# EPA CONTINUES CLEANUP AT ICELAND COIN LAUNDRY SUPERFUND SITE

City of Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey

**Community Update** **March 2009**

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**
Public participation is essential to the success of EPA's Superfund program. If you have any questions regarding cleanup activities at the Iceland Coin Laundry Site, please contact Caroline Kwan, EPA Remedial Project Manager, 212-637-4275, Kwan.Caroline@epa.gov, or Pat Seppi, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator 212-637-3679, Seppi.Pat@epa.gov.

**AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY (ATSDR)**
A representative of ATSDR is available to answer your health-related questions. Please call Leah Graziano, ATSDR Senior Regional Representative, at 212-637-4306.

**SUPERFUND**
For information on the Superfund process, please visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/superfund.

**REGIONAL PUBLIC LIAISON**
The EPA Region 2 Superfund Ombudsman is George Zachos. Should you have concerns or complaints about the Superfund program, call 888-283-7626 or 732-321-6621.

**INFORMATION REPOSITORY**
The information repository contains Site-related documents available for public review at the following locations:

***Vineland City Health Department***
640 East Wood Street
Vineland, NJ 08362
856-794-4000, Mon - Fri, 9 AM - 5 PM
***USEPA Region II***
***Superfund Records Center***
290 Broadway, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10007-1866
212-637-4308, Mon - Fri, 9 AM - 5 PM

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is continuing cleanup activities at the Iceland Coin Laundry Superfund Site (the Site). Currently, EPA plans to begin implementation cleanup activities in the late spring of 2009. Phase I of the cleanup is expected to last for approximately 1 year. The remedy that EPA selected for the Site is enhanced anaerobic bioremediation (EAB) that was documented in the September 2006 Record of Decision (ROD). Bioremediation uses natural processes to clean up harmful substances in the environment. Microbes that live in soil and groundwater can destroy certain harmful chemicals, such as those found in gasoline and oil spills. When microbes completely digest these chemicals, they change them into water and harmless gases such as carbon dioxide. In order for microbes to destroy harmful chemicals, the right temperature, nutrients, and amount of oxygen must be present in the soil and groundwater. If conditions are not right at a site, they can be modified to enhance the destruction of chemicals.

EAB will address contaminated groundwater emanating from the former Iceland Coin Laundry facility. Nutrients (also referred to as amendments) will be injected below the ground. The nutrients will alter groundwater conditions and promote the destruction of tetrachloroethene (PCE), the primary contaminant at the Site. The resulting breakdown products, cis-1,2-DCE and vinyl chloride, will easily be degraded under existing Site conditions.

EPA completed the remedial investigation and feasibility study in the summer of 2006. An engineering design for implementing the EAB remedy at the Site was completed in 2007. In 2008, EPA conducted a treatability study at the Site to confirm the effectiveness of the EAB remedy. Groundwater monitoring will also be implemented at the site. EAB is expected to enhance destruction of PCE in areas of lower contamination at the Site.

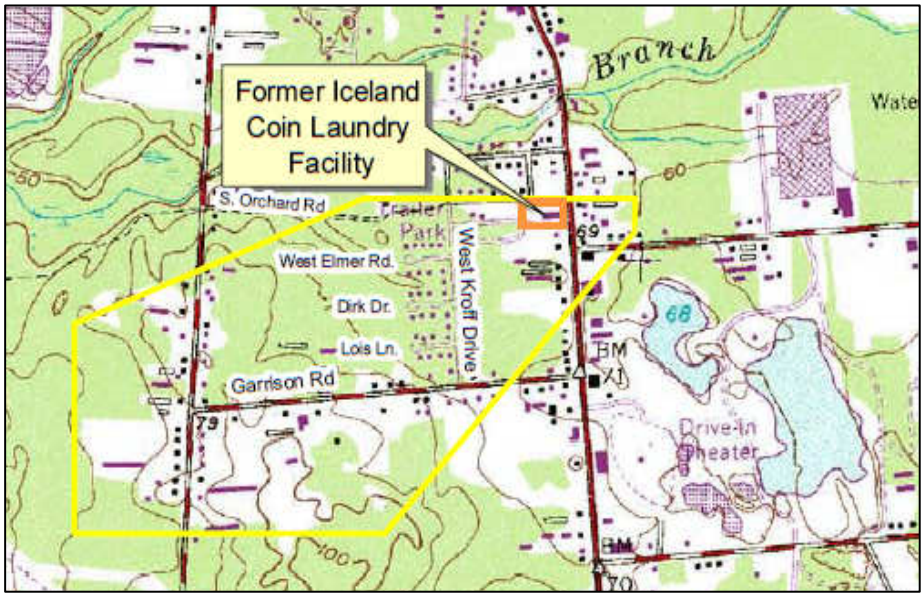
Phase I of the EAB remedy will involve soil boring, well installation, and groundwater sampling. These activities will occur during normal business hours and will comply with all local laws and regulations. Conventional engineering controls will be implemented to minimize noise, dust generation, and disturbances to residents. Security measures will be employed at drilling locations as needed. Standard health and safety procedures/protocol will also be followed to ensure that there are no health risks to workers or the public during construction.

## SITE HISTORY

The Iceland Coin Laundry Superfund Site is located in a mixed commercial/residential area of the City of Vineland in Cumberland County, NJ. The Site consists of the former Iceland Coin Laundry and Dry Cleaning facility, located at 1888 South Delsea Drive, and the associated contaminated groundwater plume to the south-southwest of the facility (see map below). The Iceland Coin Laundry and Dry Cleaning facility operated eight dry cleaning units in the 1960s. Improper disposal of dry cleaning solvent contaminated the underlying aquifer with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), in particular, PCE and trichloroethene (TCE). Historical records show that PCE was used at the facility from 1953 to at least 1971.

On three occasions between September 1987 and October 1990, the Vineland City Health Department collected groundwater samples from a well at 1276 Garrison Road. Analytical results from these samples indicated the presence of VOCs exceeding State and Federal Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Subsequently, the Health Department collected drinking water samples from 55 residences in the area between December 1990 and September 1991. Analysis of these samples indicated levels of VOCs above MCLs in 21 of the 55 residences sampled.

Based on data from groundwater samples collected in the area, the contaminated groundwater plume extends beneath Sough Delsea Drive, Dirk Drive, Garrison Road, Lois Lane, South Orchard Road, West Elmer Road, and West Korff Drive.




## PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND CLEANUP ACTIONS

In November 1991, in response to the detection of contaminated drinking water, the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) installed point of entry treatment units to the affected residences as a temporary remedial measure. Public water supply mains were extended to the area between April 1993 and July 1994. Service connections from the new mains to the affected residences were completed in early 1996.

The NJDEP conducted additional sampling in conjunction with the actions listed above. In 1991, the NJDEP performed a soil gas survey in the general area of the former facility. From this study, the NJDEP concluded that a potential source of contamination was located at the northwest corner of the building or the southwest corner of the adjacent used auto lot. An additional source of contamination may exist on South Delsea Drive. In 1993, the NJDEP collected soil samples from locations identified as having high levels of VOCs by the soil gas survey. In 1995 and 1996, the NJDEP conducted an Expanded Site Investigation at the Site, which included the collection of groundwater and subsurface soil samples.

The Site was placed on the National Priorities List on October 22, 1999 for further investigation and cleanup by EPA under the Superfund Program. A remedial investigation at the Site was completed in December 2003. This field investigation included surface geophysical surveys, surface soil sampling, monitoring well installation, groundwater characterization and sampling, residential well sampling, and topographic and cultural resource surveys.