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13 August 1992

Ms. Christine Purcell
Bureau of Federal Case Management
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy
Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation
CN-028
Trenton, NJ 08625-0028

W.O. #3600-04-90-0003

RE: L.E. CARPENTER PROJECT
WHARTON, NEW JERSEY
1986 ADMINISTRATIVE CONSENT ORDER
SECOND QUARTER 1992 PROGRESS REPORT

Dear Ms. Purcell:

In accordance with Paragraph 35 of the 1986 L.E. Carpenter/New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE) Administrative Consent Order Roy F. Weston, Inc. (WESTON), on behalf of L.E. Carpenter and Company, is pleased to present the second quarterly report for 1992 covering the months of May through July 1992. No significant operational difficulties were encountered with the Enhanced Immiscible Product Recovery System. A total of 1,038 gallons of product was recovered by the system during the second quarter. The changes in the scope of the quarterly monitoring activities outlined in your letter of 14 May 1992 were incorporated during this quarter.

The data presented in this report continue to support several important conclusions for the site. First, discharge of groundwater to the Rockaway River is not possible because recharge occurs along that boundary. Shallow horizontal groundwater flow vectors along the river are oriented toward the site.

Second, the analytical results indicate that the eastern-most extent of dissolved volatile organic compounds lies between MW-14S and MW-25 on the Wharton Enterprises property. Since the shallow aquifer zone equipotential maps presented in Figures 1 and 3 (see Appendix II of the attached report) indicate that the direction of shallow groundwater flow on the Wharton Enterprise Property is northward, towards the Air Products drainage ditch, future eastward flow of dissolved organic compounds toward the central portion of the Wharton Enterprises property is not likely.

Third, the Air Products drainage ditch receives shallow groundwater discharges. Shallow groundwater flow on either side of the ditch is oriented toward the ditch. Since the floating organics detected at the site are less dense than water, infiltration of the organics into the intermediate and deep aquifer zones is not likely. The intermediate and deep wells did not Ms.

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show elevated concentrations of organics in any of the sampling which has taken place to date. Therefore, the majority of the organic compounds at the site are confined to the shallow aquifer zone on the L.E. Carpenter and Wharton Enterprises properties. This interpretation is confirmed by the fact that none of the organic compounds found in monitoring wells installed on the L.E. Carpenter property were detected in well MW-13S (located on the Air Products property) during the remedial investigation sampling activities.

Fourth, both deep aquifer zone equipotential maps (Figures 7 and 8, see Appendix II of the attached report) show that the direction of groundwater flow in this zone is southwesterly. There is no substantial data base to support the contention that dense organic compounds were released to the deep aquifer zone in the past.

If you require any further information, please contact me.

Very truly yours,
ROY F. WESTON, INC.

Martin J. O'Neill, C.H.M.M.
Project Manager

cc: C. Anderson, L.E. Carpenter and Company
R. Hahn, L.E. Carpenter and Company
J. Josephs, USEPA