PI, Closed UST
4	Millburn Crossing Rahway River East Branch	PI	Closed
5	J&C General Excavating Inc	KCS, PI, UST,	Active PI, Closed UST
6	Maplecrest Lincoln Mercury	PI, UST	Closed
7	Maplecrest Lincoln Mercury	UST	Closed

Based on site characteristics (e.g., active status) only key numbers 3 and 5 will be discussed in this HTRW Assessment.

Former Exxonmobil Station #30559 (ID# 008137): Per a 2017 Remedial Investigation Report: environmental investigations at the site date back to 1990 when petroleum-impacted soils were identified during subsurface investigation activities associated with upgrades to a former UST system. The NJDEP was notified of the release and case #90-07-27-1519 was issued. The former system was removed in July 1991 and replaced. On November 19, 2009 a fire consumed the service station building at the Site. Emergency responders notified the NJDEP of a suspected release of surface run-off draining into the East Branch of the Rahway River located immediately adjacent to the Site. NJDEP issued case #09-11-19-1128-51 for the release. Multiple areas of concern were established based on exceeding NJDEP thresholds, and a Remedial Action Report was prepared in 2020.

J&C General Excavating Inc (ID# 023867): Per a 2004 Remedial Investigation Report: two USTs were removed from the site in 2003. Impacted soil was observed in one tank area and soil remediation was performed.

A depiction of NJ-GeoWeb listings in the vicinity of the Alternative 3 section 6 Study Area is included below as Figure 5. Note: PI, UST, and historic fill listings were omitted from this figure and review due to the large geographical area and limited relevance compared to other listings (e.g., KCS sites). The majority of PI and UST sites within the vicinity of this Study Area were closed, and those that were not had a collocated KCS site associated with the listing that is included below.

