

**Kauffman & Minter
Jobstown, New Jersey
Region 2
NJD002493054**

Site Exposure Potential

The Kauffman & Minter site is located on two hectares in Jobstown, New Jersey (Figure 1). The area surrounding the site is rural and has a relatively low slope (0-2%) to the southeast. Kauffman & Minter is a transporter of bulk liquids (primarily plasticizers), resins, vegetable oils, petroleum oils, and alcohols. From 1960 to 1980, water used to wash the interiors of tanker trucks was discharged to a diked, unlined lagoon that does not have a retention pond to prevent overflow during periods of heavy rainfall. In the spring of 1981, on-site dumping of tanker wash water ceased. On June 1, 1984, the dike surrounding the lagoon collapsed, discharging 13,000 m³ of wastewater to an adjacent wetland southeast of the site. A September 5, 1985 site inspection discovered rusted and unlabeled drums in and around the lagoon (NUS 1987).

The wetland that received the wastewater in 1984 is at the head of an intermittent stream that flows southeast to Barkers Brook, 320 meters from the site. Barkers Brook flows into Assiscunk Creek 8 km from the site. Assiscunk Creek empties into the Delaware River at the town of Burlington, 16 km west of Barkers Brook. The Delaware River flows 160 km from this point to the Delaware Bay. Depth to groundwater at the site is 2.5 to 3 meters and groundwater flow follows local topography to the southeast (NUS 1987).

Possible contaminant migration pathways to NOAA trust resources include surface water runoff and groundwater flow to Barkers Brook and Assiscunk Creek.

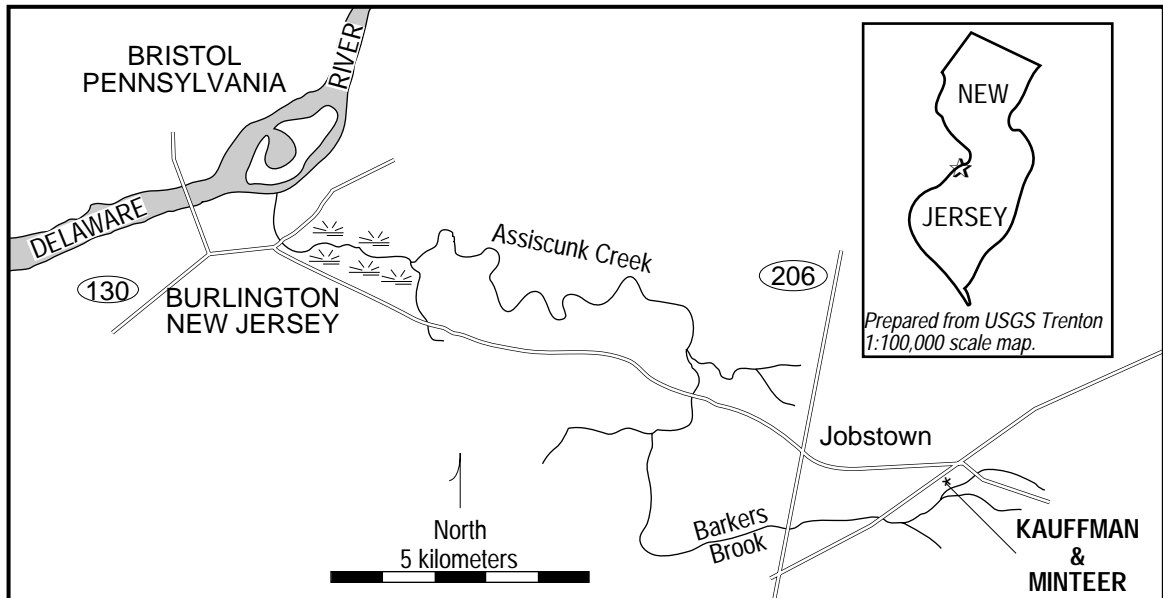


Figure 1. The Kauffman & Minter, Inc., site in Jobstown, New Jersey.

