TABLE 4-5
TECHNOLOGY SCREENING TABLE – SEWER WATER
IDENTIFICATION OF CANDIDATE TECHNOLOGIES
RIVERSIDE INDUSTRIAL PARK SUPERFUND SITE
NEW JERSEY

GENERAL RESPONSE ACTION	REMEDIAL TECHNOLOGY	PROCESS OPTIONS	DESCRIPTION	SCREENING COMMENTS (Effectiveness, Implementability, and Relative Cost)	RETAINED
No Action	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Under this response action, no active response action will be taken to address concerns regarding sewer water. The no action alternative is required to be considered by the NCP to provide a baseline against which all other alternatives may be compared.	Effectiveness: The no action alternative would not meet ARARs or reduce unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. Implementability: Because no action would be taken, this option can be implemented. Relative cost: No capital, administrative, or O&M cost.	Yes
Removal	Mechanical Transfer	Containerization or Transport Vehicle	Sewer water would be pumped or vacuumed into DOT-approved containers or transport vehicles.	Effectiveness: Removal would be ancillary to subsequent disposal and would thereby be effective in reducing mobility in the environment. No change of waste volume or toxicity would occur without subsequent treatment. Once water is removed from inactive sewers, associated sewer pipe and manholes would be closed in place by plugging/filling to prevent future buildup of water and solids in the manhole. Dewatering sewer removal or in-place closure may be required because the groundwater table is shallow (approximately 4 to 10 feet bgs) and sewers may be in contact with groundwater. Containerization of dewatering liquids for subsequent characterization is anticipated. Implementability: Implementation would require a contractors specialized in sewers. Dewatering is anticipated with collection of post-removal compliance soil samples above the water table. Relative cost: No maintenance is required if inactive sewers are closed/removed. Generally low- to moderate-cost alternative.	Yes
		Pumped	Sewer water would be pumped into active local POTW conveyance system.	Effectiveness: Removal would be ancillary to subsequent disposal and would thereby be effective in reducing mobility in the environment. No change of waste volume or toxicity would occur without subsequent treatment. Once water is removed from inactive sewers, associated sewer pipe and manholes would be closed in place by plugging/filling to prevent future buildup of water and solids in the manhole. Implementability: Implementation would require a contractors specialized in sewers. Relative cost: No maintenance is required if inactive sewers are closed/removed. Generally low- to moderate-cost alternative.	Yes
Disposal	Disposal (off-site)	Discharge to Local POTW	Sewer water would be routed to a nearby POTW using the existing Site conveyance system following pretreatment as required to comply with the facility's pretreatment standards.	Effectiveness: Would be effective for reducing mobility, toxicity, and volume of sewer water COPC (assuming that material is treated prior to disposal). At present, this option is feasible, assuming that the POTW's requirements (i.e., hydraulic and treatment capacity) can be met. Implementability: Would require thorough water quality characterization for POTW approval. Would reduce the mobility of the sewer material; however, the toxicity and volume of the COCs in the sewer material would not be affected unless treated prior to disposal Relative cost: Requires discharge monitoring and usage fees. Generally low- to moderate-cost alternative.	Yes
		Disposal to Off-Site TSD facility	This option entails off-site hauling of sewer water treated to the levels necessary for acceptance at an approved off-site TSD facility.	Effectiveness: Would be effective for reducing mobility, toxicity, and volume of sewer water COPC (assuming that material is treated prior to disposal). Locating an appropriate TSD facility is required. Implementability: Would require thorough water quality characterization for TSD approval. Would reduce the mobility of the sewer material; however, the toxicity and volume of the COCs in the sewer material would not be affected unless treated prior to disposal Relative cost: Requires discharge monitoring and transport and usage fees. Generally moderate- to high-cost alternative.	Yes