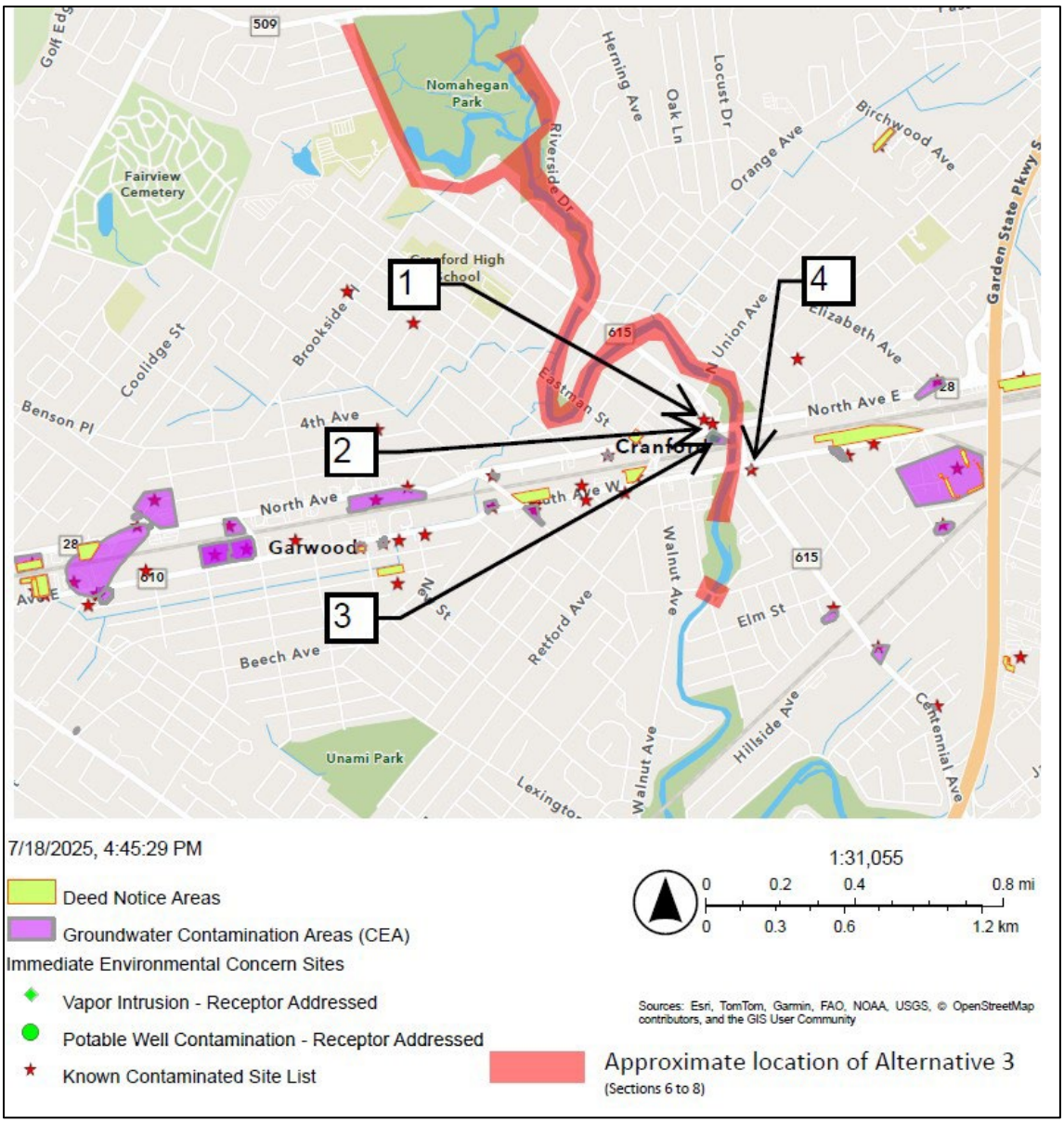

Figure 7: Alternative 3 (Sections 6 to 8) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

The majority of the Study Area for Alternative 3 sections 6 to 8 exists in areas of historic fill. Additionally, there are KCS, immediate environmental concerns, PI, UST, and groundwater CEA listings within the Study Area and its immediate vicinity. Supplemental detail pertaining to the listings is included below as Table 6

Table 6: Alternative 3 (Sections 6 to 8) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

Key	Site Name	Listings	Status
1	Cranford Fire Department	KCS, PI, UST	Active
2	Delta	KCS, PI, UST	Closed
3	Swan Customer Cleaners	KCS, PI, immediate environmental concern, groundwater CEA	Active PI, Closed UST
4	A & G Exxon	KCS, PI, UST	Active

Based on site characteristics (e.g., active status) only key numbers 1, 3, and 4 will be discussed in this HTRW Assessment.

Cranford Fire Department (ID# 000911): Available information on the NJDEP DataMiner website indicated that UST piping runs associated with diesel and gasoline tanks were removed in 1996. A no further action letter and covenant not to sue was issued by NJDEP for the site in 2007.

Swan Customer Cleaners (ID# 001944): Per a 2019 Remedial Investigation Report: UST closure activities took place in 1998 and multiple other unknown tanks were discovered. Post excavation sampling showed chlorinated solvents including perchloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE) and cis-1,2-dichloroethene. A groundwater remediation system was operated from 2004 to 2010. Contaminants rebounded and it was assumed source soils remained below the machine room. Sodium persulfate injections were conducted in 2009. Soil excavation took place after building demolition.

A & G Exxon (ID# 007499): Per the 2019 Remedial Investigation Report/Remedial Action Report: areas of concern included five former USTs ranging from 6,000-gallons to 10,000-gallons used for gasoline. There was also associated groundwater contamination, hydraulic lift impacts, and a fiber glass waste oil UST. Excavation was used for certain areas of concern where applicable.

A depiction of NJ-GeoWeb listings in the vicinity of the Alternative 3 section 9 Study Area is included below as Figure 8.