Site-Related Contamination

The contaminants of concern to NOAA include semi-volatile organic compounds and trace metals (Table 1). Phthalate esters were detected in lagoon sediment and surface water, on-site soils, and groundwater. Seven trace metals were detected at levels exceeding AWQC (EPA 1987). There was no information in the documents reviewed concerning concentrations of contaminants in off-site areas.

Table 1. Maximum concentrations of selected contaminants at the Kauffman & Minter site (NUS 1987); AWQC for the protection of freshwater aquatic life (EPA 1986); soil and sediment concentrations in mg/kg; water concentrations in µg/l.

Contaminant	Lagoon	Soil	Groundwater	Lagoon	AWQC	
	Sediment			Surface Water	Acute	Chronic
<u>Semi-Volatiles</u>						
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	415.0*	5.0	N/A	N/A	940†	3†
butyl benzyl phthalate	5970.0*	0.88	N/A	N/A	940†	3†
di-n-butyl phthalate	55.6	1.4	N/A	N/A	940†	3†
di-n-octyl phthalate	1430*	5.3*	30.0	44,000*	940†	3†
<u>Trace Metals</u>						
cadmium	10	0.7	14	16	3.9††	1.1††
chromium	0.54	92	170	40	16	11
copper	67	13	70	40	18††	12††
lead	14	75	50	92	82††	3.2††
mercury	0.11	0.26	N/A	0.37	2.4	0.012
silver	1	N/A	10	N/A	4.1††	0.12
zinc	36	110	180	380.0	120††	110††
* Estimated value; † LOEL; †† Hardness-dependent (based on 100 mg/l CaCO ₃); N/A: Not available						

NOAA Trust Habitats and Species in Site Vicinity

The Delaware River supports substantial NOAA trust resources (Table 2). Of the species found in the Delaware River in the vicinity of the site, American shad, blueback herring, and alewife are the primary species of interest. American shad and Atlantic sturgeon are classified as threatened by the State of New Jersey, with the shortnose sturgeon federally listed as an endangered species (USFWS 1980). Shortnosed sturgeon are reported to spawn in the Delaware River in the vicinity of the site (Soldwedel 1989).

Table 2. Selected NOAA trust resource use of the Delaware River (USFWS 1980; Soldwedel 1989).

Species	Spawning Area	Nursery Area	Adult Area	Migration Route	Recreational Fisheries
alewife	X	X	X		X
American eel			X		X
American shad				X	
Atlantic sturgeon				X	
blueback herring	X	X	X		X
shortnose sturgeon	X	X		X	
striped bass	X	X	X		X
white perch	X	X	X		X

Barkers Brook is a small, low-gradient stream with no recorded presence of anadromous or catadromous fish species. Assiscunk Creek, a much larger stream, flows into the Delaware River. There is also no record of anadromous fish runs in this creek, but fish from the Delaware River may occasionally enter the lower reaches. The catadromous American eel is believed to occasionally use Assiscunk Creek as adult habitat (Byrne 1989).

Response Category: Not Determined

Current Stage of Site Action: RI/FS Workplan

EPA Site Manager

Tom Dunkelman 212-264-5386

NOAA Coastal Resource Coordinator

John Lindsay 404-347-5231

References

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EPA. 1986. Quality Criteria for Water. Washington, D.C.: Office of Water Regulations and Standards, Criteria and Standards Division. EPA 440/5-86-001.

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NUS. 1987. Final Site Inspection Report and Hazardous Ranking System Model, Kauffman & Minter, Jobstown, New Jersey. Edison, New Jersey: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Soldwedel, B., fisheries biologist, New Jersey Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries, Lebanon, New Jersey, personal communication, March 23, 1989.

USFWS. 1980. Atlantic coast ecological inventory: Newark. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 40074-AI-EI-250.