

Roebing Steel Co.

New Jersey

EPA ID#: NJD073732257

EPA REGION 2

Congressional District(s): 04

Burlington

Florence

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/1/1982

Final Date: 9/1/1983

Site Description

The Roebing Steel Company site occupies a 200-acre former manufacturing plant for steel and wire products, located next to the Delaware River in Florence Township. The Roebing Steel Company produced steel wire and cable at this site for many years before closing in the 1980's. In the later years, certain portions of the site were used for housing polymer reclamation operations, storing insulating products, refurbishing refrigerated trailers and shipping containers, and construction equipment storage. The raw materials and waste products that these operations produced were stored or buried in several on-site locations. Seventy buildings occupied much of the site, and were connected by a series of paved and unpaved roads. The site includes two inactive sludge lagoons, an abandoned landfill, buildings containing pits and sumps, contaminated soils and slag material, contaminated river and creek sediments, impacted wetlands, and contaminated groundwater. Sporadic vandalism has occurred since the plant stopped operations; several buildings have been partially destroyed, a pile of old tires was set on fire, and a building housing a chemical laboratory was destroyed by fire. The site is next to the Delaware River, and the groundwater under it is only about 10 feet below the ground surface. Approximately 12,000 people in the area depend on the groundwater for their drinking water, supplied by private and municipal wells within 3 miles of the site. The distance from the site to the nearest residential well is 2,000 feet. Residents in the area use the Delaware River and a wetland next to the site for recreation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

Threat and Contaminants

Buildings on the site contained contaminated process dust and exposed asbestos. Ground water under the site is contaminated with various heavy metals including chromium, lead, cadmium, nickel, zinc, and copper. Soil all around the site is contaminated with heavy metals, including lead. River and creek sediments are contaminated with heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. People on-site could come into direct contact with hazardous materials or could accidentally inhale contaminants from the soil and process dust in the buildings. Runoff from precipitation on the site may have contaminated the Delaware River, which is next to the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases have been completed, a third and fifth remedial phase are under design and a fourth remedial phase is under construction.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In December 1985, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection packaged and removed picric acid and other chemicals found in the labs and shipped them to an approved treatment facility. In October 1987, EPA undertook a major removal action at the site. This action included the removal of lab pack containers and drums containing corrosive and toxic materials, acid tanks, and compressed gas cylinders. EPA conducted another removal action in October 1990, that included fencing a portion of the slag area and excavating contaminated soil from the Northwest Park. In October 1998, EPA began a site-wide removal action for asbestos mitigation from approximately 70 abandoned buildings and exterior piping located throughout the site. The asbestos mitigation was completed in November 1999.

First Remedial Action: In March 1990, in a first Record of Decision (ROD), EPA selected a remedy to address the remaining high hazard sources of contamination, such as transformers contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, baghouse dust and chemical piles, additional drums and tanks, tires, and contaminated soils from the adjacent Roebing

Park playground. This remedial action was completed in September 1991.

Second Remedial Action: In September 1991, a second ROD was signed by EPA. A cleanup plan was selected for parts of the Southeast Park, which is adjacent to the steel plant. Excavation and disposal of contaminated soil, and revegetation of these areas, was completed in October 1994.

Third Remedial Action: In September 2003, EPA amended the cleanup plan for a 34-acre slag area selected in 1991. The components of the amended cleanup plan for the slag area include a soil cover and vegetation, a stormwater management system and shoreline revetment. The design plans and drawings for the slag area will be modified to accommodate additional volume for the dredged sediments. EPA completed installation of a shoreline revetment along the slag area in November 2006.

Fourth Remedial Action: In September 1996, the third ROD was signed by EPA. EPA selected a remedy which includes removal and disposal of the contents from underground storage tanks and underground piping, asbestos abatement, decontamination and demolition of buildings, recycling or disposal of scrap metal from building debris and contaminated equipment, and the off-site disposal of process dust and the contents of above-ground tanks, pits, and sumps. EPA began designing the cleanup of the building structures and the remaining contamination sources in the summer of 1997. The decontamination and demolition of designated buildings began in June 1999 and is currently on-going. Additionally, EPA is performing the restoration of the Main Gate House and Ambulance Garage consistent with its responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act. The design plans and drawings for the exterior rehabilitation, interior adaptive reuse and rehabilitation, and surrounding soils remediation were completed in March 2005. Construction work on the Main Gate House and remediation of the nearby soils is nearly completed.