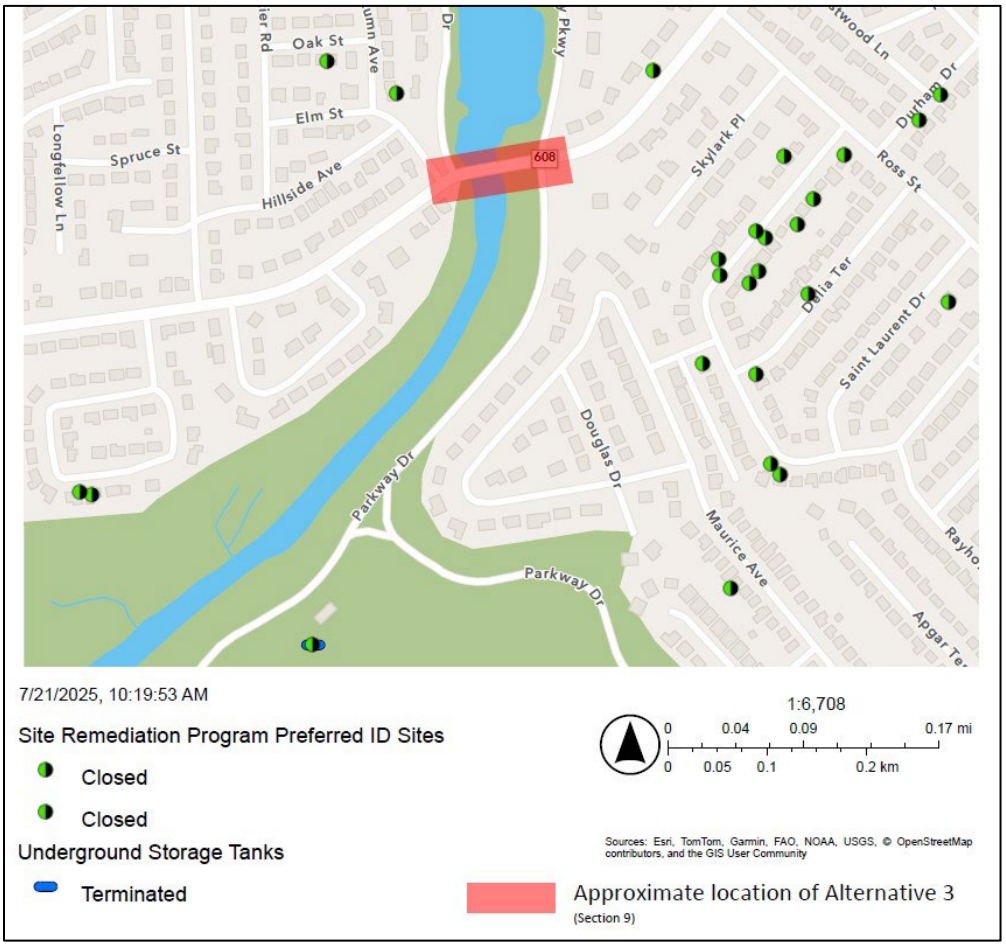

Figure 8: Alternative 3 (Section 9) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

Based on site characteristics (e.g., proximity/active status) no NJ-GeoWeb listings will be discussed in this HTRW Assessment for the Alternative 3 section 9 Study Area.

2.2.3 Alternative 5

Alternative 5 occupies a similar geographical footprint as Alternative 3 sections 6 to 8 with the only difference being a portion of Lenape Park. Refer to the above Section 2.2.2 for information on NJ-GeoWeb listings in the Alternative 3 sections 6 to 8 Study Area that represent a portion of the listings for Alternative 5.

A depiction of NJ-GeoWeb listings in the vicinity of the Alternative 5 Study Area not discussed above is included below as Figure 9.

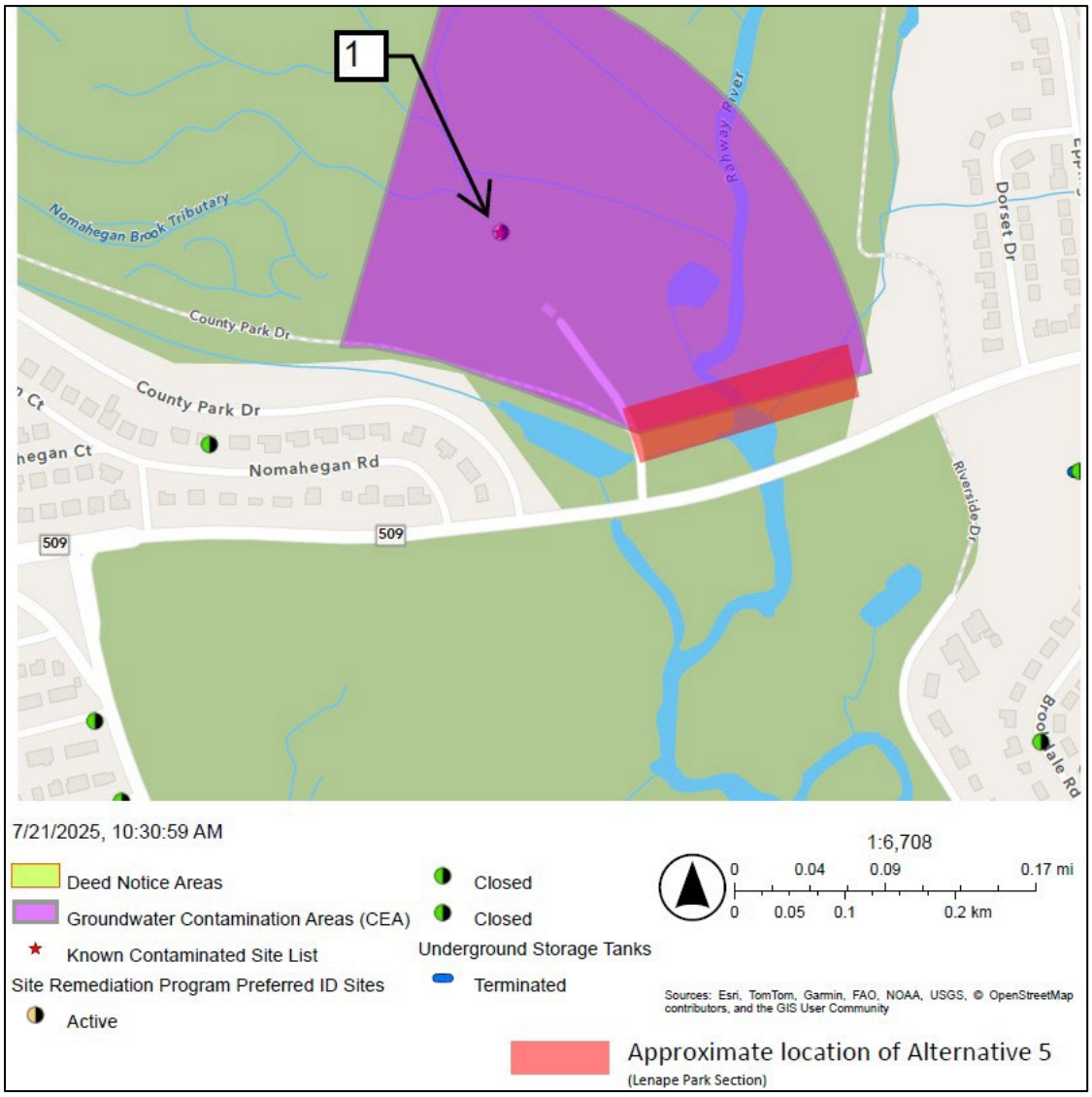

Figure 9: Alternative 5 (Lenape Park) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

A portion of the Study Area for Alternative 5 section exists in a groundwater contamination area. Additionally, there are KCS and PI listings within the Study Area and its immediate vicinity. Supplemental detail pertaining to the listings is included below as Table 7.

Table 7: Alternative 5 (Lenape Park) NJ-GeoWeb Listings.

Key	Site Name	Listings	Status
1	Lenape Park Trap & Skeet	KCS, PI, groundwater CEA	Active

Lenape Park Trap & Skeet (ID# G000022693): Per a 2016 Remedial Investigation Report: the site was used as a trap and skeet facility from 1925 to 2005, and a small arms target range from the late 1920s to 1979. Various areas of concern were identified including aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), leach fields, fill material, and lead shot fall zones. A remedial action workplan was prepared for the site in 2024.

The Site was previously discussed in the 2016 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and is excerpted below:

The site was inspected by the USEPA, Region 2, for soil contamination from lead shot. Laboratory analysis of soil samples from the former range went as high as 250,000 parts per million. The range is currently closed with no plans to re-open it.

3 NONSTRUCTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

Alternative 4 includes 100+ structures and 40+ ringwalls. The nonstructural Alternative 4 primarily consists of acquisition, relocation, elevation, and floodproofing. Structure disturbance and limited subsurface excavation associated with ringwall construction are the primary concerns from an HTRW perspective.