Remaining Contamination: In September 2003, a fourth ROD was signed by EPA. A cleanup plan was selected for site-wide soils (including the slag area soils), Delaware River and Crafts Creek sediments, and groundwater. The major components of the cleanup plan include capping of site-wide contaminated soil, dredging of the contaminated sediments found in the Delaware River and Crafts Creek, and long-term monitoring and institutional controls of groundwater. EPA completed a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) report in July 2002. EPA initiated additional sampling activities to further delineate contaminated sediments and to confirm analytical results related to the groundwater and surface water interaction.

Enforcement Progress

In October 1992, the Department of Justice (DOJ), on behalf of EPA, reached a settlement with a former owner and operator of the site for a small portion of the site cleanup costs, as part of Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. EPA does not anticipate the identification of any additional potentially responsible parties.

Cleanup Progress

EPA has already completed major removal actions at the Roebling Steel Company site, thereby significantly reducing the potential for exposure to hazardous materials on or off the site. Other actions to remove the remaining contaminated materials at the site will be undertaken in phases over the next few years.

A major removal action was conducted between October 1987 and November 1988. The total quantity of material removed off-site for treatment, disposal, and/or recycling was the following: 300 lab pack containers of chemicals; 3,200 full and empty drums; 120 cubic yards of crushed and emptied drums; three pounds of metallic mercury; over 35 tons of baghouse dust; one drum of hazardous waste-containing cyanide; 10 compressed gas cylinders; 3,000 gallons of sulfuric acid and 2,150 gallons of phosphoric acid; 239,000 pounds of base neutral solids in drums; and exposed asbestos in a potential personnel entry zone was wrapped and contained.

The first remedial action continued the removal of contaminated source areas. The total quantity of material removed off-site for treatment, disposal, and/or recycling was the following: 263 overpacked drums and 663 crushed drums; 45,864 gallons of transformer oil and 860,709 pounds of transformer carcasses; 266,843 gallons of tank liquids and 1,351 tons of tank sludges; 800 tons of baghouse dust; 251 tons of chemical piles and asbestos; 126 tons of burnt tires; and 261 tons of recyclable tires.

Approximately 780 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated from two parks bordering the southern edge of the site. A perimeter fence and security guards are maintained to restrict access to the site.

An asbestos abatement action was completed in November 1999. Approximately 91,592 linear feet of friable asbestos found within on-site buildings and exterior piping have been removed.

Construction activities associated with the buildings started in July 1999. Site work completed thus far includes demolition of 48 buildings, mitigation of 11 underground storage tanks and four above-ground oil storage tanks, and removal of underground oil transport lines and chemical lines. Site work continues on gross decontamination and

demolition of remaining buildings, segregating demolition debris, recycling steel debris, and disposal of all wastes generated as a result of construction activities. This remedial action is still ongoing.

Installation of the 3,000 linear feet of shoreline revetment was completed in November 2006. The revetment stabilizes the slag area and better prepares the slag area to receive the dredged sediments.

EPA will use \$25 million in Recovery Act funds allocated to this site to remove contaminated sediments from the Back Channel Delaware River and Crafts Creek. The sediments are contaminated with varying degrees of metals, including, lead, chromium and copper, and PAHs. The project will include the following activities: dredging and dewatering contaminated sediments, placement of sediments in the slag area, stabilization of Back Channel shoreline, and wetland restoration of impacted areas.

EPA is considering prospective purchaser agreements (PPA) with potential investors or developers to undertake economic redevelopment activities at the site without assuming potential liability for site cleanup costs. Reuse and development of the contaminated Roebling property would have substantial benefits to the local community. A PPA with New Jersey Transit for the construction of a light rail commuter station stop at the Roebling site was signed in July 2002. The design and construction of the parking lot was completed in June 2005.

Finally, as part of EPA's Superfund Sites Redevelopment Initiative, EPA awarded Burlington County a \$100,000 grant in September 1999 to enable the County, in consultation with local officials, to hire a consultant to develop a reuse assessment for the site. This reuse assessment was completed in January 2002 and was developed in the context of EPA's planned and anticipated remediation work at the site.

Site Repositories

Roebling Public Library 1350 Hornberger Avenue Roebling, New Jersey 08554 (609) 499-0143

Florence Township Municipal Building 711 Broad Street Florence, New Jersey 08518 (609) 499-2525