3.1 ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) banned the use of most applied asbestos containing materials (ACM) between 1970 and 1990. As a result, the United States manufacturing facilities reduced and/or ceased production of ACM building materials and products in addition to listed items banned under NESHAP and TSCA regulations.

Based on the large number and varied dates of construction for the structures included for the non-structural measure implementation, there is a high likelihood that certain structures may contain ACM.

3.2 LEAD-BASED PAINT

The U.S. federal government banned the commercial use of lead-based paint (LBP) in 1978, following several States that had already banned consumer uses of LBP. Lead from paint, including lead-contaminated dust, is one of the most common causes of lead exposure. Residential homes and structures built prior to 1978 have a greater chance of containing LBP, particularly those built pre-1940 and between 1940 and 1959.

Based on the large number and varied dates of construction for the structures included for the non-structural measure implementation, there is a high likelihood that certain structures may contain LBP.

3.3 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a group of man-made organic chemicals consisting of carbon, hydrogen and chlorine atoms. PCBs were domestically manufactured for use in industrial and commercial processes including electrical, heating, and hydraulic equipment, paints, plastics, rubber, pigments dyes and carbonless copy paper. Manufacturing PCBs occurred from 1929 until they were subsequently banned in 1979. While PCBs are no longer commercially produced, many products utilized today still may have PCBs. These include, but are not limited to, transformers, electrical equipment, motor oil and hydraulic fluids, caulking, plastics, and adhesives.

Based on the large number and varied dates of construction for the structures included for the non-structural measure implementation, there is a high likelihood that certain structures may contain PCBs in equipment and/or building materials.

4 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area exists in portion of New Jersey that has been subject to a history of anthropogenic activity and other uses with the potential to affect the subsurface or otherwise impact the project. Through the evaluations contained within this HTRW Assessment, several relevant collocated environmental listings or other environmental concerns have been documented, including:

- NJDEP defined historical fill, deed notice, and groundwater contamination areas within or near the Study Area. There exists the potential that certain alternative features would necessitate excavation through these areas.
- Documented RCRA LQG listings within the vicinity of the Study Area, most notably:
    - The Millburn Middle School Site (ID# NJR000079293)
    - Home Depot Inc #0915 Site (ID# NJD064329436)
    - Tru-Form Nails Site (ID# NJR000079814)
    - NJ American Water Springfield Water Treat Pl Site (ID# NJR986659274)
- Documented active NJDEP PI listings within or in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area, most notably:
    - Exxon R/S 37496 Former (ID# 008979)
    - Maplewood Garage (ID# 026379)
    - Fire Department Headquarters (ID# 030050)
    - Former Exxonmobil Station #30559 (ID# 008137)
    - J&C General Excavating Inc (ID# 023867)
    - Cranford Fire Department (ID# 000911)
    - Swan Customer Cleaners (ID# 001944)
    - A & G Exxon (ID# 007499)
    - Lenape Park Trap & Skeet (ID# G000022693)
- The potential presence of ACM, LBP, and PCBs that could impact the implementation of non-structural measures.

These collocated environmental listings and concerns are typical of this area of New Jersey, particularly considering its history of development. If alternatives were further developed, a subsurface/structural planning investigation would take place to further characterize the subsurface or structural conditions. This investigation would inform any potential HTRW risks associated with construction and implementation of a proposed project.

Should HTRW be identified during any phase of a USACE civil works project, it is USACE policy to avoid it as practicable. However, if HTRW avoidance is not possible it would be the responsibility of the Non-Federal Sponsor (NFS) to provide a clean site for the project, using 100% non-federal non-project funds, in accordance with ER 1165-2-132.

5 ACRONYMS

AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CEA	Groundwater Contamination Areas
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CIMC	Cleanup in My Community
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ER	Engineering Regulation
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste
KCS	Known Contaminated Sites
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LQG	Large Quantity Generator
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NFS	Non-Federal Sponsor
NJ	New Jersey
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protections
NPL	National Priority List
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCE	Perchloroethylene
PI	Preferred ID
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRAInfo	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information
SEMS	Superfund Enterprise Management System
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SQG	Small Quantity Generator
SVOC	Semi-volatile Organic Compound
TCE	trichloroethene
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSDF	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
UHOT	Unregulated Heating Oil Tank
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Codes
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VSQG	Very Small Quantity Generator

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